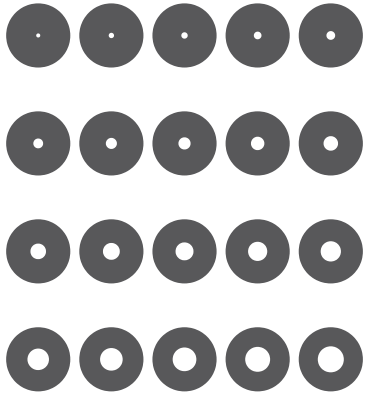
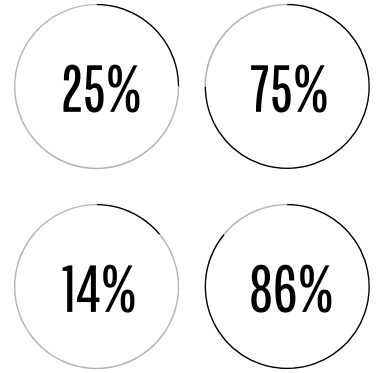
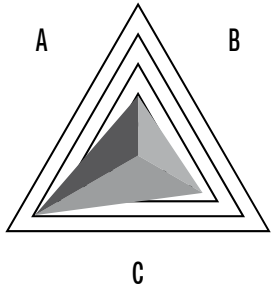
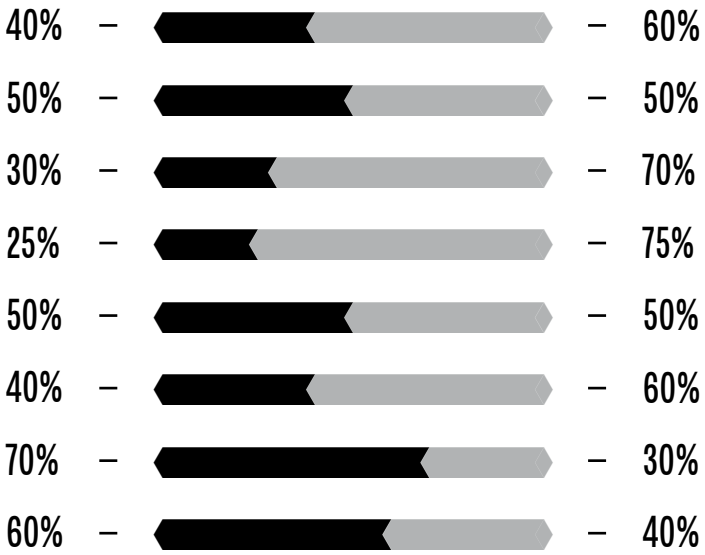
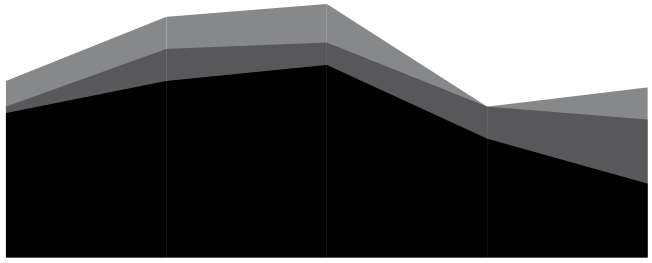
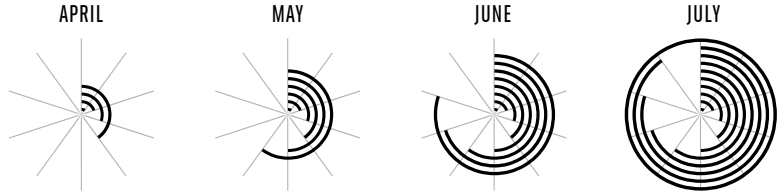


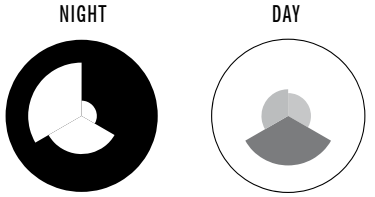












FF CHARTWELL
USER MANUAL

Introducing FF Chartwell

Designed by Travis Kochel, FF Chartwell is a typeface for creating simple graphs. Driven by the frustration of creating graphs within design applications and inspired by typefaces such as FF Beowolf and FF PicLig, Travis saw an opportunity to take advantage of OpenType technology to simplify the process.

Using OpenType ligatures, strings of numbers are automatically transformed into charts. The data remains in a text box, allowing for easy updates and styling.

It's really easy to use; you just type a simple series of numbers like: '10+13+37+40', turn on *Stylistic Alternates, Stylistic Set 1* or *Discretionary Ligatures*, and a graph is automatically created. To see the original data all you need to do is turn off the feature again.

FF Chartwell was originally released in 2011 under the TK Type foundry. In 2012, it was added to the FontFont library with the addition of four new chart styles, the FF Chartwell Polar Series.

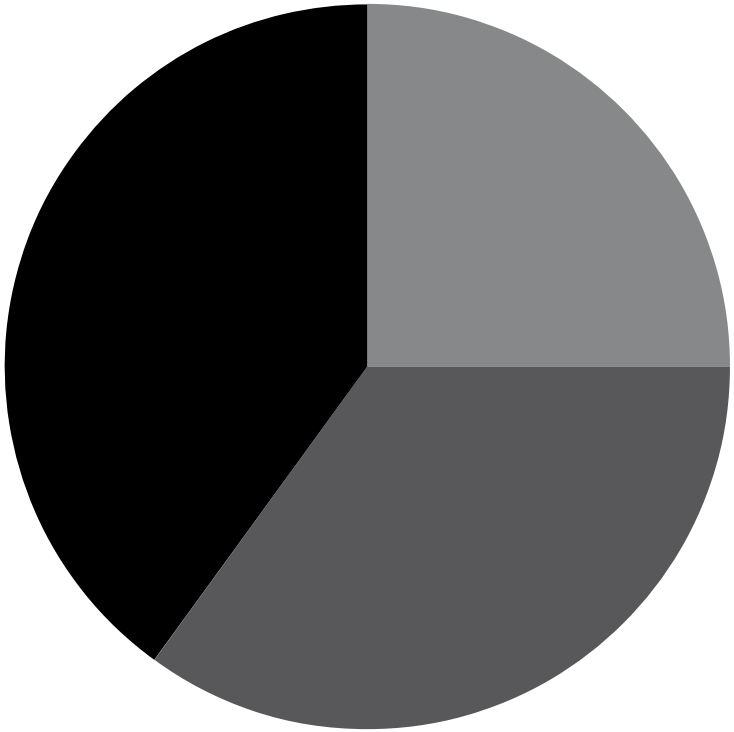
The Polar Series (Rose, Rings, and Radar) is a set of new designs, which take on the form of more experimental charts. In an effort to make the charts smarter and more dynamic, each design reacts not only to the data entered, but the number of values.

25+35+40

↓

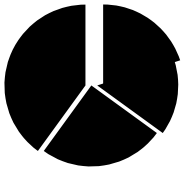
ACTIVATE STYLISTIC ALTERNATES
(OR STYLISTIC SET 1 / DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES)

↓



Basics

Here are a few basic tips to get you started using FF Chartwell.



ONE

Always make sure letter spacing is set to "0".

20+15+25+40

TWO

Using the values 0–100*, type the values, using "+" to combine them into one chart. If the total is above 100 a new chart will begin.
**For Bars you can use values up to 1000.*

20+15+25+40

THREE

You can adjust colors if you like.

FOUR

Turn on *Stylistic Alternates* and enjoy!

Supporting Alphabet

To help prepare the information a supporting alphabet has been included. It contains: Extended Latin character set, basic numerals, alphabet and punctuation.

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklm
nopqrstuvwxyz
ĂÆÇĤËłÐÑÕÜÝÞß
âđèïðħīñöøûþśÿ
0123456789¼½
!?&$¥£@©#%*
«»¸·'''''''` ~^-=_+
()[]{}/|\·.

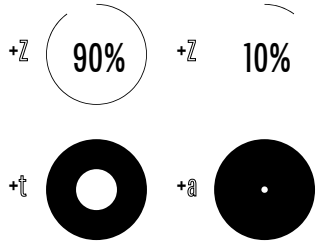
Pies

Each Pie has a total value of 100. If the total is greater than 100, a new chart will begin.

You can transform the chart into a ring by using the letters a–Z.

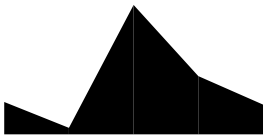
25+35+40+A

25+35+40+45+20+35+75+11+14

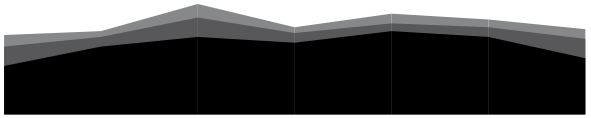


Lines

Each Line uses values from 0 to 100 and you need to use the + to connects values.



25+5+100+45+23

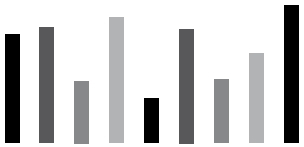


*charts can be layered to create more complex diagrams

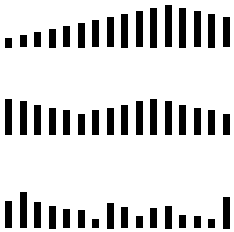
Bars Vertical

You can use Bars Vertical to create sparklines and other bar graphs.

Each bar supports values from 0 to 100.



75+80+43+87+31+79+44+62+95

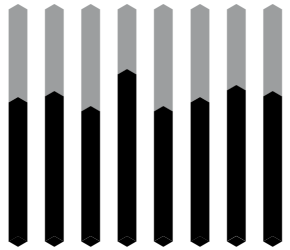


Bars

Each bar supports values from 0 to 1000 and you use the "+" to connect each value.

Using the "=" you can create a diamond (⧫).

75+85+10=



Hints and tips

Use InDesign's Story Editor to edit the values of charts without having to switch the OpenType features on and off.

Please note, there are the following known bugs in certain programs:

FF Chartwell Pie and FF Chartwell Ring are compatible with Word 2010/2011, to ensure the color versions works the "+" sign needs to be the same color as the preceding numbers.

Color versions do not work when using Quark XPress.

FF Chartwell Bars and FF Chartwell Bars Vertical are the only fonts that are currently compatible with iWorks.

Design FF Chartwell
Travis Kochel

Design User Manual
Christopher Hamamoto

Text typeface
FF Tisa Sans

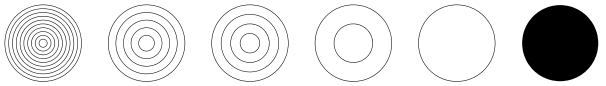
Rose

Using the letters a–f you can define the grid.

The number of values determines the width of the wedge and the value of each number determines the height of the wedge.

a+70+50+33+97+63+27

SIX OPTIONS FOR THE GRID a–f



ONE–THIRTY DIFFERENT WEDGES SUPPORTED

Rings

To define the grid use the letters a–f.

The radius increases after each value and the value of each number determines the length of each ring.

a+70+50+73+97+63+77

FIVE OPTIONS FOR THE GRID a–e

ONE–TEN RINGS SUPPORTED

Radar

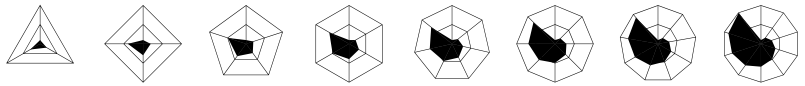
Letter combinations are typed first to define the grid.

Axis number increases in relation to the number of values provided.

The value of each number determines the height of point along axis.

cx+70+50+73+97+63+77

THREE–TEN AXIS SUPPORTED axis adjusts to number of values



TWELVE OPTIONS FOR THE GRID