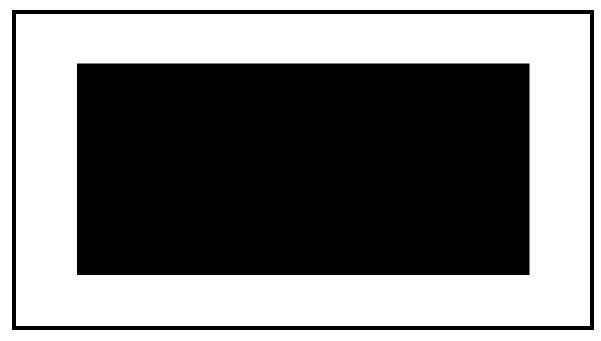
ANATOMY OF LETTERFORMS

Positive and Negative The design of letters is not only about what is there, but also what is not.

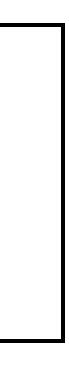
Black space vs. white space.

It is impossible to change the foreground without changing the background. It is unity.









The legibility and character of a typeface is equally defined by the negative space as it is the positive space.

Look at this:

Ideal reading.

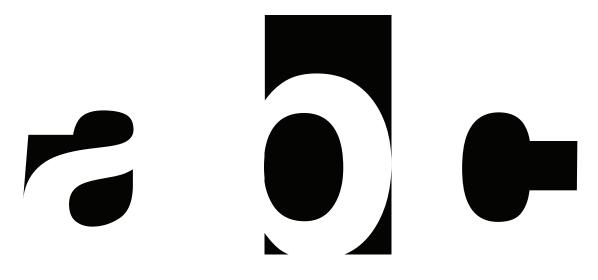


I look weird.

The legibility and character of a typeface is equally defined by the negative space as it is the positive space.



STANDARD



SPACE INSIDE

SPACE BETWEEN

A preview of coming attractions:

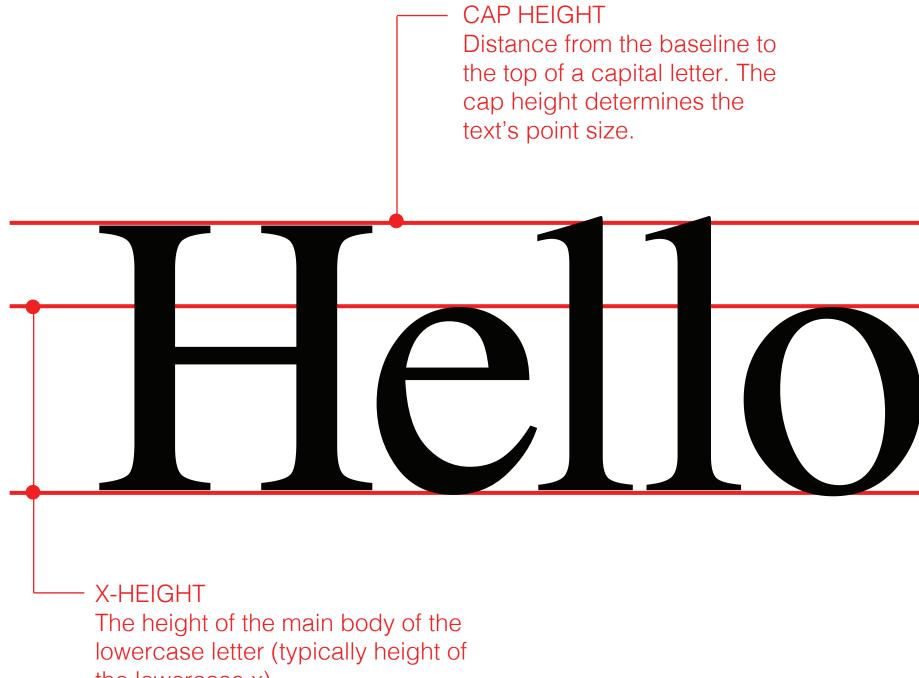
"letterspacing"

Letterspacing

Letterspacing

Anatomy

Anatomy: Line of type

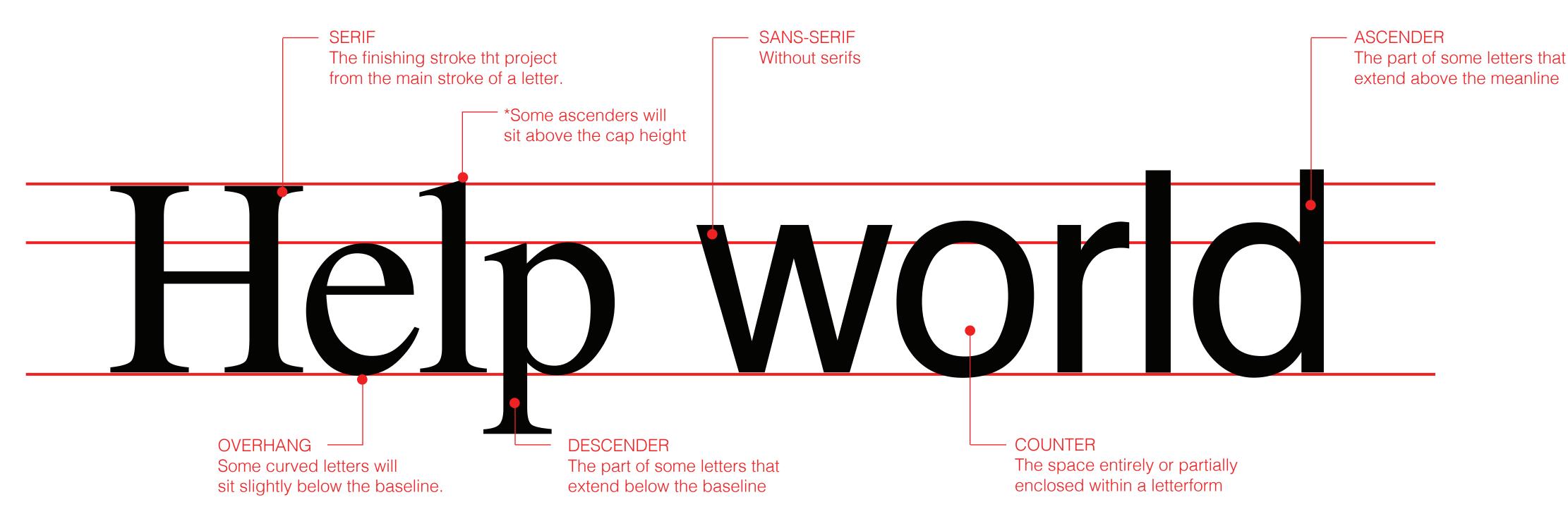


the lowercase x).

MEANLINE Line defining the top of lowercase letters.

BASELINE The line where all letters sit. The crucial edge when aligning text with images or other text.

Anatomy: Line of type



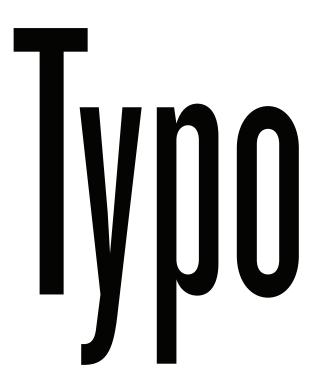


Serif vs Sans-Serif

Times New Roman Georgia Baskerville Tiempos

Serif vs Sans-Serif

Helvetica Futura Impact Avenir



Typography

Typography





Typography







Typography

Typography

Anatomy: parts of letters **CROSS BAR** LIGATURE БОИИС BOWL SPINF TERMINAL



Type Measurement

Point: The unit of measurement for typography. 1 pt = 1/72 inches

Pica: larger unit of measurement for typography. 12 pt = 1 pica

Abbreviations 8 picas = 8 p8 points = 8 pt or 0 p84 picas 3 points = 4p3

Finding the type size



Are these the same size?

Fast Forward

Are these the same size?

Both of these typefaces are 300pt. Why are they different sizes?

When two typefaces are set in the same point size, one often looks bigger than the other. Differences in x-height, line weight and character width affects the letters' apparent scale.

Fast Forward















