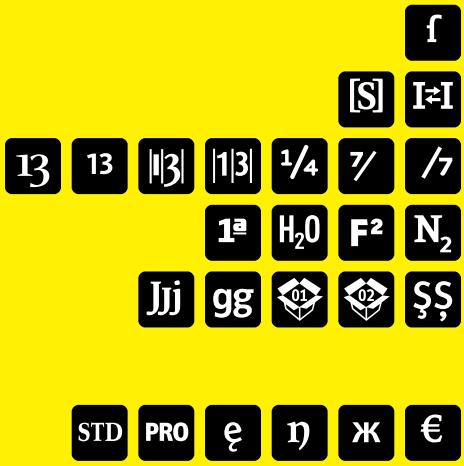
FONTFONT OPENTYPE®



FONTFONT INFO GUIDE

FF DIN OT Condensed Bold
FF DIN Pro Condensed Bold

SECTIONS

A | Introduction to OpenType®

B | Font and Designer Information

C | Supported Layout Features

D | Language Support

E | Type Specimens

SECTION A

INTRODUCTION TO OPENTYPE®

WHAT IS OPENTYPE?

OpenType® is a cross-platform font file format developed jointly by Adobe and Microsoft. The two main benefits of the OpenType format are its cross-platform compatibility (the same font file works on Macintosh and Windows computers), and its ability to support widely expanded character sets and layout features, which provide rich linguistic support and advanced typographic control.

OpenType fonts can be installed and used alongside PostScript® Type 1 and TrueType fonts.

The range of supported layout features may differ in the various FontFont OpenType packages, therefore each OpenType package will be accompanied by this FF Info Guide listing the layout features supported by this specific font package.

You'll find a glossary of all available OpenType layout features in Section B of the general FF OpenType User Guide.

Please see the FontFont OpenType® User Guide at http://www.fontfont.com/opentype

©FSI, 2005 All rights reserved.
All information in this document is provided "AS IS" without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied, and is subject to change without notice.

All trademarks mentioned in this document are the trademarks or registered trademarks of their respective holders.

You may reproduce and distribute this document as long as you do not remove FSI's copyright information and do not make any changes in the document.

Handgloves

ABOUT FF DIN OT CONDENSED BOLD

After re-working and expanding OCR-B to include three weights for the FF OCR-F, Albert-Jan Pool began working on his second FontFont, the famous DIN-Mittelschrift. This face has not only dominated the traffic signs and public buildings in Germany, but with its technical orientation and straightforwardness it has also found many friends internationally. FF DIN has been expanded to a family of five weights. For each weight there is an Alternate cut with old style figures, circular i-dots and full points and oblique terminals on some characters.

The original DIN-Mittelschrift is built up from strokes having a constant thickness, all curves being drawn with a pair of compasses. This provides a spotty typeface with quirky letterforms, as can especially seen in the characters a, e and s. Compared with characters with fewer strokes, such as b, d, p, q, and o and n they appear rather black. For FF DIN, the weight of the horizontal strokes has been reduced, and the curves were designed in a more fluent way.

ABOUT ALBERT-JAN POOL

Albert-Jan Pool was born in 1960 in Amsterdam. He studied at the Royal Academy of Arts in The Hague. Initiated by professor Gerrit Noordzij the Academy had become an incubator of type design. Albert-Jan was one of the co-founders of Letters], a group of young Dutch type designers. Many of its members (Frank Blokland, Erik and Petr van Blokland, Jelle Bosma, Luc(as) de Groot, Bart de Haas, Henk van Leyden, Peter-Matthias Noordzij, Marie-Cécile Noordzij-Pulles, Just van Rossum and Peter Verheul) have become well-known type designers. After his study he left for Germany. From 1987 to 1991 he was Type Director at Scangraphic in Wedel, near Hamburg. From 1991 to 1994 he was Manager of Type Design and Production at URW in Hamburg. During this time he completed his type families URW Imperial, URW Linear and URW Mauritius. By January 1995 he started his own studio Dutch Design in Hamburg. FF DIN and FF OCR-F

FF DIN OT Condensed Bold

were among his first projects. He had been teaching type design at the Muthesius Hochschule in Kiel from 1995 to 1998, as well as typography at the Hamburg Academy for Marketing and Media. Together with type consultant Stefan Rögener of AdFinder GmbH and copywriter Ursula Packhäuser he wrote and designed a both useful and provocative book on the effects of type on brand image entitled “Branding with Type”, which has been published by Adobe Press. Dutch Design finally merged into FarbTon Konzept + Design. The new company was co-founded 1999 with Jörn Iken, and Klaus-Peter-Staudinger, as well as with Birgit Hartmann who is also the mother of their daughter Pia-Elina (born 1999). For customers of FarbTon he created several corporate typefaces such as Jet Set Sans together with Syndicate Brand & Corporate for Jet/Conoco in 1997, C&A InfoType together with Factor Design for C&A in 1998, DTL HEIN GAS for HEIN GAS Hamburger Gaswerke in 1999 and Regenbogen Bold for Regenbogen, a political party in Germany in 2001. Pool is currently working on several new series in order to extend the family of FF DIN.

FF DIN OT Condensed Bold

2009_07_27_17_07_43_00

SECTION C

SUPPORTED LAYOUT FEATURES

FONTFONT OPENTYPE®

	EXAMPLES
HISTORICAL FORMS	s ► ſ
CASE-SENSITIVE FORMS	»DIN« ► »DIN«
CAPITAL SPACING	HOH ► HOH
OLDSTYLE FIGURES	1234 ► 1234 1234 ► 1234
LINING FIGURES	1234 ► 1234 1234 ► 1234
PROPORTIONAL FIGURES	1234 ► 1234 1234 ► 1234
TABULAR FIGURES	1234 ► 1234 1234 ► 1234
FRACTIONS	2 5/16 ► $2^{5}/_{16}$

FF DIN OT Condensed Bold

	EXAMPLES
NUMERATORS	123/ ► $^{123}/$
DENOMINATORS	/123 ► $/_{123}$
ORDINALS	1a2o ► $1^{a}2^{o}$
SCIENTIFIC INFERIORS	CO2 ► CO_2
SUPERSCRIPT	m3 ► m^3
SUBSCRIPT	N2 ► N_2
ACCESS ALL ALTERNATES	1 ► $^{1}{}_{1}{}_{1}111$
STYLISTIC ALTERNATES	jäṇ.k ► jäṇ.k

FF DIN OT Condensed Bold

	EXAMPLES
STYLISTIC SET 1	jäṇ.ĸ ► jäṇ.ĸ
STYLISTIC SET 2	s ► ſ
LOCALIZED FORMS	ȘțL·L ► ȘțL·L

FF DIN OT Condensed Bold

SECTION D

LANGUAGE SUPPORT

SUPPORTED CODE PAGES OPENTYPE STANDARD

STD

MACOS

MACOS ICELANDIC
MACOS ROMAN

IBM

IBM-37 UNITED STATES - EBCDIC (IBM-28709)
IBM-273 GERMANY - EBCDIC
IBM-277 DENMARK, NORWAY - EBCDIC
IBM-278 FINLAND, SWEDEN - EBCDIC
IBM-280 ITALY - EBCDIC
IBM-282
IBM-284 SPAIN, LATIN AMERICA - EBCDIC
IBM-285 UNITED KINGDOM - EBCDIC
IBM-297 FRANCE - EBCDIC
IBM-500 INTERNATIONAL - EBCDIC
IBM-871 ICELAND - EBCDIC
IBM-1047 OPEN SYSTEMS - EBCDIC

WINDOWS

MS WINDOWS 1252 LATIN 1

ISO

ISO 8859- 1 W EU LATIN 1
ISO 8859-15 WEST EUROPE LATIN 9

ADDITIONAL SUPPORTED CODE PAGES OPENTYPE PRO

PRO

MACOS

MACOS CENTRAL EUROPE
MACOS CROATIAN
MACOS CYRILLIC
MACOS ROMANIAN
MACOS TURKISH
MACOS UKRAINIAN

IBM

IBM-921 BALTIC
IBM-1025 CYRILLIC - EBCDIC
IBM-1112 BALTIC - EBCDIC
IBM-1123
IBM-1124

WINDOWS

MS WINDOWS 1250 EASTERN EUROPEAN
MS WINDOWS 1251 CYRILLIC
MS WINDOWS 1254 TURKISH
MS WINDOWS 1257 BALTIC

ISO

ISO 8859- 2 C EU LATIN 2
ISO 8859- 3 TU, MALT, GAL, ESP LATIN 3
ISO 8859- 4 BALTIC LATIN 6
ISO 8859- 5 CYRILLIC
ISO 8859- 9 W EU+TURKISH LATIN 5
ISO 8859-10 SCANDINAVIAN LATIN 6
ISO 8859-13 BALTIC LATIN 7
ISO 8859-16 SOUTHEAST EUROPE LATIN 10

SUPPORTED LANGUAGES OPENTYPE STANDARD

STD

Afrikaans
Albanian
Amharic (ethiopic) [Romanization system BGN/PCGN 1967]
Arvanite (latin)
Asturian
Baraba Tatar
Bats (Latin)
Bislama
Bokmål Norwegian
Breton
Burmese (burmese) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1970]
Catalan
Chamorro
Crimean (latin)
Danish
Dutch
East Frisian
English
Estonian
Faeroese
Finnish
Franco-Provencal
French
Frisian
Friulian
Galician
German
Greek (greek) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1962]
Icelandic
Indonesian
Interlingua
Irish
Italian
Japanese (sino-japanese) [Romanization; Kunrei]
Judeo-Tati (latin)
Karaim (latin)
Kazan Tatar (latin)
Kirmanji
Kurdish (latin)
Kyrgyz (cyrillic) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1979]
Ladin
Laotian (laotian) [Romanization; National]
Low German
Luxembourgian
Malagasy
Malay (latin)
Manx Gaelic
North Frisian
Northern Sotho
Nynorsk Norwegian
Occitan
Pilipino (Tagalog)
Portuguese
Portunhol
Rhaeto-Romance
Romani (latin)
Romansch
Russian (cyrillic) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1947]
Scottish Gaelic
Serbian (latin)
Somali
Southern Sami
Southern Sotho
Spanish
Swedish
Tahitian
Tsakhur (latin)
Tsez (latin)
Tsonga
Tswana
Turkmen (cyrillic) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1979]
Ukrainian (cyrillic) [Romanization; National, 1993]
Ume Sami
Walloon
West Frisian
Xhosa

Yapese
Yiddish (latin)
Zulu

ADDITIONAL SUPPORTED LANGUAGES OPENTYPE PRO

PRO

Abaza
Adyghe
Älvdalska
Amharic (ethiopic) [Romanization; UN 1967]
Aragonese
Archi
Arumanian
Avar
Azerbaijani (cyrillic)
Azerbaijani (latin)
Balk
Basque
Bosnian (Cyrillic)
Bosnian (Latin)
Botlikh
Budukh
Bulgarian
Bulgarian (cyrillic) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1952]
Buryat
Byelorussian (Belarusian cyrillic)
Byelorussian (Belarusian latin)
Chechen (cyrillic)
Chechen (latin)
Chichewa
Cook Islands Maori
Croatian
Czech
Dargin
Dungan
Erzya
Esperanto
Gagauz (latin)
Godoberi
Greenlandic
Hawaiian
Hungarian
Inari Sami
Ingush
Istro-Romanian
Japanese (sino-japanese) [Romanization; Modified Hepburn]
Kabardian
Kalaallisut
Kalmyk
Karachay-Balkar
Karaim (cyrillic)
Kara-Kalpak
Kashubian
Kazakh
Kazakh (cyrillic) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1979]
Kazan Tatar (cyrillic)
Khinalug
Khmer (khmer) [Romanization; UN 1972]
Korean (hangul) [Romanization; 1939 & 1984]
Kryts
Kumyk
Kurdish (cyrillic)
Ladino (latin)
Lak
Latin
Latvian (Lettish)
Lezgi
Lithuanian
Lule Sami
Macedonian
Macedonian (cyrillic) [Romanization; UN 1977]
Maltese
Maori
Marshallese
Moksha
Moldavian (latin)
Mongolian (cyrillic)
Mongolian (cyrillic) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1964]
Nanai
Nogay
Northern Sami
Polish
Romanian
Russian

Russian (cyrillic) [Romanization; Russian Academy of Sciences system]
Russian (cyrillic) [Romanization; UN 1987, National]
Rusyn
Rutul
Samoan
Sardinian
Serbian (cyrillic) [Romanization; UN 1977]
Slovak
Slovenian
Sorbian Lower
Sorbian Upper
Tabasaran
Tajik
Tajik (cyrillic) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1994]
Talysh (cyrillic)
Tatar
Tati
Tongan
Tsakhur (cyrillic)
Turkish
Turkmen
Tuvinian
Ubykh
Udi
Ukrainian
Uzbek
Uzbek (cyrillic) [Romanization; BGN/PCGN 1979]
Våmhusmål
Vepsian
Wallisian
Welsh
Wolof

Supported Unicode Ranges

Title	Number of Characters OT	Number of Characters PRO	Examples
Basic Latin	97	97	A B C … x y z
Latin-1 Supplement	96	96	À Ë Î … õ û ÿ
Latin Extended-A	13	128	Œ œ Š … š Ÿ ž
Latin Extended-B	1	27	Ə ƒ Ƶ ƶ DŽ Dž
IPA Extensions		1	ə
Spacing Modifier Letters	10	10	ˋ ˊ ˆ … ˇ ˘ ˙
Greek and Coptic	4	4	Δ Ω µ π
Cyrillic		136	Б Д Ж щ ъ ю
Latin Extended Additional		10	Ẁ ẁ Ẃ ẃ Ẅ ẅ
General Punctuation	19	20	‘ ‚ “ … ” † ‡
Superscripts and Subscripts	17	17	4 5 6 … 7 8 9
Currency Symbols	2	2	€ ₴
Letterlike Symbols	3	3	№ ™ Ω
Number Forms	13	13	1/3 2/3 1/5 …

Title	Number of Characters OT	PRO	Examples
Arrows	8	8	← ↑ → ... ↓ ↖ ↗
Mathematical Operators	14	14	∂ Δ ∏ ... ∑ − ∙
Geometric Shapes	1	1	◊
Alphabetic Presentation Forms	2	2	ﬁ ﬂ

FF DIN OT Condensed Bold

Shag pile i13

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPp

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 0123456789

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

FF DIN OT Condensed Bold 14/16 pt

Sempre domenica prenderà vita una giornata Gut getarnt im Neptungras steht ein Kuckuckslipp. Serán, a juicio de los científicos, tres épocas Onks tää vika kysymys. Hän on työskennellyt Il y aurait bien de choses à dire là-dessus. Several tenors sing

FF DIN OT Condensed Bold 12/14 pt

Sempre domenica prenderà vita una giornata Gut getarnt im Neptungras steht ein Kuckuckslipp. Serán, a juicio de los científicos, tres épocas Onks tää vika kysymys. Hän on työskennellyt Il y aurait bien de choses à dire là-dessus. Several tenors sing in culturally void display. Eigentlich

FF DIN OT Condensed Bold 10/12 pt

Sempre domenica prenderà vita una giornata Gut getarnt im Neptungras steht ein Kuckuckslipp. Serán, a juicio de los científicos, tres épocas Onks tää vika kysymys. Hän on työskennellyt Il y aurait bien de choses à dire là-dessus. Several tenors sing in culturally void display. Eigentlich wollen die Leute nur die Sonne genießen. Ayer, todavía en pleno echazo, celebraban su aniversario de boda. Facile à dire qu'à

FF DIN OT Condensed Bold 8/10 pt

Sempre domenica prenderà vita una giornata Gut getarnt im Neptungras steht ein Kuckuckslipp. Serán, a juicio de los científicos, tres épocas Onks tää vika kysymys. Hän on työskennellyt Il y aurait bien de choses à dire là-dessus. Several tenors sing in culturally void display. Eigentlich wollen die Leute nur die Sonne genießen. Ayer, todavía en pleno echazo, celebraban su aniversario de boda. Facile à dire qu'à faire. Suuri kiitos siitä heille. Vousituhannen loppuu.