Egmont

24 point

Three point leaded

CONSIDERATION OF EASE OF REA reading is so essential in the planning of print ed matter that every principle helping to achie ve comfort in the assimilation of the message c onveyed by words should always be in the for

* INTERTYPE *

18 point

Three point leaded

CONSIDERATION OF EASE OF READING IS SO essential in the planning of printed matter that every principle helping to achieve comfort in the assimilation of the message conveyed by words should always be in the forefront of the typographer's mind. On what does ease of reading depend? On the simpleness of the type

for Intertype economical direct keyboard composition



For fount details and copy fitting tables see back page

Intertype wide tooth matrices also run on other line composing machines

Egmont

One point leaded 14 point

12 point Three point leaded

Consideration of ease of reading is so essential in the planning of printed matter that every principle helping to achieve comfort in the assimilation of the message conveyed by words should always be in the forefront of the typographer's mind. On what does ease of reading depend? On the simpleness of the type design, on the length of the type lines and on their leading, on the spacing of words, and on a principle either misunderstood or sadly ignored: that of appropriate choice of type face for the paper on which it is to be printed. Many type faces appropriate for the moderate copy of advertisements are inappropriate for continuous reading in the book or magazine page: many type faces readable in the larger text sizes lose their clarity in the smaller sizes. Wise choices for small text are, therefore, type faces of unobtrusive character and type faces of large x-height whose maximum face-to-body size aids readability. Simpleness of type design is as much to be desired as sheer beauty of type character, though happily the two virtues often go hand in hand.

Consider also the spacing of words. Wide spacing causes the appearance of disintegration of the type panel and spreads the copy to occupy more space than it needs: excessively close spacing causes the words to run into one another and detracts the reader's thought from the ideas presented by the words. Most typographers agree that a thick or middle space is sufficient between words set in lower case—even in display types—and an en space between words in capital letters. As a generalisation that will do very closely? The expanded and large x-height type faces call for a slight increase in word spacing, though a thick space is usually satisfactory; condensed type faces AND THOSE OF SMALL X-HEIGHT AGREEABLY ACCEPT THE MIDDLE SPACE. APPROPRIATE LENGTH OF TYPE LINE FOR EASE OF READING CAN SO READILY

ABCDEFGHI

INTEF

J K P R S

k

0

W

X

y

Z

Set solid

10 point

One point leaded

Consideration of ease of reading is so essential in the planning of printed matter that every principle helping to achieve comfort in the assimilation of the message conveyed by words should always be in the forefront of the typographer's mind. On what does ease of reading depend? On the simpleness of the type design, on the length of the type lines and on their leading, on the spacing of words, and on a principle either misunderstood or sadly ignored: that of appropriate choice of type face for the paper on which it is to be printed. Many type faces appropriate for the moderate copy of advertisements are inappropriate for continuous reading in the book or magazine page; many type faces readable in the larger text sizes lose their clarity in the smaller sizes. Wise choices for small text are, therefore, type faces of unobtrusive character such as Plantin and Baskerville, and type faces of large x-height whose maximum face-to-body size aids readability. Simpleness of type design is as much to be desired as sheer beauty of type character, though happily the two virtues often go hand in hand.

CONSIDER ALSO THE SPACING OF WORDS. WIDE SPACING CAUSES THE APPEARANCE OF

disintegration of the type panel and spreads the copy to occupy more space than it needs: excessively close spacing causes the words to run into one another and detracts the reader's thoughts from the ideas presented by the words. Most typographers agree that a thick or middle space is sufficient between words set in lower case—even in display types—and an en space between words in capital letters. As a generalisation that will do very well, but shall we consider the matter more closely? The expanded and large x-height type faces call for a slight increase in word spacing, though a thick space is usually satisfactory; condensed type faces and those of small x-height agreeably accept the middle space.

LETTERSPACING of capital letters is worth the little effort required to regularise the effective white space between each letter of the line as well as to render the words more easily readable, not so necessary perhaps in the smaller, but decidedly in the larger, text sizes and in all display sizes. Again, TO MORTISE OR MITRE CAPITAL LETTERS TO AID FURTHER THE OPTICAL REGULARITY

Medium

When ordering matrices please state the face number and the point size of the fount required and the model of machine on which the matrices are to run

Set solid

8 point

One point leaded

Consideration of ease of reading is so essential in the planning of printed matter that every principle helping to achieve comfort in the assimilation of the message conveyed by words should always be in the forefront of the typographer's mind. On what does ease of reading depend? On the simpleness of the type design, on the length of the type lines and on their leading, on the spacing of words, and on a principle either misunderstood or sadly ignored: that of appropriate choice of type face for the paper on which it is to be printed. Many type faces appropriate for the moderate copy of advertisements are inappropriate for continuous reading in the book or magazine page: many type faces readable in the larger text sizes lose their clarity in the smaller sizes. Wise choices for small text are, therefore, type faces of unobtrusive character and type faces of large x-height whose maximum face-to-body size aids readability. Simpleness of type design is as much to be desired as sheer beauty of type character, though happily the two virtues often go hand in hand.

Consider also the spacing of words. Wide spacing causes the appearance of disintegration of the type panel and spreads the copy to occupy more space than it needs: excessively close spacing causes the words to run into one another and detracts the reader's thought from the ideas presented by the words. Most typographers agree that a thick or middle space is sufficient between words set in lower case—even in display types—and an en space between words in capital letters. As a generalisation that will do very well, but shall we consider the matter more closely? The expanded and large x-height type faces call for a slight increase in word spacing, though a thick space is usually satisfactory; condensed type faces AND THOSE OF SMALL X-HEIGHT AGREEABLY ACCEPT THE MIDDLE SPACE. APPROPRIATE LENGTH OF TYPE LINE

Appropriate length of type line for ease of reading can so readily be decided upon that no loss of comfort need result in this respect, and appropriate measures for various widths and sizes of type may easily be found. Limits are, it is true, frequently imposed by the shape of space and the amount of copy to be arranged therein, but instances where reading is made needlessly difficult all too often meet our eyes: the excessively wide measure, for instance, which causes the reader to stumble in "picking up" the successive line of type or to begin reading a second time the same line of type; and the excessively narrow measures causing frequent breaking of words and great irregularity in their spacing as well as intermittent letter spacing. When these unrelenting limitations are not imposed, the extremes of line measure are typographic faults avoided by basing the text line measure upon the lower case alphabet.

One-and-a-half to twice the length of the alphabet (or 40 to 60 characters, counting word spaces as characters) of the size and face of type being used is at least a guide to appropriate line measures. When the need arises to exceed this proposed length of line, ease of reading may be maintained by compensating the additional length of line with interlinear spacing. For example, a 10 point type face can be set to twice the length of the 14 point lower case alphabet of the same face if the lines are spaced 4 points, or 12 point type set to twice the length of the 18 point alphabet with 6 point line spacing—being the difference between the body sizes. Type faces with short descenders or type faces with large x-height and, indeed, type FACES OF BOLD DESIGN, ARE MADE MORE READABLE BY INTERLINEAR SPACING IRRESPECTIVE OF THE LINE

gmont Medium Egmont is also cut in Light and Bold

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ&£ 1234567890abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

24 point. Face No. E3523. Figure size . 166. Lower case alphabet 273 points.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ&£ 1234567890 abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz 1234567890

18 point. Face No. E4439. Figure size ·1107. Lower case alphabet 229 points.

Eamont Medium with Italic and True Small Capitals

1234567890 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1234567890 1234567800 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1234567890

abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopgrstuuwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

14 point. Face No. E1025. Figure size . 0968. Lower case alphabet 174 points. Alignment +5.

1234567890 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1234567890 1234567890 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1234567890

abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

12 point. Face No. E1947. Figure size .083. Lower case alphabet 143 points. Alignment +6

1234567890 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1234567800 1234567890 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1234567890

abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

10 point. Face No. E1808. Figure size .0692. Lower case alphabet 126 points. Alignment +6

1234567890 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1234567890 1234567890 ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1234567890

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

8 point. Face No. E2243. Figure size :0553. Lower case alphabet 93 points. Standard alignment.

Swash characters supplied to order ABDEGHMNPTY

Additional characters contained in regular founts of double letter matrices

fifffffffff,.-; ':'!?()&£\$@tbææÆŒáàäâéèëêíìïtóòöôúùüâçñÆæe[]*†‡\$||U-/-...\$\$\$\$4\246\3

Character count-Bold figures indicate pica measures. Light figures indicate average number of characters per line 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 42 46 50 53 57 61 64 68 72 75 79 83 87 90 94 98 101 104 107

32 35 38 40 43 46 49 52 54 57 60 63 66

12 point 13 16 19 22 25 27 30 32 35 37 40 42 45 48 51 53 55 57 60 62 64 66 69

14 point 11 14 17 19 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59

SHADOWS WERE CREEPING UPON THE RICH GRASSY SHADOWS WERE CREEPING UPON THE RICH GRASSY GLADES OF THE FORE Shadows were creeping upon the rich grassy glades of the forest and it was at this late hour that he set out on his quest. So far as he could plan, he would go by way of the winding path, to the far end, down by the dell, and wait until sundown. He was in no very placid state of mind, yet it was his anxiety as well as the fact of his promise to call at Don's, that made him the more determined. Step by step he plodded on until the last rays of the sun were hidden by the density of the trees, and as he made his way he mused over his plans. He would meet the man and conduct him to the hut of the hermit or to that of the lone resident by the river brink. At either of these places they could unravel the details in the midnight silence. No problem would easily baffle the crafty brain of his companion and the procedure they would adopt must in more than one way outwit their rival's claims. With increasing eagerness he quickened his pace and made straight for the place assigned for their meeting. Counting every moment impatiently, half-an-hour had passed before he could dimly see the approaching form of his accomplice, with swift, regular and light-footed steps typical of the virile temperament of the man. In a breathless string of words he told of his forced delay by a roundabout route and of the need for a hasty exit from the dell. Could they not spare the time to make a scanty plan? No! They must be away with all possible speed and clude their pursuers. At a frantic pace they hurried off the beaten path into the thick bracken, which, if it were possible to penetrate, would bring them into direct line with the hermit's hut, and once there, all possible chance of discovery could be ignored. After half-an-hour struggling their way through the thick SHADOWS WERE CREEPING UPON THE RICH GRASSY SHADOWS WERE CREEPING UPON THE RICH GRASSY GLADES OF THE FORE Shadows were creeping upon the rich grassy glades of the forest and it was at this late hour that he set out on his quest. So far as he could plan, he would go by way of the winding path, to the far end, down by the dell, and wait until sundown. He was in no very placid state of mind, yet it was his anxiety as well as the fact of his promise to call at Don's, that made him the more determined. Step by step he plodded on until the last rays of the sun were hidden by the density of the trees, and as he made his way he mused over his plans. He would meet the man and conduct him to the hut of the hermit or to that of the lone resident by the river brink. At either of these places they could unravel the details in the midnight silence. No problem would easily baffle the crafty brain of his companion and the procedure they would adopt must in more than one way outwit their

FACE NO. E2243

CAST ON 10 POINT BODY

SHADOWS WERE CREEPING UPON THE RICH GRA

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FACE NO. E 1808 3 POINT LEADED