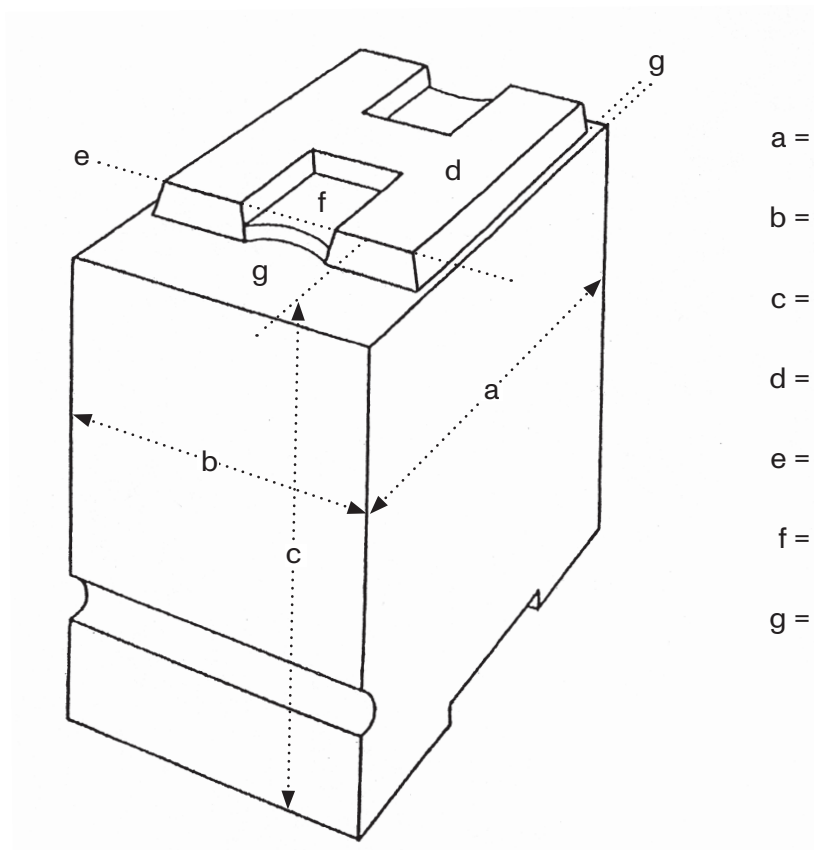
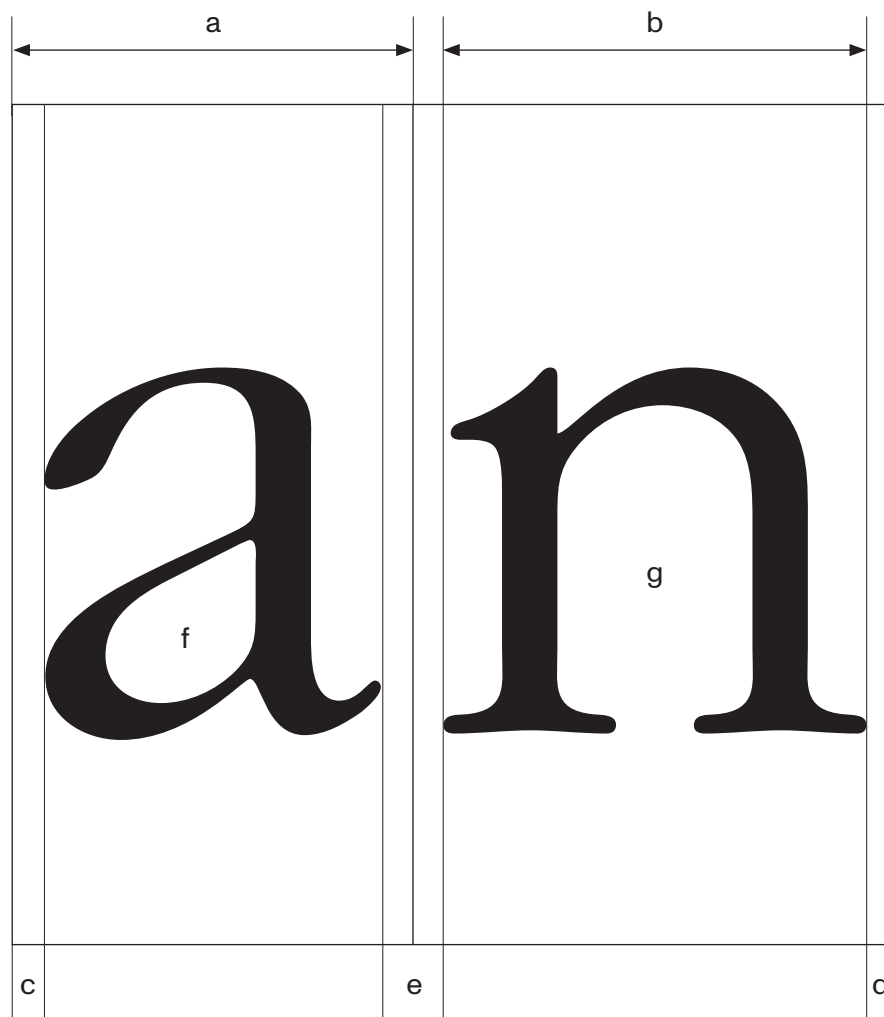


Terminologie des Schriftbildes



Terminologie des Schriftbildes



a =

b =

c =

d =

e =

f =

g =

Terminologie des Schriftbildes

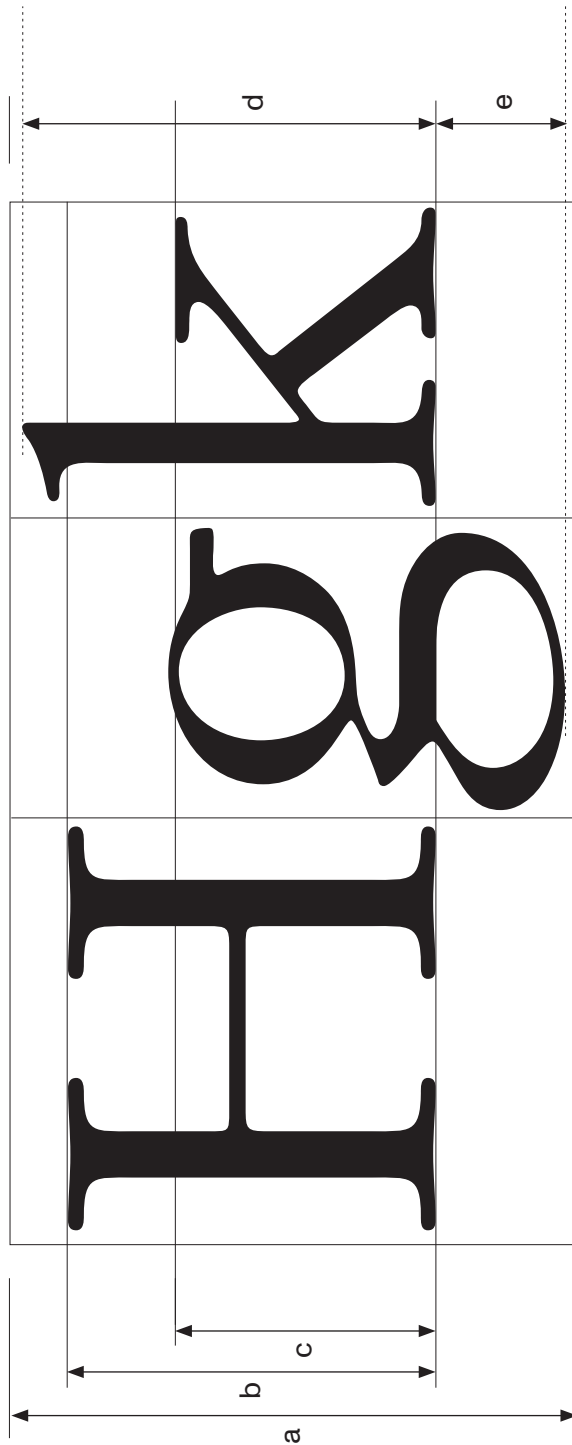
x

H

hp

Zgk

Terminologie des Schriftbildes



a =

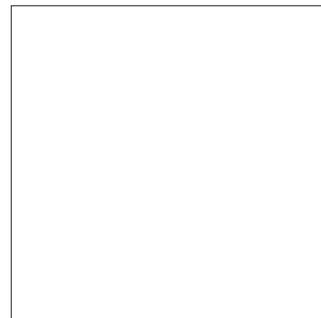
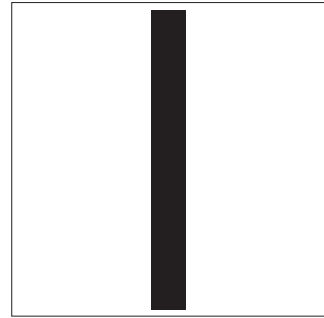
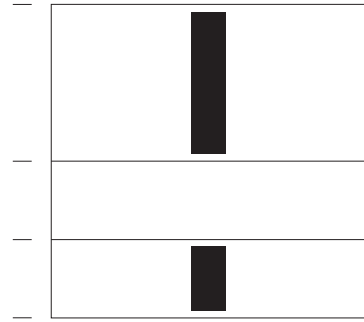
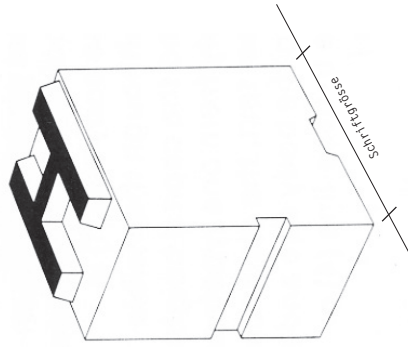
b =

c =

d =

e =

Das Geviert



Das lateinische Alphabet

A H t j k g m X A H

Das lateinische Alphabet

E F H I L T

a c e m n o r

A K M N V

s u v w x

W X Y Z

b d f h i k l t

B C D G J O

g p q y

P Q R S U

j

Ä È Ç

Æ æ fi ß

ä é ô

H A N

., : ; ! ? - — « »

() [] &

Das lateinische Alphabet

I V X L C D M

XL

XC

CD

I 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{7}{8}$ 1 2 3
1 2 3

Das lateinische Alphabet



61'019.05

5803

30'418.10

001

91'437.15

969

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

61'019.05

5803

30'418.10

001

91'437.15

969

Das typografische Masssystem

Pierre Simon Fournier, 1737

(englisch-amerikanischer Fuss: 30.48 cm)

1 Fournier-Punkt = _____

François Ambroise Didot, 1785

(französischer Fuss: 32.49 cm) [pied du roi]

1 Didot-Punkt = _____

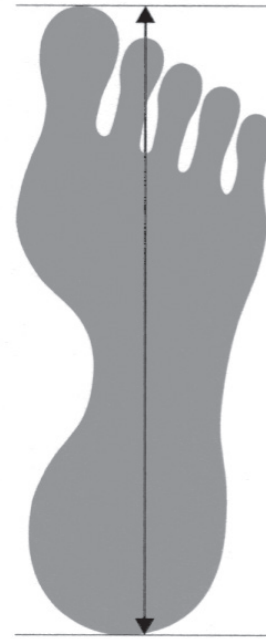
Anpassung in Westeuropa auf Dezimalsystem:

Hermann Berthold und Wilhelm Foerster, 1879

1 m = _____

1 Didot-Punkt = _____

12 Didot-Punkt = 1 Cicero = _____



Pica-System / Pica-Point (inch), 1886

1 Pica-Point = _____

12 Pica-Points = 1 Pica = _____

DTP-Pica-Point (Adobe Postscript), 1980

1 DTP-Point = _____

12 DTP-Points = 1 Pica = _____

Divergenz: DTP-Point zu Didot-Punkt: _____

DTP-Point zu Pica-Point: _____