

# Font Info

## TYPE RE-FLOW

There are many versions of the same fonts used in production today. Having the wrong one loaded will usually result in “type reflow”, as shown below. The only way to prevent this is to always have the customer supply the fonts used with **every job**.

### Customer Copy

Macintosh™ systems are the best Personal Computer sold in the market today! Apple leads the industry in six key areas: speed, ease of use, multi-media, Internet, compatibility and value. The RISC™ processor speeds already reach 350 Mhz and dramatically out perform any Pentium™ system shipping. The new G3 chips are nearly ¼ the size of a Pentium™ II chip and require much less power to operate.

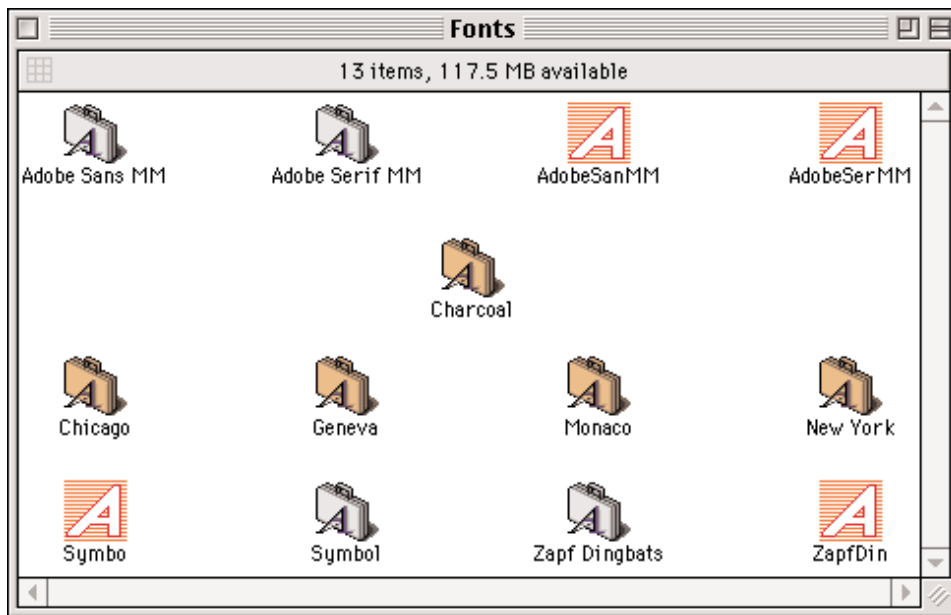
### Printed Piece

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## SYSTEM FONTS

Only four fonts should be in your fonts folder in your System folder. They are: Chicago, Geneva, Monaco and New York. There are a few exceptions to this rule; it is all right to see Adobe Sans, Adobe Serif, Symbol and Zapf Dingbats in the fonts folder, and if you are running OS 8 you may be using Charcoal. The primary reason behind removing other fonts is to prevent type re-flow. When you purchase a new system or reinstall the system software you must be sure to remove and delete the following fonts: Courier, Helvetica, Palatino and Times. These are Apple versions of the fonts and they contain TrueType as well as PostScript screen fonts inside the same font suitcase.

You should use PostScript fonts for design. Other font formats, including TrueType, may not image well, or at all, on an imagesetter or film recorder that is expecting PostScript. There is no guarantee that a page that prints on your proofing device, usually a laser printer, will print without problems on the final output device.



Adobe Sans, Adobe Serif, Symbol & Zapf Dingbats are required for Adobe Acrobat, they usually do not cause type re-flow. Charcoal may be needed if you run OS 8 or newer.

Today, if you are running Acrobat 4.x you no longer need to keep Adobe Sans, Adobe Serif, Symbol and Zapf Dingbats in your system folder. They are now stored in the application folder for use when necessary.

## SPOTTING FONT PROBLEMS

To avoid output problems, you must always have both pieces of a PostScript font loaded properly to print from an electronic file. If one piece is missing, you may get printed type that looks like this:

Courier or **Bitmapmed**

- Courier usually indicates the screen font is missing.
- Bitmapping usually indicates the printer font is missing.
- Some font problems are System Software or **RIP** (Raster Image Processor) related.
- Other output problems may be related to **TrueType...** which we will discuss later in this chapter.

# IDENTIFYING FONTS

## Screen/Bitmap Font

Screen fonts are free to distribute, you do not need to purchase a license in order to use Screen fonts on your PC. The printer font is the part that should not be copied. Legally you must purchase a printer font for each output device that you are sending files to.

### Suitcase



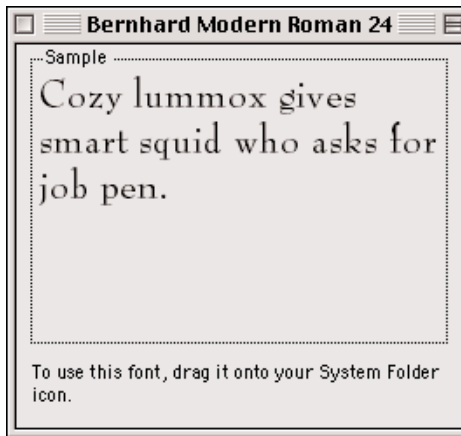
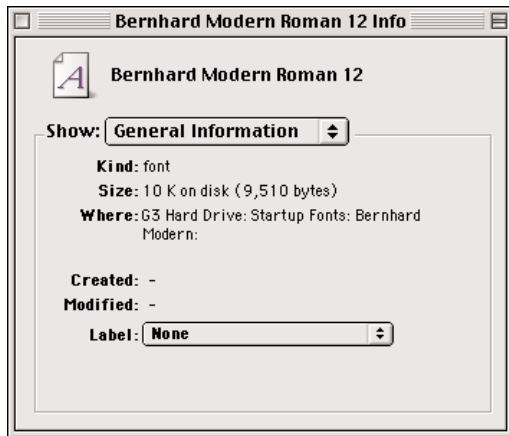
### Orphan Font



Most screen fonts are stored in a suitcase, as shown above. The suitcase is just a container for the screen font families. The actual font lies inside. Today, you do not need to store your fonts in a suitcase to use them. To identify a screen font you can always spot them by the icon with single A in the center and a turned down dog ear on the upper left corner.

Get info can be used to determine what type of font you are working with. The instructions are listed below.

- <sup>1</sup> Click once on the font
- <sup>2</sup> Press **Command I** on your keyboard, or go to the **File** menu and choose **Get Info**
- <sup>3</sup> Look at **Kind** section in the info window
  - Screen fonts will simply say “font”
  - Printer fonts will say “PostScript font”

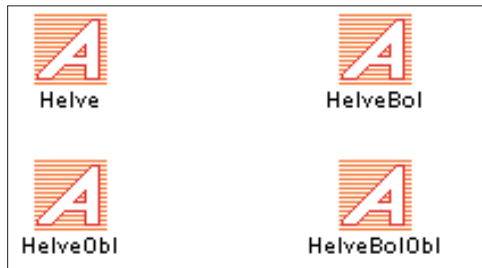


Also, a Mac screen font will show you one sample in that size using all the characters in the alphabet, when you double click on it.

## PC Screen Fonts

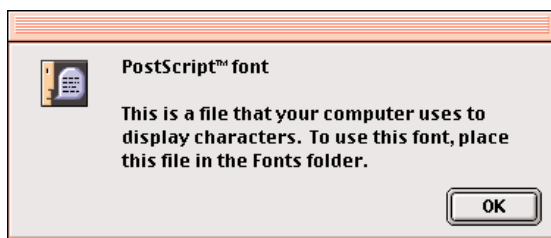
A PC screen font will have **.pfm** (Printer Font Metrics) at the end of the file name, this is the file extension. Some PC fonts end in **.fot**.

## PRINTER/OUTLINE FONTS



All the printer fonts have a 5.3.3 naming convention. Five characters or less for the Font name and Three characters for each corresponding style.

When you double click on a printer font you will get the message below. Printer fonts can not display a sample on screen because they only can be used by the output device.



## PC Printer Fonts

A PC screen font will have **.pfb** (Printer Font Binary) at the end of the file name.

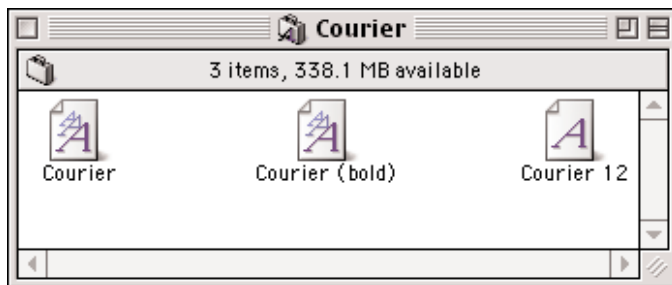
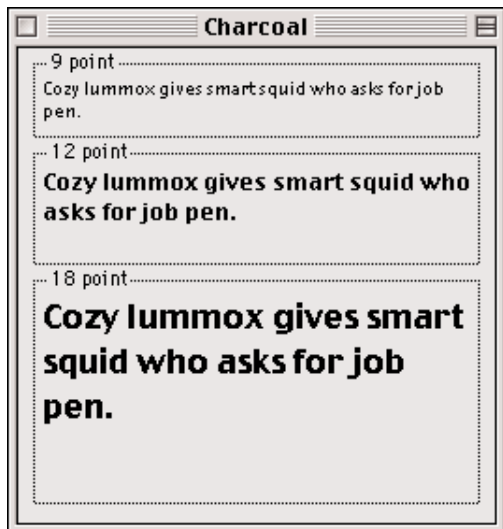
# TRUETYPE FONTS

TrueType is a font technology was developed by Apple computer in 1989. Microsoft later bought into the technology and now ships free TrueType fonts with every major application that they produce. Therefore most fonts loaded on PC's are TrueType. Mac users will typically delete all TrueType from their system. Examples of common TrueType fonts are: Arial, Comic Sans, Impact and Times New Roman. Common fonts that exist in both TrueType and PostScript are Courier, Helvetica, Palatino, Times, Symbol and Zapf Dingbats. These fonts all install when the operating system is loaded or re-loaded.



Times New Roman

- Contains information for both the Bitmap and Outline font in one file.
- Allows scalable fonts on non-PostScript printers.
- Works well on laser printers, color copiers and inkjet devices.
- **Be careful!** TrueType fonts may be stored inside the same Suitcase with PostScript screen fonts.
- Does not print predictably to imagesetters or platesetters, because they do not have TrueType rasterizers.



## **Danger, Danger!!**

Two of these files are TrueType one is a PostScript screen font, in the same suitcase. TrueType takes priority when downloading to an output device.