

## FONTFONT INFO GUIDE

# FF DIN OT Medium FF DIN Pro Medium



FONTFONT OPENTYPE®



## 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.

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

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# Handgloves



## ABOUT FF DIN OT MEDIUM

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 be 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



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 Rögner 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.

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SECTION C  
SUPPORTED  
LAYOUT FEATURES

FONTFONT OPENTYPE®

EXAMPLES



HISTORICAL FORMS

s ► f



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<sup>5</sup>/16

## EXAMPLES



NUMERATORS

123/ ► 123/



DENOMINATORS

/123 ► /123



ORDINALS

1a2o ► 1<sup>a</sup>2<sup>o</sup>



SCIENTIFIC INFERIORS

CO2 ► CO<sub>2</sub>



SUPERSCRIPT

m3 ► m<sup>3</sup>



SUBSCRIPT

N2 ► N<sub>2</sub>



MATHEMATICAL GREEK

ΣΠ ► ΣΠ



ACCESS ALL ALTERNATES

1 ► 1<sub>1</sub>111

## EXAMPLES



STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

jäṇ.k ▶ jäṇ.k



STYLISTIC SET 1

jäṇ.k ▶ jäṇ.k



STYLISTIC SET 2

s ▶ ſ



LOCALIZED FORMS

ŦṭL·L ▶ ŦṭL·L

SECTION D  
LANGUAGE  
SUPPORT

SUPPORTED  
CODE PAGES  
OPENTYPE STANDARD



**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



**MACOS**  
MACOS CENTRAL EUROPE  
MACOS CROATIAN  
MACOS CYRILLIC  
MACOS GREEK  
MACOS ROMANIAN  
MACOS TURKISH  
MACOS UKRAINIAN  
**IBM**  
IBM-875 GREECE - EBCDIC  
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 1253 GREEK  
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	KURDISH (LATIN)
ALBANIAN	KYRGYZ (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1979]
AMHARIC (ETHIOPIC) [ROMANIZATION SYSTEM BGN/PCGN 1967]	LADIN
ARVANITE (LATIN)	LAOTIAN (LAOTIAN) [ROMANIZATION; NATIONAL]
ASTURIAN	LOW GERMAN
BARABA TATAR	LUXEMBOURGIAN
BATS (LATIN)	MALAGASY
BISLAMA	MALAY (LATIN)
BOKMÅL NORWEGIAN	MANX GAELIC
BRETON	NORTH FRISIAN
BURMESE (BURMESE) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1970]	NORTHERN SOTHO
CATALAN	NYNORSK NORWEGIAN
CHAMORRO	OCCITAN
CRIMEAN (LATIN)	PILIPINO (TAGALOG)
DANISH	PORTUGUESE
DUTCH	PORTUNHOL
EAST FRISIAN	RHAETO-ROMANCE
ENGLISH	ROMANI (LATIN)
ESTONIAN	ROMANSCH
FAEROESE	RUSSIAN (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1947]
FINNISH	SCOTTISH GAELIC
FRANCO-PROVENÇAL	SERBIAN (LATIN)
FRENCH	SOMALI
FRISIAN	SOUTHERN SAMI
FRIULIAN	SOUTHERN SOTHO
GALICIAN	SPANISH
GERMAN	SWEDISH
GREEK (GREEK) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/ PCGN 1962]	TAHITIAN
ICELANDIC	TSAKHUR (LATIN)
INDONESIAN	TSEZ (LATIN)
INTERLINGUA	TSONGA
IRISH	TSWANA
ITALIAN	TURKMEN (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1979]
JAPANESE (SINO-JAPANESE) [ROMANIZATION; KUNREI]	UKRAINIAN (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; NATIONAL, 1993]
JUDEO-TATI (LATIN)	UME SAMI
KARAIM (LATIN)	WALLOON
KAZAN TATAR (LATIN)	WEST FRISIAN
KIRMANJI	XHOSA

**ADDITIONAL  
SUPPORTED  
LANGUAGES  
OPENTYPE PRO**

**PRO**

YAPese  
YIDDISH (LATIN)

ZULU

ABAZA	INGUSH
ADYGHE	ISTRO-ROMANIAN
ÄLVDALSKA	JAPANESE (SINO-JAPANESE)
AMHARIC (ETHIOPIC) [ROMANIZATION; UN 1967]	[ROMANIZATION; MODIFIED HEPBURN]
ARAGONESE	KABARDIAN
ARCHI	KALAALLISUT
ARUMANIAN	KALMYK
ARVANITE (GREEK)	KARACHAY-BALKAR
AVAR	KARAIM (CYRILLIC)
AZERBAIJANI (CYRILLIC)	KARA-KALPAK
AZERBAIJANI (LATIN)	KASHUBIAN
BALK	KAZAKH
BASQUE	KAZAKH (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1979]
BOSNIAN (CYRILLIC)	KAZAN TATAR (CYRILLIC)
BOSNIAN (LATIN)	KHINALUG
BOTLIKH	KHMER (KHMER) [ROMANIZATION; UN 1972]
BUDUKH	KOREAN (HANGUL) [ROMANIZATION; 1939 & 1984]
BULGARIAN	KRYTS
BULGARIAN (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1952]	KUMYK
BURYAT	KURDISH (CYRILLIC)
BYELORUSSIAN (BELARUSIAN CYRILLIC)	LADINO (LATIN)
BYELORUSSIAN (BELARUSIAN LATIN)	LAK
CHECHEN (CYRILLIC)	LATIN
CHECHEN (LATIN)	LATVIAN (LETTISH)
CHICHEWA	LEZGI
COOK ISLANDS MAORI	LITHUANIAN
CROATIAN	LULE SAMI
CZECH	MACEDONIAN
DARGIN	MACEDONIAN (CYRILLIC)
DUNGAN	[ROMANIZATION; UN 1977]
ERZYA	MALTESE
ESPERANTO	MAORI
GAGAUZ (LATIN)	MARSHALLESE
GODOBERI	MOKSHA
GREEK MONOTONIC	MOLDAVIAN (LATIN)
GREENLANDIC	MONGOLIAN (CYRILLIC)
HAWAIIAN	MONGOLIAN (CYRILLIC)
HUNGARIAN	[ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1964]
INARI SAMI	NANAI
	NOGAY
	NORTHERN SAMI
	POLISH

ROMANIAN	TATI
RUSSIAN	TONGAN
RUSSIAN (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SYSTEM]	TSAKHUR (CYRILLIC)
RUSSIAN (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; UN 1987, NATIONAL]	TSAKONIAN MONOTONIC
RUSYN	TURKISH
RUTUL	TURKMEN
SAMOAN	TUVINIAN
SARDINIAN	UBYKH
SERBIAN (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; UN 1977]	UDI
SLOVAK	UKRAINIAN
SLOVENIAN	UZBEK
SORBIAN LOWER	UZBEK (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1979]
SORBIAN UPPER	VÅMHUSMÅL
TABASARAN	VEPSIAN
TAJIK	WALLISIAN
TAJIK (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/ PCGN 1994]	WELSH
TALYSH (CYRILLIC)	WOLOF
TATAR	

**SUPPORTED  
UNICODE RANGES**

TITLE	NUMBER OF CHARACTERS		EXAMPLES
	OT	PRO	
BASIC LATIN	97	97	A B C ... x y z
LATIN-1 SUPPLEMENT	96	96	À Ë Î ... ã û ÿ
LATIN EXTENDED-A	13	128	Œ œ Š ... š Ÿ ž
LATIN EXTENDED-B	1	27	Ƨ ƒ Ʒ Ʒ DŽ Dž
IPA EXTENSIONS		1	ə
SPACING MODIFIER LETTERS	10	10	‘ ’ ^ ... ˇ ˘ ˙
GREEK AND COPTIC	5	74	Α Β Γ χ ψ ω
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	⅓ ⅔ ⅕ ...

TITLE	NUMBER OF CHARACTERS		EXAMPLES
	OT	PRO	
ARROWS	8	8	← ↑ → ... ↓ ↖ ↗
MATHEMATICAL OPERATORS	14	14	∂ Δ ∏ ... ∑ − •
GEOMETRIC SHAPES	1	1	◊
ALPHABETIC PRESENTATION FORMS 2		2	fi fl

# Shag pile i13

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLl

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 0123456789

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

FF DIN OT Medium 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

FF DIN OT Medium 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

FF DIN OT Medium 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

FF DIN OT Medium 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,