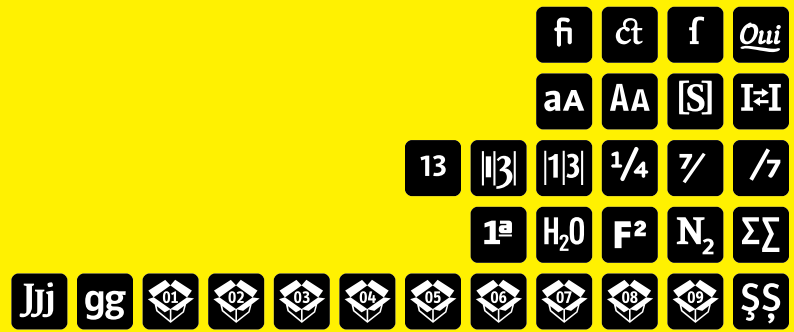


FONTFONT OPENTYPE®



FONTFONT INFO GUIDE FOR

FF Nexus Serif Regular Italic

OT | Pro

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 NEXUS SERIF REGULAR ITALIC

Between 1988 and 1994 Martin Majoor designed FF Scala and FF Scala Sans. The idea behind FF Scala was to design a serif, humanistic typeface from which a sans serif version would be derived. Majoor called it: two typefaces, one form principle, and it would become the basis of his type design philosophy. Since FF Scala's release, the combination of a serif and sans version has proven to be highly successful in corporate, book, and newspaper design. Now, ten years later, Majoor has expanded his idea of two typefaces, one form principle into three typefaces, one form principle, with a new family of typefaces as a result. FF Nexus borrows some of its structure from FF Scala, but adds the slab-like FF Nexus Mix and monospaced FF Nexus Typewriter to the set. Its OpenType layout features, such as built-in small caps, alternate glyphs, and optional swash glyphs make it an extremely versatile type system.

ABOUT MARTIN MAJOOR

Martin Majoor has been designing type since the mid-1980s. After a student placement at URW in Hamburg, he started in 1986 as a typographic designer in the Research & Development department at Océ-Netherlands. In 1988 he started working as a graphic designer for the Vredenburg Music Centre in Utrecht, for whom he designed the typeface Scala for use in their printed matter. Two years later FSI FontShop International published FF Scala as the first serious text face in the then-new FontFont-Library. In 1993 FF Scala was augmented with a sans-serif version, FF Scala Sans. In the eyes of the designer the Sans and the Serif versions complement each other admirably. They follow the same principle of form but are two distinct designs. In 1994 Majoor started working on the design of the Dutch telephone directory, for which he did both the typography and, more importantly, created a new typeface, Telefont. FF Seria and FF Seria Sans followed in 2000, and in 2004 FF Nexus with Sans, Serif, Mix and Typewriter versions have been published.

SECTION C
SUPPORTED
LAYOUT FEATURES

FONTFONT OPENTYPE®

EXAMPLES



STANDARD LIGATURES

fiffift ▶ *fiffift*



DISCRETIONARY
LIGATURES

ctst ▶ *ctst*



HISTORICAL FORMS

sß ▶ *ſſ*



CONTEXTUAL SWASH

Swash ▶ *Swash*



SMALL CAPITALS

small ▶ *SMALL*



SMALL CAPITALS FROM
CAPITALS

CAPS ▶ *CAPS*



CASE-SENSITIVE FORMS

()- ▶ *()-*



CAPITAL SPACING

HOH ▶ *HOH*

EXAMPLES

13

LINING FIGURES

167 ▶ 167
167 ▶ 167

13

PROPORTIONAL FIGURES

167 ▶ 167
167 ▶ 167

13

TABULAR FIGURES

167 ▶ 167
167 ▶ 167

1/4

FRACTIONS

2 5/16 ▶ 2⁵/16

7/

NUMERATORS

123/ ▶ 123/

/7

DENOMINATORS

/123 ▶ /123

1^a

ORDINALS

1st2^a3rd ▶ 1st2^a3rd

H₂O

SCIENTIFIC INFERIORS

CO₂ ▶ CO₂

EXAMPLES



SUPERSCRIPT

*m*₃ ▶ *m*³



SUBSCRIPT

*N*₂ ▶ *N*₂



MATHEMATICAL GREEK

ΣΠ ▶ *ΣΠ*



ACCESS ALL ALTERNATES

1 ▶ *1*₁



STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

Swash ▶ *Swash*



STYLISTIC SET 1

Swash ▶ *Swash*



STYLISTIC SET 2

Swash ▶ *Swash*



STYLISTIC SET 3

Swash ▶ *Swash*

EXAMPLES



STYLISTIC SET 4

Swash ▶ *Swash*



STYLISTIC SET 5

Swash ▶ *Swash*



STYLISTIC SET 6

Z ▶ *Z*



STYLISTIC SET 7

① ② ③ ▶ ① ② ③



STYLISTIC SET 8

sß ▶ *ſſ*



STYLISTIC SET 9

, ▶ /



LOCALIZED FORMS

ſſ ▶ *ſſ*

SECTION D
LANGUAGE
SUPPORT

SUPPORTED
CODE PAGES
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-361 INTERNATIONAL - PUBLISHING
IBM-382 AUSTRIA, GERMANY - PUBLISHING
IBM-383 BELGIUM - PUBLISHING
IBM-385 CANADA (FRENCH) - PUBLISHING

IBM-386 DENMARK, NORWAY - PUBLISHING
IBM-387 FINLAND, SWEDEN - PUBLISHING
IBM-388 FRANCE - PUBLISHING
IBM-389 ITALY - PUBLISHING
IBM-391 PORTUGAL - PUBLISHING
IBM-392 SPAIN - PUBLISHING
IBM-393 LATIN AMERICA - PUBLISHING
IBM-394 UNITED KINGDOM - PUBLISHING
IBM-395 UNITED STATES - PUBLISHING
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
PRO



MACOS

MACOS CENTRAL EUROPE
MACOS CROATIAN
MACOS ROMANIAN
MACOS TURKISH

IBM

IBM-921 BALTIC
IBM-1112 BALTIC - EBCDIC

WINDOWS

MS WINDOWS 1250 EASTERN EUROPEAN

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- 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
STANDARD**

STD

| | |
|---|--|
| AFRIKAANS | KURDISH (LATIN) |
| ALBANIAN | KYRGYZ (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1979] |
| AMHARIC (ETHIOPIC) [ROMANIZATION SYSTEM BGN/PCGN 1967] | LADIN |
| ARVANITIKA (LATIN) | LAOTIAN (LAOTIAN) [ROMANIZATION; NATIONAL] |
| ASTURIAN | LOW GERMAN |
| BARABA TATAR | LUXEMBOURGIAN |
| BATS (LATIN) | MALAGASY |
| BISLAMA | MALAY (LATIN) |
| BRETON | MANX GAELIC |
| BURMESE (BURMESE) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1970] | NORWEGIAN, BOKMÅL |
| CATALAN | NORWEGIAN, NYNORSK |
| CHAMORRO | OCCITAN |
| DANISH | PILIPINO (TAGALOG) |
| DUTCH | PORTUGUESE |
| ENGLISH | RHAETO-ROMANCE |
| ESTONIAN | ROMANSCH |
| FAEROESE | RUSSIAN (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1947] |
| FINNISH | SAMI, SOUTHERN |
| FRANCO-PROVENCAL | SAMI, UME |
| FRENCH | SCOTTISH GAELIC |
| FRISIAN | SOMALI |
| FRISIAN, EAST | SOTHO, NORTHERN |
| FRISIAN, NORTH | SOTHO, SOUTHERN |
| FRISIAN, WEST | SPANISH |
| FRIULIAN | SWEDISH |
| GALICIAN | TAHITIAN |
| GERMAN | TSAKHUR (LATIN) |
| GREEK (GREEK) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/ PCGN 1962] | TSONGA |
| GREENLANDIC | TSWANA |
| ICELANDIC | TURKMEN (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1979] |
| INDONESIAN | UKRAINIAN (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; NATIONAL, 1993] |
| INTERLINGUA | WALLOON |
| IRISH | XHOSA |
| ITALIAN | YAPESE |
| JAPANESE (SINO-JAPANESE) [ROMANIZATION; KUNREI] | YIDDISH [ROMANIZATION] |
| KARAIM (LATIN) | ZULU |
| KAZAN TATAR (LATIN) | |

**ADDITIONAL
SUPPORTED
LANGUAGES**

PRO

| | |
|---|---|
| ÄLVDALSKA | MAORI |
| AMHARIC (ETHIOPIC) [ROMANIZATION; UN 1967] | MARSHALLESE |
| ARAGONESE | MOLDAVIAN (LATIN) |
| ARUMANIAN | MONGOLIAN (CYRILLIC) |
| AZERBAIJANI (LATIN) | [ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1964] |
| BASQUE | POLISH |
| BELARUSIAN (LATIN) | PORTUNHOL |
| BOSNIAN (LATIN) | ROMANI (LATIN) |
| BULGARIAN (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1952] | ROMANIAN |
| CHICHEWA | RUSSIAN (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; RUSSIAN ACADEMY OF SCIENCES SYSTEM] |
| COOK ISLANDS MAORI | RUSSIAN (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; UN 1987, NATIONAL] |
| CRIMEAN TATAR (LATIN) | SAMI, INARI |
| CROATIAN | SAMI, LULE |
| CZECH | SAMI, NORTHERN |
| ESPERANTO | SAMOAN |
| GAGAUZ (LATIN) | SARDINIAN |
| GREENLANDIC (PRE-1973) | SERBIAN (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; UN 1977] |
| HAWAIIAN | SERBIAN (LATIN) |
| HUNGARIAN | SLOVAK |
| ISTRO-ROMANIAN | SLOVENIAN |
| JAPANESE (SINO-JAPANESE) | SORBIAN, LOWER |
| [ROMANIZATION; MODIFIED HEPBURN] | SORBIAN, UPPER |
| KASHUBIAN | TAJIK (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/ PCGN 1994] |
| KAZAKH (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1979] | TONGAN |
| KHMER (KHMER) [ROMANIZATION; UN 1972] | TURKISH |
| KOREAN (HANGUL) [ROMANIZATION; 1939 & 1984] | UBYKH |
| KURMANJI | UZBEK (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1979] |
| LADINO (LATIN) | VÅMHUSMÅL |
| LATIN | VEPSIAN |
| LATVIAN | WALLISIAN |
| LITHUANIAN | WELSH |
| MACEDONIAN (CYRILLIC) | WOLOF |
| [ROMANIZATION; UN 1977] | |
| MALTESE | |

SUPPORTED UNICODE RANGES

| TITLE | NUMBER OF CHARACTERS | | EXAMPLES |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| | STD | PRO | |
| BASIC LATIN | 97 | 97 | ! " # ... } ~ |
| LATIN-1 SUPPLEMENT | 96 | 96 | ı ħ £ ... ý þ ÿ |
| LATIN EXTENDED-A | 13 | 128 | Ā ā Ă ă ... Ž ž Š š |
| LATIN EXTENDED-B | 1 | 25 | Ɔ ƒ Đ đ ... Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ |
| IPA EXTENSIONS | | 1 | ə |
| SPACING MODIFIER LETTERS | 10 | 10 | ˆ ˆ ˆ ... ˆ ˆ ˆ |
| COMBINING DIACRITICAL MARKS | 15 | 15 | ˘ ˘ ˘ ... ˘ ˘ ˘ |
| GREEK AND COPTIC | 4 | 6 | Δ Π Σ Ω μ π |
| PHONETIC EXTENSIONS | 4 | 4 | ɪ ɾ ʊ ʋ |
| LATIN EXTENDED ADDITIONAL | | 8 | Ẁ ẁ Ẃ ... Ẅ Ỳ ỳ |
| GENERAL PUNCTUATION | 19 | 19 | – — ‘ ... < > / |
| SUPERSCRIPTS AND SUBSCRIPTS | 22 | 22 | ⁰ ⁱ ⁴ ... ₐ ₑ ₒ |
| CURRENCY SYMBOLS | 2 | 2 | ¢ € |
| LETTERLIKE SYMBOLS | 5 | 5 | ℓ ® ™ Ω e |

| TITLE | NUMBER OF CHARACTERS | | EXAMPLES |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-----|--|
| | STD | PRO | |
| NUMBER FORMS | 17 | 17 | $\frac{1}{7}$ $\frac{1}{9}$ $\frac{1}{10}$... $\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{1}{0}$ $\frac{0}{3}$ |
| ARROWS | 8 | 8 | ← ↑ → ... ↗ ↘ ↙ |
| MATHEMATICAL OPERATORS | 14 | 14 | δ Δ Π ... \leq \geq \cdot |
| ENCLOSED ALPHANUMERICS | 21 | 21 | ① ② ... ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ |
| GEOMETRIC SHAPES | 11 | 11 | ■ □ ► ... ◆ ○ ● |
| MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS | 2 | 2 | ★ ☆ |
| DINGBATS | 2 | 2 | ☎ ☒ |
| ALPHABETIC PRESENTATION FORMS 6 | | 6 | <i>ff fi fl ffi ffl st</i> |
| ARABIC PRESENTATION FORMS-B | 1 | 1 | |
| SPECIALS | 1 | | |

Shag pile i13

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlM

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 0123456789

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

FF Nexus Serif Regular Italic 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

FF Nexus Serif Regular Italic 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

FF Nexus Serif Regular Italic 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,

FF Nexus Serif Regular Italic 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