INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 9541-1

Information technology — Font information interchange —

Part 1:
Architecture

AMENDMENT 1

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
Technologies de l'information — Échange d'informations sur les fontes —

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Partie 1: Architecture

AMENDEMENT 1

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, SC 34, *Document description and processing languages.*

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Annex A

Insert a clause title underneath the Annex title:

A.1   General

Annex A, after NOTE 64

Insert the following paragraph:

A.2 specifies an international typeface design grouping. CJK countries have such complicated typefaces that this annex specifies CJK extensions to typeface design grouping in A.3, A.4 and A.5. CJK countries are notified that there could be other classifications in their countries.

Annex A, before 1.0.0 Uncials class

Insert a clause title:

A.2   International typeface design grouping

Annex A

Add the following three clauses at the end of the annex:

A.3   Chinese extension to typeface design grouping

A.3.1   General properties of typefaces

The properties listed in Table A.1 are applicable to all typefaces, they are not considered for grouping.

Table A.1 — General properties of typefaces

Properties	Examples
Normal	精神力量
Posture	*精神力量*
Propwidth	精神力量

Properties	Examples
Structure(outline)	精神力量
Weight	精神力量
Shadow	精神力量

A.3.2   Typeface design grouping

The typefaces to be grouped are limited for the character set CJK. The highest level of the hierarchy is the Class, the second level of the hierarchy is the Subclass, and the third level of the hierarchy is the Specific Group, similar to the International typeface design grouping in A.2. A value of the Class has a prefix "C" to identify the Chinese specific grouping.

C1.0.0 Printing

These typefaces are used widely in printing. Most of the typefaces are decorated, consistent and can hardly be written using the pen-brush or ordinary writing tools.

C1.1.0 Printing::Serif

Strokes in these typefaces have little triangles at the ends of strokes (comparable to serifs) used to reinforce the beginning or ending of a stroke, though some are not obvious.

C1.1.1 Printing::Serif::SongTi

SongTi or MingTi came with the art of printing in Song Dynasty (10th – 13th century). It has stroke ends, and mostly thick vertical strokes contrasted with thin horizontal strokes.

Figure A.C1 — FZBaoSong-Z04S

Figure A.C2 — FZSongHei-B07S

Figure A.C3 — FZXiaoBiaoSong-B05S

精神力量

Figure A.C4 — FZShuSong-Z01S

精神力量

Figure A.C5 — FZQingKeBenYueSongS-R-GB

精神力量

Figure A.C6 — FZYanSongS-B-GB

精神力量

Figure A.C7 — FZYaoTi-M06S

精神力量

Figure A.C8 — FZMeiHei-M07S

C1.1.2 Printing::Serif::FangSong

FangSong or FangSongTi is similar to SongTi, however, its horizontal and vertical strokes are almost of the same width and the horizontal strokes incline at a small angle. It can be written by the pen brush.

精神力量

Figure A.C9 — FZFangSong-Z02S

C1.1.3 Printing::Serif::KaiTi

KaiTi or KaiShu, ZhengKai, ZhenShu, is the regular script appearing during the Wei dynasty (4th -6th century) and maturing stylistically around 7th century. It can be written by the pen brush.
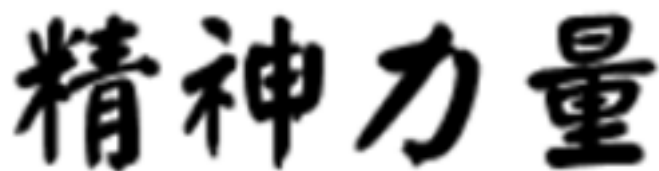

Figure A.C10 — FZKai-Z03S

Figure A.C11 — MN-YanKai

Figure A.C12 — TS-BaoDiaoTi

C1.1.4 Printing::Serif::WeiBeiTi

WeiBeiTi was formed by the Northern Wei dynasty (4th -6th century) and is widely used in inscription. It inherited some features of LiShu and looks similar to KaiTi. It usually has heavy stroke ends. It can be written by the pen brush.
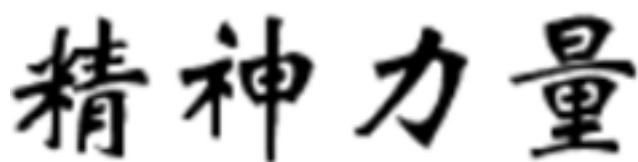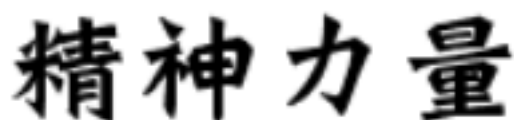

Figure A.C13 — FZWeiBei-S03S

Figure A.C14 — HK-LongMenShiBei

C1.1.5 Printing::Serif::LiShu

LiShu is an archaic style of Chinese calligraphy which evolved in the Warring States period to the Qin dynasty (5th – 3rd century BC). It was dominant in the Han dynasty (3rd century BC – 3rd century AD), and remained in use through the Wei-Jin periods (3rd – 5th century). It is generally similar to the modern script; however, it usually appears wide and fla, and often has a pronounced, wavelike flaring of isolated
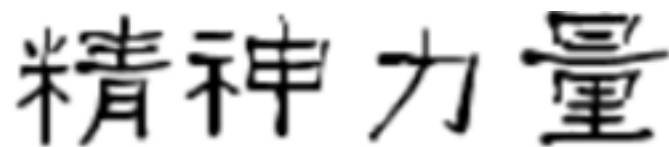
major strokes, especially a dominant rightward or downward diagonal stroke. It can be written by the pen brush. The manuscript carved on Han bamboo slips, the writing media before paper during the 3rd century BC to 1st century AD, has a similar style to LiShu.

Figure A.C15 — FZLiShu-S01S

Figure A.C16 — FZLiShu II-S06S

Figure A.C17 — FZGuLi-S12S

Figure A.C18 — TX-FanXiaoGeJianDu

C1.2.0 Printing::Sans-serif

Strokes in these typefaces do not have decoration, such as little triangles at the end of strokes.

C1.2.1 Printing::Sans-serif::HeiTi

HeiTi is the classic sans-serif style in which the lines of the characters have squared ends.
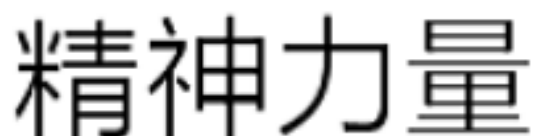
Figure A.C19 — FZHei-B01S

Figure A.C20 — FZXiHei I-Z08S

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精神力量

Figure A.C21 — HZ-JingZhongCuHei

精神力量

Figure A.C22 — MN-BanHei

C1.2.2 Printing::Sans-serif::YuanTi

YuanTi has rounded ends and corners to the lines of the characters. In some cases, short protruding stroke ends at intersections are eliminated to make glyphs look rounder.

精神力量

Figure A.C23 — FZCuYuan-M03S

精神力量

Figure A.C24 — TX-JiaLiXiYuan

精神力量

Figure A.C25 — ZGL-YuanShu

C2.0.0 Handwriting

These typefaces are less decorated and can be written using the pen brush or other writing tools.

C2.1.0 Handwriting::XingShu

XingShu is the semi-cursive derived from clerical script and was in use for a long time after its development in the 1st century. It is not as abbreviated as cursive and most people can read it.

精神力量

Figure A.C26 — JingDianXingShu

精神力量

Figure A.C27 — ZGL-HaoXingShu

精神力量

Figure A.C28 — FZShuTi-S05S

精神力量

Figure A.C29 — SiMaYanXingShu

C2.2.0 Handwriting::CaoShu

CaoShu or cursive originated in China during the Han dynasty (3rd century BC - 3rd century AD) through the Jin period (3rd - 5th century).It is faster to write than other styles, but difficult to read for those unfamiliar with it.

精神力量

Figure A.C30 — FZHuangCao-S09S

Figure A.C31 — ZhongQiLiQuanCaoShu

Figure A.C32 — STF-YuYouRenCaoShu

C3.0.0 Ornamental

Many typeface variations cannot be classified into the above groups accurately, most are calligraphy art, and are popular for seals, webpages, book covers, posters, packaging, children's books, etc.

Figure A.C33 — HD-GuYin

Figure A.C34 — TieLanTi

Figure A.C35 — FZZangYiHanTiS-R-GB

Figure A.C36 — FZTLJW