
**Information technology — Font
information interchange —**

**Part 1:
Architecture**

AMENDMENT 1

*Technologies de l'information — Échange d'informations sur les
fontes —*

Partie 1: Architecture

AMENDEMENT 1

get full document from standards.iteh.ai

Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO/IEC 2016, Published in Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
Ch. de Blandonnet 8 • CP 401
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. +41 22 749 01 11
Fax +41 22 749 09 47
copyright@iso.org
www.iso.org

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

Sample Document

get full document from standards.iteh.ai

Information technology — Font information interchange —

Part 1: Architecture

AMENDMENT 1

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.

精神力量

Figure A.C1 — FZBaoSong-Z04S

精神力量

Figure A.C2 — FZSongHei-B07S

精神力量

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.

精神力量

Figure A.C10 — FZKai-Z03S

精神力量

Figure A.C11 — MN-YanKai

精神力量

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.

精神力量

Figure A.C13 — FZWeiBei-S03S

精神力量

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 flat, 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.

精神力量

Figure A.C15 — FZLiShu-S01S

精神力量

Figure A.C16 — FZLiShu II-S06S

精神力量

Figure A.C17 — FZGuLi-S12S

精神力量

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.

精神力量

Figure A.C19 — FZHei-B01S

精神力量

Figure A.C20 — FZXiHei I-Z08S