

**Linotype Library**

Page 1 of 2

# Zapfino Extra OpenType Feature List



Ident-Nr.	Typeface Family / Face	OT CFF	OT TTF	Adobe West2	Adobe CE	Greek	Cyr	Latin Ext.	Symbol PI	Black letter	Special	Embedding	€	ffi	BB	619	123	7/8	7/8	H <sub>2</sub>	1 <sup>st</sup>	Œ	é	À	⌘	⌘	aA
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## OpenType CFF

OpenType CFF Fonts are based on PostScript outlines. The file extension for CFF based OpenType fonts is .otf.



## OpenType TTF

OpenType TTF fonts are based on TrueType Outlines. The file extension for TTF based OpenType fonts is .ttf.



## Adobe Western 2

Includes a basic character set containing uppercase letterforms, lowercase letterforms, figures, accented characters, and punctuation. These fonts also contain currency symbols (cent, dollar, euro, florin, pound sterling, yen), standard ligatures (fi, fl), common fractions (1/4, 1/2, 3/4), common mathematics operators, superscript numerals (1,2,3), common delimiters and conjoiners, and other symbols (including daggers, trademark, registered trademark, copyright, paragraph, litre and estimated symbol). Fonts with an Adobe Western 2 character set support most western languages including: Afrikaans, Basque, Breton, Catalan, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, Gaelic, German, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Sami, Spanish, Swahili and Swedish.



## Adobe CE

Fonts with an Adobe CE character set also include the characters necessary to support the following central European languages: Croatian, Czech, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Romanian, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian and Turkish.



## Greek

The Greek alphabet is one of the oldest known writing systems, having been adapted from the Phoenician alphabet about 3,000 years ago. Fonts with a Greek character set include the characters and punctuation required to support the modern Greek language.



## Cyrillic

The Cyrillic alphabet was reformed by Peter the Great in Russia in the early eighteenth century. Fonts that include a Cyrillic character set support the following languages: Russian, Adyge, Avarish, Balkarian, Belorussian, Bulgarian, Chechen, Darginish, Ingushian, Kabardino-Cherkesian, Kumykish, Lakish, Lesginian, Macedonian, Mordovsko-Ersatian, Mordovsko-Mokshanian, Nanaish, Nenish, Nivkh, Nogaian, Selkup, Serbian, Tabasaranish, and Ukrainian.



## Latin Extended

Fonts with a Latin Extended character set include additional Latin characters beyond the combined Adobe Western 2 and Adobe CE character sets to support languages such as Welsh, archaic Danish and Esperanto. Linotype Fonts with a Latin Extended character set cover 52 East European Languages including Maltese, Cornish, Sorbian & Moldavian. See also [www.unicode.org](http://www.unicode.org).



## Symbol/Pi

Certain fonts contain additional non-alphabetic characters not in standard character sets, such as bullets, Ornaments, symbols, flourishes, icons, and border elements.



## Black Letter

These fonts contain additional historic glyphs that allow users to follow the conventions for setting historical German and blackletter text.



## Special

Special character set and non Latin languages (esp. Arabic). These fonts may contain also a subset of the entire standard Adobe Western 2 character range and may support a limited number of languages.



## Euro

Includes the new euro currency symbol, mostly individually designed, representing the standard currencies of 11 European Union member countries. Most Adobe OpenType fonts also include symbols for cent, dollar, florin, pound sterling and yen.



## Ligatures

Ligatures are designed to correct awkward combinations where letters may collide. This font contains an extended set of ligatures beyond the basic "fi" and "fl" ligatures found in most fonts. These special ligatures can include "Th", "ss", "ffi", "tt" and other special letter combinations.



## Small Caps

These letterforms are smaller versions of the normal capitals and are designed to be visually compatible with the lowercase characters of a typeface. They can be used to introduce the first few words at the beginning of a story, or to highlight key words within text.



## Old Style Features

These figures are designed with ascenders and descenders and have features and proportions compatible with the lowercase characters of the typeface. Oldstyle figures, also known as hanging figures, are typically used for text settings because they blend in well with the optical flow and rhythm of the lowercase alphabet. Fonts with oldstyle figures include both proportional and tabular versions.



## Proportional Lining Figures

Most fonts include lining figures that are designed to be compatible with the capital letters. They are usually capital height or slightly smaller and are typically designed with the same widths, also known as tabular widths. Tabular lining figures are especially useful when setting columns of number, such as in financial reports. Fonts with proportional lining figures also include a set of lining figures that have unique widths that are determined by the shape of the figure.



## Diagonal Fractions

These fonts include an expanded set of the most commonly used diagonal fractions beyond 1/4, 1/2 and 3/4 and may include additional fractions such as 1/8, 3/8, 5/8, 7/8, 1/3, and 2/3. Some Adobe OpenType fonts also support the creation of arbitrary fractions.



## Stacked Fractions

This font contains a significant set of "nut" or "stacked" fractions that feature a horizontal bar separating the numerator and denominator.



## Superscript/Subscript

Superior and inferior figures, also known as superscript and subscript letterforms, are used for footnote references, chemical compounds, and as mathematical exponents.



## Ordinals and Superior Letters

These fonts contain superior letterforms that are used when creating ordinals, which specify position in a numbered series, and in certain English, French and Spanish abbreviations, such as Madame, compagnie, and segundo.



## Swashes

Swash capitals, which originated in the italic handwriting of the Italian Renaissance, were adapted as letterforms during the early sixteenth century. Since then, swash letters have evolved along with new handwriting and typeface styles. Swash capitals can be used effectively for expressive passages of text, or for titles and signage when an elegant touch is called for.



## Alternates

Several fonts include additional ligatured forms, alternate lowercase letters, and lowercase within uppercase combined forms. The alternate forms were designed to give words a slightly more animated and informal appearance and to lend more interest to type composition. Because of their decorative quality, they are best used in moderation.



## Titling Capitals

Titling capitals are specially designed letterforms, such as ornate, inline, white-stroked or refined versions of regular capitals, designed for use in all-capital settings or as initial capitals. Titling capitals also have specific letterspacing that lends itself to all-capital settings. Fonts with titling capitals may also include specially designed figures, monetary symbols, related punctuation, and accented characters for use with the titling capitals. Reversed titling capitals can be used as initial forms in book chapters or related paragraphs.



## Ornaments

Throughout history, type designers have created printer's ornaments to accompany their typefaces. These ornaments add a personal signature to the type family and can be used as title page decoration, paragraph markers, dividers for blocks of text, or as repeated bands and borders. Common ornaments include flowers, leaves, bullets, brackets, and contemporary graphic decorations.



## Case Forms

These fonts contain special alternate letterforms and punctuation with a distinct design and spacing for use in all-capital text settings.