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FONTFONT INFO GUIDE FOR

# FF DIN Medium

Offc | Offc Pro

or

Web | Web Pro

## SECTIONS

- A | Font and Designer Information
- B | Language Support
- C | Type Specimens



# Handgloves

## ABOUT FF DIN MEDIUM

In 1994, in San Francisco, Albert-Jan Pool and Erik Spiekermann took a cab together from the ATypI conference to the airport. Spiekermann knew that Pool's employer went bust, so he told him that if he wanted to earn some money with type design, he should have a look at fonts such as OCR and DIN. At the same time, he invited Pool to Berlin to discuss the idea in detail. One year later, FontFont published Pool's typeface FF OCR-F, followed by the family FF DIN. Spiekermann had the skill to point out an empty space in the market. Digital DIN fonts were available at that time, however, only in two weights and solely in pure geometric shape. Pool designed a family of five weights, he added true italics and also some alternative characters, such as the "i" with a round dot and the lower case figures. With time, DIN Condensed was added, as well as Greek and Cyrillic versions. The shape of the new FF DIN differs from the original mostly by thinner horizontal strokes and by more fluent curves. Despite its primitive, technical look and the clear reference to the German motorway signboards, FF DIN became a phenomenon. The typeface has even pervaded book and magazine typography, and it found its place in posters of cultural institutions.

## 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 Rögener 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 B  
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-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 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  
STANDARD**

**Offc**

**Web**

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

**ADDITIONAL  
SUPPORTED  
LANGUAGES  
PRO**



ABAZA	HUNGARIAN
ADYGHE	INARI SAMI
ÄLVDALSKA	INGUSH
AMHARIC (ETHIOPIC) [ROMANIZATION; UN 1967]	ISTRO-ROMANIAN
ARAGONESE	JAPANESE (SINO-JAPANESE) [ROMANIZATION; MODIFIED HEPBURN]
ARCHI	KABARDIAN
ARUMANIAN	KALMYK
ARVANITIKA (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)	KURMANJI
BYELORUSSIAN (BELARUSIAN LATIN)	LADINO (LATIN)
CHECHEN (CYRILLIC)	LAK
CHECHEN (LATIN)	LATIN
CHICHEWA	LATVIAN (LETTISH)
COOK ISLANDS MAORI	LEZGI
CRIMEAN TATAR (LATIN)	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 (PRE-1973)	MONGOLIAN (CYRILLIC)
HAWAIIAN	MONGOLIAN (CYRILLIC) [ROMANIZATION; BGN/PCGN 1964]
	NANAI

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

**SUPPORTED  
UNICODE RANGES**

TITLE	NUMBER OF CHARACTERS		EXAMPLES
	STD	PRO	
BASIC LATIN	97	97	! " # ...   } ~
LATIN-1 SUPPLEMENT	96	96	ı ¢ £ ... ý þ ÿ
LATIN EXTENDED-A	13	128	Ā ā Ă ă ... Ž ž ı
LATIN EXTENDED-B	1	27	Ɔ ƒ Ɠ ... Ƨ Ƨ Ƨ
IPA EXTENSIONS		1	ə
SPACING MODIFIER LETTERS	10	10	‘ ’ ^ ... , ~ ”
GREEK AND COPTIC	5	74	; ’ ” ... ú ó β
CYRILLIC		136	È Ě Ъ ... ɵ Ȳ ȳ
LATIN EXTENDED ADDITIONAL		10	Ẁ ẁ Ẃ ... ẋ Ỳ ỳ
GENERAL PUNCTUATION	19	20	– — — ... < > /
SUPERSCRIPTS AND SUBSCRIPTS	17	17	⁰ ⁴ ⁵ ... ₇ ₈ ₉
CURRENCY SYMBOLS	2	2	€ ₨
LETTERLIKE SYMBOLS	3	3	№ ™ Ω
NUMBER FORMS	13	13	1/3 2/3 1/5 ... 5/8 7/8 1/



TITLE	NUMBER OF CHARACTERS		EXAMPLES
	STD	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 Offc 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 Offc Medium 12/14 pt

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FF DIN Offc Medium 10/12 pt

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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 Offc Medium 8/10 pt

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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,