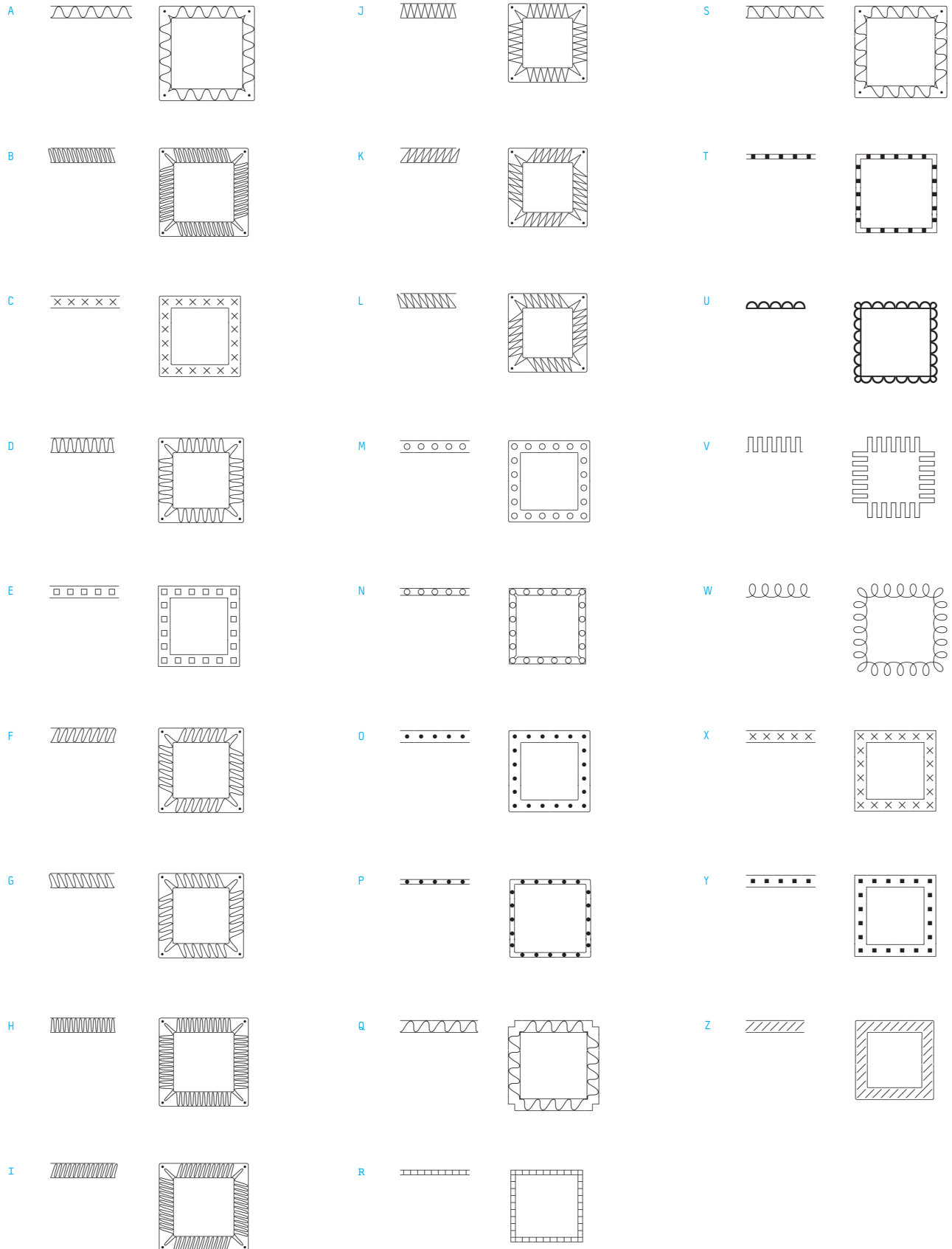
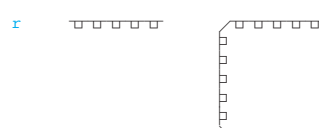
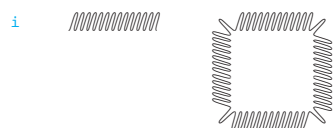
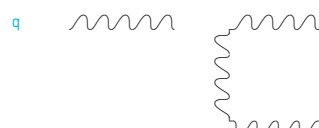
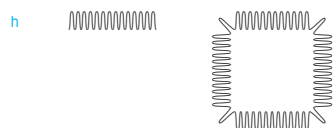
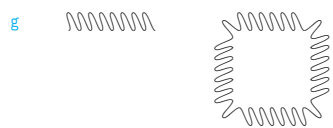
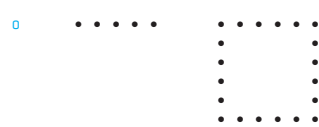
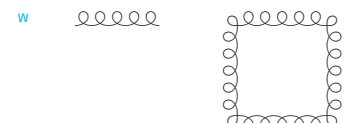
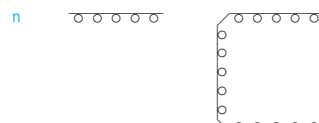
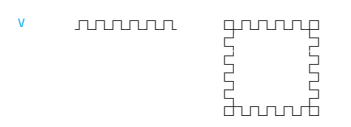
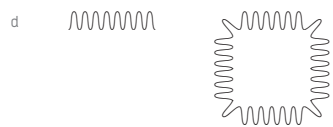
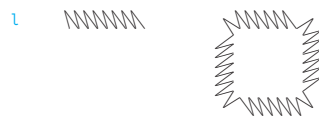
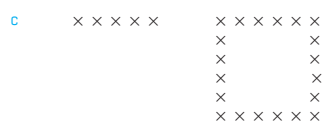
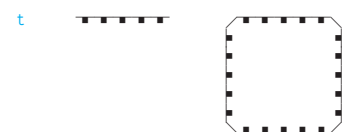
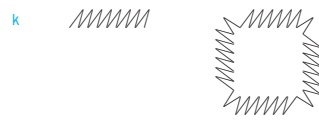
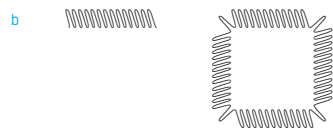
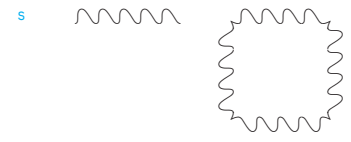
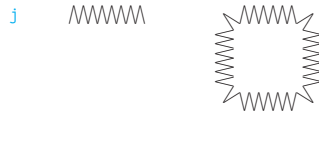
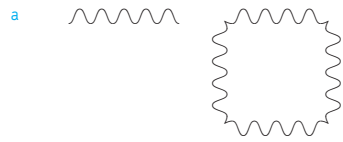


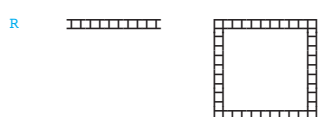
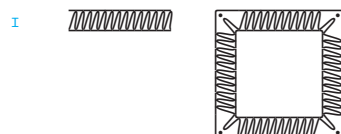
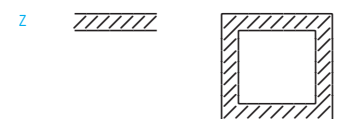
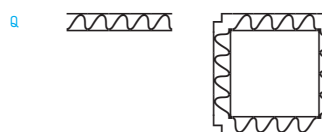
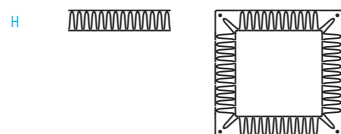
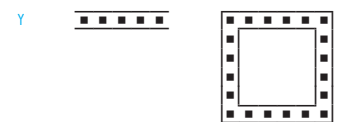
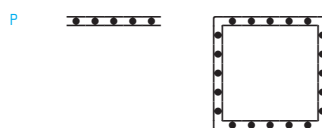
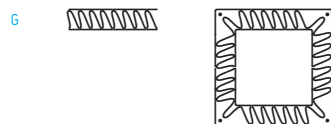
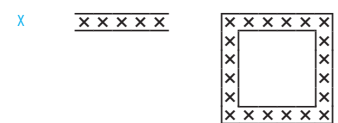
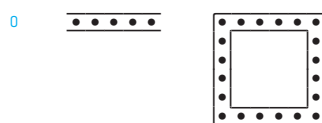
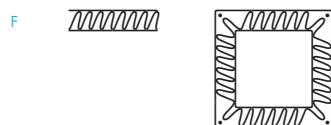
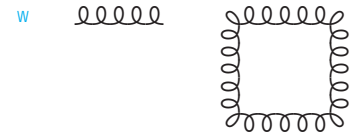
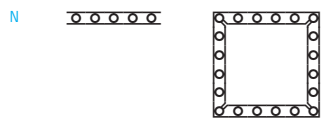
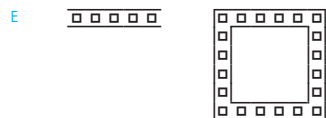
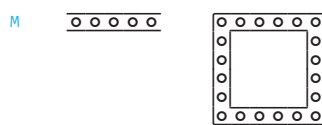
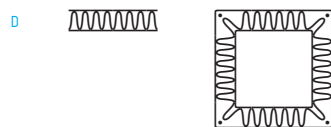
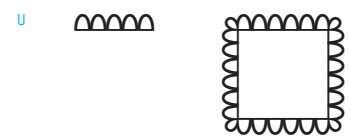
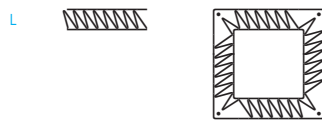
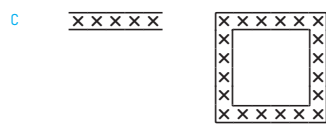
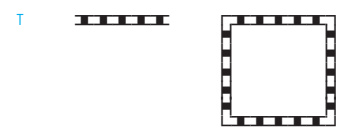
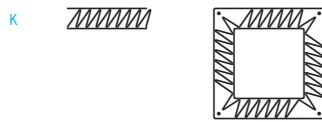
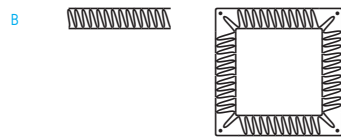
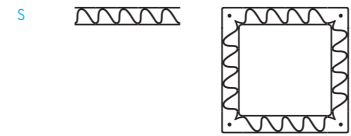
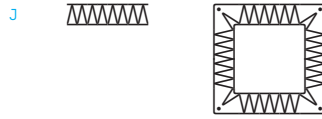
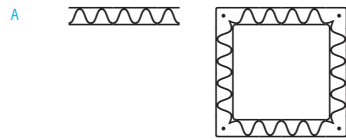
TXT101 LIGHT : UPPERCASE



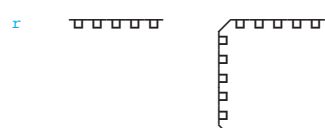
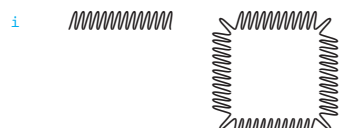
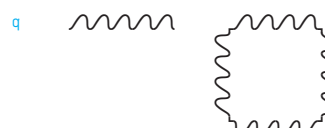
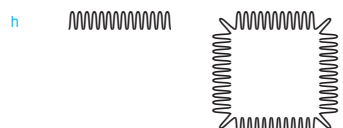
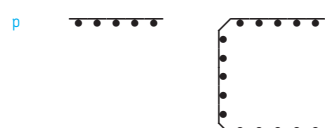
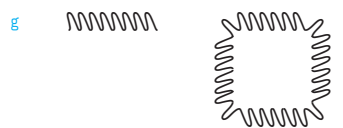
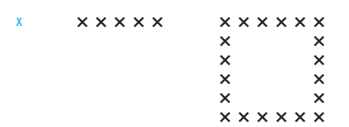
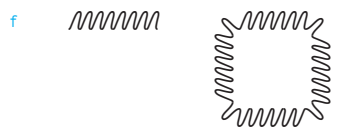
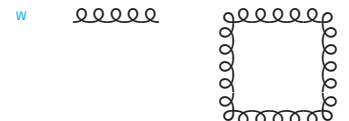
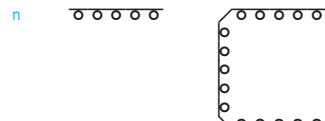
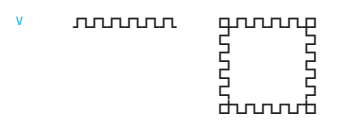
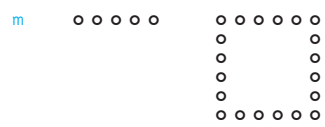
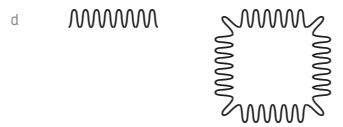
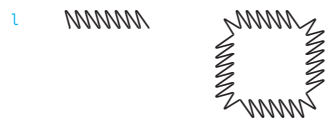
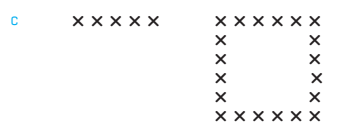
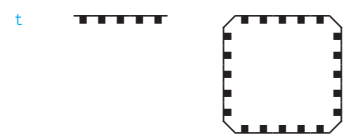
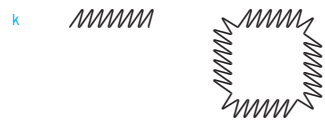
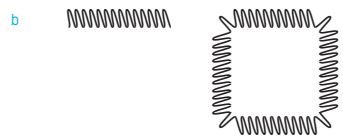
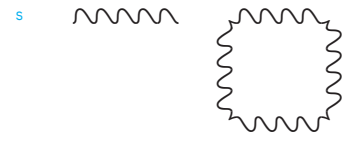
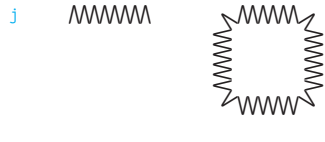
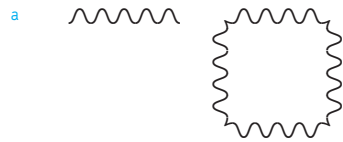
TXT101 LIGHT : LOWERCASE



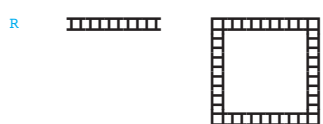
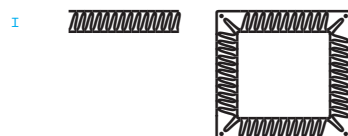
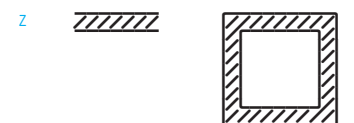
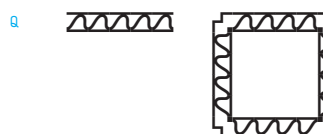
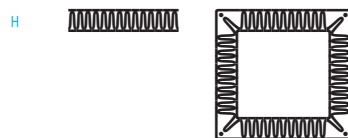
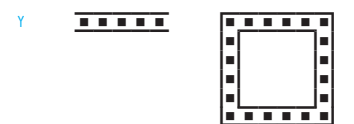
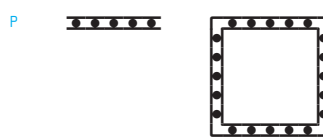
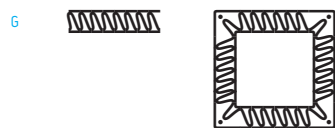
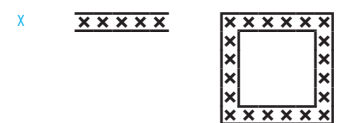
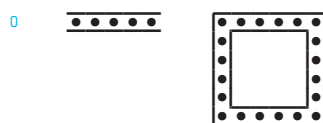
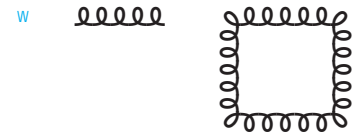
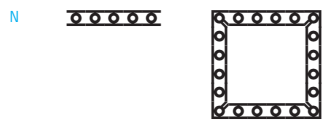
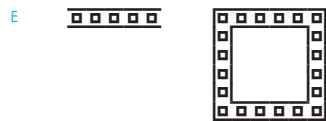
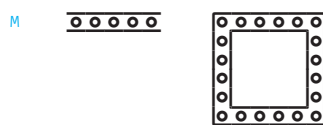
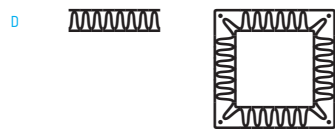
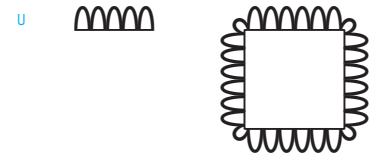
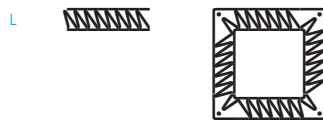
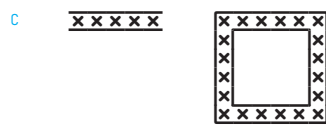
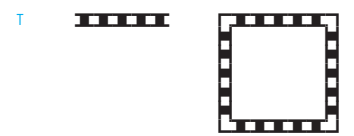
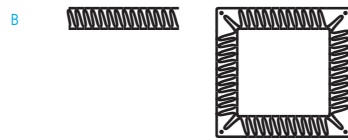
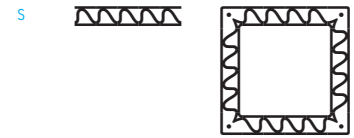
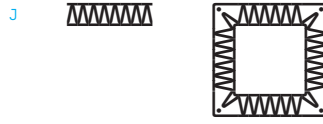
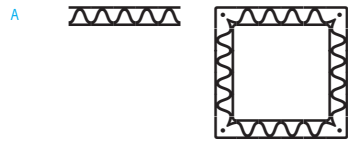
TXT101 REGULAR : UPPERCASE



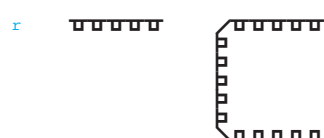
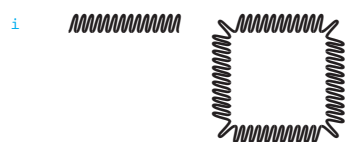
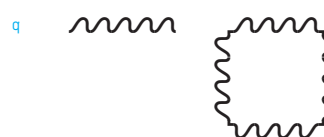
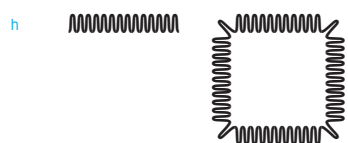
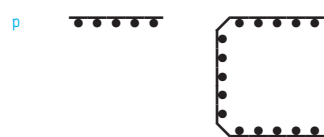
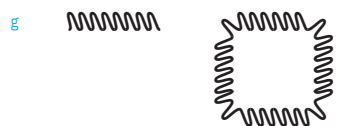
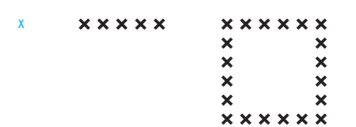
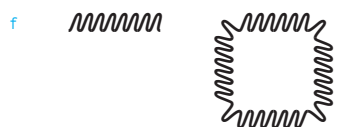
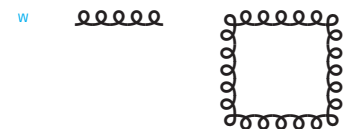
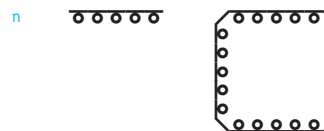
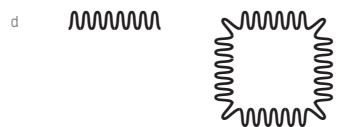
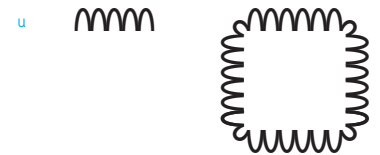
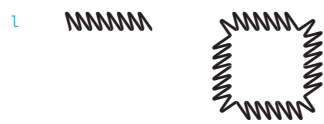
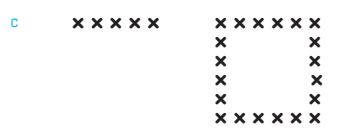
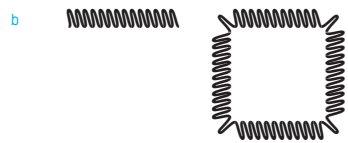
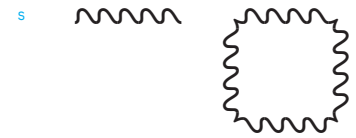
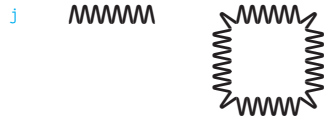
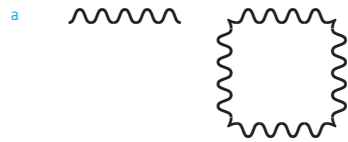
TXT101 REGULAR : LOWERCASE



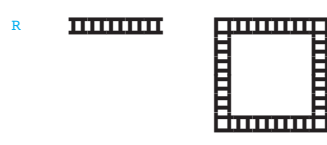
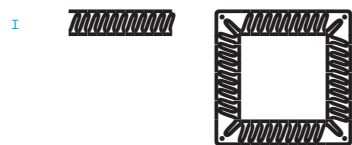
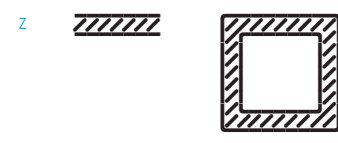
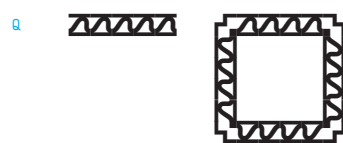
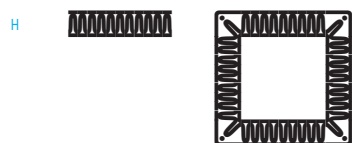
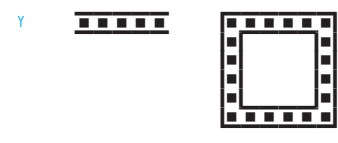
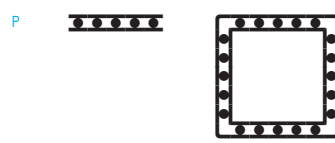
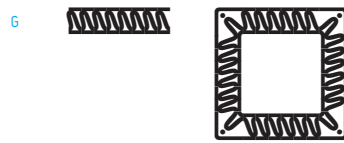
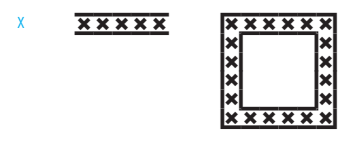
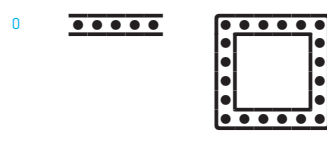
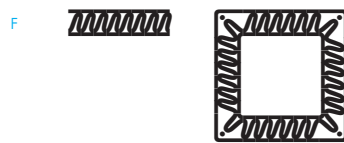
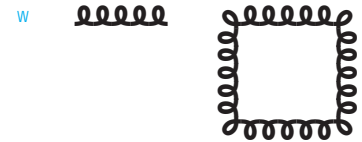
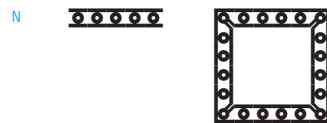
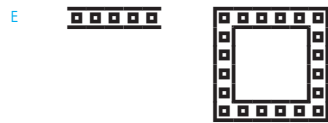
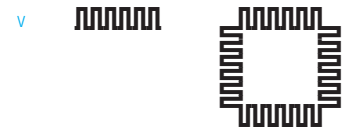
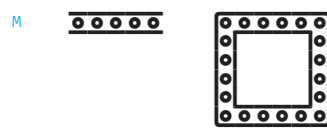
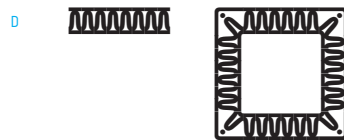
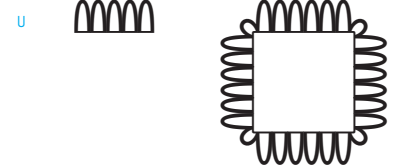
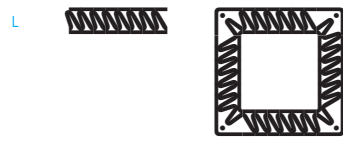
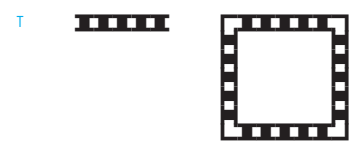
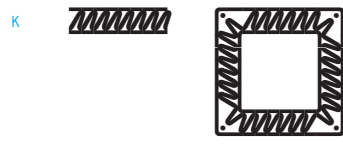
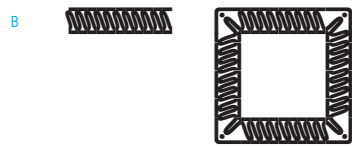
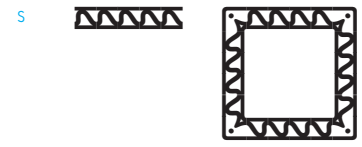
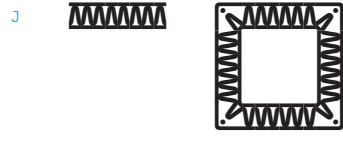
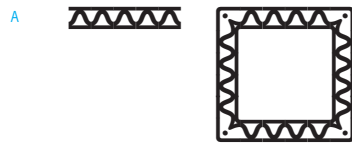
TXT101 BOLD : UPPERCASE



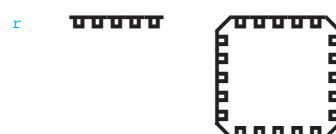
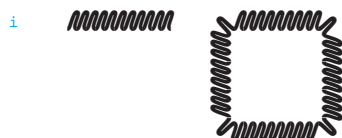
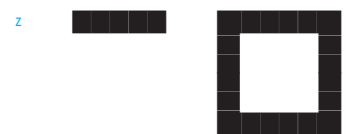
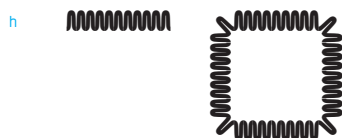
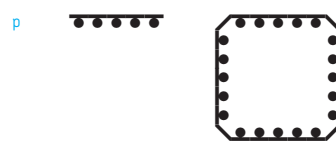
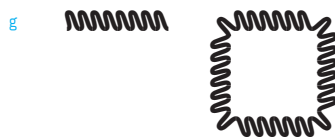
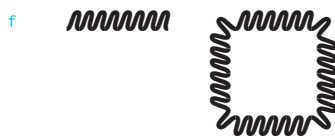
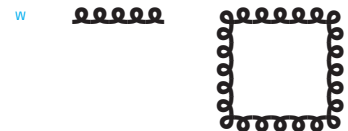
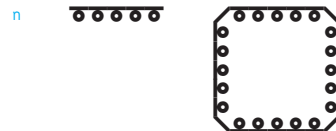
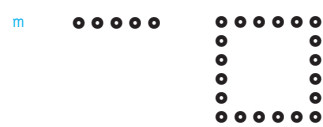
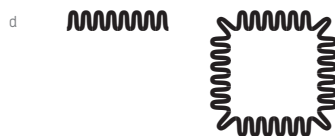
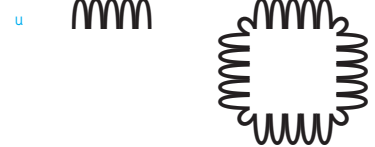
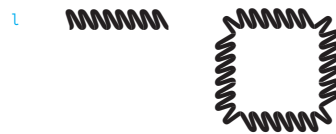
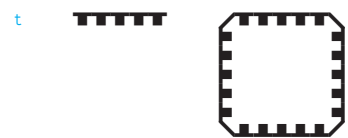
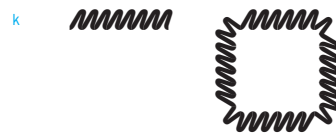
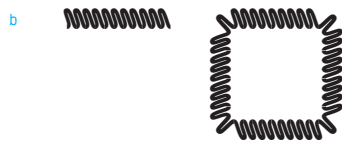
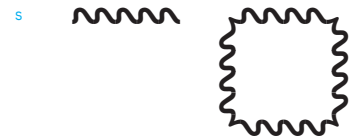
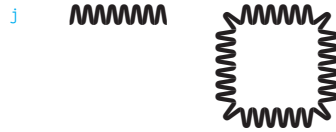
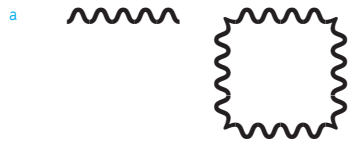
TXT101 BOLD : LOWERCASE



TXT101 BLACK : UPPERCASE



TXT101 BLACK : LOWERCASE



TXT101 BORDER QUICKGUIDE

1. **Type a line of text using any single letter (A-z).**

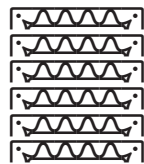
Center align your text box and make sure tracking and kerning are at zero.



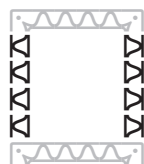
2. Select your text and turn on **Discretionary Ligatures** in the OpenType panel.



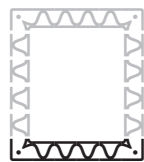
3. Copy and paste the first line of text, with a carriage return at the end of each line.



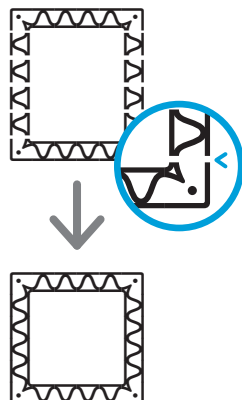
4. Select the middle lines and change them to **Stylistic Sets > Set 1** (InDesign) or **Stylistic Alternates** (Illustrator/Photoshop).



5. Select the bottom line of text and change it to **Stylistic Sets > Set 2** (InDesign) or **Titling Alternates** (Illustrator/Photoshop).



6. Select all the text in your text box, zoom in and adjust **the vertical spacing (leading)** until everything connects smoothly.



TXT101 BORDERS : INDESIGN

1. Install the TXT101 fonts in your system.
2. Open a new InDesign document.
3. Select TXT101 from your font menu and create a text box, ideally with centered alignment, no tracking or kerning, and no special justification or other distortions. Confirm that your default kern settings in Illustrator are set to *Metrics*.
4. Type a letter (A-z) representing the shape you want for your border. Repeat the same key until your border is as wide as you'd like it to be. Adjust point size as needed.
5. Select all the text you've typed so far using Command-A.
6. Click the contextual drop down menu in the upper-left of the Character panel, and select OpenType > Discretionary Ligatures.
7. Copy the first line of text and paste it multiple times, with a carriage return at the end of each line. Repeat until the block is about as tall as it should be.
8. Select the middle lines of text.
9. Click the contextual drop down menu on the Character panel and select OpenType > Stylistic Sets > Set 1.
10. Select the bottom line of text.
11. Click the contextual drop down menu on the Character panel and select OpenType > Stylistic Sets > Set 2.
12. Select text block, zoom in, and adjust leading until all vertical gaps are closed.
13. For best results, save a copy of your document, and convert your border text to paths. If you need to make changes, go back to the document with the live text border block.

TXT101 BORDERS : ILLUSTRATOR & PHOTOSHOP

1. Install the TXT101 fonts in your system.
2. Open a new Illustrator or Photoshop document.
3. Select TXT101 from your font menu and create a text box, ideally with centered alignment, no tracking or kerning, and no special justification or other distortions. Confirm that your default kern settings in Illustrator are set to **Auto**.
4. Type a letter (A-z) representing the shape you want for your border. Repeat the same key until your border is as wide as you'd like it to be. Adjust point size as needed.
5. Select all the text you've typed so far using Command-A.
6. In the Character panel (found in the menu under Window > Type), click the OpenType tab.
 - 7a. Click the "Discretionary Ligatures" button (it looks like an "st" ligature); or
 - 7b. Click the contextual drop down menu in the upper-left of the Character panel, then OpenType > Discretionary Ligatures.
8. Copy the first line of text and paste it multiple times, with a carriage return at the end of each line. Repeat until the block is about as tall as it should be.
9. Select the middle lines of text.
 - 10a. Click the "Stylistic Alternates" button (it looks like two "a" letters with an arrow over them); or
 - 10b. Click the contextual drop down menu in the upper-left of the Character panel, then OpenType > Stylistic Alternates.
11. Select the bottom line of text.
 - 12a. Click the Titling Alternates button (it looks like a "T"); or
 - 12b. Click the contextual drop down menu in the upper-left of the Character panel, then select Titling Alternates.
13. Select text block, zoom in, and adjust leading until all vertical gaps are closed.
14. For best results, save a copy of your document, and convert your border text to path. If you need to make changes, go back to the document with the live text border block.

TXT101 NOTES & RECOMMENDATIONS

RENDERING GAPS

Depending on your viewing environment (i.e., your computer / screen, layout program, text point size, zoom factor, etc) slight gaps may appear between border elements on your screen. These gaps are transient rendering artifacts, and not a problem with the fonts. For best results, zoom in when initially aligning and connecting your border elements to ensure they're truly accurate. Then convert your border text to paths (after saving a copy of your document), as per the final steps mentioned above. Confirm that everything is aligned.

VERTICAL SPACING / LEADING

Use the Percentage (%) option when you set your vertical spacing value (leading). This will help keep the vertical spacing proportionally accurate when you change point size. Note that you may still need to fine tune the vertical connections after changing the point size of your border elements.

INCREASING BORDER SIZE

Border Width: To change the width of your border after it has been finalized, start by enlarging your text box (as needed). Then: 1. Select and copy one border element (letter / squiggle) from the center of your topmost line of text and paste it in place as many times as needed to get the proper border width. 2. Select and copy one border element (letter / squiggle) from the center of your second line of text and paste it as many times as needed to match the top line. [Note: do NOT use a space character to widen the central area of your border block.] 3. Repeat step 2 for all other center lines. 4. Select and copy one border element (letter / squiggle) from the center of your bottommost line of text and paste it in place as many times as needed to match the lines above.

Border Height: Select and copy one complete center line of your border, then paste it as many times as needed (with a carriage return at the end of each line) to achieve the desired height.

MIXING & MATCHING

Certain elements have common dimensions and connectors and will mix in a complimentary way. Similarly, different corner pieces may work with a range of linear elements. We encourage you to try playful new combinations!

OVERRIDING THE OPENTYPE FEATURES

At any time, including after you've built a border block, you may use the Glyphs palette in Illustrator or InDesign to insert or replace other elements in the TXT101 fonts. This can especially be useful if you'd like to use a border other than the automated selection.

SHOW US YOUR WORK

We'd also love to see how you've used TXT101 in your projects!
Please send samples or URLs to type@psyops.com