THE QUALITAS FONT LIBRARY

This font library comprises 30 extra fonts for Qualitas in the Amstrad CPC disk format. All fonts are 8-bit, and therefore require an 8-bit printer port to have been fitted to your computer. They are for use with Epson-type quadruple-density graphics (240 dots per inch), and require conversion (using the font editor) for use with Shinwa-type double density (160 dpi) or Epson-type double density (120 dpi).

The fonts are of two main types: "display" and "newsroom". Italic versions of Clarion and Classic Pica are also provided, together with matching pi-fonts containing various symbols and foreign characters. The font editor can be used to transfer any font(s) to your work disc.

Display fonts

Six "decorative" and six "headline" fonts are supplied (see complete printout overleaf).

Decorative fonts comprise both capitals and lower-case letters, and can be used as either the main font or an alternate font.

Headline fonts comprise capital letters only, utilizing the full height of the dot matrix, and are thus intended for use in headings. They are normally loaded as the second or, preferably, third font. The lower-case letters have been replaced by block graphic symbols which can be used for rules or, if line spacing is closed up, for creating borders, boxes or extremely large letters for posters etc. Note that the comma and semicolon are absent.

The same graphic symbols are available in both types of font (though not always with the same codes). A complete list of variations from the normal text fonts is shown in the table on page 3. Several of the symbols, eg the curly line, are designed to be used repetitively to create an ornamental line. This also applies to the double line which replaces the equals sign. The scissor symbol is designed for use with the dotted or dashed lines to indicate where part of a leaflet has to be detached by the customer.

Newsroom fonts

These 12 fonts are especially designed for body text in newsletters and price lists etc, rather than for ordinary word processing. Two of the fonts (Ensign and York) have corresponding condensed versions (Herald and Lincoln) suitable for use where two or more narrow columns are to be set (see "Hints and tips"). A full print-out of each is given on page 4. Note that, in the interests of better typography, code 39 gives an apostrophe instead of a vertical mark, code 45 a hyphen instead of a minus sign and code 96 an inverted comma. A dash replaces the equals sign in the case of code 61, and a telephone symbol replaces the arrow in the case of code 94. The "greater than" and "less than" symbols have been replaced by "bullet" symbols suitable for introducing indented paragraphs (see "Hints and tips").

CHELSEA SCRIPT	!"£~×∝'{}=_~./0123456789:;-=-?●ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO PQRSTUVWXYZ □ Γ_∙abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz~☒~‡<®
MAYFAIR SCRIPT	!"£~×∝'{}=_~./0123456789:;-=-?●ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO PQRSTUVWXYZ □ Γ_∙abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz~☒~‡<®
MINSTREL	!"£~×∝'{}=_~./0123456789:;-=?●ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO PQRSTUVWXYZ □ Γ_∙abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz~☒~‡<®
ROBOT	!"£~×∝'{}=_-./0123456789:;-=-?●ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO PQRSTUVWXYZ □ Γ_∙abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz~☒~‡<®
SHAMROCK	!"£~×∝'()=_-./0123456789:;-=-?●ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO PQRSTUVWXYZ □ Γ_∙abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz~☒~‡<®
XENON	!"£~×∝'()=_-./0123456789:;-=-?●ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO PQRSTUVWXYZ □ Γ_∙abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz~☒~‡<®
ROBOT HEADLINE	!"£$%&'()*+-./0123456789:-=-?●ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO PQRSTUVWXYZ □ Γ_▉ ▀▀.▐▜.▐▐ ▐▄▄▌▀◣▲▼∼×∝∝/⌐=~☒~‡<®
SPLASH	!"£$%&'()*+-./0123456789:-=-?●ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO PQRSTUVWXYZ □ Γ_▉ ▀▀.▐▜.▐▐ ▐▄▄▌▀◣▲▼∼×∝∝/⌐=~☒~‡<®
YORK HEADLINE	!"£$%&'()*+-./0123456789:-=-?●ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO PQRSTUVWXYZ □ Γ_▉ ▀▀.▐▜.▐▐ ▐▄▄▌▀◣▲▼∼×∝∝/⌐=~☒~‡<®
YORK INVERSE	!"£$%&'()*+-./0123456789:-=-?●ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO PQRSTUVWXYZ □ Γ_▉ ▀▀.▐▜.▐▐ ▐▄▄▌▀◣▲▼∼×∝∝/⌐=~☒~‡<®
YORK OUTLINE	!"£$%&'()*+-./0123456789:-=-?●ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO PQRSTUVWXYZ □ Γ_▉ ▀▀.▐▜.▐▐ ▐▄▄▌▀◣▲▼∼×∝∝/⌐=~☒~‡<®
YORK SHADOW	!"£$%&'()*+-./0123456789:-=-?●ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO PQRSTUVWXYZ □ Γ_▉ ▀▀.▐▜.▐▐ ▐▄▄▌▀◣▲▼∼×∝∝/⌐=~☒~‡<®

Extra Clarion and Classic Pica fonts

These comprise italic versions (filenames CLARITAL and PICAITAL) and both roman and italic language pi-fonts (CLARPI, CLARPITA, PICAPI and PICAPITA).

Each language pi-font (which is intended for use as a second or third font) contains all the characters used in the Tasword 2nd character set; these comprise a complete set of accented characters, plus the Greek alphabet and other symbols. The codes to print the characters correspond to the codes generated by keypresses to display the character in Tasword. However, some versions of Tasword have had the 2nd character set print codes redefined to comply with Tasprint and you may need to restore these to the standard key codes. A full table of the language pi-font codes and characters is given on page 5.

Code	Normal char	Decor-ative	Head-line	Code	Normal char	Decor-ative	Head-line
35	£	▮	£	103	g	g	▙
36	$	~	$	104	h	h	¶
37	%	×	%	105	i	i	▪
38	&	⋈	&	106	j	j	▞
				107	k	k	▌
42	*	═	*	108	l	l	▛
43	+	≡	+	109	m	m	▬
				110	n	n	◢
60	<	⋯	⋯	111	o	o	▟
61	=	▬	═	112	p	p	▇
62	>	··	··	113	q	q	◥
64	@	●	●	114	r	r	◤
				115	s	s	◣
91	[	▏	▏	116	t	t	◥
92	\	□	□	117	u	u	~
93	]	▎	▎	118	v	v	×
94	↑	‾	‾	119	w	w	⋈
95	_	—	—	120	x	x	″
96	`	▞	▮	121	y	y	═
97	a	a		122	z	z	≡
98	b	b	▪	123	{	▼	▼
99	c	c	▪	124	|	☎	☎
100	d	d	▬	125	}	⟶	⟶
101	e	e	▪	126	~	✂	✂
102	f	f	▮	127	◉	◉	◉

Using the font editor, characters from the pi-fonts can be imported into a normal text font to make complete foreign-language fonts. Suggested assignments for several European languages are shown below. These conform to the Epson standard, except that some other symbols have also been used in the case of French, German, Italian and Spanish, in order to complete the character set.

Language	Code 35	36	60	62	64	91	92	93	94	96	123	124	125	126	127
Danish (DK)	#	$	<	>	@	Æ	Ø	Å	↑	`	æ	ø	å	~	◎
English (GB)	£	$	<	>	@	[	\	]	↑	`	{	|	}	~	◎
French (F)	â	œ	«	»	à	ê	ç	î	ô	û	é	ù	è	ë	ï
German (D)	#	$	«	»	§	Ä	Ö	Ü	é	`	ä	ö	ü	ß	◎
Italian (I)	#	$	«	»	@	°	\	é	↑	ù	à	ò	è	ì	◎
Spanish (E)	R	$	«	»	á	¡	Ñ	¿	é	í	ó	ñ	}	ú	◎
Swedish (S)	#	¤	<	>	É	Ä	Ö	Å	Ü	é	ä	ö	å	ü	◎

EXPRESS

!"£$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;•-□?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ[\]ß_'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~©

!"£$%&'()+,-./0123456789:;•-□?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ[\]ß_'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~©*

ENSIGN

!"£$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;•-□?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ[\]ß_'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~©

!"£$%&'()+,-./0123456789:;•-□?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ[\]ß_'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~©*

YORK

!"£$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;•-□?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ[\]ß_'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~©

!"£$%&'()+,-./0123456789:;•-□?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ[\]ß_'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~©*

YORK BOLD

**!"£$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;•-□?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ[\]ß_'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~©**

***!"£$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;•-□?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ[\]ß_'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~©***

HERALD

!"£$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;•-□?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ[\]ß_'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~©

!"£$%&'()+,-./0123456789:;•-□?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ[\]ß_'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~©*

LINCOLN

!"£$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;•-□?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ[\]ß_'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~©

!"£$%&'()+,-./0123456789:;•-□?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNO
PQRSTUVWXYZ[\]ß_'abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~©*

Hints and tips

Boxes can be constructed using either the fine rules or the block graphics of the headline fonts. Use hard-space characters ("\" key) or block graphics spaces ("a" key) for the margins inside, and position the right side at the right text margin (or pad out from the right side to the right margin with hard spaces) so that the box is justified when printed. The line spacing can be closed up using the codes given in the Qualitas manual but this will result in zero line spacing of the boxed text. It is better to construct the box with text on alternate lines and reduce the line spacing to slightly less than 8/72 inch so that the side rules overlap the ones on succeeding lines. The line spacing can be adjusted to give the desired result. An example is shown at the top of page 6 in draft (without special line spacing) and NLQ. Line spacing is set to 24/216 inch on entry then set to 20/216 inch at point X and reset to 24/216 inch at point Y.

Code	Normal char	Pi-font char	Code	Normal char	Pi-font char	Code	Normal char	Pi-font char
32		■	64	@	å	96	`	ß
33	!	□	65	A	Ä	97	a	α
34	"	▮	66	B	Ö	98	b	ß
35	#	▶	67	C	Ü	99	c	γ
36	$	◁	68	D	△	100	d	δ
37	%	↓	69	E	ê	101	e	ε
38	&	→	70	F	é	102	f	θ
39	'	←	71	G	⌐	103	g	λ
40	(	↑	72	H	Ü	104	h	ι
41	)	▮	73	I	ü	105	i	⊣
42	*	■	74	J	ï	106	j	κ
43	+	⋈	75	K	←	107	k	λ
44	,	§	76	L	∧	108	l	⊐
45	-	■	77	M	Ñ	109	m	⊃
46	.	Æ	78	N	ñ	110	n	φ
47	/	å	79	O	φ	111	o	π
48	0	°	80	P	∏	112	p	τ
49	1	¹	81	Q	Ξ	113	q	ℓ
50	2	²	82	R	¡	114	r	ρ
51	3	½	83	S	Σ	115	s	σ
52	4	¼	84	T	ö	116	t	τ
53	5	¾	85	U	ü	117	u	υ
54	6	⅓	86	V	ö	118	v	ω
55	7	⅔	87	W	Ω	119	w	ξ
56	8	▦	88	X	å	120	x	ψ
57	9	∅	89	Y	Ö	121	y	ζ
58	:	ø	90	Z	Å	122	z	ä
59	;	∞	91	[	ö	123	{	ϑ
60	<	⊚	92	\	ç	124	|	φ̄
61	=	∞	93	]	ü	125	}	φ̃
62	>	⌣	94	^	℞	126	~	∝
63	?		95	_	ß	127		·

```
[                                            ] ▣
[\THIS  IS  THE  BOXED  TEXT  INSIDE  THE\]
[                                            ]
[\MARGINS  SET  BY  THE  FIXED    SPACES\]
[                                            ] ☑
```

```
╔══════════════════════════════════════╗
║  THIS IS THE BOXED TEXT INSIDE THE     ║
║  MARGINS SET BY THE FIXED SPACES       ║
╚══════════════════════════════════════╝
```

"Bullets" can be used to introduce an indented paragraph. An example
of their use with a newsroom font is given below, where a paragraph
which has been indented by two spaces is first printed in draft and
then NLQ. Note how the "hard space" (backslash), which is printed as a
character space, is used to prevent Qualitas widening that space when
justifying.

```
<\Qualitas is the definitive print enhancer   for   use   with   the
    Amstrad CPC range of computers. It gives    near-letter   quality
    (NLQ) on most dot-matrix printers.
```

● Qualitas is the definitive print enhancer for use with the
  Amstrad CPC range of computers. It gives near-letter quality
  (NLQ) on most dot-matrix printers.

Two or more justified columns can be produced simply but effectively
as follows. Print a column, rewind the paper (it's advisable to switch
your printer off while doing this) and then print the second column
with a larger left-hand margin, so that it is printed to the right of
the first column. Exactly how you do this depends on your word
processor.

With Protext, you can use stored commands in the text to pause after
the column is printed (so you can rewind the paper) and then increase
the left-hand margin for the second column. With Tasword, you will
need to print each column by specifying the line numbers and reset the
left margin in the print menu each time before printing. Unfortunately
Mini-Office II always centres text, making it difficult to use this
method except with very narrow columns. You would have to place
markers at the beginning and end of the column to allow you to print
just the marked text, and specify a high number of characters per line
for the first column, and a low number for the second column.

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