INTRODUCTION TO LETTERPRESS PRINTING

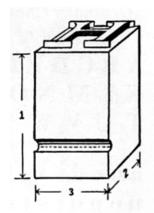
Page 1 — Type, spacing, leading, measurements & the composing stick

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PARTS OF A TYPE

- 1-Face
- 2-Crossbar
- 3–Serifs 4–Neck or beard
- 5-Counter
- 6-Shoulder
- 7-Pin mark
- 8-Feet
- 9-Groove
- 10-Nick

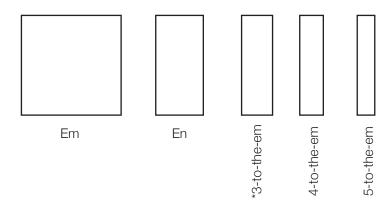
TYPE



DIMENSIONS OF TYPE

- 1-Height to paper
- 2-Body size
- 3-Set size

SPACING SIZES IN A TYPICAL FONT



COMMON THICKNESSES OF LEADS AND SLUGS

1 point lead
2 point lead
3 point lead
6 point slug
12 point slug

THE PRINTERS' MEASURE

6 points = 1 nonpareil
12 points = 1 pica
6 picas = 1 inch

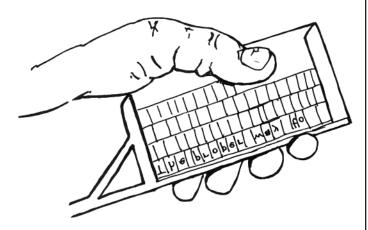
Point No.

Nonpareil

Pica

To be *absolutely* accurate, 1 point is .013837 of an inch, and 6 picas are equal to .996264 of an inch. Thus, 72 picas really make 3 points less than 12 inches, but this difference is much too small to be taken into account in all ordinary work.

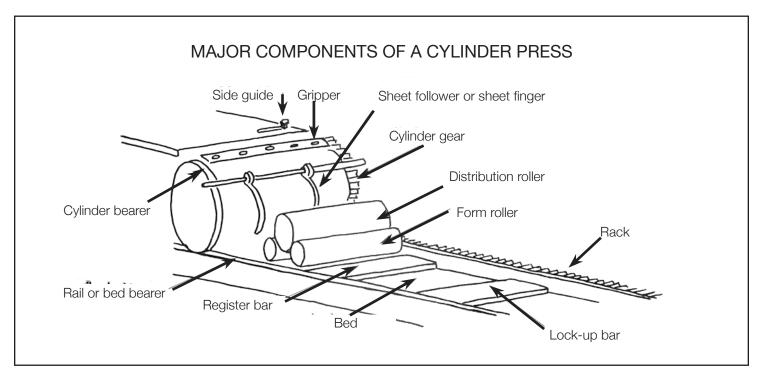
THE COMPOSING STICK



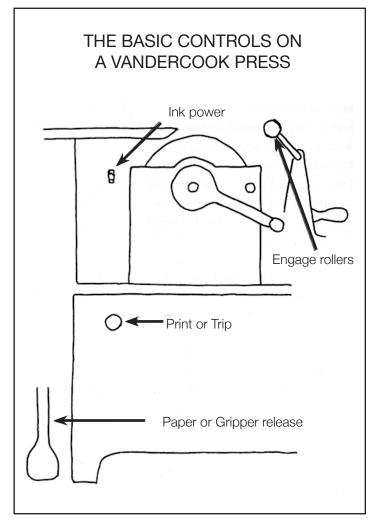
The composing stick in the hand. The composing stick should be held this way, with the thumb holding the type against the side for stability. The right hand is used to place type in the stick while the thumb of the left hand holds the last letter in the line.

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Page 2 — Parts of a Vandercook proofing press, locking up type in the bed of the press



The lock-up for a cylinder press should involve the longest furniture possible for stability. Note that the quoins are positioned to push the type block to the top and right; these sides correspond to the sides of the sheet positioned by the grippers and the side guide. 1-Type block 2-Leads 3-Reglets 4-Quoins 5-Furniture



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