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Vol. III

DECEMBER 1955

Nos. 5

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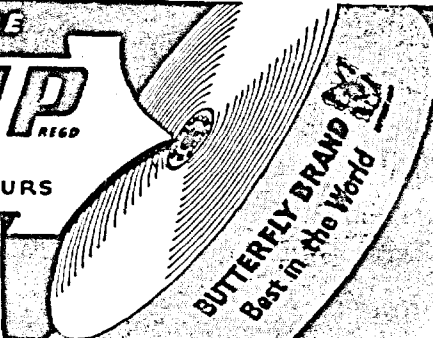
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OF THE INDIAN FEDERATION OF PRINTING TECHNOLOGISTS, MADRAS

Vol. III

December 1955

No. 5

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FORME HEIGHT CHANGE

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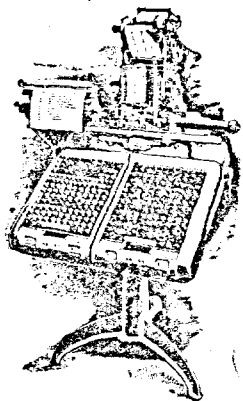
Hon. Editor

V. R. SIVARAM, L.P.T.

Articles of technical interest on Printing and Allied Trades
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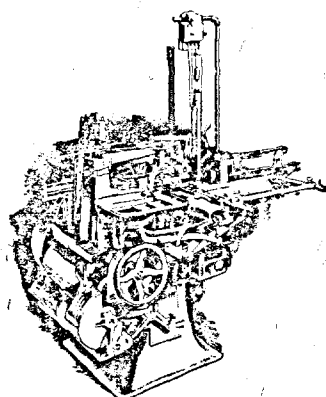
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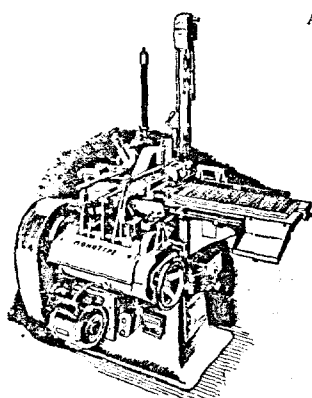
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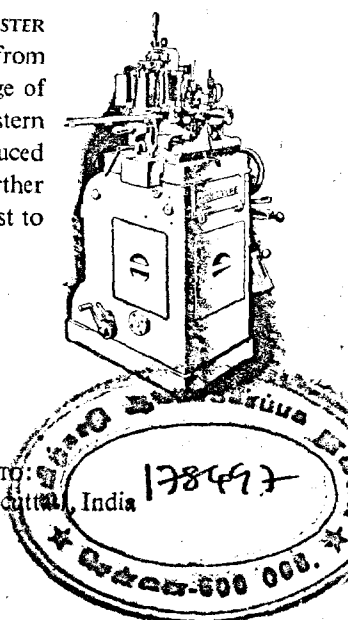
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Presentation of State Awards for Printing and Designing

INDIA'S Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan presented awards to winners in the competition for State awards for printing and designing on November 8th. The competition, which is the first of its kind, has been instituted by the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, intended to promote higher standard in the production of books and visual publicity material.

Dr. Radhakrishnan stressed the importance of books as a medium for the communication of knowledge and said these had taken in modern times the place of inscriptions and edicts. Books, he said, had a more permanent effect on persons than other media of communication of ideas like the radio, television and cinema.

In a democracy like India, Dr. Radhakrishnan said, it was necessary to get more and more educated and for this purpose they must be made to read classical literature from cover to cover. Reading must also be regarded as an essential quality in educated men.

The Vice-President said that more and more people would take to reading only if books were made attractive. The art of binding had suffered a set back in recent days and it was necessary to improve it.

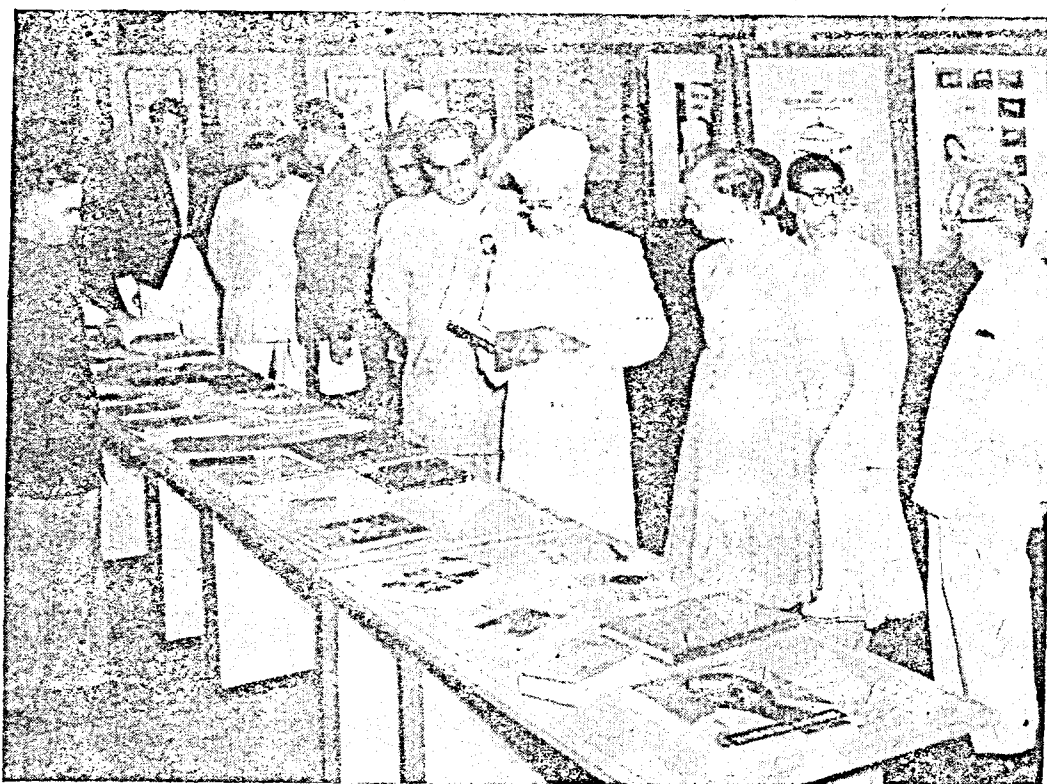
He said he found that while many big commercial organisations got prizes for the excellence of their printing and designing, few individuals were successful. Individuals must take more interest in the art, so that production of books would become a really satisfying business.

He described the exhibition as the first step in the direction of "giving the children of India a dignified background of home life." "Unhappy homes result in neurotic children," he said, and added that a home with beautiful books around would provide happiness for growing children.

Dr. B. V. Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, who spoke on the occasion, said that there were two aspects to the art of printing, namely, the commercial as well as intellectual. A beautifully produced book combined both knowledge and art. If books were produced in a neat and artistic way, he said, a large number of people would be attracted to read them.

Mr. P. M. Lad, Secretary of the Union Ministry of Education and Broadcasting, said that a bibliophile would find in the exhibition much that would attract his attention. It was gratifying to find, he said, that India was making great efforts in the mechanical art of book production, which the West had been perfecting for some time. There was still considerable scope for improvement in standards by very careful adherence to the basic rules of printing and production.

Sri S. N. Guha Ray, General Secretary of the All-India Federation of Master Printers in thanking the Government of India for the institution of the awards and giving the printing industry its due recognition pointed to the handicaps under which the printer works in India. In the West, the printing schools supplied sufficient skilled craftsmen while in



Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India, who presented the State Awards to winners, seems attracted by the get-up of one of the books. To his left is Dr. B. V. Keskar, Minister for Information and Broadcasting. Sri S. N. Gaha Ray, General Secretary of the All-India Federation of Master Printers and Sri P. M. Lad, Secretary, Information and Broadcasting Ministry are also seen in the picture.

India there was no such training institution. The workers have had to learn their trade the hard way. It was only recently that the Government of India under the First Five-Year Plan agreed to start Regional Schools of Printing. In Madras, a few months ago, the Printing Section of the Central Polytechnic started working as the Regional School of Printing for the South while a full-fledged school in Calcutta catering to the needs of the Eastern Region is to commence its first session from the next month. Two more

schools in Bombay and Allahabad are to start during the next year. When all these schools start functioning, the scarcity of skilled workers may ameliorate to a certain extent. But the greatest handicap against which the printing industry of the country is working is the dearth of the necessary raw materials, namely, paper, board and printing ink. The quality of production of the local industries is yet below the par and the increasing demand on them has to a certain extent made them inattentive to the improvement in their quality. The import restrictions on certain kinds of paper, board, ink and type have made it well-nigh impossible for the Indian printer to improve his quality of printing. It is for the Government to come to the help of the industry if the latter were to keep its head high among the printing commu-

nity of the world. In spite of all the handicaps, the speaker was proud to say that the quality of Indian printing can hold its own even in the West.

PRIZE WINNERS

There were nearly sixty recipients of awards in the competition which was divided into seventeen sections. Nearly 1,200 entries were received.

The *Times of India* group of presses secured the largest number of prizes, namely, eleven. Sree Saraswati Press Ltd., Calcutta was second with eight prizes. The first prize was a copper plaque with a Sanskrit inscription meaning 'for the good of all people and for the prosperity of all people.' Certificates of merit were given to other prize winners.

A five-man committee was set up to

adjudge the entries. The judges were: Prof. N. K. Siddhanta, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University; Prof. V. N. Adarkar, Head of the Department of Applied Art, J. J. School of Art, Bombay; Mr. Norman A. Ellis, Editor, *Indian Print & Paper*, Calcutta; Dr. N. K. Krishnan, Director, Geological Survey of India, and Kakasaheb Kalelkar.

The prize for the best book produced in English was won by the Reserve Bank of India, printed by Times of India Press, Bombay while the Signet Press of Calcutta got the prize for the best produced book in an Indian language printed by Sri Gouranga Press Ltd., Calcutta.

The Prime Minister, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, who also visited the exhibition on November 14, showed keen interest in the design and printing of the many exhibits.





The judges at their work, selecting from the large number of entries. Mr. Norman A. Ellis, Editor of Indian Print & Paper, Calcutta, is at the extreme right.

Two first prizes for books for children below ten years were awarded to Sree Saraswaty Press Ltd., Calcutta (*Chhadar Chhabi*—Bengali) and to Raj Kamal Publications (*Nane Langur Ki Kahani*—Hindi). A certificate of merit went to Sree Saraswaty Press Ltd., (*Chhabite Ramayana*—Bengali).

The first and second prize for books for children over ten years went to Sree Saraswati Press Ltd. (1st. *Khai Khai*—Bengali; 2nd. *Chhutir Dine Megher Galpa*—Bengali). A certificate of merit to Government Printing Press, Calcutta (*Chitre Bharater Itihas*).

The first prize for daily newspapers in English went to the *Statesman* and the Indian languages to *Navabharat Times* (Hindi), while certificates of merit went

to *Prajavani* (Kanarese) and *Ananda Bazaar Patrika* (Bengali). *Marg* of Bombay got the first prize among art magazines. There was no first prize for periodicals but *Samaj Kalyan* won the second prize, with certificate of merit for *Kirloskar* and *Caravan* of Delhi.

Among the other awards was the first prize for calendars to the Air-India International in offset by Eagle Lithographing Ltd., Calcutta; and first prize in Letterpress to Garlick & Co., Ltd., by Times of India Press, Bombay.

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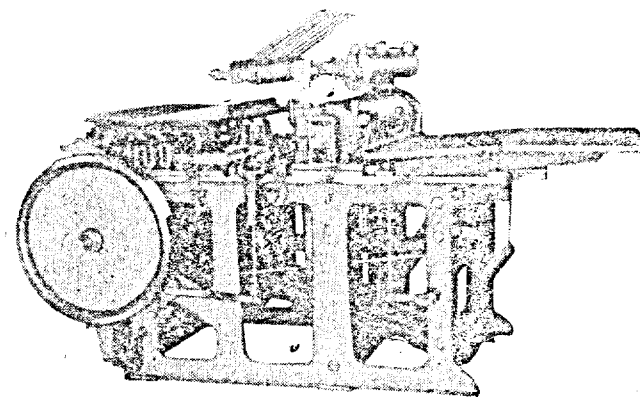
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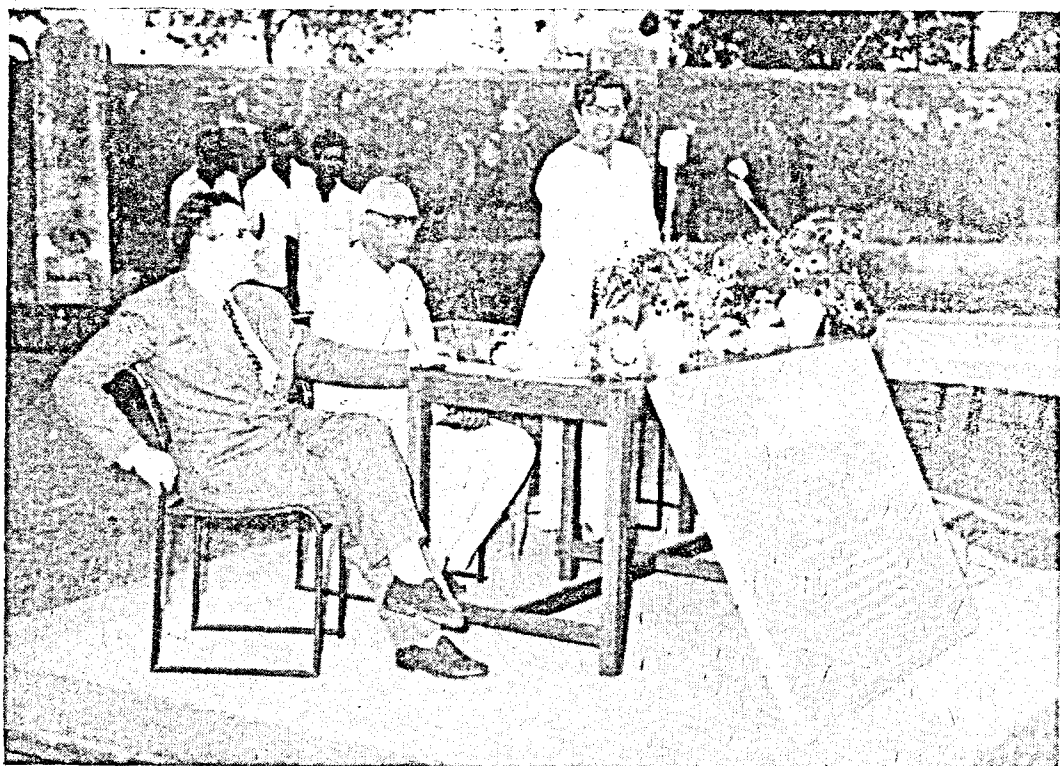
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Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Education and Finance, speaking when he inaugurated the British Books and Times Roman Exhibition organised by the British Council at Madras.

Seated in the centre is Sri S. Srinivasan, President, Publishers' Association of South India; Mr. H. C. Normington, Assistant Information Officer, British Council, is at the left.

Exhibition of British Books 1480-1940 and Times New Roman

For the first time, Master Printers, Publishers and Printing Technologists of South India had the unique opportunity of seeing at close quarters and examining rare publications by eminent personalities like Caxton, William Morris, Eric Gill and fine printings done between A.D. 1480 and 1940. Some of us have read from time to time about the works of those personalities, but none had the chance of seeing these publications.

The exhibition was arranged by the British Council in collaboration with the Publishers' Association of South India and the Madras Printers' and Lithographers' Association at White Memorial

Hall, Egmore, Madras. The exhibition was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Sri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Education and Finance, Government of Madras.

Sri S. Srinivasan, President of the Publishers' Association of South India, presided.

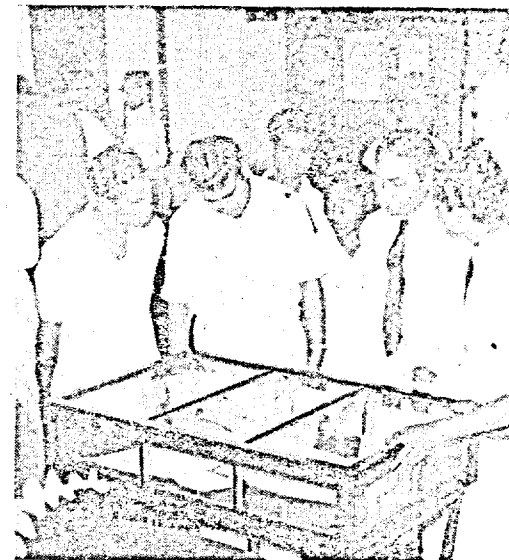
Mr. H. C. Normington, Assistant Information Officer of British Council proposed the vote of thanks.

* * *

His Excellency Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, who visited the exhibition spent quite a long time having been connected with the printing industry in his earlier days.

He said that the exhibition was very interesting, that such books should have been produced such a long time back. He remarked that the illustrations were remarkable and exceptionally good. He evinced keen interest in a book entitled "Observation in Theory & Practice of Landscape Gardening" by H. Repton, in which the aquatint exhibited illustrates the park at Wentworth Woodhouse after

The Hon'ble Minister being shown two large colour prints of eighteenth century which look fresh even now. The plates were engraved in mezzotint and aquatint.

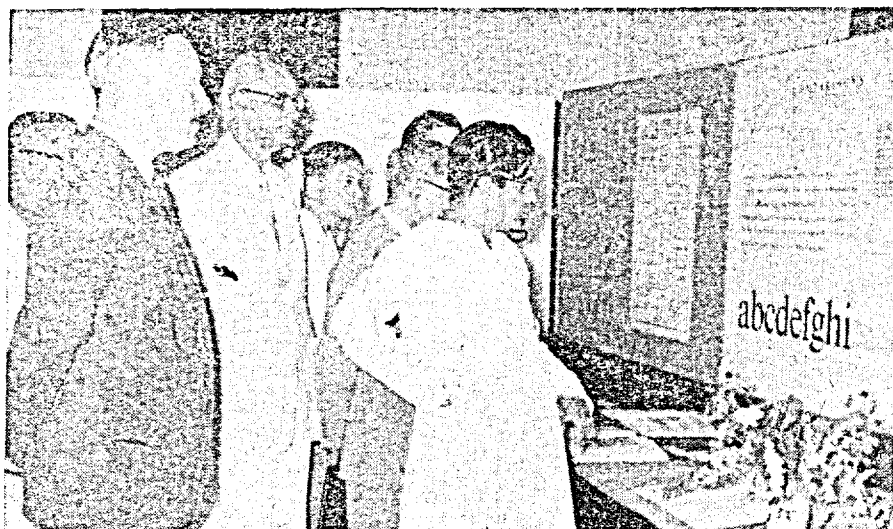


Mr. R. Siddique, President, IFPT (second from right) looking at one of the exhibits.

Repton's improvements, while its original aspect is shown above it and remarked that very few would be able to do it even today.

He also made a special mention that in those days they were not only producing fine printing but were also using fine paper which would last long as the exhibits showed that the paper was in a very good condition.





ABOVE : The Hon'ble Minister at one of the Times New Roman panels.
BELOW : Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras at the British Books Exhibition.



TIMES NEW ROMAN

ALONG with the exhibition of books, there was also an exhibition on the development of Times New Roman type face. A number of large size panels were put up to show quite clearly even to the layman the need for a new type face, the great task involved in designing that face and other developments connected with it. The panels contained enlarged versions of the type characters and the pages of *The Times* newspaper, and specimens of printed products using Times Roman type showing its versatility. These contained well-written descriptions to enable even the layman to understand the technical aspects.

Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, showed keen interest in the development of "Times New Roman" type. He remarked that it was a type which occu-



The Governor seeing an original leaf from the book printed in 1480 by William Caxton, the first English printer, which was one of the most interesting exhibits.

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pied less space, at the same time retaining clarity and hence easily readable.

We reproduce below these descriptive passages for the benefit of those who could not visit the exhibition.

THE NEED FOR THE CHANGE

As social habits change so do reading habits. In the eighteenth century newspapers were read in coffee houses, in the nineteenth century in trains and today they are read in cars, on buses and in air-crafts.

The former types of *The Times* was a recent version by composing machine manufacturers of a so-called "Modern" type design over a century ago. In 1930

Shri. Sri Prakasa, Madras Governor, keenly observes a book in which Eric Gill's engravings are used.



The Times decided that a thorough revision of the paper typography requiring the production of an entirely new type for text and a wide range of related type for heading was necessary to increase the comfortable reading of the paper under contemporary conditions.

EXPERIENCE AND RESEARCH

Extensive technical research preceded in designing the new type. To determine the defects which must be avoided, whole pages were set in existing types and printing from curved stereo plates on newsprint under normal conditions. A trial fount of the new type was later tested in the same way. For the restyling of *The Times* a total of thirty-eight founts including bold faces and titling was produced involving the cutting by the Monotype Corporation of 7,048 punches (of which, over thousand were rejected before the type were finally approved).

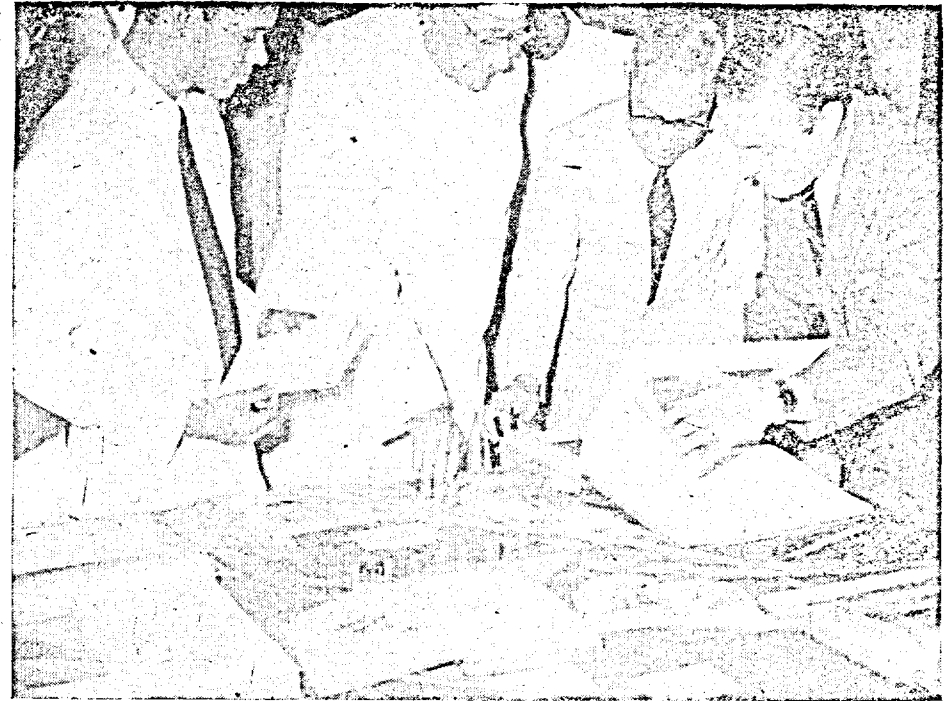
THE RESULTS

Preliminary research had proved that legibility was not effectively increased by all-over thickening (Ionic) and in "Times New Roman" only the *characteristic strokes* were thickened. The result was a compact design of remarkable readability and great legibility even in 5½ point size used for *The Times* small advertisements.

In the related Times Bold No. 2 all the thickening has been done *inside* the letter form so that the set width of each letter is identical with that of the Roman. For narrow column heading of *The Times*, titling were designed. The heaviest—Times Heavy Titling (328)—is also more compact.

COMPARISON

Designed to give maximum legibility with an economy of space as can be seen in a paragraph set in 9-point Times New



The Governor shows keen interest in the book entitled "Observation in Theory & Practice of Landscape Gardening" by H. Repton.

Roman compared with the same paragraph set in 9-point Modern and Ionic (shown in the panels) Times New Roman is optically larger size for size than most other types. These enlargements of 48-point Times New Roman and 60-point Bodoni Bold show that the former is an optical equivalent of the larger Bodoni Bold.

THE NEW TIMES

When the new form appeared in its new dress on Monday the 3rd, October 1932 attention was at first distracted from the new text type by a more striking departure from the tradition—the change of headings on the front page from Gothic to Roman. But people soon discovered that they could read the paper *easily* for the first time.

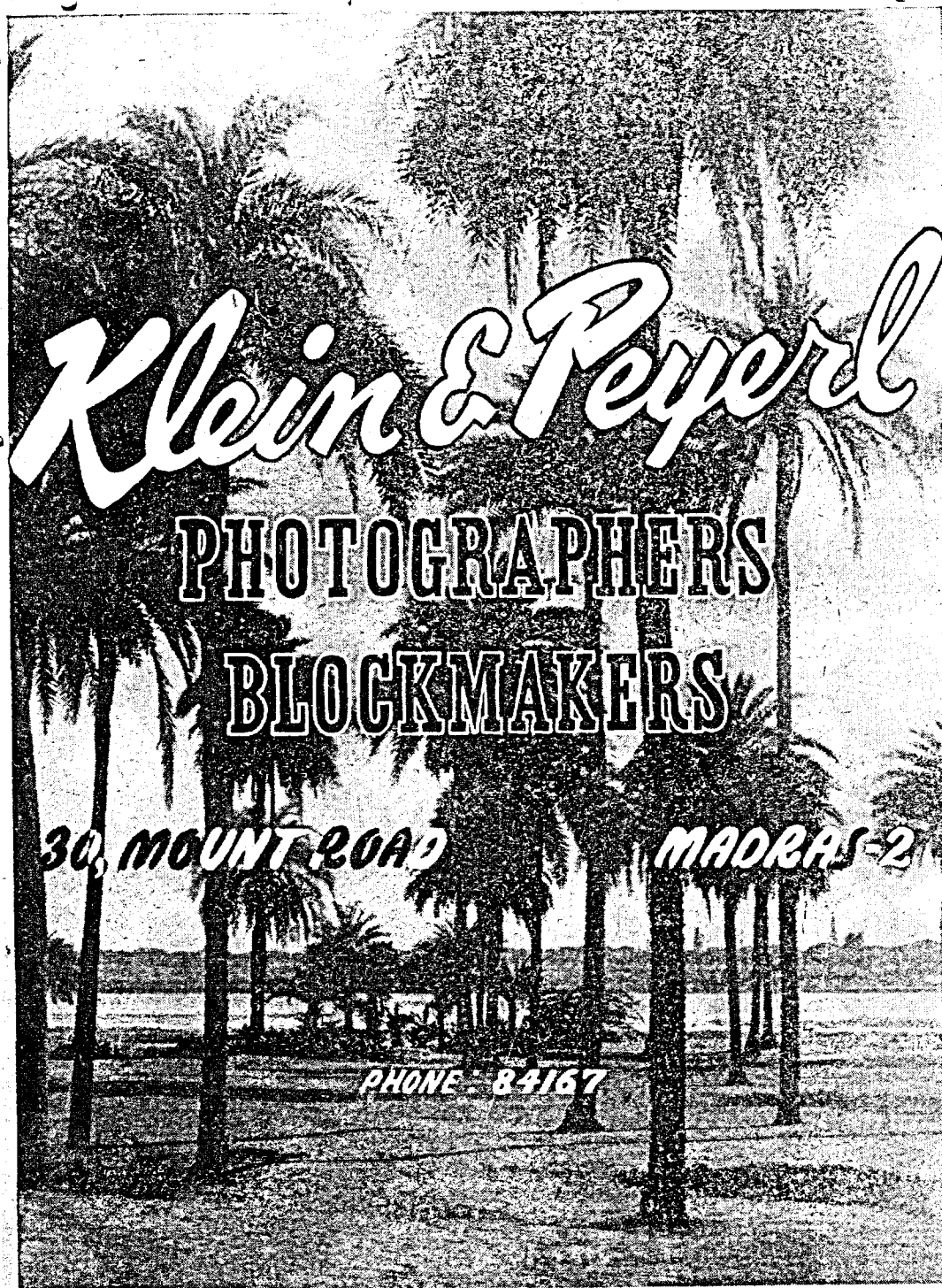
ITS COMMERCIAL USE

Times New Roman for a year reserved by *The Times* for its exclusive use and then released to the whole printing trade. Although designed especially for the newspaper printing its superior legibility and its wide range of related type founts quickly made Times New Roman popular for every kind of printing magazine and job printing and it has been extensive in British works when its space saving qualities were specially appreciated during the paper famine of the war years.

FOREIGN LANGUAGES

An exemplary wide range of accents and special sorts are available in Times New Roman (510 in 10-point size alone)

(Continued on page 38)



FIVE CENTURIES OF BRITISH BOOKS

A bibliophile wanders among the
impressive monuments of
vanished minds

FRANCIS BACON described books as "ships which pass through the vast seas of time" and seldom does such a large convoy, richly laden with the lore of centuries, come our way as that which found anchorage at the exhibition organised and sponsored by the British Council in collaboration with the Publishers' Association of South India and the Madras Printers' and Lithographers' Association.

The catalogue, admirably compiled by Douglas Cleverdon, which accompanied this unique collection of rare books, was careful to emphasize that the exhibition aimed not so much at providing a comprehensive collection of English printing and book illustrations during five centuries, but was rather an anthology of books chosen—some for their typographical dignity, some for their social or historical dignity, and some for the beauty of their illustration—all because they reflected the taste of the age that produced them.

In making a brief review of some of the works displayed for the benefit of those who had not themselves the opportunity of visiting the exhibition, we cannot ourselves do better than apply the same considerations as those enunciated in the Preface.

Historic significance is first claimed by an original leaf from Caxton's *Chronicles of England*. William Caxton is, of course, the father of English printing. He established his press in 1477 hard by to Westminster Abbey and his great histo-

rical importance lies not so much in having been the first, but because he wisely confined himself to publishing in English as Greek and Latin works were readily available from the Continent. Caxton, therefore did much to shape the future development of the language as a literary medium. As will be seen from the illustration (Fig. 1) he was a supreme craftsman and his printing was not to be equalled by any of his successors for two hundred years. He was also a translator of outstanding merit and made many translations from Latin, French and Dutch.

It is nowhere recorded whether Caxton was given to, what the American call, "doodling", but it is to be doubted that the bird sketched in the margin springs from the master's hand!

Another book of historic significance was a prayer book printed by John Day in 1581 for the private use of Queen Elizabeth. The particular copy on view (Fig. 2 and 3) belonged to Sir Henry Billingsley who was Lord Mayor of London in 1596 and the initials featuring on the red velvet binding refer perhaps to Lady Anne Billingsley. The margins of this prayer book are delightfully adorned with allegorical figures representing the triumph of the virtues over the vices, (Fig. 4) or skeletons personifying Death which exemplify that strange preoccupation with the transitoriness of life so typical of renaissance poetry. Page after page, this gruesome spectre mutters ominous couplets to rich

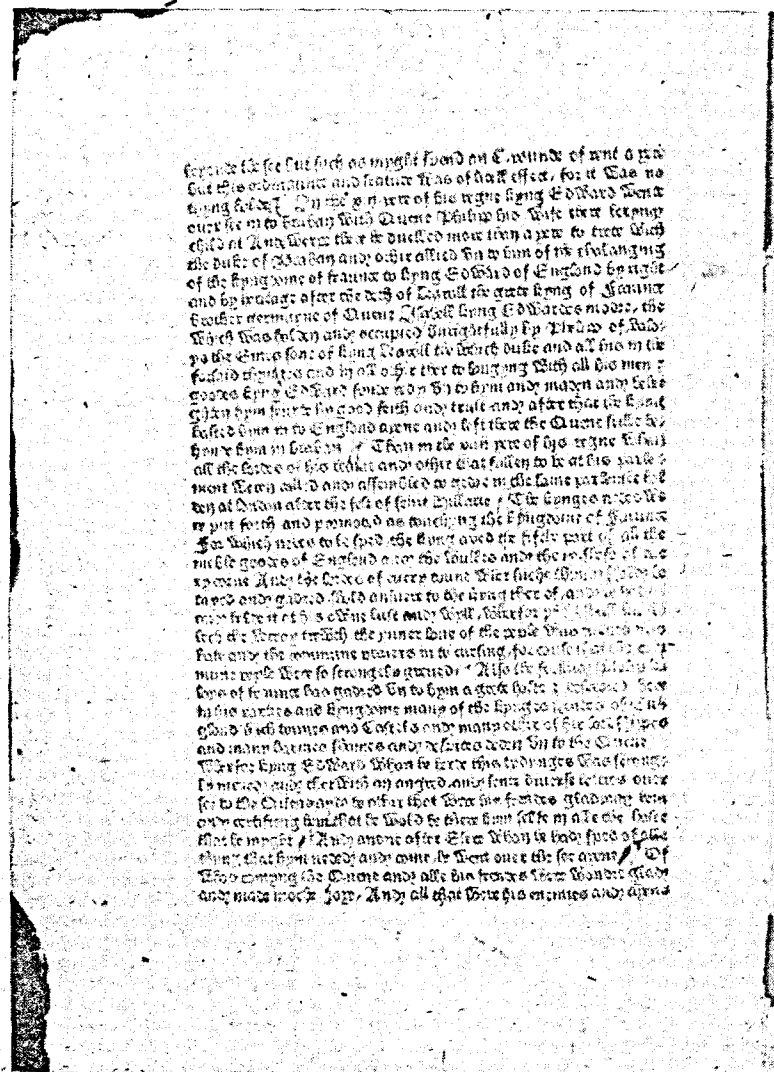


Fig. 1

and poor, young and old, prince and pauper. To a pretty maid he whispers:

'Fine, proper and neate
And all is but worme's meate.'

and to a rich merchant:

'Tho' thou hast silver and golde
Yet art thou within my holde.'

Tradesmen are called one by one:

'Let Printing stay and come away,
'Sir Justice arise, come to my
assize.'

Even the Monarch herself is not spared:

'Queenē also thou doest see
As I am so shallt thou be.'

Books at this time served not only for diversion and devotion but were frequently used as family registers and note books. In the end fly pages of this copy are recipes for the gout and purgatives written in sixteenth and seventeenth century hands by members of the Billingsley family. There is also a delight-

ful entry dated April 1692 'a note taken of what cloths and lyneon (linen) be- longeth too Charles Billingsley and sent with him when he went to schoole to Mr. Woodcock,' here follows the inventory signed "EMB" presumably his mother who later inserts "March, Have maid him on black cloth shute and cote with all things shuttable for mourning for his on'y Brother Francis which departed this life the XVIII of March 1692."

Some fifty years later an anonymous hand inserted this prognostication, which is worth reading if only to comfort ourselves that the 20th century is not the

only one in which men longed for a better and more peaceful age:

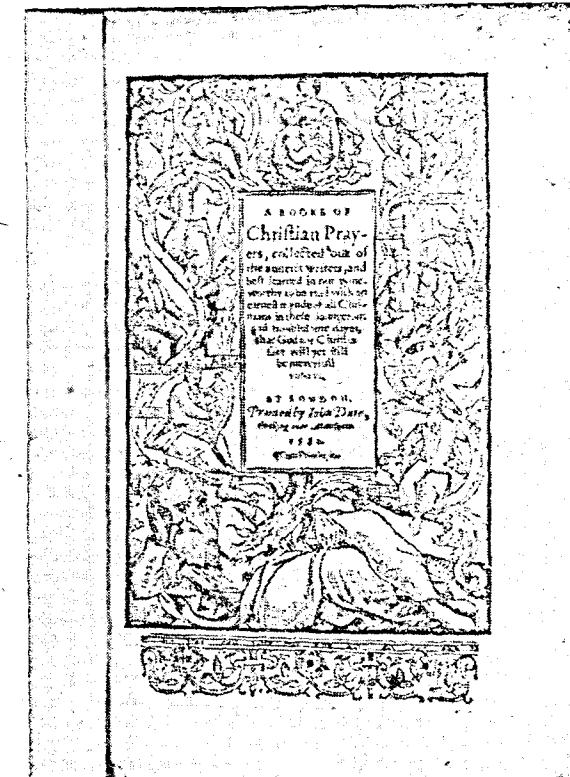
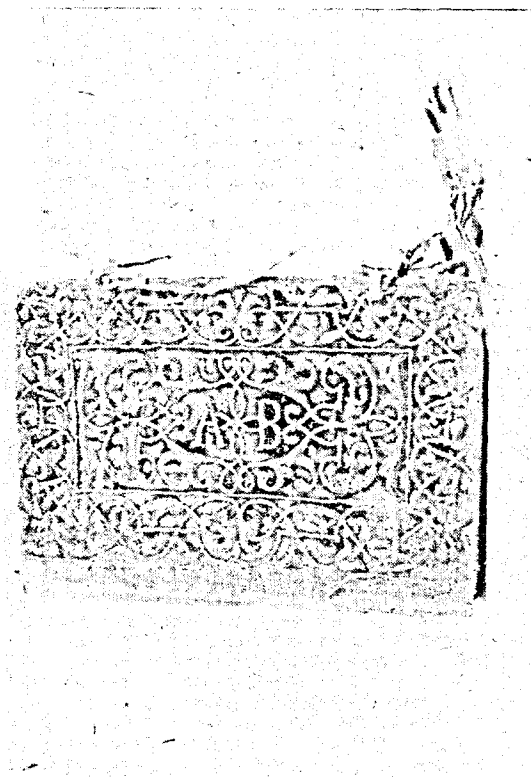
"Mr. Love

This piouss and holy minister of God's word who suffered During The usurpation of Cromwell, predicted The destruction of Popery in 1790² and that in 1797 it should be complete. A great man³ is then to arise. The stars will wander and the moon turn as blood in 1800. The hole (sic) world will trimble

¹Presumably refers to Christopher Love (1618-51), Presbyterian minister executed by Cromwell for High Treason.

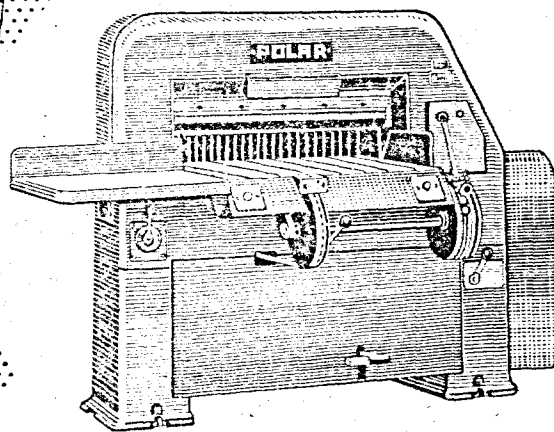
²French Revolution?

³Napoleon?



Figs. 2 & 3.—The prayer book, entitled "A Book of Christian Prayers" (left) printed by John Day in 1581 for the private use of Queen Elizabeth, and its title page (right). This copy belonged to the family of Sir Henry Billingsley,

who was Lord Mayor of London in 1596. It is in a contemporary binding of red velvet with a floral design in silver thread. The initial 'A.B.' in the centre refers perhaps to Lady Anne Billingsley.



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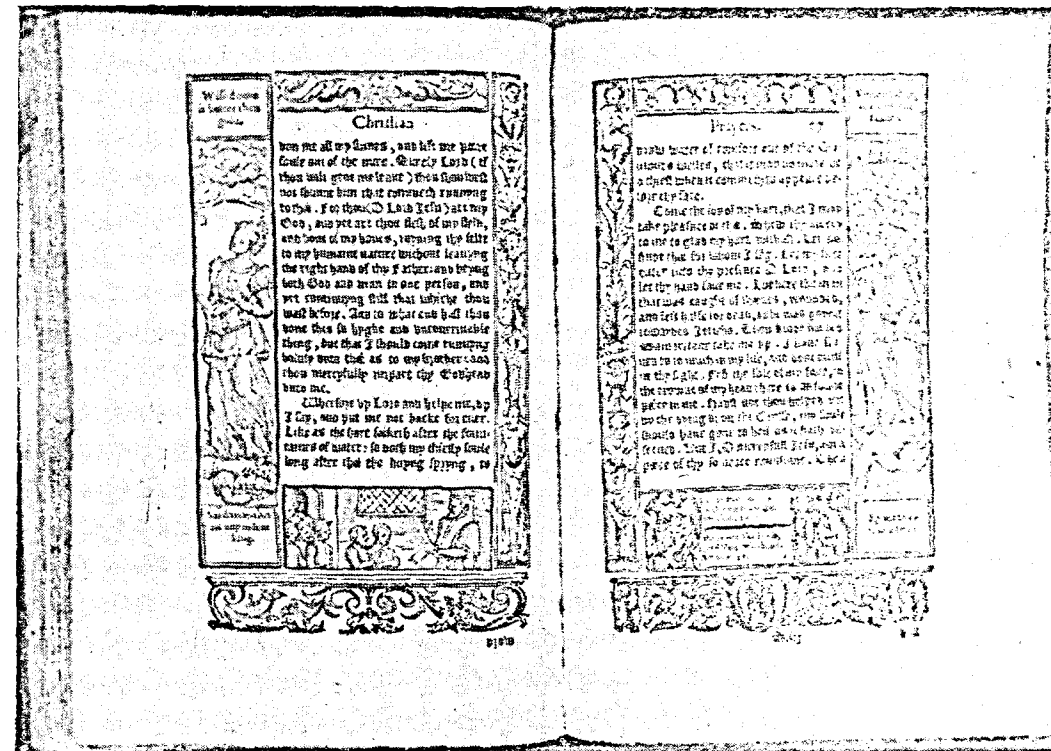


Fig. 4.—A pair of pages from John Day's Prayer Book (Fig. 2). Note the allegorical figures in the margins of the book and the head pieces. Every page of this book carries figures like these to illustrate the couplets.

in 1803 with intestine troubles. In 1805 there will be a universal earthquake after which all religious Dissentions will cease and A general reformation of mankind will then follow as preparative for the Blessed Millenium which will shortly after restore the world's purity, sanctity, tranquility and Prosperity."

These intimate insertions, which to our knowledge have not hitherto been published have been included, not only for their personal interest, but because they reveal the uses to which books were put in the happy days when paper was too expensive to be squandered.

Almost contemporaneous with the

prayer book is an interesting work dealing with a period when coexistence between England and Spain was, to say the least, difficult. The title of this book is cumbersome by modern standards: "A thankful Remembrance of God's Mercy (for) . . . the great and merciful deliverances of the Church and State of England since the Gospel beganne here to flourish, from the beginning of Quenne Elizabeth" collected by George Carleton, Bishop of Chichester, 1627, and printed by M. Flesher "at the signe of the three Pigeons in Paul's churchyard." This was the first English edition to contain copper engravings depicting recent events, such as : "The Spanish Embasad thrust out of England," or, as illus-

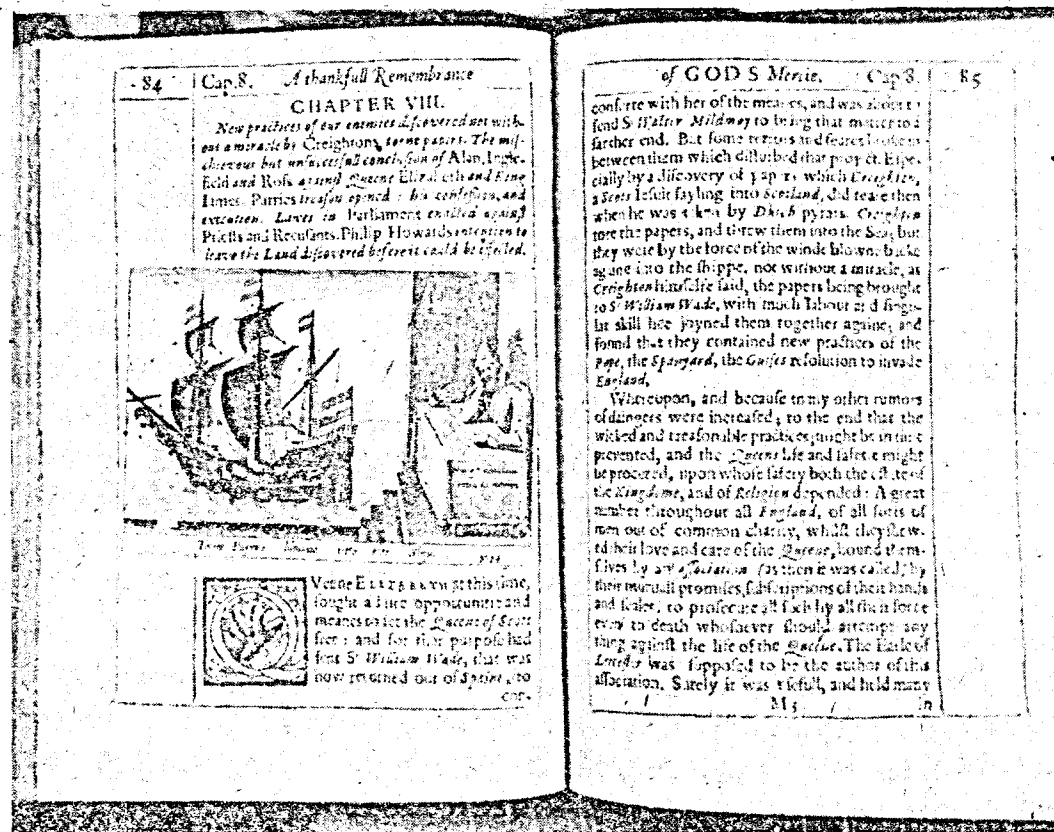


Fig. 5.—A contemporary to John Day's book with a long cumbrous title printed by M. Flesher. This was the first English edition to contain copper-engravings depicting topical events. The engravings are by F. Hulsius.

trated in figure 5, the 'miracle' of the 'torne papers bloune into the ship.' "Creighton, a Scot Jesuit sayling into Scotland did teare then (sic) when he was taken by Dutch pyrats and threw them into the Sea; but they were by the force of the wind blowne backe againe into the shippe, not without a miracle as Creighton himselfe said." Both the typography and design of this book as well as Hulsius' charming engravings are excellent and exemplary models of clarity.

For illustrative beauty few books can compare with Oxonia Illustrata, published in 1675, at a time when the standard

of printing at the two Universities was very much higher than among the commercial printers in the Capital.

In the eighteenth century, interest in architecture and topography was growing and this work furnishes a complete illustrated record of all the colleges of Oxford as well as two large panoramic views and a street map (Fig. 6) of this ancient University city. An even earlier example of fine engraving is found in Dugdale's "History of St. Paul's Cathedral. From its Foundations until these Times" which is also of great historic import as this illustrated history was

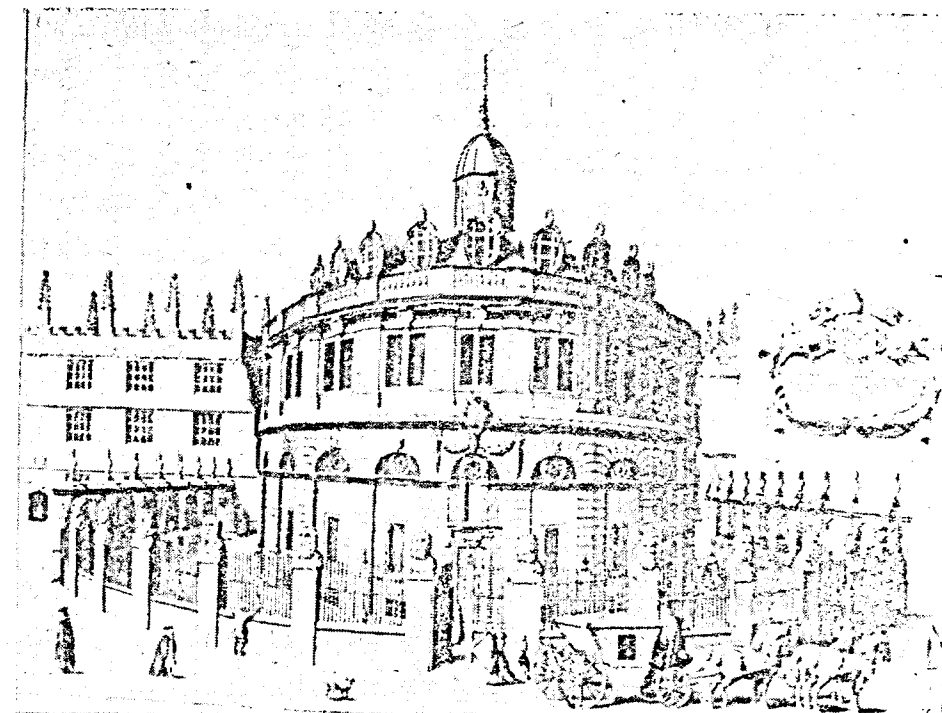
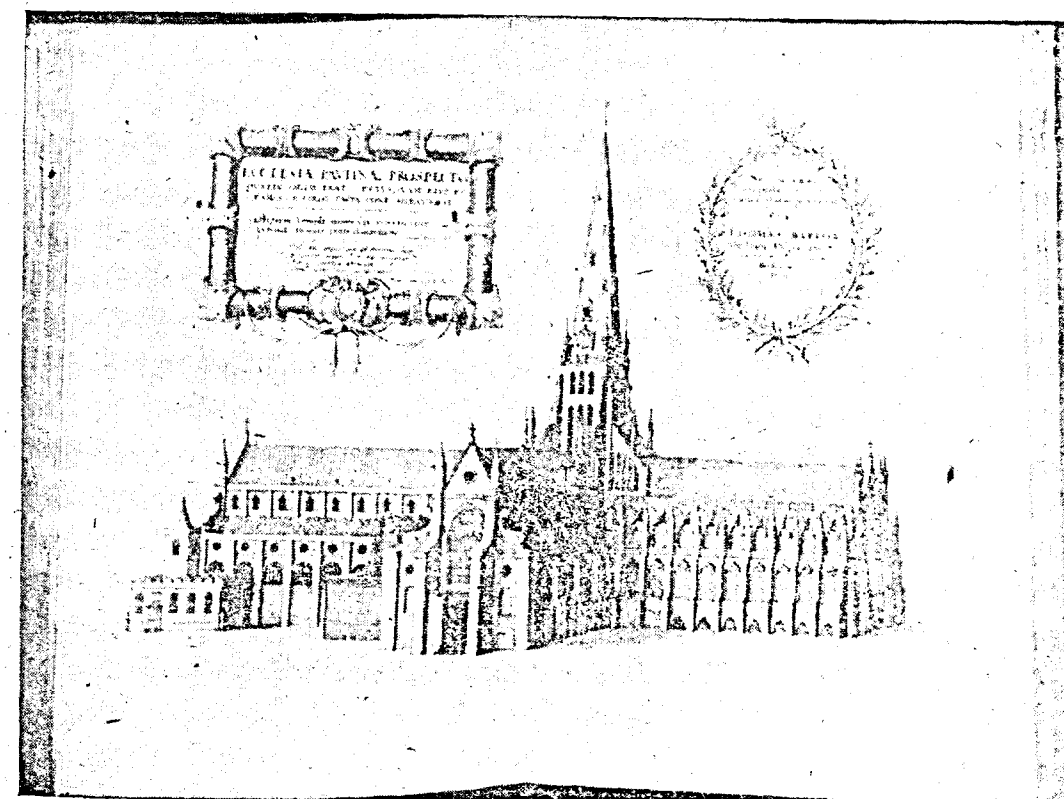


Fig. 6

Fig. 7

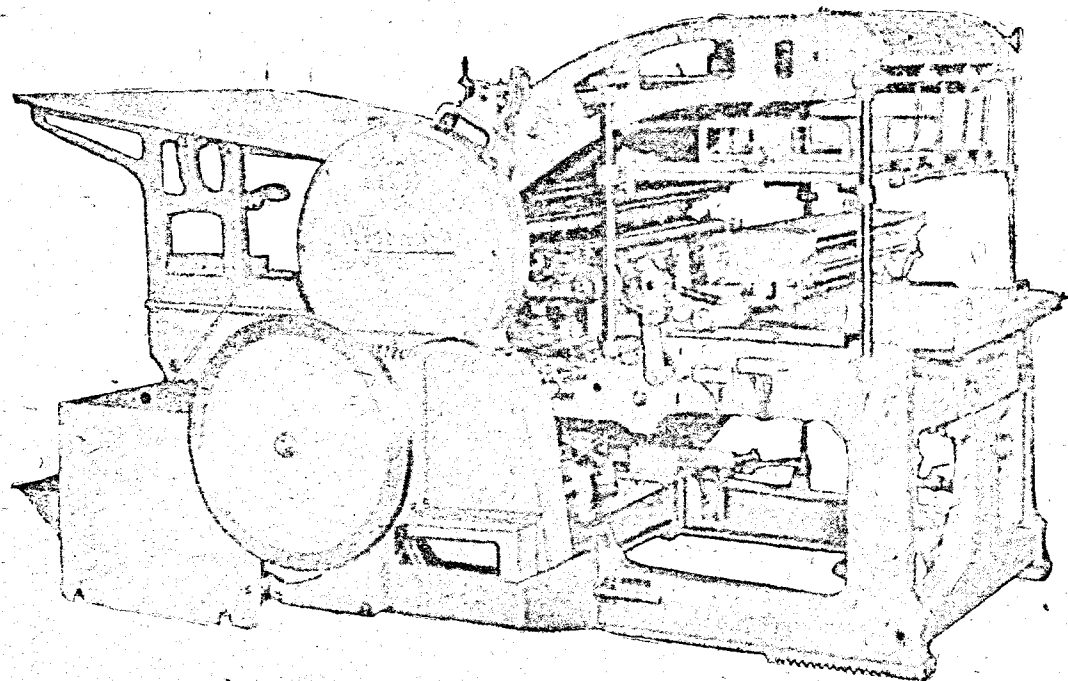


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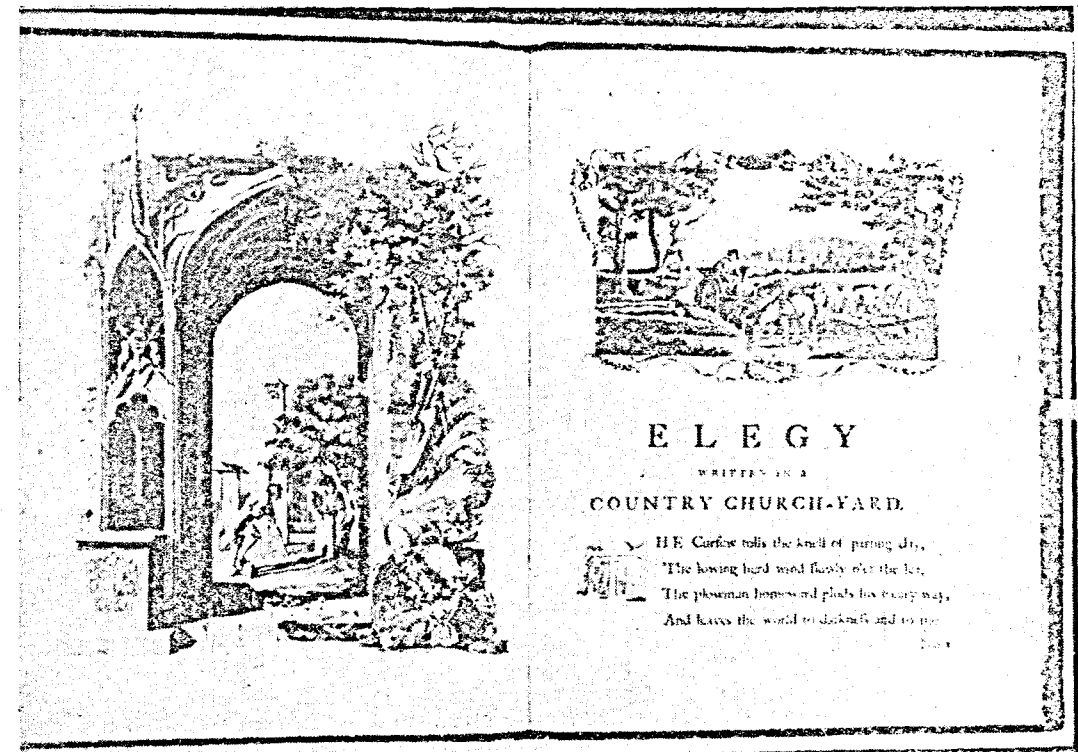


Fig. 8.—One of the most sumptuous folios of the eighteenth century, "Designs by Mr. R. Bentley, for Six Poems by Mr. T. Gray" printed for J. Dodsley in 1789. The designs show the changing trend of discarding the classical in favour of the romantic.

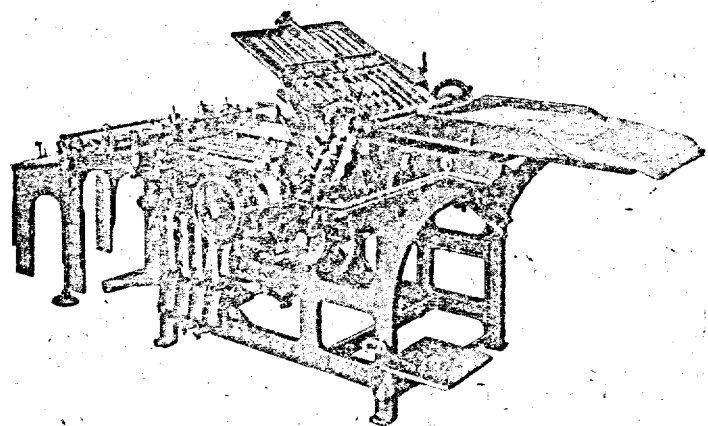
compiled only eighteen years before the whole edifice was utterly destroyed in the great Fire of 1666, and is consequently one of the few comprehensive records extant of the records and monuments of the old cathedral. The original Latin caption of the illustration (Fig. 7) draws attention to the tall spire which had perished in a previous conflagration.

Another sumptuous folio on view was "Designs by Mr. R. Bentley for Six poems by Mr. T. Gray," printed in the year of the French Revolution, an interesting early example of the reaction against the severe classical style in favour of the "new fangled romanticism." This change is reflected in Gring-

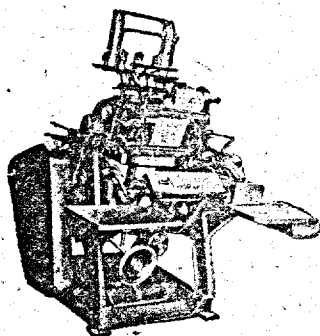
nion's engravings of Gray's Elegy, (Fig. 8) described in the work as "A Gothic gateway in ruins with the emblems of nobility on one side; on the other, the implements and employments of the Poor."

The nineteenth century was well represented by several splendid examples of coloured aquatints and coloured engravings, as in Repton's beautifully executed "Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening," 1803; the Rev. Wm. Bradford's "Sketches of the Country, Character and Costume in Portugal and Spain made during the Campaign of the British Army, 1808-1809" and Baron Gerning's "Tour along the Rhine," 1820,

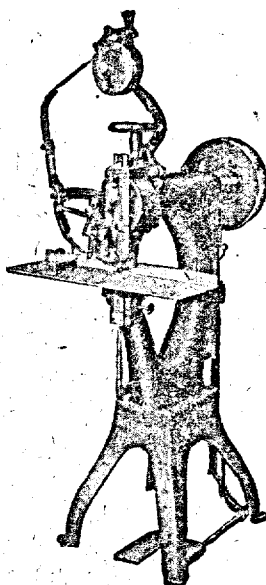
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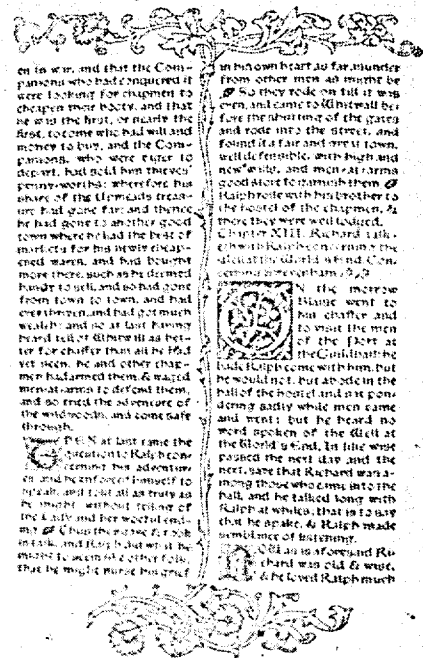
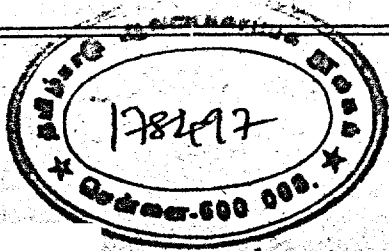
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more bold than Lord Blague his proper master, there had been no need for chaffier, or slight scolding to it; he took heed of Ralph and saw that he was sad and weary-looking, and he thought of their abiding at Whitwell, in the morning when all the chapmen were met about their business, and he and Ralph were left alone in the hall. "Glad you are," said the good knight, "and glad I am as you are no prison lord." "Even so," quoth Ralph. "Nay, if thou dost wilt," said Richard, "let us go to the deer and the hares, and let them run, and shoot the bolt on us," said Ralph, amazed family &c. up and said, "I will sit myself down, if thou wilt it, but such a lot of arrows be our daily fellows, and I would not have thee hurt," and "Shouldst thou know me better yesterday, lord, or the day before?" "Nay," said Ralph, "thou shalt be better tomorrow," said Richard, "I shall be dead by that time," said Richard, "Yea, but they will be, or they may call me a fool etc." They are kind, Richard," said Ralph, "and will come with thee, &c. and what else can I do? I must needs tell thee that my heart is sick," "Yea," quoth Richard, "so thou needest not tell me so much, dear seeming, if he who runs might read that in thee. But come forth.

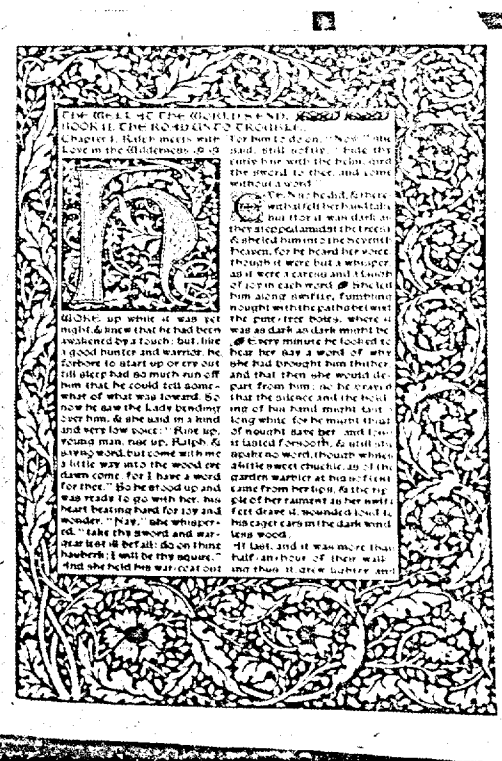
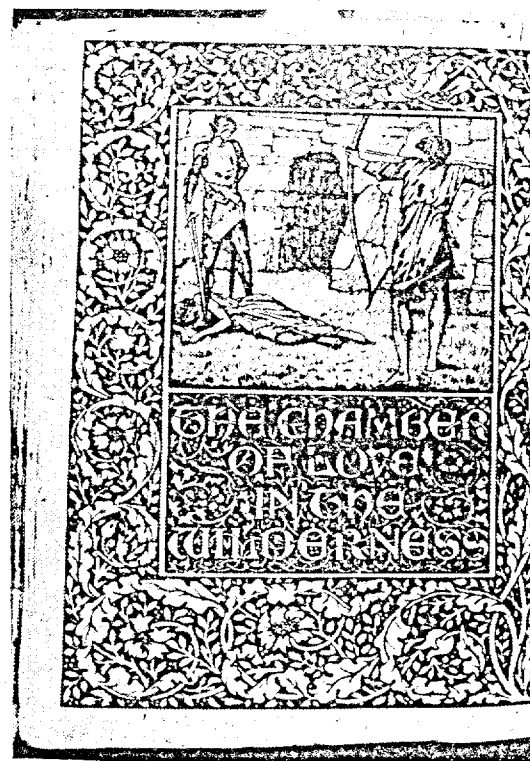
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Fig. 9 (Top) and Fig. 10 (Bottom)-

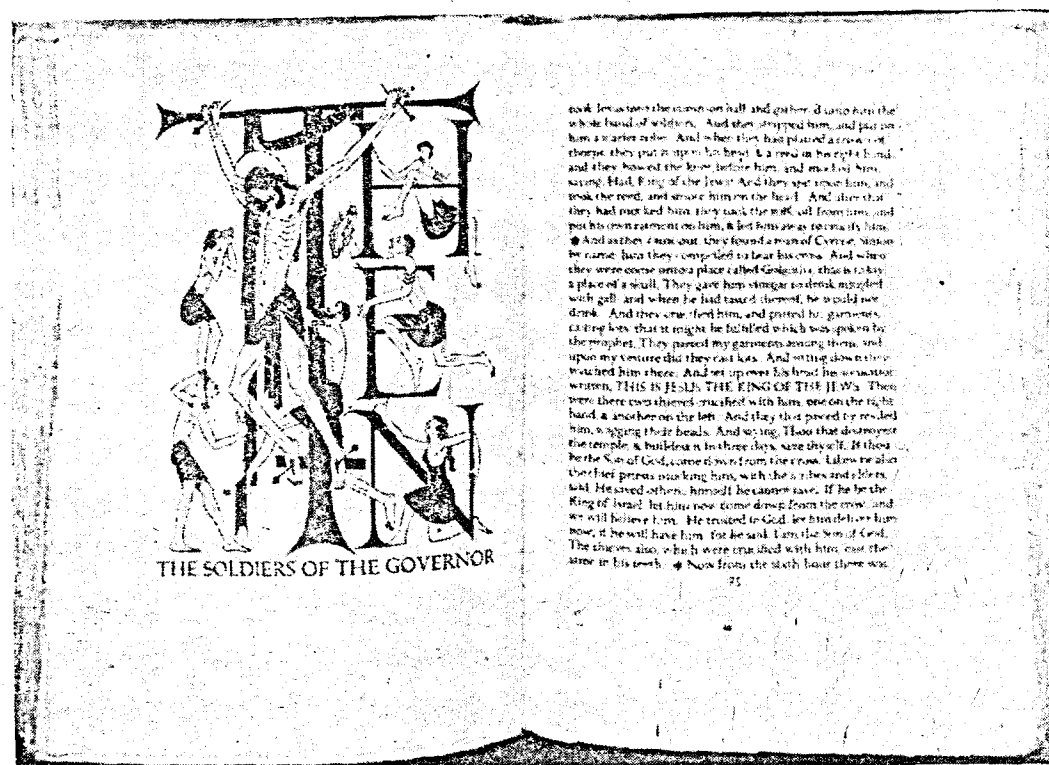


Fig. 11.—The late Eric Gill, the sculptor, is a great name in the world of type design and engraving. Among his masterpieces is this edition of the "Four Gospels" printed at the renowned Golden Cockerel Press, for which he designed the type and engraved illustrations and initial letters.

which, we learn, gave employment to many French and Spanish refugees who coloured the aquatints.

Towards the end of last century we see the advent of new art printing by private presses in England. This movement was in main part due to the tremendous creative energy of William Morris, who, like Gandhiji, had a wholesome fear of industrialization, and consequently eschewed the mechanical press. All Morris' work, which he designed himself, was executed by hand process. His genius as a pattern designer has been unequalled and some conception of his supreme artistry may be gauged from the two photographs reproduced on this page

from his "Well at the World's end" printed at the Kelmscott Press, 1896, and illustrated by the famous pre-Raphaelite painter, Sir Edward Burne-Jones (Fig. 9). The Kelmscott Press, under the influence of Morris, looked backward to the Middle Ages, but this, paradoxically enough, proved to be the starting point for new developments in modern typography and book designs. In this example Morris printed in "Chaucer" type, dividing his paragraphs by ornate capitals or little leaves (Fig. 10). Space limitations allow for us no more than give a brief cursory glimpse of the varied and valuable exhibits displayed at this exhibition, but it would be improper

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Classification of Type Faces

EVERY so often someone complains about the unsatisfactory classification of type faces. The usual English list—Venetians, Old Face, Old Style, Modern, Sans, Egyptian, Black, Cursive, Display—is, it is generally agreed, not wide enough to admit all designs. Some faces have characteristics which would give one classification and others with secondary features rightly belong to another group.

At a conference held in Stockholm recently the chairman, Monsieur Maximilien Vox, a prominent French typographer, criticised the current terminology. He thought that every type face should be studied according to the hereditary principles—genealogical tree, official pedigree, “clandestine illegitimacy,” “genial accidents,” and degeneration through inbreeding. He claimed that with this scheme any type face could be filed and given a history sheet showing its identity. Classification entailed terminology to clear up the maze of innumerable terms, whether established by long practice or devised offhand.

Hardly one of the names now used can remain in use, said M. Vox. The face known in France as antique is called gothic in America, san serif in Britain and grotesk in Germany. The word antique is applied to the Egyptians in Britain and to Didots in Germany. The generic terms “classical,” “modern,” “roman” are, he maintained, irredeemably jeopardised.

In his view classification M. Vox claimed that they would be of familiar sound: Medieues, Humanes, Garaldes,

Reales, Didones, Simplices, Mecanes, Incises, Manuaires, Scriptes. These French words will suggest their counterparts in English.

Medieues, anything which is inspired by the Middle Ages; for example, the Black Letters, Amsterdam's Libra.

Humanes, in the tradition of the early humanistic romans of the fifteenth century, such as Jenson, Goudy, Veronese, and Erasmus.

• Garaldes, from Aldus to Garamond, the purest Renaissance Style—the Garamonds of all kinds, Bembo, Centaur, Arrighi, Poliphilus, Astree and Vendome.

Reales: This section represents the evolution of monarchical centuries towards an architectural letter with a systematical differentiation of thick and thin strokes, from Granjean to Baskerville to Fournier and to the more modern Perpetua and Times.

Didones (a contraction of Didot and Bodoni), a convenient definition for a category easy to define: Black and Ultra light.

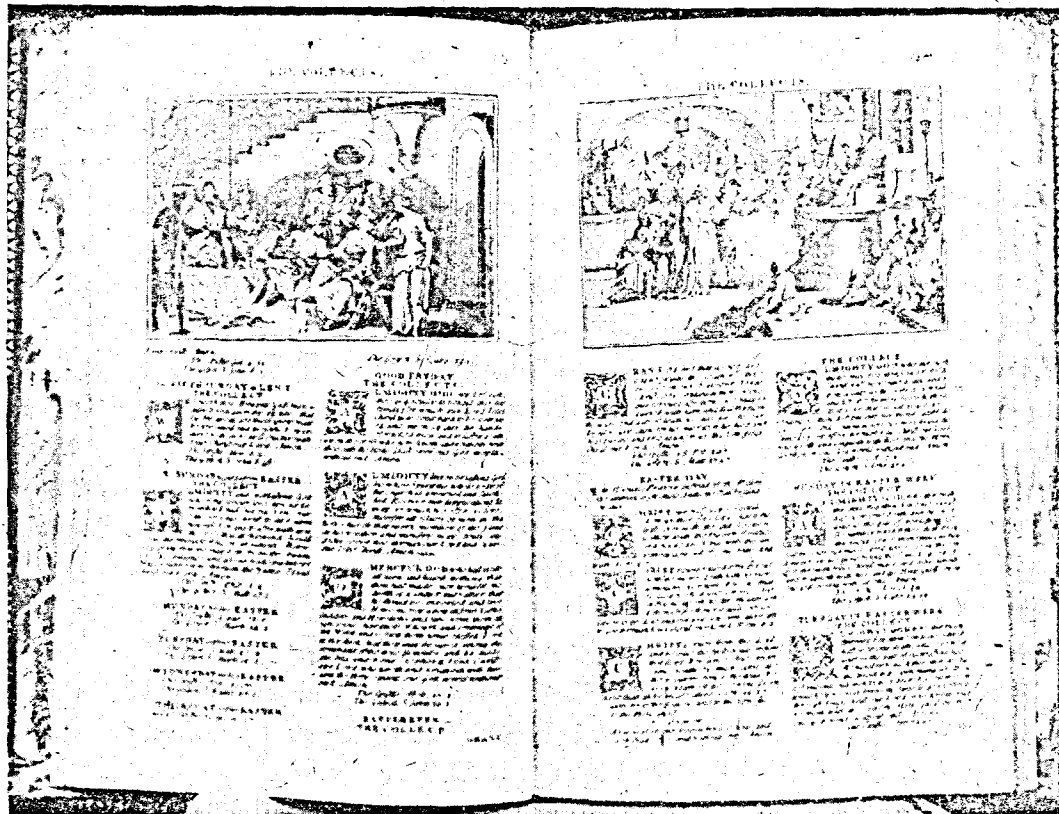
Simplices, easy to recognise, but up to now difficult to name: The simple Sans types.

Mecanes, modern description of Egyptians.

Incises, a new definition for latins, derived from the tools of the wood engraver and stone carver.

Manuaires, drawn letters such as Jacno and Banco; designs where the stroke of the artist's hand prevails.

(Continued on page 38)



The interest in copper engraving led to the production of a few books in which both text and illustrations were engraved throughout. The figure shows a typical example, "The Book of Common Prayer," engraved and printed by John Sturt, Engraver, in 1717.

to close without paying tribute to the memory of the late Eric Gill, whose reliefs adorn the League of Nations buildings in Geneva. He is more renowned perhaps for his masterly engravings and type designs. The page reproduced (Fig. 11) is from the Golden Cockerel Press: "The Four Gospels of the Lord Jesus Christ" 1931, and shows his lavish ingenuity in adorning the word "THEN" with the pattern of the Crucifixion. Paragraphs, in the text, it will be noted, are separated by small stars.

One final word; while wandering among these impressive monuments of vanished minds one thought presented

itself with unshakable persistence: 'Will this exhibition assembled in London stimulate someone to do likewise in Madras?' In this city there is a wealth of material unhonoured and unknown lying submerged in several public and private collections, and if this venture of the British Council could be considered a challenge by publishers of the older houses and librarians of our great libraries to resurrect, assemble and reveal some of this hidden wealth, then this exhibition will have served the even nobler purpose of saving our own treasures (to conclude as we began, with Bacon) from the shipwreck of time.

H. C. N.

PRINTECH December 1955

NEWS

PRINTECH Diary Page :

News of people, production and events in the Printing, Paper and Publishing World.

GOVERNING COUNCIL OF A.I.F.M.P. IN HYDERABAD

The meeting of the Governing Council of the All-India Federation of Master Printers concluded its Hyderabad Session amidst great enthusiasm. Sixteen members representing the different master printers organisations of India were present. The Council met in the spacious Board Room of the Prudential Co-operative Central and Urban Bank Ltd., Secunderabad on the 5th November 1955 with Sri S. Viswanathan, President of the Federation in the chair.

QUESTION-TIME IN COUNCIL: JOBS FOR L.P.Ts

The Minister for Public Works Sri. Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathy told Sri V. Chakkarai Chetty that the posts in the Government Press, Madras, to which Diploma holders in Printing were eligible for appointment were Assistant Superintendents (Rs. 200-440 and Rs. 250-450), Senior Foreman (Rs. 90-150) and Section Despatchers (Rs. 35-65).

The Minister added that representation had been received about the anomalous start of Rs. 35 for Diploma holders and that the matter was being looked into by the Director of Industries and the Controller of the Government Press.

BIG GOVT. PRESS FOR S. INDIA

A proposal for the establishment of a new press in South India as part of the Second Five-Year Plan was under consideration of the Government of India, Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Works, Housing and Supply, told the Rajya Sabha.

Replying to Sri M. Valiulla, the Minister said the press was estimated to cost about Rs. 1.75 crores, including expenditure on a housing colony for the employees. The exact location had not yet been decided, he said.

CHIEF CONTROLLER OF PRINTING AND STATIONERY

To supervise and carry out the programme of expansion of Government Presses, a post of Chief Controller in Printing and Stationery has been created. He will be assisted by a senior technical officer on the printing side, called the

Controller of Printing, and by an officer in the purchase and stores section of the Stationery Department, called the Controller of Stationery. Mr. K. B. Rao, Deputy Director-General of Supplies and Disposals, has been appointed, Chief Controller of Printing and Stationery.

HINDI SCIENTIFIC BOOK EXHIBITION

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, proposes to hold an exhibition on Scientific and Technical Literature in Hindi sometime in March next year. The aim of this exhibition will be to present to the general public the best literature of this kind produced in Hindi so far in the fields of Physical Sciences—pure and applied, Technology, Social Sciences and Fine Arts. These publications will cover not only original works in Hindi, but also standard translations, bi-lingual and multi-lingual books and works of reference like dictionaries, encyclopaedias, etc.

INDIA'S BOOK EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

India has been exporting more books and periodicals to the sterling area than she has been importing from it.

India's exports totalled Rs. 63.84 lakhs to the sterling area as against its import of only Rs. 39.5 lakhs worth in 1954. This was among the mild surprises revealed in the latest figures disclosed by the Government of India.

To the dollar area (U.S.A. and Canada), however, India's exports were a negligible Rs. 1.39 lakhs only and the imports were to the tune of Rs. 40.58 lakhs. These figures do not include books and periodicals imported or exported through the post. The postal traffic is believed to be substantial in case of reading matter.

India also imported during 1954 a sizeable number of books and periodicals from China valued at Rs. 1,64,000.

Books and periodicals are exempt from any customs duty.

PUBLICATIONS ON INDIA IN RUSSIA

A collection of works by Soviet orientologists will be published in the U.S.S.R. in connection with the forthcoming centenary of the Indian national uprising of 1857, according to a 'Tass' release.

At present, Indologists are preparing for the press a two-volume work on modern and latest history of India, besides a study of separate problems of history and economics, particularly the question of agrarian relations in different Indian States and the Indian handicrafts industry.

The Soviet philologists were compiling Russian-Hindi, Bengali-Russian and Tamil-Russian dictionaries, besides continuing their study of the creative endeavours of a number of Indian authors like Prem Chand, Bankim Chatterji and Ahmed Nadim Kazmi.

SECURITY PAPER MILLS

The Government of India has decided to set up a fully equipped mill for the manufacture of high-grade security paper for printing currency notes and the project is estimated to cost about £2 million. The British firm of paper specialists, Messrs. Portals, is assisting the Government in the preliminaries. The per capita consumption of paper in India has been up by 50 per cent. recently and a pulp and paper expert of the F.A.O., Mr. Sundeli, has estimated, after a survey of the industry in India that demand for paper in India would go up to 481,000 tons by 1961-62.

There are 21 units manufacturing paper in India and the capital invested in the industry is about £16.3 million.

AGENCY AGREEMENT

Messrs. INDO-EUROPA TRADING COMPANY, Aghakhan Building, 9 Dalal Street, Bombay-1, have been appointed the Sole Agents for Messrs. D.I.A., Deutsche Innen-und Aussenhandel, Holz-und Papier, Mauerstrasse 77, Berlin W. 8, Germany, for "Stereo Flongs" manufactured by their Mills, Messrs. Max Nitzsche & Co., A.G., Papier-und Pappfabrik, Oberscarsdorf Bezirk Dresden, and Messrs. Mattern-und Presspanwerke Thalheim VEB, Thalheim.

FOURTH ALL-INDIA PRINTERS' CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION

The Allahabad session of All-India Printers Conference and Exhibition will be held from the 25th February next. The minister for Industries,

Government of U.P. will inaugurate the Conference.

A large number of stalls in the Exhibition has already been booked by manufacturers and dealers in printing machinery and other allied equipments. In the competing section of the Exhibition there will be a varied display of printed materials like, books, magazines, calendars, showcards, etc., of standard excellence.

A souvenir brochure will be published on the occasion.

Mr. J. N. SOLOMON, LEAVES FOR GERMANY

Mr. Joseph Norman Solomon, Printing Engineer-cum-Heidelberg Erector, The East Asiatic Co. (India) Ltd., Madras, has left for Germany by Air India International for further specialized training in Heidelberg Presses at the Factory, viz., Messrs. Schnellpressenfabrik AG Heidelberg.

Mr. J. N. Solomon has a thorough knowledge in the mechanism of printing machinery as well as small tools and he is a good printer too. During his three months' stay in Germany, he will not only get further expert training in the assembly and servicing of Heidelberg presses and Polar Cutters but also undergo training in printing in reputed German printshops.

When Mr. Solomon returns to Madras, with the added technical knowledge, he will be able to render still better service to the printers in general and Heidelbergs in particular.

In the photo below he is seen being garlanded by one of the local printers before he emplaned.



EDUCATIONAL TEXTBOOKS FOR INDIA

Two identical sets of about 440 educational textbooks are being sent to India by the British Council to undertake this winter tours centered on Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, during which it is hoped to reach areas where British books are not easily available. At the end of their tour, the books will be absorbed into Council libraries.

—Printing News

'THE SUNDAY TIMES' WINS 1955 ANNUAL DESIGN AWARD

The judges' assessment of the typographical and layout qualities of Britain's newspapers has placed *The Sunday Times* as the outright winner among the 185 newspapers entered for the 1955 award.

The 1955 award attracted 185 entries. This number is regarded as being highly satisfactory, having regard to the fact that this was the second year of the contest. The Organisers of this contest: "Printing World" and Linotype and Machinery Ltd.

—Electrotypers & Stereotypers Journal

LETTERPRESS CONFERENCE IN BRITAIN

A Conference on Letterpress Methods organised by the Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association was held at the Grand Hotel, Eastbourne, October 12-15, under the chairmanship of Sir James Waterlow.

First meeting of its kind ever held in Britain, the conference was called to promote discussion and the exchange of technical information with the broad aim of reducing costs while maintaining quality. More than 250 delegates attended. They gave their views on the chief letterpress problems, and are enlisting PATRA's assistance in solving them.

Papers read at the Conference were circulated to delegates before the proceedings began. These were summarized briefly by each speaker at the beginning of every session, so as to allow the maximum time for discussion.

All the speakers—authorities in their fields—discussed their own methods and practices. The first day, Dr. G. L. Riddell read a paper on "The Problems of Letterpress Printing."

On the following day there was a paper by Dr. W. H. Banks (PATRA) on "The Importance of Methods of Control in Letterpress Printing." This was followed by a series of papers on "Preparation and Assembly of Forms." C. L. Boileau (Intertype Ltd.), E. T. Martin (Linotype & Machinery Ltd.), and J. E. Poole (Monotype Corporation Ltd.) each contributed a paper on type-casting machines.

Subjects included: accuracy of casting; causes of loss of accuracy; manufacturing and wear-tolerance of mats; over-hauls, etc.

In a paper on "Composing Room Practice," L. J. James (W. S. Cowell Ltd.) discussed such points as the use of precision components; fur-

niture; layout; chases; quoins; use of founder's type; distribution of type; registration; storage and transport of formes.

A lecture on "Blocks and Duplicates" by G. Card (The Amalgamated Press Ltd.) was also given.

Other talks were on screen ruling in relation to type of paper used; depth of etch and its measurement; characteristics of good blocks; nickel and chromium facing; life of blocks and duplicates; progressive proofs and colour bars, plastic and rubber.

G. R. Middleton (Tillotsons Bolton Ltd.), and Eric B. Humphries, M.B.E., M.C. (Percy Lund, Humphries & Co. Ltd.), contributed papers on "Pre-makeready of Blocks and Plates." Among the aspects considered were: mounts; plates to mounts; effect of detergents on the fixing of plates to mounts; interlays; bumping; medal plates; transport of formes; registration devices in relation to duplicates.

Another interesting paper was read by G. M. van Wagtenonk (Winkler Fallert & Co., n.v. Amsterdam) on "Current Practice in other Countries."

On the last day a series of papers were devoted to "Machine Problems." N. Donald MacLehose (Robert MacLehose & Co. Ltd.) spoke on "Makeready of the Machine," discussing such questions as: maintenance, over-hauls; slurs; testing and impression adjustments. He was followed by Bernard Upton (Balding & Mansell Ltd.) and S. R. C. Poulter (PATRA) who dwelt on "Makeready on the Machine." Discussion covered cylinder dressings; overlays; bed bearers; and forme height.

Talks were given on "Paper and Ink." In a lecture on "Paper and Ink from the Printer's Point of View," R. D. Wilkinson (Sun Printers Ltd.) dealt with common problems arising from the storage, handling, and printing of paper and ink. Dr. H. F. Rance (Wiggins Teape Group Research Organisation) delivered a paper covering such subjects as: picking; fluffing; wavy edges; mis-register; strike through; and non-drying. He outlined how these difficulties were being tackled by the paper maker.

A question of considerable importance is: How should a printer select and use his inks? Much useful information on this was given by G. W. Whitefield (Manders Printing Inks Ltd.), who spoke about the selection of types of ink for the job; mixing; storing; reducers and driers; colour matching; and dispensing.

In a talk on "Ink and Paper Testing," R. R. Coupe (PATRA) discussed sampling of paper; picking; fluffing; show through; opacity; colour; oil-absorption; acidity and pH; stretch; ink-drying; light; and chemical fastness.

A display of printed sheets—provided by delegates—showing makeready times and other production details, was given at the Conference. Sections of the British Federation of Master Printer's precision-aid exhibition were also on show.

—Far East Trade



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U. S. LIBRARY PRESERVES INDIAN PAPERS ON FILM

The United States Library of Congress is now preserving on microfilm current issues of 77 vernacular newspapers of South Asia and the Near East and Far East, including 26 Indian newspapers.

The 1954 issues of the 77 newspapers are being put on film now. It is planned to make microfilms of succeeding years' issues on an annual basis.

Ten languages are represented among the 26 Indian newspapers being filmed. The newspapers by language and city of publication are :

HINDI : Allahabad — Bharat; Banaras — Aj, Samarg; Delhi and New Delhi — Nava Bharat Times, Vishwamitra, Hindustan; Patna — Aryavarta.

URDU : Bijnor — Madina; Jullundur — Naya Zamana; Lucknow — Qaumi Awaz; New Delhi — Milap, Pratap.

BENGALI : Calcutta — Ananda Bazar Patrika, Basumati, Swadhinata.

MARATHI : Bombay — Lokamanya; Poona — Kesari.

GUJARATI : Bombay — Bombay Samachar, Jame-e-Jamshed.

TELUGU : Madras — Andhra Patrika, Andhra Prabha.

TAMIL : Madras — Dinamani, Swadesamitran. **MALAYALAM** : Kozhikode — Mathrubhumi.

PANJABI : Jullundur — Akali.

ORIYA : Cuttack — Samaj.

For the present, copies for the use of readers will be made of only the newspapers in greatest demand. Copies for sale will be made of all the publications. The prices range from \$15 to \$50 per year. The microfilms may be ordered from the Photoduplication Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C., which will furnish prices for specific titles on request.

MORE CHILDREN'S BOOKS IN 1956

Publishing houses in China will print a total of 72 million books for children next year, reports *People's Daily*. This is an increase of one-fifth over this year. One thousand one hundred and fifty new titles are included.

Among the books will be novels, poems, plays, folk and fairy tales, science and adventure stories, by both Chinese and foreign authors. There will also be large quantities of picture-story books.

The New Democratic Youth League of China is preparing to set up a new children's publishing house here next year.

According to the *People's Daily* 190 leading writers plan to turn out at least one piece each for young readers next year.

—Hsinhua News

NO PRINTER YET FOR MILLION COPY GIVE-AWAY PAPER

Despite extensive publicity for *Yours*, claimed to be the first national controlled mass-circulation family magazine in the world, due to make its debut next January, printing plans are not yet complete.

Published by Perry Press Production Ltd., London, *Yours* will be sent free of charge to one million homes throughout the United Kingdom.

It is intended to produce the magazine—it will be monthly—by colour photogravure with the page size being 11 in. by 8½ in.

—Printing News

THAT NEWSPAPER STRIKE COST 73,000 WORKING DAYS

The number of workers employed in the British printing and paper industry at the end of July was 549,800, the latest Ministry of Labour Gazette reveals.

Employment in various sections of the industry was : printing and publishing of newspapers and periodicals, 115,900; other printing and publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc., 237,300; paper and board, 90,500; wallpaper, 5,900; cardboard boxes, cartons and fibre-board packing cases, 52,700; other manufacturers of paper and board, 47,500.

Unemployed workers at the middle of August totalled 2,085.

The newspaper strike earlier this year, involving 17,900 workers, cost 73,000 working days.

—Printing News

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS ACQUIRES CHINESE TYPE

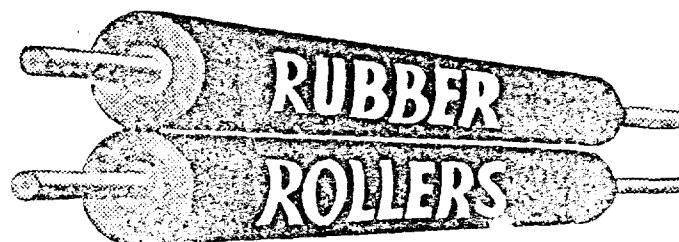
A wide range of Chinese and Japanese matrices and type that once belonged to the Sino Press has been acquired by the Cambridge University Press. It comprises four body sizes and four display sizes in Chinese, and three body sizes in Japanese. Altogether there are more than 50,000 matrices and about three tons of type.

Possession of this type gives the Cambridge University Press the largest Chinese printing equipment in the Commonwealth, after Hong Kong and Singapore. A grant from the Universities' China Committee helped to buy the equipment.

Arrangements for housing and operating it have been made with Lund Humphries & Co. Ltd., London and Bradford. Being now reorganised and installed at the Bradford Works, the firm will shortly offer facilities for all kinds of printing that requires Chinese and Japanese characters.

Head of the foreign department of the company, who are specialists in foreign and oriental printing, Dr. B. Schindler—editor of *Asia*

PROGRESSIVE PRINTERS
THROUGHOUT INDIA ARE CHANGING OVER TO



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ALL PRINTING MACHINES

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Major—has already used Sino Press type for important works.

Sino Press type was used for the first volume of *Science and Civilization in China*, by Joseph Needham, which was recently published by the Cambridge University Press.

Chinese type is held also by the Oxford University Press and by Stephen Austin & Sons Ltd., printers to the Old India Company's College at Hertford.

—Far East Trade

NEW FILMS SHOW HOW MONOTYPE MACHINES AND TYPES ARE MADE

Two first-rate colour films have been made for the Monotype Corporation. They are two parts of a new production called "Making Sure" and describe graphically the making of Monotype machines and the preparation of type faces. The films can be booked separately. Together they form a picture of the activities at the Monotype Works. They have been produced by Peak Films and each part runs approximately half an hour.

It was the first film the Corporation had made for twenty-five years.

Versions in French and German were in preparation and it was the intention to produce it in other languages, too. There would also be soundless versions for India and Pakistan, for example, where a spoken commentary could be added by a local expert. The films were meant for printing trade audiences and not the general public.

—Printing News

BIG RE-EQUIPMENT OF "NEWS OF THE WORLD" MACHINE ROOM

A big re-equipment job is in progress in the machine room of the *News of the World*, the paper famous for having topped an 8,000,000 sale—the highest in the world. Plans provide for the replacement of two lines of presses first installed in 1928 and 1929, by modern high speed machines.

—Printing News

RUSSIA

The Lenin Library in Moscow is claimed to be the largest in the world. It contains 17 million books and is used by 1,600,000 readers annually.

The Soviet Government plans to build 340 new printing works between this year and 1960.

—Printing News

???

At a meeting with the Presidium of the Cultural Workers' Union, to which Russian printing workers belong, the delegation established that the working week consisted of 48 hours spread over six days. Night work was 42 hours. According to grade from 1 to 8 the rate of pay were on a fixed production basis—the day "norm" was set and the rate of remuneration

varied according to grade. Any production above the day norm carried additional production bonus, but if a worker did not reach his norm for the day only 67 per cent. of the rate was paid.

—Printing News

YUGOSLAVIA

A new paper mill is planned which will produce 25,000 tons of pulp and paper annually.

An impressive *Encyclopaedia Graphica* is to be compiled and published within the next few years. A 600-page illustrated work, its object is to explain 12,000 printing and allied terms in Serbo-Croat, Slovenian, German and English.

—Printing News

INTERNATIONAL PUBLISHERS' CONGRESS

Economical printing and marketing problems will be the chief topics discussed at the 14th International Publishers' Congress which is being held in June 1956, at Florence.

—Far East Trade

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MASTER PRINTERS

The Ninth International Congress of Master Printers will be held at Lausanne from first to sixth June 1957. The following subjects will form the basis for the discussions at the Congress:

(a) Maintenance of Industrial Peace by means of efficient and reliable Conciliation Machinery (Joint Industrial Councils, etc.). Reports of experience as to how this can be best achieved and how to avoid pitfalls. (b) How to interest employees in greater productivity. An examination of Mr. Sven Dahlbaick's paper presented at Venice. (c) International co-operation among Printing Colleges with the object of providing facilities on a world-wide scale for the education of future master printers. (d) The most recent technical developments. (e) The work of reporting teams. (f) Scientific research. (g) Any other subjects of international importance.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PRINTING INDUSTRIES & ALLIED TRADES

The GRAPHIC 57, International Exhibition of Printing Industries and Allied Trades will be held in Lausanne (Switzerland) during 1-16, 1957.

GRAPHIC 57 is sponsored by the International Bureau of the Federations of Master Printers, London, the International Graphical Federation and the Swiss associations of the printing and allied trades.

—Bulletin of A.I.F.M.P.

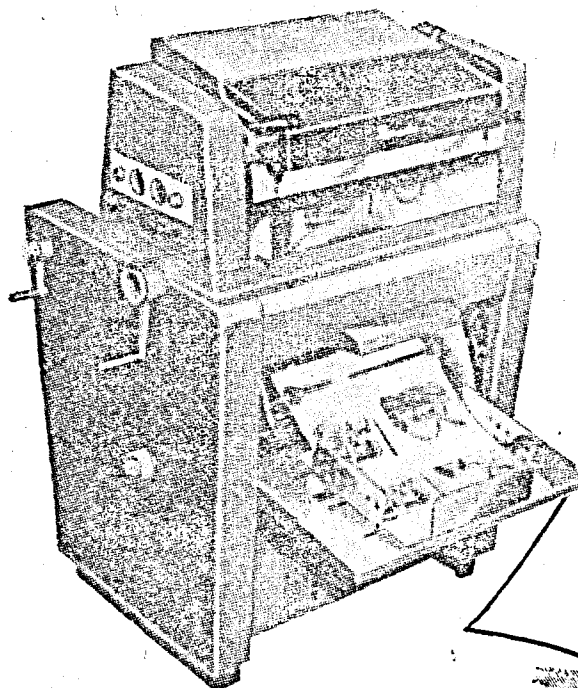
HONG KONG AND MACAO

There are some 1,400 printing "offices" in the colony, which has a population of 2,300,000. Actually most of these are very small one-man

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You should be getting your share. Never was there greater need for print. We are back to competitive times. No matter how small, how large, whether office or heavy industry, print is in demand. It is the life blood of business.

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or family concerns, many of them in rooms 10 ft. by 15 ft., or on wheels. Their income is so meagre that they would not be able to exist in the West. They usually consist of a Liberaty platen press and little else. Printing trade unions and employers' federations serve only political purposes. No attempt is made to improve methods and productions; printing research or co-operation on technical matters is non-existent. Printers may employ as many apprentices as they like. There are no trade journals or classes. The Master Printers' Association seems to exist for the sole purpose of issuing membership tickets. Anyone holding a ticket can apply to the police for permission to open a "printing works." As a result, free enterprise and cut-throat competition are untrammelled. At present there are some 130 Linotype machines and two Monotype machines in Hong Kong.

—Printing News

BOOK FAIR AT FRANKFURT

The Federation of Book Traders in West Germany organised recently International Book Fair at Frankfurt—a city which has been the centre of fairs and exhibitions for the last 400 years.

The Frankfurt Book Fair covered three halls in all. Its 685 stands from twenty-two nations had the active participation of 1,129 publishers the world over. Participants included among others, Soviet Russia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Japan and India. Next to the German publishers, the British had the second largest display with 180 of her publishers participating.

The Frankfurt Book Fair also marked the debut of Indian publishing at an international book exhibition. The Indian stall with about 400 of the top exhibits of this country was organised by the Federation of Publishers and Booksellers Associations in India. Present at the exhibition was its Honorary Secretary, Sri Sadanand Bhatkal.

The Indian stall created considerable interest and was visited among others by Mr. Theodore Heuss, President of West Germany. In the opinion of Sri Sadanand Bhatkal, the Book Fair showed that India's better produced books were as good as those produced anywhere. What India needs is a uniformly high quality production of books. In his personal view he felt that "German printing and production are the best in the world today—though rather expensive."

MULTI-LINGUAL TYPEWRITER

A multi-lingual typewriter which can type in more than 50 languages has been developed by the Ralph C. Cox-Head Corporation of Newark, New Jersey.

The machine requires no special linguistic knowledge on the part of the operator.

Known as the Cox-Head Varityper, the typewriter employs inter-changeable type founts. A reverse carriage model, typing from right to

left, is used for such languages as Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

Before the actual typing begins, a linguist writes out the text in the language desired. He then substitutes numbers for the characters with diagonals, circles and squares indicating punctuation. Inserting the proper fount in the machine, the operator strikes the keys according to the numbers into which the text has been "translated".

If the text is to be printed, the finished typescript is photographed and an Offset Plate is made.

EXHIBITION OF BRITISH BOOKS

(Continued from page 13)

which makes it an ideal type for all foreign language setting. Many foreign languages were published by the British Ministry of Information during the War time from Times New Roman.

CONCLUSION

Controlled by the specific requirements of a particular newspaper the design of the Times New Roman differs from that of any other type face of "Modern Face", its main characteristics are those of a "Old Form." In Britain, Times New Roman has been put to a greater variety of uses than any other type face and it has proved its worth in contemporary printing for many kinds of printings. Times New Roman may never be surpassed.

CLASSIFICATION OF TYPES

(Continued from page 29)

Scriptes, all the "writings" from the classical running hand to Scribe and Mistral.

Under this classification, Times Roman would be Reale; Goudy, Humane; Rowell, Modern Mecane; Gill Sans, Simplices; and Corvinus, Didone-Mecane. As M. Vox remarks, "Classification becomes a fascinating game."—By courtesy of London Typographical Journal.

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PATRA INVESTIGATES

Letterpress Machine Forme Height Change

AN investigation has been carried out recently at the Printing, Packaging and Allied Trades Research Association (PATRA) on the results obtained by changing the forme height and the thickness of the cylinder dressing on letterpress machines. Details of the tests are given in a report which is reviewed in a recent issue of *Patra News*.

The journal states that it would have been desirable to express the results in terms of print quality but in the absence of such a scale the print length has been used. 'It is considered that when the print length is exactly that of the forme, the paper and the printing surface are moving synchronously and provide most favourable conditions for good printing,' says *Patra News*.

One of the chief findings is that to obtain facsimile printing, cylinders should not be dressed above bearer diameter. The report suggests that this is more easily achieved on machines having bed bearers below type height.

CYLINDER CIRCUMFERENCE

The experiments were made to study the effect of small changes in cylinder circumference and/or pressure on print length for a given machine, and to com-

pare the results with those for a machine of an appreciably different diameter.

The following points are brought out in the report:

1. The smaller the cylinder diameter the more sensitive the print length to change of dressing thickness for a given forme.

2. Change of forme height has little effect on print length compared with a corresponding change of dressing thickness.

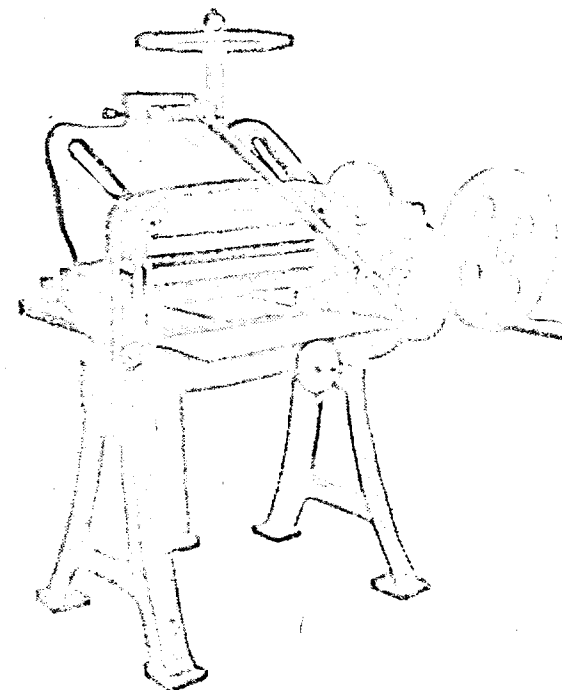
3. Compression of the dressing by the forme has little effect on print length.

These results appear to apply to both hard and soft dressings.

Patra News emphasises that these experiments apply only to the rather simple formes used in the experiments, and for moderate depths of penetration of the printing surface into the cylinder dressing. The actual differences in print length were quite small and were of no practical importance as regards possible register problems.

'However, from the point of view of type wear, the findings may be of importance in connection with cylinder dressing and make-ready methods.'—By courtesy of *Electrotypers and Stereotypers Journal*.

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