

## TrueEdit Justification Table

In TrueEdit's justification table, a typographer assigns glyphs to pre-defined groups (classes), assigns limits to keep the justification machine in check, and creates a hierarchy that establishes the order in which different glyphs are impacted by the machine.

### First Build the Properties Table

Before you build the justification ('just') table, you should build the properties ('prop') table. The 'prop' table is where you assign and store information (properties) that is associated with each glyph in the font. The rules for these properties are described in the "1.0 Unicode Standard: Worldwide Character Encoding." *Properties* describe the nature of a glyph: i.e., whether it is a "white space" or "european number" or if it is allowed to hang. You should locate a copy of the *Unicode 1.0 Standard*, published by Addison Wesley. You should create the 'prop' table before the 'just' because the 'just' table will access some of its descriptions.

### Create and A Justification Table

(Command-N) In TrueEdit's main window, create a Justificaton Table. Its tag name is 'just'.

(Command-T) or (DOUBLE-CLICK) on the 'just' table to open the subtable. You will see eight columns, described below.

- Glyph Range

The first of these, "Glyph range" will have some ranges already inserted (it imported these from the 'prop' table).

- PRIORITY

The descriptors in the next column, "Priority" are assigned to each glyph range so Line Layout can determine the pecking order in which glyphs are affected. Because of a Line Layout Manager definition, glyphs which are defined as space glyphs come first in the pecking order, and have highest priority when push comes to shove. Space will be added and subtracted from the space glyphs before any other glyph. Within a given priority, there is no hierarchy, and space will be added or subtracted simultaneously to all glyphs.

In Hoefler and Ventana, all glyphs are assigned to the "interchar" priority, except glyphs 3 and 172, which fall into the "space" priority.

- UNLIMITED?

The next column asks the eternal question: "Unlimited?" This is a short way of asking, "Can unlimited amounts of space be added to, or subtracted from, both sides of the glyph (or glyphs in the prescribed range)?" The answer is "no" for all cases in Ventana and Hoefler. If you answer, "yes", then when a line of text is justified, additional space will be added to both sides of the space glyph until the line is justified, and default intercharacter spacing will not change.

- GROW LIMIT

“Grow limit” is the value assigned to a glyph or range of glyphs which is the maximum amount of space that can be added to either side of the glyph. The threshold value is expressed in terms of the percentage of the individual advance width of each glyph in the range. Equal amounts of space will be added to each side of the glyph until the grow limit threshold is achieved. For example, if the grow limit of glyph 178 is set to .22, then space equal to 22 percent of the advance width of glyph 178 can be added to EACH side of it.

- SHRINK LIMIT

“Shrink limit” is the value assigned to a glyph or range of glyphs which is the maximum amount of space that can be subtracted from either side of the glyph. The built-in limit is, naturally, 50 percent, since the space is equally scraped off both sides of the glyph.

- ADD GLYPH

Type in the glyph which should be substituted in place of another, if the design of the typeface accomodates this.

- DUCT. LIMIT

If the font is to be ductile, type in a value.

- DECOMP. THRESH.

“Decomposition threshold” is the value assigned to a ligature or range of ligatures which is the maximum amount of space that Line Layout will add to either side of a ligature before it will decompose the ligature. Like the threshold limits described earlier, this value is expressed in terms of the percentage of the individual AW of each ligature in the range. In Hoefler Italic, I assigned a value of .02, which means that, for example, Line Layout will add up to 2% of the advance width of the ff ligature to each side of the ligature, before it will be allowed to decompose the glyph into two f’s.