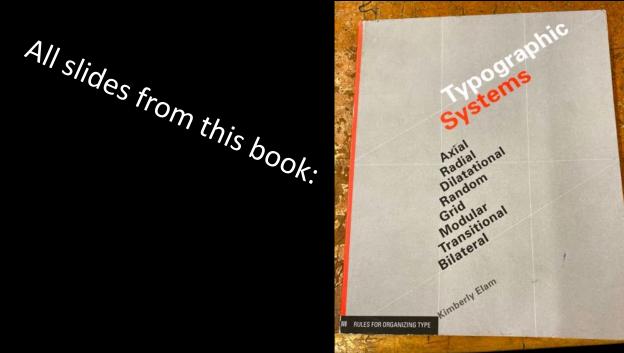
# TYPOGRAPIC SYSTEMS



# AXIAL SYSTEM:

### 1. Axial System

Design to the left and right of a single axis

	ARCHITECTONIC
Ringling School of Art	GRAPHIC DESIGN
	Graphic and Interactive Communication Department
Free Public Lecture	
7:00 pm Keating Hall	
ł.	February 14, 2004 February 21, 2004 February 28, 2004



#### Axial System







### Sancrat & Con. 1981

Terms the economy of a two-using porter and the senple use of a single and you're this work menorable. Although the test is londed to two sides, the three words depend out in which cleate a clear house/the the poster benefits from entrancia trus the entries poster two-modes of the distance trus the left edge. printing a pleasing change in properties of one-theat to reacement. The diagrand type anonged on a without any makers the work even more detame.

#### Axial System

#### Shaped Background

Nonobjective elements can expand to create a background that shapes the space. The shaped backgrounds in these works guide the eye as it follows the text and adds visual interest. Though the typographic compositions remain axial arrangements, they appear more lively.

In the composition to the right, the repeated and split circle provides contrast with the vertical axis. The widely tracked light gray text also contrasts with the tightly tracked text on the gray field.

Below with, the background space is divided with a step-stars shape that echoes the shape created by the blocks of text. The background is divided into a large dark pay field and a much smaller lighter gray field.

Below right, the circle overlaps and contrasts with the interior gray shape that leads the eye to the axis and the text.



Loni Dep



Ann Marie Raporth

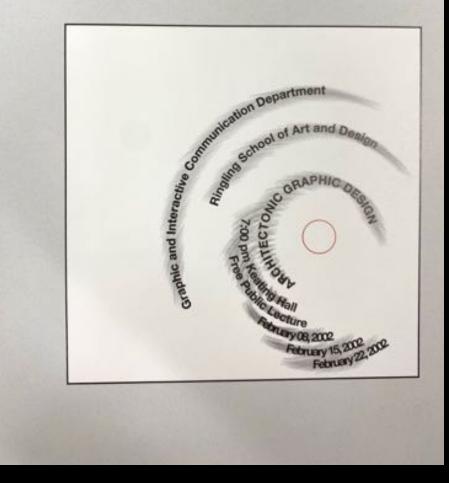


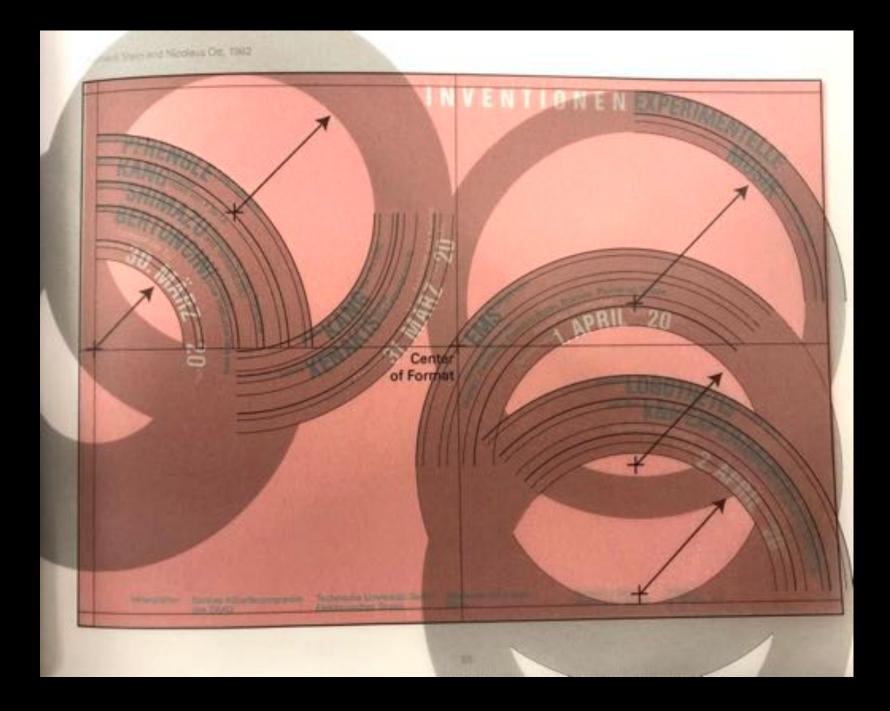
Dustin Bloute

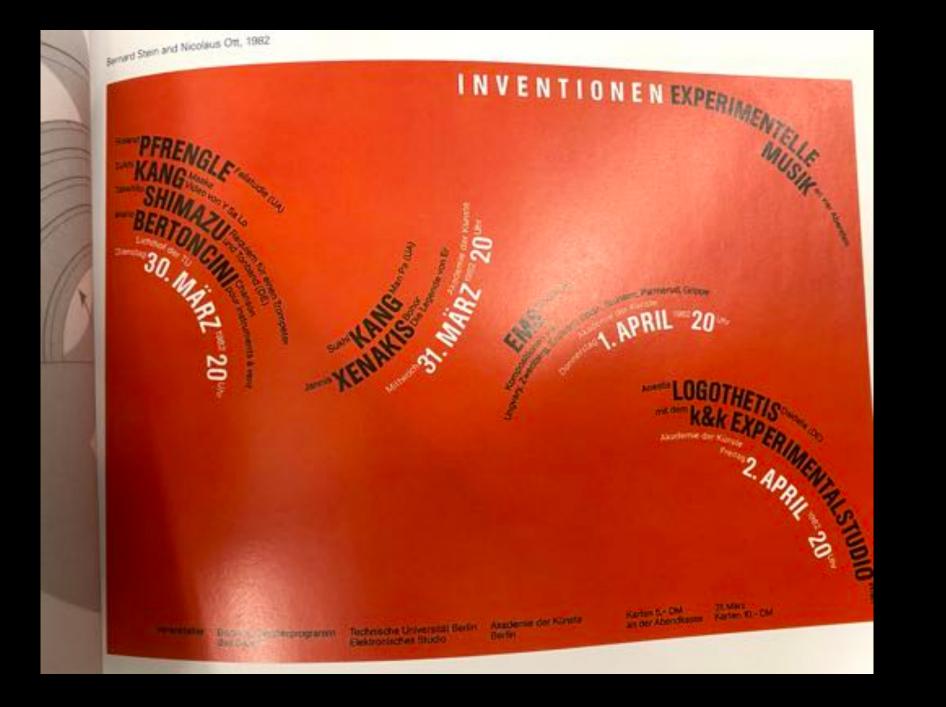
# DILATIONAL SYSTEM:

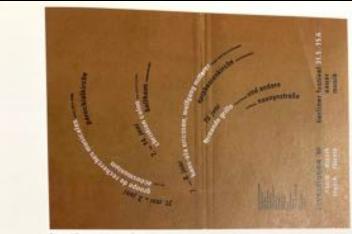
3. Dilatational System

Design along a circular path

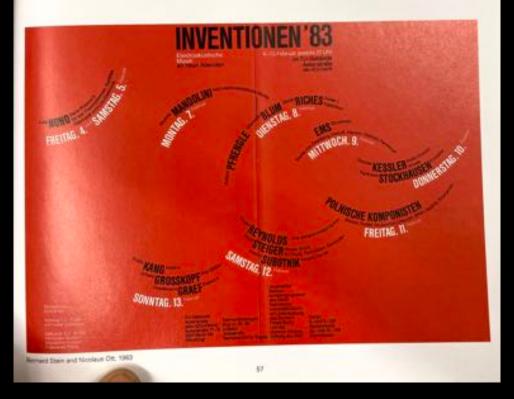








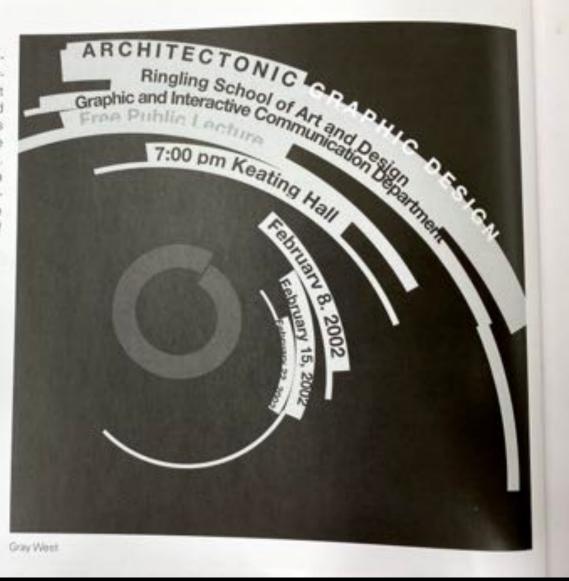
Bornard Stein and Nocileus Ott, 1996



### **Dilatational System**

### Nonobjective Elements

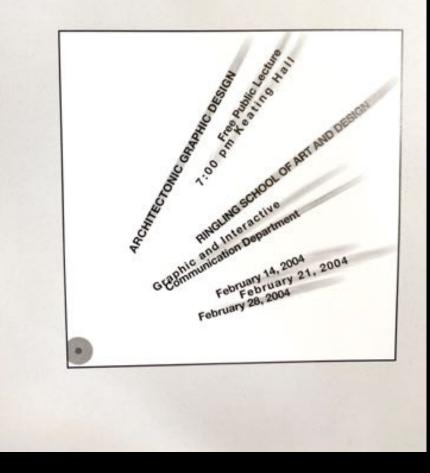
This composition is complex and captivating. The initial even increment arrangement is modified with circles that move near each other at an angle and rotate. The dense texture of the text is broken up by the further rotation of the smallest circles, which hold the dates. Nonobjective gray arcs, which become a ground for the text, enhance the composition through emphasis. The gray circle element follows the inventive pattern of the arcs as it is altered and split.

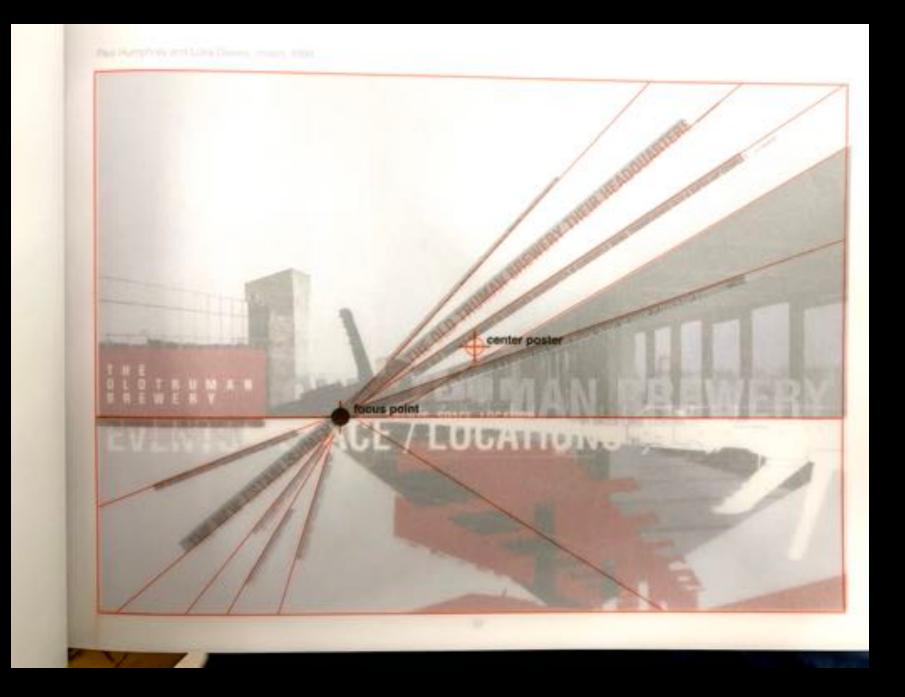


# RADIAL SYSTEM:

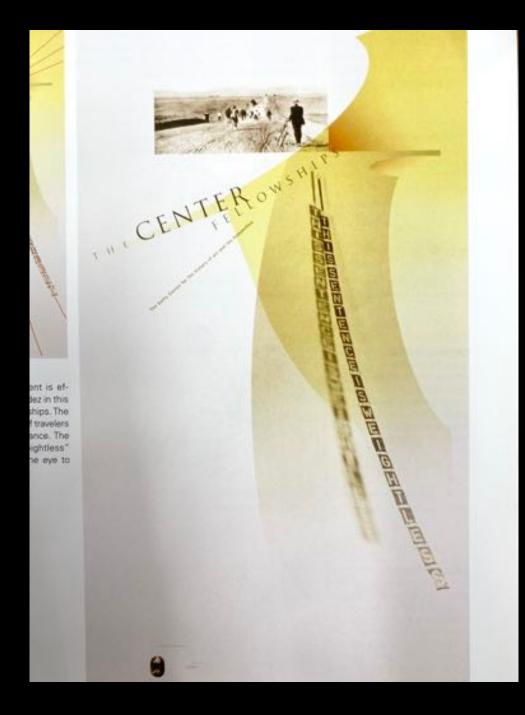
#### 2. Radial System

Design from a central point of focus









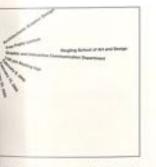
#### Radial System

#### Transparent Radial Planes

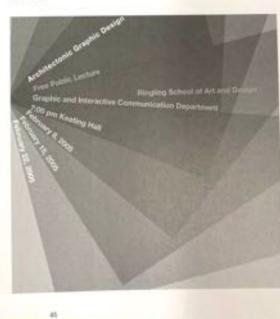
Amaching the lines of text to a transpatent rectangular plane and rotating the plane yields striking results. The overlapping planes intensify the radial directional movement-not toward the center point, but around the center point-and the planes create additional shapes as they overlap. The type in the composition to the right attaches itself to the plane and also becomes part of the background as it bleeds off of the edge. Both the plane and the text are affected by the transparency. The movement is even stronger below because the rotate and repeat pattern corners guide the eye, and the tone in the text changes from a darker to a lighter (JERV

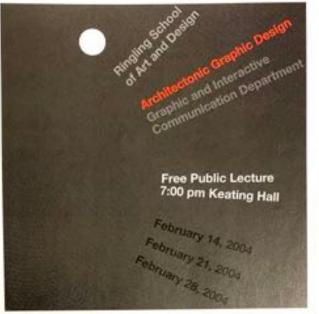


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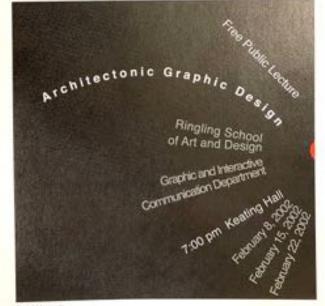


Study in one size, one weight for the nonoblective composition to the right.





Mile Phymale



Chris Valanzasis

### Radial System

#### **Right Angles**

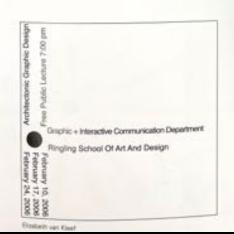
The use of the tone can crisply divide the format into distinct areas. In the composition to the right, the gray text in the black field attaches to and bleeds isto the gray field, as does the black yext in the gray field, which solidifies the position of the text. The visually satisfying single line of text in white is given a sense of movement by the thin black rule, and it seems to invade the space.

The composition below left is compellingly simple. The text is arranged in three groups in right angles to the circle. The flush alignment of the text creates the implied edges of a square, and the background space is separated into two rectangles with pleasing proportions.

Because the format is diagonal and is dvided into four triangles, the composition shown below right is complex. The complexity is increased as the tone of the top dark gray triangle extends into two rectangles that define the other triangles. Groups of text merge at the focal point, creating tension.



Loni Diepi





Nathan Russell Hardy

# Want to know more?

• If you want more examples of each system, more images, more inspiration, more information, read the book! I've got it!