

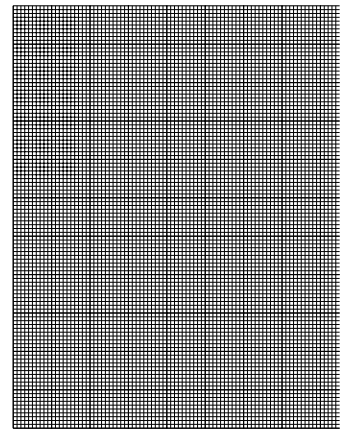
Page-Printing Standards

Every printer manufacturer defines a new and different way of controlling their devices. Sometimes the control language even varies with each printer model.

Printer control languages often used binary data that may not easily transfer between computer systems.

```
200 220 000 001 002 200 000 013 057 000 000 010 256 0
220 004 300 022 222 020 000 021 224 020 040 007 027 0
226 022 340 022 230 020 000 025 100 000 000 027 232 0
302 003 240 160 240 004 300 001 346 043 240 174 352 0
354 043 240 204 003 000 000 010 302 000 142 010 302 0
003 000 000 110 302 000 143 210 302 043 240 214 003 0
202 020 140 144 302 043 240 220 220 020 040 001 237 3
222 020 040 174 201 307 340 010 201 350 000 000 020 2
202 020 040 005 020 200 000 004 202 020 040 107 020 2
202 020 040 003 221 320 040 000 012 200 000 004 001 0
062 155 000 137 141 151 156 164 000 137 163 143 141 1
000 137 137 124 102 114 137 163 151 156 137 154 157 0
156 151 156 164 000 137 156 151 156 164 000 137 162 1
000 137 151 162 151 156 164 000 137 151 163 163 165 1
162 155 141 154 000 137 163 151 147 156 142 151 164 0
163 156 157 162 155 141 154 000 137 151 154 157 147 1
151 163 151 156 146 000 137 151 163 172 145 162 157 0
```

Complex graphics required large files.
Example: 8.5 x 11 inch page at 300 dots per inch resolution = 1 Megabyte/page.



Word-processing and graphics application program developers needed a standard language that would give similar results on every printer.

They also needed a symbolic representation of graphical objects rather than printer control data, to allow editing of existing plots and text files.

Type is one of the most eloquent means of expression in every epoch of style. Next to architecture, it gives the most characteristic portrait of a period and the most severe testimony of a nation's intellectual status. Peter Behrens

