



1. Cap Line

The invisible line running across the top of the capital letters to unify their height.

2. Acender Line

The invisible line running across the top of the acenders to unify their height.

3. Mean Line

The invisible line running across the top of most lower case letters without acenders.

4. Base Line

The invisible line upon which most letters "sit" and below which the descenders extend.

5. Decender Line

The invisible line running across the base of the decenders to unify their length.

6. X-Height

The height of a letter, measured from the baseline to the median line.

7. Point Size

Measured from the acender line to the decender line to define the type size.

8. Acender

The part of a lowercase letter that extends above the mean line.

9. Serif

A slight projection finishing off a stroke of a letter in certain typefaces.

10. Cross stroke

The short horizontal stroke that crosses the stem of a letter.

11. Decender

The part of a lowercase letter that extends below the mean line.

12. Leading

The distance between the baselines of successive lines of type.

13. Counter

The area of a letter that is entirely or partially enclosed by a letter form.
(13a) - Closed Counter (or bowl)
(13b) - Open Counter

14. Arm

A stroke that pretrudes from the stem without connecting to another.

15. Bar

A closed horizontal stroke.

16. Stem

The straight vertical or full-length diagonal strokes of a letter.

17. Terminal

The end of any stroke that doesn't include a serif.