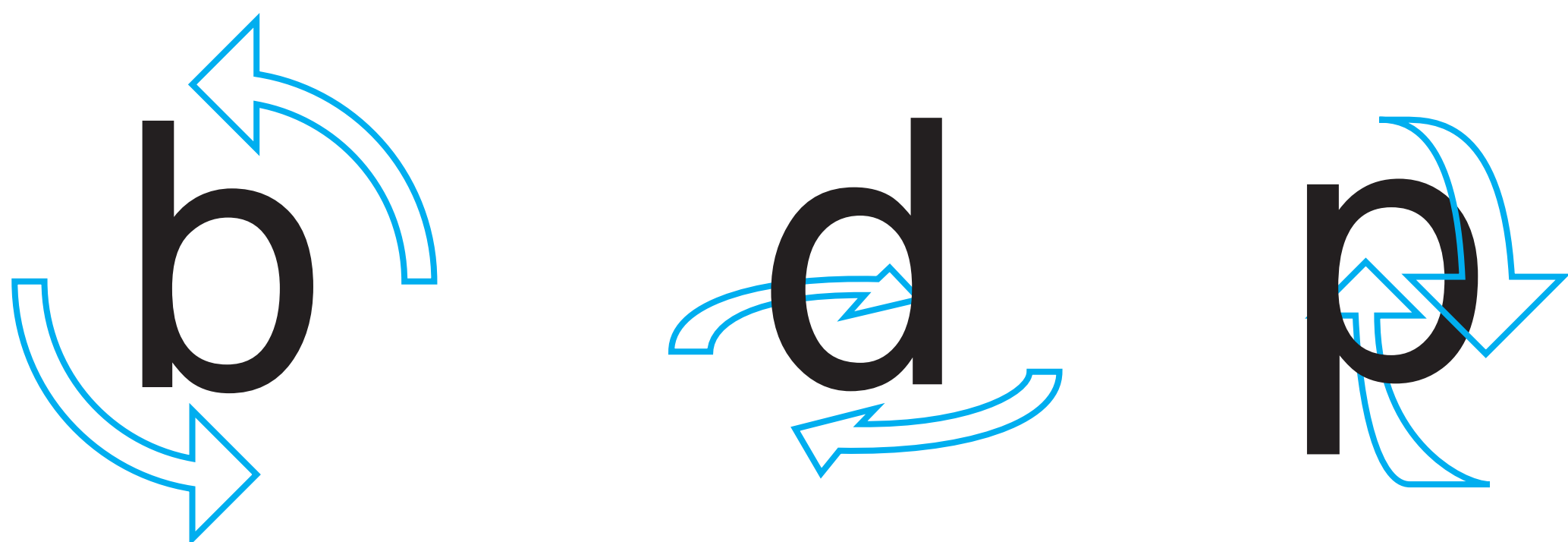


Dyslexia

When they're reading, people with dyslexia often unconsciously switch, rotate and mirror letters in their minds. Traditional typefaces make this worse, because they base some letter designs on others, inadvertently creating "twin letters" for people with dyslexia.



h m n u b d p q w v y i j

Example: Helvetica Regular

Typeface: Dyslexie

By changing the shape of the characters so that each is distinctly unique, the letters will no longer match one another when rotated, flipped or mirrored. Bolder capitals and punctuation will ensure that users don't accidentally read into the beginning of the next sentence.

abc

1.

Making the bottom part of each letter appear heavier than the top prevents the letter from turning upside down.

dijl

2.

By making part of the letters semi-italics, the letters do not look alike anymore.

acs

3.

We have enlarged the openings of the letters to make the letters look less alike and make the shape of each individual letter more obvious.

vwy

4.

Letters which look similar are different in height and each has its own features to prevent confusion.

bdu

5.

Characters which look quite similar have been adapted by changing the tails, to reduce the similarity and avoid the problem of mirror images and rotation.

fhp

6.

Lengthening the ascender and descender of some letters prevents them from changing in nature.

xo

7.

By increasing the x-axis of the letters the spaces in the letter are consequently increased. This makes the letters easier to recognise.

. , H

8.

Bold capitals and punctuation marks clearly highlight the beginning and the end of a sentence or interruption. This makes it easier to read each sentence separately.

de hee t

9.

The space between the letters and the words is wider, so that letters and words stand out more clearly.