



### LIQUID measures

<b>1</b> gal =	<b>4</b> qt =	8 pt =	<b>16</b> cup =	<b>128</b> fl oz
<b>½</b> gal =	<b>2</b> qt =	4 pt =	8 cup =	<b>64</b> fl oz
<b>1/4</b> gal =	<b>1</b> qt =	<b>2</b> pt =	<b>4</b> cup =	<b>32</b> fl oz
<b>1∕8</b> gal =	<b>½</b> qt =	1 pt =	<b>2</b> cup =	<b>16</b> fl oz
1/16 gal =	1/4 at =	1/2 pt =	1 cup =	8fl oz

### DRY measures

			S288.00
1 cup =	<b>16</b> tbsp =	<b>48</b> tsp =	<b>250</b> ml
3/4 cup =	<b>12</b> tbsp =	<b>36</b> tsp =	175 ml
<b>2/3</b> cup =	10 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> tbsp =	<b>32</b> tsp =	150 ml
<b>½</b> cup =	8 tbsp =	<b>24</b> tsp =	<b>125</b> ml
<b>1/3</b> cup =	<b>5</b> 1/3 tbsp =	<b>16</b> tsp =	<b>75</b> ml
<b>⅓</b> cup =	4 tbsp =	<b>12</b> tsp =	<b>50</b> ml
<b>1</b> ⁄8 cup =	2 tbsp =	<b>6</b> tsp =	<b>30</b> ml
1/16 CUD =	1 tbsp =	3 tsp =	15 ml

Pinch or dash = less than 1/8 tsp



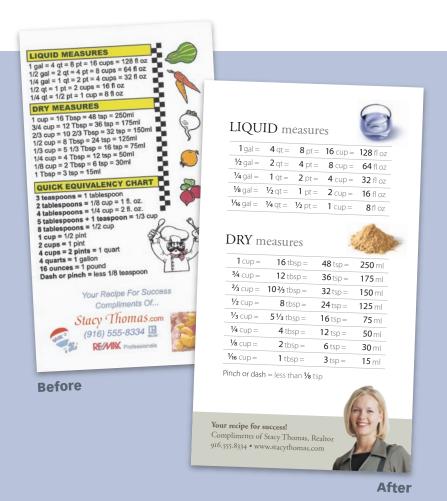


Visual simplicity transforms a kitchen gimmick into a useful tool Continued



### Design a small chart

Visual simplicity transforms a kitchen gimmick into a useful tool



You're up to your elbows in eggs and flour, the recipe's calling for a quarter cup of corn starch, and all you can reach is a tablespoon. Quick! How many are in a quarter cup? Smart you. Stuck to the 'fridge door is Stacy Thomas' handy measurement chart; one look, and you keep cooking without missing a step.

Such usefulness is the idea behind these flat, lightly magnetic vinyl charts; pass them out to your customers, and you stay in their kitchens forever. They're great for visibility.

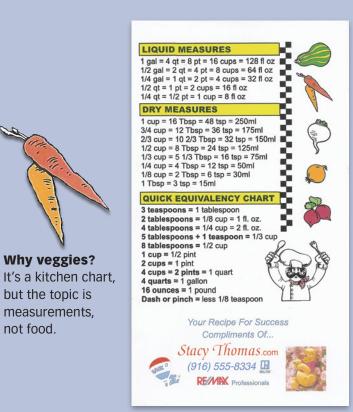
But, of course, to be visible, they must be *kept*, and for that they must be attractive and easy to use. The keys to this are good organization and visual simplicity. Here's how to transform a hard-to-read, clip-arty *gimmick* into a sleek kitchen *helper*.

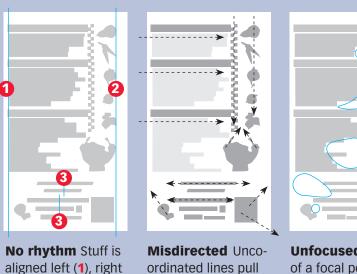


### Before: It's festive and informative, but . . .

The original 4"x 7" magnet has the "use-me" qualities of a good promotional piece, but it's complicated and unattractive. That's because the space wasn't designed.

(2), center (3).





**Diluted** Because positive and negative elements have similar sizes, they strongly compete, diluting their effectiveness.

ordinated lines pull the eye everywhere.

**Unfocused** Absence of a focal point leaves the page vague.

**Before** 

Before&After.





Design a small chart 4 of 12

Before&After.

Helvetica is a versatile typeface, but at small sizes and low resolution it loses readability; ink (or pixels) can obscure its fine detail and fill in small apertures.



**Helvetica Medium** 

for one another.

tablespoor up = 1/2

While excellent at headline size, Helvetica is not the best choice for small type—its curve strokes curl around far enough to leave only small openings, called apertures, which at small sizes tend to close up. Lowercase letters a, e and s are Jaspoo. especially vulnerable to "filling . tablespoor. 4 tablespoons in" (right) and can be mistaken 5 tablespoons

Full-size fractions are never a good idea. Same-size numerals have no visual hierarchy and can easily be mistaken for separate characters; they require careful (and slow) reading to decipher.

**Before** 

Before&After.



### **After: Start over with clearer type**

A clear typeface is key to any chart. Look for simplicity—straight lines, plain junctions, no extra curlicues—before stylishness, which can be conveyed by other elements.



# **Myriad Pro Regular**

The strength of Myriad Pro is its brevity lines are straight, junctions are simple, and its curves don't "close," the benefit of which is clarity even at small sizes (below) and poor resolution. Look again s teaspoor. at Helvetica.

4 tablespool 5 tablespoor 8 tablespoo cup = 1/2

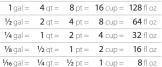
Myriad Pro includes true fractions, whose weight is proportional to full-size numerals. Numerators align with the cap height, denominators sit on the baseline, and the slash has a steeper angle than the keyboard backslash. Clear hierarchy, easy to read at a glance.

### Spread it out

Before&After.

The magnet looks like it's about cooking, but actually it's about numbers. To make numbers reader-friendly, put them in columns, and spread them out.

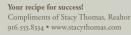




### DRY measures

<b>1</b> cup =	<b>16</b> tbsp =	<b>48</b> tsp =	<b>250</b> ml
<b>3/4</b> cup =	<b>12</b> tbsp =	<b>36</b> tsp =	<b>175</b> ml
<b>2/3</b> cup =	10 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> tbsp =	<b>32</b> tsp =	<b>150</b> ml
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<b>⅓</b> 16 cup =	1 tbsp=	<b>3</b> tsp =	<b>15</b> ml

Pinch or dash = less than 1/8 tsp



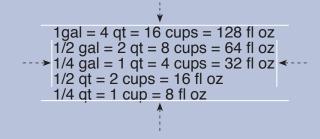


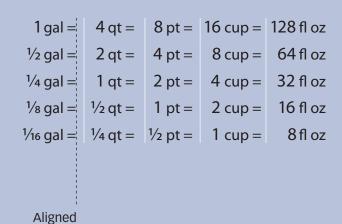
### **Before: Allruntogether**

The original chart was typed sentence-style as though the designer were typing a letter. Elements are congested and undifferentiated—and therefore hard to read.

### **After: Clearly visible**

Clarity is what white space creates. Spread the numbers into rows and columns: here. rows are equivalencies, and columns are like kinds of data—gallons, quarts, pints and so on. Note columns are aligned to the right.





right





### Lighten it up

Before&After.

Next, separate measures from quantities. Lighten the type weight and tint it gray, which creates visual depth and yields two levels of hierarchy.



**After** 

All the same

**Contrasts add clarity** 

Myriad Pro Light Lighter weight and value (65%) recede

### Well differentiated

Quantities—which change remain bold; measures which repeat—recede in gray. Now well differentiated, the comparisons are easy to see and attractive, too. Note the kinds of separation: Space separates columns, hairlines separate rows, and gray separates foreground from midrange.

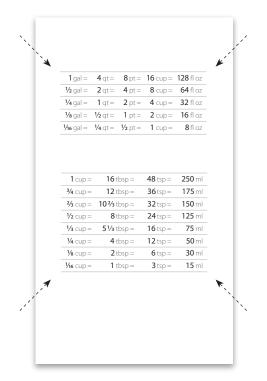
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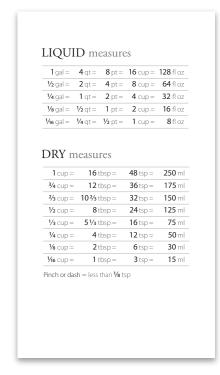
### The layout

Charts centered on the page are the focal point of the design. The remaining information and images are added as supporting, not primary, elements.



### The data is the message

Center the data like a picture in a frame. A centered layout is motionless, so eyes can rest on the data.



### Add the titles

The titles, not the data, are where you can be typographically expressive (quietly, in this case).



### Add the images

Use images that really depict the topic. Don't mix image styles, and don't vary the sizes.





### The layout

Images carefully placed draw the reader's eye into the information, not away from it. Note that the images are what they illustrate.



### **Create difference**

The sponsorship area is another kind of information, so differentiate it visually with a background color.



### **Bridge the sections**

Portrait links the two sections, yet they remain distinct. Organic silhouette softens the hard edge.



### Finish with type

Font matches (in this case) the title font. Small type is professionally lowkey, yet the section is highly visible.



### The relationships

Always adjust to what's on the page, not what's on your rulers (or in your head). Note how relationships of color, value, size and alignment unify the design.



Aligned

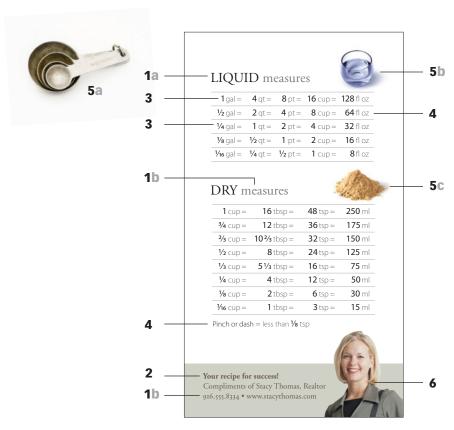
(Left) Note the spacing. Because they're the same, the glass and margin harmonize without visual tension, which allows the charts to remain primary.

United by size and value (Below) Glass, powder and face are the same size and even have similar value (light-dark). This uniformity connects the elements and at the same time simplifies the design.



### **Article resources**

Before&After.



Page size: 4"x 7"

### **Typefaces**

- 1 (a-b) Adobe Garamond Regular a) 18 pt, b) 10.5/13 pt
- 2 Adobe Garamond Bold | 10.5/13 pt
- 3 Myriad Pro Regular | 12/18 pt
- **4** Myriad Pro Light | 10.5/18 pt

### **Images**

- **5 (a-c)** iStockphoto.com | <u>a</u> <u>b</u> <u>c</u>
- 6 Rubberball.com

### **Colors**

- C10 M20 Y35 K65
- C18 M12 Y20 K0

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Editorial board Gwen Amos, Carl Winther

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Page Size: Fit to Page

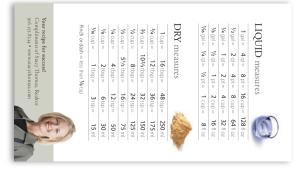


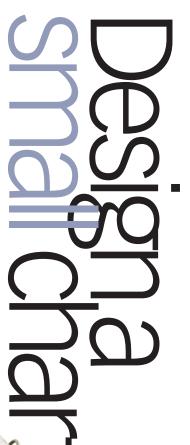
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Paper-saver format

### For paper-saver format

Print: (Specify pages 14–19)







Visual simplicity transform a kitchen gimmick into a useful tool



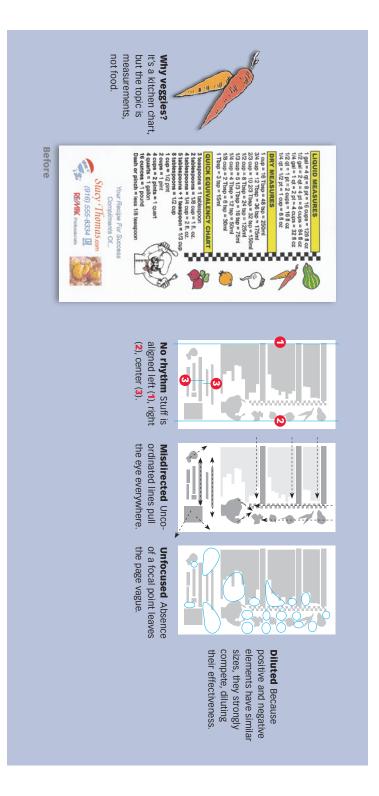
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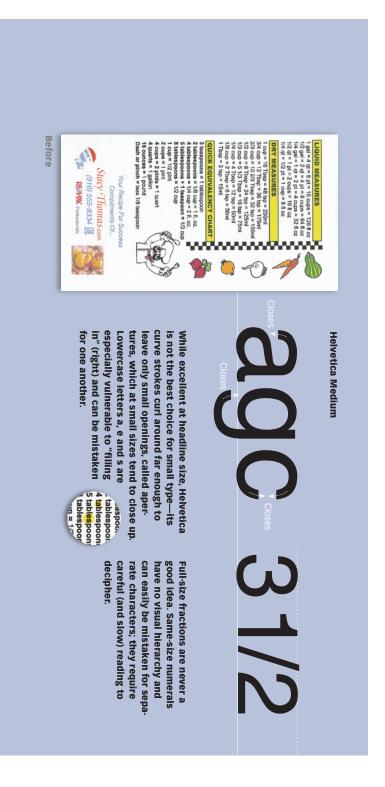
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# ... the type is almost right

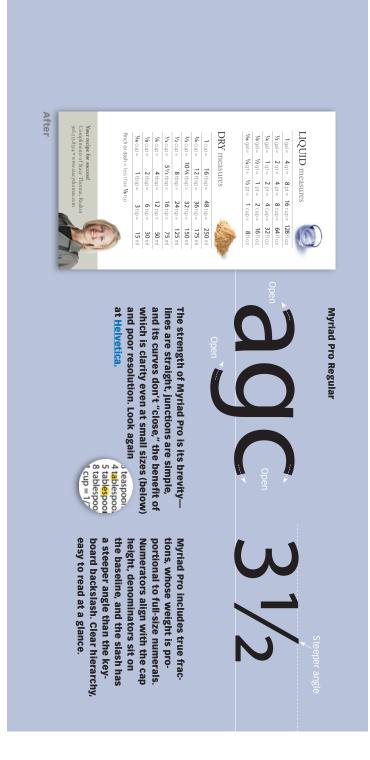
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0615 Design a small chart

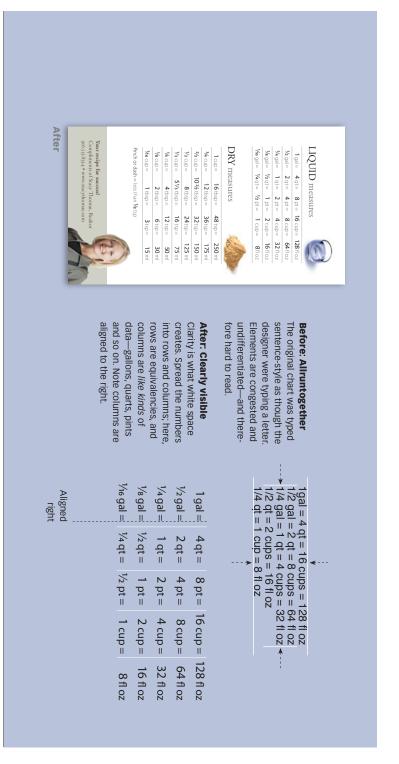
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All the same

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# 1/4 gal

**1/4** ga

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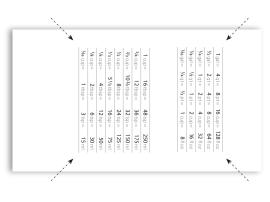
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<b>16</b> fl oz	<b>2</b> cup =	<b>1</b> pt =	1/2 qt =	<b>1</b> ⁄8 gal=
<b>32</b> fl oz	<b>4</b> cup =	2 pt =	<b>1</b> qt =	<b>1/4</b> gal =
<b>64</b> fl oz	<b>8</b> cup =	<b>4</b> pt =	2  qt =	<b>1/2</b> gal =
<b>128</b> fl oz	<b>16</b> cup =	<b>8</b> pt =	<b>4</b> qt =	<b>1</b> gal =

### The layout

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2/3 cup=	102/3 tbsp=	= qsd	32 tsp=	150 ml
1/2 cup=		8 tbsp=	24 tsp=	125 ml
1/3 cup=	5 1/3 tbsp=	= dsd:	16 tsp=	75 ml
1/4 cup=		4 tbsp=	12 tsp=	50ml
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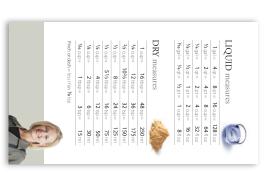
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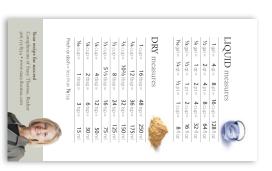


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**Bridge the sections**Portrait links the two sections, silhouette softens the hard edge yet they remain distinct. Organic



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Font matches (in this case) the title font. Small type is professionally lowkey, yet the section is highly visible.

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Note how relationships of color, value, size and alignment unify the design. Always adjust to what's on the page, not what's on your rulers (or in your head).



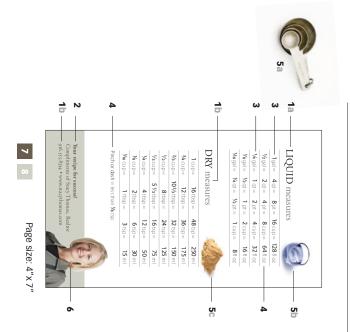
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Aligned

## Article resources



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Colors

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- О C

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