

# *FinalFontSolutions ...*

*... more than just fonts for musicians*

## **FinalGuitarTools**

v3.5 for Macintosh® and Windows®

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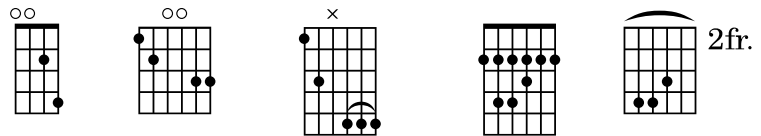
# FinalFrets (vertical and horizontal)

v3.5 for Windows® and Macintosh®

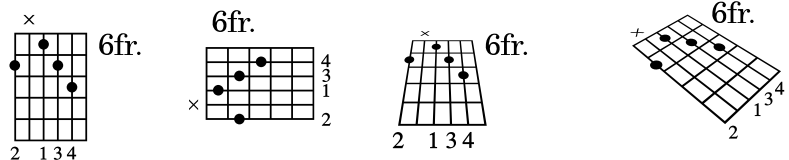
## Introduction

This font can be used in every kind of software that lets you choose a font for text in the font menu. It gives you a very fast and easy method of entering custom chords for guitar. Usually, for every standard chord you have a symbol in fingerboard fonts like "Seville". But in some cases you might want a chord to be displayed in different way. Then it's time for you to try FinalFretboard. It is part of a larger font package that I have created to enhance the features of Finale® and other notation software products. All parts will share the name of the font family.

You can get with **FinalFretsVertical**



total of 4 display alternatives (incl. 3D):



...FretsVertical ...FretsHorizontal ...Frets3DVertical ...Frets3DHorizontal

## Available characters in the demo-version

The demoversion only has some characters. Two fretboard-pictures (on "9" and "0", detailed key layout see later), the dots in frets 1, 4 and 5, all circles, arches for the first line, the x-symbols, the separator on "," (see key layout) and the indicator for the 1st fret.

Not all fonts are included within the demo-version.

## Special features

Enter as many thick dots in one chord as you like. You can have one **additional fret** in the fretboard picture or only **four strings**, if needed. Specify the number of the fret. Choose between **horizontal**, **vertical** or even both version in **3D display**.

If you want to include even **fingering**, **guitar voicing** and **note names**, use the font **FinalGuitar** (see page 6).

## System Requirements

Computer with Windows 3.1 or higher.

Mac or PowerMac with System 7 or higher.

## Point size under Windows95 and Windows98 (not WindowsNT or Windows2000 or XP)

In order to avoid erratic behaviour in some applications produced by Windows in 32bit-applications, when characters with extraordinary width are used, the character size has been dramatically reduced. There are no negative results, you only have to choose a point size at about four times (within FinalGuitar **five** times, FinalFrets3DHorizontal even **eight** times) bigger than usual. So to get 36pt choose 114pt for this font. Mac-users and WindowsNT-users will receive a font-version with regular size.

## How to use the font

It is most effective to use this font as lyrics. So choose it under **Font Selection** or whatever your program calls this menu item. Finale® has its own way of screen redraw during entering of lyrics using TYPE INTO SCORE. This method is very fast, but you will have to wait to see the result of your entries **after** finishing each "syllable". For better wysiwyg you can also use the EDIT LYRICS window with a large point size which you can scale down later. But it could be useful to start with a spacebar. Otherwise you will only see half of the first fretboard picture, because the characters are centered relative to the cursor. As a result, they do begin to the left of it by design and are not visible to the left of a window. Another method would be to first type a TEXTBLOCK on screen and later cut this text and paste it into the EDIT LYRICS WINDOW in order to click-assign it afterwards. Try different methods to find the best for you. It's not so difficult to use as it sounds here. If you get accustomed to the entry method, you really don't need to see everything in the same moment. Trust the key layout.

*If you should use your custom chord pictures very often, you may prefer to enter them using the CHORD TOOL or EXPRESSION TOOL. Then (within Finale®), you can assign metatools to them to have instant access to your fret pictures. You can even store them as libraries in order to load them into other files.*

Nearly all characters will not proceed the cursor, so you can enter them from left to right or vice versa, as you like, but: if you want to edit a chord afterwards, you will see that it will not be easy, if you don't follow certain rules. **Try to use always the same entering procedure**, e.g. first the chord picture, then the first line from left to right, then the second and so on, at the very end a comma and the fret indicator, if needed.

**The only character that moves the cursor by the distance of one string is the ",".**

It should only be used in connection with the fret indicators. Therefore enter those characters **at the very end of a syllable** (remember, we are in lyrics mode, and Finale® thinks this chord to be a syllable). Therefore, syllables containing a comma are the only ones that are not centered automatically. If you want them to be centered relative to the fretboard picture, you may enter a comma at the very beginning of those syllables, too. In this case, they are also centered.

So to get example 3 from page 2 you enter: "(6gCXZkå".

At the end of a chord you always have to type "space" to advance to the next note.

## The four font versions

The four separate fonts **FinalFretsVertical**, **FinalFretsHorizontal**, **FinalFrets3DVertical** and **FinalFrets3DHorizontal** are 100% compatibel to each other. Just select the other font and every picture will stay the same except that it will look rotated. The only thing that you will have to bear in mind is to enter a "," (Comma) before the fret indicator.

## Key layout (here always showing FinalFretsVertical)

The **fretboard pictures** can be found on the upper keys starting from 7, with or without shift.

7	&	8	*	9	(	0	)	=	+

## The dots

1st fret	1	2	3	4	5	6
2nd fret	q	w	e	r	t	y
3rd fret	a	s	d	f	g	h
4th fret	z	x	c	v	b	n
5th fret	Z	X	C	V	B	N
6th fret						
	z	x	c	v	(Macintosh)	
	[	]	{	}	(Windows)	

In all tables we have included the fretboard picture, that is not part of the characters. It's just easier to identify the characters that way.

Think of the numbering scheme for the strings.

If you want to have a dot in the first line (fret) of the picture, press the appropriate number, e.g. "1" to get the dot on the first line on the first string, "2" to get it on the first fret (line) of the 2nd string and so on. The letters below give you the dots in the second line, therefore "e" gives you a dot in the second line for the third string and so on. So you take the letters "z" ... "n" for the fourth line. Choose the same keys together with shift for the fifth line. As the mandolin tuned in 5ths gives more notes per string, some common grips would need to span 6 frets. Therefore, we have added the **6th fret** (see pictures above) and dots.

The **circles** follow the same logic and can be found on the number keys from 1-6 with shift.

!	@	#	\$	%	^

The **x-symbols** are in the third row to the right, between "j" and "\".

j	k	l	;	'	\

The **fret indicators** ("1. fr." ... "12. fr.") are in the **middle** row ("A" ... "|") with "shift".

You should enter the indicator at the very end of the "syllable", and before you have to press "," (comma) in order to separate the indicator from the fretboard picture.

1fr.	2fr.	3fr.	4fr.	5fr.	6fr.	7fr.	8fr.	9fr.	10fr.	11fr.	12fr.
A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	:	"	

## Fingering

### Keys on **Macintosh**

modifier	Finger \ String	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
≈	1	1	2	3	4	5	6
≈	2	q	w	e *	r	t	y
≈	3	` *	s	d	f	g	h
≈	4	z	x	c	v	b	n *

For system related reasons, one exception concerning the logic of the key layout had to be made for the 3rd finger on the 1st string.

\* These keys must be followed by spacebar or another key, otherwise you won't see anything.

### Keys under **Windows**

	Finger \ String	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
ALT-0...	1	151	152	153	154	155	156
ALT-0...	2	161	162	163	164	165	166
ALT-0...	3	171	172	173	174	175	176
ALT-0...	4	181	182	183	184	185	186

It was possible to offer a very simple key layout to Windows-users as well. It will be very easy to remember.

The **arches** are on the **top** row for **letters** ("w" to "y") with "shift". The **number key beside** will tell you the **length** of the arch. So "shift-w" will give you one for two strings, "shift-e" one for three and so on, always starting with the first string

top	W	E	R	T	Y
1st fret	see below	[	m	p	
2nd fret	see below	]	M	P	

To enable the notation of tricky barrée-indicators, we have included lots of characters in different frets and of different length.

Position	E	é	è	ê	W	É	È	Ê	Ë*
above the									
1st fret		233	232	234		201	200	202	203
in the	u	ú	ù	û	U	Ú	Ù	Û	Ü
1st fret		250	249	251		218	217	219	220
in the	i	í	ì	î	I	Í	Ì	Î	Ï*
2nd fret		237	236	238		205	204	206	207
in the	o	ó	ò	ô	O	Ó	Ò	Ô	
3rd fret		243	242	244		211	210	212	
in the	â*	á	à	â	Å**	Á	À	Â	
4th fret	229	225	224	226	197	193	192	194	

On **Macintosh** you create the upper characters by first pressing a modifier key followed by the real letter. The modifiers are:

" ≈ u  
 ´ ≈ e  
 ` ≈ `  
 ^ ≈ i  
 \* ≈ a  
 \*\* ⇧ ≈ a

**Windows**-users may use the ALT-combinations.

## v1.1 for Macintosh® and Windows®



The **user** decides, how many strings he wants to display, if the dots should be with or without fingering, and how long the distance between the strings should be.

System requirement and point size under Windows see page 2.

**Usage** (general usage see p. 3)

**Please enter the characters from top to bottom** and from left to right, of course. So start with  
 (1) the **fret indicator**, followed by  
 (2) **guitar voicing** (accidental/number, if needed), **dot** or "0" (ZERO) for open string, **barree** (if needed), **note name** (letter/accidental, if needed) and the "distance character" (e.g. ","); then  
 (3) repeat the last step, depending your needs.

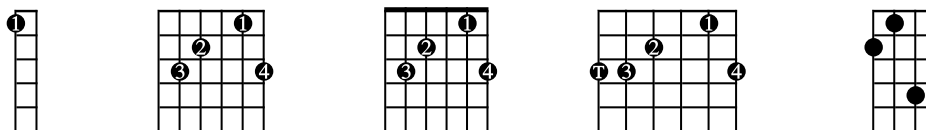
Following this procedure will speed up your work and corrections.

### Lines, dots and finger numbers (incl. the thumb)

Most of the following characters don't need further explanation and are very easy to remember. The ZERO stands for the open string. "<" and ">" are a little bit wider than "," and ".". So **you** can determine the distance between the strings. This may be helpful if you will use chords with lots of "b13" or so, that you want to have displayed above the pictures without beeing too close to each other. (See later)

(Within the font, the characters with the dots only, don't include the string line!)

Examples: to get



type	1,0	0,d,w,0,1,f	0.d.w.0.1.f	$g < d < w < 0 < 1 < f$	$\approx q_0, \approx 1_0, \approx z_0, 0$
------	-----	-------------	-------------	-------------------------	--

Barree's can be found nearly on the the same keys together with the option-key (⌘). The digit number of the keyboard will tell you the length of the barree. So if you press ⌘-3, you will get a barre in the first fret that has the length of three strings, starting from the string where you have pressed the key. The smallest barree can reach two strings, of course; therefore, the keys ⌘-1 until ⌘-z are not used for this purpose. They are used for the dots without fingering, as shown in the table before.

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## Guitar voicing above the fretboard picture (with shift)

These characters display which note of the diatonic scale has been used. For all of them you will need to hold down the ⇧-key.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	♭	♯	○	⊗
!	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	(	)	_	+	}	N	M	O	X

## Note names below the fretboard picture (with shift)

For all of them you will again remember to hold down the ⇧-key, except the accidentals. They are placed on the same keys as before, but this time without shift.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	♭	♯		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	n	m		

## Fret indicators to the left of the picture (Macintosh® with shift-option)

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Mac	⇧ ⌥	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	-	=
Windows	ALT-0...	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	161	225	226	209	177

## FinalLute (T and S)

v1.0 for Windows® and Macintosh®

These two font versions do contain letters in the place of numbers in order to enable the notation of **french lute tablatures**. That's all. "T" stands for the design of TimesItalic, "S" stands for Script. Finale® e.g. (until the current version Finale98) doesn't allow to select an alternate numbering scheme than numerical. So currently this is the only way to achieve the desired output.

Frets	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
FinalLuteT	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>f</i>	<i>g</i>	<i>h</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>k</i>	<i>l</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>o</i>
FinalLuteS	<i><b>a</b></i>	<i><b>b</b></i>	<i><b>r</b></i>	<i><b>d</b></i>	<i><b>e</b></i>	<i><b>f</b></i>	<i><b>g</b></i>	<i><b>h</b></i>	<i><b>i</b></i>	<i><b>k</b></i>	<i><b>l</b></i>	<i><b>m</b></i>	<i><b>n</b></i>	<i><b>a</b></i>
Keyboard	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	:	;	<	=

Please notice that this a perfect solution "only" for writing at about 99% of the lute music. If you want to write down frets higher than 9, Finale's tool will give you un-wanted results (e.g. *ba* instead of 10). In such rare cases you will have to add the symbols manually, as articulation, text or whatever you prefer. For this purpose we have added the symbols from "l" to "o".

If you want Finale® to take one of these two fonts for tablature, select it under FONT SELECTION as your default choice.



# FinalFingers

v1.0 for Windows® and Macintosh®

This font contains only the numbers in the design of standard music fonts and the letters "p, i, m, a, e" in the style of TIMES ITALIC, furthermore two **arrows pointing up and down** for the indication of playing with in the style of **rasgueado**. All characters are on the expected keys, the arrows on "t" and "T".

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 p i m a e ↓ ↑

You will also get a library of **articulations** with all these symbols included. If you load it into your files, you may position the symbols **automatically** – following the convention of **classical guitar** literature – at the right place, therefore the fingerings for the right hand at the stem side of the notes, the numbers for the left hand before the note head, but accidentals are not recognized so far. In such situations you will need to drag the number to the side.

*It's most effective to assign the characters using **metatools** (see Finale®-Documentation).*

## FinalStrings (v1.0 for Macintosh® and Windows®)

This font enables the usage of **numbers with a circle around**, accidentals and a separate arrow in a mixed environment together with standard characters within one font. This is especially useful for **guitar music**, where you need such numbers to indicate the string which the player should play. The numbers are available from 1-10 (for 10string guitars). They are on the keys of 1-0 on your keyboard. Place them as articulations to have a good predefined appearance. (Above or below the note, within or outside the system lines)

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

The **accidentals** can be used to indicate the tonality and can be found on the same keys as in **Speedy Entry** mode, therefore the ♯ on "\*", the ♭ on "-" and the # on "+".

The **arrow** → may be used as an alternative to "=" or a word and can be found on "\_" (underscore, shift-hyphen). With all these characters it's up to you (or your publisher) to decide what appearance you want to have, when strings should be tuned in a different way.

So you don't need to change the font within the following staff expressions:

②→C#, ⑥ en Re, ⑤ to G, ① = E<sup>♭</sup>

For the first example please type "2\_C+" and for the last "6 = E-". That's all.

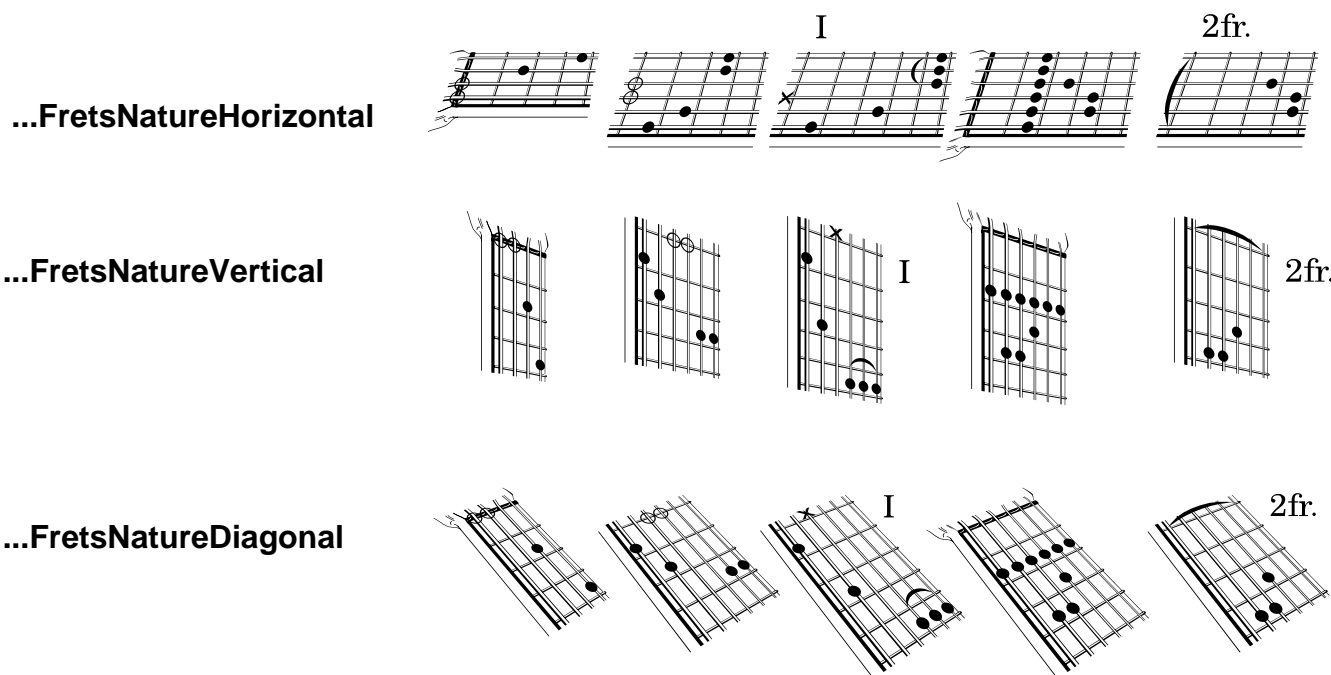
(Of course you have to select FinalStrings as font for this staff expression.)

One additional aspect to use this font could be for **instrument names indicating transpositions**, e.g. Sax in E<sup>♭</sup>. As a result of the keylayout, all characters that are usually on the described keys, are missing in the font. The design of all standard characters is that of TIMES.

# FinalFretsNature

v3.5 (available for all systems except Windows 95 and Windows 98)

This font does contain exactly the same characters as FinalFrets, but they will be displayed in a more realistic graphic style. We offer three alternatives:



## How to order

If you want to order the full version, you have to pay 40\$.

Sending cash (preferred) is one option. You may directly pass the money (probably in exchanged form) from bank to bank or simply send a check (please add 10\$ for exchanging checks from foreign countries). It takes about five days. We check the account every day, so you will get the font as soon as the money arrives at the bank or our adress.

The banking address is:

Bank 24, Bonn (Germany)

Account 178 696 110

BLZ 380 707 24

Prof. Ansgar Krause

Erftweg 29

47807 Krefeld, Germany

eMail: [ansgarkrause@arcor.de](mailto:ansgarkrause@arcor.de)

INTERNET: <http://home.arcor.de/ansgarkrause/finalfonts.htm>

As the font is available for Mac and Windows, we need the following information before shipping the font: (a) Version for Windows or Mac (b) by eMail or CD (\$ 5 extra)

For installing fonts, please refer to your manuals of the system software. Usually you only have to drag them to your fonts folder.

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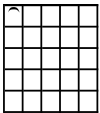
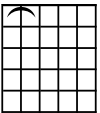
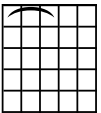
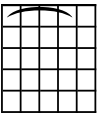
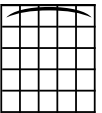











# Appendix A, Macintosh (all keys on one page)

## (1) FinalGuitar

Lines, dots and finger numbers (incl. the thumb)

												
character												
position	key					with						
1st fret	1	2	3	4	5	1	≈	0	distance			
2nd fret	q	w	e	r	t	q	≈		characters			
3rd fret	a	s	d	f	g	a	≈					
4th fret	z	x	c	v	b	z	≈					
5th fret	u	i	o	p	[	z	≈					
							⇧		,	.	<	>

Barree's ( with option)

						<b>modifier</b>      <p>*After this character the screen will not update immediately. Wait until the next character to see the result.</p>
<b>Mac</b>						
1st fret	2	3	4	5	6	
2nd fret	w	e*	r	t	y	
3rd fret	s	d	f	g	h	
4th fret	x	c	v	b	n	
5th fret	u*	i*	o	p	[	
<b>longer barree's in connection with "&lt;" or "&gt;"</b>						
<b>Mac</b>						     
1st fret	j	k	l	;	'	
2nd fret	same					
3rd fret	same					
4th fret	same					
5th fret	m	,	.	/	\	

Guitar voicing (with shift)\_

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	♭	#	○	⊗
!	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	(	)	_	+	}	N	M	O	X

Note names (with shift) \_\_\_\_\_

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H									
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	n	m							

Fret indicators (with shift-option) \_\_\_\_\_

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	-	=

## (2) FinalFrets (horizontal and vertical)

7	&	8	*	9	(	0	)	=	+

	modifier						
1st fret		1	2	3	4	5	6
2nd fret		q	w	e	r	t	y
3rd fret		a	s	d	f	g	h
4th fret		z	x	c	v	b	n
5th fret	⇧	z	x	c	v	b	n
6th fret	⇧⇧	z	x	c	v		

In all tables we have included the fretboard picture, that is not part of the characters.  
It's just easier to identify the characters that way.

Circles						x-symbols					
!	@	#	\$	%	^	j	k	l	;	'	\

### Fret indicators

1fr.	2fr.	3fr.	4fr.	5fr.	6fr.	7fr.	8fr.	9fr.	10fr.	11fr.	12fr.
A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	:	"	

### Arches

top	W	E	R	T	Y
1st fret	see below		[	m	p
2nd fret	see below		]	M	P

Position									
top	E	é	è	ê	W	É	È	Ê	Ë*
1st fret	u	ú	ù	û	U	Ú	Ù	Û	Ü
2nd fret	i	í	ì	î	I	Í	Ì	Î	Ï*
3rd fret	o	ó	ò	ô	O	Ó	Ò	Ô	
4th fret	â*	á	à	â	Â**	Á	À	Â	

On **Macintosh** you create the upper characters by first pressing a modifier key followed by the real letter. The modifiers are:

"    ⇧ u    '    ⇧ e  
 `    ⇧ `    ^    ⇧ i  
 \*    ⇧ a    \*\*    ⇧ ⇧ a












### Fingering

modifier	Finger \ String	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
⇧	1	1	2	3	4	5	6
⇧	2	q	w	e *	r	t	y
⇧	3	` *	s	d	f	g	h
⇧	4	z	x	c	v	b	n *

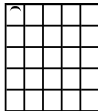
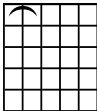
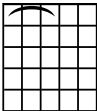
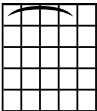
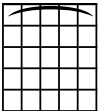
For system related reasons, one exception concerning the logic of the key layout had to be made for the 3rd finger on the 1st string.

\* These keys must be followed by spacebar, otherwise you won't see anything.

## (1) FinalGuitar


													
						ALT-0...							
1st fret	1	2	3	4	5	193	0	distance					
2nd fret	q	w	e	r	t	207		characters					
3rd fret	a	s	d	f	g	140							
4th fret	z	x	c	v	b	189		,	.	<	>		
5th fret	u	i	o	p	[	252							

**Lines, dots and finger numbers\_\_\_\_\_**

						modifier
1st fret	170	163	162	176	164	
2nd fret	183	171	168	160	180	
3rd fret	167	182	196	169	250	
4th fret	197	141	195	186	247	
5th fret	172	246	191	185	210	

**longer barree's in connection with "<" or ">"**

1st fret	j	k	l	;	'
2nd fret	same				
3rd fret	198	251	194	201	190
4th fret	239	240	241	242	174
5th fret	229	248	249	192	200



**Barree's** \_\_\_\_\_

Guitar voicing	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		b	#	○	⊗
	!	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	(	)	_	+	}		N	M	O	X

**Guitar voicing**\_\_\_\_\_

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		b	#
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H		n	m

**Note names** \_\_\_\_\_

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALT-0...	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	161	225	226	209	177

**Fret indicators** \_\_\_\_\_

## (2) FinalFrets (horizontal and vertical)

7	&	8	*	9	(	0	)	=	+

	modifier						
1st fret		1	2	3	4	5	6
2nd fret		q	w	e	r	t	y
3rd fret		a	s	d	f	g	h
4th fret		z	x	c	v	b	n
5th fret	⇧	z	x	c	v	b	n
6th fret		[	]	{	}		

In all tables we have included the fretboard picture, that is not part of the characters. It's just easier to identify the characters that way.

Circles						x-symbols					
!	@	#	\$	%	^	j	k	l	;	'	\

### Fret indicators

1fr.	2fr.	3fr.	4fr.	5fr.	6fr.	7fr.	8fr.	9fr.	10fr.	11fr.	12fr.
A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	:	"	

### Arches

top	W	E	R	T	Y
1st fret	see below		[	m	p
2nd fret	see below		]	M	P

Position									
top	E	233	232	234	W	201	200	202	203
1st fret	u	250	249	251	U	218	217	219	220
2nd fret	i	237	236	238	I	205	204	206	207
3rd fret	o	243	242	244	O	211	210	212	
4th fret	229	225	224	226	197	193	192	194	

**Windows**-users please remember to use the ALT-combinations always on the numeric keypad and always starting with 0 (ZERO).

### Fingering

	Finger \ String	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
ALT-0...	1	151	152	153	154	155	156
ALT-0...	2	161	162	163	164	165	166
ALT-0...	3	171	172	173	174	175	176
ALT-0...	4	181	182	183	184	185	186

It was possible to offer a very simple key layout to Windows-users as well. It will be very easy to remember.