Sign Drawing: Layout Lettering and Build a Post

Original tasks 1, 2, 3, 4 / complete keys

Task 1

A panel is 90 mm wide with 8 mm margins on each side. What is the live area width?

Answer: 74 mm.

Reason: Subtract both margins from the panel width: 90 minus 8 minus 8 equals 74 mm.

Check: Add the live area and both margins: 74 plus 8 plus 8 equals 90 mm.

Task 2

A centered post is 14 mm wide under a 110 mm panel. What is each side overhang?

Answer: 48 mm.

Reason: Panel width minus post width is 110 minus 14 equals 96 mm; half of that is 48 mm per side.

Check: 48 plus 14 plus 48 equals 110 mm.

Task 3

Cap height is 30 mm and x-height is 15 mm. Where is the x-height midline above the baseline, and how far below the cap line is it?

Answer: The midline is 15 mm above the baseline and 15 mm below the cap line.

Reason: X-height is given as 15 mm above baseline. Cap height minus x-height is 30 minus 15 equals 15 mm below the cap line.

Check: 15 mm above baseline plus 15 mm to cap line equals 30 mm cap height.

Task 4

A panel is 80 mm tall. The upper bracket is 10 mm below the top and the lower bracket is 10 mm above the bottom. What is the vertical distance between bracket centers if each bracket is 6 mm tall?

Answer: 54 mm between bracket centers.

Reason: Upper bracket center is 10 plus 3 equals 13 mm below the top. Lower bracket center is 10 plus 3 equals 13 mm above the bottom. Distance between centers is 80 minus 13 minus 13 equals 54 mm.

Check: 13 mm from top to upper center plus 54 mm between centers plus 13 mm from lower center to bottom equals 80 mm.

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Task 1 / answers

Sign layout / millimetre givens print 1:1 / bracket offsets use explicitly named edges



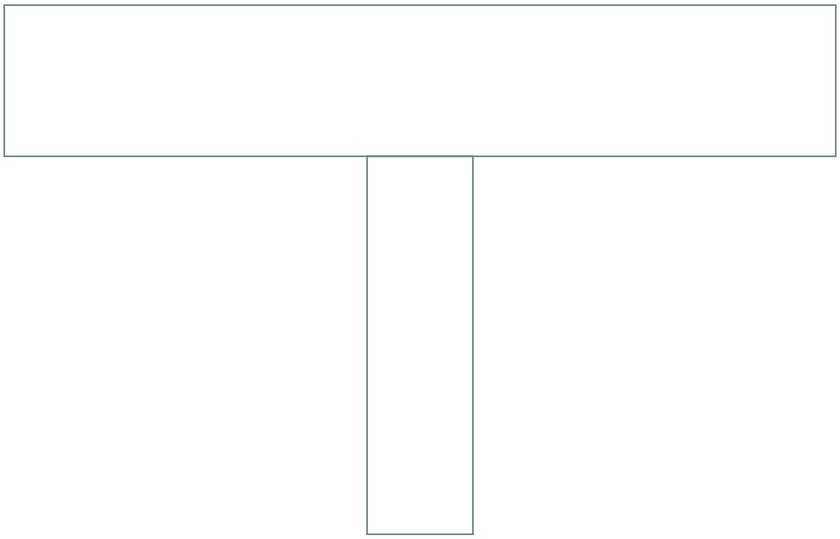
8 mm margin / 74 mm live / 8 mm margin

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Task 2 / answers

Sign layout / millimetre givens print 1:1 / bracket offsets use explicitly named edges

Equal overhangs: (110 - 14) / 2 = 48 mm each.



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Task 3 / answers

Sign layout / millimetre givens print 1:1 / bracket offsets use explicitly named edges

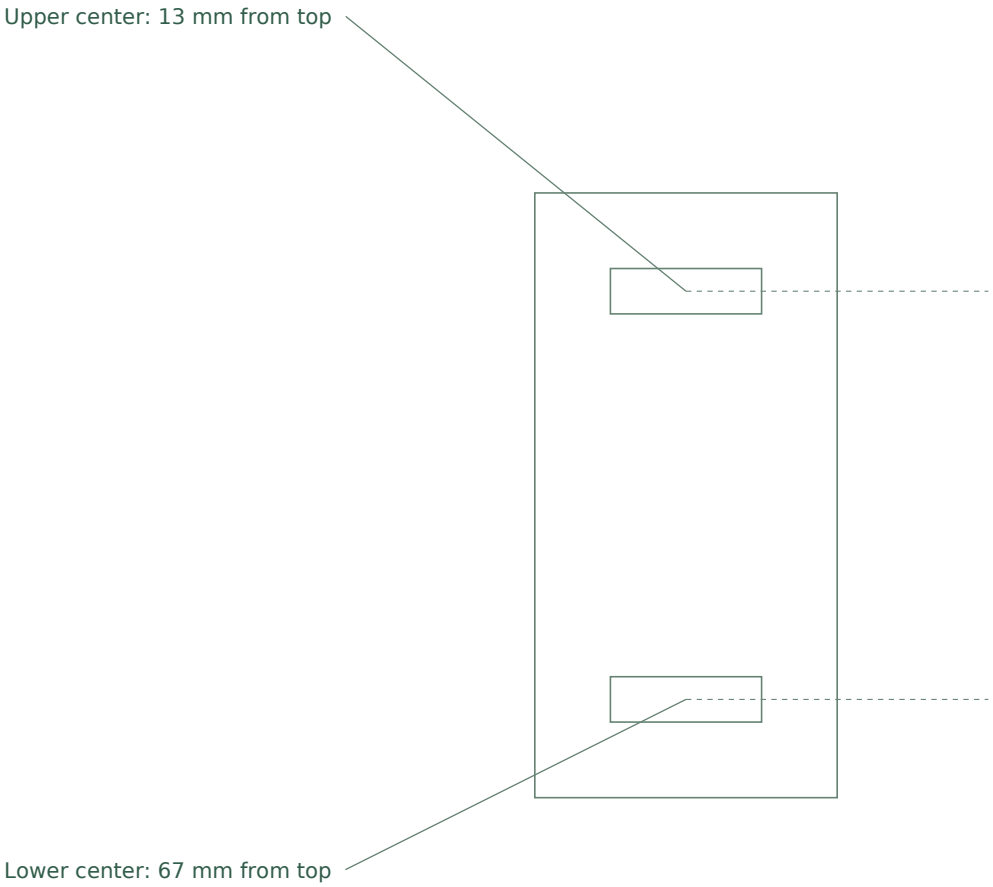


Program-owned H and x letter models: cap 30 mm, lowercase x-height 15 mm, both measured above the baseline. These are selected block-letter examples, not a claim about all font designs.

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Task 4 / answers

Sign layout / millimetre givens print 1:1 / bracket offsets use explicitly named edges



Top edge offset 10 + half bracket 3 = 13 mm; 80 - 13 - 13 = 54 mm center spacing.

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Source rubric / reflection

- [ ] Panel grid includes baseline, x-height midline, and cap line clearly marked.
- [ ] All capitals touch the baseline and cap line; lowercase x-height letters sit between baseline and midline.
- [ ] Letter spacing looks even from left to right, with round-letter pairs adjusted optically.
- [ ] Post is centered under the panel and both overhangs are equal within 2 mm.
- [ ] Two brackets touch both post and panel, with fasteners shown at contact points.
- [ ] Dimensions are labeled and match the measured drawing.
- [ ] Valid alternative letter styles are accepted if height and spacing conventions are consistent.

Reflection: What did you check, what did you change, and what will you try next?