Effective page layout for the nonartist



Jean-luc Doumont provides help with and runs training sessions on effective oral presentations, written documents, graphical displays, and related topics of scientific, technical, or business communication. He also trains instructors and facilitates any process in need of structuring. In hundreds of sessions, he has addressed audiences of all ages, backgrounds, and nationalities, in English, French, Dutch, and Spanish. He is an engineer from the University of Louvain and a doctor in applied physics from Stanford University. Master one more skill: format your own documents

Technology blurs traditional roles Where does page layout start, really?

Clients lack visual imagination

They cannot "see" the final product from a draft

Writing-in-the-layout saves time by reducing the number of iterations



Effective page layout for the nonartist

Purposes
A question of visual structure

Principles
Three candid discoveries

Processes
Integration for efficiency

More than beauty, pages should possess elegance

Appropriateness

Focus on the purpose: visual structure

Simplicity

Less is more: remove ink, add space

Harmony

Constraint options to coordinate items

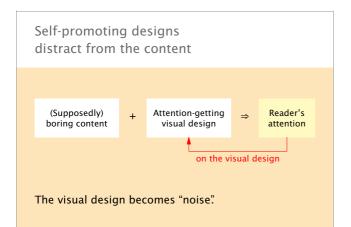
Purposes

A question of visual structure

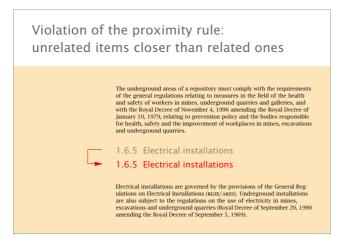
It is about revealing the structure, not about making the page attractive

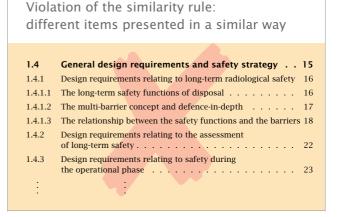
> "I have found that all ugly things are made by those who strive to make something beautiful, and that all beautiful things are made by those who strive to make something useful."

> > -Oscar Wilde









Violation of the prominence rule: secondary heading (almost) more prominent

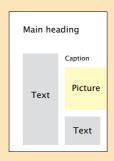
WHEN AND HOW TO USE PICTURES

Visual codings, like other codings, should serve the purpose of the act of communication that they contribute to. Used indiscriminately, for example as a panacea, as a mere attention getter, or as a way to shun translation expenses, they may well detract from the document's intent. Their intrinsic properties, as outlined above, suggest the following three practical recommendations.

When being visual, be truly visual

First, effective illustrations are truly visual, not verbal. In other words, they do not rely on symbolic association and can thus be

Structure is first about how the page looks, and only then about how the items look

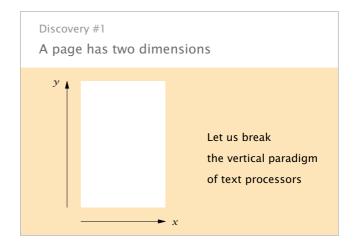


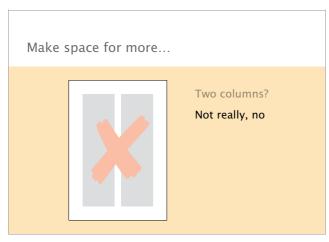
Visual structure

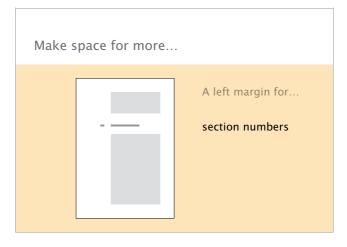
spatial arrangement

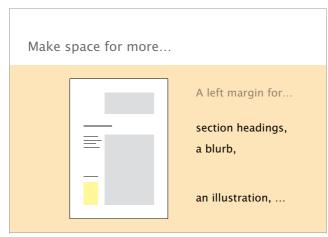
Principles

Three candid discoveries



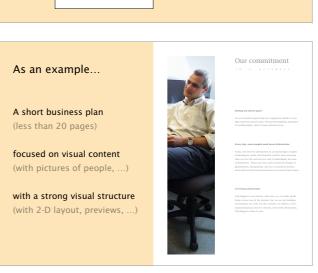












Discovery #2 Space is... the final luxury

"Every shape exists only because of the space around it."

—Jan Tschichold (1935)

For legibility, preserve the shape of words... by surrounding them with enough space

physics

physics

PHYSICS

physics

physics biólogy

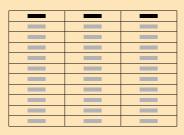
Try shorter lines, spread further apart

This text is hard to read because it is displayed as very long lines that are furthermore tightly packed, so the space around the words is insufficient to preserve their overall shape and make them legible. Again, this text is hard to read because it is displayed as very long lines that are furthermore tightly packed, so the space around the words is insufficient to preserve their overall shape and make them legible. Did I mention that this text is hard to read because it is displayed as very long lines that are furthermore tightly packed, so the space around the words is insufficient to preserve their overall shape and make them legible? Well, let me tell you: this text is hard to read because it is displayed as very long lines that are furthermore tightly packed, so the space around the words is

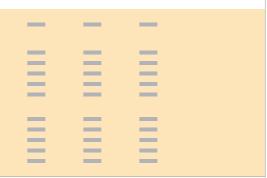
Try shorter lines, spread further apart

> This text is easier to read because it is displayed as somewhat shorter lines that are set further apart, thus preserving the shape of the words much better. Once again, this text is easier to read because it is displayed as somewhat shorter lines that are set further apart, thus preserving the shape of the words much better. Did I mention that this text is easier to read because it is displayed as somewhat shorter lines that are set further apart, thus preserving the shape of the

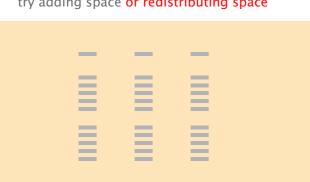
Instead of adding ink, try adding space



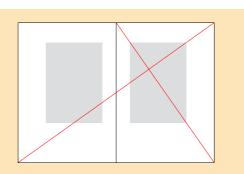
Instead of adding ink, try adding space



Instead of adding ink, try adding space or redistributing space



Lots of space... not exactly a 21st-century idea



Discovery #3

Too much freedom is bad for you

There are just so many...

fonts sizes styles colors

special effects

Self-imposed constraints: the key to visual harmony

As a first approximation, let us work with

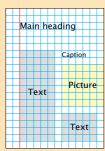
one font say Times one size 11 pt

one style plain (roman)

one color black

no special effect

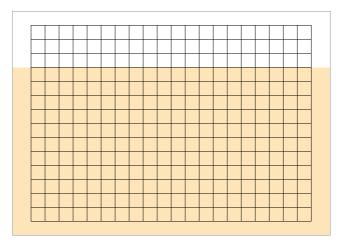
We can usefully constrain the spatial arrangement, too



Vertically

All dimensions are integer multiples of the line spacing

Horizontally, too All dimensions are integer multiples of... something



Once we have a working design, we can relax some constraints

Text a few other sizes?

some bold and italics? one other color?

Nontext one other color, in a few tints?

a finer subgrid?

The relaxation of constraints is subject to three conditions

It must add value

increasing the signal, not the noise

It must be consistent

across the document or collection

It must be harmonious

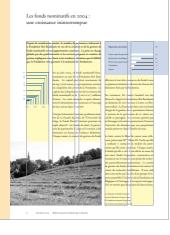
that is, proportionate, orderly, pleasing

As an example...

An eight-page newsletter (King Baudouin Foundation)

built on a five-column grid (double columns for text)

with just a few "liberties" (coordinated with the grid)



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Processes

Integration for efficiency

