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textaural.com/powerpoint



February 14, 2013

Fixing PowerPoint

Design principles for visual presentations



Part 1

Light
Colour
Typography

Part 2

Similarity
Proximity
Ratio
Priority

Seeing Light



From a light source, light is the information (TVs, monitors, stars, neon signs)



From light on an object, light illuminates the information (books, trees, people, rocks)

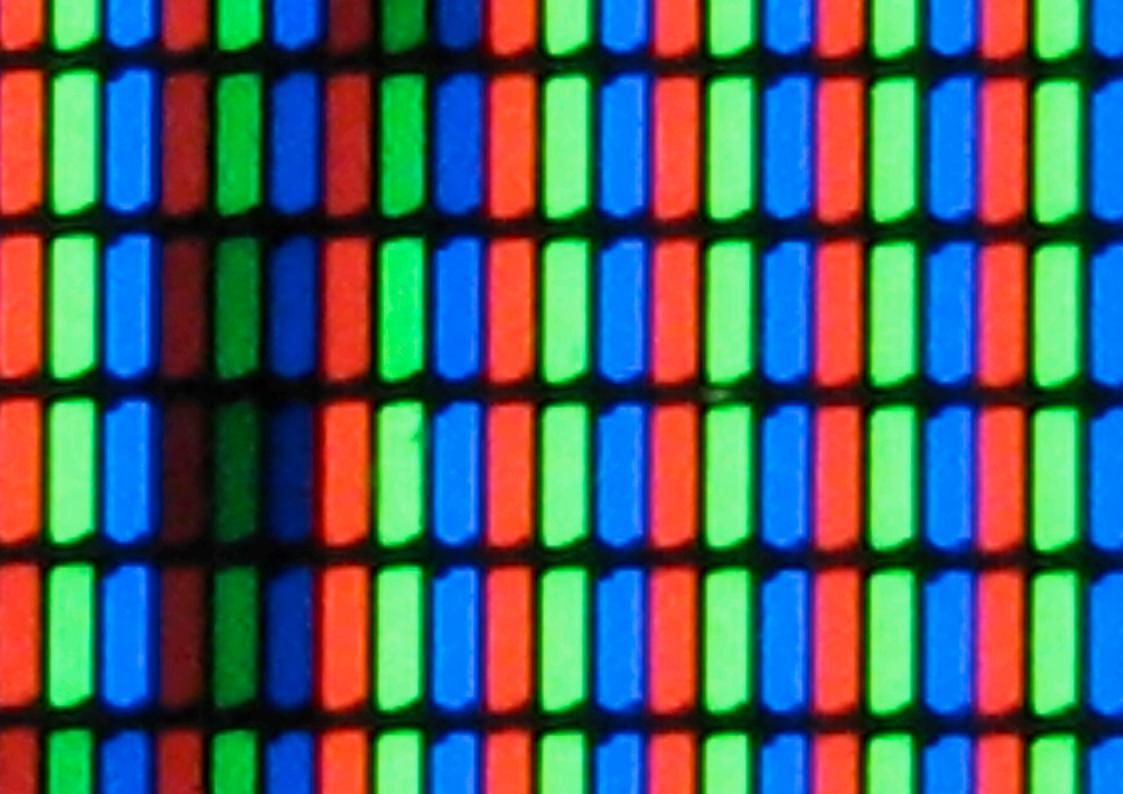


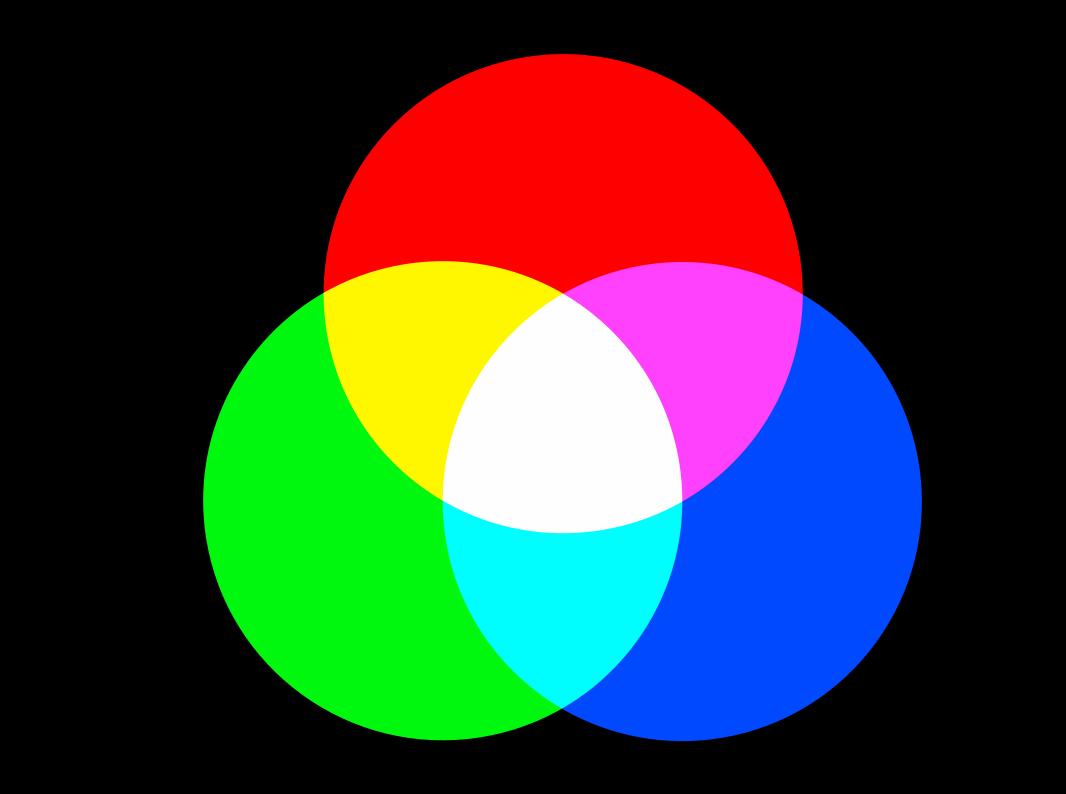
From indirect light, the illumination is the information (projectors, moon, mirrors)

An illuminated white background is physically energetic.

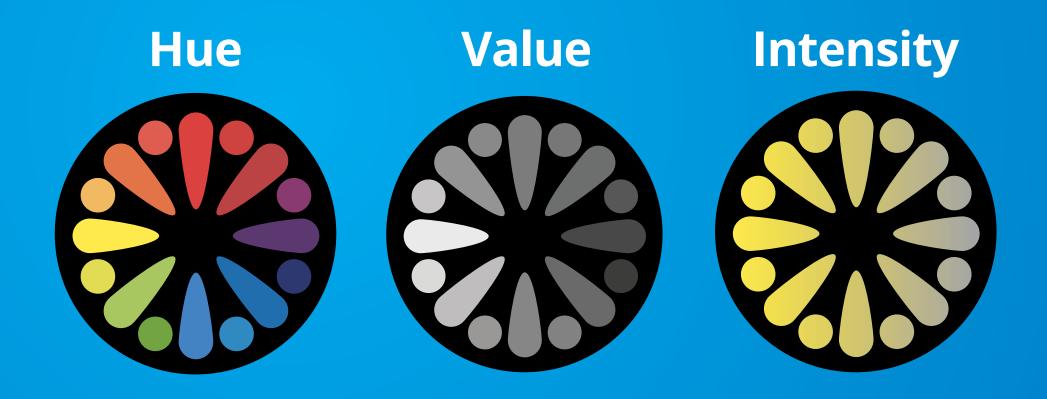
The eye is distracted by the light.

On a dark background, white words are physically active.

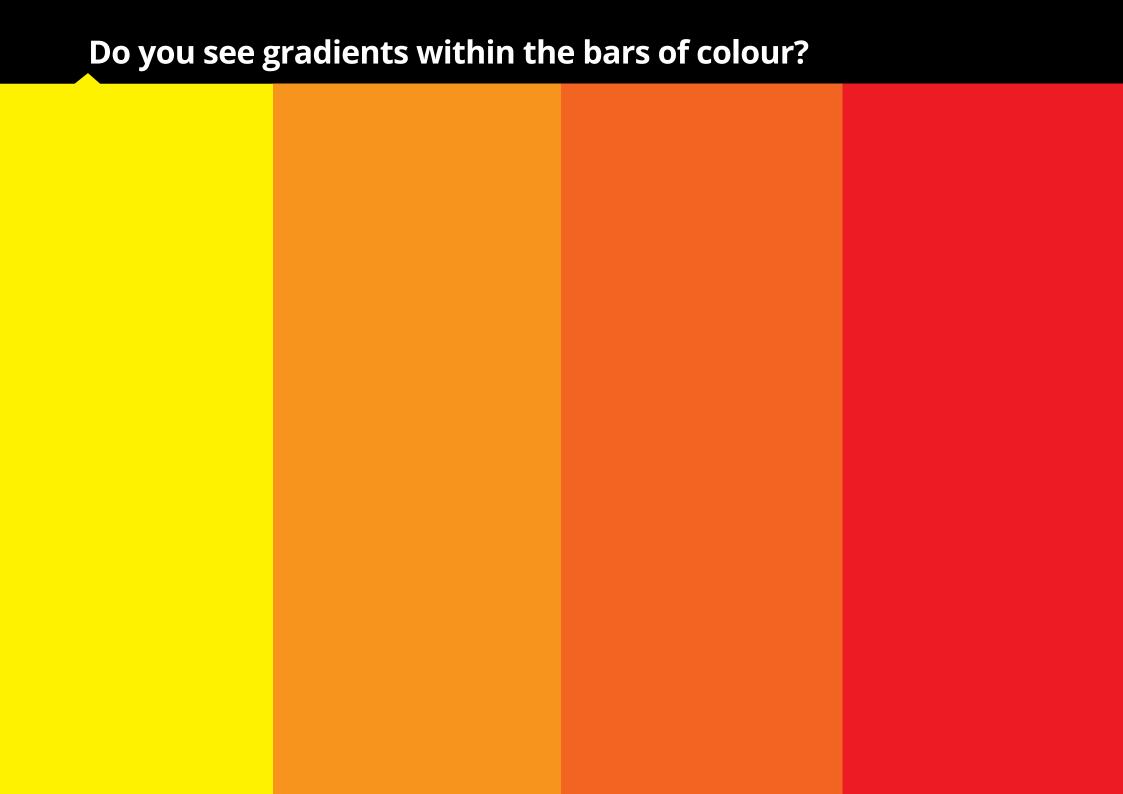




The three characteristics of colour



How many colours do you see?



High visibility: white on blue (medium to dark)

There are no absolute colours.

High visibility: white on red (medium to dark)

There are no absolute colours.

There are no absolute colours.

There are no absolute colours.



Low visibility: similar values of green and gray

There are no absolute colours.



Low visibility: Simultaneous vibration

There are no absolute colours.





1. Stroke 2. Leg 3. Serif

Elements of a good screen font

- Low contrast between strokes
- Large serifs (if it has serifs)
- 3. Large x-height



Brown, fox 3

Fonts for the screen

Suitable fonts for presentations

Sans Serif Fonts

Open Sans

Droid Sans

Calibri

Myriad

Helvetica

Lato

Serif Fonts

Minion

Droid Serif

Georgia

Times New Roman

Slab Serif Fonts

Bree Serif

Charis SIL

Arvo

PT Serif

Font pairings

Use no more than two fonts

Droid Sans abcdefghi ABCDEFGH 123456789

Droid Serif abcdefghi ABCDEFGH 123456789 144pt

72pt

Ea

60pt

Ea

48pt

Ea

36pt

Ea

30pt

Ea

24pt

Ea

18pt

Ea

14pt

Ea

12pt

Ea

11pt

Ea

10pt

Ea

Use left-aligned paragraphs

Left-aligned

The format of the body text has no effect on good readers, but many readers find justified type more difficult to read.

Justified

The format of the body text has no effect on good readers, but many readers find justified type more difficult to read.

Centered

Do not center multiple lines of text unless you are a professional.

Seriously.

Use capitals and italics wisely

Capitals

TEXT SET IN
CAPITAL LETTERS
DECELERATES
THE PROCESS OF
READING MORE
THAN ANY OTHER
FACTOR.

Italic

Italic letterforms reduce the speed of reading by up to 15%.

The optimum line length for reading is about 2.5 alphabets or 70 characters.

This helps facilitate reading by giving a comfortable measure for the eyes to move down to the next line. However, in presentations, it's rare to consistently fill an entire measure.

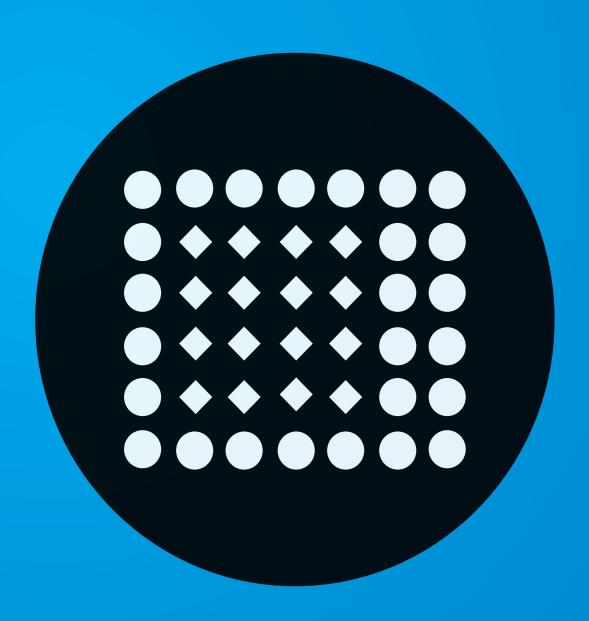
It's better to match the line length of your words to the length of your ideas.

Part 2

Similarity
Proximity
Ratio
Priority

Similarity

We tend to group things together that are similar.



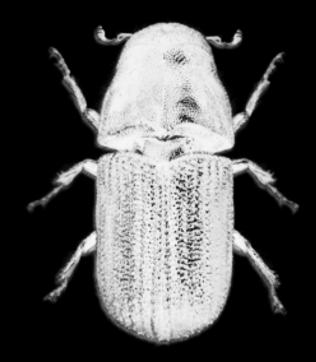
The mountain pine beetle, whose population has exploded with the warming climate, is killing more trees than wildfires or logging.

Washington Post March 1, 2006



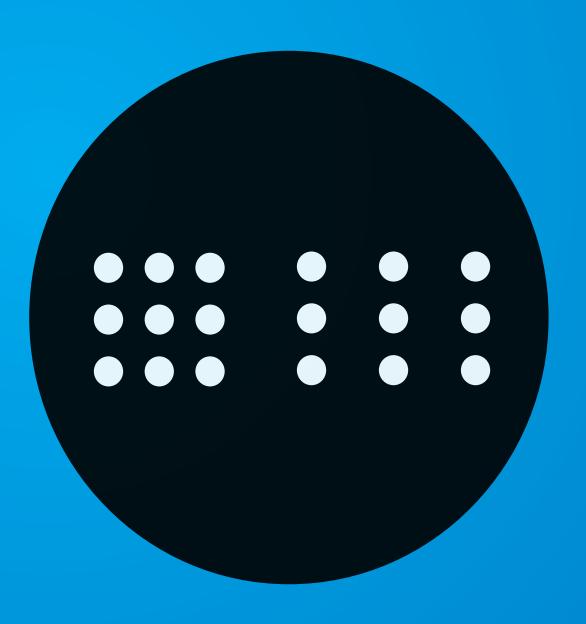
The mountain pine beetle, whose population has exploded with the warming climate, is killing more trees than wildfires or logging.

Washington Post March 1, 2006



Proximity

We tend to group things together that are close together.



Proximity

A small space can make a big difference.

Arya

Bran

Catelyn

Eddard

Robb

Sansa

Cersei

Jaime

Tyrion

Tywin

Arya

Bran

Catelyn

Eddard

Robb

Sansa

Cersei

Jaime

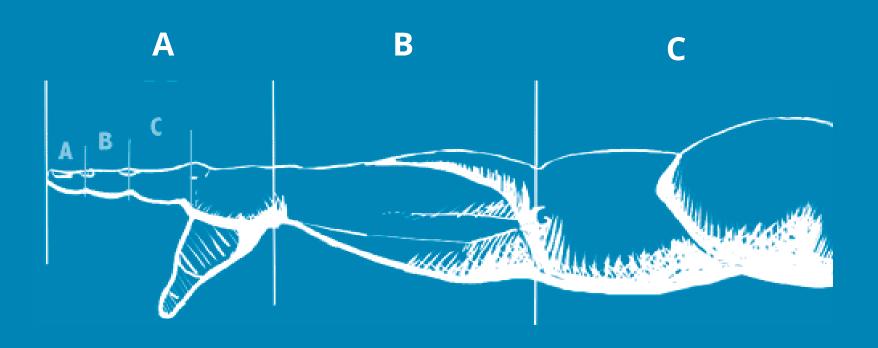
Tyrion

Tywin

Ratio

We tend organize things in terms of fractional relationships.

The human body is divided by a ratio of 1:1.618 (or roughly 2:3)



The rule of thirds

"Unequal parts and gradations lead the attention easily from part to part, while parts of equal appearance hold it awkwardly suspended, as if unable to determine which of those parts is to be considered as the subordinate."

John Thomas Smith (1797)

Ratio



Francisco de Goya, *The Shootings of May Third 1808* (1814)

The future of presentations

If you remember the rule of thirds, you will be pleasantly surprised.

I remember the first time that I used ratio and proportion for design. I didn't have to think about what sizes I was using, I just followed the rule. Thirds tends to be the most popular ratio but I've also seen quarters and fifths. The key is being consistent.

| The | | | | 72pt = | 2.2 |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------|---------------|-----|
| | | itatio | | / Z pt | |
| If you rule of be plea | rement thirds | nber tr 8, you v | ne will ised | 48pt = | 2:3 |
| I remember to tion for desig | he first time the h.I didn't have | nat I used ration | and propor- ut what sizes | | |
| | ular ratio but | he rule.Thirds I've also seen istent. | | 24pt = | 1:3 |

Priority

Only one difference is required to create a hierarchy.

Size: Large to Small

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Position: Top to Bottom

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Value: Light to Dark

The future of presentations

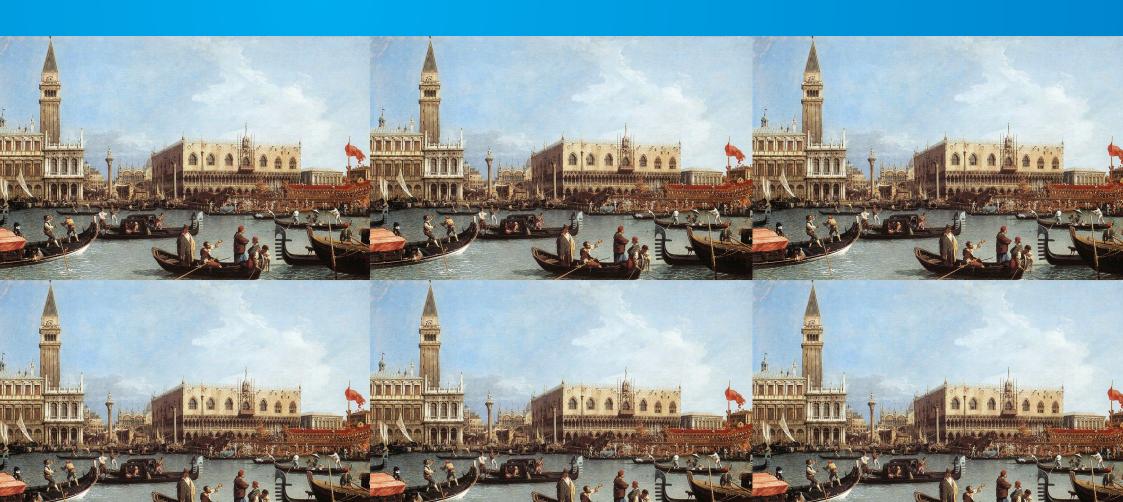
Contrast: Form

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Quantity: Singular image



Quantity: Multiple images



Personality: Faces to Non-faces



Light

- High contrast is good
- Avoid white backgrounds

Colour

- Hue, value, intensity
- Colours affect each other

Text

- Use one or two fonts
- Use screen fonts
- Keep sizes above 24pts

Similarity & Proximity Ratio

- Use the rule of thirds

Priority

- Size
- Position
- Value
- Contrast
- Quantity
- Personality

Thank you.

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