

Key Guide for Chess Fonts from IngrimayneType

Standard on all chess fonts:

0 -> white pawn
1 -> white knight
2 -> white bishop
3 -> white rook
4 -> white queen
5 -> white king
6 -> black pawn
7 -> black knight
8 -> black bishop
9 -> black rook
: (colon) -> black queen
; (semicolon) -> black king
A -> black square
B -> white square

There are two ways to get characters on black squares. The simplest may be to use one key characters:

* (asterisk) -> white pawn on black square
+ (plus) -> black pawn on black square
, (comma) -> white knight on black square
- (hyphen) -> black knight on black square
. (period) -> white bishop on black square
/ (slash) -> black bishop on black square
Y -> white rook on black square
Z -> black rook on black square
[(bracket left) -> white queen on black square
/ (backslash) -> black queen on black square
] (bracket right) -> white king on black square
^ (ascii circumflex) -> black king on black square

The second way to get characters is to use a two key combination;

C0 -> white pawn on black square
D1 -> white knight on black square
E2 -> white bishop on black square
F3 -> white rook on black square
G4 -> white queen on black square
H5 -> white king on black square
C6 -> black pawn on black square
D7 -> black knight on black square
E8 -> black bishop on black square
F9 -> black rook on black square
G: (colon) -> black queen on black square
H; (semicolon) -> black king on black square
(The black square character in each of these combinations has zero width.)

To put a border around the entire chess board, use letter b for the bottom border, r for the border on the right, l for the border on the left, and t for the border on the top.

In addition, some of the chess fonts have options to use altered pieces and/or alternative patterns for the black square.

If there is a rightward facing knight, the black knight will be on the (key (left parenthesis key) and the white knight will be on the ? (question mark) key. There are two ways to get these two characters on black space: either _ (underscore) or the two key combination of <? (less question mark) for the white knight and ` (grave) or <((less left parenthesis) for the black knight.

Most chess fonts also have an alternative bishop character. The alternative white bishop is on the N key and the alternative black bishop is on the) (right parenthesis) key. Again there are two ways to put them on a black square. For the white bishop, either m or KN and for the black bishop, either n or K).

All the chess fonts have an alternative set of black squares. These cannot be used in a one-key way but must be accessed with double keys to put the characters on them. To use this set, Q replaces A, R replaces B, S replaces C, T replaces D, U replaces E, V replaces F, W replaces G, and X replaces H. Hence, to get a white pawn on the alternative background would be SQ and the black knight on a black square would be U8. (If the font has alternative knight or bishop characters, the black squares to use are: = replaces < and L replaces K.)

Some chess fonts have a second set of alternative black squares. To access them, replace A with d, B with e, C with f, D with g, E with h, F with i, G with j, and H with k. (If the font has alternative knight or bishop characters, the black squares to use are: > replaces < and M replaces K.)

Six of the twelve chess fonts have an alternative set of white pieces, with either a lighter or

heavier line. If the font has these alternatives, they will be on these keys:

- ! (exclamation point) -> white pawn
- " (double quotes) -> white knight
- # (number sign) -> white bishop
- \$ (dollar sign) -> white rook
- % (percent sign) -> white queen
- & (ampersand) -> white king
- @ (at sign) -> alternative white knight if it exists
- O -> alternative white bishop if it exists

A few other items:

XPawnShop has alternative pawn characters: ! for alternative white pawn and ' (single quote)

for black pawn. Black squares for them are y, z, and P.

PawnshopD and PawnshopZ have a hidden chess set on characters:

∞±≤≥¥µ∂ΣΠπ∫^a with spaces on:

¿ ¡ ~ √ f ≈ Δ «

(They did not seem to merit a separate typeface.)

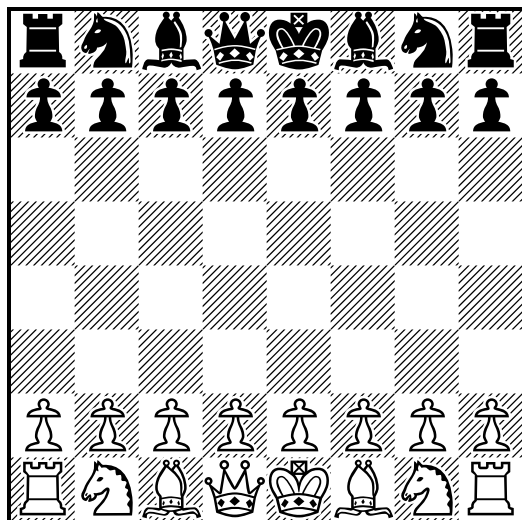
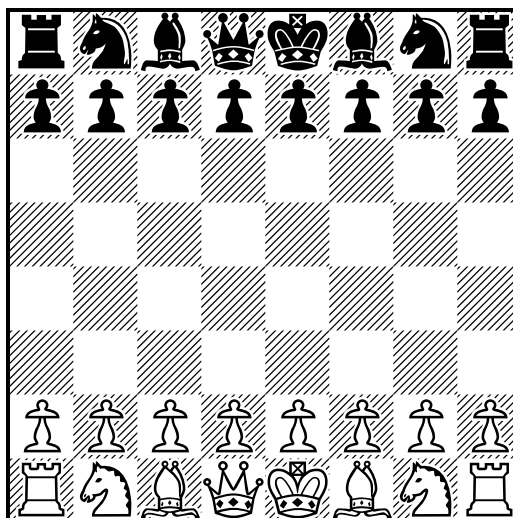
For most fonts, a checker board can be constructed using v, w, x and z.

Below are the characters in one font.

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|----------|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------|--------|
| exclam | quotedbl | numbersign | dollar | percent | ampersand | quotesingle | parenleft | parenright | asterisk | plus |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| comma | hyphen | period | slash | zero | one | two | three | four | five | six |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| seven | eight | nine | colon | semicolon | less | equal | greater | question | at | A |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L |
| | | | | | | | I | J | | |
| M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W |
| | | | P | | | | | | | |
| X | Y | Z | bracketleft | backslash | bracketright | asciicircum | underscore | grave | a | b |
| | | | | | | | | | a | |
| c | d | e | f | g | h | i | j | k | l | m |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| n | o | p | q | r | s | t | u | v | w | x |
| | o | p | q | | s | | | | | |
| y | z | braceleft | bar | braceright | asciitilde | DEL | Adieresis | Aring | Cedilla | Eacute |
| | | { | | } | ~ | | Ä | Å | Ç | É |

Below are four chess boards showing the characters in a regular alphanumeric font and then showing what they look like when displayed with a chess font.

```
Btttttttt
19D78G:;E87F9r
1C66C66C66C66r
1BABABABAr
1ABABABABr
1BABABABAr
1ABABABABr
1OC0OC0OC0OC0r
1F31E24H52D13r
Bbbbbbbbbb
```

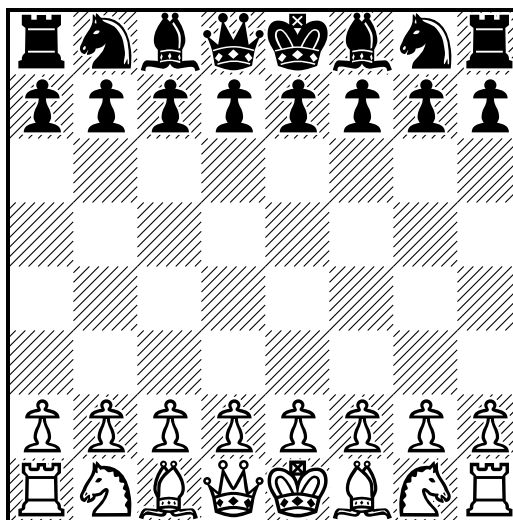


```
Btttttttt
19T78W:;U87V9r
1S66S66S66S66r
1RQRQRQRQr
1QRQRQRQRr
1RQRQRQRQr
1QRQRQRQRr
1!S!!S!!S!!S!r
1V$"LO%X&#=#@$r
Bbbbbbbbbb
```

The board below uses a different fill for the black spaces, a different set of white pieces, and one of the alternate knight and bishop pieces.

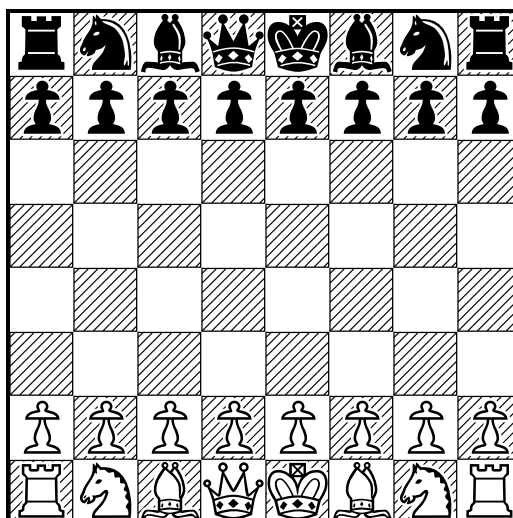
Above the board is constructed using the two-key method of getting pieces on black squares. Below the board is constructed using the one-key method of getting pieces on black squares. The two boards are identical when displayed in a chess font.

```
Btttttttt
19-8\;/7Zr
1+6+6+6+6r
1BABABABAr
1ABABABABr
1BABABABAr
1ABABABABr
1O*O*O*O*r
1Y1.4]2,3r
Bbbbbbbbbb
```



Finally, here is the code for a board with the original pieces but on the third board.

etttttttt
 l9g78j:;h87i9r
 lf66f66f66f66r
 lededededr
 ldedededer
 lededededr
 ldedededer
 l0f00f00f00f0r
 li31h24k52g13r
 ebbbbbbbbb



| Name | # boards | Alt Knight? | Alt Bishop? | Alt white pieces? |
|--------------------------|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|
| XChessNut | 3 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| XChessNutTwo | 2 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| XChesstertonOne | 4* | Yes | Yes | No |
| XChesstertonTwo | 3 | Yes | No | Yes |
| XKnightMares | 3 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| XKnightMaresOne | 3 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| XKnightMaresTwo | 2 | Yes | Yes | No |
| XPawnShop | 2 | No | No | No |
| XPawnShopD | 2 | No | No | No |
| XPawnShopZ | 2 | Yes | No | No |
| XSeederChess | 2 | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| XSeederChessSmall | 2 | Yes | No | No |

*For the fourth ChestertonOne board, u replaces A, v replaces B, w replaces C, x replaces D, y replaces E, z replaces F, { replaces G, | replaces H, } replaces K, and ~ replaces <.

(As errors are corrected and other changes are made, updated copies will be posted on myfonts.com in the gallery for the chess fonts.)