

Usage guide: a reference for Ofcom's visual style

Version 4
March 2009

Updating our logo

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The Ofcom logo was created for our launch in 2003.

Five years on, our industry stakeholders now know Ofcom well and the public are becoming more familiar with us too.

We felt it was time for a small change.



Without altering the basic logotype design or colour of the word 'Ofcom', we have introduced a colourful accent based on spectrum colours, which complements the extended colour palette introduced as part of a wider corporate design style review implemented in 2007.

This new logo treatment gives the opportunity to **drop the words** 'Office of Communications', especially when used at small sizes.

Using our name

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The official name of our organisation, as set out in the Communications Act 2003, is the Office of Communications.

It is correct to refer to it verbally and in writing as **Ofcom**.

The name should never be entirely capitals. There is only one way of writing 'Ofcom' in documents: cap 'O' and lower case 'fcom'. Ofcom.

About the logo update

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Initially we had to design and implement an identity which would present and support a brand new organisation. The abbreviation, Ofcom, needed an explanation.

Ofcom is now more well-known and we feel that we can phase out the secondary line 'Office of Communications'.

There are now 2 versions of the logo to choose from: one *with* 'Office of Communications' and one *without*.

The choice will be dictated firstly by size and then by usage.


 The logo consists of the word 'Ofcom' in a bold, rounded, red sans-serif font. Below it is a horizontal bar divided into eight colored segments: dark red, purple, teal, light green, yellow, orange, pink, and dark red.

Recommended
minimum size – 35mm
wide

Minimum

For print and media.
Maximum size: 100mm
Minimum size: 35mm


 The logo consists of the word 'Ofcom' in a bold, rounded, red sans-serif font. Below it is a horizontal bar divided into eight colored segments: dark red, purple, teal, light green, yellow, orange, pink, and dark red.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Recommended minimum size *with* Office of
Communications type – 100mm wide

Intermediate

Includes secondary
line: "Office of
Communications."

For print and media.
No maximum size.
Minimum size: 100mm.


 The logo consists of the word 'Ofcom' in a bold, rounded, red sans-serif font. Below it is a horizontal bar divided into eight colored segments: dark red, purple, teal, light green, yellow, orange, pink, and dark red.

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS

Supersize

Includes secondary
line: "Office of
Communications."

To be used at supersize
for internal and external
building signage,
exhibitions, vehicle livery
etc.

About the logo update

Which logo should I use?

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This is the logo format which will be used for most print and media.

When using the logo at a size below 100mm in width, it is essential to use it **without 'Office of Communications'**.

This will apply to all literature and stationery usage.

When this minimum logo is used, it is also important to include the words 'Office of Communications' as part of the address or sign off on the back cover.



Office of Communications
 Riverside House
 2a Southwark Bridge Road
 London SE1 9HA
 Switchboard +44 (0)20 7981 3000
 Facsimile +44 (0)20 7981 3333
www.ofcom.org.uk

About the logo

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Our logo has been specially designed and should only be used as these rules dictate.

'Ofcom' and the spectrum bar work as one logo and must only be used as this guide indicates. The use of 'Office of Communications' type is variable according to size.

The logo must only be used at 100% colour saturation - tints are not permitted.

No sub-branding is permitted.

Always produce the logo from master artwork – never attempt to redraw or amend it.

Always give the logo space to breathe by following the exclusion zone.

It must only be used in a horizontal format.

When the logo is reproduced below 100mm in width, the 'Office of Communications' type should be dropped.

It is recommended that the logo should not be used at less than 35mm in length.



Recommended
minimum size – 35mm
wide

The updated logo still uses red and purple as its core base colours.



It now also incorporates the 'spectrum bar' which is created using the secondary palette.



About the logo

Language variations

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There are only five instances in which the text of the logo varies. They can be obtained by contacting the Communications team at Ofcom.

If the logo is to be used at a size less than 100mm wide, it is produced **without** the Office of Communications type.



English/Welsh bilingual



Welsh



English/Ulster Scots bilingual



Gaelic



English/Irish bilingual



Applying the logo

Acceptable colour variations

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To maintain a strong and recognisable brand, the logo should predominantly be reproduced using the full colour version shown below.

The full colour logo must only be used on a white background.

If only one colour is available for reproduction, red is the preferred choice. It **should** be used on a white background.

The full colour logo on a white background is the preferred way for it to be used and offers the best legibility.



When only one colour is available use either the red or black versions.



Applying the logo

Unacceptable colour variations

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The logo, whether full or single colour, should never appear on a coloured background.

Never use the full colour logo on a coloured background.



Never use the full colour logo on a picture background.



Never use the logo reversed out of any background.



Never use a red logo on a coloured background.



Never use a logo with the 'Office of Communications' type at less than 100mm.



Applying the logo

Misuse of the logo

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Correct logos can be obtained by contacting the Communications team at Ofcom.

Do not use any variation other than red or black for a one-colour logo



Do not transpose the colours of the logo or the spectrum bar



Never separate 'Ofcom' from the spectrum bar



Do not stretch, condense or distort the logo



Do not use the logo on its side, unless it is used on the spine of a publication. In this case it should always read from top to bottom.



Do not use different colours for the logo



Do not attach any other names to the logo



Applying the logo

Acceptable usage

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For example, on an A4 brochure the logo will be approximately 11.3mm centred in a 24.75mm (1/12th) high bar.

(see p.25 - Putting it all together for a grid guide).

The logo plus exclusion zone (see p11) **MUST** be on a white bar or background, even when the design uses full bleed colours or images.

The logo is used range left or right, not centred.



The back cover of any literature should include the logo and address on a white background.

SINGLE COLOUR NEWSPRINT

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor in hendrerit in vulputate velit esse molestie consequat

Use your design judgement to create the most appropriate layout within these guides, whatever the use.

Ofcom

Office of Communications
Riverside House
2a Southwark Bridge Road
London SE1 9HA
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Applying the logo

Exclusion zone

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This is the clear area around the logo into which nothing else should encroach. It helps to ensure clarity and improve the impact of the logo.

The clear area at the top and bottom of the logo is the height of the letter O.

The clear area at the left and right of the logo is the width of the letter O.



The colour palette

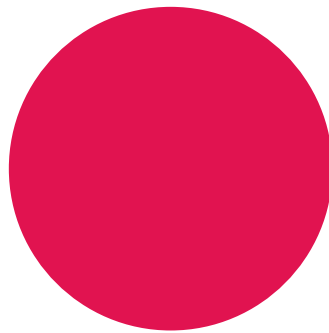
Primary colours

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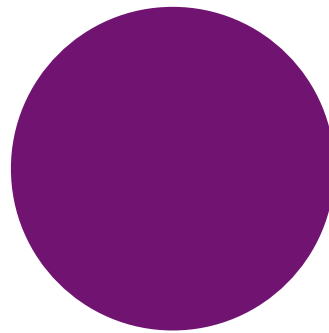
The primary palette consists of two colours: red and purple.

They are to be used either in conjunction with the secondary colours or on their own.

Body copy text should be printed black.



Pantone 1935
CMYK 0/100/54/8



Pantone 260
CMYK 64/100/0/35

The colour palette

Secondary colours

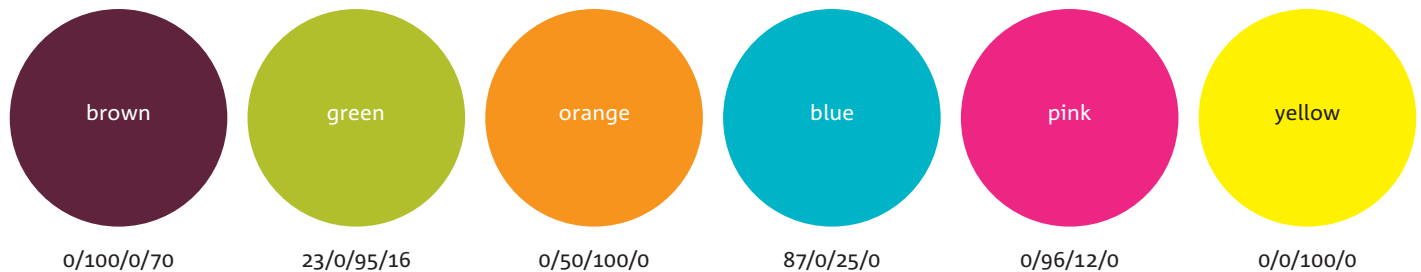
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The secondary colours are not tied to any particular sector and can be used flexibly across all Ofcom communications.

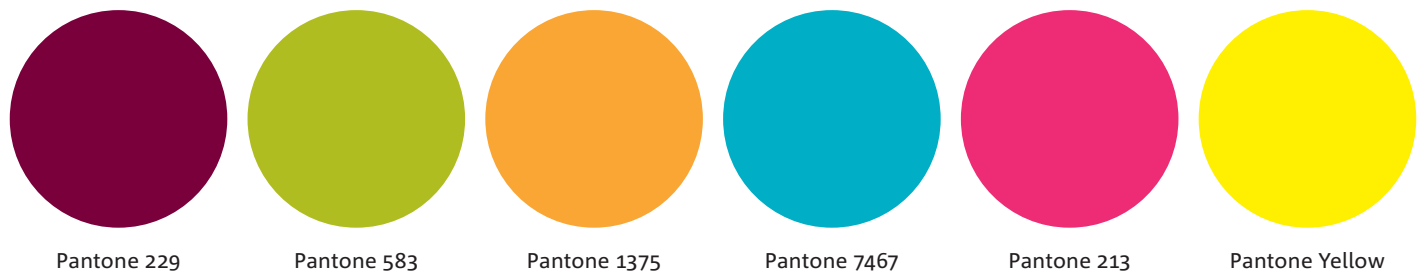
They are made up out of four colour process. If a pantone number is needed, the closest approximations are shown below.

Endeavour to use the process colours in preference to the pantone ones.

CMYK breakdowns



Pantone references



The colour palette

Tints of colours

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Shown below are examples of some common tints values for Ofcom's colour palette.

100%	80%	70%	60%	50%	40%	30%	20%
<div>1935</div>	<div>CMYK 0/80/45/4 230/87/103 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/70/40/4 232/109/117 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/60/39/3 235/128/132 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/50/29/2 238/147/147 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/40/23/2 241/167/165 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/30/17/2 244/187/183 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/20/11/1 247/208/204 RGB</div>
<div>260</div>	<div>CMYK 42/80/0/21 131/67/134 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 36/70/0/18 142/87/146 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 31/60/0/16 153/105/157 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 26/50/0/13 166/125/170 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 21/40/0/11 179/145/184 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 16/30/0/8 194/168/200 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 11/20/0/5 210/193/216 RGB</div>
<div>brown</div>	<div>CMYK 40/72/44/35 117/69/83 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 35/63/38/30 130/85/97 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 30/54/33/26 143/103/113 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 25/45/27/22 158/122/130 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 20/36/22/17 173/142/149 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 15/27/16/13 190/165/170 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 10/18/11/9 207/190/193 RGB</div>
<div>green</div>	<div>CMYK 31/0/80/0 185/215/95 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 27/0/70/0 193/219/118 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 24/0/60/0 201/223/136 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 20/0/50/0 210/228/154 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 16/0/40/0 218/233/174 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 12/0/30/0 226/238/193 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 8/0/20/0 235/243/213 RGB</div>
<div>orange</div>	<div>CMYK 0/40/80/0 250/167/74 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/35/70/0 251/177/97 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/30/60/0 252/187/117 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/25/50/0 253/198/137 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/20/40/0 254/208/158 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/15/30/0 254/219/180 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/10/20/0 255/229/202 RGB</div>
<div>blue</div>	<div>CMYK 80/0/24/0 0/183/200 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 70/0/21/0 27/190/205 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 60/0/18/0 84/198/211 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 50/0/15/0 118/205/217 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 40/0/12/0 147/214/223 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 30/0/9/0 174/223/230 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 20/0/6/0 201/233/238 RGB</div>
<div>pink</div>	<div>CMYK 0/80/20/0 240/91/137 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/70/18/0 242/114/149 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/60/15/0 243/134/161 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/50/13/0 245/152/173 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/40/10/0 247/172/187 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/30/7/0 249/192/203 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/20/5/0 251/212/218 RGB</div>
<div>yellow</div>	<div>CMYK 0/0/80/0 255/244/80 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/0/70/0 255/245/110 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/0/60/0 255/246/133 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/0/50/0 255/247/153 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/0/40/0 255/249/174 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/0/30/0 255/250/194 RGB</div>	<div>CMYK 0/0/20/0 255/252/213 RGB</div>

Using colour









Colour references

Pantone:
Spot colour

CMYK:
Four-colour printing

RGB:
On-screen use

WEB:
Web pages

	Colour	Pantone	CMYK	RGB	Web
	Red	1935	0/100/54/8	201/0/68	cd1228
	Purple	260	64/100/0/35	100/37/102	660066
	Brown	229	0/100/0/70	94/36/60	663333
	Green	583	23/0/95/16	169/207/56	99CC00
	Orange	1375	0/50/100/0	247/148/29	ff7c00
	Blue	7467	87/0/25/0	0/171/189	00abbd
	Pink	213	0/96/12/0	237/9/115	ed0973
	Yellow	Pantone Yellow	0/0/100/0	255/242/0	fff200

Level structure

An explanation

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Three 'levels' of literature have been developed to cater for the wide range of publications Ofcom produces.

They can be viewed in isolation or as a suite.

Note: Some types of literature will have a certain look within a level. For example, all consultation documents need to work as a suite.

If you are designing a piece of literature that forms part of a wider suite, make sure you are in contact with the agency or individual responsible for its other parts.

Level structure

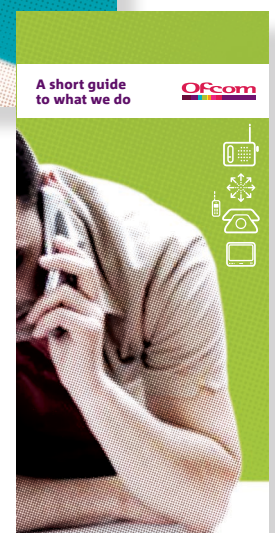
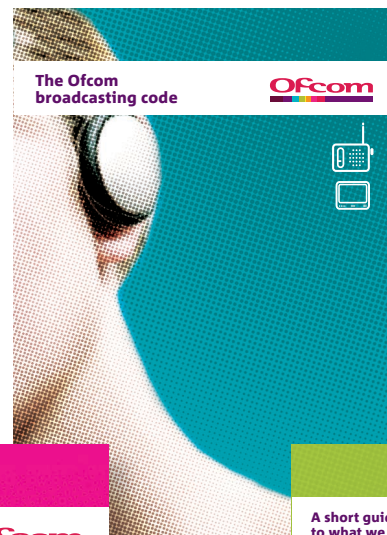
Level 1 publications

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Level 1

This level of literature covers a range of subjects. Typically, it covers corporate information or high-profile publications

relating to one specific subject. Its tone should be non-technical and accessible.



Level structure

Level 2

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Level 2

This level is usually more specific in its content and is aimed at more informed, specific audiences.

The tone of voice tends to be more technical and direct.



Level structure

Level 3

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Level 3

A range of lower-level, more functional, administrative literature such as forms, applications and instruction cards.



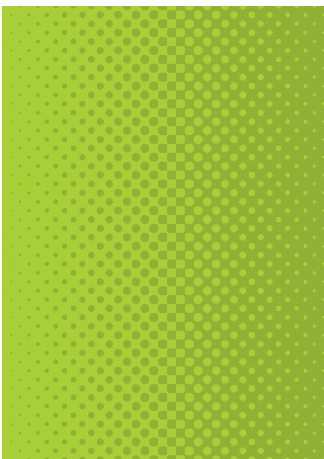
Imagery: level 1, 2 and 3

Backgrounds

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The backgrounds consist of a secondary colour and a round dot bitmap pattern. The pattern can be any simple graduation. The examples below are suggestions. There are many more possibilities.

If no image is being placed on top, a purple bitmap pattern can be used.



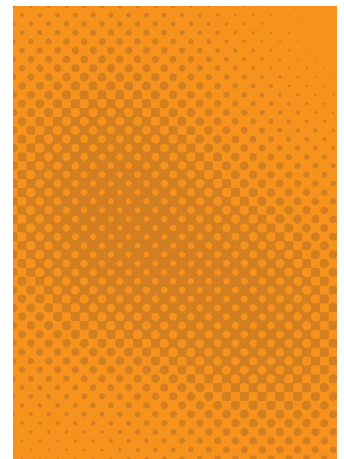
Straight graduation
from right to left



Circular graduation from
bottom right hand corner



Straight graduation
from the top



Random shape

Imagery: level 1

Photographic treatment

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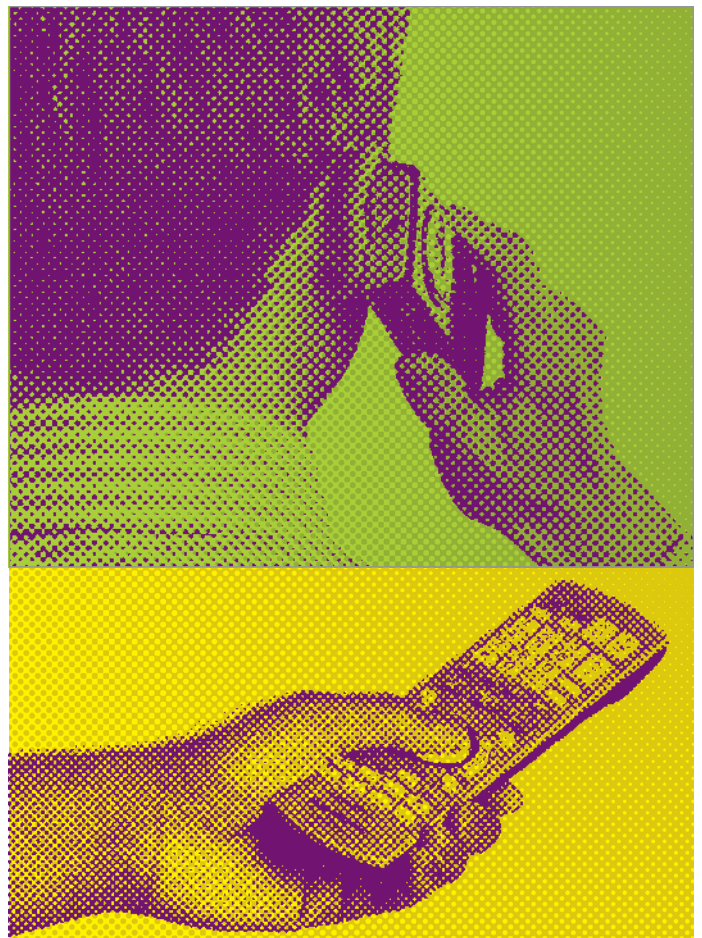
Imagery features people using and interacting with various technologies. The cropping is very tight and dynamic, but does not show faces or people looking directly at the camera.

Pictures are treated with a round dot bitmap pattern. The dots are a medium size. Use your judgement - pixilised enough, but still able to make out what the image is.

In general, use full colour imagery is when there is a single image, and monotone images when there are multiple images on a single page. This is not a hard and fast rule however; use your judgement.

Monotone images are always purple on a coloured bitmap background.

Photography can be commissioned, as long as it follows this style. Brand names on equipment should not be apparent. Re-touch if necessary.



Imagery: level 2

Photographic treatment

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Imagery features silhouettes of people using and interacting with various technologies. Like level 1, the cropping is very tight and dynamic, but is pulled back enough to make out what the person is doing.

Silhouette images are always purple on a coloured background. The bitmap pattern runs over both the figure and the background.

Where possible, the background incorporates a reversed out relevant prop such as a chair or radio, or an item like a satellite dish. These are not gratuitous and are to strengthen the meaning of the image.



Imagery: level 3

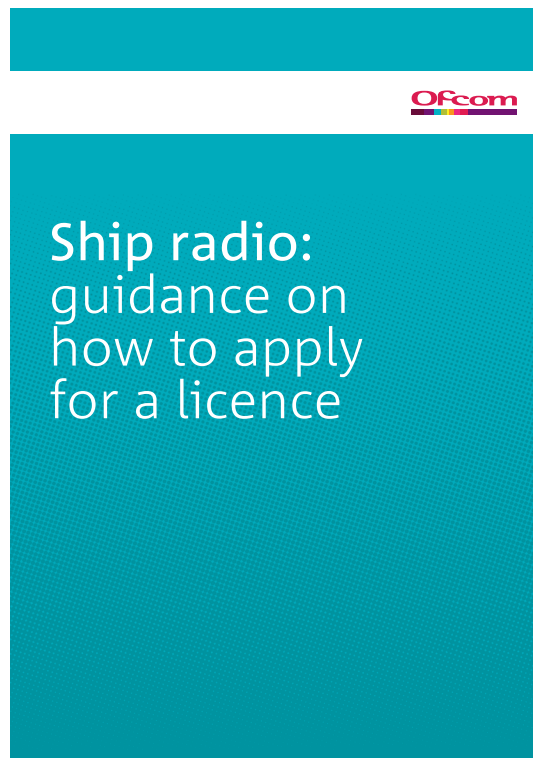
Typographical treatment

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Level 3 documents use no photographic imagery.

They consist of a round dot bitmap image background, a title bar, and a large typographical heading as shown.

The background can be any Ofcom colour. Only one background colour per document is allowed.



Imagery

Icons

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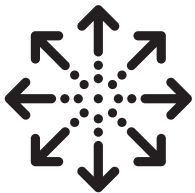
Ofcom has specific icons for various sectors. Some are single such as radio, and others such as telecommunications have two icons: a mobile and a fixed line phone.

They can be scaled, cropped, reversed white out of a background image, or printed in colour on a white background.

Do not create new icons.

Do not use icons decoratively or gratuitously. They should be used to add meaning or aid understanding.

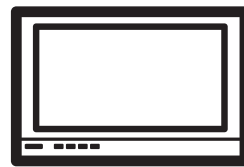
Spectrum



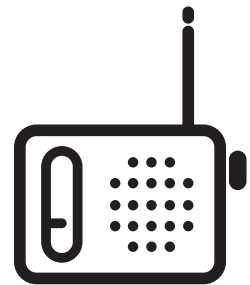
Networks



Television



Radio



Imagery: all levels

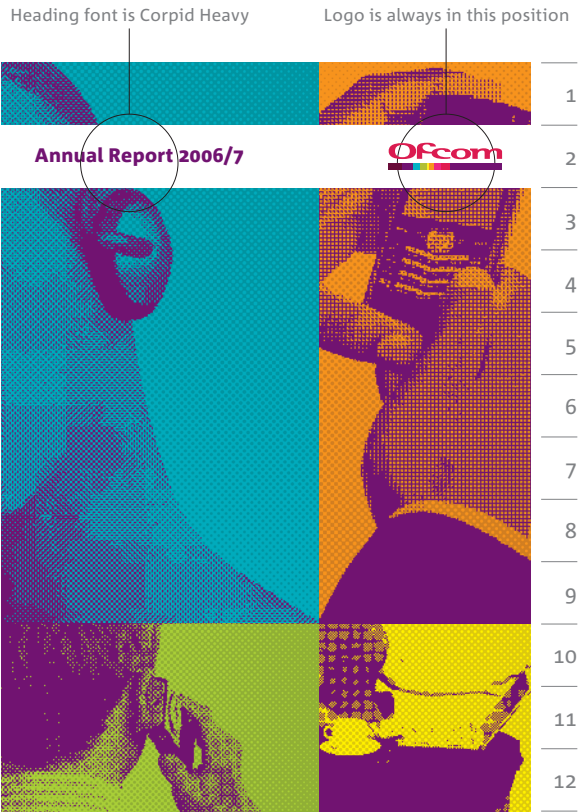
Putting it all together

An Ofcom cover consists of a background, image or images, title bar and icons if needed.

An A4 page is divided into 12 sections horizontally. An A5 or DL page is divided into 10 sections horizontally.

The title bar sits in the second section and is the height of that section. The title is in sentence case.

The logo and heading always remain in these positions.



A4 page

Page divided into 12 equal sections.

Title bar sits in the second section.

Page divided into 10 equal sections.



A5 page

DL page

Typography

Corporate typefaces

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Corpid and Baskerville have been specifically chosen for designers to use in external printed publications such as information leaflets, the Annual Report and other promotional literature.

A Welsh version is available in Corpid and Baskerville.

Arial is used for all internally generated corporate communications such as PowerPoint slides, letters and documents.

Optima is the architectural font to be used on all building signage.

Corpid Light
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Corpid Regular
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Corpid Bold
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Corpid Heavy
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Baskerville Regular
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Baskerville Semibold
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Baskerville Bold
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Contacts

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