
dootype

Niks

Niks is a geometrical sans serif with 4 weights with corresponding italics, has a strong personality to contemporary graphic design work, indicated for many uses this is a better choice for flyers, folders, computer presentation, websites.

New job: fix Mr. Gluck's hazy TV, PDQ!

light . 38pt

ADMINISTRATION

bold italic . 78pt

Zvlášť zákeřný učeň s d'olíčky běží podél zóny úlů.

light . 28pt

Problemas ambientais

normal italic . 65pt

Filmquiz bracht knappe ex-yogi van de wijs

bold . 30pt

Obviously

thin . 155pt

Bâchez la queue du wagon-taxi avec les pyjamas du fakir

light italic . 24pt

COMMUNICATION

bold . 75pt

Victor jagt zwölf Boxkämpfer quer über den großen Sylter Deich

normal . 22pt

Independent

normal italic . 112pt

Četri psihi faķīri vēlu vakarā zāģēja guļbūvei durvis, fonā šņācot mežam.

light . 20pt

difficulty

bold . 152pt

Um pequeno jabuti xereta viu dez cegonhas felizes.

normal . 26pt

\$22930,67

thin . 130pt

circumstance

normal italic . 105pt

Thus fleeing, O leader, you are regarded with jealousy like Karus.

light . 22pt

Text typography

In traditional typography, text is composed to create a readable, coherent, and visually satisfying whole that works invisibly, without the awareness of the reader. Even distribution of typeset material, with a minimum of distractions and anomalies, is aimed at producing clarity and transparency. ¶ Choice of typeface(s) is the primary aspect of text typography—prose fiction, non-fiction, editorial, educational, religious, scientific, spiritual and commercial writing all have differing characteristics and requirements of appropriate typefaces and fonts. For historic material established text typefaces are frequently chosen according to a scheme of historical genre acquired by a long process of accretion, with considerable overlap between historical periods.

thin & light/light italic . 8/12pt

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thin & thin italic . 9/12pt

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thin & thin italic . 10/14pt

Contemporary books are more likely to be set with state-of-the-art seriffed “text romans” or “book romans” with design values echoing present-day design arts, which are closely based on traditional models such as those of Nicolas Jenson, Francesco Griffo (a punchcutter who created the model for Aldine typefaces), and Claude Garamond. ¶ With their more specialized requirements, newspapers and magazines rely on compact, tightly fitted seriffed text fonts specially designed for the task, which offer maximum flexibility, readability and efficient use of page space. Sans serif text fonts are often used for introductory paragraphs, incidental text and whole short articles. A current fashion is to pair sans-serif type for headings with a high-performance seriffed font

normal & normalitalic . 8/12pt

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light/lightitalic & normal . 9/12pt

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light italic & bold . 10/14pt

of matching style for the text of an article. ¶ Typography is modulated by orthography and linguistics, word structures, word frequencies, morphology, phonetic constructs and linguistic syntax. Typography is also subject to specific cultural conventions. For example, in French it is customary to insert a non-breaking space before a colon (:) or semicolon (;) in a sentence, while in English it is not. ¶ In typography, color is the overall density of the ink on the page, determined mainly by the typeface, but also by the word spacing, leading and depth of the margins. [19] Text layout, tone or color of the set text, and the interplay of text with the white space of the page in combination with other graphic elements impart a “feel” or “resonance” to the subject matter.

bold & bold italic . 8/12pt

efficient use of page space. Sans serif text fonts are often used for introductory paragraphs, incidental text and whole short articles. A current fashion is to pair sans-serif type for headings with a high-performance seriffed font of matching style for the text of an article. ¶ Typography is modulated by orthography and linguistics, word structures, word frequencies, morphology, phonetic constructs and linguistic syntax. Typography is also subject to specific cultural conventions. For example, in French it is customary to insert a non-breaking space before a colon (:) or semicolon (;) in a sentence, while in English it is not.

normal & bold . 9/12pt

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normal & normal italic . 10/14pt

Character Set

Uppercase & Diacritics

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ß à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ß

Lowercase & Diacritics

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ß à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ß

Alternative Characters

ɑ ǎ ă â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ß

Ligatures

fi fl ff ffl Th fbffb ffh ffj ffk fh fj fk

Lining Numbers | Superscript | Subscript | Numerator | Denominator

0123456789 | ⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹X₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉ | ⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹X₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉

Fractions & Ordinal

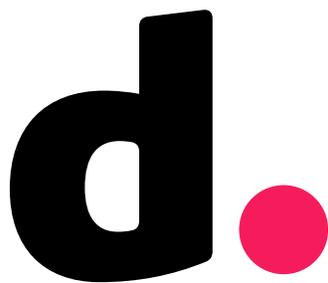
½ ¼ ¾ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞ | 01234/56789 > ⁰¹²³⁴/₅₆₇₈₉ | ^a ^o

Punctuation

* \ • : , … ! ; # . . ? ¿ ” ’ ; / _ { } [] () – – – « » < > „ ” ” ’ ,

Symbol

f ç α \$ € £ ¥ ≈ ~ ÷ = > ≥ ∞ ∫ < ≤ ¬ × ≠ ∂ % ‰ ± ∏ √ ∑ & @ | ! © † ‡ ° ◊ ¶ ® § ™ ^



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