Hot Sans 1/37

Hot Sans

Hot Sans is a typeface family that balances between geometric sans and grotesque sans serif proportions. It is also a blend of flavors that two genres bring to the table: the warmth of a grotesque and robustness of geometric shapes. It is rational by choice, featuring no particular detailing, and sporting no arbitrary termination angles - all stroke endings are either cut off horizontally or vertically. Design builds upon mid-20 century modernist ideas, heavily influenced by previously successful European classics, namely Neuzeit Grotesk and Mercator.



Hot Sans 3/37

Basic set

ABCDEFGHIJKLM NOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklm nopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLM NOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLM NOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1234567890

Accents uppercase

ÀÁÂÃÄÅĀĀÆÆÇĆĈĊĎĐÈÉÊËĒĚĖĘĚĠĞĠĢĤĦÌÍĨĬĨĬĬĮĬ IJĴĶĹĻĿĽŁŃŅÑŇŊÒÓÔÖÖŌŎŐŒØØŔŖŘŚŜŞŠŢŤŦÙÚÛ ÜŨŪŮŮŰŲŴÝŶŸŹŻÞ

Accents lowercase

àáâãaåāaaææçćĉċčďðèéêëēĕėęĕĝġġĥħìíïïīĭįıijĵķĺŀļľłń ņňnñŋòóôööŏŏœøøŕŗřśŝşšṣßţťŧùúûüūŭůűųŵÿýŷźżžþ

Accents small caps

ÀÁÂÃÄÄĀĀÆÆÇĆĈĊČĎÐÐÈÉÊËĒĚĖĘĚĞĞĠĢĤĦÌÍĨĨĨĬĮIIJĴĶĹĿĻĽ ŁŃŅŇŃŊÒÓÔÕÖŌŎŐŒØØŔŖŘŚŜŞŠȘSSŢŤŦÙÚÛÜŨŪŬŮŰŲŴŸ ÝŶŹŻÞ

Ligatures

fi fl ff fì fï

Currency symbols

\$€¢£¥₡₢₣₤₩₥₫₭₮₱₴₹₨₺₱₪₽₲₸⋔₾₿₿

Ornaments, manicules & arrows ☆ ☆ ゆ ♥ ←↑→↓∇↗ы∠

Punctuation & Math symbols

 $\# \& \%!()^*,-./:;<=>?@[]^_{}|i\S@\P «...»¿""†‡%;$ $N^0 \ell^{TMSM}[] @ @ @ @ @ \Pi \sum \sqrt{\infty} +-\le \ne = \pm \neg$

Hot Type

© Copyright

Hot Sans 4/37

Open type features

Ligatures	fi fl	\rightarrow	fi fl
Oldstyle figures	0123456789	\rightarrow	0123456789
Tabular Lining figures	0123456789	\rightarrow	0123456789
Tabular Oldstyle figures	0123456789	\rightarrow	0123456789
Discretionary ligatures	< (a) [8]	\rightarrow	←— (A) (3)
Slashed zero	0 0 0 0	\rightarrow	0000
Language specific forms	haci SLAGERIJ	\rightarrow	HACİ SLAGERU
All Caps	(Hagl-o)#28%	\rightarrow	(HAGL-O)#28%
Fractions	1/123456	\rightarrow	1/123456
Superscript / Superiors	Hsups123	\rightarrow	H ^{sups123}
Subscript / Inferiors	Hsubs123	\rightarrow	Hsubs123
Ordinals	56a 78o	\rightarrow	56 ^a 78 ^o
Stylistic Set 01	handle	\rightarrow	handle
Stylistic Set 02	migos	\rightarrow	migos
Stylistic Set 03	((abcd]]	\rightarrow	((abcd]]



Hot Sans 5/37

Thin 100pt Thin Italic 100pt Aa Aa

Light 100pt Light Italic 100pt Aa Aa

Regular 100pt

Medium 100pt Regular Italic 100pt

Medium Italic 100pt Aa Aa

Aa Aa

7G /7G

Bold 100pt Bold Italic 100pt

Aa Aa

Black 100pt Black Italic 100pt Aa Aa

Hot Sans 6/37

A pen is a common writing instrument that Thin applies ink to a surface, usually paper, for 20pt writing or drawing. Early pens such as reed pens, quill pens, dip pens and ruling pens held a small amount of ink on a nib or in a small void A pen is a common writing instrument that Light 20pt applies ink to a surface, usually paper, for writing or drawing. Early pens such as reed pens, quill pens, dip pens and ruling pens held a small amount of ink on a nib or in a small A pen is a common writing instrument Regular 20pt that applies ink to a surface, usually paper, for writing or drawing. Early pens such as reed pens, quill pens, dip pens and ruling pens held a small amount of ink on a nib A pen is a common writing instrument Medium 20pt that applies ink to a surface, usually paper, for writing or drawing. Early pens such as reed pens, quill pens, dip pens and ruling pens held a small amount of ink on a nib A pen is a common writing instrument Bold 20pt that applies ink to a surface, usually paper, for writing or drawing. Early pens such as reed pens, quill pens, dip pens and ruling pens held a small amount of ink on a nib A pen is a common writing instrument Black 20pt

that applies ink to a surface, usually paper, for writing or drawing. Early pens such as reed pens, quill pens, dip pens and ruling pens held a small amount of

Hot Sans 7/37

Thin 12pt Ancient Egyptians had developed writing on papyrus scrolls when scribes used thin reed brushes or reed pens from the Juncus maritimus or sea rush. In his book A History of Writing, Steven Roger Fischer suggests, on the basis of finds at Saqqara, that the reed pen might well have been used for writing on parchment as long ago as the First Dynasty, or around 3000 BC. Reed pens continued to be used until the Middle Ages, but were slowly replaced by quills from about the 7th century. The reed pen, generally made from bamboo, is still used in some parts of Pakistan by young students and is used to write on small wooden boards. The reed pen survived until papyrus was replaced as a writing surface by animal skins, vellum and parchment. The smoother surface of skin allowed finer, smaller writing with a quill pen, derived from the flight feather. The quill pen was used in Qumran, Judea to write some of the Dead Sea Scrolls, which date back to around 100 BC. The scrolls were written in Hebrew dialects with bird feathers or quills. There is a specific reference to quills in the writings of St. Isidore of Seville in the 7th century. [10] Quill pens were still widely used in

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Hot Sans 8/37

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Hot Sans 9/37

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Hot Sans 10/37

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Hot Sans 11/37

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Hot Sans 12/37

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Hot Sans 13/37

Thin + Italic 20pt

A rollerball pen is a pen that dispenses a waterbased ink through a ball tip similar to that of a ballpoint pen. As such, gel pens might be considered a subcategory of rollerball pens; however, due to the widespread knowledge and use of the term 'gel pen', 'rollerball' is in practice typically reserved for pens which use liquid ink. The lower viscosity of rollerball ink compared to oil-based ballpoint pen ink has several effects on the pen's performance. Since the ink flows more easily and is more easily absorbed into paper, more ink is dispensed in general. This changes the writing experience by lubricating the motion of the tip over the paper. It also results in a solid and uninterrupted line, since the diffusion of the ink through the paper fills small gaps that might otherwise be left by the ball point. Compared to ballpoint pens, which dispense a smaller amount of more viscous ink, the writing by a rollerball pen takes longer to dry on the page and can seep through thin paper such as to become visible on the opposite side. When the tip of a rollerball pen is held against paper, ink leaves the tip continually by capillary action in much the same way as would occur with a fountain pen. This can lead to ink blots or

Hot Sans 14/37

Light + Italic 20pt

A rollerball pen is a pen that dispenses a water-based ink through a ball tip similar to that of a ballpoint pen. As such, gel pens might be considered a subcategory of rollerball pens; however, due to the widespread knowledge and use of the term 'gel pen', 'rollerball' is in practice typically reserved for pens which use liquid ink. The lower viscosity of rollerball ink compared to oil-based ballpoint pen ink has several effects on the pen's performance. Since the ink flows more easily and is more easily absorbed into paper, more ink is dispensed in general. This changes the writing experience by lubricating the motion of the tip over the paper. It also results in a solid and uninterrupted line, since the diffusion of the ink through the paper fills small gaps that might otherwise be left by the ball point. Compared to ballpoint pens, which dispense a smaller amount of more viscous ink, the writing by a rollerball pen takes longer to dry on the page and can seep through thin paper such as to become visible on the opposite side. When the tip of a rollerball pen is held against paper, ink leaves the tip continually by capillary action in much the same way as would occur with a fountain

Hot Sans 15/37

Regular + Italic 20pt

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Medium + Italic 20pt

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Hot Sans 17/37

Bold + Italic 20pt

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Hot Sans 18/37

Black + Italic 20pt

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Hot Sans 19/37

A fountain pen uses water-based liquid ink delivered through a nib, which is in general a flat piece of metal with a thin slit extending inwards from the writing tip. Driven by gravity, the ink flows from a reservoir to the nib through a feed, which is in general a specially shaped solid block of material with channels and grooves cut into it. The feed delivers the ink to the slit in the nib. While writing, ink is pulled out of this slit by capillary action.

Thin + Italic 40pt

Hot Sans 20/37

A fountain pen uses waterbased liquid ink delivered through a nib, which is in general a flat piece of metal with a thin slit extending inwards from the writing tip. Driven by gravity, the ink flows from a reservoir to the nib through a feed, which is in general a specially shaped solid block of material with channels and grooves cut into it. The feed delivers the ink to the slit in the nib. While writing, ink is pulled

Light + Italic 40pt Hot Sans 21/37

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Regular + Italic 40pt Hot Sans 22/37

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Bold + Italic 40pt

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Black + Italic

Hot Sans 25/37

Historic pens Quill & ink

Thin 90pt

Rollerball pens were introduced in the early 1970s. They use a mobile ball and liquid ink to produce a smoother line.

Thin Italic 50pt

A brush pen is a pen whose writing tip consists of a small brush fed with ink from a liquid ink reservoir similar to those used in fountain pens and rollerball pens. Brush pens might be either refillable or disposable,

Thin 30pt

Hot Type

Hot Sans 26/37

Historic pens Quill & ink

Light 90pt

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Light Italic 50pt

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Black 30pt Hot Sans 31/37

Astronomers Expostulated Underwriting OVERLOOKS Microbiology Denominator HEIRLOOMS

Hot Sans 32/37

Machination Notifications Antediluvian ENTHUSING Percentages Redecorated PIANISSIMO

Hot Sans 33/37

Songwriters Deprecating Complained ALONGSIDE Background Candidature AQUEDUCT

Hot Sans 34/37

Restructure Memoranda Enumerator PIGGYBACK Suspending Etymologist EXTERIORS

Hot Sans 35/37

Networking Transporter Gastropods FORSWORE Coastguard Automating SLUMBERS

Hot Sans 36/37

Biophysical Unassigned Rainstorms ESSENTIAL Ministering Honourable BROCKLYN

Hot Sans 37/37

Language support

Afar, Afrikaans, Albanian, Aranese, Araona, Aromanian, Aymara, Ayoreo, Azeri (Latin), Basque, Bemba, Bislama, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Cavineña, Chamorro, Cheyenne, Chichewa, Chokwe, Chuukese, Cofán, Comorian, Cornish, Crimean Tatar, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Frisian, Friulian, Ganda, German, Gikuyu, Greenlandic, Guaraní, Gwich'in, Haitian, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Ido, Indonesian, Interlingua, Irish Gaelic, Italian, Javanese, Karelian, Kashubian, Kinyarwanda, Kiribati, Kirundi, Kituba, Kongo, Kurdish, Kwanyama, Ladin, Latvian, Lingala, Lithuanian, Luba-Kasai, Luxemburgish, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Maninka, Manx, Māori, Marquesan, Marshallese, Montenegrin, Náhuatl, Nauruan, Navajo, Ndebele (Northern), Ndebele (Southern), Norn, Norwegian, Nyanja, Occitan, Oromo, Otomi, Palauan, Polish, Portuguese, Quechua, Rarotongan, Rhaeto-Romanic, Romani, Romanian, Sámi (Inari), Sámi (Lule), Sámi (Northern), Sámi (Southern), Sango, Sardinian, Scottish Gaelic, Seychelles Creole, Shona, Silesian, Slovak, Slovene, Somali (Latin), Sorbian, Sotho, Spanish, Swahili, Swati, Swedish, Tagalog (Filipino), Tahitian, Tetum, Tok Pisin, Tokelauan, Tongan, Tsonga, Tswana, Turkish, Twi, Umbundu, Venda, Veps, Welsh, Wolof, Xhosa, Zulu.

Credits

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