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 mid20 century modernist ideas, heavily influenced by previously successful European classics, namely Neuzeit Grotesk and Mercator.

# ABCDEFGHIJKLM NOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklm nopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLM NOPQRSTUVWXYZ 1234567890 







 ŶŶŻżžp
fi fl ff fì fì



\#\&\%!()*,-./:;<=>?@[]\^_\{\}|i§@৭«...»<"""†キ\%。?


## Open type features



| Thin | Thin Italic |
| :--- | :--- |
| 100 pt | 100 pt |

## Aa <br> 




| Black | Black Italic |
| :--- | :--- |
| 100 pt | 100 pt |



A pen is a common writing instrument 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 or in a small void

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## 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 $7^{\text {th }}$ 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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## Medium

12pt

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## Medium

16pt

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## Bold

16pt

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Black
12pt

Black
14pt

## Black

16pt

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Thin＋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 pen．This can lead to ink blots or

Light＋Italic
20pt

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Regular＋Italic 20pt

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Medium＋Italic 20pt

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Bold + Italic 20pt

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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.

[^0]40pt

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[^1]40pt

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40pt

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40pt

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# 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.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,

# Historic pens Quill \＆ink 

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

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

# Historic pens Quill \＆ink 

## Regular <br> 90pt

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

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# Historic pens Quill \& ink 

Medium
$90 p t$

# Rollerball pens were 

 introduced in the early 1970s. They use a mobile ball and liquid ink to produce a smootherMedium 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

## Medium <br> 30pt

## Historic pens <br> Quill \& ink

Bold

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1970s. They use a mobile ball and liquid ink to produce a smoother

Bold Italic
50pt
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## Bold <br> 30pt

## Historic pens Quill \& ink

Black
90pt

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[^2]

Underwriting


# Machination 

 Notifications

## Songwriters

Deprecating


# Restructure 

Memoranda


Etymologist


## Networking <br> Transporter

Gastropods


# Biophysical 

## Unassigned

## Rainstorms



## Ministering

## Honourable



Language support

## Credits

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, RhaetoRomanic, 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.

Type design: Marko Hrastovec
Font mastering: Nikola Djurek
Text: Krešimir Bobaš

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42000 Varaždin, Croatia
OIB: 87965978210


[^0]:    Thin + Italic

[^1]:    Regular＋Italic

[^2]:    Black
    30pt

