Janone

A smooth & friendly sans

18 styles + 2 variable fonts

Janone

typographic system

"Designed for general use on text and display"

HEADLINES

Adorably Functional

Gestaltung

Letterforms With Subtle Rounding Edges

Tipográfica

Roman & Italic

NEW TEXTS AND THE CONTEMPORARY READER

Stargazers

The Brand Voice

Embarcou em 1485 rumo ao infinito azul

GROßEN

« C'est un ensemble de glyphes »

Friendly and Nice

ØKONOMISKE VÆKST

From Thin **to Black**

Principiantes Tradicional Recordar

Ødelæggende Forbandet Måneskin

Myślałam Skupić Wszędzie Tatusia

Troefkleur Excuseren Veteranendag

Næstráðandi Spjöllum Fótleggina

Marquer Bonsoir Empêchera Gâtée

Photosynthesized Sentimentalists

Ungewöhnlich Straßentauglichkeit

Kötést Fázol Kaptam Ellenőriztem

Provenienza Ragione Commentare

Zakázaný Důležitých Generálního

Magistrum Insectatus Quadrimum

Begravelse Frykten Gjennomsøke

Glatix Resquitlleu Contrabalançar

Frizzle Spinelessly Impulsiveness

Carreaux Envahit Veuilles Siennes

Link Großgezogen Medizinischer

Extraños Doctora Colchón Botella

a a a a a a a a a a a a
a a a a a a a a a a a a

Janone Thin

Janone is a friendly sans serif family. It includes 18 static and 2 variable fonts – in a range of 9 weights, in Roman & Italic forms. Designed for legibility and grace, Janone is intended both for long texts and display situations, in small or big sizes. Its letterforms and fine-tuned spacing ensure comfortable reading. 11/14 pt

Janone Thin Italic

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Janone Light

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Janone Light Italic

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Janone SemiLight

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Janone SemiLight Italic

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Janone Regular

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Janone Italic

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Janone Medium

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Janone Medium Italic

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Janone SemiBold

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Janone SemiBold Italic

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Janone Bold

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Janone Bold Italic

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Janone ExtraBold

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Janone ExtraBold Italic

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Janone Black

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Janone Black Italic

Janone is a friendly sans serif family. It includes 18 static and 2 variable fonts – in a range of 9 weights, in Roman & Italic forms. Designed for legibility and grace, Janone is intended both for long texts and display situations, in small or big sizes. Its letterforms and fine-tuned spacing ensure comfortable reading. 11/14 pt

ABCDEFGHIJK
LMNOPQRSTU
VWXYZÞÐßÆŒ

abcdefghijklm
nopqrstuvwxyz
þðßæœåàçčđ
ëęğħîĩïłñöōøŕ
šşŧüűŵỹźch ck ct
ee sh sk st fi fl ffi ffl

#1234567890%
@$€¢£¥§¶†&+

A B C D E F G H I J K

L M N O P Q R S T U

V W X Y Z Þ Ð ß Æ Œ

a b c d e f g h i j k l m

n o p q r s t u v w x y z

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ee sh sk st fi fl ffi ffl

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 %

@ $ € ¢ £ ¥ § ¶ † & +

Rounding
Corners
Leitura Confortável
emoção
Five kids born in 1980
"The medium is the message" — Marshall MacLuhan
TYPOGRAPHY
Smooth Letterforms

Quick zephyrs blow, vexing the
«Dóna amor que seràs feliç!»
Loď čeří kýlem tůň obzvlášť
Spiste jordbær med fløde
Voix d'un cœur qui préfère des
Über den großen Sylter Deich
¡Excitad mi pequeña vejez!
Żółw grali w kości z piękną
Não eram corações à deriva
Ljubazni fenjerdžija čađavog
Sævör grét áðan því úlpan var
Glāžšķūņa rūķīši dzērumā
Ko'ãnga rohecha'ukata mba'
Gojazni đačić s biciklom drži
Pa's wijze lynx bezag vroom
Egy pár bűvös cipőt készít
Bantu baseNingizimu Afrika
Pijamalı hasta yağız şoföre

Sample text in English

When writing systems were invented in ancient civilizations, nearly everything that could be written upon — stone, clay, tree bark, metal sheets — was used for writing. The study of such inscriptions forms a major part of history. Alphabetic writing emerged in Egypt about 5,000 years ago. The Ancient Egyptians would often write on papyrus, a plant grown along the Nile River. At first the words were not separated from each other (*scriptural continua*) and there was no punctuation. Texts were written from right to left, left to right, and even so that alternate lines read in opposite directions. The technical term for this type of writing is *boustrophedon*, which means literally 'ox-turning' for the way a farmer drives an ox to plough his fields. Papyrus, a thick paper-like material made by weaving the stems of the papyrus plant, then pounding the woven sheet with a hammer-like tool, was used for writing in Ancient Egypt, perhaps as early as the First Dynasty, although the first evidence is from the account books of King Nefertiti Kakai of the Fifth Dynasty (about 2400 bc). Papyrus sheets were glued together to form a scroll. Tree bark such as lime and other materials were also used. According to Herodotus, the Phoenicians brought writing and papyrus to Greece around the 10th or 9th century bc. The Greek word for papyrus as writing material (*biblion*) and book (*biblos*) come from the Phoenician port town Byblos, through which papyrus was exported to Greece. 11/16 pt

Exemple en Français

Le livre est défini par Littré comme une « réunion de plusieurs feuilles servant de support à un texte manuscrit ou imprimé ». Dans son *Nouveau Dictionnaire universel* (édition de 1870), Maurice Lachâtre le définit comme un « assemblage de plusieurs feuilles de papier, de vélin, de parchemin, imprimées ou écrites à la main cousues ensemble et formant un volume recouvert d'une feuille de papier, de carton, de parchemin, de basane, de veau, de maroquin, etc ». Le livre est un objet technique prolongeant les capacités humaines de communication au-delà de l'espace et du temps. Il permet de transmettre du sens selon une forme matérielle particulière. C'est un volume de pages reliées, présentant un ou des textes sous une page de titre commune. Les techniques de fabrication utilisées conduisent à en fixer définitivement le contenu. Sa forme induit une organisation linéaire (pagination, chapitres, etc.). Il comporte également des outils d'accès « synchroniques » (index, sommaire). Il existe un grand nombre de livres selon le genre, la structuration intellectuelle, les destinataires, selon le mode de fabrication et les formats, selon les usages. Œuvre de l'esprit conçue par un auteur, un livre est publié — sauf exception, tel le livre d'artiste — en multiple par un éditeur, comme en témoignent les éléments d'identification qu'il comporte obligatoirement. Interface entre un lecteur et un auteur, c'est un objet culturel lié à l'histoire occidentale. 11/16 pt

Beispieltext auf Deutsch

Ein Buch (auch *Kodex*) ist eine mit einer Bindung und meistens auch mit Bucheinband (*Umschlag*) versehene Sammlung von bedruckten, beschriebenen, bemalten oder auch leeren Blättern aus Papier oder anderen geeigneten Materialien. Laut Unesco-Definition sind (für Statistiken) Bücher nichtperiodische Publikationen mit einem Umfang von 49 Seiten oder mehr. Die Unesco legte 1995 den 23. April als Welttag des Buches fest. Zudem werden einzelne Werke oder große Textabschnitte, die in sich abgeschlossen sind, als *Buch* bezeichnet, insbesondere wenn sie Teil eines Bandes sind. Das ist vor allem bei antiken Werken, die aus zusammengehörigen Büchersammlungen bestehen, der Fall – Beispiele hierfür sind die Bibel und andere normative religiöse Heilige Schriften, die Aeneis sowie diverse antike und mittelalterliche Geschichtswerke. Elektronisch gespeicherte Buchtexte nennt man *digitale Bücher* (englisch *e-book*). Eine andere moderne Variante des Buches ist das *Hörbuch*. Der Begriff Buch leitet sich vom Namen der Baumart Buche ab, wohl wegen der in Buchenblöcke eingeritzten „Buchstaben". Auch das lateinische Wort „Codex" bedeutet „Block". Der Produktlebenszyklus ist ungewöhnlich lang. Diese Besonderheiten machen das Buch zu einem spekulativen Wirtschaftsgut mit hohen Risiken für den Produzenten (Verleger). Im Unterschied zu anderen Medienprodukten refinanziert sich das Buch in der Regel nur über eine Erlösquelle, den Vertriebserlös. 11/16 pt

Exemplo em Português

Na Antiguidade surge a escrita, anteriormente ao texto e ao livro como conhecemos. A escrita consiste de código capaz de transmitir e conservar noções abstratas ou valores concretos, em resumo: palavras. É importante destacar aqui que o meio condiciona o signo, ou seja, a escrita foi em certo sentido orientada por esse tipo de suporte; não se esculpe em papel ou se escreve no mármore. Os primeiros suportes utilizados para a escrita foram tabuletas de argila ou de pedra. A seguir veio o *khartés* (*volumen* para os romanos, forma pela qual ficou mais conhecido), que consistia em um cilindro de papiro, facilmente transportado. O "volumen" era desenrolado conforme ia sendo lido, e o texto era escrito em colunas na maioria das vezes (e não no sentido do eixo cilíndrico, como se acredita). Algumas vezes um mesmo cilindro continha várias obras, sendo chamado então de tomo. O comprimento total de um "volumen" era de 6 ou 7 metros, e quando enrolado seu diâmetro chegava a 6 centímetros. O papiro consiste em uma parte da planta, que era liberada, livrada (latim *libere*, livre) do restante da planta – daí surge a palavra *liber libri*, em latim, e posteriormente livro em português. Os fragmentos de papiros mais "recentes" são datados do século II a.C. Aos poucos o papiro é substituído pelo pergaminho. A vantagem do pergaminho é que ele se conserva mais ao longo do tempo. O nome pergaminho deriva de Pérgamo, cidade onde teria sido inventado. 11/16 pt

OPENTYPE FEATURES

Standard Ligatures

After the first official flying fjord

Discretionary Ligatures

Pretty active shaking history screen

Contextual Alternates

Costing $50 to fix it in Måsøy.

Costing $50 to fix it in Måsøy.

Costing $50 to fix it in Måsøy.

Lining figures (default)

The 482 brown foxes jumped over 16 lazy dogs in December 23, 1980.

Oldstyle figures

The 482 brown foxes jumped over 16 lazy dogs in December 23, 1980.

Tabular figures

$ 26,735.10
€ 17,211.97
£ 38,490.80
¥ 41,861.95

→

$ 26,735.10
€ 17,211.97
£ 38,490.80
¥ 41,861.95

Currency Alternates (Stylistic Set 1)

$ 45.90
$ 45.90
R$ 23,80
R$ 23,80

→

$ 45.90
$ 45.90
R$ 23,80
R$ 23,80

Indigenous Saltillo (Stylistic Set 2)

atxue'ỹa nhe'ẽ
ra'yingwe'i
ATXUE'ỸA NHE'Ẽ
RA'YINGWE'I

→

atxueˈỹa nheˈẽ
raˈyingweˈi
ATXUEˈỸA NHEˈẼ
RAˈYINGWEˈI

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 typefaces is the primary aspect of text typography. Legibility is primarily the concern of the typeface designer, to ensure that each individual character or glyph is unambiguous and distinguishable from all other characters in the font. Legibility is also in part the concern of the typographer to select a typeface with appropriate clarity of design for the intended use at the intended size. Readability is primarily the concern of the typographer or information designer. It is the intended result of the complete process of presentation of textual material in order to communicate meaning as unambiguously as possible. A reader should be assisted in navigating around the information with ease, by optimal inter-letter, inter-word and particularly inter-line spacing, coupled with appropriate line length and position on the page, careful editorial "chunking" and choice of the text architecture of titles, folios, and reference links. Legibility refers to perception and readability refers to comprehension. Typographers aim to achieve excellence in both. Text set in lower case is more legible than text set all in upper case (capitals), presumably because lower case letter structures and word shapes are more distinctive. The upper portions of letters play a stronger part than the lower portions in the recognition process. Readability also may be compromised by letter-spacing, word spacing, or leading that is too tight or too loose. It may be improved when generous vertical space separates text lines, making it easier for the eye to distinguish one line from the next, or previous line. Poorly designed typefaces and those that are too tightly or loosely fitted also may be less legible. Underlining also may reduce readability by eliminating the recognition effect contributed by the descending elements of letters. Periodical publications, especially newspapers and magazines, use typographical elements to achieve an attractive, distinctive appearance, to aid readers in navigating the publication, and in some cases for dramatic effect. Typography utilized to characterize text: Typography is intended to reveal the character of the text. Through the use of typography, a body of text can instantaneously reveal the mood the author intends to convey to its readers. This beautiful, nice, elegant and clarifying sample text was collected from Wikipedia.

Janone

Outras Fontes
FOUNDRY