# OVERPASS

Supplemental Release · Version 3.0 · November 15, 2016

## Enhancements

Numbers of Driverless Automobiles on the rise

## the Great Dividing Range

A distinctive architectural style known as a Queenslander

Drone flightpath frequency will be throttled by national aviation authorities

A Scotsman, Sir Thomas Brisbane was the Governor of New South Wales from 1821 to 1825

### Indooroopilly Shoppingtown

two decades of record population growth

#### About the Typeface

Overpass is a bespoke typeface designed by Delve Fonts between 2011–2016 on commission from Red Hat, Inc. with direction provided by Andy Fitzsimon, Jakub Steiner, and Ben Dubrovsky.

The design of Overpass is an interpretation of the rather well-known "Highway Gothic" letterforms from the *Standard Alphabets for Traffic Control Devices* published by the U.S. Federal Highway Administration. Starting from those specifications, critical adjustments were made to the letterforms to create an optimal presentation at smaller sizes onscreen and later for display sizes — especially in the lighter weights.

The initial delivery in 2011 was limited to the Regular and Bold upright weights intended for use primarily in the user interfaces of the Red Hat's various linux-based software titles and internal websites. The initial character set of Overpass is comprised of over 430 glyphs covering dozens of Latin alphabet based languages.

To increase the versatility and utility of Overpass, six more weights were added during 2014–2016, ranging from Extra Light to Heavy, with Italic counterparts for all eight weights. New Monospace variants of Overpass in four weights were also created in 2016, to provide a version of Overpass specially tuned for programming requirements.

Red Hat has generously made the Overpass family freely available to the public under the SIL Open Font License and The GNU Lesser General Public License (LGPL).

Body copy on this page is set in Overpass Light and SemiBold 10/14.

Designers: Delve Withrington with Dave Bailey and Thomas Jockin

Created: 2011, 2014-2016

Styles in Family (16): ExtraLight, ExtraLight Italic, Thin, Thin Italic, Light, Light Italic, Book, Book Italic, Regular, Italic, SemiBold, Semi-Bold Italic, Bold, Bold Italic, Heavy, Heavy Italic

Styles not included in this specimen: Monospace Light, Monospace Regular, Monospace SemiBold, Monospace Bold, UI Regular, UI Bold

Formats Available: Truetype (TTF), OpenType (OTF); works on both Mac & PC, and Webfonts (EOT, TTF, WOFF, SVG)

OpenType Layout Features: Kerning (kern), Fractions (frac), Numerators (numr), Denominators (dnom), Ligatures (liga), Ordinals (ordn), Capital Spacing (cpsp), Ornaments (ornm), Localized Forms (locl) and Superscript (sups)

Language Support: The Overpass typeface has an Extended Latin character set, which supports the following languages: Albanian, Basque, Banat Bulgarian, Catalan, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish (modern), Italian, Kalaallisut (West Greenlandic), Latvian, Lithuanian, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Norwegian Bokmål, Norwegian Nynorsk, Oromo, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Serbian (Gajica), Slovak, Slovene, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, and Welsh.

Weight Comparison at 48pt

HANDGLOVES handgloves Thin HANDGLOVES handgloves Extra Light HANDGLOVES handgloves Light HANDGLOVES handgloves Regular HANDGLOVES handgloves SemiBold **HANDGLOVES** handgloves Bold **HANDGLOVES** handgloves **ExtraBold HANDGLOVES** handgloves Heavy

Weight Comparison at 48pt

Thin Italic

HANDGLOVES handgloves

Extra Light Italic

HANDGLOVES handgloves

Light Italic

HANDGLOVES handgloves

Regular Italic

HANDGLOVES handgloves

SemiBold Italic

HANDGLOVES handgloves

Bold Italic

HANDGLOVES handgloves

ExtraBold Italic

HANDGLOVES handgloves

Heavy Italic

HANDGLOVES handgloves

#### 12pt Thin

The goal in letter spacing is to develop an ideal negative (white) space for each class of letter. When these letters are then juxtaposed, the white space between them balances with the white within them to create an optically even (balanced) tone or flow. This produces optimum readability and good legibility.

The spacing tables listed in the Series E(M) 1966 Standard Alphabet specification shows the distance from the uppercase H to other similar letters (B. D. E. F. H. I. K. L. M. N. P. R. U) in its class to be 1.025" (at a letter height of 4"). In order to obtain a proper left and right margin, or white space, it is necessary to first optically establish the "ideal" stem to stem relationship. In this case a slight adjustment was made resulting in a value of 1.12". This measure is then divided in half and applied to every

#### 12pt Extra Light

The goal in letter spacing is to develop an ideal negative (white) space for each class of letter. When these letters are then juxtaposed, the white space between them balances with the white within them to create an optically even (balanced) tone or flow. This produces optimum readability and good legibility.

The spacing tables listed in the Series E(M) 1966 Standard Alphabet specification shows the distance from the uppercase H to other similar letters (B, D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, R, U) in its class to be 1.025" (at a letter height of 4"). In order to obtain a proper left and right margin, or white space, it is necessary to first optically establish the "ideal" stem to stem relationship. In this case a slight adjustment was made resulting in a value of 112" This measure is then divided in half and

#### 12pt Light

The goal in letter spacing is to develop an ideal negative (white) space for each class of letter. When these letters are then juxtaposed, the white space between them balances with the white within them to create an optically even (balanced) tone or flow. This produces optimum readability and good legibility.

The spacing tables listed in the Series E(M) 1966 Standard Alphabet specification shows the distance from the uppercase H to other similar letters (B, D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, R, U) in its class to be 1.025" (at a letter height of 4"). In order to obtain a proper left and right margin, or white space, it is necessary to first optically establish the "ideal" stem to stem relationship. In this case a slight adjustment was made resulting in a value of 1.12". This measure is then divided in half and

#### 12pt Regular

The goal in letter spacing is to develop an ideal negative (white) space for each class of letter. When these letters are then juxtaposed, the white space between them balances with the white within them to create an optically even (balanced) tone or flow. This produces optimum readability and good legibility.

The spacing tables listed in the Series E(M) 1966 Standard Alphabet specification shows the distance from the uppercase H to other similar letters (B, D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, R, U) in its class to be 1.025" (at a letter height of 4"). In order to obtain a proper left and right margin, or white space, it is necessary to first optically establish the "ideal" stem to stem relationship. In this case a slight adjustment was made resulting in a value of 1.12". This measure is then divided in half and

12pt SemiBold

12pt Bold

12pt ExtraBold

12pt Heavy

The goal in letter spacing is to develop an ideal negative (white) space for each class of letter. When these letters are then juxtaposed, the white space between them balances with the white within them to create an optically even (balanced) tone or flow. This produces optimum readability and good legibility.

The spacing tables listed in the Series E(M) 1966 Standard Alphabet specification shows the distance from the uppercase H to other similar letters (B, D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, R, U) in its class to be 1.025" (at a letter height of 4"). In order to obtain a proper left and right margin, or white space, it is necessary to first optically establish the "ideal" stem to stem relationship. In this case a slight adjustment was made resulting in a value of 1.12". This measure is then divided in half and

The goal in letter spacing is to develop an ideal negative (white) space for each class of letter. When these letters are then juxtaposed, the white space between them balances with the white within them to create an optically even (balanced) tone or flow. This produces optimum readability and good legibility.

The spacing tables listed in the Series E(M) 1966 Standard Alphabet specification shows the distance from the uppercase H to other similar letters (B, D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, R, U) in its class to be 1.025" (at a letter height of 4"). In order to obtain a proper left and right margin, or white space, it is necessary to first optically establish the "ideal" stem to stem relationship. In this case a slight adjustment was made resulting in a value of 1.12". This measure is then divided

The goal in letter spacing is to develop an ideal negative (white) space for each class of letter. When these letters are then juxtaposed, the white space between them balances with the white within them to create an optically even (balanced) tone or flow. This produces optimum readability and good legibility.

The spacing tables listed in the Series E(M) 1966 Standard Alphabet specification shows the distance from the uppercase H to other similar letters (B, D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, R, U) in its class to be 1.025" (at a letter height of 4"). In order to obtain a proper left and right margin, or white space, it is necessary to first optically establish the "ideal" stem to stem relationship. In this case a slight adjustment was made resulting in a value

The goal in letter spacing is to develop an ideal negative (white) space for each class of letter. When these letters are then juxtaposed, the white space between them balances with the white within them to create an optically even (balanced) tone or flow. This produces optimum readability and good legibility.

The spacing tables listed in the Series E(M) 1966 Standard Alphabet specification shows the distance from the uppercase H to other similar letters (B. D. E. F. H, I, K, L, M, N, P, R, U) in its class to be 1.025" (at a letter height of 4"). In order to obtain a proper left and right margin, or white space, it is necessary to first optically establish the "ideal" stem to stem relationship. In this case a slight adjustment was

#### 12pt Thin Italic

The goal in letter spacing is to develop an ideal negative (white) space for each class of letter. When these letters are then juxtaposed, the white space between them balances with the white within them to create an optically even (balanced) tone or flow. This produces optimum readability and good legibility.

The spacing tables listed in the Series E(M) 1966 Standard Alphabet specification shows the distance from the uppercase H to other similar letters (B, D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, R, U) in its class to be 1.025" (at a letter height of 4"). In order to obtain a proper left and right margin, or white space, it is necessary to first optically establish the "ideal" stem to stem relationship. In this case a slight adjustment was made resulting in a value of 1.12". This measure is then divided in half and applied to every character that has a straight vertical stem. This will ensure

#### 12pt Extra Light Italic

The goal in letter spacing is to develop an ideal negative (white) space for each class of letter. When these letters are then juxtaposed, the white space between them balances with the white within them to create an optically even (balanced) tone or flow. This produces optimum readability and good legibility.

The spacing tables listed in the Series E(M) 1966 Standard Alphabet specification shows the distance from the uppercase H to other similar letters (B, D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, R, U) in its class to be 1.025" (at a letter height of 4"). In order to obtain a proper left and right margin, or white space, it is necessary to first optically establish the "ideal" stem to stem relationship. In this case a slight adjustment was made resulting in a value of 1.12". This measure is then divided in half and applied to every character that has a straight vertical stem. This will ensure

#### 12pt Light Italic

The goal in letter spacing is to develop an ideal negative (white) space for each class of letter. When these letters are then juxtaposed, the white space between them balances with the white within them to create an optically even (balanced) tone or flow. This produces optimum readability and good legibility.

The spacing tables listed in the Series E(M) 1966 Standard Alphabet specification shows the distance from the uppercase H to other similar letters (B. D. E. F. H. I. K. L. M. N, P, R, U) in its class to be 1.025" (at a letter height of 4"). In order to obtain a proper left and right margin, or white space, it is necessary to first optically establish the "ideal" stem to stem relationship. In this case a slight adjustment was made resulting in a value of 1.12". This measure is then divided in half and

#### 12pt Italic

The goal in letter spacing is to develop an ideal negative (white) space for each class of letter. When these letters are then juxtaposed, the white space between them balances with the white within them to create an optically even (balanced) tone or flow. This produces optimum readability and good legibility.

The spacing tables listed in the Series E(M) 1966 Standard Alphabet specification shows the distance from the uppercase H to other similar letters (B, D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, R, U) in its class to be 1.025" (at a letter height of 4"). In order to obtain a proper left and right margin, or white space, it is necessary to first optically establish the "ideal" stem to stem relationship. In this case a slight adjustment was made resulting in a value of 1.12". This measure is then divided in half and applied to every

12pt SemiBold Italic

The goal in letter spacing is to develop an ideal negative (white) space for each class of letter. When these letters are then juxtaposed, the white space between them balances with the white within them to create an optically even (balanced) tone or flow. This produces optimum readability and good legibility.

The spacing tables listed in the Series E(M) 1966 Standard Alphabet specification shows the distance from the uppercase H to other similar letters (B. D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, R, U) in its class to be 1.025" (at a letter height of 4"). In order to obtain a proper left and right margin, or white space, it is necessary to first optically establish the "ideal" stem to stem relationship. In this case a slight adjustment was made resulting in a value of 1.12". This measure is then divided in half and applied to every

12pt Bold Italic

The goal in letter spacing is to develop an ideal negative (white) space for each class of letter. When these letters are then juxtaposed, the white space between them balances with the white within them to create an optically even (balanced) tone or flow. This produces optimum readability and good legibility.

The spacing tables listed in the Series E(M) 1966 Standard Alphabet specification shows the distance from the uppercase H to other similar letters (B, D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, R, U) in its class to be 1.025" (at a letter height of 4"). In order to obtain a proper left and right margin, or white space, it is necessary to first optically establish the "ideal" stem to stem relationship. In this case a slight adjustment was made resulting in a value of 1.12". This measure is then divided in half and applied to every

12pt ExtraBold Italic

The goal in letter spacing is to develop an ideal negative (white) space for each class of letter. When these letters are then juxtaposed, the white space between them balances with the white within them to create an optically even (balanced) tone or flow. This produces optimum readability and good legibility.

The spacing tables listed in the Series E(M) 1966 Standard Alphabet specification shows the distance from the uppercase H to other similar letters (B, D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, R, U) in its class to be 1.025" (at a letter height of 4"). In order to obtain a proper left and right margin, or white space, it is necessary to first optically establish the "ideal" stem to stem relationship. In this case a slight adjustment was made resulting in a value of 1.12". This measure is then divided in half and

12pt Heavy Italic

The goal in letter spacing is to develop an ideal negative (white) space for each class of letter. When these letters are then juxtaposed, the white space between them balances with the white within them to create an optically even (balanced) tone or flow. This produces optimum readability and good legibility.

The spacing tables listed in the Series E(M) 1966 Standard Alphabet specification shows the distance from the uppercase H to other similar letters (B. D, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, N, P, R, U) in its class to be 1.025" (at a letter height of 4"). In order to obtain a proper left and right margin, or white space, it is necessary to first optically establish the "ideal" stem to stem relationship. In this case a slight adjustment was made resulting in a value of 1.12". This measure is then divided

Overpass Thin	Overpass Extra Light	Overpass Light	Overpass Regular
If I have seen further, it is by standing 10pt	If I have seen further, it is by standing	If I have seen further, it is by standing	If I have seen further, it is by standing
If I have seen further, it is by sta	If I have seen further, it is by sta	If I have seen further, it is by sta	If I have seen further, it is by sta
If I have seen further, it is b	If I have seen further, it is b	If I have seen further, it is $\mathfrak k$	If I have seen further, it is $\mathfrak{k}$
If I have seen further,	If I have seen further	If I have seen further	If I have seen further
If I have seen furth	If I have seen furth	If I have seen furt	If I have seen furt
If I have seen fu	If I have seen fu	If I have seen fu	If I have seen fu
If I have seen	If I have seer	If I have seer	If I have seer
If I have se	If I have se	If I have se	If I have se
If I have	If I have	If I have	If I have
If I hav	If I hav	If I hav	If I hav

Overpass SemiBold	Overpass Bold	Overpass ExtraBold	Overpass Heavy
If I have seen further, it is by standin	If I have seen further, it is by standir	If I have seen further, it is by standi	If I have seen further, it is by stand
If I have seen further, it is by si	If I have seen further, it is by s	If I have seen further, it is by	If I have seen further, it is by
If I have seen further, it is	If I have seen further, it is	If I have seen further, it is	If I have seen further, it i
If I have seen furthe	If I have seen furthe	If I have seen furthe	If I have seen furth
If I have seen furt	If I have seen fur	If I have seen fur	If I have seen fur
If I have seen fu	If I have seen for	If I have seen f	If I have seen f
If I have see	If I have see	If I have see	If I have see
If I have se	If I have se	If I have so	If I have s
If I have	If I have	If I have	If I have
If I hav			

Overpass Thin Italic	Overpass Extra Light Italic	Overpass Light Italic	Overpass Italic
If I have seen further, it is by standing or 10pt	If I have seen further, it is by standing o	If I have seen further, it is by standing c	If I have seen further, it is by standing c
If I have seen further, it is by stan	If I have seen further, it is by star	If I have seen further, it is by stai	If I have seen further, it is by star
If I have seen further, it is by	If I have seen further, it is by	If I have seen further, it is by	If I have seen further, it is by
If I have seen further,	If I have seen further,	If I have seen further,	If I have seen further,
If I have seen furth	If I have seen furth	If I have seen furth	If I have seen furth
If I have seen fur	If I have seen fur	If I have seen ful	If I have seen ful
If I have seen	If I have seen	If I have seen	If I have seen
If I have see	If I have se	If I have se	If I have se
If I have	If I have	If I have	If I have
If I hav	If I hav	If I hav	If I hav

If I hav	If I hav	If I hav	If I hav
If I have	If I have	If I have	If I have
If I have se			
If I have seer	If I have seer	If I have seei	If I have seei
If I have seen fu			
If I have seen furtl	If I have seen furt	If I have seen furt	If I have seen furt
If I have seen further			
If I have seen further, it is b	If I have seen further, it is L	If I have seen further, it is I	If I have seen further, it is I
If I have seen further, it is by sta	If I have seen further, it is by sta	If I have seen further, it is by st	If I have seen further, it is by st
If I have seen further, it is by standing	If I have seen further, it is by standing	If I have seen further, it is by standing	If I have seen further, it is by standing
Overpass SemiBold Italic	Overpass Bold Italic	Overpass ExtraBold Italic	Overpass Heavy Italic

24pt Thin (with additional spacing)

ĐðŁłŠšÝýÞþŽž½¼¹¾³²¦-×!"#\$%&'()\*+,-./01234 56789:; < = > ? @ 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[\]^{_{}}$ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{ $|\}$ ~ÄÅÇÉÑ ÖÜáàâäãåçéèêëíìîïñóòôöõúùûü†°¢£§•¶ß®©™´¨  $\neq AE \emptyset \infty \pm \leq \geq \forall \mu \partial \Sigma \prod \pi \int_{a} \Omega \otimes \Omega \otimes \sigma_{i,i} \neg \sqrt{f} \approx \Delta \ll \infty \dots \mathring{A} \tilde{A} \tilde{O} \times \Omega \otimes - - \Omega \otimes \sigma_{i,i} = 0$ ""' ' + ♦ ÿ Ÿ / € <> fi fl ‡ · , ,, % Â Ê Á Ë È Í Î Ï Ì Ó Ô Ò Ú Û Ù ı ^ ~ - ∪ · ° , " ĭ¤ ĀāĂ㥹ĆćĈĉĊċČčĎďĐđĒēĔĕĖėĘęĚĕĜĝĞĞĠĢĢ ģĤĥĦħĨĩĪīĬĭĮjİIJijĴĵĴſĶķĸĹĺĻĮĽľĿŀŃńŅņŇň'nŊŋŌōŎ ŏŐőŔŕŖŗŘřŚśŜŝŞşŢţŤťŦŧŨũŪūŬŭŮůŰűŲųŴŵŶŷŹź ŻżſĂăĬĭŎŏŬŭÆæØøṢṣṬţ」¬μẁẁŴwWwŸŷiー''"',n₤%ℓ  $N^{0} \Omega e^{1/3} 2/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 / \cdot 0'_{0123456789} 0123456789 \uparrow \nearrow \rightarrow \searrow \downarrow \swarrow \leftarrow \nwarrow$ 

24pt Extra Light (with additional spacing)

ĐðŁłŠšÝýÞþŽž½¼¹¾³²¦-×!"#\$%&'()\*+,-./01234 56789:; < = > ?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWX YZ[\]^\_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~ÄÅÇ ÉÑÖÜáàâäãåçéèêëíìîïñóòôöõúùûü†°¢£§•¶ß®©  $TM '" \neq AE \emptyset \infty \pm \leq \geq Y \mu \partial \Sigma \prod \pi \int ao \Omega \otimes \emptyset ; ; \neg \sqrt{f} \approx \Delta ( ) ... A A O Œ$ œ - - ""''÷ ◊ÿŸ/€⇔ fi fl‡·, " ‰ Ê Á Ë È Í Î Ï Ì Ó Ô Ò Ú Û Ù ı^~~~~ ·° ſ ″ ſ ¤ ĀāĂ㥹ĆćĈĉĊċČčĎďĐđĒēĔĕĖėĘęĚĕĜĝĞĞ ĠġĢģĤĥĦħĨĩĪīĬĭĮįİIJijĴĵĴſĶķĸĹĺĻĮĽľĿŀŃńŅņŇň'nŊ ηŌōŎŏŐőŔŕŖŗŘřŚśŜŝŞşŢţŤťŦŧŨũŪūŬŭŮůŰűŲųŴ ŵŶŷŹźŻſĂăĬĭŎŏŬŭÆæØøṢṣṬţı¬μẁẁŚwŸÿi-'' 

24pt Light (with additional spacing)

ĐðŁłŠšÝýÞþŽž½¼¹¾³²¦-×!"#\$%&'()\*+,-./0123 456789:; < = > ?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVW XYZ[\]^\_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~ÄÅ ÇÉÑÖÜáàâäãåçéèêëíìîïñóòôöõúùûü†°¢£§•¶β® © TM ´"  $\neq \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{O} \times \mathcal{O}$ ÕŒœ--""''÷◊ÿŸ/€‹›fifl‡·,,,‰ÂÊÁËÈÍÎÏÌÓÔÒÚÛÙ ı^~~~`°, ″, פĀāĂ㥹ĆćĈĉĊċČčĎďĐđĒēĔĕĖėĘęĚě ĜĝĞĞĠĢĢĤĥĦħĨĩĪīĬĭĮįİIJijĴĵĴſĶķĸĹĺĻĮĽľĿŀŃńŅņ Ňň'nŊŋŌōŎŏŐőŔŕŖŗŘřŚśŜŝŞşŢţŤťŦŧŨũŪūŬŭŮů ŰűŲųŴŵŶŷŹźŻżſĂăĬĭŎŏŬŭÆæØøṢṣṬţյ¬μẁẁŚw ÿ ỳ j - ''" 'n € % l Nº Ω € 1/3 2/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 / · ○ '0123456789 01234 

24pt Regular (with additional spacing)

ĐðŁłŠšÝýÞþŽž½¼¹¾³²¦-×!"#\$%&'()\*+,-./0123 456789:; < = > ?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVW XYZ[\]^\_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~ÄÅ ÇÉÑÖÜáàâäãåçéèêëíìîïñóòôöõúùûü†°¢£§•¶β® © TM ´ "  $\neq AE \emptyset \infty \pm \leq \geq \forall \mu \partial \Sigma \prod \pi \int_{a} O \Omega \otimes \emptyset : \exists \neg \forall f \approx \Delta \ll \omega ... \mathring{A} \tilde{A}$ ÕŒœ--""''÷◊ÿŸ/€‹›fifl‡·,,,‰ÂÊÁËÈÍÎÏÌÓÔÒÚÛÙ ı^~-~`°, ″, פ ĀāĂ㥹ĆćĈĉĊċČčĎďĐđĒēĔĕĖėĘęĚ ě Ĝ ĝ Ğ ğ Ġ ġ Ģ ģ Ĥ ĥ Ħ ħ Ĩ r Ī ī Ĭ ĭ J j İ I J i j Ĵ ĵ Ĵ ſ Ķ ķ ĸ Ĺ ĺ Ļ Į Ľ ľ Ŀ ŀ Ń ń ŊņŇň'nŊŋŌōŎŏŐőŔŕŖŗŘřŚśŜŝŞşŢţŤťŦŧŨũŪūŬŭ ŮůŰűŲųŴŵŶŷŹźŻċſĂăĬĭŎŏŬŭÆæØøṢṣṬţ」¬μẁẁŴ ŵ W W V V i - '''' n € % l Nº Ω € 1/3 2/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 / · ○ '0123456789 01 **↓ ‡ ♠ ♣** 

24pt SemiBold (with additional spacing)

ĐðŁłŠšÝýÞþŽž½¼¹¾³²¦-×!"#\$%&'()\*+,-./0123 456789:; <=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUV WXYZ[\]^\_`abcdefghijkImnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~ ÄÅÇÉÑÖÜáàâäãåçéèêëíìîïñóòôöõúùûü†°¢£§•¶  $\beta \otimes \mathbb{C}^{\mathsf{TM}} = \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{$ ÀÃÕŒœ--""''÷◊ÿŸ/€‹›fifl‡·,"‰ÂÊÁËÈÍÎÏÌÓÔÒÚ ÛÙı^~~``°, ″, × ¤ ĀāĂ㥹ĆćĈĉĊċČčĎďĐđĒēĔĕĖė ĘęĚěĜĝĞĞĠĠĠĥĥĦħĨĩĪīĬĭĮįİIJijĴĵĴſĶķĸĹĺĻļĽľĿ ŀŃńŅņŇň'nŊŋŌōŎŏŐőŔŕŖŗŘřŚśŜŝŞşŢţŤťŦŧŨũŪ ūŬŭŮůŰűŲųŴŵŶŷŹźŻċſĂăĬĭŎŏŬŭÆæØøṢṣṬţ」¬µ Ŵ w W w W w Y y i - ''"' n € % l Nº Ω € 1/3 2/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 / · ○ '0 1 2 3 4 5 **\*\*> ←·· ↑ ··> ↓ ₺ ♠ △ △** 

24pt Bold (with additional spacing)

ĐðŁłŠšÝýÞþŽž½¼¹¾³²¦-×!"#\$%&'()\*+,-./0123 456789:; <=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUV WXYZ[\]^\_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~ ÄÅÇÉÑÖÜáàâäãåçéèêëíìîïñóòôöõúùûü†°¢£§•¶  $\beta \ \mathbb{C} \ \mathbb{C}^{\mathsf{TM}} \ \widetilde{} \ \neq \mathcal{A} \ \emptyset \ \infty \ \pm \leq \geq \chi \ \mu \ \partial \Sigma \ \prod \pi \int_{a} \ \Omega \ \varpi \ \emptyset \ ; \ \neg \ \sqrt{f} \ \approx \Delta \ \ll \ \ldots$ ÀÃÕŒœ--""''÷◊ÿŸ/€‹>fifl‡·,,,‰ÂÊÁËÈÍÎÏÌÓÔÒ ÚÛÙı^~~~`°¸″, ¤ĀāĂ㥹ĆćĈĉĊċČčĎďĐđĒēĔĕ ĖėĘęĚěĜĝĞĞĠĠĤĥĦħĨĩĪīĬĭĮįİIJijĴĵĴſĶķĸĹĺĻļĽ ľĿŀŃńŅņŇň'nŊŋŌōŎŏŐőŔŕŖŗŘřŚśŜŝŞşŢţŤťŦŧŨ ũŪūŬŭŮůŰűŲųŴŵŶŷŹźŻſĂăĬĭŎŏŬŭÆæØøŞṣṬţ 」 ¬ μ W w W w W w Y y i − ''" , n € % ℓ № Ω € 1/3 2/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 / · ○ '0 1 2 **⇒ ← → ← ↑ → ↓ ‡ ‡ △ △** 

24pt ExtraBold (with additional spacing)

ĐðŁłŠšÝýÞþŽž½¼¹¾³²¦-×!"#\$%&'()\*+,-./012 3456789:; < = > ?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU VWXYZ[\]^\_`abcdefghijkImnopqrstuvwxyz{| }~ÄÅÇÉÑÖÜáàâäãåçéèêëíìîïñóòôöõúùûü†°¢£  $\S \cdot \P \beta \otimes \mathbb{C}^{TM} = \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathbb{C} \times \pm \mathbb{C} \otimes \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}$ «»...ÀÃÕŒœ--""''÷◊ÿŸ/€‹›fifl‡·,"‰ÂÊÁËÈÍÎÏÌ ÓÔÒÚÛÙı^~~~ ¤ĀāĂ㥹ĆćĈĉĊċČčĎďĐđ ĒēĔĕĖġĘęĚěĜĝĞĠĠĢĤĥĦħĨĩĪīĬĭĮįİIJijĴĵĴſĶķ ĸĹĺĻĮĽľĿŀŃńŅņŇň'nŊŋŌōŎŏŐőŔŕŖŗŘřŚśŜŝŞşŢ ţŤťŦŧŨũŪūŬŭŮůŰűŲųŴŵŶŷŹźŻċſĂăĬĭŎŏŬŭÆæ ØøṢṣṬṭյ¯μẁẁẃẃẅẅŸỳi-''"ʿn₤%ℓ№Ω⊖⅓¾⅓% **→ ← ← ← ← ← ← ↑ → ↓ ♦ ≜ Å &** 

24pt Heavy (with additional spacing)

ĐðŁłŠšÝýÞþŽž½¼¹¾³²¦-×!"#\$%&'()\*+,-./012 3456789:;<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTU VWXYZ[\]^\_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{ |}~ÄÅÇÉÑÖÜáàâäãåçéèêëíìîïñóòôöõúùûü†°¢ £§•¶β®©™´"≠ÆØ∞±≤≥¥μ∂∑∏π∫aοΩæø¿;¬√ƒ≈ Δ«»...ÀÃÕŒœ--""''÷◊ÿŸ/€‹›fifl‡·,"‰ÂÊÁËÈÍÎ ÏÌÓÔÒÚÛÙı^~~~°,″, ¤ĀāĂ㥹ĆćĈĉĊċČčĎď ĐđĒĒĔĖĖĘĘĚěĜĝĠĠĠĢĤĥĦħĨĩĪīĬĭĮįİIJijĴĵĴj ĶķĸĹĺĻļĽľĿŀŃńŅņŇň'nŊŋŌōŎŏŐőŔŕŖŗŘřŚśŜŝ ŞşŢţŤťŦŧŨũŪūŮŭŮůŰűŲņŴŵŶŷŹźŻiĂăĬĭŎŏŬ ŭÆæØøŞṣṬṭ」 ¬µẁẁŚwŸÿi-''"', n €%ℓ№Ω⊖⅓ 

24pt Thin Italic (with additional spacing)

Đ ð Ł ł Š Š Ý ý Þ þ Ž ž ½ ¼ 1 ¾ 3 2 ¦ - × ! " # \$ % & '() \* + , - . / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6789:; <=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^\_`abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz{|}~ÄÅÇÉÑÖ Üáàâäãåçéèêëíìîïñóòôöõúùûü†°¢£§•¶ß®©™´"≠Æ '÷◊ÿŸ/€‹>fifl‡·,,,%.. ÂÊÁËÈÍÎÏÌÓÔÒÚÛÙı^~~~`.°, " ~ ¤Ā āĂ㥹ĆćĈĉĊċČčĎďĐđĒēĔĕĖėĘęĚěĜĝĞĞĠĠĢĤĥĦ ħĨĩĪτĬĭĮįİIJijĴĵĴſĶķĸĹĺĻ!ĽľĿŃńŅņŇň'nŊηŌōŎŏŐŐŔŕ ŖŗŘřŚŚŜŝŞŢţŤťŦŧŨũŪūŬŭŮůŰűŲųŴŵŶŷŹźŻzſĂǎĬ ĭŎŏŬŭÆæØøṢṣṬṭյ¯μẁẁŴẃŸÿiー''"'n₤%ℓ№Ω€⅓ 2/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 /· ○ '0123456789 0123456789↑ → ↓ ↓ ✓ ← ▼ ↔ ↑ |← →| |← →| 

 → → → → ← → → ← → → ↓ ‡ ‡ Å

24pt Extra Light Italic (with additional spacing)

Đ ð Ł ł Š Š Ý ý Þ Þ Ž ž ½ ¼ 1 ¾ 3 2 ¦ - × ! " # \$ % & '() \* + , - . / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6789:; <=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^\_`abcdefghijkImnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~ÄÅÇÉÑÖÜ áàâäãåçéèêëíìîïñóòôöõúùûü†°¢£§•¶β®©™´"≠Æ  $\emptyset \infty \pm \leq \geq \sharp \mu \partial \Sigma \prod \pi \int_{\partial \Omega} \Omega \otimes \emptyset : \exists \neg \forall f \approx \Delta \ll \% ... \ \mathring{A} \widetilde{\Omega} \times \Omega \otimes -- "$ " ''÷◊ÿŸ/€‹>fifl‡·,,,% ÂÊÁËÈÍÎÏÌÓÔÒÚÛÙı^~~~`°, ″, ~ ¤ ĀāĂ㥹ĆćĈĉĊċČčĎďĐđĒēĔĕĖėĘęĚěĜĝĞĞĠĠĠĤĥ ĦħĨĩĪīĬĬĮįİIJijĴĵĴſĶķĸĹĺĻĮĽľĿŃńŅņŇň'nŊηŌōŎŏŐő ŔŕŖŗŘřŚśŜŝŞŢţŤťŦŧŨũŪūŬŭŮůŰűŲųŴŵŶŷŹźŻżſ ĂăĬĭŎŏŬŭÆæØøṢṣṬṭյ¯μŴẁŴẃ₩ÿÿi—''"'n₤%ℓ№Ω € 1/3 2/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 /· 0'0123456789 0123456789↑ → > ↓ ✓ ← ▼ ↔ ↑ I← 

24pt Light Italic (with additional spacing)

Đờ Ł ł Š Š Ý ý Þ Þ Ž ž ½ ¼ 1 ¾ 3 2 ¦ - × ! " # \$ % & '() \* + , - . / 0 1 2 3 4 56789:; <=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY $Z[\]^{\_}$ abcdefghijklmnopgrstuvwxyz{\}~ÄÅÇÉ ÑÖÜáàâäãåçéèêëíìîïñóòôöõúùûü†°¢£§•¶β®©™´  $"\neq \mathcal{A} \otimes \otimes \pm \leq \geq \sharp \mu \partial \Sigma \prod \pi \int \partial \Omega \otimes \emptyset ; ; \neg \sqrt{f} \approx \Delta \ll \omega ... \ \mathring{A} \widetilde{A} \widetilde{O} \times \Omega \otimes \square$ --""''÷◊ÿŸ/€‹›fifl‡·,,,% ÂÊÁËÈÍÎÏÌÓÔÒÚÛùı^~~~"" Ţ ¤ĀāĂ㥹ĆćĈĉĊċČčĎďĐđĒēĔĕĖėĘęĚĕĜĝĞĞĠġ ĢģĤĥĦħĨĩĪīĬĭĮjİIJijĴĵĴſĶķĸĹĺĻĮĽľĿŃńŅņŇň'nŊŋŌō ŎŏŐĸŔĸŖĸŘřŚśŜŝŞşŢţŤťŦŧŨũŪūŬŭŮůŰűŲųŴŵŶŷŹ źŻżſĂăĬĭŎŏŬŭÆæØøṢṣṬţյ ¬μẁwWwWwŸỳi-''"'n₤% ℓNºΩ € 1/3 2/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8/· 0123456789 0123456789↑ > → ↓ ✓ ← 

24pt Italic (with additional spacing)

Đở Ł ł Š Š Ý ý Þ Þ Ž ž ½ ¼ 1¾ 32 ¦ - × ! " # \$ % & '() \* + , - . / 01234 56789:; < = > ?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY  $Z[\]^{\_}$ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{\}~ÄÅÇÉÑ ÖÜáàâäãåçéèêëíìîïñóòôöõúùûü†°¢£§•¶ß®©™´¨  $\neq \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{O} \otimes \mathbb{I} \leq \mathcal{I} \otimes \mathcal{I}$ ""''÷◊ÿŸ/€‹>fifl‡·,,,% ÂÊÁËÈÍÎÏÌÓÔÒÚÛÙı^~~~``°, ", × ¤ ĀāĂ㥹ĆćĈĉĊċČčĎďĐđĒēĔĕĖėĘęĚěĜĝĞĞĠĠĠ ĤĥĦħĨĩĪīĬĭĮjİIJijĴĵĴſĶķĸĹĺĻĮĽľĿŃńŅņŇň'nŊŋŌōŎ ŏŐŐŔŕŖŗŘřŚŚŜŝŞşŢţŤťŦŧŨũŪūŬŭŮůŰűŲųŴŵŶŷŹź ŻżſĂăĬĭŎŏŬŭÆæØøṢṣṬţ」 ¬μẁwWwWwŸỳi – ''"'n₤%ℓ  $N^{0} \Omega e^{1/3} \frac{2}{3} \frac{1}{8} \frac{3}{8} \frac{5}{8} \frac{7}{8} / \cdot 0^{1} 0123456789 0123456789 \uparrow 7 \rightarrow 1 \downarrow \checkmark \leftarrow 5$ 

24pt SemiBold Italic (with additional spacing)

ĐðŁłŠšÝýÞþŽž½¼¹¾³²¦-×!"#\$%&'()\*+,-./012345 6789:; <=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ [\]^\_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~ÄÅÇÉÑÖ Üáàâäãåçéèêëíìîïñóòôöõúùûü†°¢£§•¶ß®©™´"≠ ''÷◊ÿŸ/€‹>fifl‡·,,,% ÂÊÁËÈÍÎÏÌÓÔÒÚÛÙı^~~~".". ¤ ĀāĂ㥹ĆćĈĉĊċČčĎďĐđĒēĔĕĖėĘeĚěĜĝĞĞĠĠĠ ĤĥĦħĨĩĪīĬĭĮįİIJijĴĵĴſĶķĸĹĺĻĮĽľĿŀŃńŅņŇň'nŊŋŌōŎ ŏŐŐŔŕŖŗŘřŚŚŜŝŞşŢţŤťŦŧŨũŪūŬŭŮůŰűŲųŴŵŶŷŹź ŻżſĂăĬĭŎŏŬŭÆæØøṢṣṬţ」 ¬µ W w W w W w Y y i - ''" 'n € % l 

24pt Bold Italic (with additional spacing)

Đờ L I Š Š Ý ý Þ Þ Ž ž ½ ¼ 1 ¾ 3 2 ¦ - × ! " # \$ % & '() \* + , - . / 01234 56789:; <=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY  $Z[\]^{\_}$  abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{\}~ÄÅÇÉÑ ÖÜáàâäãåçéèêëíìîïñóòôöõúùûü†°¢£§•¶ß®©™´"  $\neq \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{O} \otimes \mathbb{I} \leq \geq \mathcal{I} \mu \partial \Sigma \prod \pi \int_{\partial \Omega} \Omega \otimes \mathcal{O} \otimes \mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I} \otimes \Delta \otimes \dots \wedge \widetilde{A} \widetilde{\Omega} \otimes \mathcal{O} \otimes - -$ ""''÷◊ÿŸ/€⟨⟩fifl‡·,,,‰ÂÊÁËÈÍÎÏÌÓÔÒÚÛÙı^~~~"° ″<sub>,</sub> `¤ĀāĂ㥹ĆćĈĉĊċČčĎďĐđĒēĔĕĖėĘęĚěĜĝĞĞĠġ ĢģĤĥĦħĨĩĪīĬĭĮįİIJijĴĵĴſĶķĸĹĺĻĮĽľĿŊńŅņŇň'nŊŋŌ ōŎŏŐőŔŕŖŗŘřŚśŜŝŞşŢţŤťŦŧŨũŪūŬŭŮůŰűŲyŴŵŶ ŷŹźŻżſĂăĬĭŎŏŬŭÆæØøṢṣṬţ」¬µWwWwWwYyi-''";n £ % ℓ № Ω € 1/3 2/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 1/8 /· 0123456789 0123456789 ↑ > → > ↓ 

24pt ExtraBold Italic (with additional spacing)

ĐờŁłŠšÝýÞþŽž½¼¹¾³²¦-×!"#\$%&'()\*+,-./01234 56789:; <=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY Z[\]^\_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~ÄÅÇÉ ÑÖÜáàâäãåçéèêëíìîïñóòôöõúùûü†°¢£§•¶β®©™  $\tilde{\phantom{a}} = \mathcal{A} \otimes \otimes \pm \leq \geq \mathcal{Y} \mu \partial \Sigma \prod \pi \int_{a_0} \Omega \otimes \emptyset : \exists \neg \forall f \approx \Delta \ll \omega ... \hat{A} \tilde{A} \tilde{O} \times \otimes \omega = \Delta \otimes \omega = \omega = \Delta \otimes \omega$ --""''÷ ◊ÿŸ/€ ⟨> fi fl ‡ ·, " ‰ ÂÊÁËÈÍÎÏÌÓÔÒÚÛÙı^~ - ` ° , ″ , × ¤ ĀāĂ㥹ĆćĈĉĊċČčĎďĐđĒēĔĕĖėĘęĚěĜĝĞğ ĠġĢģĤĥĦħĨĩĪīĬĭĮįİIJijĴĵĴſĶķĸĹĺĻĮĽľĿŃńŅņŇň'nŊ ŋŌōŎŏŐőŔŕŖŗŘřŚśŜŝŞşŢţŤťŦŧŨũŪūŬŭŮůŰűŲyŴ ŵŶŷŹźŻċſĂăĬĭŎŏŬŭÆæØøŞṣṬţ」¬µWwWwWwYyi-'' "'n £ % ℓ № Ω € 1/3 2/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 /· '0123456789 0123456789 ↑ >> 

24pt Heavy Italic (with additional spacing)

ĐởŁłŠšÝýÞþŽž½¼¹¾3²¦-×!"#\$%&'()\*+,-./01234 56789:; <=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY  $Z[\]^{\_}$  abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{\}~ÄÅÇÉ ÑÖÜáàâäãåçéèêëíìîïñóòôöõúùûü†°¢£§•¶β®©™  $\tilde{} = \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathbb{Z} \otimes \mathbb{Z} = \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \otimes \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \otimes \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \otimes \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \otimes \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \otimes \mathbb{Z} \otimes \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \otimes \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z} \otimes \mathbb$ œ - - ""'' ÷ ◊ÿŸ/€⟨⟩fifl‡·,,, ‰ÂÊÁËÈÍÎÏÌÓÔÒÚÛÙı^~ ·° , ″ , × ¤ ĀāĂ㥹ĆćĈĉĊċČčĎďĐđĒēĔĕĖėĘęĚěĜ ĝĞğĠġĢģĤĥĦħĨĩĪīĬĭJjİIJijĴĵĴſĶķĸĹĺĻļĽľĽŀŃńŅņŇ ň'nŊŋŌōŎŏŐőŔŕŖŗŘřŚśŜŝŞşŢţŤťŦŧŨũŪūŬŭŮůŰű ŲųŴŵŶŷŹźŻċſĂăĬĭŎŏŬŭÆæØøŞṣŢţ」 ~µ Wìw Ww Wiw Y ỳi-'" n € % l Nº Ω € 1/3 2/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 1/8 /· '' 0123456789 012345678 

### overpassfont.org

Visit the website for the latest developments and updates concering Overpass.

This type specimen was prepared for Red Hat, Inc. by Delve Fonts · https://delvefonts.com



Overpass is a trademark of Red Hat, Inc. in the United States and other countries.