SIMPLIFICA

Free Typeface

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
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

In professional typography, the term typeface is not interchangeable with the word font (originally "fount" in British English, pronounced "font"), historically defined as a given alphabet and its associated characters in a single size. For example, 8-point Caslon Italic was one font, and 10-point Caslon Italic was another. Historically, fonts came in specific sizes determining the size of characters, and in quantities of sorts or number of each letter provided. The design of characters in a font took into account all these factors.

As the range of typeface designs increased and requirements of publishers broadened over the centuries, fonts of specific weight (blackness or lightness) and stylistic variants (most commonly regular or roman as distinct to italic, as well as condensed) have led to font families, collections of closely related typeface designs that can include hundreds of styles. A font family is typically a group of related fonts which vary only in weight, orientation, width, etc., but not design. For example, Times is a font family, whereas Times Roman, Times Italic and Times Bold are individual fonts making up the Times family. Font families typically include several fonts, though some, such as Helvetica, may consist of dozens of fonts.

IN TYPOGRAPHY, A TYPEFACE (ALSO KNOWN AS FONT FAMILY) IS A SET OF ONE OR MORE FONTS EACH COMPOSED OF GLYPHS THAT SHARE COMMON DESIGN FEATURES. EACH FONT OF A TYPEFACE HAS A SPECIFIC WEIGHT, STYLE, CONDENSATION, WIDTH, SLANT, ITALICIZATION, ORNAMENTATION, AND DESIGNER OR FOUNDRY (AND FORMERLY SIZE, IN METAL FONTS).

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FONTOM™