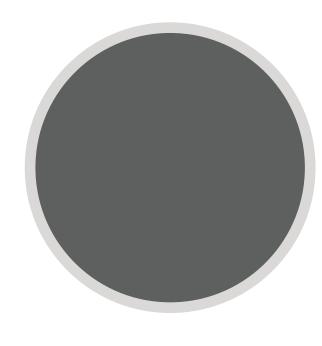


Author



Andrew Johnson





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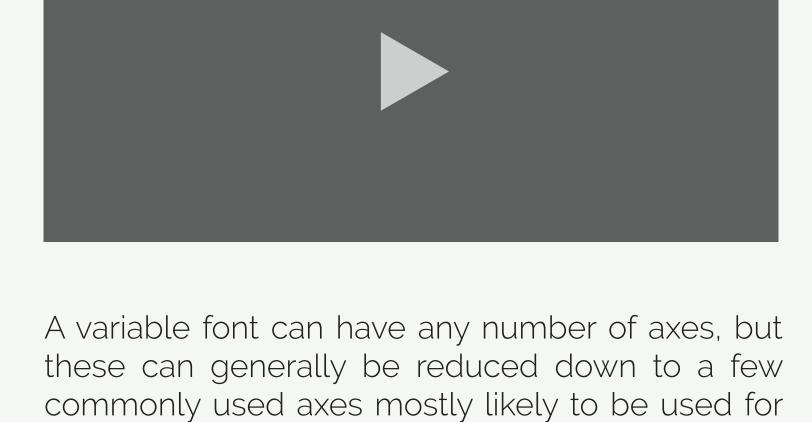
User Interfaces for Variable Fonts 5 Marzo, 1997

The tools we design with have a unique effect on the way we work, constraining and empowering us while we explore, examine and create. Variable fonts give us a new, wide open typographic space with which to work. Instead of prescribing value to individual UI elements in a vacuum, we should take a hybrid and calculated approach to variable font interfaces.



Within our design tools, variable fonts present a

unique challenge, allowing users to select and change different properties of the typeface that are exposed by the typeface designer. These changes occur along an interpolation axis—or a line that reflects variation values of a font:



set of use cases: Font Weight- (wght): For adapting font weight to the container size, the weight of other elements, changes to hierarchy and screen resolution.

Responsive Design. These default axes are called

registered axes in the spec. Each one has a different

typeface to the width of a container. Font Italicization – (ital): For changing how italicised

Font Width- (wdth): For fitting the width of the

Font Slant- (slnt): For changing how oblique the type is.

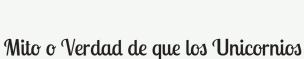
Font Optical size - (opsz): For adapting to container

size, font size and adjusting hierarchy and typo-

graphic color.

These axes take advantage of much of the lay-

out-based adaption variable fonts provide. Some of these concepts are best illustrated in Erik Van Blokland's, responsive lettering.

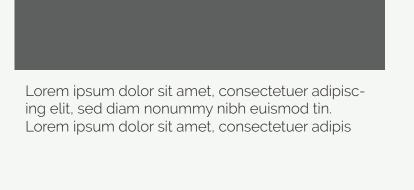


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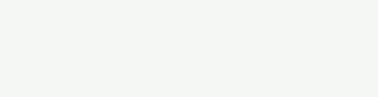
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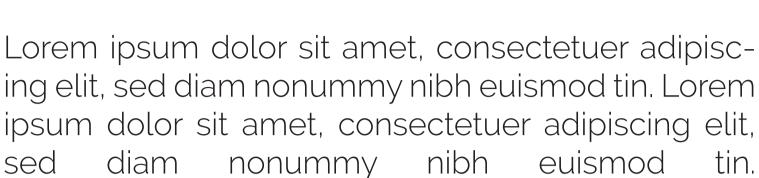


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User Interfaces for Variable Fonts 5 Marzo, 1997

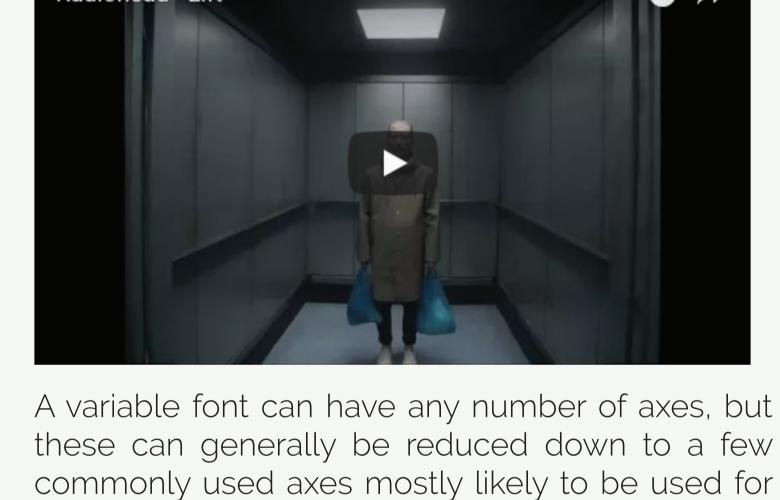
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ENABLING VARIABLE FONTS

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Responsive Design. These default axes are called registered axes in the spec. Each one has a different set of use cases: Font Weight- (wght): For adapting font weight to the container size, the weight of other elements,

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