L&
W

P

Polaris

speech bubble word equation

BOLD

cubic equation marquee moon

MEDIUM

mandelbrot set distinguishable

BOOK

kladderadatsch editorial stance

LIGHT

give me a shout creatio ex nihlio

HEAVY

JEUNE
PREFAB
APPLIQUÉ
INTEGRAND
MARKING PEN
POSTMODERNISM
KEEP THE BALL ROLLING

HEAVY

liminal director embossed waking light my generation lynton & lynmouth beware the ides of march

BOLD

ORION
JACKET
THEOREM
COMPOUND
SCHOENBERG
POST-INDUSTRIAL
FINGERSPITZENGEFÜJL

BOLD

atomic ad astra liquidation treemonisha soutache braid modular arithmetic as good luck would have it

MEDIUM

FLORA
MINUTE
INTEGERS
THE LETTER
FIDDLEHEADS
BAD MOON RISING
PUPPIES AND RAINBOWS

MEDIUM

upsilon bauhaus

instrument

semi-circular

possibly maybe

jag håller tummarna

northleach with eastington

BOOK

PONTE

BEVELS

NEWBURY

MAIDSTONE

SOIXANTE-DIX

PERFECT NUMBER

HYPERBOLIC GEOMETRY

BOOK

figurati
stand up
clever mike
absquatulate
sail to the moon
cacoethes scribendi

instantaneous acceleration

LIGHt

AXIOM
MINUTE
NOUVEAU
INFLECTION
PLAIN SAILING
BACON AND EGGS
MOLECULAR GEOMETRY

LIGHT

histoire razbliuto

midcentury

geborgenheit

corinthian order

system of equations

lattelepiandi miðþæiarrota

BOLD

Polaris is a star in the northern circumpolar constellation of Ursa Minor. It is designated Ursae Minoris and is commonly called the north star or pole star. With an apparent magnitude that fluctuates around 1.98, it is the brightest star in the constellation and is readily visible at night. 23/27

The position of Polaris lies less than 1° away from the north celestial pole, making it the current northern pole star. The stable position of the star in the Northern Sky makes it useful for navigation. As the closest Cepheid variable its distance is used as part of the cosmic distance ladder. The revised Hipparcos stellar parallax gives a distance to Polaris of about 433 light-years, while the successor mission Gaia gives a distance of about 448 light-years. Calculations by other methods vary widely. Although it tends to appear to the naked eye as a single point of light, Polaris is really a triple star system, composed of the primary, a yellow supergiant designated Polaris Aa, in orbit with a smaller companion, Polaris Ab; the pair is in a wider orbit with Polaris B. The outer pair AB were discovered in August 1779 by William Herschel, where the 'A' refers to what is now known to be the Aa/Ab pair. 14/18

Because Polaris lies nearly in a direct line with the Earth's rotational axis "above" the North Pole—the north celestial pole—Polaris stands almost motionless in the sky, and all the stars of the northern sky appear to rotate around it. Therefore, it makes an excellent fixed point from which to draw measurements for our celestial navigation and for astrometry. The elevation of the star above the horizon gives the approximate latitude of the known observer.

Two times in each sidereal day Polaris's azimuth is true north; during the rest of the time it is displaced eastward or westward, & the bearing must be corrected using tables or a rule of thumb. The best approximation is made using the leading edge of the Big Dipper asterism in the Ursa Major constellation. The leading edge is referenced to a clock face, and the true azimuth of Polaris worked out for different latitudes. 10/13

MEDIUM

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UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ÁÀÂÃÄÄÅĀĂĂĄĀÅÀÀÂÆÆÆĆĈĊČÇ
ĎĐÉÈÊËĒĔĖĘĚÈÊĜĞĠĢǤĞĤĦĦĬÍÌÎÏ
ĨĪĬĮİĬ̀ĴÎĨİĨĬĮİĬĨĨĴĴĶǨĹĻĻĽĿŁŃŃŅŅ
ŇÑÓÒÔÕÖ☉ØǾŌŎŐÒÔŎÕȮŒŔŖŖŘ
ŖŚŜŞŞŠŤŦŢŢÚÙÛÜÜŨŪŬŮŰÙÛŲŬ
ŴÝŶŸȲIJIJŹŻŽŊÐÞ

SMALL
CAPITALS

ABCDEFGHIIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

ÁÀÂÃÄÅĀĂĂĄĀÅÀÀÂÆÆÆĆĈĊČÇĎĐÉÈÊ
ËĒĔĖĘĚÈÊĜĞĠĢǤĞĤĦĦĬÍÌÎÏĨĪĬĬ̀ĴÎĨİĨĬĪ
ĬĮĬ̀ĴĴĶǨĹĻĻĽĿŁŃŃŅŅŇÑÓÒÔÕÖØǾŌŎŐÒ
ÔŎÕȮŒŔŖŖŘŖŚŜŞŚŠẞŤŦŢŢÚÙÛÜŨŪŬŮ
ŰÙÛŲŬŴÝŶŸȲIJIJŹŻŽŊÐÞ

LOWERCASE

aabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyyz

áàâãäåāăăąā̄åàà̀âæǽæáàâãääåāăă
ąā̄åàà̀âćĉċčçďđéèêëēĕėęěèêĝğġǵgğ
ĥħḣíìîïĩīĭįiǐìîĩĵĵķǩĺļľl·łńǹņňñóòôõöøǿōŏ
őòôŏõȯœŕŗŗřŗśŝşşšẞťŧţţúùûüũūŭůűù
ûųŭŵýŷÿȳýŷÿȳijźżžŋðþ

CYRILLIC
UPPERCASE

АБВГДЂЕЄЖЅЗИИЈКЛЉМНЊОПРСТЋ
УФХЦЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯ

CYRILLIC
SMALL
CAPITALS

АБВГДЂЕЄЖSЗИІЈКЛЉМНЊОПРСТЋУФХ
ЦЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯ

CYRILLIC
LOWERCASE

абвгдђеєжѕзиіјклљмнњопрстћуфхцч
шщъыьэюя

TABULAR
LINING

0123456789

TABULAR
OLDSTYLE

0123456789

PROPORTIONAL
LINING

0123456789

PROPORTIONAL
OLDSTYLE

0123456789

PRE-BUILT
FRACTIONS

½ ⅓ ⅔ ¼ ¾ ⅕ ⅖ ⅗ ⅘ ⅙ ⅚ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞ $\frac{1}{16}$ $\frac{3}{16}$
$\frac{5}{16}$ $\frac{7}{16}$ $\frac{9}{16}$ $\frac{11}{16}$ $\frac{13}{16}$ $\frac{15}{16}$ $\frac{1}{32}$ $\frac{3}{32}$ $\frac{5}{32}$ $\frac{7}{32}$ $\frac{9}{32}$ $\frac{11}{32}$
$\frac{13}{32}$ $\frac{15}{32}$ $\frac{17}{32}$ $\frac{19}{32}$ $\frac{21}{32}$ $\frac{23}{32}$ $\frac{25}{32}$ $\frac{27}{32}$ $\frac{29}{32}$ $\frac{31}{32}$

NUMERATORS,
DENOMINATORS
& INFERIORS

0123456789(+-=) 0123456789(+-=) 0123456789(+-=)

SUPERIORS

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 0123456789(+-=)

CURRENCY

$¢£¥₣฿₡₢₵₦Pts Rs₩₫€₮₽

PUNCTUATION & SYMBOLS

. , : ; … ! ¡ !! ? ¿ ⸮ ¿ ' ' ' „ " " " & ( ) [ ] { } ⟨ ⟩ / \ | ‖ ' " " " ‹ › « » @ ‰

. ▪ - – — ― _ * † ‡ § ¶ № © ® ℠ ™ # ⁽⁾ ₍₎ % ‰ ^ ° ª º

MATH SYMBOLS

+ − × ÷ ± = ≈ ≠ ≡ < > ≤ ≥ | ⁺⁻⁼ ⁄ ₊₋₌ ∂ △ ∏ ∑ √ ∞ ∫ ♯ ~ ¬

← ↑ ↓ →

SYMBOLS

↙ ↖ ← ↑ ↓ → ↗ ↘ ▲ ■ □ ▪ ▫ ◉ ● ○ ⬤ ○ ♲ ♻ ♳

▼ ▶ ▲ ▼ ◀ ◀ ▼ ◇ ☼ ☁ ☔ ☁ ☂ ⛈ ❄ ☀ ★ ☾

♠ ♣ ♥ ♦

STYLISTIC SET 01

alternate lowercase a

STYLISTIC SET 02

ĻŅŖŞŢ rļņşţ

STYLISTIC SET 03

"reverse quotes"

STYLISTIC SET 04

TITLING I

STYLISTIC SET 05

TITLING Ä Ö Ü

SUPPORTED LANGUAGES

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Danish, English (UK & US), Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Galician, German, Greenlandic, Hungarian, Icelandic, Irish (new orthography), Italian, Kurdish (The Kurdish Unified Alphabet), Latin (basic classical orthography), Latvian, Leonese, Lithuanian, Luxembourgish (basic classical orthography), Maltese, Nordic Languages, Norwegian (Bokmål & Nynorsk), Occitan, Polish, Portuguese (Portuguese & Brazilian), Rhaeto-Romanic, Romanian, Sami, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (when in the Latin script), Slovak, Slovene, Upper Sorbian & Lower Sorbian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, Walloon

L&W

L&
W