Blow

Blow Thin

Blow Light

Blow Regular

Blow Medium

Blow Bold

Designer
Yanik Hauschild

Design Support
Gabriel Richter

Fontproduction
Christoph Koeberlin

OpenType Feature Support
Alphabet Type

Release
2019

URL
https://nicetotype.de/retailtypefaces/blow.html

Contact
Gabriel Richter
info@nicetotype.de

Specimen Version
1.0

Texts
The following texts are sourced from wikipedia.com.
This file is for evaluation purposes only.


ABC

Uppercase

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅÃÆĆČÇĈĊĎĐDÉĚÊËĖÈĒĘĞĜĢĠĦĤÍÎÏÌĪĮĨĴĶŁĹ
ĽĻĿŃŇNŊÑÓŎÔÖÒŌØǪÕŒÞŔŘŖSŠŞŜȘßŦŤŢȚÚŬÛÜÙ
ŪŲŮŨẂŴẄẀÝŶŸỲȲŹŽŻ

Lowercase

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
áăâäàāąåãæćčçĉċďđdéěêëėèēęğĝģġħĥıíîïìīįĩĵķłĺľļŀńňnŋ
ñóŏôöòōǫøõœþŕřŗsšşŝșßſťţțúŭûüùūųůũẃŵẅỳýŷÿỹȳźžż

Uppercase Alternates 01

ABCDEGHJKLMNQRSTUVWXYZ
ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅÃÆĆČÇĈĊĎĐDÉĚÊËĖÈĒĘĞĜĢĠĦĤJĶĹĽĻĿŁŃ
ŇNŊÑŒŔŘŖSŠŞŜȘŢŤŢȚÚŬÛÜÙŪŲŮŨẂŴẄỲÝŶŸỲȲŹŽŻ

Uppercase Alternates 02

ABCDEFGHJKLMNPQRTUVWYZ
ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅÃĆČÇĈĊĎĐDÉĚÊËĖÈĒĘĞĜĢĠĦĤJĶĹĽĻĿŁŃŇ
NŊÑÞŔŘŖßŦŤŢȚÚŬÛÜÙŪŲŮŨẂŴẄỲÝŶŸỲȲŹŽŻ

Uppercase Alternates 03

ABCFGHIJKLNOPRTU
ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅÃÆĆČÇĈĊĎĐDÉĚÊËĖÈĒĘĞĜĢĠĦĤÍÎÏÌĪĮĨĴĶŁĹĽĻĿŃŇŅÑ
ÓŎÔÖÒŌǪØÕŒÞŔŘŖŦŤŢȚ

Lowercase Alternates 01

abcdefghklmnpqrstuvwxyz
áăâäàāąåãæćčçĉċďđdéěêëėèēęğĝģġħĥkĺłľļŀńňnŋñœþŕřŗs
šşŝșťţțúŭûüùūųůũẃŵẅỳýŷÿỹȳźžż

Lowercase Alternates 02

abcdefghijkmnpqrstuvwxyz
áăâäàāąåãćčçĉċďđdéěêëėèēęğĝģġħĥıíîïìīįĩĵķńňnŋñœŕřŗsš
şŝsßťţțúŭûüùūųůũẃŵẅỳźžż

Lowercase Alternates 03

abdefghíjklmpqrtuvwxyz
áăâäàāąåãæđdéěêëėèēęğĝģġħĥkĺłľļŀœŕřŗtţțúŭûüùūų
ůũẃŵẅỳýŷÿỹźžż

Superior Lowercase

H^abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Standard Figures

00123456789

Alternate Figures

0Ø123456789123456791345679

Standard Tabular Figures

00123456789

Alternate Tabular Figures

0Ø123456789123456791345679

Subscript | Denominator | Numerator | Superscript

H$_{00123456789}$ | H$_{00123456789}$ | H^{00123456789} | H^{00123456789}

Standard Fractions

½ ⅓ ⅔ ¼ ¾ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞

Circled Figures

◯⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨●⓿❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾

Punctuation Standard

.,:;!‼¡¡????¿¿¿¿‽¿/\¶..._-–—〜··•◦▸,‚„“”‘’*‹›«»()[]{}#

Punctuation Tabular

.,:;--·▪•◦▸()[]{}

Punctuation Case

¡¿¿-–—〜··•◦▸‹›«»()[]{}

Punctuation Ornamental

!?,‘’„“”

Currencies Standard | Tabular

฿₿¢¤$€ƒ₺₼₱₹£₩¥ | ฿₿¢¤$€ƒ₺₼₱₹£₩¥

Symbol Math

+−×·÷=≠≡><≥≤±~≈¬%‰%‰^°′″‴μΩØøℓ∞∫∏∑√∂∆|¦

Symbol Standard

@@&&&&†‡№№№№§©®℗℠™℮✓×✓✕☐☑☒−=≡
☺☹♠♥♦♣♤♡◇♧

Symbol Greek

ΑΒΓΔΕΩΜΠαβγεδμπω

Symbol Geometric

●■▲▶▼◀●○◐◑■□◧▮▯◊▲▶▼◀△▷▽◁◭◥◢◣◤

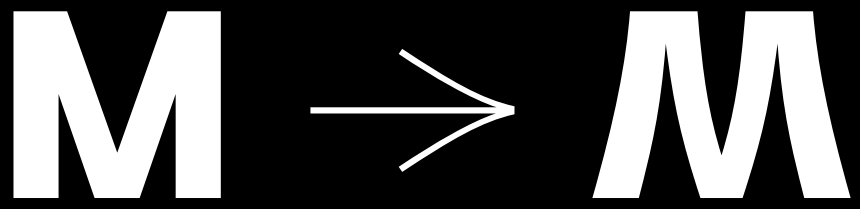
Arrows Standard

↑↗→↘↓↙←↖↔↕

Arrows Alternates 01

↑↗→↘↓↙←↖↔↕

A¹A²A³
Æ¹Æ²Æ³
B¹B²B³
C¹C²
D¹D²
E¹E²E³
F²F³
G¹G²G³
H¹H²H³
I³
J¹J²J³
K¹K²K³
L¹L²L³
M¹M²
N¹N²N³
N¹N²
O³
Œ¹Œ³
P²P³
Þ²Þ³
Q¹Q²
R¹R²R³
S¹
ß²
T¹T²T³
U¹U²
V¹V²V³
W¹W²
X¹
Y¹Y²
Z¹Z²
a¹a²a³
æ¹æ³
b¹b²b³
c¹c²
d¹d²d³
e¹e²e³
f¹f²f³
g¹g²g³
h¹h²h³
i²i³
j²j³
k¹k²k³
l¹l³
m¹m²m³
n¹n²
ŋ¹ŋ²
œ¹œ²œ³
p¹p²p³
þ¹
q¹q²q³
r¹r²r³
s¹s²
ß²
t¹t²t³
u¹u²u³
v¹v²v³
w¹w²w³
x¹x²x³
y¹y²y³
z¹z²z³
0¹
1¹1²1³
2¹2²
3¹3²3³
4¹4²4³
5¹5²5³
6¹6²6³
7¹7²7³
8¹
9¹9²9³
!³
?¹?²?³
&¹&²&³
No¹No²No³


M
M

Contextual Alternates (calt) – randomizer

Beaufort scale → Beaufort scale

Stylistic Set 01 – Alternates 01 (ss01)

Light breeze → Light breeze

Stylistic Set 02 – Alternates 02 (ss02)

Light breeze → Light breeze

Stylistic Set 03 – Alternates 03 (ss03)

Light breeze → Light breeze

Stylistic Set 04 – Tabular Punctuation (ss04)

(5,6) → (5,6)
(5,6) **(5,6)**

Stylistic Set 05 – Thin Arrows (ss05)

↗ NORTHEAST → ↗ NORTHEAST

Standard Tabular Figures and Currencies (tnum)

123456 € → 123456 €
658983 € **658983 €**

Tabular Alternates and Currencies (tnum+calt)

123456 € → 123456 €
658983 € **658983 €**

Case-Sensitive Forms (case)

(FCO–DUS) → (FCO–DUS)

Individual Fractions (frac)

1/12 ℓ → 1⁄12 ℓ

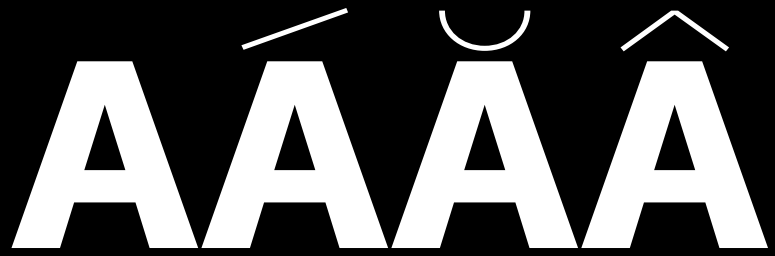
Superscript (sups) and Scientific Inferiors (sinf)

H2O1abc → H_2O^{1abc}

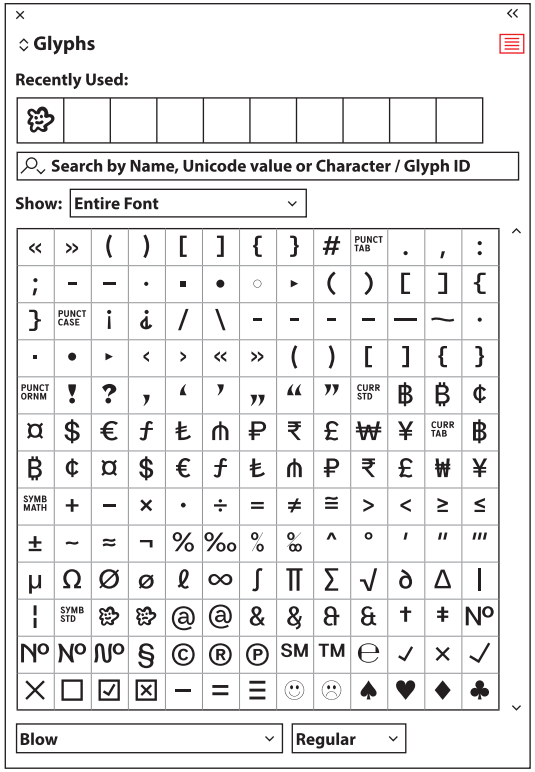
Slashed Zero (zero)

E02O091R → E02O091R

LATN
UC



All nice to type fonts provide a structured glyph order for a better overview – just choose “CID / GID” instead of “Unicode” in your Glyphs overview.



InDesign CC example

In addition preglyphs are featured in all nice to type OpenType fonts (.otf) to structure our glyph set even more. To save webspace and loading time our webfonts (.woff2) don’t come with preglyphs.

LATN UC	Latin Uppercase Standard
LATN UC ALT01	Latin Uppercase Alternates 01
LATN UC ALT02	Latin Uppercase Alternates 02
LATN UC ALT03	Latin Uppercase Alternates 03
LATN LC	Latin Lowercase Standard
LATN LC ALT01	Latin Lowercase Alternates 01
LATN LC ALT02	Latin Lowercase Alternates 02
LATN LC ALT03	Latin Lowercase Alternates 03
SUPS LC	Superior Lowercase
FIG STD	Figure Standard
FIG STD ALT	Figure Standard Alternates
FIG STD TAB	Figure Standard Tabular
FIG TAB ALT	Figure Tabular Alternates
FIG SINF	Figure Sinferior
FIG DNOM	Figure Denominator
FIG NUMR	Figure Numerator
FIG SUPS	Figure Superscript
FIG FRAC	Figure Fraction
FIG CIRCLE	Figure Circled
SPACE	Space
PUNCT STD	Punctuation Standard
PUNCT TAB	Punctuation Tabular
PUNCT CASE	Punctuation Case
PUNCT ORNM	Punctuation Ornamental
CURR STD	Currency Standard
CURR TAB	Currency Tabular
SYMB MATH	Symbol Mathematics
SYMB STD	Symbol Standard
SYMB GREEK	Symbol Greek
SYMB GEOM	Symbol Geometric
ARRW STD	Arrow Standard
ARRW ALT01	Arrow Alternates 01
DIAC UC	Diacritic Uppercase
DIAC LC	Diacritic Lowercase

The quick br...

80 pt Blow Thin

SEA CONDITIONS

80 pt Blow Light

PRESSURE

80 pt Blow Regular

ENERGY STORAGE

80 pt Blow Medium

CIRCULATION

80 pt Blow Bold

ANEMOMETER

80 pt Blow Thin

SEA CONDITIONS

80 pt Blow Light

PRESSURE

80 pt Blow Regular

ENERGY STORAGE

80 pt Blow Medium

CIRCULATION

80 pt Blow Bold

ANEMOMETER

25/30 pt Blow Thin

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land

25/30 pt Massimo Grafia Light

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land

25/30 pt Blow Thin

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land

25/30 pt Massimo Grafia Light

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land

25/30 pt Blow Regular

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land

25/30 pt Blow Medium

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes

25/30 pt Blow Regular

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land

25/30 pt Blow Medium

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes

25/30 pt Blow Bold

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local

25/30 pt Blow Bold

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed windare termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, andhurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local

18/23,4 pt Blow Thin

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of

18/23,4 pt Blow Light

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting

12/15,6 pt Blow Thin

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between the climate zones on Earth. The two main causes of large-scale atmospheric

12/15,6 pt Blow Light

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between the climate zones on Earth. The two main causes of large-

18/23,4 pt Blow Thin

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting

18/23,4 pt Blow Light

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting

12/15,6 pt Blow Thin

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between the climate zones on Earth. The two main causes of large-scale atmospheric

12/15,6 pt Blow Light

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between the climate zones on Earth. The two main causes of large-

18/23,4 pt Blow Regular

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting

18/23,4 pt Blow Medium

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting

12/15,6 pt Blow Regular

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between the climate zones on Earth. The two main causes of large-

12/15,6 pt Blow Medium

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between the climate zones on Earth. The two main

18/23,4 pt Blow Regular

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting

18/23,4 pt Blow Medium

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting

12/15,6 pt Blow Regular

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between the climate zones on Earth. The two main causes of large-

12/15,6 pt Blow Medium

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between the climate zones on Earth. The two main

18/23,4 pt Blow Bold

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from

12/15,6 pt Blow Bold

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between

18/23,4 pt Blow Bold

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from

12/15,6 pt Blow Bold

In meteorology, winds are often referred to according to their strength, and the direction from which the wind is blowing. Short bursts of high-speed wind are termed gusts. Strong winds of intermediate duration (around one minute) are termed squalls. Long-duration winds have various names associated with their average strength, such as breeze, gale, storm, and hurricane. Wind occurs on a range of scales, from thunderstorm flows lasting tens of minutes, to local breezes generated by heating of land surfaces and lasting a few hours, to global winds resulting from the difference in absorption of solar energy between