#### SWEET Sans



C Ε F G В D Η M N K O Q U V W X T S Y Z e f h b d C g a k m n 0 p q t u S W r V X Z В C Ε F Н D G N M 0 U V W S X Т Z SWEET® Sans 3 of 30

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style (such as Burin Sans™ and Sackers Gothic,™ among others), few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void.

The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to manually transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a plate or die. This demanding technique is rare today given that most engravers now use a photographic process to make plates, where just about any font will do. But the lettering styles engravers popularized during the first half of the twentieth century—especially the engraver's sans—are still quite familiar and appealing.

Referencing various masterplates—which typically offer the alphabet, figures, an ampersand, and little else—Mark van Bronkhorst has drawn a comprehensive toolkit of nine weights, each offering upper- and lowercase forms, small caps, true italics, arbitrary fractions, and various figure sets designed to harmonize with text, small caps, and all-caps. The fonts are available as basic, "Standard" character sets, and as "Pro" character sets offering a variety of typographic features and full support for Western and Central European languages.

Though rich in history, Sweet Sans is made for contemporary use. It is a handsome and functional tribute to the spirit of unsung craftsmanship.

#### SWEET SANS

MARK VAN BRONKHORST DESIGN

IGINO MARINI LINNEA LUNDQUIST PRODUCTION

2011



SWEET® Sans 4 of 30

Sweet Sans Hairline HAIRLINE SMALL CAPS

Sweet Sans Hairline Italic HAIRLINE ITALIC SMALL CAPS

Sweet Sans Extra Thin EXTRA THIN SMALL CAPS

Sweet Sans Extra Thin Italic Extra Thin Italic Small Caps

Sweet Sans Thin THIN SMALL CAPS

Sweet Sans Thin Italic THIN ITALIC SMALL CAPS

Sweet Sans Extra Light EXTRA LIGHT SMALL CAPS

Sweet Sans Extra Light Italic EXTRA LIGHT ITALIC SMALL CAPS

Sweet Sans Light LIGHT SMALL CAPS

Sweet Sans Light Italic LIGHT ITALIC SMALL CAPS

Sweet Sans Regular REGULAR SMALL CAPS

Sweet Sans Italic ITALIC SMALL CAPS

Sweet Sans Medium MEDIUM SMALL CAPS

Sweet Sans Medium Italic MEDIUM ITALIC SMALL CAPS

Sweet Sans Bold BOLD SMALL CAPS

Sweet Sans Bold Italic BOLD ITALIC SMALL CAPS

Sweet Sans Heavy HEAVY SMALL CAPS

Sweet Sans Heavy Italic HEAVY ITALIC SMALL CAPS



MVB fonts.com

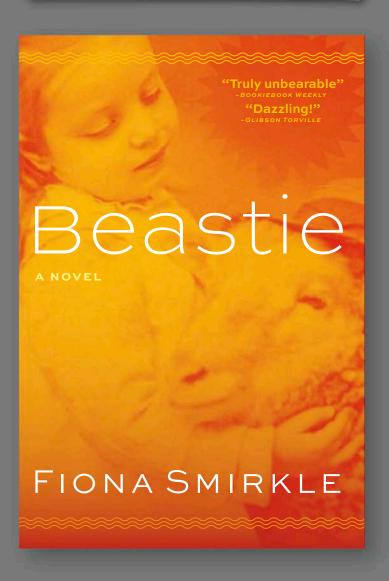
HILDEBRAND TORNADO AGENCY

SEMICOLONIAL MFG. CO. INC.

GRAND RAPIDS

The Golfer's Choice FOR SPECIAL PANTS

FRANKLIN TERKLING SALES MANAGER





		Nov	VEMB	ER		
s	М	т	w	т	F	s
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	Detail, "Oshichi," color woodcut by Utagawa Kuniteru (1808-1876). Japan: Masuda Shop before the Temple of the Shiba Shinmei, 1867 (Hori Yoshiharu, carver).		





## Festive fruitcake Groundbreaking SUPERMARKET

MEMBERSHIP

Prized specimen

Mansion burned

ENCYCLOPEDIA



### Plastics exports Desired method GRAPHIC ARTS

ADVERTISING
Peculiar artwork
Superb qualities
MYTHOLOGICAL



SWEET® Sans Thin 8 of 30

# HORSE SHOW REGULAR Prodigious child Extension cords STRAIGHT LINE SMALLERS

TEAM LEADER
Museum Exhibit
Breaking dishes
ELEGANT HATS



## ORCHESTRAL FIGURE Frightful phobia Overweight dog ITALIAN SHOES SMALCARS

SPORTY AUTO
Employees Only
Sweet anecdote
CATCHY TUNES



# AUTHORITIES Girls like horses Tacky souvenirs ONLINE POKER

MEANDERING
A special feeling
Boyhood drama
WOODEN BATS



#### SCRIMMAGES REGULAR Kitchen warfare Skirmish erupts MONEY FOUND

PROJECTILES Sticky meringue Folk songs sung FANCY HAIRDO



### Scarlet blemish Lakeside resort XANTHAN GUM

MALL CAPS

PHLEBOTOMY Vocal ensemble
Motion sickness
BICYCLE SHOP



SWEET® Sans Bold 13 of 30

### ABSORBENCY REGULAR Irksome docent Television show SUBORDINATE SMALEA

SMALL CAPS

### REFRIGERATE Pinball machine Baccalaureates RAZZAMATAZZ

MALL CAPS



### Ancient artifact Biodegradation DAYDREAMING

MALL CAPS

## QUADRILLION Gelatinousness Tender moment MISANTHROPE

MALL CAPS



THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect for the range of styles.

rom digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on a ntique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional sta

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on a ntique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional sta

8/12 PT THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—STRIKINGLY SIMILAI
TO DRAFTING ALPHABETS OF THE EARLY 1900S—HAS

LETTERING STYLES SINCE ABOUT 1900. ITS OPEN, SIMPLE FO RMS OFFER LEGIBILITY AT VERY SMALL SIZES. WHILE THERE ARE DIGITAL FONTS BASED ON THIS STYLE FEW OFFER THE

range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility design ers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills t hat void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering tem

PLATES CALLED "MASTERPLATES." PROFESSIONAL S
TATIONERS USE A PANTOGRAPH TO MANUALLY TRANS
FER LETTERS FROM THESE MASTERPLATES TO A PIECE

E OF COPPER OR STEEL THAT IS THEN ETCHED TO SERVE AS A PLATE OR DIE. THIS DEMANDING TECHNIQUE IS RARE TOD AY GIVEN THAT MOST ENGRAVERS NOW USE A PHOTOGRAPH

ic process to make plates, where just about any font will do. Bu t the lettering styles engravers popularized during the first hal of the twentieth century—especially the engraver's sans—are THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most wide ly used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called d'masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a plate or die. This demanding technique is rare today given that most engravers now

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most wide ly used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles a nd weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a plate or die. This demanding technique is rare today given that most engravers now

6/9 PT



THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on a

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on a ntique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional sta

ntique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional sta

8/12 PT

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—STRIKINGLY SIMILAR TO DRAFTING ALPHABETS OF THE EARLY 1900S—HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY USED STATIONER'S

LETTERING STYLES SINCE ABOUT 1900. ITS OPEN, SIMPLE FO RMS OFFER LEGIBILITY AT VERY SMALL SIZES. WHILE THERE ARE DIGITAL FONTS BASED ON THIS STYLE, FEW OFFER THE

range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility design ers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills t hat void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering tem

PLATES CALLED "MASTERPLATES." PROFESSIONAL S TATIONERS USE A PANTOGRAPH TO MANUALLY TRANS FER LETTERS FROM THESE MASTERPLATES TO A PIEC

E OF COPPER OR STEEL THAT IS THEN ETCHED TO SERVE AS A PLATE OR DIE. THIS DEMANDING TECHNIQUE IS RARE TOD AY GIVEN THAT MOST ENGRAVERS NOW USE A PHOTOGRAPH

ic process to make plates, where just about any font will do. But the lettering styles engravers popularized during the first half of the twentieth century—especially the engraver's sans—are

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most wide ly used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles a nd weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a plate or die. This dem anding technique is rare today given that most engravers now

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most wide ly used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles a nd weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a plate or die. This dem anding technique is rare today given that most engravers now

6/9 PT



THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on a ntique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional sta

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on a ntique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional sta

B/12 PT THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—STRIKINGLY SIMILAR TO DRAFTING ALPHABETS OF THE EARLY 1900S—HAS

LETTERING STYLES SINCE ABOUT 1900. ITS OPEN, SIMPLE FO RMS OFFER LEGIBILITY AT VERY SMALL SIZES. WHILE THERE ARE DIGITAL FONTS BASED ON THIS STYLE, FEW OFFER THE

BEEN ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY USED STATIONER'S

range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility design ers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills t hat void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering tem

PLATES CALLED "MASTERPLATES." PROFESSIONAL S TATIONERS USE A PANTOGRAPH TO MANUALLY TRANS FER LETTERS FROM THESE MASTERPLATES TO A PIEC

E OF COPPER OR STEEL THAT IS THEN ETCHED TO SERVE AS A PLATE OR DIE. THIS DEMANDING TECHNIQUE IS RARE TOD AY GIVEN THAT MOST ENGRAVERS NOW USE A PHOTOGRAPH

ic process to make plates, where just about any font will do. Bu t the lettering styles engravers popularized during the first half of the twentieth century—especially the engraver's sans—are THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most wide ly used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a plate or die. This dem anding technique is rare today given that most engravers now

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most wide ly used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a plate or die. This dem anding technique is rare today given that most engravers now

6/9 PT



12/18 PT

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's letterin g styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very sma II sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expe ct from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professio

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's letterin g styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very sma Il sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professio

8/12 PT

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—STRIKINGLY SIMILAR TO DRAFTING ALPHABETS OF THE EARLY 1900S—HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY USED STATIONER'S

LETTERING STYLES SINCE ABOUT 1900. ITS OPEN, SIMPLE F ORMS OFFER LEGIBILITY AT VERY SMALL SIZES. WHILE THE RE ARE DIGITAL FONTS BASED ON THIS STYLE, FEW OFFER

the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility de signers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's letteri

NG TEMPLATES CALLED "MASTERPLATES." PROFESSI ONAL STATIONERS USE A PANTOGRAPH TO MANUALL Y TRANSFER LETTERS FROM THESE MASTERPLATES T

O A PIECE OF COPPER OR STEEL THAT IS THEN ETCHED TO SERVE AS A PLATE OR DIE. THIS DEMANDING TECHNIQUE IS RARE TODAY GIVEN THAT MOST ENGRAVERS NOW USE A PH

otographic process to make plates, where just about any font will do. But the lettering styles engravers popularized during t he first half of the twentieth century—especially the engraver

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most wide ly used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a plate or die. This demanding technique is rare today given that most engr

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most wide ly used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a plate or die. This demanding technique is rare today given that most engr

6/9 PT



THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's letterin g styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very sma II sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's letterin g styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professio

on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professio

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—STRIKINGLY SIMILAR
TO DRAFTING ALPHABETS OF THE EARLY 1900S—HAS
BEEN ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY USED STATIONER'S

LETTERING STYLES SINCE ABOUT 1900. ITS OPEN, SIMPLE FORMS OFFER LEGIBILITY AT VERY SMALL SIZES. WHILE THE RE ARE DIGITAL FONTS BASED ON THIS STYLE, FEW OFFER

the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility de signers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's letteri

NG TEMPLATES CALLED "MASTERPLATES." PROFESSI ONAL STATIONERS USE A PANTOGRAPH TO MANUALL Y TRANSFER LETTERS FROM THESE MASTERPLATES T

O A PIECE OF COPPER OR STEEL THAT IS THEN ETCHED TO SERVE AS A PLATE OR DIE. THIS DEMANDING TECHNIQUE IS RARE TODAY GIVEN THAT MOST ENGRAVERS NOW USE A PH

otographic process to make plates, where just about any font will do. But the lettering styles engravers popularized during t he first half of the twentieth century—especially the engraver

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most wide ly used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of style s and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a plate or die. This demanding technique is rare today given that most engr

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most wide ly used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a plate or die. This demanding technique is rare today given that most engr

6/9 PT



THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perha

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates."

ps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates."

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—STRIKINGLY SIMILAR
TO DRAFTING ALPHABETS OF THE EARLY 1900S—HAS
BEEN ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY USED STATIONER'S

LETTERING STYLES SINCE ABOUT 1900. ITS OPEN, SIMPLE FORMS OFFER LEGIBILITY AT VERY SMALL SIZES. WHILE THE RE ARE DIGITAL FONTS BASED ON THIS STYLE, FEW OFFER

the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility de signers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's letteri

NG TEMPLATES CALLED "MASTERPLATES." PROFESSI ONAL STATIONERS USE A PANTOGRAPH TO MANUALL Y TRANSFER LETTERS FROM THESE MASTERPLATES T

O A PIECE OF COPPER OR STEEL THAT IS THEN ETCHED TO SERVE AS A PLATE OR DIE. THIS DEMANDING TECHNIQUE IS RARE TODAY GIVEN THAT MOST ENGRAVERS NOW USE A PH

otographic process to make plates, where just about any font will do. But the lettering styles engravers popularized during t he first half of the twentieth century—especially the engraver

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to draftin g alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most w dely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its o pen, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While th ere are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range o f styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills th at void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering te mplates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a pl ate or die. This demanding technique is rare today given that

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to draftin g alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most w dely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its o pen, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While th ere are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range o f styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills th at void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering te mplates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a pl ate or die. This demanding technique is rare today given that

6/9 PT



**MVBfonts.com** 

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates."

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates."

B/12 PT THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—STRIKINGLY SIMILAR
TO DRAFTING ALPHABETS OF THE EARLY 1900S—HAS
BEEN ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY USED STATIONER'S

LETTERING STYLES SINCE ABOUT 1900. ITS OPEN, SIMPL E FORMS OFFER LEGIBILITY AT VERY SMALL SIZES. WHILE THERE ARE DIGITAL FONTS BASED ON THIS STYLE, FEW O

ffer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatil ity designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's

LETTERING TEMPLATES CALLED "MASTERPLATES." P ROFESSIONAL STATIONERS USE A PANTOGRAPH TO M ANUALLY TRANSFER LETTERS FROM THESE MASTERP

LATES TO A PIECE OF COPPER OR STEEL THAT IS THEN ET CHED TO SERVE AS A PLATE OR DIE. THIS DEMANDING TE CHNIQUE IS RARE TODAY GIVEN THAT MOST ENGRAVERS

now use a photographic process to make plates, where just a bout any font will do. But the lettering styles engravers popul arized during the first half of the twentieth century—especial THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to draftin g alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most wi dely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its o pen, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a plate or die. This demanding technique is rare today given that

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to draftin g alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most w dely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its o pen, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While th ere are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range o f styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills th at void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering te mplates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a pl ate or die. This demanding technique is rare today given that

6/9 PT



THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates."

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates."

8/12 PT THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—STRIKINGLY SIMILAR
TO DRAFTING ALPHABETS OF THE EARLY 1900S—HAS
BEEN ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY USED STATIONER'S

LETTERING STYLES SINCE ABOUT 1900. ITS OPEN, SIMPL E FORMS OFFER LEGIBILITY AT VERY SMALL SIZES. WHILE THERE ARE DIGITAL FONTS BASED ON THIS STYLE, FEW O

ffer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatil ity designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's

LETTERING TEMPLATES CALLED "MASTERPLATES." P ROFESSIONAL STATIONERS USE A PANTOGRAPH TO M ANUALLY TRANSFER LETTERS FROM THESE MASTERP

LATES TO A PIECE OF COPPER OR STEEL THAT IS THEN ET CHED TO SERVE AS A PLATE OR DIE. THIS DEMANDING TE CHNIQUE IS RARE TODAY GIVEN THAT MOST ENGRAVERS

now use a photographic process to make plates, where just a bout any font will do. But the lettering styles engravers popul arized during the first half of the twentieth century—especial THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to draftin g alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most wi dely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its o pen, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While th ere are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range o f styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills th at void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering te mplates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a pl ate or die. This demanding technique is rare today given that

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to draftin g alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most w dely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. Its o pen, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a plate or die. This demanding technique is rare today given that

6/9 PT



THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's let tering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at v ery small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offe r the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "master

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's let tering styles since about 1900. Its open, simple forms offer legibility at v ery small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "master"

8/12 PT THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—STRIKINGLY SIMILAR
TO DRAFTING ALPHABETS OF THE EARLY 1900S—HAS
BEEN ONE OF THE MOST WIDELY USED STATIONER'S

LETTERING STYLES SINCE ABOUT 1900. ITS OPEN, SIMPL E FORMS OFFER LEGIBILITY AT VERY SMALL SIZES. WHILE THERE ARE DIGITAL FONTS BASED ON THIS STYLE, FEW O

ffer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatil ity designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's

LETTERING TEMPLATES CALLED "MASTERPLATES." P ROFESSIONAL STATIONERS USE A PANTOGRAPH TO M ANUALLY TRANSFER LETTERS FROM THESE MASTERP

LATES TO A PIECE OF COPPER OR STEEL THAT IS THEN ET CHED TO SERVE AS A PLATE OR DIE. THIS DEMANDING TE CHNIQUE IS RARE TODAY GIVEN THAT MOST ENGRAVERS

now use a photographic process to make plates, where just a bout any font will do. But the lettering styles engravers popul arized during the first half of the twentieth century—especial THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. It sopen, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional station ers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterplates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a plate or die. This demanding technique is rare today q

THE ENGRAVER'S SANS SERIF—strikingly similar to drafting alphabets of the early 1900s—has been one of the most widely used stationer's lettering styles since about 1900. It sopen, simple forms offer legibility at very small sizes. While there are digital fonts based on this style, few offer the range of styles and weights possible, with the versatility designers perhaps expect from digital type families. Sweet Sans fills that void. The family is based on antique engraver's lettering templates called "masterplates." Professional stationers use a pantograph to transfer letters from these masterp lates to a piece of copper or steel that is then etched to serve as a plate or die. This demanding technique is rare today g

6/9 PT



UPPERCASE ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY&Z

SMALL CAPS ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY&Z

LOWERCASE abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ALTERNATES jry

OLDSTYLE FIGURES, ETC. O1123456789 \$¢€£¥f¢F₤₽₹PtsRp§#%%¤°

TABULAR OLDSTYLE FIGURES, ETC. 0123456789 \$¢€£¥f¢F£₽₹§#%

LINING FIGURES, ETC. 01123456789 \$¢€£¥f¢F₤₱₹PtsRp§#%‰

TABULAR LINING FIGURES, ETC. 0123456789 \$¢€£¥f¢F£₽₹§#%

EXTENDED UPPERCASE ÁÀÂÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÄÇĆČČĊĎÐÉÈÊËĔĚĖĒĘĞĜĢĠĦĤĺÌÎÏĬĬĬĮĨIJĴĶ ĹĽĻĿŁÑŃŇŅŊÓÒÔÖŐŎŐØØŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞŦŤŢŢÚÙÛÜŬŰŰŪŲŮŨ ŴŴŴŴÝŸŶŶŽŹŻÐÞÆÆŒÐ

UPPERCASE VARIANTS O1123456789 &i¿い«»---()[]{}•@©@\$¢€£¥f¢F£₱₹PtsRp§#%%

extended Lowercase áàâäãååāąắçćčĉċďđéèêëĕĕėēęğĝģġħĥíìîïĭīįĩijíjjķκĺľJŀłñńňŋŋ'nóòôöõ

ŏőōøǿŕřŗšśşŝşŧťţţúùûüŭűūųůűwŵwwýÿŷỳžźżðþææœə ijjjĵjrŕřŗyýÿŷỳ

EXTENDED SMALL CAPS ÁÀÂÄÄÅÄÄÄÄÄÄĢĆĈČĊĎÐÉÈÊËĚĖĒĘĞĢĠĠĦĤĺĴĨĬĬĬĪĮĨIJĴĶĹĽĿĻŁÑŃŇŊŊ ÓÒÔÖÕŎŐŌØØŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞŦŤŢŢÚÛÜŬŰŪŲŮŨŴŴŴŴŶŸŶŶŽŹŻÐÞÆÆŒÐ

SMALL CAP VARIANTS !?i¿

FLOATING ACCENTS

SUPER- AND SUBSCRIPT (\$¢€£¥#%.,-) 0123456789

1/2 1/4 3/4 1/3 2/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 0123456789/<sub>0123456789</sub>

SUPERSCRIPT MINUSCULES abdehilmnorst

MATH  $+- \times \div = \approx \neq \pm < > \leq \geq \neg \cdot \sim \land | \mu \pi \Delta \Omega \prod \sum \delta \infty \diamond \sqrt{}$ 

BULLETS & ARROWS

NOTE ACCESS TO SOME CHARACTERS SUBJECT TO APPLICATION SUPPORT OF OPENTYPE FEATURES

LANGUAGES SUPPORTED ALBANIAN, BASQUE, CATALAN, CORNISH, CROATIAN, CZECH, DANISH, DUTCH, ENGLISH, ESPERANTO,

ESTONIAN, FAROESE, FINNISH, FRENCH, GALICIAN, GERMAN, HUNGARIAN, ICELANDIC, INDONESIAN, IRISH, ITALIAN, KALAALLISUT, LATVIAN, LITHUANIAN, MALAY, MALTESE, MANX, NORWEGIAN BOKMÅL, NORWEGIAN NYNORSK, OROMO, POLISH, PORTUGUESE, ROMANIAN, SLOVAK, SLOVENIAN, SOMALI,

SPANISH, SWAHILI, SWEDISH, TURKISH, AND WELSH



ALL CAPS	ABCDEFGHIJKabcdefghijk → ABCDEFGHIJKABCDEFGHIJK
ALL CAPS	¿(ABC)?def123GH@ijk\$€38 → ¿(ABC)?DEF123GH@IJK\$€38
SMALL CAPS	ABCDEFGHIJK&abcdefghijkl → ABCDEFGHIJK&ABCDEFGHIJKL
ALL SMALL CAPS	$ABCDEFGHIJKabcdefghijklm \to ABCDEFGHIJKABCDEFGHIJKLM$
ALL SMALL CAPS	¿Abc? def & 123 GHijk \$12 €38 → ¿ABC? DEF & 123 GHIJK \$12 €38
LIGATURES	Offer Muffin Battle After → Offer Muffin Battle After
STYLISTIC SET 1	012345 012345 012345 → 012345 012345
STYLISTIC SET 2	Banjo Carload Hyphen → Banjo Carload Hyphen
OLDSTYLE FIGURES (DEFAULT)	ABCDEabcde 0123456789 → ABCDEabcde 0123456789
TABULAR OLDSTYLE FIGURES	ABCDEabcde 0123456789 → ABCDEabcde 0123456789
LINING FIGURES	ABCDEabcde 0123456789 → ABCDEabcde 0123456789
TABULAR LINING FIGURES	ABCDEabcde 0123456789 → ABCDEabcde 0123456789
ALL CAP FIGURES	ABCDEabcde 0123456789 → ABCDEABCDE 0123456789
FRACTIONS	$1/2\ 23/87\ 8/5\ 239/348\ \rightarrow\ ^{1/2}\ ^{23/87}\ ^{8/5}\ ^{239}/_{348}$
SUPERSCRIPT / SUPERIOR	1o 1a 1st Mrs \$8.95 footnote.18 $\rightarrow$ 1º 1ª 1st Mrs \$8.95 footnote.18
SUBSCRIPT / INFERIOR	H2O Polo Tournament → H <sub>2</sub> O Polo Tournament
NOTE	AVAILABILITY OF OPENTYPE FEATURES SUBJECT TO APPLICATION SUPPORT



UPPERCASE ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY&Z

LOWERCASE abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

OLDSTYLE FIGURES, ETC. 0123456789 \$¢€£¥f§#%% \$\mathbb{T}^\circ\$

LINING FIGURES, ETC. 0123456789 \$¢€£¥*f*§#%‰

PUNCTUATION, ETC. .;;!?¡¿'"",,,'\",,,'\",,,'\",",,'\",'\",|[]{}\/\*•@©₽™®¶†‡ℓ€

LIGATURES Sfiflfffiff

EXTENDED UPPERCASE ÁÀÂÄÄÅÇÉÈÊËÍÌÎÏŁÑÓÒÔÖŐØŠÚÙÛÜÝŸŽÐÞÆŒ

EXTENDED LOWERCASE áàâãããçéèêëíìîïłñóòôöőøšúùûüýÿžðþæœ

FLOATING ACCENTS 50

SUPER- AND SUBSCRIPT (\$¢€£¥#%.,-) 0123456789

FRACTIONS 1/2 1/4 3/4 1/3 2/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 0123456789/0123456789

SUPERSCRIPT MINUSCULES abdehilmnorst

 $_{\text{\tiny MATH}} \quad + - \times \div = \approx \neq \pm < > \leq \geq \neg \cdot \sim \land \mid \mid \mu \pi \Delta \Omega \prod \sum \mid \partial \infty \Diamond \forall$ 

NOTE ACCESS TO SOME CHARACTERS SUBJECT TO APPLICATION SUPPORT OF OPENTYPE FEATURES

LANGUAGES SUPPORTED ALBANIAN, BASQUE, CATALAN, CORNISH, DANISH, DUTCH, ENGLISH, ESTONIAN, FAROESE, FINNISH, FRENCH, GALICIAN, GERMAN, ICELANDIC, INDONESIAN, IRISH, ITALIAN, MALAY, MANX, NORWEGIAN

BOKMÅL, NORWEGIAN NYNORSK, OROMO, PORTUGUESE, SOMALI, SPANISH, SWAHILI, AND SWEDISH



UPPERCASE ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXY&Z

LOWERCASE ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

OLDSTYLE FIGURES, ETC. 0123456789 \$¢€£¥f§#%%%¤°

LINING FIGURES, ETC. 0123456789 \$¢€£¥f§#%%

EXTENDED UPPERCASE ÁÀÂÄÄÅÇÉÈÊËÍÌÎÏŁÑÓÒÔÖŐØŠÚÙÛÜÝŸŽÐÞÆŒ

EXTENDED LOWERCASE ÁÀÂÄÄÅÇÉÈÊËÍÌÎÏŁÑÓÒÔÖŐØŠÚÙÛÜÝŸŽÐÞÆŒ

FLOATING ACCENTS

SUPER- AND SUBSCRIPT (\$¢€£¥#%.,-) 0123456789

FRACTIONS 1/2 1/4 3/4 1/3 2/3 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 0123456789/0123456789

SUPERSCRIPT MINUSCULES abdehilmnorst

 $+ - \times \div = \approx \neq \pm < > \leq \geq \neg \cdot \sim \land | \mu \pi \Delta \Omega \Pi \Sigma \int \delta \infty \diamond \forall$ 

NOTE ACCESS TO SOME CHARACTERS SUBJECT TO APPLICATION SUPPORT OF OPENTYPE FEATURES

LANGUAGES SUPPORTED ALBANIAN, BASQUE, CATALAN, CORNISH, DANISH, DUTCH, ENGLISH, ESTONIAN, FAROESE, FINNISH,
FRENCH, GALICIAN, GERMAN, ICELANDIC, INDONESIAN, IRISH, ITALIAN, MALAY, MANX, NORWEGIAN

BOKMÅL, NORWEGIAN NYNORSK, OROMO, PORTUGUESE, SOMALI, SPANISH, SWAHILI, AND SWEDISH

SWEET® Sans 28 of 30

#### Thanks ROBERT STEFFENS & LISA STEFFENS

The Cronite Company, Inc.

IGINO MARINI, iKern.com Type metrics & engineering

LINNEA LUNDQUIST

Quality assurance

NANCY SHARON COLLINS, Stationer nancysharoncollinsstationer.com

STEPHEN COLES

Consultant & copywriter

**Type** This specimen is set in SWEET® Sans.

#### **MVBfonts.com**

Copyright © 2011 Markanna Studios Inc. dba MVB Fonts.

This PDF document is provided to you for evaluation purposes only. You may reproduce this document on a personal printer, and you may distribute this PDF document to others, provided that you do not alter the document and that the copyright and trademark notices remain intact.

Sweet and MVB are registered trademarks of Markanna Studios Inc.

OpenType is a registered trademark of Microsoft Corporation. Burin Sans and Sackers Gothic are trademarks of Monotype Imaging. Other trademarks are the property of their respective owners.

MVB Fonts assumes no liability for inadvertent inaccuracies or typographical errors that might be found in this document. The names of individuals and/or businesses used in typographic illustrations are intended to be fictitious. Any similarity to persons, living or dead, and/or actual places, addresses, business names, trademarks or trade names is unintentional and purely coincidental. Product characteristics, content and availability are subject to change without notice.



F D E C G B M L K N P Q O V W U X S **T** Z f d h b e g C a k 1 m n 0 p t S u W y V X Z C D E G H B F M N L 0 Q S U R **T** W X V

#### MVBfonts.com

