

Edge

Edge is a slab serif based on the orthogonal grid. Because of the universal ideas behind this typeface, Edge easily absorbs ideas from the context in which it is placed.

AVAILABLE IN

Latin

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- 21 Credits & Information

Type Family Overview

STYLES

Edge comes in 36 styles,
available as static font files.

Edge

Thin *Italic*

Extralight *Italic*

Light *Italic*

Regular *Italic*

Medium *Italic*

Semibold *Italic*

Bold *Italic*

Extrabold *Italic*

Black *Italic*

Edge Sans

Thin *Italic*

Extralight *Italic*

Light *Italic*

Regular *Italic*

Medium *Italic*

Semibold *Italic*

Bold *Italic*

Extrabold *Italic*

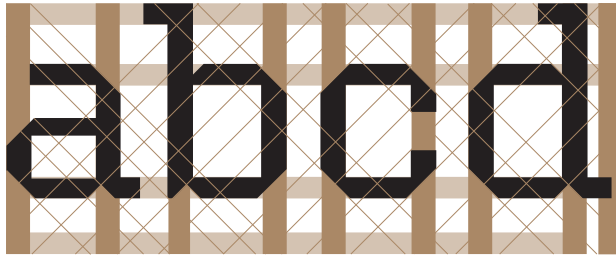
Black *Italic*

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Design Information

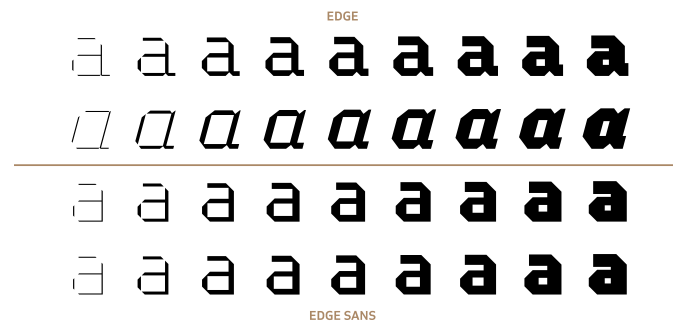
Design Concept

Edge is a slab serif based on the orthogonal grid. Edge is playful despite its strict, formal constraints, building on the heritage of pioneers in graphic design, yet it is equally relevant for designers today. Because of the universal ideas behind this typeface, Edge easily absorbs ideas from the context in which it is placed. It can be both timeless and retro; it can be static and machine-like and also vibrant and evocative of sports and movement.



Two Flavours

Edge comes in two flavours: **Sans** variant and the **Slab**, both of which use the same underlying grid system. Each version is available in a range of nine weights. The thin styles of Edge include counters that break the letter shapes into separate elements, while the thicker styles work with the regular rhythm and repetition of forms, built on 0°, 45° and 90° angles.



Alternative Characters

Edge offers alternative forms of letters that include diagonals, a version that strictly adheres to the grid, and one that is more loosely drawn. These variations are selectable via Stylistic Set features.



Amsterdam

Thin | 36pt

Copenhagen

Extralight | 36pt

Edinburgh

Light | 36pt

Guangzhou

Regular | 36pt

Istanbul

Medium | 36pt

Kathmandu

Semibold | 36pt

Montevideo

Bold | 36pt

Ouagadougou

Extrabold | 36pt

Quebec City

Black | 36pt

Bengaluru

Thin Italic | 36pt

Damascus

Extralight Italic | 36pt

Fortaleza

Light Italic | 36pt

Hong Kong

Regular Italic | 36pt

Jerusalem

Medium Italic | 36pt

Luxembourg

Semibold Italic | 36pt

New Delhi

Bold Italic | 36pt

Providence

Extrabold Italic | 36pt

Reykjavík

Black Italic | 36pt

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Le Monde est l'espace habité et connu par les di

Thin | 30pt

Le Monde est l'espace habité et connu par les di

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Le Monde est l'espace habité et connu par les di

Black | 30pt

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Con il sostantivo mondo si usa designare la tota

Thin Italic | 30pt

Con il sostantivo mondo si usa designare la tota

Extralight Italic | 30pt

Con il sostantivo mondo si usa designare la tota

Light Italic | 30pt

Con il sostantivo mondo si usa designare la tota

Regular Italic | 30pt

Con il sostantivo mondo si usa designare la tota

Medium Italic | 30pt

Con il sostantivo mondo si usa designare la tota

Semibold Italic | 30pt

Con il sostantivo mondo si usa designare la tota

Bold Italic | 30pt

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Extrabold Italic | 30pt

Con il sostantivo mondo si usa designare la tota

Black Italic | 30pt

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DIE EINSCHÄTZUNG, WAS ZU DIESEM BEGRIFF
gehört, ist abhängig von subjektiven und kultu
Thin | 15/19pt

DIE EINSCHÄTZUNG, WAS ZU DIESEM BEGRIFF
gehört, ist abhängig von subjektiven und kultu
Extralight | 15/19pt

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gehört, ist abhängig von subjektiven und kultu
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Extrabold | 15/19pt

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Semibold Italic | 15/19pt*

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Extrabold Italic | 15/19pt*

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Black Italic | 15/19pt*

In its most general sense, the term ‘world’ refers to the totality of entities, to the whole of reality or to everything that is. The nature of the world has been conceptualized differently in

Thin & Thin Italic | 12/15pt

In its most general sense, the term ‘world’ refers to the totality of entities, to the whole of reality or to everything that is. The nature of the world has been conceptualized differently in

Extralight Italic & Regular Italic | 12/15pt

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Regular & Bold Italic | 12/15pt

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Medium Italic & Thin Italic | 12/15pt

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Extrabold Italic & Bold Italic | 12/15pt

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Thin Italic & Extralight Italic | 12/15pt

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Light & Medium Italic | 12/15pt

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Regular Italic & Extrabold Italic | 12/15pt

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Semibold & Extralight Italic | 12/15pt

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Bold Italic & Medium Italic | 12/15pt

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Black & Extrabold Italic | 12/15pt

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Extralight & Light Italic | 12/15pt

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Light Italic & Semibold Italic | 12/15pt

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Medium & Black Italic | 12/15pt

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Semibold Italic & Light Italic | 12/15pt

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Extrabold & Semibold Italic | 12/15pt

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Black Italic | 12/15pt

In its most general sense, the term ‘world’ refers to the totality of entities, to the whole or to everything that is. The nature of the world has been conceptualized differently in different fields. Some conceptions see the world as unique while others talk of a ‘plurality of worlds’. Some treat the world as one single subject while others analyze the world as a complex made up of many parts. In scientific cosmology the world or universe is commonly defined as ‘the totality of all space and time; all that has been, and will be’. Theories of modality, on the other hand, talk of possible worlds as complete and consistent ways how things could have been. Phenomenology, starting from the horizon of co-given objects present in the periphery of every experience, defines the world as the biggest horizon or the ‘horizon of all horizons’. In philosophy of mind, the world is commonly contrasted with the mind as that which is not represented by the mind. Theology conceptualizes the world in relation to God, for example, as God’s creation, as identical to God or as being interdependent. In religions, there is often a tendency to downgrade the material or sensory world in favor of a spiritual world to be sought through religious practice. A comprehensive representation of the world and our place in it, as is commonly found in religions, is known as a worldview. Cosmogony is the field that studies the origin or creation of the world while eschatology refers to the science or doctrine of the last things or of the end of time.

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Rent

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Amsterdam

Thin | 36pt

Copenhagen

Extralight | 36pt

Edinburgh

Light | 36pt

Guangzhou

Regular | 36pt

Istanbul

Medium | 36pt

Kathmandu

Semibold | 36pt

Montevideo

Bold | 36pt

Ouagadougou

Extrabold | 36pt

Quebec City

Black | 36pt

Bengaluru

Thin Italic | 36pt

Damascus

Extralight Italic | 36pt

Fortaleza

Light Italic | 36pt

Hong Kong

Regular Italic | 36pt

Jerusalem

Medium Italic | 36pt

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New Delhi

Bold Italic | 36pt

Providence

Extrabold Italic | 36pt

Reykjavík

Black Italic | 36pt

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LE MONDE EST L'ESPACE HABITÉ ET CONNU PAR LE
sociétés. Le mot renvoie à l'appropriation collective

Thin | 15/19pt

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Black Italic | 15/19pt

In its most general sense, the term 'world' the totality of entities, to the whole of real everything that is. The nature of the world conceptualized differently in different fields.

Thin & Thin Italic | 12/15pt

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Extralight Italic & Regular Italic | 12/15pt

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Regular & Bold Italic | 12/15pt

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Medium Italic & Thin Italic | 12/15pt

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Thin Italic & Extralight Italic | 12/15pt

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Semibold & Extralight Italic | 12/15pt

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Bold Italic & Medium Italic | 12/15pt

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Black & Extrabold Italic | 12/15pt

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Extralight & Light Italic | 12/15pt

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Light Italic & Semibold Italic | 12/15pt

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Medium & Black Italic | 12/15pt

*In its most general sense, the term 'world' the totality of entities, to the whole of real everything that is. **The nature of the world has been conceptualized differently in different fields.***

Semibold Italic & Light Italic | 12/15pt

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Extrabold & Semibold Italic | 12/15pt

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Black Italic | 12/15pt

In its most general sense, the term ‘world’ refers to the totality of entities, to the whole of reality or to everything that is. The nature of the world has been conceptualized differently in different fields. Some conceptions see the world as a single entity while others talk of a ‘plurality of worlds’. In scientific cosmology the world is commonly defined as ‘the totality of space and time; all that is, has been, and will be’. Theories of modality, on the other hand, treat possible worlds as complete and consistent universes, how things could have been. Phenomenology, starting from the horizon of co-given objects, defines the world as the biggest horizon, the ‘horizon of all horizons’. In philosophy of religion the world is commonly contrasted with the mind, that which is represented by the mind. Theology conceptualizes the world in relation to God. For example, as God’s creation, as identical to God, or the two being interdependent. In religion there is often a tendency to downgrade the material or sensory world in favor of a spiritual world to be sought through religious practice. A comprehensive representation of the world and our place in it, as is commonly found in religions, is known as a worldview. Cosmogony is the field that studies the origin or creation of the world while eschatology refers to the science or doctrine of the last things or of the end of the world.

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Character Set

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Ā	Ā	Ā	Ā	Æ	J	Ĵ	Ĵ	U	W	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ŵ	X	Y	Ý	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	Ŷ	a	o	a	b	c	d	e	é	è		
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h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	Δ	Π	μ	π	0	1	2	3	4	5	6			
7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	1	2	3	4	5			
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[illegible]

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OpenType Features

OPENTYPE LAYOUT FEATURES

Small Caps (smcp)

Most Typotheque fonts implement the Small Caps feature. In Adobe applications you can replace lower case letters with small caps using the keyboard shortcut (**⌘** + **⇧** + **H**), or the OpenType menu.

Small Caps ▶ SMALL CAPS

All Small Capitals (smcp, c2sc)

There are two methods of applying small capitals. The first one replaces only lower case letters with small caps. The second method, All Small Caps, also replaces capital letters with small caps. It also replaces regular quotation marks, exclamation points, question marks, slashes and usually also numerals with small caps variants.

All Small Caps ▶ ALL SMALL CAPS

Case Sensitive Forms (case)

When the 'change to caps' function is applied from within an application (not when text is typed in caps) appropriate case-sensitive forms are automatically applied. Regular brackets, parenthesis, dashes and hyphens are replaced with their capital forms.

ı¿AB?! (C-D) ▶ İ¿AB?! (C-D)

Circled numerals and arrows (dlig)

The discretionary ligature feature creates real arrows when you type the combination -> (right arrow), <- (left arrow), ^- (up arrow) or ^_ (down arrow). It also creates enclosed numerals when you type numerals inside parenthesis, and inverse enclosed numerals when you type numerals inside brackets. Discretionary ligatures are off by default in Adobe applications.

(1) (2) [3] -> -^ ^- ▶ ① ② ③ → ↑ ↓

(C) (R) (U) (P) ▶ © ® ù þ

Alternative 'J' (ss01)

Alternative version of the capital letter 'J' also for all of its accented variants.

Jean ▶ Jean

Alternative 'y' (ss03)

Alternative version of lower-case 'y' also for all of its accented variants.

ÿÿÿÿ ▶ üûÿÿ

OpenType Features

OPENTYPE LAYOUT FEATURES

Vertically centered colon (ss04)

This stylistic set vertically centers the colon..

1:0 H:H 20:00 ▶ 1:0 H:H 20:00

Standard Ligatures (liga)

Standard ligatures are those which are designed to improve the readability of certain letter pairs. For example, when this feature is activated, typing 'f' and 'i' will automatically produce the 'fi' ligature. Using ligatures does not affect the spelling and hyphenation of your text in any way.

final ▶ final

Proportional Old-style Figures (onum, pnum)

Typotheque fonts contain various styles of numerals within one font. Proportional Lining Figures come standard in all our headline and newspaper fonts. Their proportions are specifically designed to work well with capital letters (for example, in headlines). The proportional Old-style Figures feature changes standard figures to Old-style Figures which work well in running text, as they have the same proportions as lower case letters with their ascenders and descenders.

012345\$€ ▶ 012345\$€

Tabular Lining Figures (lnum, tnum)

Tabular figures are for use in tables where numerals need to be aligned vertically. Tabular figures are available as a OpenType feature and have a fixed width in all weights. Typotheque fonts include both Lining and Old-style Tabular figures.

012345\$€ ▶ 012345\$€

Tabular Old-style Figures (onum, tnum)

Tabular figures are for use in tables where numerals need to be aligned vertically. Tabular figures are available as a OpenType feature and have a fixed width in all weights. Typotheque fonts include both Lining and Old-style Tabular figures.

012345\$€ ▶ 012345\$€

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OpenType Features

OPENTYPE LAYOUT FEATURES

Slashed Zero (zero)

To avoid confusion between a zero and a capital O, a slashed zero glyph is available in most Typotheque fonts. It is activated by an OpenType feature.

012345 ▶ 0̸12345

Arbitrary Fractions (frac)

Typotheque OpenType fonts already include a number of pre-designed diagonal fractions. The fraction feature allows you to create other fractions quickly and easily.

2 1/2 3 1/10 4 12/50 ▶ 2 1/2 3 1/10 4 12/50

Superiors (sup)

Replaces all styles of figures (old style, tabular, lining) and letters with their superior alternates, which can be used for footnotes, formulas, etc. Superior characters are more legible than mathematically scaled characters, have a similar stroke weight, are spaced more generously, and better complement the rest of the text.

NOTE 12 ▶ NOTE ¹²

Inferiors (sinf) or (subs)

Replaces all styles of figures (old style, tabular, lining) and letters with their inferior alternates, used primarily for mathematical or chemical notation. Inferior characters are more legible than mathematically scaled characters, have a similar stroke weight, are spaced more generously, and better complement the rest of the text.

C6H5OH ▶ C₆H₅OH

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DESIGNERS

[Ermin Mededović \(Latin\)](#)

CURRENT VERSION

1.009 – 2020

FIRST RELEASED

2021

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Web Open Font Format (WOFF)

Web Open Font Format 2.0 (WOFF2)

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CONTACT

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TYPOTHEQUE

Koningsplein 12

2518 JE The Hague

Netherlands

Phone: +31 70 322 6119

www.typotheque.comInstagram: [@typotheque](#)Twitter: [@typotheque](#)Vimeo: [@typotheque](#)