

Hypatia™ Sans Pro

Release Notes

Introduction

Hypatia Sans Pro was conceived in the fall of 2002, when Thomas Phinney of Adobe® noted that the Adobe Originals collection did not include a geometric sans serif. Under the guidance and tutelage of Adobe principal type designer Robert Slimbach, Phinney developed his concept into a font family over the next four and a half years. Towards the end of the project, Slimbach teamed with Miguel Sousa to kern the typeface.

The capitals have classic Roman proportions, like Trajan®, while the lower-case exhibits strong geometric tendencies tempered with humanism to increase warmth and legibility. The angled vestigial serifs on the upper left of stems give a modern counterpoint to a design that might otherwise be reminiscent of the 1920s or 30s.

Phinney wanted to make Hypatia Sans as versatile a type family as possible, in both language support and typographic features. Besides features such as oldstyle figures, real small caps, and extensive standard ligatures, he took advantage of stylistic sets (supported in InDesign CS2 and later), which allow a user to change the appearance of a number of glyphs in a similar way. Although Hypatia Sans has no fewer than 14 stylistic sets, there are two that Phinney expects to see the most use. Stylistic Set #1 removes the vestigial serifs and makes Hypatia Sans a true sans-serif, while Stylistic Set #2 substitutes more geometric alternate forms of certain letters (a,g,t,y), and of the ampersand (&). The most unusual set is the uncase small caps (Stylistic Set #13).

The initial April 2007 release of Hypatia Sans does not include true italics; these are expected to be available later in 2007.

OpenType®

OpenType “.otf” fonts are compact single-file cross-platform fonts, which can have extended language support based on Unicode, and enhanced typographic layout features. For OpenType information, including the OpenType User Guide, the OpenType Readme (application compatibility notes), and OpenType Specimen Book PDFs, visit Adobe’s Web site at <http://www.adobe.com/type/opentype>.

OpenType layout feature highlights

The most prominent OpenType layout features in these fonts are: small caps, oldstyle figures, ligatures (regular, discretionary, and historical), arbitrary fractions, superiors, inferiors (subscript), case alternates, historical alternates, stylistic sets 1–14, and “all alternates.” Note that the choice of which OpenType features are supported is specific to each application.

Style links & font menus

The weight links in this family are: Regular to Bold. Extra Light, Light, Semibold, and Black do not link to a bolder weight. In both Windows® and Mac OS applications, using the bold style button on weights that do not link to a heavier weight is not recommended.

In many Windows applications, instead of every font appearing on the menu, italic styles and the bold weight are accessible only by use of the italic and bold style buttons. For example, you could have all six weights of Hypatia Sans Pro installed, but in your font menu you might see only the ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Semibold and Black; the Bold weight would be accessed by selecting the

Regular and using the bold style button. If you are using a Microsoft Windows application you can follow the guide below.

Font Name	Menu Name	Style
HypatiaSansPro-ExtraLight	Hypatia Sans Pro ExtraLight	
HypatiaSansPro-Light	Hypatia Sans Pro Light	
HypatiaSansPro-Regular	Hypatia Sans Pro Regular	
HypatiaSansPro-Semibold	Hypatia Sans Pro Semibold	
HypatiaSansPro-Bold	Hypatia Sans Pro Regular	<i>Bold</i>
HypatiaSansPro-Black	Hypatia Sans Pro Black	

On the Mac OS, although each font appears as a separate entry on the font menu, users may also select fonts by means of style links. Selecting the “base weight” and then using the style links (as described above for Windows) enhances cross-platform document compatibility with many applications, such as Microsoft® Word and Adobe PageMaker®, although it is unnecessary with more sophisticated Adobe applications such as recent versions of Illustrator®, Photoshop® or InDesign®. One should not, however, select a weight which has no style-linked bolder variant, or is itself the style-linked bold (such as the ExtraLight, Light, Semibold, Bold, or Black for Hypatia Sans Pro) from the menu, and then additionally use the bold styling button; doing so will either have no effect, or result in “faked” further bolding, which will usually produce inferior screen and print results. (The same is also true for italics; never select an already italic font and then apply an italic style.)

Setting Hypatia Sans at Various Sizes

Although initially conceived as a “display” design for use at 18–36 points, Hypatia Sans is legible enough for short blocks of text as small as 10–12 point. However, because its spacing is optimized for larger sizes, Adobe recommends applying a little tracking to loosen the spacing at text sizes. Note that the given tracking values are in the scale used by InDesign, Illustrator and Photoshop. In QuarkX-Press®, you’ll need to divide these values by 5 to compensate for its coarser system of tracking.

<i>Point Size</i>	<i>Tracking</i>
16-17	2
14-15	4
13	6
12	8
11	10
10	12
9	15

Family-specific compatibility notes

For general OpenType compatibility and usage notes, see the OpenType Readme. The latest version can be found on the Adobe Web site at <http://www.adobe.com/type/opentype>.

PageMaker 7.x for Windows will not print Hypatia Sans Pro to a PostScript device. The fonts will appear correctly onscreen and will print to non-PostScript devices. You may also try printing to a file using a PostScript device as the target and then using Acrobat Distiller to create a PDF for either viewing or printing.

Freehand 11 on Mac OS behaves sluggishly with Hypatia Sans Pro and fails to use the font's built-in kerning.

With Hypatia Sans Pro, users of some OS X applications may experience printing difficulties based on the number of fonts used per page when printing to devices in ways that involve downloading the entire font (this is common for PostScript devices, for example). Problems occur due to the very large size of these fonts—3,000+ glyphs each—and memory limitations on the output device. In our testing, we found that a PostScript Level 2 device with 32 MB of RAM could handle only 3 different fonts from the Hypatia family on one page. An effective workaround is to create a PDF that subsets the fonts to only the glyphs used in the document. You can do this with Adobe Acrobat, or the PDF export functions of most Adobe products. Another solution is to increase available printer RAM.

Stylistic Sets

Set 01—Sans serif alternates

[illegible]

Set 02—geometric lowercase alternates (Set 03+Set 04+Set 05+Set 06)

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	áâãäåæçà	àáâãäåæçà	áâãäåæ		(default)
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q	ǎǎǎǎǎǎǎǎǎǎ	ǎǎǎǎǎǎǎǎǎǎǎǎ	ǎǎǎǎǎǎǎǎ	^q	(set on)

a	áâãäåæçà	ǎǣǿǟǡǢǣ	ǻǣǿǟǡǢǣ	a	(default)
ɑ	áâãäåæçà	ǎǣǿǟǡǢǣ	ǻǣǿǟǡǢǣ	ɑ	(set on)
ǎ	áâãäåæçà	ǎǣǿǟǡǢǣ	ǻǣǿǟǡǢǣ		(default)
ɑ	áâãäåæçà	ǎǣǿǟǡǢǣ	ǻǣǿǟǡǢǣ		(set on)

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[illegible]

ISO-Adobe, Adobe CE (Central European), Greek, Cyrillic (The same language coverage as Microsoft's WGL4 character set), additional extended Latin.

ISO-Adobe language coverage includes Afrikaans, Breton, Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, Gaelic, German, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Sami, Spanish, Swahili and Swedish.

Adobe CE language coverage includes Croatian, Czech, Estonian, Hungarian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Polish, Romanian, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian and Turkish.

Adobe Extended Cyrillic includes Russian, Abaza, Abyssinian, Adyghe, Avar, Balkar, Belorussian, Bulgarian, Buryat, Chechen, Dungan, Ingush, Kabardian, Kalmyk, Kara-Kalpak, Kazakh, Kumykish, Kyrgyz, Lahk, Lesginian, Lezgi, Macedonian, Mongolian (Cyrillic), Mordovsko-Ersatian, Mordovsko-Mokshanian, Nanai, Nenish, Nivkh, Nogaian, Selkup, Serbian, Tabassaran, Tajik, Tatar, Turkmen, Tuvan, Ukrainian, and Uzbek.

Additional Extended Cyrillic specific to Hypatia Sans Pro includes Azeri, Bashkir, Chuvash, Dargin, Komi (Zyryan & Permyak both), Moldavian (Cyrillic),

Additional extended Latin includes Catalan, Luxembourgish, Vietnamese, Welsh, archaic Danish, Maltese, and Esperanto (among others).

Windows code pages supported

Latin 1: WinANSI (code page 1252)

Latin 2: Eastern Europe (1250)

Turkish (1254)

Windows Baltic (1257)

Cyrillic (1251)

Greek (1253)

Vietnamese (1258)

Mac OS language support

On Mac OS 8–9, with applications using OS-level language support, only the MacRoman encoding is supported. Support for the following additional Mac language groups exists in the font, and is available in many Adobe applications, and in other Unicode-supporting applications under Mac OS X:

MacRoman

Central European

(includes Czech, Hungarian, Slovak, Polish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Slovenian and Estonian)

Romanian

Croatian

Icelandic & Faroese

Turkish

Greek

Cyrillic (includes Belorussian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Russian, Serbian and Ukrainian)

Vietnamese

