

Aglet Sans

bcdefgh

ijklmnop

qrstuvw

XYZ.

Font styles

Aglet Sans Extra Light

Aglet Sans Extra Light Italic

Aglet Sans Light

Aglet Sans Light Italic

Aglet Sans Regular

Aglet Sans Italic

Aglet Sans Semibold

Aglet Sans Semibold Italic

Aglet Sans Bold

Aglet Sans Bold Italic

Aglet Sans Black

Aglet Sans Black Italic

Aglet Sans Ultra

Aglet Sans Ultra Italic

Sentence case, 65 pt.

Septuagenarian

Extra Light

Archaeologist

Light

Regulations

Regular

Prepositional

Semibold

Greenpoint

Bold

Interplanetary

Black

Engineering

Ultra

All caps, 65 pt., +5 tracking

ONOMATOPŒIA

Extra Light

REQUIREMENT

Light

PERFORMANCE

Regular

HUMANITY

Semibold

INEBRIATION

Bold

ACTIVITIES

Black

CURVILINEAR

Ultra

Sentence case, 65 pt.

Somnambulism

Extra Light Italic

Relationship

Light Italic

Thermometers

Italic

Gargantuan

Semibold Italic

Factualization

Bold Italic

Wellspring

Black Italic

Antithetical

Ultra Italic

All caps, 65 pt., +5 tracking

REACTIVATING

Extra Light Italic

BACKLASHES

Light Italic

CURVILINEAR

Italic

SOBRIQUET

Semibold Italic

MECHANICAL

Bold Italic

VIBRATION

Black Italic

RECOMMEND

Ultra Italic

Paragraphs, 15/18 pt.

An aglet is a small sheath, often made of plastic or metal, used on each end of a shoelace, a cord, or a drawstring. An aglet keeps the fibers of the lace or cord from unraveling; its firmness and narrow profile make it easier to hold and easier to feed through eyelets, lugs, or other lacing guides. The word aglet or aiglet comes from the Old French word aiguillette, the diminutive of aiguille, meaning “needle,” which is in turn derived from the Latin word for a needle, acus. Aglets were originally made of metal, glass, or stone, and many were very ornamental. Wealthy people in the Roman era would have their aglets made out of precious metals such as brass or silver. Before the invention of buttons, they were used on the ends of the ribbons used to fasten clothing together. Sometimes they

Aglet Sans Extra Light & Extra Light Italic

According to Huffington Post editor James Cave, “The history of the aglet’s evolution is a little knotty—many sources credit it as being popularized by an English inventor named Harvey Kennedy who is said to have earned \$2.5 million off the modern shoelace in the 1790s. Today, the clear plastic aglets on the end of shoelaces are put there by special machines. The machines wrap plastic tape around the end of new shoelaces and use heat or chemicals to melt the plastic onto the shoelace and bond the plastic to itself. There is a subtle distinction between aglets, which are generally functional, and aiguillettes, which are generally decorative. Aiguillettes usually appear at the end of decorative cords, such as bolo ties and the cords on military dress uniforms. Shoe

Aglet Sans Light & Light Italic

Paragraphs, 15/18 pt.

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Aglet Sans Regular & Italic

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Aglet Sans Semibold & Semibold Italic

Paragraphs, 15/18 pt.

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Aglet Sans Bold & Bold Italic

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Aglet Sans Black & Black Italic

Paragraphs, 11/14 pt.

An aglet is a small sheath, often made of plastic or metal, used on each end of a shoelace, a cord, or a drawstring. An aglet keeps the fibers of the lace or cord from unraveling; its firmness and narrow profile make it easier to hold and easier to feed through eyelets, lugs, or other lacing guides. The word aglet or aiglet comes from the Old French word aiguillette, the diminutive of aiguille, meaning “needle,” which is in turn derived from the Latin word for a needle, acus. Aglets were originally made of metal, glass, or stone, and many were very ornamental. Wealthy people in the Roman era would have their aglets made out of precious metals such as brass or silver.

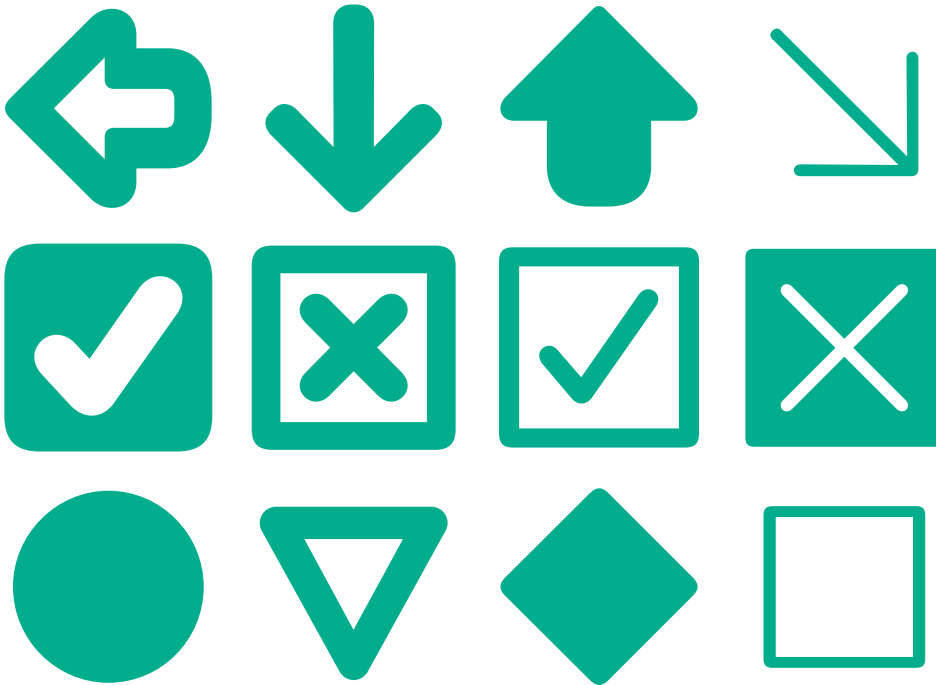
Aglet Sans Regular & Italic

*Before the invention of buttons, they were used on the ends of the ribbons used to fasten clothing together. Sometimes they were formed into small figures. Shakespeare calls this type of figure an “aglet baby” in *The Taming of the Shrew*. According to *Huffington Post* editor James Cave, “The history of the aglet’s evolution is a little knotty—many sources credit it as being popularized by an English inventor named Harvey Kennedy who is said to have earned \$2.5 million off the modern shoelace in the 1790s. Today, the clear plastic aglets on the end of shoelaces are put there by special machines. The machines wrap plastic tape around the*

Aglet Sans Semibold & Semibold Italic

The machines wrap plastic tape around the end of new shoelaces and use heat or chemicals to melt the plastic onto the shoelace and bond the plastic to itself. There is a subtle distinction between aglets, which are generally functional, and aiguillettes, which are generally decorative. Aiguillettes usually appear at the end of decorative cords, such as bolo ties and the cords on military dress uniforms. Shoe companies often produce their own shoelaces, for which they manufacture aglets. Many companies prefer to add metal sheaths over plastic aglets for the sake of durability. Some may add logos or pictures to

Aglet Sans Bold & Bold Italic



Designer Jesse Ragan

OpenType features

- Proportional & tabular lining figures
- Arbitrary fractions
- Numerator & denominator numerals
- Superscript & subscript numerals
- Case-sensitive punctuation

OpenType stylistic sets

- 1 Simple a
- 2 Complex a
- 3 Simple g
- 4 Complex g
- 5 Raised j and z
- 6 Capital height ®
- 7 Sans serif i and j
- 8 Simplified i, j, and l

Released April 2019

About Aglet Sans

Round & round

At once technical and human, Aglet Sans explores what it means to be round, and the ways in which a system can be implemented and strategically broken. A lively mix of corner radiuses offsets strict modular structures. Interlocking entrance and exit strokes create spirited counterforms that urge the eye forward. These unorthodox details generate interest when set large, yet provide a crisp but unobtrusive voice for paragraphs and captions, both in print and on screen.

Adapted from its precursor Aglet Slab, the sans has been thoroughly and sensitively redrawn to stand on its own soft feet. Used together, the two faces form a robust, flexible typographic palette of seven matched weights with corresponding italics and an extensive set of symbols. Easily at home in editorial contexts, the Aglet superfamily will also add buoyant personality to corporate branding systems, interfaces, and environmental graphics.