JUST IN TYPE

SUITS/AUSPRO

AaAaAaAaAaAaAaAaAaAaAaAaAaAaAaAa

BY DIEGO MALDONADO

Suit Sans Pro is an extended family project with **1377 glyphs** in **24 styles** between roman and italics. The typeface supports several latin languages, and was made for display and text.

RECOMMENDED SIZE USAGE

48pt +	Aa ULTRA THIN	
	Aathin	Aa
12pt +	Aa ultra light	Aa
10pt +	Aa extra light	Aa
	Aa LIGHT	Aa
8pt +	Aa regular	Aa
	Аа меріим	Aa
	Aa semi bold	Aa
	Aa Bold	Aa
12pt +	Aa EXTRA BOLD	Aa
	Aa BLACK	Aa
	Aa HEAVY	Aa

CHOOSE LIFE. CHOOSE A JOB. CHOOSE A CAREER. CHOOSE A FAMILY.

Choose a fucking big television, Choose washing machines, cars, compact disc players, and electrical tin openers.

CHOOSE GOOD HEALTH

LOW CHOLESTEROL AND DENTAL INSURANCE.

Choose fixed- interest mortgage repayments. Choose a starter home. Choose your friends. Choose leisure wear and matching luggage. Choose a three piece suite on hire purchase in a range of fucking fabrics.

Choose DIY and wondering who you are on a Sunday morning.

Choose sitting on that couch watching mind-numbing sprit-crushing game shows,

STUFFING FUCKING JUNK FOOD INTO YOUR MOUTH.

CHOOSEROTTINGAWAY ATTHEENDOFITALL,

pishing you last in a miserable home, nothing more than an embarrassment to the selfish, fucked-up brats you have spawned to replace yourself.

CHOOSE YOUR FUTURE. CHOOSE LIFE...

But why would I want to do a thing like that?

TRAINSPOTTING

18PT **Suit** (clothing)

10PT In clothing, a **suit** is a set of garments made from the same cloth, usually consisting of at least a jacket and trousers. **Lounge suits** (also known as **business suits** when sober in colour and style), which originated in Britain as country wear, are the most common style of Western suit. Other types of suit still worn today are the *dinner suit*, part of black tie, which arose as a lounging alternative to dress coats in much the same way as the day lounge suit came to replace frock coats and morning coats; and, rarely worn today, the morning suit. This article discusses the lounge suit (including business suits), elements of informal dress code.

The variations in design, cut, and cloth, such as two- and three- piece, or single- and double- breasted, determine the social and work suitability of the garment. Often, suits are worn, as is traditional, with a collared shirt and necktie. Until around the 1960s, as with all men's clothes, a hat would have been also worn when the wearer was outdoors. Suits also come with different numbers of pieces: a two-piece suit has a jacket and the trousers; a three piece adds a waistcoat (known as a vest in North America); further pieces might include a flat cap made from the same cloth.

Originally, as with most clothes, a tailor made the suit from his client's selected cloth; these are now often known as bespoke suits. The suit was custom made to the measurements, taste, and style of the man. Since the Industrial Revolution, most suits are mass-produced, and, as such, are sold as ready-to-wear garments (though alteration by a tailor prior to wearing is common). Currently, suits are sold in roughly four ways:

- **BESPOKE**, in which the garment is custom-made by a tailor from a pattern created entirely from the customer's measurements, giving the best fit and free choice of fabric;
- **MADE TO MEASURE**, in which a pre-made pattern is modified to fit the customer, and a limited selection of options and fabrics is available;
- READY-TO-WEAR OR OFF-THE-PEG, which is sold ready to be tailored or finally as is;
- **SUIT SEPARATES** where jacket and trousers are sold separately, allowing a customer to choose the size that is best for them and limit the amount of alterations needed.

Language Support:

Western, South Eastern and Central European, Vietnamese, Pinyin, IPA, Pan African Latin

Afrikaans, Aghem, Akan, Albanian, Asu, Azerbaijani, Bafia, Bambara, Basque, Bemba, Bena, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Chiga, Congo Swahili, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Duala, Dutch, Embu, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Ewe, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Fulah, Galician, Ganda, German, Gusii, Hausa, Hungarian, Icelandic, Igbo, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kalaallisut, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Koyra Chiini, Koyraboro Senni, Kwasio, Langi, Latvian, Lingala, Lithuanian, Luba-Katanga, Luo, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Maori, Masai, Meru, Meta', Morisyen, Nama, North Ndebele, Norwegian Bokmål, Norwegian Nynorsk, Nuer, Nyankole, Oromo, Polish, Portuguese, Rombo, Rundi, R Latin). Shambala, Shona, S oga, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Swiss German, Taita, Tasawaq, Teso, Turkish, Vai (Latin), Vietnamese, Vunjo, Welsh, Yangben, Yoruba, Zarma, Zulu

ffight Clusses Fight Clusses F

CHARACTER SET

lowercase | regular

UPPERCASE | regular

SMALL CAPS | regular

CHARACTER SETsuperscript and subscript

Habcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz[({1234567890})]/+=±×÷-±\

figures

default/lining - 1234567890
old style - 1234567890
tabular - 1234567890
small caps - 1234567890
scientific inferiors - 0123456789
fractions - ½ ¼ ¾ ½ ¾ ½ ¾ ½ % %
numerators/denominators - 1234567890

currencies

default - \$\$¢£¤¥£№₫€₲

old style - \$\$¢£¤¥₤№₫€₲

tabular - \$\$¢£¤¥₤№₫€₲

small caps - \$\$¢£¤¥₤№₫€₲

symbols

punctuation

 $!"\#\%\&'()*,-./:;?@[\]_{};«\cdot»;-'-',"",^{\dagger \dagger \bullet}...%<\!\!\cdot?$

ligatures

ft ff ffi fi tt

contextual alternate (Brazilian cifrão)

 $R\$ \rightarrow R\$$

Paragraphs do not occur in nature. Whereas sentences are grammatical units intrinsic to the spoken language, paragraphs are a literary convention designed to divide masses of content into appetizing portions. Indents have been common since the xvII century. Adding space between paragraphs (paragraph spacing) is another standard device. On the web, a paragraph is a semantic unit (the tag in *html)* that is typically displayed on screen with space inserted after it. A typical indent is an em space, or a quad, a fixed unit of space roughly the width of the letter's cap height. An em is thus proportional to the size of the type; if you change the point size or column width, the indents will remain appropriately scaled. Alternatively, you can use the tab key to create an indent of any depth.

— Ellen Lupton, Thinking with Type

different hashtag (numbersign,#)

#lowercase #SMALL CAPS #UPPERCASE

stylistic sets

set o1: alternate $f - f \rightarrow f / f \rightarrow f$ set o2: alternate $N - N \rightarrow D$

clocks and hours (stylistic set o3)

Use **stylistic set 3** and write (01:00) or (13:00) for \mathfrak{O} — and every half hour. Also colon height adjust to numbers: 16:45

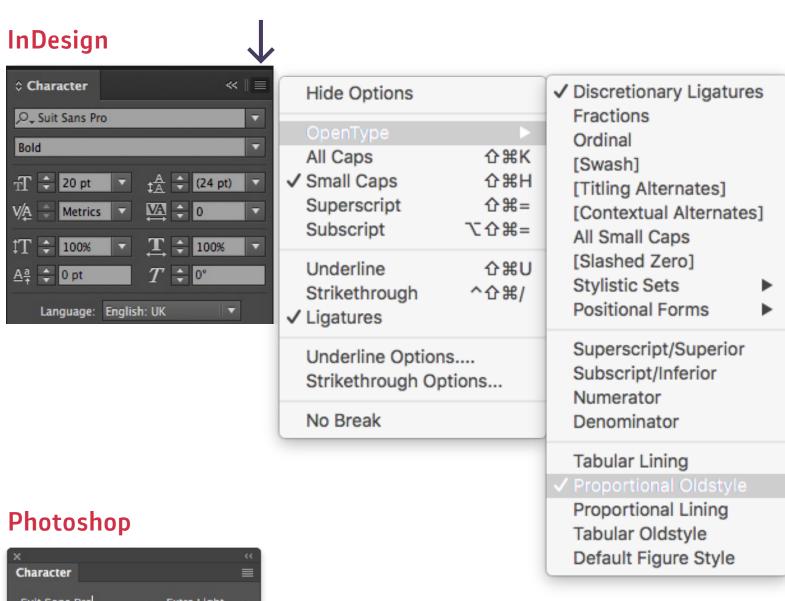
CHARACTER SET

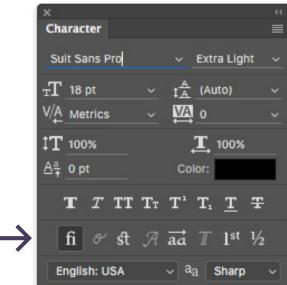
lowercase | italic

UPPERCASE | italic

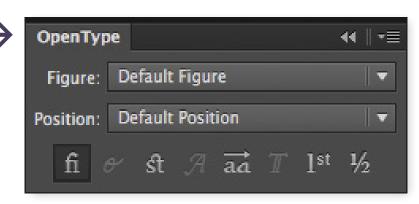
SMALL CAPS | italic

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