Good Direction Sans

GOOD DIRECTION SANS

SUPER § SPORT

CINTURATO P7 BLUE XL 97 W 235/45R17

235/45R17 XL 97 W P7 BLUE CINTURATO

Good Direction Sans

GOOD DIRECTION SANS

GASOLINE
1.3 Gallon / 5 Liters e

300
330
270
0
240
30
W · N
60
210
S · E
90
180
120
150

305º NO
41º23'52"N 2º11'40"E
Good Direction Sans, Regular

Good
Direction

33cl.   Natural Spring Water

Good
Direction
Organic

Easy to swallow

Effective pain relief

PARACETAMOL
Tablets BP 500 mg

16
Tablets

G
G D
S

EUROPÄISCHE UNION
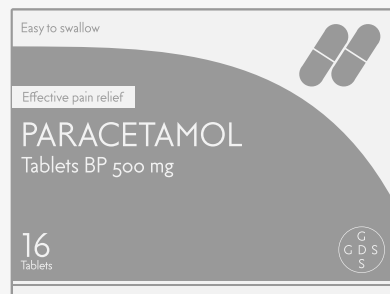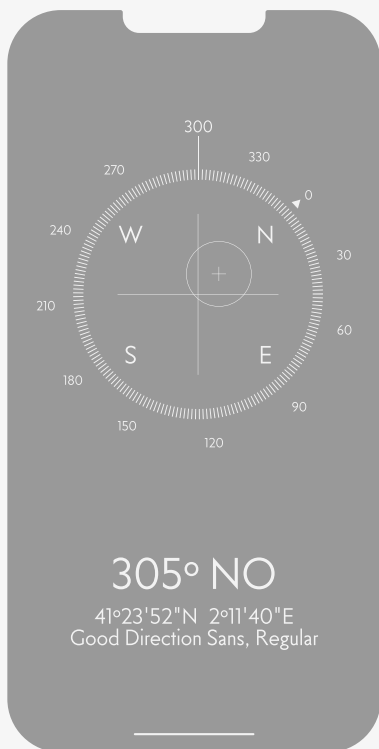
BUNDESREPUBLIK
DEUTSCHLAND

REISEPASS
PASSPORT
PASSEPORT

About	Good Direction Sans was inspired by the influence of humanist and geometric typefaces on signage. Combines geometric based shapes with abrupt unions and open letterforms. Resulting in a functional and versatile font.
Relase Date	March 2021 (v1)
Version	1.0.0
Formats	OTF, WOFF, WOFF2
Glyphs	554
Lenguages supported:	Afrikaans, Albanian, Asu, Basque, Bemba, Bena, Breton, Catalan, Chiga, Cornish, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Friulian, Galician, German, Gusii, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Kabuverdianu, Kalenjin, Kinyarwanda, Luo, Luxembourgish, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Manx, Morisyen, North Ndebele, Norwegian, Bokmål, Norwegian, Nynorsk, Nyankole, Oromo, Portuguese, Quechua, Romansh, Rombo, Rundi, Rwa, Samburu, Sango, Sangu, Scottish, Gaelic, Sena, Shambala, Shona, Soga, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Swiss, German, Taita, Teso, Uzbek (Latin), Volapük, Vunjo, Welsh, Western Frisian & Zulu.

Character Map

Uppercases

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Lowercases

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Standard punctuation

H¿?!¡.,.:;…•"'‘’,""„‚-|¦«»‹›·-–—()[]{}/\¶§#†‡&@®©℗™%‰*

Caps punctuation

H¿¡«»‹›·•-–—()[]{}

Proportional lining figures

0123456789 €$ƒ¢£¥

Proportional oldstyle figures

0123456789 €$ƒ¢£¥

Roman numerals

I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X L C M

Circled numerals

⓪ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ⊕ ⊖ ⊜

Circled numerals

⓿ ❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺ ❻ ❼ ❽ ❾ ❿ ⓫ ⓬ ⓭ ⓮ ⓯ ⓰ ⓱ ⓲ ⓳ ⓴ ⊕ ⊖ ⊜

Prebuild and automatic fractions

¼ ½ ¾ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞ 1234567890/1234567890

Superiors and inferiors

H$^{0123456789(.,-+=)}$ / $_{0123456789(.,-+=)}$ H^{aobdehilmnrst}

Ordinals

N^o N^{os} $_n$^{o} $_n$^{os} 4° 4^a

Symbols and mathematical signs

−+×÷=≠±√^<>≤≥|≈¬∞ΔΩ∂∫∑∏µπ°|e◊

Standard ligatures

fi fl ff ffi

Discretionary ligatures

Th fb ffb fh ffh fj ffj fk ffk ft fft

Accented uppercases

ÀÁÂÃÄÅÆÇÐÈÉÊË¥ÌÍÎÏĿŁÑÒÓÔÕÖØßŠÙÚÛÜÝŸŽÞ

Accented lowercases

àáâãäåæçðèéêëìíîïłñóôõöøßšùúûüý̈ÿžþ

Arrows

↗→↘↓↙←↖↑⇐⇑⇨⇩⇦⇨⇤⇥⇟↔↕↔↕↞↠↥↧⇄
↻↺↻↺ ⇄↑↓↦⇲⇑⇓⇐⇒↩↪↤↦⇠⁇⋯⁝

Arrows   Ligatures   Off   On

Off	On
--W	←
---W	⟵
----W	⟵
--E	→
---E	⟶
----E	⟶
--S	↓
--N	↑
--NW	↖
--NE	↗
--SE	↘
--SW	↙
|--W	↤
|---W	⟻
|----W	⟻
|--E	↦
|---E	⟼
|----E	⟼
|--S	↧
|--N	↥

OpenType Features		Off	On
	Case sensitive forms	[{(H-H–H—H)}] ¿¡@	[{(H-H–H—H)}] ¿¡@
	Localized forms → Catalan	Paral·lel	Paral·lel
	Ordinals	No Nos 1a 1o	Nº Nᵒˢ 1ª 1º
	Automatic fractions	1/4 1/2 3/4	¼ ½ ¾
	Superiors	Mr Mlle 1er 2on	Mʳ Mˡˡᵉ 1ᵉʳ 2ᵒⁿ
	Inferiors	H2O Fe3O4	H_2O Fe_3O_4
	Proportional lining figures	0123456789	0123456789
	Proportional oldstyle figures	0123456789	0123456789
	Ligatures	fl fi ff ffi	fl fi ff ffi
	Discretionary ligatures	Th fb ffb fh ffh fj ffj fk ffk ft fft	Th fb ffb fh ffh fj ffj fk ffk ft fft
	Contextual alternates	300×292mm 724-22=702	300×292mm 724-22=702
	Slashed zero	0 o	0̸ ø
OpenType Features (Stylistic sets)	Stylistic Set 01	a@	a@
	Stylistic Set 02	g	g
	Stylistic Set 03	y	Y
	Stylistic Set 04	Qq	Qq
	Stylistic Set 05	J	J
	Stylistic Set 06	ahnu	ahnu

Stylistic Set 07

← →
⇤ ↦
↩ ↪
↫ ↬
↔

⟵ ⟶
⟻ ⟼
⟅ ⟆
⟃ ⟄
⟷
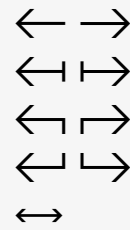
Stylistic Set 08

← →
⇤ ↦
↩ ↪
↫ ↬
↔

⟵ ⟶
⟻ ⟼
⟅ ⟆
⟃ ⟄
⟷
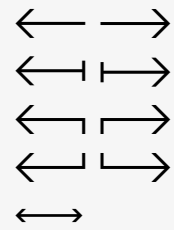
Stylistic Set 09

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 + – =

⓪ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧
⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰
⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ⊕ ⊖ ⊜

Stylistic Set 10

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17
18 19 20 + – =

❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺ ❻ ❼ ❽ ❾
❿ ⓫ ⓬ ⓭ ⓮ ⓯ ⓰ ⓱
⓲ ⓳ ⓴ ⊕ ⊖ ⊜

GOOD DIRECTION SANS

SUPER § SPORT

CINTURATO P7 BLUE XL 97W 235/45R17

235/45R17 XL 97W P7 BLUE CINTURATO

GOOD
DIRECTION
SANS

GASOLINE
1.3 Gallon / 5 Liters e

Good
Direction
Organic

BRAUN

12
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11

300 330 0
30
270
60
N
W E
+
240 90
S
210 120
180 150

305º NO
41º23'52"N 2º11'40"E
Good Direction Sans, Regular

Good Direction Sans

Good

Hannover
Kassel
Dortmund
Westkreuz Frankfurt

↑ | 5 | ↑ | 5 | ↑

Köln
Wiesbaden
Kelsterbach
✈ Frankfurt

| 3 | ↑ | 43 |

EU

Achern
Strasbourg-Nord

↗

Ausfhart

U33 → | Köln-Nord ↑

München-Zentrum
M. Langwied
Garmisch-P. 95
Lindau 96 / CH

↑ | 8 |

Full Character Set   22 pt.

ABCDEFGHIJJKLMNOPQQRSTUVWXYZ
ÀÁÂÃÄÅÆÇÐÈÉÊË¥ÌÍÎÏĿŁÑÒÓÔÕÖØ
SSŠÙÚÛÜÝŸŽÞ

aabcdefgghijkImnopqqrstuvwxyyz
àáâãäåæçðèéêëiíîïiłñóôõöøßšùúûüýÿžþ

H aobdehilmnrst

0123456789 €$ƒ¢£¥¤ 0123456789

I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X L C M

¼ ½ ¾ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞

1234567890/1234567890

H^(0123456789+-=)   H_(0123456789+-=)

⊕ ⊖ ⊜ ⓪ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳

⊕ ⊖ ⊜ ⓿ ❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺ ❻ ❼ ❽ ❾ ❿ ⓫ ⓬ ⓭ ⓮ ⓯ ⓰ ⓱ ⓲ ⓳ ⓴

¿?!¡.,:;…•"'''‚""„_|¦«»‹›·--——()[]{}

/\¶§#†‡&@@@®©℗™%‰*

fi fl ff ffi Th fb ffb fh ffh fj ffj fk ffk ft fft

Basic Character Set   30 pt.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

25 pt.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

20 pt.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
aabcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

15 pt.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

10 pt.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

8 pt.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

6 pt.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

Qu

"Q" from stylistic set number 04

183

54 pt.

Wayfinding refers to the techniques used by travelers over sea

32 pt.

Wayfinding refers to the techniques used by travelers over land and sea to find relatively unmarked and often mislabeled routes.

15 pt.

Wayfinding refers to the techniques used by travelers over land and sea to find relatively unmarked and often mislabeled routes. These include but are not limited to dead reckoning, map and compass, astronomical positioning and, more recently, global positioning.

12 pt.

Wayfinding refers to the techniques used by travelers over land and sea to find relatively unmarked and often mislabeled routes. These include but are not limited to dead reckoning, map and compass, astronomical positioning and, more recently, global positioning. ↘ Wayfinding can also refer to the traditional navigation method used by indigenous peoples of Polynesia. The ancient Polynesians and Pacific Islanders mastered the methods of wayfinding to explore and settle on the islands of the Pacific, many using devices such as the Marshall Islands stick chart. With these skills, some of them were even able to navigate the ocean as well as they could navigate their own land. Despite the dangers of being out at sea for a long time, wayfinding was a way of life. Today, The Polynesian Voyaging Society tries-out the traditional Polynesian ways of navigation.

11 pt.

Wayfinding refers to the techniques used by travelers over land and sea to find relatively unmarked and often mislabeled routes. These include but are not limited to dead reckoning, map and compass, astronomical positioning and, more recently, global positioning. Wayfinding can also refer to the traditional navigation method used by indigenous peoples of Polynesia. The ancient Polynesians and Pacific Islanders mastered the methods of wayfinding to explore and settle on the islands of the Pacific, many using devices such as the Marshall Islands stick chart. With these skills, some of them were even able to navigate the ocean as well as they could navigate their own land.

10 pt.

Wayfinding refers to the techniques used by travelers over land and sea to find relatively unmarked and often mislabeled routes. These include but are not limited to dead reckoning, map and compass, astronomical positioning and, more recently, global positioning. Wayfinding can also refer to the traditional navigation method used by indigenous peoples of Polynesia. The ancient Polynesians and Pacific Islanders mastered the methods of wayfinding to explore and settle on the islands of the Pacific, many using devices such as the Marshall Islands stick chart. With these skills, some of them were even able to navigate the ocean as well as they could navigate their own land. Despite the dangers of being out at sea for a long time, wayfinding was a way of life. Today, The Polynesian Voyaging Society tries-out the traditional Polynesian ways of navigation. Recently, wayfinding has been used in the context of architecture to refer to the user experience of orientation and choosing a path within the built environment. Kevin A. Lynch used the term (originally "way-finding") for his 1960 book The Image of the City, where he defined way-finding as "a consistent use and organization of definite sensory cues from the external environment."In 1984 environmental psychologist Romedi Passini published the full-length "Wayfinding in Architecture" and expanded the concept to include the use of signage and other graphic communication, visual clues in the built environment, audible communication, tactile elements, including provisions for special-needs users. The wayfinding concept was further expanded in a further book by renowned Canadian graphic designer Paul Arthur, and Romedi Passini, published in 1992, "Wayfinding: People, Signs and Architecture." The book serves as a veritable wayfinding bible of descriptions, illustrations, and lists, all set into a practical context of how people use both signs and other wayfinding cues to find their way in complex environments. There is an extensive bibliography, including information on exiting information and how effective it has been during emergencies such as fires in public places. Wayfinding also refers to the set of architectural or design elements that aid orientation. Today, the term wayshowing, coined by Danish designer Per Mollerup, is used to cover the act of assisting way finding.He describes the difference between wayshowing and way finding, and codifies the nine wayfinding strategies we all use when navigating in unknown territories. However, there is some debate over the importance of using the term wayshowing, some argue that it merely adds confusion to a discipline that is already highly misunderstood. [citation needed] In 2010 American Hospital Association published "Wayfinding for Health Care: Best Practices for Today's Facilities", written by Randy R. Cooper.

8 pt.

Wayfinding refers to the techniques used by travelers over land and sea to find relatively unmarked and often mislabeled routes. These include but are not limited to dead reckoning, map and compass, astronomical positioning and, more recently, global positioning. Wayfinding can also refer to the traditional navigation method used by indigenous peoples of Polynesia. The ancient Polynesians and Pacific Islanders mastered the methods of wayfinding to explore and settle on the islands of the Pacific, many using devices such as the Marshall Islands stick chart. With these skills, some of them were even able to navigate the ocean as well as they could navigate their own land. Despite the dangers of being out at sea for a long time, wayfinding was a way of life. Today, The Polynesian Voyaging Society tries-out the traditional Polynesian ways of navigation. Recently, wayfinding has been used in the context of architecture to refer to the user experience of orientation and choosing a path within the built environment. Kevin A. Lynch used the term (originally "way-finding") for his 1960 book The Image of the City, where he defined way-finding as "a consistent use and organization of definite sensory cues from the external environment."In 1984 environmental psychologist Romedi Passini published the full-length "Wayfinding in Architecture" and expanded the concept to include the use of signage and other graphic communication, visual clues in the built environment, audible communication, tactile elements, including provisions for special-needs users. The wayfinding concept was further expanded in a further book by renowned Canadian graphic designer Paul Arthur, and Romedi Passini, published in 1992, "Wayfinding: People, Signs and Architecture." The book serves as a veritable wayfinding bible of descriptions, illustrations, and lists, all set into a practical context of how people use both signs and other wayfinding cues to find their way in complex environments. There is an extensive bibliography, including information on exiting information and how effective it has been during emergencies such as fires in public places. Wayfinding also refers to the set of architectural or design elements that aid orientation. Today, the term wayshowing, coined by Danish designer Per Mollerup, is used to cover the act of assisting way finding.He describes the difference between wayshowing and way finding, and codifies the nine wayfinding strategies we all use when navigating in unknown territories. However, there is some debate over the importance of using the term wayshowing, some argue that it merely adds confusion to a discipline that is already highly misunderstood.[citation needed] In 2010 American Hospital Association published "Wayfinding for Health Care: Best Practices for Today's Facilities", written by Randy R. Cooper. The book takes a comprehensive view of Wayfinding specifically for those in search of medical care. Whilst wayfinding applies to cross disciplinary practices including architecture, art and design, signage design, psychology, environmental studies, one of the most recent definitions by Paul Symonds et al defines wayfinding as "The cognitive, social and corporeal process and experience of locating, following or discovering a route through and to a given space". Wayfinding is an embodied and sociocultural activity in addition to being a cognitive process in that wayfinding takes place almost exclusively in social environments with, around and past other people and influenced by stakeholders who manage and control the routes through which we try to find our way.

6 pt.

Wayfinding refers to the techniques used by travelers over land and sea to find relatively unmarked and often mislabeled routes. These include but are not limited to dead reckoning, map and compass, astronomical positioning and, more recently, global positioning. Wayfinding can also refer to the traditional navigation method used by indigenous peoples of Polynesia. The ancient Polynesians and Pacific Islanders mastered the methods of wayfinding to explore and settle on the islands of the Pacific, many using devices such as the Marshall Islands stick chart. With these skills, some of them were even able to navigate the ocean as well as they could navigate their own land. Despite the dangers of being out at sea for a long time, wayfinding was a way of life. Today, The Polynesian Voyaging Society tries-out the traditional Polynesian ways of navigation. Recently, wayfinding has been used in the context of architecture to refer to the user experience of orientation and choosing a path within the built environment. Kevin A. Lynch used the term (originally "way-finding") for his 1960 book The Image of the City, where he defined way-finding as "a consistent use and organization of definite sensory cues from the external environment."In 1984 environmental psychologist Romedi Passini published the full-length "Wayfinding in Architecture" and expanded the concept to include the use of signage and other graphic communication, visual clues in the built environment, audible communication, tactile elements, including provisions for special-needs users. The wayfinding concept was further expanded in a further book by renowned Canadian graphic designer Paul Arthur, and Romedi Passini, published in 1992, "Wayfinding: People, Signs and Architecture." The book serves as a veritable wayfinding bible of descriptions, illustrations, and lists, all set into a practical context of how people use both signs and other wayfinding cues to find their way in complex environments. There is an extensive bibliography, including information on exiting information and how effective it has been during emergencies such as fires in public places. Wayfinding also refers to the set of architectural or design elements that aid orientation. Today, the term wayshowing, coined by Danish designer Per Mollerup, is used to cover the act of assisting way

finding.He describes the difference between wayshowing and way finding, and codifies the nine wayfinding strategies we all use when navigating in unknown territories. However, there is some debate over the importance of using the term wayshowing, some argue that it merely adds confusion to a discipline that is already highly misunderstood.[citation needed] In 2010 American Hospital Association published "Wayfinding for Health Care: Best Practices for Today's Facilities", written by Randy R. Cooper. The book takes a comprehensive view of Wayfinding specifically for those in search of medical care. Whilst wayfinding applies to cross disciplinary practices including architecture, art and design, signage design, psychology, environmental studies, one of the most recent definitions by Paul Symonds et al defines wayfinding as "The cognitive, social and corporeal process and experience of locating, following or discovering a route through and to a given space". Wayfinding is an embodied and sociocultural activity in addition to being a cognitive process in that wayfinding takes place almost exclusively in social environments with, around and past other people and influenced by stakeholders who manage and control the routes through which we try to find our way. The route is often one we might take for pleasure, such as to see a scenic highway, or one we take as a physical challenge such as trying to find the way through a series of caves showing our behavioural biases. Wayfinding is a complex practice that very often involves several techniques such as people-asking (asking people for directions) and crowd following and is thus a practice that combines psychological and sociocultural processes.

In addition to the built environment, the concept of wayfinding has also recently been applied to the concept of career development and an individual's attempt to create meaning within the context of career identity. This was addressed in late August, 2017 in the NPR podcast You 2.0: How Silicon Valley Can Help You Get Unstuck. The wayfinding concept is also similar to information architecture, as both use information-seeking behaviour in information environments.

$f\pi]\textcircled{P}\leftleftarrows$

$\sqrt{\ \ }\twoheadleftarrow\wp e\partial\triangle$

$^5/_8\sum\Uparrow(452)$

§ ® ↳ ↗

Ω ™ Ɔ ∂ Σ

VII Θ ç ʒ

Good Direction Sans