

# → How to use AT Name Mono

Name Mono can do more than most fonts. Fear not! It takes just 3 steps to use it like a pro.

+ Installation tips on page 3

+ Have a question that isn't answered here? Reach out! [hi@arrowtype.com](mailto:hi@arrowtype.com)

## 1 Choose the Subfamily

Consider the purpose and medium of what you are designing, then pick the right font for the job.

**AT  
Name Mono**  
[Static]

Each style is actually its own font file, known as a “static” font because it exists in one static form. These are best for print projects and for exporting to PDFs, because this relies on older tech that doesn't always support variable fonts very well.

aa

**AT  
Name Mono  
Variable**

Includes all weights for a fluid range of possible upright styles in a single font file, and includes a second font file for all weights of the Italic variant. Best for websites using a lot of font styles and for dialing-in logos and artwork that will be outlined before printing. Avoid if you want to use outlined letters in a design, because you will see overlaps in some glyphs, which exist to help the letter outlines flex.

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*Pro tip!*

The metrics and overall weights of Name Mono are designed to work effortlessly in combination with Name Sans (what you're reading now). So, you always have obvious choices for a supporting font!

## 2 Choose the Weight & Style

The weights of Name Mono are designed to closely match the weights of Name Sans Text.

**Black  
+ Italic  
ExtraBold  
+ Italic**

The heaviest styles of Name Mono have slightly tighter spacing and relatively small interior spaces, so they are best used at somewhat larger sizes and in shorter lengths of text.

**Bold  
+ Italic  
SemiBold  
+ Italic  
Medium  
+ Italic  
Regular  
+ Italic  
Light  
+ Italic**

The intermediate styles of Name Mono are most useful for reading and writing code, small captions, and other places where legibility and letter differentiation is of paramount concern. However, these styles are designed with care, so they can look great at large scale, too.

**ExLight  
+ Italic  
Thin  
+ Italic**

The lightest styles of Name Mono have moderate spacing and thin lines, so they are best used at larger sizes and in shorter lengths of text. They have an aesthetic that is airy, a little bit delicate, and maybe even luxurious in the right context.

# 3

## Choose Features

This is where some real pro-level typographic finesse can happen! Name Mono includes a variety of features to allow you to craft your typography for maximum utility and impact.

| Tag               | Feature Description             | Off (Default)    | On                      |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| <code>case</code> | Case-Sensitive Forms            | ¿H)/I{I-0        | ¿H)/I{I-0               |
| <code>dlig</code> | Code Ligatures*                 | == === <= >= &&& | = ≡ ≤ ≥ &&&             |
| <code>onum</code> | Oldstyle Numerals               | Hn1234567890\$   | Hn1234567890\$          |
| <code>sinf</code> | Scientific Inferiors            | H1234567890      | H <sub>1234567890</sub> |
| <code>sups</code> | Superscript                     | H1234567890      | H <sup>1234567890</sup> |
| <code>zero</code> | Alternate (Dotted) Zero         | 0102030          | 0̇10̇20̇30̇             |
| <code>ss01</code> | Single-story ‘a’ in Uprights    | Variation        | Variation               |
| <code>ss02</code> | Double-story ‘a’ in Italics     | Variation        | Variation               |
| <code>ss03</code> | Simplified ‘r’ in Uprights      | ReferenceError   | ReferenceError          |
| <code>ss04</code> | Serifed ‘r’ in Italics          | ReferenceError   | ReferenceError          |
| <code>ss05</code> | Single-story ‘g’ in Uprights    | Rigging          | Rigging                 |
| <code>ss06</code> | Single-story ‘g’ in Italics     | Rigging          | Rigging                 |
| <code>ss07</code> | Simplified ‘f’ in Uprights      | Effective        | Effective               |
| <code>ss08</code> | Simplified ‘f’ in Italics       | Effective        | Effective               |
| <code>ss09</code> | High-legibility ‘i’ in Uprights | Reiterative      | Reiterative             |
| <code>ss10</code> | High-legibility ‘i’ in Italics  | Reiterative      | Reiterative             |
| <code>ss11</code> | High-legibility ‘l’ in Uprights | Millenium        | Millenium               |
| <code>ss12</code> | High-legibility ‘l’ in Italics  | Millenium        | Millenium               |
| <code>ss13</code> | Blackletter ‘ß’                 | Mauerstraße      | Mauerstraße             |
| <code>ss14</code> | High-legibility ‘6’ and ‘9’     | 1969             | 1969                    |
| <code>ss15</code> | Classic Uppercase               | GREEN JALAPEÑOS  | GREEN JALAPEÑOS         |
| <code>ss16</code> | Brutalist Punctuation           | “Unordinary!”    | “Unordinary!”           |
| <code>ss17</code> | Subtle Code Ligatures           | == === <= >= &&& | == === <= >= &&&        |
| <code>ss20</code> | Half-width space (beta)†        | ‘NYC is nice!’   | ‘NYC is nice!’          |

\***AT Name Code** is an available variant of Name Mono. Name Code assigns code ligatures to the 'calt' feature, which is usually on by default, and is often used by code editors to control font ligatures.

†**ss20** allows Name Mono to function as a better headline font. It controls not only wordspaces, but also narrow punctuation, making them half width to create a less “gappy” texture. However, it is a somewhat experimental feature. Please review outputs if you utilize ss20.



# Installation Tips

There are lots of ways to install fonts on different systems, but here are a few tips that may be helpful.

## Note!

Any time you are updating to a new version of a font, it is important to complete quit any program currently using that font before you install the new font version. For example, quit out of InDesign, Illustrator, MS Word, Figma, etc, and *then* install the latest font version. Reflow and renaming may occur, so you may have to go through a “replace fonts” workflow.

## macOS

You can simply drag fonts into the Font Book app to install them.

Alternatively, if you expect to manage many font installations:

1. Quit all open applications that might use the fonts.
2. In Finder, navigate to the folder <yourusername>/Library/Fonts
3. Optional: drag this to the Finder sidebar, or while the Fonts folder is highlighted, use the menu option **File > Add to Sidebar**
4. Now, you can manage new font files just like normal files! Dragging in fonts will install them for this user. You can enclose fonts in folders to more easily organize families. Avoid installing the same font styles as both OTF and TTF fonts. OTF are generally slightly better on Mac.
5. Note: to uninstall fonts, you can remove them from this folder. To deactivate fonts without moving files, group them into a folder, then control+click and “Compress” the folder into a ZIP archive.

## Windows

You can simply right-click font files and choose “Install.”

However, to install many font files at once:

1. Quit all open applications that might use the fonts.
2. Open Font Settings
3. Drag the font files into the Font Settings window.

## Web

You can use these fonts on the web via *self hosting*. Usually, that means placing the font files in a folder within a given web project, then linking to them via the `@font-face` rule in CSS.

If you are using 3 or more weights of Name Mono, consider using the variable font! It will be about the same amount of data, but allows you to choose weights on a smooth spectrum from 1–1000, and the web browser will automatically set the correct optical size for the font size of every piece of text (unless you override that).

If your web project is open-source, do not store the font files in the publicly-available repository. Instead, you can host them on a file hosting service such as AWS S3 Buckets. For instructions, please see:

<https://blog.arrowtype.com/host-webfont-on-aws/>

Note: be sure to use the woff2 files – not the TTF or OTF files – so that you are sending your web visitors the smallest font file sizes possible.