



Karol Regular & *Italic*
Karol Semibold & *Italic*
Karol Bold & *Italic*
Karol Black & *Italic*



Author	Daniel Sabino
Creation	2013
Version	2 (2022)
8 styles	Regular Italic SemiBold SemiBold Italic Bold Bold Italic Black Black Italic
Character Sets	Basic Latin Latin-1 Supplement Latin-2 Central European
License Types	Desktop, Webfont, ePub, App, Server

Karol was designed by Daniel Sabino in 2011 as a project in the MA in Advanced Typography from EINA/UAB, in Barcelona, Spain.

It was born as a text typeface inspired by the work of East European type designers. Two years later, Karol was ready for public release, in a collection of eight styles (four weights and matching italics) with high readability, strength and character. A few days before its publication, Karol was awarded with the Certificate of Typographic Excellence (Judges' Choice) of the Type Directors Club in 2013.



Pachnącej Mięty

Karol Regular 48pt

Jules et Jim

Karol Italic 48pt

Questo Pizzaiolo

Karol Semi Bold 48pt

Karolus Script

Karol Semi Bold Italic 48pt

Johannes Itten

Karol Bold 48pt

Doutrina Cristã

Karol Bold Italic 48pt

Edmund Fry

Karol Black 48pt

Kerala North

Karol Black Italic 48pt



PACHNAĆEJ MIĘTY

Karol Regular 48pt

JULES ET JIM

Karol Italic 48pt

QUESTO PIZZAIOLO

Karol Semi Bold 48pt

KAROLUS SCRIPT

Karol Semi Bold Italic 48pt

JOHANNES ITTEN

Karol Bold 48pt

DOCTRINA CRISTÃ

Karol Bold Italic 48pt

EDMUND FRY

Karol Black 48pt

KERALA NORTH

Karol Black Italic 48pt



Karol Regular
9/12

The similarity and confusion between Tamil script and Malayalam is widespread. One reason for this is that Tamil is a direct descendant of the script Vattezhutu, which for centuries was used in Malayalam. Their careers in print stumped too, but it is interesting to note that of all the Indian scripts, the first to be printed was Tamil in 1578 in the region of Kerala, a Portuguese colony at that time. The book in question is Doutrina Cristiã, printed with types cast by John Gonsalves a year earlier. Malayalam, as we know it, was only printed about 250 years later by the efforts of Rev. Benjamin Bailey sent by the Church Mission- ary Society to Kottayan. At the time of Doutrina Cristiã, it was said that the types cast by Gonsalves were in Malabar language, which led to confusion regard- ing the language in question. After all Malabar is also the name of the north region of Kerala. Today it is known that it was Tamil, but the confusion around the term malabar persisted for several centuries. The specimen of Behramjee Jejeebhoy, 1769, en-

Karol Semi Bold
9/12

The similarity and confusion between Tamil script and Malayalam is widespread. One reason for this is that Tamil is a direct descendant of the script Vattezhutu, which for centuries was used in Malayalam. Their careers in print stumped too, but it is interesting to note that of all the Indian scripts, the first to be printed was Tamil in 1578 in the region of Kerala, a Portuguese colony at that time. The book in question is Doutrina Cristiã, printed with types cast by John Gonsalves a year earlier. Malayalam, as we know it, was only printed about 250 years later by the efforts of Rev. Benjamin Bailey sent by the Church Mission- ary Society to Kottayan. At the time of Doutrina Cristiã, it was said that the types cast by Gonsalves were in Malabar language, which led to confusion regard- ing the language in question. After all Malabar is also the name of the north region of Kerala. Today it is known that it was Tamil, but the confusion around the term malabar persisted for several centuries. The specimen of Behramjee Jejeebhoy, 1769, entitled 'A specimen of Malabar types,' shows the Malay- alam language probably

Karol Italic
9/12

The similarity and confusion between Tamil script and Malay-alam is widespread. One reason for this is that Tamil is a direct descendant of the script Vattezhutu, which for centuries was used in Malayalam. Their careers in print stumped too, but it is interesting to note that of all the Indian scripts, the first to be printed was Tamil in 1578 in the region of Kerala, a Portuguese colony at that time. The book in question is Doutrina Cristiã, printed with types cast by John Gonsalves a year earlier. Malayalam, as we know it, was only printed about 250 years later by the efforts of Rev. Benjamin Bailey sent by the Church Mission- ary Society to Kottayan. At the time of Doutrina Cristiã, it was said that the types cast by Gonsalves were in Malabar language, which led to confusion regard- ing the language in question. After all Malabar is also the name of the north region of Kerala. Today it is known that it was Tamil, but the confusion around the term mala- bar persisted for several centuries. The specimen of Behramjee Jejeebhoy, 1769, entitled 'A specimen of Malabar types,' shows the Malay- alam language probably written in Arya- ezhuttu

Karol Semi Bold Italic
9/12

The similarity and confusion between Tamil script and Ma- layalam is widespread. One reason for this is that Tamil is a direct descendant of the script Vattezhutu, which for centuries was used in Malayalam. Their careers in print stumped too, but it is interesting to note that of all the Indian scripts, the first to be printed was Tamil in 1578 in the region of Kerala, a Portuguese colony at that time. The book in question is Doutrina Cristiã, printed with types cast by John Gonsalves a year earlier. Malayalam, as we know it, was only printed about 250 years later by the efforts of Rev. Benjamin Bailey sent by the Church Mission- ary Society to Kottayan. At the time of Doutrina Cristiã, it was said that the types cast by Gonsalves were in Malabar language, which led to confusion regard- ing the language in question. After all Malabar is also the name of the north region of Kerala. Today it is known that it was Tamil, but the confusion around the term malabar persisted for several centuries. The specimen of Behramjee Jejeebhoy, 1769, entitled 'A specimen of Malabar types,' shows the Malay- alam language probably written in Arya- ezhut- tu. The similarity and confusion between Tamil script and



Karol Bold
9/12

The similarity and confusion between Tamil script and Malayalam is widespread. One reason for this is that Tamil is a direct descendant of the script Vattezhutu, which for centuries was used in Malayalam. Their careers in print stumped too, but it is interesting to note that of all the Indian scripts, the first to be printed was Tamil in 1578 in the region of Kerala, a Portuguese colony at that time. The book in question is Doutrina Cristiã, printed with types cast by John Gonsalves a year earlier. Malayalam, as we know it, was only printed about 250 years later by the efforts of Rev. Benjamin Bailey sent by the Church Mission- ary Society to Kottayan. At the time of Doutrina Cristiã, it was said that the types cast by Gonsalves were in Malabar language, which led to confusion regard- ing the language in question. After all Malabar is also the name of the north region of Kerala. Today it is known that it was Tamil, but the

Karol Black
9/12

The similarity and confusion between Tamil script and Malayalam is widespread. One reason for this is that Tamil is a direct descendant of the script Vattezhutu, which for centuries was used in Malayalam. Their careers in print stumped too, but it is interesting to note that of all the Indian scripts, the first to be printed was Tamil in 1578 in the region of Kerala, a Portuguese colony at that time. The book in question is Doutrina Cristiã, printed with types cast by John Gonsalves a year earlier. Malayalam, as we know it, was only printed about 250 years later by the efforts of Rev. Benjamin Bailey sent by the Church Mission- ary Society to Kottayan. At the time of Doutrina Cristiã, it was said that the types cast by Gonsalves were in Malabar language, which led to confusion regard- ing the language in question. After all Malabar is also the name of the north region of Kerala. Today it is known that it was Tamil, but the confusion

Karol Bold Italic
9/12

The similarity and confusion between Tamil script and Malayalam is widespread. One reason for this is that Tamil is a direct descendant of the script Vattezhutu, which for centuries was used in Malayalam. Their careers in print stumped too, but it is interesting to note that of all the Indian scripts, the first to be printed was Tamil in 1578 in the region of Kerala, a Portuguese colony at that time. The book in question is Doutrina Cristiã, printed with types cast by John Gonsalves a year earlier. Malayalam, as we know it, was only printed about 250 years later by the efforts of Rev. Benjamin Bailey sent by the Church Mission- ary Society to Kottayan. At the time of Doutrina Cristiã, it was said that the types cast by Gonsalves were in Malabar language, which led to confusion regard- ing the language in question. After all Malabar is also the name of the north region of Kerala. Today it is known that it was Tamil, but the confusion around the term malabar

Karol Black Italic
9/12

The similarity and confusion between Tamil script and Malayalam is widespread. One reason for this is that Tamil is a direct descendant of the script Vattezhutu, which for centuries was used in Malayalam. Their careers in print stumped too, but it is interesting to note that of all the Indian scripts, the first to be printed was Tamil in 1578 in the region of Kerala, a Portuguese colony at that time. The book in question is Doutrina Cristiã, printed with types cast by John Gonsalves a year earlier. Malayalam, as we know it, was only printed about 250 years later by the efforts of Rev. Benjamin Bailey sent by the Church Mission- ary Society to Kottayan. At the time of Doutrina Cristiã, it was said that the types cast by Gonsalves were in Malabar language, which led to confusion regard- ing the language in question. After all Malabar is also the name of the north region of Kerala. Today it is known that it was Tamil, but the confusion around the term malabar persisted for several centuries. The

Open Type formats allows to include an expanded character set and layout features, to provide advanced typographic control and better linguistic support such as ligatures, alternates characters and contextual substitutions.
Open Type fonts work in all applications but only some take profit of the features.

OT supports Unicode which enables the fonts to contain more than 65,000 glyphs, while PostScript area limited to a maximum of only 256 characters.

Open Type fonts work in all platforms and operative systems, having one single file for Mac and PC makes sharing files much more easier.

Feature	Default typing	Feature ON
Capital Spacing	ABCDEFGHIJKL	ABCDEFGHIJKL
Small Caps	Nobody Knows	NOBODY KNOWS
All Small Caps	Somebody Says	SOMEBODY SAYS
Proportional oldstyle (default figures)	12.345.678,90	12.345.678,90
Tabular oldstyle	12.345.678,90	1 2 . 3 4 5 . 6 7 8 , 9 0
Proportional lining	12.345.678,90	12.345.678,90
Ordinals	3a notte, 4o giorno	3 ^a notte, 4 ^o giorno
Superiors, inferiors	12345, H2O	12 ³⁴⁵ , H ₂ O
Numerators, denominators and fractions	H ₁ 23, H ¹ 23, 123/456	H ¹²³ , H ₁₂₃ , ¹²³ / ₄₅₆
Contextual alternates	f? f! T'T Vä	f? f! T'T Vä

victory

¿€1569?

En 2010 España ganó su primer título del mundial FIFA

Tipo Latino

Hollande Or Holland?

A nice effect

{LA LUTTE CONTRE L'IMPUNITÉ}

