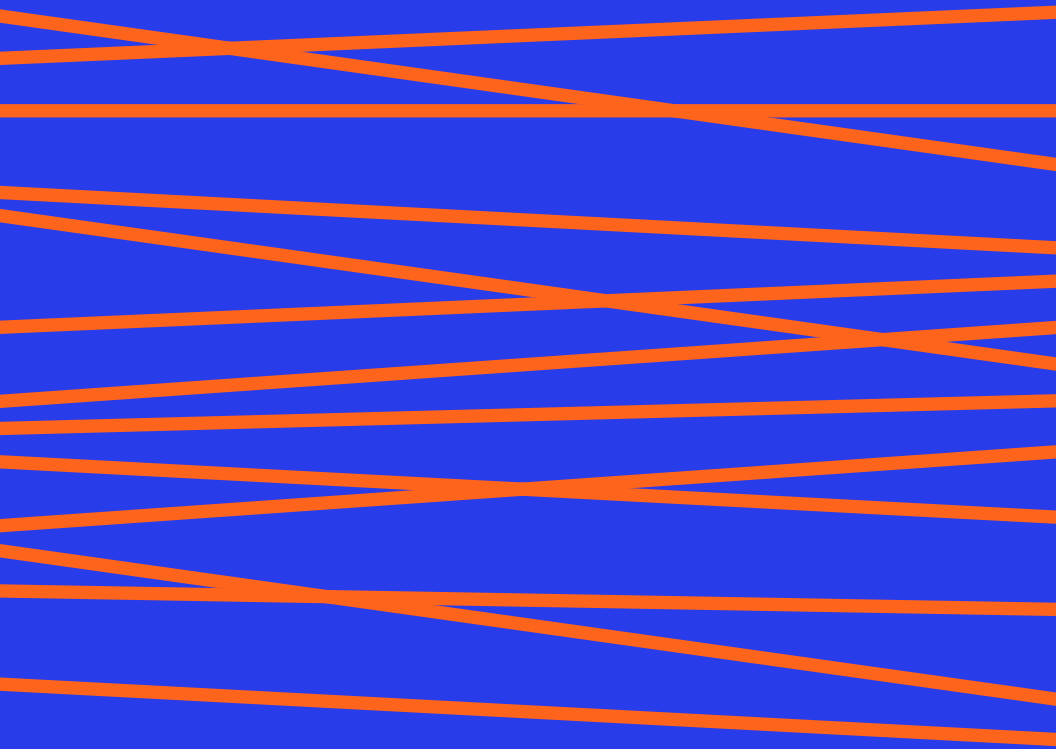


benang_script



benang sans

Benang is a typeface developed from handwritten notes found in the administrative office of an old thread factory in Bandung. The design responds directly to this everyday writing practice. The letterforms are shaped by quick annotations, repeated instructions, and practical marks made by generations of administrators. These writings were tools for organizing work, not aesthetic expressions. We translated their rhythm, proportions, and movement into a clear typographic system.

The name Benang means thread in Indonesian. Thread is a continuous strand used to bind fibers together and make fabric possible. It is flexible, able to bend and adjust without losing strength. This quality informs the structure of the typeface. The strokes carry a subtle sense of elasticity, reflecting the material behavior of thread itself. Benang connects handwriting and thread as parallel forms of labor. Both record process, time, and human presence. The typeface becomes a visual archive shaped by flexibility and sustained through routine work.

Styles

20 (Script), 20 (Sans)

Weights

10 (Script), 10 (Sans)

GlyphCount

316 (Script), 161 (Sans)

OpenType Features

Contextual Alternatives

Stylistic Set

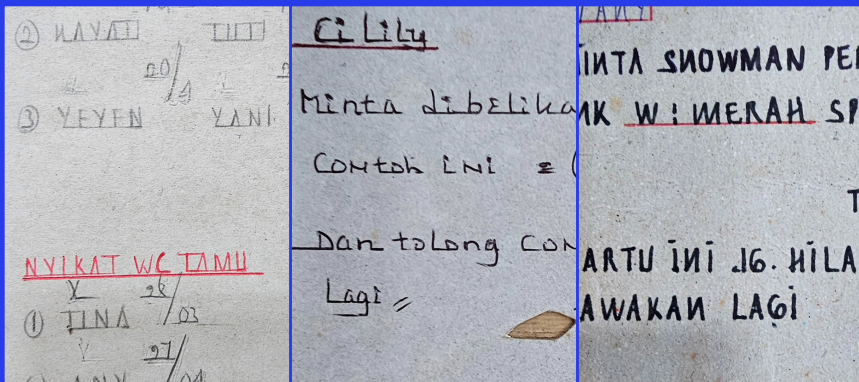
Ligatures

Format

OTF, WOFF, WOFF2
and Variable

Released

2026



Benang Script

Hairline Italic

Thin Italic

Extra Light Italic

Light Italic

Regular Italic

Medium Italic

Semi Bold Italic

Bold Italic

Extra Bold Italic

Black Italic

Benang Sans

Hairline Italic

Thin Italic

Extra Light Italic

Light Italic

Regular Italic

Medium Italic

Semi Bold Italic

Bold Italic

Extra Bold Italic

Black Italic

A A B B C D D
E E F F G G H I
J K L M M M
N N N N O O
P Q R R S S T
U U U V W W
X Y Y Z Z

A A B B C D D
E E F F G G H I
J K L M M M
N N N N O O
P Q R R S T
U U U V W W
X Y Y Z Z

a b c d e f g h
i j k l m n o
p q r s t u
v w x y z

Th Tt Th
ff ff fi fl ft
fu tt

a b c d e f g h
i j k l m n o
p q r s t u
v w x y z

Th Tt Th
ff ff fi fl ft
fu tt

0 1 2 2
3 4 5 6 7
7 8 9

0 1 2 2
3 4 5 6 7
7 8 9

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\$ ¢ ¥ £ €

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< > ≤ ≥ %

ORGANIC

▲
BEGINNING

WUMONO

▲
MIDDLE

▲
ENDING

One letter, three versions.
Beginning, middle, or end.
Benang uses Contextual
Alternates to pick the right
one on its own.

A	A	B	B
C	D	D	E
E	G	H	L
K	M	M	M
N	N	N	N
Q	R	R	S
T	U	U	U
V	W	W	X
Z	Z		

a	b	c	d
e	f	h	i
k	l	m	m
n	n	o	p
s	t	u	v
w	x	z	
1	2	2	3
4	5	6	7
£	8	0	

A A B B
C D D E
E G H I
K M M
M N N O
R R S U
U V V W
W X Z Z

a b c d
e f h i
k l m m
n n o p
s t u v
w x z
0 1 2 2 3 4
5 6 7 7 8 9

_B _B _D _D

_F _F _G _G

_J _J _L _N

_N _N _O _P

_Q _S _T _U

_U _V _V _W

_W _y _y

_f _g _i _j

_l _o _q _r

_s _v _w _y

_z

_1 _3 _4 _5

_6 _7 _f _8

_9 _0

Inspired by the continuous flow of thread through industrial machinery, certain glyphs automatically adapt to their position within a word.

Through OpenType Contextual Alternates, letters connect seamlessly along a shared baseline, creating uninterrupted lines that echo the movement of thread across the factory floor

THIS
FOX
office
stuff
cotton
fiber

Script, Bold 76 pt

Thread
knitty
flannel
stuff
furniture
crafted

Sans, Bold 76 pt

100%
NATURAL
FIBERS
WOVEN
WITH
CARE

Script, Bold 72 pt

the pen never lifted, one continuous motion

medium weight

from a thread factory in Bandung

Sans, Medium 530 pt/Extra Bold 12 pt

A TRACE OF LABOR PROCESS AND CRAFT

Sans, Bold 72 pt

may _____ june

Hands guide
the thread as
spools turn and
yarn gathers
evenly across
the workshop

Hands guide the thread as spools turn
and yarn gathers evenly across the
workshop Each strand is checked for
consistency before moving on to the
next stage of production

texture _____ material

Sans, Medium 12 pt/Script, Extra Light 12 pt/Medium 30 pt

Textile production begins with fibers that are spun into thread and assembled into fabric through weaving and knitting and other methods of construction.

Textile production begins with fibers that are spun into thread and assembled into fabric through weaving, knitting, or other methods of construction. The relationship between yarn thickness, spacing, and tension affects both the appearance and performance of the material. Smooth surfaces, raised textures, and intricate patterns emerge from simple structural decisions in textile production.

Throughout history, textile makers have refined these techniques to achieve a wide range of functional and aesthetic results. Natural fibers such as cotton, linen, wool, and silk each contribute distinct qualities, while modern materials introduce new possibilities for durability and comfort. Finishing processes, including washing, brushing, and dyeing, further influence the texture and appearance of the cloth.

Threads intertwine to create fabrics of varying texture, weight, and character.

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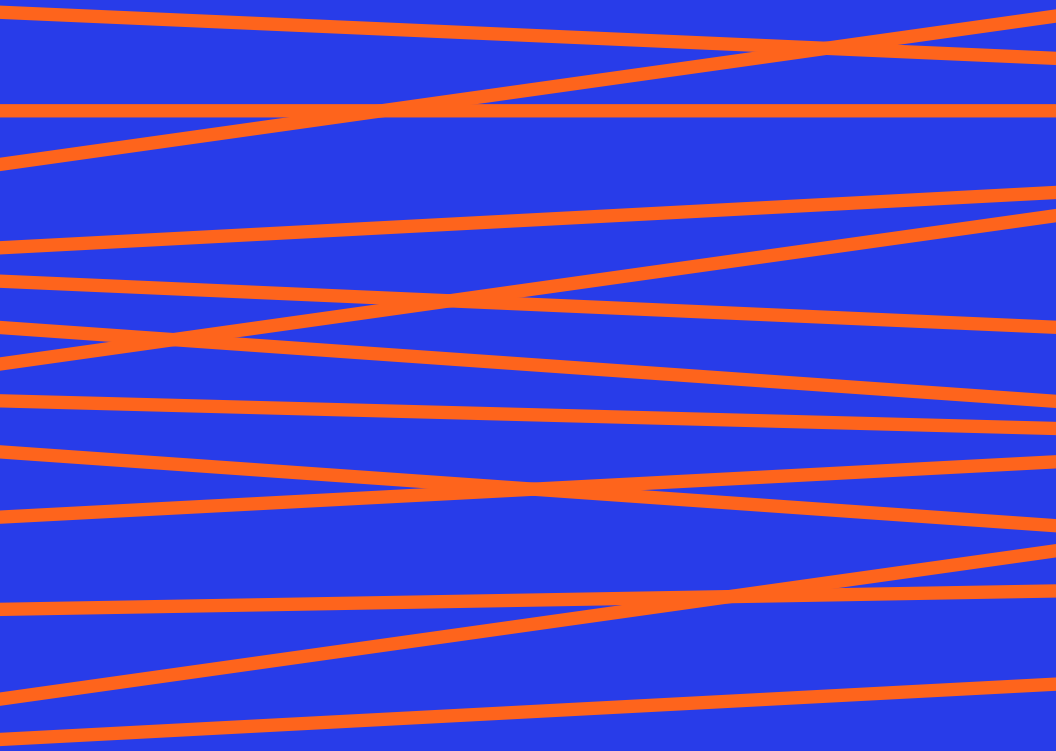
FINISHING PROCESSES, INCLUDING WASHING, BRUSHING,
AND DYEING, FURTHER INFLUENCE THE TEXTURE AND
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WeType

A type foundry at the cross-section of Western and Eastern cultural heritage. Regardless of where your “center” is, WeType is committed to the preservation, modernization, and creation of typographic voices for purposeful designers, brands, and institutions of today.

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