Centra No.2

SECRETAIRE

Black – 60pt

COFFERING

Extrabold – 60pt

PEDIMENTS

Bold – 60pt

CAMPANILE

Medium – 60pt

TYMPANUM

Book – 60pt

PALLADIANS

Light – 60pt

MARTYRIUM

Thin – 60pt

GALLETTING

Hairline – 60pt

JARDINIÉRE

Black Italic – 60pt

PEDIMENTS

Extrabold Italic – 60pt

SPANDRELS

Bold Italic – 60pt

KEYSTONES

Medium Italic – 60pt

MAQSURAH

Book Italic – 60pt

QUATREFOIL

Light Italic – 60pt

CLERESTORY

Thin Italic – 60pt

BALUSTRADE

Hairline Italic – 60pt

Biedermeier

Black – 60pt

Architraves

Extrabold – 60pt

Martyriums

Bold – 60pt

Orthostates

Semibold – 60pt

Chalcidicum

Medium – 60pt

Bressummer

Book – 60pt

Gadrooning

Light – 60pt

Dodecastyle

Thin – 60pt

Gadrooning

Black Italic – 60pt

Travertines

Extrabold Italic – 60pt

Banquettes

Bold Italic – 60pt

Candelabra

Medium Italic – 60pt

Bargeboard

Book Italic – 60pt

Wainscoting

Light Italic – 60pt

Flushworked

Thin Italic – 60pt

Emperadora

Hairline Italic – 60pt

OTTOMAN
Backless Couch

Black – 30pt

PARQUETRY
Wood Pattern

Extrabold – 30pt

ETAGÉRE
Open Shelving

Bold – 30pt

UNDERCROFT
Brick Cellar

Medium – 30pt

REVETMENT
Retaining Wall

Book – 30pt

CANTERBURY
Low Slated Stand

Light – 30pt

PORTE-COCHÈRE
Covered Gateway

Thin – 30pt

MONOTRIGLYPH
Intercolumniation

Hairline – 30pt

VITROLITE
Pigmented Glass

Black Italic – 30pt

QUADRIPORTICUS
Square Courtyard

Extrabold Italic – 30pt

PYCNOSTYLE
Intercolumniation

Bold Italic – 30pt

WAINSCOTING
Wood Paneling

Medium Italic – 30pt

PORTCULLIS
Latticed Gate

Book Italic – 30pt

MASCARON
Chimeric Sculpture

Light Italic – 30pt

CHANDRASHALA
Horseshoe Arch

Thin Italic – 30pt

ARABESQUE
Ornamental Designs

Hairline Italic – 30pt

18pt / 24

Terracotta is the term normally used for sculpture made in earthenware, and also for various utilitarian uses including vessels, *water and waste water pipes, roofing tiles, bricks, and surface embellishment in building construction.* The term is also used to refer to the natural, **brownish orange color**.

14pt / 20

Asian and European sculpture in *porcelain* is not covered. **Glazed architectural terracotta** and its **unglazed version** as exterior surfaces for buildings were used in Asia for some centuries before becoming popular in the West in the 19th century. Architectural terracotta can also refer to decorated ceramic elements such as *antefixes* and *revetments*.

11pt / 17

An appropriate refined clay is formed to the desired shape. After drying it is placed in a *kiln* or atop combustible material in a pit, and then fired. The typical firing temperature is around 1,000 °C (1,830 °F), though it may be as low as 600 °C (1,112 °F) in historic and archaeological examples. The iron content, reacting with oxygen during firing, **gives the fired body a reddish color,** though the overall color varies widely across shades of yellow, orange, buff, red, "terracotta", pink, grey or brown.

8pt / 12

Fired terracotta *is not watertight,* but surface-burnishing the body before firing can decrease its porousness and a layer of glaze can make it watertight. It is suitable for use below ground to carry pressurized water (an archaic use), **for garden pots or building decoration in many environments, and for oil containers, oil lamps, or ovens.** Most other uses, such as for tableware, sanitary piping, or building decoration in freezing environments, require the material to be glazed.

6pt / 10

Terracotta/earthenware was the only known type of ceramic produced by *Western and pre-Columbian* people until the 14th century, when imported European **fired stoneware** began production. Terracotta has been used throughout history for sculpture and pottery as well as for bricks and roof shingles. I*n ancient times, the first clay sculptures were dried (baked) in the sun after being formed.* **They were later placed in the ashes of open hearths to harden,** and finally kilns were used, similar to those used for pottery today. However, only after firing to high temperature would it be classed as a ceramic material.

90pt

Cantilever

40pt / 45

A rigid structural element, *such as a beam or a plate,* anchored at only one end.

30pt / 35

A usually vertical support *from which it is protruding;* this could also be a perpendicular connection.

20pt / 25

Cantilevers can also be constructed with trusses or slabs. When subjected to a structural load, *the cantilever carries the load to the support where it is forced against by a moment and shear stress.* Cantilever construction allows for overhanging.

18pt / 24

widely found in construction, notably in cantilever bridges and balconies (see corbel). In cantilever bridges the cantilevers are usually built as pairs, *with each cantilever used to support one end of a central section*. The Forth Bridge in Scotland is an example of a cantilever truss bridge.

14pt / 20

A cantilever in a traditionally timber framed building is called a jetty or forebay. In the southern United States a historic barn type is the cantilever barn of log construction. Temporary cantilevers are often used in construction. The partially constructed structure creates a cantilever, but the completed structure does not act as a cantilever. *This is very helpful when temporary supports*.

11pt / 17

So some truss arch bridges are built from each side as cantilevers until the spans reach each other and are then jacked apart to stress them in compression before final joining. Nearly all cable-stayed bridges are built using cantilevers as this is one of their chief advantages. *Many box girder bridges are built segmentally, or in short pieces*. This type of construction lends itself well to balanced cantilever construction where the bridge is built in both directions from a single support.

8pt / 12

In an architectural application, Frank Lloyd Wright's Fallingwater used cantilevers to project large balconies. The East Stand at Elland Road Stadium in Leeds was, *when completed*, the largest cantilever stand in the world holding 17,000 spectators. The roof built over the stands at Old Trafford Football Ground uses a cantilever so that no supports will block views of the field. *The old, now demolished Miami Stadium had a similar roof over the spectator area*.

6pt / 10

A cantilever rack is a type of warehouse storage system consisting of the vertical column, the base, the arms, and the horizontal and/or cross bracing. These components are fabricated from both roll formed and structural steel. *The horizontal and/or cross bracing are used to connect two or more columns together.* They are commonly found in lumber yards, woodworking shops, and plumbing supply warehouses. A folding cantilever tray is a type of stacked shelf that can be unfolded to allow convenient access to items on multiple tiers simultaneously. *The shelves can be collapsed when not in use for more compact storage*. Because of these properties folding cantilever trays are often used in baggage and toolboxes.

90pt

Keystone

40pt / 45

The wedge-shaped stone piece at the apex of a *masonry arch*.

30pt / 35

In both cases it is the final piece placed *during construction and locks* all the stones into position.

20pt / 25

In both arches and vaults, keystones are often enlarged beyond the structural requirements, *often decorated in some way*. Keystones are often placed in the centre of the flat top of openings such as doors and windows, essentially for decorative effect.

18pt / 24

Although a masonry arch or vault cannot be self-supporting until the keystone is placed, the keystone experiences the least stress of any of the voussoirs, *due to its position at the apex*. Old keystones can decay due to vibration, a condition known as bald arch.

14pt / 20

In a rib-vaulted ceiling, keystones may mark the intersections of two or more arched ribs. For aesthetic purposes, *the keystone is sometimes larger than the other voussoirs*, or embellished with a boss. Mannerist architects of the 16th century often designed arches with enlarged and slightly dropped keystones, as in the "church house" entrance portal at Colditz Castle.

11pt / 17

In a curved stone archway, the keystone is the one at the very center of the top. *The keystone is the most important stone*, and that's why this word is also used figuratively to mean the most important part of anything. A stone arch or vault gains its stability from the placement of the keystone, which is often the last one placed. From this architectural meaning, keystone also gained the figurative meaning of "central or most important part," or "the one thing upon which everything else depends."

8pt / 12

Two of the differential's three shafts are made to rotate through angles that represent (are proportional to) two numbers, *and the angle of the third shaft's rotation represents the sum or difference of the two input numbers*. The earliest known use of a differential gear is in the Antikythera mechanism, circa 80 BCE, which used a differential gear to control a small sphere representing the moon from the difference between the sun and moon position pointers.

6pt / 10

Arches were known in ancient Egypt and Greece but were considered unsuitable for monumental architecture and seldom used. The Romans, by contrast, *used the semicircular arch in bridges, aqueducts, and large-scale architecture*. In most cases they did not use mortar, relying simply on the precision of their stone dressing. The Arabs popularized the pointed arch, and it was in their mosques that this form first acquired its religious connotations. Medieval Europe made great use of the pointed arch, which constituted a basic element in Gothic architecture. In the late Middle Ages the segmental arch was introduced. *This form and the elliptical arch had great value in bridge engineering because they permitted mutual support by a row of arches*, carrying the lateral thrust to the abutments at either end of a bridge.

90pt

Mausoleum

40pt / 45

A *free-standing* building constructed as a monument enclosing a burial chamber.

30pt / 35

Historically, *mausolea were*, large and impressive constructions for *a deceased leader*.

20pt / 25

Mausolea became particularly popular in Europe and its colonies during the early modern and modern periods. *A single mausoleum may be permanently sealed*. This contains the body or bodies, *probably within sarcophagi or interment niches*.

18pt / 24

In the United States, the term may be used for a burial vault below a larger facility, such as a church. *The Cathedral of Our Lady of the Angels* in Los Angeles, California, for example, has 6,000 sepulchral and cinerary urn spaces for interments in the lower level of the building.

14pt / 20

The first place to be referred to as catacombs was the system of underground tombs between the 2nd and 3rd milestones of the *Appian Way in Rome*, where the bodies of the apostles Peter and Paul, among others, were said to have been buried. The name of that place in late Latin was catacombae, *a word of obscure origin, possibly deriving from a proper name*.

11pt / 17

The word referred originally only to the Roman catacombs, *but was extended by 1836 to refer to any subterranean receptacle of the dead, as in the 18th-century Paris catacombs*. All Roman catacombs were located outside city walls since it was illegal to bury a dead body within the city, providing *"a place... where martyrs tombs could be openly marked"* and commemorative services and feasts held safely on sacred days.

8pt / 12

Catacombs, *although most notable as underground passageways and cemeteries, also house many decorations.* There are thousands of decorations in the centuries-old catacombs of Rome, catacombs of Paris, and other known and unknown catacombs, some of which include inscriptions, paintings, statues, ornaments, and other items placed in the graves over the years. Most of these decorations were used to identify, *immortalize and show respect to the dead*.

6pt / 10

Decorations in the catacombs of Rome were primarily decorated with images and words exalting Christ or depicting scenes from the Old and New Testaments of the Bible. Much of the sculpture work and art, other than engravings on the walls or tombs, has been preserved in places such as the *Museum of St. John Lateran, Christian Museum of Berlin University, and the Vatican*. Three representations of Christ as Orpheus charming animals with peaceful music have been found in the catacombs of *Domatilla and St. Callista*. Another figure was made of gilded glass and dates back to the fourth century, featuring Jesus with the world balanced in his hand and a scroll at his feet.

90pt

Gargoyle

40pt / 45

In architecture, a gargoyle is a *carved or formed grotesque with a spout*.

30pt / 35

Designed to convey water from a roof, *away from the side of a building*, thereby preventing rainwater.

20pt / 25

Architects often used multiple gargoyles on buildings to divide the flow of rainwater off the roof *to minimize the potential damage from a rainstorm*. A trough is cut in the back of the gargoyle and rainwater typically exits through the open mouth.

18pt / 24

Gargoyles are usually an elongated fantastic animal because the length of the gargoyle determines how far water is thrown from the wall. When Gothic flying buttresses were used, *aqueducts were sometimes cut into the buttress to divert water over the aisle walls.*

14pt / 20

The term originates from the French gargouille, which in English is likely to mean “throat” or is otherwise known as the “gullet”. Latin gurgulio, gula, gargula and similar words derived from the root gar, “to swallow”, which represented the gurgling sound of water. It *is also connected to the French verb gargariser, which shares a Latin root with the verb “gargle” and is likely imitative in origin.*

11pt / 17

When not constructed as a waterspout and only serving an ornamental or artistic function, the correct term for such a sculpture is a grotesque, chimera, or boss. There are also regional variations, such as the hunky punk. Just as with bosses and chimeras, gargoyles are said to frighten off and protect those that it guards, such as a church, from any evil or harmful spirits. However, in common usage, t*he word “gargoyle” is generally used to describe any monstrous sculpture.*

8pt / 12

A French legend that sprang up around the name of St. Romanus. the former chancellor of the Merovingian king Clotaire II who was made bishop of Rouen, relates how he delivered the country around Rouen from a monster called Gargouille or Goji. La Gargouille is said to have been the typical dragon with batlike wings, a long neck, and the ability to breathe fire from its mouth. There are multiple versions of the story, *either that St. Romanus subdued the creature with a crucifix.*

6pt / 10

The term gargoyle is most often applied to medieval work, but throughout all ages some means of water diversion, when not conveyed in gutters, was adopted. In Ancient *Egyptian architecture, gargoyles showed little variation,* typically in the form of a lion’s head. Similar lion-mouthed water spouts were also seen on Greek temples, carved or modelled in the marble or terracotta cymatium of the cornice. An excellent example of this are the 39 remaining lion-headed water spouts on the Temple of Zeus. There were originally 102 gargoyles or spouts, *but due to the heavy weight (they were crafted from marble), many snapped off and had to be replaced.* Many medieval cathedrals included gargoyles and chimeras.

90pt

Spire

40pt / 45

A spire is a *tapering conical or pyramidal* structure on the top of a building.

30pt / 35

The *largest spire* to be part of the architecture of another building is the one mounted on the *Q1 tower*.

20pt / 25

Symbolically, spires have two functions. Traditionally, *one has been to proclaim a martial power of religion*. A spire, with its reminiscence of the spear point, gives the impression of strength. The second is to reach up toward the skies, a celestial and hopeful gesture of the spire.

18pt / 24

A spire on a church or cathedral is not just a symbol of piety, but is often seen as a symbol of the wealth and prestige of the order, or patron who commissioned the building. As an architectural ornament, *spires are most consistently found on Christian churches,* where they replace the steeple.

14pt / 20

In England, “spire” immediately brings to mind Salisbury Cathedral. Its 403-foot (123-m) spire, built between 1320 and 1380, *is one of the tallest of the period anywhere in the world.* A similar but slightly smaller spire was built at Leighton Buzzard in Bedfordshire, England, which indicates the popularity of the spire spreading across the country during this period.

11pt / 17

In the early Renaissance the spire was not restricted to the United Kingdom: the fashion spread across Europe. After the destruction of the 135 m tall spire of the *St. Lambert’s Cathedral*, Liège in the 19th century, the 123 m spire of Antwerp is the tallest ecclesiastical structure in the low countries. Between 1221 and 1457 richly decorated open spires were built for the Cathedral of Burgos in Spain while at Ulm Cathedral in Germany the 529-foot (161-m) spire built in the imported French Gothic style.

8pt / 12

The blend of the classical styles with a spire occurred much later. In 1822, in London, John Nash built *All Souls’ Church, Langham Place,* a circular classical temple, with Ionic columns surmounted by a spire supported by Corinthian columns. Whether this is a happy marriage of styles or a rough admixture is a question of individual taste. During the 19th century the Gothic revival knew no bounds. With advances in technology, steel production, *and building techniques* the spire enjoyed an unprecedented surge through architecture,

6pt / 10

These are found on medieval and revival churches and cathedrals, generally with towers that are square in plan. While masonry spires on a tower of small plan may be pyramidal, spires on towers of large plan are generally octagonal. *The spire is supported on stone squinches which span the corners of the tower, making an octagonal plan.* The spire of Salisbury Cathedral is of this type and is the tallest masonry spire in the world, remaining substantially intact since the 13th century. Other spires of this sort include the south spire of Chartres Cathedral, and the spires of Norwich Cathedral, Chichester Cathedral and Oxford Cathedral. These spires are constructed of a network of stone tracery, which, *being considerably lighter than a masonry spire, can be built to greater heights.*

90pt

Parapet

40pt / 45

Barrier which is an *extension of the wall* at the edge of a terrace, balcony, or walkway.

30pt / 35

The word comes ultimately from the Italian parapetto *(parare "to cover/de-fend" and petto "breast")*.

20pt / 25

Where extending above a roof, a parapet may simply be the portion of an exterior wall that continues above the line of the roof surface, *or may be a continuation of a vertical feature* beneath the roof such as a fire wall or party wall.

18pt / 24

The Mosaic law prescribed parapets for newly constructed houses as a safety measure. *The Mirror Wall at Sigiriya*, Sri Lanka built between 477 and 495 AD is one of the few surviving protective parapet walls from antiquity. Built onto the side of Sigiriya Rock it ran for a distance of approximately 250 meters.

14pt / 20

Parapets surrounding roofs are common in London. This dates from the *Building Act of 1707* which banned projecting wooden eaves in the cities of Westminster and London as a fire risk. Instead an 18-inch brick parapet was required, with the roof set behind. This was continued in many Georgian houses, *as it gave the appearance of a flat roof which accorded with the desire for classical proportions*.

11pt / 17

Many firewalls are required to have a parapet, a portion of the wall extending above the roof. T*he parapet is required to be as fire resistant as the lower wall,* and extend a distance prescribed by building code. Parapets on bridges and other highway structures (such as retaining walls) prevent users from falling off where there is a drop. They may also be meant to restrict views, to prevent rubbish passing below, and to act as noise barriers. Bridge parapets may be made from any material, *but structural steel are common.*

8pt / 12

They may also be meant to restrict views, to prevent rubbish passing below, and to act as noise barriers. Bridge parapets may be made from any material, but structural steel, aluminium, timber and reinforced concrete are common. *They may be of solid or framed construction.* In European standards, parapets are defined as a sub-category of “vehicle restraint systems” or “pedestrian restraint systems”. In terms of fortification, a parapet (or breastwork) is a wall of stone, wood or earth on the outer edge of a defensive wall or trench, which shelters the defenders.

6pt / 10

In later artillery forts, parapets tend to be higher and thicker. *They could be provided with embrasures for the fort's guns to fire through, and a banquette or fire-step so that defending infantry could shoot over the top.* The top of the parapet often slopes towards the enemy to enable the defenders to shoot downwards; this incline is called the superior talus. In śilpaśāstra, the ancient Indian science of sculpture, a parapet is known as hāra. It is optionally added while constructing a temple. The hāra can be decorated with various miniature pavilions, according to the *Kāmikāgama*. Plain parapets are upward extensions of the wall, sometimes with a coping at the top and corbel below. Embattled parapets may be panelled, *but are pierced,* if not purely as stylistic device, for the discharge of defensive projectiles. Perforated parapets are pierced in various designs such as circles, trefoils, or quatrefoils.

90pt

Spandrel

40pt / 45

A spandrel, *less often span-dril or splaundrel*, is the space between two arches.

30pt / 35

There are *four or five* accepted and cognate meanings of spandrel in architectural and art history.

20pt / 25

Such as the space between the curve of an arch and a rectilinear bounding moulding, or the wallspace bounded by adjacent arches in an arcade and the stringcourse or moulding above them, *or the space between the central medallion of a carpet and its rectangular corners.*

18pt / 24

In a building with more than one floor, the term spandrel is also used to indicate the space *between the top of the window* in one story and the sill of the window in the story above. The term is typically employed when there is a sculpted panel or other decorative element in this space.

14pt / 20

The spandrels over doorways in perpendicular work are generally richly decorated. At *Magdalen College, Oxford* is one which is perforated. The spandrel of doors is sometimes ornamented in the Decorated Period, but seldom forms part of the composition of the doorway itself, *being generally over the label.* Spandrels can also occur in the construction of domes and are typical in grand architecture.

11pt / 17

Today, *lowriders can be found anywhere,* worldwide, however the greater percentage is in the Western States in the United States. In 1979, Japan received a shipment of Low rider magazines, which shown on the cover was a lowered Chevy in front of Mount Fuji. This magazine, *Orlie's Lowriding Magazine,* was a profitable magazine that advertised lowriders and hydraulic kits for their consumers. Along with these magazines came mail-order forms to purchase automotive hydraulics kits.

8pt / 12

Spandrels can also occur in the construction of domes and are typical in grand architecture from the medieval period onwards. Where a dome needed to rest on a square or rectangular base, the dome was raised above the level of the supporting pillars, *with three-dimensional spandrels called pendentives taking the weight of the dome and concentrating it onto the pillars.* In buildings of more than one story the spandrel is the area between the sill of a window and the head of the window below it. In steel or reinforced concrete structures there will sometimes be a spandrel beam.

6pt / 10

In architecture, a spandrel is the triangle-shaped space between two arches, or between an arch and the rectangle that frames it. Often, a *spandrel is formed by a wall,* a ceiling, and the curve of an arch. In some structures, the spandrel is a space that's filled with decoration — Paris's Arc de Triomphe, for example, has spandrels at the top corners of its three arches, each carved with ornamental figures. Buildings constructed during the Gothic period commonly have elaborately decorated spandrels. The word comes from the Anglo-French spaundre, *which is thought to be a shortened version of espandre,* "expand or spread" in Old French. An approximately triangular surface area between two adjacent arches and the horizontal plane above them. the outer boundary of an artifact or a material layer constituting or resembling such a boundary.

90pt

Turret

40pt / 45

In architecture, a turret is a small tower that *projects vertically* from the castle wall.

30pt / 35

Turrets provide a projecting defensive position allowing *covering fire to the adjacent wall in the days of war.*

20pt / 25

A turret can have a circular top with crenellations as seen in the picture at right, a pointed roof, *or other kind of apex.* It might contain a staircase if it projects higher than the building; however, a turret is not necessarily higher than the rest of the building; *in this case,* it is typically part of a room.

18pt / 24

A building may have both towers and turrets; turrets might be smaller or higher but the difference is generally considered to be that a turret projects from the edge of the building, *rather than continuing to the ground*. The size of a turret is therefore limited by technology.

14pt / 20

A turret is a small tower that is taller than the rest of the building. *The long-haired fairy tale heroine Rapunzel had to stay in a turret*. The classic turret is perched at the very top of a stone castle and is often small and rounded, with tiny windows. Another meaning of turret is the structure on a tank or fort that's heavily protected with armor and contains a gun. This kind of turret is rounded and can rotate.

11pt / 17

A small tower projecting from a building, usually at a corner and often merely ornamental. A wooden, *usually square tower on wheels*, carrying soldiers, battering-rams, catapults, etc., used in ancient warfare for attacking fortresses and walled cities. A low, armored, usually revolving, structure for a gun or guns, as on a warship.

8pt / 12

A small tower that projects from the wall of a building, esp a medieval castle. A self-contained structure, capable of rotation, in which weapons are mounted, esp in tanks and warships. *Similar structure on an aircraft that houses one or more guns and sometimes a gunner.* A tall wooden tower on wheels used formerly by besiegers to scale the walls of a fortress. (On a machine tool) a turret-like steel structure with tools projecting radially that can be indexed round to select or to bring each tool to bear on the work

6pt / 10

We have shown above that the field is pointing upwards inside the solenoid, so the horizontal portions of loop c do not contribute anything to the integral. Thus the integral of the up side 1 is equal to the integral of the down side 2. Since we can arbitrarily change the dimensions of the loop and get the same result, the only physical explanation is that the integrands are actually equal, that is, the magnetic field inside the solenoid is radially uniform. Note, though, *that nothing prohibits it from varying longitudinally*, which in fact it does. A similar argument can be applied to the loop a to conclude that the field outside the solenoid is radially uniform or constant. This last result, *which holds strictly true only near the centre of the solenoid where the field lines are parallel to its length*, is important as it shows that the flux density outside is practically zero since the radii of the field outside the solenoid will tend to infinity.

Centra No.2 Roman & Italic Open Type Features

Stylistic Set 01 - Square Dots

i → i Chimera → Chimera

ö → ö Böhm's → Böhm's

Stylistic Set 02 - Alternate Lowercase 'a'

ɑ → a Aardvark → Aardvark

Stylistic Set 03 - Alternate Lowercase 't'

t → t Whittle → Whittle

Stylistic Set 04 - Alternate Lowercase 'u'

u → u League → League

Stylistic Set 05 - Reverse Quotes

‘ “ → ‛ ‟ The quick “brown fox” →
The quick ‟brown fox”

LOCL - Localised Accent Forms For Romanian

ş → ș Găseşte → Găsește

Automatic Fractions

0123456789⁄0123456789

Centra No.2 Roman & Italic Open Type Features

Case Specific Punctuation

()[]{}/\|‖¦¡¿«»‹›··–

(cat) → (CAT)

Proportional Figures

123

Proportional Lining (Default)

1234567890

Proportional Oldstyle

1234567890

Tabular Figures

1 → 1

Tabular Lining

1234567890

Tabular Oldstyle

1234567890

Ordinals

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Jan 23rd

Superiors

1 → ¹

10² x 9³

Inferiors

1 → ₁

C_2CO_3

Numerators

1 → ¹

½ ¾ ⅝

Denominators

1 → ₁

½ ¾ ⅝

Glyph overview

Caps
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

Lowercase
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

Punctuation & Symbols
% & " ' ^ ° * ! ¡ ? ¿ @ ( ) / \ [ ] { }
⟨ ⟩ · • - – — _ . , : ; … , „ ‘ ’ ‚ “ ” ‟ e ‰
† ‡ § ¶ © ® ™ ´ ` ˆ ˇ ˉ ˘ ˙ ˚ ¨ ˜ ˝ ˛ ’ ‘

Diacritics Uppercase
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Diacritics Lowercase
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Case Sensitive Forms
@ < > ‹ › « » + − × ÷ = ≈ ≠ - – — —
• · / \ ¦ | ( ) [ ] { } ⟨ ⟩ ¡ ¿

Proportional Lining (Default) Figures
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Tabular Lining Figures
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Proportional Oldstyle Figures
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Tabular Oldstyle Figures
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

Superscript / Subscript
+ − = ( ) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 $_{1\,2\,3\,4\,5\,6\,7\,8\,9\,0\,+\,-\,=\,(\,)}$

ordinals
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

Pre-Built Fractions
½ ⅓ ⅔ ¼ ¾ ⅕ ⅖ ⅗ ⅘ ⅙ ⅚ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞

Automatic Fractions
0123456789⁄0123456789

Currency
$ € ¢ £ ¥ ƒ ¤

Mathematical symbols
+ − × ÷ = ≈ ≠ ± ≡ ¬ ~ ∞ < > ≤ ≥ | ‖ ¦
∂ ◊ Δ ∏ Σ √ ∫ Ω µ π

Arrows
← → ↖ ↗ ↙ ↘

Languages

ISO 8859-1 / Latin1
Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Breton, Catalan, Danish, English (UK & US), Faroese, French, Galician, German, Icelandic, Irish (new orthography), Italian, Kurdish (The Kurdish Unified Alphabet), Latin (basic classical orthography), Leonese, Luxembourgish (basic classical orthography), Norwegian (Bokmål & Nynorsk), Occitan, Portuguese (Portuguese & Brazilian), Rhaeto-Romanic, Scottish Gaelic, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Walloon

ISO 8859-2 / Latin2
Bosnian, Croatian, Czech, German, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Serbian
(when in the Latin script), Slovak, Slovene, Upper Sorbian & Lower Sorbian

ISO 8859-3 / Latin3
Esperanto, Maltese, Turkish

ISO 8859-4 / Latin4
Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Greenlandic, Sami

ISO 8859-9 / Latin5
Turkish

ISO 8859-10 / Latin6
Nordic languages

File formats

Desktop: OTF
Web: WOFF, TTF, EOT
App: OTF

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