Styrene

Styrene, designed by Berton Hasebe, is his latest exploration of proportion and simplicity in type design. A peculiar sans serif from the early 20th century was a jumping off point for the design, but the resulting family has a decidedly ahistorical attitude. Its name was inspired by the purposefully synthetic treatment of its curves and geometry.

PUBLISHED

DESIGNED BY

BERTON HASEBE

24 STYLES

6 WEIGHTS IN TWO WIDTHS W/ ITALICS

FEATURES

SMALL CAPITALS
PROPORTIONAL & TABULAR LINING FIGURES
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES
FRACTIONS
SUPPRSCRIPT/SURSCRIPT

The initial inspiration for Styrene was a charmingly awkward sans serif called Breede Schreeflooze shown in a 1932 type specimen published by the Enschedé Typefoundry. Styrene is characterized by its proportions: typically narrow characters like *fjr* and *t* are hyperextended and flattened, adding distinctive gaps to the wordshapes in unexpected places. Styrene's two widths offer different textures in text: version A (above) is dogmatically geometric, with a stronger overall personality, while version B is narrower for more reasonable copyfit, though not truly condensed.

Styrene 2 of 39

Styrene A Thin Italic
Styrene A Light
Styrene A Light Italic
Styrene A Regular
Styrene A Regular Italic
Styrene A Medium
Styrene A Medium Italic
Styrene A Bold
Styrene A Bold Italic
Styrene A Black
Styrene A Black Italic

Styrene B Thin
Styrene B Thin Italic
Styrene B Light
Styrene B Light Italic
Styrene B Regular
Styrene B Regular Italic
Styrene B Medium
Styrene B Medium Italic
Styrene B Bold
Styrene B Bold Italic
Styrene B Black
Styrene B Black Italic

Styrene 3 of 39

TRILOGIJA Expansively

STYRENE A THIN, 70 PT

FRÆÐILEG Pagkatapos

FUNCTION Experiência

STYRENE A LIGHT, 70 PT

ORGANIZE Revolutions

STYRENE A LIGHT ITALIC, 70 PT

Styrene 4 of 39

FISCALITÀ Påfølgende

STYRENE A REGULAR, 70 PT

MOMENTS Astounding

STYRENE A REGULAR ITALIC, 70 PT [ALTERNATE u]

AUGMENT Chaotische

STYRENE A MEDIUM, 70 PT [ALTERNATE a]

ČASOPISU Expressing

STYRENE A MEDIUM ITALIC, 70 PT

Styrene 5 of 39

GEÇIRDIĞI Agronomía

STYRENE A BOLD, 70 PT [ALTERNATE a]

INTERNAL Börtönéről

STYRENE A BOLD ITALIC, 70 PT

ÆTIOLOGI Schließlich

STYRENE A BLACK, 70 PT

LIONIZING Exchanges

STYRENE A BLACK ITALIC, 70 PT

Styrene 6 of 39

NJEGUJUĆI Environment

STYRENE B THIN, 70 PT

DELIVERED Taidemaalari

STYRENE B THIN ITALIC, 70 PT

PRIORITĂȚI Idéologiques

STYRENE B LIGHT, 70 PT [ALTERNATE u]

UNDERDOG Opinioniated

STYRENE B LIGHT ITALIC, 70 PT [ALTERNATE a]

Styrene 7 of 39

PERPETUA Botaničarka

STYRENE B REGULAR, 70 PT

STIPULATE Przedstawił

STYRENE B REGULAR ITALIC, 70 PT

ANCÊTRES Clandestine

STYRENE B MEDIUM, 70 PT

RENDERED Redemption

STYRENE B MEDIUM ITALIC, 70 PT

Styrene 8 of 39

MOKUPUNI Regelmäßig

STYRENE B BOLD, 70 PT

STYRENE B BOLD ITALIC, 70 PT

ALEDAÑOS Syndication

RESOLUTE Asukasluku

STYRENE B BLACK, 70 PT [ALTERNATE a]

SÚČASŤOU Allégorique

STYRENE B BLACK ITALIC, 70 PT

Styrene 9 of 39

Made with aluminum UN NÉO-RÉALISTE Designed Exclusively

STYRENE A THIN, THIN ITALIC, 40 PT

Aia ma Haleakalā ka UNFETTERED ART Utilitarian structure

STYRENE A LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, 40 PT [ALTERNATE u]

Medžio arba metalo CĂTRE TATĂL SĂU Økologi og landbruk

STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 40 PT

Sociedad Educativa COUNCILS OF 1914 The Court of Kublai

STYRENE A MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, 40 PT [ALTERNATE a u]

Styrene 10 of 39

Upon her accession INTRIGUING AREA Esejističko-kritičke

STYRENE A BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 40 PT

Najvyššia jednotka QUINZE CANÇÕES Materials scientist

STYRENE A BLACK, BLACK ITALIC, 40 PT

Styrene 11 of 39

Limited edition of 145 REALISTIC VISUALS Relations de voisinage

STYRENE B THIN, THIN ITALIC, 40 PT

Rapid prototyping lab STØRRE FINANSIEL Havia 27.465 pessoas

STYRENE B LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, 40 PT

February referendum LA ENTIDAD LEGAL Turbocharged Engine

STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 40 PT

Neue Polytechnische VAST CONTINENTS Itsenäisyydestä 1941

STYRENE B MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, 40 PT [ALTERNATE a 4]

Styrene 12 of 39

Irt még életrajzokat WHIMSICAL STORY New works of fiction

STYRENE B BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 40 PT

The Fastest Variant SAISTOŠI IKVIENAI Avrupa Sosyal Şartı

STYRENE B BLACK, BLACK ITALIC, 40 PT

Styrene 13 of 39

PADUNUNGÉ KIRA-KIRA ANA 1 YUTA JIWA Publikumszeitschriften und Fachzeitschriften DI LA CUSTITUZZIONI SPAGNOLA DÔ 2001 Genom Lissabonfördraget, som trädde i kraft STYRENE A THIN, THIN ITALIC, 18 PT

CONCEPTOS CLAVE DE ESTAS MODELOS Un artesán consciente de que realizaba unha THE GENERIC TERM FOR HIGH DIPLOMAT Tournai war früher ein bedeutendes Zentrum

FOR 250 YEARS THERE WAS NO CAPITAL Some traditional Venetian and Italian forms A SERIES OF HALLUCINATORY EPISODES Ay nagbigay ng inspirasyon sa halos lahat ng

STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 18 PT

GRAND & PRESTIGIOUS GERMAN OPERA On je pokušao postići "lijepu jednostavnost" A FOURTH REPUBLIC WAS ESTABLISHED Continuation of the institutional structures

STYRENE A MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, 18 PT

PARA CADA 770 EUROS GASTOS EM 1999 By 1124, the native line of kings had ceased OVER 11% OF ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION Il termine venne usato già nell'antica Roma

STYRENE A BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 18 PT

SEM NÁÐI TIL ÚRTAKS 1.187.165 FRAKKA Rhapsodizing about their value & freedom ISTOTNĄ KWESTIĄ ROZSTRZYGNIĘTĄ W Le contexte historique est important pour

STYRENE A BLACK, BLACK ITALIC, 18 PT [ALTERNATE a u]

Styrene 14 of 39

FIBRĂ TEXTILĂ OBȚINUTĂ, PRIN EGRENARE Nearly 300 prior solutions proposed by the W3C POZIVAN JE NA KONFERENCIJE I RASPRAVE In 1747 trouwt hij met de Argentijnse vertaalster STYRENE B THIN, THIN ITALIC, 18 PT [ALTERNATE 4]

INTRODUCED IN 1942 FOR THE F-726 DRIVE Friðarverðlaunin eru veitt af norska Stórþinginu SEMANTICALLY STRUCTURED KNOWLEDGE Solemnly declared by the final seven institutions

THE TERM ITSELF CAN CAUSE CONFUSION Padėti įtvirtinti demokratinį stabilumą remiant WILAYAH SELUAS 670 KILOMETER PERSEGI Over 110 authors have tried to trace the origins

STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 18 PT

HIRUGARREN ESTATU HONETARA BILTZEN Metastasian ideal had been firmly established THE AREA CONSISTS OF 4 MUNICIPALITIES Geëxperimenteerd worden met de werking van

STYRENE B MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, 18 PT

5 PRINCIPLES OF POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY Skúma význam textov rôznych osôb, ktoré sú PUBLISHED BY DUCKWORTH IN EARLY 1971 Quand certaines de ces listes ont été révélées

STYRENE B BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 18 PT

LA CLASSE DES TRAVAILLEURS SALARIÉS Secretaris-generaal van de Raad van Europa GLOBAL YIELD WAS OVER 4 MILLION TONS La codificación de los contenidos semánticos

STYRENE B BLACK, BLACK ITALIC, 18 PT [ALTERNATE a]

Styrene 15 of 39

ypercompetion STYRENE A THIN, 50 F aguerreotypes Vyvlastňováním Representation **Toponomastica** STYRENE A BOLD, 50 PT Schrijverschap

STYRENE A BLACK, 50 PT

Styrene 16 of 39

Zainteresowanie STYRENE A THIN ITALIC, 50 PT Järjestämisestä iovernmentally STYRENE A REGULAR ITALIC, 50 PT Automobilístico Kvalifikacijama STYRENE A BOLD ITALIC, 50 PT Archaeological

STYRENE A BLACK ITALIC, 50 PT

Styrene 17 of 39

Superproportions Városszociológiai Sześćdziesiątych STYRENE B REGULAR, 50 PT [ALTERNATE a] Commemorative Estandarización STYRENE B BOLD, 50 PT ncertmeister

STYRENE B BLACK, 50 PT

Styrene 18 of 39

Transcendentalist STYRENE B THIN ITALIC, 50 PT

Stjórnmálamaður

Plenipotentiaries STYRENE B REGULAR ITALIC, 50 PT

Veranstaltungen

Mathematicians

Écologiquement

STYRENE B BLACK ITALIC, 50 PT

Styrene 19 of 39

STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, BOLD, 16/20 PT

REGULAR SMALL CAPS

REGULAR

BOI D

PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES

REGULAR ITALIC

BOLD

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after it had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of the seventeen years of continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it (Refer to James Postlethwaite's History of the Public Revenue). During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced from 4% to 3%; or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the breaking out of the late war, the funded debt of Great Britain amounted to £72,289,673. On the 5th of January 1763, at the conclusion of the peace, the funded debt amounted to £122,603,336. The unfunded debt has been stated at £13,927,589. But the expense occasioned by the war did not end with the conclusion of the peace, so that though, on the 5th of January 1764, the funded debt was increased (partly by a new loan, and partly by funding a part

Styrene 20 of 39

STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, BOLD, 16/20 PT

REGULAR SMALL CAPS

REGULAR

BOI D

PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES

REGULAR ITALIC

BOLD

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE FIGURES

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after it had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of the seventeen years of continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it (Refer to James Postlethwaite's History of the Public Revenue). During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced from 4% to 3%; or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the breaking out of the late war, the funded debt of Great Britain amounted to £72,289,673. On the 5th of January 1763, at the conclusion of the peace, the funded debt amounted to £122,603,336. The unfunded debt has been stated at £13,927,589. But the expense occasioned by the war did not end with the conclusion of the peace, so that though, on the 5th of January 1764, the funded debt was increased (partly by a new loan, and partly by funding a part

Styrene 21 of 39

STYRENE A LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, MEDIUM 10/13 PT

STYRENE BILIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, MEDIUM 10/13 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the general, philosophical, deductive, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the empirical, or inductive, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and from below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of the Beautiful as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten." The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No one of these aesthetic

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the general, philosophical, deductive, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the empirical, or inductive, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and from below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenthcentury philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of the Beautiful as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten." The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no

Styrene 22 of 39

STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, BOLD, 10/13 PT

STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, BOLD, 10/13 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the general, philosophical, deductive, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the empirical, or inductive, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and from below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenthcentury philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of the Beautiful as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten." The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the general, philosophical, deductive, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the empirical, or inductive, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and from below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenthcentury philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of the Beautiful as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices. Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten." The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No

Styrene 23 of 39

STYRENE A MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, BLACK, 10/13 PT

STYRENE B MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, BLACK, 10/13 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the general, philosophical, deductive, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the empirical, or inductive, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and from below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of meta-

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the general, philosophical, deductive, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the empirical, or inductive, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and from below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of

STYRENE A BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 10/13 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the general, philosophical, deductive, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the empirical, or inductive, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and from below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics
The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of meta-

STYRENE B BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 10/13 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the general, philosophical, deductive, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the empirical, or inductive, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and from below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics
The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of

Commercial

commercialtype.com

Styrene 24 of 39

STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, BOLD, 9/12 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the general, philosophical, deductive, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the empirical, or inductive, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetics from above example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above existence and claim aesthetics begins to aesthetics be

Methodologies of Aesthetics

and from below."

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of the Beautiful as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices.

The Concept of the "Beautiful"

Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten." The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No one of these aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The

STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, BOLD, 9/12 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the general, philosophical, deductive, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the empirical, or inductive, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and from below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of the Beautiful as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices.

The Concept of the "Beautiful"

Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten." The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No one of these aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been

Styrene 25 of 39

STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, BOLD, 8/11 PT

STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, BOLD, 8/11 PT

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the general, philosophical, deductive, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the empirical, or inductive, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and from below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of the Beautiful as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices.

The Concept of the "Beautiful"

Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten." The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No one of these aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of socalled application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his "Vorschule der Aesthetik," to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their generality, do not well fit the particular cases. And

EVERY INTRODUCTION to the problems of aesthetics begins by acknowledging the existence and claims of two methods of attack—the general, philosophical, deductive, which starts from a complete metaphysics and installs beauty in its place among the other great concepts; and the empirical, or inductive, which seeks to disengage a general principle of beauty from the objects of aesthetic experience and the facts of aesthetic enjoyment: an example of Fechner's "aesthetics from above and from below."

Methodologies of Aesthetics

The first was the method of aesthetics par excellence. It was indeed only through the desire of an eighteenth-century philosopher, Baumgarten, to round out his "architectonic" of metaphysics that the science received its name, as designating the theory of knowledge in the form of feeling, parallel to that of "clear," logical thought. Kant, Schelling, and Hegel, again, made use of the concept of the Beautiful as a kind of keystone or cornice for their respective philosophical edifices.

The Concept of the "Beautiful"

Aesthetics, then, came into being as the philosophy of the Beautiful, and it may be asked why this philosophical aesthetics does not suffice; why beauty should need for its understanding also an aesthetics "von unten." The answer is not that no system of philosophy is universally accepted, but that the general aesthetic theories have not, as yet at least, succeeded in answering the plain questions of "the plain man" in regard to concrete beauty. Kant, indeed, frankly denied that the explanation of concrete beauty, or "Doctrine of Taste," as he called it, was possible, while the various definers of beauty as "the union of the Real and the Ideal" "the expression of the Ideal to Sense," have done no more than he. No one of these aesthetic systems, in spite of volumes of so-called application of their principles to works of art, has been able to furnish a criterion of beauty. The criticism of the generations is summed up in the mild remark of Fechner, in his "Vorschule der Aesthetik," to the effect that the philosophical path leaves one in conceptions that, by reason of their gen-

Styrene 26 of 39

STYRENE A REGULAR, 7/9 PT [TRACKING +4]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From *Internationale Situationiste #1*: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new

STYRENE A MEDIUM, 7/9 PT [TRACKING +4]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From Internationale Situationiste #1: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires,

STYRENE A BOLD, 7/9 PT [TRACKING +4]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From Internationale Situationiste #1: "This alone can lead to the

STYRENE A REGULAR, 6/8 PT [TRACKING +6]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations: the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From Internationale Situationiste #1: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the new reality engendered by situationist constructions. We must thus envisage a sort of situationist-oriented

STYRENE A MEDIUM, 6/8 PT [TRACKING +6]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From Internationale Situationiste #1: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the new reality engendered by situationist constructions. We must thus envisage a sort of situationist-oriented

STYRENE A BOLD, 6/8 PT [TRACKING +6]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations: the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From Internationale Situationiste #1: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the new reality engendered by situationist constructions. We must thus envisage a sort of situationist-oriented

Styrene 27 of 39

STYRENE B REGULAR, 7/9 PT [TRACKING +4]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From Internationale Situationiste #1: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new

STYRENE B MEDIUM, 7/9 PT [TRACKING +4]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From Internationale Situationiste #1: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of

STYRENE B BOLD, 7/9 PT [TRACKING +4]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations; the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From Internationale Situationiste #1: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence

STYRENE B REGULAR, 6/8 PT [TRACKING +6]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations: the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From Internationale Situationiste #1: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the new reality engendered by situationist constructions. We must thus envisage a sort of situationist-oriented

STYRENE B MEDIUM, 6/8 PT [TRACKING +6]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations: the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From Internationale Situationiste #1: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the new reality engendered by situationist constructions. We must thus envisage a sort of situationist-oriented

STYRENE B BOLD, 6/8 PT [TRACKING +6]

SITUATIONIST INTERNATIONAL (SI) was a group of international revolutionaries founded in 1957. With their ideas rooted in Marxism and the 20th century European artistic avantgarde, they advocated experiences of life being alternative to those admitted by the capitalist order, for the fulfillment of human primitive desires and the pursuing of a superior passional quality. For this purpose they suggested and experimented with the construction of situations: the setting up of environments favorable for the fulfillment of such desires. Using methods drawn from the arts, they developed a series of experimental fields of study for the construction of such, like unitary urbanism.

The sense of constructing situations is to fulfill human primitive desires and pursue a superior passional quality. From Internationale Situationiste #1: "This alone can lead to the further clarification of these simple basic desires, and to the confused emergence of new desires whose material roots will be precisely the new reality engendered by situationist constructions. We must thus envisage a sort of situationist-oriented

Styrene 28 of 39

STYRENE A REGULAR, 9/11 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the breakSTYRENE A REGULAR, 9/12 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the break-

STYRENE A REGULAR, 9/13 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the breakSTYRENE A REGULAR, 9/14 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the break-

Styrene 29 of 39

STYRENE B REGULAR, 9/11 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's *The* History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the breakSTYRENE B REGULAR, 9/12 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the break-

STYRENE B REGULAR, 9/13 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the breakSTYRENE B REGULAR, 9/14 PT

THE SPANISH WAR, which began in 1739, and the French war which soon followed it occasioned further increase of the debt, which, on the 31st of December 1748, after the war had been concluded by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, amounted to £78,293,313. The most profound peace of seventeen years continuance had taken no more than £8,328,354. from it. A war of less than nine years' continuance added £31,338,689 to it. (Refer to James Postlethwaite's The History of the Public Revenue.) During the administration of Mr. Pelham, the interest of the public debt was reduced, or at least measures were taken for reducing it, from four to three per cent; the sinking fund was increased, and some part of the public debt was paid off. In 1755, before the break-

Styrene 30 of 39

ČESKÝ (CZECH) STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

AČKOLI KLIMŠOVA NENAPSALA knih mnoho, přece zná ji ta naše četbychtivá mládež tuze dobře. Zná ji zejména z knih: Z jara do léta, Kniha báchorek, Paleček a Malenka, Z ráje, Rodinná skřínka a j., a pak z různých časopisů pro mládež, do nichž velice pilně přispívá. Její práce vesměs děti naše rády čítají, poněvadž skutečně vynikají vším, čeho se na dobré četbě žádá. Však Klimšova také pracuje s láskou, pracuje opravdově vážně a nevydá nic na světlo, co by důkladně nepodrobila soudu svému i soudu jiných. A to právě dodává jejím prácem té pravé ceny. Nuže seznammež se se životem této tiché a skromné pracovnice, seznammež se i s jejími pěknými spisy. Klimšova narodila se 7. dne měsíce prosince roku 1851. v Poličce. Otec její byl dosti zámožným a váženým měšťanem, měltě v Poličce dům a byl dlouhá léta členem obecního zastupitelstva, ba i městským radním. Při domě měli Klimšovi zahrádku. Něžná matka Bohumilčina milovala totiž velice květiny a

DANSK (DANISH) STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

DER VAR EN LILLE HAVFISK af god familie, navnet husker jeg ikke, det må de lærde sige dig. Den lille fisk havde attenhundrede søskende, alle lige gamle; de kendte ikke deres fader eller moder, de måtte straks skøtte sig selv og svømme om, men det var en stor fornøjelse; vand havde de nok at drikke, hele verdenshavet, føden tænkte de ikke på, den kom nok; hver ville følge sin lyst, hver ville få sin egen historie, ja det tænkte heller ingen af dem på. Solen skinnede ned i vandet, det lyste om dem, det var så klart, det var en verden med de forunderligste skabninger, og nogle så gruelig store, med voldsomme gab, de kunne sluge de attenhundrede søskende, men det tænkte de heller ikke på, for ingen af dem var endnu blevet slugt. De små svømmede sammen, tæt op til hverandre, som sildene og makrellerne svømmer; men som de allerbedst svømmede i vandet og tænkte på ingenting, sank, med forfærdelig lyd, ovenfra, midt ned imellem dem, en

DEUTSCH (GERMAN) STYRENF A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

SEHEN WIR DAS GESAMTBILD UNSERES heutigen Lebens nur mit unseren Augen an, so können wir die Folgerung ziehen, daß dieses Gebilde einen chaotischen Charakter trägt, und es kann uns nicht wundern, daß diejenigen, welche sich in diesem scheinbaren Chaos unwohl fühlen, der Welt entfliehen oder sich in geistigen Abstraktionen verlieren wollen. Doch jedenfalls muß es uns klar sein, daß diese Flucht vor der Wirklichkeit ein ebenso großer Irrtum ist wie jene Anlehnung an den reinsten Materialismus. Weder die Flucht in das Mittelalter, noch der von verschiedenen Kunsthistorikern empfohlene Wiederaufbau des Olympos kann und die Lösung bringen. Unsere Zeit hat eine andere Mission zu erfüllen als die des Mittelalters und des Hellenismus. Um die Aufgabe unserer Zeit richtig zu verstehen, ist es notwendig, daß wir nicht nur mit unseren Augen, sondern vielmehr mit unseren innerlichen Sinnesorganen die Lebensstruktur erfassen. ESPAÑOL (SPANISH) STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

EN ESTA CONFERENCIA NO PRETENDO, como en anteriores, definir, sino subrayar; no quiero dibujar, sino sugerir. Animar, en su exacto sentido. Herir pájaros soñolientos. Donde haya un rincón oscuro, poner un reflejo de nube alargada y regalar unos cuantos espejos de bolsillo a las señoras que asisten. He querido bajar a la ribera de los juncos. Por debajo de las tejas amarillas. A la salida de las aldeas, donde el tigre se come a los niños. Estoy en este momento lejos del poeta que mira el reloj, lejos del poeta que lucha con la estatua, que lucha con el sueño, que lucha con la anatomía; he huido de todos mis amigos y me voy con aquel muchacho que se come la fruta verde y mira cómo las hormigas devoran al pájaro aplastado por el automóvil. Por las calles más puras del pueblo me encontraréis; por el aire viajero y la luz tendida de las melodías que Rodrigo Caro llamó "reverendas madres de todos los cantares". Por todos los sitios donde se abre

Styrene 31 of 39

FRANÇAIS (FRENCH) STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

DADA A SON ORIGINE dans le dictionnaire. C'est terriblement simple. En français cela signifie «cheval de bois». En allemand «va te faire, au revoir, à la prochaine». En roumain «oui en effet, vous avez raison, c'est ça, d'accord, vraiment, on s'en occupe», etc. C'est un mot international. Seulement un mot et ce mot comme mouvement. Très facile à comprendre. Lorsqu'on en fait une tendance artistique, cela revient à vouloir supprimer les complications. Psychologie Dada. Allemagne Dada y compris indigestions et crampes brouillardeuses, littérature Dada, bourgeoisie Dada et vous, très vénérés poètes, vous qui avez toujours fait de la poésie avec des mots, mais qui n'en faites jamais du mot lui-même, vous qui tournez autour d'un simple point en poétisant. Guerre mondiale Dada et pas de fin, révolution Dada et pas de commencement. Dada, amis et soi-disant poètes, très estimés fabricateurs et évangélistes Dada Tzara,

ITALIANO (ITALIAN) STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

DAPPRIMA, RIPETENDENDO l'errore commesso in gioventù, scrisse di animali che conosceva poco, e le sue favole risonarono di ruggiti e barriti. Poi si fece più umano, se così si può dire, scrivendo degli animali che credeva di conoscere. Così la mosca gli regalò una gran quantità di favole dimostrandosi un animale più utile di quanto si creda. In una di quelle favole ammirava la velocità del dittero, velocità sprecata perchè non gli serviva nè a raggiungere la preda nè a garantire la sua incolumità. Qui faceva la morale una testuggine. Un'altra favola esaltava la mosca che distruggeva le cose sozze da essa tanto amate. Una terza si meravigliava che la mosca, l'animale più ricco d'occhi, veda tanto imperfettamente. Infine una raccontava di un uomo che, dopo di aver schiacciato una mosca noiosa, le gridò: "Ti ho beneficata; ecco che non sei più una mosca". Con tale sistema era facile di avere ogni giorno la favola pronta col caffè del mattino. Doveva

MAGYAR (HUNGARIAN) STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

HAJNALI KÉT ÓRAKOR A SEGÉDTISZT belépett a tábornok szobájába és jelentette, hogy a járőrök elindultak a hodricsi úton. Az asztalra állított petróleumlámpa körül szétteregetett tereprajzok és jelentések hevertek, rajtuk keresztbe dobva egy ezüstgombos lovaglópálca. A tábornok a szoba közepén állt és hideg arccal hallgatta a segédtiszt szavait. Kurtára nyírt szakála rőtesen csillogott a lámpafényben. Aranykeretes szeművege mögül jeges nyugalommal csillámlottak elő kék szemei. Csupa energia volt ez a hat láb magas, karcsú ember, aki egy hónap előtt vette át a feldunai hadtest parancsnokságát. De most mégis, mintha valami fáradtságot vagy inkább fásultságot árultak volna el mozdulatai. Némán bólintott s mikor a segédtiszt mögött becsukódott az ajtó, kimerülten dobta magát a kopott díványra. Két nap óta mindig talpon volt s egyik izgalom a másik után érte.

POLSKI (POLISH) STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

OD WCZORAJ JAKIŚ NIEPOKÓJ panuje w uliczce. Stary Mendel dziwi się i częściej niż zwykle nakłada krótką łajkę patrząc w okno. Tych ludzi nie widział on tu jeszcze. Gdzie idą? Po co przystają z robotnikami, śpieszącymi do kopania fundamentów pod nowy dom niciarza Greulicha? Skąd się tu wzięły te obszarpane wyrostki? Dlaczego patrzą tak po sieniach? Skąd mają pieniądze, że idą w pięciu do szynku? Stary Mendel kręci głową, smokcząc mały, silnie wygięty wiśniowy cybuszek. On zna tak dobrze tę uliczkę cichą. Jej fizjonomię, jej ruch. jej głosy, jej tętno. Wie, kiedy zza którego węgła wyjrzy w dzień pogodny słońce; ile dzieci przebiegnie rankiem, drepcąc do ochronki, do szkoły; ile zwiędłych dziewcząt w ciemnych chustkach, z małymi blaszeczkami w ręku przejdzie po trzy, po cztery, do fabryki cygar na robotę; ile kobiet przystanie z koszami na starym, wytartym chodniku, pokazując sobie zakupione jarzyny, skarżąc się na drogość jaj,

Styrene 32 of 39

PORTUGUÊS (PORTUGUESE) STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

D. BENEDITA LEVANTOU-SE, no dia seguinte, com a idéia de escrever uma carta ao marido, uma longa carta em que lhe narrasse a festa da véspera, nomeasse os convivas e os pratos, descrevesse a recepção noturna, e, principalmente, desse notícia das novas relações com D. Maria dos Anjos. A mala fechava-se às duas horas da tarde, D. Benedita acordara às nove, e, não morando longe (morava no Campo da Aclamação), um escravo levaria a carta ao correio muito a tempo. Demais, chovia; D. Benedita arredou a cortina da janela, deu com os vidros molhados; era uma chuvinha teimosa, o céu estava todo brochado de uma cor pardo-escura, malhada de grossas nuvens negras. Ao longe, viu flutuar e voar o pano que cobria o balaio que uma preta levava à cabeça: concluiu que ventava. Magnífico dia para não sair, e, portanto, escrever uma carta, duas cartas, todas as cartas de uma esposa ao marido ausente. Ninguém viria tentá-la. EnSUOMI (FINNISH) STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

HE OLIVAT YSTÄVIÄ YSTÄVYYDESSÄ, joka oli läheisempää kuin veljeys. Nello oli pieni Ardennelainen — Patras suuri Flamandilainen. He olivat saman ikäisiä vuosilla mitattuna, mutta kuitenkin toinen oli vielä nuori, toinen oli jo vanha. He olivat asuneet yhdessä koko ikänsä; molemmat he olivat orpoja ja kurjia sekä saivat leipänsä samasta kädestä. Se oli ollut heidän siteensä alku, heidän ensimmäinen sympatian säikeensä; se oli vahvistunut päivä päivältä ja kasvanut heidän mukanaan kiinteänä ja erottamattomana niin, että he alkoivat rakastaa toisiansa erittäin paljon. Heidän kotinsa oli pieni mökki pienen Flamandilaisen kylän reunalla, peninkulman päässä Antverpenistä. Kylä sijaitsi leveiden laidunkaistaleiden ja viljavainioiden välissä, ja sen läpi virtaavan suuren kanavan reunamilla kasvoi pitkät rivit tuulessa taipuvia poppeleita ja tervaleppiä. Siinä oli parikymmentä maatilaa ja taloa, joiden ikkunaluukut olivat kirkkaan vihreät tai taivaansiniset ja

SVENSKA (SWEDISH) STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

KLOCKAN VAR MELLAN ÅTTA och nio den vackra majmorgonen, då Arvid Falk efter scenen hos brodern vandrade gatorna framåt, missnöjd med sig själv, missnöjd med brodern och missnöjd med det hela. Han önskade att det vore mulet och att han hade dåligt sällskap. Att han var en skurk, det trodde han icke fullt på, men han var icke nöjd med sig själv, han var så van att ställa höga fordringar på sig, och han var inlärd att i brodern se ett slags styvfar, för vilken han hyste stor aktning, nästan vördnad. Men även andra tankar döko upp och gjorde honom bekymrad. Han var utan pengar och utan sysselsättning. Detta senare var kanske det värsta ty sysslolösheten var honom en svår fiende, begåvad med en aldrig vilande fantasi som han var. Under ganska obehagliga funderingar hade han kommit ner på Lilla Trädgårdsgatan; han följde vänstra trottoaren utanför Dramatiska Teatern och befann sig snart inne på

TÜRKÇE (TURKISH) STYRENE A REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

SADIK GENÇ, ARALADIĞI KAPIYI çekince, yine birden kararan sanduka sükunu içinde, İskender Paşa, galeyansız ibadetine başlardı. Artık dünyaya dair hiçbir ümidi kalmamıştı. İstediği yalnız bir iman selametiydi. Vâkıa korkak bir adam değildi. Ama, muhakkak bir ölümü her gün, her saat, her dakika, hatta her saniye beklemek... Onun cesaretini kırmış, sinirlerini zayıflatmıştı. Düşündükçe, ensesinde soğuk bir satırın sarih temasını duyar gibi oluyordu. Bu sarih temas silinirken karşısına kendi boğuk hayali gelirdi; gözleri patlamış, kavuğu bir tarafa yuvarlanmış, boynu yağlı bir kement ile sıkılmış, ayağından pabuçları çıkmış, ipek kuşağı çözülmüş, karanlık, köpüklü ağzından siyah dili sarkmış bir naaş... İskender Paşa'nın yerde sürünen ölüsü! Titrer, gözlerini oğuşturur, yine salât-ü selamlarını çekmeye başlardı. Yakın akıbetinin bu uzvî hatırası o kadar bariz, o kadar kuvvetliydi ki... Çocukluğunun saf muhayyilesini süsleyen cennet bahçelerini,

Styrene 33 of 39

ČESKÝ (CZECH) STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

AČKOLI KLIMŠOVA NENAPSALA knih mnoho, přece zná ji ta naše četbychtivá mládež tuze dobře. Zná ji zejména z knih: Z jara do léta, Kniha báchorek, Paleček a Malenka, Z ráje, Rodinná skřínka a j., a pak z různých časopisů pro mládež, do nichž velice pilně přispívá. Její práce vesměs děti naše rády čítají, poněvadž skutečně vynikají vším, čeho se na dobré četbě žádá. Však Klimšova také pracuje s láskou, pracuje opravdově vážně a nevydá nic na světlo, co by důkladně nepodrobila soudu svému i soudu jiných. A to právě dodává jejím prácem té pravé ceny. Nuže seznammež se se životem této tiché a skromné pracovnice, seznammež se i s jejími pěknými spisy. Klimšova narodila se 7. dne měsíce prosince roku 1851. v Poličce. Otec její byl dosti zámožným a váženým měšťanem, měltě v Poličce dům a byl dlouhá léta členem obecního zastupitelstva, ba i městským radním. Při domě měli Klimšovi zahrádku. Něžná matka Bohumilčina miloDANSK (DANISH) STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

DER VAR EN LILLE HAVFISK af god familie, navnet husker jeg ikke, det må de lærde sige dig. Den lille fisk havde attenhundrede søskende, alle lige gamle; de kendte ikke deres fader eller moder, de måtte straks skøtte sig selv og svømme om, men det var en stor fornøjelse; vand havde de nok at drikke, hele verdenshavet, føden tænkte de ikke på, den kom nok; hver ville følge sin lyst, hver ville få sin egen historie, ja det tænkte heller ingen af dem på. Solen skinnede ned i vandet, det lyste om dem, det var så klart, det var en verden med de forunderligste skabninger, og nogle så gruelig store, med voldsomme gab, de kunne sluge de attenhundrede søskende, men det tænkte de heller ikke på, for ingen af dem var endnu blevet slugt. De små svømmede sammen, tæt op til hverandre, som sildene og makrellerne svømmer; men som de allerbedst svømmede i vandet og tænkte på ingenting, sank, med forfærdelig lyd, ovenfra, midt ned imellem dem, en

DEUTSCH (GERMAN) STYRFNE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

SEHEN WIR DAS GESAMTBILD UNSERES heutigen Lebens nur mit unseren Augen an, so können wir die Folgerung ziehen, daß dieses Gebilde einen chaotischen Charakter trägt, und es kann uns nicht wundern, daß diejenigen, welche sich in diesem scheinbaren Chaos unwohl fühlen, der Welt entfliehen oder sich in geistigen Abstraktionen verlieren wollen. Doch jedenfalls muß es uns klar sein, daß diese Flucht vor der Wirklichkeit ein ebenso großer Irrtum ist wie jene Anlehnung an den reinsten Materialismus. Weder die Flucht in das Mittelalter, noch der von verschiedenen Kunsthistorikern empfohlene Wiederaufbau des Olympos kann und die Lösung bringen. Unsere Zeit hat eine andere Mission zu erfüllen als die des Mittelalters und des Hellenismus. Um die Aufgabe unserer Zeit richtig zu verstehen, ist es notwendig, daß wir nicht nur mit unseren Augen, sondern vielmehr mit unseren innerlichen Sinnesorganen die Lebensstruktur erfassen. ESPAÑOL (SPANISH) STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

EN ESTA CONFERENCIA NO PRETENDO, como en anteriores, definir, sino subrayar; no quiero dibujar, sino sugerir. Animar, en su exacto sentido. Herir pájaros soñolientos. Donde haya un rincón oscuro, poner un reflejo de nube alargada y regalar unos cuantos espejos de bolsillo a las señoras que asisten. He guerido bajar a la ribera de los juncos. Por debajo de las tejas amarillas. A la salida de las aldeas, donde el tigre se come a los niños. Estoy en este momento lejos del poeta que mira el reloj, lejos del poeta que lucha con la estatua, que lucha con el sueño, que lucha con la anatomía; he huido de todos mis amigos y me voy con aquel muchacho que se come la fruta verde y mira cómo las hormigas devoran al pájaro aplastado por el automóvil. Por las calles más puras del pueblo me encontraréis; por el aire viajero y la luz tendida de las melodías que Rodrigo Caro llamó "reverendas madres de todos los cantares". Por todos los sitios donde

Styrene 34 of 39

FRANÇAIS (FRENCH) STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

DADA A SON ORIGINE dans le dictionnaire. C'est terriblement simple. En français cela signifie «cheval de bois». En allemand «va te faire, au revoir, à la prochaine». En roumain «oui en effet, vous avez raison, c'est ça, d'accord, vraiment, on s'en occupe», etc. C'est un mot international. Seulement un mot et ce mot comme mouvement. Très facile à comprendre. Lorsqu'on en fait une tendance artistique, cela revient à vouloir supprimer les complications. Psychologie Dada. Allemagne Dada y compris indigestions et crampes brouillardeuses, littérature Dada, bourgeoisie Dada et vous, très vénérés poètes, vous qui avez toujours fait de la poésie avec des mots, mais qui n'en faites jamais du mot lui-même, vous qui tournez autour d'un simple point en poétisant. Guerre mondiale Dada et pas de fin, révolution Dada et pas de commencement. Dada, amis et soi-disant poètes, très estimés fabricateurs et évangélistes Dada Tzara,

ITALIANO (ITALIAN) STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

DAPPRIMA, RIPETENDENDO l'errore commesso in gioventù, scrisse di animali che conosceva poco, e le sue favole risonarono di ruggiti e barriti. Poi si fece più umano, se così si può dire, scrivendo degli animali che credeva di conoscere. Così la mosca gli regalò una gran quantità di favole dimostrandosi un animale più utile di quanto si creda. In una di quelle favole ammirava la velocità del dittero, velocità sprecata perchè non gli serviva nè a raggiungere la preda nè a garantire la sua incolumità. Qui faceva la morale una testuggine. Un'altra favola esaltava la mosca che distruggeva le cose sozze da essa tanto amate. Una terza si meravigliava che la mosca, l'animale più ricco d'occhi, veda tanto imperfettamente. Infine una raccontava di un uomo che, dopo di aver schiacciato una mosca noiosa, le gridò: "Ti ho beneficata; ecco che non sei più una mosca". Con tale sistema era facile di avere ogni giorno la favola pronta col caffè del matti-

MAGYAR (HUNGARIAN) STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

HAJNALI KÉT ÓRAKOR A SEGÉDTISZT belépett a tábornok szobájába és jelentette, hogy a járőrök elindultak a hodricsi úton. Az asztalra állított petróleumlámpa körül szétteregetett tereprajzok és jelentések hevertek, rajtuk keresztbe dobva egy ezüstgombos lovaglópálca. A tábornok a szoba közepén állt és hideg arccal hallgatta a segédtiszt szavait. Kurtára nyírt szakála rőtesen csillogott a lámpafényben. Aranykeretes szeművege mögül jeges nyugalommal csillámlottak elő kék szemei. Csupa energia volt ez a hat láb magas, karcsú ember, aki egy hónap előtt vette át a feldunai hadtest parancsnokságát. De most mégis, mintha valami fáradtságot vagy inkább fásultságot árultak volna el mozdulatai. Némán bólintott s mikor a segédtiszt mögött becsukódott az ajtó, kimerülten dobta magát a kopott díványra. Két nap óta mindig talpon volt s egyik izgalom a másik után érte.

POLSKI (POLISH) STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

OD WCZORAJ JAKIŚ NIEPOKÓJ panuje w uliczce. Stary Mendel dziwi się i częściej niż zwykle nakłada krótką łajkę patrząc w okno. Tych ludzi nie widział on tu jeszcze. Gdzie idą? Po co przystają z robotnikami, śpieszącymi do kopania fundamentów pod nowy dom niciarza Greulicha? Skąd się tu wzięły te obszarpane wyrostki? Dlaczego patrzą tak po sieniach? Skąd mają pieniądze, że idą w pięciu do szynku? Stary Mendel kręci głową, smokcząc mały, silnie wygięty wiśniowy cybuszek. On zna tak dobrze tę uliczkę cichą. Jej fizjonomię, jej ruch. jej głosy, jej tętno. Wie, kiedy zza którego węgła wyjrzy w dzień pogodny słońce; ile dzieci przebiegnie rankiem, drepcąc do ochronki, do szkoły; ile zwiędłych dziewczgt w ciemnych chustkach, z małymi blaszeczkami w ręku przejdzie po trzy, po cztery, do fabryki cygar na robote; ile kobiet przystanie z koszami na starym, wytartym chodniku, pokazując sobie zakupione jarzyny, skarżąc

Styrene 35 of 39

PORTUGUÊS (PORTUGUESE) STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

D. BENEDITA LEVANTOU-SE, no dia seguinte, com a idéia de escrever uma carta ao marido, uma longa carta em que lhe narrasse a festa da véspera, nomeasse os convivas e os pratos, descrevesse a recepção noturna, e, principalmente, desse notícia das novas relações com D. Maria dos Anjos. A mala fechava-se às duas horas da tarde, D. Benedita acordara às nove, e, não morando longe (morava no Campo da Aclamação), um escravo levaria a carta ao correio muito a tempo. Demais, chovia; D. Benedita arredou a cortina da janela, deu com os vidros molhados; era uma chuvinha teimosa, o céu estava todo brochado de uma cor pardo-escura, malhada de grossas nuvens negras. Ao longe, viu flutuar e voar o pano que cobria o balaio que uma preta levava à cabeça: concluiu que ventava. Magnífico dia para não sair, e, portanto, escrever uma carta, duas cartas, todas as cartas de uma esposa ao marido ausente. Ninguém viria tentá-la. EnSUOMI (FINNISH) STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

HE OLIVAT YSTÄVIÄ YSTÄVYYDESSÄ, joka oli läheisempää kuin veljeys. Nello oli pieni Ardennelainen — Patras suuri Flamandilainen. He olivat saman ikäisiä vuosilla mitattuna, mutta kuitenkin toinen oli vielä nuori, toinen oli jo vanha. He olivat asuneet yhdessä koko ikänsä; molemmat he olivat orpoja ja kurjia sekä saivat leipänsä samasta kädestä. Se oli ollut heidän siteensä alku, heidän ensimmäinen sympatian säikeensä; se oli vahvistunut päivä päivältä ja kasvanut heidän mukanaan kiinteänä ja erottamattomana niin, että he alkoivat rakastaa toisiansa erittäin paljon. Heidän kotinsa oli pieni mökki pienen Flamandilaisen kylän reunalla, peninkulman päässä Antverpenistä. Kylä sijaitsi leveiden laidunkaistaleiden ja viljavainioiden välissä, ja sen läpi virtaavan suuren kanavan reunamilla kasvoi pitkät rivit tuulessa taipuvia poppeleita ja tervaleppiä. Siinä oli parikymmentä maatilaa ja taloa, joiden ikkunaluukut olivat kirkkaan vihreät tai taivaansiniset ja

SVENSKA (SWEDISH) STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

KLOCKAN VAR MELLAN ÅTTA och nio den vackra majmorgonen, då Arvid Falk efter scenen hos brodern vandrade gatorna framåt, missnöjd med sig själv, missnöjd med brodern och missnöjd med det hela. Han önskade att det vore mulet och att han hade dåligt sällskap. Att han var en skurk, det trodde han icke fullt på, men han var icke nöjd med sig själv, han var så van att ställa höga fordringar på sig, och han var inlärd att i brodern se ett slags styvfar, för vilken han hyste stor aktning, nästan vördnad. Men även andra tankar döko upp och gjorde honom bekymrad. Han var utan pengar och utan sysselsättning. Detta senare var kanske det värsta ty sysslolösheten var honom en svår fiende, begåvad med en aldrig vilande fantasi som han var. Under ganska obehagliga funderingar hade han kommit ner på Lilla Trädgårdsgatan; han följde vänstra trottoaren utanför Dramatiska Teatern och befann sig snart inne på

TÜRKÇE (TURKISH) STYRENE B REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 9/12 PT

SADIK GENÇ, ARALADIĞI KAPIYI çekince, yine birden kararan sanduka sükunu içinde, İskender Paşa, galeyansız ibadetine başlardı. Artık dünyaya dair hiçbir ümidi kalmamıştı. İstediği yalnız bir iman selametiydi. Vâkıa korkak bir adam değildi. Ama, muhakkak bir ölümü her gün, her saat, her dakika, hatta her saniye beklemek... Onun cesaretini kırmış, sinirlerini zayıflatmıştı. Düşündükçe, ensesinde soğuk bir satırın sarih temasını duyar gibi oluyordu. Bu sarih temas silinirken karşısına kendi boğuk hayali gelirdi; gözleri patlamış, kavuğu bir tarafa yuvarlanmış, boynu yağlı bir kement ile sıkılmış, ayağından pabuçları çıkmış, ipek kuşağı çözülmüş, karanlık, köpüklü ağzından siyah dili sarkmış bir naaş... İskender Paşa'nın yerde sürünen ölüsü! Titrer, gözlerini oğuşturur, yine salât-ü selamlarını çekmeye başlardı. Yakın akıbetinin bu uzvî hatırası o kadar bariz, o kadar kuvvetliydi ki... Çocukluğunun saf

Styrene 36 of 39

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ UPPERCASE abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz LOWERCASE **ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ** SMALL CAPS ;!¿?.,:;...--()[]{}/|\&@*""''·",«»‹› §●¶†‡©®®™ STANDARD PUNCTUATION i ¿ - - - """ «» « ALL CAP PUNCTUATION fb ff fh fi fi fk fl ffb ffh ffi ffi ffk ffl LIGATURES \$£€¥1234567890¢f%‰ao#o<+=-×÷>'" PROPORTIONAL LINING \$£€¥1234567890 PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE \$£€¥1234567890¢*f*%‰<+×-=÷>≤≈≠≥ TABULAR LINING 1/2 1/3 2/3 1/4 3/4 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 PREBUILT FRACTIONS μ 1234567890/1234567890 $H^{1234567890}$ $H_{1234567890}$ SUPERSCRIPT & SUBSCRIPT au 4 ¼ ¾ H4 H H H4/4 àáâãäåāååùúûüũūŭůűű STYLISTIC ALTERNATES ÁÂÀÄÅÃÃÃÅÅÆÆÇĆČĈĊĎÐÉÊÈËĚĖĒĘĞĜĢ ACCENTED UPPERCASE ĠĦĤĺĨĬĬĬĬĬĬĬĬKŁĹĽĿŇŃŇŊŎÔÒÖŐŐØØŒ ŔŘŖŠŚŞŜSÞŤŢŦÚWÛÙÜŬŰŪŲŮŨŴŴŴŴÝ ŶŶŸIJŽŹŻ áâàäåããāgåææçćčĉċďđðéêèëěeēeggâġġħĥíîìïi ACCENTED LOWER CASE ījĩĭĵķłĺľĮŀñńňnŋóôòöőőőøøœŕřŗßšśşŝṣþťţŧúûù ÜŬŰŪŲŮŨŴŴŴŴÝŶŶŸijŽŹŻ ÁÂÀÄÅÃĀĄÅÆÆÇĆČĈĊĎÐÉÊÈËĚĖĒĘĞĜĢĠĦĤÍÎÌÏ ACCENTED SMALL CAPS iĪĮĨĬĴĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐØØŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤ ŢŦÚWÛÙÜŰŰŪŲŮŨŴŴŴŴÝŶŶŸIJŽŹŻ

Styrene 37 of 39

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ UPPERCASE abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz LOWERCASE *ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ* SMALL CAPS ;!¿?.,:;...--()[]{}/|\&@*""'`-,,«»‹> §●¶†‡©®®™ STANDARD PUNCTUATION id---""""«»« ALL CAP PUNCTUATION fb ff fh fi fj fk fl ffb ffh ffi ffj ffk ffl LIGATURES \$£€¥1234567890¢f% % ao#o<+=-×÷>'" PROPORTIONAL LINING \$£€¥1234567890 PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE \$£€¥1234567890¢f%‰<+×-=÷>≤≈≠≥ TABULAR LINING 1/2 1/3 2/3 1/4 3/4 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 PREBUILT FRACTIONS H1234567890/1234567890 $H^{1234567890}$ $H_{1234567890}$ SUPERSCRIPT & SUBSCRIPT au 4 1/4 3/4 H⁴ H₄ H⁴/4 àáâãäåāāåùúûüüūūŭůű STYLISTIC ALTERNATES ÁÂÀÄÅÃÃĀĀÅÆÆÇĆČĈĊĎÐÉÊÈËĚĖĒĘĞĜĢ ACCENTED UPPERCASE ĠĦĤĺĨĬĬĬĬĬĬĬĬKŁĹĽĿÑŃŇŊŊÓÔÒÖŐŐØØŒ ŔŘŖŠŚŞŜȘÞŤŢŦÚWÛÙÜŬŰŪŲŮŨŴŴŴŴÝŶ ŶŸIJŽŹŻ áâàäåããāgåææçćčĉċďđðéêèëěėēegǧĝģġħĥíîìïi ACCENTED LOWER CASE ījĩĭĵķłĺľĮŀñńňṇŋóôòöőőőøøœŕřŗßšśşŝṣþťţŧúûù üŭűūyůűẃŵwẅyŷyÿijžźż ÁÂÀÄÅÃÃĀĄÅÆÆÇĆČĈĊĎÐÉÊÈËĚĖĒĘĞĜĢĠĦĤÍÎÌÏ ACCENTED SMALL CAPS iīĮĩĭĴĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐŌØØŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤŢ ŦÚWÛÙÜŰŰŪŲŮŨŴŴWWÝŶŶŸIJŽŹŻ

38 of 39 Styrene

OPENTYPE FEATURES FAMILY WIDE	DEACTIVATED		ACTIVATED	
ALL CAPS opens up spacing, moves punctuation up	Fish & 'Chips' for £24.65?		FISH & 'CHIPS' FOR £24.65?	
SMALL CAPS	Fish & 'Chips' for £24.65?		FISH & 'CHIPS' FOR £24.65?	
ALL SMALL CAPS activates oldstyle figures	Fish & 'Chips' for £24.65?		FISH & 'CHIPS' FOR £24.65?	
PROPORTIONAL LINING default figures	Sale Price: Originally:	\$3,460 €1,895 \$7,031 £9,215	Sale Price: Originally:	\$3,460 €1,895 \$7,031 £9,215
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE	Sale Price: Originally:	\$3,460 €1,895 \$7,031 £9,215	Sale Price: Originally:	\$3,460 €1,895 \$7,031 £9,215
TABULAR LINING	Sale Price: Originally:	\$3,460 €1,895 \$7,031 £9,215	Sale Price: Originally:	\$3,460 €1,895 \$7,031 £9,215
FRACTIONS ignores numeric date format	21/03/10 and 2 1/18 460/920		21/03/10 and 2½18 460/920	
SUPERSCRIPT/SUPERIOR	x158 + y23 × z18 - a4260		$x^{158} + y^{23} \times z^{18} - a^{4260}$	
SUBSCRIPT/INFERIOR	$x158 \div y23 \times z18 - a4260$		$x_{158} \div y_{23} \times z_{18} - a_{4260}$	
LANGUAGE FEATURE Română (Romanian) s accent	ÎNSUŞI conştiința științifice		ÎNSUȘI соиșтниțа științifice	
OPENTYPE FEATURES ROMAN & ITALIC	DEACTIVATED		ACTIVATED	
STYLISTIC SET 01 alternate a	Patiently awaiting approvals		Patiently awaiting approvals	
STYLISTIC SET 02 alternate u	Must've had such a question		Must've had such a question	
STYLISTIC SET 03				

STYLISTIC SET 03 alternate 4

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES Illustrator/Photoshop

A population of about 14,400 Fraught with fear for 4 days

A population of about 14,400 Fraught with fear for 4 days

Styrene 39 of 39

STYLES INCLUDED IN COMPLETE FAMILY

Styrene A Thin

Styrene A Thin Italic

Styrene A Light

Styrene A Light Italic

Styrene A Regular

Styrene A Regular Italic

Styrene A Medium

Styrene A Medium Italic

Styrene A Bold

Styrene A Bold Italic

Styrene A Black

Styrene A Black Italic

Styrene B Thin

Styrene B Thin Italic

Styrene B Light

Styrene B Light Italic

Styrene B Regular

Styrene B Regular Italic

Styrene B Medium

Styrene B Medium Italic

Styrene B Bold

Styrene B Bold Italic

Styrene B Black

Styrene B Black Italic

SUPPORTED LANGUAGES

Afrikaans, Albanian, Asturian, Basque, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Gaelic, Galician, German, Greenlandic, Guarani, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Ibo, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Kurdish, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Malagasy, Maltese, Maori, Moldavian, Norwegian, Occitan, Ossetian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Romansch, Saami, Samoan, Scots, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish (Castillian), Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, Turkish, Walloon, Welsh, Wolof

ABOUT THE DESIGNER

Berton Hasebe (born 1982) moved from Hawaii to study and work in Los Angeles, obtaining a BFA from Otis College of Art and Design in 2005. In 2007 he moved to the Netherlands to study type design through the Type and Media masters course at the Royal Academy of Art (KABK) in The Hague. Berton has resided in New York since 2008, and was a staff designer with Commercial Type from 2008 to 2013, when he left to start his own studio.

Berton's typefaces have been awarded by the New York and Tokyo Type Directors Club, the ATypl, and the BRNO Biennial. In 2012 he was awarded Print Magazine's 20 Under 30 Award. Berton currently teaches typography at Parsons and has taught type design at The University of the Arts in Philadelphia and the Type@Cooper Extended Program at The Cooper Union in New York.

CONTACT

Commercial Type 110 Lafayette Street, #203 New York, New York 10013

office 212 604-0955 fax 212 925-2701 www.commercialtype.com

COPYRIGHT

© 2016 Commercial Type. All rights reserved. Commercial® is a registered trademark and Styrene™ is a trademark of Schwartzco Inc., dba Commercial Type.

This file may be used for evaluation purposes only.