

Common Shapes



Genealogists

BAROMETER

Microculture

SCULPTURE

Kinesiologist

REORDERED

Conceptually

Alternate Simplified Forms

ZOOMANIA

Autowinders

Alternate Simplified Forms

OPERATION

Winterbourne

DREAMTIME

Relatively 03

JACQUERIE

Alternate Simplified Forms

Outmastered

UNBRAIDED

Handholding

NEIGHBOUR

#1Quizmaster

Alternate Simplified Forms

Multinational

Semi↑Round

OVERHOLDS

Ultra-simple

Kinesithesia

Alternate Simplified Forms

Quinta

Alternate Q, u, i, t and a characters

Jejune

Alternate J, j, and u characters

Common Shapes Text Settings

Thin Roman & Italic 10pt.

Caliche forms where annual precipitation is less than 65 centimeters per year and the mean annual temperature usually lowers. Higher rainfall leaches excess calcium completely from the soil, while in very arid climates, rainfall is inadequate to leach calcium at all and only thin surface layers of calcite are formed. Plant roots play an important role in caliche formation, by releasing large amounts of carbon dioxide into the A horizon of the soil. Carbon dioxide levels here can exceed 15 times normal atmospheric values. *This allows calcium carbonate to dissolve as bicarbonate. Where rainfall is adequate but not excessive, the calcium bicarbonate is carried down into the B horizon. Here there is less biological activity, the carbon dioxide level is much lower, and the bicarbonate reverts to insoluble carbonate.* A mixture of calcium carbonate and clay particles accumulates, first forming grains, then small clumps, then a discernible layer, and finally, a thicker, solid bed. However, caliche also forms in other ways. It can form when water rises through capillary action. In an arid region, rainwater sinks into the ground very quickly. Later, as the surface dries out, the water below the surface rises, carrying up dissolved minerals from lower layers. These precipitate as water evaporates and carbon dioxide is lost. This water movement forms a caliche that is close to the surface. Caliche can also form on outcrops of porous rocks or in rock fissures near larger formations.

Light Roman & Italic 10pt.

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Regular Roman & Italic 10pt.

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Medium Roman & Italic 10pt.

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Bold Roman & Italic 12pt.

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Regular Simplified Forms 22pt.

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Bold Simplified Forms 22pt.

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Common Shapes

Features

JQ afijrtuy!?.; → JQ afijrtuy!?.;

Alternate Simplified Forms

A{B(C¿[«@D¡E/] → A[B(C¿{«@D¡E/]

Case Sensitive Punctuation

0123456789 → 0123456789

Tabular Numerals

2/3 3/4 5/8 7/8 → ⅔ ¾ ⅝ ⅞

Pre-Built Fractions



Arrows & Patterns

Language Coverage

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bokmål, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gaelic (Manx), Gaelic (Scottish), Gagauz (Latin), Galician, German, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Irish Gaelic, Italian, Karelian, Ladin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luxemburgish, Maltese, Moldavian (Latin), Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Rhaeto-Romanic, Romanian, Sami, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian, Sorbian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish and Welsh.

Fonts	(12 fonts) Thin, Light, Regular, Medium, Bold & Black + Italics
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Formats	OpenType, WOFF2, WOFF & EOT
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Design & Production	Eric Olson
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Released	June 2025
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Available	www.processtype.com
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