

# Recent Grotesk



**Aboard Stories 1st.**

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**RECONTEXTUALIZES**

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**Comission Believes**

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**QUOTATION 238.5167**

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**Reason Turn-Up**

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**BIOELECTRICITY**

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**Ultraviolet Rent**

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**ACCLIMATIZERS**

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**Gentlehound**

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**2 PAGINATION**

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**Magnetically**

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**ZOOMORPHIC**

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**Junctional**

---

**OVERBUILD**

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**Chalcedony**

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**QUANTIFIED**

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**Municipal**

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**PARCELED**

---

**Signalized**

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**CHARTING**

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**Magnet**

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**SLUNK**

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**21 Goal**

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**DOZEN**

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**Slapjack!**

Alternate a, j and ! characters

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**Raij!**

Alternate a, j and ! characters

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Light 24pt.

A granular material is a conglomeration of discrete solid, macroscopic particles characterized by a loss of energy whenever the particles interact (the most common example would be friction when grains collide). The constituents that compose granular material are large enough such that they are not subject to thermal motion fluctuations. Thus, the lower size limit for grains in granular material is about 1  $\mu\text{m}$  on the upper size limit, the physics of granular materials may be applied to ice floes where the individual grains are icebergs and to asteroid belts of the Solar

Regular 24pt.

**A granular material is a conglomeration of discrete solid, macroscopic particles characterized by a loss of energy whenever the particles interact (the most common example would be friction when grains collide). The constituents that compose granular material are large enough such that they are not subject to thermal motion fluctuations. Thus, the lower size limit for grains in granular material is about 1  $\mu\text{m}$  on the upper size limit for grains in granular**

Medium 24pt.

**A granular material is a conglomeration of solid, macroscopic particles characterized by a loss of energy whenever the particles interact (the most common example would be friction when grains collide). The objects that compose granular material are large enough such that they are not subject to thermal motion fluctuations. Thus, the lower size limit for grains in granular bits**

Bold 24pt.

**A granular material is a conglomeration of discrete solid, macroscopic particles characterized by a loss of energy whenever the particles interact (the most common example would be friction when grains collide). The constituents that compose granular material are large enough such that they are not subject to their**

Black 24pt.

**A granular material is a collection of discrete solid, macroscopic particles characterized by a loss of energy whenever the particles interact (the most common example would be friction when grains collide). The objects that compose granular material are large enough such that**

Ultra 24pt.

**When the average energy of grains remains low and the grains are fairly stationary relative to each other, the granular material acts like a crystal. In general, stress in limits of forced chains which are networks of grains**

Light 24pt.

IN ROCKS, SOME MINERAL SPECIES AND GROUPS ARE NOT MUCH MORE ABUNDANT THAN OTHERS; ARE TERMED THE ROCK-FORMING MINERALS. THE MAJOR EXAMPLES OF THESE ARE QUARTZ, THE FELDSPARS, THE MICAS, THE AMPHIBOLES, THE PYROXENES, THE OLIVINES, AND CALCITE; EXCEPT FOR THE LAST ONE, ALL OF THESE MINERALS ARE SILICATES. OVERALL, AROUND 150 MINERALS ARE CONSIDERED PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT, WHETHER IN TERMS OF THEIR ABUNDANCE OR AESTHETIC VALUE IN TERMS OF COLLECTING. THE OTHER MINERALS IN THE ROCK ARE TERMED ACCESSORY, AND

Regular 24pt.

IN ROCKS, SOME MINERAL SPECIES AND GROUPS ARE MUCH MORE ABUNDANT THAN OTHERS; THESE ARE TERMED THE ROCK-FORMING MINERALS. THE MAJOR EXAMPLES OF THESE ARE QUARTZ, THE FELDSPARS, THE AMPHIBOLES, OLIVINES, AND CALCITE; EXCEPT FOR THE LAST ONE, ALL OF THESE MINERALS ARE SILICATES. OVERALL, AROUND 150 MINERALS ARE CONSIDERED PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT, WHETHER IN TERMS OF THEIR ABUNDANCE OR AESTHETIC VALUE IN

Medium 24pt.

IN ROCKS, SOME MINERAL SPECIES AND GROUPS ARE MUCH MORE ABUNDANT THAN OTHERS; THESE ARE TERMED THE ROCK-FORMING MINERALS. THE MAJOR EXAMPLES OF THESE ARE QUARTZ, CALCITE THE AMPHIBOLES, OLIVINES; EXCEPT FOR THE LAST ONE, MANY OF THESE MINERALS ARE SILICATES. OVERALL, AROUND 150 MINERALS ARE CONSIDERED PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT, WHETHER IN TERMS

Bold 24pt.

**IN ROCKS, SOME MINERAL SPECIES AND GROUPS ARE MUCH MORE ABUNDANT THAN OTHERS; THESE ARE THE ROCK-FORMING MINERALS. THE MAJOR EXAMPLES OF THESE ARE QUARTZ, THE FELDSPARS, THE MICAS, THE AMPHIBOLES, THE PYROXENES, THE OLIVINES, AND CALCITE; EXCEPT FOR THE LAST ONE, ALL OF THESE MINERALS ARE**

Black 24pt.

**IN ROCKS, SOME MINERAL SPECIES AND GROUPS ARE MUCH MORE ABUNDANT THAN OTHERS; THESE ARE TERMED THE ROCK-FORMING MINERALS. THIS INCLUDES EXAMPLES OF QUARTZ, THE FELDSPARS, THE MICAS, THE AMPHIBOLES, THE PYROXENES, THE OLIVINES, AND CALCITE. EXCEPT FOR THE LAST**

Ultra 24pt.

**IN ROCKS, SOME MINERAL SPECIES AND GROUPS REMAIN MUCH MORE ABUNDANT THAN OTHERS; THESE ARE TERMED THE ROCK-FORMING MINERALS. THIS INCLUDES MICAS, QUARTZ, FELDSPARS, AMPHIBOLE**





Features

**Straightjacket Radial** → **Straightjacket Radial**

Stylistic Alternates

**H@H (CAP) «CAP» iHR** → **H@H (CAP) «CAP» iHR**

Case Sensitive Forms

↔ ↗ ↘ ↙ ↚ ↛ ↜ ↝ ↞ ↠ ↡ ↢ ↣

Arrows

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Language Coverage

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bokmål, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Cornfijbet, 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.

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Fonts

Light, Regular, Medium, Bold, Black & Wide

Formats

OpenType, WOFF2, WOFF & EOT

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Eric Olson

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Available

[www.processtype.com](http://www.processtype.com)

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