

# Recipient



Globeflower

---

Distinguish

---

Kinesthesia

---

Recondition

---

Specialized

---

JOURNALIZED

---

NEUTRALIZER

---

JOVIALITIES

---

**THUNDERHEAD**

---

**EXTERNALITY**

---

*Neutralizer*

---

*Conservator*

---

*Allegiances*

---

*Equivalence*

---

*Rainwashing*

---

*GROUNDSWELL*

---

*PHOTOSETTER*

---

*CONVECTIONS*

---

*MULTICOATED*

---

***SALESPEOPLE***

---

## Recipient

---

Light 9pt.

A salutation is a greeting used in communication. You can use Dear followed by the recipient's preferred name or title but many use *to whom it may concern*. And, while that may sound too old fashioned, consider that in this case you're writing to a complete stranger. We always *hope there is a recipient*, but can we be so sure? It's not verified by evidence, because that sounds terrifically complex, but few recipients really exist.

Regular 9pt.

A salutation is a greeting used in communication. You can use Dear followed by the recipient's preferred name or title but many use *to whom it may concern*. And, while that may sound too old fashioned, consider that in this case you're writing to a complete stranger. We always *hope there is a recipient*, but can we be so sure? It's not verified by evidence, because that sounds terrifically complex, but few recipients really exist.

Medium 9pt.

A salutation is a greeting used in communication. You can use Dear followed by the recipient's preferred name or title but many use *to whom it may concern*. And, while that may sound too old fashioned, consider that in this case you're writing to a complete stranger. We always *hope there is a recipient*, but can we be so sure? It's not verified by evidence, because that sounds terrifically complex, but few recipients really exist.

SemiBold 9pt.

A salutation is a greeting used in communication. You can use Dear followed by the recipient's preferred name or title but many use *to whom it may concern*. And, while that may sound too old fashioned, consider that in this case you're writing to a complete stranger. We always *hope there is a recipient*, but can we be so sure? It's not verified by evidence, because that sounds terrifically complex, but few recipients really exist.

Bold 9pt.

A salutation is a greeting used in communication. You can use Dear followed by the recipient's preferred name or title but many use *to whom it may concern*. And, while that may sound too old fashioned, consider that in this case you're writing to a complete stranger. We always *hope there is a recipient*, but can we be so sure? It's not verified by evidence, because that sounds terrifically complex, but few recipients really exist.

## Recipient

---

Light 10pt.

A salutation is a greeting used in communication. You can use Dear followed by the recipient's preferred name or title but many use *to whom it may concern*. And, while that may sound too old fashioned, consider that in this case, you're writing to a complete stranger. We always *hope there is a recipient*, but can we be so sure? It's not verified by evidence, because that sounds complex.

Regular 10pt.

A salutation is a greeting used in communication. You can use Dear followed by the recipient's preferred name or title but many use *to whom it may concern*. And, while that may sound too old fashioned, consider that in this case, you're writing to a complete stranger. We always *hope there is a recipient*, but can we be so sure? It's not verified by evidence, because that sounds complex.

Medium 10pt.

A salutation is a greeting used in communication. You can use Dear followed by the recipient's preferred name or title but many use *to whom it may concern*. And, while that may sound too old fashioned, consider that in this case, you're writing to a complete stranger. We always *hope there is a recipient*, but can we be so sure? It's not verified by evidence, because that sounds complex.

SemiBold 10pt.

A salutation is a greeting used in communication. You can use Dear followed by the recipient's preferred name or title but many use *to whom it may concern*. And, while that may sound too old fashioned, consider that in this case, you're writing to a complete stranger. We always *hope there is a recipient*, but can we be so sure? It's not verified by evidence, because that sounds complex.

Bold 10pt.

**A salutation is a greeting used in communication. You can use Dear followed by the recipient's preferred name or title but many use *to whom it may concern*. And, while that may sound too old fashioned, consider that in this case, you're writing to a complete stranger. We always *hope there is a recipient*, but can we be so sure? It's not verified by evidence, because that sounds complex.**

## Recipient

---

Light 11pt.

Ice exhibits eighteen phases, depending on temperature pressure. When water is cooled rapidly (quenching), up to three types of amorphous ice can form depending on its history of pressure and temperature. When cooled slowly, correlated proton tunneling occurs below  $-253.15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $20\text{ K}$ ,  $-423.67\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) giving rise to macroscopic quantum phenomena. Virtually all ice on Earth's surface and in its atmosphere is of a *hexagonal crystalline structure* denoted as ice Ih with minute traces of cubic ice, denoted as ice Ic and, more recently found, Ice VII inclusions in diamonds. The most common phase *transition to ice Ih* occurs when liquid water is cooled below  $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $273.15\text{ K}$ ,  $32\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) at standard atmospheric pressure. It may also be deposited directly.

Regular 11pt.

Ice exhibits eighteen phases, depending on temperature pressure. When water is cooled rapidly (quenching), up to three types of amorphous ice can form depending on its history of pressure and temperature. When cooled slowly, correlated proton tunneling occurs below  $-253.15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $20\text{ K}$ ,  $-423.67\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) giving rise to macroscopic quantum phenomena. Virtually all ice on Earth's surface and in its atmosphere is of a *hexagonal crystalline structure* denoted as ice Ih with minute traces of cubic ice, denoted as ice Ic and, more recently found, Ice VII inclusions in diamonds. The most common phase *transition to ice Ih* occurs when liquid water is cooled below  $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $273.15\text{ K}$ ,  $32\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) at standard atmospheric pressure. It may also be deposited directly.



## Recipient

---

Medium 11pt.

Ice exhibits eighteen phases, depending on temperature pressure. When water is cooled rapidly (quenching), up to three types of amorphous ice can form depending on its history of pressure and temperature. When cooled slowly, correlated proton tunneling occurs below  $-253.15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $20\text{ K}$ ,  $-423.67\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) giving rise to macroscopic quantum phenomena. Virtually all ice on Earth's surface and in its atmosphere is of a *hexagonal crystalline structure* denoted as ice Ih with minute traces of cubic ice, denoted as ice Ic and, more recently found, Ice VII inclusions in diamonds. The most common phase *transition to ice Ih* occurs when liquid water is cooled below  $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $273.15\text{ K}$ ,  $32\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) at standard atmospheric pressure. It may also be deposited directly.

SemiBold 11pt.

Ice exhibits eighteen phases, depending on temperature pressure. When water is cooled rapidly (quenching), up to three types of amorphous ice can form depending on its history of pressure and temperature. When cooled slowly, correlated proton tunneling occurs below  $-253.15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $20\text{ K}$ ,  $-423.67\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) giving rise to macroscopic quantum phenomena. Virtually all ice on Earth's surface and in its atmosphere is of a *hexagonal crystalline structure* denoted as ice Ih with minute traces of cubic ice, denoted as ice Ic and, more recently found, Ice VII inclusions in diamonds. The most common phase *transition to ice Ih* occurs when liquid water is cooled below  $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $273.15\text{ K}$ ,  $32\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) at standard atmospheric pressure. It may also be deposited directly.

Bold 11pt.

Ice exhibits eighteen phases, depending on temperature pressure. When water is cooled rapidly (quenching), up to three types of amorphous ice can form depending on its history of pressure and temperature. When cooled slowly, correlated proton tunneling occurs below  $-253.15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $20\text{ K}$ ,  $-423.67\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) giving rise to macroscopic quantum phenomena. Virtually all ice on Earth's surface and in its atmosphere is of a *hexagonal crystalline structure* denoted as ice Ih with minute traces of cubic ice, denoted as ice Ic and, more recently found, Ice VII inclusions in diamonds. The most common phase transition to ice Ih occurs when liquid water is cooled below  $0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $273.15\text{ K}$ ,  $32\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) at standard atmospheric pressure. It may also be deposited directly. As a *naturally occurring crystalline* inorganic solid with an ordered structure, ice is considered to be a mineral. It possesses a *regular crystalline structure* based on the molecule of water, which consists of a single oxygen atom covalently bonded to two hydrogen atoms, or H-O-H. However, many of the physical properties of water and ice are controlled by the *formation of hydrogen* bonds between adjacent oxygen and hydrogen atoms; while it is a weak bond, it is nonetheless critical in controlling the structure of both water and ice.





## Recipient

---

### Features

A{B(C[«D;¡E/»} → A{B(C[«D¡¡E/»}

Case Sensitive Punctuation

1/4 3/4 2/3 7/8 → ¼ ¾ ⅔ ⅞

Pre-Built Fractions

H<sup>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</sup> H<sub>0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9</sub>

Superscript & Subscript

← → ↑ ↓

Arrows

---

### 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, Luxembourgish, Maltese, Moldavian (Latin), Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Rhaeto-Romanic, Romanian, Sami, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian, Sorbian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish and Welsh.

---

**Fonts** (10 fonts) Light, Regular, Medium, SemiBold, Bold & Italics

---

**Formats** OpenType, WOFF2, WOFF & EOT

---

**Design & Production** Eric Olson

---

**Released** January 2022

---

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

Content for text settings from [www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)