Atlas Typewriter

Atlas Typewriter, designed by Susana Carvalho and Kai Bernau, extends the usefulness of the Atlas Collection. A distinctive monospaced face, it is well suited for a wide range of uses, from art catalogues to personal correspondence, through to data visualization.

PUBLISHED

2012

DESIGNED

KAI BERNAU AND SUSANA CARVALHO WITH CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ

12 STYLES

6 WEIGHTS W/ ITALICS

FEATURES

SMALL CAPS FRACTIONS (PREBUILT AND ARBITRARY) SUPERSCRIPT/SUBSCRIPT Rather than hewing closely to the model of existing monospaced typefaces, Atlas Typewriter aims for an even, readable texture with the same clean and effortless tone as the Grotesk. Characters like **f** and **t** are distinctively symmetrical, while the **r** is unadorned with extraneous serifs or terminals, making it neater and less distracting in text than in a typical monospaced sans. Like Atlas Grotesk, Atlas Typewriter is drawn for both text and display use in a full range of 6 weights, all with italics and small capitals.

Atlas Typewriter 2 of 25

```
Atlas Typewriter Thin Italic
Atlas Typewriter Light
Atlas Typewriter Light Italic
Atlas Typewriter Regular
Atlas Typewriter Regular Italic
Atlas Typewriter Medium
Atlas Typewriter Medium Italic
Atlas Typewriter Bold
Atlas Typewriter Bold Italic
Atlas Typewriter Black
Atlas Typewriter Black
Atlas Typewriter Black Italic
```

Atlas Typewriter 3 of 25

EMULSIFIER Dokumenten

ATLAS TYPEWRITER THIN, 65 PT

INFORMANTS Sønderborg

ATLAS TYPEWRITER THIN ITALIC, 65 PT

FLORENCIEN Hveragerði

ATLAS TYPEWRITER LIGHT, 65 PT

JÄRVAKANDI Altopascio

ATLAS TYPEWRITER LIGHT ITALIC, 65 PT

Atlas Typewriter 4 of 25

LEPPÄVIRTA Zavidovići

ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, 65 PT

PORTALEGRE Copenhagen

ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR ITALIC, 65 PT

ELEVATIONS Mátészalka

ATLAS TYPEWRITER MEDIUM, 65 PT

ICHINOSEKI Hämeenkyrö

ATLAS TYPEWRITER MEDIUM ITALIC, 65 PT

Atlas Typewriter 5 of 25

HERCEGOVAC Phonograph

ATLAS TYPEWRITER BOLD, 65 PT

MERCURIALS Rrogozhinë

ATLAS TYPEWRITER BOLD ITALIC, 65 PT

INVALUABLE Subdivided

ATLAS TYPEWRITER BLACK, 65 PT

PIEKSÄMÄKI Designates

ATLAS TYPEWRITER BLACK ITALIC, 65 PT

Atlas Typewriter 6 of 25

Merionethshire UNCONVENTIONAL Quantitatively

ATLAS TYPEWRITER THIN, THIN ITALIC, 47 PT

Grundarfjörður AERODYNAMICIST Sportscastings

ATLAS TYPEWRITER LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, 47 PT

Mezőkovácsháza LEGISLATORSHIP *Fraternization*

ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 47 PT

Atlas Typewriter 7 of 25

Ethnohistorian OBERDISCHINGEN Minneapolitans

ATLAS TYPEWRITER MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, 47 PT

Piancastagnaio METAPSYCHOLOGY Cambridgeshire

ATLAS TYPEWRITER BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 47 PT

Yamatokoriyama OVERADJUSTMENT Photosensitize

ATLAS TYPEWRITER BLACK, BLACK ITALIC, 47 PT

Atlas Typewriter 8 of 25

EARLY PROTÉGÉ OF FLAUBERT, AS HIS SHORT FICTION Typically map coordinates are determined by the CITY AND PUBLIC WORKS UNION REACH DEAL IN TALKS Commentaires sur la société du spectacle (1988)

ATLAS TYPEWRITER THIN, THIN ITALIC, 14 PT

HAARLEMMERLIEDE EN SPAARNWOUDE, NOORDOOSTPOLDER The COBR (City Oversight Board of Renfrewshire) EXPANDED FROM FUJIYOSHIDA TO OIGAWA AND CHIKUGO Martinus van Marum, (1750-1837) — Dutch chemist ATLAS TYPEWRITER LIGHT, LIG

ALBERGARIA-A-VELHA, POVOA DE VARZIM & MANTEIGAS Width: $7^{1}/2$ " Height: $9^{1}/4$ " Matte: $5^{1}/4$ " x $7^{1}/2$ " DEPARTMENTS ARE ADMINISTERED BY ELECTED COUNCIL In 1874 Iceland was given a constitution (IBNV)

ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 14 PT

BASED ON TWO GUY DE MAUPASSANT STORIES, WHEREBY The most imitated French filmmaker of the 1960s EFTER KRIGEN FIK DEN STIGENDE BILISME EN STADIG After publishing the first issue of the journal

ATLAS TYPEWRITER MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, 14 PT

WERE CREATED IN 1790, AS A RATIONAL REPLACEMENT Jean-Luc Godard, new wave director/screenwriter REYKJAVÍK: POPULATION OF 118,427, MARCH 5, 2010 Until the 18th century, there was marked growth

ATLAS TYPEWRITER BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 14 PT

STOPS AT WALTHAMSTOW CENTRAL & UPMINSTER BRIDGE At age 36, he became president-elect of the CBO HENRY CAVENDISH, (1731-1810): BRITISH SCIENTIST Led to the eventual settlement of Alice Springs

ATLAS TYPEWRITER BLACK, BLACK ITALIC, 14 PT

Atlas Typewriter 9 of 25

Barkingside ATLAS TYPEWRITER THIN, 60 PT Rotherhithe ATLAS TYPEWRITER LIGHT, 60 PT Skarsterlân Väståboland ATLAS TYPEWRITER MEDIUM, 60 PT Northfields ATLAS TYPEWRITER BOLD 60 PT Oxfordshire

ATLAS TYPEWRITER BLACK, 60 PT

Atlas Typewriter 10 of 25

Southfields ATLAS TYPEWRITER THIN ITALIC, 60 PT Houstonians Alcabideche ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR ITALIC, 60 PT Bedekovcina ATLAS TYPEWRITER MEDIUM ITALIC, 60 PT Cromstrijen ATLAS TYPEWRITER BOLD ITALIC, 60 PT Switzerland

ATLAS TYPEWRITER BLACK ITALIC, 60 PT

Atlas Typewriter 11 of 25

ATLAS TYPEWRITER LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, MEDIUM, 14/19.5 PT

LIGHT SMALL CAPS

LIGHT

MEDIUM

PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES

LIGHT ITALIC

MEDIUM

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

Atlas Typewriter 12 of 25

ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, BOLD, 14/19,5 PT

REGULAR SMALL CAPS

REGULAR

BOI D

PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES

REGULAR ITALIC

BOLD

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

Atlas Typewriter 13 of 25

ATLAS TYPEWRITER MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, BLACK, 14/19.5 PT

MEDIUM SMALL CAPS

MEDIUM

BL ACK

PROPORTIONAL LINING FIGURES

MEDIUM ITALIC

BLACK

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

Atlas Typewriter 14 of 25

ATLAS TYPEWRITER LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC, MEDIUM, 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

Methodologies of Aesthetics

& 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. 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 State of Criticism

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

ATLAS TYPEWRITER 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 & 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 State of Criticism

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

Atlas Typewriter 15 of 25

ATLAS TYPEWRITER MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, BLACK, 9/12 PT

ATLAS TYPEWRITER BOLD, BOLD ITALIC, 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 & 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 State of Criticism

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

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 & 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

ATLAS TYPEWRITER BLACK, BLACK ITALIC, 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 & 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

Atlas Typewriter 16 of 25

ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, BOLD, 8/11 PT

ATLAS TYPEWRITER MEDIUM, MEDIUM ITALIC, BLACK, 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 & 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 State of Criticism

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

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 & 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 State of Criticism

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

Atlas Typewriter 17 of 25

ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, 7/10 PT

ATI AS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, 7/10 PT

ATLAS TYPEWRITER MEDIUM, 7/10 PT

NAME	JAN	FEB	MAR
ABB0	123,864	104,403	122,231
AHCA	158,778	160,081	170,624
AIRD	245,856	287,968	266,550
ANCA	491,384	458,620	446,182
ATGB	218,342	210,968	199,267
ATHA	164,168	116,164	180,652
ARRO	341,215	420,021	399,981
BANF	126,845	154,861	140,616
BARO	120,103	220,044	190,820
BARR	315,614	351,414	340,156
BHHI	436,493	352,241	389,325
BKIN	355,541	147,581	210,610
BONA	461,656	357,465	295,610
BOWD	155,564	187,912	160,653
BRET	227,298	251,236	266,561

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 envi-

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 envi-

ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, 6/9 PT

ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, 6/9 PT

ATLAS TYPEWRITER MEDIUM, 6/9 PT

NAME	JAN	FEB	MAR
ABB0	123,864	104,403	122,231
AHCA	158,778	160,081	170,624
AIRD	245,856	287,968	266,550
ANCA	491,384	458,620	446,182
ATGB	218,342	210,968	199,267
ATHA	164,168	116,164	180,652
ARR0	341,215	420,021	399,981
BANF	126,845	154,861	140,616
BAR0	120,103	220,044	190,820
BARR	315,614	351,414	340,156
BHHI	436,493	352,241	389,325
BKIN	355,541	147,581	210,610
BONA	461,656	357,465	295,610
BOWD	155,564	187,912	160,653
BRET	227,298	251,236	266,561
BR00	312,564	284,521	277,155
BRTH	202,799	179,209	304,195

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

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

ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, 5/8 PT

ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, 5/8 PT

ATLAS TYPEWRITER MEDIUM, 5/8 PT

NAME	JAN	FEB	MAR
ABB0	123,864	104,403	122,231
AHCA	158,778	160,081	170,624
AIRD	245,856	287,968	266,550
ANCA	491,384	458,620	446,182
ATGB	218,342	210,968	199,267
ATHA	164,168	116,164	180,652
ARR0	341,215	420,021	399,981
BANF	126,845	154,861	140,616
BAR0	120,103	220,044	190,820
BARR	315,614	351,414	340,156
BHHI	436,493	352,241	389,325
BKIN	355,541	147,581	210,610
BONA	461,656	357,465	295,610
BOWD	155,564	187,912	160,653
BRET	227,298	251,236	266,561
BR00	312,564	284,521	277,155
BRTH	202,799	179,209	304,195
CALG	355,541	147,581	210,610
CAMP	219,102	240,031	156,616

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

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 Atlas Typewriter 18 of 25

ATI AS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, 8/10 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 breaking out of the late war, the funded debt

ATI AS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, 8/11 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 breaking out of the late war, the funded debt

ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, 8/12 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 breaking out of the late war, the funded debt

ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, 8/13 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 breaking out of the late war, the funded debt

Atlas Typewriter 19 of 25

ČESKÝ (CZECH) ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 8/11 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 kvěDANSK (DANISH) ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 8/11 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 lang, tung ting, der

DEUTSCH (GERMAN) ATI AS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 8/11 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. Haben wir einmal die Synthese

ESPAÑOL (SPANISH)
ATI AS TYPEWRITER REGUI AR REGUI AR ITALIC. 8/11 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

Atlas Typewriter 20 of 25

FRANÇAIS (FRENCH) ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 8/11 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, Dada

ITALIANO (ITALIAN) ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 8/11 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) ATI AS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 8/11 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. A Szélakna irányában fekvő főcsapat felé haladó ellenség már egy napi előnyt nyert a ZsarPOLSKI (POLISH) ATI AS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 8/11 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,

Atlas Typewriter 21 of 25

PORTUGUÊS (PORTUGUESE) ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 8/11 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. Enquanto ela compõe os babadinhos

SUOMI (FINNISH) ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 8/11 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

SVENSKA (SWEDISH) ATI AS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 8/11 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 Norrlandsgatan; han vandrade utan mål och

TÜRKÇE (TURKISH) ATLAS TYPEWRITER REGULAR, REGULAR ITALIC, 8/11 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 süs-

Atlas Typewriter 22 of 25

UPPERCASE	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ	
LOWERCASE	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz	
LOWERCASE	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ	
STANDARD PUNCTUATION	;!¿?.,:;()[]{}/ \&@*""′′·", «»<>§•¶†‡@@®™	
ALL CAP PUNCTUATION	i¿()[]{}/ \@«»<>	
SMALL CAP PUNCTUATION	i!¿?&""′′	
LIGATURES	fi fl	
TABULAR LINING default figures	\$£€¥1234567890¢f%‰ao#°<+=-×÷>≤≈≠≥′″	
PREBUILT FRACTIONS	1/2 1/3 2/3 1/4 3/4 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8	
NUMERATORS & DENOMINATORS	H 1234567890/ ₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉₀	
SUPERSCRIPT & SUBSCRIPT	H+-1234567890 H+-1234567890	
STYLISTIC ALTERNATES	JQ fjty JQ fi fl ĴIJ ĵjţťŧýÿŷỳ ĴIJ	
ACCENTED UPPERCASE	ÁÂÀÄÅÃĂĀĄŔÆÆÇĆČĈĊĎÐÉÊÈËĔĖĒĘĞĜĢĠĦĤÍÎÌÏİ ĪĮĨĬĴĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐØØŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤŢŦ ÚWÛÙÜŬŰŪŲŮŨŃŴŴŴÝŶŶŸIJŽŹŻ	
ACCENTED LOWER CASE	áâàäåããāąắææçćčĉċďđéêèëěėēęğĝģġħĥíîìï iīįĩĭĵķłĺľļŀñńňņŋóôòöőőōøøæŕřŗßšśşŝşþ ťţŧúûùüŭűūųůũẃŵwwÿŷÿijžźż	
ACCENTED SMALL CAPS	ÁÂÀÄÅÃĂĀĄÅÆÆÇĆČĈĊĎÐÉÊÈËĔĖĒĘĞĜĢĠĦĤÍÎÌÏİ ĪĮĨĬĴĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐØØŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤŢŦ ÚWÛÙÜŬŰŪŲŮŨẃŴẁWÝŶŸIJŽŹŻ	

Atlas Typewriter 23 of 25

UPPERCASE	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
LOWERCASE	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
LOWERCASE	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
STANDARD PUNCTUATION	;!¿?.,:;()[]{}/ \&@*""′′·", «»<>§•¶+‡©®®™
ALL CAP PUNCTUATION	i¿()[]{}/ \@«»<>
SMALL CAP PUNCTUATION	i!¿?&""''
LIGATURES	fi fl
TABULAR LINING default figures	\$£€¥1234567890¢f%% ^{ao#o} <+=-×÷>≤≈≠≥′″
PREBUILT FRACTIONS	1/2 1/3 2/3 1/4 3/4 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8
NUMERATORS & DENOMINATORS	H1234567890/ ₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉₀
SUPERSCRIPT & SUBSCRIPT	H+-1234567890 H+-1234567890
STYLISTIC ALTERNATES	JQ fjty JQ fi fl ĴIJ ĵjţťŧýÿŷỳ ĴIJ
ACCENTED UPPERCASE	ÁÂÀÄÅÃĂĀĄŔÆÆÇĆČĊĎÐÉÊÈËĔĖĒĘĞĜĢĠĦĤÍÎÌÏİ ĪĮĨĬĴĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐØØŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤŢŦ ÚWÛÙÜŬŰŪŲŮŨŴŴŴŴŶŶŸIJŽŹŻ
ACCENTED LOWER CASE	áâàäåããāąắææçćčĉċďđéêèëěėēęğĝģġħĥíîìï iīįĩĭĵķłĺľļŀñńňņŋóôòöõőōøǿæŕřŗßšśşŝşþ ťţŧúûùüŭűūųůũẃŵẁẅýŷỳÿijžźż
ACCENTED SMALL CAPS	ÁÂÀÄÅÃĂĀĄÅÆÆÇĆČĈĎÐÉÊÈËĚĖĒĘĞĜĢĠĦĤÍÎÌÏİ ĪĮĨĬĴĶŁĹĽĻĿÑŃŇŅŊÓÔÒÖŐŐØØŒŔŘŖŠŚŞŜŞÞŤŢŦ ÚWÛÙÜŬŰŪŲŮŨŴŴWŴÝŶŶŸIJŽŹŻ

Atlas Typewriter 24 of 25

OPENTYPE FEATURES FAMILY WIDE	DEACTIVATED	ACTIVATED
ALL CAPS opens up spacing, moves punctuation up	¿Fish & «Chips» @ £4.65?	¿FISH & «CHIPS» @ £4.65?
SMALL CAPS	¿Fish & "Chips" @ £4.65?	¿FISH & "CHIPS" @ £4.65?
ALL SMALL CAPS includes punctuation	¿Fish & "Chips" @ £4.65?	¿FISH & "CHIPS" @ £4.65?
TABULAR LINING default figures	Sale Price: \$3,460 €1,895	Sale Price: \$3,460 €1,895
	Originally: \$7,031 £9,215	Originally: \$7,031 £9,215
FRACTIONS ignores numeric date format	21/03/10 and 2 1/18 46/92	$21/03/10$ and $2^{1}/_{18}$ $^{46}/_{92}$
SUPERSCRIPT/SUPERIOR	$x158 + y23 \times z18 - a4260$	$x^{158} + y^{23} \times z^{18} - a^{4260}$
SUBSCRIPT/INFERIOR	$x158 \div y23 \times z18 - a4260$	$x_{158} \div y_{23} \times z_{18} - a_{4260}$
DENOMINATOR for making arbitrary fractions	0123456789 0123456789	0123456789 0123456789
NUMERATOR for making arbitrary fractions	0123456789 0123456789	0123456789 0123456789
LANGUAGE FEATURE Română (Romanian) s accent	ŞTIINȚIFICE însuși totuși	ȘTIINȚIFICE însuși totuși
OPENTYPE FEATURES ROMAN & ITALIC	DEACTIVATED	ACTIVATED
STYLISTIC SET 01 alternate a	REQUIRED Questions EQUALS	REQUIRED Questions EQUALS
STYLISTIC SET 02 alternate J	JUNCTION Journaled JEWELS	JUNCTION Journaled JEWELS

Adjudicating Fifty Layers

STYLISTIC SET 03 alternate f j t y

Commercial commercialtype.com

Adjudicating Fifty Layers

Atlas Typewriter 25 of 25

STYLES INCLUDED IN COMPLETE FAMILY

Atlas Typewriter Thin

Atlas Typewriter Thin Italic

Atlas Typewriter Light

Atlas Typewriter Light Italic

Atlas Typewriter Regular

Atlas Typewriter Regular Italic

Atlas Typewriter Medium

Atlas Typewriter Medium Italic

Atlas Typewriter Bold

Atlas Typewriter Bold Italic

Atlas Typewriter Black

Atlas Typewriter Black Italic

SUPPORTED LANGUAGES

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

CONTACT

Commercial Type 277 Grand Street, Floor 3 New York, New York 10002

office 212-604-0955 www.commercialtype.com

COPYRIGHT

© 2020 Commercial Type. All rights reserved. Commercial® is a registered trademark and Atlas™ is a trademark of Schwartzco Inc., dba Commercial Type.

This file may be used for evaluation purposes only.

ABOUT THE DESIGNERS

Susana Carvalho is a graphic designer, typeface designer and educator from Portugal. Between 2011 and 2021, Susana taught graphic design at the Royal Academy of Arts (KABK) in The Hague (NL). She holds a master in type design from KABK's Type & Media program and a master in art education from Piet Zwart institute, Rotterdam.

Kai Bernau is a graphic designer, typeface designer and educator from Germany. He teaches typeface design in the Master of Type Design at ÉCAL, Lausanne, since 2011. He holds a masters degree from KABK's type design program. In a collaboration between EPFL (technical university of Lausanne) and ÉCAL, Kai supervised a research program on the use of AI for Chinese type design.

Susana and Kai formed Atelier Carvalho Bernau in The Hague (Netherlands) in 2005. The atelier specialises in the design of reading experiences across all media. To that end Susana and Kai produce typefaces, book and editorial design, interactive and web projects.

Their type design work includes the Algebra, Lyon and Atlas retail families, as well as custom designs for clients like Esquire, Internazionale, and HBO.

Christian Schwartz (born 1977) is a partner, along with Paul Barnes, in Commercial Type, a foundry based in New York and London. A graduate of Carnegie Mellon University, Schwartz worked at MetaDesign Berlin and Font Bureau prior to spending several years working on his own before forming Schwartzco Inc. in 2006 and Commercial Type in 2008. Schwartz has published fonts with many respected independent foundries, and has designed proprietary typefaces for corporations and publications worldwide.

Schwartz's typefaces have been honored by the Smithsonian's Cooper Hewitt National Design Museum, the New York Type Directors Club, and the International Society of Typographic Designers, and his work with Barnes has been honored by D&AD. As part of the team that redesigned The Guardian, they were shortlisted for the Designer of the Year prize by the Design Museum in London. Schwartz and Barnes also were named two of the 40 most influential designers under 40 by Wallpaper*, and Schwartz was included in Time magazine's 2007 'Design 100'. In early 2007, Schwartz and German design luminary Erik Spiekermann were awarded a gold medal by the German Design Council (Rat für Formgebung) for the typeface system they designed for Deutsche Bahn.