

KARL

Introduction

About

The history of rounded type is strange and diverse, from baked bread letterforms to bubbly corporate tech logos. While today rounded type might be a stylistic genre, it's interesting to understand its evolution as a product of technological or production constraints. Take, for example, wood type where it was easier to mill curved forms as opposed to right angles. Or highway signage, where text would appear blurred from backlighting, making words look different in the day versus the night.

The latter was a consideration for Karl Gerstner in 1964 as a part of a proposed identity for Shell, where the logo is most often seen while driving. Gerstner, together with his agency GGK, proposed a rounded Sans Serif font to reference the viscosity of oil and simulate the effect of light projected through a sign. Unfortunately, the pitch was “received with applause, and rejected with regret” and the typefaces was subsequently shelved in the archives.

Nearly 50 years later, Laurenz Brunner discovered the project during an apprenticeship at GGK and committed to expand on Gerstner's original pioneering concept. The result is the aptly titled typeface “Karl,” which acts as a homage to its namesake, moving beyond the original cut into a full family of different weights including a monospace and a phatty.

Credits

Design: Laurenz Brunner

Production Assistance:

Selina Bernet, Stefan Fitze, Fabio Menet, Joana Siniavskaja

Font Engineering and Mastering: Wei Huang

Technical information

Encoding: Latin Extended

Version: 2.0.0

File Formats: OTF, TTF, WOFF, WOFF2

Inquires

Source Type GmbH

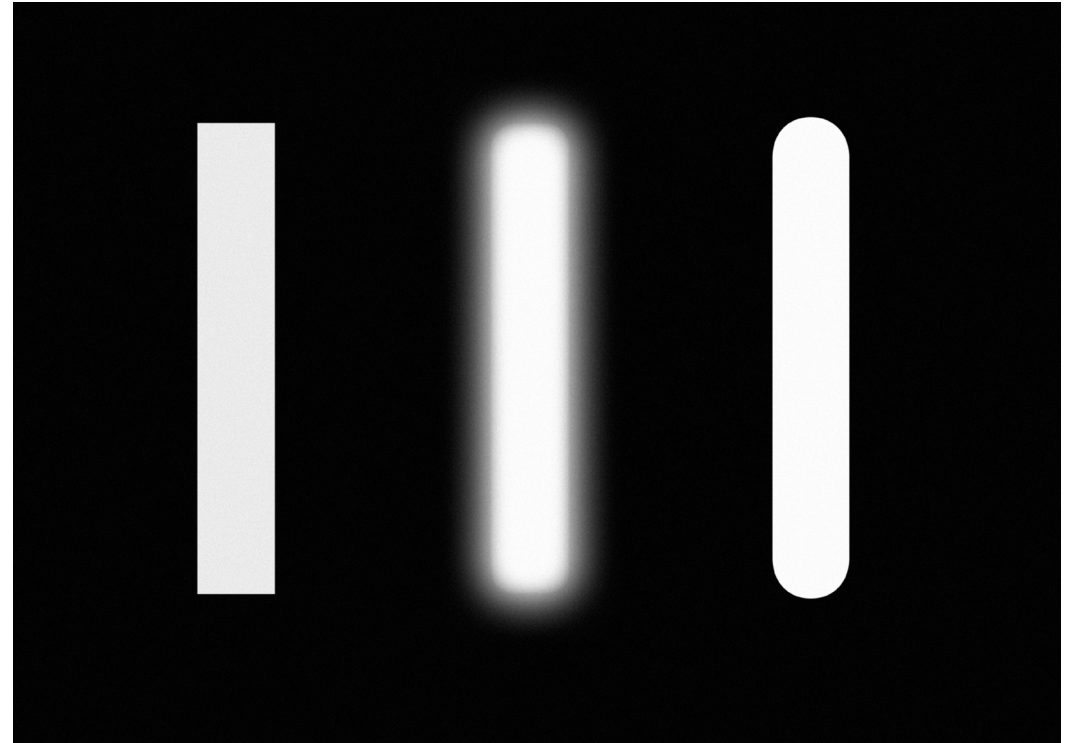
Zweierstrasse 100

8003 Zürich

Switzerland

typenames@sourcetype.com

www.sourcetype.com



Karl Regular	<i>Italic</i>
Karl Medium	<i>Italic</i>
Karl Bold	<i>Italic</i>
Karl Black	<i>Italic</i>

Karl Ultra

Kar1 Monospace

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N

O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a a a b c d e f g h i j k l m n

o p q r s t u v w x y z

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

(\$ £ €) [# ? ! *] { ↖ ↗ }

à ç đ ę ğ ı ħ ñ ø ů Ẁ ẁ Ẃ ẃ

Weights

A given name (also known as a first name or forename) is the part of a personal name that identifies a person, potentially with a middle name as well, and differentiates that person from the other members of a group (typically a family or clan) who have a common surname. The term given name refers to a name usually bestowed at or close to the time of birth, usually by the parents of the newborn. A Christian name is the first name which is given at baptism, in Christian custom. In informal situations, given names are often used in a familiar and friendly manner. In more formal situations, a person's surname is more commonly used. The idioms "on a first-name basis" and "being on first-name terms" refer to the familiarity inherent in addressing someone by their given name. By contrast, a surname (also known as a family name, last name, or gentile name) is normally inherited and shared with other members of one's immediate family. Regnal names and religious or monastic names are special given

12pt Regular

Le prénom est un nom personnel utilisé pour désigner une personne de façon unique. Il peut être unique ou multiple. C'est un nom précédant le patronyme, ou nom de famille, et qui sert à distinguer les différentes personnes d'un même groupe familial ou portant le même nom. Cependant, certaines cultures utilisent un ou plusieurs postnoms ; d'autres peuples, comme les Javanais, n'ont qu'un nom seul pour se désigner. Dans les petits groupes humains, un « nom » seul suffit, car les personnes n'utilisent généralement qu'un seul terme pour désigner leur identité. Les noms de famille, patronymes, surnoms et postnoms n'apparaissent que lorsqu'un besoin de différenciation émerge, dû à une hausse de la démographie par exemple, qui ne permet plus de différencier les individus par leur seul nom. Jusqu'à la fin du Moyen Âge, le nom de personne ou nom de baptême est donc le nom principal de toute identité. Il dérive, pour

12pt Bold

Der Vorname einer Person ist der Teil des Namens, der nicht die Zugehörigkeit zu einer Familie ausdrückt, sondern sie individuell identifiziert. Die Vornamen eines Menschen werden zumeist nach seiner Geburt von seinen Eltern bestimmt. In manchen Ländern, so in den deutschsprachigen Ländern, gibt es Reglementierungen, die die Freiheit der Wahl des Vornamens einschränken. Im Deutschen und in den meisten anderen europäischen Sprachen stehen die Vornamen vor dem Familiennamen, während beispielsweise im Ungarischen, Vietnamesischen, Chinesischen, Japanischen oder Koreanischen der von den Eltern bestimmte individuelle Name hinter dem Familiennamen steht. Rufname ist der Vorname, unter dem eine Person angesprochen wird. Im anglo-amerikanischen Sprachraum sind Zwischennamen gebräuchlich, die auch Mittelnamen genannt und meistens mit einem Buchstaben abgekürzt werden. In vielen Personennamenssystemen dient

12pt Medium

Il prenome è il nome individuale di una persona che, assieme al cognome, forma l'antropónimo. Il termine è usato perlopiù in contesti accademici e giuridici, mentre nel linguaggio parlato si utilizzano più di frequente i sinonimi nome di battesimo, primo nome o soltanto nome. In contesti linguistici si usano anche nome proprio di persona. La struttura dei nomi delle persone è variata nel tempo e nella geografia. In alcune società primordiali, gli individui sono stati designati con un solo nome. Perciò, l'esigenza di distinguere, all'interno del nome, il prenome nacque quando si affermarono antropónimi di forma binaria (di tipo ternario, e così via): ad esempio, tra gli antichi romani, durante il periodo repubblicano e tutto il periodo imperiale si usarono più nomi. A partire dagli antropónimi dell'antica Roma, in cui il praenomen precedeva il gentilizio, nel Medio Evo e nell'italiano moderno il prenome precede il cognome. In alcune culture

12pt Black

Regular

Regular

Regular Italic

Regular

KARL

MARX

Regular

Karl Kani

Karl Lagerfeld

Karl Jacobs

Karl Gerstner

Regular

Karolyn Ali, Carl Craig,
Carlos Santana: *Oneness*,
Charlotte de Witte,
Miles Davis *Round About
Midnight* (1957)
Caroline Mwatha, Chuck
brat, Charli XCX

Karl ist ein männlicher Vorname. Karl leitet sich vom althochdeutschen *karal* her wie auch das Wort *Kerl*. Carl gilt als latinisierte Schreibweise. Der Diminutiv zu Karl lautet Karlchen und wird gelegentlich als Spitzname gebraucht. Diese Entwicklung vom urgermanischen zum althochdeutschen Wort erklärt sich aus einer kosenden Verwendung.

32 pt

Carlo è un nome proprio di persona italiano maschile. Continua il nome germanico *Karl*, basato sulla radice carl. Tale radice, piuttosto rara nell'onomastica germanica, si ritrova anche in una manciata di altri nomi, quali *Carlofredo* e *Carlomanno*. Teorie alternative conducono il nome al più diffuso elemento.

26pt

Karl er íslenskt karlmannsnafn. Dökku súlurnar sýna fjölda nafngifta fyrir nafnið sem fyrsta nafn og ljósu súlurnar sem seinna eiginnafn það árið. Hlutfallstölur eru reiknaðar út frá fjölda nafngifta af samþykktum íslenskum nöfnum, hlutfall seinna nafns er reiknað út frá heildarfjölda seinni.

20pt

Regular

Karl är ett mansnamn med urgermanskt ursprung, som förekommer i nordiska språk och på tyska. På engelska och franska motsvaras det av Charles, och motsvarigheter förekommer även i andra språk. Namnet är identiskt med substantivet karl, i betydelsen *fri man*. Många kungligheter har burit namnet Karl och dess motsvarigheter, däribland många svenska kungar och prinsar. Karl är också ett av de vanligaste svenska namnen. Det äldsta svenska belägget är en runinskrift från 1000-talet, ristad av sjöfarare från nuvarande Sverige på en sten på en ö vid floden Djneprs mynning i Svarta havet: Grane gjorde denna stenkista efter Karl, sin bolagsman. Namnet hör till de

Karl eller Carl er et germansk navn som betyr *hær*. Det er også angitt å være et norrønt navn som betyr *fri mann*. Navnet brukes i Norge, Sverige, Danmark, Island og Finland, tyske og engelskspråklige land. Karl er et germansk navn dannet som en korform av Háriolus, en kjæleform av germanske navn som begynte med Charja- eller Harja-, som betyr *hær*. Flere kilder oppgir også norrøne karl, *fri mann*, som opprinnelse til navnet. Navnet er da i slekt med ordene kar (svensk og dansk: karl) og kall. I norrøne kilder kan det forøvrig være vanskelig å skille mellom Karl og Kalf, *ka/v*. Navnet Karl eller Carl finnes i mange varianter – norsk og svensk er Kalle.

14pt

Carlos es un nombre propio masculino en su variante en español; su forma femenina es Carolina. Es de procedencia germana y significa '*hombre libre*'. El nombre traducido a las lenguas escandinavas, Karl, significa '*hombre*'. Es el hipocorístico de varios nombres cuyo primer elemento era karl, proveniente del antiguo alto alemán chāral, que sobrevive en el alemán moderno kerl. Sin embargo, con el prefijo hus formaba Huscarl. Se trata de un nombre muy popular debido a su uso habitual en las tradiciones de las casas reales, por lo que hay muchas personalidades llamadas Carlos. El nombre de niño Carlos, fue usado por muchos gobernantes en Europa. Por tanto, es un nombre utilizado principalmente en la aristocracia. Carlo es conocido por el santo, San Carlo Borromeo nacido en 1538. A los 22 años ya era cardenal y fue el

12pt

Charles est un prénom qui a été porté par un très grand nombre de person-nages célèbres au cours de l'Histoire, notamment des rois européens. Le monarque le plus célèbre est certainement l'empereur Charlemagne ou Charles le Grand, qui donna son nom à la dynastie des Carolingiens. Roi Franc, conquérant, vainqueur de nombreuses batailles, il fut nommé Empereur du Saint-Empire romain germanique par le pape Léon III en l'an 800. Protecteur des arts et des lettres, on

lui doit de nombreuses innovations comme les capitulaires, un code de loi, le développement de l'écrit grâce aux scriptoriums installés dans les abbayes et la création de l'école. Sous son règne, l'art roman s'épanouit et de nombreuses cathédrales sont érigées. Eternel optimiste, Charles est d'un abord agréable, souriant. Il sait charmer son entourage en étant à la fois attentif aux autres tout en adoptant une attitude originale. Pour Charles, les valeurs familiales sont très

10pt

Charlie is a traditionally masculine given name in English-speaking countries, a nickname for Charles but is now used as a unisex name. For girls, Charlie acts either as a nickname for Charlotta, Charlotte or Charlene, or sometimes on its own. The different forms of spelling are most commonly used for the

feminine forms. These spelling variants include Charlee, Charli, Charly, and Charleigh. Charley is a spelling gender neutral variant for both genders. Charlie was the 185th most popular name for girls, while being the 227th most popular for boys in the year 2016. In Britain, Charlie is still primarily a boy's name. It was the

sixth most popular name for boys in England and Wales, ranked the 52nd in Ireland, 28th in New South Wales, Australia as well as Scotland. In the U.S. the name has become popular for girls in recent years. In England and Wales, the name entered the top 100 for girls from 1994–2004, but has not entered the top 100.

8pt

Medium

Medium

Medium Italic

Medium

HARI
BO

Medium

Haribo
Goldbären®
Original
since 1922

Happy Cola, Color-Rado,
Peaches, Balla Stixx,
Sour S'ghetti, Roulette,
Worms, The Smurfs,
F!zz Rainbows, Frogs,
Starmix, Cherries,
Fruity-Bussi, Jelly Beans

The Goldbear originated in Germany, where it is popular under the name *Gummibär*, or in the form *Gummibärchen*. Gum arabic was the base ingredient used to produce the gummy bears, hence the name gum or gummy. Hans Riegel Sr. from Bonn, started the Haribo company in 1920. Years later he found inspiration by the trained bears seen at street festivities.

32 pt

Gummibären sind Gummis in Form von etwa 1,5 Zentimeter großen, stilisierten Bären. Sie werden in verschiedenen Farben hergestellt und bestehen im Wesentlichen aus Zucker, Glukosesirup, Wasser und Gelatine, die ihnen ihre gummiartige Konsistenz gibt, auch gelatinefrei erhältlich.

26pt

El osito de goma se inventó en Alemania, donde es popular con el nombre de Gummibär o de forma cariñosa Gummibärchen. La goma arábica era el ingrediente base original, utilizado para producir los ositos de goma; Hans Riegel de Bonn fundó la empresa Ha-ri-bo.

20pt

Jöleli ayıcık, bazı ülkelerde “jöleli bebek” e benzeyen küçük meyve şekerlemesidir. Oyuncak ayı formasındadır. Şeker kabaca 2 sm (0.8 inç) uzunluğunda ve bir ayı şeklindedir. Jöleli ayı, çeşitli şekil ve renklerde satılan popüler jelatin bazlı şekerlemelerden biridir. Bonn’lu bir şekerlemeci olan Hans Riegel, 1920’de Haribo şirketinde başladı. 1922’de Avrupa sokak şenlikleri ve pazarlarında görülen eğitilmiş ayılar onun için esin kaynağı oldu. O, çocuklar ve yetişkinler için küçük, uygun fiyatlı, meyve aromalı jöleli şeker olan “Dancing Bear” i icat etti. Sığır, domuz veya az miktarda balık jelatini ile yapılan jöleli ayılar vejetaryenler et yemeyenler için uygun değildir.

Vingummibamser er vingummi formet som ca. to cm høje stiliserede bjørne i forskellige farver. De består primært af sukker, sukkersirup og en stiv gelatineblanding, der giver den gummiagtige konsistens. Ud over farve- og smagsstoffer indgår som regel også surhedsregulerende midler og et voksovertræk. Produktet findes også i gelatinefri udgaver som er halal eller kosher. Vingummibamsen blev skabt af Hans Riegel fra Bonn. Mange andre firmaer laver også vingummibamser. Gelatine opløses og blandes med de øvrige ingredienser, og støbes i en form af majsmel. Når bamserne er størknet og friggjort fra formen.

14pt

Gumový medvídek nebo také gumoví medvídci jsou gumové sladkosti ve tvaru medvěda, které mají původ v Německu, ale rychle si získaly celosvětový ohlas. Práví gumoví medvídci jsou vyráběni ve velikosti dvou centimetrů a měli by se dát roztáhnout až na 7cm. Dají se na nich rozlišit základní tvary jako hlava, tělo s packami a nohy. Medvídci mají různé barvy, ale praví medvídci mají barvu červenou, zelenou, žlutou, bílou, růžovou a oranžovou. Původně je začala vyrábět roku 1922 firma Haribo v německém Bonnu. Zakladatel firmy Hans Riegel se nechal inspirovat tančícími medvědy na poutích. Výrobek se stal brzy známým a začal být napodobován dalšími továrnami. Vzniklo i mnoho dalších tvarů jako například delfína, žížaly atd. Z toho důvodu údajně mají pozitivní vliv na lidské klouby, šlachy, vlasy, nehty, kůži, cévy a

12pt

Les Ours d'or sont d'Allemagne, où ils sont appelés Gummibär ou Gummibärchen. Hans Riegel, confiseur fondateur de la société Haribo à Bonn. Inventa en 1922 l'Ours dansant aromatisé aux fruits, puis en 1925 l'Ours noir à la réglisse, qui sont les ancêtres de l'Ours d'or, déposé finalement en 1967 à l'Office allemand des brevets et des marques. Le succès des Ours a inspiré toutes sortes d'autres formes d'animaux et d'objets: anneaux, grenouilles, serpents vers,

hamburgers, cerises, requins, manchots, hippopotames, langoustes, pieuvres, pommes, pêches, avions, oranges. À l'origine vendus dans des boîtes en fer blanc décoratives ou en vrac, par cartons, les Ours d'or sont vendus depuis 1961 dans des sachets de cellophane de différentes tailles. Les Ours d'or sont constitués de sirop de glucose, de sucre, d'amidon, de dextrose, de gélatine d'origine porcine, de colorants de fruits et d'acide citrique.

10pt

Gummies têm uma longa história como doce popular. O doce foi inventado pelo pai de Hans Riegel Sr. em 1922. Em 2008, a companhia R.M. Palmer Co assinou um acordo com a Ringling Bros e Barnum e Bailey Circus para se tornar um produtor autorizado a produzir gummies Existe também as va-

riedades produzidas pela Lutti, que foi então comprado pela divisão francesa da Leaf Candy Company e é controlada por um grupo de investimento privado. Em 2005, queixas da New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals contra a Kraft fizeram com que a empresa interrompesse

a produção de uma linha em forma de animais mortos por atropelamento. A sociedade queixou-se que os produtos, em forma de esquilos parcialmente atropelados, galinhas e cobras, daria às crianças uma mensagem errada sobre o tratamento adequado dos animais. Junto com chocolate

8pt

Bold

Bold

Bold Italic

Bold

**Burger
King**

Bold

**HOOTERS
Crocs™
Toys “R” Us
reddit Inc.**

Bold

Microsoft Skype™

Nickelodeon TV

Hooters of America Inc.

Twitter Incorporated

FILA KOREA CO. LTD.

LEGO® Group

DUNKIN' DONUTS

Il pennarello è un tipo di penna il cui serbatoio ha inchiostro colorato e la punta è formata da un materiale sintetico poroso. L'inchiostro di un pennarello deve essere non grasso, spesso una soluzione acquosa di prodotti coloranti e un solvente come acqua o alcool etilico, viene assorbito dalla punta in feltro/nylon e trasferito sul supporto cartaceo.

32 pt

Un stylo-feutre est un type de stylo avec sa propre source d'encre qui sert à écrire de façon permanente ou non sur des surfaces diverses, le papier entre autres. Un stylo-feutre qui forme des traits larges est appelé marqueur. La pointe est fabriquée avec des matières poreuses.

26pt

Ein Filzstift ist ein Schreib- oder Zeichengerät, das als Kern eine aus z.B. Polyesterfaser bestehende Mine enthält, die durch Auffüllen mit Tinte gleichmäßig gefärbt wird. Der Filzstift stammt ganz ursprünglich aus Japan. Die Spitze war früher aus Filz hergestellt.

20pt

Carioca este un instrument de scris sau de desenat care conține cerneală și are mina fabricată din pâslă sau din fibre sintetice. Carioca a fost inventată în 1962 de către japonezul Yukio Horie iar în 1980 au fost introduse primele carioci de securitate cu cerneală invizibilă dar (fluorescentă) pentru a marca de valoare mare pentru ca în anchetele polițienești să se poate depista infracțiuni precum furtul, corupția sau șantajul. Această cerneală este vizibilă doar cu ajutorul razelor ultra-violete. După durata vizibilității scrierii există două tipuri de carioci: temporare cele care se folosesc în marcarea pieselor care urmează

Un rotulador es un instrumento de escritura, parecido al bolígrafo, que contiene su propia tinta y cuyo uso principal es escribir sobre varias superficies al papel. La punta del rotulador suele elaborarse de un material poroso, como el fieltro. Es posible, que tenga una punta de material no poroso. La empresa Pilot creó en 2005 un bolígrafo con tinta permanente llamado PermaBall. Originalmente, el marcador fue creado en 1962 por el japonés Yukio Horie. En los años 1980, se introdujeron los primeros rotuladores de seguridad, que tienen una tinta invisible pero fluorescente. Con esta tinta, se puede

14pt

Popisovač je druh psací potřeby, která slouží pro psaní, kreslení, označování či další nejen kreativní činnosti. Fixa se skládá z těla fixy, které slouží jako zdroj barvy. Bývá v něm buď jádro které obsahuje savý materiál, který zadržuje inkoust, nebo je duté a obsahuje samotnou barvu či inkoust a míchací kuličky. Na konci těla je v špička neboli hrot, kdy je většinou vyroben z porézních vláken stlačenými dohromady. Hrot je buď přímo nalisován na tělo, nebo je umístěn do hlavy popisovače. Hlava je přidělaná na tělo buď na pevno, nebo je odnímatelná. V případě klasického popisovače s jádrem, se hrot se dotýká jádra fixy a tím z něho gravitačně natahuje inkoust. Aby se zabránilo vyschnutí a v některých případech obsahují bezpečnostní víčko, při náhodném spolknutí zabrání udušení.

12pt

Tusjpenn, også kalt filtpenn, fiberpenn eller bare tusj på norsk, er forskjellige typer skrive- og tegnepenner. Slike penner har ulikt fargestoff (tusj, blekk og annet) i en porøs beholder i penneskafet, en fiberspiss av filt eller nylon og en tett plasthette slik at ikke fargestoffet tørker fast i den fuktige spissen. Noen tusjpenner med fiberspiss kan etterfylles med fargestoff, men de fleste kastes når de er oppbrukt eller gått

tørre. En annen type tusjpenner er tekniske røpennner med blekkpatroner og hule stålspisser. Moderne tusjpenner med fiberspiss ble oppfunnet i USA. Sidney Rosenthal, fra Richmond Hill i New York, regnes ofte som oppfinner da han i 1952 satte en filtpiss på en liten flaske blekk og oppdaget at det gav en dekkende, bestandig strek i klar farge. Spritpenner som gir en permanent strek, ble oppfunnet i 1956. Det finnes en mengde slike

10pt

Viltstiften zijn verkrijgbaar in verschillende kleuren, en de tekenpunt waar de inkt uit komt kan smal, breed, dik of dun zijn, al naargelang de toepassing. De eerste viltstiften zijn ontwikkeld voor het markeren van goederen in het industrieel proces en waren op basis

van het giftige toluen en xyleen. Deze niet-uitwisbare stiften worden ook wel permanente viltstiften genoemd. Zulke hervulbare markeerstiften worden nog steeds toegepast maar het merendeel van de huidige productie bestaat uit in 1962 geïntroduceerde stiften op

alcoholbasis die worden gebruikt als schrijf- en kleur-materiaal. Zo'n viltstift wordt meestal gebruikt om vlakken in te kleuren. De inkt van de stiften zijn in beginsel uitwisbaar en uitwasbaar. De viltstift werd vermoedelijk in het begin van de twintigste eeuw uitgevonden. Hierom en

8pt

Black

Black

Black Italic

Black

**Soft
ware**

Black

Soft Rock

Softie

Soft Drinks

Soft Cell

Black

**Soft Opening, The Soft
Parade, Microsoft,
Soft Cover, Soft-Core,
Soft Ball, Nivea Soft,
Killing Me Softly,
Soft Drugs, Soft Touch,
Softbox, Soft porn**

Computer software, is a set of instructions and documentation that tells a computer what to do or how to perform a task. It includes different programs on a computer, such as applications and the operating system. Applications or “apps” are programs that are designed to perform a specific operation. The Word

32 pt

El programari és el conjunt dels programes informàtics, procediments i documentació que fan alguna tasca en un ordinador. Comprèn el conjunt sistemàtic dels programes d'explotació i dels programes informàtics que serveixen per a aplicacions determinades. A diferència

26pt

Un logiciel est un ensemble de séquences d'instructions interprétables par une machine et d'un jeu de données nécessaires à ces opérations. Les séquences d'instructions appelées programmes ainsi que les données du logiciel sont ordinairement

20pt

Software of programmatuur is een geheel van computerprogramma's met bijbehorende data, die bewerkingen en taken uitvoeren. Naast toepassingen voor mainframes, personal computers, tablets, smartphones en spelcomputers, bevatten ook televisies, telefoons, telefooncentrales, auto's en machines sinds de jaren zeventig steeds vaker embedded software. Software kan worden ingedeeld naar toepassingsgebied of gebruikersgroep. Het begrip software komt uit het Engels en is de tegenhanger van hardware, waarmee alle tastbare apparatuur wordt bedoeld. Het onderscheid tussen

Yazılım, değişik ve çeşitli görevler yapma amaçlı tasarlanmış elektronik aygıtların birbirleriyle haberleşebilmesini ve uyumunu sağlayarak görevlerini ya da kullanılabilirliklerini geliştirmeye yarayan makine komutlarıdır. Yazılım, elektronik aygıtların belirli bir işi yapmasını sağlayan programların tümüne verilen isimdir. Bir başka deyişle, var olan bir problemi çözmek amacıyla bilgisayar dili kullanılarak oluşturulmuş anlamlı anlatımlar bütünüdür. Yazılım için çeşitli diller mevcuttur. Bunlardan bazıları Pascal, C++ ve Java'dır. Bilgisayarın kendisinin işletilmesini sağlayan, işletim

14pt

Tarkvara ehk arvuti tarkvara on masinloetav juhend, mis suunavad arvuti protsessorit spetsiifilisi toiminguid sooritama. Tarkvara hõlmab kõiki mittefüüsilisi arvuti tööks vajalikke või rakenduslikke komponente, eelkõige arvuti-programme ning nende andmeid – andmefailide, seadeid, dokumentatsiooni, jne. Tarkvara mõistetakse vastandina arvuti riistvara mõistele, need on arvuti füüsilised seadmed ja ühendused (näiteks protsessor), millel on tarkvara talletatud ja mis teostavad antud juhised. Arvuti riist- ja tarkvara vajavad üksteist ja kumbagi ei saa realselt kasutada ilma teiseta. “Tarkvara” on üldine termin. See võib viidata kõikidele arvuti juhistele üldiselt või mistahes konkreetsele juhisele. Näiteks võib mõni juhised muuta

12pt

Il software, un supporto logico o programma informatico, in informatica ed elettronica è l'insieme delle componenti immateriali di un sistema elettronico di elaborazione; è contrapposto all'hardware, cioè la parte materiale dello stesso sistema. Il termine sarebbe stato creato durante la seconda guerra mondiale; tecnici del Royal Army britannico erano impegnati nella decrittazione dei codici tedeschi

di Enigma, di cui già conoscevano la meccanica interna grazie ai servizi segreti polacchi. La prima versione di Enigma sfruttava tre rotori per mescolare le lettere. Dopo il 1941, ad Enigma venne aggiunto un rotore, e il team di crittanalisti inglesi, capitanati da Alan Turing, si dovette interessare non più alla sua struttura fisica, ma alle posizioni in cui venivano utilizzati i rotori. Il senso moderno del termine deriva dalle istruzioni

10pt

Celem oprogramowania jest przetwarzanie danych w wyznaczonym przez twórcę zakresie. Określenie „oprogramowanie” może funkcjonować jako synonim terminów „program komputerowy” oraz „aplikacja” przy czym stosuje się je zazwyczaj na oznaczenie

większych programów oraz ich zbiorów. Oprogramowanie tworzą programiści w procesie programowania. Oprogramowanie jako przejaw twórczości jest chronione prawem autorskim, twórcy zezwalają na korzystanie z niego na warunkach określanych w licencji. Oprogra-

mowanie pisane jest zazw. przy użyciu różnych języków programowania z wykorzystaniem algorytmów. Programy oprogramowanie z postaci źródłowej na binarną to kompilatory. Niektóre rodzaje oprogramowania, np. napisane w całości w językach interpretowanych.

8pt

**Karl
ultra**

Ultra

**Foot
Joe**

Ultra

**I Love It
When You
Call Me
Big Poppa**

**“I Love You
Like a
Fat Kid Loves
Cake”
– 50 Cent**

**Notorious
B.I.G.
Rick Ross
Heavy D
E-40
DJ Khaled
Big Pun
Raekwon**

64 pt

**\$3.99 for
all you can eat
stuff my
face to a
funky beat.**

48 pt

**You scream
I'm lazy, you must
be crazy,
thought I was
a donut, you
tried to glaze me**

36 pt

Kar1
Mono

Regular

QWERTY

QWERTZ

Regular

asdfasdf
qwefsdasdf
asdfad
asdfdfsd

Regular

Mechanical, Wired,
USB, Bluetooth,
Wireless, Handheld,
Ergonomic, Flexible,
Gaming, Vertical,
Multimedia, Numeric,
Membrane, Magic

Silverette I and II
SEIKO SILVER REED LTD.

The “Quiet-Riter”
REMINGTON RAND (UNIVAC)

Underwood No.1 / No.2
WAGNER TYPEWRITER

Hermes Baby & Media
BOLEX INTERNATIONAL SA

Regular

Keyboard layouts have evolved over time, usually alongside major technology changes. Particularly influential have been: the Sholes & Glidden typewriter, the first commercially successful typewriter, which introduced QWERTY; its successor, the Remington No.2, which introduced the shift key; the IBM Selectric

20pt

Within a community, keyboard layout is generally quite stable, due to the high training cost of touch-typing, and the resulting network effect of having a standard layout and high switching cost of retraining, and the suboptimal QWERTY layout is a case study in switching costs. The main, alphanumeric portion is stable, while symbol and shifted keys change.

16pt

The earliest mechanical keyboards were used in musical instruments to play particular notes. With the advent of the printing telegraph, a keyboard was needed to select characters. Some of the earliest printing telegraph machines either used a piano keyboard outright or else a layout similar to a piano keyboard. The Hughes-Phelps printing telegraph piano keyboard laid keys A-N in left-to-right order on the black piano keys, and keys O-Z in right-to-left order on the white piano keys below. Mechanical keyboards of today are much more refined, therefore capable of typing characters more quickly and efficiently.

12pt

In countries using the Latin script, the center, alphanumeric portion of the modern keyboard is most often based on the QWERTY, designed by Christopher Sholes. Sholes' layout was long thought to have been laid out in such a way that common two-letter combinations were placed on opposite sides of the keyboard so that his mechanical

keyboard would not jam. However, evidence for this claim has often been contested. In 2012, an argument was advanced by 2 Japanese historians of technology showing that the key order on the earliest Sholes prototypes followed the left-right and the right-left layout of the modern Hughes-Phelps printing telegraph.

10pt

On a manual typewriter, the operator could press the key down with a lighter touch for such characters as the period or comma, they did not occupy as much area on the paper. Since an electric typewriter supplied the

force to the typebar itself after the typist merely touched the key, the typewriter itself had to be designed to supply different forces for different glyphs. To simplify this, the most common layout for electric typewriters

in the United States differed from that for the one most common on manual typewriters. The Single-quote and double-quote, instead of being above the keys for the digits 2 and 8, respectively, were placed together.

8pt

Regular

$\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	+	'	<-x-
->	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	{	}	
Caps	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	\	*	Enter	
/\	<	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	,	.	-	Shift	
fn	ctrl	opt										altgr	

1. a with tail
2. single-story a
3. Straight Ss
4. Round set
5. Schoolbook set
6. Everything bagel set

Baklava

Baklava

Parfait

Parfait

Snickers

Snickers

Authentic
Tiramisu

Authentic
Tiramisu

Twin Snakes,
Juicy Berries, Roulette,
and Crazy Mix

Twin Snakes,
Juicy Berries, Roulette,
and Crazy Mix

Grape Jelly, Apfel Strudel,
Krispy-kreme, Ricotta Ice Cream,
Chocolate Mouse, Key Lime
Pie, Affogato & Gelato

Grape Jelly, Apfel Strudel,
Krispy-kreme, Ricotta Ice Cream,
Chocolate Mouse, Key Lime
Pie, Affogato & Gelato

Alternates

A given name (also known as a first name or forename) is the part of a personal name that identifies a person, potentially with a middle name as well, and differentiates that person from the other members of a group (typically a family or clan) who have a common surname. The term given name refers to a name usually bestowed at or close to the time of birth, usually by the parents of the newborn. A Christian name is the first name which is given at baptism, in Christian custom. In informal situations, given names are often used in a familiar and friendly manner. In more formal situations, a person's surname is more commonly used. The idioms "on a first-name basis" and "being on first-name

SS01 – a with tail

A given name (also known as a first name or forename) is the part of a personal name that identifies a person, potentially with a middle name as well, and differentiates that person from the other members of a group (typically a family or clan) who have a common surname. The term given name refers to a name usually bestowed at or close to the time of birth, usually by the parents of the newborn. A Christian name is the first name which is given at baptism, in Christian custom. In informal situations, given names are often used in a familiar and friendly manner. In more formal situations, a person's surname is more commonly used. The idioms "on a first-name basis" and "being on first-name

SS04 – Round set*

A given name (also known as a first name or forename) is the part of a personal name that identifies a person, potentially with a middle name as well, and differentiates that person from the other members of a group (typically a family or clan) who have a common surname. The term given name refers to a name usually bestowed at or close to the time of birth, usually by the parents of the newborn. A Christian name is the first name which is given at baptism, in Christian custom. In informal situations, given names are often used in a familiar and friendly manner. In more formal situations, a person's surname is more commonly used. The idioms "on a first-name basis" and "being on first-

SS02 – Single-story a

A given name (also known as a first name or forename) is the part of a personal name that identifies a person, potentially with a middle name as well, and differentiates that person from the other members of a group (typically a family or clan) who have a common surname. The term given name refers to a name usually bestowed at or close to the time of birth, usually by the parents of the newborn. A Christian name is the first name which is given at baptism, in Christian custom. In informal situations, given names are often used in a familiar and friendly manner. In more formal situations, a person's surname is more commonly used. The idioms "on a first-name basis"

SS05 – Schoolbook set*

A given name (also known as a first name or forename) is the part of a personal name that identifies a person, potentially with a middle name as well, and differentiates that person from the other members of a group (typically a family or clan) who have a common surname. The term given name refers to a name usually bestowed at or close to the time of birth, usually by the parents of the newborn. A Christian name is the first name which is given at baptism, in Christian custom. In informal situations, given names are often used in a familiar and friendly manner. In more formal situations, a person's surname is more commonly used. The idioms "on a first-name basis" and "being on first-name

SS03 – Straight Ss*

A given name (also known as a first name or forename) is the part of a personal name that identifies a person, potentially with a middle name as well, and differentiates that person from the other members of a group (typically a family or clan) who have a common surname. The term given name refers to a name usually bestowed at or close to the time of birth, usually by the parents of the newborn. A Christian name is the first name which is given at baptism, in Christian custom. In informal situations, given names are often used in a familiar and friendly manner. In more formal situations, a person's surname is more commonly used. The idioms "on a first-name basis" and "being

SS06 – Everything Bagel set*

Character Set

Letters

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T
U V W X Y Z
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x
y z

Figures

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Latin Supplement and Extension

[illegible]

Stylistic Set 1: a with tail

a á â ã ä å æ ª

Stylistic Set 2: single-story a

a á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ð ñ ò ó ô õ ö ÷ ø ù ú û ü ý ÿ

Stylistic Set 3: straight Ss*

Ѕ Š Š Š Š Š ѕ ѕ ѕ ѕ ѕ ѕ

Stylistic Set 4: Round set*

A Á Ă Â Ã Ä Å Æ É Ñ Ó Œ Ÿ ã ç é ħ
U Ú Û Ü Ù Ú Û Ü

Stylistic Set 5: Schoolbook set*

G Ğ Ġ Ģ Ĥ J K Ķ M R Ř Ŕ Ŗ a á â ä à ā
q ă ą k ķ l ł l' | ľ ł t t' ț ț u ú ů û ü ù ũ ū ŷ
ů ů

Stylistic Set 6: Everything bagel set*

A Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö × Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ÷ ø ù ú û ü ý þ ß

Discretionary Ligatures

ff fi ffi tt ra

Punctuation and Symbols

.,:;|!¿?...() [] { } * @ & # § ™ % ∞ ⓘ ©
 ® ¨ ¯ _ • ° || / \ < > « » ' " , „ ‘ ’ “ ” ➤

Case Sensitive Forms

¿ ? ¡ ! () [] { } : - - - - < > « » © ®

Superscripts, Subscripts, Fractions and Ordinals

H⁰ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 H₀ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
1⁰ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 / 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1½ ¼ ¾ 1^a °

Currency and Mathematical Operators

\$ ¢ € £ ¥ ¤ ₣ ₧ + - × ÷ = ≠ > < ≥ ≤ ± ≈ ~ ∞

Tabular Figures and Currency

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 \$ ¢ € £ ¥ ₪ ₯ ₰

Roman Numbers

I II III IV V VI VII VIII IX X L C D M

Arrows

↑ ↓ ← → ↗ ↘ ↙ ↚ ⇄ ↔ ↶ ↷ ↸ ↹ ↻ ↺ ↻

* Not available for Karl Ultra and Karl Mono

OpenType Features

Case Sensitive Forms

¿QUÉ TAL?	¿QUÉ TAL?
¡FELIZ CUMPLE!	¡FELIZ CUMPLE!
RE: SUBJECT	RE: SUBJECT
KARL-MARX-STADT	KARL-MARX-STADT
«MERCİ»	«MERCİ»
‹DANKE›	‹DANKE›
[SIC]	[SIC]
(PARENTHESES)	(PARENTHESES)
{A,B}	{A,B}

Contextual Alternates

23:55	23:55
-------	-------

Tabular Figures

100 EUR	100 EUR
111 CHF	111 CHF

Fractions

21/8 inches	2⅛ inches
-------------	-----------

Superscript and Subscript

Footnote ¹	Footnote ¹
H ₂ O	H ₂ O
Lagerfeld®	Lagerfeld®

Ordinals

1 ^a 1 ^a 1 ^a	1 ^a 1 ^a 1 ^a
2 ^o	2 ^o

Discretionary Ligatures

fi	Garfield
ff	Tiffany
ffi	Griffin
ra	Francis
tt	Ettore

Language Support

A Abenaki	E English	Karakalpak (Latin)	Oshiwambo	Swahili
Afaan Oromo	Estonian	Karelian (Latin)	Ossetian (Latin)	Swazi
Afar	F Faroese	Kashubian	P Palauan	Swedish
Albanian	Fijian	Kikongo	Papiamentu	T Tagalog
Alsatian	Filipino	Kinyarwanda	Piedmontese	Tahitian
Amis	Finnish	Kiribati	Polish	Tetum
Anuta	Folkspraak	Kirundi	Portuguese	Tok Pisin
Aragonese	French	Klingon	Potawatomi	Tokelauan
Aranese	Frisian	L Ladin	Q Q'eqchi'	Tongan
Aromanian	Friulian	Latin	Quechua	Tshiluba
Arrernte	G Gagauz (Latin)	Latino sine Flexione	R Rarotongan	Tsonga
Arvanitic (Latin)	Galician	Latvian	Romanian	Tswana
Asturian	Genoese	Lithuanian	Romansh	Tumbuka
Aymara	German	Lojban	Rotokas	Turkish
B Bashkir (Latin)	Gooniyandi	Lombard	S Sami (Lule Sami)	Turkmen (Latin)
Basque	Guadeloupean Creole	Low Saxon	Sami (Southern Sami)	Tuvaluan
Bikol	Gwich'in	Luxembourgish	Samoa	Tzotzil
Bislama	H Haitian Creole	M Makhuwa	Sango	U Uzbek (Latin)
Bosnian	Hän	Malay	Saramaccan	V Venetian
Breton	Hawaiian	Manx	Sardinian	Vepsian
C Cape Verdean Creole	Hiligaynon	Māori	Scottish Gaelic	Volapük
Catalan	Hopi	Marquesan	Serbian (Latin)	Vöro
Cebuano	Hotçak (Latin)	Megleno-Romanian	Seri	W Wallisian
Chamorro	Hungarian	Meriam Mir	Seychellois Creole	Walloon
Chavacano	I Icelandic	Mohawk	Shawnee	Waray-Waray
Chickasaw	Ido	Moldovan	Shona	Warlpiri
Cimbrian	Ilocano	Montagnais	Sicilian	Wayuu
Cofán	Indonesian	Montenegrin	Silesian	Wik-Mungkan
Corsican	Interglossa	Murrinh-Patha	Slovak	Wiradjuri
Creek	Interlingua	N Nagamese Creole	Slovenian	X Xhosa
Crimean Tatar (Latin)	Irish	Ndebele	Slovio (Latin)	Y Yapese
Croatian	Istro-Romanian	Neapolitan	Somali	Yindjibarndi
Czech	Italian	Ngiyambaa	Sorbian (Lower Sorbian)	Z Zapotec
D Danish	J Jamaican	Niuean	Sorbian (Upper Sorbian)	Zulu
Dawan	Javanese (Latin)	Noongar	Sotho (Northern)	Zuni
Delaware	Jèrriais	Norwegian	Sotho (Southern)	
Dholuo	K Kala Lagaw Ya	Novial	Spanish	
Drehu	Kapampangan (Latin)	O Occidental	Sranan	
Dutch	Kaqchikel	Occitan	Sundanese (Latin)	



Source Type

A platform for Karl Gerstner, Karl Lagerfeld, and Karl Marx.

No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted, in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, by photocopy-