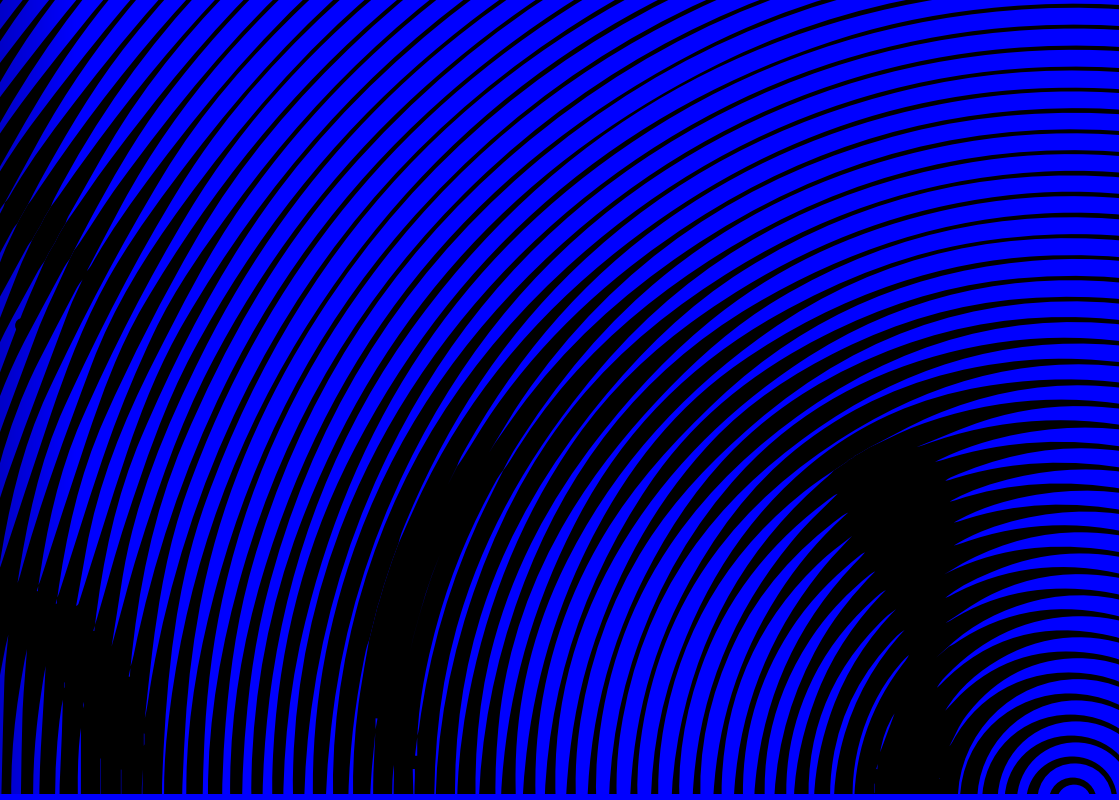


TYPEFACE SYSTEM SPECIMEN

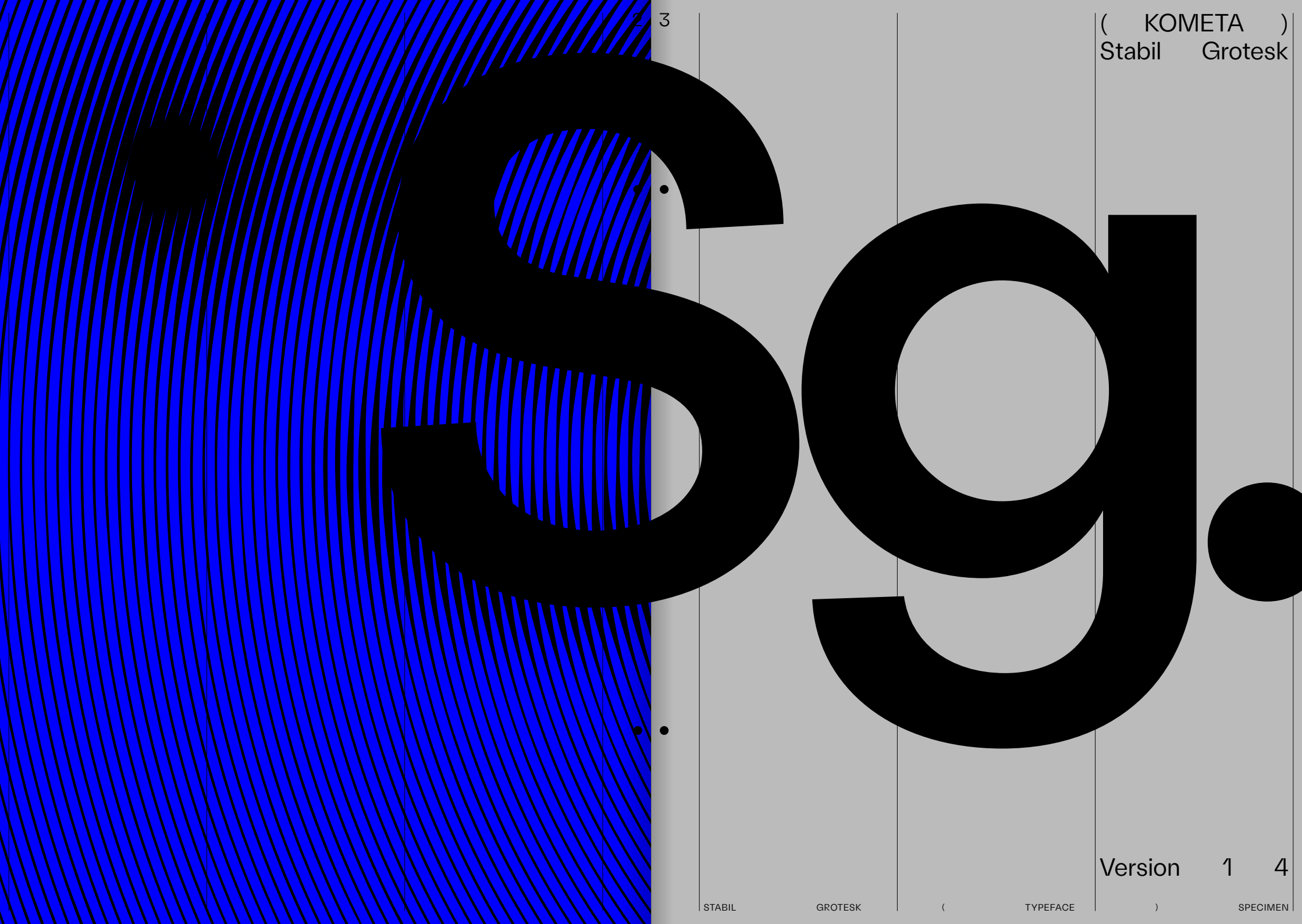
(K) Stabil Grotesk

(KOMETA)

Sg 1.4

WWW KOMETA XYZ

(KOMETA)
Stabil Grotesk



Version 1 4

About (Stabil Grotesk)

The dependable sibling of Labil Grotesk imbued with a workhorse quality; though not shy of its distinctly fine-tuned eccentricities.

An enfant terrible of the contemporary neo-grotesque genre with its subtly, yet comically exaggerated proportions, Stabil Grotesk successfully straddles the gap between sterile and a-little-too-eccentric sans-serif typefaces.

Conceived to neutralize Labil Grotesk and its occasionally explosive temper, Stabil Grotesk stands as the disciplined cousin representing our definitive answer to the discourse of timeless sans-serifs that excels even in the most of mundane of conditions.

Available for licensing in both Upright and Italic across eight weights—sixteen styles total.

Exclusively at KOMETA ↗

Labil & Stabil *Italic*

Black	**Periodic**	64
Bold	**Stability**	64
Medium	**Complex**	64
Regular	Rhizomic	64
Light	Nonlinear	64
Thin	Pendulum	64
Fine	Geodesic	64
Hairline	Amplitude	64

Black Italic	***Theorem***	64
Bold Italic	***Criterion***	64
Medium Italic	***Elasticity***	64
Regular Italic	*Graphics*	64
Light Italic	*Isometric*	64
Thin Italic	*Rescaling*	64
Fine Italic	*Operation*	64
Hairline Italic	*Sequence*	64

Stylistic (Sets)

GRly

(SS01)

Glycerine

Alternate Uppercase G

Glycerine

(SS02)

Receiver

Alternate Uppercase R

Receiver

(SS03)

Virtually

Alternate Lowercase l

Virtually

(SS04)

Systemic

Alternate Lowercase y

Systemic

GRly

(SS01 – SS04)

OpenType (Features)

(LIGA)

fi ff ffi tt

Standard Ligatures

fi ff ffi tt

(DLIG)

fj ffj

Discretionary Ligatures

fj ffj

(LOCL)

Ş ş Ţ ţ L·L

Localized Forms

Ş ş Ţ ţ L·L

(CASE)

(A:B—XO)

Case-sensitive Forms

(A:B—XO)

(PNUM)

H512470

Proportional Figures

H512470

(TNUM)

H276018

Tabular Figures

H276018

(ZERO)

HOo0

Slashed Zero

HOo0

(SUPS)

Sups1234

Superscript

Sups^{1234}

(NUMR)

Numr1234

Numerators

Numr^{1234}

(DNOM)

Dnom1234

Denominators

Dnom$_{1234}$

(FRAC)

F1/2 R3/4

Fractions

F½ R¾

(ORDN)

No. 0a 2o

Ordinals

Nº 0ª 2º

Light 216

LiR

Regular 148

RgU

Medium 98

Ms;60

Light 40

(Mg^3Si)
↗ Al^0 ⁘ H_2O

Light 7

Polystyrene (PS) is a synthetic aromatic hydrocarbon polymer made from the monomer known as styrene. Polystyrene can be solid or foamed. General-purpose polystyrene is clear, hard, and brittle. It is an inexpensive resin per unit weight. It is a poor barrier to oxygen and water vapour and has a relatively low melting point. Polystyrene is one of the most widely used plastics, the scale of its production being several million tonnes per year. Polystyrene can be naturally transparent, but can be coloured with colourants—mostly used in protective packaging (such as packing peanuts and in the jewel cases used for storage.

Regular, Regular Italic 4

Polystyrene is relatively chemically inert. While it is waterproof and resistant to breakdown by many acids and bases, it is easily attacked by many organic solvents (e.g. it dissolves quickly when exposed to acetone), chlorinated solvents, and aromatic hydrocarbon solvents. Because of its resilience and inertness, it is used for fabricating many objects of commerce. Like other organic compounds, polystyrene burns to give carbon dioxide and water vapor, in addition to other thermal degradation by-products. Polystyrene, being an aromatic hydrocarbon, typically combusts incompletely as indicated by the sooty flame.

The process of depolymerizing polystyrene into its monomer, styrene, is called pyrolysis. This involves using high heat and pressure to break down the chemical bonds between each styrene compound. Pyrolysis usually goes up to 430 °C. The high energy cost of doing this has made commercial recycling of polystyrene back into styrene monomer difficult. The presence of the vinyl group allows styrene to polymerize. Commercially significant products include polystyrene, ABS, styrene-butadiene (SBR) rubber, styrene-butadiene latex, SIS (styrene-isoprene-styrene), S-EB-S (styrene-ethylene/butylene-styrene), styrene-divinylbenzene (S-DVB), styrene-acrylonitrile resin (SAN) and unsaturated polyesters.

Light 260

a

Regular 260

a

Medium 260

a

Light Italic 260

a

Regular Italic 260

a

Medium Italic 260

a

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(Gğ)
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Thin 260

SG

Light 160

LigRo;

Regular 110

Reg-Up

Medium 68

(KO), Me.

Thin Italic 260

1.4

Light Italic 160

Lig-Ita

Regular Italic 110

Up;500

Medium Italic 68

(Me) Etc.

All Styles 38

Regular 12

There are three main classes of biopolymers: polysaccharides, polypeptides, and polynucleotides. In living cells, they may be synthesized by enzyme-mediated processes, such as the formation of DNA catalyzed by DNA polymerase. The synthesis of proteins involves multiple enzyme-mediated processes to transcribe genetic information from the DNA to RNA and subsequently translate that information to synthesize the specified protein from amino acids.

To Be Played (AT) 136-142 RPM

Medium 46

Regular Italic 12

There are three main classes of biopolymers: polysaccharides, polypeptides, and polynucleotides. In living cells, they may be synthesized by enzyme-mediated processes, such as the formation of DNA catalyzed by DNA polymerase. The synthesis of proteins involves multiple enzyme-mediated processes to transcribe genetic information from the DNA to RNA and subsequently translate that information to synthesize the specified protein from amino acids.

Regular 130

Rpi v3; +Rí4 (ss°2)

Light 130

Thin 56

TŌKYŌ

06:48 17:32

ROUTE № 1349

182,7 Mi

294,1 Kilometers

Medium 220

ŞØŖ,

20 21

Light Thin 130

MALMÖ {¶}

16°326'28.66"E

▶CPH (DK)

49°11'42.7"N

Rayon is produced by dissolving cellulose followed by the conversion of this solution back to insoluble fibrous cellulose.

Medium 24

Regular 16

The lyocell process uses a direct solvent rather than indirect dissolution such as the xanthation-regeneration route in the viscose process. Lyocell fiber is produced from dissolving pulp, which contains cellulose in high purity with little hemicellulose.

Regular
Regular Italic
Bold

24

The vast majority of synapses in the mammalian nervous system are **classical axo-dendritic** synapses (*axon* synapsing upon a *dendrite*), however, **a variety of other arrangements exist.** The *axon* can synapse onto a *dendrite*, onto a *cell body*, or onto another axon or axon *terminal*.

Black
Regular
Thin

110

Regular
Regular Italic

5

Neurons form complex biological neural networks through which nerve impulses (action potentials) travel. Neurons do not touch each other (except in the case of an electrical synapse through a gap junction); instead, neurons interact at close contact points called synapses. A neuron transports its information by way of an action potential. When the nerve impulse arrives at the synapse, it may cause the release of neurotransmitters, which influence another (postsynaptic) neuron. The postsynaptic neuron may receive inputs from many additional neurons, both excitatory and inhibitory. The excitatory and inhibitory influences are summed, and if the net effect is inhibitory, the neuron will be less likely to fire (i.e. generate an action potential), and if the net effect is excitatory, the neuron will be more likely to fire. How likely a neuron is to fire depends on how far its membrane potential is from the threshold potential, the voltage at which an action potential is triggered because enough voltage-dependent sodium channels are activated so that the net inward sodium current exceeds all outward currents. Excitatory inputs bring a neuron closer to threshold, while inhibitory inputs bring the neuron farther from threshold.

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Medium

110

(3$1#74
¢2ƒ51,0)

Regular
Regular Italic

8

There are two major types of neurotransmitter receptors: ionotropic and metabotropic. Ionotropic means that ions can pass through the receptor, whereas metabotropic means that a second messenger inside the cell relays the message (i.e. metabotropic receptors do not have channels). There are several kinds of metabotropic receptors, including G protein-coupled receptors. Ionotropic receptors are also called ligand-gated ion channels and they can be activated by neurotransmitters.

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Character Set

(ROMAN)

AÁĂẮÂÄẠÀĀĄÅǺÃÆǼBCĆČÇĊDĎĐÐEÉĚẸÊËĖẸÈĒĘẼFGĞǦĢ
ĠGĞǦĢĠHĦIÍĬÎÏİỊÌĪĮJĴKĶLĹĽĻĿŁMNŃŇŅÑŊOÓŎÔÖỌÒŐŌØǾÕ
ŒPÞQRŔŘŖRŔŘŖSŚŠŞȘẞTŦŤŢȚUÚŬǓÛÜỤÙŰŪŲŮŨVWẂŴẄẀ
XYÝŶŸỲZŹŽŻ

aáăắâäạàāąåǻãæǽbcćčçċdðďđeéěęêëėẹèēęẽfgğǧģġhħĥiıíĭîïịìīįĳj
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01234567890 ❶❷❸❹①②③④ 01234567890 $_{01234}$ ^{01234} ^{01234} ½¼¾

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▼◀△▷▽◁

(ITALIC)

AÁĂẮÂÄẠÀĀĄÅǺÃÆǼBCĆČÇĊDĎĐÐEÉĚẸÊËĖẸÈĒĘẼFGĞǦĢĠ
GĞǦĢĠHĦIÍĬÎÏİỊÌĪĮJĴKĶLĹĽĻĿŁMNŃŇŅÑŊOÓŎÔÖỌÒŐŌØǾÕŒPÞ
QRŔŘŖRŔŘŖSŚŠŞȘẞTŦŤŢȚUÚŬǓÛÜỤÙŰŪŲŮŨVWẂŴẄẀXYÝŶ
ŸỲZŹŽŻ

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▶▼◀△▷▽◁

Typeface Details

(STYLES)

Hairline—Black in Roman & Italic (16 styles total)

(LANGUAGE SUPPORT)

Latin Extended-A

(LANGUAGES)

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Belarusian (Latin), Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, German, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Moldovan, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian, Somali, Spanish, Swedish, Tagalog, Turkish, Uzbek (Latin), Welsh, Zulu

(LICENSE)

Licensing options start at 3 CPUs, 10k Monthly Unique Visitors and 5k Downloads for Desktop, Web and App licenses, respectively. For more information, refer to www.kometa.xyz/eula.

(VERSION HISTORY)

2018/10	1.0	Initial release
2019/01	1.1	Stabil Grotesk
2019/03	1.2	New Weights, Variable Stability axis
2019/05	1.3	Labil Grotesk Italic
2021/08	1.4	Stabil Grotesk Italic

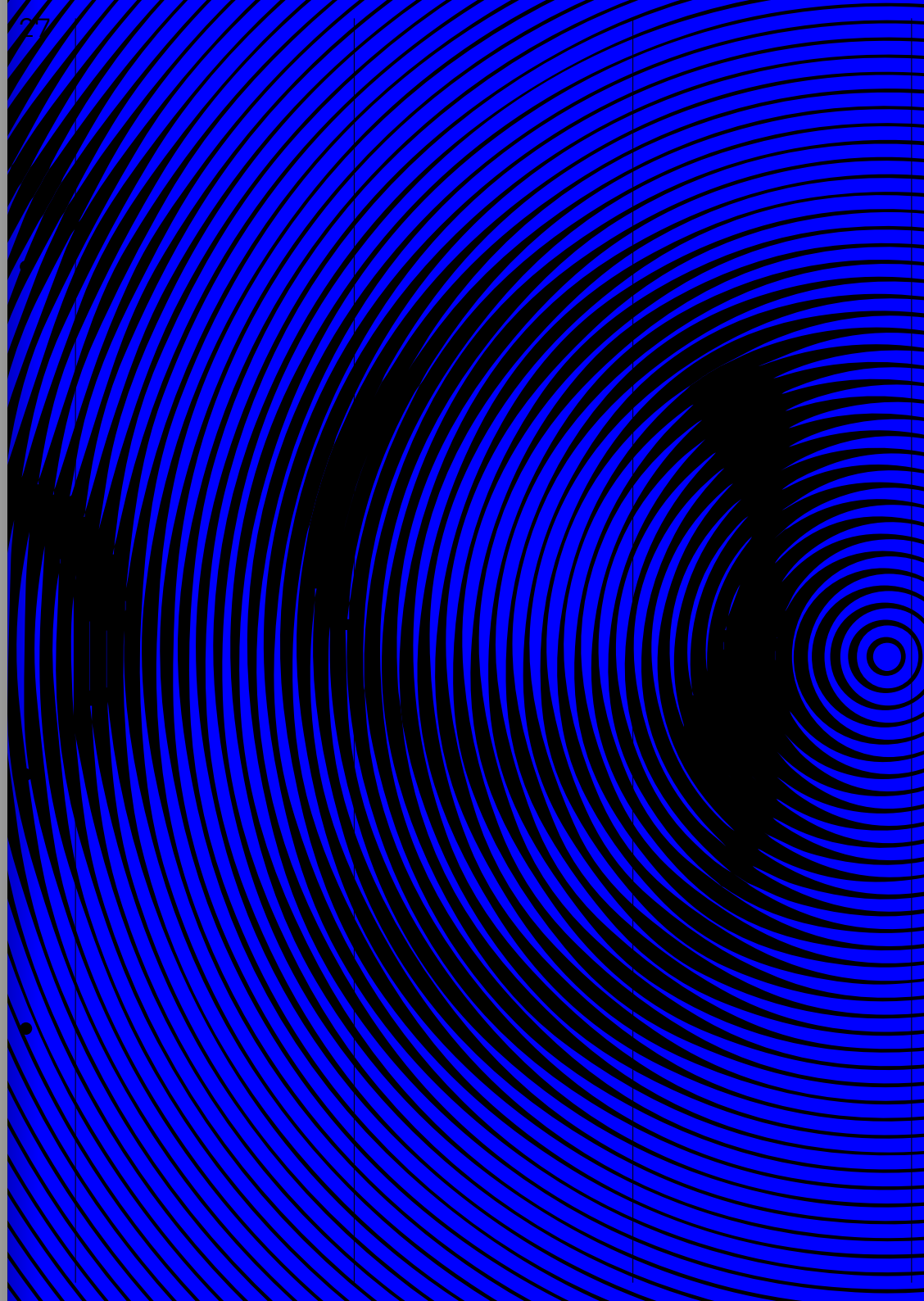
(DESIGNER)

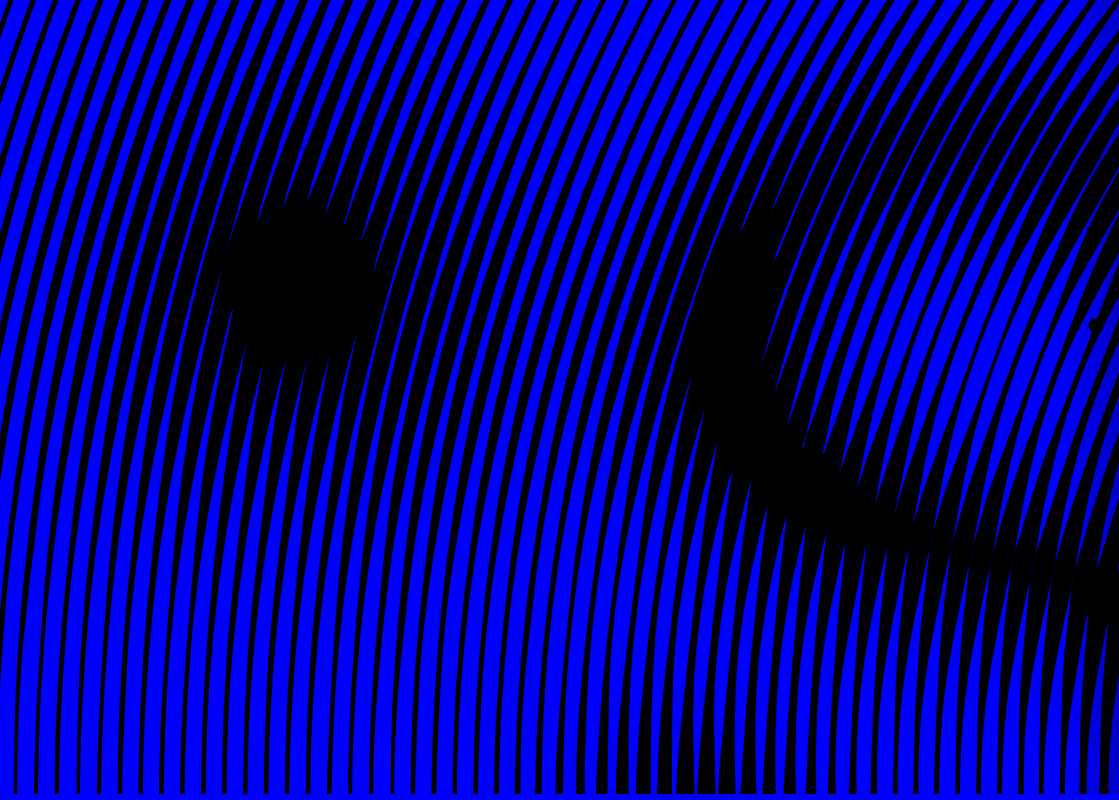
Christian Jánský
www.christianjansky.name

Labil or Stabil, (either way) Grotesk.

Stabil Grotesk is accompanied by its energetic sibling—Labil Grotesk.

For more information, visit KOMETA ↗





(KOMETA)
Stabil Grotesk

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