

TYPEFACE SYSTEM SPECIMEN

(K) Stabil

Sg

WWW

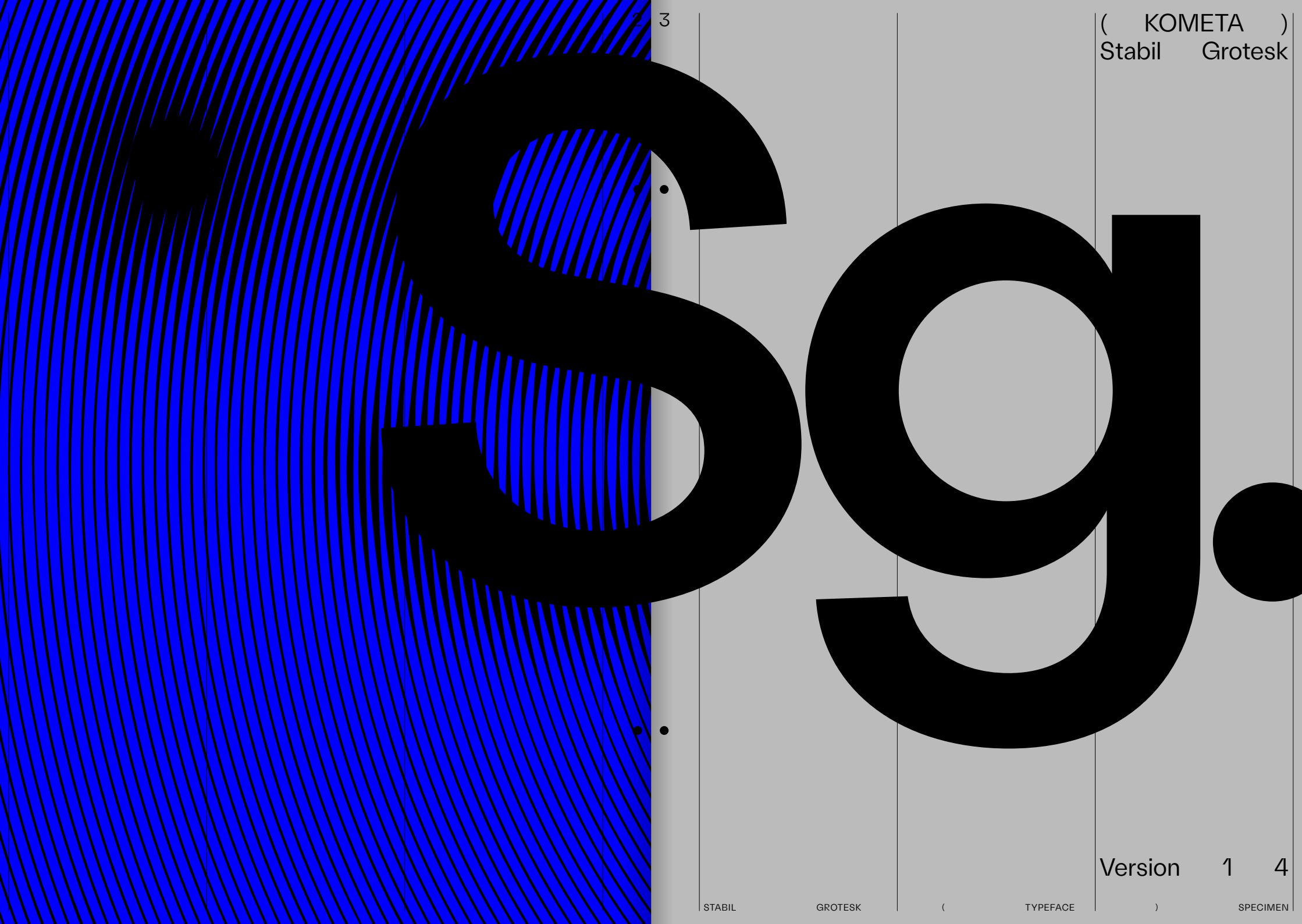
KOMETA

XYZ

(KOMETA)

Grotesk

1.4



<div> <div>About (Stabil Grotesk)</div> <div></div> </div>	<div> <div>4 5</div> <div>• •</div> <div>• •</div> <div>• •</div> <div>• •</div> </div>	<div> <div>Regular Regular Italic</div> <div>160</div> <div> <div>Labil</div> <div>&</div> <div>Stabil</div> <div><i>Italic</i></div> </div> </div>
<div> <div> <div>The dependable sibling of Labil Grotesk imbued with a workhorse quality; though not shy of its distinctly fine-tuned eccentricities.</div> <div> <div>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.</div> <div>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 mundane of conditions.</div> <div>Available for licensing in both Upright and Italic across eight weights—sixteen styles total.</div> <div>Exclusively at KOMETA ↗</div> </div> </div> <div> <div>(WWW)</div> <div>KOMETA</div> <div>(DOT)</div> <div>XYZ</div> </div> </div>		<div> <div>STABIL</div> <div>GROTESK</div> <div>(TYPEFACE)</div> <div>SPECIMEN</div> </div>

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	<i>Theorem</i>	64
Bold Italic	<i>Criterion</i>	64
Medium Italic	<i>Elasticity</i>	64
Regular Italic	<i>Graphics</i>	64
Light Italic	<i>Isometric</i>	64
Thin Italic	<i>Rescaling</i>	64
Fine Italic	<i>Operation</i>	64
Hairline Italic	<i>Sequence</i>	64

GRLy

(SS01) Alternate Uppercase G
Glycerine Glycerine

(SS02) Alternate Uppercase R
Receiver Receiver

(SS03) Alternate Lowercase l
Virtually Virtually

(SS04) Alternate Lowercase y
Systemic Systemic

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GRLy

(SS⁰¹SS⁰⁴)

OpenType (Features)

1011

(LIGA) Standard Ligatures

fi ff ffi tt

fi ff ffi tt

••

(DLIG) Discretionary Ligatures

fj ffj

fj ffj

••

(LOCL) Localized Forms

Şş Țț L·L

Şş Țț L·L

••

(CASE) Case-sensitive Forms

(A:B—XO)

(A:B—XO)

••

(PNUM) Proportional Figures

H512470

H512470

••

(TNUM) Tabular Figures

H276018

H276018

••

(ZERO) Slashed Zero

HOo0

HOo0

(SUPS) Superscript

Sups1234

Sups¹²³⁴

(NUMR) Numerators

Numr1234

Numr¹²³⁴

(DNOM) Denominators

Dnom1234

Dnom₁₂₃₄

(FRAC) Fractions

F1/2 R3/4

F¹/₂ R³/₄

(ORDN) Ordinals

No. 0a 2o

N^o 0^a 2^o

Light 216

LiR

Regular 148

RgU

Medium 98

Ms;60

Light 40

(Mg³Si)
↗Al ∙∙∙H₂O

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.

12 13

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Light 260	Light Italic 260
Regular 260	Regular Italic 260
Medium 260	Medium Italic 260
STABIL	GROTESK
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TYPEFACE	
SPECIMEN	

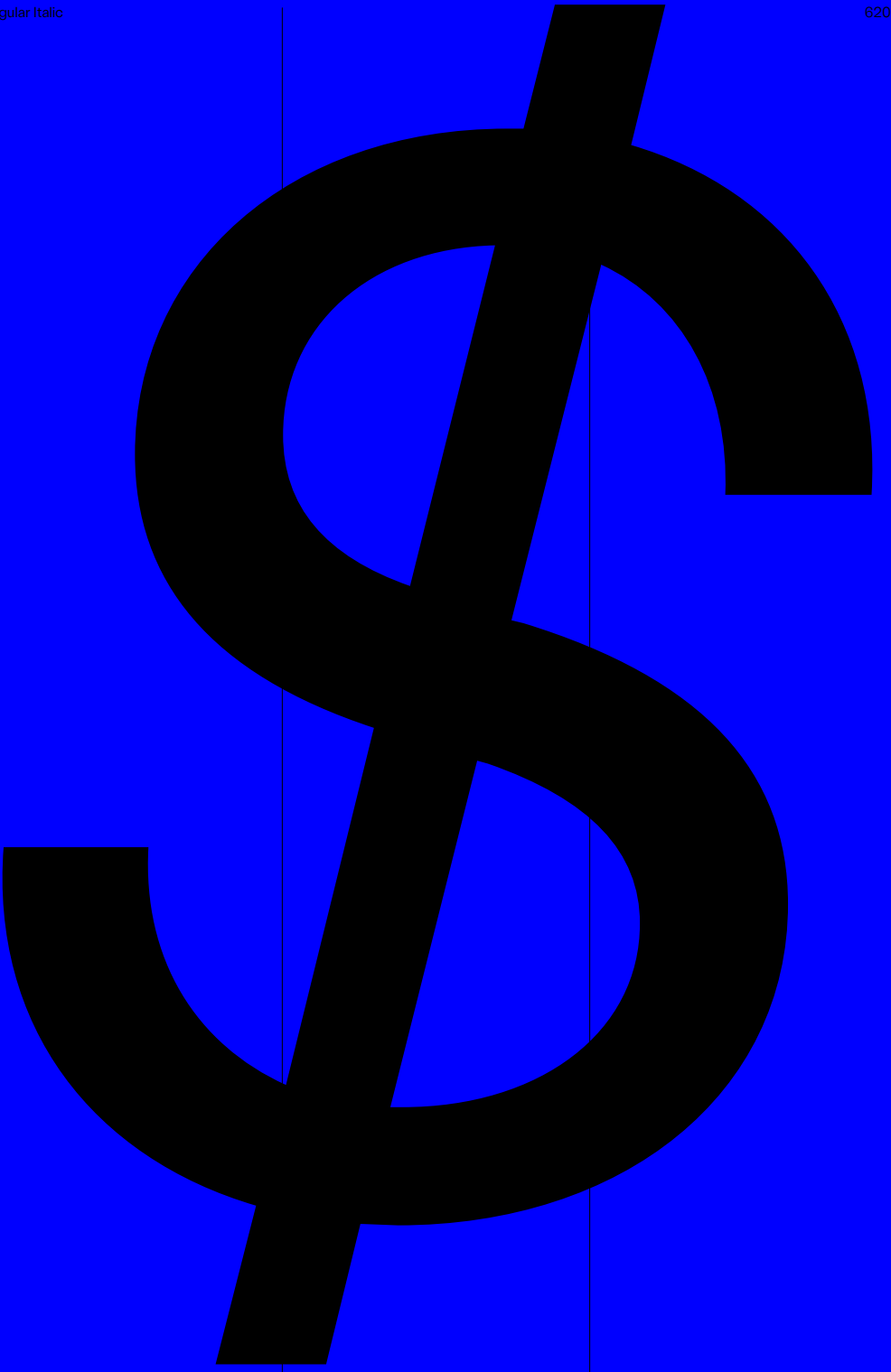
Aå: Bb!
(Gğ)
Rř→123
, * Ss™

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StGr
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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

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Thin

TŌKYŌ

56

20 21

Light
Thin

☼ 06:48 17:32 ●

ROUTE № 1349

◇ 182,7 Mi ↶

294,1 Kilometers

§ ø R ,

220

MALMÖ { 𐌺𐌿 }

130

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.

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*.

Aä;Bb,
Éťč!

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(3\$1#74
¢2f51,0)

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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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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Labil or Stabil, *(either way)* Grotesk.

Stabil Grotesk is accompanied by its energetic sibling, Labil Grotesk; designed with the notion of text being affected by the laws of gravity.

For more information, visit [KOMETA ↗](#)

