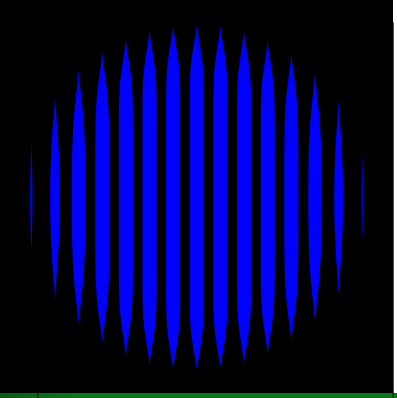


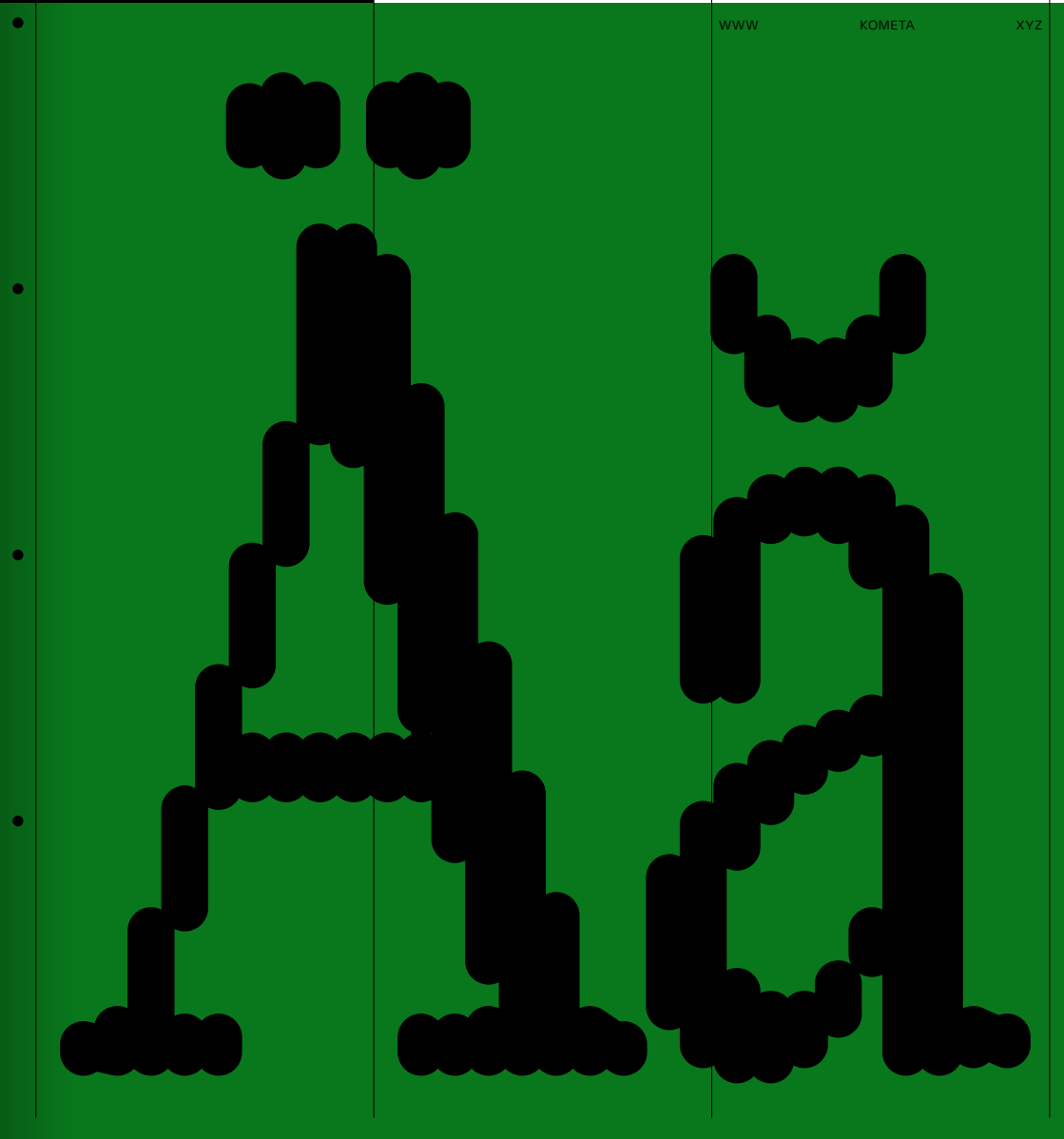
(KOMETA)

TYPEFACE SYSTEM SPECIMEN

Victor Narrow

VERSION ONE

WWW KOMETA XYZ



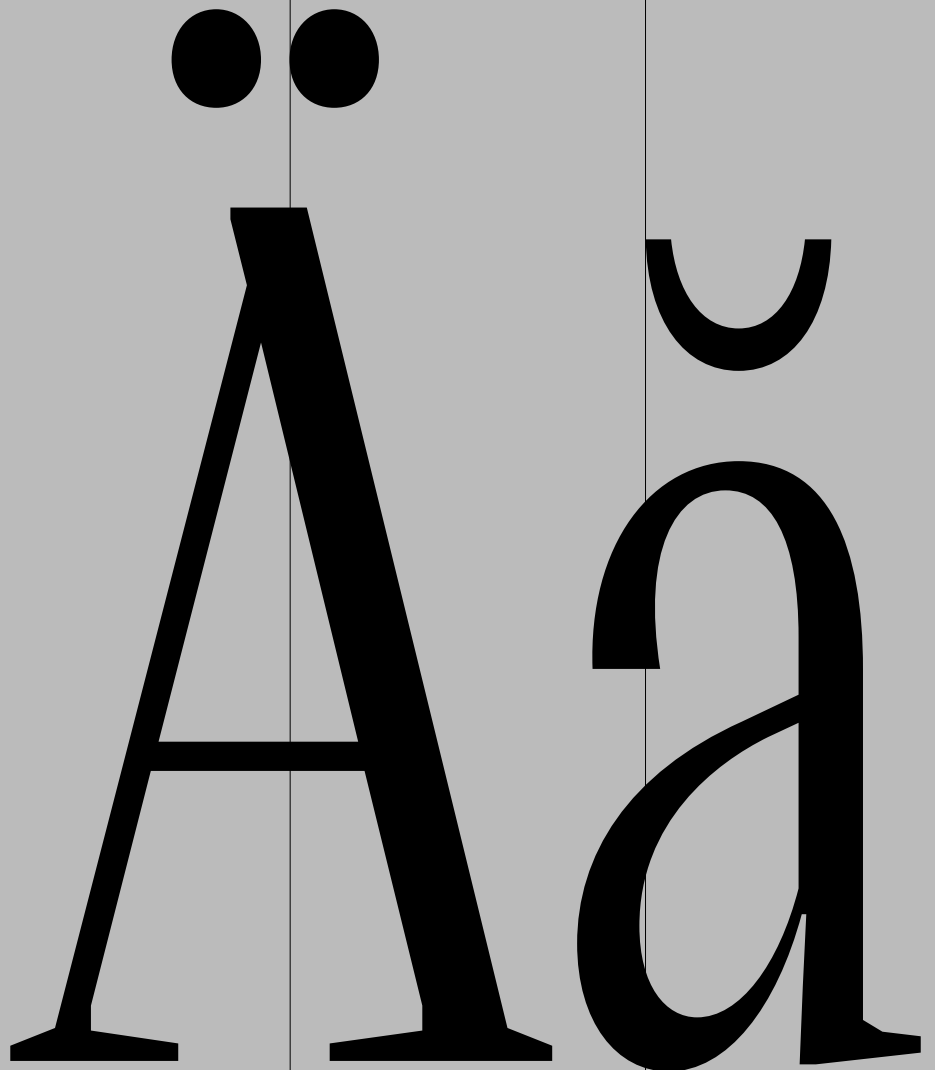
(TRY)

Request free trials of KOMETA Typefaces at www.kometa.xyz/trials↗—perfect for trying out and experimenting before purchasing a full license.

(BUY)

Victor Narrow is available in 16 styles, exclusively from KOMETA Typefaces. Visit www.kometa.xyz/buy/victor-narrow↗ for pricing and more license information.

Victor Narrow



Economical in spirit, yet arresting in its presence, Victor Narrow is a recent addition to our popular serifed system, Victor.

Building on the distinctiveness of its predecessor, the Narrow subfamily introduces an element of delightful efficiency in places where proportions of its lofty sibling might prove too generous.

Exclusively at KOMETA ↗

(KOMETA)

Victor Serif

Now available in Standard[1] and Narrow[2] Width; *with (matching) Italics.*

Black	Bergamot	Black Italic	*Figurally*
Bold	Risotto	Bold Italic	*Omnipotent*
Semibold	Photorealistic	Semibold Italic	*Sequoian*
Medium	Geranium	Medium Italic	*Germination*
Regular	Matcha	Regular Italic	*Rhizome*
Light	Deficiency	Light Italic	*Juxtaposition*
Thin	Sandalwood	Thin Italic	*Perfume*
Hairline	Microhabitat	Hairline Italic	*Aromatherapy*

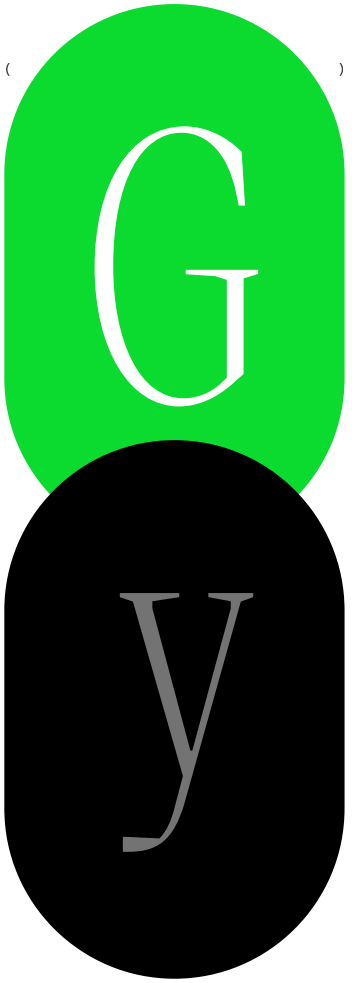
OpenType (Stylistic Sets)

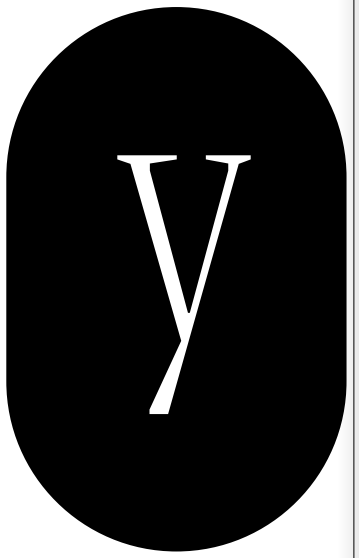
ROMAN (SS01)

Gargoyle

ROMAN (SS02)

syndicate





(WWW)

ALTERNATE UPPERCASE G

Gargoyle

ALTERNATE LOWERCASE Y

syndicate

( )

KOMETA (DOT) XYZ

8 9

ITALIC (SS01)

Grotto

ITALIC (SS02)

quirky

VICTOR NARROW

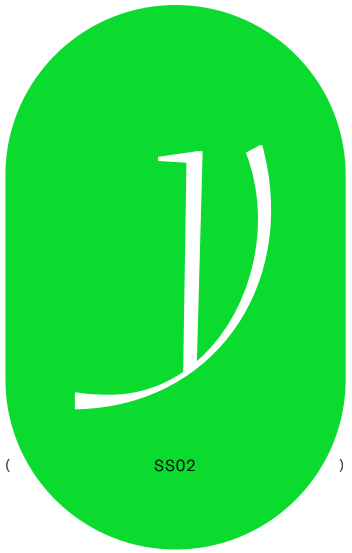
ALTERNATE UPPERCASE G

Grotto

ALTERNATE LOWERCASE Y

quirky

(TYPEFACE)



Grotto

quirky

SPECIMEN

(LIGA)

fi ff ffi tt

Standard Ligatures

fi ff ffi tt

(DLIG)

fb ffb fh ffh

Discretionary Ligatures

fb ffb fh ffh

(LOCL)

Ş ş Ţ ţ L·L

Localized Forms

Ş ş Ţ ţ L·L

(CASE)

(A:B–X0)

Case-sensitive Forms

(A:B–X0)

(LNUM)

H512470

Lining Figures

H512470

(ONUM)

H276018

Oldstyle 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)

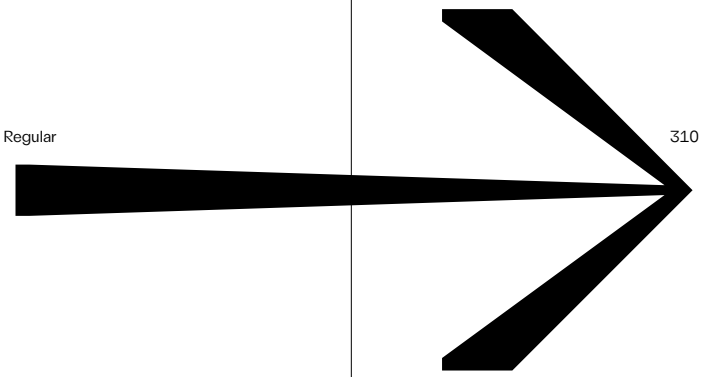
0a 2o

Ordinals

0^{a} 2^{o}

Bold 290

“A”



Regular 310

Regular, Regular Italic 30

Extraspecific *hybridization*

Regular 14

In botany, an evergreen is a plant which has foliage that remains green and functional through more than one growing season.

Semibold Italic 290

Ri

Regular Italic 290

Bp

Bold 290

2

Regular 290

Regular Italic 290

Semibold 290

Semibold Italic 290

Black 290

Medium 5

The Calvin cycle, light independent reactions, bio synthetic phase, dark reactions, or photosynthetic carbon reduction (PCR) cycle of photosynthesis are the chemical reactions that convert carbon dioxide and hydrogen-carrier compounds into glucose. The Calvin cycle is present in all photosynthetic eukaryotes and also many photosynthetic bacteria. In plants, these reactions occur in the stroma, the fluid-filled region of a chloroplast outside the thylakoid membranes. These reactions take the products (ATP and NADPH) of light dependent reactions and perform further chemical processes on them.

The Calvin cycle uses the chemical energy of ATP and reducing power of NADPH from the light dependent reactions to produce sugars for the plant to use. These substrates are used in a series of reduction-oxidation reactions to produce sugars in a step-wise process; there is no direct reaction that converts several molecules of CO2 to a sugar. There are three phases to the light independent reactions, collectively called the Calvin cycle: carboxylation, reduction reactions, and ribulose 1,5-bisphosphate (RuBP) regeneration.

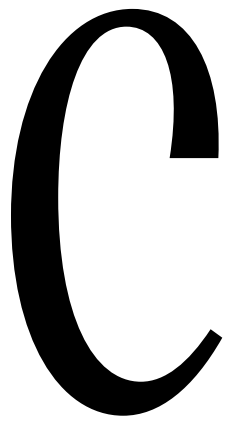
Though it is called the "dark reaction", the Calvin cycle does not actually occur in the dark or during night time. This is because the process requires NADPH, which is short-lived and comes from the light dependent reactions. In the dark, plants instead release sucrose into the phloem from their starch reserves to provide energy for the plant. The Calvin cycle thus happens when light is available independent of the kind of photosynthesis (C3 carbon fixation, C4 carbon fixation, and Crassulacean Acid Metabolism (CAM)).

16 17

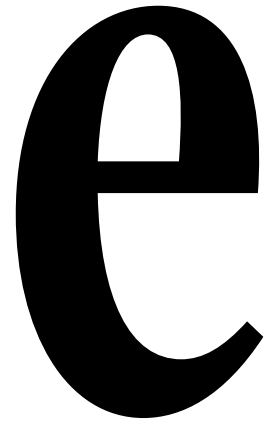
Regular 10

The Calvin cycle, Calvin–Benson–Bassham (CBB) cycle, reductive pentose phosphate cycle (RPP cycle) or C3 cycle is a series of biochemical redox reactions that take place in the stroma of chloroplast in photosynthetic organisms. The cycle was discovered in 1950 by Melvin Calvin, James Bassham, and Andrew Benson at the University of California, Berkeley by using the radioactive isotope carbon-14.

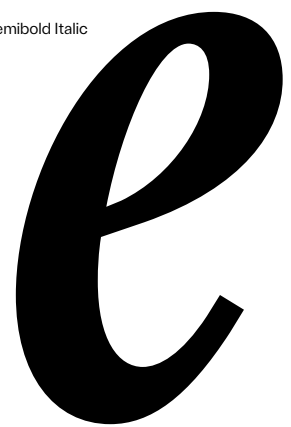
Regular 290



Semibold 290



Semibold Italic 290



Medium Italic 5

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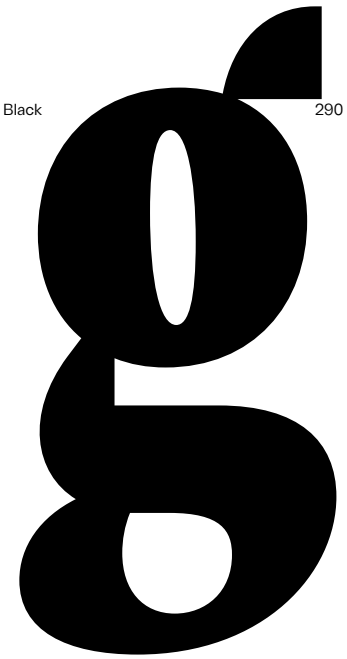
Black 290



(WWW) KOMETA (DOT) XYZ

VICTOR NARROW (TYPEFACE) SPECIMEN

All Styles 38

Regular, Regular Italic 18

Sequoia is a genus of redwood coniferous trees in the subfamily *Sequoioideae* of the family *Cupressaceae*. The only extant species of the genus is *Sequoia sempervirens* in the Northern California coastal forests ecoregion of Northern California and Southwestern Oregon in the United States.

Semibold
Semibold Italic 42

Conifers are *actually* important.

Medium 10

The name Sequoia was first published as a genus name by the Austrian botanist Stephan Endlicher in 1847. However, he left no specific reasons for choosing that name, and there is no record of anyone else speaking to him about its origin. The most common modern guess is that Endlicher, a published linguist, sinologist, philologist, as well as a systematic botanist, named the genus in honor of Sequoyah, the inventor of the Cherokee writing system, now known as Sequoyan.

Medium Italic 10

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Semibold 240

¢52,1

Regular Gingko Biloba 42
is a (living) fossil!

Please

Hairline 240

Mono-phospha tes

Medium 5

Photosynthesis is a process used by plants and other organisms to convert light energy into chemical energy that, through cellular respiration, can later be released to fuel the organism's activities. Some of this chemical energy is stored in carbohydrate molecules, such as sugars and starches, which are synthesized from carbon dioxide and water – hence the name photosynthesis, from the Greek phōs, "light", and sunthesis, "putting together". In most cases, oxygen is also released as a waste product that stores three times more chemical energy than the carbohydrates. Most plants, algae, and cyanobacteria perform photosynthesis; such organisms are called photoautotrophs. Photosynthesis is largely responsible for producing and maintaining the oxygen content of the Earth's atmosphere, and supplies most of the energy necessary for life on Earth. Although photosynthesis is performed differently by different species, the process always begins when energy from light is absorbed by proteins called reaction centers that contain green chlorophyll (and other colored) pigments/chromophores. In plants, these proteins are held inside organelles called chloroplasts, which are most abundant in leaf cells, while in bacteria they are embedded in the plasma membrane. In these light-dependent reactions, some energy is used to strip electrons from suitable substances, such as water, producing oxygen gas.

Medium Italic 5

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Umami, or savoriness, is one of the five basic tastes. It has been described as savory and is characteristic of broths and cooked meats. People taste umami through taste receptors that typically respond to glutamates and nucleotides, which are widely present in meat broths and fermented products.

Tsunami & *Umami*

Regular
Regular Italic

150

Light 240

§18'Ci

Medium 8

Geranium is a genus of 422 species of annual, biennial, and perennial plants that are commonly known as geraniums or cranesbills. They are found throughout the temperate regions of the world and the mountains of the tropics, but mostly in the eastern part of the Mediterranean region.

Medium Italic 8

Geranium is a genus of 422 species of annual, biennial, and perennial plants that are commonly known as geraniums or cranesbills. They are found throughout the temperate regions of the world and the mountains of the tropics, but mostly in the eastern part of the Mediterranean region.

Light 240

(a,q*

Regular 72

ø157.3 °F

Semibold 24
Semibold Italic

The word *Ambergris* comes from the Old French «ambre gris» or *grey amber*. The word *amber* comes from the same source, but it has been applied almost exclusively to tree fossils.

Regular Italic 72

≈342.8 K

Regular, Regular Italic 24

Ambergris is found in lumps of various shapes and sizes, usually weighing from 15 g to 50 kg.

(ROMAN)

AÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅǺÃÆǼBCĆČÇĈĊDĐĎÐEÉĔĚÊËĖÈĒĘẼFGĞĜĢĠḠGĞĜĢĠḠHĦĤIÍĬÎÏİÌĪĮĨĲJĴK
ĶLĹĽĻĿŁMNŃŇŅÑOÓŎÔÖÒŐŌØǾÕŒPÞQRŔŘŖSŚŠŞŜȘẞTŦŤŢȚUÚŬÛÜÙŰŪŲŮŨVWẂŴ
ẄẀXYÝŶŸỲỸZŹŽŻ

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(ITALIC)

AÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅǺÃÆǼBCĆČÇĈĊDĐĎÐEÉĔĚÊËĖÈĒĘẼFGĞĜĢĠḠGĞĜĢĠḠHĦĤIÍĬÎÏİÌĪĮĨĲJĴKĶ
LĹĽĻĿŁMNŃŇŅÑOÓŎÔÖÒŐŌØǾÕŒPÞQRŔŘŖSŚŠŞŜȘẞTŦŤŢȚUÚŬÛÜÙŰŪŲŮŨVWẂŴ
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(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)
2022/02 1.0 Initial release

(DESIGNER)
Christian Jánský
www.christianjansky.name

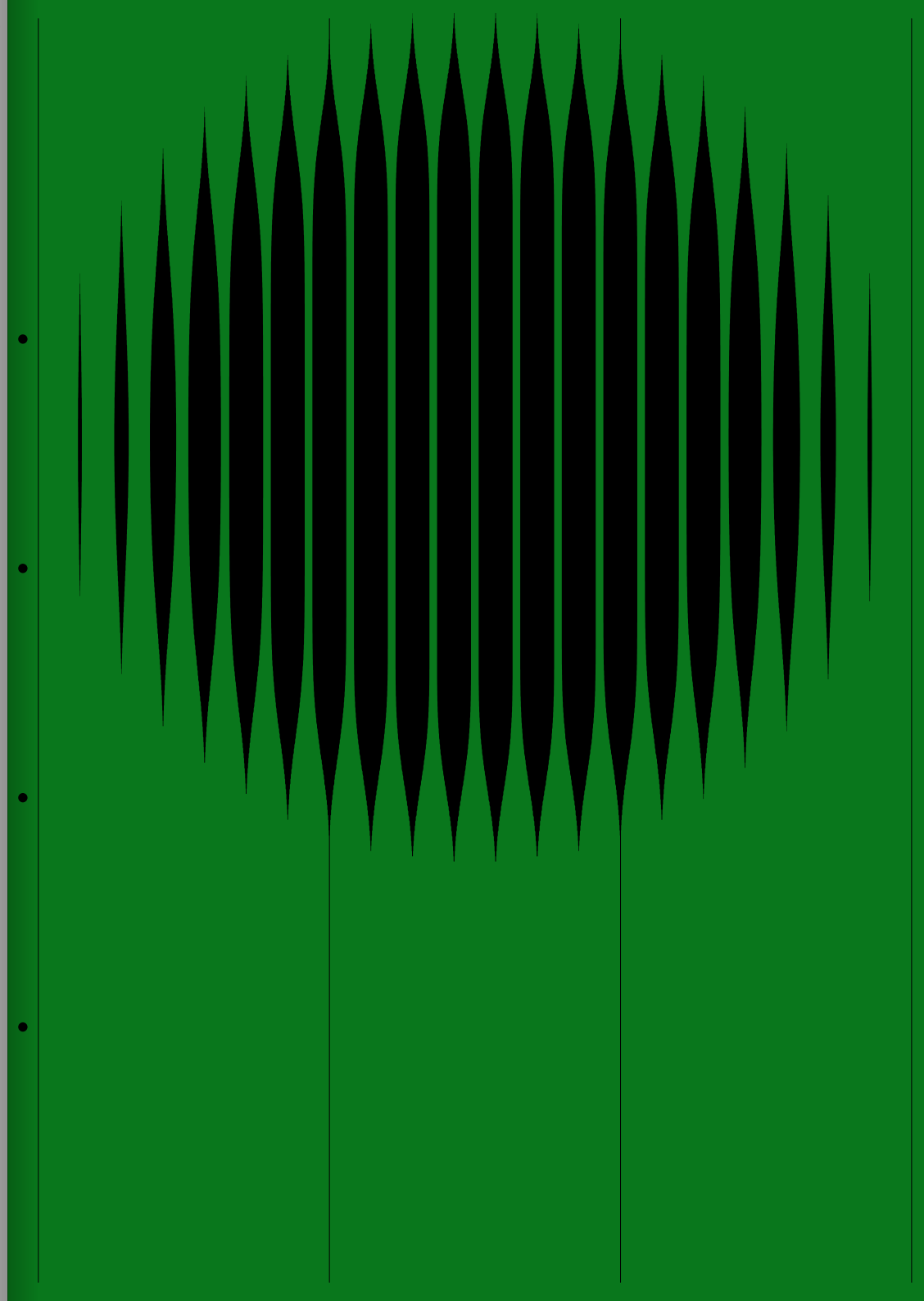
Victor Serif. Now available in Standard[1] and Narrow[2] Width; *with (matching) Italics.*

Regular
Regular Italic

56

Victor Narrow pairs beautifully with its regular width relative Victor Serif which we debuted in 2019.

For more information, visit KOMETA ↗



(KOMETA)
Victor Narrow

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

Exclusively at KOMETA ↗