AKHAND SOFT

Name: Akhand Soft
Classification: Sans Serif
Designer: Satya Rajpurohit
Designed in: 2016
Styles: 8

www.indiantypefoundry.com

AKHAND SOFT is an extension to ITF's popular Akhand series.
The rounded corners make Akhand Soft a friendlier and more informal variant of the Akhand Latin family. Featuring condensed, straight-sided letterforms, Akhand Soft is a virtually mono-linear sans serif design. Its forms look great on their own in logos, and headlines function well when different weights are combined together. The eight fonts are part of the larger Akhand super family, which covers a variety of Indian scripts.

INTRODUCING

AKHAND SOFT

an informal addition to ITF's Akhand super family

Akhand Soft is an extension to ITF's popular Akhand series. All of the corners of the typeface's characters are rounded, making Akhand Soft a friendlier, more informal variant of the Akhand Latin family. Featuring condensed, straight-sided letterforms, Akhand Soft is a virtually mono-linear sans serif design. The letter construction is based on a modular structure, but not every aspect appears constructed. Its forms look great on their own in logos, and headlines function well when different weights are combined together. The eight fonts are part of the larger Akhand super family, which covers a variety of Indian scripts.

EXTRALIGHT

Autobiographically

LIGHT

Videoconferenced

SEMILIGHT

ACOUSTICOPHOBES

REGULAR

Cardiomyopathies

SEMIBOLD

Frankheartedness

BOLD

Pseudomasculine

EXTRABOLD

Spectrochemistry

BLACK

Renormalizations

THE FAMILY CONSISTS OF EIGHT
CONDENSED WEIGHTS RANGING FROM
EXTRALIGHT TO BLACK

Akhand Soft Extralight

Akhand Soft Light

Akhand Soft Semilight

Akhand Soft Regular

Akhand Soft Semibold

Akhand Soft Bold

Akhand Soft Extrabold

Akhand Soft Black

SYRACUSE TRIED TO MAKE SNOW ILLEGAL!

Mobile Snow

80% of all the freshwater on earth is frozen as ice or snow

BR-958A

Albă ca Zăpadă și cei șapte pitici

VYČÍSLIT

1921—SILVER LAKE—COLORADO

This is the word for crusty snow, broken by steps:

KATAKARTANAQ

100 inches of snow fell

MARCH 25

BOULOT-MÉTRO-DODO | COMMUTE-JOB-SLEEP

SCHNEEWEIßE ROSEN

The O atom has a particularly strong attraction to the e- clouds

SPRING

Faire la grasse matinée

In Czech language /**koulovat**: to have a snow ball fight, to throw snow balls

Snowflakes*

EXTRALIGHT
57 PT

CONSTRUCTED & COMPACT

EXTRALIGHT
32 PT

Since snow is composed of small ice particles, it is a granular material.

EXTRALIGHT
129 PT

Mafiås

EXTRALIGHT
22 PT

The Guinness Book of World Records states that the snowflake was giant.

EXTRALIGHT
13 PT

The complex structure of snow crystals results in countless surfaces from which visible light is efficiently reflected. What little sunlight is absorbed by snow is done so uniformly over the wavelengths of visible light, giving snow the white appearance that we see. National Snow and Ice Data Center

LIGHT
57 PT

CONSTRUCTED & COMPACT

LIGHT
32 PT

Since snow is composed of small ice particles, it is a granular material.

LIGHT
129 PT

Winkěr

LIGHT
22 PT

The Guinness Book of World Records states that the snowflake was giant.

LIGHT
13 PT

The complex structure of snow crystals results in countless surfaces from which visible light is efficiently reflected. What little sunlight is absorbed by snow is done so uniformly over the wavelengths of visible light, giving snow the white appearance that we see. National Snow and Ice Data Center

SEMILIGHT
57 PT

CONSTRUCTED & COMPACT

SEMILIGHT
32 PT

Since snow is composed of small ice particles, it is a granular material.

SEMILIGHT
129 PT

Açting

SEMILIGHT
22 PT

The Guinness Book of World Records states that the snowflake was giant.

SEMILIGHT
13 PT

The complex structure of snow crystals results in countless surfaces from which visible light is efficiently reflected. What little sunlight is absorbed by snow is done so uniformly over the wavelengths of visible light, giving snow the white appearance that we see. National Snow and Ice Data Center

REGULAR
57 PT

CONSTRUCTED & COMPACT

REGULAR
32 PT

Since snow is composed of small ice particles, it is a granular material.

REGULAR
129 PT

Vørtex

REGULAR
22 PT

The Guinness Book of World Records states that the snowflake was giant.

REGULAR
13 PT

The complex structure of snow crystals results in countless surfaces from which visible light is efficiently reflected. What little sunlight is absorbed by snow is done so uniformly over the wavelengths of visible light, giving snow the white appearance that we see. National Snow and Ice Data Center

SEMIBOLD
57 PT

CONSTRUCTED & COMPACT

SEMIBOLD
32 PT

Since snow is composed of small ice particles, it is a granular material.

SEMIBOLD
129 PT

Śnijeg

SEMIBOLD
22 PT

The Guinness Book of World Records states that the snowflake was giant.

SEMIBOLD
13 PT

The complex structure of snow crystals results in countless surfaces from which visible light is efficiently reflected. What little sunlight is absorbed by snow is done so uniformly over the wavelengths of visible light, giving snow the white appearance that we see. National Snow and Ice Data Center

BOLD
57 PT

CONSTRUCTED & COMPACT

BOLD
32 PT

Since snow is composed of small ice particles, it is a granular material.

BOLD
129 PT

Mařge

BOLD
22 PT

The Guinness Book of World Records states that the snowflake was giant.

BOLD
13 PT

The complex structure of snow crystals results in countless surfaces from which visible light is efficiently reflected. What little sunlight is absorbed by snow is done so uniformly over the wavelengths of visible light, giving snow the white appearance that we see. National Snow and Ice Data Center

EXTRABOLD
57 PT

MODULAR & COMPACT

EXTRABOLD
32 PT

Since snow is composed of small ice particles, it is a granular material.

EXTRABOLD
129 PT

Möray

EXTRABOLD
22 PT

Guinness Book of World Records says that this snowflake was giant.

EXTRABOLD
13 PT

The complex structure of snow crystals results in countless surfaces from which visible light is efficiently reflected. What little sunlight is absorbed by snow is done so uniformly over the wavelengths of visible light, giving snow the white appearance that we see. National Snow and Ice Data Center

BLACK
57 PT

MODULAR & COMPACT

BLACK
32 PT

Since snow is composed of small ice particles, it is a granular material.

BLACK
129 PT

Niěve

BLACK
22 PT

Guinness Book of World Records says that this snowflake was giant.

BLACK
13 PT

The complex structure of snow crystals results in countless surfaces from which visible light is efficiently reflected. What little sunlight is absorbed by snow is done so uniformly over the wavelengths of visible light, giving snow the white appearance that we see. National Snow and Ice Data Center

DEFAULT LINING FIGURES ALIGN WELL WITH CAPS AND CURRENCY SYMBOLS

$23.0R45€6789

CAPITAL GERMAN SZ SIGN AVAILABLE TO
SELECT FROM THE GLYPHS PALETTE

beißhund BEIßHUND

TYPICAL OPEN SHAPES IN P AND K / RECOGNIZABLE LOWER CASE G AND AMPERSAND SHAPES / SPURLESS LOWER CASE P AND Q

POP & FUNK

do you hear magnolias & badgers quarrel?

LIGATURES ARE AVAILABLE AS AN OPEN TYPE FEATURE

ff › ﬀ
fl › ﬂ
fi › ﬁ
ffl › ﬃ
ffi › ﬃ

five affluent
coffee flowers

LOWER CASE

abcdefghijklmnop
qrstuvwxyz

UPPER CASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ

FIGURES

0123456789

CURRENCY AND MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS

¢€$¥£₹ƒ¤ª⁰¹²³¼½¾#%
‰'"†‡/§¶+−±÷×=<>≤≥≠≈¬
°π ∂∫^~ ΣΠ√∞℮ℓ◊

STANDARD PUNCTUATION

_-–—()[]{}‘’“”‚„‹›«»*.,:;
…!¡?¿/\|¦@&··©®™

LOWER CASE FOREIGN CHARACTERS

àáâãäåāăąæçćĉċčďðđ
èéêëēĕėęěĝğġģĥħìíîïĩīĭ
ĵiijĵķĸĺļľŀ·łñńņňʼnŋòóôõö
ōŏőøœŕŗřśŝšşșßťţŧùúû
üũūŭůűųŵẁẃẅýŷÿỳźżžþ

UPPER CASE FOREIGN CHARACTERS

ÀÁÂÃÄÅĀĂĄÆÇĆĈĊČĎÐĐ
ÈÉÊËĒĔĖĘĚĜĞĠĢĤĦÌÍÎÏĨĪĬĮ
İIJĴĶĹĻĽĿŁÑŃŅŇŊÒÓÔÕÖŌ
ŎŐØŒŔŖŘŚŜŠŞȘẞŤŢŦÙÚÛ
ÜŨŪŬŮŰŲŴẀẂẄÝŶŸỲŹŻŽÞ

AKHAND SOFT REGULAR 8/13 PT

¶ The #development of Roman typeface may be traced back to Greek lapidary letters. Greek lapidary letters were carved ≈6420 A.D. into stone and “one of the first uses of Western letterforms”; then they evolved, which laid the foundation for Western **typographical design,** especially serif typefaces. There are two styles of Roman typefaces: the old style & the modern style. The former is characterized by its Σ15e mostly similarly **weighted lines,** while the latter is distinguished by its [contrast of light] and heavy lines. Often, these styles are combined. By the 20th century, computers as we know them turned into a rather simplified process. This has allowed the number of styles and @typefaces to proliferate exponentially, as there are now thousands available. The confusion between typeface & font* (the various **styles of a typeface**) occurred ~1984 when Steve Jobs himself mislabeled typefaces as ‘fonts’ for Apple computers ₹940.000 and his error has been perpetuated throughout our computer **design industry,** leading to common misuse by the public of the term “font” when typeface

EXTRALIGHT

BOLD

SEMIBOLD

LIGHT

BLACK

EXTRABOLD

AKHAND SOFT REGULAR 23/26 PT

¶ The #development of Roman typeface may be traced back to Greek lapidary letters. Greek lapidary letters were carved ≈6420 A.D. into stone and “one of the first formal uses of Western letterforms”; after that, they evolved into the monumental capitals, which laid the foundation for Western **typographical design,** especially serif typefaces. There are two styles of Roman typefaces: the old style & the modern. The former is characterized by its Σ15e mostly similarly **weighted lines,** while the latter is distinguished by its [contrast of light] and heavy lines. Often, these styles are combined. By the 20th century, computers as we know them turned into a rather simplified process. This has allowed the number of styles and @typefaces to proliferate exponentially ₹940.000, as there are now thousands available. Unfortunately, the confusion between typeface & font* (the various **styles of a typeface**) occurred ~1984 when Steve Jobs himself mislabeled typefaces as ‘fonts’ for Apple computers and his error has been perpetuated throughout our **design industry,** leading to common misuse by the public of the term “font” when typeface is the proper term. Experimental

ice pop / popsicle / freeze pop / ice lolly / ice block / icy pole / chihiro /

History

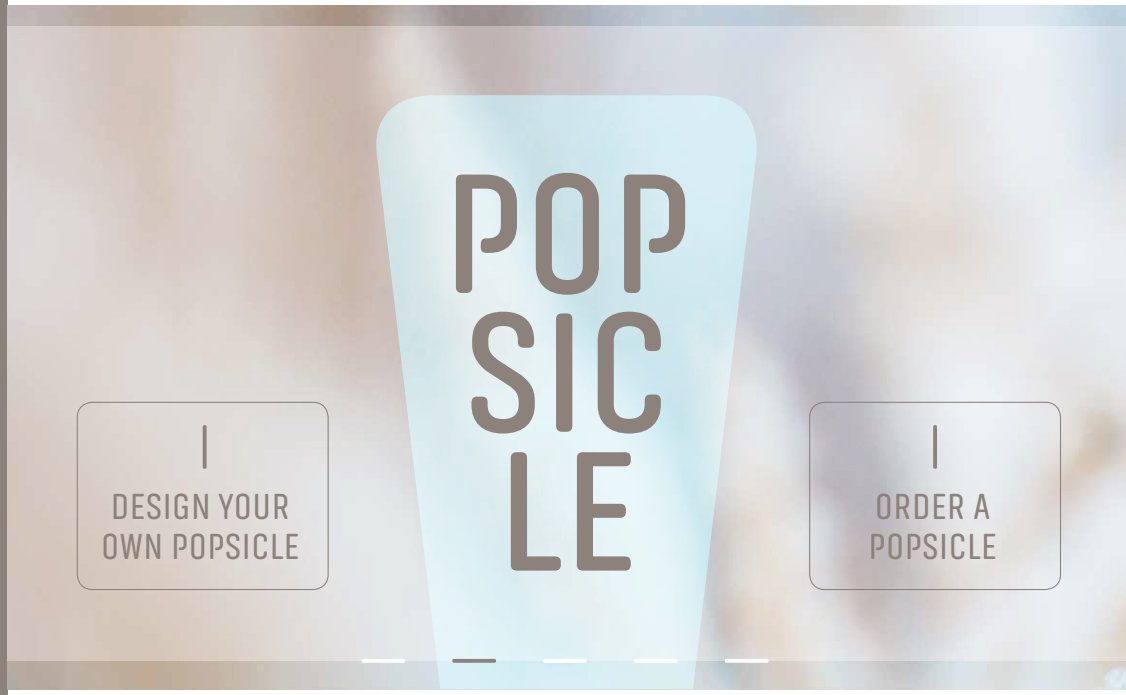
Frank Epperson (Oakland, CA) popularized **ice pops** after patenting the concept of "frozen ice on a stick" in 1923.[2] He initially called it the Epsicle. Some years later, Epperson sold the rights to the invention and the Popsicle brand to the Joe Lowe Company in New York City.[3]

Epperson claimed to have first created an ice pop **in 1905** at the age of 11 when he accidentally left a glass of powdered soda and water with a mixing stick in it on his porch during a cold night, a story printed on the back panel of Popscicle brand treat boxes in the 80's and 90's. However, the evidence for this is scant.[4]

[1] Miller, Grace (2008). Cayman Culture. London: Penguin Books. p. 142. "Hawkeshealth.net".
[2] Hawkeshealth.net. Retrieved 2011-10-06.
[3] Ben Marks (15 August 2012). "The cold, hard truth about popsicles". Collectors Weekly.
[4] "The popsicle story". Retrieved 23 June 2014.
[5] "Ice block". Encarta Dictionary. MSN Encarta. Archived from the original on 2009-10-31. Retrieved 2008-12-30.
[6] Associated Press (2005-06-22). "Disaster on a stick: Snapple's attempt at popsicle world record turns into gooey fiasco". MSNBC. Retrieved 2007-06-29.

POPSICLE

HOW IT'S MADE DELIVERY ODER YOUR OWN CREATE CONTACT



HOW IT'S MADE

Our popsicles are made from the strangest and freshest ingredients.

Made from

100% organic strange ingredients

We use turnips, fish, beries, herbs and mushroom to make the most creative popsicles you can think of. We mix these with a dash of frozen mineral mountain water from the top of the Himalayas.

DELIVERY

We freeze-dry our popsicles and deliver it to your doorstep.

Winner of the Short Story Bash, Michigan 2017

THE BOY WHO FLEW TOO HIGH

a cautionary tale in two parts

Michel de la Pentus

The weather forecast for the next three days.

Expect frozen lakes all over the country, long lines on the highways A2 and A7, as well as roads C514 and C23.

23:02:59

	VIENNA	GRAZ	VILLACH
WED, 23 FEB	−5° NW 11 KM/H	−10° NW 11 KM/H	−25° NW 11 KM/H
THU, 24 FEB	−7° S 3 KM/H	−3° S 3 KM/H	−27° S 3 KM/H
FRI, 25 FEB	2° SE 14 KM/H	−19° SE 14 KM/H	−14° SE 14 KM/H

¶ **Silk is a natural protein fiber,** some forms of which can be woven into textiles. The protein fiber of silk is composed mainly of fibroin and is produced by certain insect larvae to form cocoons. The best-known silk is obtained from the cocoons of the larvae of the mulberry silkworm Bombyx mori reared in captivity (sericulture). The shimmering appearance of silk is due to the **triangular prism-like structure of the silk fibre,** which allows silk cloth to refract incoming light at different angles, producing different colors.

Figure 2.83 — The Silk Worm

¶ Silk is produced by several insects, but only the silk of moth caterpillars has been used world-wide in textile manufacturing. There has been some research into other exisitng types of silk, which differ at the molecular level. Silk is mainly produced by the larvae of insects undergoing complete metamorphosis, but some adult insects such as webspinners also produce silk, and **some insects such as raspy crickets produce silk** throughout their lives. Silk production occurs in all Hymenoptera (ants, wasps) silverfish, mayflies, thrips, leafhoppers, beetles, lacewings.

Figure 2.84 — The Silk Moth

Tickets on sale on
indiasilk.expo

19.03—25.03.2016

IN——DIA
——SILK—
EX——PO

Silkworms start life as eggs. It takes from 6—20 days for eggs to hatch. Newly hatched silkworms look like thin pencil lines drawn on paper.