When you are looking for a typeface that can carry a tech message to readers, helps make communication easier and looks good, too – chances are high that you’ll select a geometric sans serif. These are the typefaces of today and tomorrow. From the headlines on news websites to the texts in apps and even company logos rendered large or small, geometric sans serifs are everywhere.

Duplet is part of a larger superfamily and can be combined with its relatives: Duplet Open and Duplet Rounded.
**Duplet** is an iconic geometric sans-serif with minimal contrast and tightly closed apertures.

**Duplet Open** is its twin brother with wide open apertures, which help with better rendering at small sizes.

Duplet is a superfamily of geometric sans-serif fonts from Indian Type Foundry with more versatility than you might expect. These timeless and iconic fonts are perfect for use in headlines on news websites, in apps and even company logos rendered large or small.

The system is divided across three families: **Duplet, Duplet Open** and **Duplet Rounded**. Each of the families has 14 fonts. Those include seven weights ranging from Thin through Extrabold and companion slanted italics. All of the Duplet superfamily fonts include more than 450 glyphs each. That character set allows for several alternates, and it covers all of the European languages written with the Latin script.

Since the Duplet families are geometric, the round characters and round-parts of letters appear either as circles or slanted circular forms (like you see in the italics). Letterforms are very low-contrast, with strokes that seem even in thickness.

Now let’s talk about the delicious alternates. The default form of the ‘a’ in each font is single-storey. The large round bowl drives Duplet’s inherent geometry home! But there is a double-storey ‘a’ as an OpenType alternate ‘a’. The default ‘g’ is also single-story, and its bottom stroke is flattened, giving it a streamlined, almost techy look. Duplet fonts each feature three more ‘g’ versions as alternate characters. There are also alternates for ‘k’, ‘u’, ‘G’, ‘K’, ‘M’ and the ampersand (&).

The character sets include case-sensitive forms as well. Those are punctuation marks that are vertically repositioned and look better in all-caps texts. When it comes to numerals, both proportional and tabular lining figures are there – as well as fractions, superior numerals, and inferiors.

In the standard Duplet family, the letterforms’ terminals end on the horizontal. That is particularly noticeable when you look at the ‘e’ or the ‘s’. In sans-serif typefaces, this rational, high modernist trait was all the rage in the mid-20th century. It makes letters look very streamlined and engineered. At the same time, however, it can sometimes make the counters or negative spaces inside letterforms look tight or closed. They can even begin to feel claustrophobic.

Duplet Open makes use of a completely different terminal-design strategy. Strokes on letters like ‘e’ and ‘s’ end in diagonal shears rather than horizontals. That makes the letters’ counters more open. They render a little less dark and may even be slightly more legible.

More illustrative details about Duplet and Duplet Open on pages 43–44.
Duplet

1. Thin
2. Extralight
3. Light
4. Regular
5. Semibold
6. Bold
7. Extrabold

1. Thin Italic
2. Extralight Italic
3. Light Italic
4. Regular Italic
5. Semibold Italic
6. Bold Italic
7. Extrabold Italic
Geometry (from the Ancient Greek: geo- "earth", -metron "measurement") is, with arithmetic, one of the oldest branches of mathematics. It is concerned with distance, angle, surface, and curve, as fundamental concepts. More to be...

McNally RJ (2003)

Særlig Undersøkt

Light

Regular

Semitbold

Bold

Extrabold

Thin

Thin Italic

Extralight

Extralight Italic

Light Italic

Regular Italic

Semitbold Italic

Bold Italic

Extrabold Italic

LA MULTIPLICITÉ

VÄLGÖRENHET

4. Psychotherapie

‘Vremea Dualistă’

– När det ändras

Taoistisk Religion

Barmhärtighet?

345 Personalities

Taoistisk Religion

Barmhärtighet?

345 Personalities

Extrabold


devoted to Euclidean geometry, which includes notions of point, line, plane

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ISBN 973-9877-2

Dr. Jekyll & Mr. H

conjunto $P=(X,\leq)$
When used with regards to multiple gods, dualism may refer to duotheism, bitheism, or ditheism. Although ditheism/bitheism imply moral dualism, one could be male and the other female (cf. duotheism). One well-known example of a bitheistic or duotheistic theology based on gender polarity is found in the neopagan religion of Wicca founded by Gerald Brosseau Gardner (13 June 1884 – 12 February 1964). In Wicca, dualism is represented in...
Dualistic motifs in mythologies² can be observed in all inhabited continents. Zolotaryov (b. 1872) concludes that they cannot be explained by diffusion but aren’t.

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1962

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Vertical proportions of the font family

Typograph’!2

• Closed or • Open? Here are the most different glyphs between Duplet & Duplet Open:

- multiple alternate g forms
- straight outstrokes give Duplet a characteristic look and stability
- prominent diacritics
- the figures align with the upper case
- very low contrast
- prominent diacritics
- the figures align with the upper case
- very low contrast

Stylistic Set 1: alternate double-story a
- Calamity › Calamity
- Stylistic Set 2: alternate g with curved bottom
- Begging › Begging
- Stylistic Set 3: alternate unconventional g
- Singular › Singular

Stylistic Set 4: alternate unconventional g
- Legacy › Legacy
- Stylistic Set 5: alternate simple k, K
- Kicking › Kicking
- Stylistic Set 6: alternate u with serif
- Include › Include

Stylistic Set 7: alternate conventional G
- Genesis › Genesis
- Stylistic Set 8: alternate narrower M
- DIMMER › DIMMER
- Stylistic Set 9: alternate ampersand
- Dan & Jo › Dan & Jo

Case alternates
- ¡Hola! › ¡HOLA!
- OpenType fractions
- 34/76 9/458 › 34/76 9/458
- Scientific Superiors and Inferiors
- N₅H² m³ › N₅H² m³
Character Overview

Lower case

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

Upper case

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 (default, tabular, numerators, denominators, superiors, inferiors)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9   0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9   0 1 2 3 4 ₅ 6 7 8 9

Currency and miscellaneous symbols

€ ¢ ¤ $ ƒ £ ₹ ¥ + − × ÷ = ≠ > < ≥ ≤ ± ≈ ~ ¬ ^ ∞ ∫ ∏ ∑ √ ∂ µ % ‰ ◊ @ ¶ § ‡ ½ ¼ ¾ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞ µ π ∂ ∫ ∑ ∏ √ Δ Ω ◊ ª º

Standard punctuation

( ) [ ] { } _ — — ‘ “ ” , „ » « » * . , ; ... ! ? · / \ | @ & · · © ™ " #

Case-sensitive punctuation (raised punctuation for all-caps setting)

( ) [ ] { } _ — — « » « » i ć / \
The Beginnings of the Revolution

Learning keyboarding skills is vital for today’s learners and tomorrow’s earners. These fun free typing games are a great way to build the foundation through typing skills that today’s elementary school curriculum requires.

The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in Great Britain, continental Europe, and the United States, in the period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840.¹ This transition included going from hand production methods to machines, new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes, the increasing use of steam power and water power, the development of machine tools and the rise of the mechanized factory system. The Industrial Revolution also led to an absolutely unprecedented rise in the rate of population growth.

Textiles were the main industry of the Industrial Revolution in terms of employment, value of output and capital invested. This industry was also the first to use modern production methods.²

The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain and many of the technological and architectural innovations were of British origin.³⁴ By the mid-18th century Britain was the world’s leading commercial nation, controlling a global trading empire with colonies in North America and the

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**Hello World.**

Our studio specializes in awesome responsive websites and mobile apps for commerce and culture.

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**Mission**

Besides making good design we want to educate and

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**Events**

Our presentations and workshops around the world.

- **Portfolio Presentation** (Dublin, IRL) **09/03/2022**
- **Creative Workshops** (London, UK) **11/03/2022**

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**About Us**

That’s why **DUPLET STUDIO™** was founded. Together with few friends we decided to help to make content for a new technology as beautiful as we did....
He outlined a dualism that opposed matter/energy with information and proposed that it is possible for the living and non-living to be within the same wall that once divided them.1

Gregory Bateson contributed to the development of this notion of dualism through his theory of mind, which proposed that the mind extends the boundaries of the brain and body so that it is able to take multiple feedback loops, which then creates the link between organisms and the rest of the natural world.3 The key element here is the concept of feedback, which allows the identification of causal loops so that a system can change its behavior and receive information back from the environment concerning the external changes resulting from that changed behavior, using it as a basis for future actions.3 This cybernetic idea challenged the traditional subject/object dualism.

Opposition vs Complexity

Wiener contrasted “Manichean devils” (dualistic adversarial systems) with “Augustinian devils” — systems or problems that, though very complex and difficult to figure out, did not feature an adversary with contrary intent.4 Victories or “expansions of knowledge” in the latter type of system were able to be built upon incrementally, through science (experimentation expanding empirical knowledge bases). Wiener noted that temporary weaknesses (such as errors to perceive all components of a system) were not fatal in attempts to defeat “Augustinian devils” because yet another experiment could simply be pursued (and he noted that he had personally defeated many “Augustinian devils” with his other contributions to science and engineering). By contrast, Wiener observed that temporary lapses in judgment against “Manichean devils” were more often fatal or destructive, due to the desire of the opponent to “win/survive at all costs”, even by introducing deception into the system. He said that he had been defeated by many “Manichean devils”, such as on occasions when he was careless in chess.

Although this duality between complexity (in the case of the Augustinian devils) and opposition (in the case of Manichean devils) may seem obvious, it holds deep implications for many areas of science, such as game theory, computer science, network science, security science, military science, evolutionary biology, as well as cryptography.5