

# Nexa specimen

## Type system of 36 Fonts by Fontfabric Type Foundry

Even the most recognizable typefaces of our time need an update now and again. We are proud to present you with the latest and upgraded version of our famous geometric sans serif—Nexa!

The completely revamped family design comes with the addition of one more weight—Extra Light—and its matching italic, alongside an entirely new subfamily optimized for longer text—Nexa Text, and even a futurist stylistic set of Nexa for an alternative display look. Altogether that makes for 9 weights and 36 fonts!

The glyph case now covers not only the improved Extended Latin but also a new set of Cyrillic with adequate language localization. Nexa's fluent functionality is achieved via multiple OpenType features, including case-sensitive forms, contextual and stylistic alternates. The standard numerals set encompasses tabular figures and symbols, superiors and inferiors, numerators and denominators, as well as fractions.

Nexa's rich variety and unique appearance place it above and beyond the scope of regular geometric typefaces, and turn it into a powerful tool for memorable designs of any kind.

**Type Direction:** Svet Simov, Plamen Motev

**Type Designers:** Svet Simov, Plamen Motev, Mirela Belova,  
Stan Partalev, Nikolay Petroussenko, Ventsislav Dzhokov

NEXA

**g**

**g**

**g**

DEMO

**g**

**g**

**g**

DEMO

**g**

**g**

**g**

NEXA  
TEXT

**g**

**g**

**g**

DEMO

**g**

**g**

**g**

DEMO

**g**

**g**

**g**

NEXA  
SS02

**g**

**g**

**g**

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**g**

thëöörý  
▲ NEXA THIN

**GRAVITATION**  
▲ NEXA BLACK

alternating  
▲ NEXA EXTRA  
LIGHT SS02

**135.2907468 years**  
▲ NEXA TEXT HEAVY

8 pǎřtĭčl'ęš  
▲ NEXA LIGHT

*quantum entanglement*  
▲ NEXA TEXT  
BOLD ITALIC

Ø ß € Û

Л Ң ? Â

▲ U+203D

Ŕ Z H Д

▲ NEXA EXTRA  
BOLD 115 PT

Ɛ И Q В

ЗВЕЗДЫ

▲ NEXA THIN

ГРАВИТАЦИЯ

▲ NEXA BLACK

МАЙБУТНЄ

▲ NEXA EXTRA  
LIGHT SS02

«ВЖИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ»

▲ NEXA TEXT  
HEAVY

сферический

▲ NEXA LIGHT

*ВЫКАРЬСТОУВАЇСЯ ТЭРМІН*

▲ NEXA TEXT  
BOLD ITALIC

Väřjetý is the  
very śpīçè of  
lìfě that gives  
it all its flāvøůř.

WILLIAM COWPER

форма

▲ NEXA THIN

плътността

▲ NEXA BLACK

свежлина

▲ NEXA EXTRA  
LIGHT SS02

трансцендент

▲ NEXA TEXT  
HEAVY

безкрайност

▲ NEXA LIGHT

ядрено взаимодействие

▲ NEXA TEXT  
BOLD ITALIC

0 1 2 3

4 5 6 7

8 9 NEXA  
NEXA  
TEXT #



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DUST & GAS

▲THIN

SATELITE

▲LIGHT

PLANET

▲BOLD

STELLAR

▲HEAVY

GIANTS

▲BLACK

# Open type

**B** → **ß**

LOCALIZATION

**[hH]**

CASE-SENSITIVE  
FORMS

**H<sub>2</sub>O**

INFERIORS AND  
DENOMINATORS

**g** → **g** → **g**

STYLISTIC  
ALTERNATES

**1** → **1**

TABULAR  
FIGURES

**x<sup>2</sup>**

SUPERIORS AND  
NUMERATORS

**fi** → **fi**

LIGATURES

**2<sup>a</sup>**

ORDINALS

**12/3**

FRACTIONS

THE EARTH

▲THIN

NEPTUNE

▲LIGHT

SATURN

▲BOLD

JUPITER

▲HEAVY

THE SUN

▲BLACK

# Universe

A short glimpse into astrophysics

The Universe (Latin: universus) is all of space and time and their contents, including planets, stars, galaxies, and all other forms of matter and energy. While the spatial size of the entire Universe is unknown, it is possible to measure the size of the observable universe, which is currently estimated to be 93 billion light-years in diameter. In various multiverse hypotheses, a universe is one of many causally disconnected constituent parts of a larger multiverse, which itself comprises all of space and time and its contents; as a consequence, 'the Universe' and 'the multiverse' are synonymous in such theories.

The earliest cosmological models of the Universe were developed by ancient Greek and Indian philosophers and were geocentric, placing Earth at the center. Over the centuries, more precise astronomical observations led Nicolaus Copernicus to develop the heliocentric model with the Sun at the center of the Solar System. In developing the law of universal gravitation, Isaac Newton built upon Copernicus' work as well as Johannes Kepler's laws of planetary motion and observations by Tycho Brahe.

Further observational improvements led to the realization that the Sun is one of hundreds of billions of stars in the Milky Way, which is one of at least hundreds of billions of galaxies in the Universe. Many of the stars in our galaxy have planets. At the largest scale, galaxies are distributed uniformly and the same in all directions, meaning that the Universe has

neither an edge nor a center. At smaller scales, galaxies are distributed in clusters and superclusters which form immense filaments and voids in space, creating a vast foam-like structure. Discoveries in the early 20th century have suggested that the Universe had a beginning and that space has been expanding since then, and is currently still expanding at an increasing rate.

The Big Bang theory is the prevailing cosmological description of the development of the Universe. Under this theory, space and time emerged together  $13.799 \pm 0.021$  billion years ago] and the energy and matter initially present have become less dense as the Universe expanded. After an initial accelerated expansion called the inflationary epoch at around  $10^{-32}$  seconds, and the separation of the four known fundamental forces, the Universe gradually cooled and continued to expand, allowing the first subatomic particles and simple atoms to form. Dark matter gradually gathered, forming a foam-like structure of filaments and voids under the influence of gravity. Giant clouds of hydrogen and helium were gradually drawn to the places where dark matter was most dense, forming the first galaxies, stars, and everything else seen today. It is possible to see objects that are now further away than 13.799 billion light-years because space itself has expanded, and it is still expanding today.

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NEXA TEXT BOOK & BOLD 9PT

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NEXA TEXT BOOK & BOLD 10PT

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NEXA TEXT BOOK & BOLD 11PT

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NEXA TEXT BOOK & BOLD 12PT

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NEXA TEXT BOOK & BOLD 13PT

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Almost all water  
on Mars today  
exists as ice, though  
it also exists  
in small quantities  
as vapor  
in the atmosphere.

