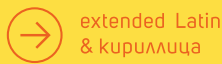


UNI SANS

SPECIMEN

14
weights



extended Latin
& кириллица

The **Uni Sans** font family includes 14 weights - nine uprights with nine italics. It is characterized by excellent legibility in both - web & print design areas, well-finished geometric designs, optimized kerning, excellent web-font performance and legibility etc.

Inspired by the classic grotesque strong typefaces like DIN and Dax - Uni Sans has his own unique style in expressed perfect softened geometric forms.

The font family is most suitable for headlines of all sizes, as well as for text blocks that come in both maximum and minimum variations. Uni Sans font styles are applicable for any type of graphic design in web, print, motion graphics etc and perfect for t-shirts and other items like posters, logos.

Available in .otf font format.



Optimized for best web font rendering performance.



Uni Sans Family. Designed by Svet Simov at Fontfabric.
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***unisans*up**Uni Sans
Uprights

Hamburgefonstiv ◀ THIN

Hamburgefonstiv ◀ LIGHT

Hamburgefonstiv ◀ BOOK

Hamburgefonstiv ◀ REGULAR

Hamburgefonstiv ◀ SEMI BOLD

Hamburgefonstiv ◀ BOLD

Hamburgefonstiv ◀ HEAVY

unisans*ita*Uni Sans
Italics*Hamburgefonstiv* ◀ THIN ITALIC*Hamburgefonstiv* ◀ LIGHT ITALIC*Hamburgefonstiv* ◀ BOOK ITALIC*Hamburgefonstiv* ◀ REGULAR ITALIC*Hamburgefonstiv* ◀ SEMI BOLD ITALIC*Hamburgefonstiv* ◀ BOLD ITALIC*Hamburgefonstiv* ◀ HEAVY ITALIC

Globegan

▲ UNI SANS HEAVY, 118 PT

Star Greak

▲ UNI SANS BOLD, 102 PT

Dreamband

▲ UNI SANS BOOK, 97 PT

Ryde Gaster

▲ UNI SANS THIN ITALIC, 89 PT

Zuolet Swash

▲ UNI SANS BOOK ITALIC, 79 PT

Original point

▲ UNI SANS BOLD, 80 PT

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▲ UNI SANS REGULAR, 60 PT

zumasane

▲ UNI SANS LIGHT, 109 PT

BEMRO

UNI SANS
BOLD
140 PT

ROOLING

UNI SANS
BOOK ITALIC
117 PT

UNDARYS

UNI SANS
HEAVY ITALIC
102 PT

UNITED SANS

UNI SANS
BOOK
74 PT

EUROPEAN

UNI SANS
THIN ITALIC
90 PT

Applebook & Gloucester

UNI SANS
BOOK ITALIC
47 PT

HDRI RESOLUTION

UNI SANS
SEMIBOLD
54 PT

FM COUNTER

UNI SANS
BOLD
72 PT

Mültiliñğúat

▼ UNI SANS THIN, 65 PT

▲ UNI SANS BOOK, 95 PT

Zażółć gęślą jaźń

▼ UNI SANS BOLD, 80 PT

Zuma ampara

▼ UNI SANS HEAVY ITALIC, 59 PT

estampilla capilla

anticonstitucionales

▲ UNI SANS BOLD, 53 PT

Neðanmálsgreinar

▼ UNI SANS THIN, 125 PT

▲ UNI SANS LIGHT, 60 PT

Szósince

Gleichmäßigen

▲ UNI SANS SEMIBOLD, 74 PT

Zaangażować

▲ UNI SANS BOOK ITALIC, 76 PT

12 pt. Light & Regular Italic

Geography is the science that studies the lands, features, inhabitants, and phenomena of Earth. A literal translation would be "to describe or write about the Earth". The first person to use the word "geography" was Eratosthenes. *Four historical traditions in geographical research are the spatial analysis of natural and human phenomena - geography as a study of distribution, area studies* - places and regions, study of man-land relationship, and research in earth sciences.

14 pt. Book & SemiBold Italic

Nonetheless, modern geography is an all-encompassing discipline that foremost seeks to understand the Earth and all of its human and natural complexities — not merely where objects are, but how they have changed and come to be. *Geography has been called "the world discipline" and "the bridge between the human and the physical science"*. Geography is divided into two main branches: human geography and physical geography.

9 pt. Book & SemiBold Italic

Integrated geography is the branch of geography that describes the spatial aspects of interactions between humans and the natural world. It requires an understanding of the traditional aspects of physical and human geography, as well as the ways in which human societies conceptualize the environment. Integrated geography has emerged as a bridge between human and physical geography as a result of the increasing specialisation of the two sub-fields. Furthermore, as human relationship with the environment has changed as a result of globalization and technological change a new approach was needed to understand the changing and dynamic relationship. Examples of areas of research in environmental geography include emergency management, environmental management, sustainability, and political ecology.

Geomatics is a branch of geography that has emerged since the quantitative revolution in geography in the mid 1950s. Geomatics involves the use of traditional spatial techniques used in cartography and topography and their application to computers. Geomatics has become a widespread field with many other disciplines using techniques such as GIS and remote sensing. Geomatics has also led to a revitalization of some geography departments especially in Northern America where the subject had a declining status during the 1950s.

11 pt. Light & Regular Italic

Regional geography is a branch of geography that studies the regions of all sizes across the Earth. It has a prevailing descriptive character. The main aim is to understand or define the uniqueness or character of a particular region which consists of natural as well as human elements. Attention is paid also to regionalization which covers the proper techniques of space delimitation into regions. Regional geography is also considered as a certain approach to study in geographical sciences - similar to quantitative or critical geographies, for more information see History of geography.

Urban planning, regional planning and spatial planning: use the science of geography to assist in determining how to develop (or not develop) the land to meet particular criteria, such as safety, beauty, economic opportunities, the preservation of the built or natural heritage, and so on. The planning of towns, cities, and rural areas may be seen as applied geography.

12 pt. SemiBold & Book Italic

Traditionally, geographers have been viewed the same way as cartographers and people who study place names and numbers. Although many geographers are trained in toponymy and cartology, this is not their main preoccupation.

Geographers study the spatial and temporal distribution of phenomena, processes and features as well as the interaction of humans and their environment. As space and place affect a variety of topics such as economics, health, climate, plants and animals; geography is highly interdisciplinary.

14 pt. Bold & Regular Italic

Geography as a discipline can be split broadly into two main subsidiary fields: human geography and physical geography. The former largely focuses on the built environment and how humans create, view, manage, and influence space. The latter examines the natural environment and how organisms, climate, soil, water, and landforms produce and interact. The difference between these approaches led to a third field, environmental geography, which combines physical and human geography and looks at the interactions between the environment and humans.

9 pt. Regular & SemiBold Italic

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11 pt. Bold & Book Italic

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ПОЛКОВНИКЪ

▲ UNI SANS BOLD, 67 PT

ПОСЛЕ ПОЛУДНЯ

▼ UNI SANS HEAVY, 118 PT

▲ UNI SANS THIN, 72 PT

БИЛЕТЪ

РОЗОВОЕ МАСЛО

▲ UNI SANS REGULAR, 55 PT

▼ UNI SANS BOLD ITALIC, 58 PT

ВНЕШНЯЯ ГРАНИЦА

▼ UNI SANS BOOK, 49 PT

ВСЕ ПРАВА ЗАЩИЩЕНЫ

▼ UNI SANS HEAVY, 81 PT

ПЕСЧАНЫЙ

▼ UNI SANS BOLD, 64 PT

БЛУ-РЕЙ ДИСК

▼ UNI SANS LIGHT, 48 PT

УЛЬТРАМАРИН ПИГМЕНТ

ХОККЕЙ

с шайбой на льду

→ О дисциплине

Хоккейные матчи проходят на ледовой площадке. В хоккее используется Шайба, изготовленная из вулканизированной резины. Игра заключается в противоборстве двух команд, которые с помощью клюшек стремятся Забросить шайбу в ворота соперника и не пропустить её в свои. Побеждает команда, забросившая большее количество шайб в ворота соперника.

→ Немного истории

До сих пор существует несколько мнений относительно родины хоккея на льду. **Точно известно лишь, что привезли его в Северную Америку англичане.** Первыми играть в хоккей на льду начали солдаты, расквартированные в канадской провинции Новая Шотландия. В 1879 году студенты монреальского университета Макгилла придумали первые правила игры и организовали соревнования по хоккею на льду.

→ Хоккей как он есть

Игра заключается в противоборстве двух команд, которые с помощью клюшек стремятся забросить шайбу в ворота соперника и не пропустить её в свои. **Побеждает команда, забросившая большее количество шайб в ворота соперника.**

Кирилица

▲ UNI SANS BOLD, 67 PT

Инициатива

▼ UNI SANS HEAVY, 118 PT

▲ UNI SANS THIN, 72 PT

НОВЫЙ ПОДХОД

Предприемач в икономиката

▲ UNI SANS THIN, 72 PT

красота

▲ UNI SANS THIN, 72 PT

Добрите новини

▲ UNI SANS THIN, 72 PT

ТЪРТЕЙ

▲ UNI SANS THIN, 72 PT

Начните с карандашом

▲ UNI SANS THIN, 72 PT

УНИКАЛЕН ПОДХОД

▲ UNI SANS THIN, 72 PT

ВОЛЕЙБОЛ

класически в залата

→ В началото

Волейболът е създаден в САЩ на 9 февруари 1895 г. от Уилям Морган. Той поставил мрежа за тенис на височина 197 см и неговите ученици започнали да прехвърлят през нея плондер от баскетболна топка. В началото броят на участниците не бил ограничен, а също така началният удар се изпълнявал с една ръка на един крак. Морган нарекъл играта „Минтонет“. След една година на конференцията на колежите на асоциацията на младите християни в Спрингфилд играта получава своето име „Волейбол“ по предложение на професор Алфред Т. Халстед.

→ Правила

Игрището във волейбола е с размери 9 на 18 метра, като е разделено на две части от 9 по 9 метра от мрежа, издигната на определена височина (2,43 м за мъжете и 2,24 м за жените). **Успоредно на мрежата на 3 м. разстояние отляво и отдясно са нанесени две линии, които определят зоната за атака (т.н. първа линия).**

Всички линии трябва да са с ширина 5 см., те трябва да са светли и да се различават по цвят от всички други линии върху игрището.

→ Атаката

Игра Всички действия, прехвърлящи топката в противниковото поле, с изключение на начален удар и блокада, се считат за атака.

Атаката най-често се извършва с мощен удар по топката, подадена от вдигащия играч. Обикновено това е третият удар на отбора.

LANGUAGES

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bokmål, Bosnian, Breton, Bulgarian, Catalan, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gaelic (Manx), Gaelic (Scottish), Gagauz (Latin), Galician, German, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Irish Gaelic, Italian, Karelian, Ladin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luxemburgish, Maltese, Moldavian (Latin), Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Rhaeto-Romanic, Romanian, Russian, Sami, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian, Sorbian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish and Welsh.

ENCODINGS

Western European - 1252 Latin 1
Eastern European - 1250 Latin 2
Baltic - 1257 and Turkish - 1254
Cyrillic - 1251

CHARACTERS

443 per weight.

WEIGHTS

Thin, Light, Book, Regular, SemiBold, Bold and Heavy with italics.

FONT FILES

OpenType (.otf) and TrueType (.ttf) font formats available.

RELEASE DATE

17. November 2009