

**About the typeface**

Word samples

Text samples

Charcter Set

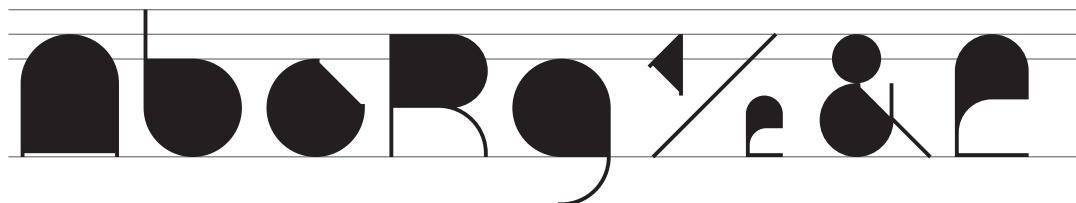
Styles

OpenType features

Further info

**The design**

Audiotypi is following a very strict design principle allowing only horizontal and vertical lines as well as 45 degrees slanted ones. For rounded parts only quarter segments of a circle are used. All counters and wherever possible the inner shapes of characters are filled resulting in a very high contrast. The length of the ascender and descender are half of the x-height and the caps are one and a quarter x-heights. Originally designed as a lettering for a festival poster Audiotypi's strong visual appearance is best used for headlines or logotype.



A low cap height and equal ascenders and descenders define the proportions.

**Styles**

**Audiotypi Regular**

**Available Format**

postscript based OpenType font (otf)

**Designed by**

Johannes Lang in 2007 and released by Langustefonts in 2012.

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phonograph

transmission

typographic

BB ¼ r.p.m.

character

alternating

subtitles

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### English 15/18 points

Laborab-out disc records were developed in the United States by Emile Berliner, who named his system the "gramophone", distinguishing it from Edison's wax cylinder "phonograph" and Columbia's wax cylinder "graphophone". Berliner's earliest discs, first marketed in 1889, but only in Europe, were 5 inches in diameter, and were played with a small hand-propelled machine. Both the records and the machine were adequate only for use as a toy or curiosity. In the United States in 1894, under the Berliner Gramophone trademark, Berliner started marketing 7-inch gramophone records, with somewhat more substantial entertainment value, along with somewhat more substantial gramophones to play them. Berliner's records had poor sound quality compared to wax cylinders, but his manufacturing associate Eldridge R. Johnson eventually improved them. Abandoning Berliner's "Gramophone" trademark for legal reasons, in 1901 Johnson's and Berliner's separate companies reorganized to form the Victor Talking Machine Company, whose products would come to dominate the market for many years.

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### German 10/12 points

Die Signale sind in einer vom Rand der Platte zum Mittelpunkt verlaufenden, spiralförmigen Ritze gespeichert, deren Wände analog zu Frequenz und Amplitude des Signals verlaufen. Bei der Wiedergabe wird die Abtastspitze eines Tonabnehmers entsprechend ausgelesen. Die Rückverwandlung in hörbare Signalsignale kann rein mechanisch über eine Membran und einen Signalrichter oder – so das heute übliche Verfahren – auf elektromechanischem Weg mit anschließender elektronischer Verstärkung erfolgen. Die phönizische Schrift ist eine linksläufige Konsonantenschrift aus 22 Zeichen, deren Reihenfolge der Abschad übernommen hat und die vom 11. bis 5. Jahrhundert v. Chr. im Libanon, in Palästina und in Syrien verwendet wurde.

### Dutch 10/12 points

Een grammofoonplaat is een plaatje schijf waarbij aan beide kanten (zelden aan één kant) een spiraalvormige groef is gegrast die van de rand naar dichtbij het midden loopt en waarin geluids-informatie is opgenomen in de vorm van kleine horizontale (vroeger verticale, en thans bij stereo horizontale én verticale) afwijkingen. Deze afwijkingen naar links en rechts kunnen met een naald op de ronddraaiende plaat worden afgeleest en hoorbaar worden gemaakt. Om te zorgen dat een plaatje op de juiste wijze op een speler geplaatst wordt, wordt er een gaatje exact in het midden van een plaatje gemaakt. Het contrabe deel van de grammofoonplaat bevat het label, waarop de inhoudsopgave wordt aangegeven.

### Spanish 10/12 points

El disco de vinilo o disco gramofónico es un formato de reproducción de sonido basado en la grabación mecánica análogica. Se ha generalizado la nomenclatura disco de vinilo o sólo vinilo porque los grupos discográficos eran el material habitual para su fabricación. No obstante, los discos también podían ser de aluminio u otros materiales. Aunque para muchos sea un artefacto obsoleto, sigue siendo el formato de audio más usado por los DJs, ya que su calidad de sonido es muy alta. Desde 2005 la venta de estos discos se ha visto incrementada inabruptamente, llegando a crecer un 200% en 2008 respecto del año anterior. Es el formato más barato utilizado en la actualidad.

### Polish 10/12 points

Platka gramofonowa – dysk lub okrągła płytka o średnicy do 30 cm z zapisanym spiralnie w postaci rowka analogowym nagraniem dźwiękowym. Płytka gramofonowa była wykonywana z różnych materiałów, najczęstszymi były, szelaku lub poli(chloroku winylu) – stąd nazwa poliozna – płytka winylowa. Choć produkowano je w różnych kolorach, to zdecydowanie najczęstszymi w okresie, stąd inne nazwa poliozna – czarna płytka. Obecnie powszechnie krótko jest też mianem płytka analogowej. Płytka gramofonowa była podstawowym środkiem rozpowszechniania nagrania muzycznego od końca wieku XIX do lat 80 wieku XX. Obecnie zostają zmarginalizowane przez zapis cyfrowy na płytach CD.



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### Regular

During the first half of the 1920s, engineers at Western Electric, as well as independent inventors such as Orlando Marsh, developed technology for capturing sound with a microphone, amplifying it with vacuum tubes, then using the amplified signal to drive an electromagnetic recording head. Western Electric's innovations resulted in a greatly expanded and more even frequency response, creating a dramatically fuller, clearer and more natural-sounding recording. Distant or feeble sounds that were impossible to record by the old method could now be captured. Volume was limited only by the groove spacing on the record and the limitations of the intended playback device. Victor and Columbia licensed the new system from Western Electric and began issuing electrically recorded discs in 1925.

Electric recording preceded electric home reproduction because of the initial high cost of the electronics. In 1925, the Victor company introduced the groundbreaking Victor Orthophonic Victrola, an acoustic record player that was specifically designed to play electrically recorded discs, as part of a line that also included electrically reproducing "Electrolas". The acoustic Orthophonics ranged in price from \$495 to \$700, depending on cabinetry; by comparison, the cheapest Electrola cost \$650, the price of a new Ford automobile in an era when clerical jobs paid about \$20 a week.

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### Old-style Figures

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

### Discretionary ligatures

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

### Fractions

1/2 niß, 1/4 kg,  
2/5 hour, 7/8

1/2 niß, 1/4 kg,  
2/5 hour, 7/8

### Contextual alternates

25x25 → ← ↔

25x25 → ← ↔

### Superior Figures

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 (+) [-] ,

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 (+) [-] ,

### Inferior Figures

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 (+) [-] ,

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 (+) [-] ,

### Capitals spacing

H A N B U R G F O N T I D

H A N B U R G F O N T I D

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### Langustefonts

is a type and graphic design studio based in Vienna (Austria) founded and run by Johannes Lang. The typefaces released are often rooted in experimental designs and are mainly but not only latin script typefaces. The main focus lies on the development of new and original typefaces that fit nowadays requirements like an extended character set or the implementation of OpenType features but there are also type-designs that are not legible at all. After all a typeface can be seen as a collection of (arbitrary) vectors that renders ‘liquid’ patterns if used to set text. A main source of inspiration is the way we use the alphabetic code with its specific but arbitrary shapes to make something audible visible and how we represent apparently unambiguous content with a writing system where form and content don’t have any connection anymore. Regardless of their experimental origin most of the typefaces still do their job and can be used for all purposes ranging from logotypes to running text.

### Ordering

For ordering and pricing see:  
[langustefonts.com/audiotypi](http://langustefonts.com/audiotypi)

### Contact

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