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Canontire

The design

Canontire is inspired by the bulkiness of shipping containers and the bold lettering upon them. It tries to translate the heavy and blocky appearance with all the dents and rusty spots into something legible. Originally intended to be part of a corporate identity the typeface started to be a project on its own. One critical part of the design process was figuring out the right balance of roughness and smoothness. Not evening out too many of the crooked curves to keeping the typeface alive and maintaining its partly wired look. The family consists of a Regular and a Bold weight.

AbcNldg1298

The typeface is slightly compressed; Old-style and tabular figures are available.

Styles**Canontire Regular****Canontire Bold****Available Format**

postscript based OpenType font (otf)

Designed by

Johannes Lang in 2010 and released by Langustefonts in 2012.

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Collapsible ISO Swapbody

¼ bizzarr ¾ entstellt

SPECIFICATIONS

Handling & Transport

INTERNATIONALLY

High cube palletwide

Tank & Ventilated containers

Insulated

Flushfolding flat-rack

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English 20/24 points

In electricity generation, an electric generator is a device that converts mechanical energy to electrical energy. A **generator** forces electric charge (usually carried by electrons) to flow through an external electrical circuit. It is analogous to a water pump, which causes water to flow (but does not create water). The source of mechanical energy may be a reciprocating or turbine steam engine, water falling through a turbine or waterwheel, an internal combustion engine, a wind turbine, a hand crank, compressed air or any other source of mechanical energy. The reverse conversion of electrical energy into mechanical energy is done by an electric motor, and motors and generators have many similarities. Many motors can be mechanically driven to generate **electricity**, and frequently make acceptable generators.

Before the connection between **magnetism** and electricity was discovered, electrostatic generators were invented that used electrostatic principles. These generated very high voltages and low currents. They operated by using moving electrically charged belts, plates and disks to carry charge to a high potential electrode. The charge was generated using either of two mechanisms:

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English 15/18 points

In the years of 1831–1832, **Michael Faraday** discovered the operating principle of electromagnetic generators. The principle, later called Faraday's law, is that an electromotive force is generated in an electrical conductor that encircles a varying magnetic flux. He also built the first electromagnetic generator, called the Faraday disk, a type of homopolar generator, using a copper disc rotating between the poles of a horseshoe magnet. It produced a small DC voltage.

This design was inefficient due to self-cancelling counterflows of current in regions not under the influence of the magnetic field. While current was induced directly underneath the magnet, the current would circulate backwards in regions outside the influence of the magnetic field. This **counterflow** limits the power output to the pickup wires and induces waste heating of the copper disc. Later homopolar generators would solve this problem by using an array of magnets arranged around the disc perimeter to maintain a steady field effect in one current-flow direction.

Without a commutator, a dynamo becomes an alternator, which is a synchronous singly fed generator. Alternators produce alternating current with a frequency that is based on the rotational speed of the rotor and the number of magnetic poles.

Automotive alternators produce a constantly varying frequency that changes with engine speed, which is then converted by a regulator to DC. By comparison, alternators used to feed an electric power grid are generally operated at a speed very close to a specific frequency, for AC devices that regulate their speed and performance based on grid frequency. Some devices such as incandescent lamps and ballast-operated **fluorescent** lamps do not require a constant frequency, but synchronous motors such as in electric wall clocks do require a constant grid frequency.

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German 10/12 points

Die Umwandlung beruht auf der Lorentzkraft, die auf bewegte, elektrische Ladungen in einem Magnetfeld wirkt. Bewegt sich ein Leiter quer (senkrecht) zum Magnetfeld, wirkt die Lorentzkraft auf die Ladungen im Leiter in Richtung dieses Leiters und setzt sie so in Bewegung. Diese Ladungsverschiebung bewirkt eine Potentialdifferenz und erzeugt eine elektrische Spannung zwischen den Enden des Leiters. In der nebenstehenden Animation ist ausschließlich die Verschiebung des Leiters (oder der zwei relevanten Spulenabschnitte) quer senkrecht zum Magnetfeld relevant. Dies wird anhand der roten Fläche veranschaulicht. Je größer die Flächenänderung pro Zeiteinheit (durchlaufene Strecke des Leiters) ist, desto stärker ist die Spannung. Um die Spannung zu erhöhen, werden mehrere in Form einer Spule in Reihe geschaltete Leiter verwendet.

French 10/12 points

La machine électrostatique est ainsi nommée parce qu'elle fait appel aux lois de l'électrostatique à la différence des machines dites électromagnétiques. Bien que des moteurs électrostatiques aient été imaginés (ils fonctionnent sur le principe de la réciprocité des générateurs électrostatiques), ils n'ont pas eu de succès (mais les nanotechnologies pourraient proposer de tels «nanomoteurs» électrostatiques); en revanche, en tant que générateurs de très haute tension, les machines électrostatiques connaissent leur principale application dans le domaine des accélérateurs d'ions ou d'électrons. Elles transforment l'énergie mécanique en énergie électrique dont les caractéristiques sont la très haute tension continue et le microampérage. La puissance des machines du XVIIIe siècle et du XIXe siècle était en effet infime (quelques watts) et les frottements mécaniques ne leur laissaient qu'un très mauvais rendement.

English 10/12 points

Nello studio teorico dei fenomeni e circuiti elettrici si considerano in genere i generatori come ideali. Un generatore ideale è in grado di produrre qualunque tensione e corrente senza alcun limite ed è privo di resistenza interna. Il valore di corrente o tensione generato è indipendente dal carico applicato.

Nella realtà non esistono generatori ideali, poiché qualunque dispositivo ha una sua resistenza interna intrinseca, inoltre è in grado di generare tensione e corrente solo entro determinati limiti. Un generatore reale di tensione può essere rappresentato come un generatore ideale di tensione con esplicitata in serie la resistenza interna, mentre il generatore reale di corrente può essere rappresentato come un generatore ideale di corrente con in parallelo la resistenza interna.

Czech 10/12 points

Nejčastěji se jedná o rotační respektive točivé stroje, které využívají točivého magnetického pole a cívek, ve kterých se indukuje elektrické napětí. Tyto stroje se používají jako generátory nejvíce, jelikož mohou být dimenzované na velmi velké výkony a navíc jejich účinnost je dobrá. Skládají se z rotoru a statoru, kdy obvykle rotor vytváří točivé magnetické pole a ve statoru jsou umístěny cívky, ve kterých se indukuje elektrické napětí. Jako generátor střídavého proudu může být použit i jakýkoliv asynchronní motor, který má výhodu jednoduchosti (nemá napájený rotor pomocí kolektoru jako synchronní generátor) ale má oproti němu o něco menší účinnost, proto se používá zejména v malých elektrárnách.

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Regular

An intermodal container (also container, freight container, ISO container, shipping container, hi-cube container, box, conex box and sea can) is a standardized reusable steel box used for the safe, efficient and secure storage and movement of materials and products within a global containerized intermodal freight transport system. „Intermodal“ indicates that the container can be moved from one mode of transport to another (from ship, to rail, to truck) without unloading and reloading the contents of the container. Lengths of containers, which each have a unique ISO 6346 reporting mark, vary from 8-foot (2.438 m) to 56-foot (17.07 m) and heights from 8-foot (2.438 m) to 9 feet 6 inches (2.9 m). There are approximately seventeen million intermodal containers in the world of varying types to suit different cargoes. Aggregate container capacity is often expressed in twenty-foot equivalent units (TEU) which is a unit of capacity equal to one standard 20 × 8 ft (6.10 × 2.44 m) (length × width) container.

Bold

An intermodal container (also container, freight container, ISO container, shipping container, hi-cube container, box, conex box and sea can) is a standardized reusable steel box used for the safe, efficient and secure storage and movement of materials and products within a global containerized intermodal freight transport system. „Intermodal“ indicates that the container can be moved from one mode of transport to another (from ship, to rail, to truck) without unloading and reloading the contents of the container. Lengths of containers, which each have a unique ISO 6346 reporting mark, vary from 8-foot (2.438 m) to 56-foot (17.07 m) and heights from 8-foot (2.438 m) to 9 feet 6 inches (2.9 m). There are approximately seventeen million intermodal containers in the world of varying types to suit different cargoes. Aggregate container capacity is often expressed in twenty-foot equivalent units (TEU) which is a unit of capacity equal to one standard 20 × 8 ft (6.10 × 2.44 m) (length × width) container.

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Ligatures

sufficient, pfiffig, different,
 flower, shift, förmlich und
 gefährlich verführen,

sufficient, pfiffig, different,
 flower, shift, förmlich und
 gefährlich verführen,

Contextual alternates

23x23, →, ←, ←◄, ►→

23×23, →, ←, ←◄, ►→

Old-style numbers

0123456789

o123456789

Tabular lining numbers

0123456789

0123456789

Tabular old-style numbers

0123456789

o123456789

Fractions

1/2 mile, 1/4 kg, 3/4 hour

½ mile, ¼ kg, ¾ hour

Case sensitive forms

H-H-H—H<H>H→

H-H-H—H<H>H→

Capital spacing

HAMBURGEFONSTIV

HAMBURGEFONSTIV

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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 big source of inspiration is the way we use the alphabetic code with its specific but absolutely 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/canontire

Contact

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