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L a m s

The design

The initial idea of Lamb was to design a grid based typeface that does not have any counters. All characters are built with monolinear strokes that stay open. Only vertical and horizontal lines as well as quarter segments of circles are used. The increase of weight is progressing to all sides from the center of each stroke while the metrics are kept the same in all fonts. The whole family consists of 63 fonts iterating all possible combinations of six basic weights. Its unusual and playful letterform make Lamb a good choice for headlines or logotypes.

All styles have the same metrics allowing a mix of styles while keeping the same width.

Styles

Lamb A3CDEF, Lamb A3CDE, Lamb A3CDF, Lamb A3CEF, Lamb A3DEF,
 Lamb ACDEF, Lamb 3CDEF, Lamb A3CD, Lamb A3CE, Lamb A3CF,
 Lamb A3DE, Lamb A3DF, Lamb A3EF, Lamb ACDE, Lamb ACDF,
 Lamb ACEF, Lamb ADEF, Lamb 3CDE, Lamb 3CDF, Lamb 3CEF,
 Lamb 3DEF, Lamb CDEF, Lamb A3C, Lamb A3D, Lamb A3E, Lamb A3F,
 Lamb ACD, Lamb ACE, Lamb ACF, Lamb ADE, Lamb ADF, Lamb AEF,
 Lamb 3CD, Lamb 3CE, Lamb 3CF, Lamb 3DE, Lamb 3DF, Lamb 3EF,
 Lamb CDE, Lamb CDF, Lamb CEF, Lamb DEF, Lamb A3, Lamb AC,
 Lamb AD, Lamb AE, Lamb AF, Lamb 3C, Lamb 3D, Lamb 3E, Lamb 3F,
 Lamb CD, Lamb CE, Lamb CF, Lamb DE, Lamb DF, Lamb EF, Lamb A,
 Lamb 3, Lamb C, Lamb D, Lamb E, Lamb F

Available Format

postscript based OpenType font (otf)

Designed by

Johannes Lang in 2002 extended and released by Langustefonts in 2012.

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quadrupedal

ungulates

handspinning

herbivorous

domesticated

reproduction

agricultural

Chrysothrix

of salivation

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English 15/18 points

Athamas the Minyan, a founder of Hales in Thessaly but also king of the city of Orchomenus in Boeotia (a region of southeastern Greece), took as his first wife the cloud goddess Nephele, by whom he had two children, the boy Phrixus and the girl Helle. Later he became enamored of and married Ino, the daughter of Cadmus, bringing drought upon his land when Nephele removed herself. Ino was jealous of her stepchildren and plotted their deaths: in some versions, she persuaded Athamas that **sacrificing** Phrixus was the only way to end the drought. Nephele, or her spirit, appeared to the children with a winged ram whose fleece was of **gold**. The ram had been sired by Poseidon in his primitive ram-form upon a nymph, Theophane, the granddaughter of Helios, the sun-god. According to Hyginus, he carried her away to an island where he made her into an ewe so that he could have his way with her among the flocks, where Theophane's other suitors could not distinguish the ram-god and his consort. On the ram the children escaped over the sea, but Helle fell off and drowned in the strait now named after her, the **Hellespont**. The ram spoke to Phrixus, giving him heart, and took Phrixus, whose name means "curly"—as ram's fleece—safely on to Colchis (modern-day Georgia), on the easternmost shore of the Euxine (Black) Sea. Phrixus then sacrificed the ram to Poseidon and settled in the house of Aietes, son of Helios the sun-Titan, and lived to a ripe old age. He hung the **Golden Fleece** reserved from the sacrifice on an oak in a grove sacred to Ares, where it was guarded by a dragon. There it remained until taken by Jason. The ram became the constellation Aries.

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English 10/12 points

Sheep (*Ovis aries*) are quadrupedal, ruminant mammals typically kept as livestock. Like all ruminants, sheep are members of the order Artiodactyla, the even-toed ungulates. Although the name “sheep” applies to many species in the genus *Ovis*, in everyday usage it almost always refers to *Ovis aries*. Numbering a little over one billion, domestic sheep are also the most numerous species of sheep.

Sheep are most likely descended from the wild mouflon of Europe and Asia. One of the earliest animals to be domesticated for agricultural purposes, sheep are raised for fleece, meat (lamb, hogget or mutton) and milk. A sheep's wool is the most widely used animal fiber, and is usually harvested by shearing. Ovine meat is called lamb when from younger animals and mutton when from older ones. Sheep continue to be important for wool and meat today, and are also occasionally raised for pelts, as dairy animals, or as model organisms for science.

Danish 10/12 points

Et får (*Ovis aries*) er et pattedyr som er Jrægtigt i fem måneder og normalt føder to lam om året. Fåret klippes to gange årligt og giver 2 - 10 kg uld om året afhængig af race. Ulden bruges til håndarbejde: garn og filtnng.

Fåret kom til Danmark som husdyr før ca. 6000 år siden. Fårene er blandt de første dyr, som mennesket tæmmede. Som husdyr er fåret udbredt over det meste af verden. Fåret trives, hvor det kan finde planter - helst græs. Fåret bliver 10-20 år.[Kilde mangler]

De oprindelige får i Norden var af typen nordiske korthalefår. De er i Danmark i historisk tid blevet erstattet af importerede fåreracer og krydsninger. I de øvrige nordiske lande findes varianter af korthalefårene endnu. På Island og Færøerne er de enerådende.

German 10/12 points

Nach früherer Auffassung entwickelten sich die kurzschwänzigen Hausschafsrassen Nordwesteuropas, wie etwa die Heidschnucke und **einige afrikanische Rassen**, aus dem Europäischen Mufflon, die langschwänzigen Rassen (zum Beispiel Merino-, Fettschwanz- und Fettsteißschaf) dagegen aus dem Urial. Aufgrund neuerer Erkenntnisse hat sich die Auffassung durchgesetzt, dass alle Hausschafsrassen und -typen von nur einer Wildform, dem Armenischen Mufflon abstammen. Vor schätzungsweise 10.000 Jahren wurde das Schaf erstmals, wahrscheinlich in Anatolien, domestiziert. Seit etwa 3000 v. Chr. wurden Schafe nicht nur als Fleischlieferanten, sondern auch wegen ihrer Wolle gehalten. Schafe (und auch Hunde, Rinder und Ziegen) gehören damit zu den ältesten Haustieren; sie sind robust und genügsam. Das macht sie anpassungsfähig in Bezug auf klimatische Bedingungen und Nahrungsangebot.

Italian 10/12 points

Si tratta di un animale addomesticato in epoca antichissima, diffuso attualmente in ogni continente. Viene principalmente in greggi, per gestire i quali l'uomo si affida spesso a cani pastore.

Il nome pecora (lat. pecus „bestiame di piccola taglia“ passato poi ad identificare un singolo animale) è riservato all'adulto femmina, il maschio della specie si chiama ariete o montone, mentre il piccolo è denominato agnello o pecorino fino ad un anno di età. L'età di una pecora si stabilisce dai denti, collocati solo lungo l'arcata inferiore (l'arcata superiore è costituita da una formazione ossea continua). Gli agnelli, alla nascita, hanno otto denti da latte provvisori. Ad un anno i due incisivi frontali sono sostituiti da quelli permanenti; all'età di due anni si aggiungono altri due incisivi permanenti e fra i 3-4 anni si completa la dentizione permanente per arrivare intorno al quarto anno d'età agli otto incisivi definitivi.

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ABCDEF

Wool is the textile fiber obtained from sheep and certain other animals, including cashmere and mohair from goats, qiviut from muskoxen, camel from animals in the camel family, and angora from rabbits.

ABCDE

Wool is the textile fiber obtained from sheep and certain other animals, including cashmere and mohair from goats, qiviut from muskoxen, camel from animals in the camel family, and angora from rabbits.

ABCDF

Wool is the textile fiber obtained from sheep and certain other animals, including cashmere and mohair from goats, qiviut from muskoxen, camel from animals in the camel family, and angora from rabbits.

ABCEF

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ABDEF

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ACDEF

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BCDEF

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ABCD

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ABCE

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ABCF

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ABDE

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ABDF

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ABEF

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ACDE

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ACDF

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ACEF

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ADEF

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BCDE

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BCDF

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BCEF

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BDEF

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CDEF

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ABC

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ABD

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ABE

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ABF

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ACD

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ACE

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ACF

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ADE

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ADF

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AEF

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BCE

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BCF

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BDE

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BDF

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BEF

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CDE

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CDF

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CEF

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DEF

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AB

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AC

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AD

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AE

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AF

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BC

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BD

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BE

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BF

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CD

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CE

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CF

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DE

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DF

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EF

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A

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B

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C

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D

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E

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F

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23ꝛ23, —>, <—

23×23, →, ←

Old-style numbers

0123456789

0123456789

Case sensitive forms

H-H-H—H

H-H-H—H

Capital spacing

HAMBURG EFUNSTIU

HAMBURG EFUNSTIU

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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/lamb

Contact

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info@langustefonts.com

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