

Intro

INTRO BLACK, 72 PT ▲

type family of 26 fonts

by *Fontfabric Type Foundry*

▲ INTRO BOOK, 24 PT

◀ INTRO BOOK ITALIC, 12 PT

Intro family includes 26 very unique font styles & weights.

The font family is characterized by excellent legibility in both - web & print design areas, well-finished geometric designs, optimized kerning etc. Intro is most suitable for headlines of all sizes, as well as for text blocks that come in both maximum and minimum variations.

The font styles are applicable for any type of graphic design - web, print, motion graphics etc and perfect for t-shirts and other items like posters, logos.

Available in both - .otf & .tff formats.



Optimized for best web font rendering performance.



Intro Font Family. Designed by Svet Simov at Fontfabric.
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InUp

 | Intro
Uprights

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ INTRO THIN

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ INTRO LIGHT

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ INTRO BOOK

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ INTRO REGULAR

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ INTRO BOLD

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ INTRO BLACK

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ INTRO BLACK INLINE

InAlt

Intro Alternates

Hamburgefonstiu

▲ INTRO THIN ALT

Hamburgefonstiu

▲ INTRO LIGHT ALT

Hamburgefonstiu

▲ INTRO BOOK ALT

Hamburgefonstiu

▲ INTRO REGULAR ALT

Hamburgefonstiu

▲ INTRO BOLD ALT

Hamburgefonstiu

▲ INTRO BLACK ALT

In Ita

Intro
Italics

Hamburgefonstiu

▲ INTRO THIN ITALIC

Hamburgefonstiu

▲ INTRO LIGHT ITALIC

Hamburgefonstiu

▲ INTRO BOOK ITALIC

Hamburgefonstiu

▲ INTRO REGULAR ITALIC

Hamburgefonstiu

▲ INTRO BOLD ITALIC

Hamburgefonstiu

▲ INTRO BLACK ITALIC

InCa

Intro
Caps

HAMBURGEFONSTIV

▲ INTRO CAPS THIN

HAMBURGEFONSTIV

▲ INTRO CAPS LIGHT

HAMBURGEFONSTIV

▲ INTRO CAPS BOOK

HAMBURGEFONSTIV

▲ INTRO CAPS REGULAR

HAMBURGEFONSTIV

▲ INTRO CAPS BOLD

HAMBURGEFONSTIV

▲ INTRO CAPS BLACK

HAMBURGEFONSTIV

▲ INTRO CAPS BLACK INLINE

Graphique
▲ INTRO BLACK, 94 PT

After Break

Behance
▲ INTRO BOLD, 82 PT

▲ INTRO BOOK, 100 PT
Type Master

▲ INTRO THIN ITALIC, 80 PT
Violet Swash

▲ INTRO BOOK ITALIC, 74 PT
Ultimate point

▲ INTRO BOLD, 66 PT
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▲ INTRO REGULAR, 52 PT
quicksand

▲ INTRO LIGHT ALT, 100 PT

RETRO

INTRO
BOLD
150 PT
◀

SPAMMER

INTRO
BLACK
INLINE
120 PT
◀

BEHANCE

INTRO
BOLD
100 PT
◀

SWEET SANS

INTRO
BOOK
75 PT
◀

AMERICANO

INTRO
THIN
75 PT
◀

ARLEBROOK & GLOUCESTER

INTRO
BOOK
34 PT
◀

HIGH RESOLUTION

INTRO
REGULAR
50 PT
◀

DM COUNTER

INTRO
BOLD
70 PT
◀

Mültiliñğúat

▲ INTRO BOOK ALT, 82 PT

Zazóć geślą jaźń

▼ INTRO LIGHT, 57 PT

Zuma ampára

▼ INTRO REGULAR, 70 PT

estampilla capilla

▼ INTRO BLACK ITALIC, 52 PT

anticonstitucionales

▲ INTRO REGULAR, 45 PT

Neðanmálsgreinar

▲ INTRO LIGHT, 52 PT

SzókinCs

▼ INTRO THIN ALT, 112 PT

Gleichmäßigen

▲ INTRO REGULAR, 65 PT

Zaangazować

▲ INTRO BOOK ITALIC, 68 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 & Bold 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 & Regular 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 & Bold 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. Regular & Light 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 & Book 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 & Book Italic

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11 pt. Bold & Light Italic

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UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LOWERCASE

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

STANDARD PUNCTUATION

! ? ; , : ; ... - - - () [] { } / \ & @ " ' " . , , « » § • ¶ † ‡ © ® ™

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE
default figures

\$ £ € ¥ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 ¢ % ‰ ‹ › # ° < + = - × ÷ >

ACCENTED UPPERCASE

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ACCENTED LOWERCASE

à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ß

LANGUAGES

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bokmål, Bosnian, Breton, 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, 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

CHARACTERS

376 per weight.

WEIGHTS

Thin, Light, Book, Regular, Bold, Black and Black Inline with italics, alternates and caps.

FONT FILES

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

RELEASE DATE

05. April 2012

PURCHASE

Try & Buy from here > <http://www.myfonts.com/fonts/font-fabric/intro/>