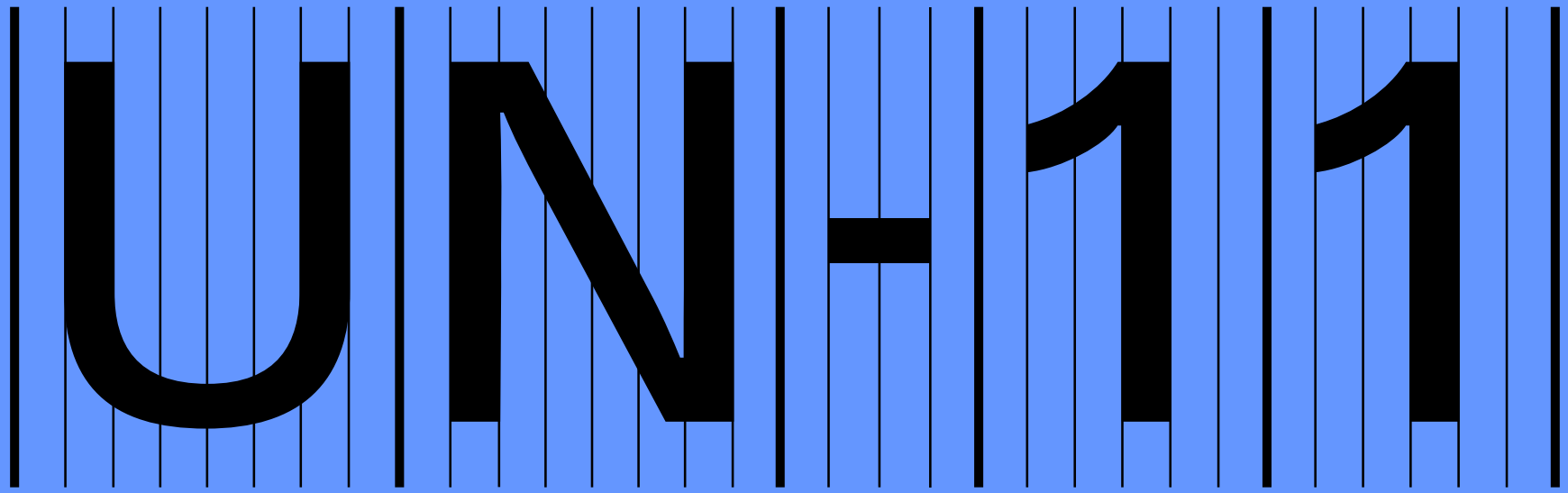

Source Type™

Introduction

About

Introducing UN-11, a rare cut of the Swiss classic by Adrian Frutiger faithfully digitized and carefully re-engineered for today's typographic universe.

In 1961, IBM unveiled the Selectric Typewriter, featuring a revolutionary type 'golf ball' that replaced the traditional typebar mechanism. To expand their font catalog and promote this new technology, IBM enlisted Adrian Frutiger to adapt his iconic Univers, modifying it to suit the machine's specific constraints and metrics. The result was an alternate version of Univers with unit-based spacing, marking an exciting and distinct departure from conventional monospaced type. To Frutiger, the font's charmingly uneven rhythm uniquely combined mechanical precision with a human touch.

Today, UN-11's idiosyncrasies stand out in a world of polished interfaces, rounded corners, and total easing. Throughout history, versions of Univers have been adapted for various typesetting technologies, from letterpress to phototype to PostScript, but none with quite the same unique flair as this. UN-11 is finally available, finely tuned for contemporary print and screen environments.

Credits

Design: Laurenz Brunner
Design and Production assistance: Dominik Bissem
Font Engineering and Mastering: Wei Huang

Technical Data

Encoding:	Latin Extended
Version:	1.0
File Formats:	OTF, TTF, WOFF, WOFF2

Inquires

Source Type GmbH
Zweierstrasse 100
8003 Zürich
Switzerland
typefaces@sourcetype.com
www.sourcetype.com

IBM Selectric golf ball featuring Univers

Regular

Italic

Bold

Regular

Solar System

Source Type™

Regular

NASA® Mars Exploration SATCAT:Ⓜ20 Rover-2™ №378272 [2025]

Source Type™

Regular

Speed of Sound: (in dry air) at 20°C 343 miles/sec

Italic

Speed of Light: 299,792,458 m/sec 186,000 miles/sec

Sand, mineral, rock, or soil particles that range in diameter from 0.02 to 2 mm (0.0008–0.08 in). Most of the rock-forming minerals that occur on the Earth’s surface are found in sand, but only a limited number are common in this form. Although in some localities feldspar, calcareous material, iron ores, and volcanic glass are dominant constituents of sand, quartz is by far the commonest, for several reasons: it is abundant in rocks, is comparatively hard, has practically no cleavage so that it is not readily worn down, is nearly insoluble in water, Sand, mineral, rock, or soil particles that range in diameter from 0.02 to 2 mm (0.0008–0.08 inch). Most of the rock-forming minerals that occur on the Earth’s surface are found in sand, but only a limited number are

Regular

Atom, the basic building block of all matter and chemistry measures 0,1–0,5 Nanometer. Atoms can combine with other atoms to form molecules but cannot be divided into smaller parts by ordinary chemical processes. Explore an atom's interior to discover the layout of its nucleus, protons, and electrons Explore an atom's interior to discover the layout of its nucleus, protons, and electrons. Most of the atom is empty space. The rest consists of three basic types of subatomic particles: protons, neutrons, and electrons. The protons and neutrons form the atom's central nucleus. (The ordinary hydrogen atom is an exception; it contains one proton but no neutrons.) As their names suggest, protons have a positive electrical charge, while neutrons are electrically neutral – they carry no charge; overall, then, the nucleus has a positive charge. Atom, the basic building block of all matter and chemistry measures 0,1–0,5 Nanometer. Atoms can combine with other atoms to form molecules but cannot be divided into smaller parts by ordinary chemical processes. Explore an atom's interior to discover the layout of its nucleus, protons, and

18 pt

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12 pt

Gamma ray, 0,01 Nanometer, electromagnetic radiation of the shortest wavelength and highest energy. Gamma rays are produced in the disintegration of radioactive atomic nuclei and in the decay of certain subatomic particles. The commonly accepted definitions of the gamma-ray and X-ray regions of the electromagnetic spectrum include some wavelength overlap, with gamma-ray radiation having wavelengths that are generally shorter than a few tenths of an angstrom (10–10 metre) and gamma-ray photons having energies that are greater than tens of thousands of electron volts (eV). There is no theoretical upper limit to the energies of gamma-ray photons and no lower limit to gamma-ray wavelengths; observed energies presently extend up to a few trillion electron volts – these extremely high-energy photons are produced in astronomical sources through currently unidentified mechanisms. The term gamma ray was coined by British physicist Ernest Rutherford in 1903 following early studies of the emissions of radioactive nuclei. Just as atoms have discrete energy levels associated with different configurations of the orbiting electrons, atomic nuclei have energy level structures determined by the configurations of the protons and neutrons that constitute the nuclei. While energy differences between atomic energy levels are typically in the 1- to 10-eV range, energy differences in nuclei usually fall in the 1-keV (thousand electron volts) to 10-MeV (million electron volts) range. When a nucleus makes a transition from a high-energy level to a lower-energy level, a photon is emitted to carry off the excess energy; nuclear energy-level differences correspond to photon wavelengths in the

8 pt

Bold

DIN Norm

Source Type™

Metric System
DIN A4:
210×297mm

Imperial System
US Letter:
8.5×11.0in

Unit Conversion Chart

2.54 Centimeters = 1 Inch

16 Ounces / 454 Grams

$\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon (2 Liquid Quarts)

2 Furlongs ≈ $\frac{1}{4}$ Mile

1,000 Years is 1 Millennium

1 “Warhol” = 15 minutes

ANSI was most likely founded in 1918 when five engineering societies and three government agencies formed the American Engineering Standards Committee (AESC). In 1928, the AESC became the American Standards Association (ASA). In 1966, the ASA was reorganised and changed its name to the United States of America Standards Institute (USASI). Prior to 1918, the five engineering societies: American Institute of Electrical Engineers (AIEE, now IEEE), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), American ANSI was most likely founded in 1918 when five engineering societies and three government agencies formed the American Engineering Standards Committee (AESC). In 1928, the AESC became the American Standards Association (ASA). In 1966, the ASA was reorganised and changed its name to the United States of America Standards Institute (USASI). Prior to 1918, the five engineering societies: American Institute of Electrical Engineers (AIEE, now IEEE), American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), American L'Association française normalisation (abrégée Afnor est

18 pt

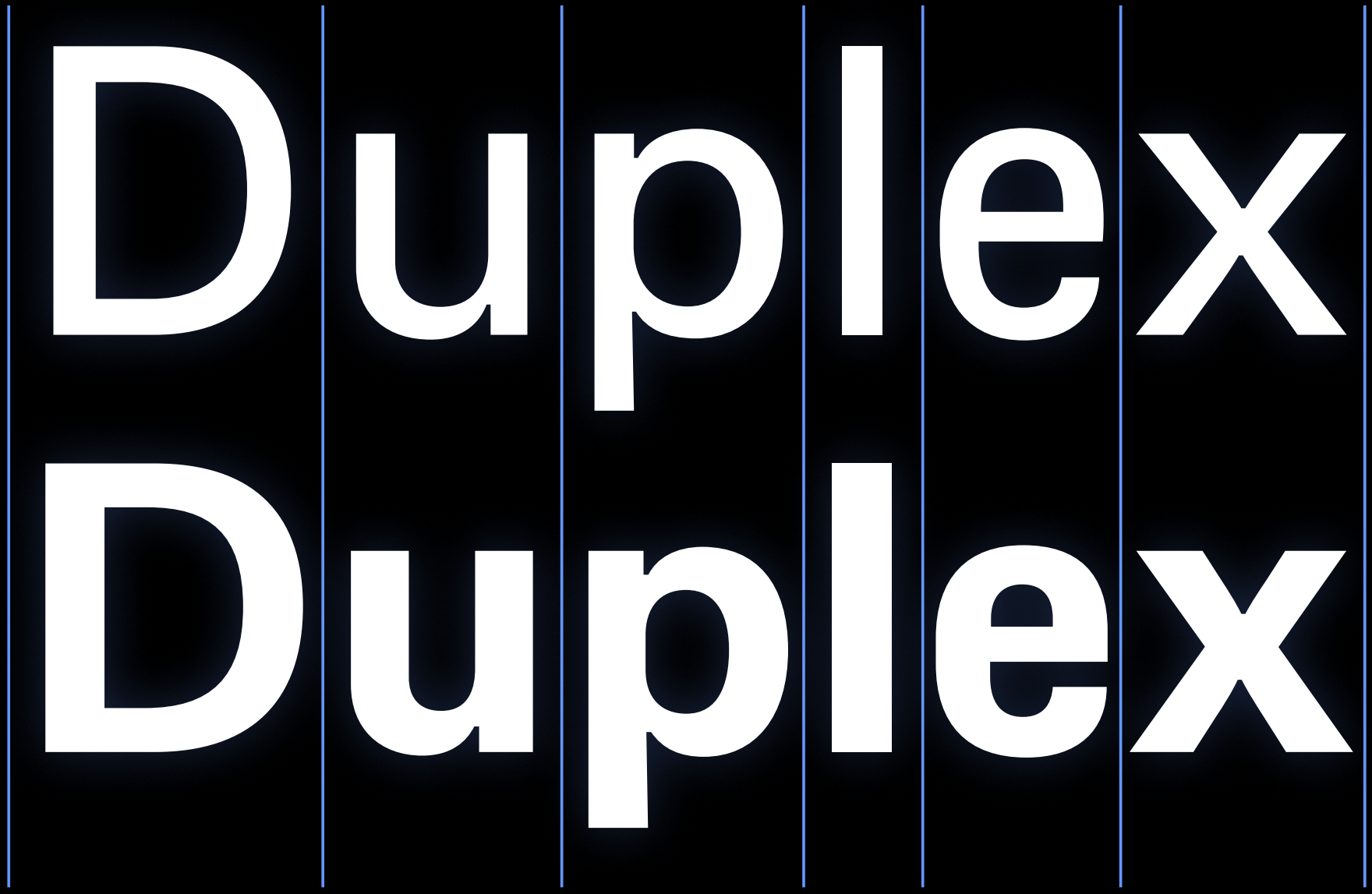
L'Association française de normalisation (abrégée Afnor ou AFNOR) est l'organisation française qui représente la France auprès de l'Organisation internationale de normalisation (ISO) et du Comité européen de normalisation (CEN). Depuis le 1er janvier 2014, à la suite du rapprochement de l'Afnor elle est aussi membre du Comité européen de normalisation en électronique et en électrotechnique (CENELEC) au niveau européen, et de la Commission électrotechnique internationale (CEI) au niveau international. L'Association française de normalisation a été créée en 1926 ; elle est placée sous la tutelle du ministère chargé de l'industrie. Son rôle est précisé dans le décret № 2009–697 du 16 juin 2009 relatif à la normalisation, qui lui confère une mission d'intérêt général, décret modifié par celui du 10 novembre 2021. À ce titre, elle perçoit une subvention publique couvrant

12 pt

Das Deutsche Institut für Normung e.V. (DIN) ist die bedeutendste nationale Normungsorganisation in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Sie wurde am 22. Dezember 1917 unter dem Namen „Normenausschuß der deutschen Industrie“ gegründet. Eine erste Umbenennung erfolgte 1926 zu „Deutscher Normenausschuß“, um auszudrücken, dass sich das Arbeitsgebiet nicht mehr auf die Industrie beschränkte. Der heutige Name „DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V.“ wurde 1975 im Zusammenhang mit dem zwischen der Organisation und der Bundesrepublik Deutschland abgeschlossenen Normenvertrag gewählt. Eine unter der Leitung von Arbeitsausschüssen dieser Normungsorganisation erarbeitete Norm wird als DIN-Norm bezeichnet.
Das Deutsche Institut für Normung ist ein eingetragener Verein, wird privatwirtschaftlich getragen und bei seinen europäischen und internationalen Normungsaktivitäten von der Bundesrepublik Deutschland als einzige nationale Normungsorganisation unterstützt. Es bietet den sogenannten „interessierten Kreisen“ (Hersteller, Handel, Industrie, Wissenschaft, Verbraucher, Prüfinstitute und Behörden) ein Forum, im Konsensverfahren Normen zu erarbeiten. Der interessierte Kreis der Verbraucher wird durch den Verbraucherrat des DIN vertreten. Das DIN ist Mitglied der Europäischen Bewegung Deutschlands. Das Deutsche Institut für Normung e.V. (DIN) ist die bedeutendste nationale Normungsorganisation in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland. Sie wurde am 22. Dezember 1917 unter dem Namen „Normenausschuß der deutschen Industrie“ gegründet. Eine erste Umbenennung erfolgte 1926 zu „Deutscher Normenausschuß“, um auszudrücken, dass sich das Arbeitsgebiet nicht

8 pt

Uniwidth Metrics



Source Type™

Alternate Number & Letter Sets

Ⅰ Ⅱ Ⅲ Ⅳ Ⅴ Ⅵ Ⅶ Ⅷ Ⅸ Ⅹ Ⅼ Ⅽ Ⅾ Ⅿ

Roman Numbers

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ Ⓚ
Ⓛ Ⓜ Ⓝ Ⓞ Ⓟ Ⓠ Ⓡ Ⓢ Ⓣ Ⓤ Ⓥ
Ⓦ Ⓧ Ⓨ Ⓩ

Circled Letters

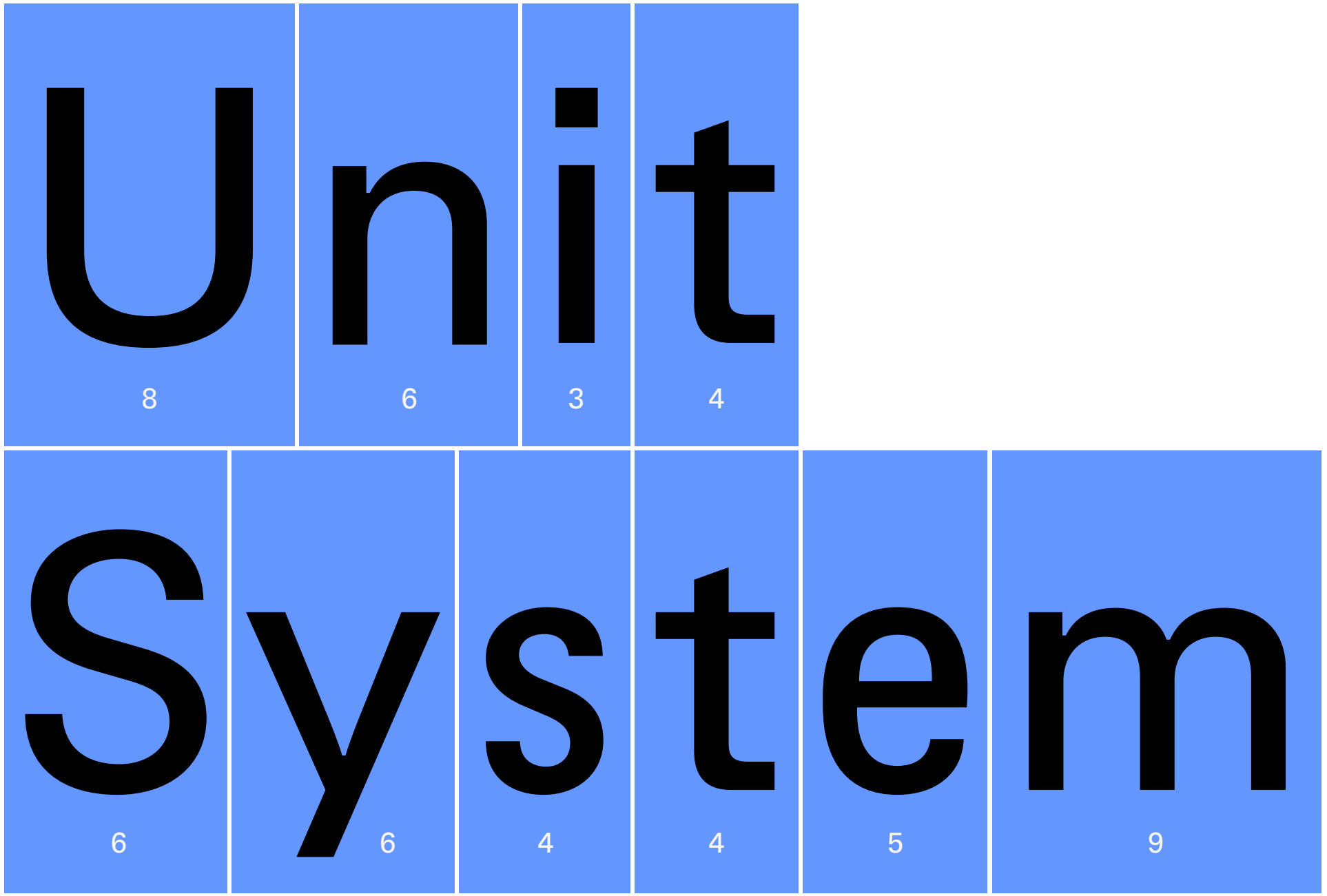
🄀 🄁 🄂 🄃 🄄 🄅 🄆 🄇 🄈 🄉 🄊 🄋
🄌 🄍 🄎 🄏 🄐 🄑 🄒 🄓

Square Numbers

Stacked Alternates

№1 IBM™ 9½
F**k

Unit based spacing



Source Type™

Character Set

Letters

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

Figures

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Latin Supplement and Extension

Á Ă Â Ä À Ā Ą Å Ã Æ Ǽ Ć Č Ç Ĉ Ċ Ď Đ Ð É Ě Ĕ Ê Ë Ė È Ē Ę Ğ Ĝ Ģ Ġ Ħ Ĥ Í Ǐ Î Ï İ Ì Ī Į Ĩ Ĵ Ķ Ĺ Ľ Ļ Ŀ Ł Ń Ň Ņ Ñ Ó Ǒ Ô Ö Ò Ő Ō Ø Ǿ Õ Œ Þ Ŕ Ř Ŗ Ś Š Ş Ŝ Ș ß Ŧ Ť Ţ Ț Ú Ŭ Û Ü Ù Ű Ū Ų Ů Ũ Ẃ Ŵ Ẅ Ẁ Ý Ŷ Ÿ Ỳ Ź Ž Ż á ă â ä à ā ą å ã æ ǽ ć č ç ĉ ċ ď đ ð é ě ĕ ê ë ė è ē ę ğ ĝ ģ ġ ħ ĥ ı í ǐ î ï i ì ī į ĩ ȷ ĵ ķ Í ľ ļ ŀ ł ń ň ņ ñ ó ǒ ô ö ò ő ō ø ǿ õ œ þ ŕ ř ŗ ś š ş ŝ ș ß ŧ ť ţ ț ú ŭ û ü ù ű ū ų ů ũ ẃ ŵ ẅ ẁ ý ŷ ÿ ỳ ź ž ż

Stylistic Set 1: Stacked

1/2 1/4 3/4 TM No

Punctuation and Symbols

(. , : ; ¡ ! ¿ ? ⸮ …) [* ⁑ ⁂ @ & # §] { - ‐ – — _ }

‹ › « » ‚ „ “ ” ‘ ’ ' " | ¦ † / \ · • ° ✓ ✕ ● ○

■ □ № © ℗ ® ® ™ ø ℅

Case Sensitive Forms

¿ ¡ ( ) [ ] { } : - ‐ – — ‹ › « » @

Superscripts, Subscripts, Fractions and Ordinals

H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹ H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉ Hᵃ ᵒ

H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹ H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉

½ ¼ ¾

Currency and Mathematical Operators

$ ¢ € £ ¥ ₺ ₽ + − × ÷ = ≠ > < ≥ ≤ ± ≈ ~ ^ ∞ % ‰

Tabular Figures

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Circled and Squared Figures

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ Ⓔ Ⓕ Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ Ⓚ Ⓛ Ⓜ Ⓝ Ⓞ Ⓟ Ⓠ Ⓡ Ⓢ Ⓣ Ⓤ Ⓥ Ⓦ Ⓧ Ⓨ

🄀 ➀ ➁ ➂ ➃ ➄ ➅ ➆ ➇ ➈ ➉ ⓫ ⓬ ⓭ ⓮

⓯ ⓰ ⓱ ⓲ ⓳ ⓴

Roman Figures

Ⅰ Ⅱ Ⅲ Ⅳ Ⅴ Ⅵ Ⅶ Ⅷ Ⅸ Ⅹ Ⅼ Ⅽ Ⅾ Ⅿ

Arrows

← ↑ → ↓ ↔ ⇆ ↕ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙ ↰ ↵ ↱ ↳ ⟳ ⟲ ↩

OpenType Features

Stylistic Set 1: Stacked

1/2 Kilometer	½ Kilometer
WD-40™	WD-40™
Total: №207	Total: №207

Case Sensitive Forms

¿CÓMO ESTÁS?	¿CÓMO ESTÁS?
¡MUY BIEN!	¡MUY BIEN!
RE: SUBJECT	RE: SUBJECT
LIGHT-YEAR	LIGHT-YEAR
« MERCI »	« MERCI »
‹DANKE›	‹DANKE›
[SIC]	[SIC]
(PARENTHESES)	(PARENTHESES)
{A, B}	{A, B}
INFO@SOURCETYPE	INFO@SOURCETYPE

Contextual Alternates

23:55	23:55

Tabular Figures

100 EUR	100 EUR
111 CHF	111 CHF

Fractions

2 1/2	2½

Superscript

Technics®	Technics®

Ordinals

1a	1ª
2o	2º

Language Support

A Afrikaans
Albanian
Asu
B Basque
Bemba
Bena
Bosnian
C Catalan
Cebuano
Chiga
Colognian
Cornish
Corsican
Croatian
Czech
D Danish
Dutch
E Embu
English
Esperanto
Estonian
F Faroese
Filipino
Finnish
French
Friulian
G Galician
German
Gusii
H Hungarian
I Icelandic
Ido
Indonesian
Interlingua
Irish
Italian
J Javanese
Jju
K Kabuverdianu
Kalaallisut
Kalenjin
Kamba
Kikuyu
Kinyarwanda
Kurdish
L Latvian
Lithuanian
Lojban
Low German
Lower Sorbian
Luo
Luxembourgish
Luyia
M Machame
Makhuwa-Meetto
Makonde
Malagasy
Malay
Maltese
Manx
Māori
Meru
Morisyen
N North Ndebele
Northern Sotho
Norwegian Bokmål
Norwegian Nynorsk
Nyanja
Nyankole
O Occitan
Oromo
P Polish
Portuguese
R Rejang
Romanian
Romansh
Rombo
Rundi
Rwa
S Samburu
Sango
Sangu
Sardinian
Scottish Gaelic
Sena
Shambala
Shona
Slovak
Slovenian
Soga
Somali
South Ndebele
Southern Sotho
Spanish
Sundanese
Swahili
Swati
Swedish
Swiss German
T Taita
Taroko
Teso
Tsonga
Tswana
Turkish
Turkmen
U Upper Sorbian
V Vunjo
W Walloon
Walser
Welsh
Western Frisian
Wolastoqey
X Xhosa
Z Zulu

Source Type
A platform for the metric system, solar system,
and fuck the system.

www.sourcetype.com