# Fustat Aaä; <u>Bb</u> Gg.



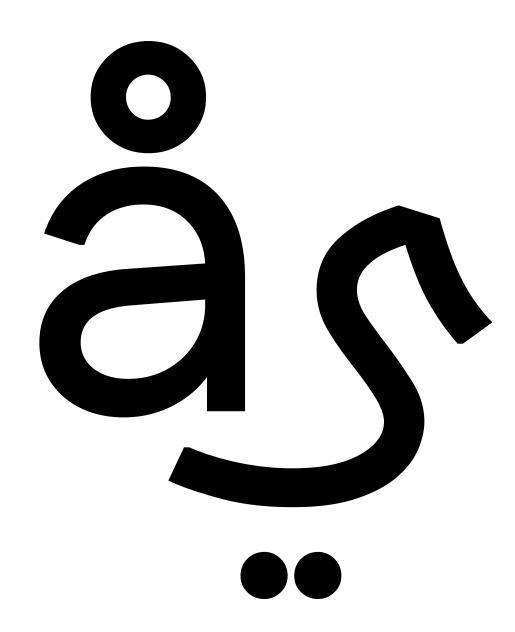
Fustat Latin is a very low-contrast sans serif family with a mix of simple grotesk structure and other geometric forms. Latin and Arabic scripts match with some little details to create an even texture when combined. It includes 7 weights (ExtraLight-ExtraBold) and many OpenType features including 3 Stylistic Sets with alternate forms.

A project by Mohamed Gaber (Kief Type Foundry), Khaled Hosny (Alif Type Foundry), and Laura Garcia Mut (Hard Type Foundry).

Multiscript project with Arabic and Latin Extended language support. This Font Software is licensed under the SIL Open Font License, Version 1.1.

March 2024 (Version 1.002 TTF + VF).

# ustat xtraLight Regular Medium ExtraBold





## ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅÃÆĆČÇĊÐĎÐÉĚÊËĖÈĒĘĞĢĠĦÍĨÏÌĪĮ ĶĹĽĻĿŁŃŇŅÑŊÓÔÖÒŐŌØÕŒÞŔŘŖŚŠŞŞßŤŢ ÚŬÛÜÙŰŪŲŮWŴWWÝŶŸŶŹŽŻ

#### Lowercase and accented lowercase

Proportional lining and tabular lining figures, circled numbers, nominator/denominator, fractions and superiors and inferiors

0012345667899 0012345667899 . , : ;

0123456789 0123456789

0123456789/0123456789 1/2 1/3 2/3 1/4 3/4 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 0123456789 1/2 1/2 1/3 1/4 1/8

Punctuation, currencies, icons and arrows

## ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅÃÆĆČÇĊĐĎĐÉĚÊËĖÈĒĘĞĢĠĦĺĨijĬĪĮ ĶĹĽĻĿŁŃŇŅÑŊÓÔÖÒŐŌØÕŒÞŔŘŖŚŠŞŞßŤŢ ÚŬÛÜÙŰŪŲŮŴŴŴŴÝŶŸŶŹŽŻ

Lowercase and accented lowercase

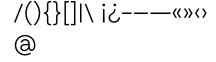
Proportional lining and tabular lining figures, circled numbers, nominator/denominator, fractions and superiors and inferiors

0012345667899 0012345667899 . , :

0123456789 0123456789

 $^{0123456789}/_{0123456789}$   $^{1}/_{2}$   $^{1}/_{3}$   $^{2}/_{3}$   $^{1}/_{4}$   $^{3}/_{4}$   $^{1}/_{8}$   $^{8}/_{8}$   $^{8}/_{8}$   $^{0123456789}$   $H_{0123456789}$ 

Punctuation, currencies, icons and arrows



## ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅÃÆĆČÇĊĐĎĐÉĚÊËĖÈĒĘĞĢĠĦĺĨĬĬĬĪĮ ĶĹĽĻĿŁŃŇŅÑŊÓÔÖÒŐŌØÕŒÞŔŘŖŚŠŞŞßŤŢ ÚŬÛÜÙŰŪŲŮWŴŴWŶŶŸŶŹŽŻ

Lowercase and accented lowercase

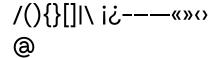
Proportional lining and tabular lining figures, circled numbers, nominator/denominator, fractions and superiors and inferiors

0012345667899 0012345667899 . , :

0123456789 0123456789

 $^{0123456789}$  $_{0123456789}$   $^{1}$  $_{2}$   $^{1}$  $_{3}$   $^{2}$  $_{3}$   $^{1}$  $_{4}$   $^{3}$  $_{4}$   $^{4}$   $^{1}$  $_{8}$   $^{8}$   $^{8}$   $^{8}$   $^{8}$   $^{10123456789}$   $H_{0123456789}$ 

Punctuation, currencies, icons and arrows



## ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅÃÆĆČÇĊĐĎĐÉĚÊËĖÈĒĘĞĢĠĦĺĨÏÌĪĮ ĶĹĽĻĿŁŃŇŅÑŊÓÔÖÒŐŌØÕŒÞŔŘŖŚŠŞŞßŤŢ ÚŬÛÜÙŰŪŲŮWŴWWÝŶŸŶŹŽŻ

Lowercase and accented lowercase

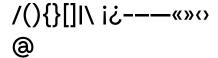
Proportional lining and tabular lining figures, circled numbers, nominator/denominator, fractions and superiors and inferiors

0012345667899 0012345667899 . , :

0123456789 0123456789

0123456789/0123456789 1/21/32/31/43/41/83/85/87/8 0123456789 H<sub>0123456789</sub>

Punctuation, currencies, icons and arrows



## ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅÃÆĆČÇĊĐĎĐÉĚÊËĖÈĒĘĞĢĠĦĺĨÏÌĬĮ ĶĹĽĻĿŁŃŇŅÑŊÓÔÖÒŐŌØÕŒÞŔŘŖŚŠŞŞßŤŢ ÚŬÛÜÙŰŪŲŮWŴWWŶŶŸŶŹŻ

Lowercase and accented lowercase

aaabcdefggghijkllmnopqrstuvwxyyz áăâäàāąåãáăâäàāqåãáāāāāāāāāāāãããæćčçċ ðďđéěêëėèēęǧģġġġġġġħıíïiīījjķĺľļŀlĺľļlłńňņñŋ óôöòőōøõœþŕřŗśšşşßťţúŭûüùűūųůwŵww ýŷÿỳýŷÿỳźžż fifl 1° 2°

Proportional lining and tabular lining figures, circled numbers, nominator/denominator, fractions and superiors and inferiors

0012345667899 0012345667899 .,:

0003456789 0023456789

0123456789/0123456789 1/21/32/31/43/41/83/85/87/8 0123456789 H<sub>0123456789</sub>

Punctuation, currencies, icons and arrows

Case sensitive forms
/(){}[][\ i¿----«»<>

**@** 

## ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅÃÆĆČÇĊĐĎĐÉĚÊËĖÈĒĘĞĢĠĦÍĨÏÌĪĮ ĶĹĽĻĿŁŃŇŅÑŊÓÔÖÒŐŌØÕŒÞŔŘŖŚŠŞŞßŤŢ ÚŬÛÜŮŰŪŲŮŴŴŴWŶŶŸŶŹŽŻ

Lowercase and accented lowercase

Proportional lining and tabular lining figures, circled numbers, nominator/denominator, fractions and superiors and inferiors

0012345667899 0012345667899 . ,

 $^{0123456789}/_{0123456789}$   $^{1}/_{2}$   $^{1}/_{3}$   $^{2}/_{3}$   $^{1}/_{4}$   $^{3}/_{4}$   $^{3}/_{8}$   $^{5}/_{8}$   $^{8}$   $^{0123456789}$   $H_{0123456789}$ 

Punctuation, currencies, icons and arrows

/(){}[]I\ i¿---«»‹› @

### ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅÃÆĆČÇĊĐĎĐÉĚÊËĖÈĒĘĞĢĠĦÍĨÏÌĪĮ ĶĹĽĻĿŁŃŇŅÑŊÓÔÖÒŐŌØÕŒÞŔŘŖŚŠŞŞßŤŢ ÚŬÛÜÜŪŲŮWŴŴWŶŶŸŶŹŽŻ

Lowercase and accented lowercase

Proportional lining and tabular lining figures, circled numbers, nominator/denominator, fractions and superiors and inferiors

**0012345667899 0012345667899 .,:**;

 $^{0123456789}$  $_{0123456789}$   $^{1}$  $_{2}$   $^{1}$  $_{3}$   $^{2}$  $_{3}$   $^{1}$  $_{4}$   $^{3}$  $_{4}$   $^{4}$   $^{1}$  $_{8}$   $^{3}$  $_{8}$   $^{5}$  $_{8}$   $^{7}$  $_{8}$   $^{0123456789}$   $^{1}$  $_{0123456789}$ 

Punctuation, currencies, icons and arrows

Case sensitive forms

/(){}[]I\ i¿---«»‹› @

Œ

Case-sensitive forms OFF

زiREALLY!? (NO WAY) Case-sensitive forms ON

¿iREALLY!? (NO WAY)

Tabular figures OFF

25.89 g 13.51 g Tabular figures ON

25.89 g 13.51 g

Slashed zero OFF

1,000

Slashed zero ON

1,000

Automatic fractions OFF

9/64

Automatic fractions ON

9/64

Sups/subs OFF

Footnote2 CH3OH Sups/subs ON

Footnote<sup>2</sup> CH<sub>3</sub>OH

Ordinals OFF

5a planta

Ordinals ON

5<sup>a</sup> planta

Œ

SS03 (Geometric a g) OFF

## Passata Rigatoni

SS03 (Geometric a g) ON

## Passata Rigatoni

SS04 (Tailed a g I y) OFF

New Ugly Gallery SS04 (Tailed a g I y) ON

New Ugly Gallery

SS05 (Alt numbers) OFF

1995 26/12 SS05 (Alt numbers) ON

1995 26/12

# adltto adgg

#### Fustat ExtraLight

André Courrèges (9 March 1923 – 7 January 2016) was a French fashion designer. He was particularly known for his streamlined 1960s designs influenced by modernism and futurism, exploiting modern technology and new fabrics. Courrèges defined the go-go boot and along with Mary Quant, is one of the designers credited with inventing the miniskirt. Courrèges was born in the city of Pau within the Bearnese region of the Pyrenees. 10 He wanted to pursue design in art school but his father, a butler disapproved his passion as he wanted him to be an engineer. Courrèges attended École Nationale des Ponts-et-Chaussées (École des ponts

EN 20 pt

À partir des années 1950, il se forme à la couture : il travaille brièvement chez Jeanne Lafaurie comme dessinateur⁵, puis, la même année, pendant dix ans chez Balenciaga, commençant comme coupeur<sup>3</sup>, y apprenant le métier et ses techniques. Il y travaille avec sa future femme, de douze ans sa cadette, Coqueline Barrière, qu'il surnomme sa « créativité complémentaire ». Les cinq premières années, André Courrèges apprend une chose nouvelle chaque

jour dit-il, les cinq années suivantes, il s'ennuie. « Je suis à l'abri sous un grand chêne, mais le soleil ne passe pas. J'ai l'impression d'être comme un gland tombé au pied du tronc. Vous devez accepter mon départ ». Ils quittent tous deux la maison du couturier espagnol. André Courrèges est remplacé chez Balenciaga par Emmanuel Ungaro. Coqueline Courrèges précisera plus tard : « André et moi avions besoin de nous éloigner de l'influence de notre mentor. Balencia-

FR 14 pt

Si laurea in ingegneria civile. Partecipa alla seconda guerra mondiale come pilota di aerei. Tornato dalla guerra, comincia a progettare ponti, e come hobby gioca a rugby e fa scalate in montagna. Nel 1949 la passione per il design lo porta a farsi assumere come tagliatore dallo spagnolo Cristóbal Balenciaga, che ha l'atelier a Parigi. Nel 1963 apre un salone di alta moda, con la moglie Coqueline Barrière. Si fa apprezzare da personaggi celebri (per l'Italia, Gianni e Marella Agnelli), che apprezzano in lui la purezza delle linee e la semplicità dei tagli. "Un design

tipicamente automobilistico" dirà qualche sarto. Coco Chanel affonda la lama, suggerendo che Courrèges toglie sensualità alle donne, per infagottarle in bianchi capi in lana che starebbero meglio indosso alle bambinette di 2 o 3 anni. In risposta Courrèges rispondeva che la sua moda ringiovaniva le signore, senza farle ricorrere al bisturi. Il suo stile incontra il favore del pubblico, e per un decennio sarà uno dei capifila dell'alta moda francese. Dagli anni settanta firma anche occhiali, ombrelli, gioielli, profumi, vestiario per l'infanzia e vestiti da sposa. Balenciaga

comincia a riscuotere in Spagna una notevole fama come designer, il che gli permette di aprire una boutique a San Sebastián, nel 1919,a cui ne seguono altre a Madrid e Barcellona. © Balenciaga fin dall'inizio della sua carriera ha ridisegnato le forme della donna, infatti i suoi abiti erano in grado di rendere armoniosa ogni silouhette. La famiglia reale spagnola e l'aristocrazia apprezzano particolarmente le creazioni di Balenciaga, ma la guerra civile spagnola lo costringe a chiudere le sue boutique, e a trasferirsi a Parigi dove apre la propria casa di moda nel 1937.

Fustat Light

André Courrèges (9 March 1923 – 7 January 2016) was a French fashion designer. He was particularly known for his streamlined 1960s designs influenced by modernism and futurism, exploiting modern technology and new fabrics. Courrèges defined the go-go boot and along with Mary Quant, is one of the designers credited with inventing the miniskirt. Courrèges was born in the city of Pau within the Bearnese region of the Pyrenees. The wanted to pursue design in art school but his father, a butler disapproved his passion as he wanted him to be an engineer. Courrèges attended École Nationale des Ponts-et-Chaussées (École

EN 20 pt

À partir des années 1950, il se forme à la couture : il travaille brièvement chez Jeanne Lafaurie comme dessinateur<sup>5</sup>, puis, la même année, pendant dix ans chez Balenciaga, commençant comme coupeur<sup>3</sup>, y apprenant le métier et ses techniques. Il y travaille avec sa future femme, de douze ans sa cadette, Coqueline Barrière, qu'il surnomme sa « créativité complémentaire ». Les cinq premières années, André Courrèges apprend une chose nouvelle chaque

jour dit-il, les cinq années suivantes, il s'ennuie. « Je suis à l'abri sous un grand chêne, mais le soleil ne passe pas. J'ai l'impression d'être comme un gland tombé au pied du tronc. Vous devez accepter mon départ ». Ils quittent tous deux la maison du couturier espagnol. André Courrèges est remplacé chez Balenciaga par Emmanuel Ungaro. Coqueline Courrèges précisera plus tard : « André et moi avions besoin de nous éloigner de l'influence de notre mentor, Ba-

FR 14 pt

Si laurea in ingegneria civile. Partecipa alla seconda guerra mondiale come pilota di aerei. Tornato dalla guerra, comincia a progettare ponti, e come hobby gioca a rugby e fa scalate in montagna. Nel 1949 la passione per il design lo porta a farsi assumere come tagliatore dallo spagnolo Cristóbal Balenciaga, che ha l'atelier a Parigi. Nel 1963 apre un salone di alta moda, con la moglie Coqueline Barrière. Si fa apprezzare da personaggi celebri (per l'Italia, Gianni e Marella Agnelli), che apprezzano in lui la purezza delle linee e la semplicità dei tagli. "Un design

tipicamente automobilistico" dirà qualche sarto. Coco Chanel affonda la lama, suggerendo che Courrèges toglie sensualità alle donne, per infagottarle in bianchi capi in lana che starebbero meglio indosso alle bambinette di 2 o 3 anni. In risposta Courrèges rispondeva che la sua moda ringiovaniva le signore, senza farle ricorrere al bisturi. Il suo stile incontra il favore del pubblico, e per un decennio sarà uno dei capifila dell'alta moda francese. Dagli anni settanta firma anche occhiali, ombrelli, gioielli, profumi, vestiario per l'infanzia e

vestiti da sposa. Balenciaga comincia a riscuotere in Spagna una notevole fama come designer, il che gli permette di aprire una boutique a San Sebastián, nel 1919,a cui ne seguono altre a Madrid e Barcellona. Balenciaga fin dall'inizio della sua carriera ha ridisegnato le forme della donna, infatti i suoi abiti erano in grado di rendere armoniosa ogni silouhette. La famiglia reale spagnola e l'aristocrazia apprezzano particolarmente le creazioni di Balenciaga, ma la guerra civile spagnola lo costringe a chiudere le sue boutique, e a trasferirsi a Parigi.

Fustat Regular

André Courrèges (9 March 1923 – 7 January 2016) was a French fashion designer. He was particularly known for his streamlined 1960s designs influenced by modernism and futurism, exploiting modern technology and new fabrics. Courrèges defined the go-go boot and along with Mary Quant, is one of the designers credited with inventing the miniskirt. Courrèges was born in the city of Pau within the Bearnese region of the Pyrenees. The wanted to pursue design in art school but his father, a butler disapproved his passion as he wanted him to be an engineer. Courrèges attended École Nationale des Ponts-et-Chaussées (École

EN 20 pt

À partir des années 1950, il se forme à la couture : il travaille brièvement chez Jeanne Lafaurie comme dessinateur<sup>5</sup>, puis, la même année, pendant dix ans chez Balenciaga, commençant comme coupeur<sup>3</sup>, y apprenant le métier et ses techniques. Il y travaille avec sa future femme, de douze ans sa cadette, Coqueline Barrière, qu'il surnomme sa « créativité complémentaire ». Les cinq premières années, André Courrèges apprend une chose nou-

velle chaque jour dit-il, les cinq années suivantes, il s'ennuie. « Je suis à l'abri sous un grand chêne, mais le soleil ne passe pas. J'ai l'impression d'être comme un gland tombé au pied du tronc. Vous devez accepter mon départ ». Ils quittent tous deux la maison du couturier espagnol. André Courrèges est remplacé chez Balenciaga par Emmanuel Ungaro. Coqueline Courrèges précisera plus tard : « André et moi avions besoin de nous éloigner de l'influence de

FR 14 pt

Si laurea in ingegneria civile. Partecipa alla seconda guerra mondiale come pilota di aerei. Tornato dalla guerra, comincia a progettare ponti, e come hobby gioca a rugby e fa scalate in montagna. Nel 1949 la passione per il design lo porta a farsi assumere come tagliatore dallo spagnolo Cristóbal Balenciaga, che ha l'atelier a Parigi. Nel 1963 apre un salone di alta moda, con la moglie Coqueline Barrière. Si fa apprezzare da personaggi celebri (per l'Italia, Gianni e Marella Agnelli), che apprezzano in lui la purezza delle linee e la semplicità dei tagli. "Un de-

sign tipicamente automobilistico" dirà qualche sarto. Coco Chanel affonda la lama, suggerendo che Courrèges toglie sensualità alle donne, per infagottarle in bianchi capi in lana che starebbero meglio indosso alle bambinette di 2 o 3 anni. In risposta Courrèges rispondeva che la sua moda ringiovaniva le signore, senza farle ricorrere al bisturi. Il suo stile incontra il favore del pubblico, e per un decennio sarà uno dei capifila dell'alta moda francese. Dagli anni settanta firma anche occhiali, ombrelli, gioielli, profumi, vestiario per l'infanzia e

vestiti da sposa. Balenciaga comincia a riscuotere in Spagna una notevole fama come designer, il che gli permette di aprire una boutique a San Sebastián, nel 1919,a cui ne seguono altre a Madrid e Barcellona. Balenciaga fin dall'inizio della sua carriera ha ridisegnato le forme della donna, infatti i suoi abiti erano in grado di rendere armoniosa ogni silouhette. La famiglia reale spagnola e l'aristocrazia apprezzano particolarmente le creazioni di Balenciaga, ma la guerra civile spagnola lo costringe a chiudere le sue boutique, e a trasferirsi a Parigi.

Fustat Medium

André Courrèges (9 March 1923 – 7 January 2016) was a French fashion designer. He was particularly known for his streamlined 1960s designs influenced by modernism and futurism, exploiting modern technology and new fabrics. Courrèges defined the go-go boot and along with Mary Quant, is one of the designers credited with inventing the miniskirt. Courrèges was born in the city of Pau within the Bearnese region of the Pyrenees. The wanted to pursue design in art school but his father, a butler disapproved his passion as he wanted him to be an engineer. Courrèges attended École Nationale des Ponts-et-Chaussées

EN 20 pt

À partir des années 1950, il se forme à la couture : il travaille brièvement chez Jeanne Lafaurie comme dessinateur<sup>5</sup>, puis, la même année, pendant dix ans chez Balenciaga, commençant comme coupeur<sup>3</sup>, y apprenant le métier et ses techniques. Il y travaille avec sa future femme, de douze ans sa cadette, Coqueline Barrière, qu'il surnomme sa « créativité complémentaire ». Les cinq premières années, André Courrèges apprend une chose nou-

velle chaque jour dit-il, les cinq années suivantes, il s'ennuie. « Je suis à l'abri sous un grand chêne, mais le soleil ne passe pas. J'ai l'impression d'être comme un gland tombé au pied du tronc. Vous devez accepter mon départ ». Ils quittent tous deux la maison du couturier espagnol. André Courrèges est remplacé chez Balenciaga par Emmanuel Ungaro. Coqueline Courrèges précisera plus tard : « André et moi avions besoin de nous éloigner de l'influence de

FR 14 pt

Si laurea in ingegneria civile. Partecipa alla seconda guerra mondiale come pilota di aerei. Tornato dalla guerra, comincia a progettare ponti, e come hobby gioca a rugby e fa scalate in montagna. Nel 1949 la passione per il design lo porta a farsi assumere come tagliatore dallo spagnolo Cristóbal Balenciaga, che ha l'atelier a Parigi. Nel 1963 apre un salone di alta moda, con la moglie Coqueline Barrière. Si fa apprezzare da personaggi celebri (per l'Italia, Gianni e Marella Agnelli), che apprezzano in lui la purezza delle linee e la semplicità dei

tagli. "Un design tipicamente automobilistico" dirà qualche sarto. Coco Chanel affonda la lama, suggerendo che Courrèges toglie sensualità alle donne, per infagottarle in bianchi capi in lana che starebbero meglio indosso alle bambinette di 2 o 3 anni. In risposta Courrèges rispondeva che la sua moda ringiovaniva le signore, senza farle ricorrere al bisturi. Il suo stile incontra il favore del pubblico, e per un decennio sarà uno dei capifila dell'alta moda francese. Dagli anni settanta firma anche occhiali, ombrelli, gioielli, profumi, vestiario per

l'infanzia e vestiti da sposa. Balenciaga comincia a riscuotere in Spagna una notevole fama come designer, il che gli permette di aprire una boutique a San Sebastián, nel 1919,a cui ne seguono altre a Madrid e Barcellona. Balenciaga fin dall'inizio della sua carriera ha ridisegnato le forme della donna, infatti i suoi abiti erano in grado di rendere armoniosa ogni silouhette. La famiglia reale spagnola e l'aristocrazia apprezzano particolarmente le creazioni di Balenciaga, ma la guerra civile spagnola lo costringe a chiudere le sue boutique, e Fustat SemiBold

André Courrèges (9 March 1923 – 7 January 2016) was a French fashion designer. He was particularly known for his streamlined 1960s designs influenced by modernism and futurism, exploiting modern technology and new fabrics. Courrèges defined the go-go boot and along with Mary Quant, is one of the designers credited with inventing the miniskirt. Courrèges was born in the city of Pau within the Bearnese region of the Pyrenees. He wanted to pursue design in art school but his father, a butler disapproved his passion as he wanted him to be an engineer. Courrèges attended École Nationale des Ponts-et-

EN 20 pt

À partir des années 1950, il se forme à la couture : il travaille brièvement chez Jeanne Lafaurie comme dessinateur<sup>5</sup>, puis, la même année, pendant dix ans chez Balenciaga, commençant comme coupeur<sup>3</sup>, y apprenant le métier et ses techniques. Il y travaille avec sa future femme, de douze ans sa cadette, Coqueline Barrière, qu'il surnomme sa « créativité complémentaire ». Les cinq premières années, André Courrèges apprend une chose nou-

velle chaque jour dit-il, les cinq années suivantes, il s'ennuie. « Je suis à l'abri sous un grand chêne, mais le soleil ne passe pas. J'ai l'impression d'être comme un gland tombé au pied du tronc. Vous devez accepter mon départ ». Ils quittent tous deux la maison du couturier espagnol. André Courrèges est remplacé chez Balenciaga par Emmanuel Ungaro. Coqueline Courrèges précisera plus tard : « André et moi avions besoin de nous éloigner de l'influence de

FR 14 pt

Si laurea in ingegneria civile. Partecipa alla seconda guerra mondiale come pilota di aerei. Tornato dalla guerra, comincia a progettare ponti, e come hobby gioca a rugby e fa scalate in montagna. Nel 1949 la passione per il design lo porta a farsi assumere come tagliatore dallo spagnolo Cristóbal Balenciaga, che ha l'atelier a Parigi. Nel 1963 apre un salone di alta moda, con la moglie Coqueline Barrière. Si fa apprezzare da personaggi celebri (per l'Italia, Gianni e Marella Agnelli), che apprezzano in lui la purezza delle

linee e la semplicità dei tagli. "Un design tipicamente automobilistico" dirà qualche sarto. Coco Chanel affonda la lama, suggerendo che Courrèges toglie sensualità alle donne, per infagottarle in bianchi capi in lana che starebbero meglio indosso alle bambinette di 2 o 3 anni. In risposta Courrèges rispondeva che la sua moda ringiovaniva le signore, senza farle ricorrere al bisturi. Il suo stile incontra il favore del pubblico, e per un decennio sarà uno dei capifila dell'alta moda francese. Dagli anni settanta firma anche occhiali, om-

brelli, gioielli, profumi, vestiario per l'infanzia e vestiti da sposa. Balenciaga comincia a riscuotere in Spagna una notevole fama come designer, il che gli permette di aprire una boutique a San Sebastián, nel 1919,a cui ne seguono altre a Madrid e Barcellona. Balenciaga fin dall'inizio della sua carriera ha ridisegnato le forme della donna, infatti i suoi abiti erano in grado di rendere armoniosa ogni silouhette. La famiglia reale spagnola e l'aristocrazia apprezzano particolarmente le creazioni di Balenciaga, ma la guerra civile spagnola lo cos-

Fustat Bold

Fustat Latin. Text proof

André Courrèges (9 March 1923 – 7 January 2016) was a French fashion designer. He was particularly known for his streamlined 1960s designs influenced by modernism and futurism, exploiting modern technology and new fabrics. Courrèges defined the go-go boot and along with Mary Quant, is one of the designers credited with inventing the miniskirt. Courrèges was born in the city of Pau within the Bearnese region of the Pyrenees. THE wanted to pursue design in art school but his father, a butler disapproved his passion as he wanted him to be an engineer. Courrèges attended École Nationale des

EN 20 pt

À partir des années 1950, il se forme à la couture : il travaille brièvement chez Jeanne Lafaurie comme dessinateur⁵, puis, la même année, pendant dix ans chez Balenciaga, commençant comme coupeur<sup>3</sup>, y apprenant le métier et ses techniques. Il y travaille avec sa future femme, de douze ans sa cadette, Coqueline Barrière, qu'il surnomme sa « créativité complémentaire ». Les cinq premières années, André Courrèges apprend une chose

nouvelle chaque jour dit-il, les cinq années suivantes, il s'ennuie. « Je suis à l'abri sous un grand chêne, mais le soleil ne passe pas. J'ai l'impression d'être comme un gland tombé au pied du tronc. Vous devez accepter mon départ ». Ils quittent tous deux la maison du couturier espagnol. André Courrèges est remplacé chez Balenciaga par Emmanuel Ungaro. Coqueline Courrèges précisera plus tard : « André et moi avions besoin de nous éloig-

FR 14 pt

Si laurea in ingegneria civile. Partecipa alla seconda guerra mondiale come pilota di aerei. Tornato dalla guerra, comincia a progettare ponti, e come hobby gioca a rugby e fa scalate in montagna. Nel 1949 la passione per il design lo porta a farsi assumere come tagliatore dallo spagnolo Cristóbal Balenciaga, che ha l'atelier a Parigi. Nel 1963 apre un salone di alta moda, con la moglie Coqueline Barrière. Si fa apprezzare da personaggi celebri (per l'Italia, Gianni e Marella Agne-Ili), che apprezzano in lui la purezza

delle linee e la semplicità dei tagli. "Un design tipicamente automobilistico" dirà qualche sarto. Coco Chanel affonda la lama, suggerendo che Courrèges toglie sensualità alle donne, per infagottarle in bianchi capi in lana che starebbero meglio indosso alle bambinette di 2 o 3 anni. In risposta Courrèges rispondeva che la sua moda ringiovaniva le signore, senza farle ricorrere al bisturi. Il suo stile incontra il favore del pubblico, e per un decennio sarà uno dei capifila dell'alta moda francese. Dagli anni settanta firma

anche occhiali, ombrelli, gioielli, profumi, vestiario per l'infanzia e vestiti da sposa. Balenciaga comincia a riscuotere in Spagna una notevole fama come designer, il che gli permette di aprire una boutique a San Sebastián, nel 1919,a cui ne seguono altre a Madrid e Barcellona. 9 Balenciaga fin dall'inizio della sua carriera ha ridisegnato le forme della donna, infatti i suoi abiti erano in grado di rendere armoniosa ogni silouhette. La famiglia reale spagnola e l'aristocrazia apprezzano particolarmente le creazioni

DUNDRY

Fustat ExtraBold

André Courrèges (9 March 1923 – 7 January 2016) was a French fashion designer. He was particularly known for his streamlined 1960s designs influenced by modernism and futurism, exploiting modern technology and new fabrics. Courrèges defined the go-go boot and along with Mary Quant, is one of the designers credited with inventing the miniskirt. Courrèges was born in the city of Pau within the Bearnese region of the Pyrenees. He wanted to pursue design in art school but his father, a butler disapproved his passion as he wanted him to be an engineer. Courrèges attended

EN 20 pt

À partir des années 1950, il se forme à la couture : il travaille brièvement chez Jeanne Lafaurie comme dessinateur<sup>5</sup>, puis, la même année, pendant dix ans chez Balenciaga, commençant comme coupeur<sup>3</sup>, y apprenant le métier et ses techniques. Il y travaille avec sa future femme, de douze ans sa cadette, Coqueline Barrière, qu'il surnomme sa « créativité complémentaire ». Les cinq premières années, André Courrèges apprend

une chose nouvelle chaque jour dit-il, les cinq années suivantes, il s'ennuie. « Je suis à l'abri sous un grand chêne, mais le soleil ne passe pas. J'ai l'impression d'être comme un gland tombé au pied du tronc. Vous devez accepter mon départ ». Ils quittent tous deux la maison du couturier espagnol. André Courrèges est remplacé chez Balenciaga par Emmanuel Ungaro. Coqueline Courrèges précisera plus tard : « André et

FR 14 pt

Si laurea in ingegneria civile. Partecipa alla seconda guerra mondiale come pilota di aerei. Tornato dalla guerra, comincia a progettare ponti, e come hobby gioca a rugby e fa scalate in montagna. Nel 1949 la passione per il design lo porta a farsi assumere come tagliatore dallo spagnolo Cristóbal Balenciaga, che ha l'atelier a Parigi. Nel 1963 apre un salone di alta moda, con la moglie Coqueline Barrière. Si fa apprezzare da personaggi celebri (per l'Italia, Gianni e Marella Agnelli), che apprezzano in lui la purezza delle

linee e la semplicità dei tagli. "Un design tipicamente automobilistico" dirà qualche sarto. Coco Chanel affonda la lama, suggerendo che Courrèges toglie sensualità alle donne, per infagottarle in bianchi capi in lana che starebbero meglio indosso alle bambinette di 2 o 3 anni. In risposta Courrèges rispondeva che la sua moda ringiovaniva le signore, senza farle ricorrere al bisturi. Il suo stile incontra il favore del pubblico, e per un decennio sarà uno dei capifila dell'alta moda francese. Dagli anni settanta firma

anche occhiali, ombrelli, gioielli, profumi, vestiario per l'infanzia e vestiti da sposa. Balenciaga comincia a riscuotere in Spagna una notevole fama come designer, il che gli permette di aprire una boutique a San Sebastián, nel 1919,a cui ne seguono altre a Madrid e Barcellona.® Balenciaga fin dall'inizio della sua carriera ha ridisegnato le forme della donna, infatti i suoi abiti erano in grado di rendere armoniosa ogni silouhette. La famiglia reale spagnola e l'aristocrazia apprezzano particolarmente le creazioni



تذكر مقدمة كتاب كليلة ودمنة الذي تُرجم عنه، بأن الإسكندر ذا القرنين الرومي اجتاح في غزواته بلاد الشرق، وكانت من ضمنها البلاد الهندية التي انتصر فيها على ملكها، وإثر ذلك قرّر أن يُعيّن على بلاد الهند أحد أتباعه ليواصل بعد ذلك اجتياحه للبلدان الأخرى، إلا أن أهل الهند لم يرضوا بذلك الحاكم الأجنبي، الأمر الذي دفعهم لخلعه واختيار شخص من بينهم وهو دیشلیم وجعلوه ملكاً علیهم. ولکنه ما لیث حتی تبدّل من ملك عادل رحيم إلى طاغية.

هذا الأمر دفع بالفيلسوف الحكيم بيدبا للذهاب إليه وتقديم النصح له، وبعد أن استمع الملك إلى كلامه غضب الملك دىشلىم وأمر يقتل بيديا وصليه في ياد

The Panchatantra is an ancient Indian collection of interrelated animal fables in Sanskrit verse and prose arranged within a frame story. The surviving work is dated to about. But the fables are likely much more ancient. The texts author is unknown, but has been attributed to ishnu Sharma in some recensions and asubhaga in others, both of which may be fictitious rtpen names It is likely a Hindu text and based on older oral traditions with animal fables that are as old as we are able to imagine.

#### Fustat ExtraLight Arabic/Latin. 10 pt

تذكر مقدمة كتاب كليلة ودمنة الذي تُرجم عنه، بأن الإسكندر ذا القرنين الرومي اجتاح في غزواته بلاد الشرق، وكانت من ضمنها البلاد الهندية التي انتصر فيها على ملكها، وإثر ذلك قرّر أن يُعيّن على بلاد الهند أحد أتباعه ليواصل بعد ذلك اجتياحه للبلدان الأخرى، إلا أن أهل الهند لم يرضوا بذلك الحاكم الأجنبي، الأمر الذي دفعهم لخلعه واختيار شخص من بينهم وهو دبشليم وجعلوه ملكاً عليهم. ولكنه ما لبث حتى تبدّل من ملك عادل رحيم إلى طاغية.

هذا الأمر دفع بالفيلسوف الحكيم بيدبا للذهاب إليه وتقديم النصح له، وبعد أن استمع الملك إلى كلامه غضب الملك دبشليم وأمر بقتل بيدبا وصلبه فى باد The Panchatantra is an ancient Indian collection of interrelated animal fables in Sanskrit verse and prose arranged within a frame story. The surviving work is dated to about. But the fables are likely much more ancient. The texts author is unknown, but has been attributed to ishnu Sharma in some recensions and asubhaga in others, both of which may be fictitious rtpen names It is likely a Hindu text and based on older oral traditions with animal fables that are as old as we are

#### Fustat Light Arabic/Latin. 10 pt

تذكر مقدمة كتاب كليلة ودمنة الذى تُرجم عنه، بأن الإسكندر ذا القرنين الرومي اجتاح في غزواته بلاد الشرق، وكانت من ضمنها البلاد الهندية التى انتصر فيها على ملكها، وإثر ذلك قرّر أن يُعيّن على بلاد الهند أحد أتباعه لبواصل بعد ذلك احتباحه للبلدان الأخرى، إلا أن أهل الهند لم يرضوا بذلك الحاكم الأجنبي، الأمر الذي دفعهم لخلعه واختيار شخص من بينهم وهو دبشليم وجعلوه ملكاً عليهم. ولكنه ما لبث حتى تبدّل من ملك عادل رحيم إلى طاغية. هذا الأمر دفع بالفيلسوف الحكيم بيدبا للذهاب إليه وتقديم النصح له، وبعد أن استمع الملك إلى كلامه غضب الملك دبشليم وأمر بقتل بيدبا وصلبه في باد

The Panchatantra is an ancient Indian collection of interrelated animal fables in Sanskrit verse and prose arranged within a frame story. The surviving work is dated to about. But the fables are likely much more ancient. The texts author is unknown, but has been attributed to ishnu Sharma in some recensions and asubhaga in others, both of which may be fictitious rtpen names It is likely a Hindu text and based on older oral traditions with animal fables that are as old as we are

Fustat Regular Arabic/Latin. 10 pt

تذكر مقدمة كتاب كليلة ودمنة الذى تُرجم عنه، بأن الإسكندر ذا القرنين الرومي اجتاح في غزواته بلاد الشرق، وكانت من ضمنها البلاد الهندية التى انتصر فيها على ملكها، وإثر ذلك قرّر أن يُعيّن على بلاد الهند أحد أتباعه ليواصل بعد ذلك اجتياحه للبلدان الأخرى، إلا أن أهل الهند لم يرضوا بذلك الحاكم الأجنبي، الأمر الذي دفعهم لخلعه واختيار شخص من بينهم وهو دبشليم وجعلوه ملكأ عليهم. ولكنه ما لبث حتى تبدّل من ملك عادل رحيم إلى

> هذا الأمر دفع بالفيلسوف الحكيم بيديا للذهاب إليه وتقديم النصح له، وبعد أن استمع الملك إلى كلامه

The Panchatantra is an ancient Indian collection of interrelated animal fables in Sanskrit verse and prose arranged within a frame story. The surviving work is dated to about. But the fables are likely much more ancient. The texts author is unknown, but has been attributed to ishnu Sharma in some recensions and asubhaga in others, both of which may be fictitious rtpen names It is likely a Hindu text and based on older oral traditions with animal fables that are as old as we are



The Panchatantra is an ancient Indian collection of interrelated animal fables in Sanskrit verse and prose arranged within a frame story. The surviving work is dated to about. But the fables are likely much more ancient. The texts author is unknown, but has been attributed to ishnu Sharma in some recensions and asubhaga in others, both of which may be fictitious rtpen names It is likely a Hindu text and based on older oral traditions with animal fables that are as old

تذكر مقدمة كتاب كليلة ودمنة الذي تُرجم عنه، بأن الإسكندر ذا القرنين الرومي اجتاح في غزواته بلاد الشرق، وكانت من ضمنها البلاد الهندية التي انتصر فيها على ملكها، وإثر ذلك قرّر أن يُعيّن على بلاد الهند أحد أتباعه ليواصل بعد ذلك اجتياحه للبلدان الأخرى، إلا أن أهل الهند لم يرضوا بذلك الحاكم الأجنبي، الأمر الذي دفعهم لخلعه واختيار شخص من بينهم وهو دبشليم وجعلوه ملكاً عليهم. ولكنه ما لبث حتى تبدّل من ملك عادل رحيم إلى طاغية.

هذا الأمر دفع بالفيلسوف الحكيم بيدبا للذهاب إليه وتقديم النصح له، وبعد أن استمع الملك إلى كلامه

Fustat SemiBold Arabic/Latin. 10 pt

The Panchatantra is an ancient Indian collection of interrelated animal fables in Sanskrit verse and prose arranged within a frame story. The surviving work is dated to about. But the fables are likely much more ancient. The texts author is unknown, but has been attributed to ishnu Sharma in some recensions and asubhaga in others, both of which may be fictitious rtpen names It is likely a Hindu text and based on older oral traditions with animal fables that are as

تذكر مقدمة كتاب كليلة ودمنة الذي تُرجم عنه، بأن الإسكندر ذا القرنين الرومي اجتاح في غزواته بلاد الشرق، وكانت من ضمنها البلاد الهندية التي انتصر فيها على ملكها، وإثر ذلك قرّر أن يُعيّن على بلاد الهند أحد أتباعه ليواصل بعد ذلك اجتياحه للبلدان الأخرى، إلا أن أهل الهند لم يرضوا بذلك الحاكم الأجنبي، الأمر الذى دفعهم لخلعه واختيار شخص من بينهم وهو دبشَّليم وجعلوه ملكاً عليهم. ولكنه ما لبث حتى تبدِّل من ملك عادل رحيم إلى طاغية.

هذا الأمر دفع بالفيلسوف الحكيم بيدبا للذهاب إليه وتقديم النصح له، وبعد أن استمع الملك إلى كلامه

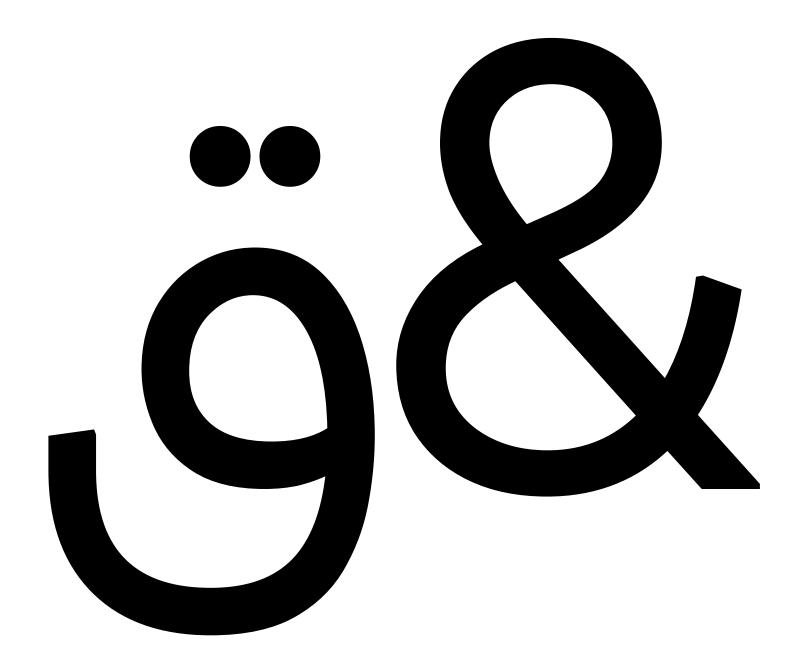
Fustat Bold Arabic/Latin. 10 pt

The Panchatantra is an ancient Indian collection of interrelated animal fables in Sanskrit verse and prose arranged within a frame story. The surviving work is dated to about. But the fables are likely much more ancient. The texts author is unknown, but has been attributed to ishnu Sharma in some recensions and asubhaga in others, both of which may be fictitious rtpen names It is likely a Hindu text and based on older oral traditions with animal fables that

تذكر مقدمة كتاب كليلة ودمنة الذي تُرجم عنه، بأن الإسكندر ذا القرنين الرومي اجتاح في غزواته بلاد الشرق، وكانت من ضمنها البلاد الهندية التي انتصر فيها على ملكها، وإثر ذلك قرّر أن يُعيّن على بلاد الهند أحد أتناعه لنواصل بعد ذلك احتناجه للبلدان الأخرى، إلا أن أهل الهند لم يرضوا بذلك الحاكم الأجنبي، الأمر الذي دفعهم لخلعه واختيار شخص من بينهم وهو دبشليم وجعلوه ملكاً عليهم. ولكنه ما لبث حتى تبدّل من ملك عادل رحيم إلى طاغية. هذا الأمر دفع بالفيلسوف الحكيم بيدبا للذهاب إليه وتقديم النصح له، وبعد أن استمع الملك إلى كلامه

Fustat ExtraBold Arabic/Latin. 10 pt

25



## New Design Center Gallery New York near Pratt Institute Brooklyn NY ©126 I piu bei libri svizze

## New Design Center Gallery New York near Pratt Institut Brooklyn NY ©126 I piu bei libri svizze

## New Design Cente Gallery New York near Pratt Institut Brooklyn NY ©126 I piu bei libri svizze

#### Latin Language support:

Abenaki, Afaan Oromo, Afar, Afrikaans, Albanian, Alsatian, Amis, Anuta, Aragonese, Aranese, Aromanian, Arrernte, Arvanitic (Latin), Asturian, Ataval, Avmara, Azerbaijani, Bashkir (Latin), Basque, Belarusian (Latin), Bemba, Bikol, Bislama, Bosnian, Breton, Cape Verdean Creole, Catalan, Cebuano, Chamorro, Chavacano, Chichewa, Chickasaw, Cimbrian, Cofán, Cornish, Corsican, Creek, Crimean Tatar (Latin), Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dawan, Delaware, Dholuo, Drehu, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroes Fijian, Filipino, Finnish, Folkspraak, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gagauz (Latin), Galician, Ganda, Genoese, German, Gikuyu, Gooniyandi, Greenlandic (Kalaallisut), Guadelou-pean Creole, Gwich'in, Haitian Creole, Hän, Hawaiian Hiligaynon, Hopi, Hotcak (Latin), Hungarian, Icelandic, Ido, Igbo, Ilocano, Indonesian, Interglossa, Interlingua, Irishlstro-Romanian, Italian, Jamaican, Javanese (Latin), Jèrriais, Kaingang, Kala Lagaw Ya, Kapampangan (Latin), Kaqchikel, Karakalpak (Latin), Karelian (Latin), Kashubian, Kikongo, Kinyarwanda, Kiribati, Kirundi, Klingon, Kurdish (Latin), Ladin, Latin, Latino sine Flexione, Latvian, Lithuanian, Lojban, Lombard, Low Saxon, Luxembourgish, Maasai, Makhuwa, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Māori, Marquesan, Megleno-Romanian, Meriam Mir, Mirandese, Mohawk, Moldovan, Montagnais, Montenegrin, Murrinh-Patha, Nagamese Creole, Nahuatl, Ndebele, Neapolitan, Ngiyambaa, Niuean, Noongar, Norwegian, Novial, Occidental, Occiden, Old Icelandic, Old Norse, Oněipět, Oshiwambo, Ossetian (Latin), Palauan, Papiamento, Piedmontese, Polish, Portuguese, Potawatomi, Q'eqchi', Quechua, Rarotongan, Romanian, Romansh, Rotokas, Sami (Inari Sami), Sami (Lule Sami) Sami (Northern Sami), Sami (Southern Sami), Samoan, Sango, Saramaccan, Sardinian Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (Latin), Seri, Seychellois Creole, Shawnee, Shona, Sicilian, Silesian, Slovak, Slovenian, Slovio (Latin), Somali, Sorbian (Lower Sorbian), Sorbian (Upper Sorbian), Sotho (Northern), Sotho (Southern), Spanish, Sranan, Sundanese (Latin), Swahili, Swazi, Swedish, Tagalog, Tahitian, Tetum, Tok Pisin, Tokelauan, Tongan, Tshiluba, Tsonga, Tswana, Tumbuka, Turkish, Turkmen (Latin), Tuvaluan, Tzotzil, Uzbek (Latin), Venetian, Vepsian, Volapük, Võro, Wallisian, Walloon, Waray-Waray, Warlpiri, Wayuu, Welsh, Wik-Mungkan, Wiradjuri, Wolof, Xavante, Xhosa, Yapese, Yindjibarndi, Zapotec, Zarma, Zazaki, Zulu and Zuni.

Formats:

Static and Variable TTF (Desktop and Web)

Character set: Basic Latin Latin-1 Supplement Latin Extended-A Latin Extended-B Combining Diacritical Marks General Punctuation Superscripts and Subscripts Currency Symbols Number Forms Arrows **Mathematical Operators Enclosed Alphanumerics** Geometric Shapes Miscellaneous Symbols Dingbats

ExtraLight	_	Regular	_	SemiBold	_	ExtraBold
88 kB OTF		89 kB OTF		89 kB OTF		91 kB OTF
904 alvphs		904 alvohs		904 alvohs		904 alvphs

Latin set finished: March 2024 (v1.002)

Latin set production:

Q3 2023 - Q1 2024. Spain

Type designers: Mohamed Gaber and Khaled Hosny (Arabic)

Laura Garcia Mut (Latin)



This Font Software is licensed under the SIL Open Font License, Version 1.1. Hard Type Foundry  ${\bf 0}$  is a registered trademark by Laura Garcia Mut.