Powerhouse Filar

Specimen **2024**

Powerhouse Filar takes cues from various anonymous gothics in the early specimens of Wimble’s Australian Type Foundry. It serves as a jobbing face for Powerhouse, albeit with a unique approach to spacing; across Octo, Quarto, Trio and Mono styles, the typeface creates distinct paragraph textures through its five possible unitisation logics.

Contents

30/36 pt

Powerhouse Filar Regular

Powerhouse Filar Regular Italic

Powerhouse Filar Medium

Powerhouse Filar Medium Italic

Powerhouse Filar Semibold

Powerhouse Filar Semibold Italic

Powerhouse Filar Bold

Powerhouse Filar Bold Italic

Regular
414 pt

Şầ

Regular
88 pt

Retrospect

Medium Italic
88 pt

Vergrößern

Semibold
88 pt

Algebraical

Bold Italic
88 pt

Způsobené

Regular,
Regular Italic
61/61 pt

FLUOROFORM
Palkkamurhaaja

Medium Italic,
Medium
61/61 pt

RAREFACTION
Kommunikációs

Semibold Italic,
Semibold
61/61 pt

GOVERNANCE
Incommunicado

Bold,
Bold Italic
61/61 pt

QUINCUNCIAL
Straßentauglich

Regular,
Regular Italic
46/46 pt

Planungskommission
CONSERVATORIUM
Radiopharmaceutical

Regular,
Regular Italic
46/46 pt

Forsikringsselskabet
ARBEJDSPLADSER
Tvårumslägenhetens

Regular,
Regular Italic
46/46 pt

Dendrochronological
JUSTITIEMINISTER
Arbetsgivaravgiftens

Regular,
Regular Italic
46/46 pt

Konspirationsteorien
BEZPEČNOSTNÍCH
Spectrophotometers

Regular,
Regular Italic,
Bold
15/18.5 pt

A TYPICAL FILAR MICROMETER consists of a reticle that has two fine parallel wires or threads that can be moved by the observer using a micrometer screw mechanism. The wires are placed in the focal image plane of the eyepiece so they remain sharply superimposed over the object under observation, while the micrometer motion moves the wires across the focal plane. *Other designs employ a fixed reticle, against which one wire or a second reticle moves*. By rotating the eyepiece assembly in the eyetube, the measurement axis can be aligned to match the orientation of the two points of observation. By placing one wire over one point of interest and moving the other to a second point, the distance between the two wires can be measured with the micrometer portion of the instrument. **Given this precise distance measurement at the image plane, a trigonometric calculation with the objective focal length yields the angular distance between the two points seen in a telescope.** In a microscope, a similar calculation yields the spatial distance between two points on a specimen. In an alignment telescope, the precise micrometric measurement of the eyepiece image directly indicates the real distance of a nearby observed point from the line of sight. This absolute measurement is independent of the distance to the object, due to the telecentricity principle. A common use of filar micrometers in astronomical telescopes was measuring the distance between double stars. Filar micrometers are little used in modern astronomy, having been replaced by digital photographic techniques where digital pixels provide a precise reference for image distance. However, filar eyepieces are still used in teaching astronomy and by some amateur astronomers.

Regular,
Regular Italic
10.5/13 pt

THE WORD MICROMETER is a neoclassical coinage from Greek micros ‘small’, and metron ‘measure’. The Merriam-Webster Collegiate Dictionary says that English got it from French and that its first known appearance in English writing was in 1670. Neither the metre nor the micrometre nor the micrometer (device) as we know them today existed at that time. However, the people of that time did have much need for, and interest in, the ability to measure small things and small differences. The word was no doubt coined in reference to this endeavor, even if it did not refer specifically to its present-day senses.

The first ever micrometric screw was invented by William Gascoigne in the 17th century, as an enhancement of the vernier; it was used in a telescope to measure angular distances between stars and the relative sizes of celestial objects.

Henry Maudslay built a bench micrometer in the early 19th century that was jocularly nicknamed “*the Lord Chancellor*” among his staff because it was the final judge on measurement accuracy and precision in the firm’s work.In 1844, details of Whitworth’s workshop micrometer were published.This was described as having a strong frame of cast iron, the opposite ends of which were two highly finished steel cylinders, which traversed longitudinally by action of screws. The ends of the cylinders where they met was of hemispherical shape. One screw was fitted with a wheel graduated to measure to the ten thousandth of an inch. His object was to furnish ordinary mechanics with an instrument which, while it afforded very accurate indications, was yet not very liable to be deranged by the rough handling of the workshop.

The first documented development of handheld micrometer-screw calipers was by Jean Laurent Palmer of Paris in 1848;the device is therefore often called palmer in French, tornillo de Palmer (“*Palmer screw*”) in Spanish, and calibro Palmer (“*Palmer caliper*”) in Italian. (Those languages also use the micrometer cognates: micromètre, micrómetro, micrometro.) The micrometer caliper was introduced to the mass market in anglophone countries by Brown & Sharpe in 1867,allowing the penetration of the instrument's use into the average machine shop. Brown & Sharpe were inspired by several earlier devices, one of them being Palmer’s design. In 1888, Edward W. Morley added to the precision of micrometric measurements and proved their accuracy in a complex series of experiments.

The culture of toolroom accuracy and precision, which started with interchangeability pioneers including Gribeauval, Tousard, North, Hall, Whitney, and Colt, and continued through leaders such as Maudslay, Palmer, Whitworth, Brown, Sharpe, Pratt, Whitney, Leland, and others, grew during the Machine Age to become an important part of combining applied science with technology. Beginning in the early 20th century, one could no longer truly master tool and die making, machine tool building, or engineering without some knowledge of the science of metrology, as well as the sciences of chemistry and physics (for metallurgy, kinematics/dynamics, and quality).

Uppercase, lowercase

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XYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Standard punctuation

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Circled figures & miscellaneous glyphs

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All capital punctuation

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Figures, currencies & math

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Tabular figures

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Prebuilt fractions

¼ ½ ¾ ⅐ ⅑ ⅒ ⅓ ⅔ ⅕ ⅖ ⅗ ⅘
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Numerators, denominators, superscript & subscript

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Uppercase accents

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Lowercase accents

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Feature	Default	Activated
Ligatures	Offbeat reflexes	Offbeat reflexes
Tabular figures	฿45 £21 4×5≈9%	฿45 £21 4×5≈9%
All capitals	«Time»–(5:45)	«TIME»–(5:45)
Fractions	40/182 & 15/01/21	$^{40}/_{182}$ & 15/01/21
Superscript/ Superior	x23 + y71 = b485	$x^{23} + y^{71} = b^{485}$
Subscript/ Inferior	x23 + y71 = b485	$x_{23} + y_{71} = b_{485}$
Denominator	12345 67890	12345 $_{67890}$
Numerator	12345 67890	12345 ^{67890}
Stylistic Set 1 *Semibold bullet*	• Unordered list	• Unordered list
Stylistic Set 2 *Large bullet*	• Unordered list	• Unordered list
Stylistic Set 3 *Circled figures*	123456789	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
Stylistic Set 4 *Negative circled figures*	123456789	❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾

MATTER OF SORTS
U702 / 37 Swanston St, Melbourne VIC 3000
M +614 11 571 247 ABN 5734 8145 074
matterofsorts.com @matterofsorts

2024

Matter of Sorts honours the Traditional Custodians of the land upon which our practice is situated — the Wurundjeri people of the Kulin Nation. We pay our respects to Elders, past, present and future and recognise their enduring connection to Country.