Laconia

Version 1.04

TIRO TYPEWORKS

Specimen updated July 30, 2021

Laconia

Version 1.04

Designers
Ross Mills, with Anna Giedryś,
assisted by Paul Hanslow.

Styles
Thin, Light, Regular, Medium,
Semibold, Bold, Extrabold,
all with matching italics.

Like many interesting typefaces over the centuries, Laconia began life as something for its creator's personal use, so reflects specific and personal ideas about sans serif letters. It is robust yet lively, with a certain ruggedness even in its lightest form: form that changes as the weight increases like a body drawing in air, ready to speak.

- **Extrabold**
- **Bold**
- **Semibold**
- Medium
- Regular
- Light
- Thin

They spoke when needful, choosing their utterances with care, and the words that fell from their lips to the page landed like stones: mineral text, solid form from a crystalline structure.

Thin, Semibold & Bold 29/40pt

@ 5,200° Celsius » **Euclidean Space**
Musée d'Ethnographie du Trocadéro
(**Louis Jean-Pierre Cabri**) Kvarts

Regular & Extrabold 15/22pt

These samples can be further altered to examine the impact of **geochemical alterations** or fracturing on various petrophysical correlations, which is of particular relevance for a sustainable exploration and **utilization of the geological subsurface**.

Semibold 23pt, Light 32pt, Regular 23pt & Semibold 13pt

VISITORS PASS
Machu Picchu
Archaeological site
13.1631° S, 72.5450° W

Italic 35/42pt

Let's get down to bedrock!

Thin 29pt, Italic 29pt, Extrabold 29pt

Magnet [657*] ***CRYSTAL STRUCTURE***
27.7% Silicon[Si] | **depth: 2,890km**↓
¼ **Błyszczący szmaragd?** *"₺7,340!"*

Thin Italic 24pt & 16pt

"Geologists have a saying —rocks remember"
—Neil Armstrong

Thin 140pt

₹ ¥

Thin

Creekside

70pt

Light

Pyne lake

70pt

Regular

Skævinge

70pt

Medium

Jupe rock

70pt

Semibold

Sesimbra

70pt

Bold

Glenrosa

70pt

Extrabold

Waglisla

70pt

Thin

Hornafjörður

62pt

Light

Königsbrunn

62pt

Regular

Trzemeszno

62pt

Medium

Eugene lake

62pt

Semibold

Mondoñedo

62pt

Bold

São Manços

62pt

Extrabold

Ponferrada

62pt

Thin

FAIRY CHIMNEYS
Cappadocia, Turkey
38.6291° N, 34.8043° E

24pt/28.8 & 18pt

Light

HẠ LONG BAY
Northeast Vietnam
20.9101° N, 107.1839° E

24pt/28.8 & 18pt

Regular

GUELB ER RICHÂT
Mauritania, Africa
21.1269° N, 11.4016° W

24pt/28.8 & 18pt

Medium

SAN ANDREAS FAULT
California, USA
35.1361° N, 119.6756° W

24pt/28.8 & 18pt

Semibold

MOERAKI BOULDERS
New Zealand
45.3453° S, 170.8263° E

24pt/28.8 & 18pt

Bold

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY
Northern Ireland
55.2408° N, 6.5116° W

24pt/28.8 & 18pt

Extrabold

WAVE ROCK
Western Australia
32.4438° S, 118.8977° E

24pt/28.8 & 18pt

Thin Italic

Rosenthal

70pt

Light Italic

Wörrstadt

70pt

Italic

Réné lake

70pt

Medium Italic

Lyon lake

70pt

Semibold Italic

Brûlé hill

70pt

Bold Italic

Alf creek

70pt

Extrabold Italic

Sobótka

70pt

Thin Italic

Częstochowa

62pt

Light Italic

Aix-les-bains

62pt

Italic

São teotónio

62pt

Medium Italic

Międzychód

62pt

Semibold Italic

Fermentelos

62pt

Bold Italic

Vila do topo

62pt

Extrabold Italic

Falkenberg

62pt

Thin Italic

LE TORRI DEL VAJOLET
Val di Fassa, Italia
46.4700° N, 11.6211° E

24pt/28.8 & 18pt

Light Italic

SALAR DE UYUNI
Potosí, Bolivia
20.1338° S, 67.4891° W

24pt/28.8 & 18pt

Italic

MONTE RORAIMA
Venezuela
5.1316° N, 60.7585° W

24pt/28.8 & 18pt

Medium Italic

TSINGY DE BEMARAHA
Madagascar
18.9200° S, 44.7944° E

24pt/28.8 & 18pt

Semibold Italic

MARBLE CAVES
Patagonia, Chile
46.6587° S, 72.6281° W

24pt/28.8 & 18pt

Bold Italic

PLITVIČE LAKES
Central Croatia
44.8654° N, 15.5820° E

24pt/28.8 & 18pt

Extrabold Italic

SKAFTAFELL GLACIER
Southern Iceland
64°00’58” N 16°58’19” W

24pt/28.8 & 18pt

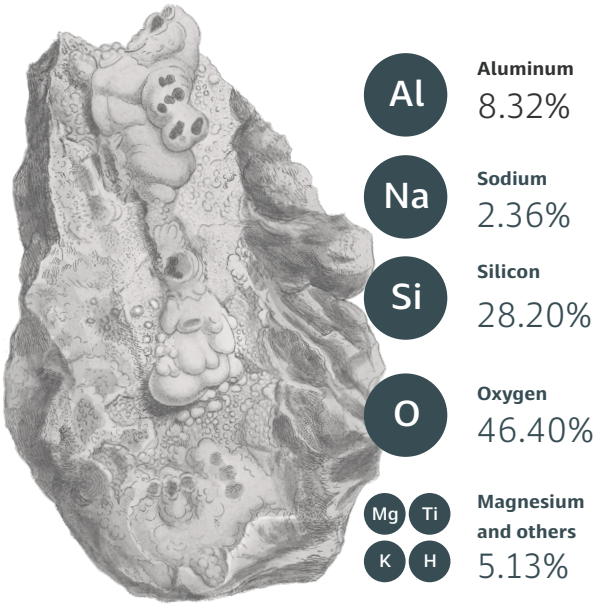
Thin	SALVAGE ISLAND	30pt
Thin Italic	*FORGER GLACIER*	30pt
Light	GREVESMÜHLEN	30pt
Light Italic	*PINECREST LAKE*	30pt
Regular	HALE MOUNTAIN	30pt
Italic	*STE. CROIX ROCK*	30pt
Medium	MOUNT MCLEAN	30pt
Medium Italic	*TRACHYTE HILLS*	30pt
Semibold	WILLIAMS CONE	30pt
Semibold Italic	***HAUTÊTE CREEK***	30pt
Bold	MOUNT KILLAM	30pt
Bold Italic	***PENINSULA BAY***	30pt
Extrabold	ECSTALL RIVER	30pt
Extrabold Italic	***RÖBEL/MÜRITZ***	30pt

Semibold 9pt, Bold 25pt, Semibold & Regular 8.5/12pt

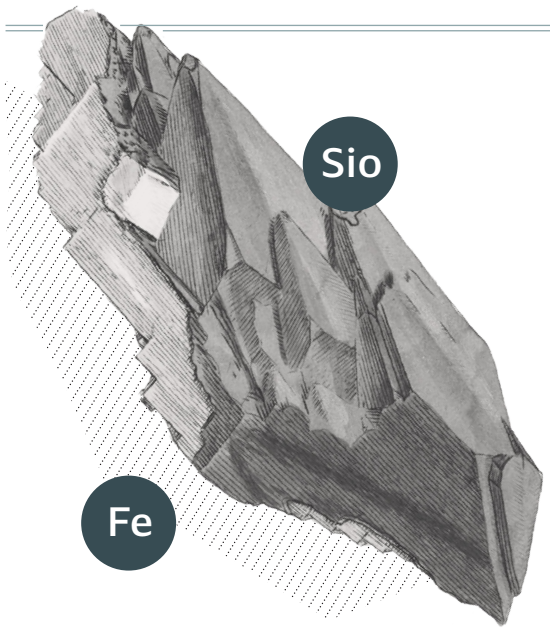
William J. Miller

Instability of the Earth's Crust

The crust of the earth is unstable. To the modern student of geology the old notion of a "terra firma" is outworn. The idea of an unshakable, immovable earth could never have emanated from the inhabitants of an earthquake country. In general we may recognize two types of crustal movements—slow and sudden.
To most people the sudden movements accompanied by earthquakes are more significant and impressive because they are more localized and evident, and often accompanied by destruction of property, or quick, though minor, changes in the landscape. But movements which take place slowly and quietly are often of far greater significance in the interpretation of the profound physical changes which have affected the earth during its millions of years of known history.



The Earth is divided into three chemical layers: the Core [Inner Core (D) and Outer Core (C)], the Mantle (B) and the Crust (A). Even after 4.5 billion years of cooling, the Earth's core remains very hot.



Regular 15pt, Italic 9pt, Semibold 19pt, 16pt, Regular 8.5/12pt

SAMPLE 21B

Cuprum Sulphureum

Blistered Sulphuret of Copper Fe_2SiO

This often very superb variety of Copper Pyrites occurred chiefly in Cook's Kitchen mine, and in other places in Cornwall. It may be said to occur of ah colours, viz., yellow, red, and blue, in binary varieties, such as orange violet and green; also the ternaries, or all varieties of brown; but this variety of colour is only superficial. Sulphate of Copper is often found in solution in water, as I have elsewhere ob-

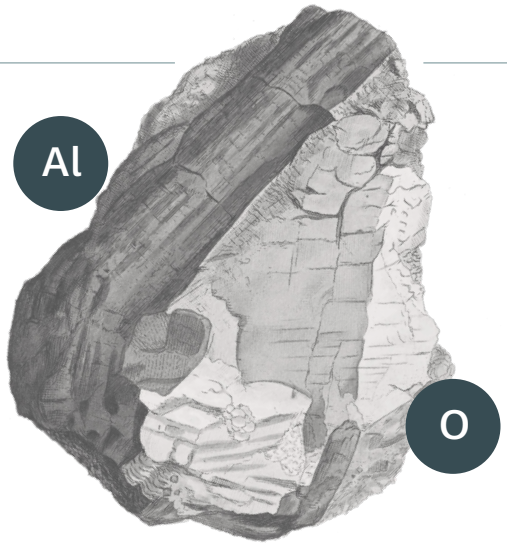
Regular 15pt, Italic 9pt, Semibold 19pt, 16pt, Regular 8.5/12pt

SAMPLE 73K

Argilla Durissima

Scotch Corundum Al_2O_3

Unctuous to the touch. Easily diffusible in water. Adheres to the tongue. Spec. Grav. 2. Kirw. Combines difficulty with acids, forming with most of them deliquescent salts, soluble in borax. Nearly pure argil, hardest of all minerals except the diamond. Divisible parallel to a rhomb, the angles of which are 86° 26'. 93° 34'.



Thin 14/16.8pt

Earth's inner core is the innermost geologic layer of the
et Earth. It is primarily a solid ball with a radius of abou
km (760 mi), which is about 20% of Earth's radius or 70%
Moon's radius.[1] There are no samples of Earth's core ac
for direct measurement, as there are for Earth's mantle
tion about Earth's core mostly comes from analysis of s
waves and Earth's magnetic field.[3] The inner core is bel
be composed of an iron–nickel alloy with some other e
The temperature at the inner core's surface is estimate
approximately 5,700 K (5,430 °C; 9,800 °F), which is abo

Light 14/16.8pt

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Medium 14/16.8pt

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Light 7/8.4pt

The velocity of the S waves in the core varies smoothly from about 3.7 km/s at the center to about 3.5 km/s at the surface. That is considerably less than the velocity of S waves in the lower crust (about 4.5 km/s) and less than half the velocity in the deep mantle, just above the outer core (about 7.3 km/s).[1]

The velocity of the P-waves in the core also varies smoothly through the inner core, from about 11.4 km/s at the center to about 11.1 km/s at the surface. Then the speed drops abruptly at the inner-outer core boundary to about 10.4 km/s.[2]

On the basis of the seismic data, the inner core is estimated to be about 1221 km in radius (2442 km in diameter)[4] which is about 19% of the radius of the Earth and 70% of the radius of the Moon.

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Semibold 14/16.8pt

Earth's inner core is the innermost geologic layer of planet Earth. It is primarily a solid ball with a radius about 1,220 km (760 mi), which is about 20% of Earth dius or 70% of the Moon's radius.[1] There are no samp Earth's core accessible for direct measurement, as t for Earth's mantle. Information about Earth's core m comes from analysis of seismic waves and Earth's m field.[3] The inner core is believed to be composed of nickel alloy with some other elements. The tempera

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Extrabold 14/16.8pt

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"If I invade **Laconia** you will be destroyed, never to rise again." The Spartan ephors replied with a single word: "IF".

Thin, Thin Italic and Regular 9/12pt

THE MOERAKI BOULDERS are unusually large and spherical boulders lying along a stretch of Koekohe Beach on the wave-cut Otago coast of New Zealand between Moeraki and Hampden. They occur scattered either as isolated or clusters of boulders within a stretch of beach where they have been protected in a scientific reserve. The erosion by wave action of mudstone, comprising local bedrock and landslides, frequently exposes embedded isolated boulders. These boulders are grey-colored septarian concretions, which have been exhumed from the mudstone enclosing them and concentrated on the beach by coastal erosion.[3] In 1848, Walter Mantell sketched the beach and its boulders, more numerous than now. The picture is now in the *Alexander Turnbull Library* in Wellington.[5] The boulders were described in 1850 colonial

Light, Light Italic and Medium 9/12pt

THE SAN ANDREAS FAULT is a continental transform fault that extends roughly 1,200 kilometers (750 mi) through California.[1] It forms the tectonic boundary between the *Pacific Plate* and the *North American Plate*, and its motion is right-lateral strike-slip (horizontal). The fault divides into three segments, each with different characteristics and a different degree of earthquake risk. The slip rate along the fault ranges from 20 to 35 mm (0.79 to 1.38 in)/yr.[1] It was formed by a transform boundary. The fault was identified in 1895 by Professor **Andrew Lawson** of UC Berkeley, who discovered the northern zone. It is often described as having been named after **San Andreas Lake**, a small body of water that was formed in a valley between the two plates. However, according to some of his reports from 1895 and 1908, Lawson actu-

Regular, Italic and Semibold 9/12pt

EARLY WRITING ON MINERALOGY, especially on gemstones, comes from ancient Babylonia, the ancient Greco-Roman world, ancient and medieval China, and Sanskrit texts from ancient India and the ancient Islamic world.[4] Books on the subject included the *Naturalis Historia of Pliny the Elder*, which not only described many different minerals but also explained many of their properties, and *Kitab al Jawahir* (Book of Precious Stones) by Persian scientist **Al-Biruni**. The German Renaissance specialist **Georgius Agricola** wrote works such as *De re metallica* (On Metals, 1556) and *De Natura Fossilium* (On the Nature of Rocks, 1546) which began the scientific approach to the subject. Systematic scientific studies of minerals and rocks developed in post-Renaissance Europe.[4] The modern study of mineralogy was founded on

Medium, Italic and Semibold 9/12pt

EARTH'S CRUST is a thin shell on the outside of Earth, accounting for less than 1% of Earth's volume. It is the top component of the lithosphere, a division of Earth's layers that includes the crust and the upper part of the mantle.[1] The lithosphere is broken into tectonic plates whose motion allows heat to escape from the interior of the Earth into space. The crust lies on top of the mantle, a configuration that is stable because the upper mantle is made of peridotite and so is significantly more dense than the crust. The boundary between the crust and mantle is conventionally placed at the *Mohorovičić discontinuity*, a boundary defined by a contrast in seismic velocity. The temperature of the crust increases with depth,[2] reaching values typically in the range from about 100°C *(212 °F)* to 600°C *(1,112 °F)*

Language specimens

English (English)

Plate tectonics is a scientific theory describing the large-scale motion of the plates making up the Earth's lithosphere since tectonic processes began on Earth between 3.3 and 3.5 billion years ago. The model builds on the concept of continental drift, an idea developed during the first decades of the 20th century. The geoscientific community accepted plate-tectonic theory after seafloor spreading was validated in the late 1950s and early 1960s. The lithosphere, which is the rigid outermost shell of a planet (the crust and upper mantle), is broken into tectonic plates. The Earth's lithosphere is composed of seven or eight major

Croatian (Hrvatski)

Plātņu tektonika ir mūsdienu ģeoloģiska teorija par litosfēras kustību. Šī teorija apgalvo, ka Zemes garoza sastāv no vairākām tektoniskām plātnēm, kuras visu laiku atrodas pastāvīgā kustībā attiecībā vienai pret otru. Okeāniskā tipa Zemes garozas plātnes visu laiku atjaunojas, spredinga procesā veidojot jaunas virsmas. Savukārt subdukcijas dēļ okeāniskās plātnes tiek bīdītas zem kontinentālajām vai salu lokiem un iegrimst Zemes mantijā, kur tās izkūst. Plātņu tektonika skaidro arī zemestrīču, vulkānu izvirdumu veidošanos, kuri visbiežāk notiek tieši pie plātņu robežām. Zemes tektoniskajām plātnēm robežas ir aptuvenas. Tās iedala

Danske (Danish)

Pladetektonik er en geologisk teori om, at Jordens ydre, faste del (lithosfæren) er opdelt i stive plader, som bevæger sig i forhold til hinanden, idet pladerne så at sige flyder afsted på den underliggende flydende asthenosfære. Teorien beskæftiger sig med forhold som: oceaners dannelse og forsvinden, årsagen til jordskælv og aktive vulkaner, foldning af stenmaterialet i bjergkæder, fossile dyrs og planters udbredelse og endelig kontinenternes skiftende størrelse og beliggenhed gennem den geologiske historie. Erkendelsen af pladetektonikken fremstod på grundlag af to geologiske iagttagelser: De dybe revner langs midten af oceanbunden og

Deutsch (German)

Plattentektonik ist ursprünglich die Bezeichnung für eine Theorie der Geowissenschaften über die großräumigen tektonischen Vorgänge in der äußeren Erdhülle, der Lithosphäre (Erdkruste und oberster Erdmantel), die heute zu den grundlegenden Theorien über die endogene Dynamik der Erde gehört. Sie besagt, dass die äußere Erdhülle in Lithosphärenplatten (umgangssprachlich als Kontinentalplatten bezeichnet) gegliedert ist, die dem übrigen Oberen Erdmantel aufliegen und darauf umherwandern (→ Kontinentaldrift). Vorrangig bezeichnet der Begriff Plattentektonik heute jedoch nicht mehr die Theorie, sondern das mittlerweile in

Dutch (Nederlands)

Platentektoniek, plaattektoniek of schollentektoniek is de wetenschappelijke theorie die zowel de geografische ligging van continenten, oceanen, gebergten en andere structuren aan het aardoppervlak verklaart, als de geologische structuren in de aardkorst en de plek waar aardbevingen en vulkanisme voorkomen. Volgens deze theorie is de lithosfeer (de buitenste, gemiddeld ongeveer 100 km dikke laag in de Aarde) verdeeld in tektonische platen of schollen, die onafhankelijk van elkaar over het aardoppervlak bewegen door "stromingen" in de onderliggende asthenosfeer. Hoewel de asthenosfeer niet vloeibaar is heeft ze een relatief

Español (Spanish)

La tectónica de placas o tectónica global es una teoría que explica la forma en que está estructurada la litosfera (porción externa más fría y rígida de la Tierra). La teoría da una explicación a las placas tectónicas que forman parte de la superficie de la Tierra y a los deslizamientos que se observan entre ellas en su movimiento sobre el manto terrestre fluido, sus direcciones e interacciones. También explica la formación de las cadenas montañosas (orogénesis). Así mismo, da una explicación satisfactoria al hecho de que los terremotos y los volcanes se concentran en regiones concretas del planeta (como el Cinturón de Fuego del

Français (French)

La tectonique des plaques est un modèle scientifique expliquant la dynamique globale de la lithosphère terrestre. Ce modèle théorique a été constitué à partir du concept de dérive des continents, qui fut développé par Alfred Wegener au début du xxe siècle. La théorie de la tectonique des plaques fut acceptée par la communauté géologique internationale à la fin des années 1960, à la suite de l'émission des concepts du « double tapis-roulant océanique ». La lithosphère, coque externe rigide de la Terre constituée de la croûte et d'une partie du manteau supérieur, est subdivisée en plaques, dites tectoniques

Italiano (Italian)

La tettonica delle placche è il modello di dinamica della Terra su cui concorda la maggior parte degli scienziati che si occupano di scienze della Terra, secondo cui la Terra è divisa in una ventina di placche principali. Questa teoria è in grado di spiegare, in maniera integrata con altre conclusioni interdisciplinari, fenomeni che interessano la crosta terrestre quali: attività sismica, orogenesi, la disposizione areale dei vulcani, le variazioni di chimismo delle rocce magmatiche, la formazione di strutture come le fosse oceaniche e gli archi vulcanici, la distribuzione geografica delle faune e flore fossili durante le ere geologiche e i motivi per cui le

Language specimens

Latviešu (Latvian)

Plātņu tektonika ir mūsdienu ģeoloģiska teorija par litosfēras kustību. Šī teorija apgalvo, ka Zemes garoza sastāv no vairākām tektoniskām plātnēm, kuras visu laiku atrodas pastāvīgā kustībā attiecībā vienai pret otru. Okeāniskā tipa Zemes garozas plātnes visu laiku atjaunojas, spredinga procesā veidojot jaunas virsmas. Savukārt subdukcijas dēļ okeāniskās plātnes tiek bīdītas zem kontinentālajām vai salu lokiem un iegrimst Zemes mantijā, kur tās izkūst. Plātņu tektonika skaidro arī zemestrīču, vulkānu izvirdumu veidošanos, kuri visbiežāk notiek tieši pie plātņu robežām. Gadsimta sākumā teorētiskajā ģeoloģijā tika izvirzīta kontrakciju hipotēze. Tas

Português (Portuguese)

Tectónica de placas ou tectônica de placas é uma teoria da geologia que descreve os movimentos de grande escala que ocorrem na litosfera terrestre. Na teoria da tectónica de placas, a parte mais exterior da Terra é composta de duas camadas: a litosfera, que inclui a crosta e a zona solidificada na parte mais externa do manto, e a astenosfera, que inclui a parte mais interior e viscosa do manto. Numa escala temporal de milhões de anos, o manto parece comportar-se como um líquido superaquecido, mas em resposta a forças repentinas, como os terramotos, comporta-se como um sólido rígido. A litosfera encontra-se dividida em várias

Türkçe (Turkish)

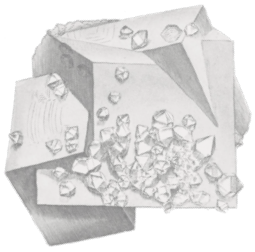
Levha hareketleri veya levha tektoniği, en geniş anlamıyla litosferin yapısını ve bu yapıyı doğuran evrimi araştıran jeoloji dalıdır. Tektonik (Yunanca tekton'dan), yapısal jeoloji ile yakından ilgili fakat ondan farklı bir jeoloji disiplinidir. Yapısal jeoloji kayaçların geometrisi ile uğraşır; oysa tektonik, yeryuvarının büyük ölçekli yapıları ve bunları oluşturan kuvvetler ve hareketler üzerinde durur. Birbirine yaklaşan levhalar bir süre sonra birbiriyle çarpışır. İki levhanın çarpışmasıyla oluşan yeryüzü şekli, levhaların türüne göre değişir. Bu çarpışmalar depremlere ve yanardağların oluşumuna neden olur. Yanardağların çoğu da genellikle erimiş

Polski (Polish)

Tektonika płyt – dominująca współcześnie teoria tłumacząca wielkoskalowe ruchy ziemskiej litosfery, w szczególności przejawiające się w obserwowanym zjawisku dryfu kontynentalnego, powstawania gór, rozmieszczeniu stref sejsmicznych i inne. Zgodnie ze współczesnym stanem wiedzy, materiał skalny budujący zewnętrzną warstwę Ziemi zachowuje się jak ciało sztywne tylko do pewnej głębokości, poniżej zaś pod wpływem zwiększonej temperatury wykazuje cechy ciała częściowo plastycznego i może „płynąć" (zob. granica plastyczności) w skali milionów lat. Owa prawie sztywna, zewnętrzna warstwa, zwana litosferą, podzielona

Svenska (Swedish)

Plattektonik, egentligen platt-tektonik, är en geologisk teori som utvecklats för att förklara fenomenet kontinentaldrift, det vill säga att jordens kontinenter inte är oföränderligt positionerade på jordens yta utan rör sig i förhållande till varandra och ständigt bildar nya kombinationer. Enligt plattektonikteorin består den yttersta delen av jordens inre av två lager, den utanpåliggande litosfären och den inre astenosfären. Plattektoniken uppkom utifrån två skilda geologiska observationer: spridningszoner och kontinentaldrift. Uppdelningen i litosfär och astenosfär baseras på deras skillnader i mekaniska egenskaper. Litosfären är kallare och stelare,



"Rocks and minerals [are] the oldest storytellers."

—A.D. Posey

GLYPH SET

The glyph showings below display the basic ranges to illustrate the style of the type. Full glyph sets can be viewed in the Laconia Glyph Overview located at the end of this document.

Basic Latin

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Extended Latin

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Figures, currency and math symbols

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Punctuation and symbols

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Arrows and miscellaneous symbols

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TIRO TYPEWORKS

www.tiro.com

www.tiro.com
licensing@tiro.com
twitter.com/TiroTypeworks

About Tiro Typeworks Ltd

Tiro Typeworks was founded in 1994, by John Hudson and Ross Mills. The company has built an international reputation creating custom fonts for multilingual publishing and computing. Tiro Typework's clients include major software developers, including Adobe, Apple, and Microsoft; major commercial publishers such as the Anandabazar Patrika group; and academic organisations and scholarly publishers such as the Society for Biblical Literature, the STI Pub consortium, Brill, and Harvard University Press.

About the Designers

Ross Mills is a typeface designer and co-founder of Tiro Typeworks. He has been involved in the design and production of multilingual and specialist typefaces for Microsoft Corp., Linotype Library, Apple Computer, the Government of Nunavut and others.

Anna Giedryś is a polish type and graphic designer. She holds MA from the University of Fine Arts in Poznań. Currently based in Brno, Czechia where she workes at Rosetta Type Foundry and runs her own design studio. Co-organizer of the TypeTalks and TypeShorts lectures.

Credits

Text samples sourced from Wikipedia. Rock images sourced from multiple volumes of James Sowerby's Mineralogy publications.

Typographic artworks and graphics within this specimen designed by Paul Hanslow. Specimen layout and composition designed by Paul Hanslow.

Laconia

Version 1.04

Glyphset tables

Laconia Thin

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Ų Ẁ Ẃ Ŵ Ẅ Ỳ Ý Ŷ Ÿ Ź Ž

Ż Ə Ŋ Đ Þ IJ ÍJ ’ ` ` ´

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₽ ₹ № № # 0 1 2 3 4 5

6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6

7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ⁄ ⁄

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ¼ ½

¾ % ‰ % ‰ + − ± × · ÷

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Laconia Regular

A B C D E F G H

I J K K L M N O P Q R

R S T U V W X Y Z À Á

Â Ã Ä Ā Ă Å Ą Æ Ǽ Ć Ĉ

Č Ċ Ç Ď Đ È É Ê Ě Ë Ē

Ĕ Ė Ę Ĝ Ğ Ġ Ģ Ĥ Ħ Ì Í

Î Ĩ Ï Ī Ĭ İ Į Ĵ Ķ Ķ Ĺ

Ľ Ļ Ŀ Ł Ń Ñ Ň Ņ Ò Ó Ô

Õ Ö Ō Ŏ Ő Ø Œ Ŕ Ř Ŗ Ŕ

Ř Ŗ Ś Ŝ Š Ș Ş ß Ť Ț Ţ

Ŧ Ù Ú Û Ũ Ü Ū Ŭ Ů Ű Ų

Ẁ Ẃ Ŵ Ẅ Ỳ Ý Ŷ Ÿ Ź Ž Ż

Ə Ŋ Đ Þ IJ ÍJ a b c d e

f g g h i i ı j ȷ k l

m n o p q r s t u v w

x y z à á â ã ä ā ă å

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é ê ĕ ë ē ě ė ę ĝ ğ ġ

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J K K L M N O P Q R R

S T U V W X Y Z À Á Â

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9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ¼

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Laconia Italic

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K K L M N O P Q R R S

T U V W X Y Z À Á Â Ã

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Ţ Ŧ Ù Ú Û Ũ Ü Ū Ŭ Ů Ű

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8 9 o 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ⁄ ⁄

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ¼ ½

¾ % ‰ % ‰ + − ± × · ÷

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Laconia Medium

A B C D E F G H

I J K K L M N O P Q R

R S T U V W X Y Z À Á

Â Ã Ä Ā Ă Å Ą Æ Ǽ Ć Ĉ

Č Ċ Ç Ď Đ È É Ê Ě Ë Ē

Ĕ Ė Ę Ĝ Ğ Ġ Ģ Ĥ Ħ Ì Í

Î Ĩ Ï Ī Ĭ İ Į Ĵ Ķ Ķ Ĺ

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9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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Laconia Medium Italic

A B C D E F G H

I J K K L M N O P Q R

R S T U V W X Y Z À Á

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Č Ċ Ç Ď Đ È É Ê Ě Ë Ē

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Ŧ Ù Ú Û Ũ Ü Ū Ŭ Ů Ű Ų

Ẁ Ẃ Ŵ Ẅ Ỳ Ý Ŷ Ÿ Ź Ž Ż

Ə Ŋ Ð Þ IJ ÍJ a a b c d

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w x y z à á â ã ä ā ă

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ǔ	*ů*	*ű*	*ų*	*ẁ*	*ẃ*	*ŵ*	*ẅ*	*ỳ*	*ý*	*ŷ*
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&	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*E*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*
K	*K*	*L*	*M*	*N*	*O*	*P*	*Q*	*R*	*R*	*S*
T	*U*	*V*	*W*	*X*	*Y*	*Z*	*À*	*Á*	*Â*	*Ã*
Ä	*Ā*	*Ă*	*Å*	*Ą*	*Æ*	*Ǽ*	*Ć*	*Ĉ*	*Č*	*Ċ*
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Laconia Semibold

A B C D E F G H

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R S T U V W X Y Z À Á

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0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 /

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