

Nexa

Type system of 36 Fonts by Fontfabric Type Foundry

Even the most recognizable typefaces of our time need an update now and again. We are proud to present you with the latest and upgraded version of our famous geometric sans serif—Nexa!

The completely revamped family design comes with the addition of one more weight—Extra Light—and its matching italic, alongside an entirely new subfamily optimized for longer text—Nexa Text, and even a futurist stylistic set of Nexa for an alternative display look. Altogether that makes for 9 weights and 36 fonts!

The glyph case now covers not only the improved Extended Latin but also a new set of Cyrillic with adequate language localization. Nexa's fluent functionality is achieved via multiple OpenType features, including case-sensitive forms, contextual and stylistic alternates. The standard numerals set encompasses tabular figures and symbols, superiors and inferiors, numerators and denominators, as well as fractions.

Nexa's rich variety and unique appearance place it above and beyond the scope of regular geometric typefaces, and turn it into a powerful tool for memorable designs of any kind.

Type Direction: Svet Simov, Plamen Motev

Type Designers: Svet Simov, Plamen Motev, Mirela Belova,
Stan Partalev, Nikolay Petroussenko, Ventsislav Dzhokov

NEXA

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DEMO

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DEMO

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NEXA
TEXT

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DEMO

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NEXA
SS02

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thëöörý
▲ NEXA THIN

GRAVITATION
▲ NEXA BLACK

alternating
▲ NEXA EXTRA
LIGHT SS02

135.2907468 years
▲ NEXA TEXT HEAVY

8 pǎřtĭčl'ęš
▲ NEXA LIGHT

quantum entanglement
▲ NEXA TEXT
BOLD ITALIC

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▲ U+203D

Ŕ Z H Д

▲ NEXA EXTRA
BOLD 115 PT

Ɛ И Q В

ЗВЕЗДЫ

▲ NEXA THIN

ГРАВИТАЦИЯ

▲ NEXA BLACK

МАЙБУТНЄ

▲ NEXA EXTRA
LIGHT SS02

«ВЖИВЛЯЕМОСТЬ»

▲ NEXA TEXT
HEAVY

сферический

▲ NEXA LIGHT

ВЫКАРЬСТОУВАЇСЯ ТЭРМІН

▲ NEXA TEXT
BOLD ITALIC

Väřjetý is the
very śpīçè of
lìfě that gives
it all its flāvøůř.

WILLIAM COWPER

форма

▲ NEXA THIN

плътността

▲ NEXA BLACK

свежлина

▲ NEXA EXTRA
LIGHT SS02

трансцендент

▲ NEXA TEXT
HEAVY

безкрайност

▲ NEXA LIGHT

ядрено взаимодействие

▲ NEXA TEXT
BOLD ITALIC

0 1 2 3

4 5 6 7

8 9 NEXA
NEXA
TEXT #

DUST & GAS

▲THIN

SATELITE

▲LIGHT

PLANET

▲BOLD

STELLAR

▲HEAVY

GIANTS

▲BLACK

Open type

B → **ß**

LOCALIZATION

[hH]

CASE-SENSITIVE
FORMS

H₂O

INFERIORS AND
DENOMINATORS

g → **g** → **g**

STYLISTIC
ALTERNATES

1 → **1**

TABULAR
FIGURES

x²

SUPERIORS AND
NUMERATORS

fi → **fi**

LIGATURES

2^a

ORDINALS

12/3

FRACTIONS

THE EARTH

▲THIN

NEPTUNE

▲LIGHT

SATURN

▲BOLD

JUPITER

▲HEAVY

THE SUN

▲BLACK

Universe

A short glimpse into astrophysics

The Universe (Latin: universus) is all of space and time and their contents, including planets, stars, galaxies, and all other forms of matter and energy. While the spatial size of the entire Universe is unknown, it is possible to measure the size of the observable universe, which is currently estimated to be 93 billion light-years in diameter. In various multiverse hypotheses, a universe is one of many causally disconnected constituent parts of a larger multiverse, which itself comprises all of space and time and its contents; as a consequence, 'the Universe' and 'the multiverse' are synonymous in such theories.

The earliest cosmological models of the Universe were developed by ancient Greek and Indian philosophers and were geocentric, placing Earth at the center. Over the centuries, more precise astronomical observations led Nicolaus Copernicus to develop the heliocentric model with the Sun at the center of the Solar System. In developing the law of universal gravitation, Isaac Newton built upon Copernicus' work as well as Johannes Kepler's laws of planetary motion and observations by Tycho Brahe.

Further observational improvements led to the realization that the Sun is one of hundreds of billions of stars in the Milky Way, which is one of at least hundreds of billions of galaxies in the Universe. Many of the stars in our galaxy have planets. At the largest scale, galaxies are distributed uniformly and the same in all directions, meaning that the Universe has

neither an edge nor a center. At smaller scales, galaxies are distributed in clusters and superclusters which form immense filaments and voids in space, creating a vast foam-like structure. Discoveries in the early 20th century have suggested that the Universe had a beginning and that space has been expanding since then, and is currently still expanding at an increasing rate.

The Big Bang theory is the prevailing cosmological description of the development of the Universe. Under this theory, space and time emerged together 13.799 ± 0.021 billion years ago] and the energy and matter initially present have become less dense as the Universe expanded. After an initial accelerated expansion called the inflationary epoch at around 10^{-32} seconds, and the separation of the four known fundamental forces, the Universe gradually cooled and continued to expand, allowing the first subatomic particles and simple atoms to form. Dark matter gradually gathered, forming a foam-like structure of filaments and voids under the influence of gravity. Giant clouds of hydrogen and helium were gradually drawn to the places where dark matter was most dense, forming the first galaxies, stars, and everything else seen today. It is possible to see objects that are now further away than 13.799 billion light-years because space itself has expanded, and it is still expanding today.

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Further observational improvements led to the realization that the Sun is one of hundreds of billions of stars in the **Milky Way**, which is one of at least hundreds of billions of galaxies in the Universe. Many of the stars in our galaxy have planets. At the largest scale, galaxies are distributed uniformly and the same in all directions, meaning that the Universe has neither an edge nor a center.

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NEXA TEXT BOOK & BOLD 9PT

Further observational improvements led to the realization that the Sun is one of hundreds of billions of stars in the **Milky Way**, which is one of at least hundreds of billions of galaxies in the Universe. Many of the stars in our galaxy have planets. At the largest scale, galaxies are distributed uniformly and the same in all directions, meaning that the Universe has neither an edge nor a center. At smaller scales, galaxies are distributed in clusters and

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NEXA TEXT BOOK & BOLD 10PT

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NEXA TEXT BOOK & BOLD 11PT

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NEXA TEXT BOOK & BOLD 12PT

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NEXA TEXT BOOK & BOLD 13PT

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QUO
VADIS

Where
are you
going to?

ICE

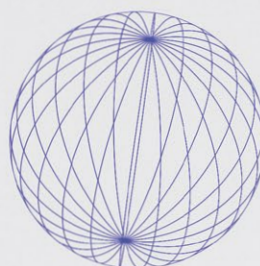
Almost all water on Mars today exists as ice, though it also exists in small quantities as vapor in the atmosphere. What was thought to be low-volume liquid brines in shallow Martian soil, also called recurrent slope lineae, may be grains of flowing sand and dust slipping downhill to make dark streaks. The only place where water ice is visible at the surface is at the north polar ice cap. Abundant water ice is also present beneath the permanent CO₂ ice cap at the Martian south pole and in the shallow subsurface at more temperate conditions.

ON

Almost all water on Mars today exists as ice, though it also exists in small quantities as vapor in the atmosphere.

More than 21 million km³ of ice have been detected at or near the surface of Mars, enough to cover the whole planet to a depth of 35 meters (115 ft). Even more ice is likely to be locked away in the deep subsurface. Some liquid water may occur transiently on the Martian surface today, but limited to traces of dissolved moisture from the atmosphere and thin films, which are challenging environments for known life. No large standing bodies of liquid water exist on the planet's surface, because the atmospheric pressure there averages just 600 pascals (0.009 psi), a figure slightly below the vapor pressure of water at its melting point, under average Martian conditions, pure water on the Martian surface would freeze or, if heated to above the melting point, would sublime to vapor. Before about 3.8 billion years ago, Mars may have had a denser atmosphere and higher surface temperatures, allowing vast amounts of liquid water on the surface, possibly including a large ocean that may have covered one-third of the planet. Water has also apparently flowed across the surface for short periods at various intervals more recently in Mars' history. Axiel Palus in Gale Crater, explored by the Curiosity rover, is the geological remains of an ancient freshwater lake that could have been a hospitable environment for microbial life. Many lines of evidence indicate that water ice is abundant on Mars and it has played a significant role in the planet's geologic history.

The present-day inventory of water on Mars can be estimated from spacecraft imagery, remote sensing techniques (spectroscopic measurements, radar, etc.), and surface investigations from landers and rovers. Geologic evidence of past water includes enormous outflow channels carved by floods, ancient river valley networks, deltas, and lakebeds, and the detection of rocks and minerals on the surface that could only have formed in liquid water. Numerous geomorphic features suggest the presence of ground ice (permafrost) and the movement of ice in glaciers, both in the recent past and present. Gullies and slope lineae along cliffs and crater walls suggest that flowing water continues to shape the surface of the fourth planet, although to a far lesser degree than in the ancient past. Although the surface of Mars was periodically wet and could have been hospitable to microbial life billions of years ago, the current environment at the surface is dry and subfreezing, probably presenting an insurmountable obstacle for living organisms. In addition, Mars lacks a thick atmosphere, ozone layer, and magnetic field, allowing solar and cosmic radiation to strike the surface unimpeded. The damaging effects of ionizing radiation on cellular structure is another one of the prime limiting factors on the survival of life on the surface. Therefore, the best potential locations for discovering life on Mars may be in subsurface environments. Large amounts of underground ice have been found on Mars; the volume of water detected is equivalent to the volume of water in Lake Superior.



Stylized terrain led to the discovery of a large amount of underground ice — enough water to fill Lake Superior (November 22, 2016)

MARS

Almost all water on Mars today exists as ice, though it also exists in small quantities as vapor in the atmosphere.



Reality is the sum
or aggregate
of all that is real
or existent,
as opposed to
that which is
only imaginary.

▼ 140 SUPORTED LANGUAGES

Afrikaans	Interglossa (Glosa)	Sicilian
Albanian	Interlingua	Slovak
Alsatian	Irish (Gaelic)	Slovenian (Slovene)
Aragonese	Istro-Romanian	Somali
Arapaho	Italian	Southern Ndebele
Aromanian	Jèrriais	Southern Sotho (Sesotho)
Arrernte	Karachay (Cyrillic)	Spanish
Asturian	Kashubian	Swahili
Aymara	Kurdish (Kurmanji)	Swati/Swazi
Basque	Ladin	Swedish
Belarusian	Latin Basic	Tagalog (Filipino/Pilipino)
Belarusian (Lacinka)	Latvian	Tahitian
Bislama	Lithuanian	Tausug
Bosnian	Lojban	Tetum (Tetun)
Breton	Lombard	Tok Pisin
Bulgarian	Low Saxon	Tongan (Faka-Tonga)
Catalan	Luxembourgian	Tswana
Cebuano	Macedonian	Turkish
Chamorro	Malagasy	Turkmen
Cheyenne	Malay (Latinized)	Turkmen (Latinized)
Chichewa (Nyanja)	Maltese	Tuvaluan
Cimbrian	Manx	ubasic
Corsican	Maori	Ukrainian
Croatian	Megleno-Romanian	Uyghur (Latinized)
Cyrillic	Mohawk	Veps
Czech	Nahuatl	Volapük
Danish	Norfolk/Pitcairnese	Votic (Latinized)
Demo	Northern Sotho (Pedi)	Walloon
Dutch	Norwegian	Warlpiri
English	Occitan	Welsh
Esperanto	Oromo	Xhosa
Estonian	Ossetian	Yapese
Faroese	Pangasinan	Zulu
Fijian	Papiamentu	
Finnish	Piedmontese	
French	Polish	
French Creole (Saint Lucia)	Portuguese	
Frisian	Potawatomi	
Friulian	Quechua	
Galician	Rhaeto-Romance	
Genoese	Romanian	
German	Romansh (Rumantsch)	
Gilbertese (Kiribati)	Rotokas	
Greenlandic	Russian	
Haitian Creole	Rusyn	
Hawaiian	Sami (Inari)	
HiligaynonHmong	Sami (Lule)	
Hopi	Samoan	
Hungarian	Sardinian (Sardu)	
Ibanag	Scots (Gaelic)	
Icelandic	Serbian (Cyrillic)	
Iloko (Ilokano)	Seychellois Creole (Seselwa)	
Indonesian	Shona	