# 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


NEXA
TEXT


NEXA
SS02

ţħëőŗý

NEXA THIN

**GRAVITATION**

NEXA BLACK

alternating

NEXA EXTRA
LIGHT SS02

**135.2907468 years**

NEXA TEXT HEAVY

8 pářţįčľęş

NEXA LIGHT

***quantum entanglement***

NEXA TEXT
BOLD ITALIC

Ø ß Є Ũ

Л Ң ? Ȃ

▲ U+203D

Ŕ Z Н Д

▲ NEXA EXTRA
BOLD 115 PT

Ę И Q В

звезды

NEXA THIN

**ГРАВИТАЦИЯ**

NEXA BLACK

майбутнє

NEXA EXTRA
LIGHT SS02

**«вживляемость»**

NEXA TEXT
HEAVY

сферический

NEXA LIGHT

***выкарыстоўваўся тэрмін***

NEXA TEXT
BOLD ITALIC

**Väřįéțỳ** is the very **śpĩçė** of **l̀ifĕ** that gives it all its **fłãvøůṛ.**

WILLIAM COWPER

форма

NEXA THIN

**ПЛЪТНОСТТА**

NEXA BLACK

светлина

NEXA EXTRA
LIGHT SS02

**трансцендент**

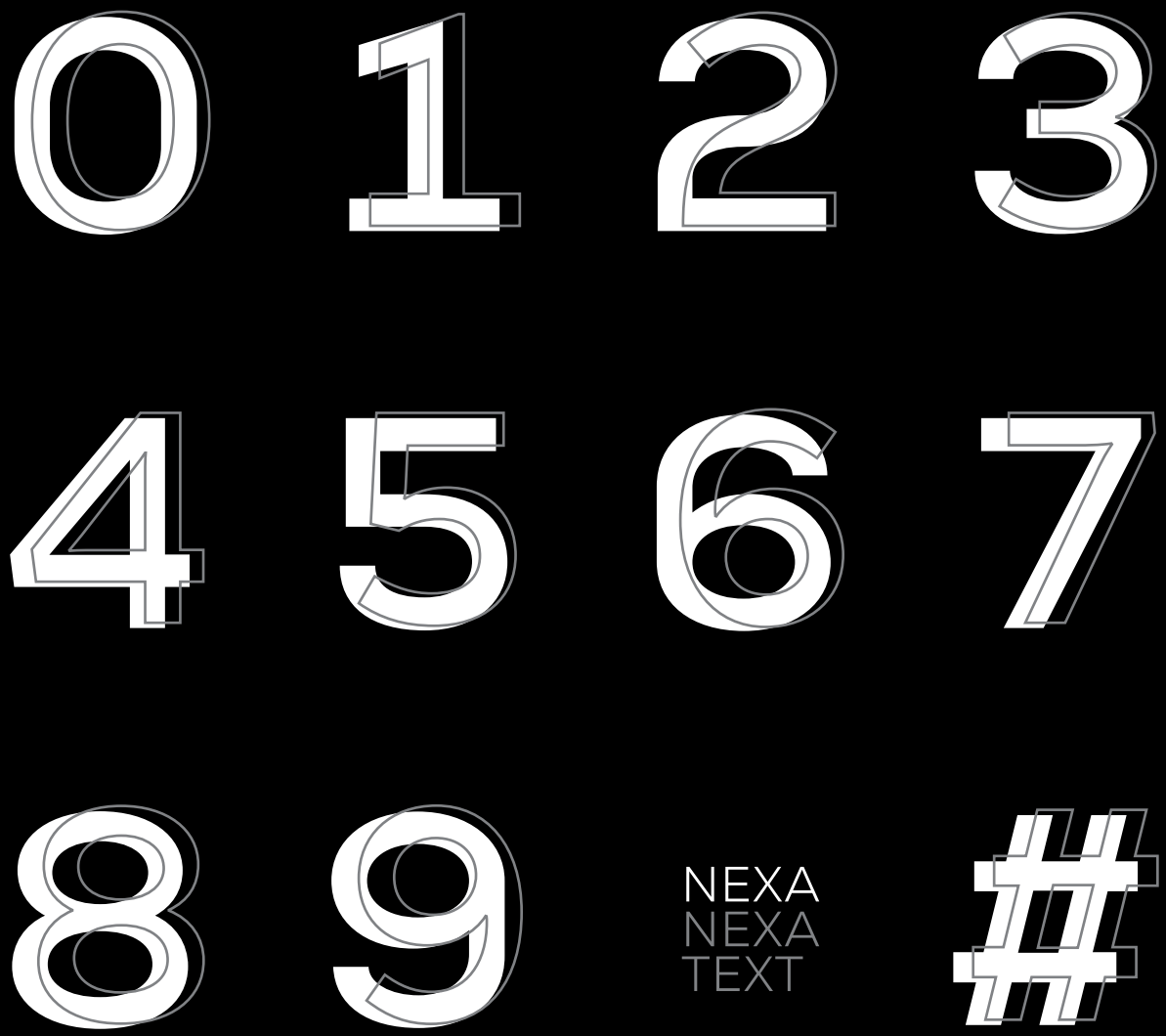
NEXA TEXT
HEAVY

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


LOCALIZATION


CASE-SENSITIVE FORMS


INFERIORS AND DENOMINATORS


STYLISTIC ALTERNATES


TABULAR FIGURES


SUPERIORS AND NUMERATORS


LIGATURES


ORDINALS


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.

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.

NEXA TEXT BOOK & BOLD 9PT

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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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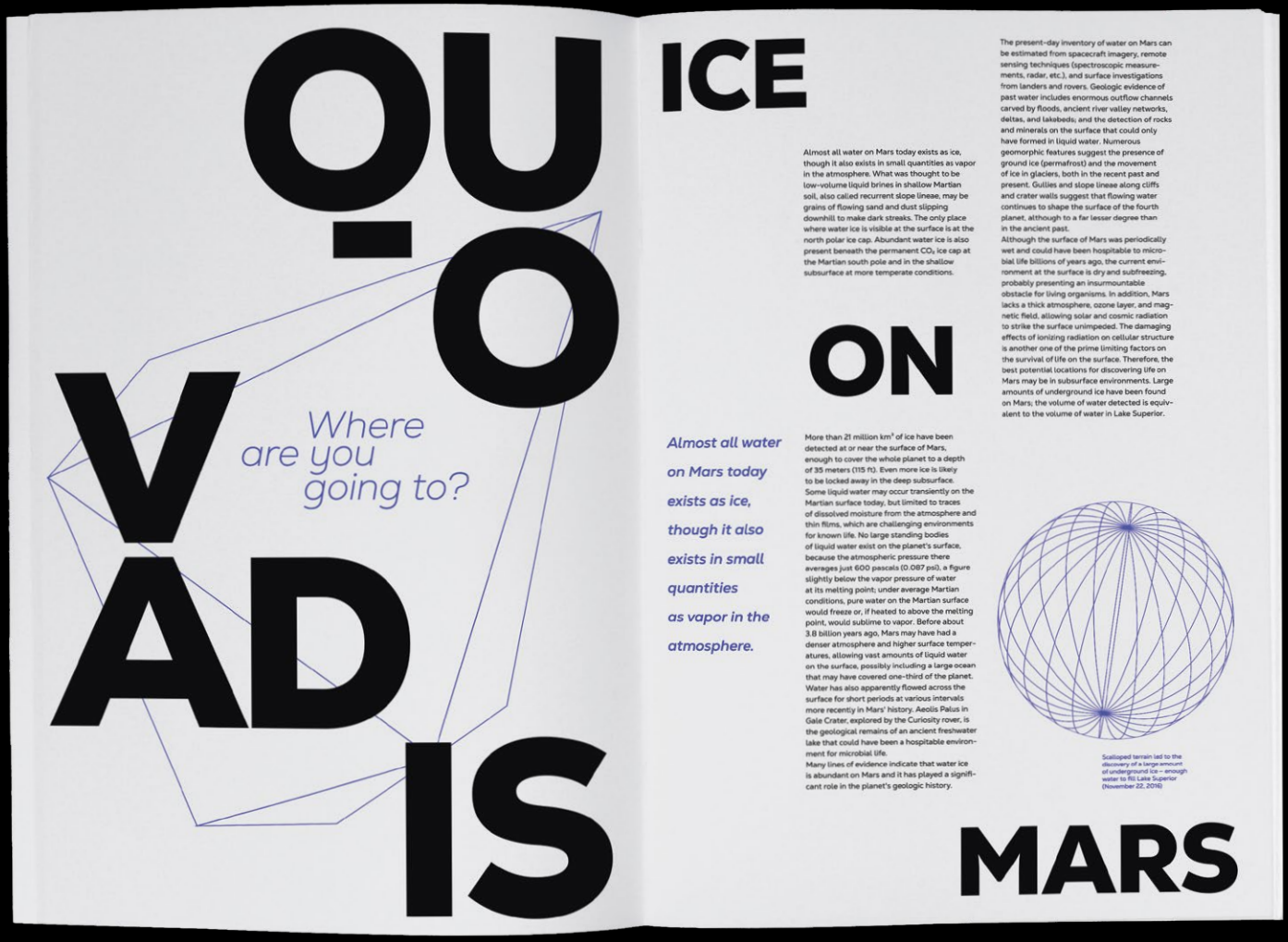
NEXA TEXT BOOK & BOLD 13PT




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