

# Glober

18  
weights

*sans serif*  
*type system*



The Glober font family includes 18 styles & weights - nine uprights with nine italics. It is characterized by excellent legibility in both - web & print design areas, well-finished geometric designs, optimized kerning, excellent web-font performance and legibility etc.

Inspired by the classic grotesque strong typefaces like DIN and Dax - Glober has his own unique style in expressed perfect softened geometric forms.

The font family is most suitable for headlines of all sizes, as well as for text blocks that come in both maximum and minimum variations. Glober font styles are applicable for any type of graphic design in web, print, motion graphics etc and perfect for t-shirts and other items like posters, logos.

Available in .otf font format.



Optimized for best web font rendering performance.



Intro Font Family. Designed by Svet Simov at Fontfabric.  
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**globerup**Glober  
Uprights

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ THIN

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ LIGHT

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ BOOK

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ REGULAR

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ SEMI BOLD

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ BOLD

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ EXTRA BOLD

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ HEAVY

Hamburgefonstiv

▲ BLACK

**globerita**Glober  
Italics*Hamburgefonstiv*

▲ THIN ITALIC

*Hamburgefonstiv*

▲ LIGHT ITALIC

*Hamburgefonstiv*

▲ BOOK ITALIC

*Hamburgefonstiv*

▲ REGULAR ITALIC

*Hamburgefonstiv*

▲ SEMI BOLD ITALIC

*Hamburgefonstiv*

▲ BOLD ITALIC

*Hamburgefonstiv*

▲ EXTRA BOLD ITALIC

*Hamburgefonstiv*

▲ HEAVY ITALIC

*Hamburgefonstiv*

▲ BLACK ITALIC

**Globegan**

▲ GLOBER BLACK, 104 PT

**Star Greak**

▲ GLOBER BOLD, 96 PT

Dreamlang

▲ GLOBER BOOK, 98 PT

*Ryde Gaster*

▲ GLOBER THIN ITALIC, 83 PT

*Zuolet Swash*

▲ GLOBER BOOK ITALIC, 75 PT

**Original point**

▲ GLOBER BOLD, 74 PT

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▲ GLOBER REGULAR, 56 PT

zumasane

▲ INTRO LIGHT ALT, 105 PT

**GEMRO**

GLOBER  
xBOLD  
140 PT

CREAMS

GLOBER  
REGULAR  
127 PT

**HUDARYS**

GLOBER  
BLACK  
100 PT

GLOBER SANS

GLOBER  
BOOK  
74 PT

EUROPEAN

GLOBER  
THIN  
93 PT

Applebook & Gloucester

GLOBER  
BOOK  
45 PT

HDMI RESOLUTION

GLOBER  
REGULAR  
54 PT

**FM COUNTER**

GLOBER  
BOLD  
77 PT

Mültiliŋğúat  
Zażółć gęślą jaźń  
Zuma ampara  
*estampilla capilla*  
anticonstitucionales  
Neðanmálsgreinar  
SZÓs ince  
Gleichmäßigen  
Zaangażować

▼ GLOBER LIGHT, 62 PT

▲ GLOBER BOOK, 90 PT

▼ GLOBER BOLD, 75 PT

▼ GLOBER BLACK ITALIC, 56 PT

▲ GLOBER HEAVY, 50 PT

▼ GLOBER THIN, 124 PT

▲ GLOBER LIGHT, 57 PT

▲ GLOBER SEMIBOLD, 72 PT

▲ GLOBER BOOK ITALIC, 73 PT

ПОЛКОВНИКЪ

▲ GLOBER HEAVY, 67 PT

ПОСЛЕ ПОЛУДНЯ

▼ GLOBER BLACK, 118 PT

▲ GLOBER THIN, 68 PT

БИЛЕТЪ

РОЗОВОЕ МАСЛО

▲ GLOBER REGULAR, 55 PT

▼ GLOBER BOLD ITALIC, 56 PT

*ВНЕШНЯЯ ГРАНИЦА*

▼ GLOBER BOOK, 47 PT

ВСЕ ПРАВА ЗАЩИЩЕНЫ

▼ GLOBER HEAVY, 82 PT

ПЕСЧАНЫЙ

▼ GLOBER BOLD, 64 PT

БЛУ-РЕЙ ДИСК

▼ GLOBER LIGHT, 46 PT

УЛЬТРАМАРИН ПИГМЕНТ

# ХОККЕЙ

## с шайбой на льду



### О дисциплине

Хоккейные матчи проходят на ледовой площадке. В хоккее используется шайба, изготовленная из вулканизированной резины. Игра заключается в противостоянии двух команд, которые с помощью клюшек стремятся забросить шайбу в ворота соперника и не пропустить её в свои. Побеждает команда, забросившая большее количество шайб в ворота соперника.



### Немного истории

До сих пор существует несколько мнений относительно родины хоккея на льду. **Точно известно лишь, что привезли его в Северную Америку англичане.** Первыми играть в хоккей на льду начали солдаты, расквартированные в канадской провинции Новая Шотландия. В 1879 году студенты монреальского университета Макгилла придумали первые правила игры и организовали соревнования по хоккею на льду.



### Хоккей как он есть

Игра заключается в противостоянии двух команд, которые с помощью клюшек стремятся забросить шайбу в ворота соперника и не пропустить её в свои. **Побеждает команда, забросившая большее количество шайб в ворота соперника.**

12 pt. Light & Regular Italic

Geography is the science that studies the lands, features, inhabitants, and phenomena of Earth. A literal translation would be "to describe or write about the Earth". The first person to use the word "geography" was Eratosthenes. *Four historical traditions in geographical research are the spatial analysis of natural and human phenomena - geography as a study of distribution, area studies* - places and regions, study of man-land relationship, and research in earth sciences.

14 pt. Book & Bold Italic

Nonetheless, modern geography is an all-encompassing discipline that foremost seeks to understand the Earth and all of its human and natural complexities — not merely where objects are, but how they have changed and come to be. ***Geography has been called "the world discipline" and "the bridge between the human and the physical science".*** Geography is divided into two main branches: human geography and physical geography.

9 pt. Book & Bold Italic

Integrated geography is the branch of geography that describes the spatial aspects of interactions between humans and the natural world. It requires an understanding of the traditional aspects of physical and human geography, as well as the ways in which human societies conceptualize the environment. Integrated geography has emerged as a bridge between human and physical geography as a result of the increasing specialisation of the two sub-fields. Furthermore, as human relationship with the environment has changed as a result of globalization and technological change a new approach was needed to understand the changing and dynamic relationship. Examples of areas of research in environmental geography include emergency management, environmental management, sustainability, and political ecology.

*Geomatics is a branch of geography that has emerged since the quantitative revolution in geography in the mid 1950s. Geomatics involves the use of traditional spatial techniques used in cartography and topography and their application to computers. Geomatics has become a widespread field with many other disciplines using techniques such as GIS and remote sensing. Geomatics has also led to a revitalization of some geography departments especially in Northern America where the subject had a declining status during the 1950s.*

11 pt. Light & Regular Italic

Regional geography is a branch of geography that studies the regions of all sizes across the Earth. It has a prevailing descriptive character. The main aim is to understand or define the uniqueness or character of a particular region which consists of natural as well as human elements. Attention is paid also to regionalization which covers the proper techniques of space delimitation into regions. Regional geography is also considered as a certain approach to study in geographical sciences - similar to quantitative or critical geographies, for more information see History of geography.

*Urban planning, regional planning and spatial planning: use the science of geography to assist in determining how to develop (or not develop) the land to meet particular criteria, such as safety, beauty, economic opportunities, the preservation of the built or natural heritage, and so on. The planning of towns, cities, and rural areas may be seen as applied geography.*

12 pt. SemiBold & Book Italic

Traditionally, geographers have been viewed the same way as cartographers and people who study place names and numbers. Although many geographers are trained in toponymy and cartology, this is not their main preoccupation.

*Geographers study the spatial and temporal distribution of phenomena, processes and features as well as the interaction of humans and their environment. As space and place affect a variety of topics such as economics, health, climate, plants and animals; geography is highly interdisciplinary.*

14 pt. ExtraBold & Regular Italic

**Geography as a discipline can be split broadly into two main subsidiary fields: human geography and physical geography. The former largely focuses on the built environment and how humans create, view, manage, and influence space. The latter examines the natural environment and how organisms, climate, soil, water, and landforms produce and interact.** *The difference between these approaches led to a third field, environmental geography, which combines physical and human geography and looks at the interactions between the environment and humans.*

9 pt. Regular & SemiBold Italic

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LANGUAGES

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bokmål, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gaelic (Manx), Gaelic (Scottish), Gagauz (Latin), Galician, German, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Irish Gaelic, Italian, Karelian, Ladin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luxembourgish, Maltese, Moldavian (Latin), Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Rhaeto-Romanic, Romanian, Russian, Sami, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian, Sorbian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish and Welsh.

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ENCODINGS

Western European - 1252 Latin 1  
Eastern European - 1250 Latin 2  
Baltic - 1257 and Turkish - 1254  
Cyrillic - 1251

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CHARACTERS

507 per weight.

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WEIGHTS

Thin, Light, Book, Regular, SemiBold, Bold, ExtraBold, Heavy and Black with italics.

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FONT FILES

OpenType (.otf) font format is available.

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RELEASE DATE

12. February 2014