

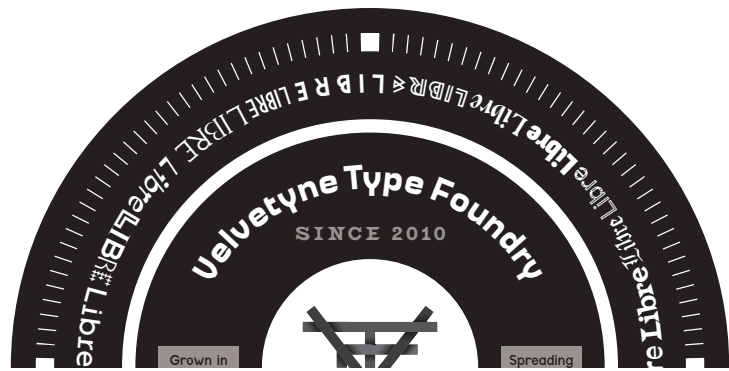
Millimetre
 2 styles, 2 weights : regular & bold
 Author : Jérémy Landes-Nones
 License : SIL OFL
 First diffusion : March 2016
 velvetyne.fr and github.com/jjllnnn/Millimetre



jjllnn.fr
 velvetyne.fr



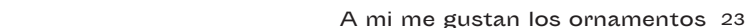
Millimetre+ Millimetre Bold



Including SMALLCAPS
 Inferiors^s, Superior^s
 & ornaments

60.5 Goalmouth
 45 Mystagogus
 35 Hydrogenation
 30 Microminiaturising
 25 Ontijferen walloniquetijferen walloniqu
 20 Pseudohexagonal symmetry
 16 Circumnavigation Entomophagous
 14 Numismatie Mangoustesomambulatimismatie Mangoustesomambulating
 11 Matogrossodosul Shotgunmarriage Stampingtongrossodosul Shotgunmarriage Stampingtons
 9 Computergraphics Potassiumargondating DiscombobulatingLitergraphics Potassiumargondating Discombobulating

The evolution of the Family is the object of a vote open to the public. Go to the [github page](#) to vote For the next style you would like to see released. Condensed? Extended? Black? Light? Serif? Slab? Rounded? Jérémy is open to every suggestion.



85 MARCH

73 INDUST

60.5 GOLFMOU

45 MYSTAGOGU

35 HYDROGENATIO

30 MICROMINIATURISIN

25 ONCTIJFEREN WALLONI

20 PSEUDOHEXAGONALSYMMET

16 CIRCUMNAVIGATION ENTOMOPHAGO

55 pts = 20 mm

28 pts = 10 mm

83 pts = 33 mm

14 pts = 5 mm

57 pts = 23 mm

83 pts = 33 mm

14 pts = 5 mm

28 pts = 10 mm

83 pts = 33 mm

14 pts = 5 mm

num — Tabular numbers

pnum — Proportional numbers

smcp — Small capitals

case — Case sensitive forms

sup — Superiors

numr — Numerators

sinf — Inferiors

dnom — Denominators

ordn — Ordinals

zero — Slashed zero

ss01 — Alternative a

ss02 — Alternative g

0123 -> 0**1**23

0123 -> 0|23

Trans -> TRANS

(A-6) → (A-6)

$$|a\rangle \otimes |0\rangle \rightarrow |a\rangle \otimes |a\rangle$$

1234 \rightarrow 1²3⁴

1234 -> 1234

1234 \rightarrow 1234

No la lo -> N^o 1^a 1^o

300 -> 300

a → α

g -> g

Millimetre is a series of Fonts constructed on a grid based on the metric system. It follows the decimal logic of the latter. In this spirit, when you typeset **Millimetre**, please don't use the archaic unit of the point but the millimetre, centimetre, decimeter or the meter itself for the really big sizes.

In this typeface, each em-square is vertically and horizontally divided in 10 units (decimal, remember?). Printed at 1 cm size, the strokes of the regular weight will be 1 mm thick. Both white spaces and black stems fit on this grid. Half of the lines and columns of this 10x10 grid receive the stems and the strokes of this font whereas the other half is there to receive the white spaces inside the letters and between them, making millimetre rhythm quite unique, totally settled, like a barcode. To make it clearer, when you typeset two **m** lowercases, the thickness of the stems of the **m** will be equal to the counters between its legs, to the thins and to the space between the two letters. This grid-based design, aligned to a pixel grid, makes Millimetre works quite well on screen too. When typesetted with a leading equal to its size, the grid appears in the perfect alignment of the stems between the different lines of text. No corrections needed.

From a stylistic point of view, Millimetre is a geometric, constructed sans serif, with quite wide proportions even if the width of several glyphs could contradict this statement. With its rectangular look and closed terminals, Millimetre reminds us of 60's sans such as Aldo Novarese's Eurostile. Far from running away from this graphic universe, Millimetre embraces the retro-futuristic, architectural, technological and science-fictional connotations that come with it. Due to the grid on the top of which it's constructed, the rhythm of this typeface can remind us of the one created by a monospace.

Millimetre Regular — 7/8,5 pts

1. An em-square is the square of the full height of the font size. For example, one em in a 16-point typeface is 16 points wide and 16 points tall.

Millimetre Regular — 6/6 pts

22 Opentype features

About 3

Millimetre Regular 15

to Millimetre typeset in millimetre

[illegible][illegible]

Even though it shares a certain regularity in the widths of its glyphs, Millimetre isn't a monospace, it creates its own grey. Begun as a truly monolinear sans, the drawing of this typeface is finally more subtle, with thinner stroke joins and tiny variations of weight to balance the shapes. This becomes even clearer in the bolder weights where some things appear in several glyphs to avoid making them too dark regarding the rest of the Font.

If the regular never leaves the grid, the other weights are more sensible whereas keeping a really close rhythm. **Millimetre Bold** is 1.5 times bolder than the regular and the lighter weight will be half the one of the regular. Set together, the different weights share the same grid and allow to create a constructed layout altogether. The system never gives up.

Finally, this type Family comes with a wide range of technic and geometric ornaments allowing to create patterns dialoguing with the text. These ornaments are inspired by the early age of the computer era and by the technical graphs used in the printing business. Therefore, they can be really useful to layout technical documents, maps, or to accompany and put the emphasis on the technological look of the Font on graphical documents.

Millimetre is a libre and open-source Font currently still in development. Contribute on [github](#).

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Goalmou

Mystagogu

Hydrogenationis

Microminiatursins

Onctijferen walloniqu

Pseudohexagonalisymme

Circumnavigation Entomophago

Numismatie Mangouste Somanambula

Matogrossodosul Shotgunmarriage Stamping

Computergraphics Potassiumargondating Discombobula

cycle de fonctionnement
se décompose de manière
analytique en quatre temps
ou phases. Le mouvement du piston
initié par la combustion (augmentation ra-
de la température et donc de la pression
s gaz) d'un mélange de carburant et d'air
(comburant) qui a lieu durant le temps mo-
ur. C'est le seul temps produisant de l'énergie ; les
autres temps en consomment mais le rendent pos-
e. Le piston se déplace pendant le démarrage grâce
e source d'énergie externe (souvent un démarreur
nceur : un moteur électrique est couplé temporairement au
equin) jusqu'à ce qu'au moins un temps moteur produise une
e capable d'assurer les trois autres temps avant le prochain
s moteur. Le moteur fonctionne dès lors seul et produit un couple
arbre de sortie. Le rendement d'un moteur est le rapport entre la puissance mé-
délivrée et la puissance thermique fournie par le carburant. Il dépend du cycle
dynamique choisi, des paramètres de fonctionnement (taux de compression) et
es thermiques, mécaniques (frottement, d'écoulement (dans l'admission et l'échappement) ainsi que
e dues aux accessoires nécessaires à son fonctionnement tels que pompe d'injection (moteur diesel), ventilateur
ement, pompe de refroidissement, pompe à huile, alternateur, compresseur de climatisation et autres éventuels
aires". Le rendement maximal pour les moteurs automobiles modernes est de 35 % environ pour les moteurs à allu-
5 % pour les moteurs Diesel alors que les plus gros moteurs industriels dépassent 50 %. L'énergie nécessairement
ant le cycle de Carnot peut être récupérée par cogénération (pour réchauffer un autre fluide tel que l'eau chaude
aire par exemple), améliorant sensiblement le bilan énergétique global de l'installation dans son ensemble. Pour un
éalisant une conversion d'énergie (transformateur, moteur, pompe à chaleur), le rendement est défini par certains
omme étant le rapport entre l'énergie recueillie en efficacité thermodynamique et de rendement thermodynamique3.

20 / 24

12,5 / 15

10 / 12

8,5 / 10,2

6,5 / 7,8

4,5 / 5,4



6 The micro-grid

Millimetre Bold 19

MARKI
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CIRCUMNAVIGATION ENTOMOPHAG

18

Millimetre Bold Smallcaps

7 The macro-grid

