

nice to type

Cain Specimen

Cain

Gain Thin *Italic*

Gain Extra Light *Italic*

Gain Light *Italic*

Gain Regular *Italic*

Gain Medium *Italic*

Gain Bold *Italic*

Gain Extra Bold *Italic*

Gain Black *Italic*

Gain Extra Black *Italic*

Gain Super *Italic*

Designer
Gabriel Richter

Fontproduction
Christoph Koeberlin

Release
2018

URL
<https://nicetotype.de/retailtypefaces/gain.html>

Contact
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info@nicetotype.de

Specimen Version
1.0

Texts
The following texts are sourced from wikipedia.com.
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ABC

G → G

Gain

OpenType Features

Oldstyle Figures (onum)

123456 → 123456

Tabular Figures + Currencies (tnum)

123456 € → 123456 €

658983 € → 658983 €

123456 € → 123456 €

658983 € → 658983 €

Case-Sensitive Forms (case)

(LO-FI) → (LO-FI)

Individual Fractions (frac)

1/12 ℓ → 1/12 ℓ

Superscript (sup) + Scientific Inferiors (sinf)

H2O1abc → H₂O^{1abc}

Slashed Zero (zero)

E020091R → E020091R

Localized Form (locl)

Dźwięku → Dźwięku

Stylistic Set 01 – Tabular Punctuation (ss01)

(5,6) → (5,6)

(5,6) → (5,6)

Stylistic Set 02 – Alternate G (ss02)

Gain → Gain

Stylistic Set 03 – Double-storey a (ss03)

Equalization → Equalization

Stylistic Set 04 – Alternate ß (ss04)

Bergmannstraße → Bergmannstraße

Stylistic Set 05 – Alternate 1 (ss05)

100¹ → 100¹

Stylistic Set 06 – Alternate @ (ss06)

hi@type.de → hi@type.de

Stylistic Set 07 – Alternate Arrows (1) (ss07)

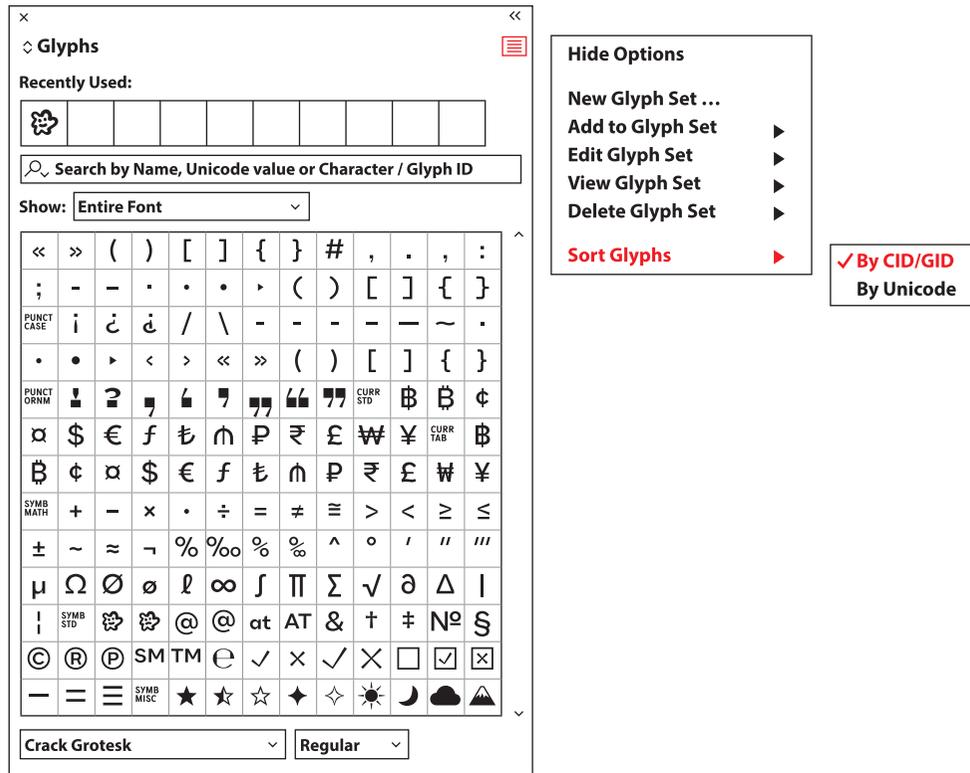
↑ D7 → ↑ D7

Stylistic Set 08 – Alternate Arrows (2) (ss08)

↑ Upload → ^ Upload

LATN
UC A Á Ä Â

All nice to type fonts provide a structured glyph order for a better overview – just choose “CID / GID” instead of “Unicode” in your Glyphs overview.



InDesign CC example

In addition preglyphs are featured in all nice to type OpenType fonts (.otf) to structure our glyph set even more. To save webspace and loading time our webfonts (.woff2) don't come with preglyphs.

LATN UC	Latin Uppercase
LATN LC	Latin Lowercase
SUPS LC	Superior Lowercase
FIG STD	Figure Standard
FIG OS	Figure Oldstyle
FIG STD TAB	Figure Standard Tabular
FIG OS TAB	Figure Oldstyle Tabular
FIG SINIF	Figure Sinferior
FIG DNOM	Figure Denominator
FIG NUMR	Figure Numerator
FIG SUPS	Figure Superscript
FIG FRAC	Figure Fraction
FIG CIRCLE	Figure Circled
SPACE	Space
PUNCT STD	Punctuation Standard
PUNCT TAB	Punctuation Tabular
PUNCT CASE	Punctuation Case
PUNCT ORNM	Punctuation Ornamental
CURR STD	Currency Standard
CURR TAB	Currency Tabular
SYMB MATH	Symbol Mathematics
SYMB STD	Symbol Standard
SYMB MISC	Symbol Miscellaneous
SYMB GREEK	Symbol Greek
SYMB GEOM	Symbol Geometric
ARRW STD	Arrow Standard
ARRW ALT01	Arrow Alternate 01
ARRW ALT02	Arrow Alternate 02
DIAC UC	Diacritic Uppercase
DIAC LC	Diacritic Lowercase

The quick br...

100 pt Gain Thin

INPUT

100 pt Gain Extra Light

TRANSISTOR

100 pt Gain Light

AUDIO

100 pt Gain Regular

VOLTAGE

100 pt Gain Thin Italic

POLYRHYTHM

100 pt Gain Extra Light Italic

HIGH-PASS

100 pt Gain Light Italic

RESOLUTION

100 pt Gain Regular Italic

ACTUATOR

100 pt Gain Medium

OUTPUT

100 pt Gain Bold

NOISE GATE

100 pt Gain Extra Bold

VOICING

100 pt Gain Black

HEADROOM

100 pt Gain Medium Italic

RUMBLE

100 pt Gain Bold Italic

ENCLOSURE

100 pt Gain Extra Bold Italic

TEMPO

100 pt Gain Black Italic

CONTROL

100 pt Gain Extra Black

PATTERN

100 pt Gain Super

FORTISSIMO

100 pt Gain Extra Black Italic

CHANNEL

100 pt Gain Super Italic

SAMPLING

25/30 pt Gain Thin

Distortion and overdrive are forms of audio signal processing used to alter the sound of amplified electric musical instruments, usually by increasing their gain, producing a ‘fuzzy’, ‘growling’, or ‘gritty’ tone. Distortion is most commonly used with the electric guitar, but may also be used with other electric instruments such as bass guitar, electric piano, and Hammond organ. Guitarists playing electric blues originally obtained an overdriven sound by turning up their vacuum tube-powered guitar amplifiers to

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