

Whiteblack

A soft slab serif optimized for negative settings by Arne Freytag

Egal, nehmen
wir doch die
Whiteblack

Whiteblack

modern soft slab serif – optimized for negative settings

Whiteblack is a slab serif with a soft touch, designed for contemporary typography and comes up with 6 weights for positive and negative settings plus handslanted obliques.

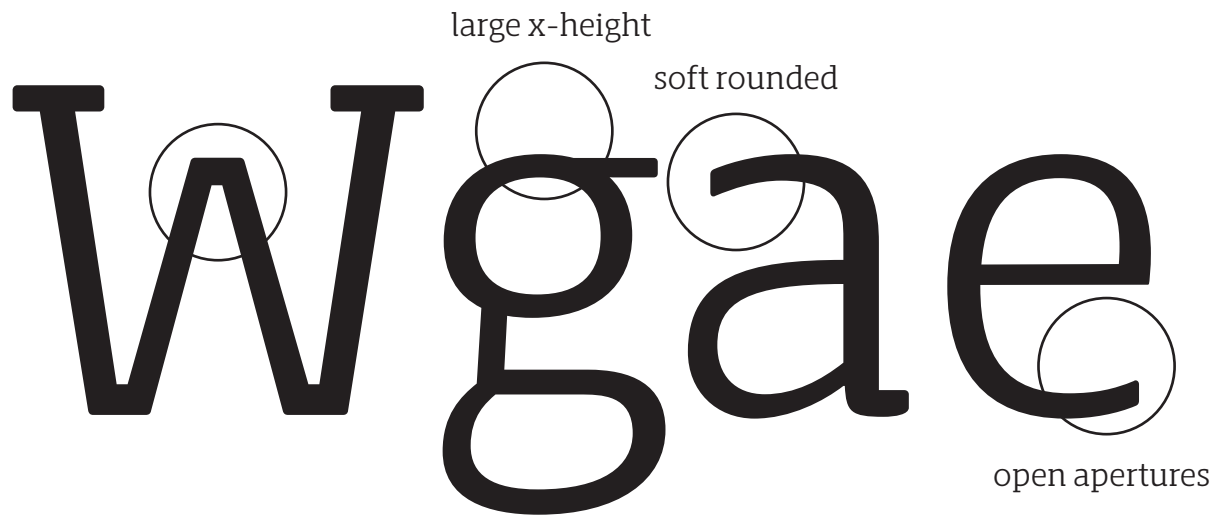
In dark backgrounds, especially for signage and on screen, negative settings glow and appear heavier than positive settings. To avoid the „glow-effect“ the typeface contains special weights for an optimal balance between white and black.

A large x-height and open apertures not only creates space for smaller sizes, but also lends Whiteblack a solid balanced and generous character for print and screen. Many OpenType features including 324 ligatures, contextuel alternates, and stylistic set built into all cuts. The font contains 1.076 glyphs with a wide range of flexibility for Latin language support for every typographical needs.

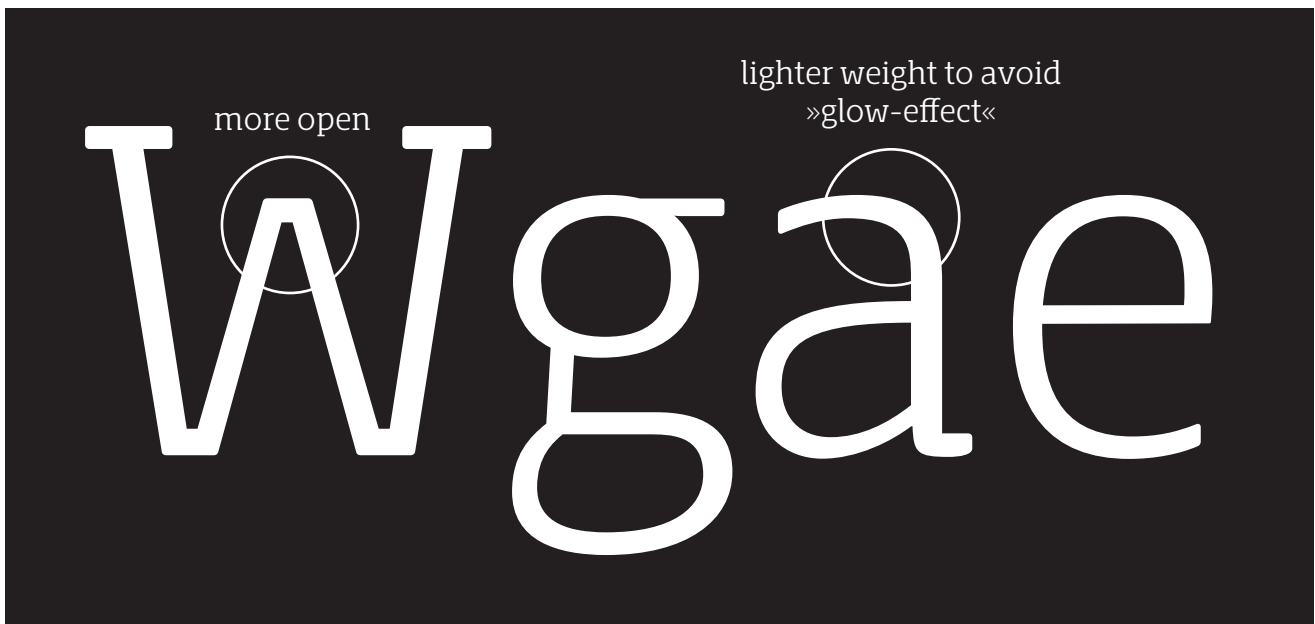
Whiteblack brings elegance and a certain warmth wherever a contemporary slab serif typeface is needed, special for signage, brands, magazines and corporate design.

DETAILS

– Whiteblack for positive settings



– Whiteblack white for negative settings



NEWS FROM GIZEH

Black Hole Sun

WEIßBROTSCHEIBEN

new

project light through a film negative image

Bianconeri

God thanks, it's Friday

LIGATURES AND CONTEXTUAL ALTERNATES

fluffy

THÉSE

Le Mans

GOOSE

archiv

MÜHLE

TUNA

OHNE

Aerodeslizador

EXTRA LIGHT

Troublemakers

LIGHT

Blabbermouth

REGULAR

Hot Chocolate

MEDIUM

Regretfulness

BOLD

Modularizing

ULTRA BOLD

Aerodeslizador

WHITE EXTRA LIGHT

Troublemakers

WHITE LIGHT

Blabbermouth

WHITE REGULAR

Hot Chocolate

WHITE MEDIUM

Regretfulness

WHITE BOLD

Modularizing

WHITE EXTRA BOLD

Acuartelamiento

EXTRA LIGHT-OBLIQUE

Grandilocuencia

LIGHT-OBLIQUE

Autogestionario

OBLIQUE

Radioterapeuta

MEDIUM-OBLIQUE

Superhighway

BOLD-OBLIQUE

Wunderkinder

EXTRA BOLD-OBLIQUE

Acuartelamiento

WHITE EXTRA LIGHT-OBLIQUE

Grandilocuencia

WHITE LIGHT-OBLIQUE

Autogestionario

WHITE OBLIQUE

Radioterapeuta

WHITE MEDIUM-OBLIQUE

Superhighway

WHITE BOLD-OBLIQUE

Wunderkinder

WHITE EXTRA BOLD-OBLIQUE

LANGUAGE SUPPORT

SUPPORTS 34 LANGUAGES (PRO / OT CFF)

Afrikaans, Basque, Breton, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, Gaelic (Irish, Scots), German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Saami (Southern), Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish

ą b ç ǒ é f g ĥ i j
k ł m ŋ ø þ q ř
ŝ t ů v ẅ x y ž ß

LIGHT, LIGHT ITALIC & SEMIBOLD (11 PT/14 PT)

Mungo Park was born in Selkirkshire, Scotland, at Foulshiels on the Yarrow Water, near Selkirk, on a tenant farm which his father rented from the Duke of Buccleuch. He was the seventh in a family of thirteen. Although tenant farmers, the Parks were relatively well-off. They were able to pay for Park to receive a good education, and Park's father died leaving property valued at £3,000 (equivalent to \$218,445 in 2015). His parents had originally intended him for the Church of Scotland.

He was educated at home before attending Selkirk grammar school. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to Thomas Anderson, a surgeon in Selkirk. During his apprenticeship, Park became friends with Anderson's son Alexander and was introduced to Anderson's daughter Allison, who would later become his wife.

In October 1788, Park enrolled at the University of Edinburgh, attending for four sessions studying medicine and botany. Notably, during his time at university, he spent a year in the natural history course taught by Professor John Walker. After completing his studies, HE SPENT A SUMMER IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, engaged in botanical fieldwork with his brother-in-law, James Dickson, a gardener and seed merchant in Covent Garden. In 1788 Dickson and Sir Joseph Banks had founded the London Linnean Society.

In 1792 Park completed his medical studies at University of Edinburgh. **Through a recommendation by Banks, he obtained the post of assistant surgeon on board the East India Company's ship Worcester. In February 1793 the Worcester sailed to Benkulen in Sumatra. Before departing, Park wrote his friend Alexander Anderson in terms that reflect his Calvinist upbringing:**

My hope is now approaching to a certainty. If I be deceived, may God alone put me right, for I would rather die in the delusion than wake to all the joys of earth. May the Holy Spirit dwell in your heart, my dear friend, and if I ever see my native land again, may I rather see the green sod on your grave than see you anything but a Christian.

On his return in 1794, Park gave a lecture to the Linnaean Society, describing eight new Sumatran fish. The paper was not published until three years later. He also presented Banks with various rare Su-

(9 PT/11 PT)

Mungo Park was born in SELKIRKSHIRE, SCOTLAND, at Foulshiels on the Yarrow Water, near Selkirk, on a tenant farm which his father rented from the Duke of Buccleuch. He was the seventh in a family of thirteen. Although tenant farmers, the Parks were relatively well-off. They were able to pay for Park to receive a good education, and Park's father died leaving property valued at £3,000 (equivalent to \$218,445 in 2015). His parents had originally intended him for the Church of Scotland.

He was educated at home before attending Selkirk grammar school. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to Thomas Anderson, a surgeon in Selkirk. During his apprenticeship, **Park became friends with Anderson's son Alexander and was introduced to Anderson's daughter Allison, who would later become his wife.**

In October 1788, Park enrolled at the University of Edinburgh, attending for four sessions studying medicine and botany. Notably, during his time at university, he spent a year in the natural history course taught by Professor John Walker. After completing his studies, HE SPENT A SUMMER IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, engaged in botanical fieldwork with his brother-in-law, James Dickson, a gardener and seed merchant in Covent Garden. In 1788 Dickson and Sir Joseph Banks had founded the London Linnean Society.

(7 PT/9 PT)

Mungo Park was born in SELKIRKSHIRE, SCOTLAND, at Foulshiels on the Yarrow Water, near Selkirk, on a tenant farm which his father rented from the Duke of Buccleuch. He was the seventh in a family of thirteen. Although tenant farmers, the Parks were relatively well-off. They were able to pay for Park to receive a good education, and Park's father died leaving property valued at £3,000 (equivalent to \$218,445 in 2015). His parents had originally intended him for the Church of Scotland.

He was educated at home before attending Selkirk grammar school. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to Thomas Anderson, a surgeon in Selkirk. During his apprenticeship, **Park became friends with Anderson's son Alexander and was introduced to Anderson's daughter Allison, who would later become his wife.**

In October 1788, Park enrolled at the University of Edinburgh, attending for four sessions studying medicine and botany. Notably, during his time at university, he spent a year in the natural history course taught by Professor John Walker. After completing his studies, HE SPENT A SUMMER IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, engaged in botanical fieldwork with his brother-in-law, James Dickson, a gardener and seed merchant in Covent Garden. In 1788 Dickson and Sir Joseph Banks had founded the London Linnean Society.

REGULAR, ITALIC & BOLD (11 PT/14 PT)

Mungo Park was born in Selkirkshire, Scotland, at Foulshiels on the Yarrow Water, near Selkirk, on a tenant farm which his father rented from the Duke of Buccleuch. He was the seventh in a family of thirteen. Although tenant farmers, the Parks were relatively well-off. They were able to pay for Park to receive a good education, and Park's father died leaving property valued at £3,000 (equivalent to \$218,445 in 2015). His parents had originally intended him for the Church of Scotland.

He was educated at home before attending Selkirk grammar school. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to Thomas Anderson, a surgeon in Selkirk. During his apprenticeship, Park became friends with Anderson's son Alexander and was introduced to Anderson's daughter Allison, who would later become his wife.

In October 1788, Park enrolled at the University of Edinburgh, attending for four sessions studying medicine and botany. Notably, during his time at university, he spent a year in the natural history course taught by Professor John Walker. After completing his studies, HE SPENT A SUMMER IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, engaged in botanical fieldwork with his brother-in-law, James Dickson, a gardener and seed merchant in Covent Garden. In 1788 Dickson and Sir Joseph Banks had founded the London Linnean Society.

In 1792 Park completed his medical studies at University of Edinburgh. **Through a recommendation by Banks, he obtained the post of assistant surgeon on board the East India Company's ship Worcester. In February 1793 the Worcester sailed to Benkulen in Sumatra. Before departing, Park wrote his friend Alexander Anderson in terms that reflect his Calvinist upbringing:**

My hope is now approaching to a certainty. If I be deceived, may God alone put me right, for I would rather die in the delusion than wake to all the joys of earth. *May the Holy Spirit dwell in your heart, my dear friend, and if I ever see my native land again, may I rather see the green sod on your grave than see you anything but a Christian.*

On his return in 1794, Park gave a lecture to the Linnaean Society, describing eight new Sumatran fish. The paper was not published until three years

(9 PT/11 PT)

Mungo Park was born in SELKIRKSHIRE, SCOTLAND, at Foulshiels on the Yarrow Water, near Selkirk, on a tenant farm which his father rented from the Duke of Buccleuch. He was the seventh in a family of thirteen. Although tenant farmers, the Parks were relatively well-off. They were able to pay for Park to receive a good education, and Park's father died leaving property valued at £3,000 (equivalent to \$218,445 in 2015). His parents had originally intended him for the Church of Scotland.

He was educated at home before attending Selkirk grammar school. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to Thomas Anderson, a surgeon in Selkirk. During his apprenticeship, **Park became friends with Anderson's son Alexander and was introduced to Anderson's daughter Allison, who would later become his wife.**

In October 1788, Park enrolled at the University of Edinburgh, attending for four sessions studying medicine and botany. Notably, during his time at university, he spent a year in the natural history course taught by Professor John Walker. After completing his studies, HE SPENT A SUMMER IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, engaged in botanical fieldwork with his brother-in-law, James Dickson, a gardener and seed merchant in Covent Garden. In 1788 Dickson and Sir Joseph Banks had founded the London Linnean Society.

(7 PT/9 PT)

Mungo Park was born in SELKIRKSHIRE, SCOTLAND, at Foulshiels on the Yarrow Water, near Selkirk, on a tenant farm which his father rented from the Duke of Buccleuch. He was the seventh in a family of thirteen. Although tenant farmers, the Parks were relatively well-off. They were able to pay for Park to receive a good education, and Park's father died leaving property valued at £3,000 (equivalent to \$218,445 in 2015). His parents had originally intended him for the Church of Scotland.

He was educated at home before attending Selkirk grammar school. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to Thomas Anderson, a surgeon in Selkirk. During his apprenticeship, **Park became friends with Anderson's son Alexander and was introduced to Anderson's daughter Allison, who would later become his wife.**

In October 1788, Park enrolled at the University of Edinburgh, attending for four sessions studying medicine and botany. Notably, during his time at university, he spent a year in the natural history course taught by Professor John Walker. After completing his studies, HE SPENT A SUMMER IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, engaged in botanical fieldwork with his brother-in-law, James Dickson, a gardener and seed merchant in Covent Garden. In 1788 Dickson and Sir Joseph Banks had founded the London Linnean Society.

SEMIBOLD, SEMIBOLD-ITALIC (11 PT/14 PT)

Mungo Park was born in Selkirkshire, Scotland, at Foulshiels on the Yarrow Water, near Selkirk, on a tenant farm which his father rented from the Duke of Buccleuch. He was the seventh in a family of thirteen. Although tenant farmers, the Parks were relatively well-off. They were able to pay for Park to receive a good education, and Park's father died leaving property valued at £3,000 (equivalent to \$218,445 in 2015). His parents had originally intended him for the Church of Scotland.

He was educated at home before attending Selkirk grammar school. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to Thomas Anderson, a surgeon in Selkirk. During his apprenticeship, Park became friends with Anderson's son Alexander and was introduced to Anderson's daughter Allison, who would later become his wife.

In October 1788, Park enrolled at the University of Edinburgh, attending for four sessions studying medicine and botany. Notably, during his time at university, he spent a year in the natural history course taught by Professor John Walker. After completing his studies, HE SPENT A SUMMER IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, engaged in botanical fieldwork with his brother-in-law, James Dickson, a gardener and seed merchant in Covent Garden. In 1788 Dickson and Sir Joseph Banks had founded the London Linnean Society.

In 1792 Park completed his medical studies at University of Edinburgh. Through a recommendation by Banks, he obtained the post of assistant surgeon on board the East India Company's ship Worcester. In February 1793 the Worcester sailed to Benkulen in Sumatra. Before departing, Park wrote his friend Alexander Anderson in terms that reflect his Calvinist upbringing:

My hope is now approaching to a certainty. If I be deceived, may God alone put me right, for I would rather die in the delusion than wake to all the joys of earth. May the Holy Spirit dwell in your heart, my dear friend, and if I ever see my native land again, may I rather see the green sod on your grave than see you anything but a Christian.

On his return in 1794, Park gave a lecture to the Linnaean Society, describing eight new Sumatran fish. The paper was not published until three

(9 PT/11 PT)

Mungo Park was born in SELKIRKSHIRE, SCOTLAND, at Foulshiels on the Yarrow Water, near Selkirk, on a tenant farm which his father rented from the Duke of Buccleuch. He was the seventh in a family of thirteen. Although tenant farmers, the Parks were relatively well-off. They were able to pay for Park to receive a good education, and Park's father died leaving property valued at £3,000 (equivalent to \$218,445 in 2015). His parents had originally intended him for the Church of Scotland.

He was educated at home before attending Selkirk grammar school. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to Thomas Anderson, a surgeon in Selkirk. During his apprenticeship, Park became friends with Anderson's son Alexander and was introduced to Anderson's daughter Allison, who would later become his wife.

In October 1788, Park enrolled at the University of Edinburgh, attending for four sessions studying medicine and botany. Notably, during his time at university, he spent a year in the natural history course taught by Professor John Walker. After completing his studies, HE SPENT A SUMMER IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, engaged in botanical fieldwork with his brother-in-law, James Dickson, a gardener and seed merchant in Covent Garden. In 1788 Dickson and Sir Joseph Banks had founded the London Linnean Society.

(7 PT/9 PT)

Mungo Park was born in SELKIRKSHIRE, SCOTLAND, at Foulshiels on the Yarrow Water, near Selkirk, on a tenant farm which his father rented from the Duke of Buccleuch. He was the seventh in a family of thirteen. Although tenant farmers, the Parks were relatively well-off. They were able to pay for Park to receive a good education, and Park's father died leaving property valued at £3,000 (equivalent to \$218,445 in 2015). His parents had originally intended him for the Church of Scotland.

He was educated at home before attending Selkirk grammar school. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to Thomas Anderson, a surgeon in Selkirk. During his apprenticeship, Park became friends with Anderson's son Alexander and was introduced to Anderson's daughter Allison, who would later become his wife.

In October 1788, Park enrolled at the University of Edinburgh, attending for four sessions studying medicine and botany. Notably, during his time at university, he spent a year in the natural history course taught by Professor John Walker. After completing his studies, HE SPENT A SUMMER IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, engaged in botanical fieldwork with his brother-in-law, James Dickson, a gardener and seed merchant in Covent Garden. In 1788 Dickson and Sir Joseph Banks had founded the London Linnean Society.

BOLD, BOLD-ITALIC (11 PT/14 PT)

Mungo Park was born in Selkirkshire, Scotland, at Foulshiels on the Yarrow Water, near Selkirk, on a tenant farm which his father rented from the Duke of Buccleuch. He was the seventh in a family of thirteen. Although tenant farmers, the Parks were relatively well-off. They were able to pay for Park to receive a good education, and Park's father died leaving property valued at £3,000 (equivalent to \$218,445 in 2015). His parents had originally intended him for the Church of Scotland.

He was educated at home before attending Selkirk grammar school. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to Thomas Anderson, a surgeon in Selkirk. During his apprenticeship, Park became friends with Anderson's son Alexander and was introduced to Anderson's daughter Allison, who would later become his wife.

In October 1788, Park enrolled at the University of Edinburgh, attending for four sessions studying medicine and botany. Notably, during his time at university, he spent a year in the natural history course taught by Professor John Walker. After completing his studies, HE SPENT A SUMMER IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, engaged in botanical fieldwork with his brother-in-law, James Dickson, a gardener and seed merchant in Covent Garden. In 1788 Dickson and Sir Joseph Banks had founded the London Linnean Society.

In 1792 Park completed his medical studies at University of Edinburgh. Through a recommendation by Banks, he obtained the post of assistant surgeon on board the East India Company's ship Worcester. In February 1793 the Worcester sailed to Benkulen in Sumatra. Before departing, Park wrote his friend Alexander Anderson in terms that reflect his Calvinist upbringing:

My hope is now approaching to a certainty. If I be deceived, may God alone put me right, for I would rather die in the delusion than wake to all the joys of earth. May the Holy Spirit dwell in your heart, my dear friend, and if I ever see my native land again, may I rather see the green sod on your grave than see you anything but a Christian.

(9 PT/11 PT)

Mungo Park was born in SELKIRKSHIRE, SCOTLAND, at Foulshiels on the Yarrow Water, near Selkirk, on a tenant farm which his father rented from the Duke of Buccleuch. He was the seventh in a family of thirteen. Although tenant farmers, the Parks were relatively well-off. They were able to pay for Park to receive a good education, and Park's father died leaving property valued at £3,000 (equivalent to \$218,445 in 2015). His parents had originally intended him for the Church of Scotland.

He was educated at home before attending Selkirk grammar school. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to Thomas Anderson, a surgeon in Selkirk. During his apprenticeship, Park became friends with Anderson's son Alexander and was introduced to Anderson's daughter Allison, who would later become his wife.

In October 1788, Park enrolled at the University of Edinburgh, attending for four sessions studying medicine and botany. Notably, during his time at university, he spent a year in the natural history course taught by Professor John Walker. After completing his studies, HE SPENT A SUMMER IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, engaged in botanical fieldwork with his brother-in-law, James Dickson, a gardener and seed merchant in Covent Garden. In 1788 Dickson and Sir Joseph Banks had founded the London Linnean Society.

(7 PT/9 PT)

Mungo Park was born in SELKIRKSHIRE, SCOTLAND, at Foulshiels on the Yarrow Water, near Selkirk, on a tenant farm which his father rented from the Duke of Buccleuch. He was the seventh in a family of thirteen. Although tenant farmers, the Parks were relatively well-off. They were able to pay for Park to receive a good education, and Park's father died leaving property valued at £3,000 (equivalent to \$218,445 in 2015). His parents had originally intended him for the Church of Scotland.

He was educated at home before attending Selkirk grammar school. At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to Thomas Anderson, a surgeon in Selkirk. During his apprenticeship, Park became friends with Anderson's son Alexander and was introduced to Anderson's daughter Allison, who would later become his wife.

In October 1788, Park enrolled at the University of Edinburgh, attending for four sessions studying medicine and botany. Notably, during his time at university, he spent a year in the natural history course taught by Professor John Walker. After completing his studies, HE SPENT A SUMMER IN THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS, engaged in botanical fieldwork with his brother-in-law, James Dickson, a gardener and seed merchant in Covent Garden. In 1788 Dick-

CHARACTER SET

CAPITALS

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LOWERCASE

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

PUNCTUATION

* \ . • : , … ! ; # . ? ¿ “ ‘ ; // _ () () { } [] – – – « » < > „ “ ” ‘ ’ ,

LEGAL & REFERENCE

® © ™ * † ‡ § ¶

MATH & CURRENCY

· / = [̄] _̄ + − × ÷ = ≠ > < ≥ ≤ ± ≈ ~ ∞ ∫ Ω Δ Π Σ √ μ ∂ ‰ ‰ ‰
₱ ₹ ¢ € ¥ € ₪ ₹

LINING FIGURES (PROPORTIONAL & TABULAR)

0123456789 0123456789

OLD STYLE FIGURES

0123456789

INFERIOR, DENOMINATOR, NUMERATOR, SUPERIOR

0123456789 0123456789 0123456789 0123456789

FRACTIONS

1/2 1/4 3/4 1/8 3/8 5/8 7/8 1/2

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

AA AÂ AÄ AÀ AÅ AÃ ÀA ÁA ÂA ÃA ÄA AV ÀV ÁV ÂV ÃV ÄV ÅV Ð Ð
Ð
EA EÁ EǺ EÂ EÄ EÀ EĀ EȦ EǺ EǺ EÀ ÉA ÊA ĒA
ËA ĚA ĚA ÈA ĘA ER ÈR ÉR ÊR ĚR ĚR ĚR ĘR EV ÈV ÉV ÊV ĚV ĒV ĚV ÈV
Ȧ FT FU FŨ FŪ FÛ FÚ FŪ FÛ FŪ FŨ HD HE HÉ HĚ HĚ HĚ HĚ HĚ HĚ HĚ
HĚ HĚ HL HN HU HÚ HŮ HŪ HÛ HÛ HÛ HÛ HÛ HÛ HÛ HÛ HÛ HÛ HÛ HÛ HÛ HÛ
KÀ KĀ KȦ KǺ KǺ LA LÁ LǺ LĀ LǺ LĀ LĀ LĀ LĀ LĀ LĀ LĀ LĀ LĀ LĀ LĀ LĀ LĀ LĀ LĀ LĀ
LǺ
NE NÉ NĚ
NĚ
TT TU TÚ TŮ TŪ TŪ TŪ TŪ TŪ TŪ TŪ TŪ TŪ TŪ TV TW TÝ TŸ TŸ TŸ TZ U
Ù Ú Ů
Û Ü
UP Ù Ú
VÀ VĀ
VĀ
VĀ
VĀ
VĀ
st tt tty
tv tw ty tý tŸ tŸ tŸ tz

OPENT TYPE FEATURES

TABULAR AND PROPORTIONAL FIGURES

\$6,230.59 \$6,230.59

£1,510.21 £1,510.21

FRACTIONS

6 ¹⁵/₃₂ inches 6 15/32 inches

SUPERIOR/SUPERSCRIPT FIGURES

Lincoln⁸ and Lincoln8

INFERIOR/SUPERSCRIPT FIGURES

C²H₅OH C2H5OH

ALL SMALL CAPS

DECEMBER 2017 December 2017

OLD STYLE FIGURES

December 2017 December 2017

STANDARD LIGATURES

film flash film flash

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

ſtrange UPBEAT strange UPBEAT

GERMAN B

MAIßE MASSE

Whiteblack

Bionik

Object

Ador Hairline

Puntopoly

Quador Display

Quador

Ador

Punto

Curve

**Manometer
Sans**

Manometer

Quitador Sans™

Quitador™

Linotype Freytag™

info@fontador.de
www.fontador.de