

METRIC

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Metric Thin 68 Point

KREUZBERG

Metric Light 68 Point

CHILOMETRI

Metric Regular 68 Point

ENGINEERS

Metric Medium 68 Point

SISTEMÁTIK

Metric Semibold 68 Point

DISCIPLINO

Metric Bold 68 Point

UNIVERSAL

Metric Black 68 Point

MEASURES

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VOLKSPARK

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REPLICABLE

Metric Regular Italic 68 Point

INSTROMMI

Metric Medium Italic 68 Point

KILOMETRE

Metric Semibold Italic 68 Point

ASSEMBLÉE

Metric Bold Italic 68 Point

STANDARD

Metric Black Italic 68 Point

MULTIPLES

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Metric Thin 68 Point

Französische

Metric Light 68 Point

Astrophysiks

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Stauffenberg

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Decimalised

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Centimetres

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Geometrical

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Quilómetro

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Flächenmaße

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Rèproduçibil

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Decimalizado

Metric Medium Italic 68 Point

Französische

Metric Semibold Italic 68 Point

Mathmatical

Metric Bold Italic 68 Point

Pheramone

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Standardiis

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KELVIN, CANDELA AND MOLE
Pounds, Kilograms & Confusion

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TRAFFIC SIGN REGULATIONS
Prototype Units of Measure

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SYSTEM OF MEASUREMENT
3.5 Grams of Phenobarbital

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SCHÖNEBERGER STRASSE
Govt. Approved Terminology

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SPEED, WEIGHT & VOLUME
Imperial to Metric Conversion

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NEW UNITS PREDOMINATE
6 Inches = 152.4 Millimetres

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GRAVITATIONAL SYSTEMS
Kilogram-Force, Kilopond

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DISTANCE BETWEEN POINTS
Triangle Inequality Ultrametric

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CENTIMETRE-GRAM-SECOND
Seminorms On Vector Spaces

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ABAMPERE, EMU CURRENT
Translation Invariant Metric

Metric Medium Italic 32 Point

PRODUCTS & COPRODUCTS
Purely Mechanical Systems

Metric Semibold Italic 32 Point

2 INFINITELY LONG WIRES
Taxicab Geometry Topology

Metric Bold Italic 32 Point

DEFINITION OF VELOCITY
Electromagnetic Phenomena

Metric Black Italic 32 Point

A RIEMANNIAN MANIFOLD
Pseudoquasimetric Spaces

Metric Light, Italic & Medium 10 Point

The metric system is an international decimalised system of measurement. France was first to adopt it in 1799 and it is now the basic system of measurement used in almost every country in the world; the United States being the only industrialised country yet to adopt the *International System of Units* as its predominant system of measurement. Although the originators intended to devise a system that was equally accessible to all, it proved necessary to use prototype units under the custody of government or other approved authorities as standards. Until 1875, control of the prototype units of measure were maintained by the **French Government** when it passed to an inter-governmental organisation—the *Conférence générale des poids et mesures* (CGPM). It is now hoped that the last of these prototypes can be retired by 2015. From its beginning, the main feature of the metric system was the standard set of inter-related base units and a standard set of prefixes in powers of

Metric Regular, Italic & Semibold 10 Point

It is now hoped that the last of these prototypes can be retired by 2015. From its beginning, the main feature of the metric system was the standard set of inter-related base units and a **standard set of prefixes** in powers of ten. These base units are used to derive larger and smaller units and replaced a huge number of unstandardised units of measure that existed previously. While the system was initially developed for commercial use, its coherent set of units made it particularly suitable for scientific & engineering purposes. The uncoordinated use of the metric system by different scientific and engineering disciplines, particularly in the late nineteenth century, resulted in different choices of fundamental units, even though all were based on the same definitions of the *metre* & the *kilogram*. During the twentieth century, efforts were made to rationalise these units and in 1960 the CGPM published the *International System of Units—Système international*

Metric Medium, Italic & Bold 10 Point

During the twentieth century, efforts were made to rationalise these units and in 1960 the CGPM published the *Système international d'unités* in French, hence “SI” which since then, has been the internationally recognised standard metric system. The metric system was designed to be universal, available to all. The **French Government** first investigated the idea of overhauling their system of measurement. Talleyrand, acting on Concorde's advice in the late 1780s, invited Riggs, a British Parliamentarian and Jefferson, the American Secretary of State to George Washington to work with the French in producing an international standard by promoting legislation in their respective legislative bodies. However, these overtures failed and the custody of the metric system remained in the hands of the French Government until 1875. All derived units use a common set of prefixes for each multiple. This idea was first suggested by Mouton

Metric Semibold & Italic 10 Point

However, these overtures failed and the custody of the metric system remained in the control of the French Government until 1875. All derived units use a common set of prefixes for each multiple—first suggested by Mouton in 1670. Thus the prefix kilo is used for mass *kilogram* or length *kilometre* both indicating a thousand times the base unit. This did not prevent the popular use of names for several derived units such as the tonne which is a *megagram*; derived from old customary units and rounded to metric. The function of the prefix is to multiply or divide the measure by a factor of ten, one hundred or a positive integer power of one thousand. Initially positive powers of ten had Greek-derived prefixes and negative power of ten Latin-derived prefixes. However later SI extensions to the prefix system did not follow the Greek-greater-than-one/Latin-less-than-one convention. In 1586, the Flemish mathematician Simo

Metric Light, Italic & Medium 8.5 Point

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Metric Regular, Italic & Semibold 8.5 Point

The metric system was designed to be universal—available to all. When the French Government first investigated the idea of overhauling their system of measurement, Mr. Talleyrand acted on Concorde's advice in the late 1780s & invited Riggs, a British Parliamentarian and Jefferson, the American Secretary of State to George Washington to work with the French in producing an international standard by promoting legislation in their respective legislative bodies. However, these overtures failed and the custody of the metric system remained in the hands of the **French Government** until 1875. All derived units use a common set of prefixes for each multiple—first suggested by Mouton in 1670. Thus the prefix kilo is used for mass *kilogram* or length *kilometre* both indicating a thousand times the base unit. This did not prevent the popular use of names for some derived units such as the tonne which is a *megagram* derived from old customary units and rounded to metric. The function of the prefix is to multiply or divide the measure by a factor of ten, one hundred or a positive integer power of one thousand. Initially positive powers of ten had Greek-derived prefixes and negative power of ten Latin-derived prefixes. However later SI extensions to the prefix system did not follow the Greek-greater-than-one/Latin-less-than-one convention. In 1586, the Flemish mathematician Simon Stevin published a small pamphlet called *De Thiende* ("the tenth"). Decimal fractions had been employed for the

Metric Medium, Italic & Bold 8.5 Point

Decimal fractions had been employed for the extraction of square roots some five centuries before his time, but nobody used decimal numbers in daily life. Stevin declared that using decimals was so important that the universal introduction of decimal weights, measures and coinage was only a matter of time. The idea of a metric system has been attributed to John Wilkins, first secretary of the Royal Society of London in 1668. Two years later **Gabriel Mouton**, a French abbot & scientist, proposed a decimal system of measurement based on the circumference of the Earth. His suggestion was a unit, milliare, that was defined as a *minute of arc along a meridian*. He then suggested a system of sub-units, dividing successively by factors of ten into the centuria, decuria, virga, virgula, decima, centesima, and millesima. His ideas attracted interest at the time & were supported by both Jean Picard and Christiaan Huygens in 1673, and also studied at the Royal Society in London. In the same year, Gottfried Leibniz independently made proposals similar to those of Mouton. In pre-revolutionary Europe each state had its own system of units of measure. Some countries, such as Spain and Russia saw the advantages of harmonising their units of measure with those of their trading partners. However, vested interests who profited from variations in units of measure opposed this—particularly prevalent in France where there was a huge inconsistency in the size of units of

Neuseeland befindet sich südlich des Äquators in der südlichen Hemisphäre. Alle neuseeländischen Inseln liegen isoliert im südwestlichen Pazifischen Ozean, das Land wird damit im Allgemeinen Ozeanien (insbesondere, wenn der Begriff Ozeanien auch Australien mit einschließt) zugeordnet, beziehungsweise in kleinräumigerer Betrachtung als eine Insel Polynesiens angesehen. Teilweise wird es aber aufgrund der kulturellen Gemeinsamkeit auch dem Kontinent Australien zugeordnet. Als Randmeer des Pazifiks liegt die Tasmansee im Westen der Hauptinseln und trennt Neuseeland vom zirka 1600 km entfernten Australien. Nach Australien ist das antarktische Festland, etwa 3000 km im Süden, die nächste größere Landmasse. Weitere Staaten oder Kolonien in der Nähe Neuseelands sind im Norden Neukaledonien, Tonga und Fidschi. Neuseeland ist der Staat, der am weitesten von Mitteleuropa entfernt liegt: Teile des Landes befinden sich auf der Erdkugel exakt ge

La Nouvelle-Zélande, en anglais New Zealand, en maori de Nouvelle-Zélande Aotearoa, est un pays de l'Océanie, au sud-ouest de l'océan Pacifique, constitué de deux îles principales et de nombreuses îles beaucoup plus petites, notamment l'île Stewart et les îles Chatham. Située à environ 2 000 km de l'Australie dont elle est séparée par la mer de Tasman, la Nouvelle-Zélande est très isolée géographiquement. Cet isolement a permis le développement d'une flore et d'une faune endémiques très riches et variées, allant des kauri géants aux insectes weta et en passant par les kaponga et le kiwi, ces deux derniers étant des symboles du pays. La population est majoritairement d'origine européenne, tandis que les Maoris forment la minorité la plus nombreuse. Les peuples non-maoris d'origine polynésienne, ainsi que les Asiatiques, représentent également d'importantes minorités, particulièrement dans les régions urbaines. L'histoire de ce pays est l'une des plus court

Debido a la naturaleza sin ley del asentamiento europeo y del creciente interés francés por el territorio, en 1832 el gobierno británico envió a James Busby como representante británico hacia Nueva Zelanda. Busby no pudo llevar la ley y el orden a la colonia europea, pero sí pudo supervisar la introducción de la primera bandera nacional el 20 de marzo de 1834. En octubre de 1835, tras un anuncio por el que impedían la soberanía francesa, la efímera nación de las Tribus Unidas de Nueva Zelanda envió la Declaración de independencia de Nueva Zelanda al rey Guillermo IV del Reino Unido, pidiéndole protección. Los continuos disturbios y la acción legal de la Declaración de independencia llevaron a que la Oficina Colonial enviara al capitán William Hobson a Nueva Zelanda para reclamar la soberanía de la Corona británica y negociar un tratado con los maoríes. El Tratado de Waitang se firmó en la Bahía de Islas el 6 de febrero de 1840. Aunque la redacción se hizo apresur

Nei confini della Nuova Zelanda e fuori, è aperto il dibattito sull'esistenza di una letteratura neozelandese autoctona e autonoma. Se gli studiosi si trovano concordi sull'esistenza di quest'ultima, non lo sono altrettanto sulla questione di un periodo di primario sviluppo quindi la discussione è completamente aperta. Gli stessi scrittori, nati e cresciuti in Nuova Zelanda, dato il forte legame con la terra d'origine, tendono a ricondurre la loro opera all'interno di più vasti filoni: paradigmatico l'esempio di Katherine Mansfield e Dan Davin. Altri invece sono convinti dell'esistenza di una solida e forte tradizione letteraria nella Nuova Zelanda, e si ritengono orgogliosamente protagonisti di questo fenomeno: la più importante di tutti è Janet Frame, autrice di famose novelle e romanzi; altri autori di rilievo sono Frank Sargeson, Witi Ihimaera, Patricia Grace, Rowley Habib e Keri Hulme. Da segnalare anche Ngaio Marsh, importante esponente del filone classico del romanzo poliziesco. Alt

Português, Metric Regular 8.5 Point

O país participou nos combates da Primeira Guerra Mundial e as perdas causadas pela guerra afetaram gravemente a demografia e a economia. Os neozelandeses, conjuntamente com a Austrália e o Reino Unido, obtiveram um mandato da Sociedade das Nações sobre as ilhas Samoa e sobre Nauru. A Nova Zelândia foi duramente afetada pela crise mundial de 1929. Ao partido nacional sucedeu em 1935 o partido trabalhista. O primeiro-ministro, M. J. Savage conseguiu restabelecer a prosperidade das campanhas, múltiplas obras públicas e desenvolveu a indústria. Os neozelandeses participaram ativamente na Segunda Guerra Mundial na Europa. Os europeus trocavam alimentos e mercadorias, especialmente ferramentas de metal e armas, por madeira, alimentos, artefatos e água maori. Em certas ocasiões, os europeus trocavam mercadorias por sexo. A batata e a espingarda transformaram a agricultura e as formas de guerra maori, embora a resultante Guerra dos

Svenska, Metric Regular 8.5 Point

Nya Zeeland har en mycket vacker natur. Landet kan till stor del jämföras med till exempel Kanada, Norge och Chile. Från snötäckta berg till gröna skogar och öken. Det går att inom loppet av en timme besöka både öken, regnskog och karg kust. Det finns många arter som är endemiska. Anledningen är att Nya Zeeland skiljdes från Gondwana, för 82 miljoner år sedan. Arter som ingår i Podocarpaceae, Nothofagus (Sydboksläktet) och bildar hela skogar. Mycket spektakulära finns, då särskilt det sk Kauriträdet, som dock är på väg att utrotas och därför åtnjuter legalt skydd. Landet har varit befolkat bara i ca 1 000 år, men ändå har naturen tagit stor skada av människans framfart. Nu för tiden gör emellertid Nya Zeeland mer än något annat land för att behålla sin unika natur, och över 30 % av landets yta är idag naturreservat. Man räknar med att det finns cirka 116 häckande fågelarter på Nya Zeeland, varav hela 72 är endemer. Exempelvis lever de enda arterna av familj

Nederlands, Metric Regular 8.5 Point

Sinds Nieuw-Zeeland zich 80 miljoen jaar geleden van Gondwanaland afscheidde, heeft zich een volledig van de rest van de wereld geïsoleerde natuur ontwikkeld. Een deel van het oppervlak is bedekt met regenwoud dat tegenwoordig voor een groot deel tot nationale parken is verklaard. Er komen vele tientallen varensoorten voor. Tetrapathea tetrandra is een plant die van nature in Nieuw-Zeeland voorkomt. De pohutukawa (Metrosideros excelsa) is een plant, die ook van nature aanwezig is in Nieuw-Zeeland en veel als sierstruik wordt aangeplant. Clianthus puniceus is een plant die in het wild met uitsterven bedreigd wordt, maar in België en Nederland bij tuincentra te koop is. In het verleden was een groot deel van het Noordereiland begroeid met kauri-bossen. Tegenwoordig zijn deze grotendeels verdwenen door houtkap. De kauri-boom kan tientallen meters hoog en duizenden jaren oud worden. Er zijn maar twee van oorsprong inheemse zoogdieren, bei

Polski, Metric Regular 8.5 Point

Gwiazdą rozstawiającą Nową Zelandię na całym świecie jest z racji swego maoryskiego pochodzenia sopranistka Kiri Te Kanawa. Ponadto z Nowej Zelandii pochodzi Neil Finn, lider znanego rockowego zespołu Crowded House. Wcześniej wraz z bratem Timem grał w bardzo popularnej w kraju w latach 70. i 80. grupie Split Enz. Najślynniejsza pisarka nowozelandzka to Janet Frame, bohaterka biograficznego filmu, znanego w Polsce pod tytułem: Anioł przy moim stole. Z Nowej Zelandii pochodzi też reżyser m.in. trylogii Władca Pierścieni, Peter Jackson. W specyficzny sposób swój kraj promują dwaj komicy—Jemaine Clement i Bret McKenzie, tworzący folkowo—komediowe duo Flight of the Conchords. Jest to jednocześnie tytuł serialu, w którym obydwaj występują, współtworzą scenariusz i do którego piszą muzykę. Przedstawia on perypetie dwóch Nowozelandczyków, którzy przybywają do Nowego Jorku, by odnieść sukces jako folkowy zespół. Okazuje się to tru

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1/2 Cup, 3/8 Inch

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