Robert

DESIGNER: Liza Rasskazova

TEAM: Anna Khorash

RELEASE: 2018

VERSION: 2.0

STYLES:
Light
Light Italic
Regular
Regular Italic
Book
Book Italic
Medium
Medium Italic
Bold
Bold Italic
Heavy
Heavy Italic
Black
Black Italic

DESCRIPTION:

ENG →

CoFo Robert is a modern twist of a classic. Named after Robert Beasley, the author of the first Clarendon typefaces, Robert takes inspiration from the chunky mechanical letters, created for the first time at the beginning of the 20th century for large display use. But take a closer look at the sharpness and carefully crafted curves and you'll see that this stands far from a historical revival. The expressive nature and the spirit of the Industrial Revolution are mixed with a hint of new technology and a powerful human touch, to turn Robert into a rational multifunctional type family with authoritative Romans and expressive Italics in 7 weights. Robert is also packed with all the extras that designers dream of: several sets of decorative numbers, arrows, hands, bullets, small caps, supplying even more tools for creative freedom and making the possibilities of its usage limitless.

RUS →

Классика в новой интерпретации, CoFo Robert назван в честь Роберта Бизли (Robert Beasley)— автора первых Кларендонов—и вдохновлен акцидентными шрифтами, впервые созданными в начале XX-го века. Но Роберта сложно назвать заурядной попыткой возрождения хорошо забытого старого. И чтобы это понять, достаточно присмотреться к звонким, внимательно отточенным формам букв.

Выразительная природа и дух Промышленной революции с одной стороны, передовые технологии и сильное авторское видение с другой—все это сделало гарнитуру рациональной имногофункциональной, с мощными прямыми и экспрессивными курсивными начертаниями.

В CoFo Robert много дополнительных «фишек»: несколько наборов декоративных цифр, стрелки, буллеты, капитель и прочий инструментарий, который делает область его использования практически безграничной, а сам шрифт— незаменимым помощником в стремлении к полной творческой свободе.

Light

Light Italic

Regular

Regular Italic

Book

Book Italic

Medium

Medium Italic

Bold

Bold Italic

Heavy

Heavy Italic

Black

Black Italic

EDWIN HUBBLE'S ARRIVAL AT MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY, CALIFORNIA IN 1919

At that time, the prevailing view of the cosmos was that the universe consisted entirely of the *Milky Way Galaxy*

Using the Hooker Telescope at Mt. Wilson, Hubble identified Cepheid variables (a kind of star that is used as a means to determine the distance from the galaxy–see also standard candle) in several spiral nebulae, including the Andromeda Nebula and Triangulum. His observations, made in 1922–1923, proved conclusively that these nebulae were much too distant to be part of the *Milky Way* and were, in fact, entire galaxies outside our own, suspected by researchers at least as early as 1755 when Immanuel Kant's General History of Nature & Theory of the Heavens appeared. This idea had been opposed by many in the astronomy establishment of the time, in particular by Harvard University-based Harlow Shapley. Despite the opposition, Hubble, then a thirty-five-year-old scientist, had his findings first published in The New York Times on November 23, 1924, and then more formally presented in the form of a paper at the January 1, 1925 meeting of the American Astronomical Society.

HUBBLE'S FINDINGS FUNDAMENTALLY CHANGED THE SCIENTIFIC VIEW

Supporters state that Hubble's discovery of nebulae outside of our galaxy helped pave the way for future astronomers. Although some of his more renowned colleagues simply scoffed at his

results, Hubble ended up publishing his findings on nebulae. This published work earned him an award titled the American Association Prize and five hundred dollars from Burton E.Livingston of the Committee on Awards. Hubble also devised the most commonly used system for classifying galaxies, grouping them according to their appearance in photographic images. He arranged the different groups of galaxies in what became known as the Hubble sequence. In 1929, in his first published paper, Hubble examined the relation between distance and redshift of galaxies. Combining his measurements of galaxy distances with measurements of the redshifts of the galaxies by

YET THE REASON FOR THE REDSHIFT REMAINED UNCLEAR. GEORGES LEMAÎTRE, A BELGIAN CATHOLIC PRIEST AND PHYSICIST, PREDICTED ON THEORETICAL GROUNDS BASED ON EINSTEIN'S EQUATIONS FOR GENERAL RELATIVITY THE REDSHIFT-DISTANCE RELATION, AND PUBLISHED OBSERVATIONAL SUPPORT FOR IT, TWO YEARS BEFORE THE DISCOVERY OF HUBBLE'S LAW. HOWEVER, MANY COSMOLOGISTS AND ASTRONOMERS (*INCLUDING HUBBLE HIMSELF*) FAILED TO RECOGNIZE THE WORK OF LEMAÎTRE; HUBBLE REMAINED DOUBTFUL ABOUT LEMAÎTRE'S INTERPRETATION FOR HIS ENTIRE LIFE. IN 1931 HE WROTE A LETTER TO THE DUTCH COSMOLOGIST WILLEM DE SITTER EXPRESSING HIS OPINION ON THE THEORETICAL INTERPRETATION OF THE REDSHIFT-DISTANCE RELATION: MR. HUMASON AND I ARE BOTH DEEPLY SENSIBLE OF YOUR GRACIOUS APPRECIATION OF THE PAPERS ON VELOCITIES AND DISTANCES OF NEBULAE. WE USE THE TERM 'APPARENT' VELOCITIES TO EMPHASIZE THE EMPIRICAL FEATURES OF THE CORRELATION. THE INTERPRETATION, WE FEEL, SHOULD BE LEFT TO YOU AND THE VERY FEW OTHERS WHO ARE COMPETENT TO DISCUSS THE MATTER WITH AUTHORITY

Today, the "apparent velocities" in question are understood as an increase in proper distance that occurs due to the expansion of space. Light traveling through stretching space will experience a Hubble-type redshift, a mechanism different from the Doppler effect (*although the two mechanisms become equivalent descriptions related by a coordinate transformation for nearby galaxies*).

In the 1930s, Hubble was involved in determining the distribution of galaxies and spatial curvature. These data seemed to indicate that the universe was flat and homogeneous, but there was a deviation from flatness at large redshifts. According to Allan Sandage, Hubble believed that his count data gave a more reasonable result concerning spatial curvature if the redshift correction was made assuming no recession. To the very end of his writings he maintained this position, favouring (*or at the very least keeping open*) the model where no true expansion exists, and therefore that the redshift "represents a hitherto unrecognized principle of nature."

THERE WERE METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

With Hubble's survey technique that showed a deviation from flatness at large redshifts. In particular, the technique did not account for changes in luminosity of galaxies due to galaxy evolution.

Earlier, in *1917*, Albert Einstein had found that his newly developed theory of general relativity indicated that the universe must be either expanding or contracting. Unable to believe what his own equations were telling him, Einstein introduced a cosmological constant (a "fudge factor") to the equations to avoid this "problem". When Einstein learned of Hubble's redshifts, he immediately realized that the expansion predicted by General Relativity must be real, and in later life he said that changing his equations was "the biggest blunder of [his] life." In fact, Einstein apparently once visited Hubble and tried to convince him that the universe was expanding. Hubble also discovered the asteroid *1373* Cincinnati on *August 30, 1935*. In *1936* he wrote The Observational Approach to Cosmology and The Realm of the Nebulae which explained his approaches to extra-galactic astronomy and his view of the subject's history.

THE BIG BANG THEORY

IS  *THE* 

PREVAILING
COSMOLOGICAL  MODEL  FOR
THE  *UNIVERSE*  *FROM*  *THE*
EARLIEST  KNOWN  PERIODS
THROUGH  *ITS*  *SUBSEQUENT*
LARGE-SCALE 

EVOLUTION.
THE  *MODEL*  *DESCRIBES*  *HOW*
THE 

UNIVERSE 

EXPANDED
FROM  *A*  *VERY*  *HIGH-DENSITY*
AND  HIGH-TEMPERATURE  STATE,
AND  *OFFERS*  *A*  *COMPREHENSIVE*

REDSHIFT INCREASES WITH DISTANCE

In physics, redshift happens when light or other electromagnetic radiation from an object is increased in wavelength, or shifted to the red end of the spectrum

In general, whether or not the radiation is within the visible spectrum, "redder" means an increase in wavelength—equivalent to a lower frequency and a lower photon energy, in accordance with, respectively, the wave and quantum theories of light. Some redshifts are an example of the Doppler effect, familiar in the change of apparent pitches of sirens and frequency of the sound waves emitted by speeding vehicles. A redshift occurs whenever a light source moves away from an observer. A special instance of this is the cosmological redshift, which is due to the expansion of the universe, and sufficiently distant light sources (generally more than a few million light years away) show redshift corresponding to the rate of increase in their distance from Earth.

FINALLY, GRAVITATIONAL REDSHIFT

Is a relativistic effect observed in electromagnetic radiation moving out of gravitational fields

Conversely, a decrease in wavelength is called blueshift and is generally seen when a light-emitting object moves toward an observer or when electromagnetic radiation moves into a gravitational field. However, redshift is a more common term and sometimes blueshift is referred to as negative redshift. Knowledge of redshifts and blueshifts has been applied to develop several terrestrial technologies such as Doppler radar and radar guns. Redshifts are also seen in the spectroscopic observations of astronomical objects. Its value is represented by the letter z

A special relativistic redshift formula (and its classical approximation) can be used to calculate the redshift of a nearby object when spacetime is flat. However, in many contexts, such as black holes and Big Bang cosmology, redshifts must be calculated using general relativity. Special relativistic, gravitational, and cosmological redshifts can be understood under the umbrella of frame transformation laws. There exist other physical processes that can lead to a shift in the frequency of electromagnetic radiation, including scattering and optical effects; however, the resulting changes are distinguishable from true redshift and are not generally referred to as such (see section on physical optics and radiative transfer). ombining his measurements of galaxy distances with measurements of the redshifts of the galaxies by Vesto Slipher, and by his assistant Milton L. Humason, he found a roughly linear relation between the distances of the galaxies and their redshifts, a discovery that later became known as Hubble's law.

**THIS MEANT,
THE GREATER THE DISTANCE
BETWEEN ANY TWO GALAXIES, THE
GREATER THEIR RELATIVE SPEED OF
SEPARATION. IF INTERPRETED THAT WAY,
HUBBLE'S MEASUREMENTS ON 46 GALAXIES
LEAD TO A VALUE FOR THE HUBBLE CONSTANT
OF 500 KM/S/MPC, WHICH IS MUCH HIGHER
THAN THE CURRENTLY ACCEPTED VALUE
OF 70 KM/S/MPC DUE TO ERRORS
IN THEIR DISTANCE
CALIBRATIONS**

DE EKSTRAGALAKTISKE TÅKENE

Последовательность Хаббла

NÉBULEUSE IDENTIFIÉE

EXTRAGALÁCTICAS

proměnné hvězdy

tähtitieteilijöistä

THE FIRST DOPPLER REDSHIFT

Was described by French physicist Hippolyte Fizeau in 1848, who pointed to the shift in spectral lines seen in stars as being due to the Doppler effect. The effect is sometimes called the "Doppler–Fizeau effect"

In 1868, British astronomer *William Huggins* was the first to determine the velocity of a star moving away from the Earth by this method. In 1871, optical redshift was confirmed when the phenomenon was observed in Fraunhofer lines using solar rotation, about 0.1 Å in the red. In 1887, *Vogel* and *Scheiner* discovered the annual Doppler effect, the yearly change in the Doppler shift of stars located near the ecliptic due to the orbital velocity of the Earth. In 1901, *Aristarkh Belopolsky* verified optical redshift in the laboratory using a system of rotating mirrors

EXPANSION OF SPACE

The expansion of the universe is the increase of the distance between two distant parts of the universe with time. It is an intrinsic expansion whereby the scale of space itself changes

The universe does not expand “into” anything and does not require space to exist “outside” it. Technically neither space, nor objects in space, move. Instead it is the metric governing the size and geometry of spacetime itself that changes in scale. Although light and objects within spacetime cannot travel faster than the speed of light, this limitation does not restrict the metric itself. To an observer it appears that space is expanding and all but the nearest galaxies are receding into the distance. During the inflationary epoch about 10^(-32) of a second after the Big Bang, the universe suddenly expanded, and its volume increased by a factor of at least 1078, equivalent to expanding an object 1 nanometer (10-9 m, about half the width of a molecule of DNA) in length to one approximately 10.6 light years (about 62 trillion miles) long. A much slower and gradual expansion of space continued after this, until at around 9.8 billion years after the Big Bang (4 billion years ago) it began to gradually expand more quickly, and is still doing so today.

BIG BANG COSMOLOGY

Metric expansion is a key feature of Big Bang cosmology, is modeled mathematically with the *Friedmann-Lemaître-Robertson-Walker* metric and is a generic property of the universe we inhabit. However, the model is valid only on large scales (roughly the scale of galaxy clusters and above), because gravitational attraction binds matter together strongly enough that metric expansion cannot be observed at this time, on a smaller scale. As such, the only galaxies receding from one another as a result of metric expansion are those separated by cosmologically relevant scales larger than the length scales associated with the gravitational collapse that are possible in the age of the universe given the matter density and average expansion rate. Physicists have postulated the existence of dark energy, appearing as a cosmological constant in the simplest gravitational models as a way to explain the acceleration. According to the simplest extrapolation of the currently-favored cosmological model, the Lambda-CDM model, this acceleration becomes more dominant into the future. In June 2016, NASA and ESA scientists reported that the universe was found to be expanding 5% to 9% faster than thought earlier, based on studies using the Hubble Space Telescope

The Hubble Space Telescope as seen from the departing Space Shuttle Atlantis, flying Servicing Mission 4 (STS-125), the fifth and final Hubble mission ⧁→

Mission type	**Astronomy**
Operator	**NASA · ESA · STScI**
COSPAR ID	**1990-037B**
SATCAT no.	**20580**
Website	**nasa.gov/hubble** **hubblesite.org** **spacetelescope.org**
Mission duration	**Elapsed: 28 years, 13 days**

SPACECRAFT PROPERTIES

Manufacturer	**Lockheed (spacecraft)** **Perkin-Elmer (optics)**
Launch mass	**11,110 kg (24,490 lb)**
Dimensions	**13.2 m × 4.2 m (43.3 ft × 13.8 ft)**
Power	**2,800 watts**

START OF MISSION

Launch date	**April 24, 1990, 12:33:51 UTC**
Rocket	**Space Shuttle Discovery (STS-31)**
Launch site	**Kennedy LC-39B**
Deployment date	**April 25, 1990**
Entered service	**May 20, 1990**

END OF MISSION

Decay date	**estimated 2030–2040**

ORBITAL PARAMETERS

Reference system	**Geocentric**
Regime	**Low Earth**
Semi-major axis	**6,917.5 km (4,298.3 mi)**
Eccentricity	**0.000287**
Perigee	**537.4 km (333.9 mi)**
Apogee	**541.4 km (336.4 mi)**
Inclination	**28.47°**
Period	**95.47 minutes 1.35.25.83**
RAAN	**176.23°**
Argument of perigee	**82.61°**
Mean anomaly	**319.41°**
Mean motion	**15.09 rev/day**
Velocity	**7.59 km/s (4.72 mi/s)**
Epoch	**December 26, 2017, 13:18:33 UTC**
Revolution no.	**31,936**

MAIN TELESCOPE

Type	**Ritchey–Chrétien reflector**
Diameter	**2.4 m (7.9 ft)**
Focal length	**57.6 m (189 ft)**
Focal ratio	**f/24**
Collecting area	**4.5 m2 (48 sq ft)**
Wavelengths	**Near-infrared, visible light, ultraviolet**

INSTRUMENTS

NICMOS	**Near Infrared Camera and Multi-Object Spectrometer**
ACS	**Advanced Camera for Surveys**
WFC3	**Wide Field Camera 3**
COS	**Cosmic Origins Spectrograph**
STIS	**Space Telescope Imaging Spectrograph**
FGS	**Fine Guidance Sensor**

LANGUAGE SAMPLES: LATIN

ENGLISH → Edwin Powell Hubble was an American astronomer. He played a crucial role in establishing the fields of extragalactic astronomy and observational cosmology and is regarded as one of the most important astronomers of all time. Hubble discovered that many objects previously thought to be clouds of dust and gas and classified as “nebulae” were actually galaxies beyond the

DEUTSCH → Edwin Powell Hubble (*20. November 1889 in Marshfield, Missouri; † 28. September 1953 in San Marino, Kalifornien) war ein US-amerikanischer Astronom. Er klassifizierte die Spiralgalaxien, befasste sich mit der Expansion des Weltalls und entdeckte die Hubble-Konstante der galaktischen Kosmologie und ist Namensgeber des Hubble-Weltraumteleskops

SPANISH → Edwin Powell Hubble (Marshfield, Misuri; 20 de noviembre de 1889—San Marino, California; 28 de septiembre de 1953) fue uno de los más importantes astrónomos estadounidenses del siglo XX, famoso principalmente por la creencia general de que en 1929 había demostrado la expansión del universo midiendo el corrimiento al rojo de galaxias distantes. Hubble es

SWEDISH → Edwin Hubble var från 1919 verksam vid Mount Wilson-observatoriet i Kalifornien. Han tilldelades Bruce-medaljen 1938 och Royal Astronomical Societys guldmedalj 1940. På 1920-talet studerade Hubble de objekt som då kallades ”Spiralnebulosor” (idag spiralgalaxer) och han lyckades urskilja enskilda stjärnor i dessa. Eftersom han fann en typ av variabla stjärnor, cepheid

HUNGARIAN → Edwin Powell Hubble (Marshfield, Missouri, 1889. november 20. — San Marino, Kalifornia, 1953. szeptember 28.) amerikai csillagász, aki felfedezte, hogy a galaxisok nem a Tejútrendszer részei, valamint felfedezte a kozmikus vöröseltolódást. Az elsők között érvelt amellett, hogy a távoli galaxisok vöröseltolódását a világegyetem tágulása okozza. A modern idők egyik

FRENCH → Edwin Powell Hubble est un astronome américain. Il a permis d'améliorer la compréhension de la nature de l’Univers en démontrant l’existence d’autres galaxies en dehors de notre Voie lactée. En observant un décalage vers le rouge du spectre de plusieurs galaxies, il a montré que celles-ci s’éloignaient les unes des autres à une vitesse proportionnelle à leur distance.

ITALIAN → Edwin Powell Hubble (Marshfield, 20 novembre 1889 – San Marino, 28 settembre 1953) è stato un astronomo e astrofisico statunitense.
È noto principalmente per la scoperta, assieme a Milton Humason, nel 1929, della legge empirica spostamento verso il rosso/distanza, oggigiorno universalmente nota come legge di Hubble, la cui interpretazione in termini di

FINNISH → Edwin Powell Hubble (20. marraskuuta 1889 Marshfield, Missouri — 28. syyskuuta 1953 San Marino, Kalifornia) oli yhdysvaltalainen tähtitieteilijä. Hubble havaitsi ensimmäisenä, että kauempana olevat galaksit loittonevat nopeammin kuin lähellä olevat. Tästä voitiin päätellä, että maailmankaikkeus laajenee. Galaksien loittonemisnopeuden ja etäisyyden välisen

TURKISH → Hubble ABD’de doğup büyüdü. Önceleri Chicago Üniversitesinde laboratuvar asistanlığı yaptı. Sonrasında Oxford Üniversitesinde hukuk okudu.Fakat Babası öldüğü zaman hukuktan vazgeçip astronomiye geri döndü. Yaşamının geri kalan bölümünde Wilson Dağı Gözlemevi’nde çalıştı. 1923'te Hubble, Andromeda adı verilen bir gökadayı inceledi. O zamanlar çoğu

CZECH → Narodil se v roce 1889 ve státě Missouri a o několik let později se spolu s rodiči přestěhoval do Chicaga. Na Chicagské univerzitě studoval matematiku, fyziku a filozofii, v Oxfordu studoval práva a španělštinu. Po návratu do USA byl středoškolským učitelem, vyučoval v New Albany (stát Indiana).
V roce 1917 na Chicagské univerzitě získal doktorát z astronomie. Měl možnost

DANISH → Edwin Powell Hubble (født 20. november 1889, død 28. september 1953) var en amerikansk astronom. Hubble er kendt for opdagelsen af, at galakser bevæger sig væk fra hinanden, og at universet er dynamisk frem for statisk. Denne opdagelse medførte nogle [hvilke?] grundlæggende ændringer i Einsteins relativitetsteori og var med til at kassere Den Kosmologiske

LATVIAN → Edvīns Pauels Habls (angļu: Edwin Powell Hubble; dzimis 1889. gada 20. novembrī, miris 1953. gada 28. septembrī) bija ASV astronoms. Viņam bija izšķiroši svarīga loma starpgalaktiku astronomijā. Habla galvenā pētījumu joma bija galaktikas. 1924. gadā viņam Andromedas miglājā izdevās saskatīt atsevišķas zvaigznes un noteikt attālumu līdz tām. Tādā veidā Habls pierā

LITHUANIAN → Edvinas Pauelas Hablas (1889 m. lapkričio 20–1953 m. rugsėjo 28) buvo žymus amerikiečių astronomas, atradęs kitas galaktikas už Paukščių tako galaktikos ribų ir galaktikų raudonąjį poslinkį (t. y. įrodęs, kad galaktikos tolsta viena nuo kitos — žr. Didysis Sprogimas). JAV nacionalinės MA akademikas (1927) m. Nuo 1919 m. vadovavo Maunt Vilsono observatorijai. Svarbiausi

ROMANIAN → Edwin Powell Hubble (n. 20 noiembrie 1889, Marshfield, Missouri–d. 28 septembrie 1953, San Marino, California) a fost un astronom și cosmolog american, fondatorul astronomiei extragalactice. A schimbat profund înțelegerea felului în care trebuie să concepem Universul prin demostrarea existenței altor galaxii, altele decât cea a noastră, Calea Lactee. Hubble

POLISH → Edwin Powell Hubble (ur. 20 listopada 1889 w Marshfield w Missouri, zm. 28 września 1953 w San Marino w Kalifornii) — amerykański astronom, który jako pierwszy udowodnił, że „mgławice spiralne” są odległymi galaktykami znajdującymi się poza Drogą Mleczną. Jemu też przypisuje się odkrycie w 1921 roku zjawiska rozszerzania się Wszechświata, wyrażonego

NORWEGIAN → Edwin Powell Hubble (født 20. november 1889 i Marshfield, Missouri, død 28. september 1953 i San Marino, California) var en amerikansk astronom som i 1929 beviste at galaksene beveger seg bort fra hverandre, noe som igjen beviser at universet utvider seg. Forut for dette — i 1924 — beviste han også at galaksene — «de ekstragalaktiske tåkene» — er bygd opp på samme

PORTUGUESE → Edwin Powell Hubble (Marshfield, 20 de novembro de 1889–San Marino, 28 de setembro de 1953) foi um astrônomo estadunidense. Famoso por ter descoberto que as até então chamadas nebulosas eram na verdade galáxias fora da Via Láctea, e que estas afastam-se umas das outras a uma velocidade proporcional à distância que as separa. Seu nome foi dado ao primeiro telescó-

CROATIAN → Edwin Hubble, punim imenom Edwin Powell Hubble (Marshfield, Missouri, SAD, 20. studenog 1889.–San Marino, Kalifornija, 28. rujna 1953.), američki astronom, poznat po otkriću čvrstih dokaza o širenju svemira. Edwin Hubble je bio jedan od prvih znanstvenika koji su tvrdili da crveni pomak u spektrima dalekih galaktika potječe od Dopplerovog učinka koji nastaje

BOSNIAN → Edwin Powell Hubble (Marshfield, Missouri, SAD, 20. novembar 1889–San Marino, Kalifornija 28. septembar 1953), američki astronom, poznat po otkriću širenja svemira Edwin Hubble je bio jedan od prvih naučnik koji su tvrdili da crveni pomak u spektrima dalekih galaksija potiče od dopplerovog efekta koji nastaje usljed širenja svemira. Hubble je bio jedan od vodećih

ESTONIAN → Edwin Powell Hubble (20. november 1889 Marshfield–28. september 1953) oli ameerika astronoom, Galaktika-välise astronoomia rajaja ja Rahvusliku Teaduste Akadeemia liige. 1920ndatel aastatel tegi ta kaasaegse astronoomia tähtsaimad avastused, mis muutsid astronoomide arusaamu Universumist ja meie kohast sellest igaveseks. Enne Hubble'i avastusi

LANGUAGE SAMPLES: CYRILLIC

RUSSIAN → Эдвин Пауэлл Хаббл (англ. Edwin Powell Hubble; 20 ноября 1889, Маршфилд, штат Миссури — 28 сентября 1953, Сан-Марино, штат Калифорния) — один из наиболее влиятельных астрономов и космологов в XX веке, внесший решающий вклад в понимание структуры космоса. В 1914–1917 годах работал в Йеркской обсерватории, с 1919 года

BELARUSIAN → У 1914–1917 гадах працаваў у Еркскай абсерваторыі, з 1919 года — у абсерваторыі Маўнт-Вілсан. Член Нацыянальнай акадэміі навук у Вашынгтоне з 1927 года. Грунтоўна змяніў разуменне Сусвету, пацвердзіўшы існаванне іншых галактык, а не толькі нашай. Таксама разглядаў ідэю аб тым, што велічыня эфекта Доплера, у дадзеным выпадку званым

SERBIAN → Едвин Пауел Хабл (енгл. Edwin Powell Hubble; Маршфилд, 20. новембар 1889–Сан Марино, 28. септембар 1953) је био амерички астроном који је одиграо кључну улогу у успостављању области вангалактичке астрономије и који се генерално сматра једним од најважнијих опсервационих космолога 20. века. Хабл је познат по томе што је показао да се

KAZAKH → Эдвин Пауэлл Хаббл (Эдвин Пауэлл Хаббл; 20 қараша 1889, Маршфилд, Миссури — 28 қыркүйек 1953, Сан-Марино, Калифорния) — 20 ғасырдағы ғарыш құрылымын түсінуге шешуші үлес қосқан ең ықпалды астрономдар мен космологтардың бірі. 1914–1917 жылдары Еркес обсерваториясында, 1919 жылдан бастап жұмыс істеді Уиллсон

UKRAINIAN → Едвін Павелл Габбл (часто також Хаббл, англ. Edwin Powell Hubble, (20 листопада 1889, Маршфілд, Місурі, США–28 вересня 1953, Сан-Марино, Каліфорнія, США) — американський астроном; дослідник галактик, позагалактичних туманностей, сформулював закон Габбла, створив класифікацію галактик. 1914 року повернувся до занять

MACEDONIAN → Едвин Хабл (20 ноември 1889–28 септември 1953) — американски астроном. Тој е првиот научник кој докажал дека вселената се шири. Тој укажал на непосредната меѓу брзината на оддалечување на далечните галаксии и нивните оддалечености од Земјата, денес познати под името Хаблов Закон. Хабл е познат и по докажувањето дека

BULGARIAN → Роден е на 20 ноември 1889 година в Маршфийлд, Мисури, в семейството на Джон Пауъл Хъбъл и Вирджиния Лий Джеймс. От малък се увлича по научно-фантастичните новели, като една от любимите му книги е „Двадесет хиляди левги под водата“ на Жул Верн. През 1898 г. семейството се премества да живее в Чикаго, където Хъбъл посещава

KYRGYZ → Хаббл, Эдвин Пауэлл (англ. Edwin Powell Hubble, 1889–1953), 20 к. улуу астроному АКШнын Миссури штатында Менсфил шаарында камсыздандыруу агентинин үй-бүлөсүндө төрөлгөн. Үйүндө кызматчылары болсо да атасы балдарын жумушка тартып, кылган жумуштары үчүн акы төлөп турган. Эдвин короосундагы чөптөрдү чаап, бакты суга-

CHARACTER SET:

BASIC LATIN UPPERCASE:
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

BASIC LATIN LOWERCASE:
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

EXTENDED LATIN UPPERCASE:
ÁÂÄÅÀÃĂĀĄÇĆČĈĊĎĐÉÊËÈĚĔĖĒĘĞĢĜĠĦ
ĤÍÎÏÌĬĪĮĨĴĶĹĽĻŁŁŃŇŅŊÒÖÕŎÓÔŐŌØǾŔ
ŘŖŚŞŠŜȘŦŤŢÚÛÙŬÜŰŪŲŮŨẂŴẄẀỲŸŶỲ
ÝŹŽŻƏÞDZDŽNJLJDzDžLjNjÆǼǢŒIJĺßß

EXTENDED LATIN LOWERCASE:
áâäåàãăāąçćčĉċďđéêëèěĕėēęğģĝġħĥíîïìĭīįĩ
ĵķĺľļłħńňņŋòöõŏóôőōøǿŕřŗśşšŝșťţúûùŭüű
ūųůũẃŵẅẁỳÿŷỳýźžżəþdzdžnjljdzdžljnjæǽǣ
œijíjßß

BASIC CYRILLIC UPPERCASE:
АБВГЃҐҒДЕЁЀЖЗИЙЍКЌҚЛМНҢОӨПРС
ТУЎФХЦЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯЋЪЋЄSIЇJЉЊЏV
ҮѰЋƏ

BASIC CYRILLIC LOWERCASE:
абвгѓґғгдеёѐжжззиийѝйккќқклмнңоөпп
рсттуўфхццччшшщщъыьэюяћђћєsiїjљњџ
vүѱhə

SMALL CAPITALS:
ÁÂÄÅÀÃĂĀĄÇĆČĈĊĎĐÉÊËÈĚĔĖĒĘĞĢĜĠĦĤÍÎÏÌ
ĬĪĮĨĴĶĹĽĻŁŁŃŇŅŊÒÖÕŎÓÔŐŌØǾŔŘŖŚŞŠŜ
ȘŦŤŢÚÛÙŬÜŰŪŲŮŨẂŴẄẀỲŸŶỲÝŹŽŻƏÞDZDŽ
NJLJDZDŽLJNJÆǼǢŒIJSSAБВГЃҐҒДЕЁЀЖЗИ
ЙЍКЌҚЛМНҢОӨПРСТУЎФХЦЧШЩЪЫЬЭ
ЮЯЋЪЋЄSIЇJЉЊЏVҮѰhə

PUNCTUATION:
“"”,.:„;·…,•‘’{[((/|¦\)]}_-−—!¡?¿«‹›»†‡〈⟦⟪⟫⟧〉*

FIGURES:

PROPORTIONAL LINING:
0123456789

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE:
0123456789

PROPORTIONAL SMALLCAPS:
0123456789

TABULAR LINING:
0123456789

TABULAR OLDSTYLE:
0123456789

FRACTIONS:
1234567890⁄1234567890 | ¼ ½ ¾ ⅓ ⅔ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞

SUPERSCRIPT:
H0123456789$¢Habcdeèéfghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Набвгдеёжзийклмнопрстуфхцчшщъыьэюя

SUBSCRIPT:
H1234567890$¢Habcdeèéfghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
Набвгдеёжзийклмнопрстуфхцчшщъыьэюя

CIRCLED NUMERALS:
⓪ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩
❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺ ❻ ❼ ❽ ❾ ❿

ORDINALS:
ST ND RD TH Й Я Е Х М ГО

MATH:
+ − ÷ × = ≠ ≈ ¬ ∞ ± > ≥ < ≤ Δ Σ Ω µ π

SYMBOLS:
¶§№#&%‰°^~ª º@℮®™№#&%‰

CURRENCY:
¤$¢£¥£€₸₽$¢£¥₣£€₴

ARROWS:
← ↑ → ↓ ↔ ↕ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙ ↺ ↻ ↢ ↨ ↣ ↧

HANDS:
☚ ☛ ☝ ☟ ☞ ☛

WORD LOGOS:
AND AND Й И

CHECKBOXES:
☐ ☑ ☒ ✓ ✗

GRAPHICS:
◀ ▲ ➤ ▼ ◂ ◀ ▲ ▶ ▼ o O ● ■ ■ ▫ ☐

FEATURE:	OFF ☐	ON ☑
FIGURES:		
	PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE (DEFAULT):	PROPORTIONAL LINING:
	$¢€£¥£₽₸ 0123456789	$¢€£¥£₽₸ 0123456789
	TABULAR OLDSTYLE:	TABULAR LINING:
	$¢€£¥£₽₸ 0123456789	$¢€£¥£₽₸ 0123456789
SLASHED ZERO:		
	DEFAULT:	SLASHED:
	0 o	0̸ o̸
FRACTIONS:		
	3/4 space	3⁄4 space
SUPERSCRIPTS:		
	Celestial3abc	Celestial^{3abc}
SUBSCRIPTS:		
	Celestial3abc	Celestial$_{3abc}$
CASE-SENSITIVE FORMS:		
	¿W? [{(ROBERT)}] 3-0–0—m/c	¿W? [{(ROBERT)}] 3-0–0—M/C
SMALL CAPITALS:		
	ABC...Z 01...9 abc...z 01...9	ABC...Z 01...9

OPENTYPE FEATURES:

FEATURE:	OFF ☐	ON ☑
DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES (DLIG)		
	CIRCLED NUMERALS: STROKE	
	(0)(1)(2)(3)(4)(5) (6)(7)(8)(9)(10)	⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩
	CIRCLED NUMERALS: FILL	
	[0][1][2][3][4][5] [6][7][8][9][10]	❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾❿
	ARROWS:	
	-> | <- | ^- | -^	→ | ← | ↓ | ↑
STYLISTIC SETS:		
	DEFAULT: I	SS01: 1
ORDINAL:		
	1st 2nd 3rd 4th 1й 2го 3м 4х 5е	1ST 2ND 3RD 4TH 1^{й} 2го 3^{м} 4^{х} 5^{е}
LANGUAGE SPECIFIC ALTERNATES:		
	BULGARIAN:	
	вгджзийклп тцшщъь	*вгджзийклп* *тцшщъь*
	SERBIAN:	
	сербски	*сербски*
	DUTCH:	
	RIJK rijk MÍJN míjn	RIJK rijk MÍJN míjn

CREDITS:

ABOUT COFO:

We work closely with agencies and brands, designing custom fonts, lettering, word marks and figuring out the best licensing solutions for them. But most importantly we help our clients find their unique typographic voices.

RELEASE:

2018

FILE FORMATS:

OTF, WOFF, WOFF2, EOT, TTF

SUPPORTED LANGUAGES:

Afrikaans, Albanian, Asu, Basque, Belarusian, Bemba, Bena, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Catalan, Chiga, Colognian, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Embu, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Friulian, Galician, Ganda, German, Gusii, Hungarian, Icelandic, Inari Sami, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Latvian, Lithuanian, Lower Sorbian, Luo, Luxembourgish, Luyia, Macedonian, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Meru, Morisyen, North Ndebele, Northern Sami, Norwegian Bokmål, Norwegian Nynorsk, Nyankole, Oromo, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Romansh, Rombo, Rundi, Russian, Rwa, Samburu, Sango, Sangu, Scottish Gaelic, Sena, Serbian, Shambala, Shona, Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Swiss German, Taita, Teso, Turkmen, Upper Sorbian, Vunjo, Walser, Welsh, Western Frisian, Zulu

LICENSES:

DESKTOP LICENSE

This license is required to install the font on your computer and use it to design images, as well as for limited use of the font in printing, outdoor advertising and product packaging. Your Client will also have the right to use the font, but a limited one.

WEB LICENSE

This license is required to display the text of the site in the selected font. The font is connected to the site through the CSS instruction @font-face. The license is not limited by the number of domains, sites and is perpetual, and its cost is calculated on the basis of the total number of site's visitors.

APPLICATION LICENSE

This license is required to use the font in a mobile application with no possibility to use the font outside of the application.

SOCIAL MEDIA LICENSE

This license is required to use the font in images in popular social media accounts (with a total of more than 100,000 subscribers).

OTHER LICENSES

Logotype License
E-publication License
Service License
Video License