Nova Type Foundry

Laca Text

Laca Text is a sans serif version of Laca. It was designed starting from the basic shapes of Laca. It is a cleaner version of Laca. Laca Text has characteristics like a bigger x-height, open counters, smaller ascenders.

Designed by Joana Correia

Released 2018
Available in 16 Styles
Desktop, Web and App Licensing

Extralight

Anchor

Light

Balcony

Book

Concept

Regular

Distort

Medium

Ellipse

Semibold

Future

Bold

Guest

Extrabold

House

Extralight

Abruptly

Light

Balence

Book

Calm

Regular

Display

Medium

Encrypt

Semibold

Freak

Bold

Green

Extrabold

Hessian

MINT
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BACK
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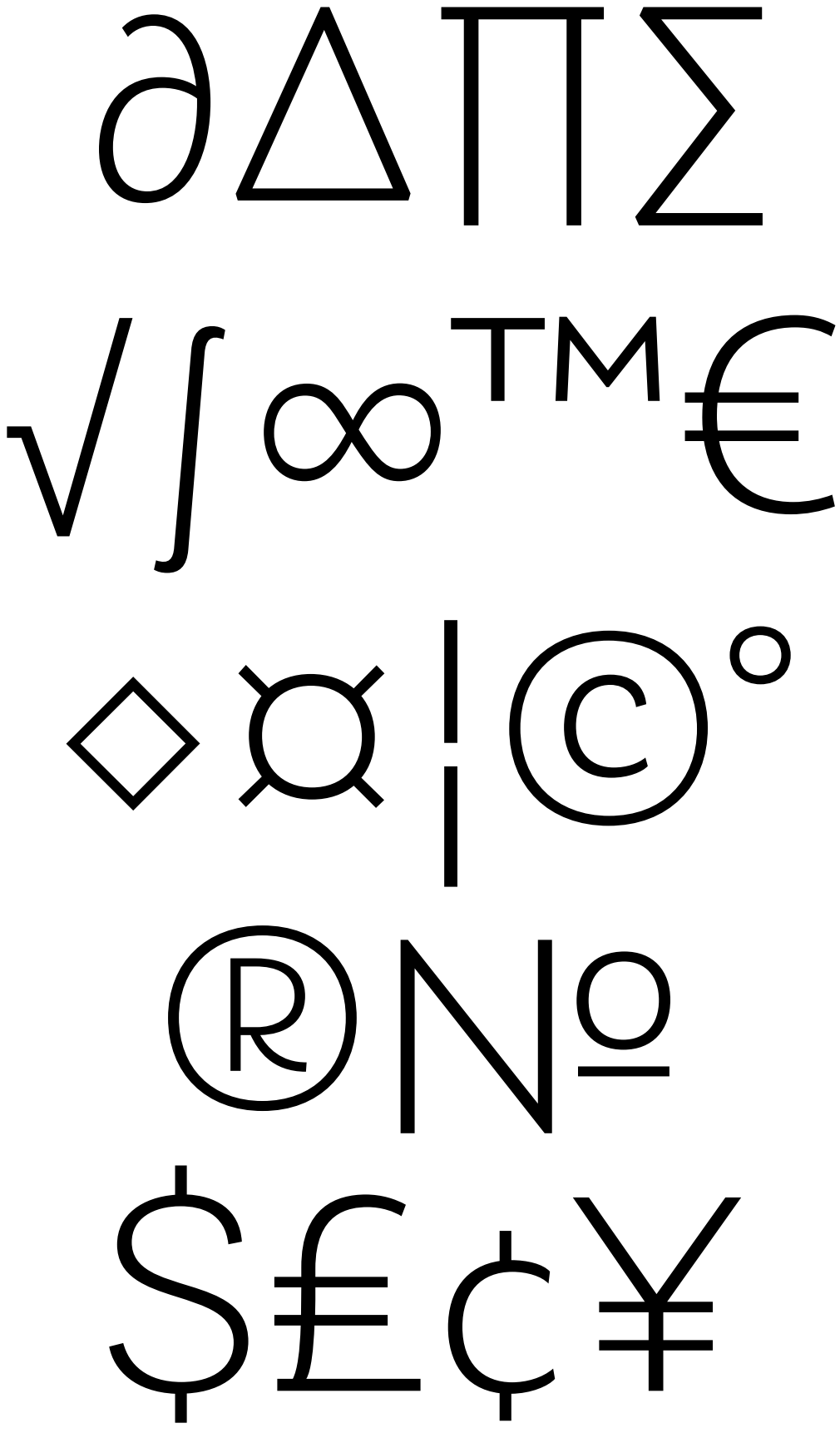

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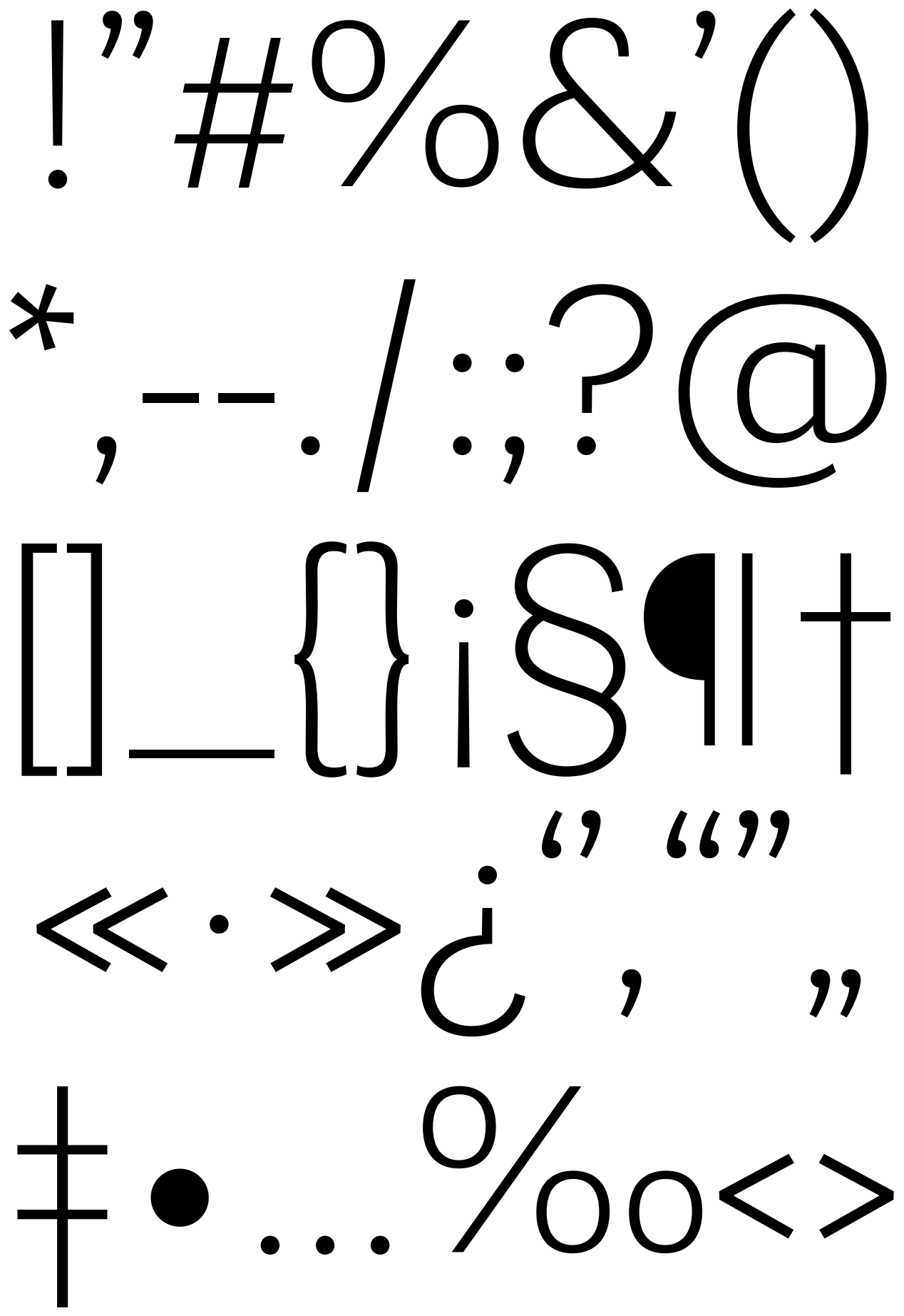

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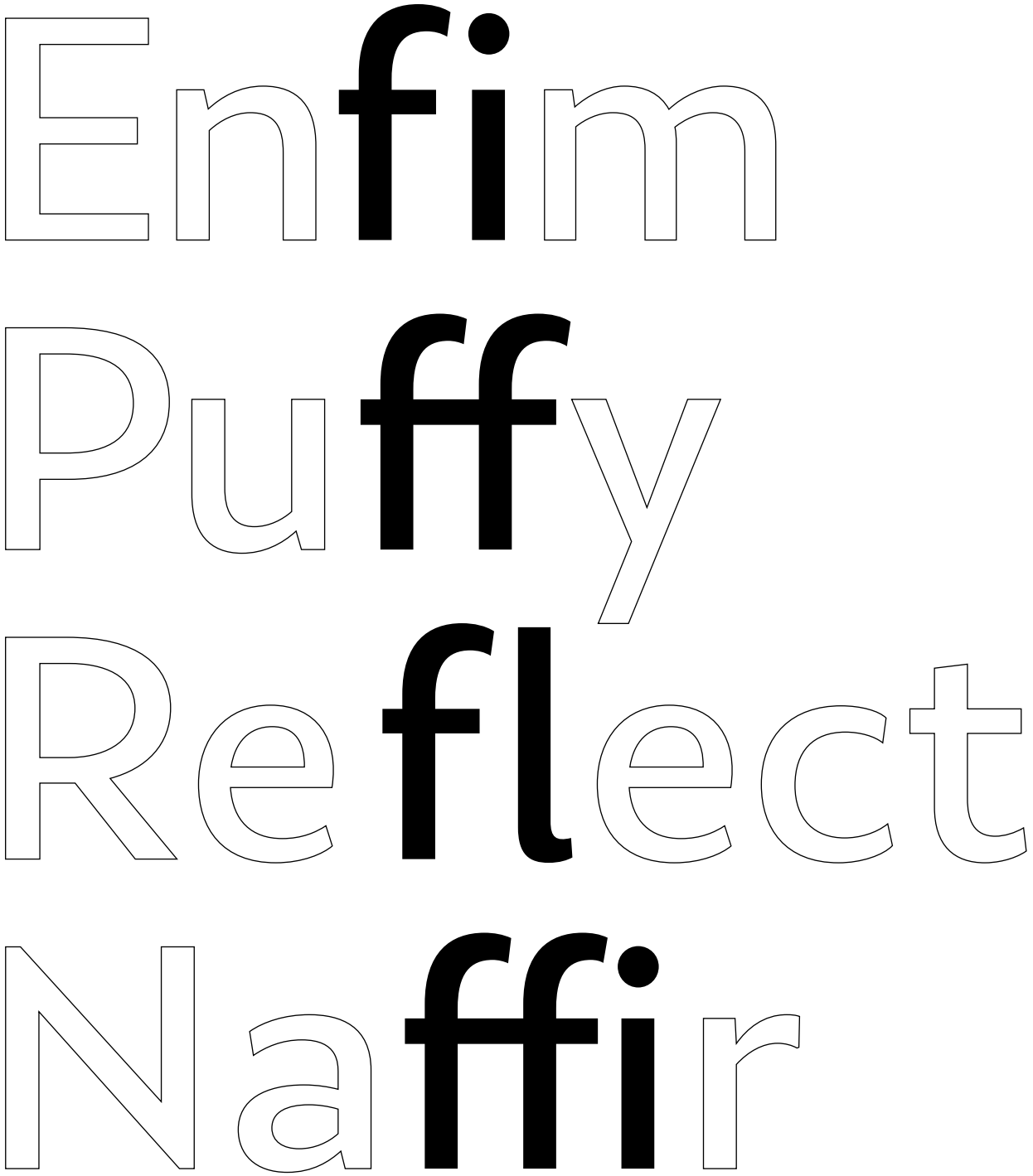
Laca Text Standard Ligatures

Laca Text features a set of standard ligatures as well as discretionary ligatures. Available in all styles and weights.

ff ffi fl fi



Laca Text Italic Standard Ligatures

Laca Text features a set of standard ligatures as well as discretionary ligatures. Available in all styles and weights.

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Enfim

Puffy

Reflect

Naffir

Learn About the Water Footprint of Products

The things that most people think of when reducing water use are often domestic uses like sprinklers, showers, and toilets. However, the water hidden in the food we eat and the products we use make up a much larger portion of our total water consumption. Although we will always have plenty of water on Earth, the amount of usable freshwater that is easily accessible will continue to decline. This article suggests four ways that you can reduce your water footprint.

According to NASA climate modeling, the increasing temperature will make a megadrought highly likely in the Southwest before the end of the century. The researchers estimate a 80% chance that there will be a drought spanning multiple decades in the Southwestern United States which would cause devastating shortages in freshwater supplies. Increased temperatures result in decreased snowfall in the mountains which lead to less freshwater flow to rivers. The California snow pack is already at the lowest levels on record and this has put significant stress on the state's reservoirs. Higher temperatures also lead to increased evaporation which means more water in the atmosphere and less rainfall in some areas. Climate models predict a strengthening of existing precipitation patterns, meaning dry areas will get drier. Climate change is projected to increase major storms and flooding especially in the Midwest and Northeast. Flooding can damage the water infrastructure that treats and distributes freshwater. It can also overflow sewer systems and cause rivers to come in contact with pollutants, both which can contaminate freshwater resources. Since glaciers provide a major source of freshwater, shrinking glaciers will reduce the availability to accessible freshwater. Scientists at a meeting of the American Geophysical Union said that glaciers in parts of the Canadian Rockies will shrink to 5 to 20 percent of their current size. Glaciers are like reservoirs that store water in the winter and release it in the summer. They currently store about 69% of the world's freshwater. More than one-sixth of the world population relies on glaciers and seasonal snow packs for water resources. If all land ice melted, the sea level would rise 230 feet globally.

"The ongoing changes to the Earth's climate will have far reaching effects on the future availability of freshwater resources. Here are five ways climate change will affect the world's freshwater resources."

The things that most people think of when reducing water use are often domestic uses like sprinklers, showers, and toilets. However, the water hidden in the food we eat and the products we use make up a much larger portion of our total water consumption. Although we will always have plenty of water on Earth, the amount of usable freshwater that is easily accessible will continue to decline. This article suggests four ways that you can reduce your water footprint.

It's nice that **Words: Charlie Filmer-Court**

Water Futures: A/D/O exhibits leading design solutions to tackle the global water crisis

Currently on show at A/D/O's creative space in Brooklyn is Water Futures, an innovative exhibition exploring the global water crisis and proposing ways we can tackle it. The show represents the culmination of a year-long research programme of the same name, initiated by A/D/O in partnership with Jane Withers Studio, and will be open until 25 April. With 844 million people currently lacking access to clean drinking water and with water scarcity affecting more than 40 per cent of the global population, the exhibition couldn't be taking place at a more pertinent time. As environmental issues such as this become increasingly urgent and global, the need for innovation is inescapable. It's for this reason that MINI created A/D/O in the first place as an "incubator and catalyst to actively support investments" that could provide genuine positive change. The Water Futures Research Program emerged as A/D/O's main focus for 2018 in an effort to consider "critical issues of design, and [foster] dialogue through programming, exhibitions, and collaborations".

In turn, over the past year, A/D/O has hosted over 15 symposia, workshops, lectures, exhibitions and curated events, as well as an open design challenge as part of the research programme. Over 2,000 designers from 30 countries submitted proposals to the design challenge, each proposing solutions to international drinking-water concerns, from which a shortlist of nine ideas were selected. Each team was then paired with an expert mentor who helped further develop their idea and three overall winners were finally chosen; all of whom, alongside the other six finalists, are exhibiting as part of the Water Futures exhibition.

"Design can have a significant impact. That's a core value of MINI and A/D/O. Water Futures was a perfect platform to showcase our investment in the future of design. Our goal was to inspire and rally the global design community to use their creativity to spark change," says Esther Bahne, vice president of strategy and innovation at MINI. The design challenge was judged by a panel including A/D/O, Debera Johnson of Pratt, Joshua Kogan of the EPA, director of Columbia Water Centre Dr. Upmanu Lall, professor and designer Fiona Raby, and Water Futures' curator Jane Withers, who selected the best entries from three categories: Future Objects and Materials, Future Information and Communications, and Future Systems and Infrastructure. From the first category, Future Objects and Materials, both Ulysse Martel's project Filtering Glass Straw and Crème and Jun Aizaki Architecture and Design's Hy-O Cup emerged as finalists, but it was Clara Schweers' project Waters that took the category. Waters is a series of ritualistic, poetic glass objects that reframe our relationship with water, presenting it as a precious living element rather than a product. As water evaporates from the objects, traces of its existence are left behind on the glass, thus proving that water is alive.

In this category, *The Water Runs Through Us* by Katherine Ball was named as the winner. It's a project that envisions a system that transports and transforms water from New York's East River into an immersive bathing ritual. A transparent aqueduct carries water above ground from Bushwick Inlet to A/D/O, where the water moves through a series of tanks containing beneficial bacteria, membrane filters, and biological filters that purify the water. The water eventually reaches a bathtub filled with halophytic.

Extralight

Os vestígios mais antigos da produção de materiais semelhantes ao sabão datam de cerca de 2800 a.C.

Extralight Italic

Em Portugal durante séculos vigorou o monopólio senhorial sobre a produção de sabão. Assim impedia-se estabelecer.

Light

Soap a chemical compound resulting from the reaction of an alkali commonly sodium or potassium.

Light Italic

It can be broken down by bacteria. However, it is slightly soluble in water, so it is not often used.

Book

Las manchas de grasa no se pueden eliminar solo con agua, por ser insolubles en ella. En cambio, el jabón.

Book Italic

Los intersticios de la sustancia a lavar. Por otra parte, grupos hidrofóbicos del jabón se disuelven unos en.

Regular

I sali sodici degli acidi carbossilici a lunga catena hanno pH compreso tra 9,0 e 10,5 (alcalini) e non sono.

Regular Italic

La saponetta tradizionale è a base di sali sodici degli acidi carbossilici a lunga catena; i saponi liquidi in dispenser.

Medium

Tvålliknande substanser användes i Indien och Babylonien 2 800 f.Kr. Det första kända receptet för.

Medium Italic

Till det bidrar att tvål kan framställas med industriella metoder och att många olika slags fettprodukter kan.

Semibold

Serbest halde bulunan karboksilli asitlerden de çeşitli sabunlar yapılabilir. Sentetik temizleme maddelerinin.

Semibold Italic

Temeldeki yağların hidrolizi, gliserol ve rafine sabunu oluşturur. Sabun, temizleme amacı yanında kozmetik.

Bold

Chemisch gezien is zeep het zout van de vetzuren waaruit het ontstaat. Bij vele plantaardige.

Bold Italic

In een mengsel van water en olie zorgt zeep dat kleine druppeltjes olie blijven zweven in het water.

Extrabold

Seifen werden in der Regel aus pflanzlichen oder tierischen Fetten hergestellt. Zur Herstellung von Seifen.

Extrabold Italic

Die beim Sieden entstehende zähflüssige Emulsion wird Seifenleim genannt und mit Natriumchlor.

Extralight & Extralight Italic

Os vestígios mais antigos da produção de materiais semelhantes ao sabão datam de cerca de 2800 a.C., numa escavação na *Babilônia*, onde foi descoberto um cilindro de argila que trazia a *descrição* de um produto elaborado com gordura animal fervida com cinzas. Em *Portugal* durante séculos vigorou o *monopólio* senhorial sobre a produção de sabão. Assim impedia-se o estabelecimento de centros produtores e o senhor feudal *(monopolista)* recebia os rendimentos e haveria a certeza de que pagava a renda *estabelecida*.

Light & Light Italic

The glycerin can remain in the soap *product* as a softening agent, although it is sometimes *separated*. For *making* toilet soaps, triglycerides *(oils and fats)* are derived from coconut, olive, or palm oils, as well as tallow. *Triglyceride* is the *chemical* name. For other forms of oil, *dishwashing* soap is strong enough to remove almost all forms of oil without *damaging* petroleum products such as *plastics*. It does not *damage* skin either. Soap has been made in many ways. *Humanity* has used *soap-like* things for.

Book & Book Italic

Las manchas de *grasa* no se pueden eliminar solo con agua, por ser *insolubles* en ella. En cambio, el jabón, que es soluble en ambas, permite que la grasa se *diluya* en el agua. Cuando un jabón se disuelve en agua *disminuye* la tensión *superficial* de esta. Como las micelas coloidales están *cargadas* y se repelen *mutuamente*, presentan una gran *estabilidad*. El jabón líquido está constituido *principalmente* por oleato de potasio, preparado por la *saponificación* del ácido oleico con *hidróxido* de potasio. También es muy usado. *Como las micelas coloidales.*

Regular & Regular Italic

Esistono anche i saponi acidi anche detti saponi non saponi o syndet *(dall'inglese "synthetic detergent", cioè "detergenti sintetici")* che si *suddividono* in anionici, *anfoteri* e non ionici. Sono *consigliati* per pelli *ipersensibili* ai saponi normali e sono *costituiti* da miscele. Un sapone *dovrebbe* avere tra le prime *posizioni* dei suoi ingredienti gli acidi grassi *saponificati* di cocco, di palma e di oliva. Nei frantoi di una volta e in alcune *produzioni* attuali era prodotto con la spremitura di olive che *restava* nelle macine del *frantoio* dopo.

Medium & Medium Italic

Bij vele *plantaardige* vetzuren is de lengte van de *koolstofketens* vrij groot *(14-26 koolstof-atomen)*. De *vetzuurrest* is dus een lang molecuul met een polaire *ionogene* kop en een apolaire staart. Een dergelijk *amfifiel* molecuul heeft een *bijzondere*. Zo wordt dit vuil makkelijk verwijderd van textiel of huid. Zeep breekt echter ook de *natuurlijke*, vettige polaire *beschermlaag* van de huid af. Deze vetlaag wordt wel weer polaire *aangevuld* door de *talgklieren*, maar in de vettige *tussentijd* is de huid minder. *Zo wordt dit vuil.*

Semibold & Semibold Italic

Sabunun tarihi *insanlık* kadar eskidir. Pompei'deki lav örtüsü *altında* kalan toprakta sabun *kalıpları* bulunmuştur. *Modern sabun imali.* Yüzyılda Fransız kimyager, Michel Eugène Chevreul'ün sabunun biryağ asidi tuzu olduğunu. *Temeldeki yağların hidrolizi, gliserol ve rafine sabunu oluşturur.* Sabun, temizleme amacı yanında kozmetik, losyon, krem, sprey, yapımında kullanılır. *Endüstride* boya, metal çekme işlerinde, sentetik kauçuk ve *plastiklerin* birçok. *Temeldeki* yağların hidrolizi, gliserol ve rafine sabunu *oluşturur*.

Bold & Bold Italic

Bij vele *plantaardige* vetzuren is de lengte van de koolstofketens vrij groot *(14-26 koolstofatomen)*. De *vetzuurrest* is dus een lang molecuul met een polaire ionogene kop en een *apolaire* staart. Een *dergelijk* amfifiel molecuul heeft een *bijzondere*. Zo'n *oliedruppeltje* dat omgeven door zeep zweeft in water *wordt* een micel genoemd. Zo wordt dit vuil *makkelijk* verwijderd van *textiel* of huid. Zeep breekt echter ook de *natuurlijke*, vettige *beschermlaag* van de huid af. Deze *vetlaag* wordt wel weer.

Extrabold & Extrabold Italic

***Hauptsächlich* werden *pflanzliche* Fette wie Kokosfett, *Palmkernfett*, Palmöl, Olivenöl, *Sonnenblumenöl*, Maisöl, *Sojabohnenöl* und tierische Fette wie Talg, *Schmalz* oder Fett aus *Knochen*, die bei der *Tierverwertung* anfallen, verwendet. Heute werden Seifen bei *großtechnischer* Herstellung in geschlossenen *Anlagen* im *kontinuierlichen* Betrieb gewonnen. Die beim *Sieden* entstehende *zähflüssige* Emulsion wird Seifenleim genannt und mit *Natriumchloridlösung* versetzt.**

Laca Text Showcase 10 pt

Extralight & Extralight Italic

A *produção* de sabão é uma das reações mais antigas. Não se sabe quem a inventou mas *acredita-se* que esta foi descoberta por *acidente* quando, ao ferverem gordura animal *contaminada* com cinzas, uma espécie de *"coalho"* branco flutua sobre a mistura. Os vestígios mais antigos da produção de materiais *semelhantes* ao sabão datam de cerca de 2800 a.C., numa *escavação* na *Babilônia*, onde foi descoberto um cilindro de argila que trazia a descrição de um produto *elaborado* com *gordura* animal fervida com cinzas que se *transformava* numa pasta que era usada como creme para pentear os cabelos. Conhece-se uma tábua de argila. As primeiras saboarias na Europa criam-se a partir do século X, na Península Ibérica e Itália *(Nápoles, Savona, Génova, Bolonha, Veneza)*, e *posteriormente*, em meados do século X, em Marselha. Várias grandes manufacturas de sabão foram *estabelecidas* em Marselha, em Génova e em Lisboa. Em Portugal durante séculos vigorou o *monopólio* senhorial sobre a produção de sabão. Assim impedia-se o estabelecimento de centros *produtores* e o senhor feudal *(monopolista)* recebia os rendimentos e haveria a certeza de que pagava a renda *estabelecida*. A prática *monopolista* neste sector já é adoptada no reinado de D. Fernando *(1367-1383)*. As *primeiras* saboarias na Europa.

Light & Light Italic

Soap is a *chemical* compound *resulting* from the reaction of an alkali *(commonly sodium or potassium hydroxide)* with a fatty acid. Soaps are the *metallic* salts of long chain fatty acids. When mixed with water during *bathing* or *washing*, they help people and clothes get clean by lowering the chance of dirt and oil to get to the skin or fabric. Soaps are made from animal fats or *vegetable* oils. There are two basic steps in *making* soap. They are called *Saponification* and *Salting-out* of soap. Some people like to make their own soap. Soap cleans very well in soft water. It is not toxic to water life. It can be *broken* down by bacteria. However, it is slightly soluble in water, so it is not often used in washing *machines*. It does not work well in hard water. It cannot be used in strongly acidic *solutions*. Mild hand soaps are only basic enough to remove unwanted skin oils. For other forms of oil, *dishwashing* soap is strong enough to remove almost all forms of oil without *damaging* petroleum products such as plastics. It does not *damage* skin either. Soap has been made in many ways. Humanity has used soap-like things for *thousands* of years. The earliest recorded evidence of the making of soap-like *materials*. They are called *Saponification* and Salting-out of soap.

Laca Text Showcase 10 pt

Book & Book Italic

Los *jabones* ejercen su acción *limpiadora* sobre las grasas en presencia del agua debido a la *estructura* de sus moléculas. Estas tienen una parte liposoluble y otra *hidrosoluble*. El componente *liposoluble* hace que el jabón «*moje*» la grasa disolviéndola y el *componente* hidrosoluble hace que el jabón se disuelva a su vez en el agua. Las *manchas* de grasa no se pueden eliminar solo con agua, por ser *insolubles* en ella. En cambio, el jabón, que es soluble en ambas, permite que la grasa se diluya en el agua. Cuando un jabón se disuelve en agua disminuye la tensión superficial de esta, con lo que *favorece* su penetración. Los intersticios de la *sustancia* a lavar. Por otra parte, los grupos hidrofóbicos del jabón se disuelven unos en otros, mientras que los grupos hidrofílicos se orientan hacia el agua, generando un coloide, es decir, un agregado de muchas moléculas *convenientemente* orientadas. Como las micelas coloidales están cargadas y se repelen mutuamente, *presentan* una gran estabilidad. El jabón líquido está constituido *principalmente* por oleato de potasio, preparado por la saponificación del ácido oleico con hidróxido de potasio. También es muy usado (por ser más económico), el *estearato* de sodio o palmilato. Por otra parte, los grupos *hidrofóbicos* del jabón se *disuelven*.

Regular & Regular Italic

I sali sodici degli acidi *carbossilici* a lunga catena hanno pH compreso tra 9,0 e 10,5 *(alcalini)* e non sono gli unici composti esistenti usati come saponi. Esistono anche i saponi acidi anche detti saponi non saponi o syndet *(dall'inglese "synthetic detergent", cioè "detergenti sintetici")* che si *suddividono* in anionici, anfoteri e non ionici. Sono *consigliati* per pelli ipersensibili ai saponi normali e sono costituiti da miscele di *tensioattivi* come il Laurilsolfato di sodio o tensioattivi alchil-solfonici, esteri *organici dell'acido solforico*. *Questi "saponi"* hanno pH 5,5, simile a quello della pelle, risultando. La saponetta *tradizionale* è a base di sali sodici degli acidi carbossilici a lunga catena; i saponi liquidi in dispenser sono comparsi con la *diffusione* dei materiali plastici nel dopoguerra. Il sapone tradizionale è *composto* da sego bovino (80%) e olio di cocco o di oliva (al 20%). Un sapone *dovrebbe* avere tra le prime posizioni dei suoi ingredienti gli acidi grassi *saponificati* di cocco, di *palma* e di oliva. Nei *frantoi* di una volta e in alcune produzioni attuali era prodotto con la *spremitura* di olive che restava nelle macine del *frantoio* dopo la prima spremitura. *Spesso si tratta di olio di seconda o terza sansa di.*

Medium & Medium Italic

Tvålliknande substanser användes i Indien och Babylonien 2 800 f.Kr. Det första kända receptet för tillverkning av tvål är just från Babylonien, men något yngre; 2 200 f.Kr. Även i *faraonernas* Egypten och i Romerska riket användes tvål, men det var först under sent 1800-tal som den fasta, *fyrkantiga* tvålen började användas. Under 1600-talet *tillverkades* tvål genom att *animaliskt* eller *vegetabiliskt* fett kokades i asklut.Fram till år 1820 var talg råvara för tvålfabrikerna därefter följde bomolja och senare även kokosolja och palmolja. Den *tillverkades* vanligtvis med en blandning. Trots att tvål är en *tämligen* ny produkt har dess användning blivit så *omfattande* att det knappt finns några kulturer på jorden där inte metoder *tvålanvändning* är *förhärskande*. Till det bidrar att tvål kan framställas med *industriella* metoder och att många olika slags *fettprodukter* kan användas som råvara, även avfall från *slakteriverksamhet*. Tvål *fungerar* idag som en basartikel i allt hälsovårdsarbete, metoder både för *kroppsrengöring*, klädtvätt och *lokalrengöring*. I de senare funktionerna, liksom för disk har dock andra *rengöringsmedel* blivit allt *vanligare*. Trots att tvål är en tämligen ny produkt har dess *användning*.

Semibold & Semibold Italic

Evlerde *kullanılan* sabunlar, bitkisel veya hayvansal yağlarından elde edilen yağ asitlerinin tuzlarıdır. Serbest halde bulunan karboksilli asitlerden de çeşitli sabunlar yapılabilir. Sentetik *temizleme* maddelerinin kullanıldığı 1930 *yılından* itibaren aynı manada kullanılan sabun ve deterjan kavramları birbirinden *ayrılmıştır*. Sabunun tarihi *insanlık* tarihi kadar eskidir. Pompei'deki lav örtüsü altında kalan toprakta sabun kalıpları bulunmuştur. *Modern* sabun imali. yüzyılda Fransız kimyager, Michel Eugène Chevreul'ün sabunun bir yağ asidi tuzu olduğunu. Tarihte, sabunlar genellikle sodyum, soda *küllerinin* ya da potasyum ve tuzlarının ve yağlı asitlerinin kül suyuyla sabunlaşma tepkimesine girmesi sonucu elde edilirlerdi. *Temeldeki yağların* hidrolizi, gliserol ve rafine sabunu oluşturur. Sabun, temizleme amacı yanında kozmetik, losyon, krem, sprey, ilaç *yapımında* kullanılır. *Endüstride* boya, metal çekme işlerinde, sentetik kauçuk ve plastiklerin birçok türünün *imalatında*, su geçirmez tekstil üretiminde, metallerin *paslanmasını* önleyici yardımcı malzeme olarak birçok alanda *kullanılmaktadır*. Sabunun en *büyük* olumsuzluğu temeldeki.

Bold & Bold Italic

Zeep kan vast of vloeibaar zijn en is *een oppervlakte-actieve stof;* een stof die de oppervlaktespanning van een vloeistof kan *verlagen*. Door deze *eigenschap* dringen water en zeep *makkelijker* in het textiel. *Chemisch* gezien is zeep het zout van de *vetzuren* waaruit het ontstaat. Bij vele *plantaardige* vetzuren is de lengte van de *koolstofketens* vrij groot *(14-26 koolstofatomen)*. De *vetzuurrest* is dus een lang molecuul met een polaire *ionogene* kop en een apolaire staart. Een dergelijk amfifiel molecuul heeft een bijzondere *eigenschap*: het kan zorgen. In een mengsel van water en olie zorgt zeep dat kleine druppeltjes olie *blijven* zweven in het water, *doordat* de apolaire staart van het *molecuul* in het vetdruppeltje *binnendringt* en de polaire kop in contact blijft met het water. Zo'n *oliedruppeltje* dat *omgeven* door zeep zweeft in water wordt een micel genoemd. Zo wordt dit vuil makkelijk verwijderd van textiel of huid. Zeep breekt echter ook de *natuurlijke*, vettige beschermlaag van de huid af. Deze *vetlaag* wordt wel weer *aangevuld* door de talgklieren, maar in de *tussentijd* is de huid minder. Bij vele *plantaardige* vetzuren is de lengte van de *koolstofketens* vrij groot.

Extrabold & Extrabold Italic

Seifen *werden* in der Regel aus *pflanzlichen* oder tierischen Fetten hergestellt. Zur Herstellung von Seifen werden meist minderwertige Fette *verwendet*, die durch Heißpressungen oder durch Extraktion mit *Lösungsmitteln* gewonnen sein können. Hauptsächlich werden pflanzliche Fette wie Kokosfett, *Palmkernfett*, Palmöl, Olivenöl, Sonnenblumenöl, Maisöl, *Sojabohnenöl* und tierische Fette wie Talg, Schmalz oder Fett aus *Knochen*, die bei der *Tierverwertung* anfallen, *verwendet*. Zur *Herstellung* werden Fette mit einer Lauge wie. Man nennt dieses Verfahren *Seifensieden*, die *chemische* Reaktion *Verseifung*. Die Fette werden dabei in *Glycerin* und in die Alkalisalze der Fettsäuren (die eigentlichen Seifen) zerlegt. Die *Herstellung* erfolgte früher in offenen Kesseln. Heute *werden* Seifen bei *großtechnischer* Herstellung in geschlossenen Anlagen im *kontinuierlichen* Betrieb *gewonnen*. Die beim Sieden *entstehende* zähflüssige Emulsion wird Seifenleim genannt und mit *Natriumchloridlösung* versetzt. Dabei trennt sich die Emulsion *(Aussalzen)* in den *aufschwimmenden* Seifenkern.

Laca Text Character Set

Language Support

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Lowercase

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Propotional Figures

0123456789
0123456789

Symbols

±+−<≤=≥>≠×÷~≈¬/^ ∂ΔΠ
∑Þþ√∫∞€£$¢¥¤¦¨©®¯°´№™℮◇

Uppercase Diacritics

AÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅÃÆBCĆČÇĈĊDÐĎĐEÉĚĔ
ÊËĖÈĒĘFGĞĜĢĠHĦĤIIJÍĬÎÏİÌĪĮĨJĴKĶLĹĽĻĿŁM
NŃŇŅŊÑOÓŎÔÖÒŐŌØǾÕŒPÞQRŔŘŖSŚŠŞ
ŜŞßƏTŦŤŢȚUÚŬÛÜÙŰŪŲŮŨVWẂŴẄẀXY
ÝŶŸỲZŹŽŻ

Lowercase Diacritics

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Ligatures

ff ffi fi fl

Fractions

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Tabular Figures

0123456789
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Punctuation

!"#%&'()*,-.-./:;?@[\]_{}¡§≪¶·»¿–––—
—‘’,“”„†‡•…‰‹›

Laca Text Technical Specification

Language Support	Abenaki, Afaan Oromo, Afar, Afrikaans, Albanian, Aranese, Aromanian, Asturian, Aymara, Bashkir, Basque, Belarusian, Bemba, Bikol, Bislama, Bosnian, Breton, Cape Verdean Creole, Catalan, Cebuano, Chamorro, Chavacano, Chichewa, Chickasaw, Corsican, Crimean Tatar, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dawan, Dholuo, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Fijian, Filipino, Finnish, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gagauz, Galician, Ganda, Geneose, German, Gikuyu, Greenlandic, Gwich'in, Haitian, Hawaiian, Hiligaynon, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Jamaican, Javanese, Kikongo, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, Kurdish (Latin), Latvian, Lithuanian, Lombard, Luxemburgish, Malay, Maltese, Ndebele (Northern), Ndebele (Southern), Neapolitan, Norwegian, Nyanja, Occitan, Palauan, Polish, Portuguese, Quechua, Rarotongan, Romanian, Sami (Inari), Sami (Lule), Sami (Northern), Sami (Southern), Sango, Sardinian, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (Latin), Seychelles Creole, Shona, Sicilian, Silesian, Slovak, Slovene, Somali (Latin), Sorbian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog (Filipino) Tetum, Tok Pisin, Tokelauan, Tongan, Tsonga, Tswana, Turkish, Turkmen, Tuvaluan, Uzbek, Venetian, Waray-Waray, Welsh, Wolof, Xhosa, Zapotec, Zulu, Zuni…
File Formats	Desktop: OTF Web: WOFF2, WOFF App: OTF
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About Nova Type	Nova Type was founded in Porto, Portugal in 2018 by Joana Correia, the already well-established and multi-award winning type designer. She creates warm and vocal retail fonts and also cultivates other talented type designers toward successful releases. Nova Type experiments with new ideas to create something designers love to use—something to shape text like an architect and infuse content with emotion.
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Nova Type Foundry