



*Valentine*

# Family Overview

## Styles

Valentine Light  
*Valentine Light Italic*  
Valentine Regular  
*Valentine Italic*  
Valentine Bold  
*Valentine Bold Italic*

## About the Font

Ettore Sottsass and Perry King designed the portable Typewriter Valentine for the forward-thinking, design-conscious Olivetti corporation. The small, light typewriter with its bright red plastic casing quickly gained a cult following, and today fetches high prices in antique markets.

The digital typeface of the same name is a careful reconstruction of the original type of the Valentine typewriter. It comes in three weights: light, regular and bold, along with matching italic cuts.

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**Supported Scripts** Latin Extended

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**File Formats** Opentype CFF, Truetype, WOFF, WOFF2

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**Design** Stephen Müller (2002)

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# Glyph Overview

Uppercase	A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
Lowercase	a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
Proportional Figures	0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
Std Accented Characters - Standard Western	À à Á á Â â Ã ã Ä ä Å å Æ æ Ç ç È è É é Ê ê Ë ë Ì ì Í í Î î Ï ï Ð ð Ñ ñ Ò ò Ó ó Ô ô Õ õ Ö ö Ø ø Š š Ù ù Ú ú Û û Ü ü Ý ý ÿ ž Ž Þ þ
Pro Accented Characters - Latin Extension	Ā ā Ă ă Ą ą Ą Ą Ć ć Ĉ ĉ Ċ ċ Č č Ď ě Đ đ Ě ě Ę ę Ğ ğ Ģ ģ Ĥ ĥ Ħ ħ İ ı Ĳ ĳ Ĵ ĵ Ķ ķ Ĺ ĺ Ļ Ľ Ŀ ŀ Ł ł Ń ń Ņ ņ Ň ň Ŕ ŕ Ŗ ŗ Ř ř Ŝ ŝ Š š Ź ź Ű ű Ų ų Ŵ ŵ Ŷ ŷ Ź ź Ź ź Ź ź Ź ź Ź ź Ź ź Ź ź

Punctuation	( [ & @ # ] { - - - } « » < > „ “ ” , ‘ ’ _ / \ ' " † ‡ * • ¶ § © ® ™
Case Sensitive Forms	- - - < > « »
Currency, Mathematical Operators	€ \$ £ ¥ ¢ ₣ ₤ % ‰ + - × ÷ = ≠ ≈ < > ≤ ≥ ± ~ ¬ ◊ ∂ Δ ∏ Σ Ω μ π ∫ ∞ √ / ^   ¡ ° /
Superscripts, Subscripts, Fractions, Ordinals	H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 1/ 1/2 1/3 1/4 1/5 1/6 1/7 1/8 1/9 1/10 2/3 2/5 3/4 3/5 3/8 4/5 5/6 5/8 7/8 1 1 <sup>st</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup>
Numerators, Denominators	1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

## Layout Features

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Case Sensitive Forms	May–July «Hello»	MAY–JULY «HELLO»
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Arbitrary Fractions	14 1/6 × 2 3/8	14 1/6 × 2 3/8
	160 1/9	160 1/9
	4 2/3 ÷ 9 5/6	4 2/3 ÷ 9 5/6

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Contextual Multiplication Glyph	2 × 3	2 × 3
	35 × 76 cm	35 × 76 cm

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Superscript	North <sup>1</sup> , East <sup>2</sup>	North <sup>1</sup> , East <sup>2</sup>
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Subscript	H <sub>2</sub> O	H <sub>2</sub> O
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Ordinals	1 <sup>a</sup> 1 <sup>o</sup>	1 <sup>ª</sup> 1 <sup>º</sup>
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Stylistic Set 01: Alternate s	Diaspron	Diafpron
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## LL Valentine Light

6.5 Points

During Olivetti's first 20 years, Italy suffered the effects of World War I, uncontrolled inflation, political instability, and finally the crash and Great Depression OF 1929. OLIVETTI ITSELF, HOWEVER, ENJOYED REMARKABLE AND LASTING SUCCESS IN THE RELATIVELY immature Italian industrial economy. The little plant in Ivrea expanded rapidly, adding both floor space and employees as fast as they could be assimilated; yearly MACHINE PRODUCTION SHOT UP TENFOLD BETWEEN 1914 AND 1929, FROM 1,300 TO 13,000 TYPEWRITERS. As the company added new models to its line (the M20 in 1920 and M40 ten years later) it opened sales offices in six foreign countries, originating Olivetti's CONSISTENTLY INTERNATIONAL APPROACH TO BUSINESS. IN 1928 CAMILLO OLIVETTI'S SON ADRIANO HAD

8.5 Points

In 1960 Olivetti introduced the Elea 9003, the first transistor-based mainframe computer, developed under the support of Italy's most famous scientist Enrico Fermi and designed by ETTORE SOTTASS WITH A FOCUS ON THE CASING AND CONTROL PADS: BOTH AESTHETICALLY PLEASING AND ergonomic in such a new way for that time, that the computer seemed to correspond and communicate with the user. In 2018, UNESCO declared Ivrea a World Heritage Site. Like the company ITSELF, THE TOWN IS PART OF A LEGACY THAT CONTRIBUTED TO MAKE ITALIAN DESIGN A REFERENCE:

10.5 Points

An engineer, modernist, businessman, but most of all a humanist, Adriano Olivetti became president of his father's company in 1938. Adriano hired famous designers to work on his projects at the Olivetti factory located in the small town of Ivrea north of Italy. Creating THE MOST PROGRESSIVE COMPANY TOWN OF THE TIME, IT BECAME A COMMUNITY WITH ITS OWN RULES AND FACILITIES FOR THE WORKERS,

13 Points

Adriano Olivetti employed brilliant architects for the Olivetti showroom and also for headquarters around the world, one of the most remarkable examples is the Carlo Scarpa's Venice Showroom of Italian XX century architecture, which today is a museum. Besides this, painters and graphic designers WERE CALLED TO IVREA TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE LOGOTYPE AND TO THE BRAND CORPORATE IDENTITY. THE COMPANY CREATED ITS OWN TYPE-

16 Points

Historically, the typewriter was born as the result of the search for a faster way to communicate: in the early models there was not a concern about the design of the machine itself nor of the letter-FORMS. MARCELLO NIZZOLI CREATED THE PORTABLE TYPEWRITER LETTER 22 IN 1949.

25 Points

Premier MS 25  
Ribbon Reels  
Studio de Luxe  
Type company  
UNDERWOOD

32 Points

Keyboard  
Lexikon 82  
Modulo M4  
OLIPHONE M8

45 Points

Horizon 3  
Italia 90  
JET WRITER

55 Points

Diasparon  
Etores  
Sotsass  
GRAPHIKA

80 Points

Anitech  
MS100  
CP 486

# LL Valentine Light, Light Italic

12 Points

## 2. P.S. TYPESTYLES

P.S. PITCHES 3/60" TO 8/60"

129	<i>Tile® P.S.</i>	E-001
131	<i>Tile® Italic P.S.</i>	E-001
78	<i>Cubic® P.S.</i>	E-001
80	<i>Cubic® Italic P.S.</i>	E-001
88	<i>Shadow P.S.</i>	E-001
132	<i>Shadow Italic P.S.</i>	E-001
52	<i>Madeleine P.S.</i>	E-002
182	<i>Madeleine Italic P.S.</i>	E-002
104	<i>May P.S.</i>	E-002
185	<i>May Italic P.S.</i>	E-002
53	<i>Victory P.S. (Gothic P.S.)</i>	E-002
155	<i>Promotion® P.S.</i>	E-002
190	<i>Albau P.S.</i>	E-003

### SHADOW FAMILY

88	<i>Shadow P.S. 3/8</i>	E-001
132	<i>Shadow Italic P.S. 3/8</i>	E-001
84	<i>Shadow 1012 (10)</i>	E-011 + E-015
84	<i>Shadow 1012 (12)</i>	E-011 + E-020
133	<i>Shadow Italic 1012 (10)</i>	E-011 + E-015
133	<i>Shadow Italic 1012 (12)</i>	E-011 + E-020
65	<i>Shadow 1215 (12)</i>	E-011 + E-021
65	<i>Shadow 1215 (15)</i>	E-011 + E-025

## LL Valentine Light Italic

6.5 Points

The little plant in Ivrea expanded rapidly, adding both floor space and employees as fast as they could be assimilated; yearly machine production shot up tenfold BETWEEN 1914 AND 1929, FROM 1,300 TO 13,000 TYPEWRITERS. AS THE COMPANY ADDED NEW MODELS TO ITS

line (the M20 in 1920 and M40 ten years later) it opened sales offices in six foreign countries, originating Olivetti's consistently international approach TO BUSINESS. IN 1928 CAMILLO OLIVETTI'S SON ADRIANO HAD OPENED THE COMPANY'S FIRST ADVERTISING

office, which soon employed some of Europe's leading artists to communicate Olivetti's commitment to aesthetics as well as efficiency. Adriano Olivetti, BORN IN 1901, GRADUALLY TOOK ON MORE OF THE COMPANY'S MANAGEMENT, BECOMING GENERAL MANAGER

8.5 Points

During this time, the Olivettis took an active interest in the welfare, particularly the living conditions, of their workers. The company began building housing for its workers in 1926, AND MADE AN EFFORT TO CREATE A CORPORATE ENVIRONMENT DESIGNED AS A HAVEN FOR ITS EMPLOYEES.

As Adriano Olivetti gradually gained control of the family business during the 1930s, he embarked on an ambitious plan for the entire town of Ivrea, building schools, housing, roads, AND RECREATION FACILITIES IN ADDITION TO REGULARLY EXPANDING THE OLIVETTI PLANT ITSELF.

10.5 Points

Olivetti founded a magazine and later a publishing house to further his social ideals, and remained a leading force in European industrial philosophy until his death. Providing the wherewithal to support such philanthropy was Olivetti's continuing success in the marketplace. THE COMPANY INCREASED TYPEWRITER PRODUCTION THREEFOLD BETWEEN 1929 AND 1937, AT WHICH LATER DATE SOME 40 PERCENT OF

13 Points

As the company grew, this preoccupation with design developed into a comprehensive corporate philosophy, which embraced everything from the shape of a space bar to the color scheme for an advertising poster. Many years later the Museum of Modern Art in New York City would recognize OLIVETTI'S ENDURING COMMITMENT TO DESIGN BY MOUNTING AN EXHIBITION OF ITS PRODUCTS AND HONORING THE COMPANY AS THE LEADING DESIGN

16 Points

During Olivetti's first 20 years, Italy suffered the effects of World War I, uncontrolled inflation, political instability, and finally the crash and Great Depression of 1929. Olivetti, HOWEVER, ENJOYED REMARKABLE AND LASTING SUCCESS IN THE RELATIVELY IMMATURE

LL Valentine Light Italic

25 Points

Subnotebook  
TC800  
Typewriters  
Underwood  
ZILOG Z8000 CPU

32 Points

Netbook  
Nizzoli Marcello  
OFX420  
PRAXIS SERIES

45 Points

3.5 Inch  
Floppy Disk  
GARDELLA

55 Points

Compact 70  
DM 290  
ETV 2900  
FAX

80 Points

Audi-  
tronic  
770

## LL Valentine Regular

6.5 Points

Olivetti became famous for the meticulous attention it paid to the design of its products, through collaborations with notable architects and designers, over A NEARLY 60-YEAR PERIOD STARTING IN THE LATE 1930S. AN EARLY EXAMPLE IS THE PORTABLE 1932 Olivetti MP1 (Modello Portatile in Italian). From the 1940s to the 1960s, Olivetti industrial design was led by Marcello Nizzoli, who was responsible for the LEXICON 80 AND THE PORTABLE LETTERA 22 TYPEWRITERS, WHICH WERE RELEASED IN 1948 AND 1950 respectively. The architect and designer Ettore Sottsass began consulting for Olivetti in the late 1950s and designed a series of products including the Tekne 3 TYPEWRITER IN 1958, THE ELEA 9003 COMPUTER IN 1959, AND LATER, THE PRAXIS 48 TYPEWRITER

8.5 Points

It continued to develop new computing products on its own; one of these was Programma 101, one of the first commercially produced programmable calculators. In the 1970s and 1980s, they WERE THE BIGGEST MANUFACTURER FOR OFFICE MACHINES IN EUROPE AND 2ND BIGGEST PC VENDOR behind IBM in Europe. In 1980, Olivetti began distributing in Indonesia through Dragon Computer & Communication. In 1981, Olivetti installed the electronic voting systems FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN STRASBURG AND LUXEMBOURG. IN SEPTEMBER 1994, THEY LAUNCHED

10.5 Points

Olivetti opened its first overseas manufacturing plant in 1930, and its Divisumma electric calculator was launched in 1948. Olivetti produced Italy's first electronic computer, the transistorised Elea 9003, in 1959, and purchased the Underwood TypeWRITER COMPANY THAT YEAR. IN 1964 THE COMPANY SOLD ITS ELECTRONICS DIVISION TO THE AMERICAN COMPANY GENERAL

13 Points

In 1960 Olivetti introduced the Elea 9003, the first transistor-based mainframe computer, developed under the support of Italy's most famous scientist Enrico Fermi and designed by Ettore Sottsass with a focus on the casing and control pads: both aesthetically pleasing and ERGONOMIC IN SUCH A NEW WAY FOR THAT TIME, THAT THE COMPUTER SEEMED TO CORRESPOND AND COMMUNICATE WITH THE USER.

16 Points

The company was founded as a typewriter manufacturer by Camillo Olivetti in 1908 in the Turin commune of Ivrea, Italy. The firm was mainly developed by his son Adriano Olivetti, whose utopian vision led not ONLY THE COMPANY'S WORLD-WIDE EXPANSION AND COMMERCIAL SUCCESS, INFLUENCED

LL Valentine Regular

25 Points

Programma  
Sowden J. George  
TRS-80 Model  
Vignelli Massimo  
UNIX, X/OS

32 Points

Motorola  
Noorda Bob  
Olivetti M28  
68K PROCESSOR

45 Points

Italia 90  
Louis Kahn  
LSX 5020

55 Points

Carlo S.  
Envision  
Figi-  
NIPOLLINI

80 Points

AT&T  
[6300]  
BELL

# LL Valentine Regular, Italic

13 Points

## MAY FAMILY

104	<i>May P.S. 3/8</i>	E-002
185	<i>May Italic P.S. 3/8</i>	E-002
204	<i>May P.S. 2/6</i>	E-006
149	<i>May mini P.S. 2/6</i>	E-008
179	<i>May 1012 (10)</i>	E-012 + E-016
179	<i>May 1012 (12)</i>	E-012 + E-022
184	<i>May Italic 1012 (10)</i>	E-013 + E-016

## 1. FAMILY STYLES TILE® FAMILY CSA'S STYLE DESIGNATION

		129 <i>Tile® P.S. 3/8</i>	E-001
		131 <i>Tile® Italic P.S. 3/8</i>	E-001
		229 <i>Tile® P.S. 2/6</i>	E-006
		147 <i>Tile® mini P.S. 2/6</i>	E-008
		124 <i>Tile® 1012 (10)</i>	E-009 + E-015
		124 <i>Tile® 1012 (12)</i>	E-009 + E-020
		130 <i>Tile® Italic 1012 (10)</i>	E-009 + E-015
		130 <i>Tile® Italic 1012 (12)</i>	E-009 + E-020
		125 <i>Tile® 1215 (12)</i>	E-009 + E-021
		125 <i>Tile® 1215 (15)</i>	E-009 + E-025
		160 <i>Tile® Orator 10</i>	E-018
		136 <i>Tile® Narrator 10</i>	E-018
	126	<i>Tile® 20</i>	E-025
	129 G	<i>Tile® Greek P.S. 3/8</i>	E-026
	124 G	<i>Tile® Greek 1012 (10)</i>	E-026
	124 G	<i>Tile® Greek 1012 (12)</i>	E-026
124 C		<i>Tile® Cyrillic 1012 (10)</i>	E-027
124 C		<i>Tile® Cyrillic 1012 (12)</i>	E-027
136 C		<i>Tile® Narrator Cyrillic</i>	E-027

## LL Valentine Italic

6.5 Points

Olivetti S.p.A., through its majority ownership of Telecom Italia S.p.A., is Italy's leading telecom-munications company. Telecom Italia is the former Italian phone monopoly, WHICH WAS PRIVATIZED IN 1997 THEN TAKEN OVER BY OLIVETTI IN A 1999 HOSTILE TAKEOVER.

In addition to its fixed-line telephone operations, Telecom Italia also holds majority control of Telecom Italia Mobile, which specializes in cellular telephone services. OLIVETTI'S EMERGENCE AS A LEADING TELECOMMUNICATIONS PLAYER MARKED A DRAMATIC SHIFT IN THE

company's history. Olivetti was long a world leader in the manufacture and sale of typewriters, before its 1980s plunge into the information technology market, WHERE IT BECAME A TOP EUROPEAN MAKER OF COMPUTERS AND COMPUTER SYSTEMS. HOWEVER, THE COMPANY

8.5 Points

Olivetti was founded in 1908 in the small northern Italian town of Ivrea, not far from Milan. Camillo Olivetti had been much impressed, on his various trips to the United States, WITH THE TYPEWRITER, ALREADY WELL ESTABLISHED IN U.S. OFFICES BUT STILL LARGELY UNKNOWN IN

his native Italy. Olivetti pulled together a modest capital fund of L 350,000 and, in Ivrea, Italy, opened his own typewriter manufacturing plant (the country's first) employing 20 WORKERS. IN 1911 HE EXHIBITED THE FIRST ITALIAN TYPEWRITER, THE OLIVETTI M1, THE TURIN

10.5 Points

During this time, the Olivettis took an active interest in the welfare, particularly the living conditions, of their workers. The company began building housing for its workers in 1926, and made an effort to create a corporate environment designed as a haven for its EMPLOYEES. AS ADRIANO OLIVETTI GRADUALLY GAINED CONTROL OF THE FAMILY BUSINESS DURING THE 1930S, HE EMBARKED ON AN AMBI-

13 Points

Founded by Camillo Olivetti, an electrical engineer, the company began making typewriters in 1908. In 1925 Olivetti dispatched his son Adriano Olivetti to study modern manufacturing techniques and plant management in the United States. Upon his return, the company underwent a COMPLETE REORGANIZATION THAT INCLUDED STREAMLINING AND MODERNIZING OPERATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW TYPEWRITER DESIGN,

16 Points

Nevertheless, after graduation in 1924, he joined the company for a short while. When he became undesirable to Mussolini's Fascist regime, Camillo sent Adriano to the US to learn the roots of AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL POWER. FOR THE SAME REASONS HE LATER WENT TO ENGLAND. UPON

25 Points

Refillable  
Scalability  
Schneider Euro PC  
Tecnost  
VOLUME PRINTING

32 Points

Modulo M4  
Marcello Nizzoli  
Philos Series  
QUADERNO

45 Points

Lexikon 80  
Luigi  
VERONESI

55 Points

Divisumma  
Echos S  
Federico  
BELLONO

80 Points

Acorn  
BBC  
CEBIT

## LL Valentine Bold

6.5 Points

Giovanni Pintori was hired by Adriano Olivetti in 1936 to work in the publicity department. Pintori was the creator of the Olivetti logo and many promotional POSTERS USED TO ADVERTISE THE COMPANY AND ITS PRODUCTS. DURING HIS ACTIVITY AS ART Director from 1950, Olivetti's graphic design obtained several international awards, and he designed works that created the Olivetti image and became emblematic ITALIAN REFERENCE IN THE HISTORY OF 20TH-CENTURY DESIGN. THOSE DESIGNERS ALSO CREATED THE Olivetti Synthesis office furniture series which mainly were used to be installed in the firm's own headquarters, worldwide branch offices and showrooms. Olivetti ALSO PRODUCED SOME INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION MACHINERY, INCLUDING METALWORKING MACHINES OF

8.5 Points

With the Tekne/Editor series and Praxis 48, some of the first electromechanical typewriters were introduced. The Editor series was used for speed typing championship competition. THE EDITOR 5 FROM 1969 WAS THE TOP MODEL OF THAT SERIES, WITH PROPORTIONAL SPACING AND the ability to support justified text borders. In 1972 the electromechanical typeball machines of the Lexicon 90 to 94C series were introduced, as competitors to the IBM Selectric Typewriters, THE TOP MODEL 94C SUPPORTED PROPORTIONAL SPACING AND JUSTIFIED TEXT BORDERS

10.5 Points

Between 1955 and 1964 Olivetti developed some of the first transistorized mainframe computer systems, such as the Elea 9003. Although 40 large commercial 9003 and over 100 smaller 6001 scientific machines were completed and leased to customers to 1964, low sales, loss of two key managers and financial instability caused Olivetti to withdraw from the field in 1964. IN 1965 OLIVETTI RELEASED THE NEW

13 Points

The system also contains a number of associated semiconductor chips that serve as the main memory for storing program instructions and data and as interfaces for exchanging data of this sort with peripheral devices and auxiliary storage units. The earliest microcomputers marketed in the mid-1970s contained a single chip on which all CPU, memory, and interface circuits were integrated. HIGH-

16 Points

As large-scale integration and then very-large-scale integration progressively increased the number of transistors that could be placed on one semiconductor chip, so the processing capacity of microcomputers using such single chips grew commensurately. DURING THE 1980S MICROCOMPUTERS

25 Points

QWERTY  
Studio 44  
TCV-250, TC800  
TC1800, TES 501  
X/OS

32 Points

Mario Bellini  
PC DOS 3.20  
Prodest PC1  
Quasi-portable

45 Points

Gae Aulenti  
Ivrea  
Linea 98

55 Points

Carlo S.  
Desk-sized  
& Compact  
FAXES

80 Points

ABS  
Plastic  
BBPR

# LL Valentine Bold, Bold Italic

14 Points

## CUBIC® FAMILY

	78	<i>Cubic® P.S. 3/8</i>	E-001
	80	<i>Cubic® Italic P.S. 3/8</i>	E-001
	478	<i>Cubic® P.S. 4/7</i>	E-005
	178	<i>Cubic® P.S. 2/6</i>	E-006
	180	<i>Cubic® P.S. Italic 2/6</i>	E-006
	142	<i>Cubic® mini P.S. 2/6</i>	E-008
	157	<i>Cubic® Italic P.S. 2/6</i>	E-008
46		<i>Cubic® 1012 (10)</i>	E-010 + E-015
46		<i>Cubic® 1012 (12)</i>	E-010 + E-020
86		<i>Cubic® Italic 1012 (10)</i>	E-010 + E-015
86		<i>Cubic® Italic 1012 (12)</i>	E-010 + E-020
64		<i>Cubic® 1215 (12)</i>	E-010 + E-021
64		<i>Cubic® 1215 (15)</i>	E-010 + E-025
	127	<i>Cubic® Hebrew</i>	E-026
	46 G	<i>Cubic® Greek 1012</i>	E-026
	46 G	<i>Cubic® Greek 1012</i>	E-026
	46 C	<i>Cubic® Cyrillic 1012</i>	E-027
	46 C	<i>Cubic® Cyrillic 1012</i>	E-027

## MADELEINE FAMILY

52		<i>Madeleine P.S. (Roman P.S.) 3/8</i>	E-002
182		<i>Madeleine P.S. Italic 3/8</i>	E-002
	152	<i>Madeleine P.S. 2/6</i>	E-006
	148	<i>Madeleine mini P.S. 2/6</i>	E-008
	168	<i>Madeleine 1012 (10) (Roman 10)</i>	E-012 + E-016
	168	<i>Madeleine 1012 (12) (Roman 12)</i>	E-012 + E-021
	181	<i>Madeleine Italic 1012 (10)</i>	E-012 + E-016
	181	<i>Madeleine Italic 1012 (12)</i>	E-012 + E-021

## LL Valentine Bold Italic

6.5 Points

The company employed some 40,000 people, less than half of whom worked in Italy, in 1960, and its capital had reached L 40 billion. Despite an impressive list of AWARDS AND INTERNATIONAL ACCLAIM, THE COMPANY ENTERED A PERIOD OF FALLING PROFITS AND GRADUAL insolvency. Olivetti found itself in need of outside capital and management, and in 1964 it was rescued by a consortium of Italian banks and industrial concerns. Bruno VISENTINI WAS MADE PRESIDENT. WHILE OLIVETTI LEFT THE MAINFRAME MARKET DURING THE EARLY 1960s, it did not ignore the electronic revolution then just beginning. In addition to converting its adding machines to what we now call calculators, the firm BEGAN MANUFACTURING ELECTRONIC TYPEWRITERS, BANKING TERMINALS, AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

8.5 Points

In 1959, in addition to its line of typewriters, adding machines, teleprinters, and office furniture, Olivetti unveiled the Elea 9003, Italy's first computer. This ROOM-SIZED MACHINE WAS BUILT WITH AN EYE TOWARD EVENTUAL COMPETITION WITH IBM AND the other early computer developers. However, within a few years Olivetti realized that it could not match strides with the more advanced U.S. products and abandoned the MAINFRAME MARKET. ADRIANO OLIVETTI'S DEATH IN 1960 BROUGHT TO AN END THE OLIVETTI ERA

10.5 Points

Olivetti also entered two new markets, offering the Copia 2000 line of copiers and an increasing array of industrial-automation systems, including robots and precision machine tools. Most significantly, the company continued to produce smaller computers, and by 1965 was SELLING BOTH MINICOMPUTERS AND AN EARLY VERSION OF THE DESKTOP MICRO. OLIVETTI THUS SURVIVED A PERIOD OF TECHNOLOGICAL

13 Points

As World War II dragged on, however, the position of the Olivetti family, which was Jewish, became untenable. Adriano Olivetti was forced to flee the country shortly after his father's death in 1943; when he returned at war's end, he was able to pick up the PIECES QUICKLY AND JOIN THE POSTWAR ECONOMIC BOOM. OLIVETTI ENJOYED UNPRECEDENTED GROWTH IN THE YEARS FOLLOWING THE WAR.

16 Points

The company expanded its export business to include the entire industrialized world. It also acquired Underwood, the U.S. typewriter manufacturer, in 1959, and built new plants in southern Italy, Spain, BRAZIL, ARGENTINA, MEXICO, AND THE UNITED STATES. ITS GROWING COLLECTION OF

25 Points

*Selectric*  
*Telecom Italia*  
*Valley Aosta*  
*Walter Ballmer*  
*ZILOG Z8000*

32 Points

*Luigi Munari*  
*Mario Tchou*  
*Office furniture*  
*PRAXIS 48*

45 Points

*Giovanni*  
*Pintori*  
*JAMES IRVINE*

55 Points

*Compact 50*  
*Divisumma*  
*ELEA 9003*  
*(GIOCONDA)*

80 Points

*Art Jet*  
*Bob*  
*NOORDA*

# Technical Information

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Latin	Afrikaans	Koyraboro Senni	Spanish
	Albanian	Langi	Swahili
	Asturian	Latvian	Swedish
	Asu	Lithuanian	Swiss German
	Basque	Lower Sorbian	Tachelhit
	Bemba	Luo	Taita
	Bena	Luxembourgish	Tasawaq
	Breton	Luyia	Teso
	Catalan	Machame	Turkish
	Chiga	Makhuwa-Meetto	Upper Sorbian
	Colognian	Makonde	Uzbek
	Cornish	Malagasy	Volapük
	Croatian	Maltese	Vunjo
	Czech	Manx	Walser
	Danish	Meru	Welsh
	Dutch	Morisyen	Western Frisian
	Embu	North	Yoruba
	English	Ndebele	Zarma
	Esperanto	Northern Sami	Zulu
	Estonian	Norwegian Bokmål	
	Faroese	Norwegian	
	Filipino	Nynorsk	
	Finnish	Nyankole	
	French	Oromo	
	Friulian	Polish	
	Galician	Portuguese	
	Ganda	Prussian	
	German	Quechua	
	Gusii	Romanian	
	Hungarian	Romansh	
	Icelandic	Rombo	
	Igbo	Rundi	
	Inari Sami	Rwa	
	Indonesian	Samburu	
	Irish	Sango	
	Italian	Sangu	
	Jola-Fonyi	Scottish Gaelic	
	Kabuverdianu	Sena	
	Kabyle	Serbian	
	Kalaallisut	Shambala	
	Kalenjin	Shona	
	Kamba	Slovak	
	Kikuyu	Slovenian	
	Kinyarwanda	Soga	
	Koyra Chiini	Somali	

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Open Type	aalt	Access All Alternates	locl	Localized Forms
Features	case	Case-Sensitive Forms	numr	Numerators
	ccmp	Glyph Composition / Decomposition	ordn	Ordinals
	dnom	Denominators	salt	Stylistic Alternates
	frac	Fractions	sinf	Scientific Inferiors
	hist	Historical Forms	ss01	Stylistic Set 1
	liga	Standard Ligatures	subs	Subscript
			supr	Superscript

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Codepage Please refer to the Technical Document

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