



Excellent

# Family Overview

## Styles

Excellent Regular  
*Excellent Italic*  
Excellent Bold  
*Excellent Bold Italic*

## About the Font

LL Excellent is based on a single-weight typewriter font called Excellent 47, which has been on offer for a range of daisy wheel typewriters by Triumph-Adler since the 1980s. Triumph (Nuremberg) and Adler (Frankfurt/M.) were both founded as bicycle manufacturers in the 1890s, but they quickly expanded to the production of mechanical typewriters, motorbikes, cars – and tanks. Both companies successfully restarted their typewriter business after the Second World War, and in 1958 Dresdener Bank and Max Grundig created Triumph-Adler, a firm that would later be passed on to US conglomerate Litton (1969), Volkswagen (1979) and Olivetti (1986). All the while Triumph-Adler pursued numerous technological innovations in the fields of electric typewriters, office computers as

well as micro computers that made them a leading international competitor to IBM. The daisy wheel technology was introduced with the model SE 1010 in 1980, at a time when typewriters were still the primary tool for all office communication. In this context, Excellent 47 was created to provide a decidedly contemporary design. While the overall formal concept reminds us of Aldo Novarese's Eurostile (1962), it is clearly an original design in its own right and with its unique aesthetic. In 1984, Linotype published a single-weight version of this design for use on their Linotronic phototypesetting systems. Stephan Müller's faithful rendering offers an additional bold weight, as well as italic cuts to make up a fully functional suite of sophisticated typewriter fonts for wide use.

## Supported Scripts

Latin Extended

## File Formats

Opentype CFF, Truetype, WOFF, WOFF2

## Design

Stephan Müller (2004)

## Contact

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## Layout Features

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|                      |           |           |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Case Sensitive Forms | [Discret] | [DISCRET] |
|                      | May-July  | MAY-JULY  |
|                      | «Hello»   | «HELLO»   |

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|                    |             |             |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Standard Ligatures | flat office | flat Office |
|--------------------|-------------|-------------|

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|                     |                |                                    |
|---------------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| Arbitrary Fractions | 2 7/8          | 2 $\frac{7}{8}$                    |
|                     | 6 2/5 × 9 4/5  | 6 $\frac{2}{5}$ × 9 $\frac{4}{5}$  |
|                     | 34 1/6 ÷ 7 1/7 | 34 $\frac{1}{6}$ ÷ 7 $\frac{1}{7}$ |
|                     | 90 2/3         | 90 $\frac{2}{3}$                   |

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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>a</sup> |
|          | 1 <sup>o</sup> | 1 <sup>o</sup> |

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|         |              |             |
|---------|--------------|-------------|
| Sharp S | Nebenstrasse | Nebenstraße |
|---------|--------------|-------------|

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|                             |              |              |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Stylistic Set 1: Unserified | Cartridge    | Cartridge    |
|                             | TASKalfa 180 | TASKalfa 180 |

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|                                  |          |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Stylistic Set 2: Single-Storey a | altalink | altalink |
|----------------------------------|----------|----------|

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|                                  |            |            |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Stylistic Set 3: Double-Storey g | Scan glass | Scan glass |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|

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|                                   |             |             |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Stylistic Set 4: Quote Alternates | "Paper Jam" | “Paper Jam” |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|

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## LL Excellent Regular

### 6.5 Points

David T. Kearns, a Xerox executive since 1971, took over as CEO in 1982. The company was revived in the 1980s and 1990s, through improvement in quality design and realignment of its product line. ATTEMPTING TO EXPAND BEYOND COPIERS, IN 1981 XEROX INTRODUCED A LINE OF ELECTRONIC MEMORY TYPEWRITERS, the Memorywriter, which gained 20% market share, mostly at the expense of IBM. In 1983, Xerox bought Crum & Forster, an insurance company, and formed Xerox Financial Services in 1984. In 1985, Xerox sold ALL OF ITS PUBLISHING SUBSIDIARIES INCLUDING UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS AND R. R. BOWKER. THE 6500 COLOR COPIER was also introduced in 1986. The first one was sold in Philadelphia by Jack Schneider. In 1990, Paul Allaire, a Xerox executive since 1966, succeeded David Kearns, who had reached mandatory RETIREMENT AGE. ALLAIRE DISENTANGLED XEROX FROM THE FINANCIAL SERVICES INDUSTRY. THE DEVELOPMENT OF

### 8.5 Points

In 1956, Haloid formed a joint venture in the UK with Rank Organisation whose Rank Precision Industries Ltd. subsidiary was charged with anglicising the US products. Rank's Precision Industries went on to DEVELOP THE XERONIC COMPUTERPRINTER AND RANK DATA SYSTEMS LTD WAS SET UP TO BRING THE PRODUCT TO MARKET. It used cathode ray tubes to generate the characters and forms that could be overlaid from microfilm images. Initially, they planned for the Ferranti and AEI computer companies to sell the Xeronic as an ON-LINE PERIPHERAL, BUT DUE TO INTERFACE PROBLEMS, RANK SWITCHED TO A MAGNETIC TAPE OFF-LINE TECHNIQUE.

### 10.5 Points

The company came to prominence in 1959 with the introduction of the Xerox 914, "the most successful single product of all time." The 914, the first plain paper photocopier, was developed by Carlson and John H. Dessauer; it was so popular that by the end of 1961 Xerox had almost \$60 million in revenue. THE PRODUCT WAS SOLD BY AN INNOVATIVE AD CAMPAIGN SHOWING THAT EVEN MONKEYS COULD MAKE COPIES AT THE TOUCH OF A BUTTON - SIMPLICITY

### 13 Points

In the mid-1970s, Xerox introduced the "Xerox 9200 Duplicating System". Originally designed to be sold to print shops to increase their productivity, it was twice as fast as the 3600 duplicator at two impressions per second (7200 per hour). It was followed by the 9400, WHICH DID AUTO-DUPLEXING, AND THEN BY THE 9500, WHICH WAS WHICH ADDED VARIABLE ZOOM REDUCTION AND ELECTRONIC LIGHTNESS/DARKNESS CONTROL. FOLLOWING THESE YEARS

### 16 Points - SS01 Unserified

Xerox consent decree resulted in the forced licensing of the company's entire patent portfolio, mainly to Japanese competitors. Within four years of the consent decree, Xerox's share of the U.S. copier market dropped from NEARLY 100% TO LESS THAN 14%. IN 1979, XEROX PURCHASED WESTERN UNION INTERNATIONAL

25 Points

PHASER 3260  
Ricoh Aficio MP7000  
Sharp MX  
Versalink B605  
XEROX B1022

32 Points

Kyocera  
Lock Release  
Minolta  
OKI ES9431

45 Points

Electro  
Static  
FLAT PLATE

52 Points

Charge  
Developer  
DocuPrint  
P365

75 Points

Auto  
Doc  
FEEDER

# LL Excellent Regular, Italic

18 Points

| <i>Pos</i> | <i>Sig</i> | <i>R</i> | <i>Chablon</i> |
|------------|------------|----------|----------------|
| 1          | —          | 1        | 3664-176       |
| 2          | ,          | 2        | 83-176         |
| 3          | -          |          | 3034-176       |
| 4          | ;          |          | 79-176         |
| 5          | c          |          | 5-176          |

| <i>Pos</i> | <i>Sig</i> |
|------------|------------|
| 6          | h          |
| 7          | b          |
| 8          | "          |
| 9          | a          |
| 10         | s          |

| <i>R</i> | <i>Chablon</i> |
|----------|----------------|
|          | 3174-176       |
|          | 3-176          |
|          | 54-176         |
|          | 3528-176       |
|          | 37-176         |

| <i>Pos</i> | <i>Sig</i> | <i>R</i> | <i>Chablon</i> |
|------------|------------|----------|----------------|
| 11         | r          |          | 3098-176       |
| 12         | t          |          | 3812-176       |
| 13         | e          |          | 9-176          |
| 14         | g          |          | 13-176         |
| 15         | i          |          | 17-176         |

## LL Excellent Italic

6.5 Points

The company received the 2003 IEEE Corporate Innovation Recognition award, an honour presented by the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., to industrial, governmental, academic, or corporate entities FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUTSTANDING PRODUCTS OR CONCEPTS THAT ADVANCE ELECTROTECHNOLOGY; XEROX RECEIVED the award for its Docu-Tech product line, which combined copier and computer resources to allow for the digital transmission and storage of documents for print via a single machine, thereby creating the print-on-DEMAND INDUSTRY. XEROX FILED A PATENT IN 2006 FOR PHOTSENSITIVE "ERASABLE PAPER," WHICH PRODUCED PRINTS WITH images lasting only a day, thus allowing for the continuous reuse of paper. The company acquired the technology sales and services company Global Imaging Systems in 2007. The same year, Xerox RECEIVED THE U.S. NATIONAL MEDAL OF TECHNOLOGY, THE HIGHEST HONOUR AWARDED BY THE PRESIDENT TO

13 Points  
- SS04  
Quote  
Alternate

Burns's tenure began as Xerox faced declining revenue, and she sought to transform the corporation. To this end, she oversaw Xerox's 2010 acquisition of Affiliated Computer Services (ACS), which was involved in outsourcing business services. The transaction reflected a growing trend among technology companies TO FOCUS ON SERVICES OVER PRODUCTS. HOWEVER, THIS MOVE, AS WELL AS OTHERS, FAILED TO REVERSE XEROX'S LOSSES. IN 2017 IT SPUN OFF ACS AND

8.5 Points

He company was founded in 1906 as the Haloid Company, a manufacturer and distributor of photographic paper. In 1947 the firm obtained the commercial rights to xerography, an imaging process invented by Chester Carlson RENAMED THE HALOID XEROX COMPANY IN 1958, THE COMPANY INTRODUCED THE 914 XEROGRAPHIC COPIER IN 1959. THE process, which made photographic copies onto plain, uncoated paper, had been known for some time, but this was its first commercial application. The product brought so much success and name recognition that THE COMPANY HAS WAGED A CONTINUING CAMPAIGN TO PREVENT THE TRADEMARK XEROX FROM BECOMING A GENERIC TERM. THE

16 Points

Most of the company's 21st century innovations occurred under the leadership of Anne Mulcahy, who in 2001 became the first female chief executive of Xerox and, the following year, its first female chairperson. Upon HER RETIREMENT IN 2009, MULCAHY SELECTED COMPANY PRESIDENT URSULA BURNS AS HER

10.5 Points

After the success of its first copier, Xerox expanded into other information products and publishing businesses and founded PARC, a research lab in Palo Alto, California, in 1970. While remaining a major reprographics manufacturer, the company went on to develop word-processing machines in 1974, laser PRINTERS IN 1977, AND ETHERNET, AN OFFICE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK, IN 1979. XEROX SOLD ITS PUBLISHING FIRMS IN 1985. THE COMPANY'S

25 Points  
- SS03  
Double-  
Storey g

*“Repro”*  
*Screen Ruling*  
*Vignette*  
*Waterless printing*  
*XEROGRAPHY*

32 Points

*Image Transfer*  
*Paper Tray*  
*Photoreceptor*  
*PRINT RUN*

45 Points

*Fujitsu*  
*FI-4120*  
*HALFTONE*

52 Points

*Cleaning*  
*Blade*  
*Dithering*  
*DUPLEX*

75 Points

*Alta*  
*Link B8*  
*BIZHUB*

32 Points

|                   |                   |                 |                       |                |
|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
|                   | <i>Pos</i>        | <i>Sig</i>      | <i>R</i>              | <i>Chablon</i> |
|                   | 16                | '               |                       | 293-176        |
|                   | 17                | n               |                       | 27-176         |
|                   | 18                | o               |                       | 3292-176       |
|                   | 19                | d               |                       | 7-176          |
|                   | 20                | f               |                       | 11-176         |
| <b><i>Pos</i></b> | <b><i>Sig</i></b> | <b><i>R</i></b> | <b><i>Chablon</i></b> |                |
| <b>21</b>         | <b>l</b>          |                 | <b>23-176</b>         |                |
| <b>22</b>         | <b>G</b>          |                 | <b>14-176</b>         |                |
| <b>23</b>         | <b>u</b>          |                 | <b>3457-176</b>       |                |
| <b>24</b>         | <b>V</b>          |                 | <b>44-176</b>         |                |
| <b>25</b>         | <b>m</b>          |                 | <b>3396-176</b>       |                |

6.5 Points  
- SS02  
Single-  
Storey a

Development of digital photocopiers in the 1990s and a revamp of the entire product range again gave Xerox a technical lead over its competitors. Digital photocopiers were essentially high-end laser PRINTERS WITH ATTACHED SCANNERS, KNOWN AS MULTI FUNCTION MACHINES, OR JUST MFMS, WHICH WERE ABLE TO be attached to computer networks. Xerox worked to turn its product into a service, providing a complete document service to companies including supply, maintenance, configuration, and user support. To reinforce THIS IMAGE, IN 1994 THE COMPANY INTRODUCED A CORPORATE SIGNATURE, "THE DOCUMENT COMPANY", ABOVE ITS MAIN LOGO and introduced a red digitalX. The digital X symbolized the transition of documents between the paper and digital worlds. In the mid-1990s LA County Superior Court turned to Xerox for help in replacing NEARLY 500 AGING COPIERS THROUGHOUT LA COUNTY, BUT XEROX REFUSED TO CONSIDER LEASING. THE COUNTY

8.5 Points

Meanwhile, a small lab team was borrowing 914 copiers and modifying them. The lab was working on a project called the "Long Distance Xerography" (LDX) project. The aim was to be able to connect two copiers together VIA THE PUBLIC TELEPHONE NETWORK, SUCH THAT A DOCUMENT SCANNED ON ONE MACHINE WOULD BE COPIED OUT ON THE other. The LDX system was introduced in 1964. Many years later this work came to fruition in the Xerox Telecopiers, seminal to today's fax machines. The fax operation in today's multifunction copiers is TRUE TO CARLSON'S ORIGINAL VISION FOR THESE DEVICES. C. PETER MCCOLOUGH, A LONG-TIME EXECUTIVE OF HALOID

10.5 Points

In 1963 Xerox introduced the Xerox 813, the first desktop plain-paper copier, realizing Carlson's vision of a copier that could fit on anyone's office desk. Ten years later in 1973, a basic, analogue, color copier, based on the 914, followed. The 914 itself was gradually sped up to become THE 420 AND 720. THE 813 WAS SIMILARLY DEVELOPED INTO THE 330 AND 660 PRODUCTS AND, EVENTUALLY, ALSO THE 740 DESKTOP MICROFICHE

13 Points  
- SS03  
Double-  
Storey g

The 1385 was followed by the first automatic xerographic printer, the Copyflo, in 1955. The Copyflo was a large microfilm printer which could produce positive prints on roll paper from any type of microfilm negative. Following the Copyflo, the process was scaled down to produce the 1824 microfilm printer. AT HALF THE SIZE AND WEIGHT, THIS STILL SIZABLE MACHINE PRINTED ONTO HAND-FED, CUT-SHEET PAPER WHICH WAS PULLED THROUGH THE PROCESS BY

16 Points

The company came to prominence in 1959 with the introduction of the Xerox 914, "the most successful single product of all time." The 914, the first plain paper photocopier was developed by Carlson and John H. Dessauer; it was so popular THAT BY THE END OF 1961 XEROX HAD ALMOST \$60 MILLION IN REVENUE. REVENUES

25 Points  
- SS02  
Single-  
Storey a

Plate setter  
Release Cab  
Toner cartridge  
TASKalfa  
WORKCENTRE 6515

32 Points

Graphia  
Imagerunner  
Lock  
OVERPRINTING

45 Points

Fusing  
Unit  
COVER LEVER

52 Points

ColorQube  
8570  
Drum Rotate  
ESTUDIO

75 Points

(ADF)  
Bleed  
EDGE

46 Points

|                       |                   |                 |                            |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| <b><i>Pos</i></b>     | <b><i>Sig</i></b> | <b><i>R</i></b> | <b><i>Chablon</i></b>      |
| <b>26</b>             | <b>j</b>          |                 | <b>19-176</b>              |
| <b>27</b>             | <b>p</b>          |                 | <b>31-176</b>              |
| <b>28</b>             | <b>z</b>          |                 | <b>51-176</b>              |
| <b>29</b>             | <b>v</b>          |                 | <b>3085-176</b>            |
| <b>30</b>             | <b>s</b>          |                 | <b>38-176</b>              |
| <b><i>Montage</i></b> |                   |                 | <b><i>Instructions</i></b> |
| <b><i>Selon</i></b>   |                   |                 | <b><i>Gravure</i></b>      |
| <b><i>Dessin</i></b>  |                   |                 | <b><i>Caracteres</i></b>   |

## LL Excellent Bold Italic

6.5 Points

The company began in 1906 as a photography-paper business named the Haloid Company, in Rochester, New York. Its neighbor, Kodak, ignored the company, and Haloid managed to build a business on the fringe of the the PHOTOGRAPHY MARKET. IN 1912 CONTROL OF THE COMPANY WAS SOLD TO ROCHESTER BUSINESSMAN GILBERT E. MOSHER FOR \$50,000. Mosher became president but left the day-to-day running of the company to its founders. Mosher kept Haloid profitable and opened sales offices in Chicago, Boston, and New York City. To broaden the COMPANY'S MARKET SHARE, HALOID'S BOARD DECIDED TO DEVELOP A BETTER PAPER. IT TOOK SEVERAL YEARS, BUT WHEN Haloid Record finally came out in 1933 it was so successful that it saved the company from the worst of the Great Depression. By 1934 Haloid's sales were approaching \$1 million. In 1935 Joseph R. Wilson, the son of one OF THE FOUNDERS, DECIDED HALOID SHOULD BUY THE RECTIGRAPH COMPANY, A PHOTOCOPYING-MACHINE MANUFACTURER THAT USED

8.5 Points

In 1981, Xerox released a system similar to the Alto, the Xerox 8010 Star. It was the first commercial system to incorporate technologies that have subsequently become commonplace in personal computers, such AS A BITMAPPED DISPLAY, WINDOW-BASED GUI, MOUSE, ETHERNET NETWORKING, FILE SERVERS, PRINT SERVERS and e-mail. The Xerox 6085 Star, despite its technological breakthroughs, did not sell well due to its high price, costing \$16,000 per unit. A typical Xerox Star-based office, complete with network and printers, would HAVE COST \$100,000. IN THE MID-1980S, APPLE CONSIDERED BUYING XEROX; HOWEVER, A DEAL WAS NEVER REACHED.

10.5 Points

- SS04  
Quote  
Alternates

In 1980, Xerox announced the forward looking 5700 laser printing system, a much smaller version of their 9700, but with revolutionary touch screen capabilities and multiple media input (word processing disks, IBM magcards, etc.) and printer 'finishing' options. This product was allegedly never intended to make THE COMMERCIAL MARKETS DUE TO ITS DEVELOPMENT COST, BUT RATHER TO SHOW THE INNOVATION OF XEROX. IT DID TAKE OFF WITH MANY CUSTOMERS,

13 Points

- SS01  
Unserified

In 1979, Steve Jobs made a deal with Xerox's venture capital division: He would let them invest \$1 million in exchange for a look at the technology they were working on. Jobs and the others saw the commercial potential of the WIMP system and redirected development of the Apple Lisa to incorporate these TECHNOLOGIES. JOBS IS QUOTED AS SAYING, "THEY JUST HAD NO IDEA WHAT THEY HAD." IN 1980, JOBS INVITED SEVERAL KEY PARC RESEARCHERS TO JOIN

16 Points

The roots of Xerox Corporation and its history of innovation started growing back in 1938. In October of that year, patent attorney Chester Carlson (1906-1968) invented the first xerographic image. Carlson BELIEVED THAT THE WORLD NEEDED AN EASIER AND CHEAPER WAY TO MAKE COPIES OF IMP-

25 Points

*Stock paper*  
*Transfer Paper*  
*Uncoated*  
*Water-based ink*  
**WIDE FORMAT**

32 Points

*Letterhead*  
*Matte Coating*  
*Overprint*  
**PROOFING-PREPRESS**

45 Points

*Knockout*  
*Text*  
**LINE SCREEN**

52 Points  
- SS01  
Unserified

*Electro-*  
*static*  
*Flexography*  
**GRAYSCALE**

75 Points

*Dots*  
*per Inch*  
**(DPI)**

## LL Excellent – Open Type Features

8,5 Points  
Regular  
– Default

Xerography, a word derived from the Greek words for “dry” and “writing,” was the invention of Chester Carlson. Carlson was born in Seattle, Washington, in 1906 and became a patent lawyer employed by a New York electronics firm. Frustrated by the difficulty and expense of copying documents, Carlson in 1938 invented A METHOD OF TRANSFERRING IMAGES FROM ONE PIECE OF PAPER TO ANOTHER USING STATIC ELECTRICITY. IN 1944 BATTELLE SIGNED A ROYALTY-SHARING AGREEMENT WITH

12,5 Points  
Italic  
– Default

*In 1949, two years after Haloid signed its agreement with Battelle, Haloid introduced the XeroX Copier, spelled with a capital “X”. The machine required much of the pro-cessing to be done manually. The Xerox was difficult*

16,5 Points  
Bold  
– Default

**In 1953 Carlson received the Edward Longstreth Medal of Merit for the invention of xerography from the Franklin INSTITUTE. IN 1955 HALOID**

20,5 Points  
Bold Italic  
– Default

***By 1962, some 10,000 copiers had been shipped. By 1963, Xerox Corporation had dropped the “Haloid” and***

8,5 Points  
Regular  
– SS01  
Unserified

Xerography, a word derived from the Greek words for “dry” and “writing,” was the invention of Chester Carlson. Carlson was born in Seattle, Washington, in 1906 and became a patent lawyer employed by a New York electronics firm. Frustrated by the difficulty and expense of copying documents, Carlson in 1938 invented A METHOD OF TRANSFERRING IMAGES FROM ONE PIECE OF PAPER TO ANOTHER USING STATIC ELECTRICITY. IN 1944 BATTELLE SIGNED A ROYALTY-SHARING AGREEMENT WITH

12,5 Points  
Italic  
– SS02  
Single-  
Storey a

*In 1949, two years after Haloid signed its agreement with Battelle, Haloid introduced the XeroX Copier, spelled with a capital “X”. The machine required much of the pro-cessing to be done manually. The Xerox was difficult*

16,5 Points  
Bold  
– SS03  
Double-  
Storey g

**In 1953 Carlson received the Edward Longstreth Medal of Merit for the invention of xerography from the Franklin INSTITUTE. IN 1955 HALOID**

20,5 Points  
Bold Italic  
– SS04  
Quote  
Alternates

***By 1962, some 10,000 copiers had been shipped. By 1963, Xerox Corporation had dropped the “Haloid” and***

# Technical Information

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

|                           |                 |                                   |              |                      |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| <b>Open Type Features</b> | aalt            | Access All Alternates             | numr         | Numerators           |
|                           | calt            | Contextual Alternates             | ordn         | Ordinals             |
|                           | case            | Case-Sensitive Forms              | salt         | Stylistic Alternates |
|                           | ccmp            | Glyph Composition / Decomposition | ss01         | Stylistic Set 1      |
|                           |                 |                                   | ss02         | Stylistic Set 2      |
|                           | clig            | Contextual Ligatures              | ss03         | Stylistic Set 3      |
|                           | dlig            | Discretionary Ligatures           | ss04         | Stylistic Set 4      |
|                           | dnom            | Denominators                      | ss20         | Stylistic Set 20     |
|                           | frac            | Fractions                         | subs         | Subscript            |
|                           | liga            | Standard Ligatures                | supr         | Superscript          |
| locl                      | Localized Forms | zero                              | Slashed Zero |                      |

**Codepage** Please refer to the Technical Document

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