
Pressio is a study in doing things backwards. First, we began with the weight that's usually drawn last: the ultra-compressed black. This was squashed down vertically in increments to make the compressed, condensed, and regular widths, then hollowed like a dugout canoe to produce the lighter weights. The narrower bold cuts are inspired by the great mid-century skyline sanses. The widest cuts are stark, idiosyncratic, and intense. In between, 20 styles in five weights and four widths provide a broad range of expression. Forms are strict and modular. The x-height is high. Curves are subtly superelliptical, and square counters add crispness. For those who prefer it, a set of stylistic alternates is available to round some of the unexpectedly sharp corners of letters like S, s, and a. Case-sensitive punctuation and delimiters are included, and a full range of diacritics provides support for over 130 languages. Naturally, it goes well with its sister family, Pressio Stencil.

Pressio N021 Light X-Compressed

Pressio N022 Regular X-Compressed

Pressio N023 Medium X-Compressed

Pressio N024 Bold X-Compressed

Pressio N025 Black X-Compressed

Pressio N031 Light Compressed

Pressio N032 Regular Compressed

Pressio N033 Medium Compressed

Pressio N034 Bold Compressed

Pressio N035 Black Compressed

Pressio N041 Light Condensed

Pressio N042 Regular Condensed

Pressio N043 Medium Condensed

Pressio N044 Bold Condensed

Pressio N045 Black Condensed

Pressio N051 Light

Pressio N052 Regular

Pressio N053 Medium

Pressio N054 Bold

Pressio N055 Black

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THE OPERATION OF THE PRESS DEPENDS ON PASCAL'S LAW, A PRINCIPLE IN FLUID MECHANICS THAT STATES THAT A PRESSURE CHANGE OCCURRING ANYWHERE IN A CONFINED INCOMPRESSIBLE FLUID IS TRANSMITTED THROUGHOUT THE FLUID SUCH THAT THE SAME CHANGE OCCURS EVERYWHERE. ONE PART OF THE SYSTEM IS A PISTON ACTING AS A PUMP, WITH A MODEST MECHANICAL FORCE ACTING ON A SMALL CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA; THE OTHER PART IS A PISTON WITH A LARGER AREA WHICH GENERATES A CORRESPONDINGLY LARGE MECHANICAL FORCE. ONLY SMALL-DIAMETER TUBING (WHICH MORE EASILY RESISTS PRESSURE) IS NEEDED IF THE PUMP IS SEPARATED FROM THE PRESS CYLINDER. A FLUID, SUCH AS OIL, IS DISPLACED WHEN EITHER PISTON IS PUSHED INWARD. SINCE THE FLUID IS INCOMPRESSIBLE, THE VOLUME THAT THE SMALL PISTON DISPLACES IS EQUAL TO THE VOLUME DISPLACED BY THE LARGE PISTON. THIS CAUSES A DIFFERENCE IN THE LENGTH OF DISPLACEMENT, WHICH IS PROPORTIONAL TO THE RATIO OF AREAS OF THE HEADS OF THE PISTONS, GIVEN THAT VOLUME EQUALS AREA MULTIPLIED BY LENGTH. THEREFORE, THE SMALL PISTON MUST BE MOVED A

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THE OPERATION OF THE PRESS DEPENDS ON PASCAL'S LAW, A PRINCIPLE IN FLUID MECHANICS that states that a pressure change occurring anywhere in a confined incompressible fluid is transmitted throughout the fluid such that the same change occurs everywhere. One part of the system is a piston acting as a pump, with a modest mechanical force acting on a small cross-sectional area; the other part is a piston with a larger area which generates a correspondingly large mechanical force. Only small-diameter tubing (which more easily resists pressure) is needed if the pump is separated from the press cylinder. A fluid, such as oil, is displaced when either piston is pushed inward. Since the fluid is incompressible, the volume that the small piston displaces is equal to the volume displaced by the large piston. This causes a difference in the length of displacement, which is proportional to the ratio of areas of the heads of the pistons, given that volume equals area multiplied by length. Therefore, the small piston must be moved a large distance to get the large piston to move significantly. The distance the large piston will move is the distance that the small piston is moved divided by the ratio of the areas of the heads of the pistons. This is how energy, in the form of work in this case, is conserved and the law of conservation of energy is satisfied. Work is force

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Arbitrary Fractions

1/9 3/8 25/32 → 1/9 3/8 25/32

Superiors & Inferiors

Estuarial3 H2O → Estuarial³ H₂O

Ordinals

23a 65o → 23^a 65^o

Case-sensitive Forms

(NON-COM) «OBOE» → (NON-COM) «OBOE»

Standard Ligatures

Define flee official afflict ruff → Define flee official afflict ruff

Stylistic Set 1

Does Junior Sousa want €2.50? → Does Junior Sousa want €2.50?

Stylistic Set 2

Does Junior Sousa want €2.50? → Does Junior Sousa want €2.50?

Stylistic Set 3

Does Junior Sousa want €2.50? → Does Junior Sousa want €2.50?

Designed by Max Phillips.

Thanks to Robert Farrelly, Victor Gaultney,
Niall McCormack, and Seán Mongey.

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