

RF Takt

Type foundry
Russian Fonts

Designer
Misha Panfilov

Release
September 2019

Typeface «RF Takt»

RF Takt is a condensed geometric grotesque with closed forms of signs. 14 fonts from Ultralight to Black. 878 glyphs and 3738 kerning pairs. 16 opentype features. Multilingual support: Latin, latin extended, cyrillic and cyrillic extended (more than 91+ languages)

We have tried to make RF Takt feel as good as possible in the field of graphic design and became a versatile tool for solving a wide range of graphic tasks. The specific feature of the font is that having condensed forms of characters allows you to place a large amount of information in a limited space. RF Takt will be a bright accent in a large size and will keep the readability in a small size. A large amount of opentype features opens up a wide range of options for experiments and original solutions. RF Takt is ideal for poster design, web design, newspaper design, magazine layout and covers, video titles, infographics, logos and branding, packaging, navigation solutions.

Opentype features: ligatures, alternative symbols, ordinary and tabular numbers, old-style and old-style tabular numbers, tabular currency signs, fractions and automatic fraction, arrows and alternative arrows, case sensitive forms, upper and lower case numbers, small capitals.

Ultralight

Ultralight Italic

Light

Light Italic

Regular

Italic

Semibold

Semibold Italic

Bold

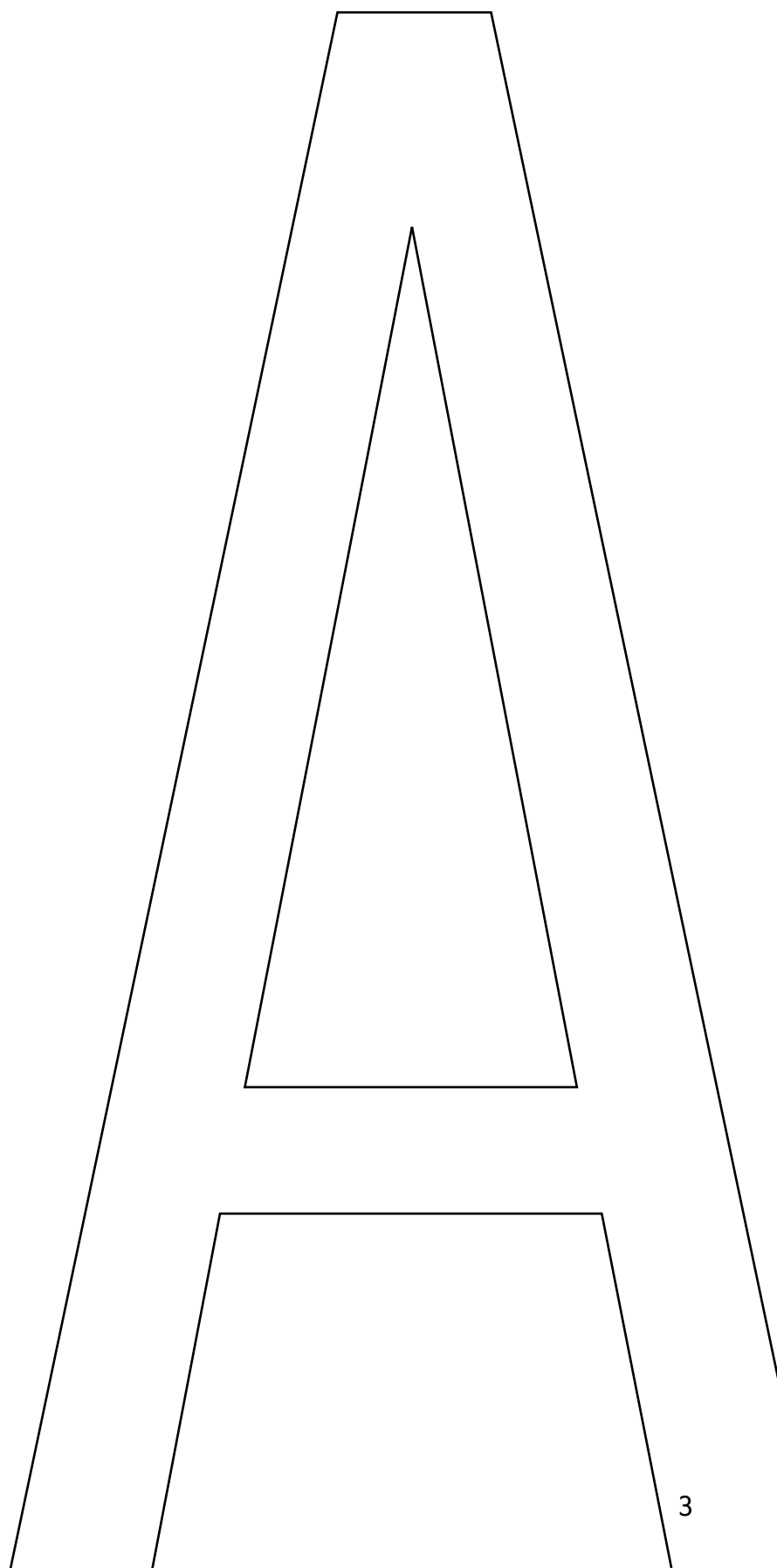
Bold Italic

Ultrabold

Ultrabold Italic

Black

Black Italic



Latin 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

Latin 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

Cyrillic uppercase

А Б В Г Д Е Ё Ж З И Й К Л М Н О П Р С Т У Ф Х Ц
Ч Ш Щ Ъ Ы Ь Э Ю Я

Cyrillic lowercase

а б в г д е ё ж з и й к л м н о п р с т у ф х ц ч ш
щ ъ ы ь э ю я

Typography

a a a a a a a

a a a a a a a

a → a

stylistic

alternates

.ss01

J Q a g r u M m

J Q a g r u T T

Latin
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

Latin
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

Latin
extended
uppercase

Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç Ç Ć Ć Đ Đ É Ê Ë È Ē Ę Ğ Ğ Ħ Í Î Ï Ĳ Ĵ Ĵ
Ł Ł Ń Ń Ņ Ņ Ñ Ñ Ò Ò Ó Ó Ø Ø Œ Þ Ŕ Ŕ Ŗ Ŗ Ś Ś Š Š Ţ Ţ Ţ Ţ Ů Ů Û Û
Ū Ū Ų Ų Ŵ Ŵ Ŷ Ŷ Ÿ Ÿ Ź Ź

Latin
extended
lowercase

á â ã ä å æ ç ç ć ć đ đ é ê ë è ē ę ğ ğ ħ í î ï ĳ ĵ ĵ
ł ł ń ń ņ ņ ñ ñ ò ò ó ó ø ø œ þ ŕ ŕ ŗ ŗ ś ś š š ŧ ŧ ŧ ŧ ů ů ù ù
ú ú û û ŵ ŵ ŷ ŷ Ź Ź

Cyrillic
uppercase

А Б В Г Д Е Ё Ж З И Й К Л М Н О П Р С Т У Ф Х Ц Ш Щ Ъ
Ы Ь Э Ю Я

Cyrillic
lowercase

а б в г д е ё ж з и й к л м н о п р с т у ф х ц ш щ ъ ы ь э ю я

Cyrillic
extended

Г Ў Є І І Ж г ў є і і ж

Currency

\$¢€£¥α

Symbols

§@&©®™≈÷∅=>≥∞∫<≤¬×≠∂%‰±∓∏√Σ∏
|!°N^+‡

Punctuation

/*\•:;…#.?;!;'"_{}[]()—-«»<>„''''',

Arrows

↗→↘↓↙←↖

Stylistic
alternates

J→J

Q→Q

a→aáâäàāqǎã

g→gǧǧǧ

r→rŕřr̄

u→uúûüùúūų

æ→œ

This is only
for cyrillic

Тт→Мм

Ligatures

ff fi ffi fl ffi ft

Stylistic
alternates .ss02Case
sensitive

i¿@([{«H»}])---

Automatic
fractions $\frac{4}{20}$ $\frac{75}{100}$ $\frac{3}{16}$ $\frac{1234}{5678}$ Superscript,
subscript0123456789^H0123456789Numerator,
denominator0123456789_H0123456789

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Size 32pt, leading 40pt

22 December 1808 - Beethoven conducts the world premiere of his Fifth Symphony at the Theater an der Wien in Vienna. The concert, held in a very cold hall and approximately four hours long, featured the public

Size 46pt, leading 58pt

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8 December 2017

Pictures from the world's biggest monument to Depeche Mode

Dennis Burmeister was a mega-fan of the band who became an unofficial historian – a new book captures a snapshot of his 10,000-part memorabilia collection

In 1980, a four young men hailing from the British town of Basildon decided to start a band. They named it **'Composition of Sound'**, a very formal way of describing one of the defining factors of their 37-year career, and quickly adopted, 'Depeche Mode' (translation: 'Fashion News') after spotting it on the cover of a French magazine. Their music, like their name, was cutting edge. Coming into their own just as synthesiser music was making waves, Depeche Mode received offers from major labels but decided to sign with Mute Records, a London-based independent that was emerging as the sound of the times. Daniel Miller, the label's founder, started Mute in 1978 to release his own **one-man electro-punk** project The Normal, and the label subsequently signed a roster of artists that approached synth music with a DIY punk attitude.

INTERNATIONAL PHENOMENON

By the mid-80s, Depeche Mode had become an international phenomenon, and one of the places their music made the most impact was with the youth living inside the Eastern bloc. Although their records had been banned by official channels, some Western radio and TV still reached fans, and Depeche Mode became musical heroes for a new generation. As a teenager growing up in East Germany, Dennis Burmeister was slowly becoming the band's number one fan, after having a lightbulb moment listening to "Pipeline" on the radio around 1983 or 84, then seeing a video for "A Question of Time" in 86. He began amassing a collection that would grow to more than 10,000 pieces – the most extensive archive of Depeche Mode memorabilia in the world.

Burmeister got started by swapping tapes with friends before he was finally able to buy hard copies after the Berlin Wall came down in 1989. Over the years, his role began to grow as he recognised the importance of being not only a collector but a historian. By the early 00s, he had become a consummate insider, working as webmaster of the Toast Hawaii label, founded by Depeche Mode member Andy Fletcher.

In 2008, Burmeister met Sacha Lewis, a fellow Depeche Mode historian who was working on a documentary film. They quickly hit it off and saw the perfect opportunity to pool their talents and resources into creating a book, Depeche Mode: Monument. Featuring more than one thousand objects from Burmeister's archive, Monument is a detailed chronology of the band who – after 100 million album sales – still show no sign of stopping. Burmeister and Lewis told us what it takes to build a

11 Сентября 2019

Гоша Рубчинский и Алишер: Что творится в российской моде?

The Village продолжает серию тематических бесед «Что творится». За чашкой чая Ahmad Tea встречаются те, кто создает культурную среду Москвы.

Алишер

Начинал как фотомодель, работал в Театре моды Славы Зайцева режиссером-постановщиком показов. Сейчас делает коллекции для модного дома Bouton, работает личным стилистом Аллы Пугачевой, одевает деятелей шоу-бизнеса на сцене и в клипах.

Гоша Рубчинский

Окончил художественную школу, колледж, работал стилистом на модных съемках. Осенью 2008 года запустил собственную марку мужской одежды «Гоша Рубчинский». Стал первым российским дизайнером, чья одежда продается в Dover Street Market и производится при поддержке Comme des Garçons.

Алишер

Друзья часто просят меня помочь им с выбором одежды. И я каждый раз говорю: «За вас уже все придумали! Идите в Zara, идите в Bershka. Если не сможете подобрать себе вещи сами, попросите снять их с манекена, который вам понравится. Захотите что-то более экстремальное – наденьте то же самое не с туфлями, а с кедами». Конечно, за последнее время люди выросли в плане моды – просто потому что им на каждом углу показывают картинки, как нужно одеваться. А в 1990-е, когда не было всех этих журналов и магазинов, нужно было изгаляться и что-то придумывать – тогда и из занавесок платья шили. Но по большому счету не изменилось ничего – в нашей стране мы по-прежнему не можем работать.

ЕСЛИ У ТЕБЯ ОТ БОГА ЕСТЬ ХОТЬ КАКОЕ-ТО ВИДЕНИЕ, НЮХ, ЧУВСТВО КРАСОТЫ – ТЫ УЖЕ ТВОРЕЦ

Рубчинский

Это правда.

Алишер

За это время мода как будто совершила оборот. Когда мы начинали, то сами одевались, как Гошины модели. Тогда это была попытка быть независимыми и модными. Но вокруг нас в России моды не было: ни бутиков, ни журналов, кроме несчастного «ОМа», где мы пытались кричать о модных вещах. Нам хотелось делать красивую одежду, которую мы видели по телевизору – как во Франции, в Италии. Хотелось делать не «дорого-богато», а в хорошем смысле качественно,

21. Mai 1972 in Brooklyn; † 9. März 1997 in Los Angeles

The Notorious B.I.G. auch als Biggie, Biggie Smalls, Big Poppa

Christopher Wallace wurde am 21. Mai 1972 als einziges Kind jamaikanischer Eltern im St. Mary's Hospital im New Yorker Stadtbezirk Brooklyn geboren und wuchs im Stadtteil Clinton Hill in Brooklyn auf. Seine Mutter Voletta Wallace arbeitete als Vorschullehrerin, sein Vater George Latore war Fabrikarbeiter und kurzzeitig als Politiker aktiv.

Er verließ die Familie, als Wallace zwei Jahre alt war. Zu dieser Zeit übte seine Mutter zwei Berufe aus, um ihr Kind zu ernähren. Wie auch seine Mutter wuchs Christopher Wallace als gläubiger Zeuge Jehovas auf (auch in seinem Film Notorious B.I.G. festgehalten). Seine Mutter stellte fest, dass ihr Sohn äußerst intelligent war, jedoch aus Langeweile oft aufmüßig war. Mit zehn Jahren kam Wallace auf die Queen of All Saints Middle School, wo er des Öfteren Stufenbester wurde und mehrere Preise gewinnen konnte. Aufgrund seines starken Übergewichts erhielt Wallace in dieser Schule den Spitznamen Big. Im Alter von zwölf Jahren begann Wallace durch seinen guten Freund Dean Butler, besser bekannt als D-Roc, ins Drogengeschäft einzusteigen. Mit 14 Jahren kam Wallace schließlich auf die Bishop Loughlin Memorial High School, wo er weiterhin ein guter Schüler war, aufgrund seiner kriminellen Aktivitäten aber selten erschien und mit siebzehn Jahren der Schule verwiesen wurde. 1990, im Alter von 18 Jahren, kam Wallace aufgrund Kokainhandels für neun Monate ins Gefängnis, zwei Monate nachdem seine damalige Freundin Jane Jackson mit der gemeinsamen Tochter Tyanna schwanger geworden war. Wallace begann im Alter von 15 Jahren zu rappen. Anfangs machte er sich vor allem durch Gewinne mehrerer Freestyle-Battles im Untergrund einen Namen, ehe er 1991 ein Demotape aufnahm und auf den **Straßen in Brooklyn** verteilte. Burmeister was slowly becoming the band's number one fan, after having a lightbulb moment listening to "Pipeline" on the radio around 1983 or 84, then seeing a video for "A Question of Time" in 86. He began amassing a collection that would grow to more than 10,000 pieces - the most extensive archive of Depeche Mode memorabilia in the world.

Burmeister got started by swapping tapes with friends before he was finally able to buy hard copies after the Berlin Wall came down in 1989. Over the years, his role began to grow as he recognised the importance of being not only a collector but a historian. By the early 00s, he had become a consummate insider, working as webmaster of the Toast Hawaii label, founded by Depeche Mode member Andy Fletcher.

In 2008, Burmeister met Sacha Lewis, a fellow Depeche Mode historian who was working on a documentary film. They quickly hit it off and saw the perfect opportunity to pool their talents and resources into creating a book, Depeche Mode: Monument. Featuring more than one thousand objects from Burmeister's archive,

Artiste: Léonard de Vinci

Ce tableau de Léonard de Vinci est devenu le plus cher du monde

Longtemps disparu et oublié, réapparu en 2005, restauré, et publié en 2011 lors d'une exposition à la National Gallery de Londres, il devient la peinture la plus chère du monde en 2017, lors de son acquisition pour 382 millions € par le prince héritier d'Arabie saoudite, Mohammed ben Salmane, lors d'une vente d'art aux enchères de Christie's à New York.

Le Salvator Mundi est un thème d'art chrétien, inspiré du Christ pantocrator («Christ tout-puissant» en grec ancien), popularisé entre autres par les peintres d'Europe du Nord Jan van Eyck (1390-1441), Hans Memling (v. 1435-1494) et Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528)... Il représente le Christ en gloire, qui donne sa bénédiction de la main droite, avec un orbe (insigne royal) dans sa main gauche.

Le tableau reprend ce thème, avec une figure du Christ vu de face, cadré à mi-corps. Il donne une bénédiction de la main droite (type benedictio latina, avec l'index et le majeur croisés). Cette main droite levée représente aussi le geste de celui qui enseigne, énonce la parole divine. Jésus-Christ tient dans la main gauche une sphère de cristal transparente, variante de l'orbe (insigne royal), qui se laisse traverser par la lumière sans subir de réfraction importante. Il porte une tunique bleu-mauve finement brodée avec des garnitures en brocart d'or, et il a de longs cheveux bouclés. L'orbe et les deux bandes croisées ornées de motifs géométriques répétitifs, sur sa poitrine, sont des attributs caractéristiques des empereurs. L'arrière-plan est habituellement neutre. Ce tableau aurait été commandé par le roi Louis XII vers 1500 peu de temps après la deuxième guerre d'Italie (1499-1500) par laquelle Louis XII conquiert le duché de Milan du duc Ludovic Sforza pour qui travaille Léonard de Vinci. Ce dernier quitte alors Milan pour Florence, d'où il est originaire, en 1500. Monument is a detailed chronology of the band who - after 100 million album sales - still show no sign of stopping. Burmeister and Lewis told us what it takes to build a monument to the band

Leonard de VINCI - la madone aux fuseaux

La Madone aux fuseaux (ou La Madone au fuseau) est un tableau (aujourd'hui disparu) peint par Léonard de Vinci vers 1501. Il est connu aujourd'hui par différentes copies.

Dans une lettre à la marquise de Mantoue Isabelle d'Este, datée du 14 avril 1501, Fra Pietro da Novellara, vicaire général des Carmélites, fait état d'un tableau que Léonard de Vinci est en train de peindre pour Florimond Robertet, secrétaire et favori du roi Louis XII de France. Il s'agit d'« une Vierge assise, comme sur le point de dévider un fuseau tandis que l'Enfant pose le pied sur une corbeille de fuseaux et regarde attentivement les quatre branches du dévidoir en forme de croix. »2,3. Le tableau

Albanian, English, Asa, Afrikaans, Basque, Byelorussian, Bemba, Bena, Bulgarian, Bosnian, Welsh, Hungarian, Upper Saharan, Wunjo, Galician, Gandhi, Dutch, Goose, Gaelic, Danish, Dyola Foni, West Friesian, Zulu, Inari Sami, Indonesian, Irish, Icelandic, Spanish, Italian, Cabuverdian, Calendar, Catalan, Kölsch, Kinyarwanda, Cornish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luo (Kenya and Tanzania), Luhya, Luxembourg, Mauritian Creole, Maconde, Makua-metto, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Machame, Man, German, Lower Sorbian, Norwegian bookmill, Norwegian Nynorsk, Nyankole, Oromo, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Rombo, Rwanda, Romanian, Rundi, Russian, Samburu, Sango, Sanguine, North Sami, northern ndebeli, hay, Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali, Swahili, Taitas, Teso, Turkish, Turkmen, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Friulian, Croatian, Czech, Chiga, Shambhala, Swedish, Swiss German, Shona, Estonian



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