

Utile Narrow

Designer Sibylle Hagmann

Styles and Weights 7

Format Cross Platform OpenType / Web / App / Variable Fonts upon request

Publication Date 2021 / Version 1.202

About Utile Narrow consists of seven Roman styles and extends the Utile collection with designs narrower than its normal-width counterpart. With a multipurpose aim in mind the type is suitable in applications such as titles, subheads, and data tables, as well as readable passages of text of various length. The two Utile widths, normal and narrow, work effortlessly together and include the same extended Latin character set. The Utile collection has an overarching typographic aim for clarity and optimal legibility. Designed in a clear and functional definition, the Utile families feature a solid letter build with carefully weighed spacing and form definitions

compensating for trapped ink and low pixel density. The incised stem modulation, a characteristic of all Utile designs and uniquely asymmetrical in its application, attempts to maintain a balancing act between swelled strokes and the absence of such. Open Type features include figures for text and tables, stylistic alternates, fractions and more. The ample weight scale with the addition of width alternatives, and multifunction variety of text and display is intended but not limited for contemporary identity branding, editorial and advertising for print and screen programs.

Utile Narrow

UTILE NARROW

Utile Narrow Light

Utile Narrow Book

Utile Narrow Regular

Utile Narrow Medium

Utile Narrow Semibold

Utile Narrow Bold

Utile Narrow Black

Utile Collection

UTILE

Utile Light
Utile Light Italic
Utile Book
Utile Book Italic
Utile Regular
Utile Italic
Utile Medium
Utile Medium Italic
Utile Semibold
Utile Semibold Italic
Utile Bold
Utile Bold Italic
Utile Black
Utile Black Italic

UTILE DISPLAY

Utile Display Light
Utile Display Light Italic
Utile Display Book
Utile Display Book Italic
Utile Display Regular
Utile Display Italic
Utile Display Medium
Utile Display Medium Italic
Utile Display Semibold
Utile Display Semibold Italic
Utile Display Bold
Utile Display Bold Italic
Utile Display Black
Utile Display Black Italic

Please see separate PDF specimens for either style,
Utile and Utile Display.

SOLAR POWERED

Magnetic Attractions

Decorating

Over 365 Games

BRIEFLY NOTED

GLOBAL RETREATS

RARE UNRELEASED DEMO

SANDSTONE

Hydrotherapeutics
Biodegradation
Acquaintance
Recreational
Magnetism
Schmaltzy
Omelets

Projects
Atomizer
Gearshifts
Empathized
Requirement
Semisatirically
Biotechnological

Utile Narrow Styles

UTILE NARROW LIGHT, BOOK, REGULAR, MEDIUM, SEMIBOLD, BOLD, BLACK, 18 pt

Electricity as a well-developed science is not old. Those of us who have lived 50 year seen nearly all its development so far as it has been applied to useful purposes, and WHO HAVE LIVED OVER 25 YEARS HAVE SEEN THE MAJOR PORTION OF ITS DEVELC

Theophrastus and Pliny made the same observations; the former about 321 B.C., a latter about 70 A.D. It is also said that the ancients had observed the effects of ani ELECTRICITY, SUCH AS THAT OF THE FISH CALLED THE TORPEDO. PLINY AND ARIS

He made the discovery that when the air was dry he could soon electrify the sub rubbed, but when it was damp it took much longer and sometimes he failed alto IN 1705 FRANCIS HAWKS BEE, AN EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHER, DISCOVERED T

Dupay discovered the two conditions of electrical excitation known now as po and negative conditions. In 1745 the Leyden jar was invented. It takes its name THE CITY OF LEYDEN, WHERE ITS USE WAS FIRST DISCOVERED. IT IS A GLASS J

Previous to 1750 Franklin had written a paper in which he showed the likenes between the lightning spark and that of frictional electricity. He showed tha SPARKS MOVE IN CROOKED LINES, AS WE SEE IT IN A STORM-CLOUD, THAT I

In the month of June, 1752, tired of waiting for a steeple to be erected, Fra devised a plan that was much better and probably saved the experiment f STEEPLE WOULD PROBABLY NOT HAVE BEEN HIGH ENOUGH. HE CONSTRU

The news spread all over Europe, not through the medium of electricity, however, but as soon as sailing vessels and stage-coaches could carry it. MANY PHILOSOPHERS REPEATED THE EXPERIMENTS AND AT LEAST ONE

Utile Narrow Light + Medium

UTILE NARROW LIGHT + MEDIUM 16/21 pt

IT IS SAID THAT THE WORD MAGNETISM is derived from the name of a Greek shepherd, called Magnes, who once observed on Mount Ida the attractive properties of loadstone when applied to his iron shepherd's crook. It is more likely that the name came from Magnesia, a country in Lydia, where it was first discovered. It was also called Lapis Heracleus. **Heraclea was the capital of Magnesia.** Loadstone is a magnetic ore or oxide of iron found in the natural state, and has at some time by natural processes been rendered magnetic, that is, given the power of attracting iron, and, when suspended, of pointing to the North and South Poles. The power of the natural magnet was known at a very early age in the history of man. It was referred to by **Homer, Pythagoras, and Aristotle.** Pliny also speaks of it, and refers to one Dinocares, who recommended to Ptolemy Philadelphus to build a temple at Alexandria and suspend in its vault a statue of the queen by the attractive power of "loadstones." There is also mention of a statue being suspended in like manner in the temple of Serapis, Alexandria. It is claimed that the Chinese knew of and used the magnetic needle in the earliest times and that travelers by land employed this needle suspended by a string to guide them in their journeys across the country a thousand years before Christ. Notwithstanding the claims of the Chinese and Arabians to the discovery of the use of the magnetic needle, modern authors question whether the ancients were familiar with any artificial construction of a magnetic needle, however much they may have studied and used the loadstones. No doubt the loadstone in its natural state was used by mariners to steer

Utile Narrow Medium + Bold

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM + BOLD 16/21 pt

IT IS SAID THAT THE WORD MAGNETISM is derived from the name of a Greek shepherd, called Magnes, who once observed on Mount Ida the attractive properties of loadstone when applied to his iron shepherd's crook. It is more likely that the name came from Magnesia, a country in Lydia, where it was first discovered. It was also called Lapis Heracleus. Heraclea was the capital of Magnesia. **Loadstone is a magnetic ore or oxide of iron** found in the natural state, and has at some time by natural processes been rendered magnetic, that is, given the power of attracting iron, and, when suspended, of pointing to the North and South Poles. The power of the natural magnet was known at a very early age in the history of man. It was referred to by Homer, Pythagoras, and Aristotle. Pliny also speaks of it, and refers to one Dinocares, who recommended to **Ptolemy Philadelphus** to build a temple at Alexandria and suspend in its vault a statue of the queen by the attractive power of "loadstones." There is also mention of a statue being suspended in like manner in the temple of Serapis, Alexandria. It is claimed that the Chinese knew of and used the magnetic needle in the earliest times and that travelers by land employed this needle suspended by a string to guide them in their journeys across the country a thousand years before Christ. Notwithstanding the claims of the Chinese and Arabians to the discovery of the use of the magnetic needle, modern authors question whether the ancients were familiar with any artificial construction of a magnetic needle, however much they may have studied and used

IT IS SAID THAT THE WORD MAGNETISM is derived from the name of a Greek shepherd, called **Magnes**, who once observed on **Mount Ida** the attractive properties of loadstone when applied to his iron shepherd's crook. It is more likely that the name came from **Magnesia**, a country in **Lydia**, where it was first discovered. It was also called **Lapis Heracleus**. **Heraclea** was the capital of **Magnesia**. Loadstone is a magnetic ore or oxide of iron found in the natural state, and has at some time by natural processes been rendered magnetic, that is, given the power of attracting iron, and, when suspended, of pointing to the **North and South Poles**. The power of the natural magnet was known at a very early age in the history of man. It was referred to by **Homer**, **Pythagoras**, and **Aristotle**. **Pliny** also speaks of it, and refers to one **Dinocares**, who recommended to **Ptolemy Philadelphus** to build a temple at **Alexandria** and suspend in its vault a statue of the queen by the attractive power of "loadstones." There is also mention of a statue being suspended in like manner in the temple of **Serapis**, **Alexandria**. It is claimed that the **Chinese** knew of and used the magnetic needle in the earliest times and that travelers by land employed this needle suspended by a string to guide them in their journeys across the country a thousand years before **Christ**. Notwithstanding the claims of the **Chinese** and **Arabians** to the discovery of the use of the magnetic needle, modern authors question whether the ancients were familiar with any artificial construction of a

Utile Narrow Light + Medium

UTILE NARROW LIGHT + MEDIUM 14/18 pt

NO DOUBT THE LOADSTONE in its natural state was used by mariners to steer their ships by, long before its artificial counterpart was invented. In a history of the discovery of Iceland, by Are Frode, who was born in 1068, it is stated that a mariner by name of **Folke Gadenhalen** sailed from Norway in search of Iceland in the year 868, and that he carried with him three ravens as guides, for he says, "in those times seamen had no loadstones in the northern countries." The magnetic needle as applied to the mariner's compass was known in the eleventh century, as proved by various authors. In an old French poem, the manuscript of which still exists, the mariner's compass is clearly mentioned. The author was Guyot, of Provence, who was alive in 1181. Like electricity, magnetism has had a long history, but little use was made of it till modern times beyond that of the **mariner's compass**. It can readily be seen what an important factor it was in the science of navigation. Long after the discovery of the compass needle there were many perplexing problems arising, and all sorts of theories were advanced to account for the various phenomena. The variation of the needle was one of these problems. It is said that Columbus was the first to discover the variation of the needle, as well as America. This is disputed, however, as every man's pretensions usually are. However this may be, Columbus had to invent some plausible theory to account for this variation to prevent a mutiny among his crew. They were very superstitious and thought that they were sailing into a new world where the laws of nature were different from those of Spain. One phenomenon that disturbed Columbus was the dip of the needle. As we move in a northerly direction a magnetic needle dips, and it was the observation of this phenomenon in different latitudes that finally resulted in the invention of the dipping needle. It is well known that one pole of a magnetic needle points to the north and the other to the south. In other words, what is called the north pole of a needle points to one of the magnetic poles of the earth which is in the direction of the north pole, though not the same as the geographical pole. A dipping needle revolves on an axis so that it

Utile Narrow Medium + Bold

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM + BOLD 14/18 pt

NO DOUBT THE LOADSTONE in its natural state was used by mariners to steer their ships by, long before its artificial counterpart was invented. In a history of the discovery of Iceland, by Are Frode, who was born in 1068, it is stated that a mariner by name of Folke Gadenhalen sailed from Norway in search of Iceland in the year 868, and that he carried with him three ravens as guides, for he says, "in those times seamen had no loadstones in the northern countries." The **magnetic needle** as applied to the mariner's compass was known in the eleventh century, as proved by various authors. In an old French poem, the manuscript of which still exists, the mariner's compass is clearly mentioned. The author was Guyot, of Provence, who was alive in 1181. Like electricity, magnetism has had a long history, but little use was made of it till modern times beyond that of the mariner's compass. It can readily be seen what an important factor it was in the science of navigation. Long after the discovery of the compass needle there were many perplexing problems arising, and all sorts of theories were advanced to account for the **various phenomena**. The variation of the needle was one of these problems. It is said that Columbus was the first to discover the variation of the needle, as well as America. This is disputed, however, as every man's pretensions usually are. However this may be, Columbus had to invent some plausible theory to account for this variation to prevent a mutiny among his crew. They were very superstitious and thought that they were sailing into a new world where the laws of nature were different from those of Spain. One phenomenon that disturbed Columbus was the dip of the needle. As we move in a northerly direction a magnetic needle dips, and it was the observation of this phenomenon in different latitudes that finally resulted in the invention of the dipping needle. It is well known that one pole of a magnetic needle points to the north and the other to the south. In other words, what is called the north pole of a needle points to one of the magnetic poles of the earth which is in the direction of the

Utile Narrow Semibold + Black

UTILE NARROW SEMIBOLD + BLACK 14/18 pt

NO DOUBT THE LOADSTONE in its natural state was used by mariners to steer their ships by, long before its artificial counterpart was invented. In a history of the discovery of Iceland, by Are Frode, who was born in 1068, it is stated that a mariner by name of **Folke Gadenhalen** sailed from Norway in search of Iceland in the year 868, and that he carried with him three ravens as guides, for he says, "in those times seamen had no loadstones in the northern countries." The magnetic needle as applied to the mariner's compass was known in the eleventh century, as proved by various authors. In an old French poem, the manuscript of which still exists, the mariner's compass is clearly mentioned. The author was Guyot, of Provence, who was alive in 1181. Like electricity, magnetism has had a long history, but little use was made of it till modern times beyond that of the mariner's compass. It can readily be seen what an important factor it was in the science of navigation. Long after the discovery of the compass needle there were many **perplexing problems arising**, and all sorts of theories were advanced to account for the various phenomena. The variation of the needle was one of these problems. It is said that Columbus was the first to discover the variation of the needle, as well as America. This is disputed, however, as every man's pretensions usually are. However this may be, Columbus had to invent some plausible theory to account for this variation to prevent a mutiny among his crew. They were very superstitious and thought that they were sailing into a new world where the laws of nature were different from those of Spain. One phenomenon that disturbed Columbus was the dip of the needle. As we move in a northerly direction a magnetic needle dips, and it was the observation of this phenomenon in different latitudes that finally resulted in the invention of the dipping needle. It is well known that one pole of a magnetic needle points to the north and the other to the south. In other words, what is called the north pole of a needle points to one of the

Utile Narrow Select Styles

UTILE NARROW LIGHT + MEDIUM 9/12 pt

Iron and steel have a peculiar property called magnetism. It is an attraction in many ways unlike the attraction of cohesion or the attraction of gravitation. It is very certain that magnetism is an inherent property of the molecules of iron and steel, and, to a small degree, other forms of matter. That is to say, the molecules are little natural magnets of themselves. It is as unnecessary to inquire why they are magnets as it is to inquire why the molecules of all ordinary substances possess the attraction of cohesion. The one is as easy to explain as the other. People of all ages have insisted upon making a greater mystery of all electrical and magnetic phenomena than they do of other natural forces.

Ampère's Theory

Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by their mutual attraction for each other.

Magnetic Attractions

Before I put them together into a ring each piece would attract and adhere to other pieces of iron or steel. But as soon as they are put together in the ring they are satisfied with their own mutual attraction, and the ring as a whole will not attract other pieces of iron. Suppose the pieces forming the ring, it may be only two, if you choose, are as small as the molecules we have described, the same thing would be true of them. Each molecular ring would have its magnetic attractions satisfied and would not attract other molecules outside of its own little circle. When the iron is in the neutral state it will not as a mass attract another piece of iron, because the millions of little natural magnets of which it is made up have their attractive force all turned in upon themselves. Now, if we make a helix, or coil, of insulated wire and put a piece of iron into it, and pass a current of electricity

UTILE NARROW REGULAR + SEMIBOLD 9/12 pt

Iron and steel have a peculiar property called magnetism. It is an attraction in many ways unlike the attraction of cohesion or the attraction of gravitation. It is very certain that magnetism is an inherent property of the molecules of iron and steel, and, to a small degree, other forms of matter. That is to say, the molecules are little natural magnets of themselves. It is as unnecessary to inquire why they are magnets as it is to inquire why the molecules of all ordinary substances possess the attraction of cohesion. The one is as easy to explain as the other. People of all ages have insisted upon making a greater mystery of all electrical and magnetic phenomena than they do of

Ampère's Theory

Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by

Magnetic Attractions

Before I put them together into a ring each piece would attract and adhere to other pieces of iron or steel. But as soon as they are put together in the ring they are satisfied with their own mutual attraction, and the ring as a whole will not attract other pieces of iron. Suppose the pieces forming the ring, it may be only two, if you choose, are as small as the molecules we have described, the same thing would be true of them. Each molecular ring would have its magnetic attractions satisfied and would not attract other molecules outside of its own little circle. When the iron is in the neutral state it will not as a mass attract another piece of iron, because the millions of little natural magnets of which it is made up have their attractive force all turned in upon themselves. Now, if we make a helix, or coil, of insulated wire and put a piece of iron into it, and pass a

Utile Narrow Select Styles

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM + BOLD 9/12 pt

Iron and steel have a peculiar property called magnetism. It is an attraction in many ways unlike the attraction of cohesion or the attraction of gravitation. It is very certain that magnetism is an inherent property of the molecules of iron and steel, and, to a small degree, other forms of matter. That is to say, the molecules are little natural magnets of themselves. It is as unnecessary to inquire why they are magnets as it is to inquire why the molecules of all ordinary substances possess the attraction of cohesion. The one is as easy to explain as the other. People of all ages have insisted upon making a greater mystery of all electrical and magnetic phenomena than they do of other natural forces.

Ampère's Theory

Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by their mutual attraction for each other.

Magnetic Attractions

Before I put them together into a ring each piece would attract and adhere to other pieces of iron or steel. But as soon as they are put together in the ring they are satisfied with their own mutual attraction, and the ring as a whole will not attract other pieces of iron. Suppose the pieces forming the ring, it may be only two, if you choose, are as small as the molecules we have described, the same thing would be true of them. Each molecular ring would have its magnetic attractions satisfied and would not attract other molecules outside of its own little circle. When the iron is in the neutral state it will not as a mass attract another piece of iron, because the millions of little natural magnets of which it is made up have their

UTILE NARROW SEMIBOLD + BLACK 9/12 pt

Iron and steel have a peculiar property called magnetism. It is an attraction in many ways unlike the attraction of cohesion or the attraction of gravitation. It is very certain that magnetism is an inherent property of the molecules of iron and steel, and, to a small degree, other forms of matter. That is to say, the molecules are little natural magnets of themselves. It is as unnecessary to inquire why they are magnets as it is to inquire why the molecules of all ordinary substances possess the attraction of cohesion. The one is as easy to explain as the other. People of all ages have insisted upon making a greater mystery of all electrical and magnetic phenomena than they do of other natural forces.

Ampère's Theory

Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will

Magnetic Attractions

Before I put them together into a ring each piece would attract and adhere to other pieces of iron or steel. But as soon as they are put together in the ring they are satisfied with their own mutual attraction, and the ring as a whole will not attract other pieces of iron. Suppose the pieces forming the ring, it may be only two, if you choose, are as small as the molecules we have described, the same thing would be true of them. Each molecular ring would have its magnetic attractions satisfied and would not attract other molecules outside of its own little circle. When the iron is in the neutral state it will not as a mass attract another piece of iron, because the millions of little natural magnets of

Utile Narrow Select Styles

UTILE NARROW LIGHT 8/11 pt

People of all ages have insisted upon making a greater mystery of all electrical and magnetic phenomena than they do of other natural forces. Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron.

If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by their mutual attraction for each other. Before I put them together into a ring each piece would attract and adhere to other pieces of iron or steel. But as soon as they are put together in the ring they are satisfied with their own mutual attraction, and the ring as a whole will not attract other pieces of iron.

Suppose the pieces forming the ring, it may be only two, if you choose, are as small as the molecules we have described, the same thing would be true of them. Each molecular ring would have its magnetic attractions satisfied and would not attract other molecules outside of its own little circle. When the iron is in the neutral state it will not as a mass attract another piece of iron, because the millions of little natural magnets of which it is made up have their attractive force all turned in upon themselves. Now, if we make a helix, or coil, of insulated wire and put a piece of iron into it, and pass a current of electricity through the helix, the iron becomes a magnet. Why? Because the electric current has the power to break up these molecular magnetic rings and turn all their like poles in one direction, so that their attractions are no longer satisfied among themselves, and with a combined effort they reach outside and attract any piece of iron that is within reach. In this state we say it is magnetized. Most people think that we have put something into the iron, but we have not; we have only developed and made active its inherent power. It must be kept in mind that it takes power to develop this magnetic power from its state of neutrality and that something is never made from nothing. When this power is developed it will do work in falling back to its natural state. The power is natural to the molecules of the metal. It is only being exerted in a new direction. The millions of little natural magnets have been forced to combine their attractions into one whole and exert it on something outside of themselves. They are under a strain in this condition, like a bent bow, and there is a tendency to fly back to the natural position, and if it is soft iron and not steel, they will fly back as soon as the power that wrenched them apart and is holding them apart is taken away. This power is the electric current. Now break the current, and the little natural magnets, that have been so ruthlessly

UTILE NARROW BOOK 8/11 pt

People of all ages have insisted upon making a greater mystery of all electrical and magnetic phenomena than they do of other natural forces. Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron.

If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by their mutual attraction for each other. Before I put them together into a ring each piece would attract and adhere to other pieces of iron or steel. But as soon as they are put together in the ring they are satisfied with their own mutual attraction, and the ring as a whole will not attract other pieces of iron.

Suppose the pieces forming the ring, it may be only two, if you choose, are as small as the molecules we have described, the same thing would be true of them. Each molecular ring would have its magnetic attractions satisfied and would not attract other molecules outside of its own little circle. When the iron is in the neutral state it will not as a mass attract another piece of iron, because the millions of little natural magnets of which it is made up have their attractive force all turned in upon themselves. Now, if we make a helix, or coil, of insulated wire and put a piece of iron into it, and pass a current of electricity through the helix, the iron becomes a magnet. Why? Because the electric current has the power to break up these molecular magnetic rings and turn all their like poles in one direction, so that their attractions are no longer satisfied among themselves, and with a combined effort they reach outside and attract any piece of iron that is within reach. In this state we say it is magnetized. Most people think that we have put something into the iron, but we have not; we have only developed and made active its inherent power. It must be kept in mind that it takes power to develop this magnetic power from its state of neutrality and that something is never made from nothing. When this power is developed it will do work in falling back to its natural state. The power is natural to the molecules of the metal. It is only being exerted in a new direction. The millions of little natural magnets have been forced to combine their attractions into one whole and exert it on something outside of themselves. They are under a strain in this condition, like a bent bow, and there is a tendency to fly back to the natural position, and if it is soft iron and not steel, they will fly back as soon as the power that wrenched them apart and is holding them apart is taken away. This power is the electric current. Now break the current, and the little natural magnets, that have been so ruthlessly torn from

Utile Narrow Select Styles

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM 8/11 pt

People of all ages have insisted upon making a greater mystery of all electrical and magnetic phenomena than they do of other natural forces. Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron.

If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by their mutual attraction for each other. Before I put them together into a ring each piece would attract and adhere to other pieces of iron or steel. But as soon as they are put together in the ring they are satisfied with their own mutual attraction, and the ring as a whole will not attract other pieces of iron.

Suppose the pieces forming the ring, it may be only two, if you choose, are as small as the molecules we have described, the same thing would be true of them. Each molecular ring would have its magnetic attractions satisfied and would not attract other molecules outside of its own little circle. When the iron is in the neutral state it will not as a mass attract another piece of iron, because the millions of little natural magnets of which it is made up have their attractive force all turned in upon themselves. Now, if we make a helix, or coil, of insulated wire and put a piece of iron into it, and pass a current of electricity through the helix, the iron becomes a magnet. Why? Because the electric current has the power to break up these molecular magnetic rings and turn all their like poles in one direction, so that their attractions are no longer satisfied among themselves, and with a combined effort they reach outside and attract any piece of iron that is within reach. In this state we say it is magnetized. Most people think that we have put something into the iron, but we have not; we have only developed and made active its inherent power. It must be kept in mind that it takes power to develop this magnetic power from its state of neutrality and that something is never made from nothing. When this power is developed it will do work in falling back to its natural state. The power is natural to the molecules of the metal. It is only being exerted in a new direction. The millions of little natural magnets have been forced to combine their attractions into one whole and exert it on something outside of themselves. They are under a strain in this condition, like a bent bow, and there is a tendency to fly back to the natural position, and if it is soft iron and not steel, they will fly back as soon as the power that wrenched them

UTILE NARROW SEMIBOLD 8/11 pt

People of all ages have insisted upon making a greater mystery of all electrical and magnetic phenomena than they do of other natural forces. Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron.

If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by their mutual attraction for each other. Before I put them together into a ring each piece would attract and adhere to other pieces of iron or steel. But as soon as they are put together in the ring they are satisfied with their own mutual attraction, and the ring as a whole will not attract other pieces of iron.

Suppose the pieces forming the ring, it may be only two, if you choose, are as small as the molecules we have described, the same thing would be true of them. Each molecular ring would have its magnetic attractions satisfied and would not attract other molecules outside of its own little circle. When the iron is in the neutral state it will not as a mass attract another piece of iron, because the millions of little natural magnets of which it is made up have their attractive force all turned in upon themselves. Now, if we make a helix, or coil, of insulated wire and put a piece of iron into it, and pass a current of electricity through the helix, the iron becomes a magnet. Why? Because the electric current has the power to break up these molecular magnetic rings and turn all their like poles in one direction, so that their attractions are no longer satisfied among themselves, and with a combined effort they reach outside and attract any piece of iron that is within reach. In this state we say it is magnetized. Most people think that we have put something into the iron, but we have not; we have only developed and made active its inherent power. It must be kept in mind that it takes power to develop this magnetic power from its state of neutrality and that something is never made from nothing. When this power is developed it will do work in falling back to its natural state. The power is natural to the molecules of the metal. It is only being exerted in a new direction. The millions of little natural magnets have been forced to combine their attractions into one whole and exert it on something outside of themselves. They are under a strain in this condition, like a bent bow, and there is a

Utile Narrow Select Styles

UTILE NARROW BOLD 8/11 pt

People of all ages have insisted upon making a greater mystery of all electrical and magnetic phenomena than they do of other natural forces. Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron.

If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by their mutual attraction for each other. Before I put them together into a ring each piece would attract and adhere to other pieces of iron or steel. But as soon as they are put together in the ring they are satisfied with their own mutual attraction, and the ring as a whole will not attract other pieces of iron.

Suppose the pieces forming the ring, it may be only two, if you choose, are as small as the molecules we have described, the same thing would be true of them. Each molecular ring would have its magnetic attractions satisfied and would not attract other molecules outside of its own little circle. When the iron is in the neutral state it will not as a mass attract another piece of iron, because the millions of little natural magnets of which it is made up have their attractive force all turned in upon themselves. Now, if we make a helix, or coil, of insulated wire and put a piece of iron into it, and pass a current of electricity through the helix, the iron becomes a magnet. Why? Because the electric current has the power to break up these molecular magnetic rings and turn all their like poles in one direction, so that their attractions are no longer satisfied among themselves, and with a combined effort they reach outside and attract any piece of iron that is within reach. In this state we say it is magnetized. Most people think that we have put something into the iron, but we have not; we have only developed and made active its inherent power. It must be kept in mind that it takes power to develop this magnetic power from its state of neutrality and that something is never made from nothing. When this power is developed it will do work in falling back to its natural state. The power is natural to the molecules of the metal. It is only being exerted in a new direction. The millions of little natural magnets have been forced to combine their attractions into one whole and exert it on something outside of themselves. They are under

UTILE NARROW BLACK 8/11 pt

People of all ages have insisted upon making a greater mystery of all electrical and magnetic phenomena than they do of other natural forces. Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron.

If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by their mutual attraction for each other. Before I put them together into a ring each piece would attract and adhere to other pieces of iron or steel. But as soon as they are put together in the ring they are satisfied with their own mutual attraction, and the ring as a whole will not attract other pieces of iron.

Suppose the pieces forming the ring, it may be only two, if you choose, are as small as the molecules we have described, the same thing would be true of them. Each molecular ring would have its magnetic attractions satisfied and would not attract other molecules outside of its own little circle. When the iron is in the neutral state it will not as a mass attract another piece of iron, because the millions of little natural magnets of which it is made up have their attractive force all turned in upon themselves. Now, if we make a helix, or coil, of insulated wire and put a piece of iron into it, and pass a current of electricity through the helix, the iron becomes a magnet. Why? Because the electric current has the power to break up these molecular magnetic rings and turn all their like poles in one direction, so that their attractions are no longer satisfied among themselves, and with a combined effort they reach outside and attract any piece of iron that is within reach. In this state we say it is magnetized. Most people think that we have put something into the iron, but we have not; we have only developed and made active its inherent power. It must be kept in mind that it takes power to develop this magnetic power from its state of neutrality and that something is never made from nothing. When this power is developed it will do work in falling back to its natural state. The power is natural to the molecules of the metal. It is only being exerted in a new direction. The millions of little natural magnets have been forced to combine their

Utile Narrow Light + Regular Text Samples

UTILE NARROW LIGHT 6/8 PT

These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by their mutual attraction for each other. Before I put them together into a ring each piece would attract and adhere to other pieces of iron or steel. But as soon as they are put together in the ring they are satisfied with their own mutual attraction, and the ring as a whole will not attract other pieces of iron. Suppose the pieces forming the ring, it may be only two, if you choose, are as small as the molecules we have described, the same thing would be true of them. Each molecular ring would have its magnetic attractions satisfied and would not attract other molecules outside of its own little circle. When the iron is in the neutral state it will not as a mass attract another piece of iron, because the millions of little natural magnets of which it is made up have their attractive force all turned in upon themselves. Now, if we make a helix, or coil, of insulated wire and put a piece of iron into it, and pass a current of electricity through the

UTILE NARROW LIGHT 9/12 PT

The one is as easy to explain as the other. People of all ages have insisted upon making a greater mystery of all electrical and magnetic phenomena than they do of other natural forces. Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet.

UTILE NARROW LIGHT 12/14 PT

Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by their mutual attraction for

UTILE NARROW REGULAR 6/8 PT

These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by their mutual attraction for each other. Before I put them together into a ring each piece would attract and adhere to other pieces of iron or steel. But as soon as they are put together in the ring they are satisfied with their own mutual attraction, and the ring as a whole will not attract other pieces of iron. Suppose the pieces forming the ring, it may be only two, if you choose, are as small as the molecules we have described, the same thing would be true of them. Each molecular ring would have its magnetic attractions satisfied and would not attract other molecules outside of its own little circle. When the iron is in the neutral state it will not as a mass attract another piece of iron, because the millions of little natural magnets of which it is made up have their attractive force all turned in upon themselves. Now, if we make a helix, or coil, of insulated wire and put a piece of iron into

UTILE NARROW REGULAR 9/12 PT

The one is as easy to explain as the other. People of all ages have insisted upon making a greater mystery of all electrical and magnetic phenomena than they do of other natural forces. Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of

UTILE NARROW REGULAR 12/14 PT

Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by their mutual attraction for

Utile Narrow Medium + Semibold Text Samples

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM 6/8 PT

These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by their mutual attraction for each other. Before I put them together into a ring each piece would attract and adhere to other pieces of iron or steel. But as soon as they are put together in the ring they are satisfied with their own mutual attraction, and the ring as a whole will not attract other pieces of iron. Suppose the pieces forming the ring, it may be only two, if you choose, are as small as the molecules we have described, the same thing would be true of them. Each molecular ring would have its magnetic attractions satisfied and would not attract other molecules outside of its own little circle. When the iron is in the neutral state it will not as a mass attract another piece of iron, because the millions of little natural magnets of which it is made up have their attractive force all turned in upon themselves. Now, if we make a helix, or coil, of

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM 9/12 PT

The one is as easy to explain as the other. People of all ages have insisted upon making a greater mystery of all electrical and magnetic phenomena than they do of other natural forces. Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them,

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM 12/14 PT

Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together

UTILE NARROW SEMIBOLD 6/8 PT

These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by their mutual attraction for each other. Before I put them together into a ring each piece would attract and adhere to other pieces of iron or steel. But as soon as they are put together in the ring they are satisfied with their own mutual attraction, and the ring as a whole will not attract other pieces of iron. Suppose the pieces forming the ring, it may be only two, if you choose, are as small as the molecules we have described, the same thing would be true of them. Each molecular ring would have its magnetic attractions satisfied and would not attract other molecules outside of its own little circle. When the iron is in the neutral state it will not as a mass attract another piece of iron, because the millions of little natural magnets of which it is made up have their attractive force

UTILE NARROW SEMIBOLD 9/12 PT

The one is as easy to explain as the other. People of all ages have insisted upon making a greater mystery of all electrical and magnetic phenomena than they do of other natural forces. Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and

UTILE NARROW SEMIBOLD 12/14 PT

Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they

Utile Narrow Bold + Black Text Samples

UTILE NARROW BOLD 6/8 PT

These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by their mutual attraction for each other. Before I put them together into a ring each piece would attract and adhere to other pieces of iron or steel. But as soon as they are put together in the ring they are satisfied with their own mutual attraction, and the ring as a whole will not attract other pieces of iron. Suppose the pieces forming the ring, it may be only two, if you choose, are as small as the molecules we have described, the same thing would be true of them. Each molecular ring would have its magnetic attractions satisfied and would not attract other molecules outside of its own little circle. When the iron is in the neutral state it will not as a mass attract another piece of iron, because the millions of little natural magnets of which it is

UTILE NARROW BOLD 9/12 PT

The one is as easy to explain as the other. People of all ages have insisted upon making a greater mystery of all electrical and magnetic phenomena than they do of other natural forces. Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into

UTILE NARROW BOLD 12/14 PT

Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them

UTILE NARROW BLACK 6/8 PT

These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now I put them together in the form of a ring they will cling together by their mutual attraction for each other. Before I put them together into a ring each piece would attract and adhere to other pieces of iron or steel. But as soon as they are put together in the ring they are satisfied with their own mutual attraction, and the ring as a whole will not attract other pieces of iron. Suppose the pieces forming the ring, it may be only two, if you choose, are as small as the molecules we have described, the same thing would be true of them. Each molecular ring would have its magnetic attractions satisfied and would not attract other molecules outside of its own little circle. When the iron is in the neutral state it will not as a mass attract another piece of iron, because the millions of little natural magnets of which it is

UTILE NARROW BLACK 9/12 PT

The one is as easy to explain as the other. People of all ages have insisted upon making a greater mystery of all electrical and magnetic phenomena than they do of other natural forces. Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring

UTILE NARROW BLACK 12/14 PT

Ampère's theory is that electric currents are flowing around the molecules which render them magnetic; but it is just as easy to suppose that magnetism is an inherent quality of the molecule. (The word molecule is here used as referring to the smallest particle of iron.) These little molecular magnets, so small that 100,000 million of them can be put into a cubic inch of space, have their attractions satisfied by forming into little molecular rings, with their unlike poles together, so that when the iron is in a natural or unmagnetized condition it does not attract other iron. If I should take a ring of hardened steel and cut it into two or more pieces and magnetize them, each one of the pieces would be an independent magnet. If now

Utile Narrow Numerals

UTILE NARROW
BOOK, BOLD
10/12 PT
LINING TABULAR
FIGURES

| Symbol | | Beta 3Y | Historic Sortino 3Y | Max Drawdown 3Y | 1 Year Total Returns Daily | 3 Year Total Returns Daily | 5 Year Total Returns Daily | 1 Year Total Returns Daily |
|------------|---|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| PG | ↘ | .2842 | 1.428 | 22.98% | 45.34% | 39.84% | 49.65% | 172.4% |
| MRK | ↗ | .2814 | 1.35 | 18.23% | 36.9% | 54.16% | 59.79% | 313.6% |
| DIS | ↗ | .68 | 1.81 | 24.34% | 34.86% | 39.35% | 68.67% | 525.2% |
| MCD | ↘ | .319 | 2.362 | 16.34% | 27.79% | 76.88% | 125.7% | 359.0% |

UTILE NARROW
MEDIUM, BOLD
8/10 PT
LINING TABULAR
FIGURES

| SALIENT STATISTICS | 217 | 218 | 219 | 22 | 221 |
|--|------------|------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Pig iron production | 25.4 | 22.3 | 22.4 | 24.1 | 23.0 |
| Raw steel production | 78.8 | 78.5 | 81.6 | 86.6 | 87.0 |
| Basic oxygen furnaces, percent | 37.3 | 33.0 | 31.6 | 32.0 | 30.5 |
| Electric arc furnaces, percent | 62.7 | 67.0 | 68.4 | 68.0 | 70.8 |
| Continuously cast steel, percent | 99.0 | 99.4 | 99.6 | 98.2 | 99.6 |
| Shipments, steel mill products | 78.5 | 78.5 | 82.5 | 86.4 | 87.5 |
| Imports | | | | | |
| Finished steel mill products | 28.6 | 23.9 | 26.8 | 23.3 | 20.5 |
| Semifinished steel mill products | 6.6 | 6.1 | 7.8 | 7.3 | 7.0 |
| Total steel mill products | 35.2 | 30.0 | 34.6 | 30.6 | 27.0 |
| Exports | | | | | |
| Finished steel mill products | 8.9 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 7.9 | 6.7 |
| Total steel mill products | 9.0 | 8.4 | 9.6 | 8.0 | 6.7 |
| Stocks, service centers, yearend | 4 7.5 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.3 | 6.0 |
| Consumption apparent | 110.0 | 105.0 | 111.0 | 101.0 | 100.0 |
| Producer price index for steel mill products | 177.1 | 167.8 | 187.4 | 211.1 | 207.5 |
| Blast furnaces and steel mills | 87,000.0 | 83,900.0 | 80,600.0 | 82,100.0 | 83,000.0 |
| Iron and steel foundries | 64,900.0 | 65,000.0 | 65,000.0 | 65,200.0 | 63,000.0 |
| Net import reliance as a percentage | 29.0 | 25.0 | 26.0 | 22.0 | 21.0 |

UTILE NARROW
LIGHT, MEDIUM
7/9 PT
LINING TABULAR
FIGURES

| MANUFACTURING AT A GLANCE | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|------|------|------|----------------|---------------|----------|
| MANUFACTURING PMI® | 55.4 | 56.0 | -0.6 | GROWING | SLOWER | 4 |
| NEW ORDERS | 60.2 | 67.6 | -7.4 | GROWING | SLOWER | 4 |
| PRODUCTION | 61.0 | 63.3 | -2.3 | GROWING | SLOWER | 4 |
| EMPLOYMENT | 49.6 | 46.4 | +3.2 | CONTRACTING | SLOWER | 14 |
| SUPPLIER DELIVERIES | 59.0 | 58.2 | +0.8 | SLOWING | FASTER | 11 |
| INVENTORIES | 47.1 | 44.4 | +2.7 | CONTRACTING | SLOWER | 3 |
| CUSTOMERS' INVENTORIES | 37.9 | 38.1 | -0.2 | TOO LOW | FASTER | 48 |
| PRICES | 62.8 | 59.5 | +3.3 | INCREASING | FASTER | 4 |
| BACKLOG OF ORDERS | 55.2 | 54.6 | +0.6 | GROWING | FASTER | 3 |
| NEW EXPORT ORDERS | 54.3 | 53.3 | +1.0 | GROWING | FASTER | 3 |
| IMPORTS | 54.0 | 55.6 | -1.6 | GROWING | SLOWER | 3 |
| OVERALL ECONOMY | | | | GROWING | SLOWER | 5 |
| MANUFACTURING SECTOR | | | | GROWING | SLOWER | 4 |

Utile Narrow Languages 9/12 pt

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM / Czech

Návštěvnost hradů, zámků a dalších památek ve správě státu letos překonala rekordní počet pět milionů lidí. Počet návštěvníků je nejvyšší nejméně od roku 2009, od kdy Národní památkový ústav pracuje se současným systémem evidence. „V tuto chvíli je pětimilionová hranice jistě překročena, protože údaje jsou z konce listopadu a lidé na památky, které jsou otevřené, stále chodí. Přesné součty za celý rok budou k dispozici kolem 10. ledna,“ doplnila Jana Tichá, mluvčí NPÚ. Letos rekordní počet návštěvníků NPÚ hlásil už na konci září, kdy evidoval 4,6 milionu lidí. Rostoucí návštěvnost NPÚ připisuje doprovodným programům, které lidi na hrady a zámky lákají za oživením, atmosférou a uměním, nejen za klasickými prohlídkami. I ty však jsou stále oblíbené a počet návštěvníků na nich neklesá. Více turistů přineslo letos do rozpočtu NPÚ 30 milionů korun navíc. Opraví se za ně fasády zámku Mnichovo Hradiště, kostel svatého Víta v Zahrádce nebo papírové tapety na Sychrově. Zatímco ještě v říjnu držela letošní prvenství co do počtu zájemců Lednice, ke konci listopadu ji předhlonil hrad a zámek Český Krumlov (395.416); oba objekty se ale

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM / Finnish

Turvapaikanhakijoiden maahantuloreitit ovat muuttumassa, kertoo Poliisihallitus. Maasta on poistettu yli 2 800 poistamispäätöksen saanutta. Poistamista tehostetaan edelleen perustamalla pääkaupunkiseudulle palautuskeskuksia. Tornioon saapuvien turvapaikanhakijoiden määrä on vähentynyt huomattavasti. Viime viikolla Ruotsista saapui yksittäisiä hakijoita ja perheitä. Enimmillään saapuvien määrä on kuluneena syksynä ollut Torniossa lähes 500 päivässä. Suurin osa turvapaikanhakijoista saapuu laivalla Suomeen Saksan Travemündesta sekä pohjoisen itärajan kautta. Tällä hetkellä turvapaikanhakijoita saapuu Suomeen noin 50 päivässä. Travemündesta laivalla Helsinkiin saapuu noin 25 turvapaikanhakijaa kuutena päivänä viikossa. Pohjoisella itärajalla hakijoita saapuu kymmenestä kahteen kymmeneen joka päivä. Suomesta on poistettu marraskuun loppuun mennessä 2 817 poistamispäätöksen saanutta ulkomaalaista. Joka arkipäivä maasta poistetaan poliisin toimin noin 11 kielteisen päätöksen saanutta ulkomaalaista. Joukossa on rikosten perusteella palautuspäätöksen saaneita ja

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM / Danish

I mødelokaler og korridorer i Le Bourget i det nordøstlige Paris forsøger politikere og embedsmænd fra alverdens lande i disse dage at finde sammen om en global aftale, der kan medvirke til at sikre verden mod klimaforandringer af katastrofale dimensioner. Mangedirekte milliardbeløb er på spil, og fortrolighed er nøgleordet, når de afgørende forhandlinger finder sted ved COP21-klimatopmødet. Men de delegerede ved konferencen kan langt fra vide sig sikre på, at ingen lytter og læser med. Ifølge Peter Kruse, der er partner og sikkerhedsekspert i CSIS, er COP21 en højrisikobegivenhed for spionage. »På en skala fra et til 10 er COP21 et klart 10-tal, fordi der er rigtig mange, man gerne vil have informationer fra,« siger han. »En koncentration af så mange mennesker, der i forvejen er på efterretningstjenesternes interesselister, giver en høj sandsynlighed for at forskellige efterretningstjenester vil trænge sig på og gøre, hvad de kan for at lytte med. «Også Jens Christian Høy Monrad, der er sikkerhedsekspert i FireEye advarer mod spionagerisikoene ved COP21. »Hvis man gerne vil vide, hvad der foregår, så er det her, man

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM / French

Entre les différentes places de vente aux enchères, il y a spécialisation qui s'est, au fil du temps, institutionnalisée. New York, Londres et Hongkong sont les places les plus généralistes et captent les ventes de prestige. Genève s'est fait une expertise sur la joaillerie et les montres. La France est reconnue pour la vente d'art asiatique en Europe, ainsi que pour la vente d'art africain ou tribal. De même, elle a aussi une expertise pour les ventes de livres, de manuscrits et de bandes dessinées. Chez Christie's, on s'occupe aussi des ventes de vin, dont celle des Hospices de Beaune qui ont rapporté plus de 10 millions d'euros, cette année. En développant, de son côté, le marché des voitures de collection, Artcurial a su découvrir un filon sur lequel l'orgne désormais ses concurrents. Sur les 14 ventes millionnaires d'Artcurial, 8 correspondent à des voitures. En 2015, les maisons de ventes aux enchères se sont renforcées. Cette performance est d'autant plus remarquable que celle-ci n'est pas liée à une œuvre en particulier ou à des collections exceptionnelles qui viennent fausser les analyses. Cette année 2015 est ainsi la deuxième meilleure année depuis

Utile Narrow Languages 9/12 pt

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM / German

Trägt der Reisende ein Narrenkostüm? Zählen die seltsamen Holzbretter und der Stock zur Verkleidung? Es ist der Fastnachtssonntag 1891, als Dr. Robert Pilet am Bahnhof Titisee aus dem Zug steigt. Er macht sich auf den Weg zum Feldberg und sorgt bei den Einheimischen für große Verwunderung. Zwei Meter Neuschnee sollen an diesem Tag auf dem 1493 Meter hohen Gipfel gelegen haben, wissen die Chronisten später zu berichten. Mehr als drei Stunden wird der französische Diplomat auf Skiern für die zehn Kilometer lange Wegestrecke bis zum Hotel "Feldberger Hof" brauchen. Über 1000 Höhenmeter stapft Pilet durch die Winterwelt bergauf. Fünf Stunden später steht der 33 Jahre alte Globetrotter auf dem Gipfel. In der Dämmerung des Nachmittags kehrt der Pionier im Hotel ein und schreibt ins Gästebuch: "R. Pilet, Dr., Heidelberg, Februar 8. 1891, mit Norwegischen Schneeschuhen. Das ist der Beginn des Skilaufes im Schwarzwald vor 125 Jahren und damit wohl auch in Mitteleuropa", sagt Reinhard Janus vom Skiclub Todtnau. "Pilet hatte die Holzbretter zum Gleiten über den Schnee auf seinen Reisen in Skandinavien ken-

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM / Italian

In versione live Heidi arrivò sul piccolo schermo per due volte, la prima nei 26 episodi prodotti da Germania e Austria nel 1978 (con una giovanissima Katharina Böhm, celebre in Italia come Livia di Montalbano, nei panni dell'amica di Heidi, Clara), la seconda nel 1993 per la regia di Michael Ray Rhodes. Per avere una misura della popolarità internazionale raggiunta dal personaggio, basti pensare al caso dell'«Heidi Bowl» scoppiato negli Stati Uniti nel 1968, quando la rete televisiva NBC tagliò l'ultimo cruciale minuto di partita dell' American Football League per mandare in onda Heidi di Delbert Mann, con la figlia di Blake Edwards. Per gestire gli infuriati telespettatori fu istituita una linea d'emergenza, la cosiddetta «Heidi Line», per rispondere alle proteste dei tifosi. Non fu quella l'unica volta che la «tenera, piccola» Heidi finì al centro delle polemiche. Nel 2001 il regista svizzero Markus Imboden tentò una versione moderna della storia, attirandosi le ire dei conservatori per averla ambientata nel mondo del fashion design, stravolgendo le dinamiche fra i protagonisti e affidando a Paolo Villaggio il ruolo iconico del nonno. O quando

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM / Hungarian

Fontos belátnunk, hogy amikor nehéz a gazdasági helyzet, az embereknek a legkevesebb energiájuk jut a kultúrára. Mi azonban igyekszünk feledtetni a hétköznapokat, és arra biztatjuk a kárpátaljai magyarságot, hogy nem kell elmennie. Hiszen, ha mindenki elindul, akkor nem marad ott magyar. Ezen a területen az emberek nem megélnék, hanem túlélnék: mindig jön egy viszontagságos helyzet, amire ha rákészülnek, fennmaradhat a magyarság. Megváltozott a világ, az a fajta régi szórakozási forma, ahol a népzene vagy néptánc volt középpontban. Segítenünk kell a legfontosabbak gyűjtésében, ebben előrelépés, hogy egyre több hagyományőrző egyesület működik, és a hungarikumok mintájára kialakult az úgynevezett „kárpátikumok” listája. Az emberek újra elfeledett szakmákkal foglalkoznak, mint a hordó-vagy seprűkészítés. Egyszer több fesztiválunk van, a táborunk mellett pedig mesterképzést kezdtünk el Beregszászban. Kárpátaljai pedagógusokból nyolcvan-százhusz tanár összejött, azóta feléledtek a népzenei és táncegyüttesek. Ezek jelentik a hagyományőrzés igazi táptalaját, és

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM / Polish

Jednocześnie, jak zaznaczyła Hanna Janowicz z wydziału oświaty Urzędu Miasta, jego pracownicy rozważyć mogą też dwie inne opcje Łejery jako szkoła artystyczna (pod opieką Ministerstwa Kultury) lub eksperymentalna (na co zgodę wyrazić musi Ministerstwo Edukacji Narodowej). Nie będzie to jednak możliwe do zrobienia wcześniej niż w roku szkolnym 2017/2018 zaznacza Hanna Janowicz. W przypadku pierwszego resortu wymaga to dopełnienia wielu formalności. Zdaniem części rodziców, formuła szkoły artystycznej przeczy też idei szkoły, która nie kształci zawodowych artystów gdzie teatr ma być środkiem a nie celem. MEN z kolei odmówił, dwukrotnie, przyznania szkole statusu eksperymentalnej. Do ministerstwa edukacji dyrekcja szkoły wystąpiła po raz pierwszy jeszcze przed wakacjami. Powodem była nowelizacja ustawy o systemie oświaty. W jej wyniku zmienia się zasady rekrutacji do szkół. Kryteria naboru, takie same dla wszystkich szkół, będzie ustalać Rada Miasta. Tymczasem, Łejery to szkoła, która realizuje własny, autorski program nauczania. Przez lata miała też własny system rekrutacji.

Utile Narrow Languages 9/12 pt

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM / Portuguese

O antigo primeiro-ministro José Sócrates disse domingo que a candidatura de Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa à Presidência da República significa uma candidatura de «Cavaco Silva 2», uma vez que é uma candidatura «daquele que foi um dos principais conselheiros de Cavaco Silva». «Eu tenho evitado comentar duas coisas durante esta campanha. A primeira é o que dizem os candidatos durante esta campanha eleitoral. A segunda são questões internas dos partidos e portanto é o que vou continuar a fazer: nem comentar o que dizem candidatos e candidaturas, nem comentar questões internas dos vários partidos», respondeu apenas Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa quando questionado pelos jornalistas. O candidato presidencial falava à margem de um encontro com atletas paralímpicos, que decorreu hoje no Estádio Universitário de Lisboa, no final do qual, em declarações à agência Lusa, explicou que para o ano vai haver, para além do campeonato da Europa, as Olimpíadas. Na opinião de Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa esta é uma grande ocasião para resolver três problemas que subsistem para os atletas paralímpicos: melhorar as instala-

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM / Swedish

Ja, det är själva poängen, tycker en annan kompis, en proletär poet och Hammarbysupporter som köper gräddnougat i lösvikt och trycker i sig dem i kön till Kvarnen. Själva har jag internaliserat barndomens förbud mot att tränga ner i det undre lagret om minsta lilla likörtryffel dröjer sig kvar däruppe. Pliktskyldigast pressar jag i mig den sista pralinen, trots att jag numera är vuxen familjeförsörjare, har betalat min Aladdinask alldeles själv och blir hånad av de mer principiösa delarna av familjen för att vara fyrkantig och kontrollneurotisk. Det är till och med så att jag föredrar Aladdin framför den pigmentblekare kusinen Paradis, trots att jag egentligen föredrar ljus choklad. Men den mörka måste ju finnas där också, måste ju ligga där och tvinga mig att plåga mig genom den på vägen ner till det undre skiktet, annars vore det ju som just ett paradiset – ett drama med enbart goda personer. Det finns skäl till att läsa föredrar Dantes helvetesvandring framför hans visit i paradiset. Det är just den återkommande konfrontationen med ett fast persongalleri som gör att Aladdinaskens värde varar. Precis som en tv-serie låter den

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM / Spanish

Esperaba Muñoz Rojas la muerte porque todos los amigos de su vida se habían ido marchando. Unos con prisas crueles, otros reposados en la senectud, dejando la escena poco a poco y en silencio. Él era el escritor que conectaba dos mundos, el de ayer y el de ahora mismo. El hombre que relataba anécdotas luminosas de Manuel Altolaguirre, Emilio Prados, Moreno Villa o José María Hinojosa en aquella Málaga anterior a la Guerra Civil. Y que luego se hizo grande con los de su generación, la del 36 con Leopoldo Panero, Luis Felipe Vivanco, Luis Rosales o Miguel Hernández. Era el poeta que hablaba como desde el otro lado, contando deliciosas historias de hombres que ya estaban en los manuales de Historia, pero que él los acercaba con la intimidad de los que han compartido noches de versos acerados. Las cosas del campo es su gran libro. Un monumento a la prosa poética en el que el paisaje se convierte en la verdadera autobiografía de un hombre. Un paisaje que para ser contemplado requiere lejanía. Y ya hace seis años de la muerte de aquel poeta de la tierra que sabía perderse por el rincón de los celindos y que conocía el secreto

UTILE NARROW MEDIUM / Turkish

Niğde'de kilo maliyeti 70-80 kuruşu bulan patatesin satış fiyatı 25 kuruşa kadar düştü. 2015 yılında 800 ton patates üretimi olan Niğde'de çiftçiler, maliyeti kurtarmadığı için patatesleri depolarda bekletiyor. Çürümeye yüz tutması üzerine bazı üreticiler, patatesleri hayvan yemi olarak değerlendiriyor. Patates üretimi yapan Cengiz Sevinç, Altunhisar'da çiftçilik yapıyorum. Bu sene patates verimim iyi fakat toptan alım ücreti çok düşük. Şu anda depomda 300 tona yakın ürünüm var. Eğer fiyatlar maliyetinin üzerine çıkarsa satmayı düşünüyorum. Çiftçinin harcadığı mazot, gübre, tohum gibi maliyetler belli. Patatese verilen toptan ücret maliyetini bile kurtarmıyor. Patatesi alacak tüccar bile korkuyor. 400 tona yakın tarlamdan patates aldım. Bu patateslerin 100 tonu kadarını sattım, 300 ton kadarını depomda bekletiyorum. Şu anda patatesler para etmiyor. Tüccar kilo başına 25 kuruş veriyor. 2,5 TL'ye tohum aldım patatesin, kilosuna 25 kuruş veriyorlar. Maliyetini kurtarmıyor, maliyetini kurtarması için kilosunun 60-70 kuruştan satılması gerekli. Patateslerimiz depolarda kaldı." dedi.

Utile Narrow Open Type Stylistic Sets

UTILE NARROW G alternative | Stylistic Set 01

Glorious

Glorious

UTILE NARROW M alternative | Stylistic Set 02

Miracles

Miracles

UTILE NARROW a alternative two storey to one | Stylistic Set 03

Package

Package

UTILE NARROW g alternative one storey to two | Stylistic Set 04

Program

Program

UTILE NARROW j alternative | Stylistic Set 05

Majority

Majority

UTILE NARROW t alternative | Stylistic Set 06

Strategy

Strategy

UTILE NARROW Specifications – OpenType Features: Glyphs and Figures

| OpenType Features (requires OT savvy application) | off | | on |
|--|----------|---|------------|
| Standard Ligatures Combines multiple single glyphs to one character | fi fl ff | → | fi fl ff |
| Proportional Oldstyle Figures Replaces default lining figures with figures for use in continuous text | 0123 | → | 0123 |
| Proportional Lining Figures Replaces default oldstyle figures with lining figures | 0123 | → | 0123 |
| Tabular Oldstyle Figures Replaces default oldstyle figures with tabular oldstyle figures (common family tab width) | 0123 | → | 0 1 2 3 |
| Tabular Lining Figures Replaces default lining figures with tabular lining figures (common family tab width) | 0123 | → | 0 1 2 3 |
| Standard Fractions Replaces fraction sequences with standard fractions | 1/4 1/2 | → | ¼ ½ |
| Denominators Replaces figures with properly sized and positioned denominators | 0123 | → | 0123456789 |
| Numerators Replaces figures with properly sized and positioned numerators | 0123 | → | 0123456789 |
| Fractions Replaces fraction sequences with properly sized numerators and denominators | 4 3/16" | → | 4 3/16" |
| Stylistic Alternates Set 1 Replaces default G with horizontal stroke alt version | G | → | G |
| Stylistic Alternates Set 2 Replaces default M with splayed strokes alt version | M | → | M |
| Stylistic Alternates Set 3 Replaces default a with one storey alt version | a | → | ɑ |
| Stylistic Alternates Set 4 Replaces default g with two storey alt version | g | → | g |
| Stylistic Alternates Set 5 Replaces default j with alt version | j | → | j |
| Stylistic Alternates Set 6 Replaces default t with alt version | t | → | t |

UTILE NARROW Specifications

Styles & Weights

| | |
|----------|---|
| Light | AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz |
| Book | AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz |
| Regular | AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz |
| Medium | AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz |
| Semibold | AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz |
| Bold | AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz |
| Black | AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz |

Character Set Roman

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

À Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ

fi fl ff ffi ffl ft ft

012345678901234567891234567890123456789

#€\$%&'()*+,-./:;<=>^_`{|}~∞∫≈Δμπ^oαω

0123456789 0123456789 ¼ ½ ¾ % ‰ ¶ @ © & ! ; : ; † ‡ g™ . * ^

“ ” „ † ‡ § ¨ © ª « ¬ ® ¯ ° ± ² ³ ´ µ ¶ · ¸ ¹ º » ¼ ½ ¾

← → ↑ ↓ ↶ ↷ ↸ ↹

UTILE NARROW Specifications

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| Language Support | Utile Narrow has an Extended Latin character set and covers the following languages: Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Cornish, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gaelic (Manx), Gaelic (Scottish), Galician, German, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Irish Gaelic, Italian, Karelian, Latin, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luxemburgish, Maltese, Moldavian (Latin), Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Rhaeto-Romanic, Romanian, Sami, Serbian (Latin), Slovak, Slovenian, Sorbian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Turkish, Welsh, plus more. |
| Encodings | Unicode encoded, supports: Western European (Latin 1), Eastern European (Latin A + B) |
| Font Files | Desktop (.otf), Web font files (.woff2, .woff), App (.ttf) Web fonts are available for self-hosting. Variable Fonts upon request. |
| Contact Kontour | Email hello@kontour.com |
| Copyright | © Kontour Type, LLC All rights reserved. This PDF file may be used for evaluation only. Specimen Text Electricity and Magnetism by Elisha Gray ©1900 |