

Black is a rigid typeface that is available in a single style. Originally developed for the Formist identity, *Black* has been expanded to cover an extended latin character set. *Black* is the result of an experiment into creating a typeface using severely limited proportions. Designed on a limited grid of square units, *Black* attempts to interpret each glyph using the fewest units possible, while maintaining personality and at a least a modicum of legibility.

Because of its systematic, grid based design, *Black*, on the surface, appears to be a pixel typeface. However it was not designed out of nostalgia and retains none of the touchstones of a pixel typeface; instead, *Black* focusses on squeezing the most out of its self-imposed limitations. With no fixed x-height and metrics that allow the corners of glyphs to touch one another, *Black* embraces an inflexible and extensive set of idiosyncrasies built from a pure, geometric proposition.

Black's forms are intended to be as minimal as possible. However there are instances where characters need to be more complex to increase legibility for use at small sizes. The uppercase is more traditional in design, with a fixed cap height, whereas the small caps follows the same rules as the lowercase.

The kerning and metrics of *Black* are quite strict and can produce some interesting results. All the glyphs have uniform sidebearings and where required, have been kerned to either interlock or kiss the corners of neighbouring glyphs. These metrics create some interesting glyph pairings and combinations which work best at display sizes.

Leading should be set depending on the glyphs being used and how you want them to interact. A good starting point is to work in increments of 12.5%. For instance, at 75% leading, uppercase characters without accents will be separated by one grid unit and at 62.5% they will touch each other.

Styles included in family

Published

Designed by

Features

Black

2018

Mark Gowing
Alexander Tanazefi

One weight
Small caps
Oldstyle figures
Alternate o

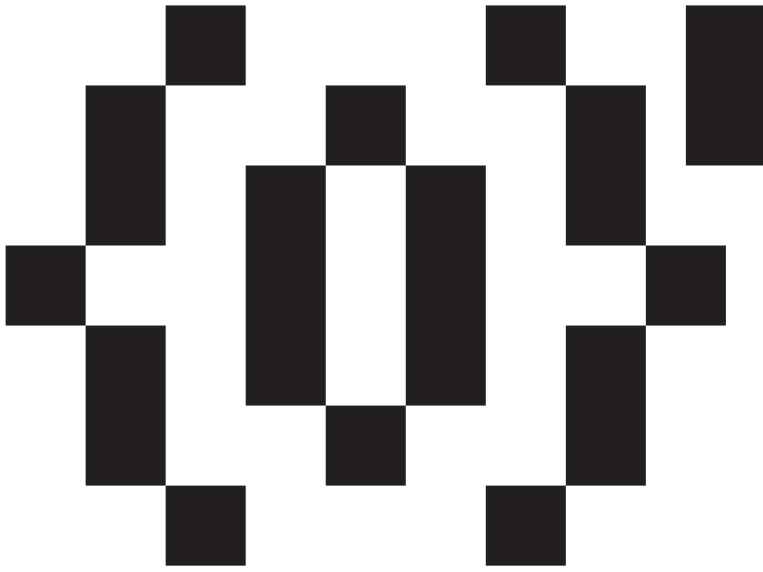
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Henry
Pollard

Greg
Ginn

Keith

Morris

Chuck

Lawson

0224

05E:0UANE

GEEEA

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BILL

WARD

Black Sabbath were an English rock band, formed in Birmingham in 1968, by guitarist and main songwriter Tony Iommi, bassist and main lyricist Geezer Butler, singer Ozzy Osbourne, and drummer Bill Ward. Black Sabbath are often cited as pioneers of heavy metal music. The band helped define the genre with releases such as Black Sabbath (1970), Paranoid (1970) and Master of Reality (1971). The band had multiple line-up changes, with Iommi being the only constant member throughout its history. Formed in 1968 as the Polka Tulk Blues Band, a blues rock band, the group went through line up changes, renamed themselves as Earth, broke up and reformed. By 1969, they had named themselves Black Sabbath after the film Black Sabbath starring Boris Karloff, and began incorporating occult themes with horror-inspired lyrics and tuned-down guitars. The band's first show as Black Sabbath took place on 30 August 1969, in Workington. Signing to Philips Records in November 1969, they released their first single, "Evil Woman" in January 1970. Their debut album, Black Sabbath, was released on Friday the 13th, February 1970, on Philips' newly formed progressive rock label, Vertigo Records. Though receiving a negative critical response, the album was a commercial success and reached number 8 in the UK Albums Chart, so the band returned to the studio to quickly record the follow up, Paranoid.

The band's popularity grew, and by 1973's Sabbath Bloody Sabbath, critics were starting to respond favourably. Osbourne's regular use of alcohol and other drugs led to his dismissal from the band in 1979. He was replaced by former Rainbow vocalist Ronnie James Dio. Following two albums with Dio, Black Sabbath endured many personnel changes in the 1980s and 1990s that included vocalists Ian Gillan, Glenn Hughes, Ray Gillen and Tony Martin, as well as several drummers and bassists. In 1991, Iommi and Butler rejoined Dio and drummer Vinny Appice to record Dehumanizer (1992). The original line-up reunited with Osbourne in 1997 and released a live album Reunion. Black Sabbath's final studio album and nineteenth overall, 13 (2013), features all of the original members but Ward, who left the

band prior to the recording sessions due to a contract dispute. A year after embarking on a farewell tour, the band played their final concert in their home city of Birmingham on 4 February 2017, after which they broke up. Iommi has stated that he has not ruled out the possibility of new material or one-off shows under the Black Sabbath name. They were ranked by MTV as the "Greatest Metal Band" of all time, and placed second in VH1's "100 Greatest Artists of Hard Rock" list.

Rolling Stone magazine ranked them number 85 in their "100 Greatest Artists of All Time". Black Sabbath have sold over 70 million records worldwide. They were inducted into the UK Music Hall of Fame in 2005.

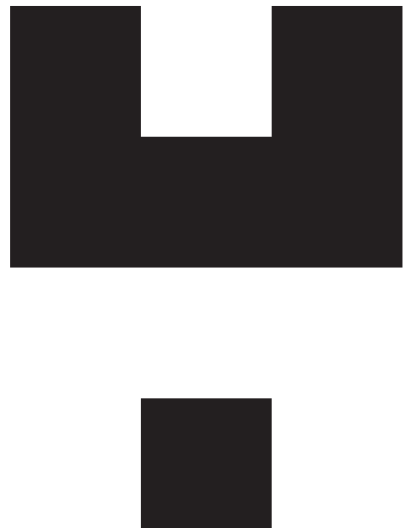
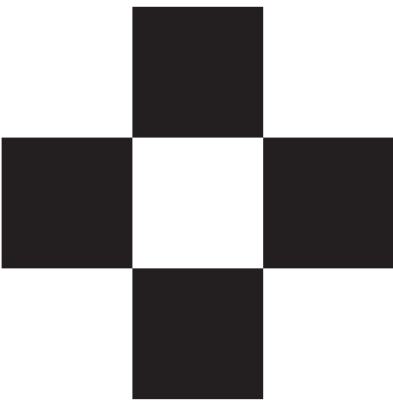
As the last song on *Damaged* begins, Henry Rollins introduces himself. "My name's Henry and you're here with me now," he says. Then he growls, as he does on and off throughout the rest of the song. "I don't even care about self-destruction anymore." The song ends, and he's nearly breathless. "Damaged, my damage!" He sounds like he's gone through several lifetimes of torture. "No one comes in. Stay out!" It's 1981 and he is 20 years old. Rollins joined Black Flag less than a year earlier when he was just a fan who viewed them as hardcore punk godheads. In his memoir, *Get in the Van*, Rollins wrote of watching the band perform: "It was one of the most powerful things I've ever seen," he said. "All the songs

were abrupt and crushing. Short bursts of unbelievable intensity. It was like they were trying to break themselves into pieces with the music." At that point, Dez Cadena was the vocalist, with bassist Chuck Dukowski and guitarist Greg Ginn handling the songwriting. When Cadena decided to move to rhythm guitar, Rollins was recruited to try out. Offered the spot, he accepted, and quit his day job managing a D.C. Häagen-Dazs store to move to California to be the new lead singer of Black Flag. In the trifecta of early '80s hardcore, alongside Minor Threat and Bad Brains, Black Flag crystallized what hardcore could do at its most crowd-pleasing. Minor Threat was more existential, and Bad Brains more romantic.

Jak začne poslední skladba o Damaged, předtím je Henry Rollins. "Jmenuji se Henry a ty jsi tady teď se mnou," říká. Pak se vřel, jako to dělá a vypíná po zbytek píleň. "Už se mi ani nezajímá o sebeznění." Píleň končí a téměř nedýchá. "Poškozená, moje škoda!" Zní to, jako by prošel několika životy mučení. "Nikdo nepřijde. Zůstaň ven!" Je to rok 1981 a je mu 20 let. Rollins se připojil k Black Flagu méně než před rokem, když byl jen fanouškem, který je považoval za hardcore punk godheady. U jeho memoire, Get in the Van, Rollins napsal o vedoucí skupiny: "Byla to jedna z nejvilnějších věcí, jaké jsem kdy viděl," řekl. "Všechny skladby byly náhle a rozdrčené. Krátké výbuchy

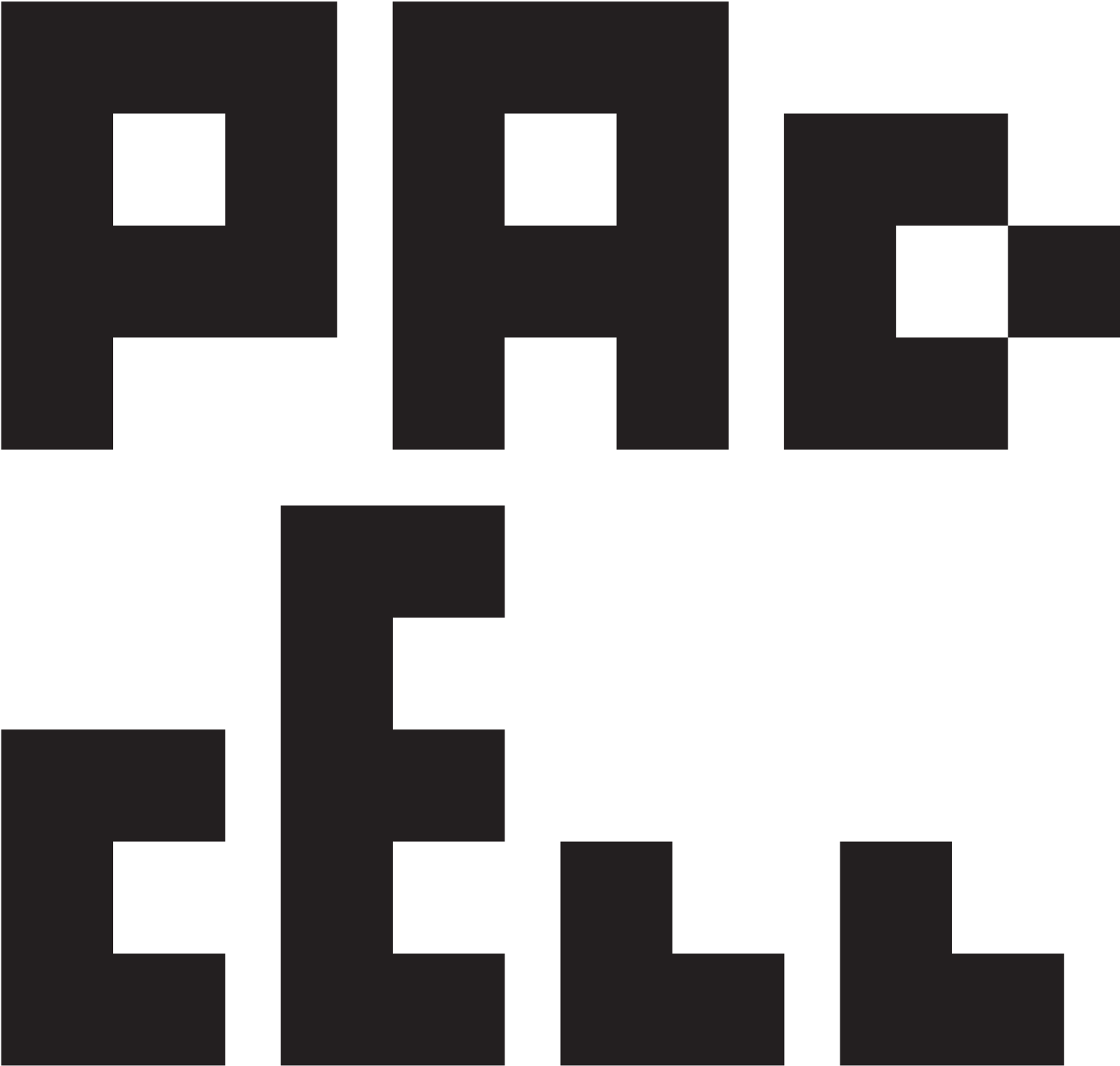
neuvěřitelné intenzity. Bylo to, jako by se pokoušeli rozdělit hudbu. "U tom okamžiku byl Dez Cadena zpěvákem, a baskytaristou Chuckem Dukowikim a kytaristou Gregem Ginnem, který se zabýval pianím pálná. Když se Cadena rozhodla přejít na rytmovou kytaru, Rollin byl rekrutován, aby vyzkoušel. Nabídl máto, přijal a ukončil svou denní práci, která spravovala obchod v D.C. Häagen-Daz, aby se přestěhovala do Kalifornie, aby se stala novým vedoucím zpěvákem Black Flag. U třetího z počátku 80. let hardcore, vedle malých ohrožení a špatných mozků, černá vlajka vykrystalizovala, co hardcore může dělat v nejvíce příjemném davu. Menší hrozba byla více existenciální a Bad Brains více romantické.







FORMIST





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
 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
 Å Æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ð ñ ò ó ô õ ö × ÷

Numeral Sets

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Accented Characters and Language Options

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
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 í î ï ð ñ ò ó ô õ ö × ÷ à á â ã ä å æ
 ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ð ñ ò ó ô õ ö × ÷

Punctuation and Symbols

© ® º ¶ % & ' () [] { } | / \ _ - = > <

Alternate 'o' Deactivated

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Alternate 'o' Activated

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Default Figure Style

0123456789

Proportional Oldstyle Activated

0123456789

Default Caps Style

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Small Caps Activated

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Language Support

Black features full support of the following languages: Abenaki, Afaan Oromo, Afar, Afrikaans, Albanian, Alsatian, Amis, Anuta, Aragonese, Aranese, Aromanian, Arrernte, Arvanitic (Latin), Asturian, Atayal, Aymara, Azerbaijani, Bashkir (Latin), Basque, Belarusian (Latin), Bemba, Bikol, Bislama, Bosnian, Breton, Cape Verdean Creole, Catalan, Cebuano, Chamorro, Chavacano, Chichewa, Chickasaw, Cimbrian, Cofán, Cornish, Corsican, Creek, Crimean Tatar (Latin), Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dawan, Delaware, Dholuo, Drehu, Dutch, English, Estonian, Faroese, Fijian, Filipino, Finnish, Folkspraak, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gagauz (Latin), Galician, Ganda, Genoese, German, Gikuyu, Gooniyandi, Greenlandic (Kalaallisut), Guadeloupean Creole, Gwich'in, Haitian Creole, Hän, Hawaiian, Hiligaynon, Hopi, Hotçak (Latin), Hungarian, Icelandic, Ido, Igbo, Ilocano, Indonesian, Interglossa, Interlingua, Irish, Istro-Romanian, Italian, Jamaican, Javanese (Latin), Jèrriais, Kaingang, Kala Lagaw Ya, Kapampangan (Latin), Kaqchikel, Karakalpak (Latin), Karelian (Latin), Kashubian, Kikongo, Kinyarwanda, Kiribati, Kirundi, Klingon, Kurdish (Latin), Ladin, Latin, Latino sine Flexione, Latvian, Lithuanian, Lojban, Lombard, Low Saxon, Luxembourgish, Maasai, Makhuwa, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Māori, Marquesan, Megleno-Romanian, Meriam Mir, Mirandese, Mohawk, Moldovan, Montagnais, Montenegrin, Murrinh-Patha, Nagamese Creole, Nahuatl, Ndebele, Neapolitan, Ngiyambaa, Niuean, Noongar, Norwegian, Novial, Occidental, Occitan, Onëipöt, Oshiwambo, Ossetian (Latin), Palauan, Papiamentu, Piedmontese, Polish, Portuguese, Potawatomi, Q'eqchi', Quechua, Rarotongan, Romanian, Romansh, Rotokas, Sami (Inari Sami), Sami (Lule Sami), Sami (Northern Sami), Sami (Southern Sami), Samoan, Sango, Saramaccan, Sardinian, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian (Latin), Seri, Seychellois Creole, Shawnee, Shona, Sicilian, Silesian, Slovak, Slovenian, Slovio (Latin), Somali, Sorbian (Lower Sorbian), Sorbian (Upper Sorbian), Sotho (Northern), Sotho (Southern), Spanish, Sranan, Sundanese (Latin), Swahili, Swazi, Swedish, Tagalog, Tahitian, Tetum, Tok Pisin, Tokelauan, Tongan, Tshiluba, Tsonga, Tswana, Tumbuka, Turkish, Turkmen (Latin), Tuvaluan, Tzotzil, Uzbek (Latin), Venetian, Vepsian, Volapük, Vóro, Wallisian, Walloon, Waray-Waray, Warlpiri, Wayuu, Welsh, Wik-Mungkan, Wiradjuri, Wolof, Xavante, Xhosa, Yapese, Yindjibarndi, Zapotec, Zarma, Zazaki, Zulu, Zuni

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