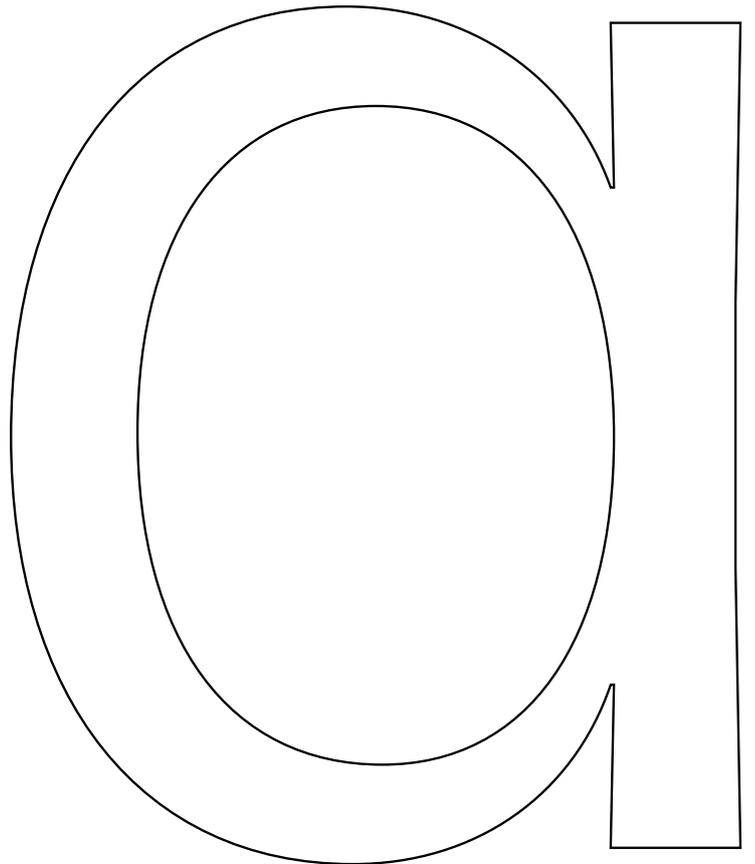
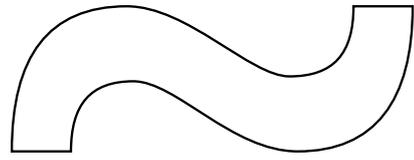




Cooperativa Anonima
Servizi Tipografici
www.c-a-s-t.com
info@c-a-s-t.com



Sempione Grotesk

type specimen

Pregato più volte, anzi costretto
da molti amici, benignissimo
tore, che riguardo havendo alla
blica utilità e comodo **non solo**
mente di questa età, ma dell
posterì anchora, volessi da q
che **esempio di scrivere,** et
latamente formare gli caratte
note delle littere **(che cancell**
sche hoggidì chiamano) voler
pigliai questa fatica. **E perché**
possibile era de mia mano po
tanti essempli, **che soddisface**
a tutti, mi sono ingegnato di r

Description:

Sempione Grotesk is a sans of 'Swiss' inspiration with a big x-height. It works well at all sizes, from small to large, and is suitable for both publishing and advertising. Sempione Grotesk started off as part of Amato's thesis on the history of sans serifs for his graduation at the Milan Polytechnic in 2009 and took quite a while to reach full maturity. This typeface picks up some very different typographic traditions and ideas which have been reworked. These include ligatures and ornaments etc., usually associated with serifed typefaces, and features typical of the Swiss school of sans serifs such as horizontal terminations and letters that tend to be of equal width. The result is a type family articulated in weights that go from Chiarissimo (Thin) to Nerissimo (Black) which includes small caps, old style numerals, ligatures and decorations. Furthermore, some alternate characters (a-a, g-g, R-R, ...) allow for mixing geometric and classic letterforms.

Designed by:

Tipiblu

Production Years:

2009-2018

Styles:

35 Chiarissimo (Thin) 45 Chiaro (Light)
55 Regolare (Regular) 65 Medio (Medium)
75 Neretto (Bold) 85 Nero (ExtraBold)
95 Nerissimo (Black)

ä b ç d é f g h í j k

l m ñ ø p q r š t ü v w

x y z 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

A B C Ď ě F G H ĩ J K

L M N Ô P Q R Š T Ů

V W X Y Z (@ - »] , }

! ? ® ™ ¼ • S P Q R

€ £ \$ № √ * ¶ | 🖱

85 Nero 18/22

All which things being well considered, and drawn on Papers, or a Model made thereof, before the Building is begun, there will be no need of Alterations, or Tearing and pulling the Building to pieces after it is begun; for besides the hindrance of the Procedure of the Work, it makes the BUILDING LAME AND DEFICIENT, nothing being so well done, when 'tis put up, and pulled down, and set up again, as

35 Chiarissimo 38/44

there will be no need of Alterations, or Tearing and pulling the BUILDING to pieces after it is begun; for besides the hindrance of the Procedure of the Work, it makes the Building lame and Deficient, nothing being so well done, when 'tis put up, and pulled down, and set up again, as if it were well done

65 Regolare 30/33

well because you may have eral sizes of work, as for that it

45 Chiaro 8/11 for besides the hindrance of the Procedure of the Work, it makes the BUILDING LAME AND DEFICIENT, nothing being so well done, when 'tis put up, and pulled down, and set up again, as if it were well done at first. Besides it makes the Workmen uneasy, to see their Work, in which they have taken a great deal of pains, and used a great deal of Art, to be pull'd to pieces.

The Rough or Course-tooth'd File (which if it be large, is called a Rubber) is to take off the unevenness of your work which the Hammer made in the Forging; the Bastard-tooth'd file is to take out of your work, the deep cuts, or file-strokes, the Rough-file made; the Fine-tooth'd file is to take out the cuts, or file-strokes, the Bastard-file made; and the Smooth-file is to take out those cuts, or file-strokes, that the Fine file made. Thus you see how the Files of several Cuts succeed one another, till your Work is so smooth as it can be filed. You may make it yet smoother with Emerick, Tripoli, &c. But of that in its proper place, because it suits not with this Section of Filing. You must take care when you use the Rough File, that you go very lightly over those dents THE HAMMER MADE IN YOUR WORK, unless your work be forged somewhat of the strongest, for the dents being irregularities in your work, if you

Rough File, that you go very lightly over those dents the Hammer made in your work, unless your work be forged somewhat of the strongest, for the dents being irregularities in your work, if you should file away as much in them, as you do off the Eminencies or when you

or rising Parts of your Work, with your course cut File, you must also take care that you file them not more away than you need,

The several sorts of Files that are in common use are the Square, the Flat, the three Square, the half Round, the Round, the Thin File, &c. All these shapes you must have of several Sizes and of several Cuts. You must have them of several sizes, as well because you may have several sizes of work, as for that it sometimes falls out that one piece of work may have many parts in it joined and fitted to one another, some of them great, and others small; And you must have them of several Cuts, because the Rough-tooth'd File cuts faster than the Bastard-tooth'd File, the Fine tooth'd File faster than the SMOOTH-TOOTH'D FILE. The Rough You must take care when you use the Rough File, that you go very lightly over those

55 Regolare 8/12 The several sorts of Files that are in common use are the Square, the Flat, the three Square, the half Round, the Round, the Thin File, &c. All these shapes you must have of several Sizes and of several Cuts. You must have them of several sizes, as well because you may have several sizes of work, as for that it sometimes falls out that one piece of work may have many parts in it joined and fitted to one another, some of them great, and others small; And you must have them of several Cuts, because the Rough-tooth'd File cuts faster than the Bastard-tooth'd File, the Fine tooth'd File faster than the SMOOTH-TOOTH'D FILE. The Rough or Course-tooth'd File (which if it be large, is called a Rubber) is to take off the unevenness of your work which the Hammer made in the Forging; the Bastard-tooth'd file is to take out of your work, the deep cuts, or file-strokes, the Rough-file made; the Fine-tooth'd

75 Neretto 6/9 It is usual, and also very convenient, for any person before he begins to Erect a Building, to have Designs or Draughts drawn upon Paper or Vellum, and also if it be a large Building, to have a Model of it made in Wainscot, in which Designs and Model, the Ground Plat or Ichnography of each Floor or Story, is delineated and represented; As also the fashion and form of each Front, together with the Windows, Doors, and Ornaments, if they intend any, to wit, Facias, Rustick Quines, Architraves, Friezes and Cornices, are to be shewn in the Draughts or Designs of the Uprights or Orthography es. If more Fronts than one be shewn Perspectively in one Draught, then 'tis called Scenography, which is not easily understood, except by those who understand the Rules of Perspective. Therefore it will be more Intelligible to the several Workmen, to have a Draught of each Front in a Paper by it self, and also to have a Draught of the Ground-Plat or Ichnography of every story, in a Paper by it self; because many times the Conveniences, or Contrivances in one Story, differs from those in another, either in bigness of Chimneys, or DIVISION OF THE ROOMS, some being larger in one Story than another, and some sometimes having more Chimnies in one Story than in another, &c. All which things being well considered, and drawn on Papers, or a Model made thereof, before the Building is begun, there will be no need of Alterations, or Tearing and pulling the Building to pieces after it is begun; for besides the hindrance of the Procedure of the Work, it makes the Building lame and Deficient,

35 Chiarissimo 72/80

nothing being

95 Nerissimo 49/54

**Si come a chi vol
saper sonare e biso-
gno per molte cose, che
ponno intervenire sa-
pere anchora accorda-**

45 Chiaro 30/36

passato uno libretto da imparar
scrivere littera Cancellaresca, la quale,
a mio iudicio, tiene il primo loco, mi pa-
rea integramente non haverti soddisfatto,
se ancho non ti dimostrava il modo di

55 Regolare 6/10 But tho' this Quarter be thus plained straight in length and breadth, yet because the Iron of the Fore-plane for its first working the Stuff is set Rank, and therefore makes great Dawks in the Stuff, you must set the Iron of your Fore-plane finer, as you were taught, §. 3. Numb. 2. and with it then work down even almost to the bottom of those Dawks: then try it again, as before, and if you find it try all the way, you may, with the Jointer, or Smoothing-plane, but rather with the Jointer, go over it again, to work out the irregularities of the fine Fore plane: For the Iron of the Fore-plane being ground to a RISING IN THE MIDDLE, as has been shew'd, §. 2. Numb. 2. though it be very fine set, will yet leave some Dawks in the Stuff for the Jointer, or Smoothing-plane, to work out. Thus the first side of the Quarter will be finished. Having thus tryed one side of the Quarter straight and flat, apply the inside of the Handle to it, and if one of the adjoining sides of the Quarter, comply also with the inside of the Tongue all the way, you need only smooth that adjoining side: But if it do not so comply, that is, if it be not square to the first side which you will know by the riding of the inside of the Tongue upon one of the Edges; or some other part between the Edges, you must, with the Foreplane Rank-set, plain away that Stuff which bears off the inside of the Tongue from complying all the way with it.

95 Nerissimo 21/25 **Oltra di questo, bisogna nela fine del sguinzo, cioè ne l'ultima parte dela punta temperata, tagliare un poco di essa punta temperata per dritto, e senza sguinzo, perciò che se la fosse tutta in sguinzo sarebbe troppo debile, tal che per avventura farebbe la lettera bavosa, ma a questo modo facendo sempre le penne getteranno benissimo. Poi se qualch'uno, che havesse la mano leggiera, volesse che la tinta tinta più facilmente scorresse, potrà con la punta del temperatoio fendere LA PUNTA DEL VOMERO DE LA PENNA in due**

45 Chiaro 9.5/12.5 then try it again, as before, and if you find it try all the way, you may, with the Jointer, or Smoothing-plane, but rather with the Jointer, go over it again, to work out the irregularities of the fine Fore plane: For the Iron of the Fore-plane being ground to a Rising in the middle, as has been shew'd, §. 2. Numb. 2. though it be very fine set, will yet leave some Dawks in the Stuff for the Jointer, or Smoothing-plane, to work out. Thus the first side of the QUARTER WILL BE FINISHED. Having thus tryed one side of the Quarter straight and flat, apply the inside of the Handle to it, and if one of the adjoining sides of the Quarter, comply also with the inside of the Tongue all the way, you need only smooth that adjoining side: But if it do not so comply, that is, if it be not square to the first side which you will know by the riding of the inside of the TONGUE UPON ONE OF THE EDGES; or some other part between the Edges, you must, with the Foreplane Rank-set, plain away that Stuff which bears off the inside of the Tongue from complying all the way with it. But if the Risings be great, you may, for quickness, hew away the Risings with the Hatchet: but then you must have a care you let not the edge of your Hatchet cut too deep into the Stuffs lest you either spoil your Stuff, by making it unfizeable, if it be already small enough; or if it have substance enough, make your self more labour to get out those Hatchet-strokes with the Plane than you need. Then take off the roughness the Hatchet made with the Fore-plane Rank-set, then

75 Neretto 7.5/10 **Ho fatto questo, con dui tagli assotiglierai l'un lato e l'altro poco di sotto dal primo taglio, facendo che la vada in punta a guisa di vomero, ovvero a guisa di becco di sparvieri, la quale parte tutta di setto dal primo taglio chiameremo IL VOMERO DE LA PENNA. E bisogna fare che detto vomero sia da l'una parte, e da l'altra equalmente tagliato, come nelo exempio vedi, cioè che'l taglio non penda più da la parte di dentro, che da quella di fuori. E fatto questo prenderai detta penna, e ponerai il vomero di essa con la parte di dentro sopra l'ungia tua del pollice, e col coltello prendendo da la parte di fuori, e venendo in sguinzo all'ingiu verso la punta**

35 Chiarissimo 12/15 Si come a chi vol saper sonare e bisogno per molte cose, che ponno intervenire sapere anchora accordare lo strumento, così a chi dee saper scrivere, è necessario per molti rispetti SAPER TEMPERARE LE PENNE. E pero io, che intendo a mio potere in questa mia operetta insegnare l'arte del scriuere, non ho voluto lasciare questa parte adietro. Adonque la penna si elegerà, che sia rotunda, lucida, e dura, e che non sia molto grossa, e comunemente di oca sono le migliori. E similmente si piglierà un coltellino di buon acciaio, e ben tagliente, la cui lama sia dritta, e stretta, e non incavata, come qui ti ho notato, perciò che la panza, la largeza, e la incavatura del coltello non lasciano, che la mano il possa governare

