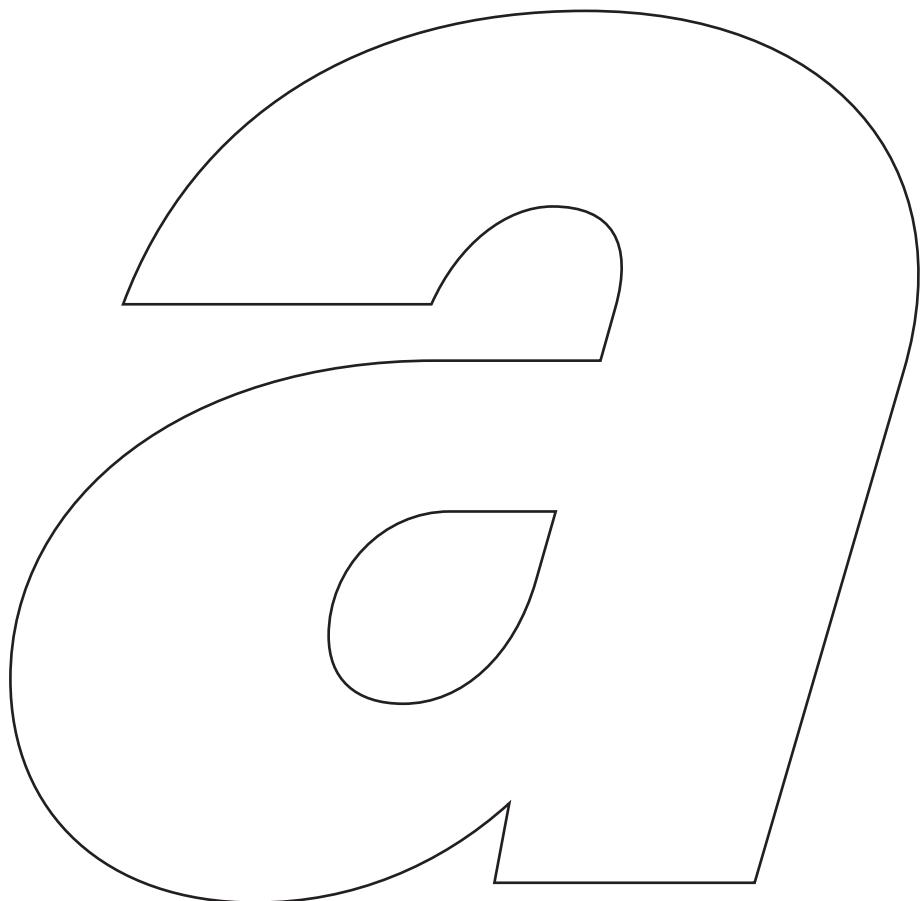
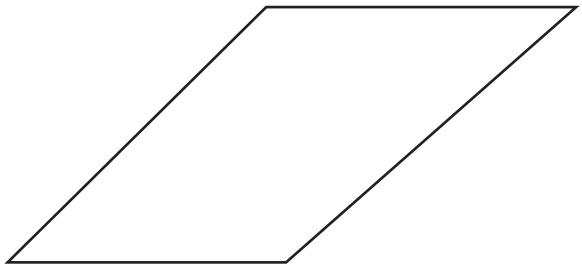




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**Roma Neue**  
**type specimen**

Pregato più volte, anzi costretto  
amici, benignissimo Lettore, che  
**havendo alla publica utilità e c**  
**non solamente di questa età, m**  
*posteri anchora, volessi dar qualche  
esempio di scrivere, et regulata/  
formare gli caratteri e note de  
(che cancellaresche hoggidì c  
**volentier pigliai questa fatica.**  
impossibile era de mia mano po  
esempi, che soddisfcessino a  
mi sono ingegnato di *ritrovare*  
**nuova inventione de littere**, e m  
in stampa, le quali tanto se avicin  
alle scritte *a mano*, quanto cape  
ingegno. E se puntualmente in t  
te rispondono, supplicoti che m  
iscusato. Conciosiaché la stampr*

**Description:**

Roma Neue is a versatile and functional grotesque following the best examples of 19th-century jobbing types and their popular 20th-century descendants – such as Helvetica, Univers and the like. Practical, clean, blank, legible, timeless – it carries the best visual features of the Swiss Style, which has populated Western visual communication since the 1950s. Thanks to its distinctive and appealing easygoingness, Roma Neue is perfect for exhibition design and corporate identity, but it is also suitable for a wider range of applications such as artbooks, packaging, signage, wayfinding ... – and even UI and web design.

Besides its historical route, Roma Neue is a typeface that strongly belongs to contemporary typography. The whole family includes eight weights from thin to black, with slanted italics. Its variable font version also includes the italic variable-axis: the slant of the letters can be changed from 0° (upright) to 16° (default italic). Finally, it features several alternate letters (including lowercase such as a, g, l and t, uppercase such as G, J, R, and also alternate shapes for &, and numeral 1) and counts more than 560 glyphs, including tabular lining, old-style and tabular old-style figures, superscript, subscript, fractions, slashed zero and arrows.

**Designed by:**

Stefano Cremisini

**Production Years:**

2022–2023

**Styles:**

# Roma Neue

Thin	<i>Thin Slanted</i>
ExtraLight	<i>ExtraLight Slanted</i>
Light	<i>Light Slanted</i>
Regular	<i>Slanted</i>
Medium	<i>Medium Slanted</i>
<b>Bold</b>	<b><i>Bold Slanted</i></b>
<b>Black</b>	<b><i>Black Slanted</i></b>

Bold 70/90

ä b c d ě f ġ h ī j  
k į m n ø p q r ş t ü v  
ẅ x ÷ ż 0 1 2 3 4 5 6  
7 8 9 A Ł B C Ď E Ł F G  
H İ J K Ł M N Ķ P Q  
Ŕ Ş T U V W X Y Z  
( & - » ] , } ! ; ? Ɂ ® ™  
¼ 7 ↗ a ß € ¢ √ \* ¶

Black Slanted 23/28 **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**

Regular 23/28 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 eral sizes of work, as for that it sometimes falls out that one piece of work may have you

Light 50/58 To work the third side, set the Oval of the Gage exactly to that width from the Gage, that you intend

Black 33/39 **We will take, for Example, a Piece of Stuff called a *Quarter*, which is commonly two inches**

Regular Slanted 33/39 *if the edge of the Iron have born all the way upon the work, yet you may try by taking up your*

Medium 38/42

Unless your work be forged somewhat of the *strongest*, for the dents being irregularities in your

Regular Slanted 28/33

*A chiunque vole imparare scrivere littera corsiva, o sia cancellaresca, conviene osservare la sottoscritta norma et Primieramente imparerai di fare questi dui tratti, cioè – / da li quali se principiano tutte*

Black 65/68

**file not those risings quite so low, as the dents**

Bold 16/21 We will take, for Example, a Piece of Stuff called a Quarter, which is commonly two Inches thick, four Inches broad, and seven Foot long. To plane this Square, lay one of its broad Sides upon the Bench, with one of its ends shov'd pretty hard into the Teeth of the Bench-hook, that it may lie the steddier. Then with the Fore-Plane, as you were taught, § 2. Numb. 2. Plane off the roughness the Saw made at the Pit, and work that side of the Quarter as streight in its length and

Medium 12/18 Havendoti io descritto. Studioso  
Letter mio, l'anno passato uno libretto da imparar scrivere littera Cancellaresca, la quale, a mio iudicio, tiene il primo loco, mi parea integramente non haverti satisfatto, se ancho non ti dimostrava il modo di acconciarti la penna, cosa in tal exercitio molto necessaria. E pero in questo mio secondo librecino nel quale anchora a satisfactione de molti, ho posto alcune varie sorti de littere (come tu vederai) ti ho voluto descrivere al più breve et chiaro modo che io ho possuto come tu habbi a temperarti detta penna. Dele varie sorti de littere poi, che in questo Trattatello troverai, se io ti volessi ad una per una descrivere tutte le sue ragioni, saria troppo longo processo. Ma tu havendo volunta de' imparare, ti terrai inanzi questi exemplietti, et sforcerati imitarli quanto

Black 40/44

**Adon-  
que la pen-  
na si ele-  
gerà, che  
sia rotunda,  
lucida, e  
du-ra e che**

Thin 60/66 principierai tutte  
le infrascritte littere

Light Slanted 24/29 *Si come a chi vol  
saper sonare e bisogno  
per molte cose, che ponno  
intervenire sapere ancho-  
ra accordare lo istrumen-  
to, così a chi dee saper  
scrivere, è necessario per  
molti rispetti saper tem-  
perare le penne. E pero io,*

Medium 18/24 Hor fatto questo,  
con dui tagli assotiglierai  
l'un lato e l'altro poco di  
sotto dal *primo taglio*, fa-  
cendo che la vada in punta  
a guisa di vomero, overo a  
guisa di becco di sparvieri,  
la quale parte tutta di setto  
dal primo taglio chiamere-  
mo il vomero de la penna. E  
bisogna fare che detto vo-  
mero sia da l'una parte, e da

Regular 16/24 We will take, for Example, a Piece of Stuff called a Quarter, which is commonly two Inches thick, four Inches broad, and seven Foot long. To plane this Square, lay one of its broad Sides upon the Bench, with one of its ends shov'd pretty hard into the Teeth of the Bench-hook, that it may lie the steddier. Then with the Fore-Plane, as you were taught, § 2. Numb. 2.

ExtraLight 48/52 ho posto alcune varie sorti de littere (*come tu vederai*) ti ho voluto descrivere al più breve et chiaro modo che io ho possuto come tu

Medium 36/40 **tagliare un poco di essa punta temperata per dritto, e senza sguinzo, perciò che se la fosse tutta in sguinzo sarebbe troppo debole, tal che per ave**

Black 20/26 **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**

# **Building, to have a Model of it made in Wainscot, in which Designs and Model, the Ground Plat or Ich-nography of each Floor or Story, is delineated and represented; As also the fashion and form of each Front, together with the Windows, Doors,**

**Bold 18/23    E perché impossibile era de mia mano porger tanti esempi, che soddisfaccessino a tutti, mi sono ingegnato di ritrovare questa nuova invenzione de littere, e metterle**

Regular 11/15 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 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

ExtraLight 12/16 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 unfizable, 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 fine set, and last of all with the Jointer, or Smoothing-plane: So is the second side also finished. To work the third side, set the Oval of the Gage exactly to that width from the Gage, that you intend stand too far from the Tooth,

Black Slanted 12/16 ***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,***

Medium 10/16 and before you can take out those deep scratches with your finer cut Files, those places where the Risings were when your work was forged, may become dents to your Hammer dents; therefore, file not those Risings quite so low, as the dents the Hammer made, but only so low as that the scratches the Rough-file makes may lie as low, or deep in your work, as your Hammer dents do; for then, when you come with your smoother Cut Files, after your Rough-file , the scratches of your Rough-file, and your Hammer-strokes, or dents, may both come out together. But to do this with greater certainty, hold your File so, that you may keep so much of the length of your File as you can to rub, range, (or, as near range as you can) upon the length of your work; for so shall the File enter upon the second Rising on your work, before it goes off the first, and will flip over, and not touch the dent or

Regular Slanted 12/18 *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 debole, tal che per aventura 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 parti eguali, cominciando la fessura poco poco di sopra dal sguinzo, et hara quello che cerca. E questo basterà quanto al temperare de le penne, le quali*

Black 18/25 **Dele varie sorti de littere poi, che in questo Trattello troverai, se io ti volessi ad una per una descrivere tutte le sue ragioni, saria troppo longo processo. Ma tu havendo volunta de' imparare, ti terrai inanzi questi exemplietti, et sforcerati imitarli quanto poterai, che in ogni modo seguendo quelli, se non in tutto, almeno in gran parte te adiuterano conseguire quella sorte di littera, che più in esso ti dilet-**

Bold Slanted 11/18 *Letto che haverai la penna, et il temperatoio, prima guarderai quella parte di essa penna, che suol stare verso l'animale, la quale ha uno canaletto, che va, da onde termina il rotondo fino a la sommità di lei, e da questa parte farai uno taglio circa uno dito o poco più sopra il principio di essa, cioè sopra quella parte, che sta fitta nell'ala, e per esso potrai trar la midolla de la penna, cosa che si fa agevolmente con la cima, che si taglia uia dala penna. E dico che'l taglio sia da la parte del canaletto, perciò che comunemente le penne non sonno dritte, ma pendeno verso detta parte, benché alcune*

Regular 13/18 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

## **Number of glyphs:**

598

## OpenType Features:

Access All Alternates (aalt), Case Sensitive Forms (case), Ligatures (liga), Discretionary Ligatures (dlig), Localized Forms (locl), Denominator (dnom), Numerator (numr), Fractions (frac), Linear Figures (lnum), Proportional Figures (pnum), Tabular Figures (tnum), Proportional Oldstyle (onum), Superscript (sups), Subscript (subs), Scientific Inferiors (sinf), Ordinals (ord), Stylistic Alternates (salt), Slashedzero (zero), Stylistic Set 1 (ss01)