

01/16

Aeroport

Release 03.04.2017
Designers Vyacheslav Kirilenko & Gayaneh Bagdasaryan
Styles 4
Format OTF, TTF, WOFF, WOFF2, SVG, EOT

Opentype Features Proportional Lining
Tabular Lining
Stylistic Alternates
Case Sensitive
Arrows

Languages Afrikaans, Azerbaijani, Basque, Belarusian,
Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Croatian, Czech,
Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish,
French, Gaelic, German, Hungarian, Icelandic,
Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Kazakh, Latvian,
Lithuanian, Maltese, Norwegian, Portuguese,
Polish, Romanian, Russian, Sami, Serbian,
Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish,
Turkish, Ukrainian, Walloon

Codepage Latin 1
Latin 2: Eastern Europe
Cyrillic
Turkish
Windows Baltic

Aeroport Light
Aeroport Regular
Aeroport Medium
Aeroport Bold

04/16

Open Type Features (off/on)

Case Sensitive	{H} ĩHi «H» OSLO—ROME	{H} ĩHi «H» OSLO—ROME
Tabular Lining	20.508	20.508
Fraction	25/6 59/100	²⁵ / ₆ ⁵⁹ / ₁₀₀
Numerators, Denominators	182 142	18 ² 14 ₂
Superscript, Subscript	West ² H ₂ O	West ² H ₂ O
Ordinals	1 ^a	1 ^a
Stylistic Alternates (Set 1)	Amsterdam	Amsterdam
Stylistic Alternates (Set 2)	Oslo—Rome	Oslo—Rome
Stylistic Alternates (Set 3)	(8)	⑧
Stylistic Alternates (Set 4)	(8)	Ⓢ
Stylistic Alternates (Set 5)	A->Z	A->Z

05/16

Light

48 points, 50 leading

The Norwegian
historian Yngvar
Nielsen was
commissioined

36 points, 40 leading

The Norwegian histo-
rian Yngvar Nielsen was
commissioined by the
Norwegian government
in 1889 to determine

24 points, 28 leading

The Norwegian historian Yngvar
Nielsen was commissioined by the
Norwegian government in 1889 to
determine this question in order to
settle the contemporary question
of Sami land rights. He concluded
that the Sami had lived no further

06/16	Light	
14 points, 18.5 leading	<p>The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This</p>	
12 points, 16 leading	<p>The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami</p>	
9 points, 12 leading	<p>The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered</p>	<p>by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami presence in Southern Norway in the Middle Ages, has increased. These includes foundations in Lesja, in Vang in Valdres and in Hol and Ål in Hallingdal. Proponents of the Sami interpretations of these finds assume a mixed populations of Norse and Sami people in the mountainous areas of Southern Norway in the Middle Ages. Up to around 1500 the Sami were mainly fishermen and trappers, usually in a combination, leading a nomadic lifestyle decided by the migrations of the reindeer.</p>

07/16

Light

German, French
9 points, 12 leading

Er warf sich auf sein Bett und nahm vom Waschtisch einen schönen Apfel, den er sich gestern abend für das Frühstück vorbereitet hatte. Jetzt war er sein einziges Frühstück und jedenfalls, wie er sich beim ersten großen Bissen versicherte, viel besser, als das Frühstück aus dem schmutzigen Nachtcafé gewesen wäre, das er durch die Gnade der Wächter hätte bekommen können. Er fühlte sich wohl und zuversichtlich, in der Bank versäumte er zwar heute vormittag seinen Dienst, aber das war bei der verhältnismäßig hohen Stellung, die er dort einnahm, leicht entschuldigt. Sollte er die wirkliche Entschuldigung anführen? Er gedachte es zu tun, Würde man ihm nicht glauben, was in diesem Fall begreiflich war,

Ma mère, quand il fut question d'avoir pour la première fois M. de Norpois à dîner, ayant exprimé le regret que le Professeur Cottard fût en voyage et qu'elle-même eût entièrement cessé de fréquenter Swann, car l'un et l'autre eussent sans doute intéressé l'ancien Ambassadeur, mon père répondit qu'un convive éminent, un savant illustre, comme Cottard, ne pouvait jamais mal faire dans un dîner, mais que Swann, avec son ostentation, avec sa manière de crier sur les toits ses moindres relations, était un vulgaire esbrouffeur que le Marquis de Norpois eût sans doute trouvé selon son expression, «puant». Or cette réponse de mon père demande quelques mots d'explication, certaines personnes se

Danish, Spanish
9 points, 12 leading

Dersom der ingen evig Bevidsthed var i et Menneske, dersom der til Grund for Alt kun laae en vildt gjærende Magt, der vridende sig i dunkle Lidenskaber frembragte Alt, hvad der var stort og hvad der var ubetydeligt, dersom en bundløs Tomhed, aldrig mættet, skjulte sig under Alt, hvad var da Livet Andet end Fortvivelse? Dersom det forholdt sig saaledes, dersom der intet helligt Baand var, der sammenknyttede Menneskeheden, dersom den ene Slægt stod op efter den anden som Løvet i Skoven, dersom den ene Slægt afløste den anden som Fuglesangen i Skoven, dersom Slægten gik gennem Verden, som Skibet gaaer gennem Havet, som Veiret gennem Ørkenen, en tankeløs og ufrugtbar Gjærning

Muchos años después, frente al pelotón de fusilamiento, el coronel Aureliano Buendía había de recordar aquella tarde remota en que su padre lo llevó a conocer el hielo. Macondo era entonces una aldea de veinte casas de barro y cañabrava construidas a la orilla de un río de aguas diáfanas que se precipitaban por un lecho de piedras pulidas, blancas y enormes como huevos prehistóricos. El mundo era tan reciente, que muchas cosas carecían de nombre, y para mencionarlas había que señalarlas con el dedo. Todos los años, por el mes de marzo, una familia de gitanos desarrapados plantaba su carpa cerca de la aldea, y con un grande alboroto de pitos y timbales daban a conocer los nuevos inventos. Primero

Czech, Russian
9 points, 12 leading

Pocítil tehdy nevysvětlitelnou lásku k té téměř neznámé dívce; zdálo se mu, že je to dítě, které někdo položil do ošatky vytřené smolou a poslal po vodě řeky, aby ji Tomáš vylovil na břeh své postele. Zůstala u něho týden, než se uzdravila, a pak zase odjela do svého města vzdáleného dvě stě kilometrů od Prahy. A tehdy přišla ta chvíle, o které jsem mluvil a která mi připadá jako klíč k jeho životu: stojí u okna, dívá se do dvora na zdi protějščí čínžáků a přemýšlí: Má ji pozvat do Prahy natrvalo? Báł se té odpovědnosti. Kdyby ji teď k sobě pozval, přijela by za ním, aby mu nabídla celý svůj život. Anebo se jí už nemá hlásit? To by znamenalo, že Tereza zůstane servírkou v restauraci jednoho zapadlého města a on jí už

Сам Кречмар не только не был Магде противен — он даже нравился ей. У него была мягкая, благородная наружность, от него веяло душистым тальком и хорошим табаком. Разумеется, густое счастье её первой любви было неповторимо. Она запрещала себе вспоминать Мюллера, меловую бледность его щёк, горячий мясистый рот, длинные, всепонимающие руки. Когда она всё-таки вспоминала, как он покинул её, ей сразу опять хотелось выпрыгнуть из окна или открыть газовый кран. Кречмар мог до некоторой степени успокоить её, утолить жар, — как те прохладные листья подорожника, которые так приятно прикладывать к воспалённому месту. А кроме всего

08/16

Regular

48 points, 50 leading

The Norwegian
historian Yngvar
Nielsen was
commissioned

36 points, 40 leading

The Norwegian histo-
rian Yngvar Nielsen was
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24 points, 28 leading

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09/16	Regular	
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10/16	Regular	<p>Ma mère, quand il fut question d'avoir pour la première fois M. de Norpois à dîner, ayant exprimé le regret que le Professeur Cottard fût en voyage et qu'elle-même eût entièrement cessé de fréquenter Swann, car l'un et l'autre eussent sans doute intéressé l'ancien Ambassadeur, mon père répondit qu'un convive éminent, un savant illustre, comme Cottard, ne pouvait jamais mal faire dans un dîner, mais que Swann, avec son ostentation, avec sa manière de crier sur les toits ses moindres relations, était un vulgaire esbrouffeur que le Marquis de Norpois eût sans doute trouvé selon son expression, «puant». Or cette réponse de mon père demande quelques mots d'explication, certaines personnes se</p>
German, French 9 points, 12 leading	<p>Er warf sich auf sein Bett und nahm vom Waschtisch einen schönen Apfel, den er sich gestern abend für das Frühstück vorbereitet hatte. Jetzt war er sein einziges Frühstück und jedenfalls, wie er sich beim ersten großen Bissen versicherte, viel besser, als das Frühstück aus dem schmutzigen Nachtcafé gewesen wäre, das er durch die Gnade der Wächter hätte bekommen können. Er fühlte sich wohl und zuversichtlich, in der Bank versäumte er zwar heute vormittag seinen Dienst, aber das war bei der verhältnismäßig hohen Stellung, die er dort einnahm, leicht entschuldigt. Sollte er die wirkliche Entschuldigung anführen? Er gedachte es zu tun, Würde man ihm nicht glauben, was</p>	
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Czech, Russian 9 points, 12 leading	<p>Pocítil tehdy nevysvětlitelnou lásku k té témě neznámé dívce; zdálo se mu, že je to dítě, které někdo položil do ošatky vytřené smolou a poslal po vodě řeky, aby ji Tomáš vylovil na břeh své postele. Zůstala u něho týden, než se uzdravila, a pak zase odjela do svého města vzdáleného dvě stě kilometrů od Prahy. A tehdy přišla ta chvíle, o které jsem mluvil a která mi připadá jako klíč k jeho životu: stojí u okna, dívá se do dvora na zdi protějščíh činžáků a přemýšlí: Má ji pozvat do Prahy natrvalo? Báł se té odpovědnosti. Kdyby ji teď k sobě pozval, přijela by za ním, aby mu nabídla celý svůj život. Anebo se jí už nemá hlásit? To by znamenalo, že Tereza zůstane servírkou v restauraci jednoho zapadlého města a on</p>	<p>Сам Кречмар не только не был Магде противен — он даже нравился ей. У него была мягкая, благородная наружность, от него веяло душистым тальком и хорошим табаком. Разумеется, густое счастье её первой любви было неповторимо. Она запрещала себе вспоминать Мюллера, меловую бледность его щёк, горячий мясистый рот, длинные, всепонимающие руки. Когда она всё-таки вспоминала, как он покинул её, ей сразу опять хотелось выпрыгнуть из окна или открыть газовый кран. Кречмар мог до некоторой степени успокоить её, утолить жар, — как те прохладные листья подорожника, которые так приятно прикладывать к воспалённому месту. А кроме всего</p>

11/16

Medium

48 points, 50 leading

**The Norwegian
historian Yngvar
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commissioned**

36 points, 40 leading

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12/16 14 points, 18.5 leading	<p>Medium</p> <p>The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any</p>		
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9 points, 12 leading	<table border="0"> <tr> <td data-bbox="429 1568 981 2067"> <p>The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argu-</p> </td> <td data-bbox="981 1568 1525 2067"> <p>ment is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami presence in Southern Norway in the Middle Ages, has increased. These includes foundations in Lesja, in Vang in Valdres and in Hol and Ål in Hallingdal. Proponents of the Sami interpretations of these finds assume a mixed populations of Norse and Sami people in the mountainous areas of Southern Norway in the Middle Ages. Up to around 1500 the Sami were mainly fishermen and trappers, usually in a combination, leading a nomadic lifestyle</p> </td> </tr> </table>	<p>The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argu-</p>	<p>ment is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami presence in Southern Norway in the Middle Ages, has increased. These includes foundations in Lesja, in Vang in Valdres and in Hol and Ål in Hallingdal. Proponents of the Sami interpretations of these finds assume a mixed populations of Norse and Sami people in the mountainous areas of Southern Norway in the Middle Ages. Up to around 1500 the Sami were mainly fishermen and trappers, usually in a combination, leading a nomadic lifestyle</p>
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13/16	Medium	<p>Er warf sich auf sein Bett und nahm vom Waschtisch einen schönen Apfel, den er sich gestern abend für das Frühstück vorbereitet hatte. Jetzt war er sein einziges Frühstück und jedenfalls, wie er sich beim ersten großen Bissen versicherte, viel besser, als das Frühstück aus dem schmutzigen Nachtcafé gewesen wäre, das er durch die Gnade der Wächter hätte bekommen können. Er fühlte sich wohl und zuversichtlich, in der Bank versäumte er zwar heute vormittag seinen Dienst, aber das war bei der verhältnismäßig hohen Stellung, die er dort einnahm, leicht entschuldigt. Sollte er die wirkliche Entschuldigung anführen? Er gedachte es zu tun, Würde man ihm nicht</p>	<p>Ma mère, quand il fut question d'avoir pour la première fois M. de Norpois à dîner, ayant exprimé le regret que le Professeur Cottard fût en voyage et qu'elle-même eût entièrement cessé de fréquenter Swann, car l'un et l'autre eussent sans doute intéressé l'ancien Ambassadeur, mon père répondit qu'un convive éminent, un savant illustre, comme Cottard, ne pouvait jamais mal faire dans un dîner, mais que Swann, avec son ostentation, avec sa manière de crier sur les toits ses moindres relations, était un vulgaire esbrouffeur que le Marquis de Norpois eût sans doute trouvé selon son expression, «puant». Or cette réponse de mon père demande quelques mots d'explication,</p>
Danish, Spanish 9 points, 12 leading	<p>Dersom der ingen evig Bevidsthed var i et Menneske, dersom der til Grund for Alt kun laae en vildt gjærende Magt, der vridende sig i dunkle Lidenskaber frembragte Alt, hvad der var stort og hvad der var ubetydeligt, dersom en bundløs Tomhed, aldrig mættet, skjulte sig under Alt, hvad var da Livet Andet end Fortvivlelse? Dersom det forholdt sig saaledes, dersom der intet helligt Baand var, der sammenknyttede Menneskeheden, dersom den ene Slægt stod op efter den anden som Løvet i Skoven, dersom den ene Slægt afløste den anden som Fuglesangen i Skoven, dersom Slægten gik gennem Verden, som Skibet gaer gennem Havet, som Veiret gennem Ørkenen, en tankeløs</p>	<p>Muchos años después, frente al pelotón de fusilamiento, el coronel Aureliano Buendía había de recordar aquella tarde remota en que su padre lo llevó a conocer el hielo. Macondo era entonces una aldea de veinte casas de barro y cañabrava construidas a la orilla de un río de aguas diáfanas que se precipitaban por un lecho de piedras pulidas, blancas y enormes como huevos prehistóricos. El mundo era tan reciente, que muchas cosas carecían de nombre, y para mencionarlas había que señalarías con el dedo. Todos los años, por el mes de marzo, una familia de gitanos desarrapados plantaba su carpa cerca de la aldea, y con un grande alboroto de pitos y timbales daban a cono-</p>	
Czech, Russian 9 points, 12 leading	<p>Pocítil tehdy nevysvětlitelnou lásku k té téměř neznámé dívce; zdálo se mu, že je to dítě, které někdo položil do ošatky vytřené smolou a poslal po vodě řeky, aby ji Tomáš vylovil na břeh své postele. Zůstala u něho týden, než se uzdravila, a pak zase odjela do svého města vzdáleného dvě stě kilometrů od Prahy. A tehdy přišla ta chvíle, o které jsem mluvil a která mi připadá jako klíč k jeho životu: stojí u okna, dívá se do dvora na zdi protějščí čínžáků a přemýšlí: Má ji pozvat do Prahy natrvalo? Báł se té odpovědnosti. Kdyby ji teď k sobě pozval, přijela by za ním, aby mu nabídla celý svůj život. Anebo se jí už nemá hlásit? To by znamenalo, že Tereza zůstane servírkou v restauraci</p>	<p>Сам Кречмар не только не был Магде противен — он даже нравился ей. У него была мягкая, благородная наружность, от него веяло душистым тальком и хорошим табаком. Разумеется, густое счастье её первой любви было неповторимо. Она запрещала себе вспоминать Мюллера, меловую бледность его щёк, горячий мясистый рот, длинные, всепонимающие руки. Когда она всё-таки вспоминала, как он покинул её, ей сразу опять хотелось выпрыгнуть из окна или открыть газовый кран. Кречмар мог до некоторой степени успокоить её, утолить жар, — как те прохладные листья подорожника, которые так приятно прикладывать к воспалённому месту. А кроме</p>	

14/16

Bold

48 points, 50 leading

**The Norwegian
historian Yngvar
Nielsen was
commissioned**

36 points, 40 leading

**The Norwegian his-
torian Yngvar Nielsen
was commissioned by
the Norwegian gov-
ernment in 1889 to**

24 points, 28 leading

**The Norwegian historian Yng-
var Nielsen was commissioned
by the Norwegian government in
1889 to determine this question
in order to settle the contempo-
rary question of Sami land rights.
He concluded that the Sami had**

15/16	Bold
14 points, 18.5 leading	<p>The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval</p>
12 points, 16 leading	<p>The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This argument is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeo-</p>
9 points, 12 leading	<p>The Norwegian historian Yngvar Nielsen was commissioned by the Norwegian government in 1889 to determine this question in order to settle the contemporary question of Sami land rights. He concluded that the Sami had lived no further south than Lierne in Nord-Trøndelag county until around 1500, when they had started moving south, reaching the area around Lake Femunden in the 18th century. This hypothesis is still accepted among many historians, but has been the subject of scholarly debate in the 21st century. In favour of Nielsen's view, it is pointed out that no Sami settlement to the south of Lierne in medieval times has left any traces in written sources. This</p> <p>argument is countered by pointing out that the Sami culture was nomadic and non-literary, and as such would not be expected to leave written sources. In recent years, the number of archaeological finds that are interpreted as indicating a Sami presence in Southern Norway in the Middle Ages, has increased. These includes foundations in Lesja, in Vang in Valdres and in Hol and Ål in Hallingdal. Proponents of the Sami interpretations of these finds assume a mixed populations of Norse and Sami people in the mountainous areas of Southern Norway in the Middle Ages. Up to around 1500 the Sami were mainly fishermen and trappers, usually in a combination, leading a nomadic</p>

16/16

Bold

German, French
9 points, 12 leading

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Danish, Spanish
9 points, 12 leading

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Czech, Russian
9 points, 12 leading

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