

Nyck

Nyck is a *versatile serif* typeface that balances **elegance** and *fun*. It's conceived as a typeface for **running texts** and *long reads* on account of its alluring rhythm and color. The *reading experience* was the key driving force behind its personality, even though it doesn't shy away from *expressive* **OUTINGS** either. At the end of the day, *written texts shouldn't lack character*, if you ask me.

Open type features

Ligatures	fi fl	→	fi fl
Oldstyle figures	0123456789	→	0I23456789
Tabular Lining figures	0123456789	→	0123456789
Tabular Oldstyle figures	0123456789	→	0I23456789
Discretionary ligatures	(1) [8]	→	① ⑧
Slashed zero	0 o 0 0	→	0 0 0 0
Language specific forms	haci SLAGERIJ	→	HACİ SLAGERIJ
All Caps	(Hagl-o)#28%	→	(HAGL-O)#28%
Fractions	1/123456	→	1/123456
Superscript / Superiors	Hsup_s123	→	H^{sup}123
Subscript / Inferiors	Hsub_s123	→	H_{sub}123
Ordinals	56a 78o	→	56^a 78^o
Stylistic Set 01	((abcd))	→	((abcd))

Aa Aa

Regular S
Regular Italic S
35pt

Aa Aa

Regular M
Regular Italic M
65pt

Aa Aa

Regular L
Regular Italic L
95pt

Aa Aa

Text S
Text Italic S
35pt

Aa Aa

Text M
Text Italic M
65pt

Aa Aa

Text L
Text Italic L
95pt

Aa Aa

Medium S
Medium Italic S
35pt

Aa Aa

Medium M
Medium Italic M
65pt

Aa Aa

Medium L
Medium Italic L
95pt

Aa Aa

Bold S
Bold Italic S
35pt

Aa Aa

Bold M
Bold Italic M
65pt

Aa Aa

Bold L
Bold Italic L
95pt

Nyck Regular S
Nyck Regular Italic S
12pt

Ancient Egyptians had developed writing on papyrus scrolls when scribes used thin reed brushes or reed pens from the *Juncus maritimus* or sea rush. In his book *A History of Writing*, Steven Roger Fischer suggests, on the basis of finds at Saqqara, that the reed pen might well have been used for writing on parchment as long ago as the First Dynasty, or around 3000 BC. *Reed pens continued to be used until the Middle Ages, but were slowly replaced by quills from about the 7th century. The reed pen, generally made from bamboo, is still used in some parts of Pakistan by young students and is used to write on small wooden boards. The reed pen survived until papyrus was replaced as a writing surface by animal skins, vellum and parchment. The smoother surface of skin*

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Nyck Text Italic S
12pt

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Nyck Regular M
Nyck Regular Italic M
20pt

A pen is a common writing instrument that applies ink to a surface, usually paper, for writing or drawing. Early pens such as reed pens, quill pens, *dip pens and ruling pens held a small amount of ink on a nib or in a small void or cavity which had to be periodically recharged by dipping the tip of the pen into*

Nyck Text M
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Nyck Regular L
Nyck Regular Italic L
40pt

A pen is a common writing instrument that *applies ink to a surface, usually paper, for writing*

Nyck Text L
Nyck Text Italic L
40pt

A pen is a common writing instrument *that applies ink to a surface, usually paper,*

Nyck Medium L
Nyck Medium Italic L
40pt

A pen is a common writing instrument *that applies ink to a surface, usually paper,*

Nyck Bold L
Nyck Bold Italic L
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Nyck Regular S
9pt

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11pt

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Ancient Egyptians had developed writing on papyrus scrolls when scribes used thin reed brushes or reed pens from the *Juncus maritimus* or sea rush. In his book *A History of Writing*, Steven Roger Fischer suggests, on the basis of finds at Saqqara, that the reed pen might well have been used for writing on parchment as long ago as the First Dynasty, or around 3000 BC. Reed pens continued to be used until the Middle Ages, but were slowly replaced by quills from about the 7th century. The reed pen, generally made from bamboo, is still used in some parts of Pakistan by young students and is used to write on small wooden boards. The reed pen survived until papyrus was replaced as a writing surface by animal skins, vellum and parchment. The smoother surface of skin allowed finer, smaller writing with a quill pen, derived from the flight feather. The quill pen was used in Qumran, Judea to write some of the Dead Sea Scrolls, which date back to around 100 BC. The scrolls were written in Hebrew dialects with bird feathers or quills. There is a specific reference to quills in the writings of St. Isidore of Seville in the 7th century. Quill pens were still widely used in the eighteenth century, and were used to write and sign the Constitution of the United States in 1787. A copper nib was found in the ruins of Pompeii, showing that metal nibs were used in the year 79. There is also a reference to 'a silver pen to carry ink in', in Samuel Pepys' diary for August 1663. 'New invented' metal pens are advertised in *The Times* in 1792. A metal pen point was patented in 1803, but the patent was not commercially exploited. A patent for the manufacture of metal pens was advertised for sale by Bryan Donkin in 1811. John Mitchell of Birmingham started to mass-produce pens with metal nibs in 1822, and after that, the quality of steel nibs improved enough so that dip pens with metal nibs came into general use.

Nyck Bold S
11pt

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Nyck Regular M
20pt

A rollerball pen is a pen that dispenses a water-based ink through a ball tip similar to that of a ballpoint pen. As such, gel pens might be considered a subcategory of rollerball pens; however, due to the widespread knowledge and use of the term ‘gel pen’, ‘rollerball’ is in practice typically reserved for pens which use liquid ink. The lower viscosity of rollerball ink compared to oil-based ballpoint pen ink has several effects on the pen’s performance. Since the ink flows more easily and is more easily absorbed into paper, more ink is dispensed in general.

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24pt

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A fountain pen uses water-based liquid ink delivered through a nib, which is in general a flat piece of metal with a thin slit extending inwards from the writing tip. Driven by gravity, the ink flows from a reservoir to the nib through a feed, which is in general a specially shaped solid block of material with channels and grooves cut into it. The feed delivers the ink to the slit in the nib. While writing, ink is pulled out of this slit by capillary action. A fountain pen nib, unlike the tip

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Historic pens

Quill & ink

Nyck Regular L
90pt

Rollerball pens were introduced in the early 1970's. They use a mobile ball and liquid ink to produce a smoother line.

Nyck Regular Italic M
50pt

A brush pen is a pen whose writing tip consists of a small brush fed with ink from a liquid ink reservoir similar to those used in fountain pens and rollerball pens. Brush pens might be either refillable or disposable, and might use either water-based or waterproof ink. The most significant functional difference of brush pens from felt-tip pens is the far greater compliance of the tip. Brush pens are an obvious

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20pt

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Deforestation

Enchantments

CREWMAN

Forcefeeding

Perspicacious

INDULGENT

Superlatives

Helterskelter

Anticipations
Educationally
DRYSTONE
Modulations
Subconscious
CAVALIERLY
Evaporation
Competition

Confounding
Housekeepers
REQUIRING
Outnumbers
Acknowledge
HIBERNATE
Meritocracy
Exuberantly

Intelligentsia

Conscripting

CARBONIC

Bloodletting

Humiliation

STRONGEST

Distributive

Uncritically

Language support

Afar, Afrikaans, Albanian, Aranese, Araona, Aromanian, Aymara, Ayoreo, Azeri (Latin), Basque, Bemba, Bislama, Bosnian, Breton, Catalan, Cavineña, Chamorro, Cheyenne, Chichewa, Chokwe, Chuukese, Cofán, Comorian, Cornish, Crimean Tatar, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Finnish, French, Frisian, Friulian, Ganda, German, Gikuyu, Greenlandic, Guaraní, Gwich'in, Haitian, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Ido, Indonesian, Interlingua, Irish Gaelic, Italian, Javanese, Karelían, Kashubian, Kinyarwanda, Kiribati, Kirundi, Kituba, Kongo, Kurdish, Kwanyama, Ladin, Latvian, Lingala, Lithuanian, Luba-Kasai, Luxemburgish, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Maninka, Manx, Māori, Marquesan, Marshallese, Montenegrin, Náhuatl, Nauruan, Navajo, Ndebele (Northern), Ndebele (Southern), Norn, Norwegian, Nyanja, Occitan, Oromo, Otomi, Palauan, Polish, Portuguese, Quechua, Rarotongan, Rhaeto-Romanic, Romani, Romanian, Sámi (Inari), Sámi (Lule), Sámi (Northern), Sámi (Southern), Sango, Sardinian, Scottish Gaelic, Seychelles Creole, Shona, Silesian, Slovak, Slovene, Somali (Latin), Sorbian, Sotho, Spanish, Swahili, Swati, Swedish, Tagalog (Filipino), Tahitian, Tetum, Tok Pisin, Tokelauan, Tongan, Tsonga, Tswana, Turkish, Twi, Umbundu, Venda, Veps, Welsh, Wolof, Xhosa, Zulu.

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