



Mint
an experiment in sans serif legibility

■ MINT LIGHT, MEDIUM, BOLD & EXTRABLACK

Nitrous Oxide

CRYSTAL NUCLEATION

ANTARCTICA

positive, thunderstorms, sufficient, energized

ultra intense violet liquid

Exoskeleton

transitions of vortices in the superfluid

Morphing Shadows

tiny supercooled cloud droplets

Sunda Islands

■ MINT DESIGN CONCEPT

SAMARKAND

Mint is a legible and smooth, stressed sans serif with subtly flared strokes.

Quezon City

Rounded vertices, large x-height, experimental architecture.

Ypres Tower

Slightly expanded proportions contrast with rigorous, superelliptical curves.

Belle Époque

Spurred and spurless construction creates tension between glyph outlines.

Subspace

Large, active, open counters to aid legibility.

Fuzzy Logic

Independent counterspaces create interesting interplay of black and white.

■ MINT FEATURES

fluster gift

Standard and discretionary ligatures

gruffalo &

Stylistic alternates

$\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{74}{251}$ $\frac{86}{930}$

Prebuilt and arbitrary fractions

Quốc Ngữ

Support for over 40 languages

a a a a a a a a

Eight weights are under construction from Thin to Ultrablack.

Mint Italic

A companion italic will be created for each weight. What a lot of work.

■ MINT LANGUAGES 10/14pt

- **ALB** Mbasi njohja e dinjitetit të lindur të të drejtave të barabarta dhe të patjetërsueshme të të gjithë anëtarëve të familjes njerëzore është themeli i lirisë, drejtësisë dhe paqes në botë; mbasi mosrespektimi dhe përbuzja e të drejtave të njeriut ka çuar drejt akteve barbare, të cilat kanë ofenduar ndërgjegjen e njerëzimit, dhe mbasi krijimi i botës në të cilën
- **CAT** Considerant que el reconeixement de la dignitat inherent i dels drets iguals i inalienables de tots els membres de la família humana és el fonament de la llibertat, la justícia i la pau en el món, considerant que el desconeixement i el menyspreu dels drets humans han originat actes de barbàrie que han ultratjat la consciència de la humanitat; i que s'ha procla-
- **CRO** Budući da je bitno da se unaprećuje razvoj prijateljskih odnosa između naroda; budući da su narodi Ujedinjenih naroda ponovno potvrdili u Povelji svoju vjeru u osnovna prava čovjeka, u dostojanstvo i vrijednost čovjekove osobe i ravnopravnost muškaraca i žena i budući da su odlučili unaprećivati društveni napredak i bolji životni
- **CZE** U vědomí toho, že uznání přirozené důstojnosti a rovných a nezcizitelných práv členů lidské rodiny je základem svobody, spravedlnosti a míru ve světě, že zneuznání lidských práv a pohrdání jimi vedlo k barbarickým činům, urážejícím svědomí lidstva, a že vybudování světa, ve kterém lidé, zbavení strachu a nouze, se budou těšiti svobodě
- **DAN** da tilsidesættelse af og foragt for menneskerettighederne har ført til barbariske handlinger, der har oprørt menneskehedens samvittighed, og da skabelsen af en verden, hvor menneskene nyder tale- og trosfrihed og frihed for frygt og nød, er blevet forkyndt som folkenes højeste mål, da det er af afgørende betydning, at menneskerettighederne
- **ESP** Pro tío, ke la popoloj de Unuiĝintaj Nacioj en la Ĉarto reasertis sian firman kredon je la fundamentaj homaj rajtoj, je la digno kaj valoro de la homa personeco kaj je la egalaj rajtoj de viroj kaj virinoj, kaj firme decidis antaŭenigi socian progreson kaj pli altnivelan vivon en pli granda libereco, pro tio, ke la Ŝtatoj-Membroj sin devigis atingi, en kunlaboro kun Unuiĝintaj
- **ICE** Fyrir því hefur allsherjarþing Sameinuðu þjóðanna fallizt á mannréttindayfirlýsingu þá, sem hér með er birt öllum þjóðum og ríkjum til fyrirmyndar. Skulu einstaklingar og yfirvöld jafnan hafa yfirlýsingu þessa í huga og kappkosta með fræðslu og uppeldi að efla virðingu fyrir réttindum þeim og frjálstræði, sem hér er að stefnt. Ber og hverjum einum að stuðla
- **MAL** Billi l-għarfien tad-diniità proprja tal-membri kollha tal-familja umana u tad-drittijiet tagħhom ugwali li ma jistgħux jitheđdulhom hu ssies tal-ħelsien, tal-ħaqq u tal-paċi fid-dinja, billi t-tkasbir u ż-żebliħ tal-jeddijiet tal-bniedem ġabu magħhom għemejjel kiefra li wegghu l-kuxjenza ta' l-umanitá, u l-miġja ta' dinja fejn il-bnedmin ikunu ħielsa li jittkellmu
- **POL** ZWAŻYWSZY, że nieposzanowanie i nieprzestrzeganie praw człowieka doprowadziło do aktów barbarzyństwa, które wstrząsnęły sumieniem ludzkości, i że ogłoszono uroczyste jako najwznioślejszy cel ludzkości dążenie do zbudowania takiego świata, w którym ludzie korzystać będą z wolności słowa i przekonań oraz z wolności od
- **ROM** Considerând că recunoașterea demnității inerente tuturor membrilor familiei umane și a drepturilor lor egale și inalienabile constituie fundamentul libertății, dreptății și păcii în lume, considerând că ignorarea și disprețuirea drepturilor omului au dus la acte de barbarie care revoltă conștiința omenirii și că făurirea unei lumi în care ființele umane
- **TUR** İnsanlık ailesinin bütün üyelerinde bulunan haysiyetin ve bunların eşit ve devir kabul etmez haklarının tanınması hususunun, hürriyetin, adaletin ve dünya barışının temeli olmasına, insan haklarının tanınmaması ve hor görülmesinin insanlık vicdanını isyana sevkeden vahşiliklere sebep olmuş bulunmasına, dehşetten ve yoksulluktan
- **VIE** Việc thừa nhận nhân phẩm vốn có, các quyền bình đẳng và không thể tách rời của mọi thành viên trong gia đình nhân loại là cơ sở cho tự do, công bằng và hoà bình trên thế giới, sự xâm phạm và coi thường nhân quyền đã dẫn đến những hành động tàn bạo xâm phạm tới lương tâm của nhân loại, và việc xây dựng một thế giới trong đó con người được tự

■ MINT LATIN

Snowflake

Snowflakes begin as snow crystals which develop when tiny supercooled cloud droplets (about 10 μm in diameter) freeze. Snowflakes come in a variety of sizes and shapes. Colder environments lead to column-like development of the flakes, while warmer temperatures lead to thin and flat crystal development. Complex shapes emerge as the flake moves through differing temperature and humidity regimes. Types which fall in the form of a ball due to melting and refreezing, rather than a flake, are known as graupel, with ice pellets and snow grains as examples of graupel. Snowflakes are used as a symbol for winter tires, and for the 2002 Winter Olympics.

Definition

Snow crystals form when tiny supercooled cloud droplets (about 10 μm in diameter) freeze. These droplets are able to remain liquid at temperatures lower than -18°C (0°F), because to freeze, a few molecules in the droplet need to get together by chance to form an arrangement similar to that in an ice lattice; then the droplet freezes around this “nucleus”. Experiments show that this “homogeneous” nucleation of cloud droplets only occurs at temperatures lower than -35°C (-31°F). In warmer clouds an aerosol particle or “ice nucleus” must be present in (or in contact with) the droplet to act as a nucleus. Our understanding of what particles make efficient ice nuclei is poor – what we do know is they are very rare compared to that cloud condensation nuclei on which liquid droplets form. Clays, desert dust and biological particles may be effective, although to what extent is unclear. Artificial nuclei include particles of silver iodide and dry ice, and these are used to stimulate precipitation in cloud seeding.

Once a droplet has frozen, it grows in the supersaturated environment, which is one where air is saturated with respect to ice when the temperature is below the freezing point. The droplet then grows by diffusion of water molecules in the air (vapor) onto the ice crystal surface where they are collected. Because water droplets are so much more numerous than the ice crystals due to their sheer abundance, the crystals are able to grow to hundreds of micrometers or millimeters in size at the expense of the water droplets. This process is known as the Wegner-Bergeron-Findeison process. The corresponding depletion of water vapor causes the droplets to evaporate, meaning that the ice crystals grow at the droplets’ expense. These large crystals are an efficient source of precipitation, since they fall through the atmosphere due to their mass, and may collide and stick together in clusters, or aggregates. These aggregates are snowflakes, and are usually the type of ice particle that falls to the ground. Guinness World Records list the world’s largest snowflakes as those of January 1887 at Fort Keogh, Montana; allegedly one measured 38 cm (15 inches) wide.

Geometry

Ice crystals formed in the well-controlled laboratory conditions are often thin and flat. These planar crystals may be in the shape of simple hexagons, or if the supersaturation is high enough, develop branches and dendritic (fern-like) features and have six nearly identical arms. The sixfold symmetry arises from the hexagonal crystal structure of ordinary ice, the branch formation is produced by unstable growth, with deposition