COPPERS AND BRASSES

Mortier Slim

Mortier Jumbo
Mortier is a typeface inspired by old hand-painted advertisements on brick walls—many of which still exist as “ghost signs” in cities across the world. This unique style of lettering was influenced by precomputer techniques wherein sign painters would use the brick wall on which they were painting as a reference for laying out their text. These so-called “wall dogs” developed blocky letter forms that conformed to the structure of the brickwork, allowing them to use the bricks and mortar lines as a guide for scale and spacing. The rounded rectangles were more adaptable and easier to draw than complex curves, which made painting tall letters while up in scaffolding more manageable.

This set of two fonts is designed to fill space. The Slim style squishes words in a tight horizontal setting while the Jumbo variant is expansive and will most likely overflow any text box. They work well next to each other and can be used as alternates when mixing glyphs, such as combining ‘Jumbo’ figures with ‘Slim’ currency symbols to create eye-catching price tags.
COPPERS AND BRASSES

VAN HORNE INC

DOZEN

APPROXIMATE WEIGHT

DOUBLE UTILITY

MATÉRIAUX
Mortier Slim

Mortier Jumbo
COPPERS AND BRASSES

Uppercase

ABCDEFGHJKLM
NOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Lowercase

abcdefghijklm
nopqrstuvwxyz

Default Figures

0123456789

Mortier Slim
36 / 48
Xochimilco y Tláhuac
Monsha'at El-Qanater
Preußisch Oldendorf
Naberezhnye Tchelny
São José de Ribamar
Béni Mellal-Khénifra
Mitsoudjé-Troumbeni
Poza Rica De Hidalgo
Thiruvanananthapuram
Sokołów Małopolski
CROIX-DES-BOUQUETS
FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA
MÖNCHENGLADBACH
YUZHNO-SAKHALINSK
DĄBROWA GÓRNICZA
Masonry is the building of structures from individual units, which are often laid in bound together by mortar; the term masonry can also refer to the units themselves. The common materials of masonry construction are brick, building stone such as marble, granite, and limestone, cast stone, concrete block, glass block, and adobe. Masonry is generally a highly durable form of construction. However, the materials used, the quality of the mortar and workmanship, and the pattern in which the units are assembled can substantially affect the durability of the overall masonry construction. A person who constructs masonry is called a mason or bricklayer. These are both classified as construction trades. Masonry is commonly used for walls and buildings. Brick and concrete block are the most common types of masonry in use in industrialized nations and may be either load-bearing or non-load-bearing. Concrete blocks, especially those with hollow cores, offer various possibilities in masonry construction. They generally provide great compressive strength and are best suited to structures with light transverse loading when the cores remain unfilled. Filling some or all of the cores with concrete or other...
MASONRY IS THE BUILDING OF STRUCTURES FROM INDIVIDUAL UNITS, WHICH ARE OFTEN LAID BOUND TOGETHER BY MORTAR; THE TERM MASONRY CAN ALSO REFER TO THE UNITS THEMSELVES. COMMON MATERIALS OF MASONRY CONSTRUCTION ARE BRICK, BUILDING STONE SUCH AS MARBLE, GRANITE, AND LIMESTONE, CAST STONE, CONCRETE BLOCK, GLASS BLOCK, AND ADOBE. MASONRY IS GENERALLY A HIGHLY DURABLE FORM OF CONSTRUCTION. HOWEVER, THE MATERIALS USED, THE QUALITY OF THE MORTAR AND WORKMANSHIP, AND THE PATTERN IN WHICH THE UNITS ARE ASSEMBLED SUBSTANTIALLY AFFECT THE DURABILITY OF THE OVERALL MASONRY CONSTRUCTION. A PERSON WHO CONSTRUCTS MASONRY IS CALLED A MASON OR BRICKLAYER. THESE ARE BOTH CLASSIC CONSTRUCTION TRADES. MASONRY IS COMMONLY USED FOR WALLS AND BUILDINGS. BRICK AND CONCRETE BLOCK ARE THE MOST COMMON TYPES OF MASONRY IN USE IN INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS AND MAY BE EITHER LOAD-BEARING OR NON-LOAD-BEARING. CONCRETE BLOCKS, ESPECIALLY THOSE WITH HOLLOW CORES, OFFER VARIOUS POSSIBILITIES IN MASONRY CONSTRUCTION. THEY GENERALLY PROVIDE GREAT COMpressive STRENGTH AND ARE BEST SUITEd TO STRUCTURES WITH LIGHT TRANSVERSE LOADING WHEN THE CORES REMAIN UNFILLED. FILLING SOME OR ALL OF THE CORE...
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# COPPERS AND BRASSES

## Uppercase

| A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M
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## Uppercase Diacritics

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## Lining Proportional Figures (Default)

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## Superiors, Inferiors and Fractions

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## Punctuation

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## Mathematical Operators

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## Symbols

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## Lowercase

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## Lowercase Diacritics

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## Lining Tabular Figures

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## Currency Symbols

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## Case Sensitive Forms

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## Mathematical Symbols

| ° | % | ‰ | ‖ | π | Δ | ꦶ | ∂ | ∫ | √ | ∑ | ∏ | ◊ | ∞ |
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## Ordinals

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## Zero Slash

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COPPERS AND BRASSES

Mortier-Slim

Mortier Jumbo
Tokyo
Ozark
Berlin
Lhasa
Havre

Mortier Jumbo
120 / 120
Flúðir
Elâzığ
Avilés
Itagüí
Büren
Masonry is the building of structures from individual units, which are often laid in and bound together by the term masonry can also refer to the units themselves. The common materials for masonry construction are brick, building stone such as marble, granite, and limestone, cast stone, concrete block, glass block, and adobe. Masonry is generally a durable form of construction.
Masonry is the building of structures from individual units, which are often laid in and bound together by mortar. The term masonry can also refer to the units themselves. The common materials of masonry construction are building stone such as marble, granite, and limestone, cast stone, concrete block.
Masonry is the building of structures from individual units, which are often laid in and bound together by mortar; the term masonry can also refer to the units themselves. The common materials of masonry construction are brick, building stone such as marble, granite, and limestone.
MASONRY IS THE BUILDING OF STRUCTURES FROM INDIVIDUAL UNITS, WHICH ARE OFTEN LAID IN AND BOUND TOGETHER BY MORTAR; THE TERM MASONRY CAN ALSO REFER TO THE UNITS THEMSELVES.

MASONRY IS THE BUILDING OF STRUCTURES FROM INDIVIDUAL UNITS, WHICH ARE OFTEN LAID IN AND BOUND TOGETHER BY MORTAR; THE TERM MASONRY CAN ALSO REFER TO THE UNITS THEMSELVES. THE COMMON MATERIALS OF MASONRY CONSTRUCTION ARE BRICK, BUILDING STONE SUCH
OpenType Features (OFF/ON)

Case-Sensitive Forms (case)

«HH-HH» > «HH-HH»

Fractions (frac)

2 1/4 > 2 1/4

Kerning (kern)

HHTAVHH > HHTAVHH

Localized Forms (locl)

DIYARBAKIR > DIYARBAKIR

Subscript (subs)

H2O > H2O

Superscript (sups)

3m² > 3m²

Tabular Figures (tnum)

012345 > 012345
Supported Languages

Abenaki, Afan Oromo, Afar, Afrikaans, Albanian, Alsatian, Amis, Anuta, Aragonese, Ararank, Arvanitic (Latin), Asturian, Asu, Atayal, Aymara, Azerbaijani, Bashkir (Latin), Basque, Belarussian (Latin), Bemba, Bena, Bikol, Bislama, Bosnian, Breton, Cape Verdean Creole, Catalan, Cebuano, Chamorro, Chavacano, Chichewa, Chickasaw, Chiga, Cimbrian, Cofán, Colognian, Cornish, Corsican, Cree, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dawan, Delaware, Dholuo, Drehu, Dutch, Embu, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Fijian, Filipino, Finnish, Folkspraak, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gagauz (Latin), Galician, Ganda, Genoese, German, Gikuyu, Gooniyandi, Greenlandic (Kalaallisut), Guadeloupean Creole, Gusii, Gwich'in, Haitian Creole, Hán, Hawaiian, Hiligaynon, Hopi, Hotcak (Latin), Hungarian, Icelandic, Ido, Igbo, Ilocano, Inari Sami, Indonesian, Interglossa, Interlingua, Irish, Istro-Romanian, Italian, Jamaican, Javanese (Latin), Jérriais, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kaingang, Kala Lagaw Ya, Kalaallisut, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kapampangan (Latin), Kaqchikel, Karakalpak (Latin), Karelian (Latin), Kashubian, Kikongo, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Kiribati, Kirundi, Klingon, Koyra Chiini, Koyraboro Senni, Kurdish (Latin), Ladino, Latin, Latin sine Flexione, Latvian, Lithuanian, Lobjran, Lombard, Low German, Low Saxon, Luo, Luxembourgish, Luyia, Maasai, Machame, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Marquesan, Megleno-Romanian, Meriam, Meru, Mi, Mir, Mirandese, Mohawk, Moldovan, Montagnais, Montenegrin, Morrisyen, Murrinh-Patha, Maori, Nagamese Creole, Nahuatl, Nebelepat, Neobili, Ngiyambaa, Niuean, Noongar, North Ndebele, Norwegian, Novial, Nyankole, Occidental, Occitan, Old Icelander, Old Norse, Oneïpot, Oromo, Oshiwambo, Ossetian (Latin), Palauan, Papiamentu, Piedmontese, Polish, Portuguese, Potawatomi, Quechua, Q’eqchi’, Rarotongan, Romanian, Romansh, Rombo, Rotokas, Rundi, Rwa, Samburu, Samoan, Sinhala, Sotho (Northern), Sotho (Southern), Spanish, Sranan, Sundanese (Latin), Swahili, Swazi, Swedish, Swiss German, Tagalog, Tahitian, Taita, Tusawaaq, Teso, Tetum, Tok, Tusia, Tongan, Tshiluba, Tsona, Tswana, Tumbuka, Turkish, Turkmen (Latin), Tuvaluan, Tzotzil, Uzbek (Latin), Venetian, Vepsian, Volapük, Võro, Vunjo, Wallisian, Walloon, Walser, Waray-Waray, Warlpiri, Wayuu, Welsh, Wik-Mungkan, Wiradjuri, Wolof, Xavante, Xi'sa, Yapeño, Yiddish, Zapotec, Zarma, Zazaki, Zulu, Zuni.

Supported OpenType Features

Case-Sensitive Forms (case), Fractions (frac), Kerning (kern), Localized Forms (locl), Subscript (subs), Superscript (sups), Tabular Figures (tnum).

Available Formats

.otf, .ttf, .eot, .woff, .woff2

Release

2021

Credits

Designed by Alexandre Saumier Demers

Contact

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