

# Rauschen

# B

**B-Regular,**  
**B-Book,**  
**B-Medium,**  
**B-Semibold,**  
**B-Bold,**  
**B-Black.**

## About

Rauschen went through three significant design phases searching for new expressions within the ridden to death genre of sans serif grotesque typefaces.

The result is a family with two sub families (A + B) and a headline cut based on Max Bill's study for a typeface for machines and humans (Rauschen Max).

1 - Letters found on the poster by Leonetto Cappiello for "Contratto" were the starting point for clean geometric shapes with distinctive proportions.

2 - While working on this grotesk, I was asked by Dave Maklovitch from Chromeo to work on the typography of Rane Seventy's A-Trak signature edition battle mixer. Rauschen was reworked and I added a color bleeding version (Rauschen B) to embrace all limitations which come with the printing technique: the design is back printed on Lexan sheets; then it is applied to the metal panel.

3 - For the art catalogue raisonnée "Experience Implies Movement" by Vittorio Santoro Rauschen was optimized in legibility and emphasized in proportions. A Regular Italic version was added and each family was expanded with weights from Regular to Black.

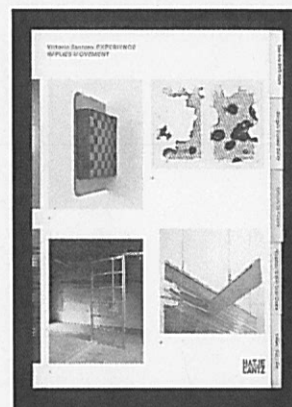
The result is a versatile and ultra sturdy typeface suitable for screen and print with maximum character.



1

**A•TRAK**  
**RANE**  
**SEVENTY**  
**SIGNATURE**  
**EDITION**

2



3

DESIGNER	Philipp Herrmann
FILE FORMATS	Opentype OTF, WOFF, WOFF2
RELEASE DATE	March 2021
CONTACT	info@outofthedark.xyz

**Shaw, G D.**  
**“Sound**  
**Synthesiser”.**  
**Practical**  
**Electronics.**  
**Vol. 9 no. 2.**  
**p. 140.**

**“The 14 most  
important synths  
in electronic  
music history –  
and the musicians  
who use them”.**  
**FACT Magazine:  
Music News,  
New Music. 15  
September 2016.**

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(14 September  
2011). “The  
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Impact of the Moog  
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ISBN 978-0-674-  
01617-0.**

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“Robert Moog,  
Creator of Music  
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New York Times.  
Retrieved 3  
December 2018.**



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(2 August 2010).

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synthesisers”.

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Retrieved

8 January 2020.

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIiJjKkLlMmNnOoPpQq  
RrSsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz.!?  
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Robert Moog with a Moog modular synthesizer. Many of Moog's inventions, such as voltage-controlled oscillators, became standards of synthesizers. 1960s - 1970s: Early years: The authors of *Analog Days* define "the early years of the synthesizer" as between 1964 and the mid-1970s, beginning with the debut of the Moog synthesizer. [4]:7 Designed by American engineer Robert Moog, the synthesizer was composed of separate modules which created and shaped sounds, connected by patch cords. [5] Moog developed a means of controlling pitch through voltage, the voltage-controlled oscillator. [6] This, along with Moog components such as envelopes, noise generators, filters, and sequencers, became standards in the synthesizer market. [7][4]

Around the same period, American engineer Don Buchla created the Buchla Modular Electronic Music System. [8] Instead of a conventional keyboard, Buchla's system used touchplates which transmitted control voltages depending on finger position and force. [4] However, the Moog's keyboard made it more accessible and marketable to musicians, and keyboards became the standard means of controlling synthesizers. [4] Moog and Buchla initially avoided the word synthesizer for their instruments, as it was associated with the RCA synthesizer; however, by the 1970s, "synthesizer" had become the standard term. [4] In 1970, Moog launched a cheaper, smaller synthesizer, the Minimoog. The Minimoog was the first synthesizer sold in music stores, and was more practical for live performance; it standardized the concept of synthesizers as self-contained instruments with built-in keyboards. The Minimoog, introduced in

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The synthesizer market grew dramatically in the 1980s. 1982 saw the introduction of MIDI, a standardized means of synchronizing electronic instruments; it remains an industry standard. [15] An influential sampling synthesizer, the Fairlight CMI, was released in 1979, [14] with the ability to record and play back samples at different pitches. [16] Though its high price made it inaccessible to amateurs, it was adopted by high-profile pop musicians including Kate Bush and Peter Dinklage. The success of the Fairlight drove competition, improving sampling technology and lowering prices; [16] early competing samplers included the E-mu Emulator in 1981 [16] and the Akai S-series in 1985. The Yamaha DX7, released in 1983, was the first commercially successful digital synthesizer and was widely used in 1980s pop music.

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### Accented Glyphs

#### Azeri

Zəfər, jaketini də papağını  
da götür, bu axşam hava çox  
soyuq olacaq.

#### Catalan

Jove xef, porti whisky amb  
quinze glaçons d'hidrogen,  
coi!

#### Croatian

Gojazni đaćić s biciklom  
drži hmelj i finu vatu u džepu  
nošnje.

#### Czech

Necht již hříšné saxofony  
d'áblů rozzvučí síň úděsnými  
tóny waltzu, tanga a  
quickstepu

#### Danish

Høj bly gom vandt fræk  
sexquiz på wc

#### Dutch

Lynx c.q. vos prikt bh: dag  
zwemjuf!

#### Estonian

Põdur Zagrebi tšellomängija-  
följetonist Ciqo külmetas  
kehvas garaažis

#### Filipino

Ang buko ay para sa tao dahil  
wala nang pwedeng mainom  
na gatas.

#### Finnish

Törkylempijävongahdus  
Albert osti fagotin ja töräytti  
puhkuvan melodian

#### French

Buvez de ce whisky que le  
patron juge fameux

#### West Frisian

Alve bazige froulju wachtsje  
op dyn komst

#### German

Victor jagt zwölf Boxkämpfer  
quer über den großen Sylter  
Deich

#### Hungarian

Jó foxim és don Quijote  
húszwattos lámpánál ülve egy  
pár bűvös cipőt készít

#### Icelandic

Kæmi ný öxi hér, ykist þjófum  
nú bæði víl og ádrepa.

#### Irish Gaelic

D'fhuascail Íosa Úrmhac na  
hÓighe Beannaithe pór Éava  
agus Ádhaimh

#### Italian

In quel campo si trovan funghi  
in abbondanza.

#### Latvian

Muļķa hipiji turpat brīvi  
mēģina nogaršot celofāna  
žņaudzējčūsku.

#### Lithuanian

Įlinkdama fechtuotojo špaga  
sublykčiojusi pragrėžė apvalų  
arbūzą

#### Norwegian

Vår sære Zulu fra badeøya  
spilte jo whist og quickstep i  
min taxi.

#### Polish

Jeżu klątww, spłódź Finom  
część gry hańb!

#### Portuguese

Luís argüia à Júlia que  
«brações, fé, chá, óxido, pôr,  
zângão» eram palavras do  
português.

#### Romanian

Muzicologă în bej vând  
whisky și tequila, preț fix.

#### Serbian / Croatian / Bosnian

Gojazni đaćić s biciklom  
drži hmelj i finu vatu u džepu  
nošnje.

#### Slovak

Krdel' dat'lov učí koňa žrať  
kôru.

#### Slovenian

Šerif bo za vajo spet kuhal  
domače žgance. Piškur molče  
grabi fižol z dna cezijeve  
hoste.

#### Spanish

El veloz murciélago hindú  
comía feliz cardillo y kiwi.  
iqué figurota exhibe! La  
cigüeña tocaba el saxofón  
¿Detrás del palenque de paja?

#### Swedish

Yxskaftbud, ge vår WC-  
zonmö IQ-hjälp.

#### Turkish

Fahiş bluz güvencesi  
yağdırma projesi çöktü.



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## Technical Specifications

ISO 8859-1 Latin 1 (Western)  
 ISO 8859-2 Latin 2 (Central Europe)  
 ISO 8859-3 Latin 3 (South European)  
 ISO 8859-4 Latin 4 (North European)  
 ISO 8859-9 Latin 5 (Turkish)  
 ISO 8859-13 Latin 7 (Baltic 2)  
 ISO 8859-15 Latin 9  
 ISO 8859-16 Latin 10

MacOS: Central Europe, Croatian,  
 Icelandic, Roman, Romanian, Turkish,  
 Welsh

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Out of the Dark Typefaces

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## Plakat Black Language Support

Afar, Afrikaans, Albanian, Azerbaijani,  
 Basque, Bemba, Bena, Bosnian, Breton,  
 Catalan, Chiga, Cornish, Crimean Tatar,  
 Croatian(Latin), Czech, Danish, Dutch,  
 Embu, English, Esperanto, Estonian,  
 Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French,  
 Frisian West, Friulian, Ga, Galician,  
 Ganda, Gagauz(Latin), German, Gusii,  
 Hungarian, Icelandic, Inari, Indonesian,  
 Irish, Italian, Javanese (Latin), Uju,  
 Kabuverdianu, Kalaallisut, Kalenjin,  
 Kamba, Kashubian, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda,  
 Koro, Kurdish, Latvian, Lithuanian,  
 Lule, Luo, Luyia, Machame, Makonde,  
 Malagasy, Malay (Latin), Maltese,  
 Manx, Maori, Meru, Moldovan (Latin),  
 Morisyen, North Ndebele, Norwegian,  
 Nyanja, Nyankole, Occitan, Oromo,  
 Polish, Portuguese, Romanian (Latin),  
 Romansh, Rombo, Rwa, Saho, Samburu, Sami  
 (Northern), Sango, Sena, Serbian(Latin),  
 Shambala, Shona, Sidamo, Silesian,  
 Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali,  
 Sorbian, Sotho, South Ndebele, Spanish,  
 Swahili, Swati, Swedish, Swiss German,  
 Taita, Taroko, Teso, Tsonga, Tswana,  
 Turkish, Tyap, Vunjo, Welsh, Wolof,  
 Xhosa, Zulu.