



# Practical Grotesk

Design  
Alex Chavot

20 Styles  
+ Variable Font

Formats  
OTF / WOFF2 / TTF

Encoding  
Latin Extended-B

Release  
21.02.2026

## Practical Grotesk

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Aa Aa Aa Aa Aa Aa Aa  
Aa Aa Aa Aa Aa Aa  
Aa Aa Aa Aa Aa Aa

20 styles – 10 weights  
roman + italics  
+ Variable Font

Investigating the rational simplicity of mid-twentieth century modernism, Practical Grotesk is Apex’s take on the neo-grotesque genre. Drawing influence from the superstars of the last century (Akzidenz Grotesk, Folio, Neue Haas Grotesk) as well as later, more “confidential” responses (Forma, Unica), Practical Grotesk is an exercise in style, a love letter and a tribute to the legacy of Swiss typography.

Initially developed as a single regular style to embody and carry the identity of Apex, Practical Grotesk gradually grew into a comprehensive family of ten weights—from Hairline to Black—with matching italics, offering graphic designers a solid and versatile sans-serif workhorse.

Ready to perform across a wide range of applications, from discreet footnotes to striking billboards, Practical Grotesk is a utilitarian yet spirited typeface. Not devoid of a certain warmth, it comes fully equipped with numerous key alternates, multiple figure sets, ligatures and case-sensitive forms, among other features, making it a reliable ally for demanding contemporary design contexts.

Global branding, fashion, architecture, packaging—Practical Grotesk is designed to adapt with precision and confidence. And, as a final touch, it is available as a two-axis variable font (weight and slant), giving designers full control over its design space for large-scale graphic applications.

## Family Overview

Practical Grotesk Hairline	[50]	<i>Practical Grotesk Hairline Italic</i>	[50]
Practical Grotesk Thin	[100]	<i>Practical Grotesk Thin Italic</i>	[100]
Practical Grotesk ExtraLight	[200]	<i>Practical Grotesk ExtraLight Italic</i>	[200]
Practical Grotesk Light	[300]	<i>Practical Grotesk Light Italic</i>	[300]
Practical Grotesk Book	[350]	<i>Practical Grotesk Book Italic</i>	[350]
Practical Grotesk Regular	[400]	<i>Practical Grotesk Italic</i>	[400]
Practical Grotesk Medium	[500]	<i>Practical Grotesk Medium Italic</i>	[500]
Practical Grotesk Bold	[700]	<i>Practical Grotesk Bold Italic</i>	[700]
Practical Grotesk ExtraBold	[800]	<i>Practical Grotesk ExtraBold Italic</i>	[800]
Practical Grotesk Black	[900]	<i>Practical Grotesk Black Italic</i>	[900]



# **Gestaltungsprobleme des Grafikers**

# **The Graphic Artist and his Design Problems**

# **Les problèmes d'un artiste graphique**

Die Neue  
Typographie

**“It’s always about  
Emil Ruder  
and Jan Tschichold,  
these stories are boring;  
boring to death.”**

« En une fraction de seconde,  
l'affiche doit agir sur la pensée des passants,  
les contraignant à recevoir *le message*,  
à se laisser fasciner avant que la raison  
n'intervienne et ne réagisse.  
Somme toute une *aggression discrète*,  
mais soigneusement préparée. »

14pt Regular, Italic, Medium, ExtraBold

## International Typographic Style

The style emerged from a desire to represent information objectively, free from the influence of associated meaning. **The International Typographic Style** evolved as a modernist graphic movement that sought to convey messages clearly and in a universally straightforward manner. Two major Swiss design schools are responsible for the early years of *International Typographic Style*. A graphic design technique based on grid-work that began in the 19<sup>th</sup> century became inspiration for modifying the foundational course at the *Basel School of Design* in 1908. Shortly thereafter, in 1918 Ernst Keller became a professor at the *Kunstgewerbeschule* Zürich and began developing a graphic design and typography course. He did not teach a specific style to his students, rather he taught a philosophy of style that dictated “the solution to the design problem should emerge from its content.” This idea of the solution to the design emerging from the problem itself was a reaction to previous artistic processes focused on “beauty for the sake of beauty” or “the creation of beauty as a purpose in and of itself”.

12pt Book, Book Italic, Regular, Medium

Keller’s work uses simple geometric forms, vibrant colors and evocative imagery to further elucidate the meaning behind each design. Other early pioneers include **Théo Ballmer** and **Max Bill**. The 1950s saw the distillation of *International Typographic Style* elements into sans-serif font families such as *Univers*. *Univers* paved the way for **Max Miedinger** and collaborator **Eduard Hoffman** to design the typeface *Neue Haas Grotesk*, which would be later renamed *Helvetica*. The goal with Helvetica was to create a pure typeface that could be applied to longer texts and that was highly readable. The movement began to coalesce after a periodical publication began in 1959 titled **New Graphic Design**, which was edited by several influential designers who played major roles in the development of *International Typographic Style*. The format of the journal represented many of the important elements of the style—visually demonstrating the content—and was published internationally, thus spreading the movement beyond Switzerland’s borders. One of the editors, **Josef Müller-Brockmann**, “sought an absolute and universal form of graphic expression through objective and impersonal presentation, communicating to the audience without the interference of the designer’s subjective feelings or propagandist techniques of persuasion.” Many of Müller-Brockmann’s feature large photographs as objective symbols meant to convey his ideas in particularly clear and powerful ways. After World War II international trade began to increase and relations between countries grew steadily stronger. Typography and design were crucial to helping these relationships progress—clarity, objectivity, region-less glyphs, and symbols are essential to communication between international partners. *International Typographic Style* found its niche in this communicative climate and expanded further beyond Switzerland, to America.

## 9pt Regular, Italic, Medium, Bold

**Helvetica** is a neo-grotesque design, one influenced by the famous 19th century (1890s) typeface *Akzidenz-Grotesk* and other German and Swiss designs.<sup>1</sup> Its use became a hallmark of the *International Typographic Style* that emerged from the work of Swiss designers in the 1950s and '60s, becoming one of the most popular typefaces of the mid-20th century.<sup>2</sup> Over the years, a wide range of variants have been released in different weights, widths, and sizes, as well as matching designs for a range of non-Latin alphabets. Notable features of Helvetica as originally designed include a high x-height, the termination of strokes on horizontal or vertical lines and an unusually tight spacing between letters, which combine to give it a dense, solid appearance. Developed by the *Haas'sche Schriftgiesserei* (Haas Type Foundry) of Münchenstein, Switzerland, its release was planned to match a trend: a resurgence of interest in turn-of-the-century “grotesque” sans-serifs among European graphic designers, that also saw the release of *Univers* by Adrian Frutiger the same year.<sup>3</sup> Hoffmann was the president of the Haas Type Foundry, while Miedinger was a freelance graphic designer who had formerly worked as a Haas salesman and designer.<sup>4</sup> They set out to create a neutral typeface that had great clarity, no intrinsic meaning in its form, and could be used on a variety of signage.<sup>5</sup>

Originally named **Neue Haas Grotesk** (New Haas Grotesque), it was rapidly licensed by Linotype and renamed *Helvetica* in 1960, which in Latin means “Swiss” (from *Helvetia*), capitalising on Switzerland's reputation as a centre of ultra-modern graphic design.<sup>5</sup> The main influence on *Helvetica* was *Akzidenz-Grotesk* from Berthold; Hoffman's scrapbook of proofs of the design shows careful comparison of test proofs with snippets of *Akzidenz-Grotesk*.<sup>6</sup> Its “R” with a curved tail resembles *Schelter-Grotesk*, another turn-of-the-century sans-serif sold by Haas.<sup>7</sup> Wolfgang Homola comments that in Helvetica “the weight of the stems of the capitals and the lower case is better balanced” than in its influences.<sup>8</sup> Attracting considerable attention on its release as *Neue Haas Grotesk (Nouvelle Antique Haas* in French-speaking countries), Stempel and Linotype adopted *Neue Haas Grotesk* for release in hot metal composition, the standard typesetting method at the time for body text, and on the international market.<sup>9</sup> In 1960, its name was changed by Haas' German parent company Stempel to *Helvetica* in order to make it more marketable internationally; it comes from the Latin name for the pre-Roman tribes of what became Switzerland. Intending to match the success of *Univers*, Arthur Ritzel of Stempel redesigned *Neue Haas Grotesk* into a larger family.<sup>10</sup>

## 9pt Book, Book Italic, Regular, Medium

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Alternative a

[ss01]

Lausanne → Lausanne

Alternative g

[ss02]

Zoug → Zoug

Alternative t

[ss03]

Wettingen → Wettingen

Alternative y

[ss04]

Vevey → Vevey

Alternative G

[ss05]

Genève



**G**enève

Alternative J

[ss06]

Jungfrau



**J**ungfrau

Alternative Q

[ss07]

Quarten



**Q**uarten

Alternative R

[ss08]

Rheineck



**R**heineck

**Patek Philippe "Nautilus"**  
**\*ref. 5711/1A-010\***  
**Calibre 26-330 S C (auto)**  
**min. 35h | max. 45h**  
**[±5%]**

80pt

SERVING  
CAVITIES  
OUTGUN

40pt

AGRICULTURALLY  
INCANDESCENCE  
OUTMANOEUVRE  
CONDEMNATORY  
PARAMAGNETISM

56pt

PERMANENT  
NEUTRALITY  
OPPOSITION  
REWORKING

24pt

CASTELLO ORSINI-COLONNA  
GIOVANNI BATTISTA CAPRONI  
LIGNE 12 DU MÉTRO DE PARIS  
INHALATIONSANÄSTHETIKUM  
FREMDSPRACHENASSISTENT  
CADRE DE LECTURE OUVERT  
HÁKON ARNAR HARALDSSON

**16pt** SWITZERLAND, OFFICIALLY THE SWISS CONFEDERATION, IS A COUNTRY SITUATED IN THE CONFLUENCE OF WESTERN, CENTRAL, AND SOUTHERN EUROPE. IT IS A FEDERAL REPUBLIC COMPOSED OF 26 CANTONS, WITH FEDERAL AUTHORITIES BASED IN BERN. SWITZERLAND IS A LANDLOCKED COUNTRY BORDERED BY ITALY TO THE SOUTH, FRANCE TO THE WEST, GERMANY TO THE NORTH, AND AUSTRIA AND LIECHTENSTEIN TO THE EAST.

**13pt** IT IS GEOGRAPHICALLY DIVIDED AMONG THE SWISS PLATEAU, THE ALPS, AND THE JURA, SPANNING A TOTAL AREA OF 41,285 KM<sup>2</sup> (15,940 SQ MI), AND LAND AREA OF 39,997 KM<sup>2</sup> (15,443 SQ MI). WHILE THE ALPS OCCUPY THE GREATER PART OF THE TERRITORY, THE SWISS POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 8.5 MILLION IS CONCENTRATED MOSTLY ON THE PLATEAU, WHERE THE LARGEST CITIES AND ECONOMIC CENTRES ARE LOCATED, AMONG THEM ZÜRICH, GENEVA AND BASEL, WHERE MULTIPLE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS ARE DOMICILED (SUCH AS FIFA, THE UN'S SECOND-LARGEST OFFICE, AND THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS) AND WHERE THE MAIN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS OF SWITZERLAND ARE.

**10pt** THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OLD SWISS CONFEDERACY DATES TO THE LATE MEDIEVAL PERIOD, RESULTING FROM A SERIES OF MILITARY SUCCESSES AGAINST AUSTRIA AND BURGUNDY. SWISS INDEPENDENCE FROM THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE WAS FORMALLY RECOGNIZED IN THE PEACE OF WESTPHALIA IN 1648. THE FEDERAL CHARTER OF 1291 IS CONSIDERED THE FOUNDING DOCUMENT OF SWITZERLAND WHICH IS CELEBRATED ON SWISS NATIONAL DAY. SINCE THE REFORMATION OF THE 16TH CENTURY, SWITZERLAND HAS MAINTAINED A STRONG POLICY OF ARMED NEUTRALITY; IT HAS NOT FOUGHT AN INTER-NATIONAL WAR SINCE 1815 AND DID NOT JOIN THE UNITED NATIONS UNTIL 2002. NEVERTHELESS, IT PURSUES AN ACTIVE FOREIGN POLICY AND IS FREQUENTLY INVOLVED IN PEACE-BUILDING PROCESSES

**8pt** AROUND THE WORLD. SWITZERLAND IS THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE RED CROSS, ONE OF THE WORLD'S OLDEST AND BEST KNOWN HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS, AND IS HOME TO NUMEROUS INTER-NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS, INCLUDING THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA, WHICH IS ITS SECOND-LARGEST IN THE WORLD. IT IS A FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION, BUT NOTABLY NOT PART OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA OR THE EUROZONE. HOWEVER, IT PARTICIPATES IN THE SCHENGEN AREA AND THE EUROPEAN SINGLE MARKET THROUGH BILATERAL TREATIES. SWITZERLAND OCCUPIES THE CROSSROADS OF GERMANIC AND ROMANCE EUROPE, AS REFLECTED IN ITS FOUR MAIN LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL REGIONS: GERMAN, FRENCH, ITALIAN AND ROMANSH. ALTHOUGH THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION ARE GERMAN-SPEAKING, SWISS NATIONAL IDENTITY IS ROOTED IN A COMMON HISTORICAL BACKGROUND, SHARED VALUES SUCH AS FEDERALISM AND DIRECT DEMOCRACY, AND ALPINE SYMBOLISM. DUE TO ITS

**6.5pt** LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY, SWITZERLAND IS KNOWN BY A VARIETY OF NATIVE NAMES: PRACTICAL (GERMAN), SUISSE (FRENCH), SVIZZERA (ITALIAN), AND SVIZRA (ROMANSH). ON COINS AND STAMPS, THE LATIN NAME, CONFOEDERATIO HELVETICA—FREQUENTLY SHORTENED TO 'HELVETIA'—IS USED INSTEAD OF THE FOUR NATIONAL LANGUAGES. THE SOVEREIGN STATE IS ONE OF THE MOST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD, WITH THE HIGHEST NOMINAL WEALTH PER ADULT AND THE EIGHTH-HIGHEST PER CAPITA GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT. IT RANKS AT OR NEAR THE TOP IN SEVERAL INTERNATIONAL METRICS, INCLUDING ECONOMIC COMPETITIVENESS AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT. ZÜRICH, GENEVA AND BASEL HAVE BEEN RANKED AMONG THE TOP TEN CITIES IN THE WORLD IN TERMS OF QUALITY OF LIFE, WITH ZÜRICH RANKED SECOND GLOBALLY. IN 2019, IMD PLACED SWITZERLAND FIRST IN ATTRACTING SKILLED WORKERS. WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM RANKS IT THE 5TH MOST COMPETITIVE COUNTRY GLOBALLY. THE ENGLISH NAME SWITZERLAND IS A COMPOUND CONTAINING SWITZER, AN OBSOLETE TERM FOR THE SWISS, WHICH WAS IN USE DURING THE 16TH TO 19TH CENTURIES. THE ENGLISH ADJECTIVE SWISS IS A LOAN FROM FRENCH SUISSE, ALSO IN USE SINCE THE 16TH CENTURY. THE NAME SWITZER IS FROM THE ALEMANNIC SCHWIZER, IN ORIGIN AN INHABITANT OF SCHWYZ AND ITS ASSOCIATED TERRITORY, ONE OF THE WALDSTÄTTE CANTONS WHICH FORMED THE NUCLEUS OF THE OLD SWISS

80pt

Monocles  
Versiegelt  
Duskiness

40pt

Uncharacteristically  
Chlorofluorocarbon  
Greatgrandchildren  
Electromagnetically  
Telecommunication

56pt

Buchgewerbe  
Typographical  
Constitutional  
Performances

24pt

Le Mystérieux Docteur Cornélius  
List of Six Feet Under characters  
Wimbledon Championships 1992  
Circondario di Monaco di Baviera  
Tschulpan Nailjewna Chamatowa  
El Camino: A Breaking Bad Movie  
German Revolution of 1918–1919

**16pt** Switzerland, officially the Swiss Confederation, is a country situated in the confluence of Western, Central, and Southern Europe. It is a federal republic composed of 26 cantons, with federal authorities based in Bern. Switzerland is a landlocked country bordered by Italy to the south, France to the west, Germany to the north, and Austria and Liechtenstein to the east. It is geographically divided among the Swiss Plateau, the Alps, and the Jura, spanning a total area of 41,285 km<sup>2</sup> (15,940 sq mi), and land area of 39,997

**13pt** km<sup>2</sup> (15,443 sq mi). While the Alps occupy the greater part of the territory, the Swiss population of approximately 8.5 million is concentrated mostly on the plateau, where the largest cities and economic centres are located, among them Zürich, Geneva and Basel, where multiple international organisations are domiciled (such as FIFA, the UN's second-largest Office, and the Bank for International Settlements) and where the main international airports of Switzerland are. The establishment of the Old Swiss Confederacy dates to the late medieval period, resulting from a series of military successes against Austria and Burgundy. Swiss independence from the Holy Roman Empire was formally recognized in the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. The Federal Charter of 1291 is considered the founding document of Switzerland which is celebrated

**10pt** on Swiss National Day. Since the Reformation of the 16th century, Switzerland has maintained a strong policy of armed neutrality; it has not fought an international war since 1815 and did not join the United Nations until 2002. Nevertheless, it pursues an active foreign policy and is frequently involved in peace-building processes around the world. Switzerland is the birthplace of the Red Cross, one of the world's oldest and best known humanitarian organisations, and is home to numerous international organisations, including the United Nations Office at Geneva, which is its second-largest in the world. It is a founding member of the European Free Trade Association, but notably not part of the European Union, the European Economic Area or the Eurozone. However, it participates in the Schengen Area and the European Single Market through bilateral treaties. Switzerland occupies the crossroads of Germanic and

**8pt** Romance Europe, as reflected in its four main linguistic and cultural regions: German, French, Italian and Romansh. Although the majority of the population are German-speaking, Swiss national identity is rooted in a common historical background, shared values such as federalism and direct democracy, and Alpine symbolism. Due to its linguistic diversity, Switzerland is known by a variety of native names: Practical (German); Suisse (French); Svizzera (Italian); and Svizra (Romansh). On coins and stamps, the Latin name, Confoederatio Helvetica—frequently shortened to "Helvetia"—is used instead of the four national languages.

The sovereign state is one of the most developed countries in the world, with the highest nominal wealth per adult and the eighth-highest per capita gross domestic product. It ranks at or near the top in several international metrics, including economic competitiveness and human development. Zürich, Geneva and Basel have been ranked among the top ten cities in the world in terms of quality of life, with Zürich ranked second globally. In 2019, IMD placed Switzerland first in attracting skilled workers. World Economic Forum ranks it the 5th most competitive country globally. The English name Switzerland

**6.5pt** is a compound containing Switzer, an obsolete term for the Swiss, which was in use during the 16th to 19th centuries. The English adjective Swiss is a loan from French Suisse, also in use since the 16th century. The name Switzer is from the Alemannic Schwizer, in origin an inhabitant of Schwyz and its associated territory, one of the Waldstätte cantons which formed the nucleus of the Old Swiss Confederacy. The Swiss began to adopt the name for themselves after the Swabian War of 1499, used alongside the term for "Confederates", Eidgenossen (literally: comrades by oath), used since the 14th century.

The data code for Switzerland, CH, is derived from Latin Confoederatio Helvetica (Helvetic Confederation). The toponym Schwyz itself was first attested in 972, as Old High German Svittes, perhaps related to swedan "to burn" (cf. Old Norse sviða "to singe, burn"), referring to the area of forest that was burned and cleared to build. The name was extended to the area dominated by the canton, and after the Swabian War of 1499 gradually came to be used for the entire Confederation. The Swiss German name of the country, Schwiiz, is homophonous to that of the canton and the settlement, but distinguished

by the use of the definite article (d'Schwiz for the Confederation, but simply Schwyz for the canton and the town). The Latin name Confoederatio Helvetica was neologised and introduced gradually after the formation of the federal state in 1848, harking back to the Napoleonic Helvetic Republic. It appeared on coins from 1879, inscribed on the Federal Palace in 1902 and after 1948 used in the official seal (e.g., the ISO banking code "CHF" for the Swiss franc, the Swiss postage stamps ("HELVETIA") and the country top-level domain ".ch", are both taken from the state's Latin name). Helvetica is

80pt

HUNGRY  
DOSAGE  
RADICAL

40pt

ENCROACHMENT  
PETROCHEMICAL  
SINGLEMINDEDLY  
INTERMARRIAGES  
ENTOMOLOGISTS

56pt

CORPORATE  
TRADEMARK  
REWORKING  
HANDCRAFT

24pt

CASTELLO ORSINI-COLONNA  
GIOVANNI BATTISTA CAPRONI  
LIGNE 12 DU MÉTRO DE PARIS  
INHALATIONSANÄSTHETIKUM  
FREMDSPRACHENASSISTENT  
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80pt

Previewer  
Ulcerated  
Factotum

40pt

Interconnectedness  
Chemiluminescence  
Phenomenologically  
Greatgrandmothers  
Interdenominational

56pt

Environmental  
Pfingstmission  
Schriftkünstler  
Undetermined

24pt

Le Mystérieux Docteur Cornélius  
List of Six Feet Under characters  
Wimbledon Championships 1992  
Circondario di Monaco di Baviera  
Tschulpan Nailjewna Chamatowa  
El Camino: A Breaking Bad Movie  
German Revolution of 1918–1919

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**13pt** *km<sup>2</sup> (15,443 sq mi). While the Alps occupy the greater part of the territory, the Swiss population of approximately 8.5 million is concentrated mostly on the plateau, where the largest cities and economic centres are located, among them Zürich, Geneva and Basel, where multiple international organisations are domiciled (such as FIFA, the UN's second-largest Office, and the Bank for International Settlements) and where the main international airports of Switzerland are. The establishment of the Old Swiss Confederacy dates to the late medieval period, resulting from a series of military successes against Austria and Burgundy. Swiss independence from the Holy Roman Empire was formally recognized in the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. The Federal Charter of 1291 is considered the founding document of Switzerland which is celebrated*

**10pt** *on Swiss National Day. Since the Reformation of the 16th century, Switzerland has maintained a strong policy of armed neutrality; it has not fought an international war since 1815 and did not join the United Nations until 2002. Nevertheless, it pursues an active foreign policy and is frequently involved in peace-building processes around the world. Switzerland is the birthplace of the Red Cross, one of the world's oldest and best known humanitarian organisations, and is home to numerous international organisations, including the United Nations Office at Geneva, which is its second-largest in the world. It is a founding member of the European Free Trade Association, but notably not part of the European Union, the European Economic Area or the Eurozone. However, it participates in the Schengen Area and the European Single Market through bilateral treaties. Switzerland occupies the crossroads of Germanic and Romance*

**8pt** *Europe, as reflected in its four main linguistic and cultural regions: German, French, Italian and Romansh. Although the majority of the population are German-speaking, Swiss national identity is rooted in a common historical background, shared values such as federalism and direct democracy, and Alpine symbolism. Due to its linguistic diversity, Switzerland is known by a variety of native names: Practical (German); Suisse (French); Svizzera (Italian); and Svizra (Romansh). On coins and stamps, the Latin name, Confoederatio Helvetica—frequently shortened to "Helvetica"—is used instead of the four national languages. The sovereign state is one of the most developed countries in the world, with the highest nominal wealth per adult and the eighth-highest per capita gross domestic product. It ranks at or near the top in several international metrics, including economic competitiveness and human development. Zürich, Geneva and Basel have been ranked among the top ten cities in the world in terms of quality of life, with Zürich ranked second globally. In 2019, IMD placed Switzerland first in attracting skilled workers. World Economic Forum ranks it the 5th most competitive country globally. The English name Switzerland is a compound containing Switzer,*

**6.5pt** *an obsolete term for the Swiss, which was in use during the 16th to 19th centuries. The English adjective Swiss is a loan from French Suisse, also in use since the 16th century. The name Switzer is from the Alemannic Schwitzer, in origin an inhabitant of Schwyz and its associated territory, one of the Waldstätte cantons which formed the nucleus of the Old Swiss Confederacy. The Swiss began to adopt the name for themselves after the Swabian War of 1499, used alongside the term for "Confederates", Eidgenossen (literally: comrades by oath), used since the 14th century. The data code for Switzerland, CH, is derived from Latin Confoederatio Helvetica (Helvetic Confederation). The toponym Schwyz itself was first attested in 972, as Old High German Svitte, perhaps related to swedan "to burn" (cf. Old Norse sviða "to singe, burn"), referring to the area of forest that was burned and cleared to build. The name was extended to the area dominated by the canton, and after the Swabian War of 1499 gradually came to be used for the entire Confederation. The Swiss German name of the country, Schwiz, is homophonous to that of the canton and the settlement, but distinguished by the use of the definite article (d'Schwiz for the Confederation, but simply Schwyz for the canton and the town). The Latin name Confoederatio Helvetica was neologised and introduced gradually after the formation of the federal state in 1848, harking back to the Napoleonic Helvetic Republic. It appeared on coins from 1879, inscribed on the Federal Palace in 1902 and after 1948 used in the official seal (e.g. the ISO banking code "CHF" for the Swiss franc, the Swiss postage stamps ("HELVETIA") and the country top-level domain ".ch"; are both taken from the state's Latin name). Helvetica is derived from the Helvetii, a Gaulish tribe living on*

80pt  
TOGGLE  
HAWSER  
RUSSIAN

56pt  
UNIFORMITY  
HANDCRAFT  
INTENSIVELY  
DOMINANCE

40pt  
ENCOURAGINGLY  
FORESHADOWED  
TRADITIONALISTS  
WELLORGANISED  
MONOTONICALLY

24pt  
LE MYSTÉRIEUX DOCTEUR  
CORNÉLIUS LIST OF SIX FEET  
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**13pt** IT IS GEOGRAPHICALLY DIVIDED AMONG THE SWISS PLATEAU, THE ALPS, AND THE JURA, SPANNING A TOTAL AREA OF 41,285 KM<sup>2</sup> (15,940 SQ MI), AND LAND AREA OF 39,997 KM<sup>2</sup> (15,443 SQ MI). WHILE THE ALPS OCCUPY THE GREATER PART OF THE TERRITORY, THE SWISS POPULATION OF APPROXIMATELY 8.5 MILLION IS CONCENTRATED MOSTLY ON THE PLATEAU, WHERE THE LARGEST CITIES AND ECONOMIC CENTRES ARE LOCATED, AMONG THEM ZÜRICH, GENEVA AND BASEL, WHERE MULTIPLE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS ARE DOMICILED (SUCH AS FIFA, THE UN'S SECOND-LARGEST OFFICE, AND THE BANK FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENTS) AND WHERE THE MAIN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS OF SWITZERLAND ARE.

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80pt

Oscillator  
Shotguns  
Refuelled

40pt

Chlorofluorocarbon  
Uncharacteristically  
Counterintelligence  
Representativeness  
Telecommunication

56pt

Uninterrupted  
Opportunities  
Kupferschmid  
Monatsblätter

24pt

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80pt

SUAVELY  
RESIDED  
TURBINE

40pt

TRIANGULATIONS  
POLYCARBONATE  
UNATTRIBUTABLE  
THOROUGHbred  
CIRCUMSCRIBING

56pt

INTEGRATED  
ADJUSTABLE  
GROTESQUE  
DEMONYMS

24pt

LE MYSTÉRIEUX DOCTEUR  
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80pt

*Overprint  
Fireguard  
Centralist*

40pt

*Electromagnetically  
Immunosuppressive  
Uncomfortableness  
Counterintelligence  
Chlorofluorocarbon*

56pt

*Copyrightable  
Topographical  
Sprachversion  
Administrative*

24pt

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80pt

LEGUME  
HAREMS  
PACIFIST

40pt

UNDERPOWERED  
LICENTIOUSNESS  
GENERALISATION  
AIRCONDITIONER  
PSEUDONYMOUS

56pt

METRICALLY  
ECOSYSTEM  
GHABUZYAN  
REPUTATION

24pt

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80pt

Teetering  
Anechoic  
Caramels

40pt

Conceptualisations  
Anthropomorphism  
Thermodynamically  
Underperformance  
Recommencement

56pt

Mountaintops  
Compromises  
Distinguishing  
Krankenkasse

24pt

Le Mystérieux Docteur  
Cornélius List of Six Feet Under  
characters Wimbledon  
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Circondario di Monaco di  
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80pt

OWLETS  
ZENITHS  
EMIRATE

40pt

METEOROLOGIST  
UNCONSTRAINED  
TRADITIONALISTS  
PROCLAMATIONS  
CIRCUMSTANTIAL

56pt

PROSPERITY  
BELLINZONA  
INTEGRATED  
ZIMMERMANN

24pt

LE MYSTÉRIEUX DOCTEUR  
CORNÉLIUS LIST OF SIX FEET  
UNDER CHARACTERS  
WIMBLEDON  
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80pt

*Headman  
Flattened  
Encroach*

40pt

*Counterintelligence  
Uncharacteristically  
Consciencestricken  
Uncomfortableness  
Interconnectedness*

56pt

*Braunschweig  
Apologetically  
Hockeyarenas  
Constitutional*

24pt

*Le Mystérieux Docteur Cornélius  
List of Six Feet Under characters  
Wimbledon Championships 1992  
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El Camino: A Breaking Bad Movie  
German Revolution of 1918–1919*

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80pt

CHORAL  
AFGHAN  
RHYMES

40pt

BROTHERSINLAW  
SPECTROMETRIC  
MONOTONOUSLY  
RENOUNCEMENT  
UNSTRETCHABLE

56pt

MODERNISM  
HELVETISMS  
AUSTRALIAN  
POSTSCRIPT

24pt

LE MYSTÉRIEUX DOCTEUR  
CORNÉLIUS LIST OF SIX FEET  
UNDER CHARACTERS  
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80pt

Insanities  
Knuckled  
Divisional

40pt

Chemotherapeutic  
Underachievement  
Counterproductive  
Misunderstandings  
Internationalisation

56pt

Mehrheitliche  
Documentary  
Governments  
Veröffentlicht

24pt

Le Mystérieux Docteur  
Cornélius List of Six Feet Under  
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80pt

*MOUSSE  
SKEWER  
PROTEIN*

40pt

*OCEANOGRAPHY  
TIMECONSUMING  
MISANTHROPISTS  
CAMPANOLOGIST  
UNINTERESTEDLY*

56pt

*FORGOTTEN  
DEFINITIONS  
ADAPTATION  
REWORKING*

24pt

*LE MYSTÉRIEUX DOCTEUR  
CORNÉLIUS LIST OF SIX FEET  
UNDER CHARACTERS  
WIMBLEDON  
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80pt

*Redirects*  
*Captured*  
*Gormless*

40pt

*Narrowmindedness*  
*Underdevelopment*  
*Spectrophotometry*  
*Electroluminescent*  
*Hypersensitiveness*

56pt

*Requirements*  
*Organisations*  
*Distinguishing*  
*Üblicherweise*

24pt

*Le Mystérieux Docteur Cornélius*  
*List of Six Feet Under characters*  
*Wimbledon Championships 1992*  
*Circondario di Monaco di*  
*Baviera Tschulpan Nailjewna*  
*Chamatowa El Camino: A*  
*Breaking Bad Movie German*  
*Revolution of 1918–1919*

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80pt

FLICKED  
GUARDS  
ENLIVEN

40pt

ANTIQUARIANISM  
INTRAMUSCULAR  
ELABORATENESS  
CONTEMPTUOUS  
DISINFORMATION

56pt

BARCELONA  
DICTIONARY  
GODFATHER  
BIRTHPLACE

24pt

LE MYSTÉRIEUX DOCTEUR  
CORNÉLIUS LIST OF SIX FEET  
UNDER CHARACTERS  
WIMBLEDON  
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80pt

Militating  
Empirical  
Trembles

40pt

Underachievement  
Bloodmindedness  
Misunderstandings  
Counterproductive  
Acknowledgement

56pt

Competitions  
Hydrographic  
Modifications  
Volksinitiative

24pt

Le Mystérieux Docteur  
Cornélius List of Six Feet Under  
characters Wimbledon  
Championships 1992  
Circondario di Monaco di  
Baviera Tschulpan Nailjewna  
Chamatowa El Camino: A  
Breaking Bad Movie German

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80pt

*ROCKED  
WREAKS  
DILATOR*

40pt

*REPRODUCTIONS  
GERONTOLOGIST  
GOBBLEDEGOOK  
UNFORESEEABLE  
REGULARISATION*

56pt

*HANDCRAFT  
DISTINGUISH  
REWORKING  
ZIMMERMANN*

24pt

*LE MYSTÉRIEUX DOCTEUR  
CORNÉLIUS LIST OF SIX FEET  
UNDER CHARACTERS  
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80pt

*Extorting*  
*Liabilities*  
*Inflatable*

40pt

*Misrepresentations*  
*Uncompetitiveness*  
*Circumnavigational*  
*Oversimplifications*  
*Absentmindedness*

56pt

*Parliamentary*  
*Veröffentlicht*  
*Headquarters*  
*Contributions*

24pt

*Le Mystérieux Docteur*  
*Cornélius List of Six Feet Under*  
*characters Wimbledon*  
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80pt

BRISKER  
CRINKLY  
ADORER

40pt

DISHARMONIOUS  
UNAPPRECIATIVE  
COMMENSURATE  
PREDOMINANTLY  
MAGNETOMETER

56pt

DICTIONARY  
CHANNELED  
LANGUAGES  
TRANSPORT

24pt

LE MYSTÉRIEUX DOCTEUR  
CORNÉLIUS LIST OF SIX FEET  
UNDER CHARACTERS  
WIMBLEDON  
CHAMPIONSHIPS 1992  
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80pt

Exhumes  
Underpin  
Slimmest

40pt

Miscomprehended  
Photosynthetically  
Acknowledgments  
Chemiluminescent  
Overcommitments

56pt

Encyclopedia  
Neighbouring  
Cooperatives  
Referendums

24pt

Le Mystérieux Docteur  
Cornélius List of Six Feet Under  
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80pt

*GUIDING  
LEMONS  
REFORM*

40pt

*CONTRAVENTION  
PRECONCEPTION  
HOMOSEXUALITY  
ANTIQUARIANISM  
INCONVENIENTLY*

56pt

*SCHWINGEN  
EXHIBITIONS  
LEGISLATIVE  
PRESIDENCY*

24pt

*LE MYSTÉRIEUX DOCTEUR  
CORNÉLIUS LIST OF SIX FEET  
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80pt

*Hysterics*  
*Educates*  
*Noontide*

40pt

*Inconspicuousness*  
*Misunderstandings*  
*Presumptuousness*  
*Professionalisation*  
*Disadvantageously*

56pt

*Typographica*  
*Municipalities*  
*Breakthrough*  
*Meddelanden*

24pt

*Le Mystérieux Docteur*  
*Cornélius List of Six Feet Under*  
*characters Wimbledon*  
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**6.5pt** *World Economic Forum ranks it the 5th most competitive country globally. The English name Switzerland is a compound containing Switzer, an obsolete term for the Swiss, which was in use during the 16th to 19th centuries. The English adjective Swiss is a loan from French Suisse, also in use since the 16th century. The name Switzer is from the Alemannic Schwiizer, in origin an inhabitant of Schwyz and its associated territory, one of the Waldstätte cantons which formed the nucleus of the Old Swiss Confederacy. The Swiss began to adopt the name for themselves after the Swabian War of 1499, used alongside the term for “Confederates”, Eidgenossen (literally: comrades by oath), used since the 14th century. The data code for Switzerland, CH, is derived from Latin Confoederatio Helvetica (Helvetic Confederation). The toponym Schwyz itself was first attested in 972, as Old High German Suintes, perhaps related to swedan “to burn” (cf. Old Norse sviða “to singe, burn”), referring to the area of forest that was burned and cleared to build. The name was extended to the area dominated by the canton, and after the Swabian War of 1499 gradually came to be used for the entire Confederation. The Swiss German name of the country, Schwiiz, is homophonous to that of the canton and the settlement, but distinguished by the use of the definite article (d'Schwiiz for the Confederation, but simply Schwyz for the canton and the town). The Latin name Confoederatio Helvetica was neologised and introduced gradually after the formation of the federal state in 1848, harking back to the Napoleonic Helvetic Republic. It appeared on coins from 1879, inscribed on the Federal Palace in 1902 and after 1948 used in the*

80pt

CATSUIT  
PETRIFY  
ENTIRES

40pt

PROCREATIONAL  
INTERCONNECTS  
UNDERGARMENT  
CHEERLESSNESS  
STRENGTHENING

56pt

ADDITIONAL  
DRIVERLESS  
INNOVATION  
MACEDONIA

24pt

LE MYSTÉRIEUX DOCTEUR  
CORNÉLIUS LIST OF SIX  
FEET UNDER CHARACTERS  
WIMBLEDON  
CHAMPIONSHIPS 1992  
CIRCONDARIO DI MONACO  
DI BAVIERA TSCHULPAN  
NAILJEWNA CHAMATOWA

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80pt

**Gunsight  
Bluebells  
Closeeted**

40pt

**Mispronunciations  
Uncomprehending  
Warmheartedness  
Geomorphological  
Magnetodynamics**

56pt

**Kupferschrift  
Development  
Compendium  
Bicameralism**

24pt

**Le Mystérieux Docteur  
Cornélius List of Six Feet  
Under characters Wimbledon  
Championships 1992  
Circondario di Monaco di  
Baviera Tschulpan Nailjewna  
Chamatowa El Camino: A  
Breaking Bad Movie German**

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**13pt** land area of 39,997 km<sup>2</sup> (15,443 sq mi). While the Alps occupy the greater part of the territory, the Swiss population of approximately 8.5 million is concentrated mostly on the plateau, where the largest cities and economic centres are located, among them Zürich, Geneva and Basel, where multiple international organisations are domiciled (such as FIFA, the UN's second-largest Office, and the Bank for International Settlements) and where the main international airports of Switzerland are. The establishment of the Old Swiss Confederacy dates to the late medieval period, resulting from a series of military successes against Austria and Burgundy. Swiss independence from the Holy Roman Empire was formally recognized in the Peace

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80pt

**REPRINT  
VISITING  
PETUNIA**

40pt

**CONFLAGRATION  
WELLPRESERVED  
UNADDRESSABLE  
SUBCOMMITTEES  
REMONSTRATING**

56pt

**PERMANENT  
SUPPORTIVE  
CONNECTED  
ROTTERDAM**

24pt

**LE MYSTÉRIEUX DOCTEUR  
CORNÉLIUS LIST OF SIX FEET  
UNDER CHARACTERS  
WIMBLEDON  
CHAMPIONSHIPS 1992  
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**8pt PROCESSES AROUND THE WORLD. SWITZERLAND IS THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE RED CROSS, ONE OF THE WORLD'S OLDEST AND BEST KNOWN HUMANITARIAN ORGANISATIONS, AND IS HOME TO NUMEROUS INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS, INCLUDING THE UNITED NATIONS OFFICE AT GENEVA, WHICH IS ITS SECOND-LARGEST IN THE WORLD. IT IS A FOUNDING MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN FREE TRADE ASSOCIATION, BUT NOTABLY NOT PART OF THE EUROPEAN UNION, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA OR THE EUROZONE. HOWEVER, IT PARTICIPATES**

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**6.5pt SYMBOLISM. DUE TO ITS LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY, SWITZERLAND IS KNOWN BY A VARIETY OF NATIVE NAMES: PRACTICAL (GERMAN); SUISSE (FRENCH); SVIZZERA (ITALIAN); AND SVIZRA (ROMANSH). ON COINS AND STAMPS, THE LATIN NAME, CONFOEDERATIO HELVETICA—FREQUENTLY SHORTENED TO “HELVETIA”—IS USED INSTEAD OF THE FOUR NATIONAL LANGUAGES. THE SOVEREIGN STATE IS ONE OF THE MOST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD, WITH THE HIGHEST NOMINAL WEALTH PER ADULT**

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80pt

*Pilchards*  
*Doggerel*  
*Centrists*

40pt

*Recommencement*  
*Objectionableness*  
*Acknowledgement*  
*Disproportionately*  
*Counterproductive*

56pt

*Counterparts*  
*Photographic*  
*Geographical*  
*Simultaneous*

24pt

*Le Mystérieux Docteur*  
*Cornélius List of Six Feet Under*  
*characters Wimbledon*  
*Championships 1992*  
*Circondario di Monaco di*  
*Baviera Tschulpan Nailjewna*  
*Chamatowa El Camino: A*  
*Breaking Bad Movie German*

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80pt

**GLANDS  
SUDDEN  
DEDUCE**

40pt

**FLUOROCARBON  
PHENYLALANINE  
DISINTEGRATING  
PARAPHERNALIA  
BREAKTHROUGH**

56pt

**TESTSIEGER  
PHOTOTYPE  
BRITANNICA  
LITERATURE**

24pt

**LE MYSTÉRIEUX DOCTEUR  
CORNÉLIUS LIST OF SIX  
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80pt

**Unbound  
Cleancut  
Detector**

40pt

**Unenthusiastically  
Intercommunicate  
Electromagnetism  
Interdepartmental  
Costeffectiveness**

56pt

**Diethylamide  
Trademarked  
Replacement  
Conservative**

24pt

**Le Mystérieux Docteur  
Cornélius List of Six Feet  
Under characters Wimbledon  
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80pt

***BARGED  
HEPATIC  
BYGONE***

40pt

***SUBSTANTIATING  
REFORMULATION  
UNAPPRECIATIVE  
TRANSGRESSION  
CONDEMNATORY***

56pt

***INNOVATION  
CHARACTER  
HABSBURGS  
STATISTICAL***

24pt

***LE MYSTÉRIEUX DOCTEUR  
CORNÉLIUS LIST OF SIX FEET  
UNDER CHARACTERS  
WIMBLEDON  
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80pt

***Crustiest  
Amazons  
Scorcher***

40pt

***Intergovernmental  
Electromechanical  
Objectionableness  
Institutionalisation  
Unsatisfactoriness***

56pt

***Identification  
Referendums  
Verlängerung  
Glückwunsch***

24pt

***Le Mystérieux Docteur  
Cornélius List of Six Feet Under  
characters Wimbledon  
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80pt

**EUROPE  
WALLET  
GLOBED**

40pt

**ADULTERATIONS  
INTERPRETIVELY  
PRESUMPTUOUS  
ADVANTAGEOUS  
TRANSMISSIONS**

56pt

**COMPANIES  
INNOVATIVE  
PASSENGER  
UNIVERSITY**

24pt

**LE MYSTÉRIEUX DOCTEUR  
CORNÉLIUS LIST OF SIX  
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80pt

**Eloquent  
Armoury  
Textured**

40pt

**Unselfconsciously  
Conceptualisation  
Misapprehensions  
Inappropriateness  
Costeffectiveness**

56pt

**Management  
Businessman  
Spiekermann  
Performance**

24pt

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80pt

**REALISE  
MUTTER  
CRANES**

40pt

**UNSENTIMENTAL  
DISADVANTAGES  
RECOMBINATION  
NORTHERNMOST  
ANTITHETICALLY**

56pt

**NIDWALDEN  
ALEXANDER  
RICHEMONT  
EXTRABOLD**

24pt

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80pt

***Breeding  
Fathered  
Dissuade***

40pt

***Anthropogenically  
Geomorphologists  
Uncomprehending  
Contemporaneous  
Selfconsciousness***

56pt

***Kupferschrift  
Development  
Charlemagne  
Identification***

24pt

***Le Mystérieux Docteur  
Cornélius List of Six Feet  
Under characters Wimbledon  
Championships 1992  
Circondario di Monaco di  
Baviera Tschulpan Nailjewna  
Chamatowa El Camino: A  
Breaking Bad Movie German***

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**13pt** *land area of 39,997 km<sup>2</sup> (15,443 sq mi). While the Alps occupy the greater part of the territory, the Swiss population of approximately 8.5 million is concentrated mostly on the plateau, where the largest cities and economic centres are located, among them Zürich, Geneva and Basel, where multiple international organisations are domiciled (such as FIFA, the UN's second-largest Office, and the Bank for International Settlements) and where the main international airports of Switzerland are. The establishment of the Old Swiss Confederacy dates to the late medieval period, resulting from a series of military successes against Austria and Burgundy. Swiss independence from the Holy Roman Empire was formally recognized in the Peace*

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80pt

**BUGLER  
MILKIER  
JERKILY**

40pt

**HOUSEBREAKER  
EMBEZZLEMENT  
COMMEMORATE  
POINTLESSNESS  
ACCREDITATION**

56pt

**REDUCTION  
EXPRESSED  
DERIVATIVE  
FERDINAND**

24pt

**LE MYSTÉRIEUX DOCTEUR  
CORNÉLIUS LIST OF SIX  
FEET UNDER CHARACTERS  
WIMBLEDON  
CHAMPIONSHIPS 1992  
CIRCONDARIO DI MONACO  
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80pt

**Heckling  
Territory  
Declares**

40pt

**Selfrighteousness  
Excommunication  
Commemorations  
Electrochemically  
Deconstructionist**

56pt

**Metropolitan  
Extrapolated  
Humanrights  
Buchdrucker**

24pt

**Le Mystérieux Docteur  
Cornélius List of Six Feet  
Under characters Wimbledon  
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80pt

**LINKING  
DROVES  
HAULED**

40pt

**SELFCONFIDENT  
PHONOGRAPHIC  
CONTRAPUNTAL  
PROFESSIONALS  
INAUSPICIOUSLY**

56pt

**MODERNIST  
FORMATION  
ESPECIALLY  
SCHWEIZER**

24pt

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80pt

***Grubbier  
Interpret  
Released***

40pt

***Photosynthesising  
Objectionableness  
Magnetodynamics  
Electromagnetism  
Subconsciousness***

56pt

***Considerable  
Designdigital  
Sogenannt  
Transatlantic***

24pt

***Le Mystérieux Docteur  
Cornélius List of Six Feet  
Under characters Wimbledon  
Championships 1992  
Circondario di Monaco di  
Baviera Tschulpan Nailjewna  
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**10pt** **recognized in the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. The Federal Charter of 1291 is considered the founding document of Switzerland which is celebrated on Swiss National Day. Since the Reformation of the 16th century, Switzerland has maintained a strong policy of armed neutrality; it has not fought an international war since 1815 and did not join the United Nations until 2002. Nevertheless, it pursues an active foreign policy and is frequently involved in peace-building processes around the world. Switzerland is the birthplace of the Red Cross, one of the world's oldest and best known humanitarian organisations, and is home to numerous international organisations, including the United Nations Office at Geneva, which is its second-largest in the world. It is a founding member of the European Free Trade Association, but notably not part of the European**

**8pt** **Union, the European Economic Area or the Eurozone. However, it participates in the Schengen Area and the European Single Market through bilateral treaties. Switzerland occupies the crossroads of Germanic and Romance Europe, as reflected in its four main linguistic and cultural regions: German, French, Italian and Romansh. Although the majority of the population are German-speaking, Swiss national identity is rooted in a common historical background, shared values such as federalism and direct democracy, and Alpine symbolism. Due to its linguistic diversity, Switzerland is known by a variety of native names: Practical (German); Suisse (French); Svizzera (Italian); and Svizra (Romansh). On coins and stamps, the Latin name, Confoederatio Helvetica—frequently shortened to “Helvetica”—is used instead of the four national languages. The sovereign state is one of the most developed countries in the world, with the highest nominal wealth per adult and the eighth-highest per capita gross domestic product. It ranks at or near the top in several international metrics, including economic competitiveness and human development. Zürich, Geneva and Basel have been ranked**

**6.5pt** **among the top ten cities in the world in terms of quality of life, with Zürich ranked second globally. In 2019, IMD placed Switzerland first in attracting skilled workers. World Economic Forum ranks it the 5th most competitive country globally. The English name Switzerland is a compound containing Switzer, an obsolete term for the Swiss, which was in use during the 16th to 19th centuries. The English adjective Swiss is a loan from French Suisse, also in use since the 16th century. The name Switzer is from the Alemannic Schwitzer, in origin an inhabitant of Schwyz and its associated territory, one of the Waldstätte cantons which formed the nucleus of the Old Swiss Confederacy. The Swiss began to adopt the name for themselves after the Swabian War of 1499, used alongside the term for “Confederates”, Eidgenossen (literally: comrades by oath), used since the 14th century. The data code for Switzerland, CH, is derived from Latin Confoederatio Helvetica (Helvetic Confederation). The toponym Schwyz itself was first attested in 972, as Old High German Suittes, perhaps related to swedan “to burn” (cf. Old Norse sviða “to singe, burn”), referring to the area of forest that was burned and cleared to build. The name was extended to the area dominated by the canton, and after the Swabian War of 1499 gradually came to be used for the entire Confederation. The Swiss German name of the country, Schwiz, is homophonous to that of the canton and the settlement, but distinguished by the use of the definite article (d'Schwiz for the Confederation, but simply Schwyz for the canton and the town). The Latin name Confoederatio Helvetica was neologised and introduced**

Uppercases

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

Lowercases

a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

Accented Uppercases

À	Á	Â	Ã	Ä	Å	Ă	Ą	Ǻ	Æ	Ǽ	Ć
Ĉ	Č	Ċ	Ç	Ď	Đ	È	É	Ê	Ë	Ě	Ē
Ĕ	Ė	Ę	Ĝ	Ğ	Ġ	Ģ	Ĥ	Ħ	Ĩ	Ì	
Í	Î	Ï	Ī	Ĭ	Ĵ	Ŭ	Ū	Ų	Ȳ	ȴ	ȶ
Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ł	Ń	Ņ	Ň	Ŋ	Ò	Ó	Ô
Ö	Õ	Õ	Õ	Ų	Ø	Ø	Œ	Ŕ	Ŗ	Ÿ	Š
Ŝ	Š	Ş	Ş	Ţ	Ț	Ț	Ț	Ù	Ú	Û	Ü
Ū	Ŭ	Ů	Ű	Ų	Ẁ	Ẃ	Ẅ	Ẇ	Ẹ	Ẹ	Ẹ
Ỳ	Ỵ	Ỷ	Ỹ	Ỻ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ
Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ	Ɔ

Superior letters

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

Accented Lowercases

à	á	â	ã	ä	ā	ǻ	å	ǻ	ą	æ	Ǽ	ć
ĉ	č	ċ	ç	ď	đ	è	é	ê	ë	ě	ē	
ĕ	ė	ę	ĝ	ğ	ġ	ģ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
í	î	ï	ĭ	ĳ	ĳ	ĳ	ĳ	ĳ	ĳ	ĳ	ĳ	ĳ
ĵ	ķ	ĺ	ļ	ł	ł	ń	ň	ñ	’n	ŋ	ò	
ó	ô	õ	ö	ō	ǿ	ø	ø	ø	œ	í	ř	
ŕ	ś	ș	ș	ș	ș	ß	ţ	ţ	ţ	ţ	ù	ú
û	ü	ü	ū	ű	ű	ų	Ẁ	Ẃ	Ẅ	Ẇ	Ẹ	Ẹ
ý	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ	ÿ
dž	lj	nj										

Alternates

G	Ĝ	Ğ	Ģ	Ĥ	Ħ	Ĩ	Ĵ	Ŭ	Ū	Ų	Ȳ	ȴ
LJ	NJ	Q	R	Ŕ	Ŗ	Ÿ	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š	Š
ä	ā	ǻ	å	ǻ	ą	æ	Ǽ	g	ğ	ġ	ģ	ĥ
ĝ	ğ	ġ	ģ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ	ĥ
ÿ	ÿ											

Inferior letters

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z

Ligatures

Th	f	ff	fi	ffi	fj	ffj	fl	ffl	ft	fft	tt	
ft	fft	tt										

Diacritics

˘	˙	˚	ˆ	ˇ	˘	◊	◊	◊	˜	-	.	.
˘	˙	˚	ˆ	ˇ	˘	◊	◊	◊	˜	-	,	‘
,	˘	˙										

Standard punctuation

,	;	:	.	...	-	!	!	?	¿	?	?	@
‘	’	“	”	,	„	'	"	(	)	«	»	&
/	\		!	_	-	—	•	·	(	)	[	]

Case sensitive punctuation

{	}	*	**	†	‡	§	¶					
---	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--

Thin line punctuation

◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	◊	
/	\		!	_	-	—	—	(	)	(	)	
[	]	[	]	{	}	{	}	*	**	†	‡	

Abbreviations

°C	°F	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	‰	©	®	®	™	SM
ª	ª	º	Nº									

Geometrical symbols

■	□	◆	◇	●	○	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
■	◆	◆	◆	◆	●	●	●	●	◀	▶		▼
◀	▶		▼	◀	▶	▲	▼	◀	▶	△	▽	▲
◀◀	▶▶	▲▲	▼▼	◀◀	▶▶	◀◀	▶▶	■	●			

Miscellaneous symbols

*	*	☼	☼	☼	☾	☾	⚡	☁	⚙	♀	♂	♀
●	○	◎	◎	🔍	🔍	🔒	🔒	≡	✕	⌘	♥	♥
🚩	🚩	★	☆	♥	♠	♣	♦	✓	✕	□	☑	☒
□	○	⊙	⊙									

Arrows

←	↑	→	↓	↖	↗	↘	↙	↔	↕	➤	➤	➤
↩	↪	↩	↪	↩	↪	↩	↪	↩	↪	↩	↪	↩
↻	↻	↻	↻	↻	↻	↻	↻	↻	↻	↻	↻	↻
↻	↻											

Thin line arrows

←	↑	→	↓	↔	↕	↖	↗	↘	↙	↩	↪	↩
↪	↩	↪	↩	↪	↩							

Lining figures and currencies

#	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
€	\$	฿	¢	£	₺	₣	¥	₹	₪	₱	₰
₹	₪	₱	₰								

Old style figures and currencies

#	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
€	\$	฿	¢	£	₺	₣	¥	₹	₪	₱	₰
₹	₪	₱	₰								

Tabular figures and currencies

#	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
€	\$	฿	¢	£	₺	₣	¥	₹	₪	₱	₰
₹	₪	₱	₰								

Tabular old style figures and currencies

#	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
€	\$	฿	¢	£	₺	₣	¥	₹	₪	₱	₰
₹	₪	₱	₰								

Mathematical symbols

+	-	±	×	÷	=	≠	~	≈	^	¬	∅	∩
<	>	≤	≥	∞	∠	Δ	Ω	∂	∫	√	Σ	Π
π	μ	°	ℓ	e	<	>	[	]	‘	’	«	»
(	)	[	]	‘	’							

Case sensitive mathematical symbols

+	-	×	÷	=	≠	~	≈	¬	<	>		
+	-	×	÷	=	≠	~	≈	¬	<	>		

Superior figures

H	,	.	(	)	+	-	×	÷	=			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			

Inferior figures

H	,	.	(	)	+	-	×	÷	=			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			

Numerators

H	,	.	(	)	+	-	×	÷	=			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			

Denominators

H	,	.	(	)	+	-	×	÷	=			
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			

Open and close circled figures

⓪	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩		
⓪	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩		

Fractions

/	%	‰	¼	½	¾	⅛	⅜	⅝	⅞			
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--

Roman figures

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX				
L	C	D	M									

OFF

Contextual Alternates

[calt]

In specified situations, replaces default glyphs or combinations with more suitable alternate forms.

Them  
 10x20 mm 30+40  
 <- -> |^ |v ^|v  
 ^\ /^ v/ \v <->

ON

Them  
 10x20 mm 30+40  
 ← → ↑ ↓ ⇅  
 ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙ ⇄

Case-sensitive Forms

[case]

Shifts various punctuation marks up to a position that works better with all-capital (or small caps), or lining figures sequences; also changes oldstyle figures to lining figures.

(am) [pM] {2026}  
 info@mail.fr  
 ac-dc 0-9 — Un·e  
 ‹Holà› «Hello»  
 ¿Qué? ¡Cómo!

(AM) [pM] {2026}  
 INFO@MAIL.FR  
 AC-DC 0-9 — UN·E  
 ‹HOLÀ› «HELLO»  
 ¿QUÉ? ¡CÓMO!

Roman Figures

[smcp] / [c2sc]

You can use the "Capitals to Small Caps" and "Small Capitals" features to turn letters into roman figures.

iii iv V XX

III IV V XX

OFF

Standard Ligatures

[liga]

Replaces a sequence of glyphs with a single glyph which is preferred for typographic setting purposes.

finch flew offtrack

finch flew offtrack

Historical Forms

[hist]

Replaces the default (current) forms with the historical alternates.

Historical

Hiforical

OFF

ON

Stylistic Sets

Selects typographic alternatives for a set of glyphs.

Alternative a

[ss01]

ananas

ananas

Alternative g

[ss02]

gigabytes

gigabytes

Alternative t

[ss03]

trattoria

trattoria

Alternative y

[ss04]

psychoanalysing

psychoanalysing

Alternative G

[ss05]

GEIGER

GEIGER

Alternative J

[ss06]

JUJITSU

JUJITSU

OFF

ON

Alternative Q

[ss07]

QUOIQUE

QUOIQUE

Alternative R

[ss08]

ROLLERCOASTER

ROLLERCOASTER

Thin line punctuation

[ss09]

--'"{}()«»/\\||  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ()()[][]{}{}  
\* \*\* † ‡ + + - - ± × × ÷ ÷  
= = ≠ ≠ ~ ~ ≈ ≈ < > < >  
≤ ≥ ↯ ↯ ← ↑ → ↓ ⇅ ⇅  
↖ ↗ ↘ ↙ ↻ ↻ ↻ ↻ ↻ ↻ ↻ ↻

--'"{}()«»/\\||  
\_ \_ \_ \_ \_ ()()[][]{}{}  
\* \*\* † ‡ + + - - ± × × ÷ ÷  
= = ≠ ≠ ~ ~ ≈ ≈ < > < >  
≤ ≥ ↯ ↯ ← ↑ → ↓ ⇅ ⇅  
↖ ↗ ↘ ↙ ↻ ↻ ↻ ↻ ↻ ↻ ↻ ↻

Open Circled Figures

[ss10]

012345678910

①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

Close Circled Figures

[ss11]

012345678910

①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩

OFF

ON

OFF

ON

Tabular Figures

[tnum]

Glyphs set on uniform (tabular) widths.

€\$β¢£łƒ¥τβøƦꞛWđ  
#00123456789

€\$β¢£łƒ¥τβøƦꞛWđ  
#00123456789

Superscript

[sup]

Replaces selected figures and letters with superscript forms.

H,.)+-x÷=0123456789  
Mme Mr Mlle

H,.)+-x÷=0123456789  
M<sup>me</sup> M<sup>r</sup> M<sup>lle</sup>

Oldstyle Figures

[onum]

Replaces default proportional lining figure glyphs with corresponding oldstyle form.

€\$β¢£łƒ¥τβøƦꞛWđ  
#00123456789

€\$β¢£łƒ¥τβøƦꞛWđ  
#00123456789

Scientific Inferiors

[subs] / [sinf]

Replaces selected figures and letters with subscript forms.

H,.)+-x÷=0123456789  
H<sub>2</sub>O C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>

H,.)+-x÷=0123456789  
H<sub>2</sub>O C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>

Tabular Oldstyle Figures

[tnum]+[onum]

Replaces default proportional lining figure glyphs with corresponding glyphs set on uniform (tabular) widths and oldstyle form.

€\$β¢£łƒ¥τβøƦꞛWđ  
#00123456789

€\$β¢£łƒ¥τβøƦꞛWđ  
#00123456789

Numerators

[numr]

Replaces selected figures with numerator figures and mathematical operators.

H,.)+-x÷=0123456789

H,.)+-x÷=0123456789

Slashed zeros

[zero]

Allows the user to change from the default 0 to a slashed form, mostly to mark difference with O or o.

1900 2000

1900 2000

Denominators

[dnom]

Replaces selected figures with denominator figures and mathematical operators.

H,.)+-x÷=0123456789

H,.)+-x÷=0123456789

Ordinals

[ordn]

Replaces default alphabetic glyphs with the corresponding ordinal forms for use after figures; also changes "No." by "N<sup>o</sup>".

1A 2a 3O 4o No.

1<sup>a</sup> 2<sup>a</sup> 3<sup>o</sup> 4<sup>o</sup> N<sup>o</sup>

Fractions

[frac]

Replaces figures separated by a slash with "common" precomposed (diagonal) fractions.

1/2 30/40 567/890

1/2 30/40 567/890

Supported  
languages  
(289)

A	Acheron, Achinese, Acholi, Achuar-Shiwiari, Afar, Afrikaans, Aguaruna, Alekano, Aleut, Alonquin, Amahuaca, Amarakaeri, Amis, Anaang, Andaandi, Dongolawi, Anuta, Aragonese, Arbëreshë Albanian, Asháninka, Ashéninka Perené, Atayal	Meru, Minangkabau, Mirandese, Mohawk, Montenegrin, Munsee, Murrinh-Patha, Mwani, Mískito
B	Balinese, Banjar, Bari, Basque, Batak Dairi, Batak Karo, Batak Mandailing, Batak Simalungun, Batak Toba, Bemba (Zambia), Bena (Tanzania), Bikol, Bislama, Borana-Arsi-Guji Oromo, Bosnian, Breton, Buginese	N Naga Pidgin, Ndonga, Neapolitan, Ngazidja Comorian, Niuean, Nobiin, Nomatsiguenga, North Marquesan, North Ndebele, Northern Kurdish, Northern Qiandong Miao, Northern Sami, Northern Uzbek, Norwegian, Nyanja, Nyankole
C	Candoshi-Shapra, Caquinte, Caribbean Hindustani, Cashibo-Cacataibo, Cashinahua, Catalan, Cebuano, Central Aymara, Central Kurdish, Central Nahuatl, Chachi, Chamorro, Chavacano, Chiga, Chiltepec Chinantec, Chokwe, Chuukese, Cimbrian, Cofán, Cook Islands Māori, Cornish, Corsican, Creek, Crimean Tatar, Croatian, Czech	O Occitan, Ojiltlán Chinantec, Omaha-Ponca, Orma, Oroqen
D	Danish, Dehu, Dimli, Dutch	P Palauan, Pampanga, Papantla Totonac, Papiamento, Pedi, Picard, Pichis Ashéninka, Piemontese, Pijin, Pintupi-Luritja, Pipil, Pohnpeian, Polish, Portuguese, Potawatomi, Purepecha, Páez
E	Eastern Arrernte, Eastern Oromo, English	Q Quechua
F	Faroese, Fijian, Filipino, Finnish, French, Friulian	R Romanian, Romansh, Rotokas, Rundi
G	Gagauz, Galician, Ganda, Garifuna, German, Gheg Albanian, Gilbertese, Gooniyandi, Gourmanchéma, Guadeloupean Creole French, Gusii, Gwichin	S Samoan, Sango, Sangu (Tanzania), Saramaccan, Sardinian, Scots, Scottish Gaelic, Sena, Seri, Seselwa Creole French, Shawnee, Shipibo-Conibo, Shona, Shuar, Sicilian, Silesian, Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali, Soninke, South Marquesan, South Ndebele, Southern Aymara, Southern Qiandong Miao, Southern Sami, Southern Sotho, Spanish, Sranan Tongo, Standard Estonian, Standard Latvian, Standard Malay, Sundanese, Swahili, Swedish, Swiss German
H	Haitian, Hani, Hawaiian, Hiligaynon, Hopi, Huastec, Hungarian	T Tagalog, Tahitian, Tedim Chin, Tetum, Tetun Dili, Toba, Tok Pisin, Tokelau, Tonga (Tonga Islands), Tonga (Zambia), Tosk Albanian, Tumbuka, Turkish, Turkmen, Tzeltal, Tzotzil
I	Icelandic, Iloko, Inari Sami, Indonesian, Irish, Istro Romanian, Italian, Ixcatlán Mazatec	U Uab Meto, Umbundu, Ume Sami, Upper Guinea Crioulo, Upper Sorbian
J	Jamaican Creole English, Japanese, Javanese, Jola-Fonyi	V Venetian, Veps, Võro
K	K'iche', Kabuverdianu, Kaingang, Kala Lagaw Ya, Kalaallisut, Kalenjin, Kamba (Kenya), Kaonde, Karelian, Kashubian, Kekchí, Kenzi, Mattokki, Khasi, Kikuyu, Kimbundu, Kinyarwanda, Kirmanjki, Kituba (DRC), Kongo, Konzo, Koyraboro Senni Songhai, Kven Finnish, Kölsch	W Wallisian, Walloon, Walser, Waray (Philippines), Warlpiri, Wayuu, Welsh, West Central Oromo, Western Abnaki, Western Frisian, Wiradjuri, Wolof
L	Ladin, Ladino, Latgalian, Lithuanian, Lombard, Low German, Lower Sorbian, Luba-Lulua, Lule Sami, Luo (Kenya and Tanzania), Luxembourgish	X Xhosa
M	Macedo-Romanian, Makonde, Malagasy, Malaysian, Maltese, Mandinka, Mandjak, Mankanya, Manx, Maore Comorian, Maori, Mapudungun, Marshallese, Matsés, Mauritian Creole, Meriam Mir,	Y Yanesha', Yao, Yucateco
		Z Zapotec, Zulu, Záparo

Open Type  
Features

aalt	Access All Alternates
calt	Contextual Alternates
case	Case-Sensitive Forms
c2sc	Small Caps from Capitals
ccmp	Glyph Composition / Decomposition
cpsp	Capital Spacing
dnom	Denominators
frac	Fractions
hist	Historical Forms
kern	Kerning
liga	Standard Ligatures
lnum	Lining Figures
locl	Localized Forms
numr	Numerators
onum	Oldstyle Figures
ordn	Ordinals
pnum	Proportional Figures
smcp	Small Capitals
ss01	Stylistic Set 01
ss02	Stylistic Set 02
ss03	Stylistic Set 03
ss04	Stylistic Set 04
ss05	Stylistic Set 05
ss06	Stylistic Set 06
ss07	Stylistic Set 07
ss08	Stylistic Set 08
ss09	Stylistic Set 09
ss10	Stylistic Set 10
sinf	Scientific Inferiors
sup	Superscript
tnum	Tabular Figures
zero	Slashed Zero

## Variable axis

wght	Weight
slnt	Slant

