AAA BBB CCC DDD EEE FFF GGG HHH III JJJ KKK LLL MMM NNN 000 PPP QQQ RRR SSS TTT UUU VVV WWW XXX YYY ZZZ && @ @ @ ..., ;;;

aaa bbb ccc ddd eee fff ggg hhh iii jijj kkk III mmm nnn ooo ppp qqq rrr sss ttt uuu vvv www xxx yyy zzz 000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 888 999 !!! ???

|--|

AAA BBB CCC DDD EEE FFF GGG HHH III JJJ KKK LLL MMM NNN 000 PPP QQQ RRR SSS TTT UUU VVV WWW XXX YYY ZZZ && @@@ ...,;;

T26 FAXFONT PLUS DEVELOPMENT ROUND 5 RELEASE VERSION 1.0 PAGE 3 27 AUG 2025

aaa bbb ccc ddd eee fff ggg hhh iii jiji kkk III mmm nnn ooo ppp qqq rrr sss ttt uuu vvv www xxx yyy zzz 000 111 222 333 4444 555 666 777 888 999!!! ????

126 FAXFONT PLUS DEVELOPMENT ROUND 5 RELEASE VERSION I.0 PAGE 4 27 AUG 2025	T26	FAXFONT PLUS	DEVELOPMENT ROUND 5	RELEASE VERSION 1.0	PAGE 4	27 AUG 2025
---	-----	--------------	---------------------	---------------------	--------	-------------

AAA BBB CCC DDD EEE FFF GGG HHH III JJJ KKK LLL MMM NNN 000 PPP QQQ RRR SSS TTT UUU VVV WWW XXX YYY ZZZ && @@@ ... ,;;

T26 FAXFONT PLUS DEVELOPMENT ROUND 5 RELEASE VERSION 1.0 PAGE 5 27 AUG 2025

aaa bbb ccc ddd eee fff ggg hhh iii jjj kkk lll mmm nnn ooo ppp qqq rrr sss ttt uuu vvv www xxx ууу zzz 000 111 222 333 4444 555 666 777 888 999 !!! ????

126 FAXFONT PLUS DEVELOPMENT ROUND 5 RELEASE VERSION 1.0 PAGE 6 27 AUG 2025	T26	FAXFONT PLUS	DEVELOPMENT ROUND 5	RELEASE VERSION 1.0	PAGE 6	27 AUG 2025
---	-----	--------------	---------------------	---------------------	--------	-------------

AAA BBB CCC DDD EEE FFF GGG HHH III JJJ KKK LLL MMM HAN COO PPP QQQ RRR 555 TTT UUU VVV WWW XXX YYY **ZZZ GAA CCC ... 31. 33; ---**

aza bbb etc ddd ttt fff ggg hhh iii jiji kikik III manm noh teb ppp qqq per 555 tht uju yyy www xxx yyy zzz 000 111 222 333 444 555 666 777 886 999 !!! ???

T26 FAXFONT PLUS DEVELOPMENT ROUND 5 RELEASE VERSION 1.0 PAGE 8 27 AUG 20
---

## FAXFONT PLUS | COMPLETE CHARACTER SET (STANDARD)

Α	Á	Ă	Â	Ä	À	Ā	Ą	Å	Ã	Æ	В	С	Ć	Č	ç	D	D'	Ð	Ð	Ε	É	Ě	Ê	Ë	Ė	È	Ē	Ę
F	G	Ģ	Н	I	IJ	ĺ	Î	Ϊ	ì	Ī	Į	J	ڵ	K	Ķ	L	Ĺ	Ľ	Ļ	Ł	Μ	Ν	Ń	Ň	Ņ	$\widetilde{N}$	0	Ó
Ô	Ö	Ò	ő	Ō	Q	Ø	Õ	Œ	Р	Þ	Q	R	Ŕ	Ř	Ŗ	S	Ś	Š	Ş	ß	Т	Ť	Ţ	U	Ú	Û	Ü	Ù
Ű	Ū	Ų	Ů	V	W	Ŵ	Ŵ	Ẅ	Ŵ	X	Y	Ý	Ŷ	Ÿ	Ϋ́	Z	ź	Ž	Ż	Α	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н	I
J	K	L	Μ	N	0	Р	Q	R	S	Т	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	Α	В	С	D	Ε	F	G	Н	I	J	K	L
M	Ν	0	Р	Q	R	S	Т	U	٧	W	X	Υ	Z	а	á	ă	â	ä	à	ā	ą	å	ã	æ	b	С	ć	č
ç	d	ď	đ	ð	е	é	ě	ê	ë	ė	è	ē	ę	f	g	ģ	h	i	1	1	î	ï	ì	ī	į	ij	j	J
j	k	ķ	I	ĺ	ľ	ļ	t	m	n	ń	ň	ņ	ñ	0	ó	ô	ö	ò	ő	ō	Q	Ø	õ	œ	р	þ	q	r
ŕ	ř	ŗ	S	Ś	š	<b>S</b>	ß	t	ť	ţ	u	ú	û	ü	ù	ű	ū	ų	ů	V	w	ẃ	ŵ	ẅ	ŵ	x	у	ý
ŷ	ÿ	ý	Z	ź	ž	ż	S	а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i	j	k	1	m	n	0	р	q	r	S	t	u
V	w	X	У	Z	а	b	С	d	е	f	g	h	i	j	k	1	m	n	0	р	q	r	S	t	u	V	w	X
У	z	fi	fl	а	0	Δ	$\rightarrow$	п	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	/	_	_		_	_	_	-	•	_		(	)	{	}	[	]	,	"
"	"	/	,	<<	<b>&gt;&gt;</b>	<	>	,,	,		,	:	;		!	i	?	į		•	*	#	/	\		,	:	;
!	?		,	:	;	!	?	f	€	¢	€	\$	£	¥	+	_	×	÷	=	<b>#</b>	>	<	<u>&gt;</u>	<u>&lt;</u>	<u>+</u>	≈	~	_
^	<b>←</b>	ſ	П	Σ	<b>✓</b>	μ	9	%	<b>%</b> 0	<b>•</b>	P	@	&	¶	§	©	R	ТМ	o			t	‡	@	&	@	&	••
	•	,	"	^	~	J	o	~	_	,	,																	

T26 FAXFONT PLUS DEVELOPMENT ROUND 5 RELEASE VERSION 1.0 PAGE 9 27 AUG 2025

Fax (short for facsimile), sometimes called telecopying or telefax (short for telefacsimile), is the telephonic transmission of scanned printed material (both text and images), normally to a telephone number connected to a printer or other output device. The original document is scanned with a fax machine (or a telecopier), which processes the contents (text or images) as a single fixed graphic image, converting it into a bitmap, and then transmitting it through the telephone system in the form of audio—frequency tones. The receiving fax machine interprets the tones and reconstructs the image, printing a paper copy. Early sys—

Fax (short for facsimile), sometimes called telecopying or telefax (short for telefacsimile), is the telephonic transmission of scanned printed material (both text and images), normally to a telephone number connected to a printer or other output device. The original document is scanned with a fax machine (or a telecopier), which processes the contents (text or images) as a single fixed graphic image, converting it into a bitmap, and then transmitting it through the telephone system in the form of audio-frequency tones. The receiving fax machine interprets the tones and reconstructs the image, printing a paper copy. Early systems used direct conversions of image darkness to audio tone in a continuous or analog manner. Since the 1980s. most machines transmit an audio-encoded digital representation of the page, using data compression to transmit areas that are all-white or all-black, more quickly. Initially a niche product, fax machines became ubiquitous in offices in the 1980s and 1990s. However, they have largely been rendered obsolete by In-

Fax (short for facsimile), sometimes called telecopying or telefax (short for telefacsimile), is the telephonic transmission of scanned printed material (both text and images), normally to a telephone number connected to a printer or other output device. The original document is scanned with a fax machine (or a telecopier), which processes the contents (text or images) as a single fixed graphic image, converting it into a bitmap, and then transmitting it through the telephone system in the form of audio-frequency tones. The receiving fax machine interprets the tones and reconstructs the image, printing a paper copy. Early systems used direct conversions of image darkness to audio tone in a continuous or analog manner. Since the 1980s, most machines transmit an audio-encoded digital representation of the page, using data compression to transmit areas that are all-white or all-black, more quickly. Initially a niche product, fax machines became ubiquitous in offices in the 1980s and 1990s. However, they have largely been rendered obsolete by Internet-based technologies such as email and the World Wide Web, but are still used in some medical administration and law enforcement settings. Scottish inventor Alexander Bain worked on chemical-mechanical fax-type devices and in 1846 Bain was able to reproduce graphic signs in laboratory experiments. He received British patent 9745 on May 27, 1843, for his "Electric Printing Telegraph". Frederick Bakewell made several improvements on Bain's design and demonstrated a telefax machine. The Pantelegraph was invented by the Italian physicist Giovanni Caselli. He introduced the first com-

Fax (short for facsimile), sometimes called telecopying or telefax (short for telefacsimile), is the telephonic transmission of scanned printed material (both text and images), normally to a telephone number connected to a printer or other output device. The original document is scanned with a fax machine (or a telecopier), which processes the contents (text or images) as a single fixed graphic image, converting it into a bitmap, and then transmitting it through the telephone system in the form of audio—frequency tones. The receiving fax machine interprets the tones and reconstructs the image, printing a paper copy. Early systems used direct conversions of image darkness to audio tone in a continuous or analog manner. Since the 1980s, most machines transmit an audio—encoded digital representation of the page, using data compression to transmit areas

Fax (short for facsimile), sometimes called telecopy—
ing or telefax (short for telefacsimile), is the telephon—
ic transmission of scanned printed material (both text
and images), normally to a telephone number connect—
ed to a printer or other output device. The original doc—
ument is scanned with a fax machine (or a telecopier),
which processes the contents (text or images) as a single
fixed graphic image, converting it into a bitmap, and then
transmitting it through the telephone system in the form
of audio—frequency tones. The receiving fax machine in—
terprets the tones and reconstructs the image, print—

Fax (short for facsimile), sometimes called telecopying or telefax (short for telefacsimile), is the telephonic transmission of scanned printed material (both text and images), normally to a telephone number connected to a printer or other output device. The original document is scanned with a fax machine (or a telecopier), which processes the contents (text or images) as a single fixed graphic image, converting it into a bitmap, and then transmitting it through the telephone system in the form of audio-frequency tones. The receiving fax machine interprets the tones and reconstructs the image, printing a paper copy. Early systems used direct conversions of image darkness to audio tone in a continuous or analog manner. Since the 1980s, most machines transmit an audio-encoded digital representation of the page, using data compression to transmit areas that are all-white or all-black, more quickly. Initially a niche product, fax machines became ubiquitous in offices in the 1980s and 1990s. However, they have largely been rendered

Fax (short for facsimile), sometimes called telecopying or telefax (short for telefacsimile), is the telephonic transmission of scanned printed material (both text and images), normally to a telephone number connected to a printer or other output device. The original document is scanned with a fax machine (or a telecopier), which processes the contents (text or images) as a single fixed graphic image, converting it into a bitmap, and then transmitting it through the telephone system in the form of audio-frequency tones. The receiving fax machine interprets the tones and reconstructs the image, printing a paper copy. Early systems used direct conversions of image darkness to audio tone in a continuous or analog manner. Since the 1980s, most machines transmit an audio-encoded digital representation of the page, using data compression to transmit areas that are all-white or all-black, more quickly. Initially a niche product, fax machines became ubiquitous in offices in the 1980s and 1990s. However, they have largely been rendered obsolete by Internet-based technologies such as email and the World Wide Web, but are still used in some medical administration and law enforcement settings. Scottish inventor Alexander Bain worked on chemical-mechanical fax-type devices and in 1846 Bain was able to reproduce graphic signs in laboratory experiments. He received British patent 9745 on May 27, 1843, for his "Electric Printing Telegraph". Frederick Bakewell made several improvements on Bain's design and demonstrated a telefax machine. The Pantelegraph was invented by the Italian physicist Giovanni Caselli. He intro-

Fax (short for facsimile), sometimes called telecopying or telefax (short for telefacsimile), is the telephonic transmission of scanned printed material (both text and images), normally to a telephone number connected to a printer or other output device. The original document is scanned with a fax machine (or a telecopier), which processes the contents (text or images) as a single fixed graphic image, converting it into a bitmap, and then transmitting it through the telephone system in the form of audio—frequency tones. The receiving fax machine interprets the tones and reconstructs the image, printing a paper copy. Early systems used direct conversions of image darkness to audio tone in a continuous or analog manner. Since the 1980s, most machines transmit an audio—encoded digital representation of the page, using data compression to transmit

T26 FAXFONT PLUS DEVELOPMENT ROUND 5 RELEASE VERSION 1.0 PAGE 11 27 AUG 2025

Fax (short for facsimile), sometimes called telecopy—ing or telefax (short for telefacsimile), is the telephonic transmission of scanned printed material (both text and images), normally to a telephone number connected to a printer or other output device. The original document is scanned with a fax machine (or a telecopier), which processes the contents (text or images) as a single fixed graphic image, converting it into a bitmap, and then transmitting it through the telephone system in the form of audio—frequency tones. The receiving fax machine interprets the tones and reconstructs the image,

Fax (short for facsimile), sometimes called telecopying or telefax (short for telefacsimile), is the telephonic transmission of scanned printed material (both text and images), normally to a telephone number connected to a printer or other output device. The original document is scanned with a fax machine (or a telecopier), which processes the contents (text or images) as a single fixed graphic image, converting it into a bitmap, and then transmitting it through the telephone system in the form of audio-frequency tones. The receiving fax machine interprets the tones and reconstructs the image, printing a paper copy. Early systems used direct conversions of image darkness to audio tone in a continuous or analog manner. Since the 1980s, most machines transmit an audio-encoded digital representation of the page, using data compression to transmit areas that are all—white or all-black, more quickly. Initially a niche product, fax machines became ubiquitous in offices in the 1980s and 1990s. How-

Fax (short for facsimile), sometimes called telecopying or telefax (short for telefacsimile), is the telephonic transmission of scanned printed material (both text and images), normally to a telephone number connected to a printer or other output device. The original document is scanned with a fax machine (or a telecopier), which processes the contents (text or images) as a single fixed graphic image, converting it into a bitmap, and then transmitting it through the telephone system in the form of audio-frequency tones. The receiving fax machine interprets the tones and reconstructs the image, printing a paper copy. Early systems used direct conversions of image darkness to audio tone in a continuous or analog manner. Since the 1980s, most machines transmit an audio-encoded digital representation of the page, using data compression to transmit areas that are all-white or all-black, more quickly. Initially a niche product, fax machines became ubiquitous in offices in the 1980s and 1990s. However, they have largely been rendered obsolete by Internet-based technologies such as email and the World Wide Web, but are still used in some medical administration and law enforcement settings. Scottish inventor Alexander Bain worked on chemical-mechanical fax-type devices and in 1846 Bain was able to reproduce graphic signs in laboratory experiments. He received British patent 9745 on May 27, 1843, for his "Electric Printing Telegraph". Frederick Bakewell made several improvements on Bain's design and demonstrated a telefax

Fax (short for facsimile), sometimes called telecopying or telefax (short for telefacsimile), is the telephonic transmission of scanned printed material (both text and images), normally to a telephone number connected to a printer or other output device. The original document is scanned with a fax machine (or a telecopier), which processes the contents (text or images) as a single fixed graphic image, converting it into a bitmap, and then transmitting it through the telephone system in the form of audio-frequency tones. The receiving fax machine interprets the tones and reconstructs the image, printing a paper copy. Early systems used direct conversions of image darkness to audio tone in a continuous or analog manner. Since the 1980s, most machines transmit an audio-encoded digital repre-

T26 FAXFONT PLUS DEVELOPMENT ROUND 5 RELEASE VERSION 1.0 PAGE 12 27 AUG 2025

Fax (short for facsimile), sometimes called telecapying or telefax (short for telefacsimile), is the telephonic transmission of seanned printed material (both
text and images), normally to a telephone number connected to a printer or other output device. The original document is seanned with a fax machine (or a teletopier), which processes the contents (text or images) as a single fixed graphic image, converting it into a bitmap, and then transmitting it through the telephone system in the form of audio—frequency tones. The
receiving fax machine interprets the tones and re-

Fax (short for facs/mile), sometimes called telepopying or telefax (short, for telefacsimile), is the telephonic transmission of Seanned printed material (both text and images), normally to a telephone number connected to a printer or other output device. The original document is seanned with a fax machine (or a telegopier), which processes the contents (text or images) as a single fixed graphic image, converting it into a bitmap, and then transmitting it through the telephone system in the form of Audio-frequency tones. The receiving fax machine interprets the takes and reconstructs the image, printing a paper copy. Early systems used direct conversions of image darkness to audio tone in a continuous or analog manner. Since the 1980s, most mathings transmit an audio-encoded digital representation of the page, using data compression to transmit areas that are all-white or all-black, more quickly. Initially a niche graduet, fax machines became ubjunitous in offices in the 1960s 14/16

Fax (short for facs/mile), sometimes called telecopying or telefax (short for telefacsimile), is the telephonic transmission of scanned printed material (both text and images), normally to a telephone numper connected to a printer or other output device. The original document is seanned with a fax machine (or a telegopier), which process es the contents (text or images) as a single fixed graphic image, converting it into a bitmap, and then transmitting it through the telephone system in the form of audio-frequency tones. The receiving fax machine interprets the tones and reconstructs the image, printing a paper coay. Early systems used direct conversions of image darkness to audio tone in a continuous or analog manner. Since the 1960s, most machines. transmit an audio-encoded digital representation of the #298, using dato compression to transmit areas that are all-white or all-black, more quickly. Initially a niche product, fax machines became ubiquitous in offices in the 1980s and 1990s. However, they have largely been rendered obsolete by internet—based technologies such as email and the World Wide Web, but are still used in some medical administration and law enforcement settings. Seattish inventor Alexander Bain worked on chemical-mechanical fax—type devices and in 1845 Bain was able to reproduce Grashic signs in laboratory experiments. He received British extent 9745 on May 27, 1843, for his "Electric Printing Telegrach". Frederick Bakewell made several improvements on Bain's de-

Fax (short for facsimile), sometimes called telecopying or telefax (short for telefacsimile), is the telephonic transmission of seanned printed material (both text and images), normally to a telephone number connected to a printer or other output device. The original document is seanned with a fax machine (or a telecopier), which processes the contents (text or images) as a single fixed graphic image, converting it into a bitmap, and then transmitting it through the telephone system in the form of audia—frequency tones. The receiving fax machine interprets the tones and reconstructs the image, printing a paper copy. Early systems used direct conversions of image darkness to audia tone in a continuous or analog manner. Since the 1960s, most machines transmit an audio-encoded digital representation of \*\*\*\*

T26 FAXFONT PLUS DEVELOPMENT ROUND 5 RELEASE VERSION 1.0 PAGE 13 27 AUG 2025

FAX (SHORT FOR FACSIMILE), SOMETIMES CALLED TELECOPYING OR TELEFAX (SHORT FOR TELEFACSIMILE), IS THE TELEPHONIC TRANSMISSION OF SCANNED PRINTED MATERIAL (BOTH TEXT AND IMAGES), NORMALLY TO A TELEPHONE NUMBER CONNECTED TO A PRINTER OR OTHER OUTPUT DEVICE. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS SCANNED WITH A FAX MACHINE (OR A TELECOPIER), WHICH PROCESSES THE CONTENTS (TEXT OR IMAGES) AS A SINGLE FIXED GRAPHIC IMAGE, CONVERTING IT INTO A BITMAP, AND THEN TRANSMITTING IT THROUGH THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM

FAX (SHORT FOR FACSIMILE), SOMETIMES CALLED TELE-COPYING OR TELEFAX (SHORT FOR TELEFACSIMILE), IS THE TELEPHONIC TRANSMISSION OF SCANNED PRINTED MA-TERIAL (BOTH TEXT AND IMAGES), NORMALLY TO A TELE-PHONE NUMBER CONNECTED TO A PRINTER OR OTHER OUTPUT DEVICE. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS SCANNED WITH A FAX MACHINE (OR A TELECOPIER), WHICH PRO-CESSES THE CONTENTS (TEXT OR IMAGES) AS A SINGLE FIXED GRAPHIC IMAGE, CONVERTING IT INTO A BITMAP, AND THEN TRANSMITTING IT THROUGH THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE FORM OF AUDIO-FREQUENCY TONES. THE RECEIVING FAX MACHINE INTERPRETS THE TONES AND RECONSTRUCTS THE IMAGE, PRINTING A PAPER CO-PY. EARLY SYSTEMS USED DIRECT CONVERSIONS OF IMAGE DARKNESS TO AUDIO TONE IN A CONTINUOUS OR ANALOG MANNER. SINCE THE 1980S, MOST MACHINES TRANSMIT AN AUDIO-ENCODED DIGITAL REPRESENTATION OF THE PAGE, 14/16

FAX (SHORT FOR FACSIMILE), SOMETIMES CALLED TELECOPYING OR TELEFAX (SHORT FOR TELEFACSIMILE), IS THE TELEPHONIC TRANS-MISSION OF SCANNED PRINTED MATERIAL (BOTH TEXT AND IMAGES), NORMALLY TO A TELEPHONE NUMBER CONNECTED TO A PRINTER OR OTHER OUTPUT DEVICE. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS SCANNED WITH A FAX MACHINE (OR A TELECOPIER), WHICH PROCESSES THE CON-TENTS (TEXT OR IMAGES) AS A SINGLE FIXED GRAPHIC IMAGE, CON-VERTING IT INTO A BITMAP, AND THEN TRANSMITTING IT THROUGH THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE FORM OF AUDIO-FREQUENCY TONES. THE RECEIVING FAX MACHINE INTERPRETS THE TONES AND RE-CONSTRUCTS THE IMAGE, PRINTING A PAPER COPY. EARLY SYSTEMS USED DIRECT CONVERSIONS OF IMAGE DARKNESS TO AUDIO TONE IN A CONTINUOUS OR ANALOG MANNER. SINCE THE 1980S, MOST MA-CHINES TRANSMIT AN AUDIO-ENCODED DIGITAL REPRESENTATION OF THE PAGE, USING DATA COMPRESSION TO TRANSMIT AREAS THAT ARE ALL-WHITE OR ALL-BLACK, MORE QUICKLY. INITIALLY A NICHE PROD-UCT, FAX MACHINES BECAME UBIQUITOUS IN OFFICES IN THE 1980S AND 1990S. HOWEVER, THEY HAVE LARGELY BEEN RENDERED OBSO-LETE BY INTERNET-BASED TECHNOLOGIES SUCH AS EMAIL AND THE WORLD WIDE WEB, BUT ARE STILL USED IN SOME MEDICAL ADMIN-ISTRATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT SETTINGS. SCOTTISH INVENTOR 12/13 ALEXANDER BAIN WORKED ON CHEMICAL-MECHANICAL FAX-TYPE

FAX (SHORT FOR FACSIMILE), SOMETIMES CALLED TELECOPY-ING OR TELEFAX (SHORT FOR TELEFACSIMILE), IS THE TELEPHONIC TRANSMISSION OF SCANNED PRINTED MATERIAL (BOTH TEXT AND IMAGES), NORMALLY TO A TELEPHONE NUMBER CONNECTED TO A PRINTER OR OTHER OUTPUT DEVICE. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS SCANNED WITH A FAX MACHINE (OR A TELECOPIER), WHICH PROCESSES THE CONTENTS (TEXT OR IMAGES) AS A SINGLE FIXED GRAPHIC IMAGE, CONVERTING IT INTO A BITMAP, AND THEN TRANSMITTING IT THROUGH THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE FORM OF AUDIO—FREQUENCY TONES. THE RECEIVING FAX MACHINE INTERPRETS THE TONES AND RECONSTRUCTS THE IMAGE, PRINTING A PAPER COPY. EARLY SYSTEMS USED DIRECT CONVERSIONS

FAX (SHORT FOR FACSIMILE), SOMETIMES CALLED TELECOPYING OR TELEFAX (SHORT FOR TELEFACSIMILE), IS THE TELEPHONIC TRANSMISSION OF SCANNED PRINTED MATERIAL (BOTH TEXT AND IMAGES), NORMALLY TO A TELEPHONE NUMBER CONNECTED TO A PRINTER OR OTHER OUTPUT DEVICE. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS SCANNED WITH A FAX MACHINE (OR A TELECOPIER), WHICH PROCESSES THE CONTENTS (TEXT OR IMAGES) AS A SINGLE FIXED GRAPHIC IMAGE, CONVERTING IT INTO A BITMAP, AND THEN TRANSMITTING IT THROUGH THE

FAX (SHORT FOR FACSIMILE), SOMETIMES CALLED TELE-COPYING OR TELEFAX (SHORT FOR TELEFACSIMILE), IS THE TELEPHONIC TRANSMISSION OF SCANNED PRINT-ED MATERIAL (BOTH TEXT AND IMAGES), NORMAL-LY TO A TELEPHONE NUMBER CONNECTED TO A PRINT-ER OR OTHER OUTPUT DEVICE. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS SCANNED WITH A FAX MACHINE (OR A TELECOPIER), WHICH PROCESSES THE CONTENTS (TEXT OR IMAGES) AS A SINGLE FIXED GRAPHIC IMAGE, CONVERTING IT IN-TO A BITMAP, AND THEN TRANSMITTING IT THROUGH THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE FORM OF AUDIO-FREQUEN-CY TONES. THE RECEIVING FAX MACHINE INTERPRETS THE TONES AND RECONSTRUCTS THE IMAGE, PRINTING A PAPER COPY. EARLY SYSTEMS USED DIRECT CONVER-SIONS OF IMAGE DARKNESS TO AUDIO TONE IN A CONTIN-UOUS OR ANALOG MANNER. SINCE THE 1980S, MOST MA-CHINES TRANSMIT AN AUDIO-ENCODED DIGITAL REPRE-

FAX (SHORT FOR FACSIMILE), SOMETIMES CALLED TELECOPYING OR TELEFAX (SHORT FOR TELEFACSIMILE), IS THE TELEPHONIC TRANS-MISSION OF SCANNED PRINTED MATERIAL (BOTH TEXT AND IMAGES), NORMALLY TO A TELEPHONE NUMBER CONNECTED TO A PRINTER OR OTHER OUTPUT DEVICE. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS SCANNED WITH A FAX MACHINE (OR A TELECOPIER), WHICH PROCESSES THE CON-TENTS (TEXT OR IMAGES) AS A SINGLE FIXED GRAPHIC IMAGE, CON-VERTING IT INTO A BITMAP, AND THEN TRANSMITTING IT THROUGH THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE FORM OF AUDIO-FREQUENCY TONES. THE RECEIVING FAX MACHINE INTERPRETS THE TONES AND RECONSTRUCTS THE IMAGE, PRINTING A PAPER COPY. EARLY SYS-TEMS USED DIRECT CONVERSIONS OF IMAGE DARKNESS TO AUDIO TONE IN A CONTINUOUS OR ANALOG MANNER. SINCE THE 1980S, MOST MACHINES TRANSMIT AN AUDIO-ENCODED DIGITAL REPRESENTA-TION OF THE PAGE, USING DATA COMPRESSION TO TRANSMIT AR-EAS THAT ARE ALL-WHITE OR ALL-BLACK, MORE QUICKLY. INITIAL-LY A NICHE PRODUCT, FAX MACHINES BECAME UBIQUITOUS IN OF-FICES IN THE 1980S AND 1990S. HOWEVER, THEY HAVE LARGELY BEEN RENDERED OBSOLETE BY INTERNET-BASED TECHNOLOGIES SUCH AS EMAIL AND THE WORLD WIDE WEB, BUT ARE STILL USED IN SOME MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT SET-12/13 TINGS. SCOTTISH INVENTOR ALEXANDER BAIN WORKED ON CHEMI-

FAX (SHORT FOR FACSIMILE), SOMETIMES CALLED TELE—COPYING OR TELEFAX (SHORT FOR TELEFACSIMILE), IS THE TELEPHONIC TRANSMISSION OF SCANNED PRINTED MATERI—AL (BOTH TEXT AND IMAGES), NORMALLY TO A TELEPHONE NUMBER CONNECTED TO A PRINTER OR OTHER OUTPUT DEVICE. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS SCANNED WITH A FAX MACHINE (OR A TELECOPIER), WHICH PROCESSES THE CONTENTS (TEXT OR IMAGES) AS A SINGLE FIXED GRAPHIC IMAGE, CONVERTING IT INTO A BITMAP, AND THEN TRANSMITTING IT THROUGH THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE FORM OF AUDIO—FREQUENCY TONES. THE RECEIVING FAX MACHINE INTERPRETS THE TONES AND RECONSTRUCTS THE IMAGE, PRINT—ING A PAPER COPY. EARLY SYSTEMS USED DIRECT CONVER—

FAX (SHORT FOR FACSIMILE), SOMETIMES CALLED TELECOPYING OR TELEFAX (SHORT FOR TELE-FACSIMILE), IS THE TELEPHONIC TRANSMISSION OF SCANNED PRINTED MATERIAL (BOTH TEXT AND IM-AGES). NORMALLY TO A TELEPHONE NUMBER CON-NECTED TO A PRINTER OR OTHER OUTPUT DEVICE. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS SCANNED WITH A FAX MACHINE (OR A TELECOPIER), WHICH PROCESS-ES THE CONTENTS (TEXT OR IMAGES) AS A SINGLE FIXED GRAPHIC IMAGE, CONVERTING IT INTO A BIT-MAP, AND THEN TRANSMITTING IT THROUGH THE

FAX (SHORT FOR FACSIMILE), SOMETIMES CALLED TELECOPYING OR TELEFAX (SHORT FOR TELEFACSIM-ILE), IS THE TELEPHONIC TRANSMISSION OF SCANNED PRINTED MATERIAL (BOTH TEXT AND IMAGES), NORMAL-LY TO A TELEPHONE NUMBER CONNECTED TO A PRINT-ER OR OTHER OUTPUT DEVICE. THE ORIGINAL DOCU-MENT IS SCANNED WITH A FAX MACHINE (OR A TELE-COPIER). WHICH PROCESSES THE CONTENTS (TEXT OR IMAGES) AS A SINGLE FIXED GRAPHIC IMAGE, CON-VERTING IT INTO A BITMAP, AND THEN TRANSMIT-TING IT THROUGH THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE FORM OF AUDIO-FREQUENCY TONES. THE RECEIV-ING FAX MACHINE INTERPRETS THE TONES AND RECON-STRUCTS THE IMAGE, PRINTING A PAPER COPY. EARLY SYSTEMS USED DIRECT CONVERSIONS OF IMAGE DARK-NESS TO AUDIO TONE IN A CONTINUOUS OR ANALOG MANNER. SINCE THE 1980S, MOST MACHINES TRANSMIT

FAX (SHORT FOR FACSIMILE), SOMETIMES CALLED TELECOPY-ING OR TELEFAX (SHORT FOR TELEFACSIMILE), IS THE TELEPHON-IC TRANSMISSION OF SCANNED PRINTED MATERIAL (BOTH TEXT AND IMAGES), NORMALLY TO A TELEPHONE NUMBER CONNECT-ED TO A PRINTER OR OTHER OUTPUT DEVICE. THE ORIGINAL DOCU-MENT IS SCANNED WITH A FAX MACHINE (OR A TELECOPIER). WHICH PROCESSES THE CONTENTS (TEXT OR IMAGES) AS A SINGLE FIXED GRAPHIC IMAGE, CONVERTING IT INTO A BITMAP, AND THEN TRANS-MITTING IT THROUGH THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE FORM OF AUDIO-FREQUENCY TONES. THE RECEIVING FAX MACHINE INTER-PRETS THE TONES AND RECONSTRUCTS THE IMAGE, PRINTING A PAPER COPY. EARLY SYSTEMS USED DIRECT CONVERSIONS OF IM-AGE DARKNESS TO AUDIO TONE IN A CONTINUOUS OR ANALOG MAN-NER. SINCE THE 1980S. MOST MACHINES TRANSMIT AN AUDIO-EN-CODED DIGITAL REPRESENTATION OF THE PAGE, USING DATA COM-PRESSION TO TRANSMIT AREAS THAT ARE ALL-WHITE OR ALL-BLACK, MORE QUICKLY. INITIALLY A NICHE PRODUCT, FAX MACHINES BECAME UBIQUITOUS IN OFFICES IN THE 1980S AND 1990S. HOWEV-ER, THEY HAVE LARGELY BEEN RENDERED OBSOLETE BY INTER-NET-BASED TECHNOLOGIES SUCH AS EMAIL AND THE WORLD WIDE WEB, BUT ARE STILL USED IN SOME MEDICAL ADMINISTRATION AND 12/13 LAW ENFORCEMENT SETTINGS. SCOTTISH INVENTOR ALEXANDER

FAX (SHORT FOR FACSIMILE), SOMETIMES CALLED TELE-COPYING OR TELEFAX (SHORT FOR TELEFACSIMILE), IS THE TELEPHONIC TRANSMISSION OF SCANNED PRINTED MATERI-AL (BOTH TEXT AND IMAGES), NORMALLY TO A TELEPHONE NUMBER CONNECTED TO A PRINTER OR OTHER OUTPUT DEVICE. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS SCANNED WITH A FAX MACHINE (OR A TELECOPIER), WHICH PROCESSES THE CON-TENTS (TEXT OR IMAGES) AS A SINGLE FIXED GRAPHIC IM-AGE, CONVERTING IT INTO A BITMAP, AND THEN TRANSMIT-TING IT THROUGH THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE FORM OF AUDIO-FREQUENCY TONES. THE RECEIVING FAX MA-CHINE INTERPRETS THE TONES AND RECONSTRUCTS THE IMAGE, PRINTING A PAPER COPY. EARLY SYSTEMS USED DI-

FAX (SHORT FOR FACSIMILE), SOMETIMES CALLED TELECOPYING OR TELEFAX (SHORT FOR TELE-FACSIMILE), IS THE TELEPHONIC TRANSMISSION OF SCANNED PRINTED MATERIAL (BOTH TEXT AND IMAGES), NORMALLY TO A TELEPHONE NUMBER CONNECTED TO A PRINTER OR OTHER OUTPUT DEVICE. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS SCANNED WITH A FAX MACHINE (OR A TELECOPIER), WHICH PROCESSES THE CONTENTS (TEXT OR IMAGES) AS A SINGLE FIXED GRAPHIC IMAGE, CONVERTING IT INTO A BITMAP, AND THEN TRANSMITTING IT THROUGH THE

FAX (SHORT FOR FACSIMILE), SOMETIMES CALLED TELECOPYING OR TELEFAX (SHORT FOR TELEFACSIM-ILE), is the telephonic transmission of scanned PRINTED MATERIAL (BOTH TEXT AND IMAGES), NOR-MALLY TO A TELEPHONE NUMBER CONNECTED TO A PRINTER OR OTHER OUTPUT DEVICE. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS SCANNED WITH A FAX MACHINE (OR A TELECOPIER), WHICH PROCESSES THE CONTENTS (TEXT or images) as a single fixed graphic image, con— VERTING IT INTO A BITMAP, AND THEN TRANSMITTING IT THROUGH THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE FORM OF AU-DIO-FREQUENCY TONES. THE RECEIVING FAX MACHINE INTERPRETS THE TONES AND RECONSTRUCTS THE IM-AGE, PRINTING A PAPER COPY. EARLY SYSTEMS USED DIRECT CONVERSIONS OF IMAGE DARKNESS TO AUDIO TONE IN A CONTINUOUS OR ANALOG MANNER. SINCE THE 1960s, Most Machines transmit an Audio-Encod-

FAX (SHORT FOR FACSIMILE), SOMETIMES CALLED TELECOPY ing or telepax (short for telepacsimile), is the telephon— IC TRANSMISSION OF SCANNED PRINTED MATERIAL (BOTH TEXT AND IMAGES), NORMALLY TO A TELEPHONE NUMBER CONNECTED TO A PRINTER OR OTHER OUTPUT DEVICE. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT is scanned with a fax machine (or a telecopier), which PROCESSES THE CONTENTS (TEXT OR IMAGES) AS A SINGLE FIXED SRAPHIC IMAGE, CONVERTING IT INTO A BITMAP, AND THEN TRANS-MITTING IT THROUGH THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE FORM OF AU-DIO-FREQUENCY TONES. THE RECEIVING FAX MACHINE INTER-PRETS THE TONES AND RECONSTRUCTS THE IMAGE, PRINTING A PA-PER COPY. EARLY SYSTEMS USED DIRECT CONVERSIONS OF IMAGE DARKNESS TO AUDIO TONE IN A CONTINUOUS OR ANALOG MANNER. SINCE THE 1980s, MOST MACHINES TRANSMIT AN AUDIO-ENCODED DIGITAL REPRESENTATION OF THE PAGE, USING DATA COMPRES-SION TO TRANSMIT AREAS THAT ARE ALL-WHITE OR ALL-BLACK, MORE QUICKLY. INITIALLY A NICHE PRODUCT, FAX MACHINES BE-CAME UBIQUITOUS IN OFFICES IN THE 1980\$ AND 1990\$. HOWEV-ER, THEY HAVE LARGELY BEEN RENDERED OBSOLETE BY INTER-NET-BASED TECHNOLOGIES SUCH AS EMAIL AND THE WORLD WIDE WEB, BUT ARE STILL USED IN SOME MEDICAL ADMINISTRA-12/13 TION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT SETTINGS. SCOTTISH INVENTOR AL-

FAX (SHORT FOR FACSIMILE), SOMETIMES CALLED TELE-COPYING OR TELEFAX (SHORT FOR TELEFACSIMILE), IS THE TELEPHONIC TRANSMISSION OF SCANNED PRINTED MATERIAL (BOTH TEXT AND IMAGES), NORMALLY TO A TELE-PHONE NUMBER CONNECTED TO A PRINTER OR OTHER OUTPUT DEVICE. THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT IS SCANNED WITH A FAX MACHINE (OR A TELECOPIER), WHICH PROCESSES THE CONTENTS (TEXT OR IMAGES) AS A SINGLE FIXED GRAPHIC IMAGE, CONVERTING IT INTO A BITMAP, AND THEN TRANSMITTING IT THROUGH THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM IN THE FORM OF AUDIO-FREQUENCY TONES. THE RECEIVING FAX MACHINE INTERPRETS THE TONES AND RECONSTRUCTS THE IMAGE, PRINTING A PAPER COPY. EARLY SYSTEMS USED DIMAGE, PRINTING A PAPER COPY. EARLY SYSTEMS USED DIMAGE, PRINTING A PAPER COPY.

## FAXFONT PLUS | NUMBER & SYMBOL SEQUENCES | FINE

02943659224962549122322418608974645873528734410978276501	\$19.99 · €24.50 · ¥1,280 · £8.75 · 12¢
523980863029683548764598234457562347589045564836723475	25% OFF · 12.5% APR · 3/4 Price
232098658345893465970348998734576346576686787876980213	(212) 555-0198 · +44 20 7946 0958
6342587034345897345879860435068142232219415269422659432	1-800-CODE-NOW · 911 (Emergency)
1056728790144437825375464798443289546784538692036808932	5 kg · 12.5 lbs · 3.7 m · 8 ft 6 in
765743276384655409854327657578998430795643985438568902	100 km/h · 32°F (0°C) · 250 mL
543120896787876667564367543534068978543487543430785243	July 4, 2025 · 04/07/25 (UK) · 12:30 PM
58293047162938475026193748502163497850372649182035476918	Q3 2025 · 14:45 (24-hour time)
69728301457283649102583749261503827495617284039275648102	$\pi \approx 3.1416 \cdot 6.022$
34091285673402958167239405821674398502167394058261739402	$\sqrt{16} = 4 \cdot 2 = 8 \cdot 45^{\circ}$ angle
8251049736825104973628501497362850149736285014	ISBN: 978-3-16-148410-0 · Serial #: XJ-2049-B
1492635870321496587032149658703214965870321496	Ranked #1 · Version 2.5.1 · 99.9% Uptime

02943659224962549122322418608974645873528734410978276501	\$19.99 · €24.50 · ¥1,280 · £8.75 · 12¢
523980863029683548764598234457562347589045564836723475	25% OFF · 12.5% APR · 3/4 Price
232098658345893465970348998734576346576686787876980213	(212) 555-0198 · +44 20 7946 0958
6342587034345897345879860435068142232219415269422659432	1-800-CODE-NOW · 911 (Emergency)
1056728790144437825375464798443289546784538692036808932	5 kg · 12.5 lbs · 3.7 m · 8 ft 6 in
765743276384655409854327657578998430795643985438568902	100 km/h · 32°F (0°C) · 250 mL
543120896787876667564367543534068978543487543430785243	July 4, 2025 · 04/07/25 (UK) · 12:30 PM
58293047162938475026193748502163497850372649182035476918	Q3 2025 · 14:45 (24-hour time)
69728301457283649102583749261503827495617284039275648102	π ≈ 3.1416 · 6.022
34091285673402958167239405821674398502167394058261739402	$\sqrt{16} = 4 \cdot 2 = 8 \cdot 45^{\circ}$ angle
8251049736825104973628501497362850149736285014	ISBN: 978-3-16-148410-0 · Serial #: XJ-2049-B
1492635870321496587032149658703214965870321496	Ranked #1 · Version 2.5.1 · 99.9% Uptime

02943659224962549122322418608974645873528734410978276501	\$19.99 · €24.50 · ¥1,280 · £8.75 · 12¢
523980863029683548764598234457562347589045564836723475	25% OFF · 12.5% APR · 3/4 Price
232098658345893465970348998734576346576686787876980213	(212) 555-0198 · +44 20 7946 0958
6342587034345897345879860435068142232219415269422659432	1-800-CODE-NOW · 911 (Emergency)
1056728790144437825375464798443289546784538692036808932	5 kg · 12.5 lbs · 3.7 m · 8 ft 6 in
765743276384655409854327657578998430795643985438568902	100 km/h · 32°F (0°C) · 250 mL
543120896787876667564367543534068978543487543430785243	July 4, 2025 · 04/07/25 (UK) · 12:30 PM
58293047162938475026193748502163497850372649182035476918	Q3 2025 · 14:45 (24-hour time)
69728301457283649102583749261503827495617284039275648102	π ≈ 3.1416 · 6.022
34091285673402958167239405821674398502167394058261739402	$\sqrt{16} = 4 \cdot 2 = 8 \cdot 45^{\circ}$ angle
8251049736825104973628501497362850149736285014	ISBN: 978-3-16-148410-0 · Serial #: XJ-2049-B
1492635870321496587032149658703214965870321496	Ranked #1 · Version 2.5.1 · 99.9% Uptime

T26 FAXFONT PLUS DEVELOPMENT ROUND 5 RELEASE VERSION 1.0 PAGE 20 27 AUG 2025

02943659224962549122322418608974645873528734410978276501	\$19.99 · €24.50 · ¥1,280 · £8.75 · 12¢
523980863029583546764596234457562347589045564836723475	25% OFF - 12.5% APR - 3/4 Price
232098558345893465970348998734576346576586787876980213	(212) 555-0198 · +44 20 7945 0958
5342567034345897345879860435068I42232219415269422659432	1-800-CODE-NOW · 9/1 (Emergency)
1055728790144437825375464798443269545764538692035808932	5 kg · 12.5 lbs · 3.7 m · 8 ft. 6 in
765743276384555409854327557576996480795543985486566902	100 km/h · 32°F (0°€) · 250 mL
543120896787876567564367543534068978543487543430785243	July 4, 2025 · 04/07/25 (UK) · 12:30 PM
58293047152938475026193748502153497650372649182035476918	Q3 2025 · 14:45 (24-hour time)
5972830I45728864910258874926I5086274956I7284039275648102	π ≈ 3.1416 · 5.022
34091285678402958157239405621674398502157394058251739402	√16 = 4 · 2 = 8 · 45° angle
82510497358251049736285014973628501497352850149736285014	ISBN: 976-3-16-146410-0 · Sprial #: xJ-2049-8
14926358703214965870321496587032149658703214965870321496	Ranked #1 · Version 2.5.( • 99.9% Uptime

T26 FAXFONT PLUS DEVELOPMENT ROUND 5 RELEASE VERSION 1.0 PAGE 21 27 AUG 2025

François Léfèbvre Hélène Dèscartes Étienne Château Zoë Bêlanger Élégance Hôtel Nîmois Façade Cœur Fiancée Naïve Spécimen María José Álvarez Sebastián Martínez Lucía Íñiguez Joaquín García—López Año Río Canción Búho Español Títere Último Pingüino Jürgen Müller Anja Schröder Götz Düsseldorf Håkan Löwenbräu Füße Grüßen Schön Brötchen Übermensch Fünf Zwölf Straße João Gonçalves Marília Sãopedro Álvaro Açores Inês Espírito Santo Ação Coração Maçã Órgão Pão Cão Avó Música Giulia Èliot Piero D'Angelo Noè Bianchi Giosuè Carducci Perché Città È Più Ragù Aëllo Volontà Ciò Björn Ulvaeus Søren Kierkegaard Jón Þórsson Frédérique Åsen Fjäril Høne Mjölnir Skjærgård aïoli coöperation

FRANÇOIS LÉFÈBVRE HÉLÈNE DÈSCARTES ÉTIENNE CHÂTEAU ZOË BÊLANGER ÉLÉGANCE HÔTEL NÎMOIS FAÇADE CŒUR FIANCÉE NAÏVE SPÉCIMEN MARÍA JOSÉ ÁLVAREZ SEBASTIÁN MARTÍNEZ LUCÍA ÍÑIGUEZ JOAQUÍN GARCÍA-LÓPEZ AÑO RÍO CANCIÓN BÚHO ESPAÑOL TÍTERE ÚLTIMO PINGÜINO JÜRGEN MÜLLER ANJA SCHRÖDER GÖTZ DÜSSELDORF HÅKAN LÖWENBRÄU FÜSSE GRÜSSEN SCHÖN BRÖTCHEN ÜBERMENSCH FÜNF ZWÖLF STRASSE JOÃO GONÇALVES MARÍLIA SÃOPEDRO ÁLVARO AÇORES INÊS ESPÍRITO SANTO AÇÃO CORAÇÃO MAÇÃ ÓRGÃO PÃO CÃO AVÓ MÚSICA GIULIA ÈLIOT PIERO D'ANGELO NOÈ BIANCHI GIOSUÈ CARDUCCI PERCHÉ CITTÀ È PIÙ RAGÙ AËLLO VOLONTÀ CIÒ BJÖRN ULVAEUS SØREN KID

François Léfèbvre Hélène Dèscartes Étienne Château Zoë Bêlanger Élégance Hôtel Nîmois Façade Cœur Fiancée Naïve Spécimen María José Álvarez Sebastián Martínez Lucía Íñiguez Joaquín García—López Año Río Canción Búho Español Títere Último Pingüino Jürgen Müller Anja Schröder Götz Düsseldorf Håkan Löwenbräu Füße Grüßen Schön Brötchen Übermensch Fünf Zwölf Straße João Gonçalves Marília Sãopedro Álvaro Açores Inês Espírito Santo Ação Coração Maçã Órgão Pão Cão Avó Música Giulia Èliot Piero D'Angelo Noè Bianchi Giosuè Carducci Perché Città È Più Ragù Aëllo Volontà Ciò Björn Ulvae—us Søren Kierkegaard Jón Þórsson Frédérique Åsen Fjäril Høne Mjölnir Skjærgård aïo—li coöperation

FRANÇOIS LÉFÈBVRE HÉLÈNE DÈSCARTES ÉTIENNE CHÂTEAU ZOË BÊLANGER ÉLÉGANCE HÔTEL NÎMOIS FAÇADE CŒUR FIANCÉE NAÏVE SPÉCIMEN MARÍA JOSÉ ÁLVAREZ SEBASTIÁN MARTÍNEZ LUCÍA ÍÑIGUEZ JOAQUÍN GARCÍA-LÓPEZ AÑO RÍO CANCIÓN BÚHO ESPAÑOL TÍTERE ÚLTIMO PINGÜINO JÜRGEN MÜL-LER ANJA SCHRÖDER GÖTZ DÜSSELDORF HÅKAN LÖWENBRÄU FÜSSE GRÜSSEN SCHÖN BRÖTCHEN ÜBERMENSCH FÜNF ZWÖLF STRASSE JOÃO GONÇALVES MARÍLIA SÃOPEDRO ÁLVARO AÇORES INÊS ESPÍRITO SANTO AÇÃO CORAÇÃO MAÇÃ ÓRGÃO PÃO CÃO AVÓ MÚSICA GIULIA ÈLIOT PIERO D'ANGELO NOÈ BIANCHI GIO-

François Léfèbvre Hélène Dèscartes Étienne Château Zoë Bêlanger Élégance Hôtel Nîmois Façade Cœur Fiancée Naïve Spécimen María José Álvarez Sebastián Martinez Lucía Íñiguez Joaquín García—López Año Río Canción Búho Español Títere Último Pingüino Jürgen Müller Anja Schröder Götz Düsseldorf Håkan Löwenbräu Füße Grüßen Schön Brötchen Übermensch Fünf Zwölf Straße João Gonçalves Marília Sãopedro Álvaro Açores Inês Espírito Santo Ação Coração Maçã Órgão Pão Cão Avó Música Giulia Eliot Piero D'Angelo Noè Bianchi Giosuè Carducci Perché Città È Più Ragù Aëllo Volontà Ciò Björn Ulvaeus Søren Kierkegaard Jón Þórsson Frédérique Åsen Fjäril Høne Mjölnir Skjærgård aïoli coöperation

FRANÇOIS LÉFÈBVRE HÉLÈNE DÈSCARTES ÉTIENNE CHÂTEAU ZOË BÊLANGER ÉLÉGANCE HÔTEL NÎMOIS FAÇADE CŒUR FIANCÉE NAÏVE SPÉCIMEN MARÍA JOSÉ ÁLVAREZ SEBASTIÁN MARTÍNEZ LUCÍA ÍÑIGUEZ JOAQUÍN GARCÍA—LÓPEZ AÑO RÍO CANCIÓN BÚHO ESPAÑOL TÍTERE ÚLTIMO PINGÜINO JÜRGEN MÜLLER ANJA SCHRÖDER GÖTZ DÜSSELDORF HÅKAN LÖWENBRÄU FÜSSE GRÜSSEN SCHÖN BRÖTCHEN ÜBERMENSCH FÜNF ZWÖLF STRASSE JOÃO GONÇALVES MARÍ—LIA SÃOPEDRO ÁLVARO AÇORES INÊS ESPÍRITO SANTO AÇÃO CORAÇÃO MAÇÃ ÓRGÃO PÃO CÃO AVÓ MÚSICA GIULIA ÈLIOT PIERO D'ANGELO NOÈ BIANCHI GIO—

T26 FAXFONT PLUS DEVELOPMENT ROUND 5 RELEASE VERSION 1.0 PAGE 24 27 AUG 202

François Léfèbure Hélène Dèseartes Étienne Château Zoë Bélanger Élégance Hôtel Nîmois Façade Greur Fiancée Naïve Spécimen Maria José Álvarez Sebastián Martinez Lucia Íñiguez Joaquín García-López Año Río Canción Búho Español Títere Último Pingüino Jürgen Müller Anja Schröder Götz Düsseldorf Hákan Löwenbráu Füße Grüßen Schön Brötchen Übermensch Fünf Zwölf Straße João Gonçalves Maritia Säppedro Álvaro Açores Inês Espírito Santo Ação Coração Maçã Órgão Pão Cão Avó Música Giulia Éliot Piero D'Angelo Noè Bianchi Giospè Carducci Perché Città É Più Ragù Aëllo Volontà Ciò Björn Ulvagus Søren Kierkegaard Jón Þórsson Frédérique Ásen Fjáril Høne Mjölnir Skjaergård ajoli coöperation

FRANÇOIS LÉFÉBVRE HÉLÉNE DÉSCARTES ÉTIENNE CHÂTEAU ZOË BÊLANGER ÉLÉGANCE HÔTEL NIMOIS FAÇADE CCEUR FIANCÉE NATVE SPÉCIMEN MARÍA JOSÉ ÁLVAREZ SEBASTIÁN MARTÍNEZ LUÇÍA ÍÑIGUEZ JOAQUÍN GARCÍA-LÓPEZ AÑO RÍO CANCIÓN BÙHO ESPAÑOL TÍTERE ÙLTIMO PINGÜINO JÜRGEN MÜL-LER ANJA SCHRÖDER GÖTZ DÜSSELDORF HÂKAN LÖWENBRÄU FÜSSE GRÜSSEN SCHÖN BRÖTCHEN ÜBERMENSCH FÜNF ZWÖLF STRASSE JOÃO GONÇALVES MARÍLIA SÃOPEDRO ÁLVARO AÇORES INÊS ESPÍRITO SANTO AÇÃO CORAÇÃO MAÇÃ ÓRGÃO PÃO CÃO AVÓ MŮSIÇA GIULIA ÉLIOT PIERO D'ANGELO NOÉ BIAN-

T26 FAXFONT PLUS DEVELOPMENT ROUND 5 RELEASE VERSION 1.0 PAGE 25 27 AUG 20