

**Bridge Text & Head,**  
a rocking duo for  
sparkling stories in  
a crisp tone and a  
must-have for  
expressive editorial  
typography!

28 fonts by Mona Franz

**FANITY VAIR**

Sister Zina in  
the front



# Bridge Text &

*designed by listening to good rockin' music*

# Bridge Head

INSPIRED IN THE HAGUE NETHERLANDS

*fresh Mrs. Franz*

typography  
editorialdesign  
long reading  
must have  
**it's just type!**

ñ

Read  
Life  
Balance

R

0123456789

fft

About

**Bridge Text and Head, a rocking duo for sparkling stories in a crisp tone and a must-have for expressive editorial typography!** Bridge is our first release by an external TypeMate. It comes in two main families —Head and Text— for comfortable long reading text and fitting punchy display usage.

With three different widths in six weights, Bridge Head has the perfect voice for stunning titles. A solo career in posters, banners and logos doesn't stop Bridge Head from rocking in concert: each of her 18 display styles can work together with Bridge Text to tell stories and build complex typographic ensembles in editorial and corporate design.

The edgy editorial typefaces Bridge Text brings rhythm and clarity to longform reading. With crisp character, sparkling texture and driving asymmetrical counters, Bridge Text refines Bridge Head's graphic qualities for note perfect, highly readable text at smaller sizes.

Unlike other superfamilies, Bridge Head and Bridge Text are distinguished by more than optical adjustments. Letterforms and details are opened out or simplified for body text. Close up, the two-cornered counter shape that gives text a crisp character appears. The daughter of classical Didone typefaces, Bridge has a vertical stress and a modern treatment.

A type system flexible enough to bridge print publishing to digital media, with a kickass K and rebellious R, Bridge can shout out loud and make a design that can take her intensity unmistakable and independent of slick conventions.

With hands-on OpenType features like small caps and case-sensitive punctuation and more than 800 glyphs, Bridge can fulfil your every display need. Adobe Latin 3 (and beyond) encoding gives a wide range of Latin language support and additional helpful symbols like the charming manicules and dingbats complete a rich typographic palette.

Designer / Year

**Mona Franz in 2019**

Formats

OTF and TTF for Desktop and apps, plus WOFF, WOFF2 and EOT for web

Styles

TEXT **Light, Regular, Medium, Bold, xBold, xBold, Bold, Medium, Regular, Light**  
 HEAD CON **Con xLight, Con Light, Con Medium, Con Bold, Con xBold, Con Black**  
 HEAD **xLight, Light, Medium, Bold, xBold, Black**  
 HEAD EXT **Ext xLight, Ext Light, Ext Medium, Ext Bold, Ext xBold, Ext Black**

Language Support  
(Adobe Latin 3+)

**More than 200 languages** ... Abenaki, Afaan Oromo, Afar, Afrikaans, Albanian, Alsatian, Amis, Anuta, Aragonese, Aranes, Aromanian, Arrernte, Arvanitic, Asturian, Atayal, Aymara, Bashkir, Basque, Belarusian, Bemba, Bikol, Bislama, Bosnian, Breton, Bulgarian Romanization, Cape Verdean, Catalan, Cebuano, Chamorro, Chavacano, Chichewa, Chickasaw, Cimbrian, Cofan, Corsican, Creek, Crimean Tatar, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dawan, Delaware, Dholuo, Drehu, Dutch, English, Estonian, Faroese, Fijian, Filipino, Finnish, Folkspraak, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gagauz, Galician, Ganda, Genoese, German, Gooniyandi, Greenlandic, Guadeloupean, Gwichin, Haitian Creole, Han, Hawaiian, Hiligaynon, Hopi, Hotcak, Hungarian, Icelandic, Ido, Ilocano, Indonesian, Interglossa, Interlingua, Irish, Istroromanian, Italian, Jamaican, Javanese, Jerriais, Kala Lagaw Ya, Kapampangan, Kaqchikel, Karakalpak, Karelian, Kashubian, Kikongo, Kinyarwanda, Kiribati, Kirundi, Klingon, Ladin, Latin, Latino Sine, Latvian, Lithuanian, Lojban, Lombard, Low Saxon, Luxembourgish, Maasai, Makhuwa, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Maori, Marquesan, Meglenoromanian, Meriam Mir, Mohawk, Moldovan, Montagnais, Montenegrin, Murrinhpatha, Nagamese Creole, Ndebele, Neapolitan, Ngiyambaa, Niuean, Noongar, Norwegian, Novial, Occidental, Occitan, Oshiwambo, Ossetian, Palauan, Papiamentu, Piedmontese, Polish, Portuguese, Potawatomi, Qeqchi, Quechua, Rarotongan, Romanian, Romansh, Rotokas, Sami Inari, Sami Lule, Sami Northern, Sami Southern, Samoan, Sango, Saramaccan, Sardinian, Scottish Gaelic, Serbian, Seri, Seychellois, Shawnee, Shona, Sicilian, Silesian, Slovak, Slovenian, Slovio, Somali, Sorbian Lower, Sorbian Upper, Sotho Northern, Sotho Southern, Spanish, Sranan, Sundanese, Swahili, Swazi, Swedish, Tagalog, Tahitian, Tetum, Tok Pisin, Tokelauan, Tongan, Tshiluba, Tsonga, Tswana, Tumbuka, Turkish, Turkmen, Tuvaluan, Tzotzil, Ukrainian, Uzbek, Venetian, Vepsian, Volapuk, Voro, Wallisian, Walloon, Waraywaray, Warlpiri, Wayuu, Welsh, Wikmungkan, Wiradjuri, Wolof, Xhosa, Yapepe, Yindjibarndi, Zapotec, Zulu, Zuni

More

Free Demo Fonts @ [typemates.com/fonts/bridge-text#try](https://typemates.com/fonts/bridge-text#try)  
[typemates.com/fonts/bridge-head#try](https://typemates.com/fonts/bridge-head#try)

*The new media are not  
bridges between man and  
nature; they are nature*

If you destroy a bridge,  
be sure you can swim

# Golden Gate Bridge

LONGEST BRIDGE GUINNESS 2011

# Oberbaum Brücke

*any fun facts about bridges? — google it!*

*Unhappiness can be  
a bridge to happiness*

**pek**

AS THE WISE MAN LOOKS  
FOR A BRIDGE THE FOOL  
CROSSES THE RIVER

**W**

Life is a bridge. Cross over it,  
but build no house on it

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*n n n n n*

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BRIDGE TEXT LIGHT

If man be a river, then woman will be a bridge

BRIDGE TEXT LIGHT ITALIC

*If man be a river, then woman will be a bridge*

BRIDGE TEXT REGULAR

If man be a river, then woman will be a bridge

BRIDGE TEXT REGULAR ITALIC

*If man be a river, then woman will be a bridge*

BRIDGE TEXT MEDIUM

If man be a river, then woman will be a bridge

BRIDGE TEXT MEDIUM ITALIC

*If man be a river, then woman will be a bridge*

BRIDGE TEXT BOLD

If man be a river, then woman will be a bridge

BRIDGE TEXT BOLD ITALIC

*If man be a river, then woman will be a bridge*

BRIDGE TEXT XBOLD

If man be a river, then woman will be a bridge

BRIDGE TEXT XBOLD ITALIC

*If man be a river, then woman will be a bridge*

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a a a a a a

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BRIDGE HEAD CON XLIGHT

covering

BRIDGE HEAD XLIGHT

covering

BRIDGE HEAD EXT XLIGHT

covering

BRIDGE HEAD CON LIGHT

covering

BRIDGE HEAD LIGHT

covering

BRIDGE HEAD EXT LIGHT

covering

BRIDGE HEAD CON MEDIUM

covering

BRIDGE HEAD MEDIUM

covering

BRIDGE HEAD EXT MEDIUM

covering

BRIDGE HEAD CON BOLD

covering

BRIDGE HEAD BOLD

covering

BRIDGE HEAD EXT BOLD

covering

BRIDGE HEAD CON XBOLD

covering

BRIDGE HEAD XBOLD

covering

BRIDGE HEAD EXT XBOLD

covering

BRIDGE HEAD CON BLACK

covering

BRIDGE HEAD BLACK

covering

BRIDGE HEAD EXT BLACK

covering

# SOME BRIDGES

**T**he simplest type of a bridge is stepping stones, so this may have been one of the earliest types. Neolithic people also built a form of boardwalk across marshes, of which the Sweet Track and the Post Track, are examples from England that are around 6000 years old. Undoubtedly ancient peoples would also have used log bridges; that is a timber bridge that fall naturally or are intentionally felled or placed across streams. Some of the first man-made bridges with significant span were probably intentionally felled trees.

Among the oldest timber bridges is the *Holzbrücke Rapperswil-Hurden* crossing upper *Lake Zürich* in Switzerland; the prehistoric timber piles discovered to the west of the Seedamm date back to 1523 BC. The first wooden footbridge led across *Lake Zürich*, followed by several reconstructions at least until the late 2nd century AD, when the ROMAN EMPIRE built a 6-metre-wide wooden bridge. Between 1358 and 1360, Rudolf IV, Duke of Austria, built a 'new' wooden bridge across the lake that has been used to 1878 – measuring approximately 1,450 metres in length and 4 metres wide. On April 6, 2001, the reconstructed wooden footbridge was opened, being the longest wooden bridge in Switzerland.

## THE ARKADIKO BRIDGE

The ARKADIKO BRIDGE is one of four Mycenaean corbel arch bridges part of a former network of roads, designed to accommodate chariots, between the fort of Tiryns and town of Epidauros in the PELOPONNESE, in southern Greece. Dating to the GREEK BRONZE AGE, it is one of the oldest arch bridges still in existence and use. Several intact arched stone bridges from the Hellenistic era can be found in the Peloponnese.

The greatest bridge builders of antiquity were the ancient Romans. The Romans built arch bridges and aqueducts that could stand in conditions that would damage or destroy earlier designs. Some stand today. An example is the *Alcántara Bridge*, built over the river Tagus, in Spain. The Romans also used cement, which reduced the variation of strength found in natural stone. One type of cement, called *pozzolana*, consisted of water, lime, sand, and volcanic rock. Brick and mortar bridges were built after the Roman era, as the technology for cement was lost then later rediscovered.

In India, the Arthashastra treatise by *Kautilya* mentions the construction of dams and bridges. A Mauryan bridge near Girnar was surveyed by *James*

*Princep*. The bridge was swept away during a flood, and later repaired by Puspagupta, the chief architect of emperor Chandragupta I. The use of stronger bridges using plaited bamboo and iron chain was visible in India by about the 4th century. A number of bridges, both for military and commercial purposes, were constructed by the Mughal administration in India.

## LARGE CHINESE BRIDGES

Although large Chinese bridges of wooden construction existed at the time of the Warring States period, the oldest surviving stone bridge in China is the Zhaozhou Bridge, built from 595 to 605 AD during the Sui dynasty. This bridge is also historically significant as it is the world's oldest open-spandrel stone segmental arch bridge. European segmental arch bridges date back to at least the Alconétar Bridge, while the enormous Roman era Trajan's Bridge featured open-spandrel segmental arches in wooden construction.

Rope bridges, a simple type of suspension bridge, were used by the Inca civilization in the Andes mountains of South America, just prior to European colonization in the 16th century. During the 18th century there were many innovations in the design of timber bridges by Hans Ulrich Grubenmann, Johannes Grubenmann, and others. The first book on bridge engineering was written by Hubert Gautier in 1716.

*A major breakthrough in bridge technology came with the erection of the Iron Bridge in Shropshire, England in 1779. It used cast iron for the first time as arches to cross the river Severn.*

## THE STONE

A rock is any naturally occurring solid mass or aggregate of minerals or mineraloid matter. It is categorized by the minerals included, its chemical composition and the way in which it is formed. Rocks are usually grouped into three main groups: igneous rocks, metamorphic rocks and sedimentary rocks. Rocks form the Earth's outer solid layer, the crust.

Igneous rocks are formed when magma cools in the Earth's crust, or lava cools on the ground surface or the seabed. The metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are subjected to such large pressures and temperatures that they are transformed—something that occurs, for example, when continen-

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BRIDGE HEAD CON LIGHT — 100/100 PT

Bridges built  
in the 1700s

BRIDGE HEAD LIGHT — 100/100 PT

Bridges built  
in the 1700s

BRIDGE HEAD EXT LIGHT — 100/100 PT

Bridges built  
in the 1700s



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BRIDGE HEAD CON XBOLD — 42/51 PT

**In CANADA and the U.S.,  
numerous timber Covered  
BRIDGES were built in the  
late 1700s to the late 1800s,**

BRIDGE HEAD XBOLD — 42/51 PT

**In CANADA and the U.S.,  
numerous timber Covered  
BRIDGES were built in the  
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BRIDGE HEAD EXT XBOLD — 42/51 PT

**In CANADA and the U.S.,  
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# Undoubtedly ancient peoples would also have used log bridges

That is a timber bridge that fall naturally or are intentionally felled or placed across streams. Some of the first man-made bridges with significant span were probably intentionally felled trees.

**BRIDGE** The simplest type of a bridge is stepping stones, so this may have been one of the earliest types. Neolithic people also built a form of boardwalk across marshes, of which the Sweet Track and the Post Track, are examples from England that are around 6000 years old. Undoubtedly ancient peoples would also have used log bridges; that is a timber bridge that fall naturally or are intentionally felled or placed across streams. Some of the first man-made bridges with significant span were probably intentionally felled trees.

Among the oldest timber bridges is the *Holzbrücke Rapperswil-Hurden* crossing upper Lake Zürich in Switzerland; the prehistoric timber piles discovered to the west of the Seedamm date back to 1523 BC. The first wooden footbridge led across Lake Zürich, followed by several reconstructions at least until the late 2nd century AD, when the Roman Empire built a 6-metre-wide (20 ft) wooden bridge. Between 1358 and 1360, Rudolf IV, Duke of Austria, built a 'new' wooden bridge across the lake that has been used

chariots, between the fort of Tiryns and town of Epidauros in the Peloponnese, in southern Greece. Dating to the Greek Bronze Age (13th century BC), it is one of the oldest arch bridges still in existence and use. Several intact arched stone bridges from the Hellenistic era can be found in the Peloponnese. The greatest bridge builders of antiquity were the ancient Romans. The Romans built arch bridges and aqueducts that could stand in conditions that would damage or destroy earlier designs. Some stand today. An example is the Alcántara Bridge, built over the river Tagus, in Spain. The Romans also used cement, which reduced the variation of strength found in natural stone. One type of cement, called pozzolana, consisted of water, lime, sand, and volcanic rock. Brick and mortar bridges were built after the Roman era, as the technology for cement was lost (then later rediscovered).

In India, the Arthashastra treatise by Kautilya mentions the construction of dams and bridges. A Mauryan bridge near Girnar was surveyed by James Prinsep. The bridge

Although large Chinese bridges of wooden construction existed at the time of the Warring States period, the oldest surviving stone bridge in China is the Zhaozhou Bridge, built from 595 to 605 AD during the Sui dynasty. This bridge is also historically significant as it is the world's oldest open-spandrel stone segmental arch bridge. European segmental arch bridges date back to at least the Alconétar Bridge (approximately 2nd century AD), while the enormous Roman era Trajan's Bridge (105 AD) featured open-spandrel segmental arches in wooden construction.[citation needed] Rope bridges, a simple type of suspension bridge, were used by the Inca civilization in the Andes mountains of South America, just prior to European colonization in the 16th century.

During the 18th century there were many innovations in the design of timber bridges by Hans Ulrich Grubenmann, Johannes Grubenmann, and others. The first book on bridge engineering was written by Hubert Gautier in 1716. A major breakthrough in bridge technology came with the erection of the Iron Bridge in Shropshire, England in 1779. It used cast iron for the first time as arches to cross the river Severn.

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*A number of bridges, both for military and commercial purposes, were constructed by the Mughal administration in India.*

to 1878 – measuring approximately 1,450 metres (4,760 ft) in length and 4 metres (13 ft) wide. On April 6, 2001, the reconstructed wooden footbridge was opened, being the longest wooden bridge in Switzerland.

The Arkadiko Bridge is one of four Mycenaean corbel arch bridges part of a former network of roads, designed to accommodate

was swept away during a flood, and later repaired by Puspagupta, the chief architect of emperor Chandragupta I. The use of stronger bridges using plaited bamboo and iron chain was visible in India by about the 4th century. A number of bridges, both for military and commercial purposes, were constructed by the Mughal administration in India.

BRIDGE TEXT LIGHT — 25/30 PT

IN CANADA AND THE U.S., numerous timber Covered bridges were built in the late 1700s to the late 1800s, reminiscent of earlier designs in Germany and Switzerland. In later years, some were partly made of stone or metal but the trusses were usually still made of wood; in the US, there were three styles of trusses, the Queen Post, the Burr

BRIDGE TEXT REGULAR — 25/30 PT

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BRIDGE TEXT BOLD — 25/30 PT

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BRIDGE TEXT LIGHT — 25/30 PT

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BRIDGE TEXT BOLD — 25/30 PT

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REGULAR, BOLD — 7,5/9 PT

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REGULAR, BOLD — 9/11 PT

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REGULAR, BOLD — 8/9,5 PT

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REGULAR, BOLD — 10/12 PT

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## Bridge Text

FRACTIONS

68 0/0 and 1 1/2 liter or 33/65 — 68 % and 1½ liter or 33/65

CASE SENSITIVE

München- (22. Tag) ;HH22! — MÜNCHEN- (22. TAG) ;HH22!

SMALL CAPS

München- (22. Tag) ;HH22! — MÜNCHEN- (22. TAG) ;HH22!

CAPITAL TO SMALL CAPS

München- (22. Tag) ;HH22! — MÜNCHEN- (22. TAG) ;HH22!

SINE, SUPS, SUBS

Water H20 and x6 is crazy! — Water H<sub>2</sub>0 and n<sup>5</sup> is crazy!

LINING FIGURES

In 1968 and 42 old man sang — In 1968 and 42 old man sang

LINING TABULAR FIGURES

Invoice \$ 10.500,00 cash — Invoice \$ 10.500,00 cash

SLASHED ZERO

Passport 11040785000 — Passport 110407850000

LIGATURES

otto floating offteat film — otto floating offteat film

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

Thorbjörn www.thor.mf — Thorbjörn www.thor.mf

ORDINALS

Franzstr. 17a / Monastreet 60 — Franzstr. 17<sup>a</sup> / Monastreet 6<sup>o</sup>

CONTEXTUAL ALTERNATES

08:34 / math 8 x 8 / 3 - 7 — 08:34 / math 8 × 8 / 3 - 7

LOCALIZED

Níjderland rumänişch — Níjderland rumänişch

SS 01 – ALT. EXPRESSIVE GERMAN SS

herzhaft süßes WEIßBIER — herzhaft süßes WEIßBIER

SS 11 – SOLID CIRCLED FIGURES

1 one 2 two 3 three — ① One ② Two ③ Three

SS 11 – CIRCLED FIGURES

1 one 2 two 3 three — ① One ② Two ③ Three

## Bridge Head

SS 01 – ALT. SOLID GERMAN SS

herzhaft süßes WEIßBIER — herzhaft süßes WEIßBIER

CONTEXTUAL ALTERNATES

FJORDLANDSCHAFT — FJORDLANDSCHAFT

å b ĉ ě ħ i j k l m n  
 ø þ q r ŝ t ū v w x y z ß  
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 { . , ! ? † £

Lowercase

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 á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ð ñ ò ó ô õ  
 ö ø ù ú û ü ý ÿ

Small caps

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 Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï  
 Ð Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß

Uppercase

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 Á Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï  
 Ð Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß

Ligatures

fi ffi fl ffl fj ffj ff fb ffb fk ffk fh ffh tt ft Th ww

Punctuation,

Case Sensitive

h . , ; ... ! ? ¡ ¢ £ ¤ ¥ ¦ § ¨ © ª « ¬ ® ¯ ° ± ² ³ ´ µ ¶ · ¸ ¹ º » ¼ ½ ¾

Small Cap Sensitive,

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Figures: Prop./Tab. Lining, Prop. Mediavel

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Fractions

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Mathematical Stuff

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Arrows, Circled Figures,

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Geometricals

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Dingbats

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# BIZARR

Sister Zina in  
the front  
Everytime I  
look around

Chevy '69

Charming  
Tetris

Bizarr  
80's Sex!



Red-blue  
lights flash

Choppers  
in the skyl

FASHION

### COMFY JEANS: DIESE HOSEN SIND DER LÄSSIG-EDLE DENIM-TREND FÜR DEN HERBST

▲ **BRIDGE TEXT** Jeans sind Hosen, die in erster Linie einmal bequem sein sollen und deshalb auch zu den beliebtesten Basics für den Alltag zählen. In der kommenden Herbstsaison wird die Hose jetzt mit der sogenannten comfy Jeans (dt. gemütliche Jeans) außerdem elegant. Was den neuen lässig-edlen Denim-Trend ausmacht: weite Beine gepaart mit 7/8-Länge.

Sei es in angesagten Butterscotch Beige wie bei Blanche, in hellem oder schwarzem Denim wie bei Totême oder in Weiß wie bei J. Brand – Jeans bekommen in der aktuellen Saison durch weite Beine einen eleganten Look im Marlene-Stil. Die 7/8-Länge sorgt dafür, dass die weiten Hosenbeine trotz des robusten Stoffes leicht und schwingende wirken. Die weiten Modelle verleihen jeder Figur eine natürliche Eleganz.

Chevy '69

# E

ZEITGEIST

**HOROSKOPF  
MARSZEICHEN  
PERSÖNLICHKEIT  
BEZIEHUNGEN**

Wer sein tägliches Leben ganz genau wem emotionalen schuld ist (ja schon einmal sogar, welche die ihr Planeten wollen, lesen auf ihre Persön

**Was be  
Horosk**

Wie der Aszendent astrologische berechnet sic

# E

