



Regular 30pt	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	&	\$
	€	£	¥	?	✂	☘

Round 30pt	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	&	\$
	€	£	¥	?	✂	☘

Ultra Round 30pt	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	&	\$
	€	£	¥	?	✂	☘

Regular 30pt

Cube watermelons were intended to fit more compactly in fridges and be able to be cut more easily (without rolling). They were invented by graphic designer Tomoyuki Ono in 1978. He presented the watermelons in a gallery in Ginza, Tokyo. He also applied for and received a patent in the United States. The melons are grown in boxes and take the shape of the container, and tend to appeal to wealthy or fashionable consumers. In 2001, square watermelons sold for ¥10,000 in Japan, two to three times the price of regular watermelons in Japanese stores. In the United States in 2014, some sold for US\$200. Although cube melons were originally created with practicality in mind, the cost is prohibitive. The cube shape of the watermelon can only be achieved at the expense of its contents. To retain the proper shape, cube melons must be harvested before they are ripe, rendering them inedible. Since the advent of the cube watermelon, other watermelon shapes have been introduced, such as hearts and pyramids.

Round 30pt

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Ultra Round 30pt

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Regular Uppercase 54pt

193* RADIUS
(1992), 283
-301. 8PP÷16

Round Uppercase 54pt

193* RADIUS
(1992), 283
-301. 8PP÷16

Ultra Round Uppercase 54pt

193* RADIUS
(1992), 283
-301. 8PP÷16

Regular Lowercase 54pt

two_colour ✂
<mono> disp:
= 1 bit / pixel ~

Round Lowercase 54pt

two_colour ✂
<mono> disp:
= 1 bit / pixel ~

Ultra Round Lowercase 54pt

two_colour ✂
<mono> disp:
= 1 bit / pixel ~

