Contextype Gates Family

White	Gates	100
Thin	Gates	200
Light	Gates	300
Grey	Gates	400
Regular	Gates	500
Medium	Gates	600
Bold	Gates	700
Sunset	Gates	750
Dark	Gates	800
Heavy	Gates	900
Night	Gates	950
Black	Gates	1000

Sans serif typeface for everyday use. Designed over the span of 4 years, CT Gates is a reinterpretation of Arial, a typeface almost everyone has been exposed to. Rather than a strict redesign, CT Gates is an attempt to exaggerate features of Arial while keeping its wide usability. CT Gates has a generous weight span, offering 12 styles from the lightest White to the darkest Black, which makes it perfect for both print and digital applications. With an extensive character set, CT Gates ensures seamless compatibility across a wide range of languages.
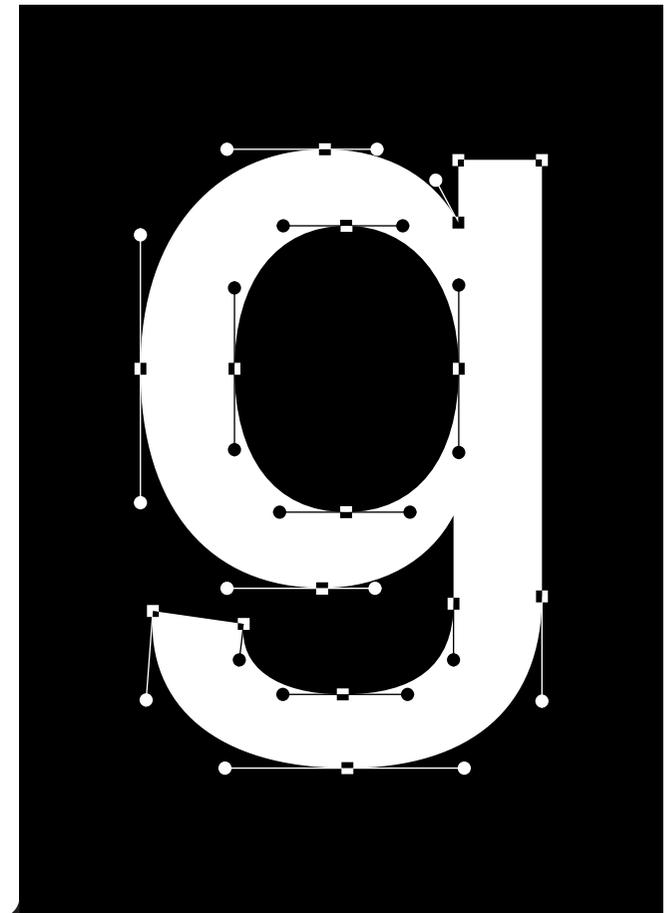
I have always been mystified by the phenomenon of invisible typefaces. Invisible typefaces, meaning they are so familiar to certain groups of people, that they become desensitized to this typeface. In the group I belong to, one such typeface is Arial.

When I began researching Arial, I was stunned by how often I came across it unexpectedly. It is so ubiquitous, that it is easier to name all places where this typeface is not present than it is. Even more surprising is that it stays unnoticed most of the time. I needed to examine this mysterious invisibility and make it visible. So I started working on CT Gates.

I feel the need to point out that this style of typeface, commonly referred to as neo-grotesque, is oftentimes marked as neutral or universal. It should be noted that neutrality or universality is dependent on the agent of such a claim. Neutral to whom? Universal within what context? As Zuzana Licko said; "We read best what we read most." I would like to add: We perceive least what we see most. At least regarding typefaces.

CT Gates opened the opportunity for me to explore Arial in all its unique features and quirks. At the beginning of the drawing process, I assumed the role of caricaturist. I exaggerated its slightly squarish character, making Black heavier and White thinner. I noticed the inward-facing terminal of the lowercase 'g' and created a few companions. Allow me to introduce you to g's new friends: 'ʃ', '&', 'ʊ' and 'ʒ'. I had no intention of expanding it much more; I wanted to keep this as a micro theme in the typeface system. I also revised the uppercase 'R' a nod to Arial's grotesque origins. After the caricaturist phase came a practical one. I had desired Arial's versatility, but I recognized the limitations inherent in its design. The need for such a mul-

tipurpose typeface grew much stronger than merely creating a caricature of another typeface. In shaping CT Gates, I aimed to preserve the essence of Arial while refining its functionality, ensuring adaptability across various contexts and applications. This transition from caricature to practicality marked a crucial evolution in the development of CT Gates, transforming it into a distinct and versatile typeface.

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

Accented Uppercase

ÁĂĂĄĂÅĂĂÂÁÂÂÂÃÄÄĀÁĄĀÀÀÂĀĄÅÁĄÁÂÃ∀ɑÆÉ‍ÆÉɃBḄ‍BḄBĆ
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ẆẀẂⱲωẌẊXÝŶŸÝÝỲYỲẎȲỸŹŽẐŻẒẒ

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

Accented Lowercase

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Alt Glyphs

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Accented Alts

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Ligatures and Discretional Ligatures

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Figures	0123456789 0123456789 0123456789 0123456789
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Tabular Glyphs	฿Β¢Ç¤$€₲₴₺₥₱₹₪£₩¥ . , ; : , ; + − × ÷ = ≠ > < ≥ ≤ ± ≈ ~ ¬
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Fractions	½ ¼ ¾ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞
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Miscellaneous	◌❄▲▼◀▶⬆!
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Symbols	&@†‡¦¶©®§™
Patterns	▓▒░▒▓ ▚ ▓▒░▒▓ ▚ ▓▒░▒▓

Small Caps

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

Accented Small Caps

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Small Cap Figures

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Mathematical Symbols

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Diacritic

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Total number of glyphs: 2036

Abidji, Abron, Abua, Acheron, Achinese, Acholi, Achuar, Shiwiar, Adamawa Fulfulde, Adangme, Adele, Afar, Afrikaans, Aghem, Agni, Aguaruna, Ahanta, Ahtna, Aja (Benin), Akebu, Akoose, Alekano, Aleut, Alutiiq, Amahuaca, Amarakaeri, Amis, Anaang, Andaandi, Dongolawi, Angas, Anii, Anufo, Anuta, Ao Naga, Apinayé, Arabela, Aragonese, Arbëreshë Albanian, Arvanitika Albanian, Asháninka, Ashéninka Perené, Asturian, Asu (Tanzania), Atayal, Avatime, Awa, Cuaiquer, Awetí, Awing, Ayizo Gbe, Baatonum, Bafia, Bagirmi Fulfulde, Balante, Ganja, Balinese, Balkan Romani, Bambara, Baoulé, Bari, Basa (Cameroon), Basque, Bassari, Batak Dairi, Batak Karo, Batak Mandailing, Batak Simalungun, Batak Toba, Bemba (Zambia), Bena (Tanzania), Biali, Bikol, Bini, Bislama, Bissa, Boko (Benin), Bomu, Bora, Borana, Arsi, Guji Oromo, Borgu Fulfulde, Bosnian, Bouna Kulango, Breton, Buamu, Buginese, Bushi, Candoshi, Shapra, Caquinte, Caribbean Hindustani, Cashibo, Cacataibo, Cashinahua, Catalan, Cebuano, Central Alaskan Yupik, Central Atlas Tamazight, Central Aymara, Central Kurdish, Central Mazahua, Central Nahuatl, Central, Eastern Niger Fulfulde, Cerma, Chachi, Chamorro, Chavacano, Chayahuita, Chickasaw, Chiga, Chiltepec Chinantec, Chokwe, Chuukese, Cimbrian, Cofán, Comox, Congo Swahili, Cook Islands Māori, Cornish, Corsican, Creek, Crimean Tatar, Croatian, Czech, Dagbani, Danish, Dehu, Dendi (Benin), Dimli, Dinka, Ditammari, Duala, Dutch, Dyan, Dyula, Eastern Arrernte, Eastern Maninkakan, Eastern Oromo, Efik, Embu, English, Ese Ejja, Ewe, Ewondo, Falam Chin, Fanti, Farefare, Faroese, Fe'Fe', Fijian, Filipino, Finnish, Fon, Foodo, French, Friulian, Ga, Gagauz, Galician, Ganda, Garifuna, Ga'anda, Gen, German, Gheg Albanian, Gilbertese, Gonja, Gooniyandi, Gourmanchéma, Guadeloupean Creole French, Guinea Kpelle, Gusii, Gwich'in, Haitian, Hakha Chin, Halkomelem, Hani, Hassaniyya, Hausa, Hawaiian, Hiligaynon, Ho, Chunk, Hopi, Huastec, Hungarian, Hän, Ibibio, Icelandic, Idoma, Ifè, Igbo, Iloko, Inari Sami, Indonesian, Irish, Istro

Romanian, Italian, Ixcatlán Mazatec, Jamaican Creole English, Japanese, Javanese, Jenaama Bozo, Jola, Fonyi, K'iche', Kabiyè, Kabuverdianu, Kabyle, Kaingang, Kako, Kala Lagaw Ya, Kalaallisut, Kalenjin, Kamba (Kenya), Kanuri, Kaonde, Kaqchikel, Kara, Kalpak, Karelian, Karo, Kasem, Kashubian, Kekchí, Kenzi, Mattokki, Khasi, Khoekhoe, Kikuyu, Kimbundu, Kinyarwanda, Kirmanjki, Kituba (DRC), Kom (Cameroon), Kongo, Konzo, Koonzime, Koyra Chiini Songhay, Koyraboro Senni Songhai, Krio, Kuanyama, Kusaal, Kven Finnish, Kwak'wala, Kwasio, Kölsch, Ladin, Ladino, Lakota, Lama, Lamnso', Langi, Latgalian, Ligurian, Lingala, Lithuanian, Lobi, Lombard, Low German, Lower Sorbian, Lozi, Luba, Katanga, Luba, Lulua, Lukpa, Lule Sami, Luo (Kenya and Tanzania), Luxembourgish, Lyele, Láá Láá Bwamu, Maasina Fulfulde, Macedo, Romanian, Madurese, Makhuwa, Makhuwa, Meetto, Makonde, Makwe, Malagasy, Malaysian, Malba Birifor, Maltese, Mam, Mamara Senoufo, Mandinka, Mandjak, Mankanya, Manx, Maore Comorian, Maori, Mapudungun, Marshallese, Masai, Masana, Matsés, Mauritian Creole, Mbelime, Medumba, Megleno Romanian, Mende (Sierra Leone), Meriam Mir, Meru, Meta', Metlatónoc Mixtec, Mezquital Otomi, Mi'kmaq, Minangkabau, Mirandese, Miyobe, Mizo, Moba, Mohawk, Montagnais, Montenegrin, Mossi, Mundang, Munsee, Murrinh, Patha, Murui Huitoto, Muslim Tat, Mwani, Ménik, Mískito, Naga Pidgin, Nateni, Navajo, Nawdm, Ndonga, Ndrulo, Neapolitan, Ngazidja Comorian, Ngiemboon, Ngomba, Nigerian Fulfulde, Niuean, Nobiin, Nomatsiguenga, Noon, North Azerbaijani, North Marquesan, North Ndebele, Northeastern Dinka, Northern Bobo Madaré, Northern Dagara, Northern Kissi, Northern Kurdish, Northern Qiandong Miao, Northern Sami, Northern Uzbek, Norwegian, Nuer, Nuuchahnulth, Nyamwezi, Nyanja, Nyankole, Nyemba, Nzima, Occitan, Ojitlán Chinantec, Omaha, Ponca, Orma, Oroqen, Otuho, Palauan, Paluan, Pampanga, Papantla Totonac, Papiamento, Paraguayan Guaraní, Pedi, Phuie, Picard,

Pichis Ashéninka, Piemontese, Pijin, Pintupi, Luritja, Pipil, Pite Sami, Pohnpeian, Polish, Portuguese, Potawatomi, Prussian, Pulaar, Pular, Purepecha, Páez, Quechua, Romanian, Romansh, Rotokas, Rundi, Rwa, Saafi, Saafi, Samburu, Samoan, Sango, Sangu (Tanzania), Saramaccan, Sardinian, Saxwe Gbe, Scots, Scottish Gaelic, Secoya, Sena, Serer, Seri, Seselwa Creole French, Shambala, Sharanahua, Shawnee, Shilluk, Shipibo, Conibo, Shona, Shuar, Sicilian, Silesian, Siona, Sissala, Skolt Sami, Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali, Soninke, South Azerbaijani, South Marquesan, South Ndebele, Southern Aymara, Southern Bobo Madaré, Southern Dagaare, Southern Nuni, Southern Qiandong Miao, Southern Sami, Southern Samo, Southern Sotho, Spanish, Sranan Tongo, Standard Estonian, Standard Latvian, Standard Malay, Sukuma, Sundanese, Susu, Swahili, Swati, Swedish, Swiss German, Syenara Senoufo, Tachelhit, Tagalog, Tahitian, Taita, Talysh, Tasawaq, Tawallammat Tamajaq, Tedim Chin, Tem, Teso, Tetum, Tetun Dili, Thompson, Ticuna, Tigon Mbembe, Tikar, Timne, Tiv, Tiéyaxo Bozo, Toba, Tojolabal, Tok Pisin, Tokelau, Toma, Tonga (Tonga Islands), Tonga (Zambia), Tosk Albanian, Totontepec Mixe, Tsafiki, Tsakhur, Tsonga, Tswana, Tumbuka, Turka, Turkish, Turkmen, Tuvalu, Twi, Tzeltal, Tzotzil, Uab Meto, Umbundu, Ume Sami, Upper Guinea Crioulo, Upper Sorbian, Urarina, Venda, Venetian, Veps, Vietnamese, Vlax Romani, Võro, Waama, Waci Gbe, Wallisian, Walloon, Walser, Wamey, Wangaaybuwan, Ngiyambaa, Waorani, Waray (Philippines), Warlpiri, Wasa, Wayuu, Welsh, West Central Oromo, West, Central Limba, Western Abnaki, Western Frisian, Western Niger Fulfulde, Wik, Mungkan, Winyé, Wiradjuri, Wolof, Xavánte, Xhosa, Xwela Gbe, Yagua, Yanesha', Yangben, Yanomamö, Yao, Yapese, Yindjibarndi, Yom, Yoruba, Yucateco, Zapotec, Zarma, Zulu, Zuni, Záparo

Missing support for your language?
Contact us info@contextype.com

	OFF	ON
Case Sensitive Forms	{[(H/H\H)]} H:H· →→H•H←← H-H–H—H H¿H?H¡H!	{[(H/H\H)]} H:H· →→H•H←← H-H–H—H H¿H?HiH!
Capital Spacing	MORE SPACE	MORE SPACE
Tabular Figures	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1. 2, 3: 4; 5, 6; 1\$ 2€ 3¥ 4₹ 5¢ 6฿ 7₿ 8¢ 9₲ 1+ − × ÷ + ≠ = > < ≥ ≤ ± ¬2	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1. 2, 3: 4; 5, 6; 1\$ 2€ 3¥ 4₹ 5¢ 6฿ 7₿ 8¢ 9₲ 1+ − × ÷ + ≠ = > < ≥ ≤ ± ¬2
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Automatic Fractions	12345/67890	$^{12345}\!/_{67890}$
Superscript, Subscript, Superior	$E = mc2$ $H2O$ $10(2x+8y)$	$E = mc^2$ H_2O $10^{(2x+8y)}$
Standard Ligatures	ff fi fl	ff fi fl
Discretionary Ligatures	fj fþ	fj fþ
Contextual Alternates	Hajj Illustratoin GROß 12:34	Hajj Illustration GROß 12:34

	OFF	ON
Stylistic Set 1: Alt a	Amalgamation	Amalgamation
Stylistic Set 2: Alt j	Ajvar	Ajvar
Stylistic Set 3: Alt l	Parallel	Parallel
Stylistic Set 4: Alt R	Restaurant	Restaurant
Stylistic Set 5: Alt y	Psychology	Psychology
Stylistic Set 6: Solid Arrows	↑↓↗→↘↙←↖↔↕	↑↓↗→↘↙←↖↔↕
Stylistic Set 7: Bar Stem Variant	Tƀaka, động, goƀ	Tƀaka, động, goƀ
Stylistic Set 8: Alt Comma	"Ľudia, Ģenerālis, Șofer"	"Ľudia, Ģenerālis, Șofer"
Stylistic Set 9: Pan African Forms	KAŊ ŊƆTI	KAŊ ŊƆTI
Language Feature: Catalan	Paral·lel	Paral·lel
Language Feature: Dutch	Míjn	Míjn
Language Feature: Navajo	Dlǫ́ǫ́'n	Dlǫ́ǫ́'n
Language Feature: Romanian/Moldavian	Dicţionar	Dicționar
Language Feature: French	Ponctuation！?	Ponctuation！?
Language Feature: French	Kózka Źródło Świeca	Kózka Źródło Świeca
Character Variant 1: Florin	20ƒ	20ƒ
Mark Positioning	e^ˇˋ	ễ
Small Caps	Habcdefghch 1234567890	HABCDEFGHCH 1234567890

38 pt   38 pt

CHARACTERISTICS
DISENFRANCHISING
INTERNATIONALISED
DISPROPORTIONALLY
UNCOMPETITIVENESS
ANTICONSTITUTIONAL
COUNTERPRODUCTIVE
SPHYGMOMANOMETER
COMPARTMENTALISING
INTERCOMMUNICATION
UNCOMFORTABLENESS
SPECTROPHOTOMETRY

Dismembered
Incompetently
Reassembling
Incapacitating
Microprogram
Philanthropist
Employability
Boastfulness
Tumbledown
Settlements
Unamended
Overstates

Die Schönsten Tore der Welt
Gartentore: Design und Funktion
Historische Stadttore Europas
Moderne Eingangstore: Trends und Technologie

A gate or gateway is a point of entry to or from a space enclosed by walls. The word derived from old Norse "gat" meaning road or path; But other terms include yett and port. The concept originally referred to the gap or hole in the wall or fence, rather than a barrier which closed it. Gates may prevent or control the entry or exit of individuals, or they may be merely decorative. The moving part or parts of a gateway may be considered "doors", as they are fixed at one side whilst opening and closing like one. A gate may have a latch that can be raised and lowered to both open a gate or prevent it from swinging. Gate operation can be either automated gate operator or manual. Locks are also used on gates to increase security. Larger gates can be used for a whole building, such as a castle or fortified town. Actual doors can also be considered gates when they are used to block entry as prevalent within a gatehouse. Today, many gate doors are equipped with self-closing devices that can improve safety, security, and convenience. It is important to choose a controlled gate closer to ensure a consistent closing speed, as well as safety and security. A self-closing gate can help prevent accidents by children or pets, particularly around swimming pools, spas, beaches and hot tubs. A self-closing gate can also improve the security of the property by ensuring that the gate is closed and latched properly. There are various types of gate closers available, including exposed

15 pt

W XII i XIV wieku Kraków otoczono murem. Źródła pisane wspominają o Bramie Floriańskiej od 1307 roku. Przez bramę biegł trakt do Kleparza koło Kościoła św. Floriana; od niej też zaczynała się Droga Królewska na Wawel. Obecna budowla w swojej najstarszej części pochodzi z przełomu XII i XIV wieku. W latach 1565–1566 w pobliżu Bramy Floriańskiej zbudowany został Arsenał Miejski. W XVI w. mieściły się w Bramie stajnie miejskie. W 1694 r. przeprowadzony został jej gruntowny remont. Na początku XIX wieku planowano zburzyć mury. W ich obronie stanął prof. Feliks Radwański, który

pisał: „Chronią one przed wiatrami wiejącymi pod Kościół Mariacki od Kleparza. Niedobre to wiatry, bo smrody i śmieci znosić będą, a także bezbożnie podwiewać spódnice Paniom Matkom i Żonom". 13 stycznia 1817 r. Radwański wywalczył w senacie Rzeczypospolitej Krakowskiej decyzję o pozostawieniu dla potomnych fragmentów średniowiecznej fortyfikacji. Zachowano więc części murów, w tym Barbakan i Bramę Floriańską. W roku 1882 ocalono Bramę przed wyburzeniem po raz drugi. Uczynił to książę Władysław Czartoryski. Postanowił utworzyć w baszcie nad bramą

6 pt

Las puertas de la ciudad se construían tradicionalmente para servir como un punto de entrada y salida controlado de una ciudad amurallada para personas, vehículos, bienes y animales. Dependiendo del contexto histórico han cumplido funciones relacionadas con defensa, seguridad, salud, comercio, impuestos y representación, y estaban consecuentemente vigiladas por autoridades militares o municipales. Las puertas también se usaban con frecuencia para mostrar diferentes tipos de información pública como avisos, impuestos, peajes, estándares de medidas locales o textos legales. Podían estar muy fortificadas, decoradas con escudos heráldicos, esculturas o inscripciones o ser usadas para advertir o intimidar, por ejemplo mostrando las cabezas de los criminales o enemigos públicos decapitados. Las puertas de la ciudad, en una forma u otra, se pueden encontrar por todo el mundo en ciudades desde la antigüedad hasta en torno al siglo xix. Muchas ciudades cerraban sus puertas después de un toque de queda cada noche, por ejemplo Praga. Cuando tuvieron más estabilidad y libertad, muchas ciudades amuralladas demolieron sus fortificaciones, como las puertas, aunque todavía sobreviven muchas, por interés histórico en lugar de por seguridad. Muchas puertas han sido restauradas o reconstruidas, o se han construido nuevas puertas para mejorar la apariencia de la ciudad, como Bab Bou Jalous en Fez. Con unos
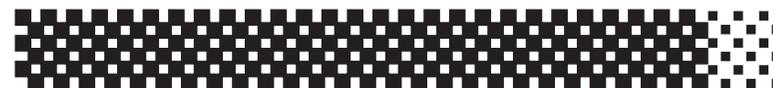
33 pt + Alt a

Dans l'Antiquité
Au Moyen Âge
Portes de ville célèbres
Corée du Sud
Portes d'Exception
Gardez le Jardin
Châteaux en Accès
L'Énigme des Passages
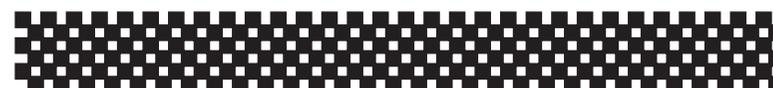
40 pt + Alt a
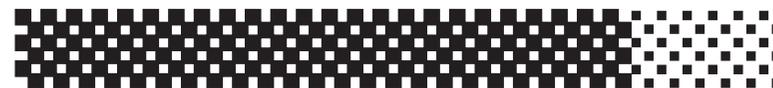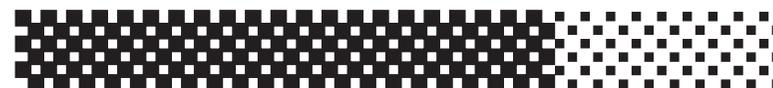
Solitaire

Minesweeper

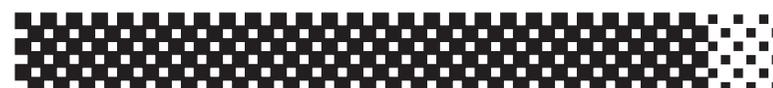Life is Strange
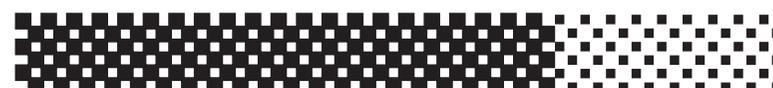
FreeCell

Gone Home

Spider Solitaire

Journey

Age of Empires Ⅱ

Dyna Blaster

Lemmings

As portas das povoações fortificadas faziam parte da sua cintura amuralhada urbana. Ao longo dos tempos, as suas formas foram variando, mas mantiveram o objetivo de permitir uma vigilância e um controlo do fluxo de entrada e saída da zona fortificada. No Oriente, as portas das cidades tiveram sempre um papel importante. Permitia o acesso às fortificações, à sombra das quais se realizavam as trocas comerciais e se abrigavam as caravanas. Na Babilónia e na Assíria, no I milênio a. C., as portas das cidades apresentavam-se sob a forma de um bastião que se projetava da muralha.

No bastião era aberta uma porta que dava acesso a um pátio interior. Este último era, por vezes, precedido e seguido por pátios mais pequenos, todos eles apresentando-se como estrangulamentos no acesso à cidade. Esta disposição permitia aos defesensores, agrupados nas muralhas, lançar diversos projéteis sobre os possíveis assaltantes bloqueados nos pátios. As diversas passagens de ligação entre os pátios eram, frequentemente, ornadas de imagens em relevo de génios protetores. Na Grécia Antiga, os edifícios sagrados eram erigidos sobre colinas fortificadas, às quais se

Şehir kapısı, bir yerleşim biriminde kale veya surun bir parçası olacak şekilde giriş çıkışın yapıldığı ve aynı zamanda savunmayı da güçlendiren tahkimat türüdür. Şehir kapısı, kaleyle ve surlarla çevrili olan kentlere kontrollü giriş çıkış sağlanan bir noktadır. Tarihsel dönemlerine göre şehir kapıları savunma, güvenlik, kamu sağlığı, ticaret, vergilendirme ve törensel faaliyetlerde kullanılmıştır. Çoğunlukla oldukça tahkim olan kapı kentin simgelerini içeren armalarla süslüdür. Şehir kapıları her gece sokağa çıkma yasağından sonra kapatılırdı. Siyasi dengelerin yerleşmesiyle birlikte şehirlerin surlarının ve tahkimatının kaldırılmasıyla birlikte şehir kapıları tarihsel bir anıt olarak ayakta kalmıştır. İştar Kapısı Mezopotamya'da Yeni Babil İmparatorluğu kralı Nebukadnezar tarafından savaş ve aşk tanrısı İştar (İnanna) adına yaptırılmış kent giriş kapısı. Günümüzde Irak toprakları içinde bulunan Babil şehrinin surları üzerinde ve Tören Yolu denen merkezi caddeye çıkan bölgede yapıldı. Yapı malzemesi olarak tuğlanın tercih edildiği kapı oldukça büyüktü ve hem şehrin hem de krallığın önemli simgelerinden biriydi. MÖ 575'li yıllarda şehrin sekizinci büyük kapısı olarak tasarlanmıştı. Yüksekliği ise kaba hatlarıyla beraber 12 metreden biraz yüksekti. Arka arkaya dizilmiş şekilde iki kapısı vardı ve güney kısmında geniş bir alan mevcuttu. Tören Yolu ise taş ve tuğla döşeliydi. Yan kısımlarda birer ayağını kaldırmış olan ve dönem şartlarına uygun olarak pişmiş topraktan yapılmış aslan heykelleri mevcuttu. Yol boyunca yaklaşık 120 heykeli

Města zpravidla měla svého pověřeného strážce brány. Branný byl vybírán z řad důvěryhodných občanů, protože mu byly svěřeny klíče od města. Branný měl také pravomoc některé cestující branou nevpustit, například žebráky, potulné hudebníky, nevěstky a další. Často také vybíral v bráně mýto, i když později měla města na tento post speciální osoby. Brány se většinou na noc zamykaly a branný odevzdával klíč rychtářovi. Vzhledem k tomu, že brána demonstrovala bohatství města, stávala se také symbolem města samotného. Celá řada měst si proto bránu vkládala jako heraldickou figuru do svého znaku – ať už otevřenou nebo zavřenou. Občas se stávalo

Bí Ẩn và Những Con Đường Bí Mật

13 pt

Catalangate és un cas d'espionatge, perpetrat principalment amb el programa espia Pegasus de l'empresa NSO Group, contra el moviment independentista català, inclosos els quatre presidents de la Generalitat de

Catalunya des del 2010, dos presidents del Parlament de Catalunya i altres càrrecs electes, fins i tot europarlamentaris, a més d'activistes, advocats i desenvolupadors informàtics i, en alguns, contra el moviment

6 pt

Een poort is een opening die toegang geeft tot een ruimte omgeven door muren of een hek. Poorten kunnen gebruikt worden om te controleren wie er in en uit gaan. Een poort kan ook een puur decoratieve of symbolische functie hebben. Poorten kunnen afgesloten worden, en worden vaak bewaakt door een of meer portiers, ook poortwachters genoemd. Voor deze poortwachter kan een speciaal gebouw neergezet worden, een zogenaamd poortwachtershuis. Vandaag de dag worden poorten vaak bewaakt en geopend en gesloten door middel van elektronische beveiliging in plaats van een menselijke poortwachter. Een detec-

tiepoort gebruikt elektronische middelen om te controleren of de personen die langs de poort komen recht op doorgang hebben, of bijvoorbeeld wapens dragen. Ook wordt er vandaag de dag vaak gebruikgemaakt van een tourniquet of slagboom in plaats van een poort. In de oudheid en de middeleeuwen werden stevige verdedigingsmuren rond een stad of kasteel gebouwd. In deze muren waren een of meer poorten. Deze poorten werden afgesloten door middel van deuren en vaak ook door een valhek van hout of ijzer. Voor de poort lag vaak een gracht met een valbrug of ophaalbrug die vanaf de poort kon worden neergelaten

en weer opgehaald met behulp van kettingen of touwen. Boven de poorten van een stad- of kasteelsmuur werd vaak een of meer torens gebouwd om dit zwakke punt in de verdediging extra te verstevigen. Ook werd er wel een heel poortgebouw neergezet rond de poort. De sleutels van de stad waren de sleutels die de stadspoorten konden openen. Deze sleutels werden vaak symbolisch overhandigd aan een vorst. Een poorter was in de middeleeuwen een burger die zich het recht verworven had binnen de poorten. Ook wordt er vandaag de dag vaak gebruikgemaakt van een tourniquet of slagboom in plaats van een poort.

53 pt

Vartā ī tuoruo, gardė, sėinuo padėrbts oždaruoms praėjėms. Paprastiausi vartā ī golstė kartės, katrou galam atkeltė aba ožkeltė. Mondresni vartā ī kāp dėdlės doris

1 Clear chair space

2 Stand, legs ready

3 Measure distance

4 Visualize the jump

5 Bend, spring up

6 Leap over chair

7 Tuck legs in

8 Land with balance

9 Repeat if daring

Một cổng hoặc lối vào là một điểm vào hoặc ra khỏi không gian bị bao quanh bởi các bức tường. Từ này bắt nguồn từ tiếng Na Uy cổ "gat" có nghĩa là đường hoặc lối đi; nhưng các thuật ngữ khác bao gồm yett và port. Khái niệm ban đầu chỉ ám chỉ đến khoảng trống hoặc lỗ trong bức tường hoặc hàng rào, chứ không phải một rào cản đóng lại nó. Cổng có thể ngăn chặn hoặc kiểm soát việc đi vào hoặc ra khỏi người, hoặc chỉ có tính trang trí. Phần di chuyển của một cổng có thể được coi là "cửa", vì chúng được cố định ở một bên trong khi mở và đóng giống như một cánh cửa. Một cổng có thể có một khóa có thể được nâng lên và hạ xuống để mở hoặc ngăn cản việc xoay của cổng. Hoạt động của cổng có thể được thực hiện tự động hoặc bằng tay. Khóa cũng được sử dụng trên cổng để tăng cường an ninh. Các

cổng lớn có thể được sử dụng cho toàn bộ một tòa nhà, như một lâu đài hoặc một thành phố có hệ thống phòng thủ. Các cánh cửa thực tế cũng có thể được coi là cổng khi chúng được sử dụng để chặn đường vào như thường thấy trong một nhà cổng. Ngày nay, nhiều cửa cổng được trang bị các thiết bị tự đóng có thể cải thiện an toàn, an ninh và tiện ích. Việc chọn một bộ đóng cổng điều khiển là quan trọng để đảm bảo tốc độ đóng cửa nhất quán, cũng như an toàn và an ninh. Một cổng tự đóng có thể giúp ngăn ngừa tai nạn của trẻ em hoặc thú cưng, đặc biệt là xung quanh hồ bơi, spa, bãi biển và bồn tắm nóng. Một cổng tự đóng cũng có thể cải thiện sự an ninh của tài sản bằng cách đảm bảo rằng cổng được đóng và khóa đúng cách. Có nhiều loại bộ đóng cổng khác nhau, bao gồm các thiết bị nhún nhảy tiết lộ, bộ đóng

cổng, bản lề nhún nhảy và bản lề tự đóng. Loại bộ đóng phù hợp sẽ phụ thuộc vào trọng lượng và kích thước của cổng, cũng như các yếu tố khác như điều khiển tốc độ, kháng thời tiết và tuân thủ đạo luật về người khuyết tật của Hoa Kỳ (ADA). Địa Trung Hải là một phần của Đại Tây Dương được vây quanh bởi đất liền – phía bắc bởi châu Âu, phía nam bởi châu Phi và phía đông bởi châu Á. Địa Trung Hải có diện tích 2.509.000 km² (969.000 dặm vuông Anh) tới 2.510.000 km² (970.000 dặm vuông Anh). Chiều dài đông-tây là 4.000 km và chiều rộng trung bình là 800 km, nhưng tại chỗ thông với Đại Tây Dương (eo biển Gibraltar) chỉ rộng 13 km (8 dặm Anh) và bề rộng tối đa đạt 1.600 km. Nhìn chung biển này nông, với độ sâu trung bình khoảng 1.500 m, độ sâu tối đa khoảng 4.900 m tới 5.150 m, tại khu vực phía nam bờ biển Hy Lạp

Porte Segrete e Passaggi Misteriosi

Le funzioni di un cancello hanno origine da esigenze di difesa e di separazione tra l'interno di una proprietà o di una costruzione e tutto quanto si trova all'esterno, sia esso potenzialmente pericoloso o anche solamente estraneo. L'origine si può far risalire ai portoni massicci di legno rinforzato da borchie di metallo e dai ponti levatoi sollevati. La caratteristica particolare è che si riesce, in genere, a vedere, parzialmente o totalmente, ciò che si trova dalla parte del cancello opposta a quella in cui ci si trova. Venendo meno o riducendosi le esigenze di tipo difensivo, i cancelli si sono evoluti, diventando sempre più leggeri ed elaborati e formando delle vere e proprie opere artistiche in ferro battuto o altri metalli. Un cancello si apre e si chiude, di solito, come una porta, cioè facendo ruotare i battenti (quasi sempre due) sui cardini posti ai lati esterni, spesso appoggiati a colonne di sostegno o infissi a terra. Esistono anche cancelli con apertura e chiusura tramite lo scorrimento su una rotaia vincolata al terreno. Questo sistema è di

derivazione delle installazioni industriali e commerciali, dove sono necessarie ampie aperture per far transitare mezzi di trasporto di grosse dimensioni ed i cancelli a battente possono risultare troppo ingombranti. L'apertura di un cancello può essere manuale oppure automatica tramite un motore elettrico azionato da un comando. La norma di riferimento è la UNI EN 13241-1, che disciplina la marcatura CE. Questa normativa è obbligatoria e serve per garantire dei requisiti minimi di sicurezza dei cancelli per l'utilizzatore finale, tramite un controllo interno di produzione: "specifica i requisiti di sicurezza e prestazionali di porte, cancelli e barriere destinate all'installazione in aree accessibili alle persone e per i quali gli scopi principali sono quelli di offrire un accesso sicuro a merci e veicoli accompagnati o guidati da persone, in complessi industriali, commerciali o residenziali" Già presso i Babilonesi era nota la funzione del cancello, infatti nei rilievi pervenuti sino alla nostra epoca sono evidenziati recinti di aste dotati di cancelli costituiti

CLIPPY
&LOVERS

Mon is a generic Japanese term for gate often used, either alone or as a suffix, in referring to the many gates used by Buddhist temples, Shinto shrines and traditional-style buildings and castles. Unlike gates of secular buildings, most temple and shrine gates are purely symbolic elements of liminality, as they cannot be completely closed and just mark the transition between the mundane and the sacred. In many cases, for example that of the sanmon, a temple gate has purifying, cleansing properties. Gate size is measured in ken, where a ken is the interval between two pillars of a traditional-style building. A temple's rōmon for example can have dimensions from a maximum of 5×2 ken to a more common 3×2 ken, down to even one ken. The word is usually translated in English as "bay" and is better understood as an indication of proportions than as a unit of measurement. Like the temples they belong to, gates can be in the wayō, daibutsuyō, zen'yō or setchūyō style. They can be named after their location, as the chūmon or of the omotemon or the karametemon. The deity they house, as the Niōmon (lit. "Niō gate", see below), a gate enshrining two gods called Niō in its outer bays. Their structure or shape, as the nijūmon (lit. "two-story gate", see below) and the rōmon (lit. tower gate). Their function, as the sanmon (see below), which is the most important gate of a Zen or Jōdo temple. Not all such terms are mutually exclusive and the same gate may be called with different names according to the situation. For example, a Niōmon

O críquete (em inglês: cricket) é um desporto que utiliza bola e tacos, cuja origem remonta ao sul da Inglaterra, durante o ano de 1566. Considerado por muitos um desporto parecido com o basebol, foi inspirado num rudimentar jogo rural medieval chamado stoolball. Foi adotado pela nobreza no século XVII. Sofreu muitas transformações ao longo dos anos até se tornar um desporto bastante admirado no Reino Unido, na Índia e no Paquistão. No Brasil, ficou conhecido como taco, pela semelhança de nomes costuma ser confundido com o croquet, sendo este um desporto totalmente diferente. Jogam onze atletas de cada lado. Os movimentos principais passam-se numa faixa retangular de 20,1 metros de comprimento, no centro do campo, onde a bola (de cortiça e couro) chega a voar 150 km/h. Ela é lançada pelo arremessador contra o alvo do adversário (três varetas fincadas no solo, chamadas stumps, cujo conjunto é conhecido como wicket), defendido pelo rebatedor. O rebatedor pode rebater a bola e então correr entre duas áreas no campo para marcar corridas (pontos), mas pode estar eliminado se o alvo numa área está tocada por a bola e o rebatedor não está nessa zona. No início, as partidas de críquete podiam durar até dez dias. Hoje, a maioria dos jogos é disputada com dois tempos, em uma tarde ou noite (as partidas de teste chegam aos cinco dias de duração). Também existe o T20 críquete que dura

Als Propylon wird der Torbau bezeichnet, der in den üblicherweise

Château près de la forêt où l'été, voilà un mélange de naïveté et de coïncidences!

8 pt

Stiglucka, stigport, steglucka eller stegport är en sorts överbyggd kyrkogårdsgrind. Ofta var det trappor på båda sidor av porten, där dess underdel inte öppnades, utan stegs över, vilket gett konstruktionen dess namn. I nutida kyrkogårdsmurar syns ofta stigluckan som ett litet hus, inbyggd i kyrkogårdsmuren, med en port med portvalv i bottenplanet genom vilken man går för att komma in på kyrkogården. Kyrkogården och kyrkobyggnaden var under medeltiden helig mark som lydde under den kyrkliga jurisdiktionen. Ingen fick begå något fridsbrott på dessa platser; människor på flykt kunde temporärt finna en fristad innanför kyrkans fysiska område. Bröt man mot dessa lagar drabbade bannlysningen tungt. Vid blodsdåd hade biskopen att infinna sig och med vigvatten stänka bort det onda som hänt på platsen. Med dessa regler blev det därför tidigt ett krav på att tydligt markera denna fysiska gräns mellan Kristi mark och världen. De äldsta kyrkogårdshägnaderna har sannolikt bestått av mycket enkla trägärden. Efterhand förändrades dessa till kraftiga träkonstruktioner eller stenmurar. Ingångarna markerade entrén mellan världsligt och andligt, en för medeltidsmänniskan mycket påtaglig realitet. Stor

22 pt + Alt j + Alt y

Sáluhlið (eða kirkjugarðshlið) er hlið (stundum með þaki) sem er við inngang á hefðbundnum kirkjugörðum, einkum framundan kirkjudyrum.

11 pt

A lychgate, also spelled lich-gate, lycugate, lyke-gate or as two separate words lych gate, (from Old English lic, corpse), also wych gate, is a gateway covered with a roof found at the entrance to a traditional English or English-style churchyard. The name resurrection gate is also used. Examples exist also outside the British Isles in places such as Newfoundland, the Upland South and Texas in the United States, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Norway, and Sweden. The word lych survived into modern English from the Old English or Saxon word for 'corpse', mostly as an adjective in particular phrases or names, such as lych bell, the hand-bell rung before a corpse; lych way, the path along which a corpse was carried to burial (this in some districts was supposed to establish a right-of-way); lych owl, the screech owl, because its cry was a portent of death; and lyke-wake, a night watch over a corpse (see Lyke-Wake Dirge). It is cognate with the modern German Leiche,

Dutch lijk and lichaam, West Frisian lyk and Swedish lik, all meaning 'corpse'. Lychgate in Swedish is called stiglucka, literally 'step hatch'. The explanation is that the gate was split vertically so that you could step over the lower part without having to open it. Therefore, one can also guess another meaning of lych (lyke, luke, lucka 'hatch, gap') from the Scandinavian languages. Lychgates consist of a roofed porch-like structure over a gate, often built of wood. They usually consist of four or six upright wooden posts in a rectangular shape. On top of this are a number of beams to hold a pitched roof covered in thatch or wooden or clay tiles. They can have decorative carvings and in later times were erected as memorials. They sometimes have recessed seats on either side of the gate itself, for the use of pall-bearers or vigil watchers. Lychgates followed a somewhat predictable pattern, though great variations in form could be seen. Typically, they were gable or hipped

roofed, often with benches where mourners could sit, or with a lych-stone, coffin-stool or trestle, upon which a coffin could be rested. The most common form of lychgate is a simple shed composed of a roof with two gabled ends, covered with tiles or thatch. At Berrynarbor, Devon, there is a lychgate in the form of a cross, while at Troutbeck, Westmorland, there are three lychgates to one churchyard. Some elaborate gates have chambers over them. In Texas and the South of the US, lychgates are simpler in construction, usually consisting of a steel or wooden span with a sign showing the name of the burial space. Most were built from around the mid-15th century although some date from earlier, including the 13th-century lychgate of St George's churchyard in Beckenham, South London, claimed to be the oldest in England. After World War I a number of lychgates were on top of this are a number of beams to hold a pitched roof covered in thatch or wooden

A kapu nyelvünkben elsősorban kocsibejárót jelent, tehát nagyobb méretű ajtót, melyen kocsik, gépjárművek járnak keresztül. Van gazdasági udvarok és lakóházak udvarainak elzárására szolgáló kapu, azonkívül fő- és mellékkapu. A gazdasági udvarokhoz szolgáló kapuk rendszerint kerítésbe illeszkednek és fagerendákból vagy fémből készült vázon megerősített lécekből, deszkákból, vagy fémlemezből készülnek. A lakóházak kapui rendesen rámaműből állóak, a ház falába vannak beillesztve és a nekik szánt falnyílást teljesen kitöltik. Hol egy, hol két, sőt néha háromszárnyúak, melyek közül azonban a személyközlekedésre csak

egyik szárny vagy egy abba illesztett kisebb ajtó a kapufia (fiókkapu) van beillesztve. Tágabb értelemben az emlékszerű épületnek főbejáróit szintén kapunak hívjuk, ha azokon esetleg kocsival nem is járunk át. Kényelmes közlekedést biztosító kapuknak legalábbis 2,50 méter szélesnek és 2,80 m magasnak kell lennie; akloknak, pajtáknak, színeknek stb. kapui azonban 4,00, sőt több méter szélesek is és megfelelően magasak, míg a váraknak, emlékszerű épületeknek kapui az épület architektúrájától függően, még ennél sokkal nagyobb méretűek is lehetnek. A kapu lehet nyílás valamely falban, mely esetben fölül Van gazdasági udvarok

Brána je hlavný vstup do uzatvoreného architektonického komplexu, historicky často s fortifikačnými prvkami (veža, strieľne, zdvíhací most). Je to často vstup väčší ako dvere, ale menší/menej významný ako portál.

Väravaehitis oli kaunistatud värvilise glasuuriga kaetud madalreljeeftelliskividega. Kujutatud oli kahte liiki pühasid loomi: jumal Rammani sõnne ja peajumala Marduki sirrušeid (babüloonia lohesid). Viimased olid neljajalgsed kõrgete jalagade ning väljavenitatud kaela ja maopeaga müütilised olendid. Nende tagajalgadel olid linnuküünised, nende keha katsid soomused, nende pika kaela otsas asus suurte silmadega maopea sarvega lamedal koljul, suust ulatus neil välja lõhestatud keel. Kujutised olid kollast värvi sinisel taustal. Lohede ja sõnnide read olid paigutatud vaheldumisi. Babülonis väljakaevamisi juhatanud Robert Koldewey kirjeldas Ištari väraval kujutatud elukate paigutust sedasi: "Telliste read tulevad üksteise järel. Lohed ja härjad ei ole kunagi samas horisontaalreas,

→Ray "joyful"←
→Ray "joyful"←

54 pt

Hündür bir ərazinin giriş və çıxışlarına yerləşdirilən vasitə. Darvazalar qapılardan fərqli olaraq daha böyük ölçülərə malik

10 pt

A portcullis (from Old French porte coleice 'sliding gate') is a heavy, vertically closing gate typically found in medieval fortifications, consisting of a latticed grille made of wood and/or metal, which slides down grooves inset within each jamb of the gateway. Portcullises fortified the entrances to many medieval castles, securely closing off the castle during time of attack or siege. Every portcullis was mounted in vertical grooves in the walls of the castle and could be raised or lowered quickly by means of chains or ropes attached to an internal winch. Portcullises had an advantage over standard gates in that they could be closed immediately at a time of crisis by a single guard. Every portcullis was mounted in

20 pt

Langa eremu itxi batera sartzeko hesi mugikorra da, eskuz nahiz modu mekanikoan zabaldu eta ixten dena. Nekazaritza inguruetan, azienda eremu itxitik atera eta sartzeko erabili ohi da.

60 pt

BRÁNA JAKO SYMBOL

28 pt

A kapu lehet nyílás valamely falban, mely esetben fölül egyenes szemöldje van, vagy tetszőleges ívben van beboltozva; oldalai majd mindig függőlegesek, csakis az egyiptomi és görög

14 pt + Old style figures

Kuninkaanportti on Suomen-linnan eteläisimmällä saarella Kustaanmiekan salmen edustalla sijaitseva porttirakennus. Se on merilinnoituksen alkuperäinen pääsisäänkäynti ja sitä pidetään yleisesti yhtenä Suomenlin-nan tunnusmerkeistä. Portti

rakennettiin vuosina 1753–1754 paikkaan, johon Ruotsin kuningas Aadolf Fredrik oli kiinnittänyt laivansa tullessaan tarkkailemaan linnoituksen rakennustöitä vuonna 1752. Tästä tuli nimi Kuninkaanportti. Porttirakennus on kaksikerroksinen ja sisäänpäin

kaareva. Keskellä oleva varsinai-nen porttikäytävä on reunustettu marmorikivin. 1770-luvulla porttia muutettiin, siihen rakennettiin laskusilta sisä- ja ulkopuolelle. Portin eteen rakennettiin laituri ja porttia kohden nouseva leveä portaikko Tukholman läheltä

Řízení různých železničních vozidel na úzkých kolejích ✳
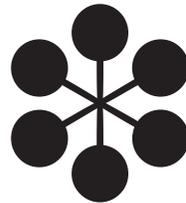
Bei zahlreichen Toren dominiert der repräsentative Charakter den funktionalen Zweck in solch hohem Maße, dass derartige Tore häufig als Torbauten bezeichnet werden. Hierzu gehören die zu Ehren triumphierender Herrscher oder Feldherren erbauten Triumphbögen aber auch die sogenannten Triumphtore. Tore befinden sich üblicherweise zwischen seitlich angrenzenden schlanken Mauern, Gittern bauten bezeichnet werden Tore häufig

La verja de rejería en parques, jardines, recintos ferroviarios, cementerios, palacios

Porten fungerade länge som stadsport och var då del av Rigas stadsmur. Utöver denna port

80 pt

In wetterpoarte is in poarte yn in festingmuorre

29 pt

Slip Gates, also known as Stang Stoops, Yatsteads or Stang Pole Gateways are a form of simple gate that once commonly in Europe controlled access to fields, lanes, etc. using removable cross-bars and two fixed posts, often of stone. The usually wood spars or stangs were slotted into grooves cut into

$$9\tfrac{1}{9} \quad 8\tfrac{2}{9} \quad 7\tfrac{3}{9} \quad 6\tfrac{4}{9}$$

$$5\tfrac{5}{9} \quad 4\tfrac{6}{9} \quad 3\tfrac{7}{9}$$

$$2\tfrac{8}{9} \quad 1\tfrac{9}{9}$$

$$0\%$$

30 pt

Le funzioni di un cancello hanno origine da esigenze di difesa e di separazione tra l'interno di una proprietà o di una costruzione e tutto quanto si trova all'esterno, sia esso

19 pt

Unlike gates of secular buildings, most temple and shrine gates are purely symbolic elements of liminality, as they cannot be completely closed and just mark the transition between the

65 pt

En port (fra latin porta «dør») er en åpning, inngang

THIS TOOK A WHILE TO HATCH. FOR NOW, EGGSHELLS EVERYWHERE.