

Unit 3 —

Unit 3 —

**How do the tools we use
influence the things we make?
How can we subvert a tool's
intended use to create
something unexpected?**

Benjamin Shaykin / 2 weeks

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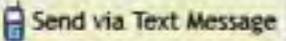
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Third edition, revised and enlarged

By

Melvil Dewey, A. M.

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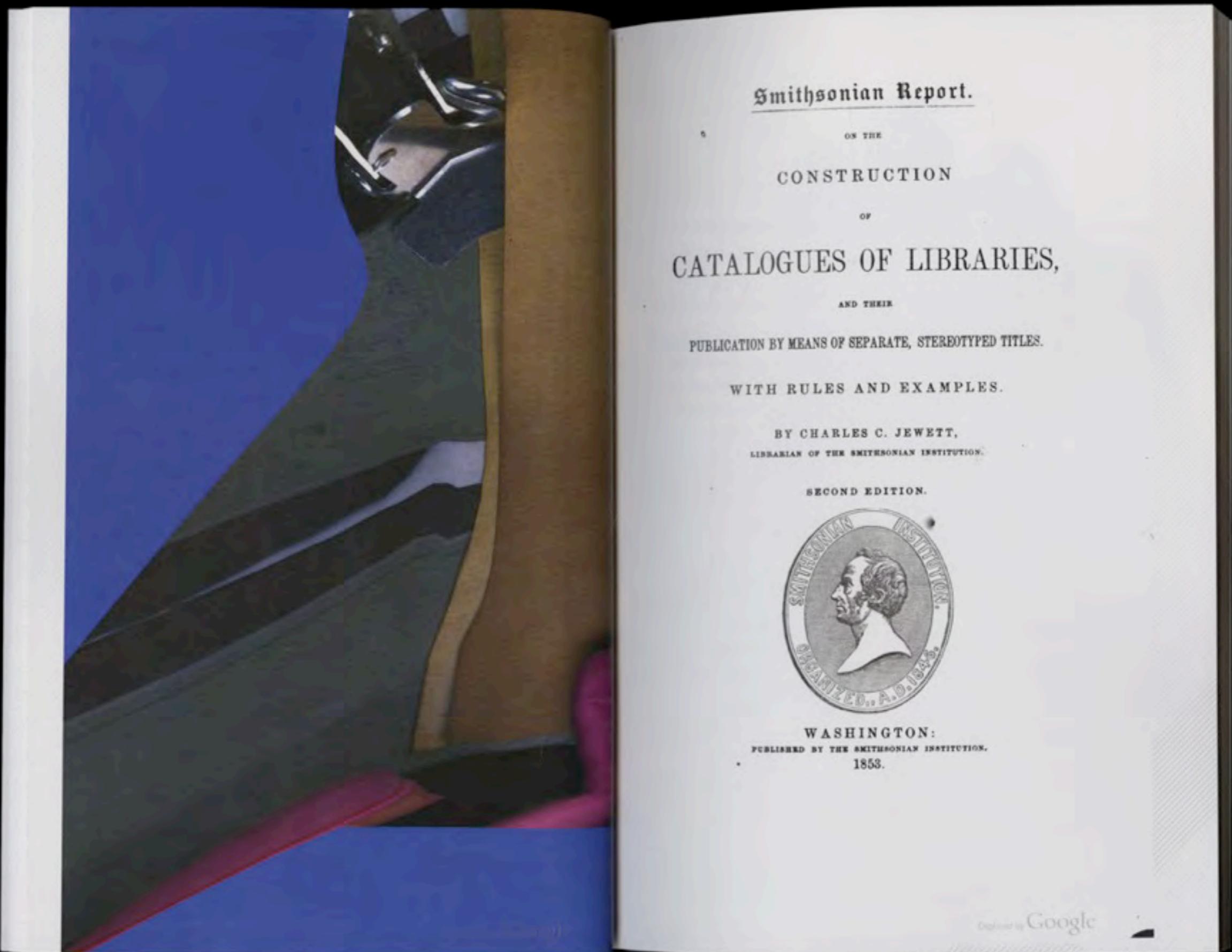
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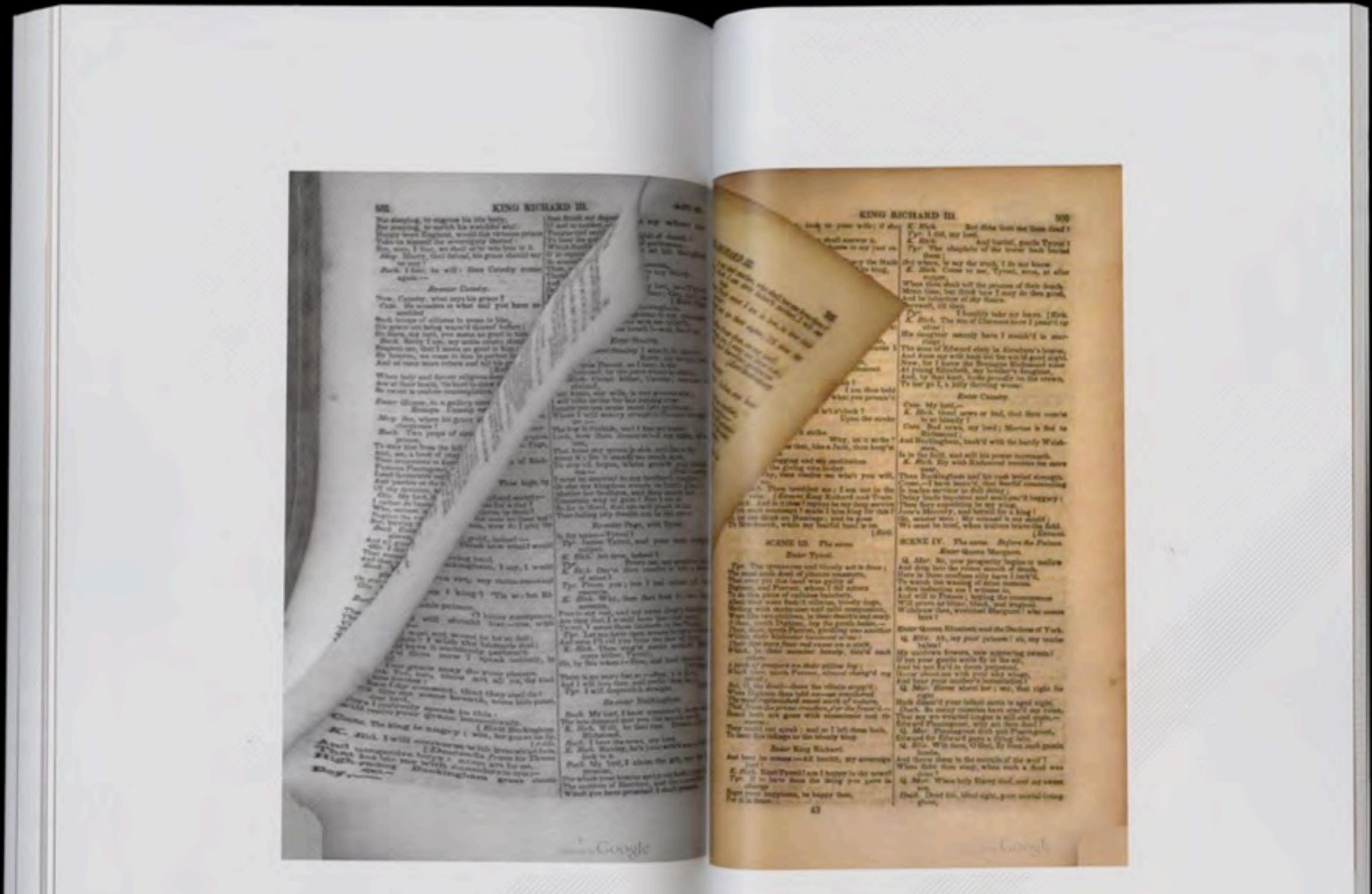
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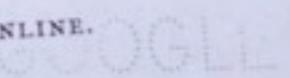
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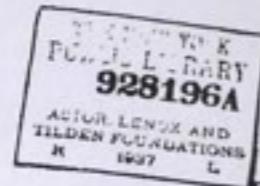
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*The long Duration of Moon-light at the Poles.*PLATE
VIII.

Horizon, and Full in Cancer, and sets at the beginning of Libra in her Third Quarter, having continued visible for 14 diurnal rotations of the Earth. Thus the Poles are supplied one half of the winter-time with constant Moon-light in the Sun's absence; and only lose sight of the Moon from her Third to her First Quarter, while she gives but very little light; and could be but of little, and sometimes of no service to them. A bare view of the Figure will make this plain; in which let \odot be the Sun, \oplus the Earth in Summer, when its north Pole n inclines toward the Sun, and E the Earth in Winter, when its north Pole declines from him. SEN and NWS is the Horizon of the north-Pole, which is coincident with the Equator; and, in both these positions of the Earth, \odot is in \oplus is the Moon's Orbit, in which she goes round the Earth, according to the order of the letters $a b c d$, $ABCD$. When the Moon is at a , she is in her Third Quarter to the Earth, and just rising to the north Pole n ; at b she changes, and is at the greatest height above the Horizon, as the Sun likewise is; at c she is in her First Quarter, setting below the Horizon; and is lowest of all under it at d , when opposite to the Sun, and her enlightened Side toward the Earth. But then she is full in view to the south Pole p , which is as much turned from the Sun as the north Pole inclines toward him. Thus in our Summer, the Moon is above the Horizon of the north Pole while she describes the northern half of the Ecliptic \odot is a , or from her Third Quarter to her Full; and below the Horizon during her progress through the southern half $a \oplus p$; highest at the Change, most depressed at the Fall. But in winter, when the Earth is at E , and in north Pole declination from the Sun, the New Moon at D is at her greatest depression below the Horizon NWS , and the Full Moon at B at her greatest height above it; rising at her First Quarter A ,



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STEAM ENGINE

BY
ROBERT STUART,
LONDON.

SECOND EDITION.

It is not impossible to be
It is not necessary to be.
2

It is possible not to be
It may happen not to be
It is not impossible not to be
It is not necessary not to be.

Therefore the impossible, and the not impossible, follow contrarily the contingent, and the possible, and vice versa; for the negation of the impossible, namely, "it is not impossible to be," follows, "it is possible not to be"; and the affirmation of the impossible to be, "but affirmation follows negation, therefore, "it is impossible to be," follows "it is not possible to be," since "it is impossible to be," is affirmation, but "it is not impossible to be," is negation.

Let us next see how it is with necessary matter, now it is evident that it does not subsist thus, but contraries follow, and contradictories (are placed) separately; for, "it is not necessary to be," is not the negation of "it is necessary not to be," since both, may possibly be true of the same thing, as that which necessarily, in fact, need not of necessity, be. But the reason why the necessary follows not, in like manner, other propositions, is that the impossible being maintained separately by the necessary, signifies the same thing; for what is in impossibility, signifies the same thing; for what is in impossibility should exist, must not of necessity be, but not be, and what is impossible should not be, this must of necessity be; so that if these similarly follow the possible and the not possible, these (do so) in a contrary mode,¹ since the necessary and the impossible do not signify the same thing, but, as we have said,

It is impossible to be
It is necessary not to be
4

It is not possible not to be
It may happen not to be
It is impossible not to be
It is necessary to be.



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Third edition, revised and enlarged

By

Melvil Dewey, A. M.

*Prof. of Library Economy, Chief Librarian, and Director of the Library School of Columbia College;
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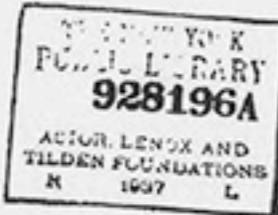
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BIRDS OF AMERICA

BIRDS OF AMERICA.

VOL. I.

1



BIRDS OF AMERICA.

FAMILY I. VULTURINÆ. VULTURINE BIRDS, OR VULTURES.

Bill of moderate length, stout, cerate; upper mandible with the tip elongated and decurved; lower mandible rounded and thin-edged at the end. Head rather small, or of moderate size, ova-to-oblong, and with part of the neck destitute of feathers. Eyes of moderate size, without projecting ridges. External aperture of ears rather small and simple. Skin over the fore part of the neck bare, or merely downy. Tarsus rather stout, bare, and shorter than the middle toe; hind toe much smaller than the second; anterior toes connected at the base by a web; claws large, moderately curved, rather acute. Plumage full and rather compact. Wings very long, subacuminate. Oesophagus excessively wide, and dilated into a crop; stomach rather large, somewhat muscular, with a soft rugous epithelium; intestine of moderate length and width; cæca extremely small. The young when fledged have the head and upper part of the neck generally covered with down. Eggs commonly two.

GAVIA I.—CATHARTES, *Müller*. TURKEY-VULTURE.

Bill of moderate length, rather slender, somewhat compressed; upper mandible with its dorsal outline nearly straight and declinate to the end of the large cere, then decurved, the edges a little festooned, rather thick, the tip descending and rather obtuse; lower mandible with the angle long and rather narrow, the dorsal line ascending and slightly convex, the back broad,



Harris's Buzzard

*Buteo swainsoni**Caligarius swainsoni*

HARRIS'S BUZZARD

This bird is very similar to the Common Buzzard, but is distinguished by the large reddish-brown patch on the wing, which is wanting in the latter; also by the larger size, and a more robust wing. It inhabits the United States, and is found from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. It is a very fierce and bold bird, and is said to be very difficult to tame. It feeds on small birds, and on insects, and is particularly fond of the latter. It is a very strong flier, and is able to fly long distances. It is a very noisy bird, and is often heard screaming in the air. It is a very fierce and bold bird, and is said to be very difficult to tame. It feeds on small birds, and on insects, and is particularly fond of the latter. It is a very strong flier, and is able to fly long distances. It is a very noisy bird, and is often heard screaming in the air.





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the single specimen from
before you, was sent to me by
notice respecting it:—"I shot this
ancouver, in the month of Novem-
ber, and its curious jerking or undu-
lating motion, was peculiar, and induced me to follow and
shoot it from a high branch of a pine tree, and I shot it
dead with me, as I was at the time engaged in

THE

ORGANON, OR LOGICAL TREATISES,

or

A R I S T O T L E.

WITH

THE INTRODUCTION OF PORPHYRY.

LITERALLY TRANSLATED, WITH NOTES, SYLLOGISTIC EXAMPLES,
ANALYSIS, AND INTRODUCTION.

BY

OCTAVIUS FREIRE OWEN, M. A.

OF CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD. RECTOR OF BURSTOW, SURREY; AND
DOMESTIC CHAPLAIN TO THE DUKE OF PORTLAND.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. II

LONDON:

HENRY G. BOHN, YORK STREET, COVENT GARDEN.

MDCCLXII.

2	It is not impossible to be It is not necessary to be.	4	It is impossible to be It is necessary not to be.
	It is possible not to be It may happen not to be It is not impossible not to be It is not necessary not to be.		It is not possible not to be It may happen not to be It is impossible not to be It is necessary to be.

Therefore the impossible, and the not impossible,^{1. v. d'absurdo.} follow contradictorily the contingent, and the ^{2. v. de l'} possible, and the non-contingent, and the not ^{3. v. correspond-} possible, and vice versa;^{2. v. reciproc.} for the negation of the ^{4. v. non-} impossible, namely, "it is not impossible to be," follows, "it is possible to be," but affirmation follows negation, for, "it is impossible to be" follows "it is not possible to be," since "it is impossible to be," is affirmation, but, "it is not impossible to be," is negation.

Let us next see how it is with necessary matter, now it is evident that it does not subsist thus, but contraries follow, and contradictories (are placed) separately,^{3. v. however,} for, "it is necessary to be," is not the negation of "it is necessary not to be," since both, may possibly be true ^{its peculiarity,} of the same thing, as that which necessarily, is not, ^{with the reason} need not of necessity, be. But the reason why the necessary follows not, in like manner, other propositions, is that the impossible being enunciated contrarily to the necessary, signifies the same thing; for what it is impossible should exist, must not of necessity be, but *not be*, and what is impossible should *not be*, this must of necessity be; so that if these similarly follow the possible and the not possible, these (do so) in a contrary mode,^{4. v. however,} since the necessary and the impossible do not signify the same thing, but, as we have said,

^{1.} Contraria eas appellat, quia propter quod non est aliud nomen, quod illi melius conveniat, tam maxime propri locos, quos occupant in tabula quam adscripsit: nam in hac si invicem collocant sunt sive *contraries* sive *contraries*. *ut* *sives*. Waitz. In the table given above the two former in each column are contraries to the two former in the opposite; and the two latter in each are contrary sequences from the two former. Necessity, according to Aristotle, (*Ethics*, ch. iii.) was either absolute (*ἀπλός*), or hypothetical (*ἐφ ὑπόθεσιν*), the former immutable, the latter only conditional. See also *Metaph.* lib. iv.

^{2.} Namely, "it is necessary and it is not necessary."

and this may happen to be the case, as animal is with no stone, nor stone present with any man, if then A is assumed present with every B, and B with every C, A will be with every C, so that from propositions both false, the conclusion will be true, since every man is an animal.*

So also a negative conclusion (is attained), for neither A may be assumed, nor B present with any C, but let A be with every B, for example, as if, the same terms being taken, man was placed in the middle, for neither animal nor man is with any stone, but animal is with every man. Wherefore if with what it is present universally, it is assumed to be present with none, but with what it is not present, we assume that it is present with every individual; from both these false premises, there will be a true conclusion.† The same may be shown if each premise is assumed partly false, but if only one is admitted false, if the major is wholly false, as A B, there will not be a true conclusion, but if B C, (the minor is wholly false,) there will be (a true conclusion). Now I mean by a proposition wholly false that which is contrary (to the true), as if that was assumed present with every, which is present with none, or that present with none, which is present with every. For let A be with no B, but B with every C, if then we take the proposition B

Ex. 1. Every stone is an animal
Every man is a stone
∴ Every man is an animal.
Ex. 2. No man is an animal
Every stone is a man
∴ No stone is an animal.

B A
Ex. 4. Every swan is an animal
C B

Every swan is white
C A
∴ Every swan is an animal.

B A
Ex. 5. Nothing white is an animal
C B
All snow is white
C A
∴ No snow is an animal.

Ex. 3. Every animal is a stone
C B
Every man is an animal
C A
∴ Every man is a stone.

position A B be 2. Negative.
be neither with
with a certain C, as genus with
which are from another genus,
with any prudence nor with
prudence is with something
assumed present with no B, but
no C, which will * Example (9.)

however, when the
false, but the other
are; also when the
B C (the minor)
the major is true,
then both are false.

A from concurring with no
also to prevent B from being
animal is with no
true, and snow with
is taken as the middle, and
A is assumed present with the
certain C, the whole proposition
is also the conclu- † Example (10.)

if the proposition A B is ne-
with the whole of B, and not
with a certain C. 2. Negative.
but is not conse-
man is present with something
as the middle term, and A is
B with a certain C, the con-
whole proposition † Example (11.)

be partly false,¹ 7. If the major
B C is true," which is omitted by

A
ful is an animal
B
beautiful
A
... an animal.

A S T R O N O M Y
EXPLAINED UPON SIR ISAAC NEWTON's PRINCIPLES,

And made easy to those who have not studied

M A T H E M A T I C S.
TO WHICH ARE ADDED, 68039

A P L A I N M E T H O D
OF FINDING THE

DISTANCES of all the PLANETS from the SUN,
BY THE
TRANSIT of VENUS over the SUN's Disc, in the Year 1761.

An Account of Mr. HORROX's Observation of the
TRANSIT of VENUS in the Year 1639:

AND,
Of the DISTANCES of all the PLANETS from the SUN,
as deduced from OBSERVATIONS of the TRANSIT in the Year 1761.

By JAMES FERGUSON, F. R. S.

Heb. xi. 3. *The Worlds were framed by the Word of God.*
Job, xxvi. 7. *He brought the Earth from nothing.*
— 13. *By his Spirit he hath garnished the Heaven.*

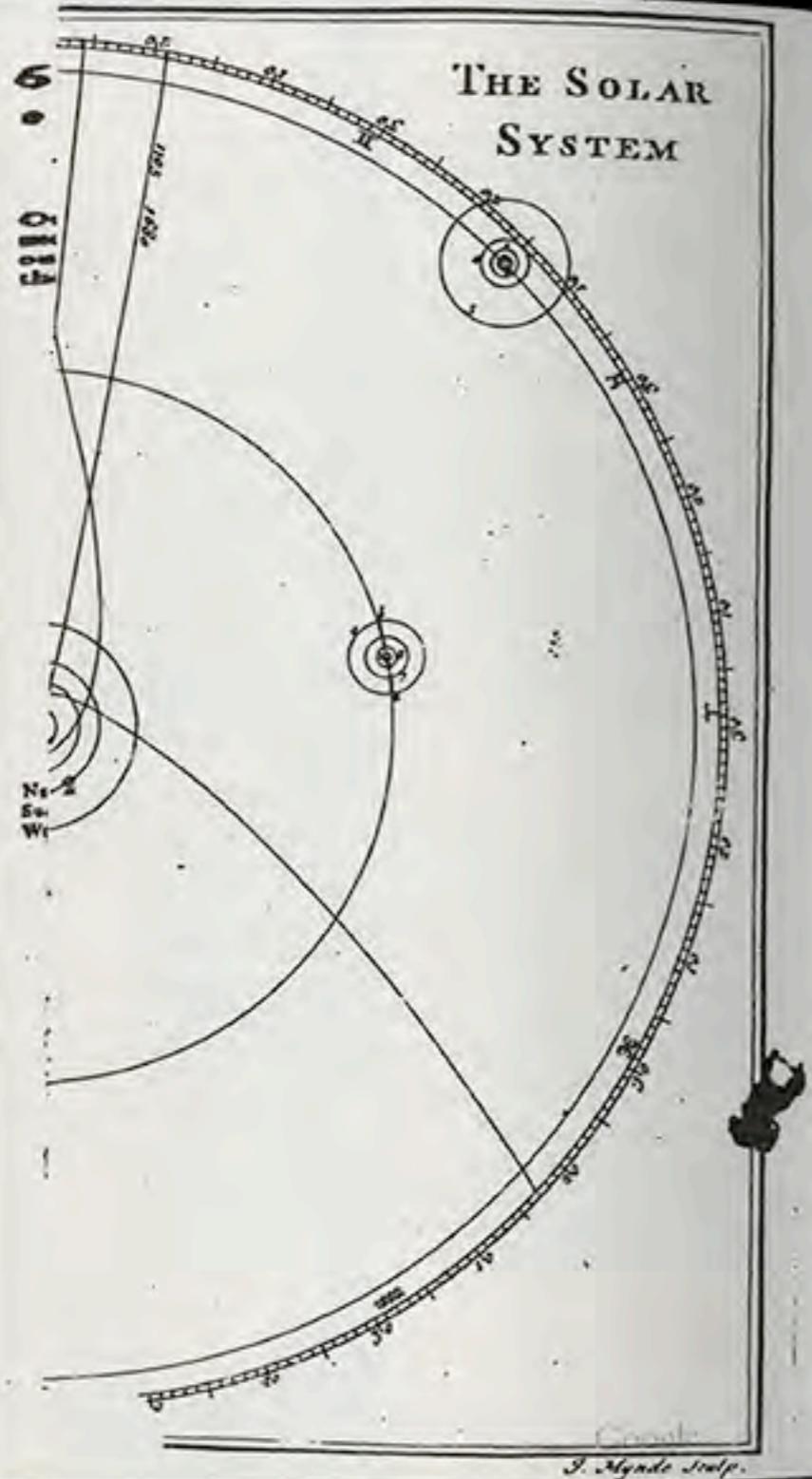
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W. BENT, and J. EVANS.

M DCC XCIV.

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THE SOLAR SYSTEM

G. C. Lewis.
J. Mynde Sculp.

Of the Solar System.

C H A P. II.

A brief Description of the SOLAR SYSTEM.

17. **T**HE Sun, with the Planets and Comets PLATE I.
Fig. I. which move round him as their center, constitute the Solar System. Those Planets which are near the Sun not only finish their circuits sooner, but likewise move faster in their respective Orbits, than those which are more remote from him. The Solar System. Their motions are all performed from west to east, in Orbits nearly circular. Their names, distances, bulk, and periodical revolutions, are as follow:

18. The Sun \odot , an immense globe of fire, is The Sun. placed near the common center, or rather in the lower focus, of the Orbits of all the Planets and Comets; and turns round his axis in 25 days 6 hours, as is evident by the motions of spots seen on his surface. His diameter is computed to be Fig. I. 763,000 miles; and, by the various attractions of the circumvolving Planets, he is agitated by a

* If the two ends of a thread be tied together, and the thread be then thrown loosely round two pins stuck in a table, and moderately stretched by the point of a black-lead pencil carried round by an even motion and light pressure of the hand, several ellipses will be described; and the points where the pins are fixed are called the *foci* or *foci* of the ellipsis. The Orbits of all the Planets are elliptical, and the Sun is placed in or near one of the foci of each of them: and that in which he is placed, is called the *lower focus*.

† Astronomers are not far from the truth when they reckon the Sun's center to be in the lower focus of all the Planetary Orbits. Though, strictly speaking, if we consider the focus of Mercury's Orbit to be in the Sun's center, the focus of Venus's Orbit will be in the common center of gravity of the Sun and Mercury; the focus of the Earth's Orbit in the common center of gravity of the Sun, Mercury, and Venus; the focus of the Orbit of Mars in the common center of gravity of the Sun, Mercury, Venus, and the Earth; and so of the rest. Yet the focuses of the Orbits of all the Planets, except Saturn, will not be sensibly removed from the center of the Sun; nor will the focus of Saturn's Orbit recede sensibly from the common center of gravity of the Sun and Jupiter.

B 4

small.

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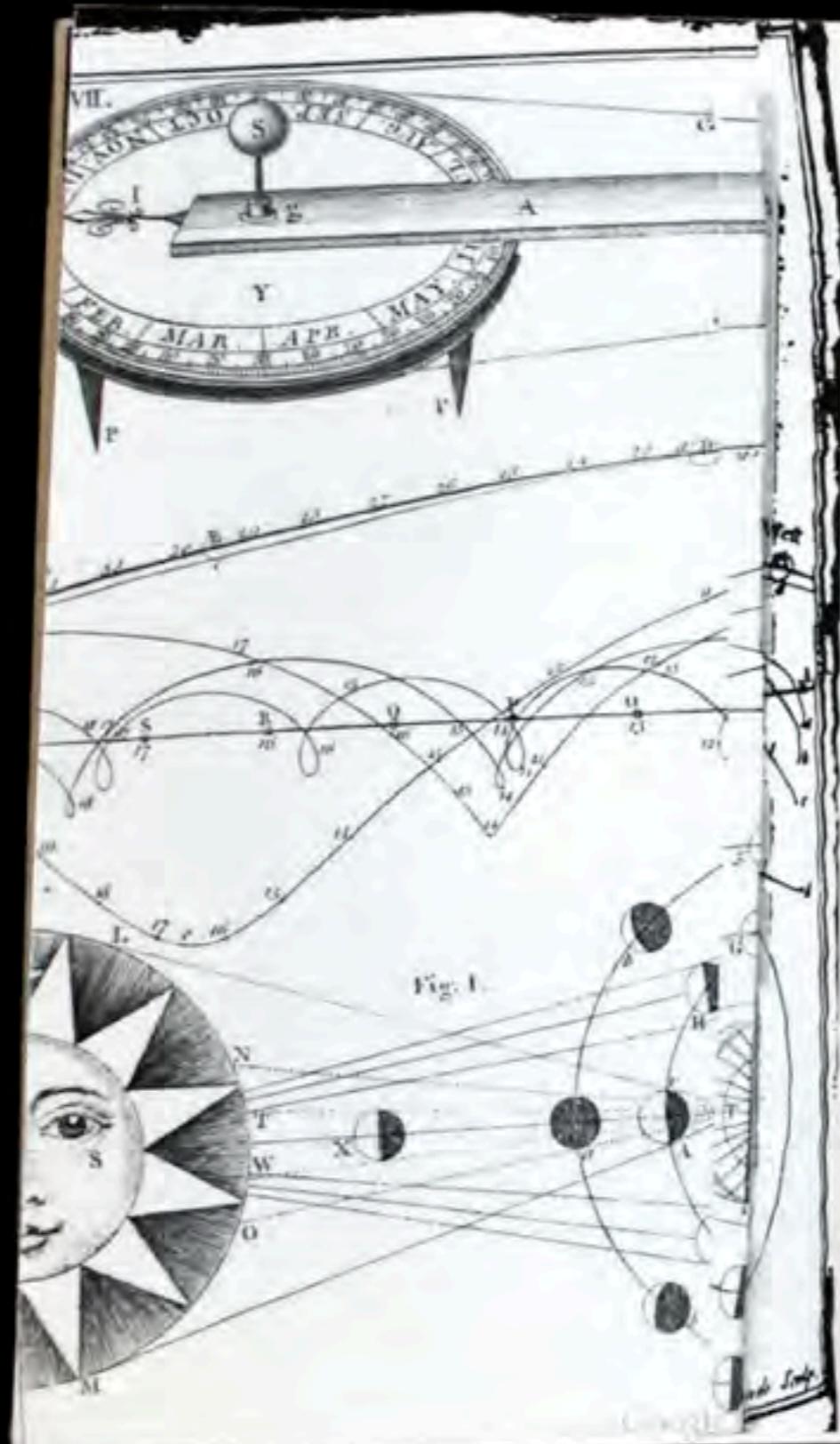
community. *Moses* calls the Moon A LUMINARY (as it is in the Hebrew) as the Sun: but the Moon is known to be an o body, and the smallest that Astronomers ha served in the Heavens; and shines upon us; any inherent light of its own, but by refl the light of the Sun. *Moses* might know th had he told the *Israelites* so, they would have at him; and considered him rather as a ma than as a person commissioned by the Almi be their leader.

C H A P. IV.

*The Phenomena of the Heavens as seen from a
Parts of the Earth.*

We are kept to the Earth by gravity. 122. WE are kept to the Earth's surf all sides by the power of its attraction; which, laying hold of all bodies a ing to their densities or quantities of matter out regard to their bulks, constitutes what their weight. And having the sky over our go where we will, and our feet toward the of the Earth, we call it up over our head down under our feet: although the same rig which is down to us, if continued through a yond the opposite side of the Earth, would b PLATE II. the inhabitants on the opposite side. For, : habitants *n*, *i*, *e*, *m*, *s*, *o*, *q*, *l*, stand with the toward the Earth's center *C*; and have the figure of sky *N*, *J*, *E*, *M*, *S*, *O*, *Q*, *L*, over heads. Therefore, the point *S* is as directly up to the inhabitants on the South Pole, as *N* is: inhabitant *n* on the North Pole: so is *E* to inhabitant *e* supposed to be on the North of *Peru*; and *Q* to the opposite inhabitant *q* on middle of the island *Sumatra*. Each of these servers is surprised that his opposite or *Antipode* stand with his head hanging downward. Be





C H A P. XV.

Moon's Surface mountainous: Her Phases described: Her Path, and the Paths of Jupiter's Moons delineated: The Proportions of the Diameters of their Orbits, and those of Saturn's Moons, to each other; and to the Diameter of the Sun.

2. **B**Y looking at the Moon with an ordinary telescope, we perceive that her surface is diversified with long tracts of prodigious high mountains and deep cavities. Some of her mountains, by comparing their height with her diameter (which is 2180 miles), are found to be three times higher than the highest hills on our Earth. This ruggedness of the Moon's surface is of great use to us, by reflecting the Sun's light to all sides: for if the Moon were smooth and polished like a looking-glass, or covered with water, she could never distribute the Sun's light all round; only in some positions she would shew us his image, no bigger than a point, but with such a lustre as would be hurtful to our eyes.

253. The Moon's surface being so uneven, many have wondered why her edge appears not jagged as well as the curve bounding the light and dark parts. But if we consider, that what we call the edge of the Moon's Disc is not a single line set round with mountains, in which case it would appear irregularly indented, but a large zone having many mountains lying behind one another from the observer's eye, we shall find that the mountains in some rows will be opposite to the vales in others, and fill up the inequalities so as to make her appear quite round; just as when one looks at an orange, although its roughness be very discernible on the side next the eye, especially if the Sun or a Candle shines obliquely on that side, yet the line terminating

144^o.

A

HANDY-BOOK ABOUT BOOKS,

FOR
*BOOK-LOVERS, BOOK-BUYERS,
AND
BOOK-SELLERS.*

ATTEMPTED BY

JOHN POWER.

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BLOOMSBURY, W.C.

ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.]

1870.

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Mr. Keene

It would be difficult to doubt the accuracy given
to Mr. Keene, but I have not been examined, and it may
be that Mr. Keene himself has great experience, who
is not likely to be very apt to make mistakes in his work.
I have seen some drawings and diagrams of the kind,
but they were all technical or scientific similar to the pre-
sented by Mr. Keene, but I have not noticed in the
present drawing any additional character after the part
of the head which is given in the Appendix, and referred to in
the book.

Mr. Keene's name or descriptive addition.

*PART IV.—TYPOGRAPHICAL
GAZETTEER.*

moveable types to distinguish them from those in block books.
—*Ib.*

VELVET (*bind.*).—Principally used in binding for bibles and prayer-books, costly manuscript books, albums, &c.

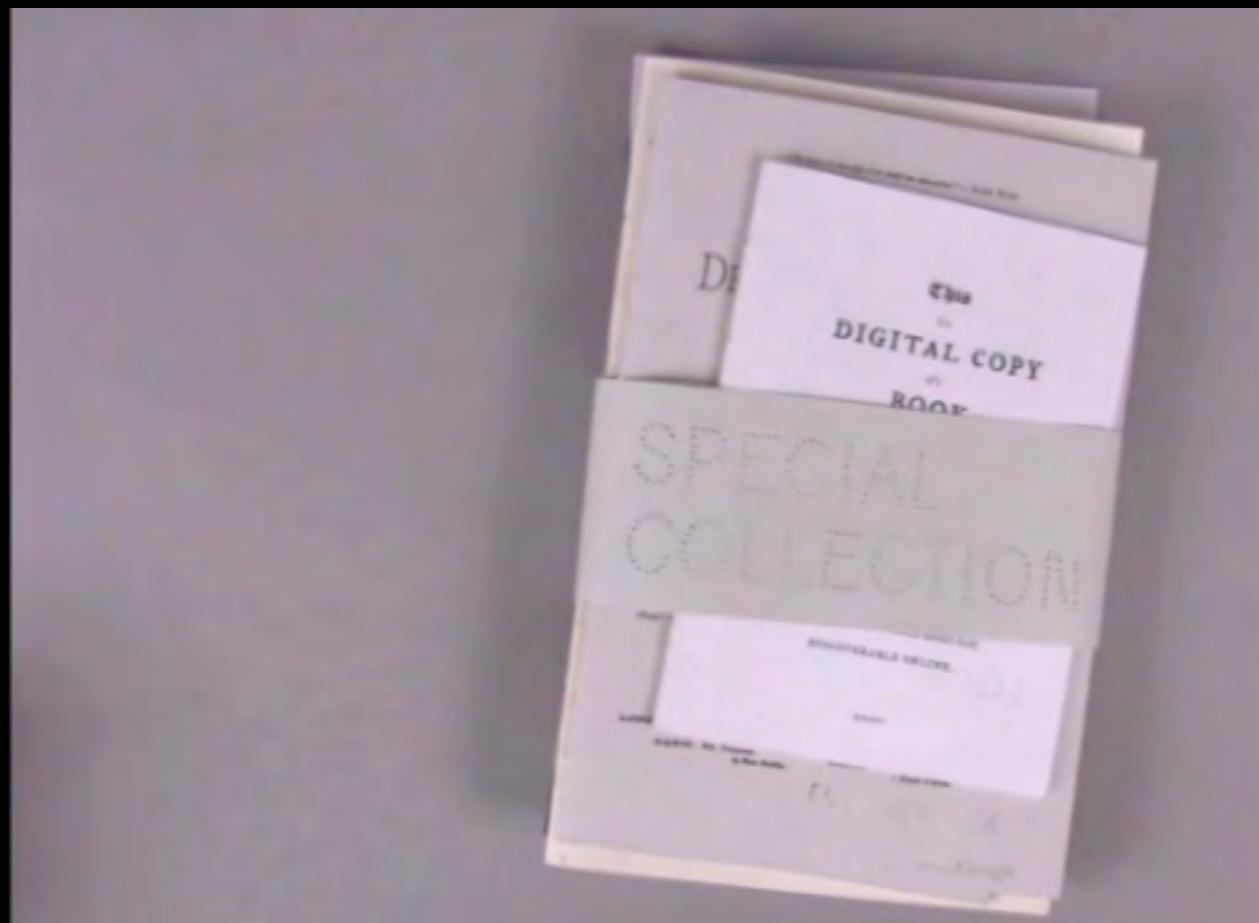
VELLUM (*bind.*).—Principally used by stationers for account books.

WRAPPER (*bind.*).—*Fr.*, *couverte*; *Ger.*, *umschlag*. The paper cover of a book or pamphlet; more used on the Continent for thick books than in this country: its only advantage is that it enables the purchaser to have the work bound to his own taste.

NOTICE.

Mr. Green, formerly of the firm of
27, King William Street, Strand, has,
Part IV., entered into partnership with
33, New Street, Covent Garden.

PART. IX.—INDEX.





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every day, with participants including visual
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DJs, and others.

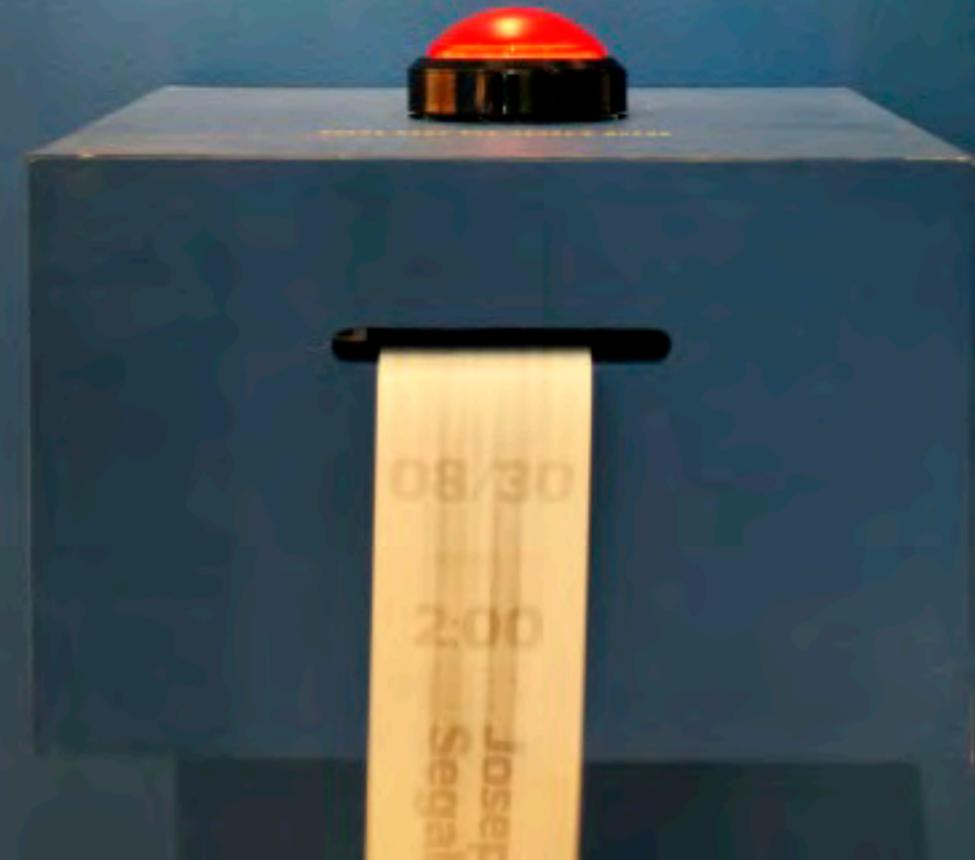
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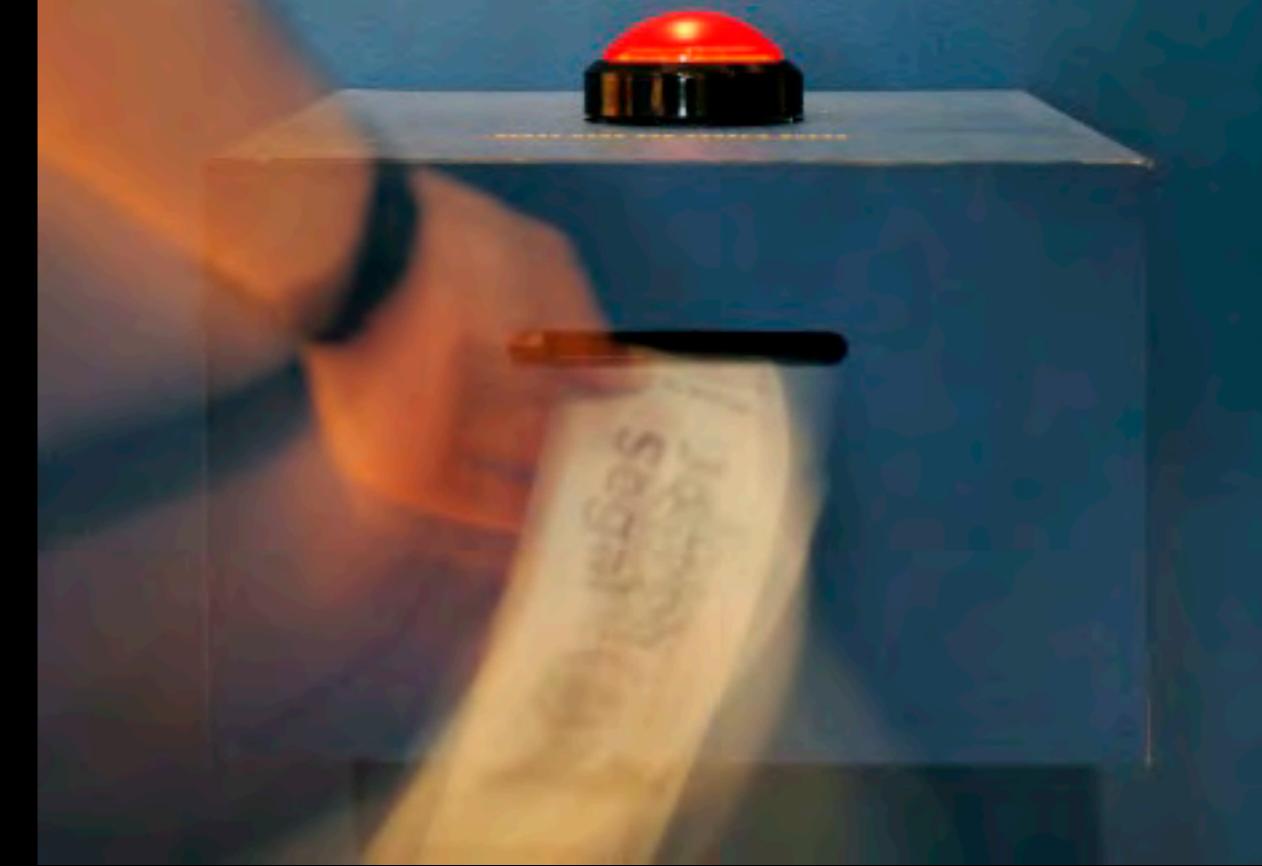
every day, with participants including visual artists, designers, writers, performers, DJs, and others.

* * *



every day, with participants including visual artists, designers, writers, performers, DJs, and others.

* * *



Today's upcoming events

12:00

Assembled: Story lines, solo performances curated by Meg Sullivan in the Lower Farago Gallery until about 1 p.m.

Stephanie Turner



12:00

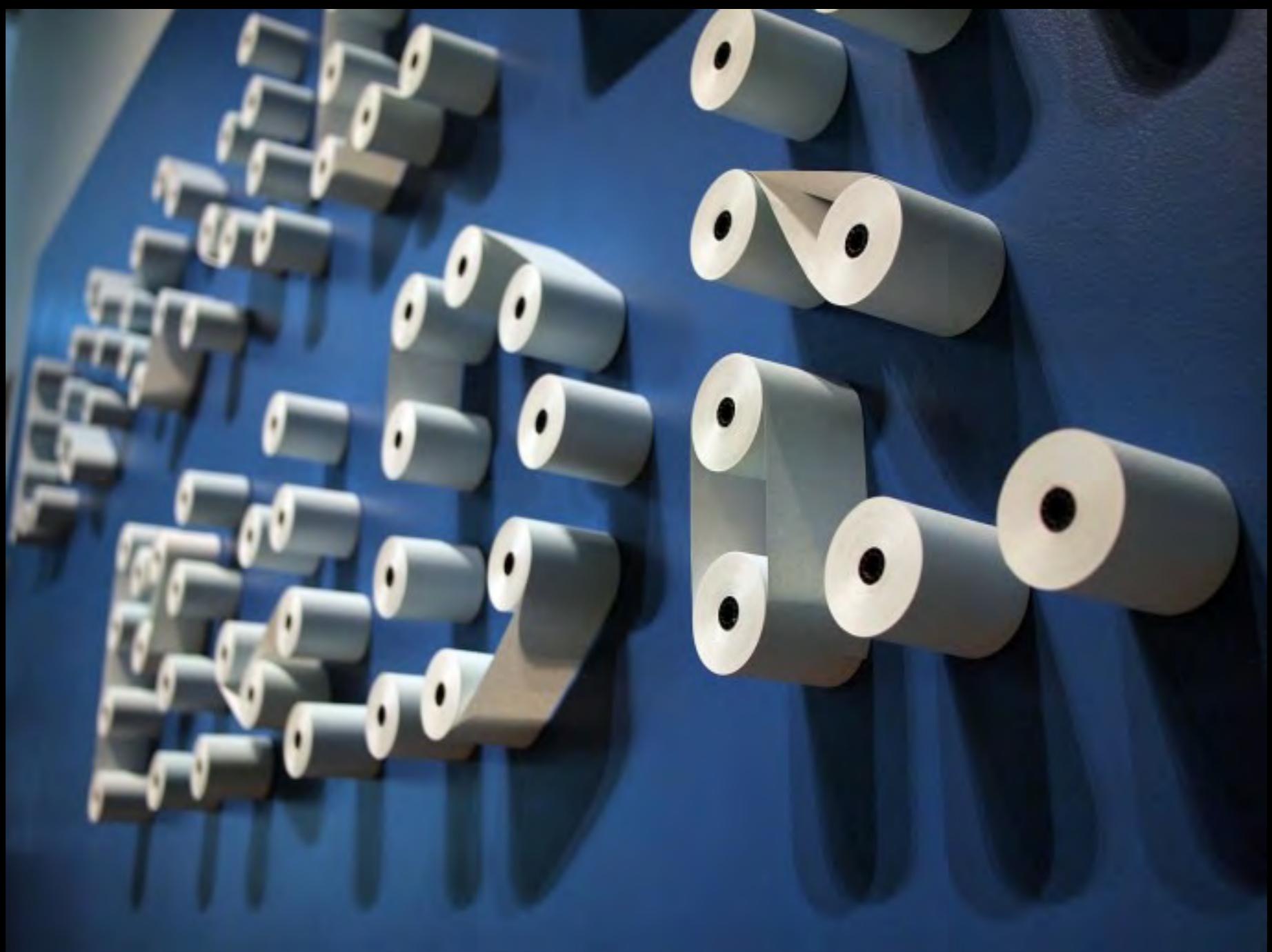
Office Hours: Dan Talbot on plein air painting in the Lower Farago Gallery until about 4 p.m. More on Dan at dantalbot.com

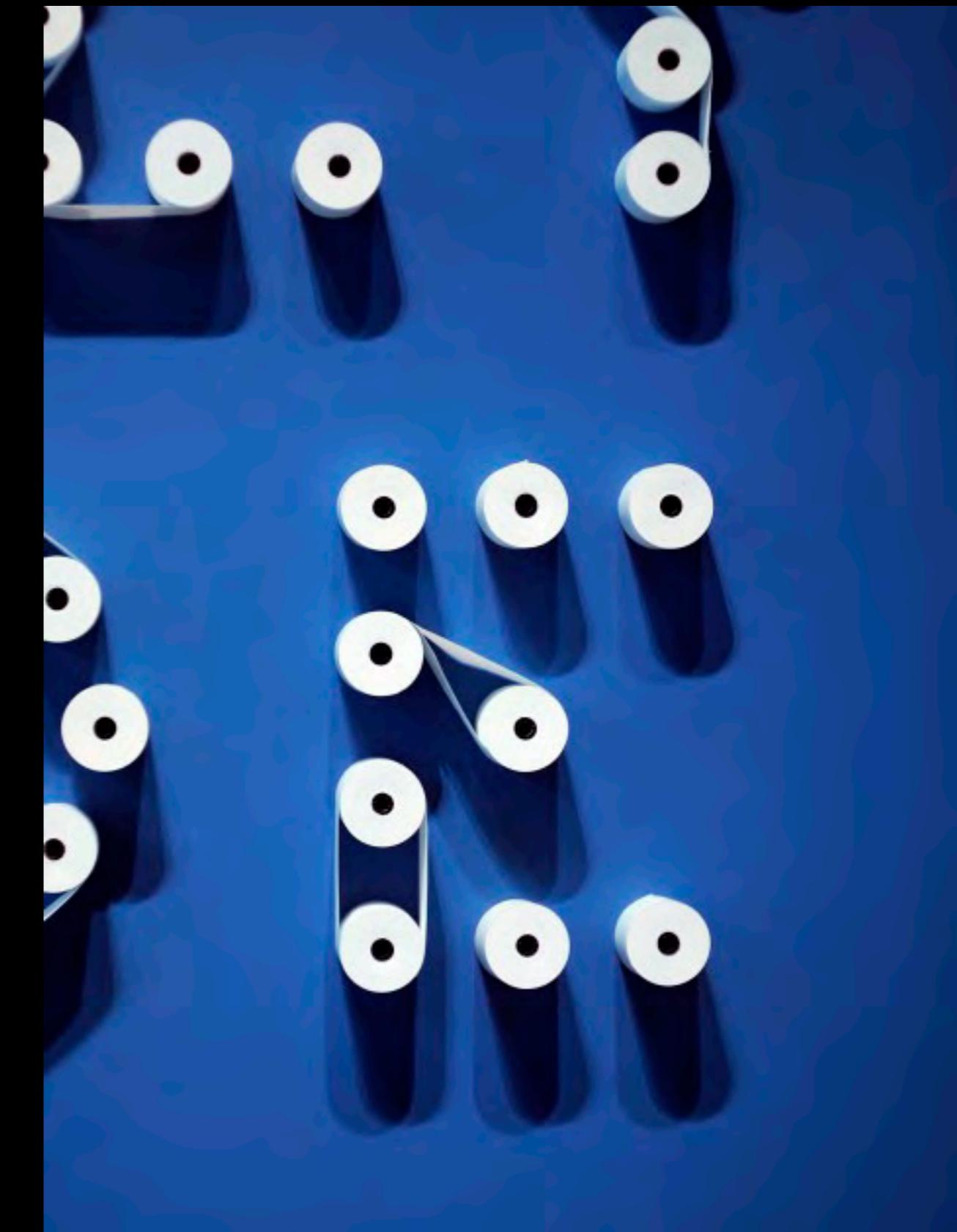
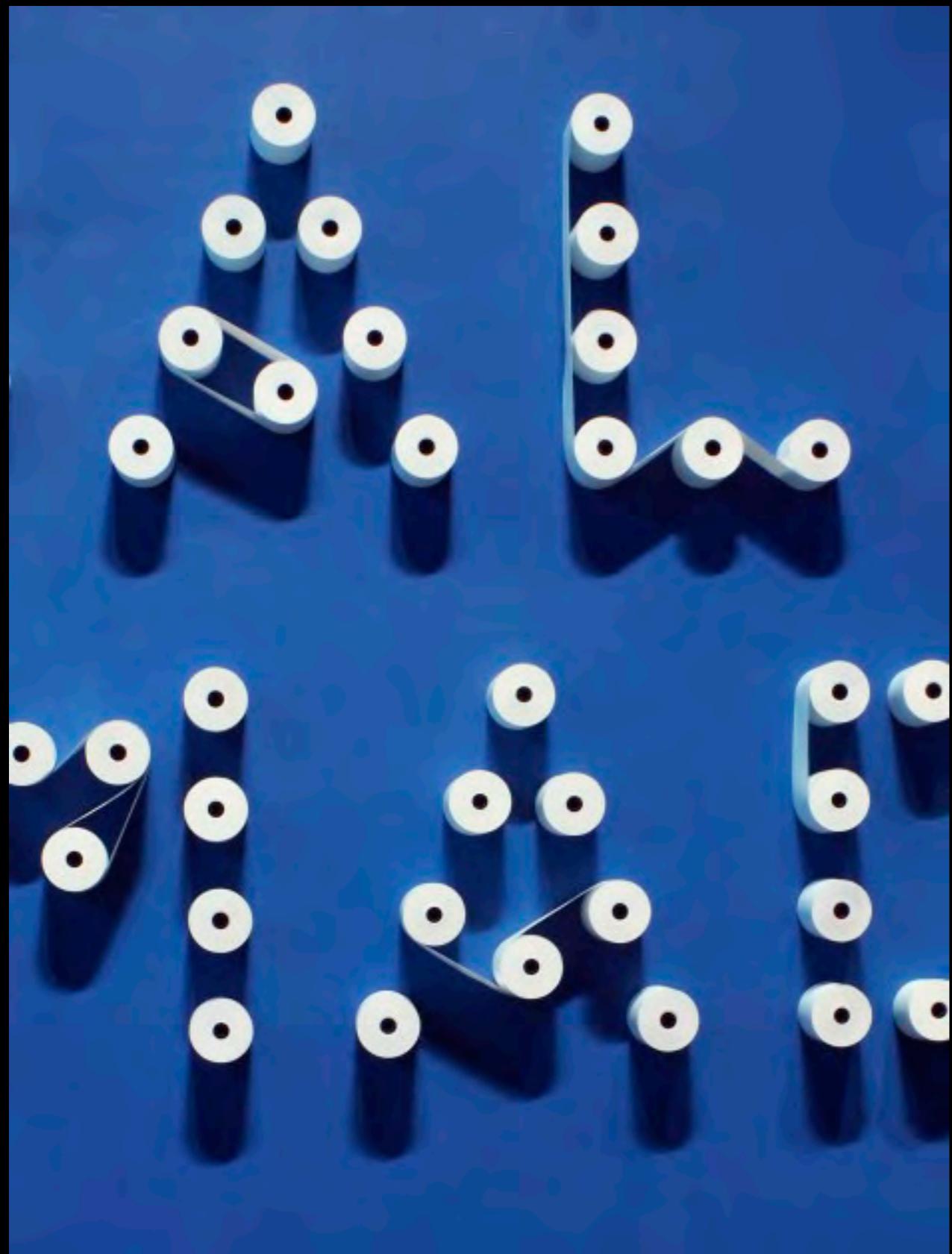
Dan Talbot

12:00

Assembled: Inside Voices curated by Jozi Keiten in the Lower Farago Gallery until about 1 p.m. More on Marguerite at margueritekeyes.com

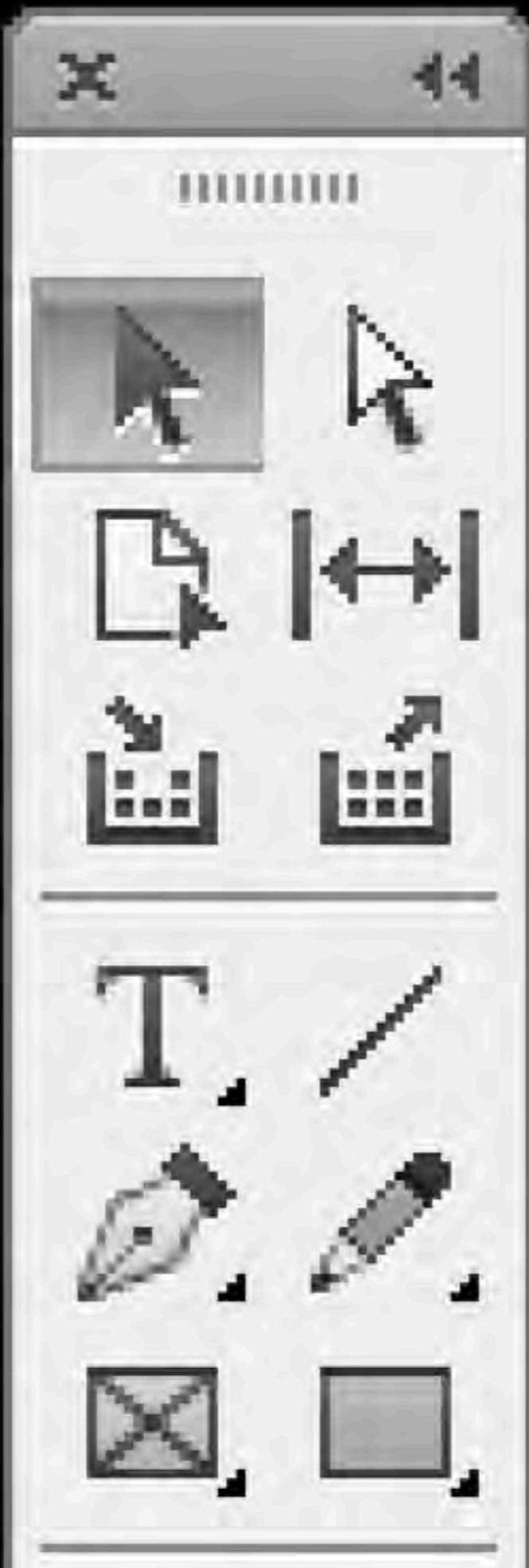
Marguerite Keyes













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interior design



Impression Circulaire
product design, furniture
interior design



Malinak

product design, furniture
interior design



Book of Images

product design, furniture
interior design



One Day One Beverage
product design, furniture
interior design



Liquette Revolution
product design, furniture
interior design



From the Kitchen

product design, furniture
interior design



It All Begins

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Amelia Blue Room

product design, furniture
interior design



I Don't See Time To Lose

product design, furniture
interior design



Dusty Apple Books

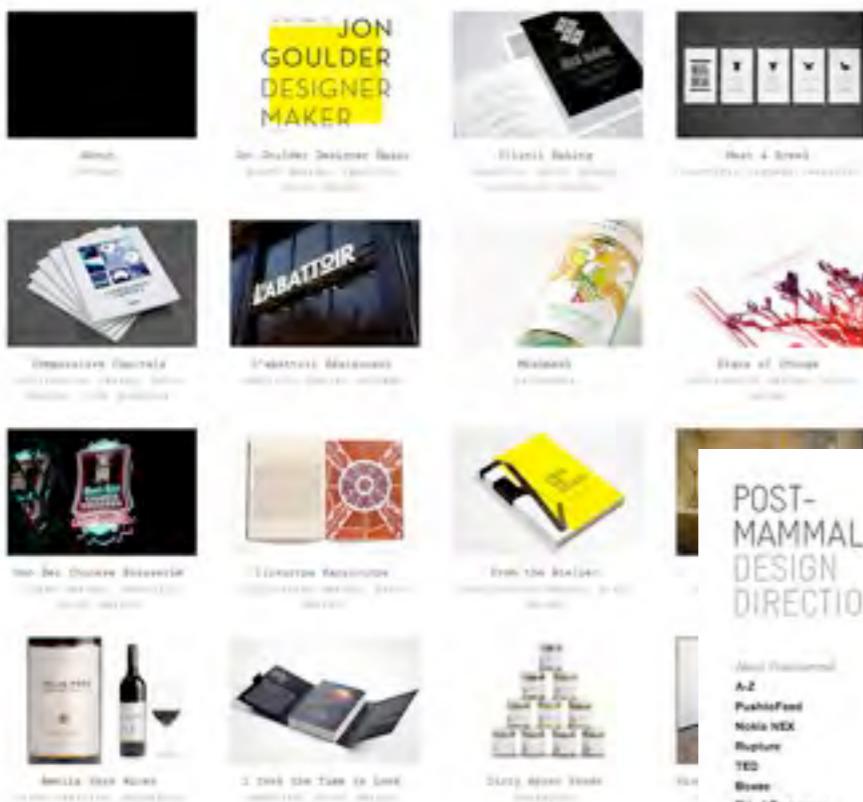
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Glass & Glass Like Goods

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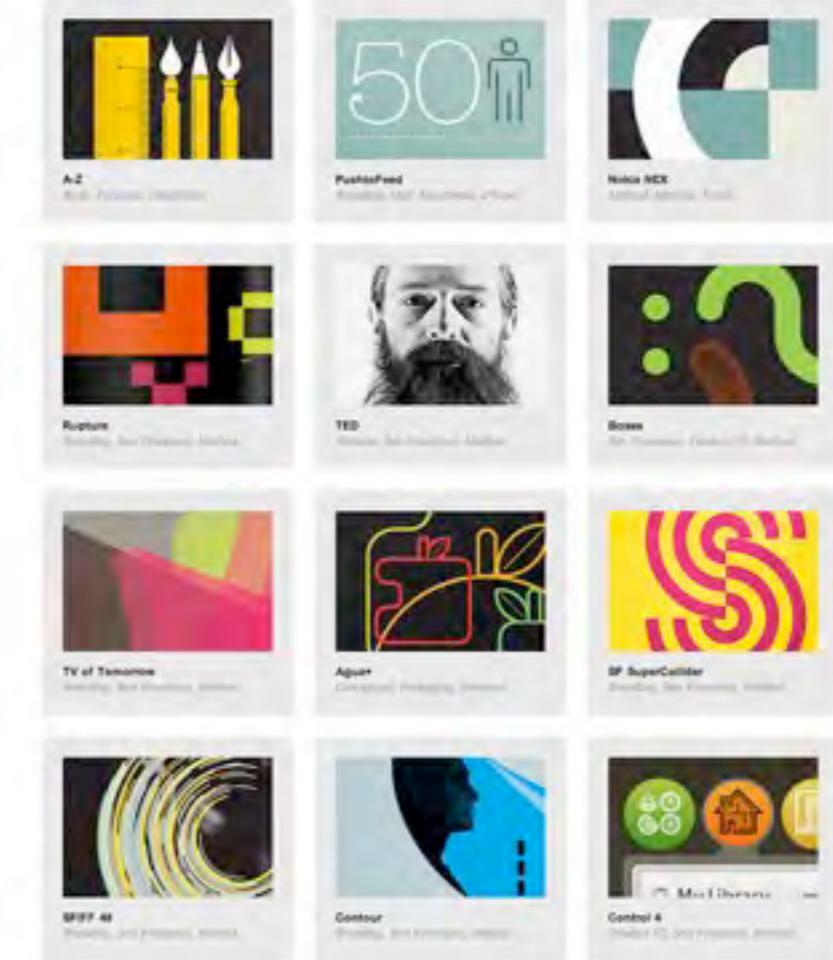


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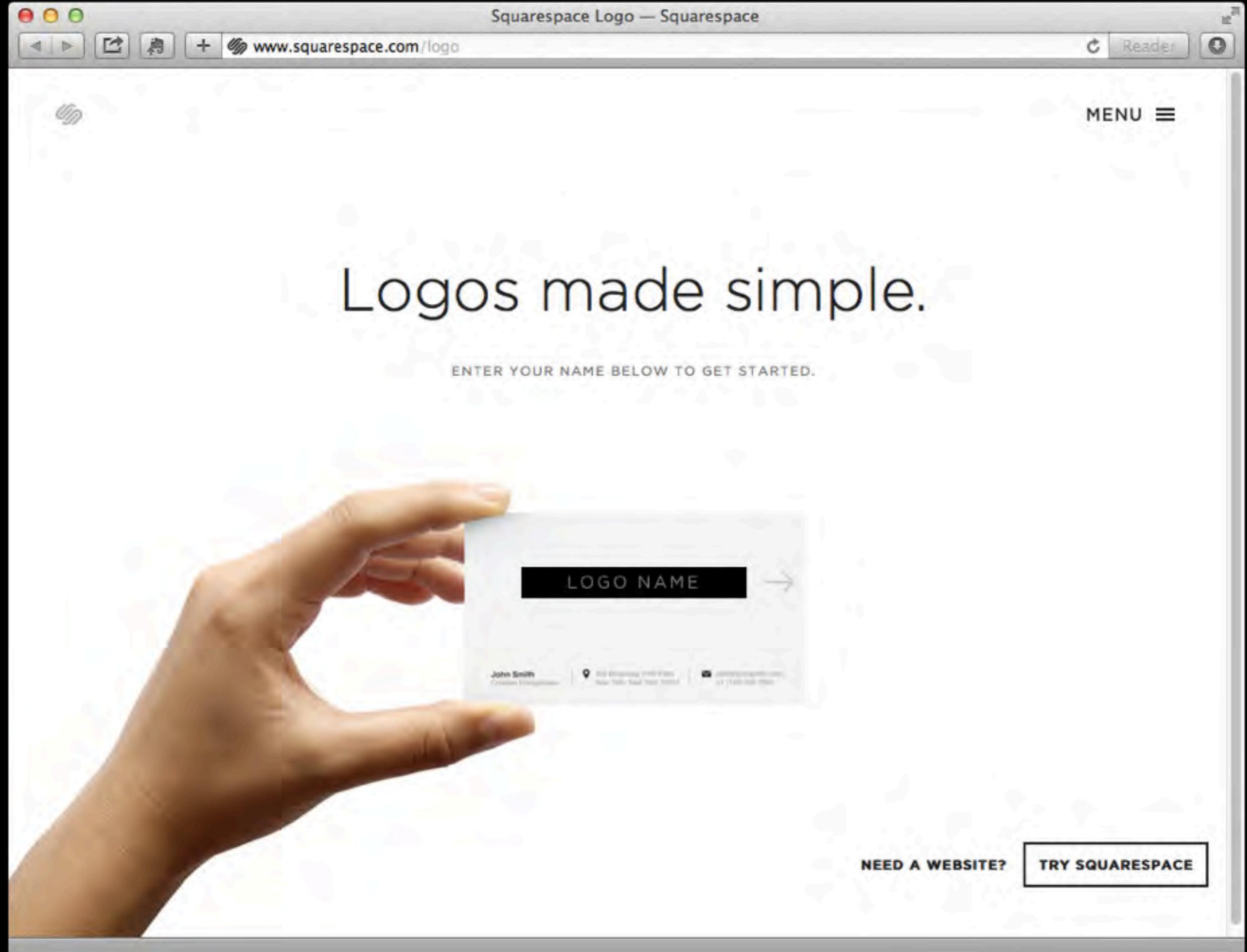
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- Contour
- Control 4

Icarus Frames

ICARUS FRAMES

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- Home Projects
- Lucian's Custom Track (DHT) Special Project
- Nikola's S&S Track
- Miguel's Custom Track
- Will's Custom Track
- Lucian's Custom Track
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- Original Icarus
- Prototype Custom Track Handlebars
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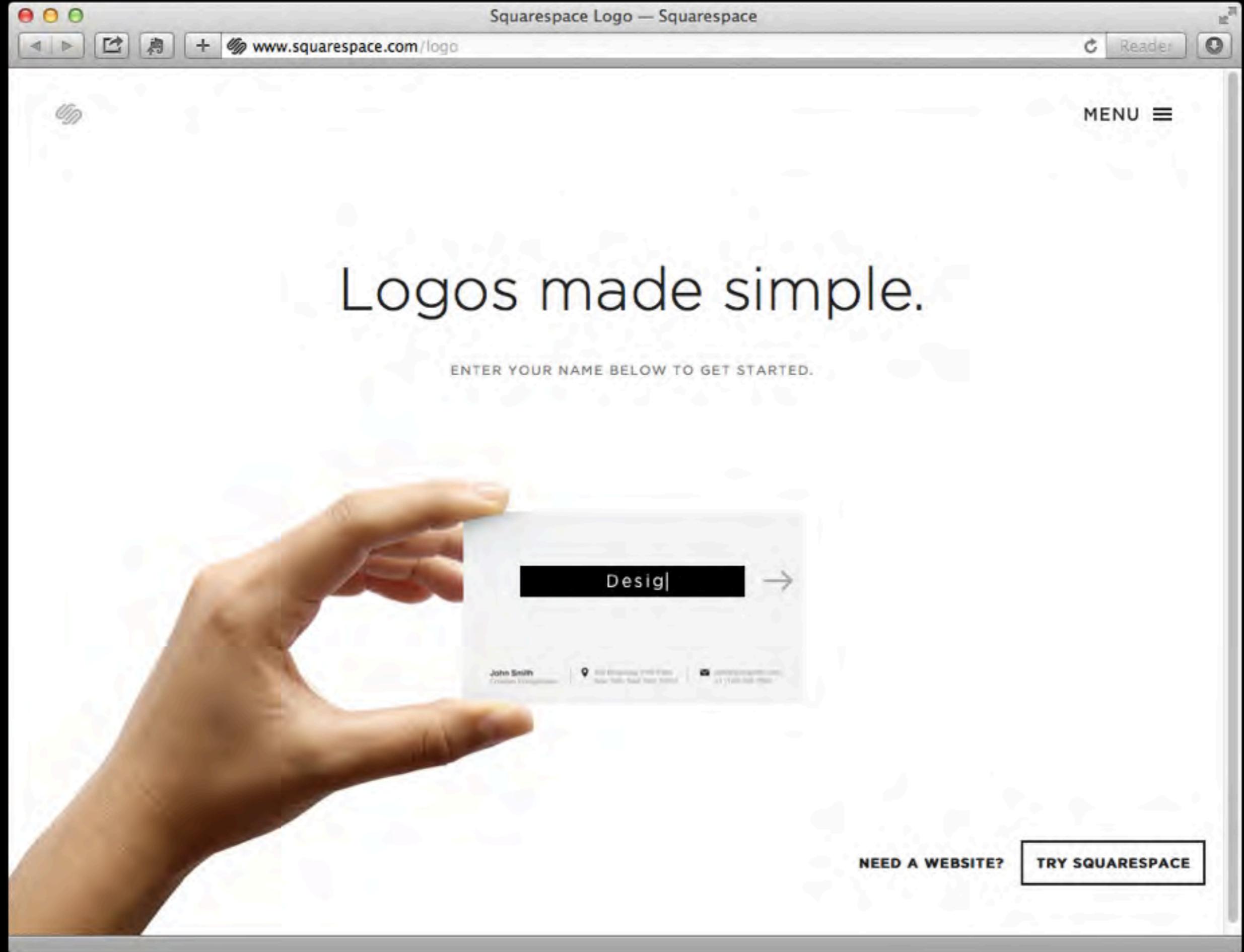
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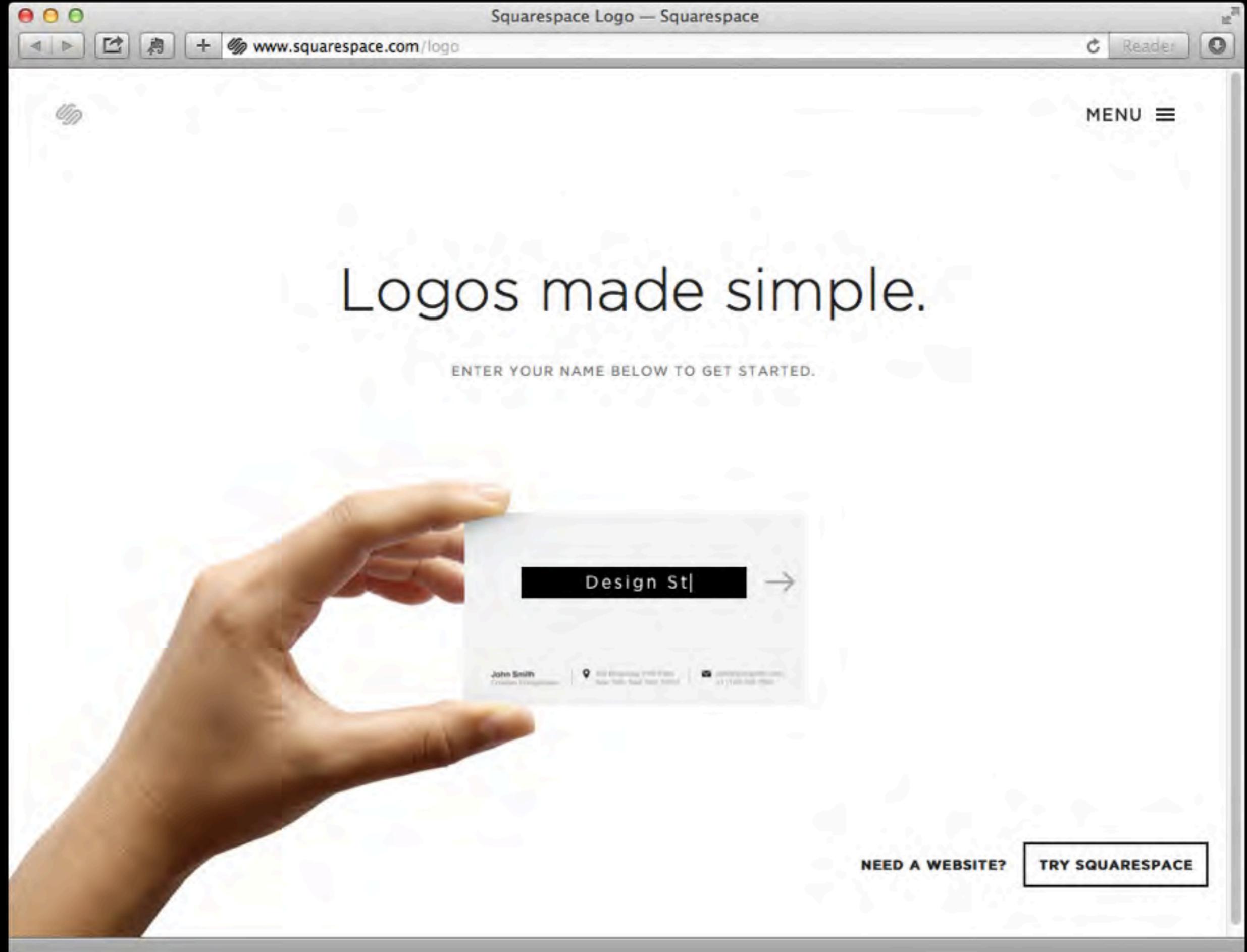
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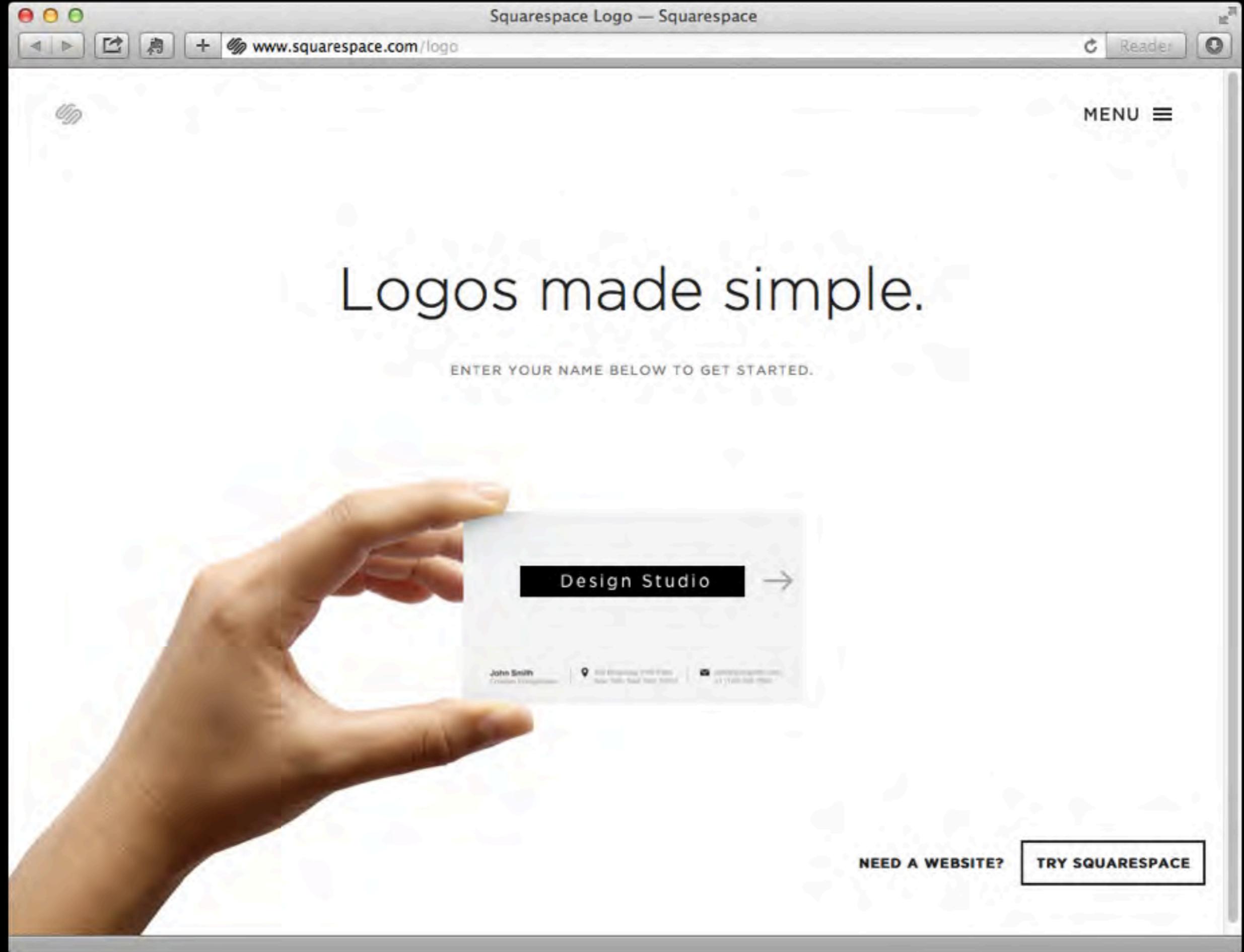
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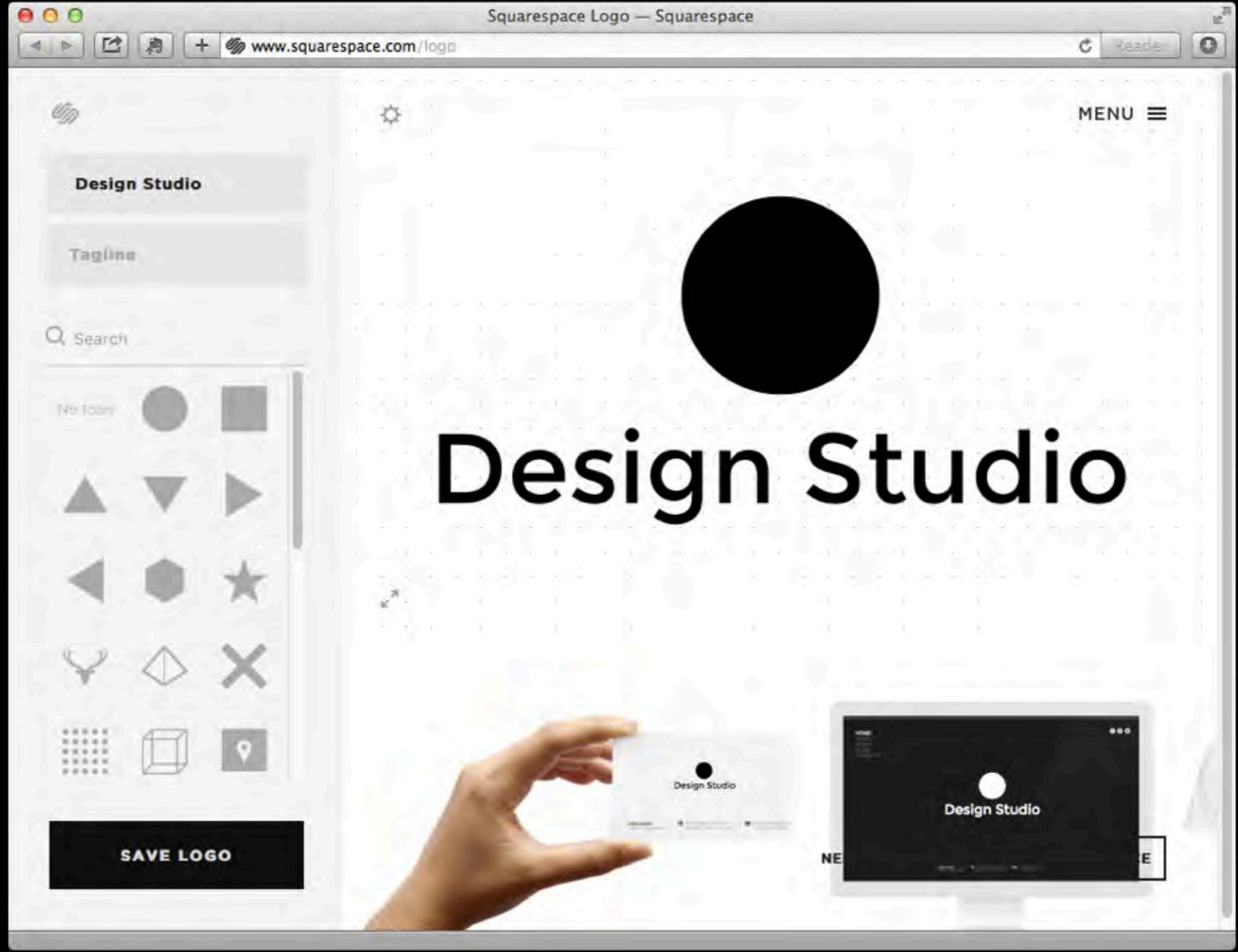
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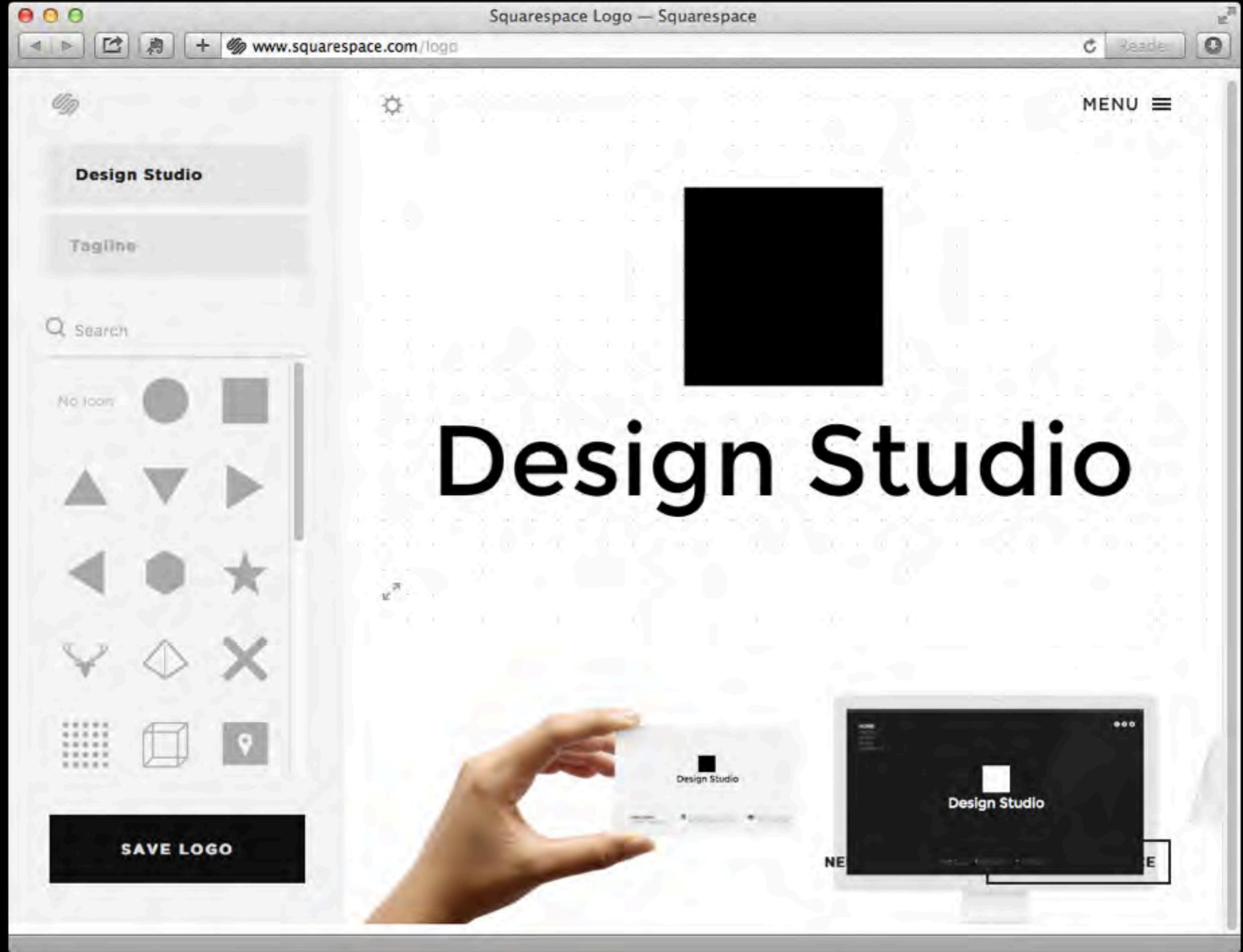
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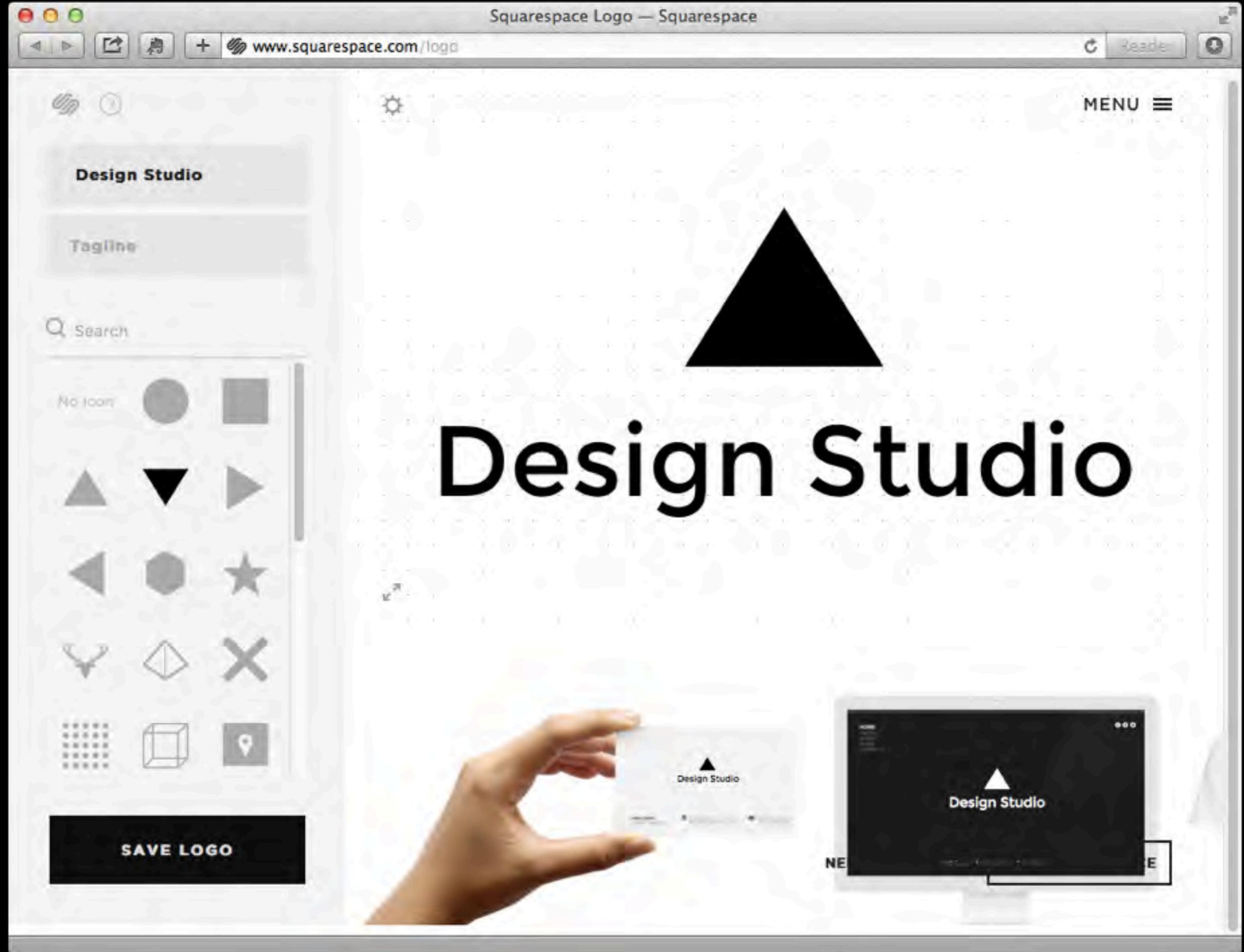
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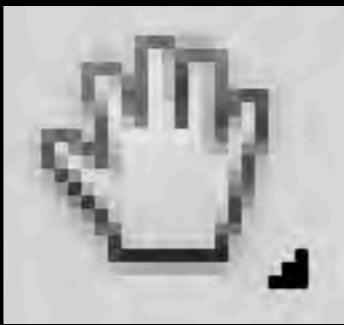
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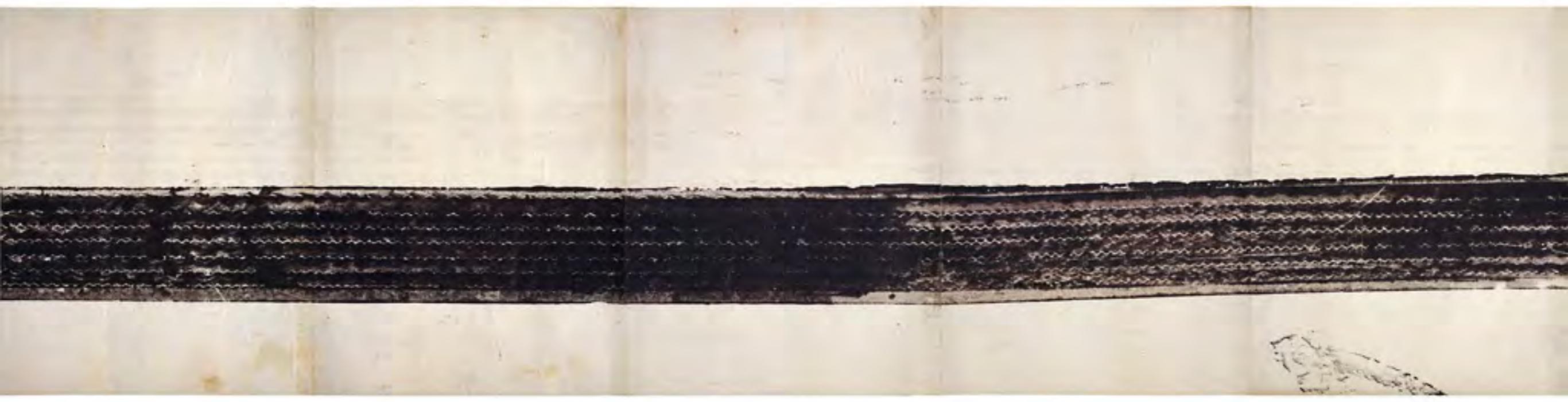
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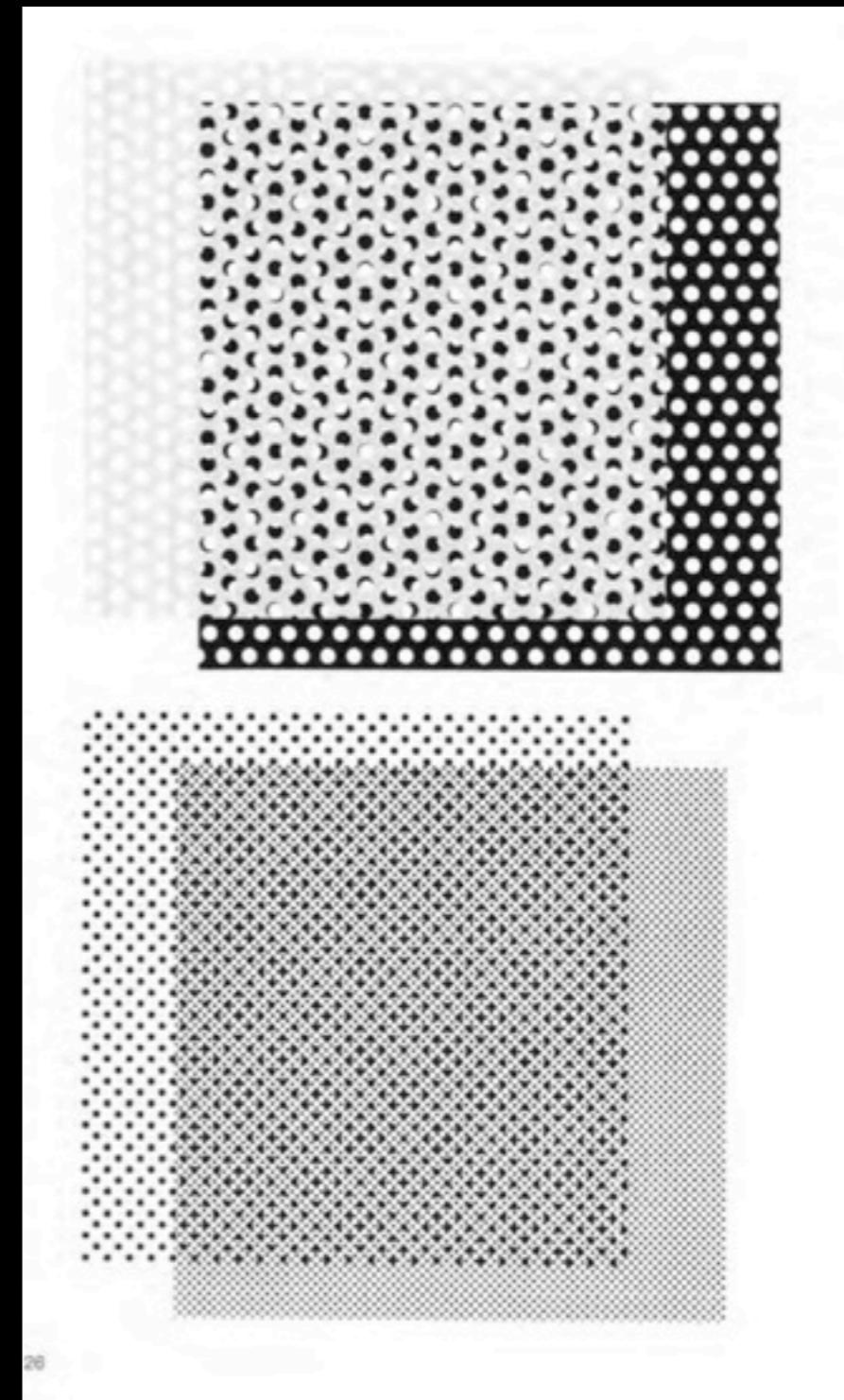
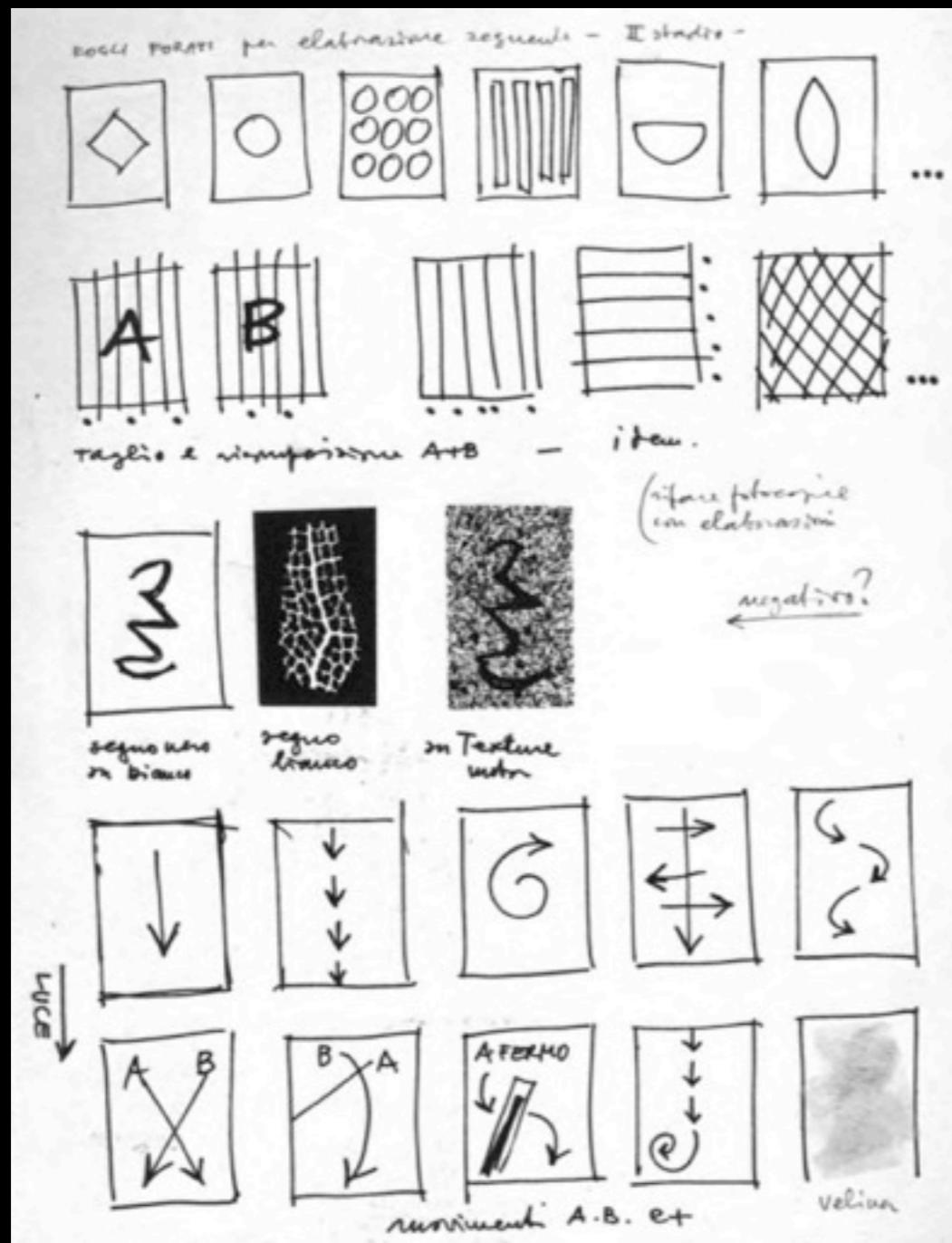




Automobile Tire Print, 1953. Robert Rauschenberg & John Cage



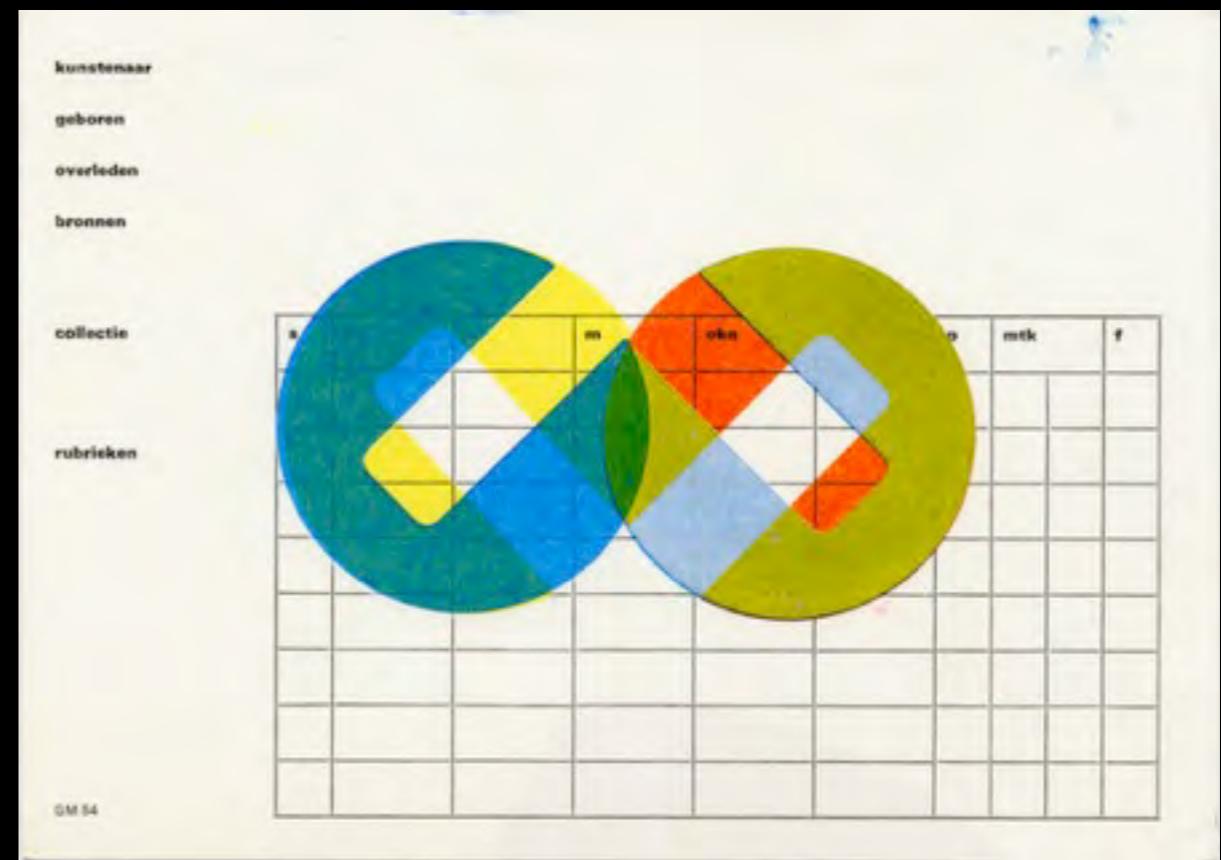
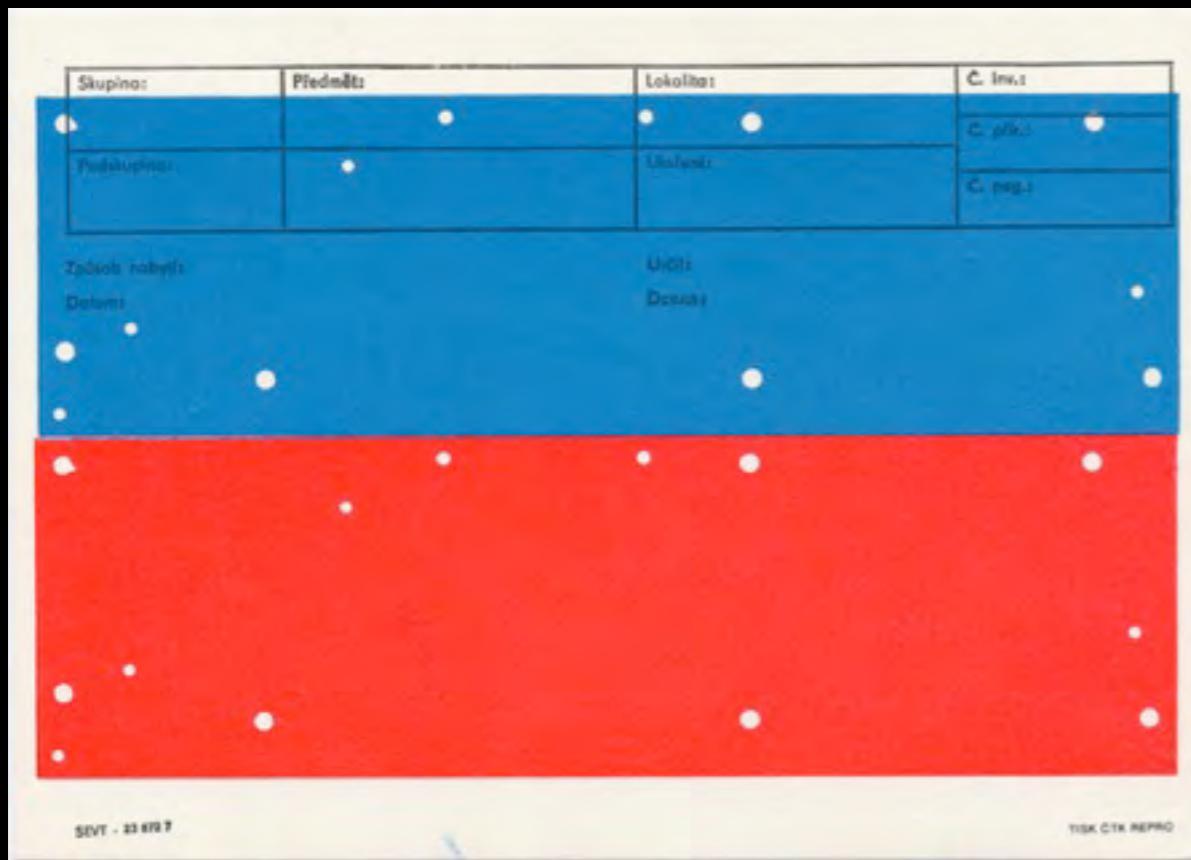
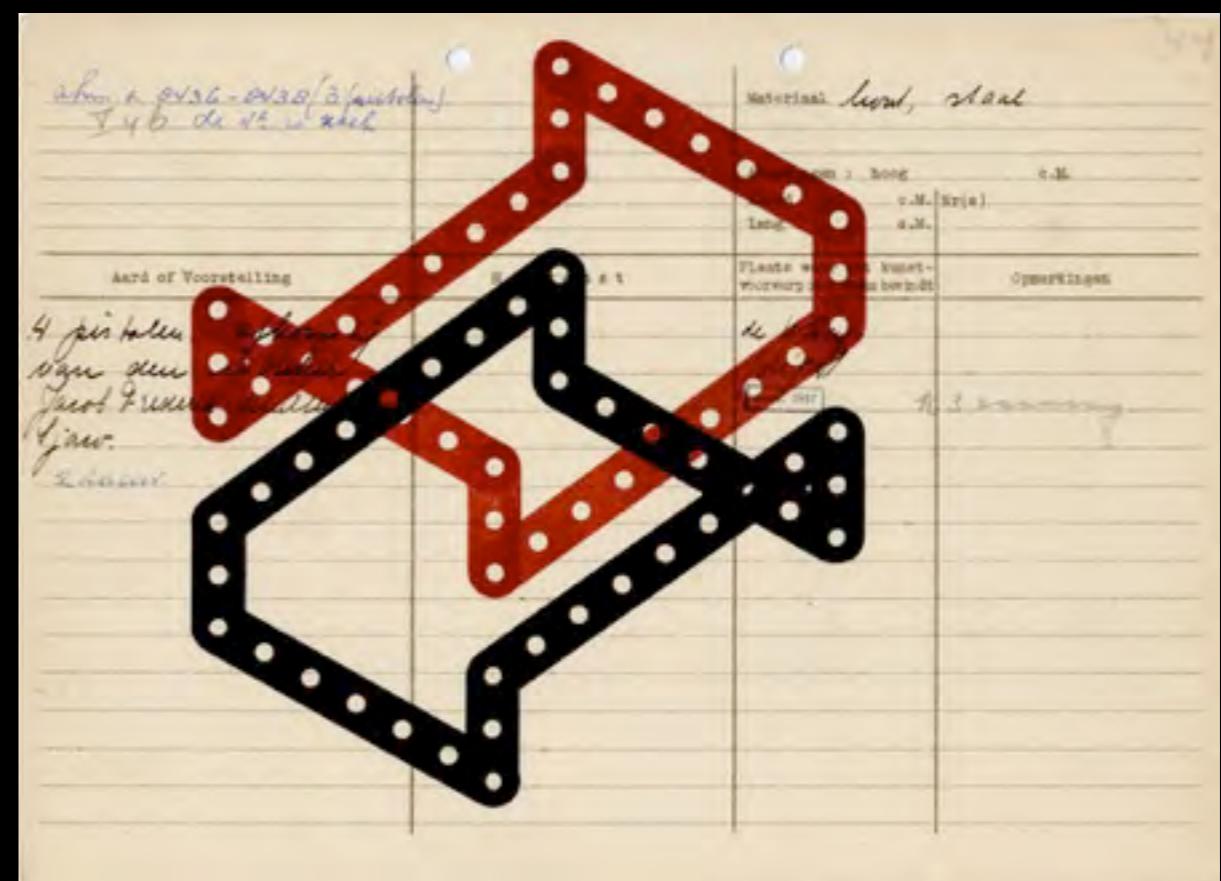
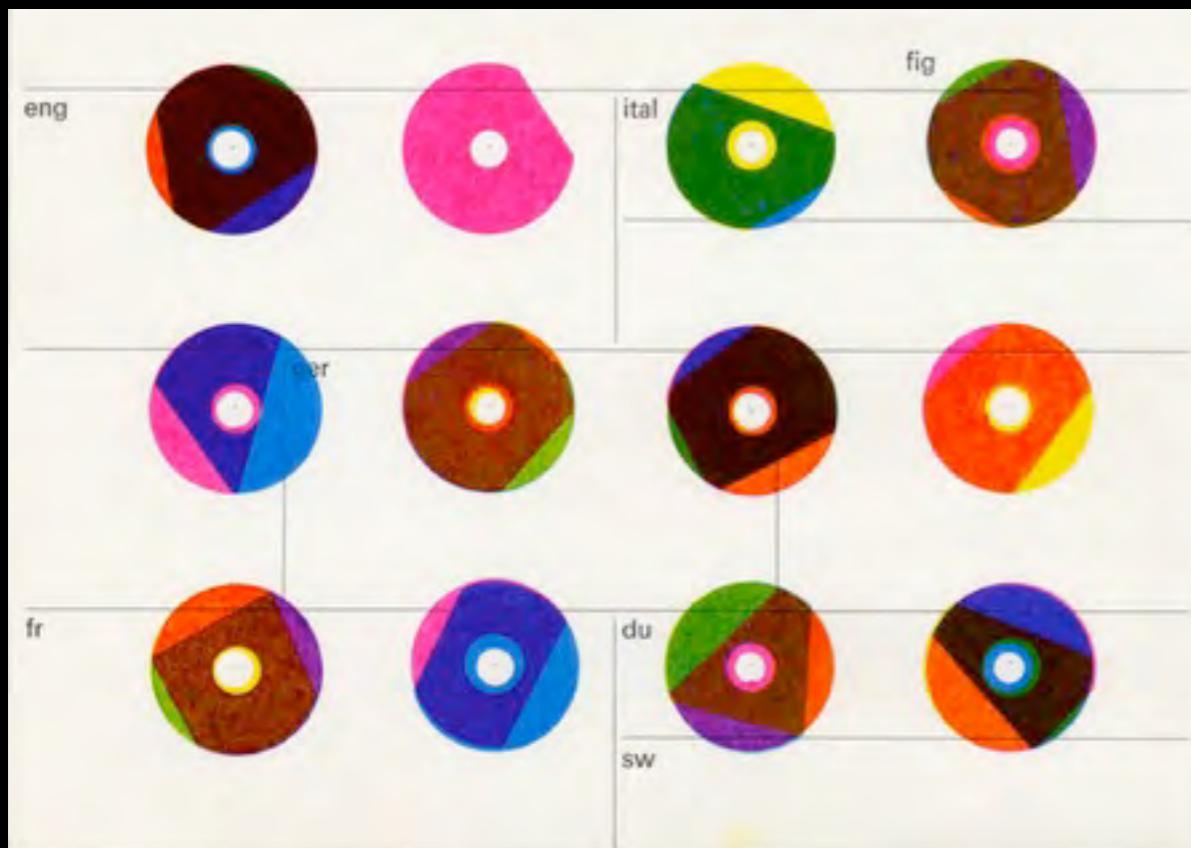
Bruno Munari



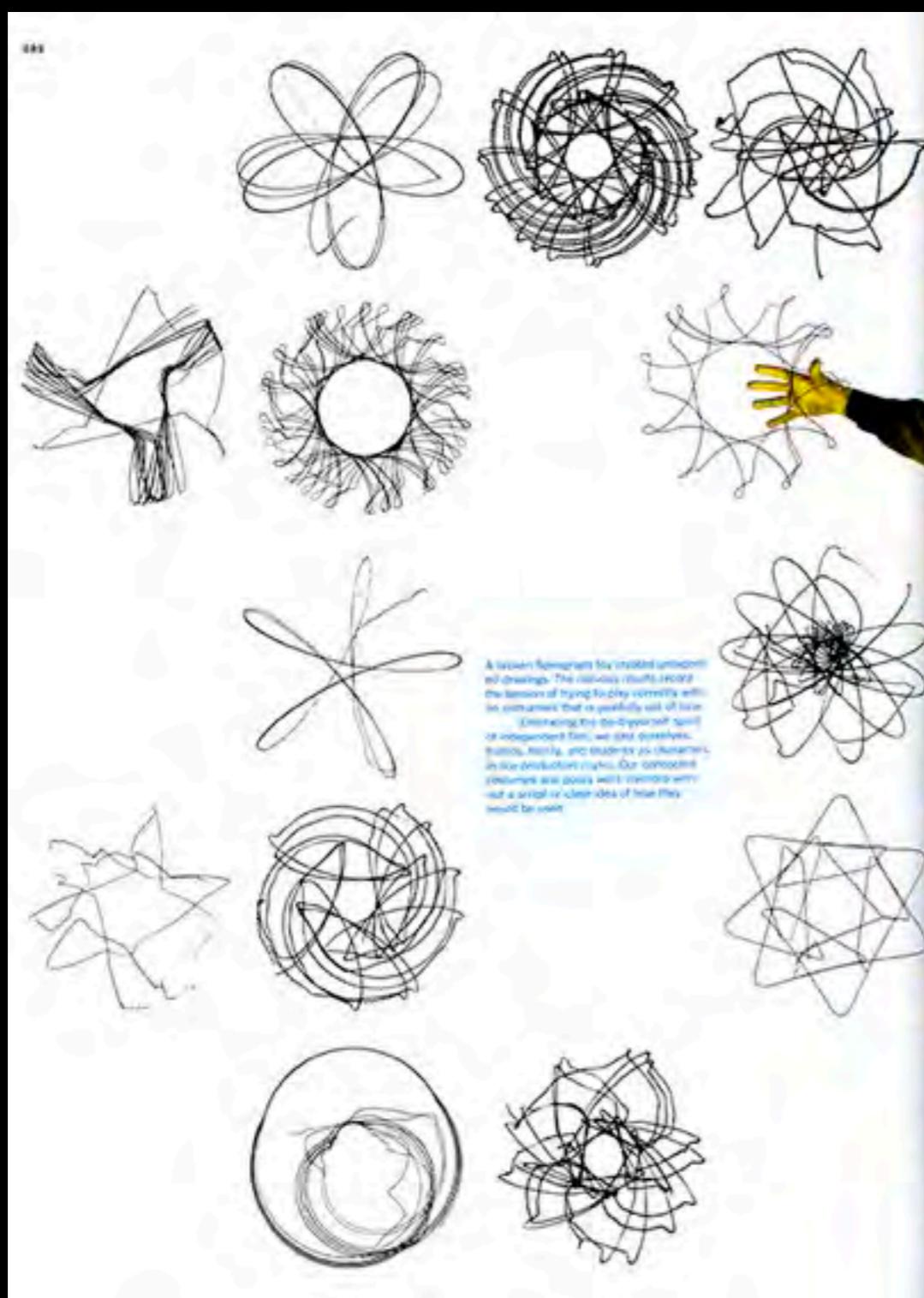




Oscar Lhermitte



Karel Martens

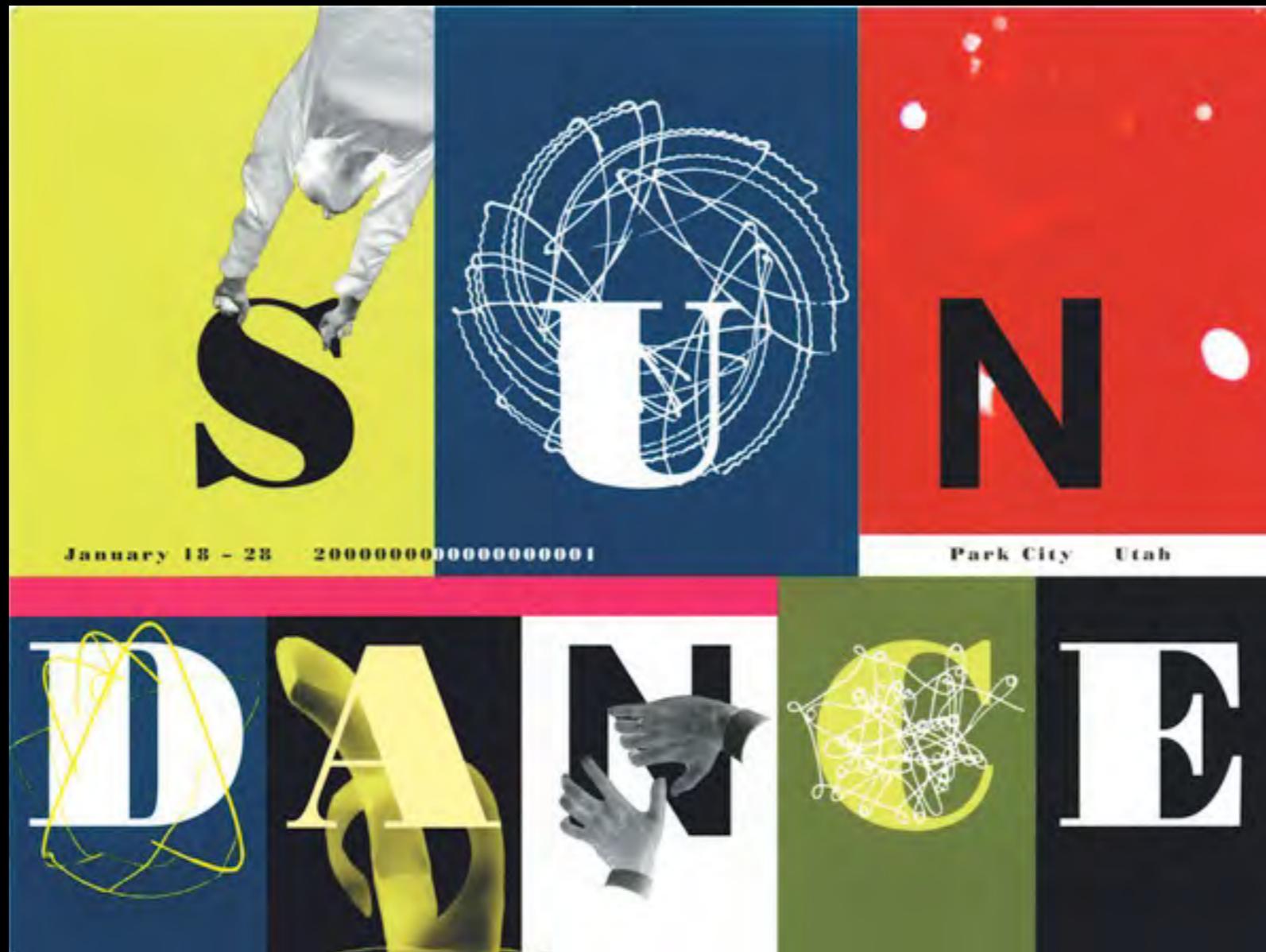


A random fragment can incite unpredictable drawings. The various results reveal the tension of trying to play correctly with an environment that is possibly out of tune.

Emulating the the-dissident spirit of independent film, we did ourselves, trust, irony, and mockery, to characters, in the development stage. Our conscious decisions are made with intention without a script or clear idea of how they would be used.



Martin Venezky



Embroidery Trouble Shooting Page
www.sewingandembroiderywarehouse.com/troubleshooting.htm

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Embroidery Trouble Shooting Guide

Thread Breakage

Causes:

Improper Thread
Try re-threading the machine; make sure the thread goes through all guides.

Burrs
There may be burrs in the needle's eye, on the thread guides, needle plate or the hook. Replace the needle and try buffing the thread guides and needle plate. Buffing may alter the timing, so it's a good idea to replace a damaged hook.

Dry Hook
Because it dries out faster, the hook needs frequent lubrication. The hook assembly should be lubricated every 4-8 hours of machine running time.

Needle too small
You may have to change to a larger needle

12-13 June 2008

Dear Lulu,

Please try and print these line, colour, pattern, format, texture and typography tests for us.

Alex, Alice, André, Andreas, Anja, Christoph, Frank, James, Juliane, Michael, Patrick, Rimma & Tim

Hochschule Darmstadt, FB Gestaltung Practise, London

12-13 June 2008

Dear BoD,

Please try and print these line, colour, pattern, format, texture and typography tests for us.

Alex, Alice, André, Andreas, Anja, Christoph, Frank, James, Juliane, Michael, Patrick, Rimma & Tim

Hochschule Darmstadt, FB Gestaltung Practise, London

2



Red (Michael)



Orange (Alex)

Colour Portraits ROYGBIV/White



Yellow (Tim)



Green (Elviane)

3



Blue (Frank)



Indigo (André)



Violet (Sophie acting as Rimmel)



White (Andreas)

34



Adobe RGB (1998)

Colour Portraits (Profile / Greyscale / Halftone)



sRGB IEC61966-2.1

Human Rainbow, Hochschule Darmstadt



CMYK (Euroscale Coated v2)



Greyscale



Halftone Screen 40px / 45° / Round

~~PRO~~
~~WANNABE~~
~~AMATEUR~~
~~ROOKIE~~
~~GREENHORN~~

X

IDIOT

X

DRUNK

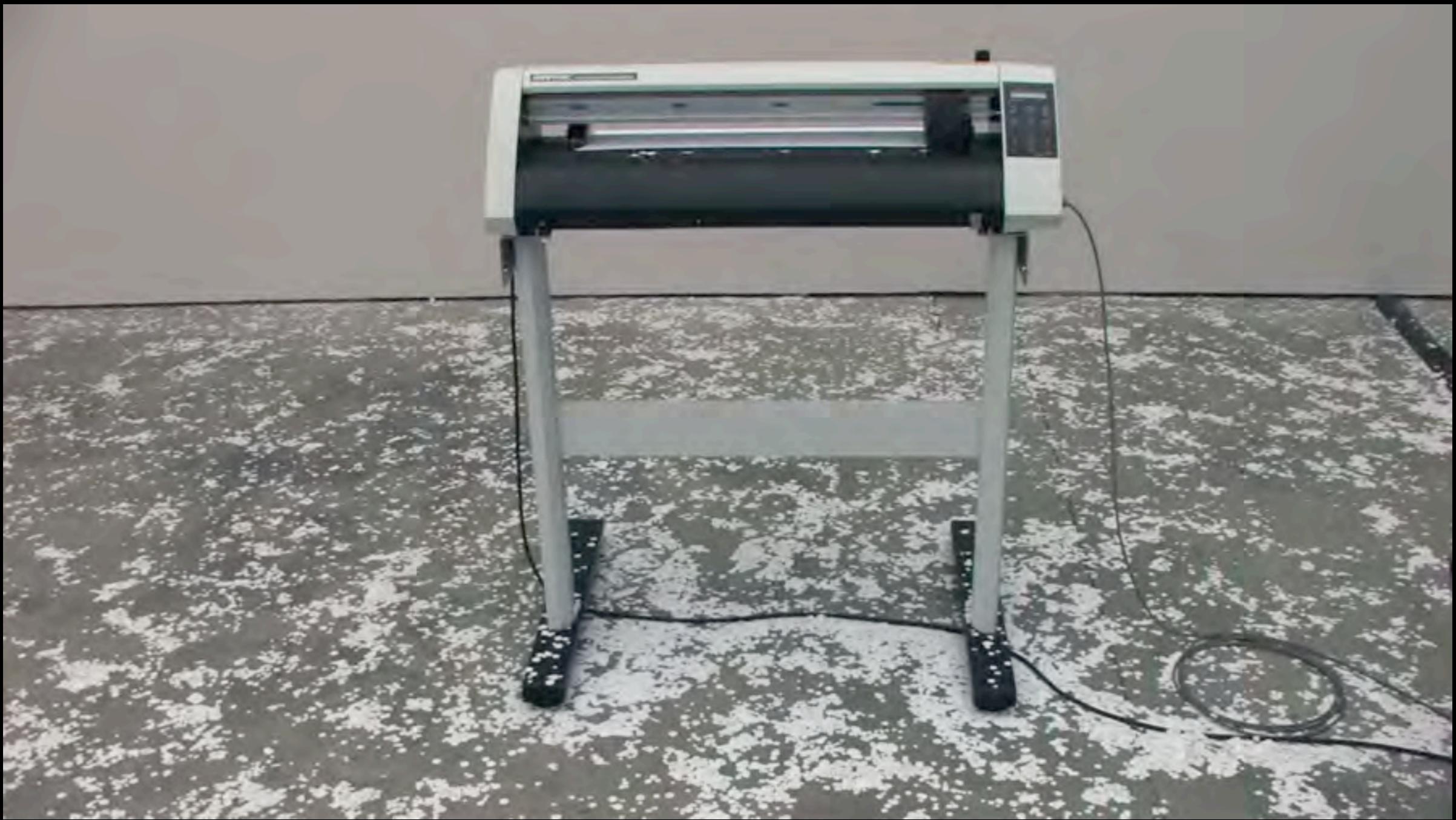


Jurg Lehni & Alex Rich

EMPTY WORDS

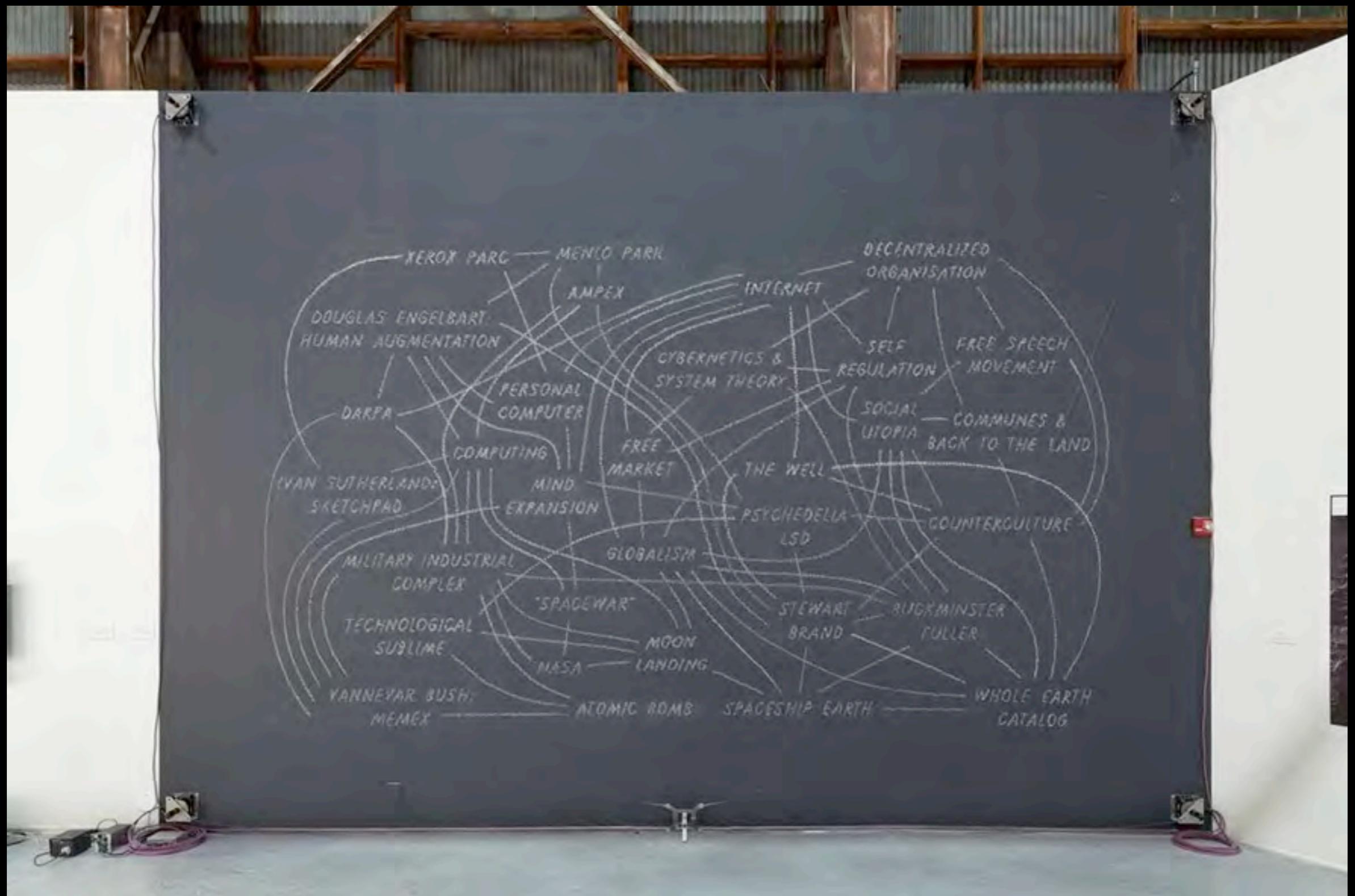


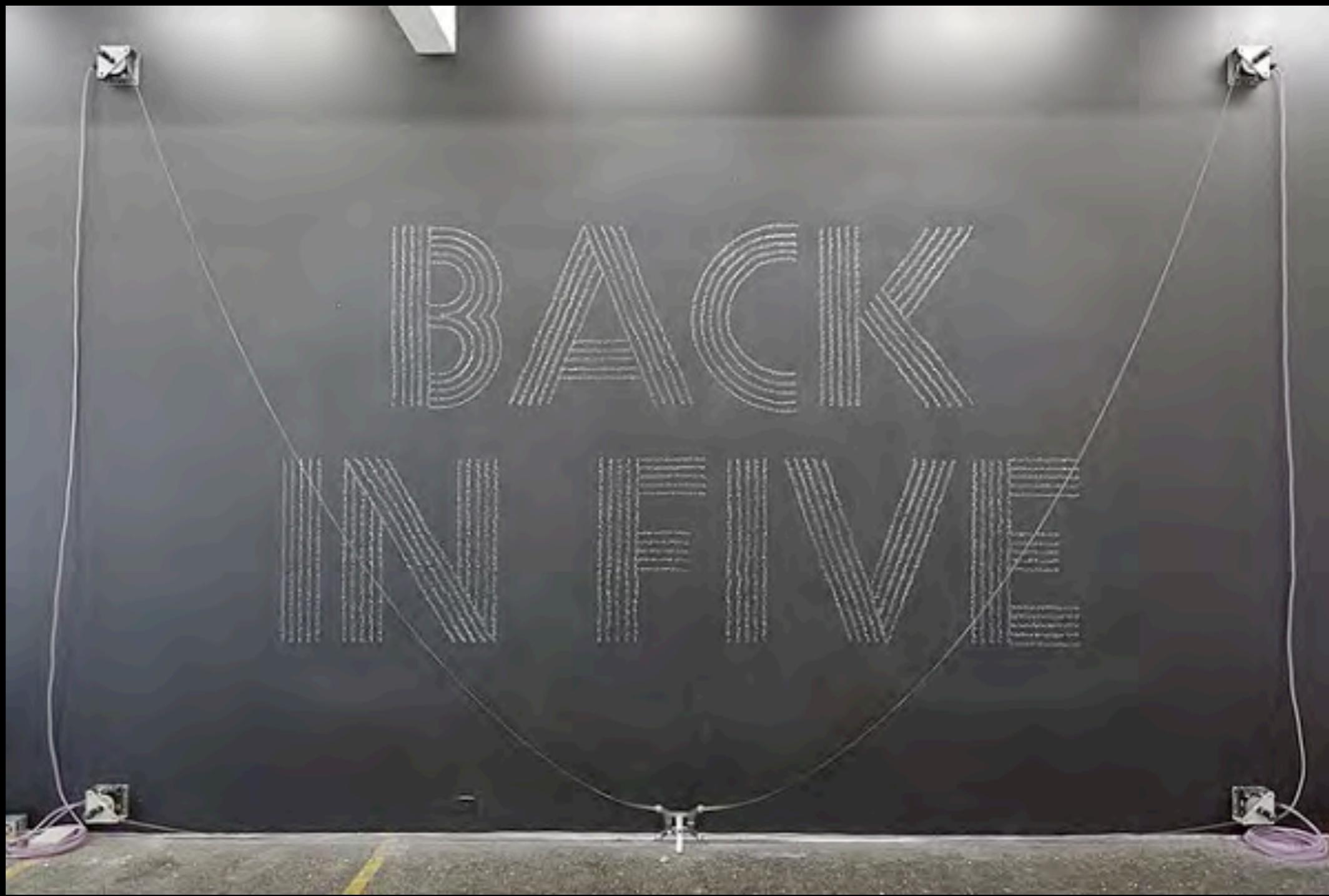
PLEASE WRITE A TEXT





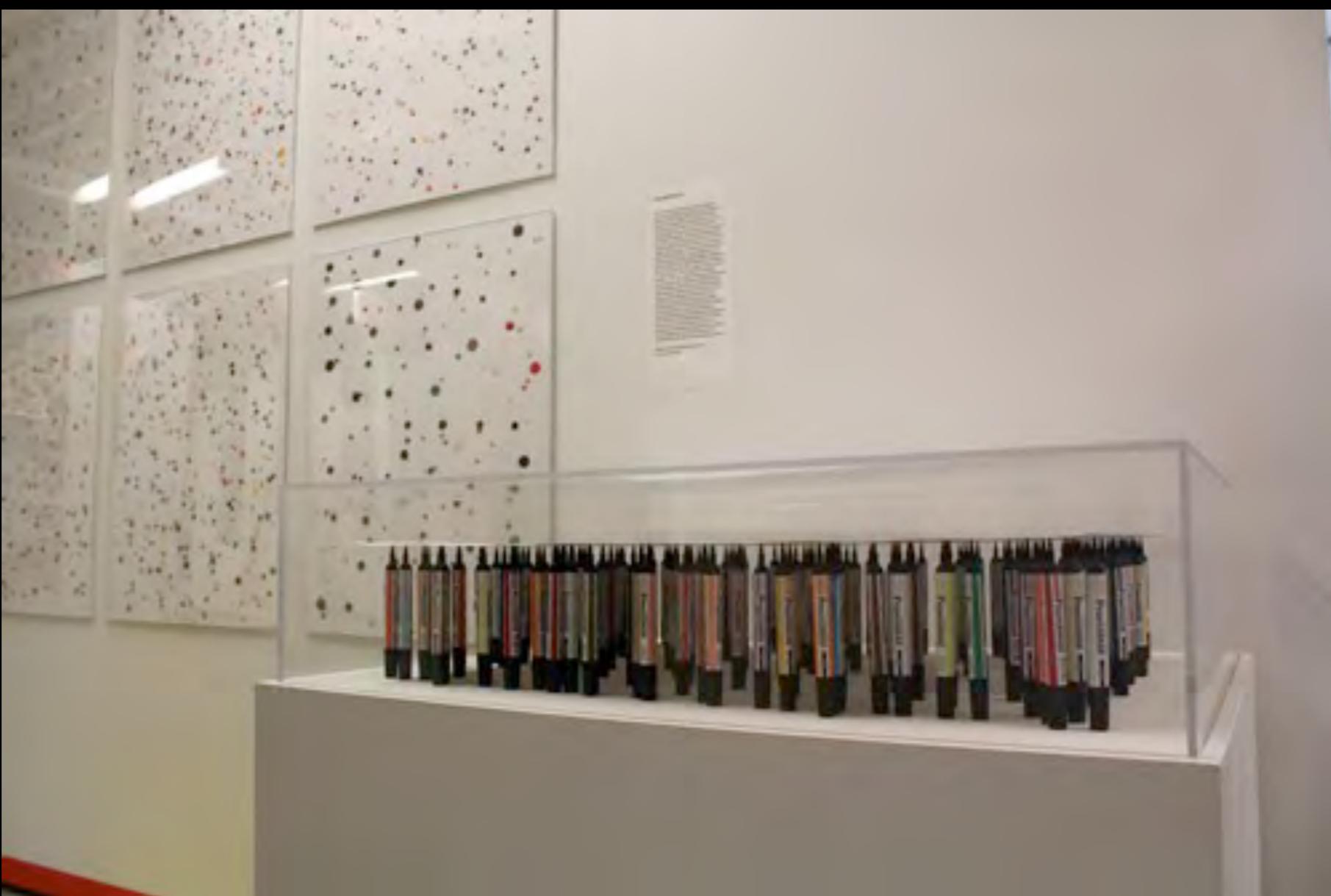
Jurg Lehni





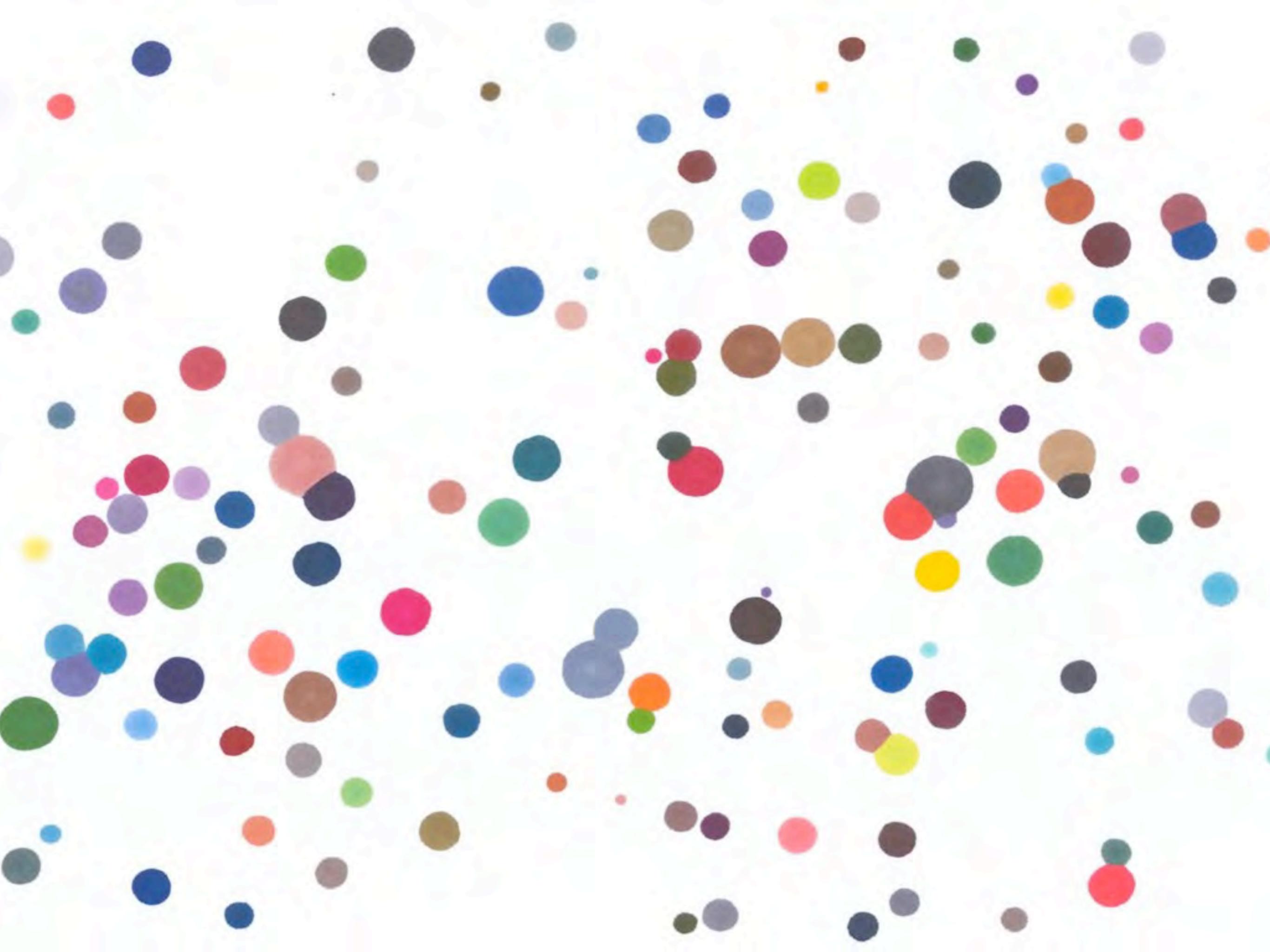


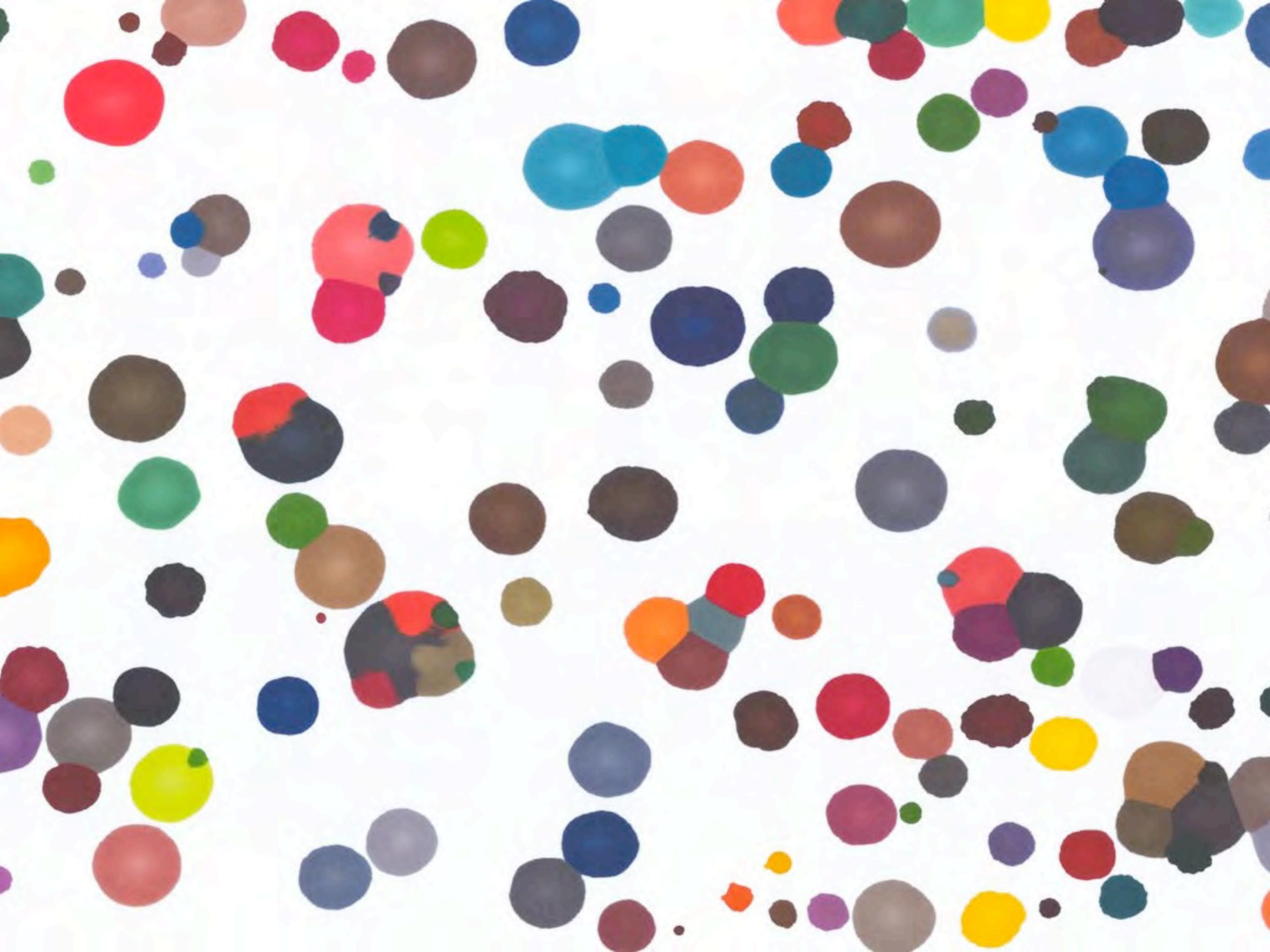
Daniel Eatock











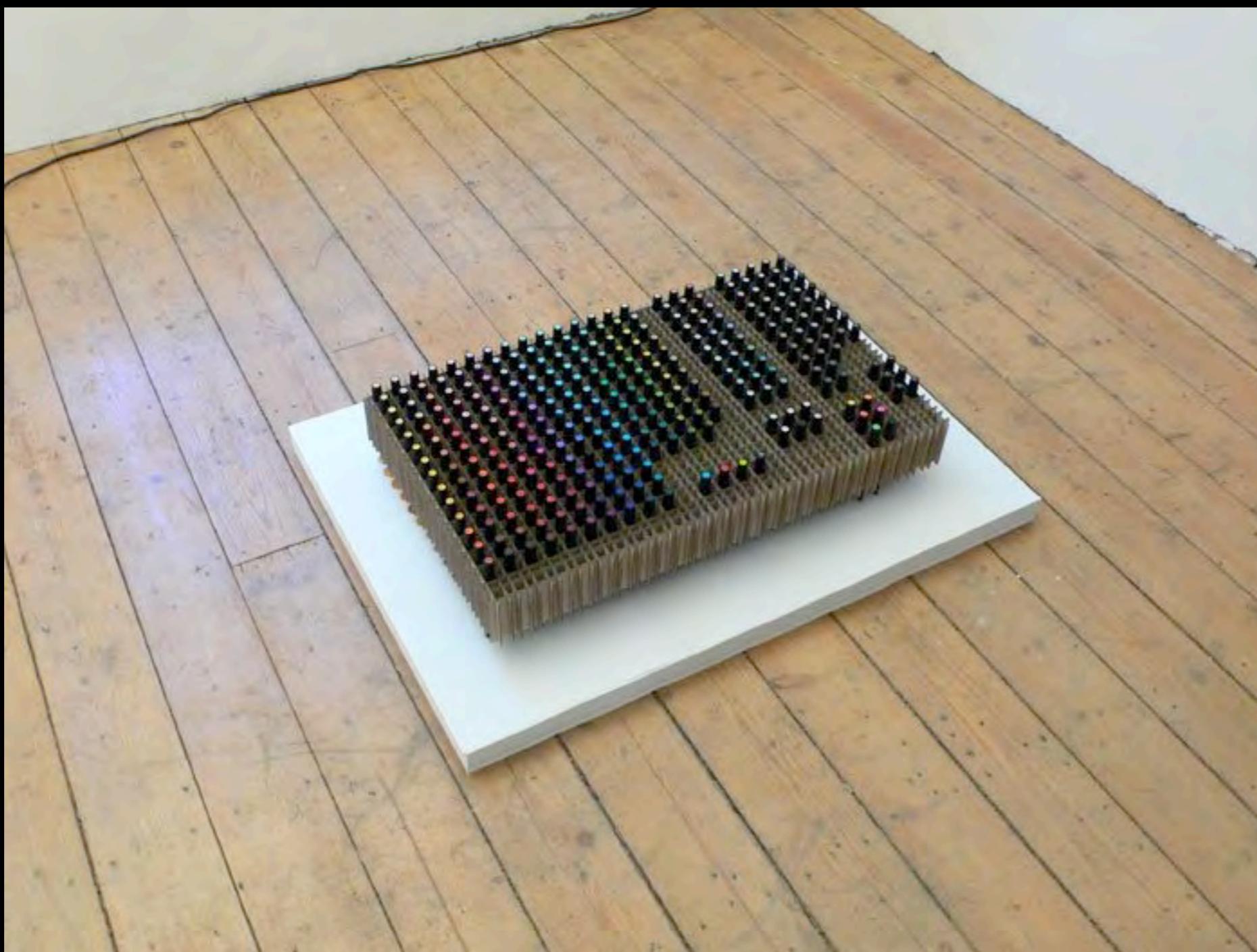








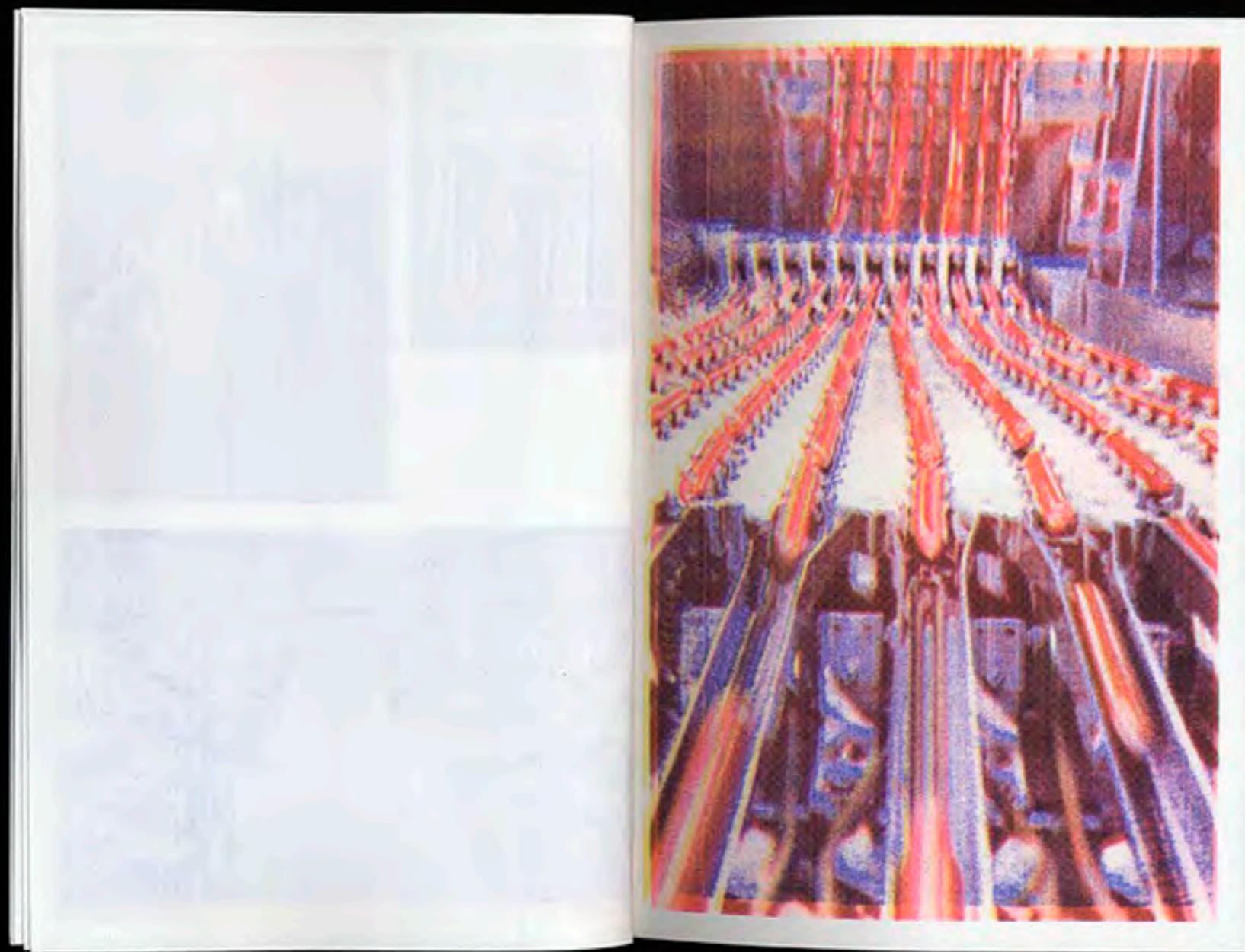
Figure 1
 $\rho_{\text{max}} = \rho_{\text{ext}} = 10^4$

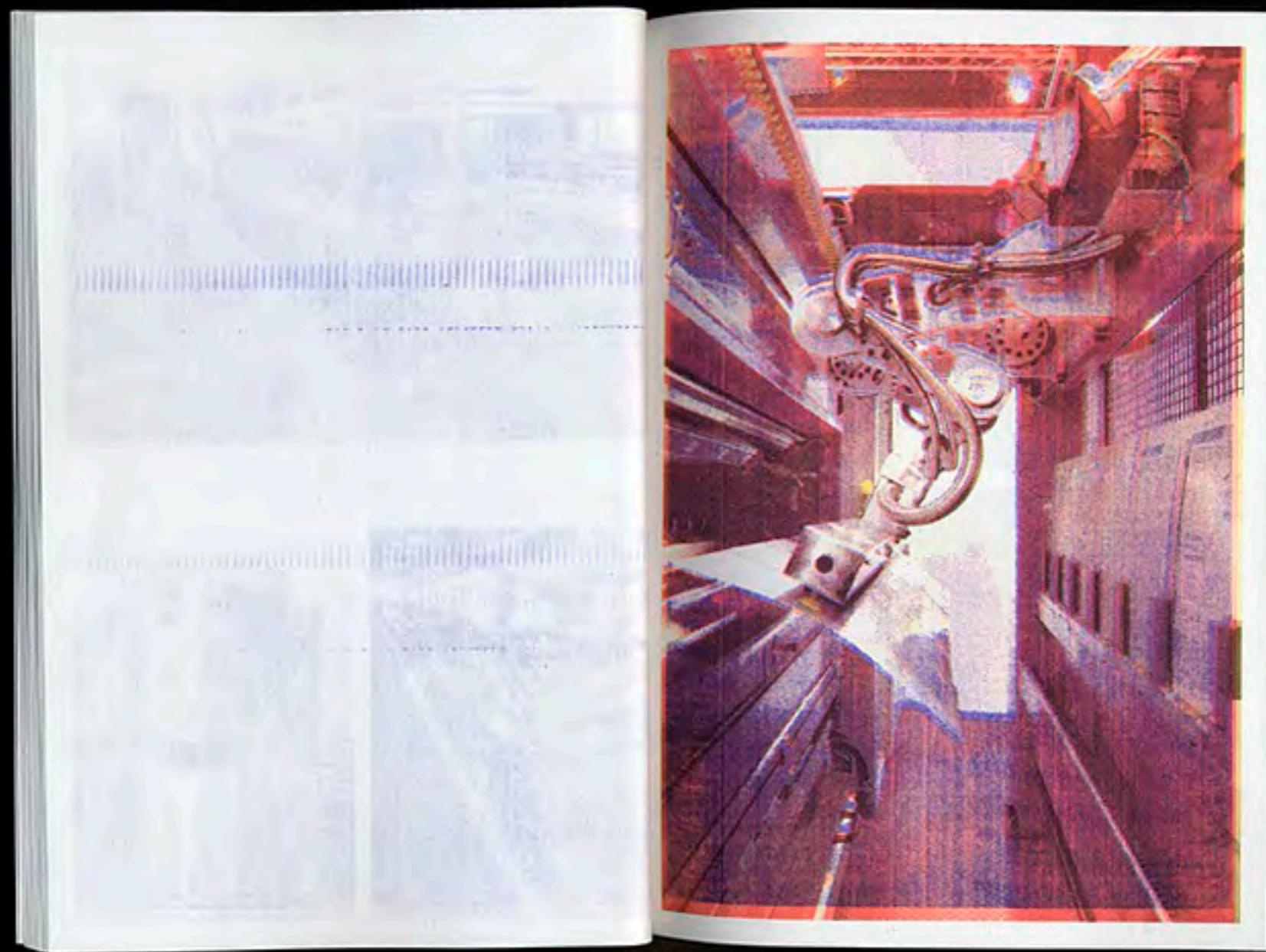


Xavier Antin

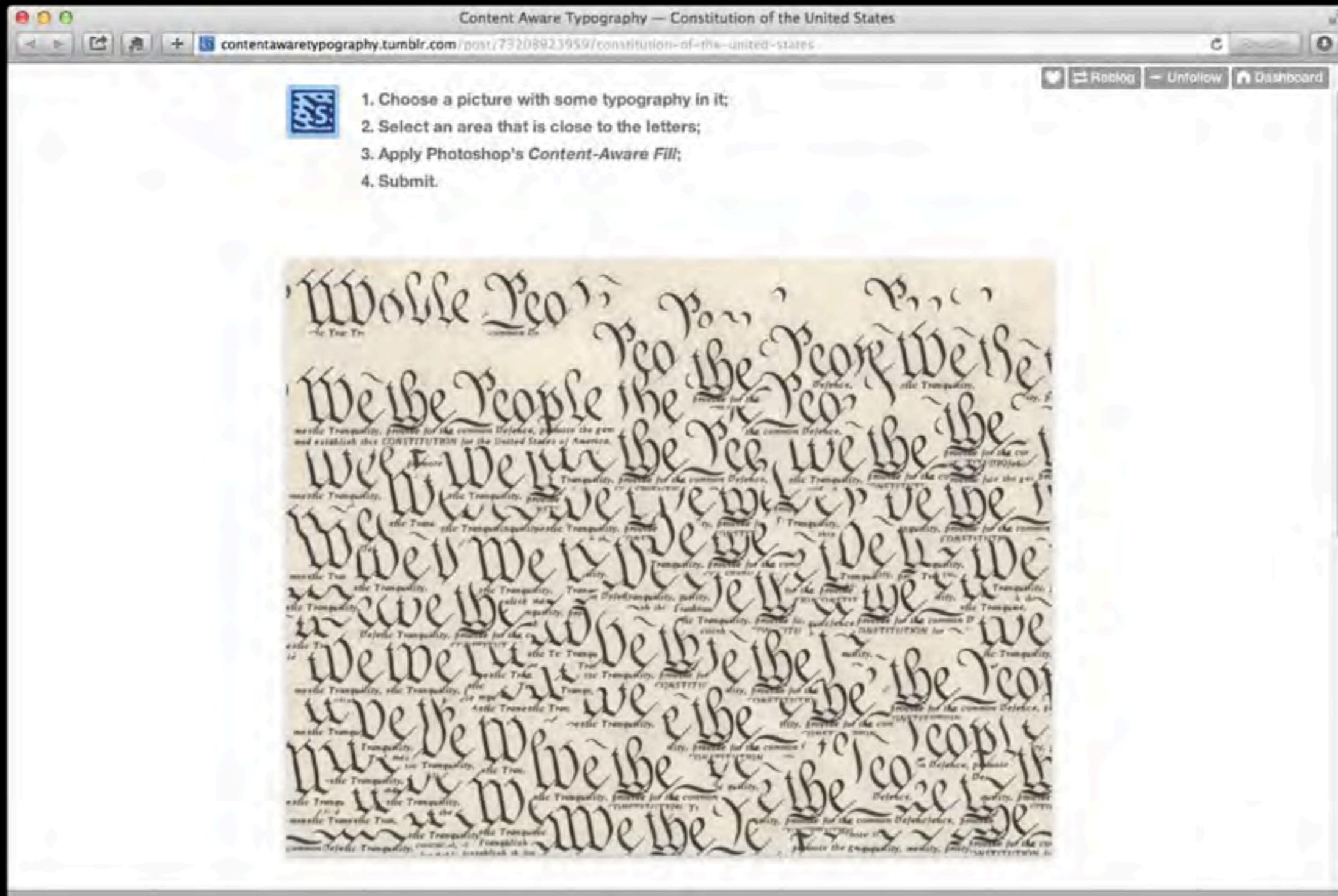






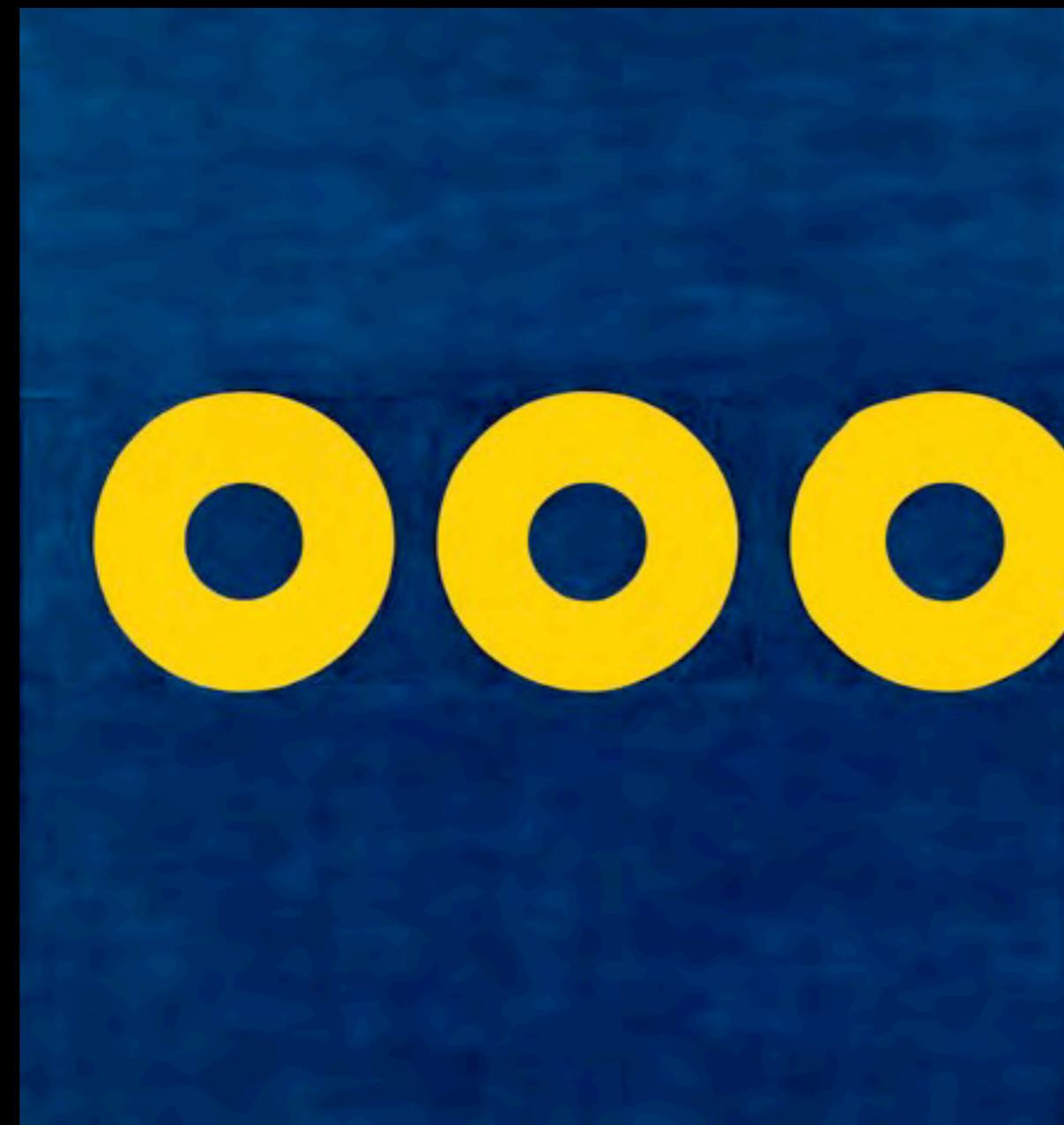


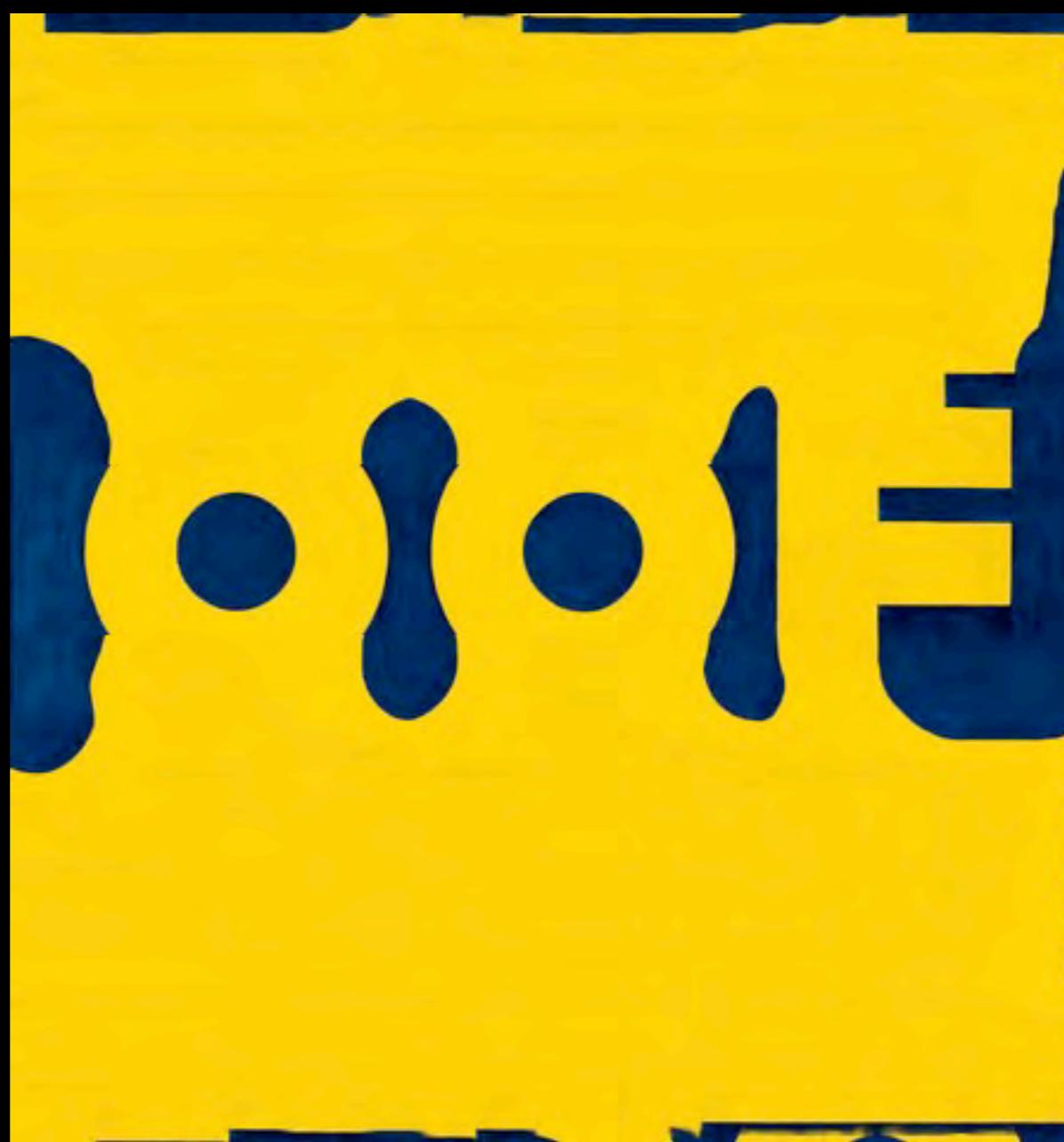


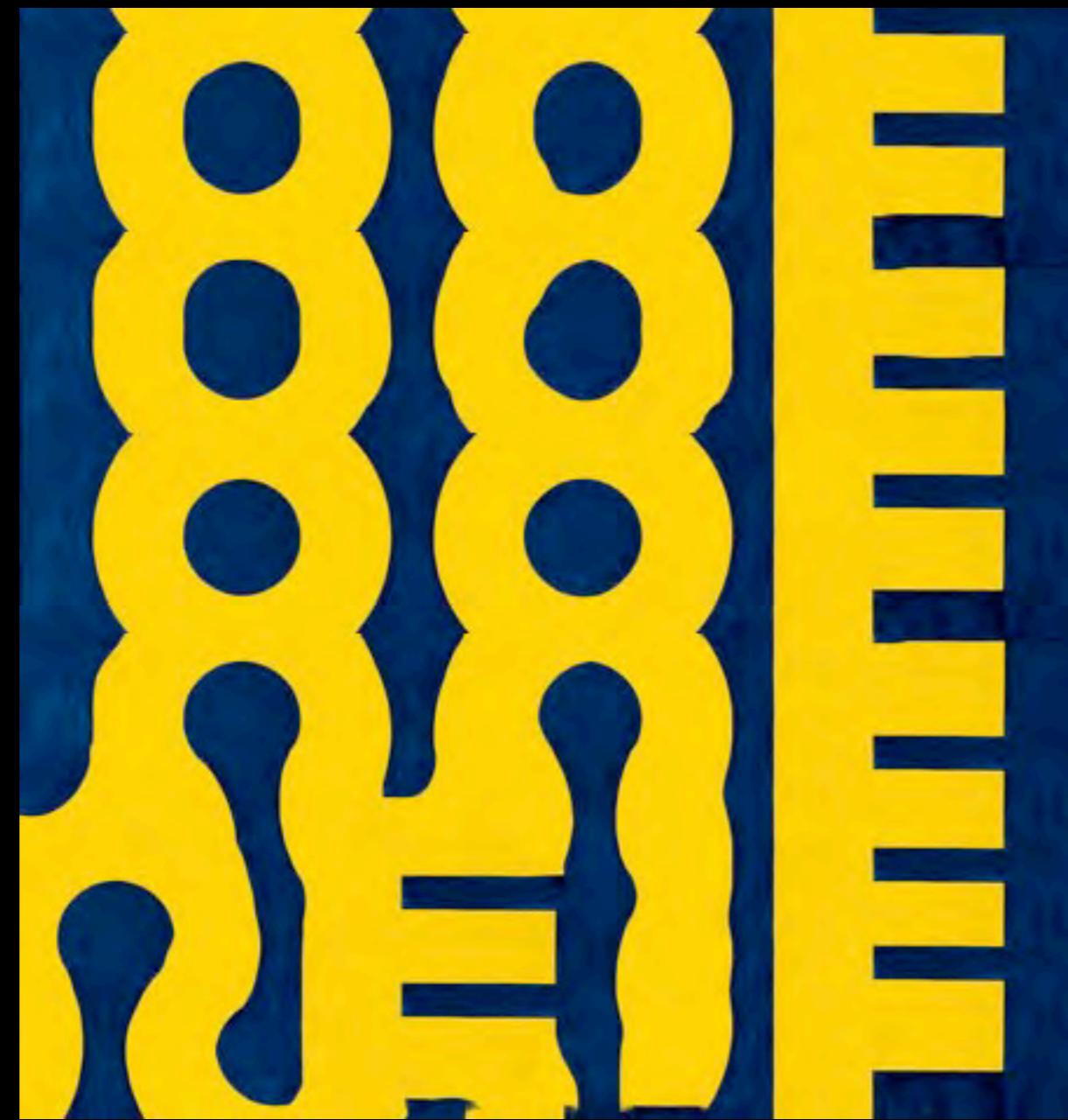


Silvio Lorusso / Content Aware Typography

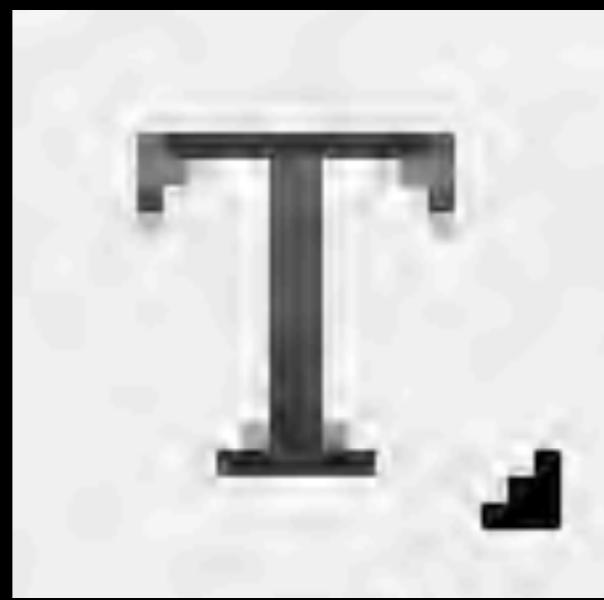
OOF











Nexus Serif Italic

Handgloves

Swashes

Handgloves

Stylistic Set 1 / Stylistic Alternates

Handgloves

Stylistic Set 6

Herzschmerz

Stylistic Set 2

Handgloves

Stylistic Set 3

Handgloves

Stylistic Set 4

Handgloves

Handgloves

Stylistic Set 5

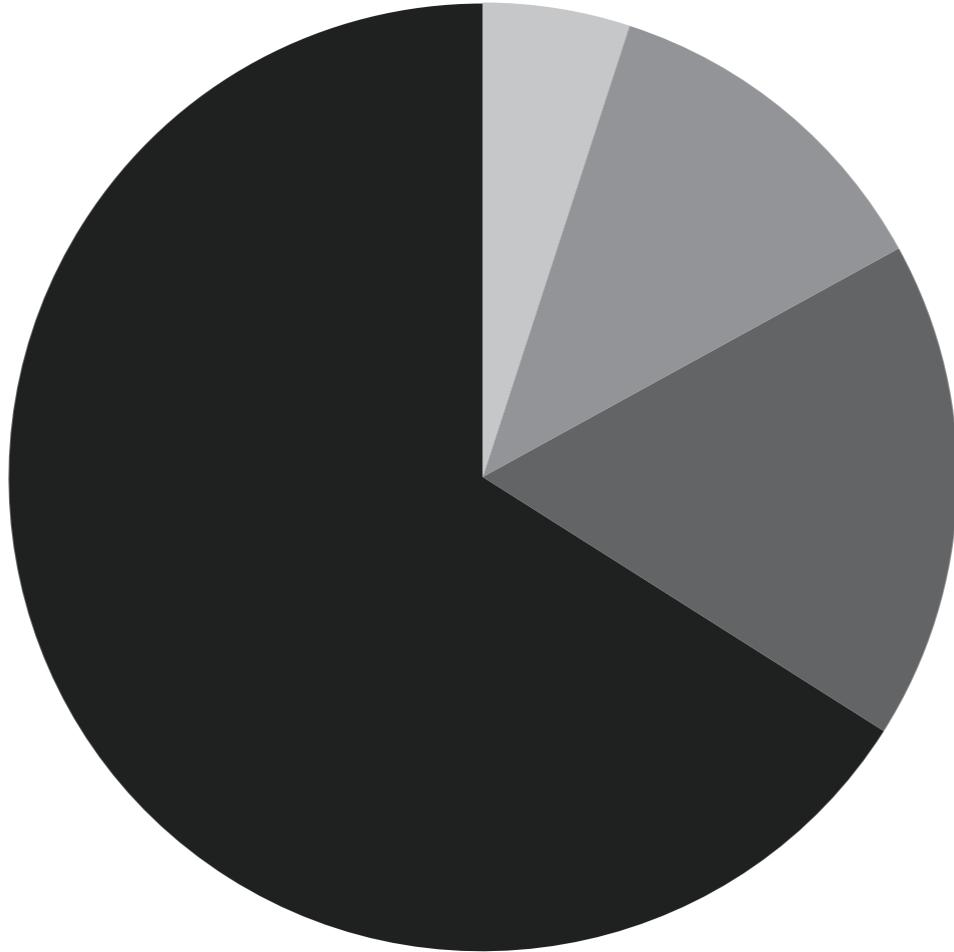
Tore schießen

Stylistic Set 9

KRIMPEN / JAN

Stylistic Set 7

① ② ③ ▶ 1 2 3



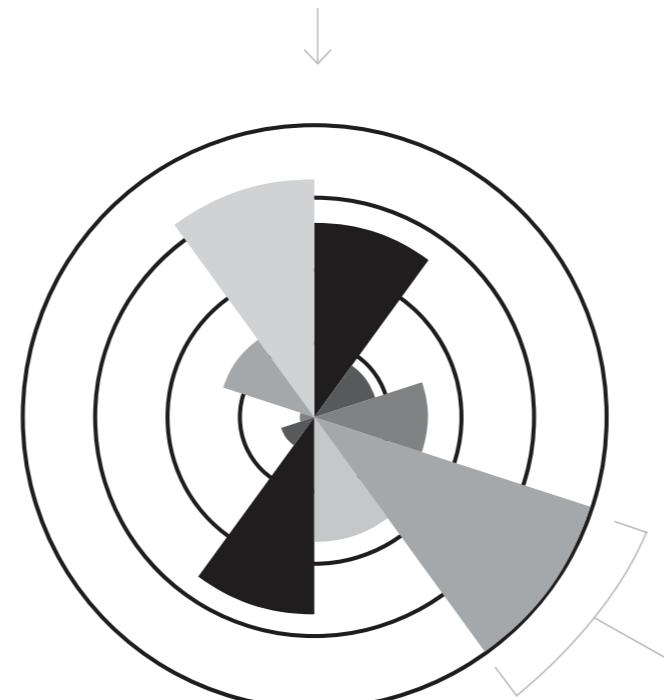
5+12+17+66

TYPE AND COLOR DATA VALUES

c+67+22+39+100+43+68+12+5+33+82

T
controls grid increments

TURN ON "STYLISTIC ALTERNATES"



Width automatically adjusts to fill the circle,
based on number of values provided

25+5+100+45+23+57+63+11+76

LIGATURES ACTIVATED



LIGATURES ACTIVATED

40+55+13+24+76+96+4+36+87



The Last Whole Earth Catalog

access to tools



\$5

*Evening
Thanks again.*

“Tools make revolutions. ‘When we make a new tool, we see a new cosmos,’ says physicist Freeman Dyson. He was probably thinking of microscopes, telescopes, and atomic particle accelerators.

But even the workaday tools . . . can alter our perspective. A tool—any tool—is possibility at one end and a handle at the other. Because tools open up options, they remake us.”

Kevin Kelly, 2000