

yumber

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Tillitsgivende, kunnskapsrik innovativ, miljøvennlig, rimelig

Ymber betyr "rain shower eller rain storm" og viser dermed til sterke naturkrefter, vakker natur og generell styrke.

Styrken som viser arbeidsglede og ståpåvilje, selskapets vakre beliggenhet, "mye" natur, "mye" vær, og mange jern i ilden.

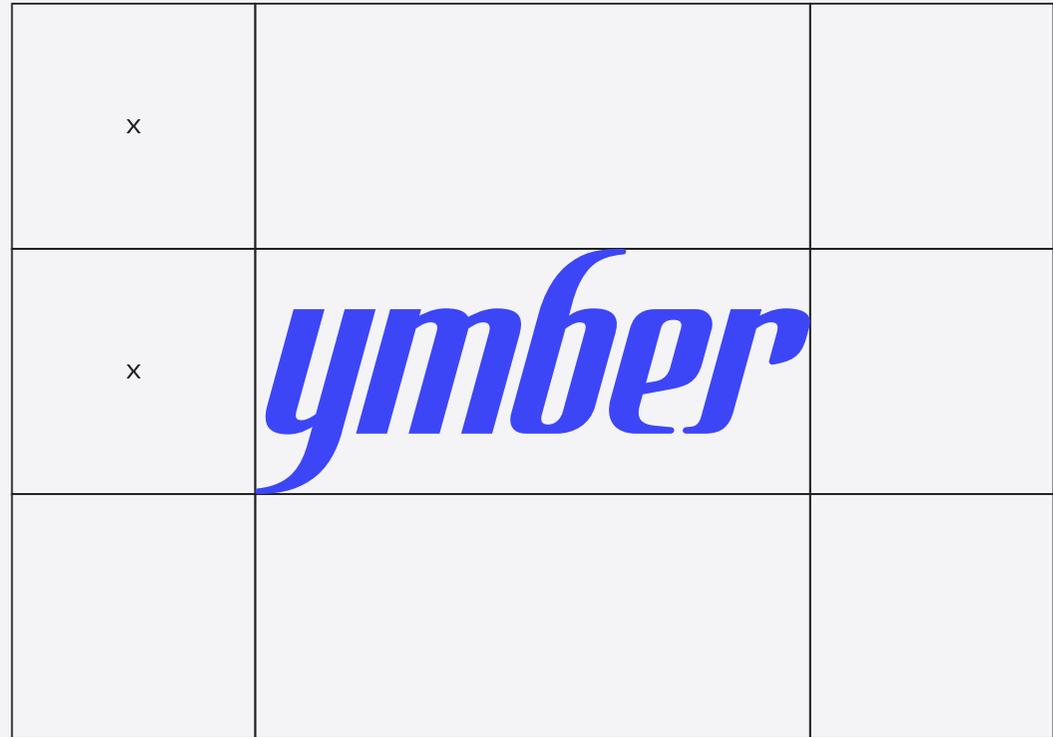
Name, company logo, colours, typeface: these are the pillars of the identity of the company. Their characteristics ensure an individual and consistent image of the company on the market.

The logo is a graphic comprised of the wordmark (logotype).



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To ensure the logo is always clear and consistent an area of clear space must always surround it.



The logo should never be too small to read. We've set a minimum size of 20 mm or 60 pixels. Based on the standard range, the recommended sizes are shown here.

The logo consists of the word "ymber" in a blue, italicized, sans-serif typeface. The letters are slanted to the right, and the 'y' has a long, sweeping tail that extends below the baseline of the other letters.

20mm

This is a larger version of the "ymber" logo, maintaining the same blue color and italicized, sans-serif font style as the smaller version above.

60px

Ymber logo can exist with an “inverted” colour scheme which means that the wordmark is white and the background is Ultramarine Blue.



Our new brand identity is colorful, a true reflection of our personality. Ultramarine Blue (PANTONE 2368 C) is our primary color, white should predominately be used for typography on primary and secondary color backgrounds.

Primary Colors

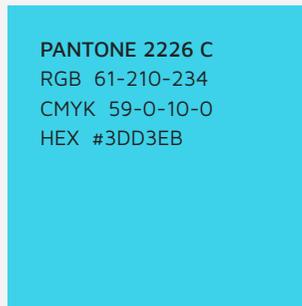


PANTONE 2368 C
RGB 61-70-247
CMYK 80-71-0-0
HEX #3D46F8

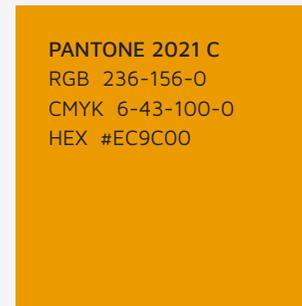


WHITE
RGB 255-255-255
CMYK 0-0-0-0
HEX #FFFFFF

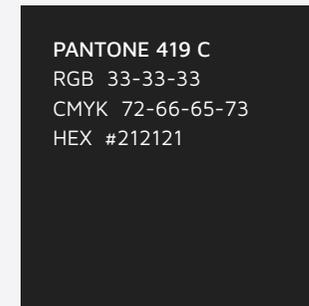
Secondary Colors



PANTONE 2226 C
RGB 61-210-234
CMYK 59-0-10-0
HEX #3DD3EB



PANTONE 2021 C
RGB 236-156-0
CMYK 6-43-100-0
HEX #EC9C00



PANTONE 419 C
RGB 33-33-33
CMYK 72-66-65-73
HEX #212121

The monochromatic version has been specifically designed to meet some specific printing requirements. They should not be used in other circumstances.

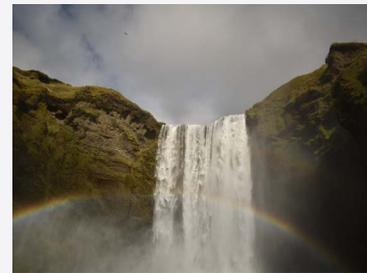
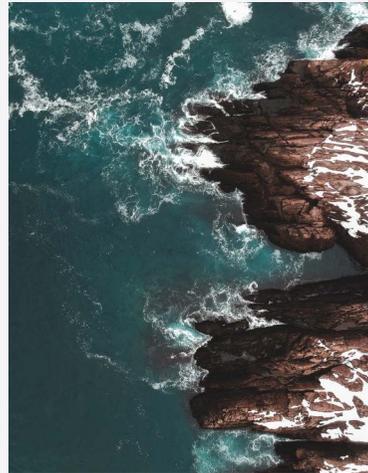


1. Do not crop the logo
2. Do not change the transparency of the logo
3. Do not use different colors
4. Do not outline the logo
5. Do not rotate any part of the logo
6. Do not distort the logo
7. Do not use drop shadows or any other effects
8. Do not re-create using any other typeface



Real locations are preferred. They should reflect the demographics of our company. Studio shots should look like real settings.

There can be an aspirational aspect to the setting but never out of the realistic grasp of our customer's imagination.



Typography is a powerful tool in the development of a creative identity and is a key element to create a cohesive look across all communications.

Using a typeface consistently makes it recognisable; it pulls together communications and makes them more distinctive. The style of type we use to bring our communication to life sets the tone of our brand: clean, modern, stylish, distinctive and legible. The selected font is: Maven Pro

Maven Pro

**Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk
Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu
Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz 0123456789**

Regular Bawds jog, flick quartz, vex nymphs.

Medium Waltz, bad nymph, for quick jigs vex!

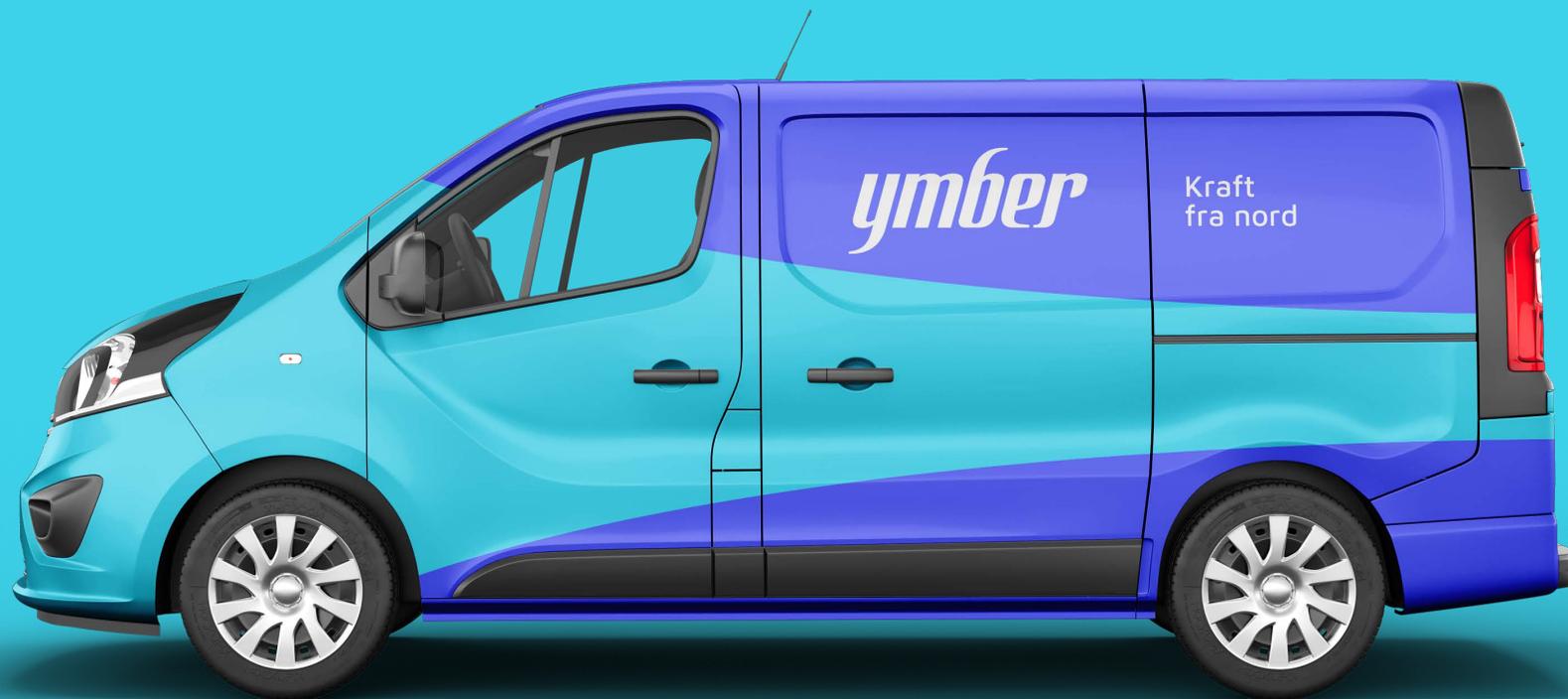
Bold Bright vixens jump; dozy fowl quack.

Black Quick zephyrs blow, vexing daft Jim.

The following section brings all of the identity elements together to show the Ymber Brand in application: we would like as many people and organisations as possible to use the identity elements of the Ymber Brand. Please use these example applications as a visual guide to help you create your communications. This section demonstrate the flexibility of the brand, exploring the use of all the elements, elements working in partnership and logotype only.













ymber





RGB

(Red, Green, Blue) color mode is for anything that is computer-based design. This includes websites, apps, banner ad and any other design created for electronic use.

CMYK

(Cyan, Magenta, Yellow, Black) color mode is used for print design. This includes logos, business cards, stationary, illustration, packaging and any other designs used for print.

Vector

Vector images are made up of points, lines, and curves that can be infinitely scaled without any loss in image quality.

Raster

Raster images are made up of a set grid of dots called pixels, where each pixel is assigned a color value. Unlike a vector image, raster images are resolution dependent. When you change the size of a raster image, you shrink or stretch the pixels themselves, which can result in a significant loss of clarity and produce very blurry images.

Lossless

Lossless image formats capture all of the data of your original file. Nothing from the original file, photo, or piece of art is lost—hence the term “lossless.” The file may still be compressed, but all lossless formats will be able to reconstruct your image to its original state.

Lossy

Lossy image formats approximate what your original image looks like. For example, a lossy image might reduce the amount of colors in your image or analyze the image for any unnecessary data. These clever technical tricks will typically reduce the file size, though they may reduce the quality of your image.

JPEG/JPG

JPEG is a lossy raster format that stands for Joint Photographic Experts Group, the technical team that developed it. This is one of the most widely used formats online, typically for photos, email graphics and large web images like banner ads. JPEG images have a sliding scale of compression that decreases file size tremendously, but increases artifacts or pixelation the more the image is compressed.

AI

AI is a proprietary vector image format that stands for Adobe Illustrator. The format is based on both the EPS and PDF standards developed by Adobe. Like those formats, AI files are primarily a vector-based format, though they can also include embedded or linked raster images. AI files can be exported to both PDF and EPS files (for easy reviewing and printing), and also JPEG, PNG, GIF, TIFF and PSD (for web use and further editing).

EPS

EPS is an image format that stands for Encapsulated PostScript. Although it is used primarily as a vector format, an EPS file can include both vector and raster image data. Typically, an EPS file includes a single design element that can be used in a larger design.

PDF

PDF stands for Portable Document Format and is an image format used to display documents and graphics correctly, no matter the device, application, operating system or web browser. At its core, PDF files have a powerful vector graphics foundation, but can also display everything from raster graphics to form fields to spreadsheets. Because it is a near universal standard, PDF files are often the file format requested by printers to send a final design into production.

PNG

PNG is a lossless raster format that stands for Portable Network Graphics. Think of PNGs as the next-generation GIF. This format has built-in transparency, but can also display higher color depths, which translates into millions of colors. PNGs are a web standard and are quickly becoming one of the most common image formats used online.

Lossy

TIFF is a lossless raster format that stands for Tagged Image File Format. Because of its extremely high quality, the format is primarily used in photography and desktop publishing. You'll likely encounter TIFF files when you scan a document or take a photo with a professional digital camera. Do note that TIFF files can also be used as a "container" for JPEG images. These files will be much smaller than traditional TIFF files, which are typically very large.

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