

2025

TT Commons™ Pro

Introducing TT Commons™ Pro version 3.600!

We've enhanced our bestseller, making it even better: we've expanded the character set and added new stylistic alternates.

TT Commons™ Pro is a geometric sans serif. It is one of the studio's most in-demand typefaces, recognized for its versatile character, extensive character set with support for a vast number of languages, and a functional set of OpenType features.

TT Commons™ Pro became a bestseller for a reason: its range

of application isn't just broad—we dare say it's limitless! Among the case studies featuring this font are tech companies, apparel brands, charitable organizations, food products, and many more. If you need an all-purpose typeface that is suitable for both everyday tasks and creating stylish designs—you've found it!

We regularly maintain the font, updating its technical components and expanding the character set. Thus, in version 3.600, the character set has been expanded, and a new stylistic set with numerous ductal character forms has been

added. This further expands the font's possibilities, allowing it to be transformed from calm and neutral to distinctive and attention-grabbing. We have added these alternate forms to the Latin, Cyrillic, Vietnamese, Greek, Bulgarian, and Serbian localizations.

The possibilities of TT Commons™ Pro are very broad. The font is recommended for use on the web, in print, for branding and packaging design, and in applications.

TT Commons™ Pro

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FONT DETAILS

TT COMMONS™ PRO

FONT HISTORY

Currently, the TT Commons™ Pro typeface includes:

- 5 different widths/subfamilies: Normal with classic proportions, the narrower Condensed, Compact with more compact proportions, Expanded with extended proportions, and the monospaced Mono font.
- 22 styles each in the Normal, Compact, Condensed, and Expanded widths: Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Normal, Medium, DemiBold, Bold, ExtraBold, Black, and ExtraBlack, and their corresponding italics.
- 14 styles in TT Commons™ Pro Mono: Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Medium, DemiBold, and Bold, and their corresponding italics.

• 2 variable fonts: TT Commons™ Pro Variable, which varies by width, slant, and weight, and TT Commons™ Pro Mono, which varies by weight and slant.

• Over 1,546 glyphs in each Mono style, and over 2,276 glyphs in each Normal, Condensed, Expanded, and Compact style.

• Impeccable kerning and manual TrueType hinting.

• 42 OpenType features: numerous ligatures, fractions, numerators, superscripts, alternate stylistic sets, and localization features.

• Support for over 280 languages, including Greek and Vietnamese.

TT Commons™ Pro: Your Essential Font Wardrobe

TT Commons™ Classic
Medium 590 pt

TT Commons™ Pro
Medium 590 pt

TT COMMONS™ PRO

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhli
JiKkLIMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#\$%&*!?
абвгдеёжз + Ѽăтїњ

TT Commons™ Classic
Regular 48 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhli
JiKkLIMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#\$%&*!?
абвгдеёжз + Ѽăтїњ

TT Commons™ Pro
Regular 48 pt

CONDENSED SUBFAMILY		TT COMMONS™ PRO	TT COMMONS™ PRO	COMPACT SUBFAMILY
01	Thin	<i>Italic</i>	01	Thin
02	Ex. Light	<i>Italic</i>	02	Ex. Light
03	Light	<i>Italic</i>	03	Light
04	Regular	<i>Italic</i>	04	Regular
05	Normal	<i>Italic</i>	05	Normal
06	Medium	<i>Italic</i>	06	Medium
07	D. Bold	<i>Italic</i>	07	D. Bold
08	Bold	<i>Italic</i>	08	Bold
09	Ex. Bold	<i>Italic</i>	09	Ex. Bold
10	Black	<i>Italic</i>	10	Black
11	Ex. Black	<i>Italic</i>	11	Ex. Black

		BASIC SUBFAMILY	TT COMMONS™ PRO	TT COMMONS™ PRO	EXPANDED SUBFAMILY
01	Thin		<i>Italic</i>	01	Thin
02	Ex. Light		<i>Italic</i>	02	Ex. Light
03	Light		<i>Italic</i>	03	Light
04	Regular		<i>Italic</i>	04	Regular
05	Normal		<i>Italic</i>	05	Normal
06	Medium		<i>Italic</i>	06	Medium
07	D. Bold		<i>Italic</i>	07	D. Bold
08	Bold		<i>Italic</i>	08	Bold
09	Ex. Bold		<i>Italic</i>	09	Ex. Bold
10	Black		<i>Italic</i>	10	Black
11	Ex. Black		<i>Italic</i>	11	Ex. Black

This specimen page illustrates the range of weights and widths available in the TT Commons™ Pro font family.

MONOSPACED SUBFAMILY

1 Thin
2 Ex. Light
3 Light
4 Regular
5 Medium
6 DemiBold
7 Bold

TT COMMONS™ PRO

Italic
Italic
Italic
Italic
Italic
Italic
Italic

TT COMMONS™ PRO

SUBFAMILIES

CONDENSED

COMPACT

NORMAL

EXPANDED

MONO

AaBb
AaBb
AaBb
AaBb
AaBb
AaBb

Aa|Bb

TT Commons Pro has 5 different widths: Classic proportions, slimmer Compact, even more narrowed Condensed, Expanded with broader proportions, and monospace font Mono.

EXAMPLES

TT COMMONS™ PRO

TT COMMONS™ PRO

EXAMPLES

48 PT

The World Meteorological Organization

24 PT

The WMO originated from the International Meteorological Organization which set up a technical commission for climatology in 1929. The 1961–1990 climate normals serve as the baseline reference period.

18 PT

Aside from collecting from the most common atmospheric variables (air temperature, pressure, precipitation and wind), other variables such as humidity, visibility, cloud amount, solar radiation, soil temperature, pan evaporation rate, days with thunder and days with hail are also collected to measure change in climate conditions.

12 PT

The difference between climate and weather is usefully summarized by the popular phrase "Climate is what you expect, weather is what you get." Over historical time spans, there are a number of nearly constant variables that determine climate, including latitude, proportion of land to water, and proximity to oceans and mountains. All of these variables change only over periods of millions of years due to processes such as plate tectonics. Other climate determinants are more dynamic: the thermohaline circulation of the ocean leads to a 5 °C warming of the northern Atlantic Ocean compared to other ocean basins.

8 PT

Other ocean currents redistribute heat between land and water on a more regional scale. The density and type of vegetation coverage affects solar heat absorption, water retention, and rainfall on a regional level. Alterations in the quantity of atmospheric greenhouse gases determines the amount of solar energy retained by the planet, leading to global warming or global cooling. The variables which determine climate are numerous and the interactions complex, but there is general agreement that the broad outlines are understood, at least insofar as the determinants of historical climate change are concerned. Climate classifications are systems that categorize the world's climates. A climate classification may correlate closely with a biome classification, as climate is a major influence on life in a region. One of the most used is the Köppen climate classification scheme first developed in 1899.

TT Commons™ Pro
Condensed

48 PT

Climate variability and change

24 PT

Examples of genetic classification include methods based on the relative frequency of different air mass types or locations within synoptic weather disturbances.

18 PT

Originally, climes were defined in Ancient Greece to describe the weather depending upon a location's latitude. Modern climate classification can be broadly divided into genetic methods, which focus on the causes of climate, and empiric methods, which focus on the effects of climate.

12 PT

Examples of empiric classifications include climate zones defined by plant hardness, evapotranspiration, or more generally the Köppen climate classification which was originally designed to identify the climates associated with certain biomes. A common shortcoming of these classification schemes is that they produce distinct boundaries between the zones they define, rather than the gradual transition of climate properties more common in nature. It demonstrates periods of stability and periods of change.

8 PT

Details of the modern climate record are known through the taking of measurements from such weather instruments as thermometers, and anemometers during the past few centuries. The instruments used to study weather over the modern time scale, their observation frequency, their known error, their immediate environment, and their exposure have changed over the years, which must be considered when studying the climate of centuries past. Long-term modern climate records skew towards population centres and affluent countries. Since the 1960s, the launch of satellites allow records to be gathered on a global scale, including areas with little to no human presence, such as the Arctic region and oceans.

TT Commons™ Pro
Compact

Spatial Synoptic Classification

48 PT

It is the study of ancient climates. Since few direct observations of climate were available before the 19th century, paleoclimates are inferred from proxy variables.

24 PT

They include non-biotic evidence — such as sediments found in lake — such as tree rings and coral. Climate models are mathematical models of past, present, and future climates. Climate change may occur over long and short timescales from various factors.

18 PT

Recent warming is discussed in global warming, which results in redistributions. For example, "a 3 °C [5 °F] change in mean annual temperature corresponds to a shift in isotherms of approximately 300–400 km [190–250 mi] in latitude (in the temperate zone) or 500 m in elevation. Therefore, species are expected to move upwards in elevation or towards the poles in latitude in response to shifting climate zones." Climate is commonly defined as the weather averaged over a long period.

12 PT

Climate in a narrow sense is usually defined as the "average weather", or more rigorously, as the statistical description in terms of the mean and variability of relevant quantities over a period ranging from months to thousands or millions of years. The classical period is 30 years, as defined by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). These quantities are most often surface variables such as temperature, precipitation, and wind. Climate in a wider sense is the state, including a statistical description, of the climate system. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) describes "climate normals" as "reference points used by climatologists to compare current climatological trends to that of the past or what is considered typical."

8 PT

48 PT

Meteorology Data Center

24 PT

There are close correlations between Earth's climate oscillations and astronomical factors and modes of heat distribution.

18 PT

Some of the variability does not appear to be caused systematically and occurs at random times. Periodic variability occurs relatively regularly and in distinct modes of variability or climate patterns (solar variation, cosmic ray flux).

12 PT

In some cases, current, historical and paleoclimatological natural oscillations may be masked by significant volcanic eruptions, impact events, irregularities in climate proxy data, positive feedback processes or anthropogenic emissions of substances such as greenhouse gases. Over the years, the definitions of climate variability and the related term climate change have shifted.

8 PT

Climate change is the variation in global or regional climates over time. It reflects changes in the variability or average state of the atmosphere over time scales ranging from decades to millions of years. These changes can be caused by processes internal to the Earth, external forces (e.g. variations in sunlight intensity) or, more recently, human activities. In recent usage, especially in the context of environmental policy, the term "climate change" often refers only to changes in modern climate, including the rise in average surface temperature known as global warming.

cm

9

EXAMPLES

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VARIABLE FONT

48 PT

The climate changes

24 PT

The climate is affected by latitude, longitude, terrain, land use and nearby water bodies and their currents.

18 PT

Climates can be classified according to the average and typical variables, most commonly temperature and precipitation. The most widely used classification scheme was the Köppen classification.

12 PT

The Thornthwaite system, in use since 1948, incorporates evapotranspiration along with temperature and precipitation information and is used in studying biological diversity and how climate change affects it. The Bergeron and Spatial Synoptic Classification systems focus on the origin of air masses that define the climate of a region.

8 PT

Paleoclimatology is the study of ancient climates. Paleoclimatologists seek to explain climate variations for all parts of the Earth during any given geologic period, beginning with the time of the Earth's formation. Since very few direct observations of climate were available before the 19th century, paleoclimates are inferred from proxy variables. They include non-biotic evidence—such as sediments found in lake beds and ice cores—and biotic evidence—such as tree rings and coral.

TT Commons™ Pro
Mono

TT Commons™ Pro includes 2 variable fonts: TT Commons™ Pro Variable with three parameters of variation (weight, width, and slant) and TT Commons™ Pro Mono Variable with weight and slant axes of variation. To use the variable font with 3 variable axes on Mac you will need MacOS 10.14 or higher. An important clarification—not all programs support variable technologies yet, you can check the support status here: v-fonts.com/support/.

Variable

100 ————— 950 75 125 0 10

WEIGHT WIDTH SLANT

TT Commons™ Pro
Variable 160 pt

Variable

100 ————— 700 0 10

WEIGHT SLANT

TT Commons™ Pro Mono
Variable 140 pt

The chart illustrates the visual characteristics of TT Commons™ Pro and TT Commons™ Pro ExtraLight fonts across three different point sizes: 24 PT, 12 PT, and 9 PT. The left column shows the TT Commons™ Pro font, while the right column shows TT Commons™ Pro ExtraLight. The top section compares the two fonts at 24 PT, followed by 12 PT, and finally 9 PT.

TT COMMONS™ PRO

EXAMPLES

24 PT

Architecture is the art and technique of designing, building, as distinguished from the skills associated with construction. It is both the process and the product of sketching, conceiving, planning, designing, and constructing buildings or other structures. Architectural works are often perceived as works of art.

12 PT

The practice, which began in the prehistoric era, has been used as a way of expressing culture for civilizations on all seven continents. For this reason, architecture is considered to be a form of art. Texts on architecture have been written since ancient times. The earliest surviving text on architectural theories is the 1st century AD treatise *De architectura* by the Roman architect Vitruvius, according to whom a good building embodies *firmitas*, *utilitas*, and *venustas*. Years later, Leon Battista Alberti developed his ideas further, seeing beauty as an objective quality

9 PT

According to Vitruvius, the architect should strive to fulfill each of these three attributes as well as possible. Leon Battista Alberti, who elaborates on the ideas of Vitruvius in his treatise, *De re aedificatoria*, saw beauty primarily as a matter of proportion, although ornament also played a part. For Alberti, the rules of proportion were those that governed the idealized human figure, the Golden mean. The most important aspect of beauty was, therefore, an inherent part of an object, rather than something applied superficially, and was based on universal, recognizable truths. The notion of style in the arts was not developed until the 16th century, with the writing of Giorgio Vasari. By the 18th century, his *Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects* had been translated into Italian, French, Spanish, and English. In the 16th century, Italian Mannerist architect, painter and theorist Sebastiano Serlio wrote *Tutte L'Opere D'Architettura et Prospetiva* (Complete Works on Architecture and Perspective). This treatise exerted immense influence throughout Europe, being the first handbook that emphasized the practical rather than the theoretical aspects of architecture, and it was the first to catalog the five orders. In the early 19th century, Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin wrote *Contrasts* (1836) that, as the title suggested, contrasted the modern, industrial world, which he disparaged, with an idealized image of neo-medieval world. Gothic architecture, Pugin believed, was the only "true Christian form of architecture." The 19th-century English art critic, John Ruskin, in his *Seven Lamps of Architecture*, published 1849, was much narrower in his view of what constituted architecture. Architecture was the "art which so disposes and adorns the edifices raised by men ... that the sight of them" contributes "to his mental health, power, and pleasure".

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TT Commons™ Pro

Thin

TT Commons™ Pro

ExtraLight

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Architecture is the art and technique of designing, building, as distinguished from the skills associated with construction. It is both the process and the product of sketching, conceiving, planning, designing, and constructing buildings or other structures. Architectural works are often perceived as

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EXAMPLES

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CYRILLIC

Russian, Belarusian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian, Ukrainian, Gagauz, Moldavian, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tadzhik, Turkmen, Uzbek, Abkhazian, Azerbaijani, Kurdish, Lezgian, Abazin, Agul, Archi, Avar, Dargwa, Ingush, Kabardian, Kabardino-Cherkess, Karachay-Balkar, Khvarshi, Kumyk, Lak, Nogai, Ossetian, Rutul, Tabasaran, Tat, Tsakhur, Altai, Buryat, Dolgan, Enets, Evenki, Ket, Khakass, Khanty, Komi-Permyak, Komi-Yazva, Komi-Zyrian, Manci, Shor, Siberian Tatar, Tofalar, Touva, Aleut, Alyutor, Even, Itelmen, Koryak, Nanai, Negidal'skij, Nivkh, Orok, Udege, Ulch, Yukagir, Bashkir, Chechen, Chukchi, Chuvash, Erzya, Eskimo, Kryashen Tatar, Mari-high, Mari-low, Mordvin-moksha, Nenets, Nganasan, Saami Kildin, Selkup, Tatar Volgaic, Udmurt, Yakut, Uighur, Rusyn, Urum, Karaim, Montenegrin, Romani, Dungan, Karakalpak, Shughni, Yaghobi, Mongolian, Adyghe, Kalmyk, Talysh, Russian Old

OTHER

Vietnamese
Greek

LATIN

English, Albanian, Basque, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luxembourgish, Maltese, Moldavian, Montenegrin, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss German, Valencian, Azerbaijani, Kazakh, Turkish, Uzbek, Acehnese, Banjar, Betawi, Bislama, Boholano, Cebuano, Chamorro, Fijian, Filipino, Hiri Motu, Ilocano, Indonesian, Javanese, Khasi, Malay, Marshallese, Minangkabau, Nauruan, Nias, Palauan, Rohingya, Salar, Samoan, Sasak, Sundanese, Tagalog, Tahitian, Tetum, Tok Pisin, Tongan, Uyghur, Afar, Afrikaans, Asu, Aymara, Bemba, Bena, Chichewa, Chiga, Embu, Gikuyu, Gusii, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, Kongo, Luba-Kasai, Luganda, Luo, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Mauritian Creole, Meru, Morisyen, Ndebele, Nyankole, Oromo, Rombo, Rundi, Rwa, Samburu, Sango, Sangu, Sena, Seychellois Creole, Shambala, Shona, Soga, Somali, Sotho, Swahili, Swazi, Taita, Teso, Tsonga, Tswana, Vunjo, Wolof, Xhosa, Zulu, Ganda, Maori, Alsatian, Aragonese, Arumanian, Asturian, Belarusian, Bosnian, Breton, Bulgarian, Cognian, Cornish, Corsican, Esperanto, Faroese, Frisian, Friulian, Gaelic, Gagauz, Galician, Interlingua, Judaeo-Spanish, Karaim, Kashubian, Ladin, Leonese, Manx, Occitan, Retho-Romance, Romansh, Scots, Silesian, Sorbian, Vastese, Volapük, Võro, Walloon, Walser, Welsh, Karakalpak, Kurdish, Talysh, Tsakhur (Azerbaijan), Turkmen, Zaza, Aleut, Cree, Haitian Creole, Hawaiian, Innu-aimun, Lakota, Karachay-Balkar, Karelian, Livvi-Karelian, Ludic, Tatar, Vepsian, Guarani, Nahuatl, Quechua

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LANGUAGE SUPPORT

TT COMMONS™ PRO

LANGUAGE SUPPORT

GERMAN

Die großen Flüsse werden in den Sommermonaten von vielen Schiffen befahren. Moderne Kanalsysteme haben mehrere Flüsse miteinander verbunden und so einen durchgehenden Van geschaffen. Die höchsten Punkte sind Munku Sardyk (3491 m) im Sajan-Gebirge und Belukha (4509 m) im Altai.

FRENCH

Les grands fleuves sont utilisés par de nombreux navires pendant les mois d'été. Les systèmes de canaux modernes ont relié plusieurs rivières ensemble, créant une camionnette continue. Les points culminants sont Munku Sardyk (3491 m) dans les monts Sayan et Belukha (4509 m) dans l'Altai.

GREEK

Οι πρώτες έννοιες της Γεωγραφίας αποκαλύπτονται στην Ελληνική Μυθολογία όπου οι πολύ πρώιμες παρατηρήσεις των γεωλογικών αναστατώσεων και των επακόλουθων διαμορφώσεων, τουλάχιστον του αρχαίου ελλαδικού χώρου, διαμορφώνονται ως μυθολογικές ανθρωπόμορφες έννοιες και μυθικές

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DANISH

I sommermånederne besøjes de store floder af mange skibe og er af stor betydning for den indenlandske trafik. Moderne kanalanlæg har forbundet flere floder indbyrdes og skaber derved en sammenhængende van. De højeste punkter er Munku Sardyk (3491 m) i Sajanbjergene og Belukha (4509 m) i Altaj.

BULGARIAN

Сибир разполага с огромно разнообразие на зонални и интразонални ландшафти, което не може да се отрази на броя и видовото разнообразие на животинския. Всеку от ландшафтите на Сибир има събъ, в една или друга степен особен животински и представителен събъ.

VIETNAMESE

Trong những tháng mùa hè, các con sông lớn có nhiều tàu thuyền qua lại và có tầm quan trọng lớn đối với giao thông nội địa. Các hệ thống kênh hiện đại đã kết nối một số con sông với nhau, do đó tạo ra một van liên tục. Điểm cao nhất là Munku Sardyk (3491 m) ở dãy núi Sajan và Belukha (4509 m) ở Altai.



GLYPH SET

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GLYPH SET

BASIC CHARACTERS

АВСДЕFGHIJ
KLMNOPQR
STUVWXYZ
абвгдеёжзи
ор qr stuvwxyz
0123456789

TT Commons™ Pro
Medium 80 pt

BASIC CYRILLIC

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИ
ЙКЛМНОПРС
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Medium 80 pt

GLYPH SET

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abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

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EXTENDED CYRILLIC

PUNCTUATION

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MATH SYMBOLS

CURRENCY

OPENTYPE FEATURES	TT COMMONS™ PRO	TT COMMONS™ PRO	OPENTYPE FEATURES
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TABULAR FIGURES	1234567890	1234567890	SS11 – Turkish i
TABULAR OLDSTYLE	1234567890	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0	SS12 – Bashkir localization
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE	1234567890	1234567890	SS13 – Chuvash localization
NUMERATORS	H12345	H ¹²³⁴⁵	SS14 – Bulgarian localization
DENOMINATORS	H12345	H ₁₂₃₄₅	SS15 – Serbian localization
SUPERSCRIPTS	H12345	H ¹²³⁴⁵	SS16 – Alternative G, g
SUBSCRIPTS	H12345	H ₁₂₃₄₅	SS17 – Middle-barred K
FRACTIONS	1/2 3/4	½ ¾	SS18 – Et Ampersand
ORDINALS	2 ^{ao}	2 ^{ao}	SS19 – Alternative Figures
CASE SENSITIVE	[{(H)}]	[{(H)}]	SS20 – Alternative letters
STANDARD LIGATURES	ff fj fi ffi	ff fj fi ffi	
DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES	ct st rt fb	ct st rt fb	
SMALL CAPS	abcdefg	ABCDEFG	
CAPS TO SMALL CAPITALS	ABCDEFGHI	ABCDEFGHI	
SALT	®	®	
SS01 – Letters with serifs	NJījj	NJījj	
SS02 – Single-storey a	aáăăâ	aáăăâ	
SS03 – Bowl-shaped y	yýÿÿ	yýÿÿ	
SS04 – Y, y with straight terminal	yýÿÿ	yýÿÿ	
SS05 – Alternative l	lírl̄l̄	lírl̄l̄	
SS06 – Romanian Comma Accent	ŞşȚť	ŞşȚť	
SS07 – Dutch IJ	IJ ij ÍJ íj	IJ ij ÍJ íj	
SS08 – Catalan Ldot	L·L l·l	L·L l·l	
SS09 – Circled Figures	12345	①②③④⑤	
SS10 – Negative Circled Figures	12345	1 2 3 4 5	

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SS11 – Turkish i	Ff	Ff
SS12 – Bashkir localization	Çç	Çç
SS13 – Chuvash localization	ДЛФвгджзиййклпт	ДЛФвгджзиййклпт
SS14 – Bulgarian localization	6	δ
SS15 – Serbian localization	Ğg	Ğg
SS16 – Alternative G, g	ĶӮķffk	ĶӮķffk
SS17 – Middle-barred K	&&	&&
SS18 – Et Ampersand	13469	13469
SS19 – Alternative Figures	äfl̄ğbny	äfl̄ğbny
SS20 – Alternative letters		



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

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АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОРСТУФХЦ

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OPENTYPE FEATURES (MONO)

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OPENTYPE FEATURES (MONO)

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OLDSTYLE FIGURES

NUMERATORS

DENOMINATORS

SUPERSCRIPTS

SUBSCRIPTS

FRACTIONS

ORDINALS

CASE SENSITIVE

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

SS01 – Alternative forms

SS02 – Serbian localization

SS03 – Bashkir localization

SS04 – Chuvash localization

SS05 – Bulgarian localization

SS06 – Romanian Comma Accent

SS07 – Dutch IJ

SS08 – Catalan Ldot

SS09 – Circled Figures

SS10 – Negative Circled Figures

SS11 – Turkish i

SS12 – Zero Without Slash

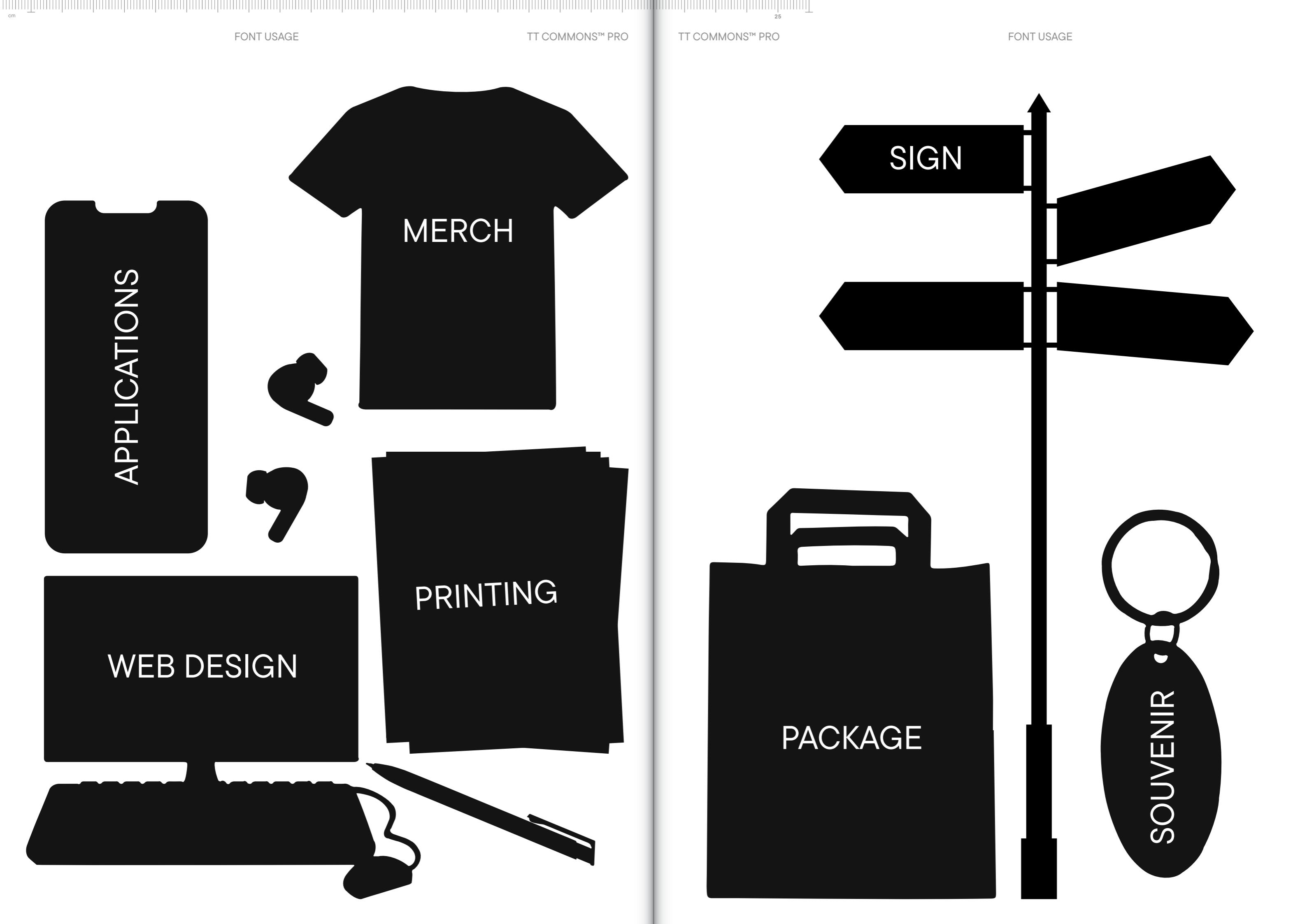
BASIC GLYPHS

Hand-crafted
yellow lamp

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

Hand-crafted
yellow lamp

TT Commons™ Pro Mono
Regular 76 pt



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Our team brings together people from different countries and continents. This cultural diversity helps us to create truly unique and comprehensive projects.

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