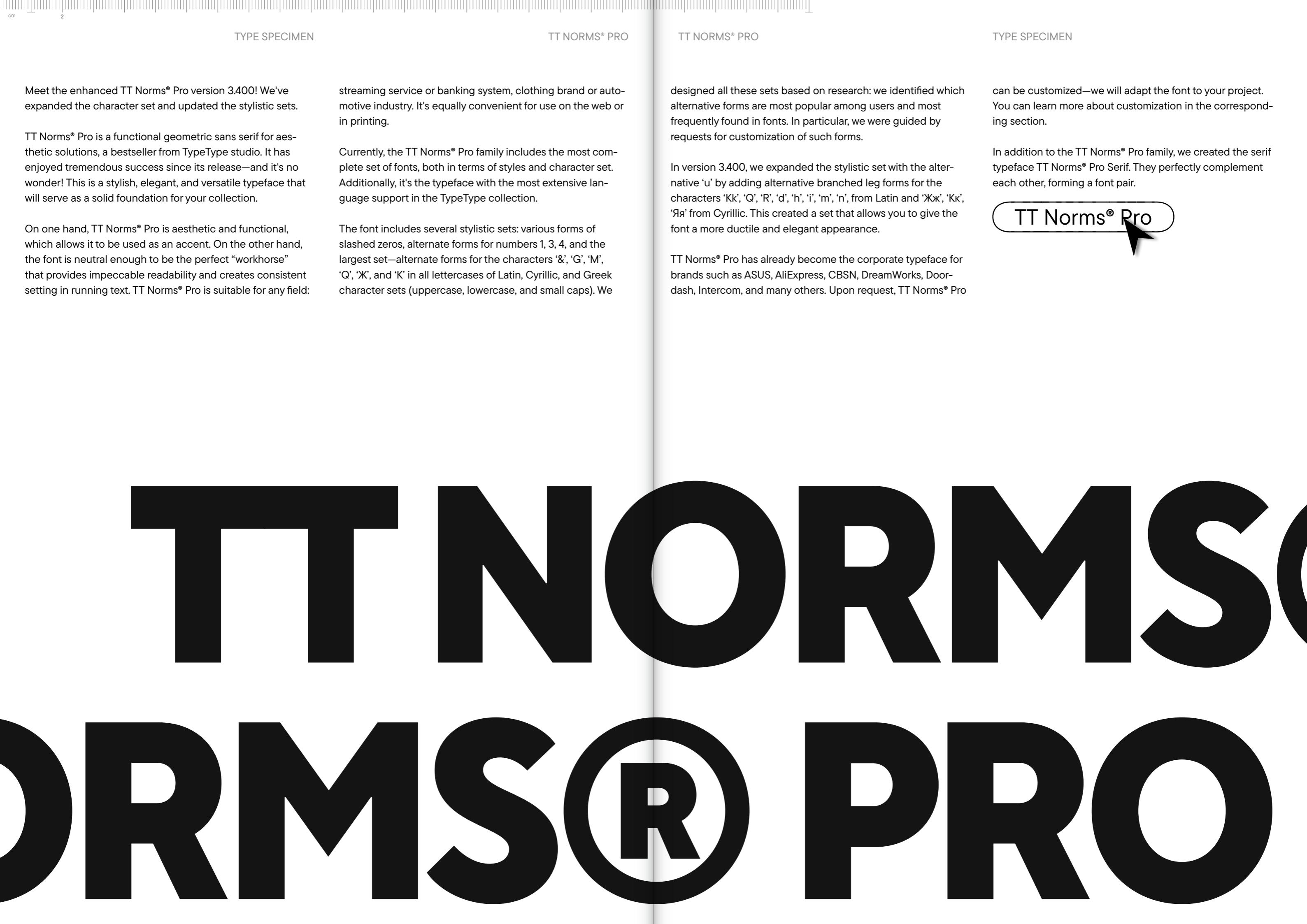




2025

TT Norms® Pro



TYPE SPECIMEN

Meet the enhanced TT Norms® Pro version 3.400! We've expanded the character set and updated the stylistic sets.

TT Norms® Pro is a functional geometric sans serif for aesthetic solutions, a bestseller from TypeType studio. It has enjoyed tremendous success since its release—and it's no wonder! This is a stylish, elegant, and versatile typeface that will serve as a solid foundation for your collection.

On one hand, TT Norms® Pro is aesthetic and functional, which allows it to be used as an accent. On the other hand, the font is neutral enough to be the perfect "workhorse" that provides impeccable readability and creates consistent setting in running text. TT Norms® Pro is suitable for any field:

streaming service or banking system, clothing brand or automotive industry. It's equally convenient for use on the web or in printing.

Currently, the TT Norms® Pro family includes the most complete set of fonts, both in terms of styles and character set. Additionally, it's the typeface with the most extensive language support in the TypeType collection.

The font includes several stylistic sets: various forms of slashed zeros, alternate forms for numbers 1, 3, 4, and the largest set—alternate forms for the characters '&', 'G', 'M', 'Q', 'K', and 'K' in all lettercases of Latin, Cyrillic, and Greek character sets (uppercase, lowercase, and small caps). We

TT NORMS® PRO

TT NORMS® PRO

designed all these sets based on research: we identified which alternative forms are most popular among users and most frequently found in fonts. In particular, we were guided by requests for customization of such forms.

In version 3.400, we expanded the stylistic set with the alternative 'u' by adding alternative branched leg forms for the characters 'Kk', 'Q', 'R', 'd', 'h', 'i', 'm', 'n', from Latin and 'Жж', 'Кк', 'Яя' from Cyrillic. This created a set that allows you to give the font a more ductile and elegant appearance.

TT Norms® Pro has already become the corporate typeface for brands such as ASUS, AliExpress, CBSN, DreamWorks, Door-dash, Intercom, and many others. Upon request, TT Norms® Pro

TYPE SPECIMEN

can be customized—we will adapt the font to your project. You can learn more about customization in the corresponding section.

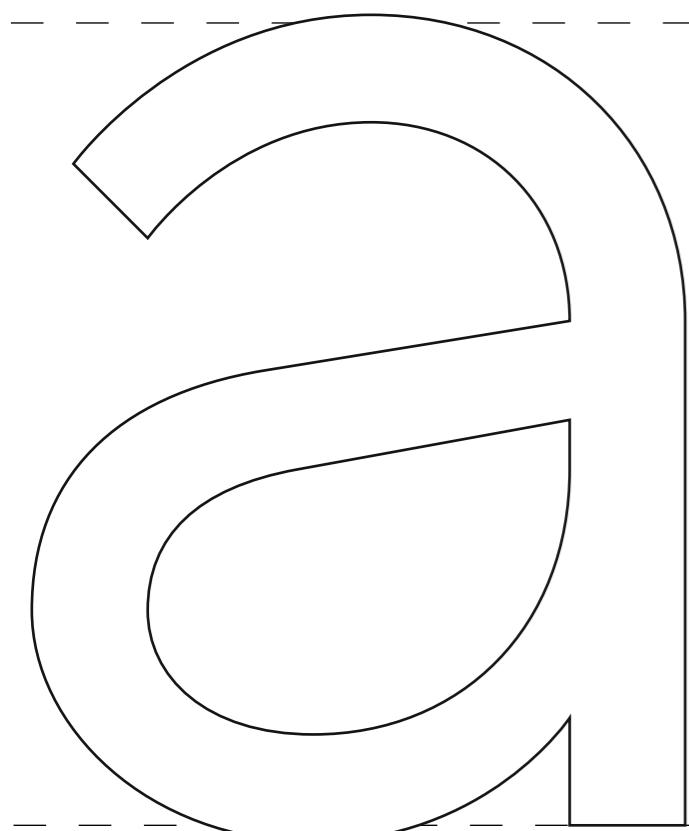
In addition to the TT Norms® Pro family, we created the serif typeface TT Norms® Pro Serif. They perfectly complement each other, forming a font pair.

TT Norms® Pro

FONT HISTORY

TT Norms® Pro version 3.400 includes:

- 44 upright and 44 italic styles in TT Norms® Pro, 7 upright and 7 italic styles in TT Norms® Pro Mono, 2 variable fonts. TT Norms® Pro Variable font that changes along three parameters (weight, width, and slant) and TT Norms® Pro Mono Variable font that changes in weight and slant
 - 2233 characters in each style, including an extended set of punctuation, symbols, and currencies
 - 5 widths: TT Norms® Pro with classic proportions, mono-spaced TT Norms® Pro Mono, TT Norms® Pro Compact with more compact proportions, TT Norms® Pro Condensed with narrower proportions, and TT Norms® Pro Expanded with wider proportions



TT Norms®
Medium 620 pt

TT NORMS® PRO

- 42 OpenType features, including a large number of ligatures, fractions, numerators, and denominators
- 20 stylistic sets
- Support for more than 280 languages, including new characters for French, Norwegian, Bulgarian, Uzbek, Abkhazian, and others
- Perfect kerning and manual TrueType hinting.



TT Norms® Pro
Medium 620 p

TT NORMS® PRO

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi
JiKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#\$%&*!?
АаБбВвГгДдЕеЁёЖж

TT Norms®

FONT HISTORY

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi
JiKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#\$%&*!?
абвгдеёжз + īăťjň

TT Norms® Pro
Regular 48 pt



CONDENSED SUBFAMILY

TT NORMS® PRO

TT NORMS® PRO

COMPACT SUBFAMILY

1	Thin	<i>Italic</i>
2	Ex.Light	<i>Italic</i>
3	Light	<i>Italic</i>
4	Regular	<i>Italic</i>
5	Normal	<i>Italic</i>
6	Medium	<i>Italic</i>
7	DemiBold	<i>Italic</i>
8	Bold	<i>Italic</i>
9	ExtraBold	<i>Italic</i>
10	Black	<i>Italic</i>
11	ExtraBlack	<i>Italic</i>

TT Norms® Pro Condensed
50 pt

1	Thin	<i>Italic</i>
2	Ex.Light	<i>Italic</i>
3	Light	<i>Italic</i>
4	Regular	<i>Italic</i>
5	Normal	<i>Italic</i>
6	Medium	<i>Italic</i>
7	DemiBold	<i>Italic</i>
8	Bold	<i>Italic</i>
9	ExtraBold	<i>Italic</i>
10	Black	<i>Italic</i>
11	ExtraBlack	<i>Italic</i>

TT Norms® Pro Compact
50 pt

NORMAL SUBFAMILY

TT NORMS® PRO

TT NORMS® PRO

EXPANDED SUBFAMILY

1	Thin	<i>Italic</i>
2	Ex.Light	<i>Italic</i>
3	Light	<i>Italic</i>
4	Regular	<i>Italic</i>
5	Normal	<i>Italic</i>
6	Medium	<i>Italic</i>
7	DemiBold	<i>Italic</i>
8	Bold	<i>Italic</i>
9	ExtraBold	<i>Italic</i>
10	Black	<i>Italic</i>
11	Ex.Black	<i>Italic</i>

1	Thin	<i>Italic</i>
2	Ex.Light	<i>Italic</i>
3	Light	<i>Italic</i>
4	Regular	<i>Italic</i>
5	Normal	<i>Italic</i>
6	Medium	<i>Italic</i>
7	DemiBold	<i>Italic</i>
8	Bold	<i>Italic</i>
9	Ex.Bold	<i>Italic</i>
10	Black	<i>Italic</i>
11	Ex.Black	<i>Italic</i>

MONOSPACED SUBFAMILY

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

Italic
Italic
Italic
Italic
Italic
Italic
Italic

TT NORMS® PRO

TT NORMS® PRO

SUBFAMILIES

CONDENSED

AaBb

COMPACT

AaBb

NORMAL

AaBb

EXPANDED

AaBb

MONO

AaBb

AaBb

48 PT

Standardization of measurement

24 PT

Measurements most commonly use the SI as a comparison framework. The system defines 7 fundamental units: kilogram, metre, candela, second, ampere, kelvin, and mole.

18 PT

Artifact-free definitions fix measurements at an exact value related to a physical constant or other invariable phenomena in nature, in contrast to standard artifacts which are subject to deterioration or destruction. The measurement unit can change through increased accuracy in determining the value of the constant.

12 PT

With the exception of a few fundamental quantum constants, units of measurement are derived from historical agreements. Nothing inherent in nature dictates that an inch has to be a certain length, nor that a mile is a better measure of distance than a kilometre. Over the course of human history, however, first for convenience and then for necessity, standards of measurement evolved so that communities would have certain common benchmarks. Laws regulating measurement were originally developed to prevent fraud in commerce.

8 PT

Units of measurement are generally defined on a scientific basis, overseen by governmental or independent agencies, and established in international treaties, pre-eminent of which is the General Conference on Weights and Measures (CGPM), established in 1875 by the Metre Convention, overseeing the International System of Units (SI). For example, the metre was redefined in 1983 by the CGPM in terms of the speed of light, the kilogram was redefined in 2019 in terms of the Planck constant and the international yard was defined in 1960 by the governments of the United States, United Kingdom, Australia and South Africa as being exactly 0.9144 metres. In the United States, the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), a division of the United States Department of Commerce, regulates commercial measurements.

48 PT

International System of Units

24 PT

The International System of Units is the modern revision of the metric system. It is the most widely used system of units, in everyday commerce and in science.

18 PT

In the SI, base units are the measurements for time, length, mass, temperature, amount of substance, electric current and light intensity. Derived units are constructed from the base units, for example, the watt is defined from the base units as $\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{kg} \cdot \text{s}^{-3}$.

12 PT

The SI allows easy multiplication when switching among units having the same base but different prefixes. To convert from metres to centimetres it is only necessary to multiply the number of metres by 100, since there are 100 centimetres in a metre. Inversely, to switch from centimetres to metres one multiplies the number of centimetres by 0.01 or divides the number of centimetres by 100. See also: List of length, distance, or range measuring devices

8 PT

A ruler or rule is a tool used in, for example, geometry, technical drawing, engineering, and carpentry, to measure lengths or distances or to draw straight lines. Strictly speaking, the ruler is the instrument used to rule straight lines and the calibrated instrument used for determining length is called a measure, however common usage calls both instruments rulers and the special name straightedge is used for an unmarked rule. The use of the word measure, in the sense of a measuring instrument, only survives in the phrase tape measure, an instrument that can be used to measure but cannot be used to draw straight lines. A two-metre carpenter's rule can be folded down to a length of only 20 centimetres

cm

8

EXAMPLES

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EXAMPLES

48 PT

Exactness designation

The Australian building trades adopted the metric system in 1966 and the units used for measurement of length are metres (m) and millimetres (mm).

American surveyors use a decimal-based system of measurement devised by Edmund Gunter in 1620. The base unit is Gunter's chain of 66 feet (20 m) which is subdivided into 4 rods, each of 16.5 ft or 100 links of 0.66 feet.

The Standard Method of Measurement (SMM) published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) consisted of classification tables and rules of measurement, allowing use of a uniform basis for measuring building works. It was first published in 1922, superseding a Scottish Standard Method of Measurement which had been published in 1915. Its seventh edition (SMM7) was first published in 1988 and revised in 1998.

Time is an abstract measurement of elemental changes over a non-spatial continuum. It is denoted by numbers and/or named periods such as hours, days, weeks, months and years. It is an apparently irreversible series of occurrences within this non spatial continuum. It is also used to denote an interval between two relative points on this continuum. Mass refers to the intrinsic property of all material objects to resist changes in their momentum. Weight, on the other hand, refers to the downward force produced when a mass is in a gravitational field. In free fall, (no net gravitational forces) objects lack weight but retain their mass. The Imperial units of mass include the ounce, pound, and ton.

24 PT

18 PT

12 PT

8 PT

48 PT

24 PT

Survey research

Measures are taken from individual attitudes, values, behavior using questionnaires as a measurement instrument.

As all other measurements, measurement in survey research is also vulnerable to measurement error, i.e. the departure from the true value of the measurement and the value provided using the measurement instrument.

Since accurate measurement is essential in many fields, and since all measurements are necessarily approximations, a great deal of effort must be taken to make measurements as accurate as possible. For example, consider the problem of measuring the time it takes an object to fall a distance of one metre (about 39 in). In the gravitational field of the Earth, it take any object about 0.45

8 PT

TT Norms® Pro

TT Norms® Pro Expanded

cm

9

EXAMPLES

TT NORMS® PRO

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VARIABLE FONT

48 PT

Quantum mechanics

24 PT

The unambiguous meaning of the measurement problem is an unresolved fundamental problem in quantum mechanics.

18 PT

In practical terms, one begins with an initial guess as to the expected value of a quantity, then, using various methods and instruments, reduces the uncertainty in the value.

12 PT

Moreover, the theoretical context stemming from the theory of evolution leads to articulate the theory of measurement and historicity as a fundamental notion. Among the most developed fields of measurement in biology are the measurement of genetic diversity and species diversity.

8 PT

In quantum mechanics, a measurement is an action that determines a particular property (position, momentum, energy, etc.) of a quantum system. Before a measurement is made, a quantum system is simultaneously described by all values in a range of possible values, where the probability of measuring each value is determined by the wavefunction of the system. When a measurement is performed, the wavefunction of the quantum system "collapses" to a single, definite value.

TT Norms® Pro
Mono

TT Norms® Pro includes 2 variable fonts: TT Norms® Pro Variable with three parameters of variation (weight, width, and slant) and TT Norms® Pro Mono Variable with weight and slope 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

WIDTH 75 125 WEIGHT 100 950 SLANT 0 10

TT Norms Pro
Variable 180 pt

variable

WEIGHT 100 700 SLANT 0 10

TT Norms® Pro
Variable



EXAMPLES

24 PT

Thermometers are calibrated in various temperature scales that historically have relied on various reference points and thermometric substances for definition. The most common scales are the Celsius scale with the unit symbol °C the Fahrenheit scale (°F), and the Kelvin scale (K).

12 PT

There are various kinds of temperature scale. It may be convenient to classify them as empirically and theoretically based. Empirically based temperature scales rely directly on measurements of simple macroscopic physical properties of materials. For example, the length of a column of mercury, confined in a glass-walled capillary tube, is dependent largely on temperature and is the basis of the very useful mercury-in-glass thermometer. Such scales are valid only within convenient ranges of tem-

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9 PT

Apart from the absolute zero of temperature, the Kelvin temperature of a body in a state of internal thermodynamic equilibrium is defined by measurements of suitably chosen of its physical properties, such as have precisely known theoretical explanations in terms of the Boltzmann constant. That constant refers to chosen kinds of motion of microscopic particles in the constitution of the body. In those kinds of motion, the particles move individually, without mutual interaction. Such motions are typically interrupted by inter-particle collisions, but for temperature measurement, the motions

are chosen so that, between collisions, the non-interactive segments of their trajectories are known to be accessible to accurate measurement. For this purpose, interparticle potential energy is disregarded. The speed of sound in a gas can be calculated theoretically from the molecular character of the gas, from its temperature and pressure, and from the value of the Boltzmann constant. For a gas of known molecular character and pressure, this provides a relation between temperature and the Boltzmann constant. Those quantities can be known or measured more precisely than can the

thermodynamic variables that define the state of a sample of water at its triple point. Consequently, taking the value of the Boltzmann constant as a primarily defined reference of exactly defined value, a measurement of the speed of sound can provide a more precise measurement of the temperature of the gas. Measurement of the spectrum from an ideal three-dimensional black body can provide an accurate temperature measurement because the frequency of maximum spectral radiance of black-body radiation is directly proportional to the temperature of the black body.

TT NORMS® PRO

TT NORMS® PRO

EXAMPLES

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cm

11

EXAMPLES

TT NORMS® PRO

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TT Norms® Pro
Light

TT Norms® Pro
Regular

<p style="text-align: center;">12</p> <p>EXAMPLES</p> <p>24 PT</p> <p><i>Thermometers are calibrated in various temperature scales that historically have relied on various reference points and thermometric substances for definition. The most common scales are the Celsius scale with the unit symbol °C the Fahrenheit scale (°F), and the Kelvin scale (K).</i></p> <p>12 PT</p> <p><i>There are various kinds of temperature scale. It may be convenient to classify them as empirically and theoretically based. Empirically based temperature scales rely directly on measurements of simple macroscopic physical properties of materials. For example, the length of a column of mercury, confined in a glass-walled capillary tube, is dependent largely on temperature and is the basis of the very useful mercury-in-glass thermometer. Such scales are valid only within convenient ranges of tem-</i></p> <p>9 PT</p> <p><i>Apart from the absolute zero of temperature, the Kelvin temperature of a body in a state of internal thermodynamic equilibrium is defined by measurements of suitably chosen of its physical properties, such as have precisely known theoretical explanations in terms of the Boltzmann constant. That constant refers to chosen kinds of motion of microscopic particles in the constitution of the body. In those kinds of motion, the particles move individually, without mutual interaction. Such motions are typically interrupted by inter-particle collisions, but for temperature measurement, the motions</i></p> <p>TT NORMS® PRO</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">12</p> <p>EXAMPLES</p> <p>24 PT</p> <p><i>Thermometers are calibrated in various temperature scales that historically have relied on various reference points and thermometric substances for definition. The most common scales are the Celsius scale with the unit symbol °C the Fahrenheit scale (°F), and the Kelvin scale (K).</i></p> <p>12 PT</p> <p><i>There are various kinds of temperature scale. It may be convenient to classify them as empirically and theoretically based. Empirically based temperature scales rely directly on measurements of simple macroscopic physical properties of materials. For example, the length of a column of mercury, confined in a glass-walled capillary tube, is dependent largely on temperature and is the basis of the very useful mercury-in-glass thermometer. Such scales are valid only within convenient ranges of temperature. For example, above the boiling point of mercury, a mercury-in-glass thermometer is impracticable. Most materials expand with temperature increase, but some materials, such as water, contract with temperature increase over some specific range, and then they are hardly useful as thermometric materials. A material is of no use as a thermometer near one of its phase-change temperatures, for example, its boiling-point.</i></p> <p>9 PT</p> <p><i>Apart from the absolute zero of temperature, the Kelvin temperature of a body in a state of internal thermodynamic equilibrium is defined by measurements of suitably chosen of its physical properties, such as have precisely known theoretical explanations in terms of the Boltzmann constant. That constant refers to chosen kinds of motion of microscopic particles in the constitution of the body. In those kinds of motion, the particles move individually, without mutual interaction. Such motions are typically interrupted by inter-particle collisions, but for temperature measurement, the motions</i></p> <p>TT NORMS® PRO</p>
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cm

13

EXAMPLES

TT NORMS® PRO

24 PT

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TT Norms® Pro
Medium

TT Norms® Pro
DemiBold

cm

14

EXAMPLES

TT NORMS® PRO

24 PT

Thermometers are calibrated in various temperature scales that historically have relied on various reference points and thermometric substances for definition. The most common scales are the Celsius scale with the unit symbol °C the Fahrenheit scale (°F), and the Kelvin scale (K).

12 PT

There are various kinds of temperature scale. It may be convenient to classify them as empirically and theoretically based. Empirically based temperature scales rely directly on measurements of simple macroscopic physical properties of materials. For example, the length of a column of mercury, confined in a glass-walled capillary tube, is dependent largely on temperature and is the basis of the very useful mercury-in-glass thermometer. Such scales are valid only within con-

venient ranges of temperature. For example, above the boiling point of mercury, a mercury-in-glass thermometer is impracticable. Most materials expand with temperature increase, but some materials, such as water, contract with temperature increase over some specific range, and then they are hardly useful as thermometric materials. A material is of no use as a thermometer near one of its phase-change temperatures, for example, its boiling-point.

9 PT

Apart from the absolute zero of temperature, the Kelvin temperature of a body in a state of internal thermodynamic equilibrium is defined by measurements of suitably chosen of its physical properties, such as have precisely known theoretical explanations in terms of the Boltzmann constant. That constant refers to chosen kinds of motion of microscopic particles in the constitution of the body. In those kinds of motion, the particles move individually, without mutual interaction. Such motions are typically interrupted by inter-particle collisions, but for tem-

perature measurement, the motions are chosen so that, between collisions, the non-interactive segments of their trajectories are known to be accessible to accurate measurement. For this purpose, interparticle potential energy is disregarded. The speed of sound in a gas can be calculated theoretically from the molecular character of the gas, from its temperature and pressure, and from the value of the Boltzmann constant. For a gas of known molecular character and pressure, this provides a relation between temperature and the Boltzmann constant. Those quan-

tities can be known or measured more precisely than can the thermodynamic variables that define the state of a sample of water at its triple point. Consequently, taking the value of the Boltzmann constant as a primarily defined reference of exactly defined value, a measurement of the speed of sound can provide a more precise measurement of the temperature of the gas. Measurement of the spectrum from an ideal three-dimensional black body can provide an accurate temperature measurement because the frequency of maximum spectral radiance of black-

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EXAMPLES

TT Norms® Pro
ExtraBold

TT Norms® Pro
Bold

24 PT

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TT Norms® Pro supports more than 280 languages including Northern, Western, Central European languages, most of Cyrillic, Greek and Vietnamese.

CYRILLIC

Russian+, Belarusian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Macedonian+, Serbian+, Ukrainian, Gagauz+, Moldavian, Kazakh+, Kirghiz+, Tadzhik, Turkmen, Uzbek+, Abkhazian+, Azerbaijani+, Kurdish, Lezgian, Abazin, Agul, Archi, 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, Rheto-Romance, Romansh+, Scots, Silesian, Sorbian, Vastese, Volapük, Vôro, 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+

sùppôrt's
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långuågës

cm

17

LANGUAGE SUPPORT

TT NORMS® PRO

LANGUAGE SUPPORT

GERMAIN

Es entstehen dabei herausragende Klippen, weil Schichten härteren Gesteins gegenüber der Hangerosion (Denudation) resistenter sind und diese freigelegt werden, wohingegen darunterliegende morphologisch weichere Schichten stärker ausgeräumt werden.

FRENCH

Lorsque le cours d'eau atteint son profil d'équilibre, il cesse de creuser. La vallée, qu'il a contribué à créer, reste étroite en raison de la résistance des roches des versants qui présentent des pentes inégales (les calcaires forment des corniches, les marnes des replats).

RUSSIAN

Крупнейшим каньоном по протяжённости является Большой каньон в Гренландии, обнаруженный учеными Бристольского, Калгарского и Урбинского университетов в августе 2013 года. Один из крупнейших каньонов мира по глубине – Большой Каньон реки Колорадо в США.

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BULGARIAN

По-всечето каньони се образуват от влиянието на продължителна ерозия в плато. Скалите се образуват, защото по-твърдите пластове скали, които са устойчиви на ерозия, остават изложени като стени на долината. Каньоните се образуват в района на варовикови скали.

GREEK

Γενικά στη νεοελληνική γλώσσα ως φαράγγι, ή φάραγγας, χαρακτηρίζεται βαθιά χαράδρα με σχεδόν απόκρημνες βραχώδεις πλευρές, όχι βέβαια των διαστάσεων εκείνων σε μήκος και βάθος που παρουσιάζουν τα λεγόμενα κάνυον που όμως οι πλευρές τους δεν παρουσιάζουν τις σχεδόν κατακόρυφες

VIETNAMESE

Hẻm núi phổ biến hơn nhiều ở vùng khô cằn so với vùng ẩm ướt vì phong hóa vật lí có nhiều tác động cục bộ hơn ở vùng khô. Gió và nước từ sông kết hợp để xói mòn và cắt đi những vật liệu có sức kháng cự thấp như đá phiến sét. Sự đông lạnh và giãn nở của nước cũng giúp hình thành hẻm núi.



GLYPH SET

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GLYPH SET

BASIC CHARACTERS

АВСДЕFGHIJ
КLMNOPQRS
ТUVWХYZ
абсdefghijklmn
օրգրստւվwխuz
0123456789

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Medium 80 pt

BASIC CYRILLIC

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИ
ЙКЛМНОПРС
ТУФХЦЧШЩ
ъыіЭЮЯ
абвгдеёжзийк
лмнопрстуфх
цчшщъыіЭЮЯ

TT Norms® Pro
Medium 80 pt

OPENTYPE FEATURES	TT NORMS® PRO	TT NORMS® PRO	OPENTYPE FEATURES
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
TABULAR FIGURES	1234567890	1234567890	ḡḡḡ
TABULAR OLDSTYLE	1234567890	1234567890	F̄F̄
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE	1234567890	1234567890	Ç̄ç̄
NUMERATORS	H12345	H ¹²³⁴⁵	ДЛФвгджзиййклп
DENOMINATORS	H12345	H ₁₂₃₄₅	6
SUPERSCRIPTS	H12345	H ¹²³⁴⁵	00 ⁰
SUBSCRIPTS	H12345	H ₁₂₃₄₅	aàäå
FRACTIONS	1/2 3/4	½ ¾	&GQ
ORDINALS	2 ^{ao}	2 ^{ao}	134
CASE SENSITIVE	[{(H)}]	[{(H)}]	
STANDARD LIGATURES	ff ffi fi	ff ffi fi	
DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES	ct st	ct st	
SMALL CAPS	abcdefg	ABCDEFG	
CAPS TO SMALL CAPITALS	ABCDEFGHI	ABCDEFGHI	
SS01 – Alternative I, J with serifs	IÌIÌJ	IÌIÌJ	
SS02 – Alternative a	aàäå	aàäå	
SS03 – Soft character	Qnjk	Qnjk	
SS04 – Bowl-shaped y-terminal	yýÿÿ	yýÿÿ	
SS05 – Alt. y with straight tail	yÿÿ	yÿÿ	
SS06 – Alternative l	lÍl	lÍl	
SS07 – Circled Figures	12345	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	
SS08 – Negative Circled Figures	12345	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	
SS09 – Romanian Comma Accent	ŞşTt	ŞşTt	
SS10 – Dutch IJ	IJ ij ÍJ íj	IJ ij ÍJ íj	
SS11 – Catalan Ldot	L·L I·I	L·L I·I	

OPENTYPE FEATURES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
SS12 – Double-storey g	ḡḡḡ	gḡḡ	gḡḡḡ
SS13 – Bashkir localization	F̄F̄	F̄F̄	F̄F̄
SS14 – Chuvash localization	Ç̄ç̄	Çç̄	Çç̄
SS15 – Bulgarian localization	ДЛФвгджзиййклп	ДЛФвгджзиййклп	ДЛФвгджзиййклп
SS16 – Serbian localization	6	δ	δ
SS17 – Slashed Zero	00 ⁰	00 ⁰	00 ⁰
SS18 – Single-storey a	aàäå	aàäå	aàäå
SS19 – Alternative Forms	&GQ	&GQ	&GQ
SS20 – Alternative Figures 1, 3, 4	134	134	134



OPENTYPE FEATURES (MONO)		TT NORMS® PRO	TT NORMS® PRO	OPENTYPE FEATURES (MONO)	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE	1234567890	1234567890		Ҫ ҫ	Ҫ ҫ
NUMERATORS	H12345	H 1 2 3 4 5	SS14 – Chuvash localization	ДЛ В Г ДЖ	ДЛ В Г ДЖ
DENOMINATORS	H12345	H 1 2 3 4 5	SS15 – Bulgarian localization	6	δ
SUPERSCRIPTS	H12345	H 1 2 3 4 5	SS16 – Serbian localization	0o	0o
SUBSCRIPTS	H12345	H 1 2 3 4 5	SS17 – Slashed Zero	aàäå	aàäå
FRACTIONS	1/2 3/4	½ ¾	SS18 – Single-storey a		
ORDINALS	2ao	2 ^a o			
CASE SENSITIVE	[{ (H) }]	[{ (H) }]			
DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES	fi fl	fi fl			
SS02 – Alternative a	aàäå	aàäå			
SS03 – Alternative u	uùüù	uùüù			
SS04 – Alternative y	yýÿÿ	yýÿÿ			
SS05 – Alternative Cyrillic y	yÿŷ	yÿŷ			
SS06 – Alternative l	líłł	líłł			
SS07 – Circled Figures	12345	①②③④⑤			
SS08 – Negative Circled Figures	12345	①②③④⑤			
SS09 – Romanian Comma Accent	Ş ş T t	Ş ş T t			
SS10 – Dutch IJ	IJ ij ÍJ íj	IJ ij ÍJ íj			
SS11 – Catalan Ldot	L . L 1 . 1	L L 1 1			
SS12 – Turkish i	i	i			
SS13 – Bashkir localization	F f	F f			



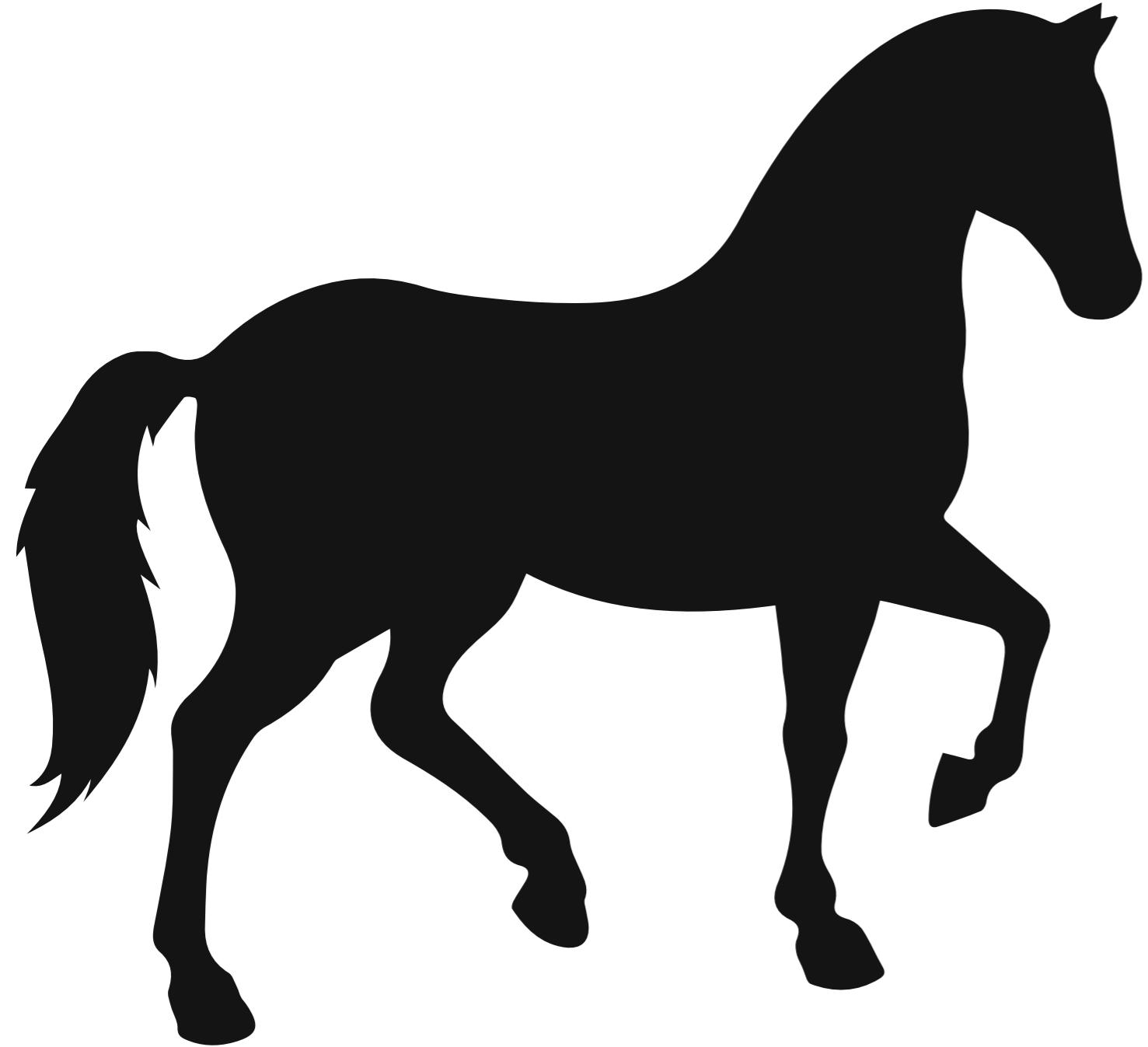
FONT USAGE

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IS A TROUBLE-FREE
WORKHORSE



SANS SERIF FOR
A WIDE RANGE
OF APPLICATIONS



TypeType company was founded in 2013 by Ivan Gladkikh, a type designer with a 10 years' experience, and Alexander Kudryavtsev, an experienced manager. Over the past 10 years we've released more than 75+ families, and the company has turned into a type foundry with a dedicated team.

Our mission is to create and distribute only carefully drawn, thoroughly tested, and perfectly optimized typefaces that are available to a wide range of customers.

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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