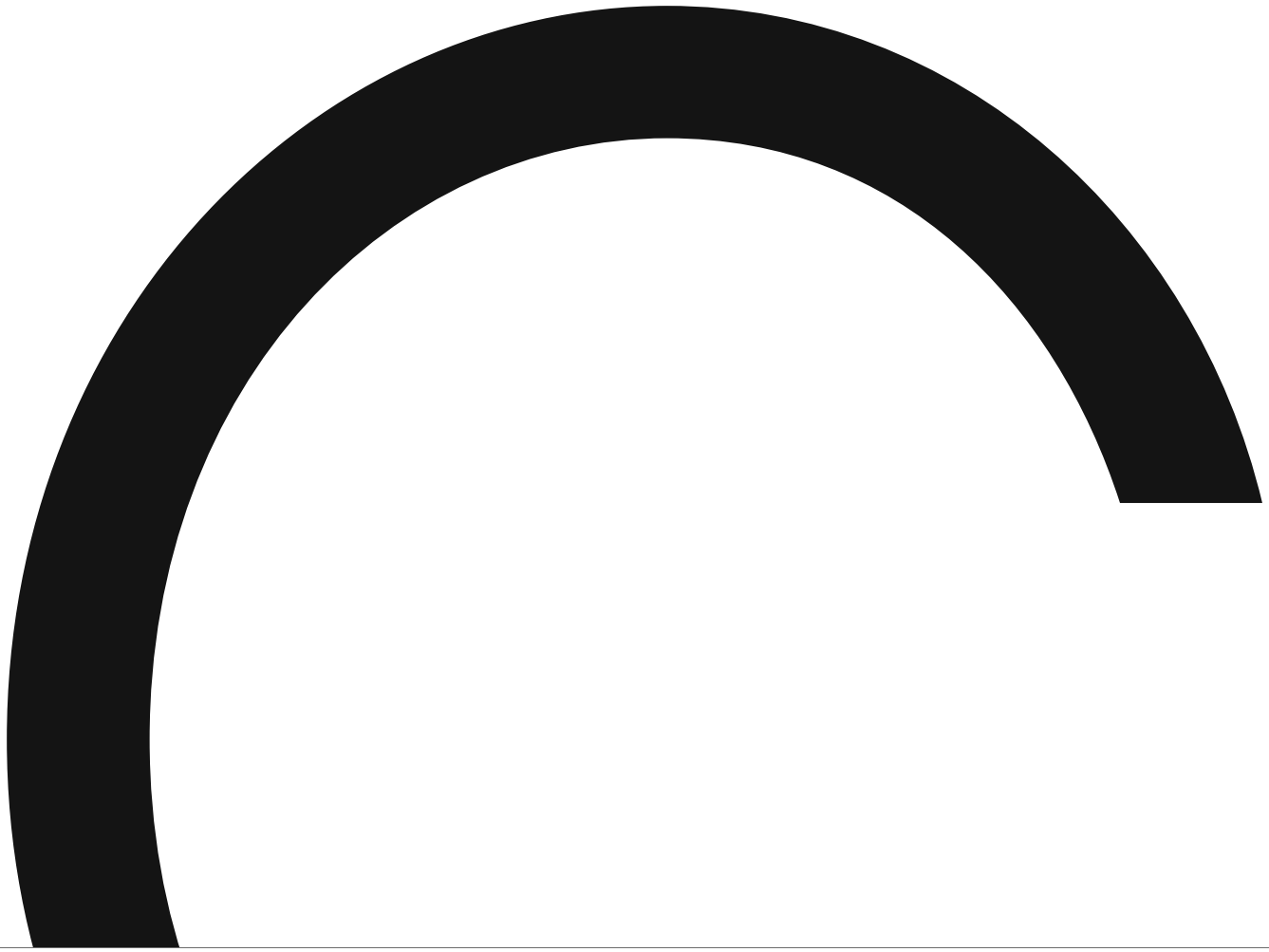


2024

TT Commons™ Pro

Introducing TT Commons™ Pro, version 3.500!

We took our bestseller even further, refining and enhancing its functionality: it now boasts an amplified character set, new OpenType features and stylistic sets, and improved kerning and hinting.

TT Commons™ Pro is a geometric sans serif. This is one of the studio's most popular fonts, known for its versatile nature, large character set that supports more than 275 languages, and functional set of OpenType features.

TT Commons™ Pro has become our bestseller for a reason: its range of applications knows no bounds, and the possibilities are practically endless! This font is utilized in a variety of contexts and fields, from tech firms and clothing brands to charities, food items, and many others. If you need an all-purpose typeface that is well-suited for both day-to-day tasks and creative designs—you have found it!

We keep this font up-to-date by releasing regular technical updates and expanding its character set. Version 3.500 offers a larger character collection, new OpenType features, and more stylistic sets. Among them are rounded forms for all letters "Gg," horizontal elements in the letters "Кк" and "Жж," an alternate ampersand form, and alternates for figures 1, 3, 4, 6, and 9.

TT COMMONS™ PRO

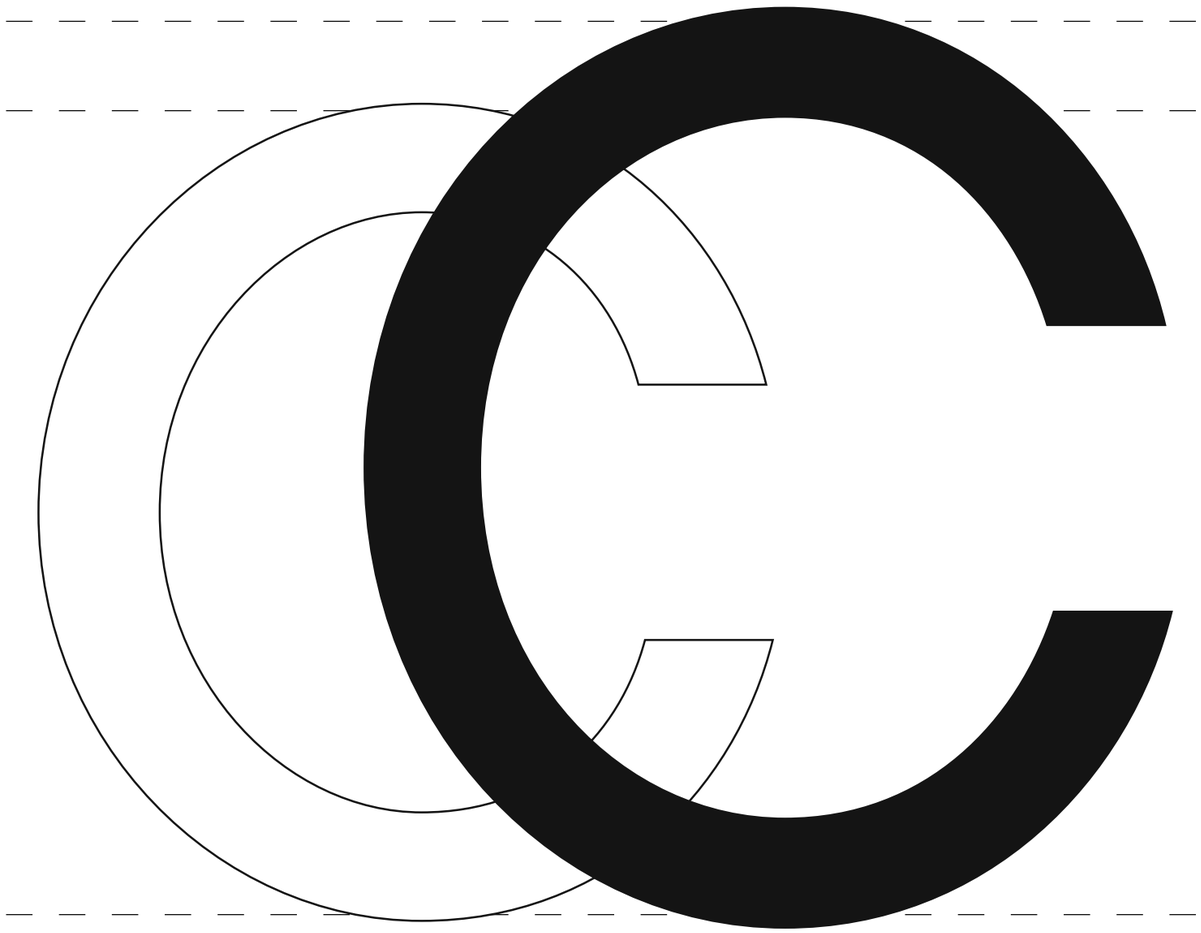
TT Commons™ Pro

TT COMMONS™ PRO

Currently, the TT Commons™ Pro typeface includes:

→ 5 different widths/subfamilies: Normal with classic proportions, narrower-proportioned Condensed and Compact, wide-proportioned Expanded, and Mono where each character takes up the same width;
→ 22 font styles in the Normal, Compact, Condensed, and Expanded widths/subfamilies: Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Normal, Medium, DemiBold, Bold, ExtraBold, Black, ExtraBlack, and italics mirroring these widths;
→ 14 font styles in TT Commons™ Pro Mono: Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Medium, DemiBold, Bold, and italics mirroring these styles;
→ 2 variable fonts, TT Commons™ Pro Variable, with the width, slope, and weight axes of variation, and TT Commons™ Pro Mono adjustable in weight and slope;
→ 1082 characters in the set of each Mono version font style, and 2047 characters in each Normal, Condensed, Expanded, and Compact font style;
→ 275+ languages support, including Greek and Vietnamese;
→ flawless kerning and manual TrueType hinting;
→ 41 OpenType features in TT Commons™ Pro and 29 OpenType features in TT Commons™ Pro Mono: various ligatures, fractions, numerators, superscripts, alternate stylistic sets, and localization features.

The capabilities of TT Commons™ Pro extend beyond boundaries. This font shines brightest in web, print, branding, packaging design, and apps.



TT Commons™ Classic
Medium 590 pt

TT Commons™ Pro
Medium 590 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi
JiKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#$%&*!?
аδвгgеёжз + l·ăťįň

TT Commons™ Classic
Regular 48 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi
JiKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#$%&*!?
абвгgеёжз + l·ăťįň

TT Commons™ Pro
Regular 48 pt

1 Thin *Italic*
2 ExtraLight *Italic*
3 Light *Italic*
4 Regular *Italic*
5 Normal *Italic*
6 Medium *Italic*
7 DemiBold *Italic*
8 Bold *Italic*
9 ExtraBold *Italic*
10 Black *Italic*
11 ExtraBlack *Italic*

TT Commons™ Pro Condensed
50 pt

1 Thin *Italic*
2 ExtraLight *Italic*
3 Light *Italic*
4 Regular *Italic*
5 Normal *Italic*
6 Medium *Italic*
7 DemiBold *Italic*
8 Bold *Italic*
9 ExtraBold *Italic*
10 Black *Italic*
11 ExtraBlack *Italic*

TT Commons™ Pro Compact
50 pt

1 Thin *Italic*
2 ExtraLight *Italic*
3 Light *Italic*
4 Regular *Italic*
5 Normal *Italic*
6 Medium *Italic*
7 DemiBold *Italic*
8 Bold *Italic*
9 ExtraBold *Italic*
10 Black *Italic*
11 Ex- *Italic*

TT Commons™ Pro
50 pt

1 Thin *Italic*
2 ExtraLight *Italic*
3 Light *Italic*
4 Regular *Italic*
5 Normal *Italic*
6 Medium *Italic*
7 DemiBold *Italic*
8 Bold *Italic*
9 Ex.Bold *Italic*
10 Black *Italic*
11 Ex.Black *Italic*

TT Commons™ Pro Expanded
50 pt

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

TT Commons™ Pro Mono
50 pt

CONDENSED

COMPACT

NORMAL

EXPANDED

MONO

AaBb
AaBb
AaBb
AaBb
AaBb

TT Commons Pro has 5 different widths: Normal with classic proportions, narrowed Condensed, Compact in more compact proportions, Expanded with broader proportions, and monospace font Mono.

48 PT

The World Meteoro-logical Organization

24 PT

The WMO originated from the Internatio-nal Meteorological Organization which set up a technical commission for climatolo-gy 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 mea-sure 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, propor-tion 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 in-clude 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 loca-tion's latitude. Modern climate classification can be broadly divided into genetic methods, which focus on the causes of climate, and empiric me-thods, which focus on the effects of climate.

12 PT

Examples of empiric classifications include climate zones defined by plant hardiness, evapotranspiration, or more generally the Köppen climate classifi-cation 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 sat-ellites 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

48 PT

Spatial Synoptic Classification

24 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.

18 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.

12 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.

8 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.

TT Commons™ Pro

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.

TT Commons™ Pro
Expanded

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. Ehe Bergeron and Spatial Synoptic Classification systems focus on the origin of air masses that define the climate of a re-

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

75 WIDTH 125

100 WEIGHT 950

0 SLANT 10

TT Commons™ Pro
Variable 180 pt

Variable

100 WEIGHT 700

0 SLANT 10

TT Commons™ Pro
Variable 180 pt

24 PT

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12 PT

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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".

TT Commons™ Pro
Thin

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TT Commons™ Pro
ExtraLight

24 PT

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TT Commons™ Pro
Light

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TT Commons™ Pro
Regular

24 PT

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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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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, Colognian, 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, Võro, Walloon, Walser, Welsh, Karakalpak, Kurdish, Talysh, Tsakhur (Azerbaijan), Turkmen, Zaza, Aleut, Cree, Haitian Creole, Hawaiian, Innu-aimun, Lakota, Kara- chay-Balkar, Karelian, Livvi-Karelian, Ludic, Tatar, Vepsian, Guarani, Nahuatl, Quechua

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GERMAIN

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'Altaï.

RUSSIAN

В летние месяцы по большим рекам ходит множество судов, и они имеют большое значение для внутреннего судоходства. Системы каналов соединили несколько рек вместе, тем самым образовав непрерывный ван. Самые высокие точки — Мунку Сардык (3491 м) и Белуха (4509 м) на Алтае.

DANISH

I sommermånederne besejles 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 не се отрази на броя и видовото разнообразие на животинския. Всеки от ландшафтите на Сибир има свой, в една или друга степен особен животински и растителен свят.

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.

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BASIC CHARACTERS

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opqrstuvwxyz
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BASIC CYRILLIC

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИ
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LATIN UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LATIN LOWERCASE

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FIGURES

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CYRILLIC UPPERCASE

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШЩЪЫ
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VIETNAMESE

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ủ ũ ư ứ ự ừ ử ữ ỵ ỷ ỹ

GREEK

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EXTENDED LATIN

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Dž É Ĕ Ě Ê Ë Ė È Ē Ę Ə Ǵ Ğ Ǧ Ĝ Ģ Ġ Ħ Ȟ Ĥ Ḧ Ḥ Í Ĭ Î Ï İ
Ì Ī Į IJ Ĳ Ĵ Ḱ Ķ Ĺ Ľ Ļ Ŀ Ł Ǉ LJ Lj Ḿ Ń Ň Ņ Ñ NJ Nj Ŋ Ó Ŏ
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Ǔ Û Ü Ù Ű Ū Ų Ů Ẃ Ŵ Ẅ Ẁ Ẍ Ý Ŷ Ÿ Ỳ Ȳ Ź Ž Ż á ă ắ â ä
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EXTENDED CYRILLIC

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PUNCTUATION

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( ) [ ] { } | ¦ † ‡ / \ # ♯ № № & ﹠ & § § ¶ © ℗ ® ™ @ · ⁞
¿ ⸘ ‹ › « » • - – — ( ) [ ] { } @

MATH SYMBOLS

− + < > ≤ ≥ = ≠ ~ ≈ ¬ ± × ÷ % ‰ µ ℓ ◊ Ω ℮ ∂ ∅ ∆ ∏ ∑
√ ∞ ∫ ⌘ ⁄ ⅟

CURRENCY

฿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₾ ₪ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤

FIGURES IN CIRCLES

⓪ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩
⓿ ❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺ ❻ ❼ ❽ ❾ ❿

ARROWS

← ↑ → ↓ ↔ ↕ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙

DIACRITICS

, ‥ ¨ ‥ ¨ . ˖ ˋ ˎ ˊ ˏ ˝ ˆ ˇ ˬ ˅ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˚ ° ˀ ˁ ˜ ˜ ˜ _ − ˌ ˍ ˛ ˛ ˛ ˛ ˳ ˯ ˯ ˯ ˯
˯ ˯ ˷ ˷ ˷

	TT COMMONS™ PRO	TT COMMONS™ PRO
TABULAR FIGURES	1234567890	1234567890
TABULAR OLDSTYLE	1234567890	1234567890
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE	1234567890	1234567890
NUMERATORS	H12345	H^{12345}
DENOMINATORS	H12345	H$_{12345}$
SUPERSCRIPTS	H12345	H^{12345}
SUBSCRIPTS	H12345	H$_{12345}$
FRACTIONS	1/2 3/4	½ ¾
ORDINALS	2ao	2^{ao}
CASE SENSITIVE	[{(H)}]	[{(H)}]
STANDARD LIGATURES	ff fj fi ffl	ff fj fi ffl
DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES	ct st rt fb	ct st rt fb
SMALL CAPS	abcdefg	ABCDEFG
CAPS TO SMALL CAPITALS	ABCDEFG	ABCDEFG
SALT	®	®
SS01 — Letters with serifs	NJīįij	NJīįij
SS02 — Single-storey a	aáăǎâ	aáăǎâ
SS03 — Bowl-shaped y	yýŷÿỳ	yýŷÿỳ
SS04 — Y, y with straight terminal	yýŷÿỳ	yýŷÿỳ
SS05 — Alternative l	lĺľļł	lĺľļł
SS06 — Romanian Comma Accent	ŞşŢţ	ȘșȚț
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	❶❷❸❹❺

SS11 — Turkish i	i	i
SS12 — Bashkir localization	Ғғ	Ғғ
SS13 — Chuvash localization	Ҫҫ	Ҫҫ
SS14 — Bulgarian localization	ДЛФвгджзиййклпт	ДЛФвгджзиййклпт
SS15 — Serbian localization	б	б
SS16 — Alternative G, g	Ġg	Ġg
SS17 — Middle-barred K	ḰӁķffk	ḰӁķffk
SS18 — Et Ampersand	&&	&&
SS19 — Alternative Figures	13469	13469

BASIC CHARACTERS

ABCDEFGHIJ
KLMNOPQRST
UVWXYZ
abcdefghij
klmnopqrst
uvwxyz
0123456789

TT Commons™ Pro Mono
Regular 80 pt

BASIC CYRILLIC

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙК
ЛМНОПРСТУФХ
ЦЧШЩЪЫЭЮЯ
абвгдеёжзийк
лмнопрстуфх
цчшщъыэюя

TT Commons™ Pro Mono
Regular 80 pt

LATIN UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LATIN LOWERCASE

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

FIGURES

0123456789

CYRILLIC UPPERCASE

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦ
ЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯЄҐЃЂЋЉЊЌЎЈІЇЅ

CYRILLIC LOWERCASE

абвгдеёжзийклмнопрстуфхц
чшщъыьэюяєґѓђћљњќўјіїѕ

VIETNAMESE

ẠẢẤẦẨẪẬẮẰẲẴẶẸẺẼẾỀỂỄỆỈỊỌỎỐỒ
ỔỖỘỚỜỞỠỢỤỦỨỪỬỮỰỲỴỶỸạảấầẩẫậắ
ằẳẵặẹẻẽếềểễệỉịọỏốồổỗộớờởỡợ
ụủứừửữựỳỵỷỹ

EXTENDED LATIN

ÀÁĂÂÄĀĄÅÃÆAÉĆČÇĈĊĎĐÐÈÉĚÊËĖĒĔĘ
ĠĞĢĜĠĤĦÌÍÎÏİĪĮĬIJĺĴĶĹĽĻĿŁŃŇŅÑŊß
ÒÓÔÖŐŌÕŎØǾOEÞŔŘŖŚŠŜŞŢŤŢŦÙÚÛÜŰ
ŪŬŲŮŲƱƏẀŴẄẂÝŶŸȲŹŽŻàáăâäāąåãæaé
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įĭijíjĵķĺľļŀłńňņñŋßòóôöőōõŏøǿoe
þŕřŗśšŝşșťţțŧùúûüűūŭųůƱəẁŵẅẃýŷ
ÿȳźžż

EXTENDED CYRILLIC

ĂÄĀÂÆҒғҒҒЋÈĔĒӁӜӞӠӡӟӠӡЄЍЙЇЍVI
ҚқҠҡҞЈЉЈӇҤҢӍӦŌŎÔŌŎӨӦQԛӘӒҬ
ЎҎÇÇҬȲЎЎЎŸҮӾӼҴЧЧЧЧһҺҽҿЫЫЂЂ
ӒӒӐЁЮЎЯЯWăäāâæҒғҒҒЋèĕēӂӜӞӡӟӡ
ʒєѝйїйvlқкҡҟҟӈӊӈӇҥҤҤӎӧӧōŏôō
ŏөӧөqԛәӓпўҏççҭȳўӳýŷƴұӿӽҵчӌ
ҷһӈҽҿыыЂЂӛӒӐЁЮЎЯЯw

PUNCTUATION

! ¡ ? ¿ ⸮ ¿ « » ‹ › . , : ; ‘ ’ , “ ” „ . . . ” ’ | ¦ - – —
_ \ / ( ) [ ] { } · • * # § © ® Ⓟ ¶ № ™ @ & † ‡ ° ^ ª º

MATH SYMBOLS

- + < > ≤ ≥ = ≠ ~ ≈ ¬ ± × ÷ % ‰ ℓ ◊ Ω ℮ ∂ Ø Δ ∏ ∑ √ ∞ ∫ ⌘

CURRENCY

€ $ ¥ ₽ £ ¢ ₴ ₿ ₸ ₹ ₺ ₩ ƒ ₫ ¤

FIGURES IN CIRCLES

⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
⓿❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾

ARROWS

← ↑ → ↓ ↔ ↕ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙

DIACRITICS

¨ · ˋ ´ ˝ ^ ˇ ˘ ˚ ~ ¯
¸ ˛

ICONS

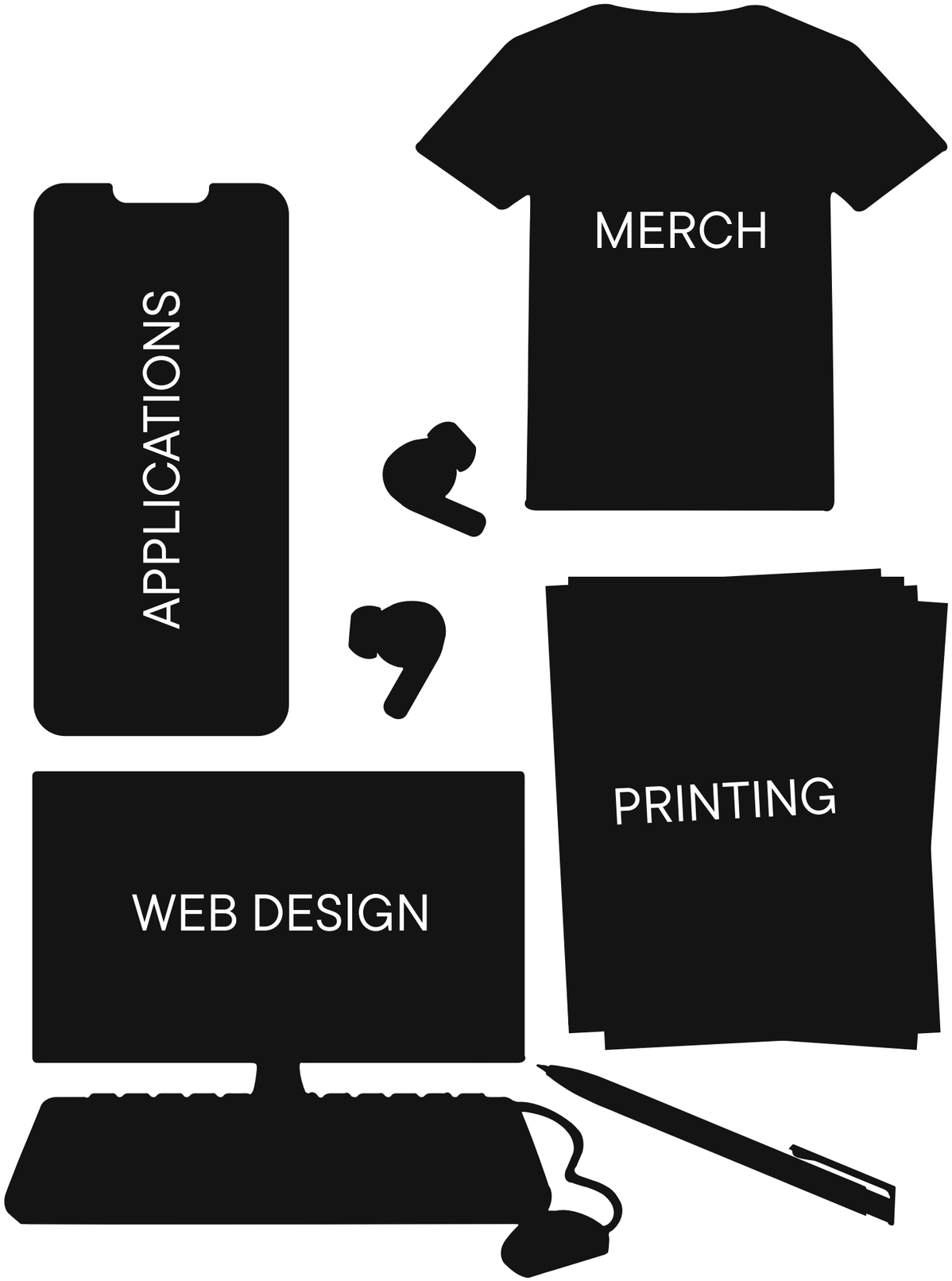
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE	1234567890	1234567890
NUMERATORS	H12345	H$^{1\,2\,3\,4\,5}$
DENOMINATORS	H12345	H$_{1\,2\,3\,4\,5}$
SUPERSCRIPTS	H12345	H$^{1\,2\,3\,4\,5}$
SUBSCRIPTS	H12345	H$_{1\,2\,3\,4\,5}$
FRACTIONS	1/2 3/4	½ ¾
ORDINALS	2ao	2$^{a\,o}$
CASE SENSITIVE	[{(H)}]	[{(H)}]
DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES	fi fj	ﬁ ﬂ
SS01 — Alternative forms	IalyIay	IalyIay
SS02 — Serbian localization	б	δ
SS03 — Bashkir localization	Ғғ	Fғ
SS04 — Chuvash localization	Çç	Çç
SS05 — Bulgarian localization	ДЛвгдж	ДΛβгgж
SS06 — Romanian Comma Accent	ŞşŢţ	ȘșȚț
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	❶❷❸❹❺
SS11 — Turkish i	i	i
SS12 — Zero Without Slash	0ø	Oo

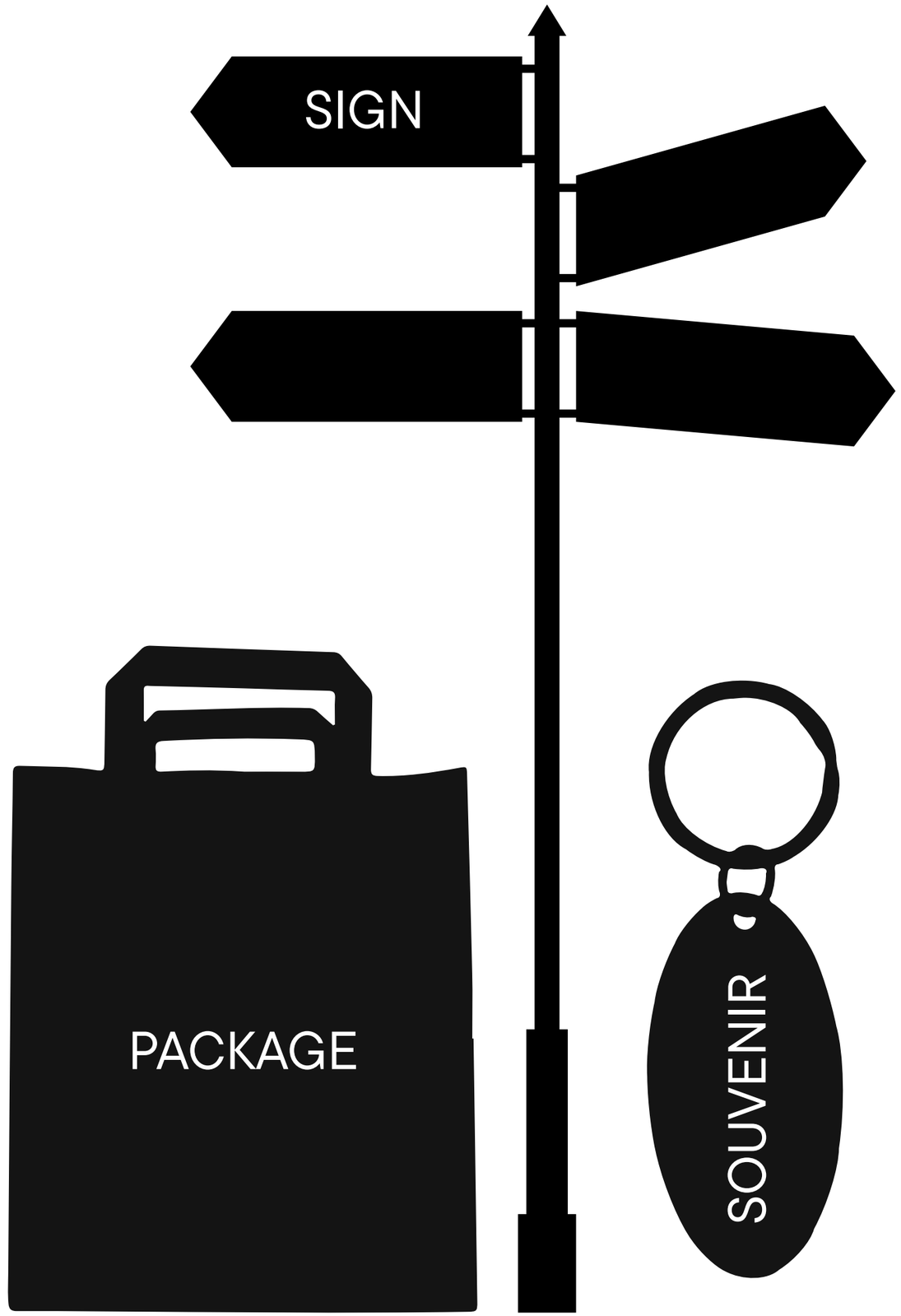
BASIC GLYPHS

Ideally made yellow lamp

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

Ideally made yellow lamp


APPLICATIONS
MERCH
PRINTING
WEB DESIGN


SIGN
PACKAGE
SOUVENIR

TT COMMONS™ PRO

TT Commons™ Pro

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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