



2023

TT Neoris



We gathered dreams of an all-purpose sans serif, conducted the most comprehensive research in the industry's history, and created TT Neoris.

TT Neoris was designed as a Neo-Grotesque with unlimited use potential. By collecting users' opinions and analyzing a variety of fonts currently popular in the market, we were able to integrate all the qualities designers anticipate in an ideal sans-serif typeface.

TT Neoris has a fluid nature and is transformable thanks to its many stylistic alternates. The base set of the regular font style is neutral but gains enhanced features through additional characters and sets. By increasing weight, the font can be made more expressive, reaching its full intensity in the Black font style.

TT Neoris has an extensive character set that covers most of the existing languages. There are 1832 characters in each font style, including the extended punctuation set, currency symbols, arrows, and icons.

TT Neoris consists of 21 font styles: 10 upright, 10 italic, and 1 variable font. The variable font has two axes of variation: weight and slope.

Italics in the font styles from Hairline to Bold are narrower than the upright styles, so they highlight necessary text fragments better.

The outlines of the letters are flawless and elaborated, making the font look aesthetic at any scale. TT Neoris is highly legible in small sizes and looks harmonious in larger sizes.

The font has 41 OpenType features. There are localization features, capitals, and stylistic alternates for many letterforms.

TT Neoris is the future of Neo-Grotesques that provides endless usage options. With its ample set at hand, you have the flexibility to pick font characteristics that match your project.



TT Neoris
Black 420 pt

TT Neoris is an elegant Neo-Grotesque with unlimited potential and a font that encompasses all modern requirements and user desires. An ample character set, support for more than 230 languages, and a large set of OpenType features—this font has everything you need for your design (and even more)!

TT Neoris has been in development for two and a half years. To begin with, we carried out extensive research, analyzing the market and asking users to share their wishes and preferences. Then, using the information we collected, we defined the task for ourselves—to create a simple and convenient Neo-Grotesque that would have neutral features and be distinctive and fresh at the same time.

So, this is what TT Neoris turned out to be — it is technological, functional, all-purpose, and ultra-modern. And also highly versatile and adaptable. Due to its huge number of features, this font can easily replace multiple others! You can dramatically transform the mood of TT Neoris so it becomes a powerful tool for your projects.

We focused closely on details to bring the font closer to perfection. Cyrillic italics were made visually different from the Latin ones, following the traditions of Cyrillic calligraphy. We made sure that the boldest font style's feeling was as solemn as that of the regular one. And, not to boast, we have offered a glimpse into the future of Neo-Grotesques!

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TT Neoris
Regular 620 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi
JjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#\$%&*!?
абвгдеёжз + lăt'jň

TT Neoris
Hairline 48 pt

**AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi
JjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#\$%&*!?
абвгдеёжз + lăt'jň**

TT Neoris
Bold 48 pt

01	Hairline	<i>Hairline</i>
02	Thin	<i>Thin</i>
03	ExtraLight	<i>ExtraLight</i>
04	Light	<i>Light</i>
05	Regular	<i>Regular</i>
06	Medium	<i>Medium</i>
07	DemiBold	<i>DemiBold</i>
08	Bold	<i>Bold</i>
09	ExtraBold	<i>ExtraBold</i>
10	Black	<i>Black</i>

48 PT

Distribution and migration

24 PT

Butterflies (Rhopalocera) are insects that have large, often brightly coloured wings, and a conspicuous, fluttering flight. They have a 4-stage life cycle.

18 PT

As like other holometabolan insects they undergo complete metamorphosis. Winged adults lay eggs on the food plant on which their larvae, known as caterpillars, will feed. The caterpillars grow and when fully developed, pupate in a chrysalis.

12 PT

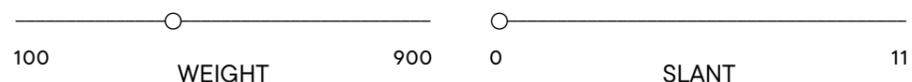
Some species are pests because in their larval stages they can damage domestic crops or trees; other species are agents of pollination of some plants. Larvae of a few butterflies (e.g., harvesters) eat harmful insects, and a few are predators of ants, while others live as mutualists in association with ants. Culturally, butterflies are a popular motif in the visual and literary arts. The Smithsonian Institution says "butterflies are certainly one of appealing creatures in nature".

8 PT

The Oxford English Dictionary derives the word straightforwardly from Old English butorflēoge, but-ter-fly; similar names in Old Dutch and Old High German show that the name is ancient, but modern Dutch and German use different words (vlinder and Schmetterling) and the common name often varies substantially between otherwise closely related languages. A possible source of the name is the bright yellow male of the brimstone (*Gonepteryx rhamni*); another is that butterflies were on the wing in meadows during the spring and summer butter season while the grass was growing. Some butterflies have several generations in a year, while others have a single generation.

TT Neoris includes a variable font with two axes of variation: weight and slant. To use the variable font with 2 variable axes on Mac you must have MacOS 10.14 or a newer version. An important clarification—not all programs support variable technologies yet, you can check the support status here: v-fonts.com/support/.

Variable



TT Neoris
Variable 180 pt

24 PT

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Butterfly adults are characterized by their four scale-covered wings, which give the Lepidoptera their name. These scales give butterfly wings their colour: they are pigmented with melanins that give them blacks and browns, as well as uric acid derivatives and flavones that give them yellows, but many of the blues, greens, reds and iridescent colours are created by structural coloration produced by the micro-structures of the scales and hairs. As in all insects, the body is divided into three sections: the head, thorax,

and abdomen. The thorax is composed of three segments, each with a pair of legs. In most families of butterfly the antennae are clubbed, unlike those of moths which may be threadlike or feathery. The long proboscis can be coiled when not in use for sipping nectar from flowers. Butterfly larvae, caterpillars, have a hard head with strong mandibles used for cutting their food, most often leaves. They have cylindrical bodies, with ten segments to the abdomen, generally with short prolegs on segments 3–6 and 10

9 PT

Butterflies are distributed worldwide except Antarctica, totalling some 18,500 species. Of these, 775 are Nearctic; 7,700 Neotropical; 1,575 Palearctic; 3,650 Afrotropical; and 4,800 are distributed across the combined Oriental and Australian/Oceania regions. The monarch butterfly is native to the Americas, but in the nineteenth century or before, spread across the world, and is now found in Australia, New Zealand, other parts of Oceania, and the Iberian Peninsula. It is not clear how it dispersed; adults may have been blown by the wind or larvae or pupae may have been accidentally transported by humans,

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Hairline

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ExtraLight

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thousands of miles south-west to overwintering sites in Mexico. There is a reverse migration in the spring. It has recently been shown that the British painted lady undertakes a 9,000-mile round trip in a series of steps by up to six successive generations, from tropical Africa to the Arctic Circle – almost double the length of the famous migrations undertaken by monarch. Spectacular large-scale migrations associated with the monsoon are seen in peninsular India. Migrations have been studied

24 PT

*The earliest Lepidoptera fossils date to the Triassic–Jurassic boundary, around 200 million years ago. Butterflies evolved from moths, so while the butterflies are monophyletic, the moths are not. The oldest known butterfly is *Protocoeliades kristenseni*, which belongs to the family *Hesperiidae* (skippers).*

12 PT

Butterfly adults are characterized by their four scale-covered wings, which give the Lepidoptera their name. These scales give butterfly wings their colour: they are pigmented with melanins that give them blacks and browns, as well as uric acid derivatives and flavones that give them yellows, but many of the blues, greens, reds and iridescent colours are created by structural coloration produced by the micro-structures of the scales and hairs. As in all insects, the body is divided into three sections: the head, thorax,

and abdomen. The thorax is composed of three segments, each with a pair of legs. In most families of butterfly the antennae are clubbed, unlike those of moths which may be threadlike or feathery. The long proboscis can be coiled when not in use for sipping nectar from flowers. Butterfly larvae, caterpillars, have a hard head with strong mandibles used for cutting their food, most often leaves. They have cylindrical bodies, with ten segments to the abdomen, generally with short prolegs on segments 3–6 and 10

9 PT

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generations, from tropical Africa to the Arctic Circle – almost double the length of the famous migrations undertaken by monarch. Spectacular large-scale migrations associated with the monsoon are seen in peninsular India. Migrations have been studied in more recent times using wing tags and also using stable hydrogen isotopes. Butterflies navigate using a time-compensated sun compass. They can see polarized light and therefore orient even in cloudy conditions.

TT Neoris supports more than 230 languages including Northern, Western, Central European languages, most of Cyrillic.

CYRILLIC

Russian, Belarusian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian, Ukrainian, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tadzhik, Turkmen, Uzbek, Lezgian, Abazin, Agul, Archi, Avar, Dargwa, Ingush, Kabardian, Kabardino-Cherkess, Karachay-Balkar, Khvarshi, Kumyk, Lak, Nogai, Rutul, Tabasaran, Tsakhur, Buryat, Siberian Tatar, Tofalar, Touva, Bashkir, Chechen, Chuvash, Erzya, Kryashen Tatar, Mordvin-moksha, Tatar Volgaic, Uighur, Rusyn, Montenegrin, Romani, Dungan, Karakalpak, Shughni, Mongolian, Adyghe, Kalmyk

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, 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 (lat), Cree, Haitian Creole, Hawaiian, Innu-aimun, Lakota, Karachay-Balkar, Karelian, Livvi-Karelian, Ludic, Tatar, Vepsian, Guarani, Nahuatl, Quechua

şùppôrtś
māný
diffěreñt
lăṅguåğęs

SPANISH

Esta antigua división de los lepidópteros en dos subórdenes ha quedado superada por la moderna cladística que ha demostrado que se trataba de una clasificación artificial y, en la actualidad, los lepidópteros se subdividen en los subórdenes Aglossata, Glossata, Heterobathmiina y Zeugloptera.

FRENCH

On retrouve la même opposition dans de nombreuses langues. Le taxon des rhopalocères coïncide avec l'actuelle définition de la super-famille des Papilionoidea, regroupant sept familles de lépidoptères : les Hesperidae, Hedyidae, Lycaenidae, Nymphalidae, Papilionidae, Pieridae et Riodinidae.

RUSSIAN

Булавоусые чешуекрылые — таксономическая кладя бабочек, первоначально объединявшая два родственных надсемейства Hesperioidea и Papilionoidea из инфраотряда Papilionomorpha. Позднее в 1986 году к ним было добавлено надсемейство Hedyloidea.

BULGARIAN

Крилете са 2 гвойки с размах от 3 mm до 30 cm, покрити с различно оцветени люспи. Развитието е с пълна метаморфоза. Съществуват 180 000 вида, по цялата суша. В България се срещат 218 вида дневни пеперуди. Пеперудите снасят своите яйца на различни видове растения.

NORWEGIAN

Rhopalocera kan kalles «dagsommerfugler i vid forstand» og består av tre delgrupper. I Norge finnes bare to av delgruppene, smygerne som kan omtales som «uekte dagsommerfugler» og (de ekte) dagsommerfuglene som utgjør en stor del av gruppen. De fleste artene lever i tropiske og subtropiske områder.

SWEDISH

Dagfjärilens grundkonstruktion är densamma som hos de flesta insekter; kroppen kan indelas i huvud, mellankropp och bakkropp, som skyddas av ett exoskelett. Dagfjärilarna känner dofter med hjälp av antenner på huvudet, vilka är som grövst längst ute i änden, och ser med stora facettögon.

OPENTYPE FEATURES

TT NEORIS



TABULAR FIGURES

1234567890

1234567890

TABULAR OLDSTYLE

1234567890

1234567890

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE

1234567890

1234567890

NUMERATORS

H12345

H¹²³⁴⁵

DENOMINATORS

H12345

H₁₂₃₄₅

SUPERSCRIPTS

H12345

H¹²³⁴⁵

SUBSCRIPTS

H12345

H₁₂₃₄₅

STANDART LIGATURES

ff fi fl ffi ffl

ff fi fl ffi ffl

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

fj rt 1/2 1/3

fj rt ½ ⅓

CASE SENSITIVE

[(H)]

[(H)]

SMALL CAPITALS

abc123

ABC123

CAPS TO SMALL CAPITALS

ABC123

ABC123

SS01 – Alternative IJij

IJij

IJij

SS02 – Alternative Kk Kk Жж

KkKkЖж

KkKkЖж

SS03 – Soft character

KQRdku

KQRdku

SS04 – Single-storey a

aáǎǎ

aáǎǎ

SS05 – Double-storey g

gǎǎǎ

gǎǎǎ

SS06 – Latin l with leg

lǎlǎ

lǎlǎ

SS07 – Yy y with leg

yǎyǎyǎ

yǎyǎyǎ

SS08 – Double-storey latin y

yǎyǎyǎ

yǎyǎyǎ

TT NEORIS

OPENTYPE FEATURES



SS09 – Round dots

::! ? Ä Ć Ę ä ç d'

::! ? Ä Ć Ę ä ç d'

SS10 – Upright cursive

afijklⁿw

afijklⁿuw

SS11 – Dutch ij

IJíJijíj

IJíjújú

SS12 – Alternative 1 6 9

169

169

SS13 – Slashed zero

0o

00

SS14 – Circled Figures

12345→

①②③④⑤➔

SS15 – Negative Circled Figures

12345→

❶❷❸❹❺➔

SS16 – Bulgarian Localization

ДЛФВГДЖЗ

ДЛФВгджз

SS17 – Chuvash localization

Çç

Çç

SS18 – Bashkir Localization

FǎFǎ

FǎFǎ

SS19 – Serbian localization

б

б

SS20 – Catalan Ldot

L·l·

L·l·

BASIC GLYPHS

Run Quiqly!
желает знать

SS03 – SOFT CHARACTER

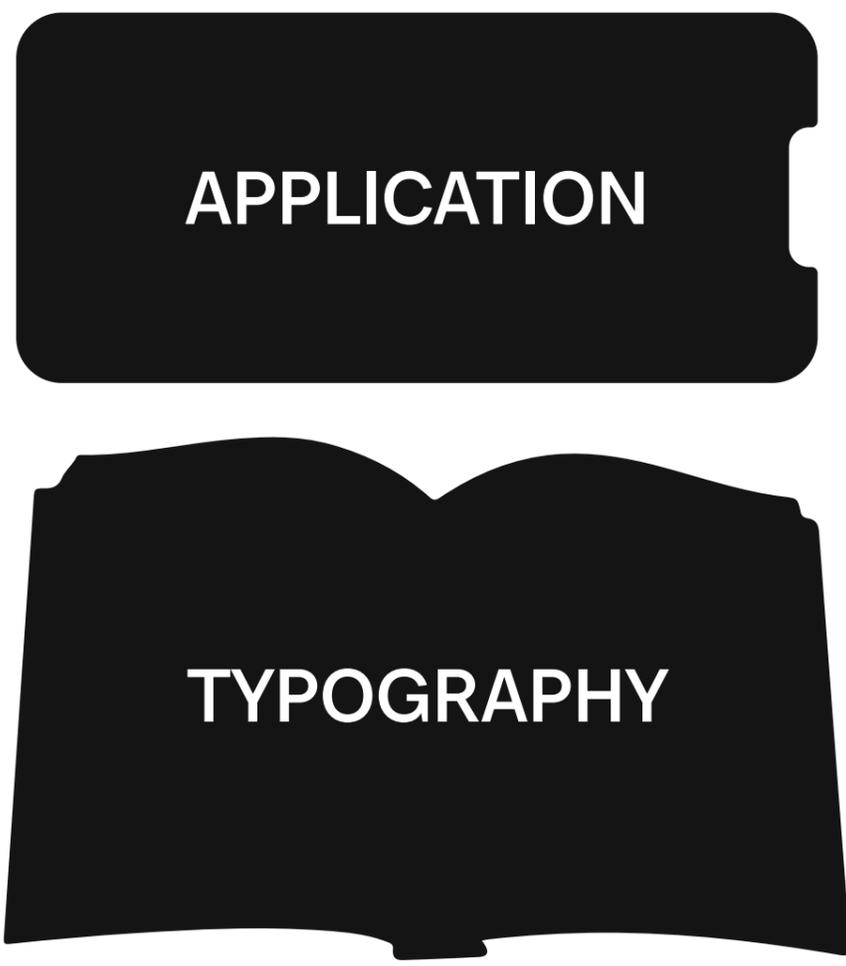
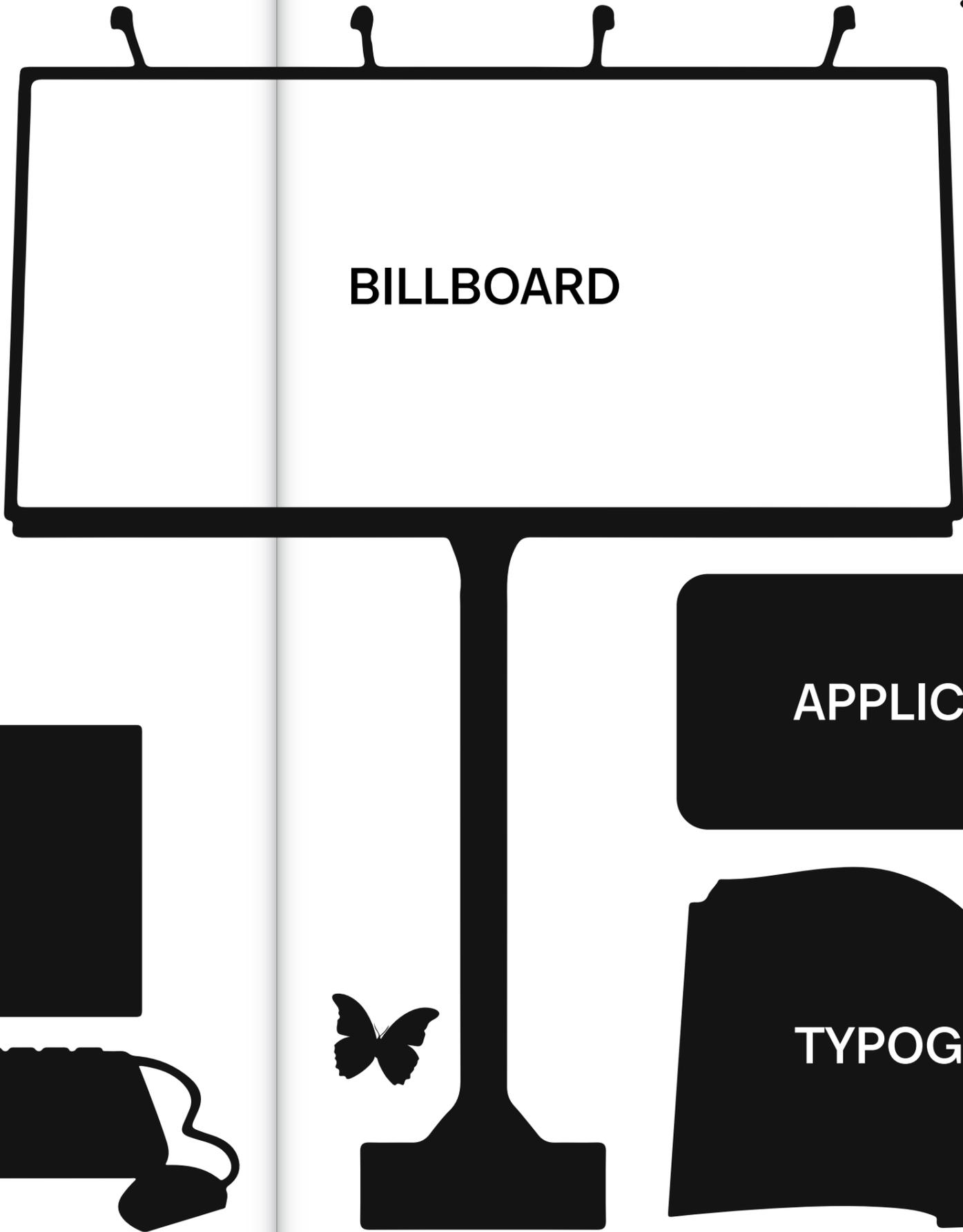
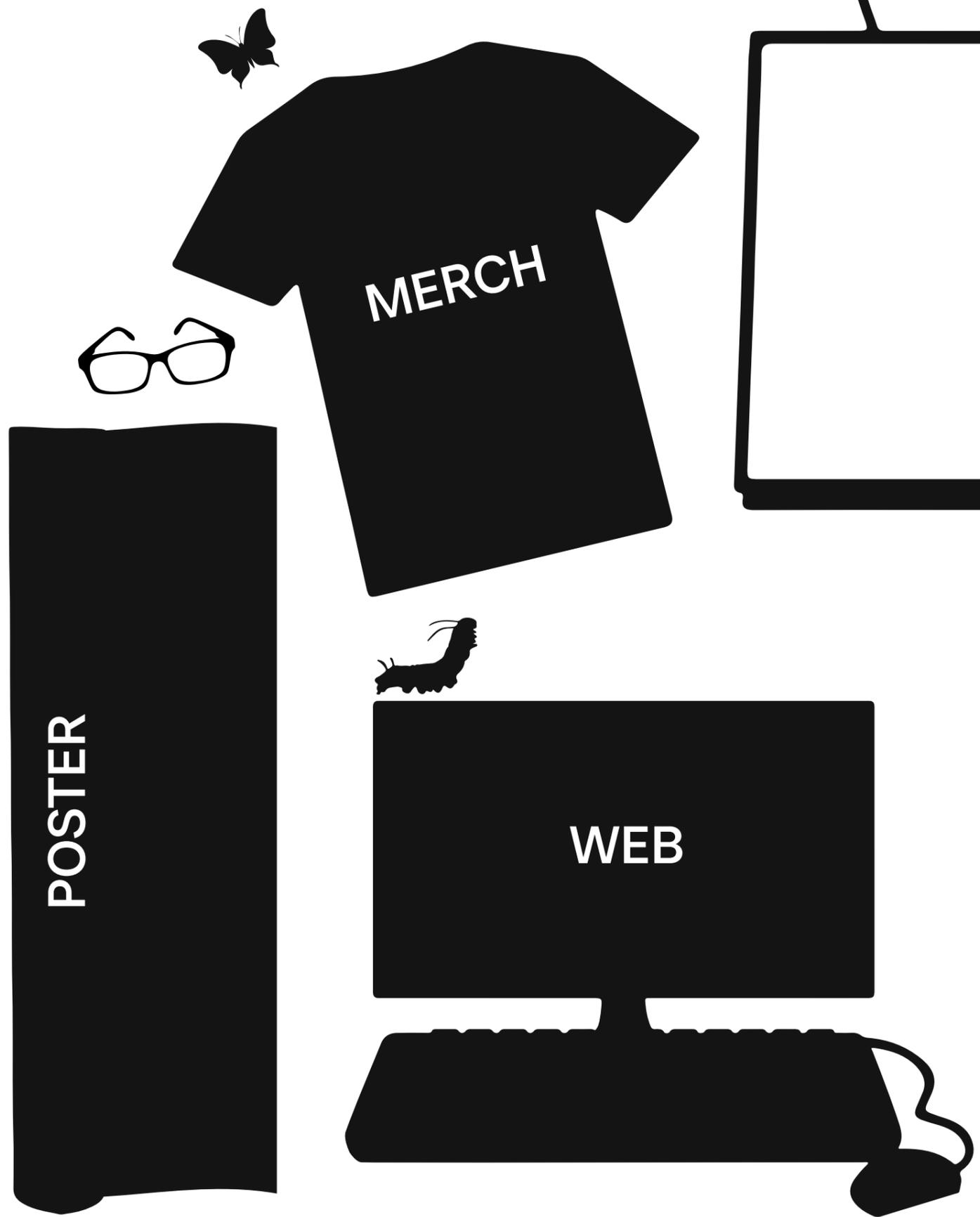
Run Quiqly!
желает знать

BASIC GLYPHS

I'll know just
another way

SS10 – UPRIGHT CURSIVE

I'll know just
another way



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 type-faces 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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