N

2024

TT Norms® Pro

Introducing TT Norms® Pro, version 3.300! It boasts an amplified character set, modified functionality, and, most importantly, new stylistic sets!

TT Norms® Pro is a functional geometric sans serif for aesthetic design choices and TypeType studio's bestseller. It has been a massive success since its release, and rightfully so! This stylish, elegant, and versatile font will become the full-fledged core of your collection.

On the one hand, TT Norms® Pro is aesthetic and functional, which makes it practical for accent placement. On the other hand, the font is relatively neutral to be a perfect "workhorse" with exceptional readability and consistent setting in running text. TT Norms® Pro is ideally suited for products in any domain: streaming services, banking, clothing brands, or the automotive industry. It's equally convenient to use on the web and in printing.

Now, the TT Norms® Pro typeface includes the most extensive font package, both in terms of font styles and character sets. The base version of TT Norms® Pro consists of 22 fully redesigned font styles and 4 additional subfamilies. Besides, this font boasts the most comprehensive language support in the TypeType collection.

As part of the update, we implemented new stylistic sets, such as various forms of slashed Os, alternate forms for figures 1, 3, 4, and the largest one – alternate forms for the characters "&," "G," "M," "Q," "Ж," and "K" in all lettercases of Latin, Cyrillic, and Greek character sets (uppercase, lowercase, and small caps). We designed all these sets based on research: we found out which alternate forms are the most popular among users and can be most frequently seen in fonts. For example, customization requests became one of the reference points for us.

In the 3.300 version, we also modified the functionality of some of the OpenType features and added 4 new ones to make the font even more convenient to use. The typeface's character set boasts 148 new glyphs as well. For instance, there are now more characters in the Latin small caps set.

TT Norms® Pro has already become the signature font of Intercom, Inc., Sartorius AG, CSN, CBSN, Shieldex, and many other global brands. Customization is available for TT Norms® Pro upon request—we adjust the font to suit your project. Learn more about customization options in the corresponding website section.

In addition to the TT Norms® Pro, we've designed the TT Norms® Pro Serif typeface. These fonts complement each other perfectly, making an ideal typeface pair.

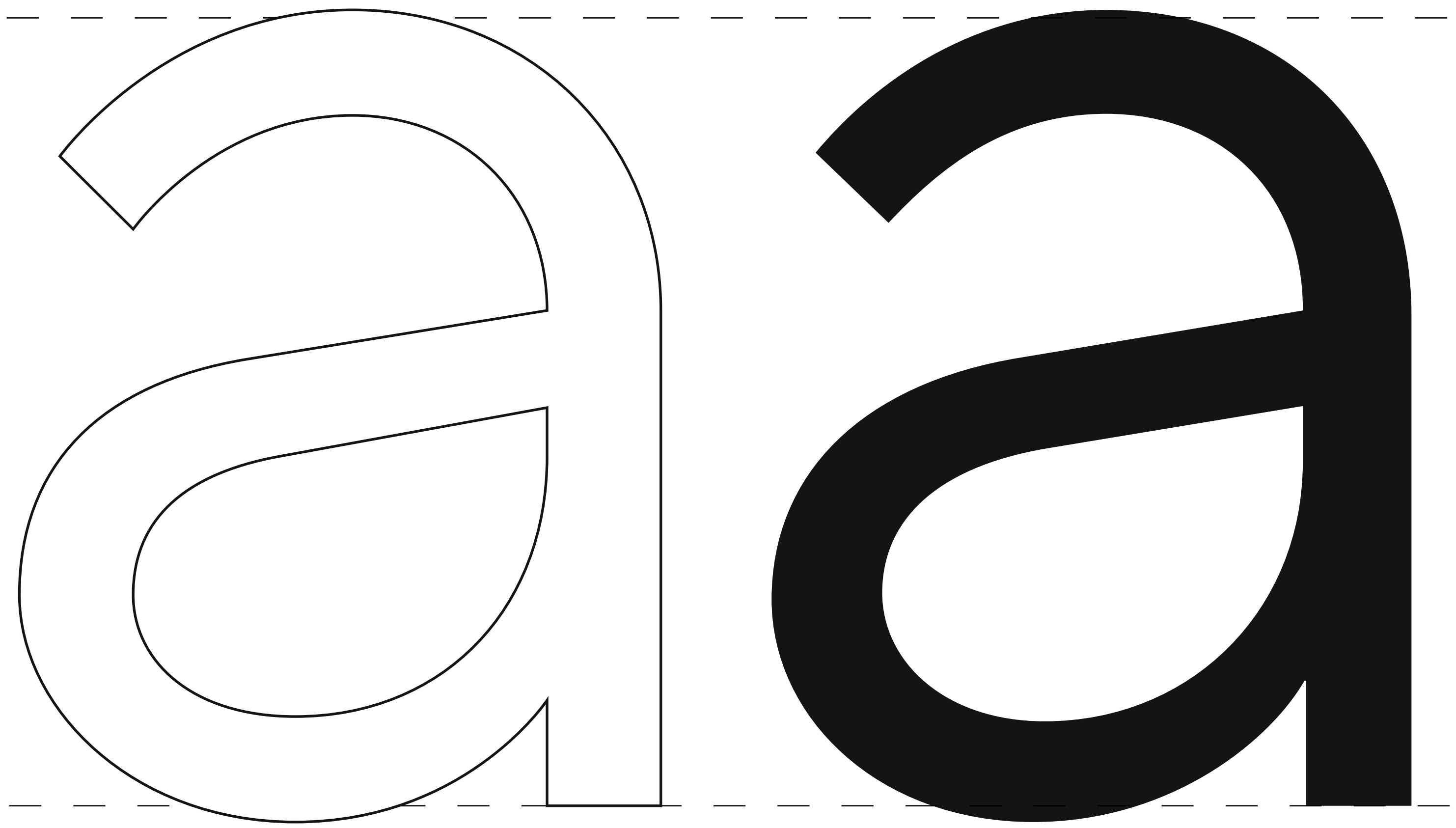
TT Norms® Pro

TT NORMS

ORMS® PRO

The 3.300 version of TT Norms® Pro includes:

→ 44 roman and 44 italic font styles in TT Norms® Pro, 7 roman and 7 italic font styles in TT Norms® Pro Mono;
→ 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;
→ 2081 characters in each font style, including an extended set of punctuation marks, symbols, and currencies;
→ 5 widths: TT Norms® Pro with classic proportions, monospaced TT Norms® Pro Mono, narrower-proportioned TT Norms® Pro Compact and TT Norms® Pro Condensed, and wider TT Norms® Pro Expanded;
→ 42 OpenType features with numerous ligatures, fractions, numerators, and denominators;
→ 20 stylistic sets;
→ 280+ languages support, counting in new symbols for French, Norwegian, Bulgarian, Uzbek, Abkhaz, and more;
→ Flawless kerning and manual TrueType hinting.



TT Norms®
Medium 620 pt

TT Norms® Pro
Medium 620 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi
JjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#$%&*!?
абвгдеёжз + l·ăťįň

TT Norms®
Regular 48 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi
JjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#$%&*!?
абвгдеёжз + l·ăťįň

TT Norms® 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 Norms® 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 Norms® 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.Black	*Italic*

TT Norms® 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 Norms® 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 Norms® Pro Mono
50 pt

CONDENSED AaBb

COMPACT AaBb

NORMAL AaBb

EXPANDED AaBb

MONO AaBb

TT Norms® Pro font family includes 5 widths: TT Norms® Pro with classic proportions, TT Norms® Pro Mono monospace font, TT Norms® Pro Condensed with narrower proportions, Compact styles and TT Norms® Pro Expanded with expanded proportions.

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.

TT Norms® Pro
Condensed

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 $m^2 \cdot kg \cdot s^{-3}$.

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

TT Norms® Pro
Compact

48 PT

Exactness designation

24 PT

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

18 PT

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.

12 PT

The Standard Method of Measurement (SMM) published by the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) consisted of classi-fication 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.

8 PT

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 inter-val 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.

TT Norms® Pro

48 PT

Survey research

24 PT

Measures are taken from individual attitudes, values, behavior using question-naires as a measurement instrument.

18 PT

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

12 PT

Since accurate measurement is essential in many fields, and since all measurements are necessarily approxima-tions, a great deal of effort must be taken to make meas-urements 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 grav-itational field of the Earth, it take any object about 0.45

8 PT

In the classical definition, which is standard throughout the physical sciences, meas-urement is the determination or estimation of ratios of quantities. Quantity and meas-urement are mutually defined: quantitative attributes are those possible to measure, at least in principle. The classical concept of quantity can be traced back to John Wallis and Isaac Newton, and was foreshadowed in Euclid's Elements. The most tech-nically elaborated form of representational theory is also known as additive conjoint measurement.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded

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

75 WIDTH 125 | 100 WEIGHT 950 | 0 SLANT 10

TT Norms Pro
Variable 180 pt

variable

100 WEIGHT 700 | 0 SLANT 10

TT Norms® Pro
Variable

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 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 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
Thin

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).

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TT Norms® Pro
ExtraLight

24 PT

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TT Norms® Pro
Light

24 PT

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TT Norms® Pro
Regular

24 PT

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TT Norms® Pro
Italic

24 PT

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TT Norms® Pro
Normal

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TT Norms® Pro
Medium

24 PT

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TT Norms® Pro
DemiBold

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 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.

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TT Norms® Pro
Black

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ExtraBlack

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+, Azerbaijan+, 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, Yaghnobi, 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, 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, Karachay-Balkar, Karelian+, Livvi-Karelian+, Ludic+, Tatar+, Vepsian+, Guarani, Nahuatl, Quechua+

şùppôrtś māný diffěreñŧ lăņguåģęs

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Bold 118 pt

GERMAIN

Es entstehen dabei herausragende Klippen, weil Schichten härteren Gesteins gegenüber der Hang-erosion (Denudation) resistenter sind und diese freigelegt werden, wohingegen darunterliegende morphologisch weichere Schichten stärker ausge-räumt werden.

FRENCH

Lorsque le cours d'eau atteint son profil d'équi-libre, il cesse de creuser. La vallée, qu'il a contri-bué 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 явля-ется Большой каньон в Гренландии, обнаружен-ный учеными Бристольского, Калгарского и Ур-бинского университетов в августе 2013 года. Один из крупнейших каньонов мира по глубине — Большой Каньон реки Колорадо в США.

BULGARIAN

Повечето каньони се образуват от влияние-то 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 райони на варовикови скали.

GREEK

Γενικά στη νεοελληνική γλώσσα ως φαράγγι, ή φά-ραγγας, χαρακτηρίζεται βαθιά χαράδρα με σχεδόν απόκρημνες βραχώδεις πλευρές, όχι βέβαια των δι-αστάσεων εκείνων σε μήκος και βάθος που παρου-σιάζουν 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.

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⓿ ❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺ ❻ ❼ ❽ ❾ ❿ ⓫ ⓬ ⓭ ⓮ ⓯ ⓰ ⓱ ⓲ ⓳ ⓴ ⓪ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥
⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯ ⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ⁄ ⅟ ½ ⅓ ¼ ⅕ ⅙ ⅐ ⅛ ⅑ ⅒ ⅔ ⅖ ¾ ⅗ ⅜ ⅘ ⅚ ⅝
⅞ ⅟ ½ ⅓ ¼ ⅕ ⅙ ⅐ ⅛ ⅑ ⅒ ⅔ ¾ ⅗ ⅜ ⅘ . . … , : ; · ; ! ¡ ? ‽ ¿ ¿ ! ¡ ? ‽ ¿ ¿ * ' " , „ ' ' " " ‹ › « »
• - – — _ ( ) [ ] { } | ¦ † ‡ / \ # # № № & & & & § § ¶ © ® ® ™ @ · ¡ ¿ ¿ ‹ › « » • - – — ( )
[ ] { } @ ₿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₾ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤ ₿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₾ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤ ₿ ¢
$ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₾ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤ ₿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₾ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤ ₿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₾ ₸
₮ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤ ₿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₾ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤ ₿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₾ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤ ₿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₾ ₸
₮ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤ − + < > ≤ ≥ = ≠ ~ ≈ ¬ ± × ÷ − + < > ≤ ≥ = ≠ ~ ≈ ¬ ± × ÷ % % ‰ ‰ µ ∅ ∞ ∫ Ω
∆ ∏ ∑ √ ∂ ◊ ℗ ℓ ℮ ⌘ ^ °: ↑ ↗ → ↘ ↓ ↙ ← ↖ ↔ ↕ ´ ˝ ¨ ˙ ` ˋ ˊ ˝ ˆ ˆ ˇ ˘ ˘
˘ ˚ ˚ ˜ ¯ ¸ ˛

BASIC CHARACTERS

ABCDEFGHIJ
KLMNOPQRS
TUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmn
opqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

TT Norms® Pro
Medium 80 pt

BASIC CYRILLIC

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИ
ЙКЛМНОПРС
ТУФХЦЧШЩ
ЪЫЭЮЯ
абвгдеёжзийк
лмнопрстуфх
цчшщъыэюя

TT Norms® Pro
Medium 80 pt

LATIN UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LATIN LOWERCASE

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

FIGURES

0123456789

CYRILLIC UPPERCASE

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШ
ЩЪЫЬЭЮЯЃҐЌЄЅІЇЈЉЊЋЂЎЏДΛФ

CYRILLIC LOWERCASE

абвгдеёжзийклмнопрстуфхцчшщъыьэюя
ѓґќєѕіїјљњћђўџвгджзийклмнтфцшщъью

VIETNAMESE

ẠẢẤẦẨẪẬẮẰẲẴẶẸẺẼẾỀỂỄỆỈỊỌỎỐỒỔ
ỖỘỚỜỞỠỢƯỤỦỨỪỬỮỰỲỴỶỸạảấầẩẫậắằẳ
ẵặẹẻẽếềểễệỉịọỏốồổỗộớờởỡợưụủứừửữự
ỵỷỹ

GREEK

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩΆΈΉΊΪ
ΌΎΫΏ·;αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρςστυφχψωά
έήίϊΐόύϋΰώ

EXTENDED LATIN

ÁĂǍÂÄÀĀĄÅǺÃÆǼĆČÇĈĊĐĎĐDZDŽ
DzDžÉĔĚÊËĖÈĒĘƏǴĞǦĜĢĠĦȞĤḦḤÍ
ĬÎÏİÌĪĮĲÍĴĴḰĶĹĽĻĿŁĻLJLjḾŃŇŅÑNJNjŊ
ÓŎÔÖÒŐŌÕØǾŒṔÞŔŘŖŚŠŞŜȘẞŦŤŢ
ȚÚɄŬǓÛÜÙŰŪŲŮẂŴẄẀẌÝŶŸỲȲŹŽŻ
áăǎâäàāąåǻãæǽćčçĉċðďđdzdžéĕěêë
ėèēęəǵğǧĝģġħȟĥḧḥıíĭîïìīįĳíjĵḱķĺľļŀ
łḷljḿŉńňņñnjŋóŏôöòőōõøǿœṕþŕřŗśšş
ŝșßŧťţțúʉŭǔûüùűūųůẃŵẅẁẍýŷÿỳȳźžż

EXTENDED CYRILLIC

ӐӒĀ̈ÂÁӔÈĔĒÉЁ̋Ё̌Ё̄ԐԐ̧ӘӚӦŌŎÔÓÒ
ӨӨ̄ӨӨ̆Ӫ Ӫ̋ԚӬЭ̄Э̂Э́ЭЄҪҪ̆ҪѢѢӁӜҖѴ
ЍӢӤЙ̂Й̆ЍЙҎРҒӺҒӶҔӞЗ̌ҘӠƐЁ̈ӠҚҜҞҠ
ӅԮӉӇҢԨӇҤӍԦԤԚҬӮҮ¥Ӯ ӰӰӲӲÛҲҲӼ
ЦӴҶӋҸҶҺԦҺӀЫ̄ЫЫ̆Ы́Я̄Я̆Я́Я̈Ю̄Ю̆Ю́Ю̈Ԝ
ӑӓāâáӕèĕēéё̋ё̌ё̄ԑԑ̧әӛӧōŏôóòөө̄ө̆ӫ
ԛэ̄э̂э́эєҫҫ̆ҫѣѣӂӝҗѵѝӣӥй̂й̆ѝй̆ҏрғӻғӷҕ
ӟз̌ҙӡɛё̈ӡқҝҟҡӆԯӆӊӈңԩӈҥӎԧԥԛҭӯүӯ¥ӯӱ
ӳӳŷҳҳӽцӵҷӌҹҷһԧһӏы̄ыы̆ы́я̄я̆я́я̈ю̄ю̆ю́ю̈ԝ

PUNCTUATION

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

MATH SYMBOLS

-+<>≤≥=≠~≈¬±×÷%‰ℓ◊Ω℮∂∅∆∏∑√∞∫⌘

CURRENCY

€$¥₽£¢₴₿₸₹₺₩ƒ₫¤₵₾₮

FIGURES IN CIRCLES

①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩⑪⑫⑬⑭⑮⑯⑰⑱⑲⑳
⓿❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾❿⓫⓬⓭⓮⓯⓰⓱⓲⓳⓴

ARROWS

←↑→↓↔↕↖↗↘↙

DIACRITICS

¨˙`´˝ˆˇ˘˚˜¯¸˛

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	2ªº
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	ABCDEFG	ABCDEFG
SS01 — Alternative I, J with serifs	IÌÏÍJ	IÌÏÍJ
SS02 — Alternative a	aàäẩ	aàäẩ
SS03 — Alternative u	uùüữ	uùüữ
SS04 — Bowl-shaped y-terminal	yýÿỷ	yýÿỷ
SS05 — Alt. y with straight tail	yy̆ÿ	yy̆ÿ
SS06 — Alternative l	lĺļ	lĺļ
SS07 — Circled Figures	12345	①②③④⑤
SS08 — Negative Circled Figures	12345	❶❷❸❹❺
SS09 — Romanian Comma Accent	ŞşŢţ	ȘșȚț
SS10 — Dutch IJ	IJ ij ÍJ íj	IJ ij ÍJ íj
SS11 — Catalan Ldot	L·L l·l	L·L l·l

SS12 — Double-storey g	gġğ	gġğ
SS13 — Bashkir localization	Ғғ	Ғғ
SS14 — Chuvash localization	Çç	Çç
SS15 — Bulgarian localization	ДЛФвгджзийѝклп	ДЛФвгджзийѝклп
SS16 — Serbian localization	б	б
SS17 — Slashed Zero	00^{0}	ØøØ
SS18 — Single-storey a	aàäẩ	aàäẩ
SS19 — Alternative Forms	&GQ	&GQ
SS20 — Alternative Figures 1, 3, 4	134	134

BASIC CHARACTERS

ABCDEFGHIJ
KLMNOPQRST
UVWXYZ
abcdefghij
klmnopqrst
uvwxyz
0123456789

TT Norms® Pro Mono
Regular 80 pt

BASIC CYRILLIC

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙК
ЛМНОПРСТУФХ
ЦЧШЩЪЫЭЮЯ
абвгдеёжзийк
лмнопрстуфх
цчшщъыэюя

TT Norms® Pro Mono
Regular 80 pt

LATIN UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LATIN LOWERCASE

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

FIGURES

0123456789

CYRILLIC UPPERCASE

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦ
ЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯЄЃҐЌЄЅІЇЈЉЊЋЂЎЏ

CYRILLIC LOWERCASE

абвгдеёжзийклмнопрстуфхц
чшщъыьэюяєѓґќєѕіїјљњћђўџ

VIETNAMESE

ẠẢẤẦẨẪẬẮẰẲẴẶẸẺẼẾỀỂỄỆĨỈỊƠỌỎỐỒ
ỔỖỘỚỜỠỢƯỤỦỨỪỮỰỲỴỶỸ
ạảấầẩẫậắằẳẵặẹẻẽếềểễệĩỉịơọỏốồ
ổỗộớờỡợưụủứừữựỳỵỷỹ

GREEK

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩΆΈΉ
ΊΌΎΏΪΫ
αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψωάέή
ίόύώϊϋ

EXTENDED LATIN

ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅǺÃÆǼẮẶẰẲẴẤẬẦẨẪẠẢĆČÇĈĊĐĎ
ÉĔĚÊËĖÈĒĘƏẾỆỀỂỄẸẺẼǴĞĜĢĠĦĤÍĬÎÏİÌĪ
ĮỊỈĨĲÍĲ́ĴĶĹĽĻĿŁŃŇŅŊÑÓŎÔÖỌÒŐŌØǾÕŒỐỘ
ỒỔỖỌỎƠỚỢỜỞỠÞŔŘŖŚŠŞŜȘẞŦŤŢȚÚɄŬÛÜÙŰ
ŪŲŮỤỦŨƯỨỰỪỬỮẂŴẄẀÝŶŸỲȲỴỶỸŹŽŻ
áăâäàāąåǻãæǽắặằẳẵấậầẩẫạảćčçĉċďđ
éĕěêëėèēęəếệềểễẹẻẽǵğĝģġħĥíĭîïiìī
įịỉĩĳíĳ́ĵķĺľļŀłńňņŋñóŏôöọòőōøǿõœốộ
ồổỗọỏơớợờởỡþŕřŗśšşŝșßŧťţțúʉŭûüùű
ūųůụủũưứựừửữẃŵẅẁýŷÿỳȳỵỷỹźžż

EXTENDED CYRILLIC

ӐӒĀÂӔҒӺҒҔӖĔĒҖӜӁҘӞӠƐӤӢИ̂ИҊѴӀ
ҚҜҞҠӅӍҢӉҤӇӍӦӪŌÔӨ̆ӨӪԚԜӘӚԤ
ҎҀҪÇҬӮӰӲÝŶҮҰҲӼӾԮҴӴӋҺԦҼҾӸЫ̄Ѣ
ӬӬӚЄ̇ѸЮ̆Я̆Ԝ
ӑӓāâӕғӻғҕӗĕēҗӝӂҙӟӡɛӥӣи̂иҋѵӏ
ққҝҟҡӆӎңӊҥӈӎӧӫōôө̆өӫԛԝәӛԥ
ҏҁҫçҭӯӱӳýŷүұҳӽӿԯҵӵӌһԧҽҿӹы̄ѣ
ӭӭӛє̇ѹю̆я̆ԝ

PUNCTUATION

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

MATH SYMBOLS

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

CURRENCY

€ $ ¥ ₽ £ ¢ ₴ ₿ ₸ ₹ ₺ ₩ ƒ ₫ ¤

FIGURES IN CIRCLES

⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩⑪⑫⑬⑭⑮⑯⑰⑱⑲⑳
⓿❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾❿⓫⓬⓭⓮⓯⓰⓱⓲⓳⓴

ARROWS

← ↑ → ↓ ↔ ↕ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙

DIACRITICS

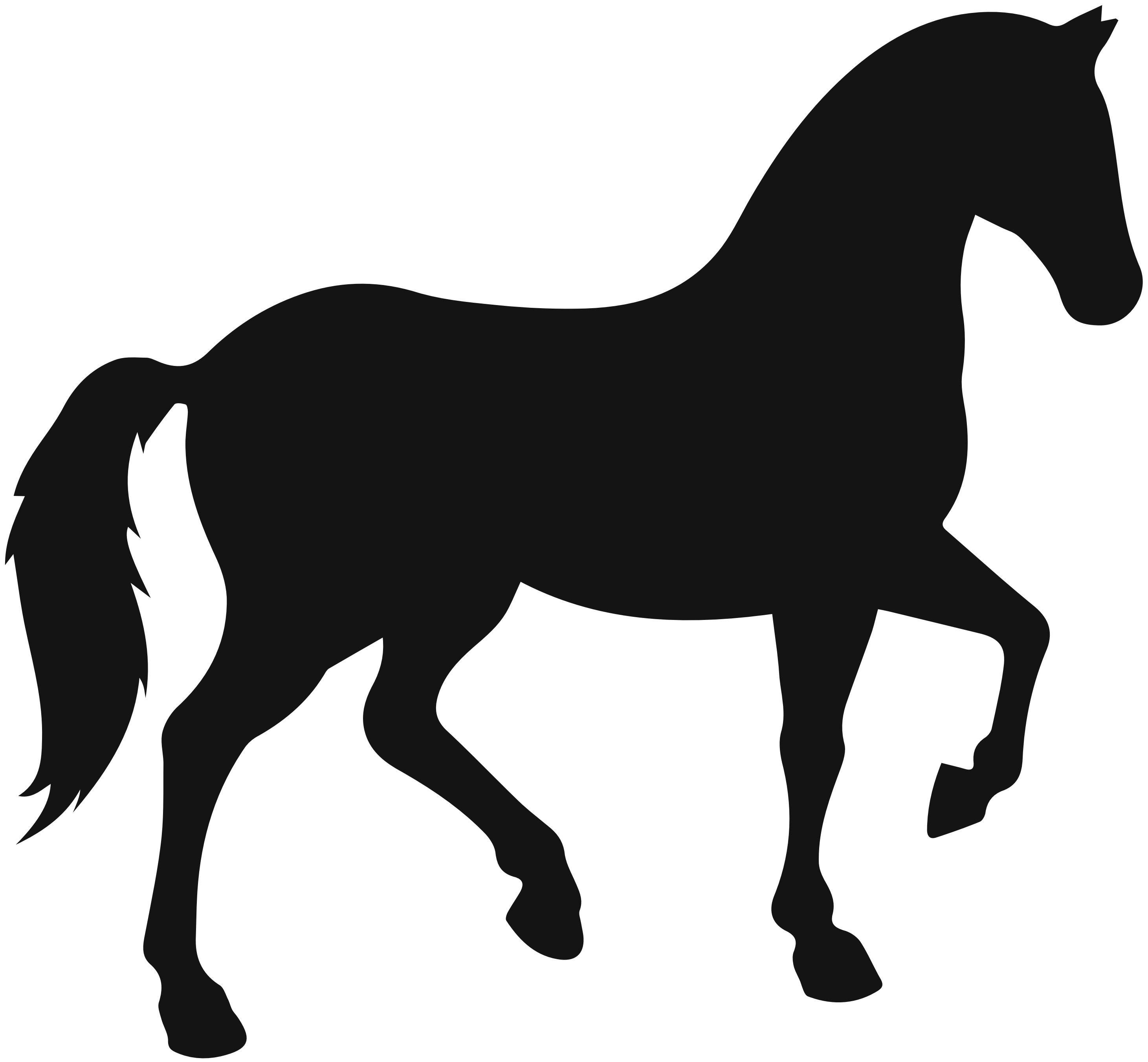
¨ ˙ ` ´ ˝ ˆ ˇ ˘ ˚ ˜ ¯ ¸ ˛

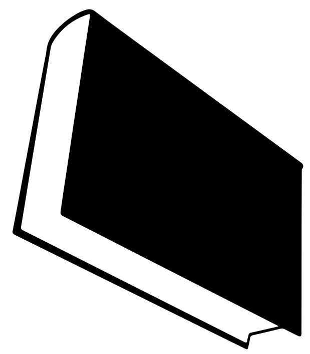
ICONS

Feature	Off	On
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	2ªº
CASE SENSITIVE	[{(H)}]	[{(H)}]
DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES	fi fl	ﬁ ﬂ
SS02 — Alternative a	aàäấ	aàäấ
SS03 — Alternative u	uùüử	uùüử
SS04 — Alternative y	yýÿỹ	yýÿỹ
SS05 — Alternative Cyrillic y	уўŷ	уўŷ
SS06 — Alternative l	lĺľł	lĺľł
SS07 — Circled Figures	12345	①②③④⑤
SS08 — Negative Circled Figures	12345	❶❷❸❹❺
SS09 — Romanian Comma Accent	ŞşŢţ	ȘșȚț
SS10 — Dutch IJ	IJ ij ÍJ íj	Ĳĳĳ́Ĳ́
SS11 — Catalan Ldot	L·L l·l	ĿLŀl
SS12 — Turkish i	i	i
SS13 — Bashkir localization	Ғғ	Ғғ

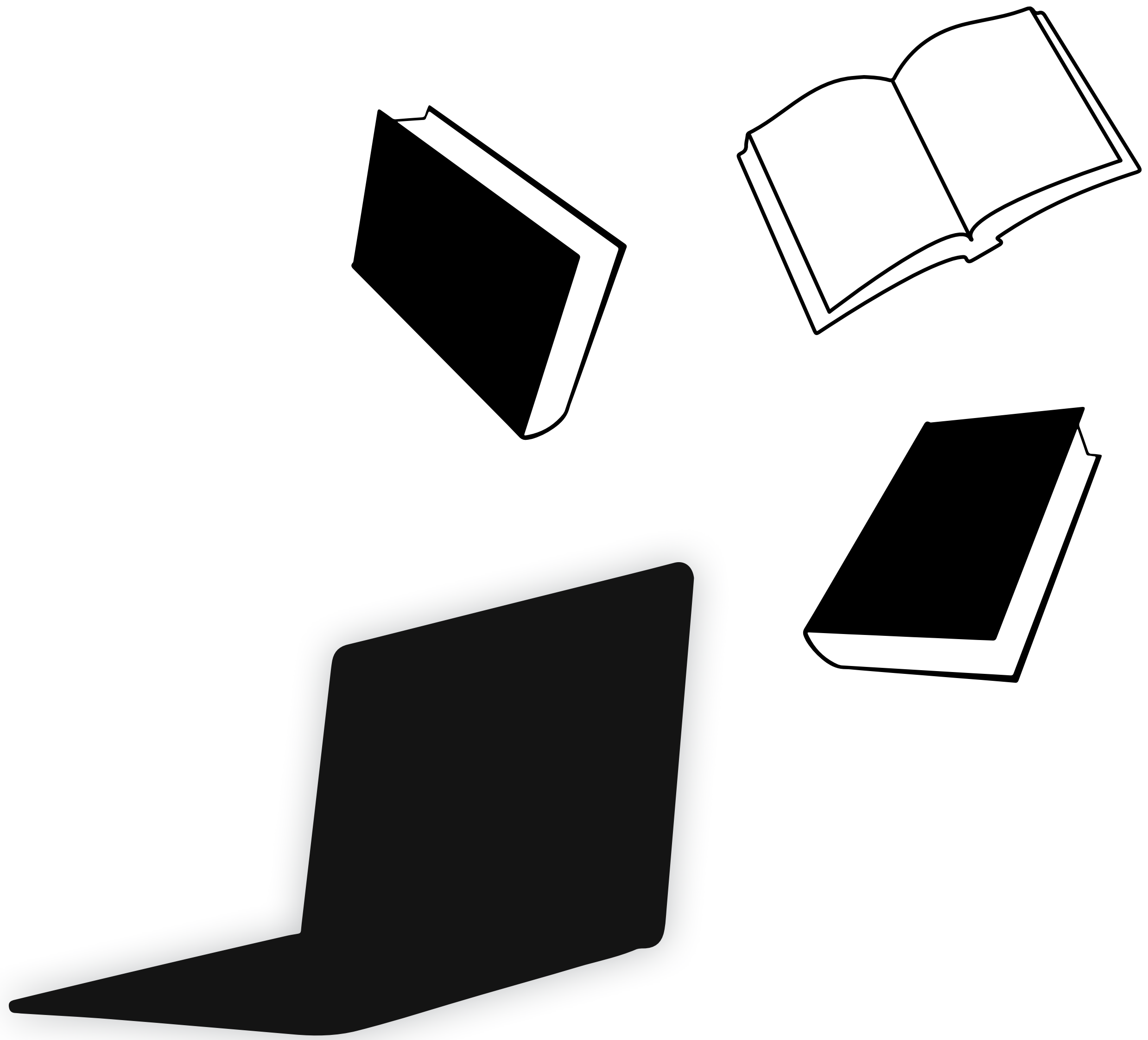
Feature	Off	On
SS14 — Chuvash localization	Ҫҫ	Ҫҫ
SS15 — Bulgarian localization	ДЛвгдж	ДЛвгдж
SS16 — Serbian localization	б	б
SS17 — Slashed Zero	0o	0o
SS18 — Single-storey a	aàäấ	ɑɑ̀ɑ̈ɑ̃́

TT NORMS® PRO 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.

TT Norms® Pro

For more information about our fonts,
please visit our website
www.typetype.org

Most of the texts used in this specimen
are from Wikipedia.

cm

TypeType Foundry, 2024