

2024

TT Commons™ Pro



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 supporting more than 275 languages, and functional set of OpenType features.

TT Commons™ Pro has become our best seller 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. For instance, version 3.400 boasts new characters for extended Latin and Cyrillic alphabets. We also added sum, som, and tögrög symbols for all currency types and cases, together with majuscule and minuscule tabular currency symbols.

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, Extra-Black, 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;
- 1546+ characters in the set of each Mono version font style, and 1897 characters in each Normal, Condensed, Expanded, and Compact font style;
- 275+ languages support, including Greek and Vietnamese;
- flawless kerning and manual TrueType hinting;
- 36 OpenType features: 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.

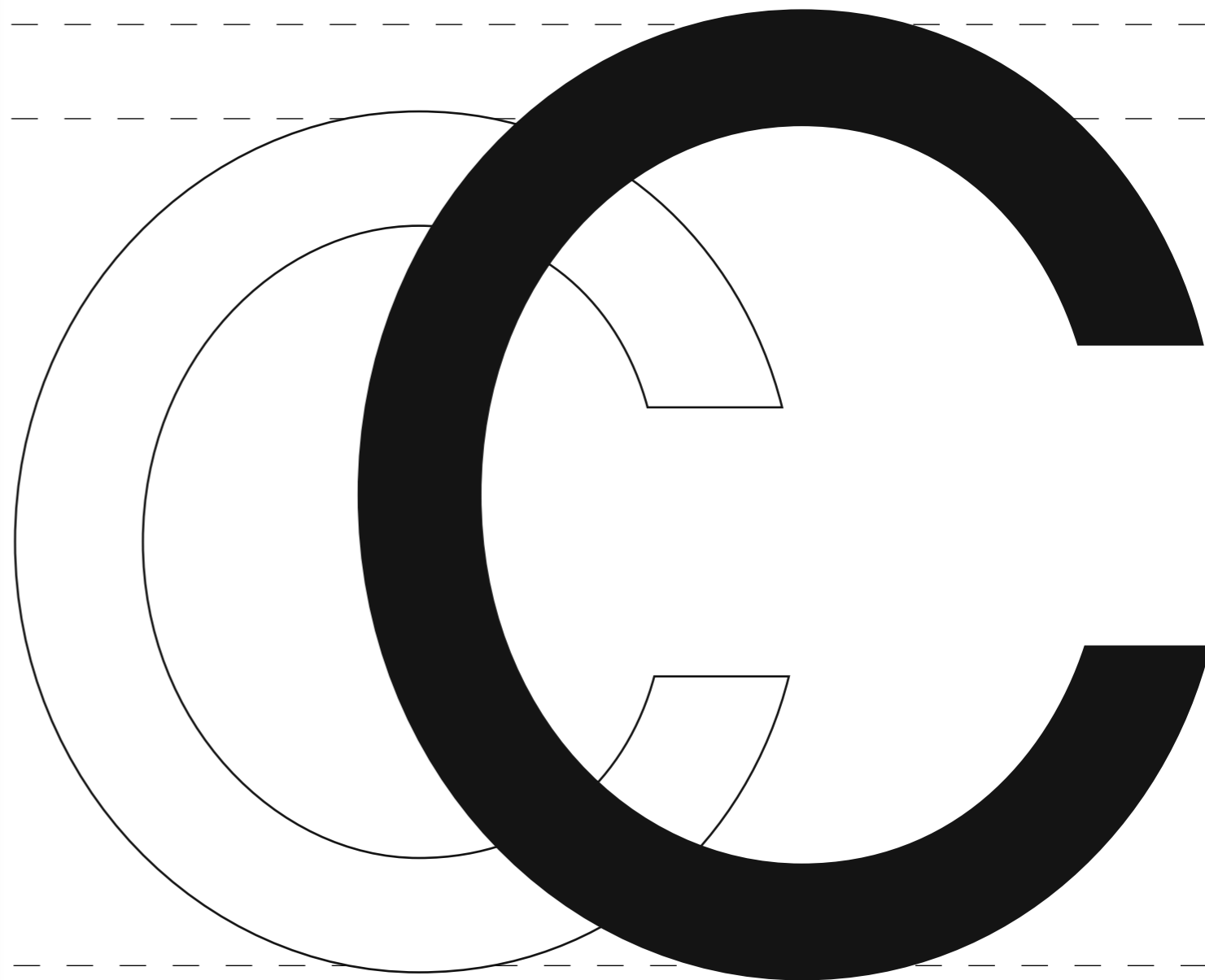
TTT COO MMM
ONS™ PRO

The history of TT Commons originates from the new TypeType logo, which appeared in late 2016 as part of the rebranding project. Ideas embedded in the logo formed the basis of two fully developed faces (regular and medium), which in early 2017 became the official corporate typeface of the TypeType Foundry.

The name TT Commons comes from the word “common” (widely accepted, typical, frequent) — this typeface can be used for any everyday tasks related to typography.



First sketches by Pavel Emelyanov
2016



TT Commons
Medium 620 pt

TT Commons Pro
Medium 620 pt

1	Thin	<i>Italic</i>
2	ExtraLight	<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>

1	Thin	<i>Italic</i>
2	ExtraLight	<i>Italic</i>
3	Light	<i>Italic</i>
4	Regular	<i>Italic</i>
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7	DemiBold	<i>Italic</i>
8	Bold	<i>Italic</i>
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10	Black	<i>Italic</i>
11	ExtraBlack	<i>Italic</i>

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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-	<i>Italic</i>

1	Thin	<i>Italic</i>
2	ExtraLight	<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>

1	Thin	<i>Italic</i>
2	Ex. Light	<i>Italic</i>
3	Light	<i>Italic</i>
4	Regular	<i>Italic</i>
5	Medium	<i>Italic</i>
6	DemiBold	<i>Italic</i>
7	Bold	<i>Italic</i>

CONDENSED

COMPACT

NORMAL

EXPANDED

MONO

AaBb

AaBb

AaBb

AaBb

AaBb

|A|a|B|b|

48 PT

The World Meteorological Organization

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

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

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

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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.

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Climate variability and change

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

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

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

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

Spatial Synoptic Classification

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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.

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Meteorology Data Center

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

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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).

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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.

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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.

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The climate changes

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

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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.

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

75 125 100 950 0 10
WIDTH WEIGHT SLANT

TT Commons Pro
Variable 180 pt

Variable

100 700 0 10
WEIGHT SLANT

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Variable 180 pt

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24 PT

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

12 PT

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CYRILLIC

Russian, Belarusian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian, Ukrainian, Gagauz, Moldavian, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tadjik, 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, Mancı, 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, 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, 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

şùppôrtś
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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'Altai.

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 видовете 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.

BASIC CHARACTERS

A B C D E F G H I J
 K L M N O P Q R S
 T U V W X Y Z
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n
 o p q r s t u v w x y z
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BASIC CYRILLIC

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LATIN UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LATIN LOWERCASE

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

FIGURES

0123456789

CYRILLIC UPPERCASE

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШЩЪЫ
ЬЭЮЯЃЅІІЈЉЊЋЌЎЃДЛФ

CYRILLIC LOWERCASE

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VIETNAMESE

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GREEK

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ΌΥΎΩ ·;αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρςστυφχψωά
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EXTENDED LATIN

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EXTENDED CYRILLIC

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PUNCTUATION

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MATH SYMBOLS

- + < > ≤ ≥ = ≠ ~ ≈ - ± × ÷ % ‰ † ‡ § ¶

CURRENCY

€ \$ ¥ ₪ £ ¢ ₪ ₪ ₪ ₪ ₪ ₪ ₪ ₪ ₪ ₪ ₪ ₪ ₪

FIGURES IN CIRCLES

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⓪ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩

ARROWS

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DIACRITICS

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TABULAR FIGURES

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SS12 – Bashkir

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TABULAR OLDSTYLE

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

SS13 – Chuvash

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PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE

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1234567890

SS14 – Bulgarian

ДЛФвгджзиййклпт

ДЛФвгджзиййклпт

NUMERATORS

H12345

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SS15 – Serbian

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б

DENOMINATORS

H12345

H₁₂₃₄₅

SUPERSCRIPTS

H12345

H¹²³⁴⁵

SUBSCRIPTS

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FRACTIONS

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ORDINALS

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CASE SENSITIVE

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STANDARD LIGATURES

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DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

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SMALL CAPS

abcdefghijklmnop

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN

CAPS TO SMALL CAPITALS

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ABCDEFGHIJKLMN

SS01 – I with serifs

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SS02 – Single-storey a

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SS03 – Bowl-shaped y

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SS04 – Y, y with straight terminal

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SS05 – Alternative l

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SS06 – Romanian Comma Accent

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SS07 – Dutch IJ

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SS08 – Catalan Ldot

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L·L l·l

SS09 – Circled Figures

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SS10 – Negative Circled Figures

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SS11 – Turkish i

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BASIC CHARACTERS

A B C D E F G H I J
 K L M N O P Q R S T
 U V W X Y Z
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 k l m n o p q r s t
 u v w x y z
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

BASIC CYRILLIC

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PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE

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NUMERATORS

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DENOMINATORS

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SUPERSCRIPTS

H12345

SUBSCRIPTS

H12345

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ORDINALS

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DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

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SS02 – Serbian

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SS03 – Bashkir

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SS04 – Chuvash

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SS05 – Bulgarian

ДЛВГДЖ

SS06 – Romanian Comma Accent

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SS07 – Dutch IJ

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SS08 – Catalan Ldot

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SS09 – Circled Figures

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SS10 – Negative Circled Figures

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SS11 – Turkish i

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SS12 – Zero Without Slash

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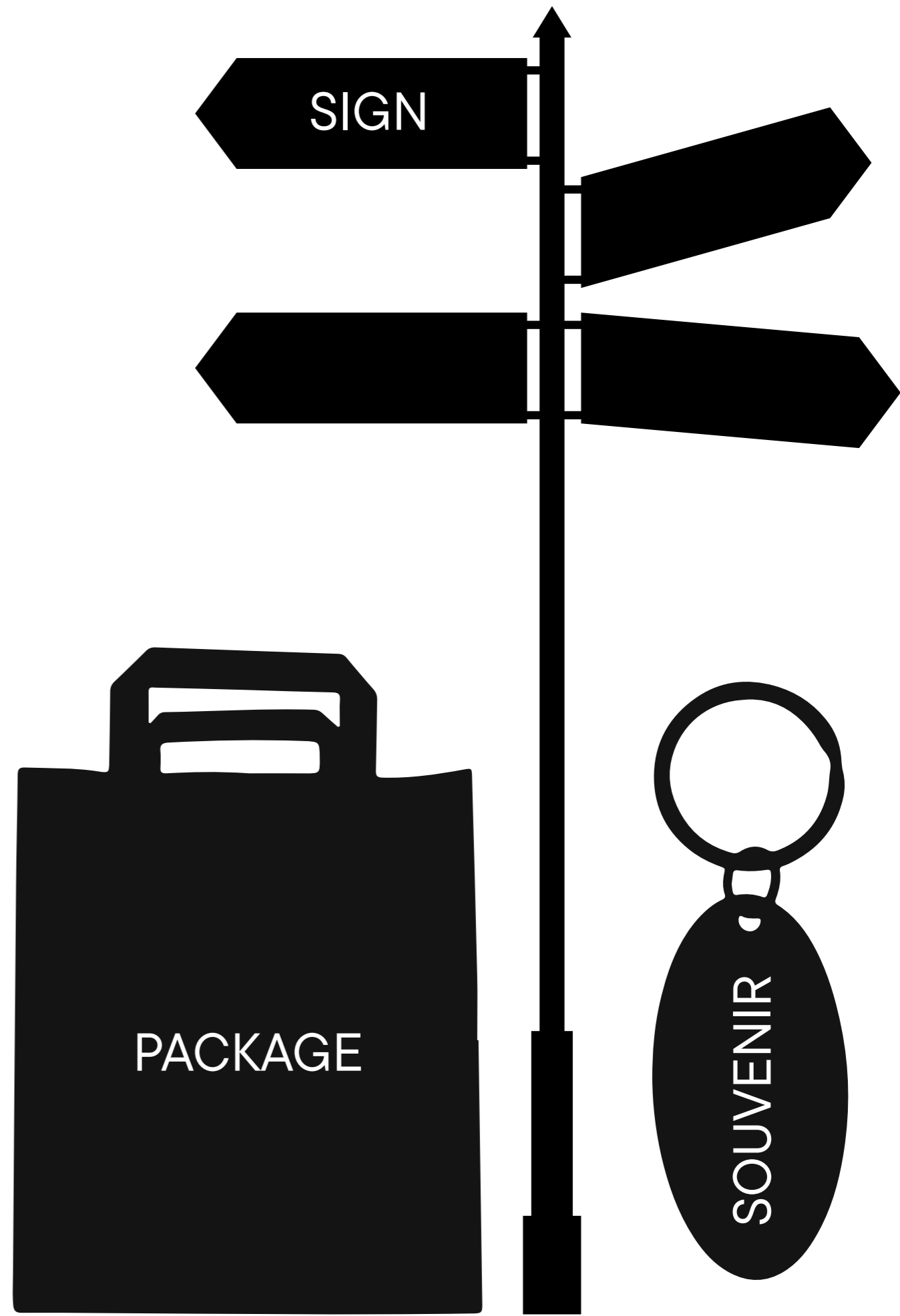
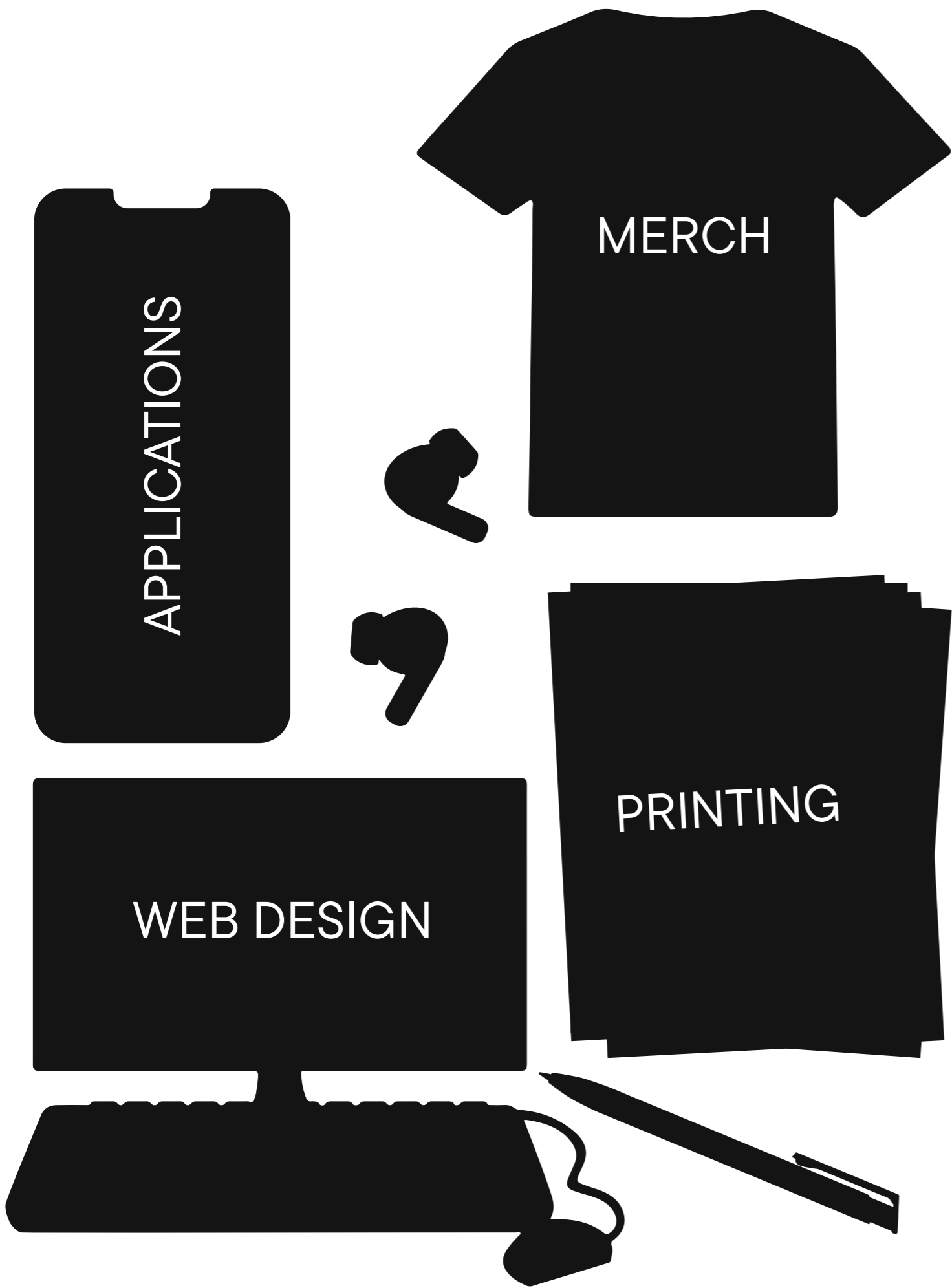
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BASIC GLYPHS

Ideally made
yellow lamp

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

Ideaally made
yellow lamp



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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