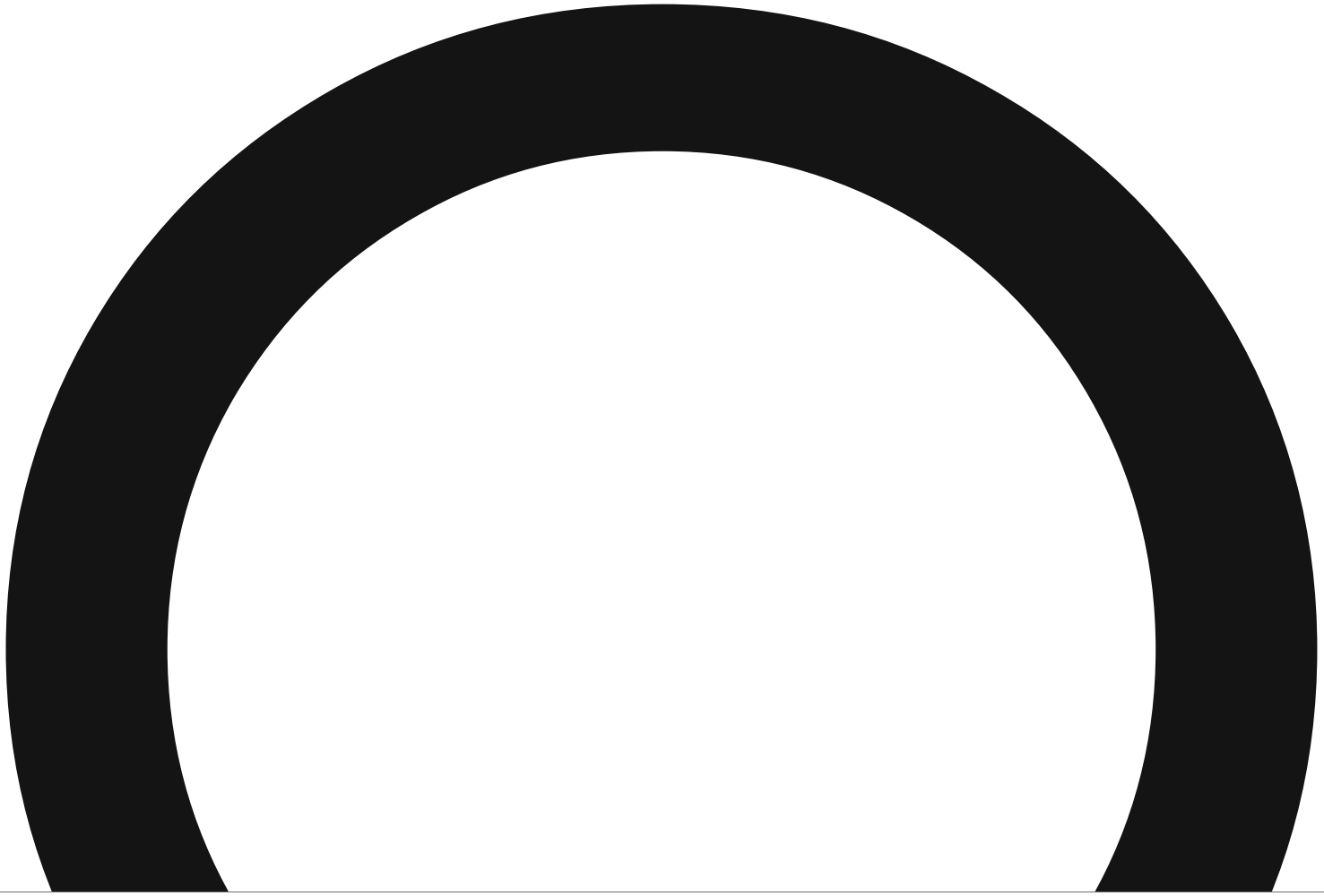

2025

TT Norms® Pro

Meet the enhanced TT Norms® Pro version 4.000—now with Arabic language support!

TT Norms® Pro is a functional geometric sans serif for aesthetic solutions and a TypeType studio bestseller. It has enjoyed tremendous success since its release—and it's no surprise! It is a stylish, concise, and versatile font that will become a go-to solution for any task.

On one hand, TT Norms® Pro is aesthetic and functional, allowing it to be used as an accent. On the other, it is neutral enough to be the ideal "workhorse" that works flawlessly in running text. This font is suitable for any sector: a streaming service or a banking system, a clothing brand or the automotive industry. It is equally convenient for use on the web or in print

Currently, the TT Norms® Pro typeface includes the most complete set of fonts—both in terms of the number of styles and the character set. Moreover, it is the font with the most extensive language support in the TypeType collection. It also includes numerous OpenType features and several stylistic sets that can lend the design a friendlier look.

In version 4.000, the most important update is the addition of a font based on the Arabic alphabet. Despite its geometric base, its design has a noticeable humanist character and coexists with notes of calligraphy typical of the Naskh style in which it is drawn. The Arabic version of TT Norms® Pro looks calm in the thin masters, while in the bold ones, it becomes more dynamic and striking. One of the key features of the typeface in the Arabic expansion is the huge number of ligatures, thanks to which letter connections look smooth and natural.

TT NORMS® PRO

The wide range of widths allows the font to be used both for large, wide headlines on posters and for setting compressed text on packaging. A complex and meticulously calibrated system of letter proportions, spacing, and diacritic placement contributes to good legibility even at small point sizes. And the large selection of styles allows for solving a wide spectrum of tasks.

TT Norms® Pro

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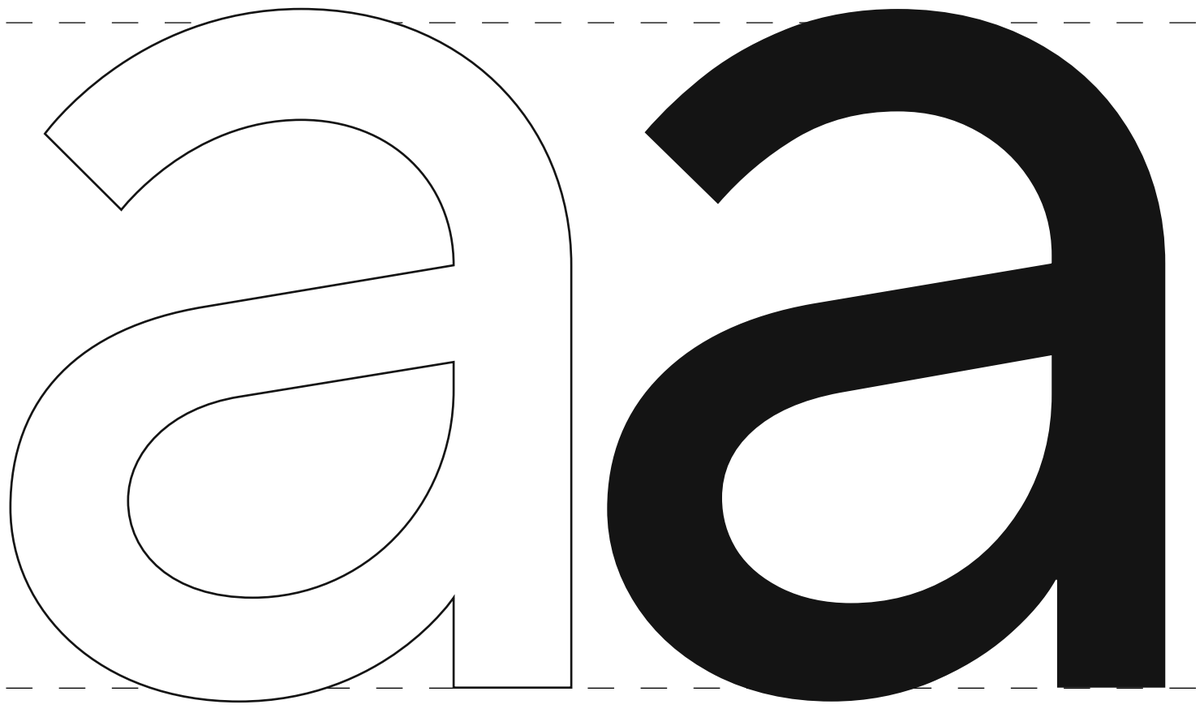
ḿƎõtKdžä@

TT Norms® Pro 4.000 includes:

- 104 styles: 44 uprights, 44 italics, and 2 variable fonts (TT Norms® Pro Variable, changing along three axes, and TT Norms® Pro Mono Variable, changing along weight and slant)
- 4 widths: TT Norms® Pro with classic proportions, TT Norms® Pro Compact with more compact proportions, TT Norms® Pro Condensed with narrowed proportions, and TT Norms® Pro Expanded with widened proportions, as well as the monospaced font TT Norms® Pro Mono
- 46 OpenType features, including a large number of ligatures, fractions, numerators, and denominators
- 20 stylistic sets
- Support for over 290 languages, including 9 based on the Arabic alphabet
- Impeccable kerning and manual TrueType hinting

TT Norms® Pro has already become the corporate font for brands such as Tochka Bank, ASUS, AliExpress, CBSN, DreamWorks, Intercom, and many others. Upon request, TT Norms® Pro can be customized—we will adapt the font for your project. You can learn more about customization in the corresponding section.

In addition to the TT Norms® Pro family, we created the serif TT Norms® Pro Serif. The fonts combine perfectly with each other, forming a font pair.



TT Norms®
Normal 640 pt

TT Norms® Pro
Normal 640 pt

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

TT Norms®
Regular 48 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi
JiKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#$%&*!?
aδβŕgèëжkʒ+łåţĭŋ+أبجد

TT Norms® Pro
Regular 48 pt

01	Thin	*Italic*
02	Ex. Light	*Italic*
03	Light	*Italic*
04	Regular	*Italic*
05	Normal	*Italic*
06	Medium	*Italic*
07	D. Bold	*Italic*
08	Bold	*Italic*
09	Ex. Bold	*Italic*
10	Black	*Italic*
11	Ex. Black	*Italic*

01	Thin	*Italic*
02	Ex. Light	*Italic*
03	Light	*Italic*
04	Regular	*Italic*
05	Normal	*Italic*
06	Medium	*Italic*
07	D. Bold	*Italic*
08	Bold	*Italic*
09	Ex. Bold	*Italic*
10	Black	*Italic*
11	Ex. Black	*Italic*

01	Thin	*Italic*
02	Ex. Light	*Italic*
03	Light	*Italic*
04	Regular	*Italic*
05	Normal	*Italic*
06	Medium	*Italic*
07	D. Bold	*Italic*
08	Bold	*Italic*
09	Ex. Bold	*Italic*
10	Black	*Italic*
11	Ex. Black	*Italic*

01	Thin	*Italic*
02	Ex. Light	*Italic*
03	Light	*Italic*
04	Regular	*Italic*
05	Normal	*Italic*
06	Medium	*Italic*
07	D. Bold	*Italic*
08	Bold	*Italic*
09	Ex. Bold	*Italic*
10	Black	*Italic*
11	Ex. Black	*Italic*

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

COMPACT

BASIC

EXPANDED

MONO

AaBb

AaBb

AaBb

AaBb

AaBb

TT Norms® Pro has 5 different widths: Classic proportions, slimmer Compact, even more narrowed Condensed, Expanded with broader proportions, and monospace font Mono.

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 metres (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 classification tables and rules of measurement, allowing use of a uniform basis for measuring building works. It was first published in 1922, superseding a Scottish Standard Method of Measurement which had been published in 1915. Its seventh edition (SMM7) was first published in 1988 and revised in 1998.

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 interval between two relative points on this continuum. Mass refers to the intrinsic property of all material objects to resist changes in their momentum. Weight, on the other hand, refers to the downward force produced when a mass is in a gravitational field. In free fall, (no net gravitational forces) objects lack weight but retain their mass. The Imperial units of mass include the ounce, pound, and ton.

TT Norms® Pro
Basic

48 PT

Survey research

24 PT

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

18 PT

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

12 PT

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

8 PT

In the classical definition, which is standard throughout the physical sciences, measurement is the determination or estimation of ratios of quantities. Quantity and measurement 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 technically 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 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

100 WEIGHT 950

75 WIDTH 125

0 SLANT 12

TT Norms® Pro
Variable 160 pt

Variable

100 WEIGHT 700

0 SLANT 12

TT Norms® Pro Mono
Variable 136 pt

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).

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
ExtraLight

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

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TT Norms® Pro
Light

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

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9 PT

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TT Norms® Pro
Regular

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

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9 PT

Apart from the absolute zero of temperature, the Kelvin temperature of a body in a state of internal thermodynamic equilibrium is defined by measurements of suitably chosen of its physical properties, such as have precisely known theoretical explanations in terms of the Boltzmann constant. That constant refers to chosen kinds of motion of microscopic particles in the constitution of the body. In those kinds of motion, the particles move individually, without mutual interaction. Such motions are typically interrupted by inter-particle collisions, but for temperature measurement, the motions are chosen so that, between collisions, the non-interactive segments of their trajectories are known to be accessible to accurate measurement. For this purpose, interparticle potential energy is disregarded. The speed of sound in a gas can be calculated theoretically from the molecular character of the gas, from its temperature and pressure, and from the value of the Boltzmann constant. For a gas of known molecular character and pressure, this provides a relation between temperature and the Boltzmann constant. Those quantities can be known or measured more precisely than can the thermodynamic variables that define the state of a sample of water at its triple point. Consequently, taking the value of the Boltzmann constant as a primarily defined reference of exactly defined value, a measurement of the speed of sound can provide a more precise measurement of the temperature of the gas. Measurement of the spectrum from an ideal three-dimensional black body can provide an accurate temperature measurement because the frequency of maximum spectral radiance of blackbody radiation is directly proportional to

TT Norms® Pro
Italic

24 PT

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12 PT

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TT Norms® Pro
Normal

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

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TT Norms® Pro
Medium

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

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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).

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ARABIC

Algerian Arabic, Baharna Arabic, Libyan Arabic, Moroccan Arabic, North Mesopotamian Arabic, Sanaani Arabic, Standard Arabic, Ta'izzi-Adeni Arabic, Tunisian Arabic

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

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ARABIC

اكتشفه الأوروبيون أول مرة في ١٨٤٧ وبعد بضع سنوات من الملاحظات والحسابات، قدر ارتفاعه بـ ٨٨٤٨ متر وعرف كأعلى قمة في العالم. هذه الميزة كانت وراء التسمية «إفرست» التي اعتمدها الغرب في عام ١٨٦٥، وشهدت عشرينيات القرن السابق إقبالا من المتسلقين الذين رغبوا في الوصول للقمة الأعلى. لم تنجح عدة حملات، وخاصة البريطانية منها، في الوصول من جهة

TURKISH

Zirveye biri Nepal'in güneydoğusundan çıkılan standart rota, diğeri ise Tibet'in kuzeyinden yaklaşan iki ana tırmanış rotası vardır. Standart rotada önemli teknik tırmanış zorlukları olmasa da, irtifa hastalığı, hava durumu ve rüzgâr gibi tehlikelerin yanı sıra çığ ve Khumbu Buz Şelalesi'nden

GREEK

Η κορυφή του Έβερεστ βρίσκεται μεταξύ Νεπάλ και Θιβέτ, σε γεωγραφικές συντεταγμένες 28ο Β, 87ο Α. Το ύψος της μεταβάλλεται κατά μερικά χιλιοστά κάθε έτος λόγω της διαδικασίας ορογένεσης που δημιούργησε τα Ιμαλάια και συνεχίζεται και στην εποχή μας καθώς η Ινδική τεκτονική πλάκα συγκρούεται με

NORWEGIAN

Mount Everest er på engelsk oppkalt etter George Everest, som var leder av kartleggingen av India og Himalaya i første halvdel av 1800-tallet. Da landmålinger først ble utført, var det ønskelig at lokale navn ble beholdt hvis mulig. Det ble gjort med andre fjell, blant annet Kanchenjunga og Dhaulagiri

BASHKIR

Эверест өс ҡырлы пирамидаға оҡшаған, көньяҡ битләүе үтә текә. Көньяҡ битләүендә һәм ҡабырғаларында ҡар һәм фирн — ҡаты ҡар ҡатламы ята алмай, шуға улар шәрә. Төньяҡ-көнсығыш яурынының бейеклеге 8393 м. Итәгенән түбәһенә тиклем бейеклеге яҡынса 3550 м. Түбәһе, нигеҙҙә

VIETNAMESE

Đỉnh Everest nằm trong khối núi Mahalangur Himal thuộc dãy Himalaya, là đỉnh núi cao nhất trên Trái Đất so với mực nước biển, tính đến thời điểm hiện tại là 8848,86 mét, nó đã giảm độ cao 2,4 cm sau trận động đất tại Nepal ngày 25/04/2015 và đã dịch chuyển 3 cm về phía tây nam. Đường biên giới

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
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Л Л Д Ң Ӈ Ӈ Ҥ Ӎ Ó Ŏ Ô Ö Ò Ō Ө Ӫ Ө̆ Ө̄ Ө Q Ꙩ Ә Ӛ Ԥ Ҧ Ҏ Ҫ Ç Ҭ Ӳ Ӱ Ӱ Ӳ Ӯ Ү Ұ ¥ Ҳ Ҳ Ӽ Ҵ Ӵ
Ҷ Ҷ Ӌ Һ Һ Ћ Ҽ Ҿ Ы́ Ы̆ Ӹ Ы̄ Ѣ Ѣ Э́ Э̆ Э̂ Э̄ Ӭ Є̈ Ю́ Ю̆ Ю̄ Ю Я́ Я̆ Я̈ Я̄ W Ї Ї ї ї І Ї Ј І Ї Ј a á ă â ä ā Ж Ӂ
Ӝ Җ К Ќ Қ Ҝ Ҟ Ҡ Q Я Я́ Я̆ Я̈ Я̄ a á ă â ä ā ж ӂ ӝ җ к ќ қ ҝ ҟ ҡ я я́ я̆ я̈ я̄ і ї ћ һ һ ћ Ж Ӂ Ӝ Җ К Ќ
Ҟ К К Я Я́ Я̆ Я̈ Я̄ Q Y Ý Ŷ Ÿ Ỳ Ȳ y ý ŷ ÿ ỳ ȳ y ý ŷ ÿ ỳ ȳ a á ă â ä ā Ж Җ Ӂ Ӝ К Ќ Қ Ҟ К М Ӎ Q ж
ж ӂ ӝ к ќ қ ҟ к м ӎ Ж Җ Ӂ Ӝ К Ќ Қ Ҟ К М Ӎ Q Д Λ Ф в г д ж з и й ѝ к л н т ц ф ш щ ъ ь ю Д Λ Ф ж
и й к п т ц ш щ ѝ ж к δ Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω Ά Έ Ή Ί Ό Ύ Ώ Ϊ Ϋ α β
γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω ά έ ή ί ό ύ ώ ϊ ΰ ϋ ΐ ΰ Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ
Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω Ά Έ Ή Ί Ό Ύ Ώ Ϊ Ϋ Κ κ Κ Κ Μ κ Κ Μ ء ا ا ا آ أ أ إ إ آ آ ب ب ب ب ٮ ٮ ب ت ت ت ت ث ث ث ث ج ج ج
ج ح ح ح ح خ خ خ خ د د ذ ذ ر ر ز ز س س س س ش ش ش ش ص ص ص ص ض ض ض ض ط ط ط ط ظ ظ ظ ظ ع
ع ع ع غ غ غ غ ف ف ف ف ڤ ڤ ڤ ڤ ق ق ق ق ك ك ك ك ل ل ل ل م م م م ن ن ن ن ه ه ه ه ة ة و
ؤ ؤ و ى ى ي ي ي ي ئ ئ ئ ئ لا لا لأ لأ لإ لإ لآ لآ ـ ٹ تي تى ثي ثى بي بى يي يى ني نى ئي ئى
جي جي جي جي جي حي حي خي خي سي سي شي شي صي صي ضي ضي عي عي غي غي في في قي قي كي كي لي لي مي مي ني ني هي هي ئي ئي
فی فی فی قی قی کی کی لی لی
ﷲ 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 3 4 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 3 4 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 3 4 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9 1 3 4 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 3 4 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 3 4 · ١ ٢ ٣ ٤ ٥ ٦ ٧ ٨ ٩ a o 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 3 4 a o
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 3 4 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 3 4 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 3 4 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 / ⁄ 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 ¤ ₿ ¢ ₫ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₪ ₸
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₪ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤ ₿ ¢ ₫ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₪ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤ ₿ ¢ ₫ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₪ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤ − + < > ≤ ≥ = ≠ ~ ≈ ¬ ± × ÷ − + <
> ≤ ≥ = ≠ ~ ≈ ¬ ± × ÷ % ⁒ % ‰ ‰ µ ∅ ∞ ∫ Ω ∆ ∏ ∑ √ ∂ ◊ ℗ ℓ ℮ ⌘ ^ ° : ↑ ↗ → ↘ ↓ ↙ ← ↖ ↔ ↕
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BASIC CHARACTERS

ABCDEFGHIJ
KLMNOPQR
STUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmn
opqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

TT Norms® Pro
Medium 75 pt

BASIC CYRILLIC

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИ
ЙКЛМНОПР
СТУФХЦЧШ
ЩЪЬЫЭЮЯ
абвгдеёжзийк
лмнопрстуфх
цчшщъьыэюя

TT Norms® Pro
Medium 75 pt

BASIC GREEK

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘ
ΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠ
ΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩ
αβγδεζηθικλμ
νξοπρστυφχψω

TT Norms® Pro
Medium 75 pt

BASIC ARABIC

ابتثجحخ
دذرزسشص
ضطظعغفق
كلمنهوي

TT Norms® Pro
Medium 75 pt

LATIN UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LATIN LOWERCASE

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

FIGURES

0123456789 0123456789

CYRILLIC UPPERCASE

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦ
ЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯҐЃЌЄЅІЇЈЉЊЋЎҰ

CYRILLIC LOWERCASE

абвгдеёжзийклмнопрстуфхц
чшщъыьэюяґѓќєsiїjљњћўұ

VIETNAMESE

Ạ Ả Ấ Ầ Ẩ Ẫ Ậ Ắ Ằ Ẳ Ẵ Ặ Ẹ Ẻ Ẽ Ế Ề Ể Ễ Ệ Ỉ Ị Ọ Ỏ Ố
Ồ Ổ Ỗ Ộ Ớ Ờ Ở Õ Ợ Ụ Ủ Ũ Ứ Ừ Ử Ữ Ự Ỳ Ỷ Ỹ ạ ả ấ ầ
ẩ ẫ ậ ắ ằ ẳ ẵ ặ ẹ ẻ ẽ ế ề ể ễ ệ ỉ ị ọ ỏ ố ồ ổ ỗ ộ ớ ờ ở õ ợ ụ ủ
ũ ứ ừ ử ữ ự ỳ ỷ ỹ

GREEK

Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω Ά Έ
Ή Ί Ό Ύ Ώ Ϊ Ϋ · ; α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ ς σ τ υ φ χ
ψ ω ά έ ή ί ό ύ ώ ϊ ϋ ΐ ΰ

EXTENDED LATIN

À Á Ă Â Ä Ā Ą Å Ǻ Ã Ǎ Æ Ǽ Ć Č Ç Ĉ Ċ Ď Đ Ð DZ
DŽ Dz Dž Dz Dž È É Ĕ Ê Ë Ė Ē Ě Ę Ǵ Ğ Ģ Ĝ Ġ Ǧ Ĥ
Ħ Ȟ Ḧ Ḥ Ì Í Î Ï İ Ī Į Ǐ IJ Ĵ J Ḱ Ķ Ĺ Ľ Ļ Ŀ Ł Ḷ LJ Lj Lj Ḿ
Ń Ň Ņ Ñ NJ Nj Nj Ŋ ß Ò Ó Ô Ö Ő Ō Õ Ǒ Ø Ǿ Œ
Ṕ Þ Ŕ Ř Ŗ Ś Š Ŝ Ş Ș Ť Ţ Ț Ŧ Ù Ú Û Ü Ű Ū Ũ Ǔ Ų Ů Ʉ Ǔ
Ə Ẁ Ŵ Ẅ Ẃ Ẍ Ý Ŷ Ÿ Ỳ Ȳ Ź Ž Ż à á ă â ä ā ą å ǻ ã ǎ æ
ǽ ć č ç ĉ ċ ď đ ð dz dž è é ĕ ê ë ė ē ě ę ǵ ğ ģ ĝ ġ ǧ ĥ
ħ ȟ ḧ ḥ ı ì í î ï ī į ǐ i ij í j ĵ ǩ ķ Ĺ ľ ļ l· ł ḷ lj ḿ ŉ ń ň ņ ñ nj ŋ ß
ò ó ô ö ő ō õ ǒ ø ǿ œ ṕ þ ŕ ř ŗ ś š ŝ ş ș ť ţ ț ŧ ù ú û ü ű
ū ũ ǔ ų ů ʉ ǔ ə ẁ ŵ ẅ ẁ ẍ ý ŷ ÿ ỳ ȳ ź ž ż

EXTENDED CYRILLIC

Ă Ӓ Ā Â Ӑ Ӕ È Ĕ Ē É Ӗ Ё Ӭ Ҽ Ҿ Ә Ӛ Ӧ Ŏ Ô Ӧ Ò Ō
Ѳ Ŏ Ӧ Ӧ Ō Ѳ Ԛ Ӛ Ō Ô Ӧ Ӛ Ё Ҫ Ç Ҫ Ъ Ь Ӂ Ж Ӝ Ҷ V Ѝ
Ӣ Ӥ Ӆ Ӣ Ӥ Ӣ Ҏ Ҏ Ғ Ғ Ғ F Ҕ Ӟ Ӟ Ҙ Ӡ Ɛ Ӭ З Ҟ Ҡ Ҡ Ҟ Ҷ Ԯ
Ԯ Ԯ Ԯ Ԯ Ԧ Ӎ Ԥ Ԣ Ҭ Ү Ӯ ¥ Ӯ Ӱ Ӳ Ӯ Ӱ Ӳ Ӽ Ҳ Ӿ Ҵ Ӵ
Ҷ Ӌ Ҷ Ч h Ӈ Ҥ I Ы Ы Ы Ы Ӹ Я Ӓ Ӕ Ӭ Ю Ӱ Ю Ӱ Ю W ă ä
ā â á æ è ĕ ē é Ӗ ё Ӭ ҽ ə ӛ ó ŏ ô ӧ ò ō ѳ ӗ ӧ ӗ ō ѳ q
ӛ ӭ ê ӗ ӛ ё ҫ ç ҫ ъ ь ӂ ж ӝ ҷ v ѝ ӣ ӥ ӥ ӆ ӣ ӥ ў ҏ ҏ ғ ғ ғ ғ ҕ ӟ
ҙ ҙ ҙ ɛ ӭ ҙ ҟ ҡ ҟ ҡ ҷ ԯ ԯ ԯ ԥ ӎ ԥ ԣ ҭ ү ӯ ү ӱ ӳ ӯ ӳ ӱ
ӳ ŷ ӽ ҳ ӿ ҵ Ӵ ҷ Ӌ ҷ h Ӈ ҥ I ы ы ы ы Ӹ Ӕ Ӕ Ӭ Ю Ӱ Ю Ӱ w

ARABIC

ح ڃ ڃ ڃ ڃ ڂ ڈ ث ٹ ٹ ت ٺ ٻ ب ب ڔ ں ں ٱ ٱ ٱ ٱ إ أ أ ا ا ء
ص ص ش ش س س س س س ز ز ر ر ذ ذ د د خ خ خ خ ح ح ح
ف ف ڠ ڠ ڠ ع ع ظ ظ ظ ظ ط ط ط ط ض ض ض ض ص ص ص
ه م م ل ل ل ك ك ك ق ق ق ى ى ى ؤ ؤ و و ة ة ھ ھ ۃ ہ ہ ں ں ن ن ن م ن
ـئ ـئ ئ ئ ئ ۓ ۓ ي ي ى ى ؤ ؤ و و ة ة ھ ھ ۃ ہ ہ ں ں ن ن ن م ن

ARABIC FIGURES

٩ ٨ ٧ ٦ ٥ ٤ ٣ ٢ ١ ٠

PUNCTUATION

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

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

← ↑ → ↓ ↔ ↕ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙

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 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	IÌÏIJ	IÌÏIJ
SS02—Alternative a	aàäå̈	aàäå̈
SS03—Soft character	Qnjķ	Qnjķ
SS04—Bowl-shaped y-terminal	yýÿỷ	yýÿỷ
SS05—Alt. y with straight tail	yǔÿ	yǔÿ
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	Fғ Ҙҙ Çç	Fғ Ҙҙ Çç
SS14—Chuvash localization	Çç	Çç
SS15—Bulgarian localization	ДЛФвгдж	ДЛФвгдж
SS16—Serbian localization	б	б
SS17—Slashed Zero	0o⁰	0ø⁰
SS18—Single-storey a	aàäå̈	aàäå̈
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
ЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯЄЃҐЌЄЅІЇЈЉЊЋЎҰ

CYRILLIC LOWERCASE

абвгдеёжзийклмнопрстуфхц
чшщъыьэюяєѓґќєѕіїјљњћўұ

VIETNAMESE

ẠẢẤẦẨẪẬẮẰẲẴẶẸẺẼẾỀỂỄỆỈỊỌỎỐỒỔỖỘỚ
ỜỞỠỢỤỦỨỪỬỮỰỲỴỶỸạảấầẩẫậắằẳẵặẹẻẽế
ềểễệỉịọỏốồổỗộớờởỡợụủứừửữựỳỵỷỹ

GREEK

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩΆΈΉΊΌΎΏΪΫ
αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψωάέήίόύώϊϋ

EXTENDED LATIN

ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅÃÆǼĆČÇĈĊĐĎÐÉĚĔÊËĖÈĒĘƏǴĞ
ĜĢĠĦĤÍĬÎÏİÌĪĮĲĴJĶĹĽĻĿŁŃŇŅŊÑÓŎÔÖ
ÒŐŌØǾÕŒÞŔŘŖŚŠŞŜȘßŦŤŢȚÚŬÛÜÙŰŪŲŮẂ
ŴẄẀÝŶŸỲȲŹŽŻáăâäàāąåǻãæǽćčçĉċðďđé
ěĕêëėèēęəǵğĝģġħĥıíĭîïiìīįĳjíjĵķĺľ
ļŀłńňņŋñŉóŏôöòőōøǿõœþŕřŗśšşŝșßŧť
ţțúŭûüùűūųůẃŵẅẁýŷÿỳȳźžż

EXTENDED CYRILLIC

ĂÄĀÂÆҒғҒҕÈĔĒӁӜӞӠӡӒӠӠЄЍЙЇЙЙVIҚҝҠҚ
ҖЉЈЉҤҤҤҢӉҢӦӦӦӦӦӦӦQҨӘӘПҎҎÇÇҬӮӲӰ
ÝŶΥ¥ӾӼҶЦЧЧЧҺҤҿҽЫЫЪЬӘӘӚЄЮЎЯЯWăäā
âæғғғҕèĕēӂӝӟӡӓӡӡєйЍЇЙЙvlқҝҡҟқҗлљ
ԓңҥҥңӧӧӧӧӧӧӧqҩәәпҏҏҏççҭӯӱӳýŷү
ұӿӼҷҷЧЧЧЧҺҤҿҽЫЫЪЬӘӘӚЄЮЎЯЯw

PUNCTUATION

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

MATH SYMBOLS

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

CURRENCY

€ $ ¥ ₽ £ ¢ ₴ ₿ ₸ ₹ ₺ ₩ ƒ ₫ ¤

FIGURES IN CIRCLES

⓪ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨
❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺ ❻ ❼ ❽ ❾

ARROWS

← ↑ → ↓ ↔ ↕ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙

DIACRITICS

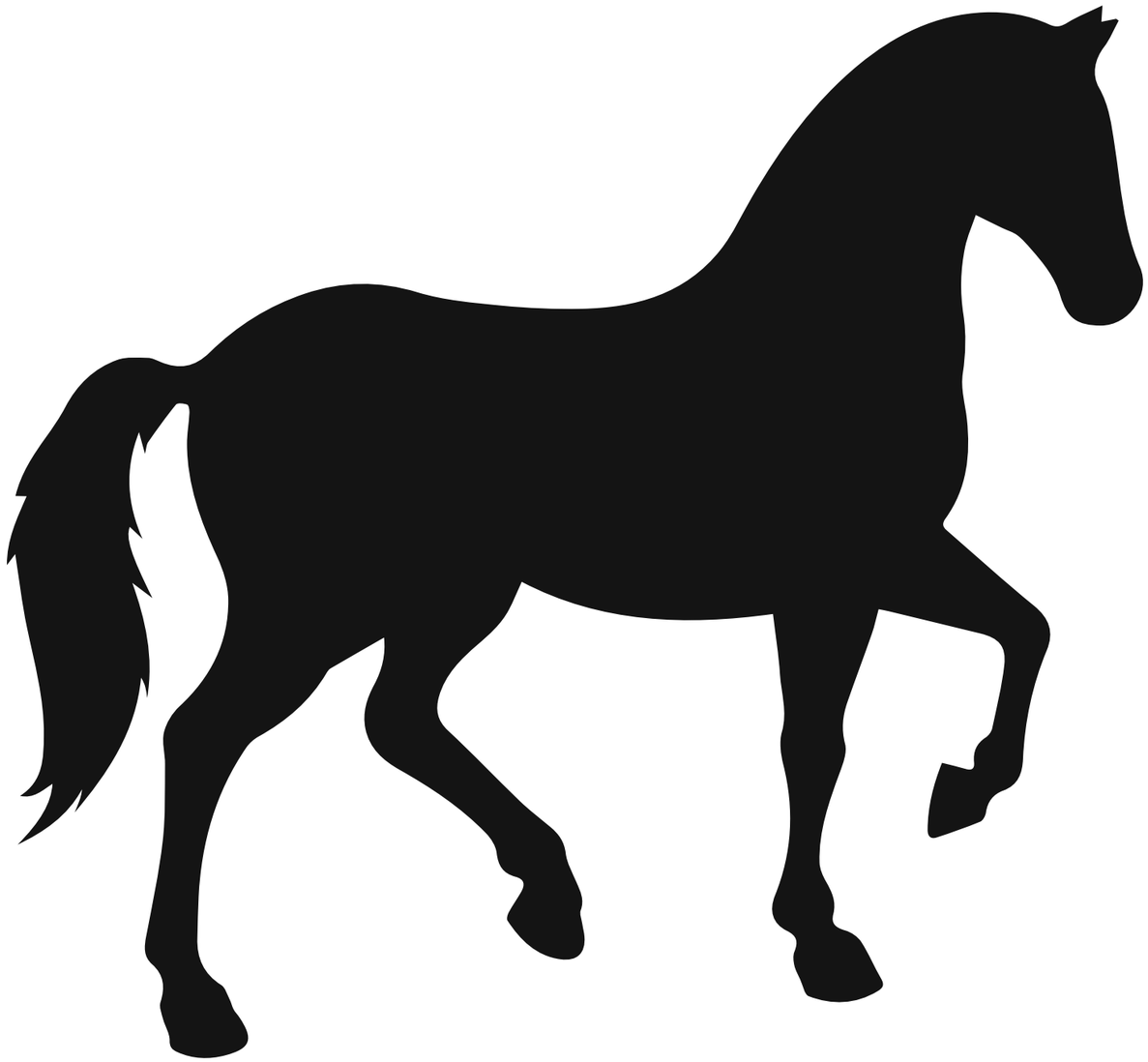
¨ · ˋ ´ ˝ ˆ ˇ ˘ ˚ ˜ ¯
ˌ ˛

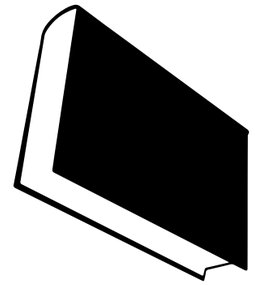
POWERLINE ICONS

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE	1234567890	1234567890
NUMERATORS	H12345	H¹²³⁴⁵
DENOMINATORS	H12345	H₁₂₃₄₅
SUPERSCRIPTS	H12345	H¹²³⁴⁵
SUBSCRIPTS	H12345	H₁₂₃₄₅
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	yўŷ	yўŷ
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	Ĳĳ Ĳ́ ĳ́
SS11—Catalan Ldot	L·L l·l	Ŀ Ŀ l·l
SS12—Turkish i	i	i
SS13—Bashkir localization	Ғғ	Ғғ

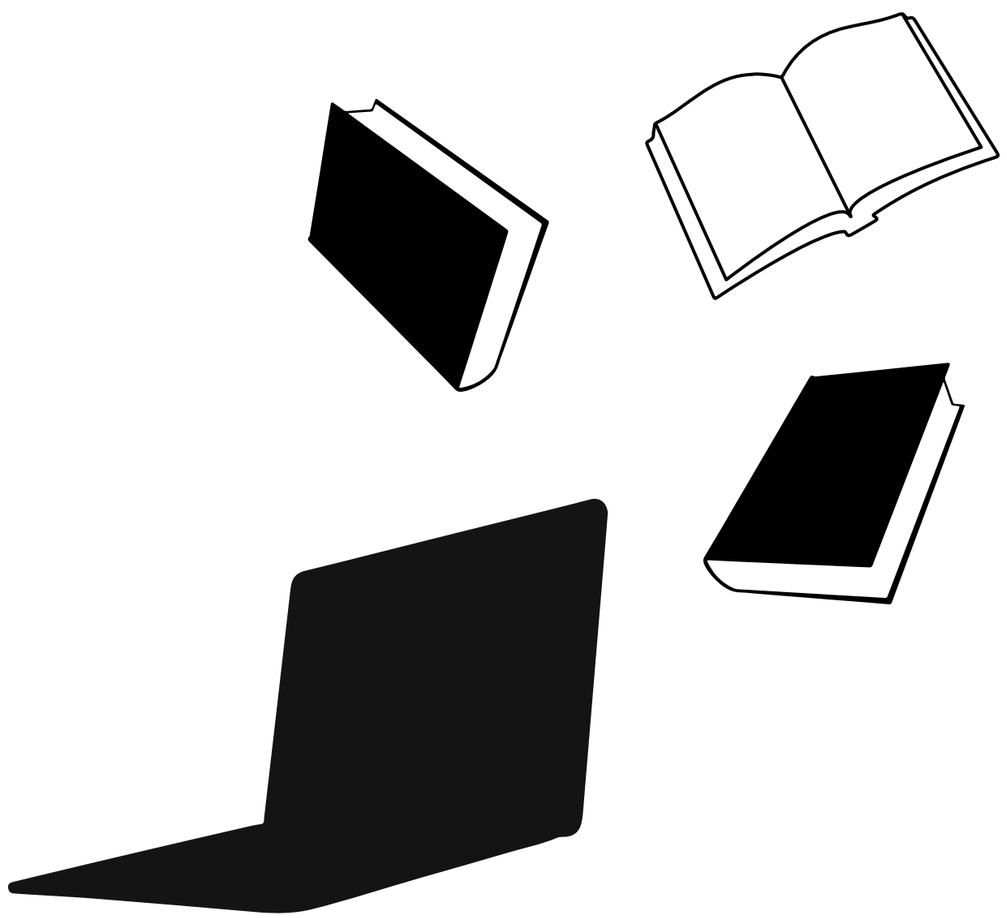
SS14—Chuvash localization	Çç	Çç
SS15—Bulgarian localization	ДЛвгджз	ДЛвгджз
SS16—Serbian localization	б	б
SS17—Slashed Zero	0o	0ø
SS18—Single-storey a	aàäấ	ɑàäấ

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.

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

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