FO

2024

TT Fors + Display

The inspiration for TT Fors was drawn from the research on geometric sans serifs of the 20th century and their contribution to the visual environment of that period. Although the typeface's core is historical, we aimed to create an advanced and highly adaptable font for any modern task, from branding and packaging design to implementation into interfaces and apps. The font's name refers to its versatility and the multitude of purposes it serves for.

TT Fors stands out for its glyphs and forms contrasting in width, closely resembling the basic geometric shapes (circle, triangle, and rectangle). In addition, the forms of rounded characters approach a perfect circle, and the rest have narrower proportions. The sufficiently tall lowercase characters enhance the font's functionality even more. TT Fors can also be used in both large and very small point sizes because of its precise geometric shapes and uniform construction rules.

While crafting the display version of the typeface, It was essential to keep the font's stylish and elegant character and add new meanings to it. That's why the forms and proportions of characters in TT Fors Display remain recognizable and acquire high-contrast glyphs as a special trait. The typesetting is consistent, and the terminals are a little more closed than those of the main subfamily, which emphasizes the entire typeface's personality. Another important detail of this font is thin punctuation marks, certain typographical symbols, and diacritics. We also implemented several alternate characters with thin inner diagonals (M, W) and a set with thin descending elements in Cyrillic alphabets to enhance the expressiveness of the typesetting. However, the display font style has calmer alternates for some letters, typographical symbols, and other marks.

TT Fors is a geometric sans serif with a neutral personality and meticulously balanced proportions. It features two subfamilies: display and text. The typeface complements the TypeType's range of versatile sans serifs that already includes TT Norms Pro, TT Commons Pro, TT Hoves Pro, TT Interphases Pro, and TT Firs Neue.

Numerous OpenType features integrated into TT Fors allow designers to adapt it to match their tastes and needs. The typeface features ligatures, circled figures, arrows, slashed 0, small caps, a set of alternate round full stops and punctuation marks (only in the Text subfamily), and more stylistic alternates. Besides, the TT Fors typeface offers two variable fonts for each subfamily. Both variable fonts support two variation axes: weight and slant.

TT Fors includes:
→ 32 font styles: 9 roman and 9 italic in the Text subfamily, 6 weights and 6 italic styles in the Display subfamily, and also 2 variable fonts for both subfamilies;
→ 1044 glyphs in each font style;
→ 35 OpenType features;
→ 180+ languages support.

F

TT Fors
Regular 620 pt

F

TT Fors Regular
Regular 620 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi
JjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#$%&*!?
абвгдеёжз + ľăţįň

TT Fors
Regular 48 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi
JjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#$%&*!?
абвгдеёжз + ľăţįň

TT Fors Display
Regular 48 pt

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

TT Fors
50 pt

1 ExtraLight Italic
2 Light Italic
3 Regular Italic
4 Medium Italic
5 DemiBold Italic
6 Bold Italic

TT Fors Display
50 pt

48 PT

Euclidean Geometry

24 PT

Euclid's approach consists in assuming a small set of intu-itively appealing axioms (pos-tulates) and deducing many other propositions (theorems).

18 PT

Although many of Euclid's results had been stated earlier, Euclid was the first to organ-ize these propositions into a logical system in which each result is proved from axioms and previously proved theorems. The Ele-ments begins with plane geometry.

12 PT

Much of the Elements states results of what are now called alge-bra and number theory, explained in geometrical language. For more than two thousand years, the adjective "Euclidean" was unnecessary because Euclid's axioms seemed so intuitively ob-vious (with the possible exception of the parallel postulate) that theorems proved from them were deemed absolutely true, and thus no other sorts of geometry were possible.

8 PT

Today, however, many other self-consistent non-Euclidean geometries are known, the first ones having been discovered in the early 19th century. An implication of Albert Einstein's theory of general relativity is that physical space itself is not Euclidean, and Euclidean space is a good approximation for it only over short distances (relative to the strength of the gravitational field). Euclidean geometry is an example of synthetic geometry, in that it proceeds logically from axi-oms describing basic properties of geometric objects such as points and lines, to propositions about those objects.

TT Fors
Regular

90 PT

Elements

75 PT

Discrete differential

50 PT

There are 13 books in the Elements.

35 PT

The Elements is main-ly a systematization of earlier knowledge.

25 PT

Euclid gives five postulates (ax-ioms) for plane geometry, stat-ed in terms of constructions (as translated by Thomas Heath).

TT Fors Display
Regular

BASIC

AaBb

DISPLAY

AaBb

TT Fors font family includes 2 subfamilies: modern geometric sans serif TT Fors and a display subfamily TT Fors Display.

TT Fors includes a variable font with two axes of variation: weight and slant. TT Fors Display also includes a variable font with two axes of variation: weight and slant. To use the variable font with 2 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 900

0 SLANT 11

TT Fors
Variable

variable

200 WEIGHT 700

0 SLANT 11

TT Fors Display
Variable

24 PT

To the ancients, the parallel postulate seemed less obvious than the others. It is now known that such a proof is impossible since one can construct consistent systems of geometry (obeying the other axioms) in which the parallel postulate is true, and others in which it is false.

12 PT

Euclidean Geometry is constructive. Postulates 1, 2, 3, and 5 assert the existence and uniqueness of certain geometric figures, and these assertions are of a constructive nature: that is, we are not only told that certain things exist, but are also given methods for creating them with no more than a compass and an unmarked straightedge. In this sense, Euclidean geometry is more concrete than many modern axiomatic systems such as set theory, which often assert the existence of objects without saying how to construct them, or even assert the existence of objects that cannot be constructed within the theory. Strictly speaking, the lines on paper are models of the objects defined within the formal system, rather than instances of those objects. For example, a Euclidean straight line has no width, but any real drawn line will have. Though nearly all modern mathematicians consider nonconstructive methods just as sound as constructive ones.

9 PT

Points are customarily named using capital letters of the alphabet. Other figures, such as lines, triangles, or circles, are named by listing a sufficient number of points to pick them out unambiguously from the relevant figure, e.g., triangle ABC would typically be a triangle with vertices at points A, B, and C. Angles whose sum is a right angle are called complementary. Complementary angles are formed when a ray shares the same vertex and is pointed in a direction that is in between the two original rays that form the right angle. The number of rays in between the two original rays is infinite. Angles whose sum is a straight angle are supplementary. Supplementary angles are formed when a ray shares the same vertex and is pointed in a direction that is in between the two original rays that form the straight angle (180 degree angle). The number of rays in between the two original rays is infinite. In modern terminology, angles would normally be measured in degrees or radians. Modern school textbooks often define separate figures called lines (infinite), rays (semi-infinite), and line segments (of finite length). Euclid, rather than discussing a ray as an object that extends to infinity in one direction, would normally use locutions such as "if the line is extended to a sufficient length", although he occasionally referred to "infinite lines". A "line" in Euclid could be either straight or curved, and he used the more specific term "straight line" when necessary. The pons asinorum (bridge of asses) states that in isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.

TT Fors
Thin

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ExtraLight

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Regular

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TT Fors
Medium

24 PT

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DemiBold

24 PT

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TT Fors
Bold

24 PT

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TT Fors
Black

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TT Fors
Italic

72 PT

Thales' theo-
rem&Triangle
angle sum

48 PT

Euclidean geometry has two fundamental types: angle and distance.

36 PT

Euclid refers to a pair of lines as "equal" if their lengths, areas, or volumes are equal respectively, and similarly for angles.

TT Fors
Black Outline

72 PT

Thales' theo-
rem&Triangle
angle sum

48 PT

Euclidean geometry has two fundamental types of measurements: angle and distance.

36 PT

Euclid refers to a pair of lines, or a pair of planar or solid figures, as "equal" if their lengths, areas, or volumes are equal respectively, and similarly for angles.

TT Fors Display
Regular

TT Fors supports more than 180 languages including Northern, Western, Central European languages, most of Cyrillic.

CYRILLIC

Belarusian (cyr), Bosnian (cyr), Bulgarian (not localization), Erzya, Karachay-Balkar (cyr), Khvarshi, Kumyk, Macedonian, Montenegrin (cyr), Mordvinmoksha, Nogai, Russian+, Rusyn, Serbian (cyr)+, Ukrainian

LATIN

Acehnese, Afar, Albanian+, Aleut (lat), Alsatian, Aragonese, Arumanian+, Asu, Aymara, Azerbaijani+, Banjar, Basque+, Belarusian (lat), Bemba, Bena, Betawi, Bislama+, Boholano+, Bosnian (lat), Breton+, Catalan+, Cebuano+, Chamorro+, Chichewa, Chiga, Colognian+, Cornish, Corsican+, Cree, Croatian, Czech+, Danish, Dutch+, Embu, English+, Esperanto, Estonian+, Faroese+, Fijian, Filipino+, Finnish, French, Frisian, Friulian+, Gaelic, Gagauz (lat), Galician+, Ganda, German+, Gusii, Haitian Creole, Hawaiian, Hiri Motu, Hungarian+, Icelandic+, Ilocano, Indonesian+, Innuaimun, Interlingua, Irish, Italian+, Javanese, Jola-Fonyi, Judaeo-Spanish, Kabuverdianu, Kalenjin, Karachay-Balkar (lat), Karaim (lat), Karakalpak (lat), Karelian, Kashubian, Kazakh (lat), Khasi, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, Kongo, Kurdish (lat), Ladin, Latvian, Leonese, Lithuanian, Livvi-Karelian, Luba-Kasai, Ludic, Luganda+, Luo, Luxembourgish+, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Malay+, Maltese, Manx, Maori, Marshallese, Mauritian Creole, Minangkabau+, Moldavian (lat), Montenegrin (lat), Morisyen, Nahuatl, Nauruan, Ndebele, Nias, Norwegian, Nyankole, Occitan, Oromo, Palauan, Polish+, Portuguese+, Quechua+, Rheto-Romance, Rohingya, Romanian+, Romansh+, Rombo, Rundi, Rwa, Salar, Samburu, Samoan, Sango, Sangu, Sasak, Scots, Sena, Serbian (lat)+, Seychellois Creole, Shambala, Shona, Silesian, Slovak+, Slovenian+, Soga, Somali, Sorbian, Sotho+, Spanish+, Sundanese, Swahili, Swazi, Swedish+, Swiss German+, Tagalog+, Tahitian, Taita, Talysh (lat), Tatar+, Teso, Tetum, Tok Pisin, Tongan+, Tsakhur (Azerbaijan), Tsonga, Tswana+, Turkish+, Turkmen (lat), Uyghur, Valencian+,

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GERMAIN

Die euklidische Geometrie ist zunächst die uns vertraute, anschauliche Geometrie des Zwei- oder Dreidimensionalen. Der Begriff hat jedoch sehr verschiedene Aspekte. Benannt ist dieses mathematische Teilgebiet der Geometrie nach dem griechischen Mathematiker Euklid.

FRENCH

Les notions de droite, de plan, de longueur, d'aire y sont exposées et forment le support des cours de géométrie élémentaire. La conception de la géométrie est intimement liée à la vision de l'espace physique ambiant au sens classique du terme.

RUSSIAN

Евклидова геометрия (или элементарная геометрия) — геометрическая теория, основанная на системе аксиом, впервые изложенной в «Началах» Евклида (III век до н. э.). Элементарная геометрия — геометрия, определяемая группой перемещений и группой подобия.

SPANISH

La geometría euclidiana es un sistema matemático atribuido al antiguo matemático griego Euclides, que describió en su libro de texto sobre geometría: Los Elementos. La geometría euclidiana, euclídea o parabólica es el estudio de las propiedades geométricas de los espacios euclídeos.

DANNISH

Euklidisk geometri er den klassiske geometri, hvor Euklids postulater, som er opstillet af den græske matematiker Euklid, er gældende. Euklid skrev omkring 300 f.Kr. sin bog Elementer, hvori han opstillede disse fem postulater og en lang række af sætninger og konstruktioner udledt af disse.

FINNISH

Euklidinen geometria on geometrian osa-alue, jolla tarkoitetaan yleensä tasoa ja kolmiulotteista avaruutta tutkivaa geometriaa. Euklidisiksi kutsutaan myös useampiulotteisia avaruuksia, joilla on samat ominaisuudet. Euklidinen geometria on nimetty kreikkalaisen matemaatikon Eukleides.

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BASIC CHARACTERS

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BASIC CHARACTERS

ABCDEFGHIJ
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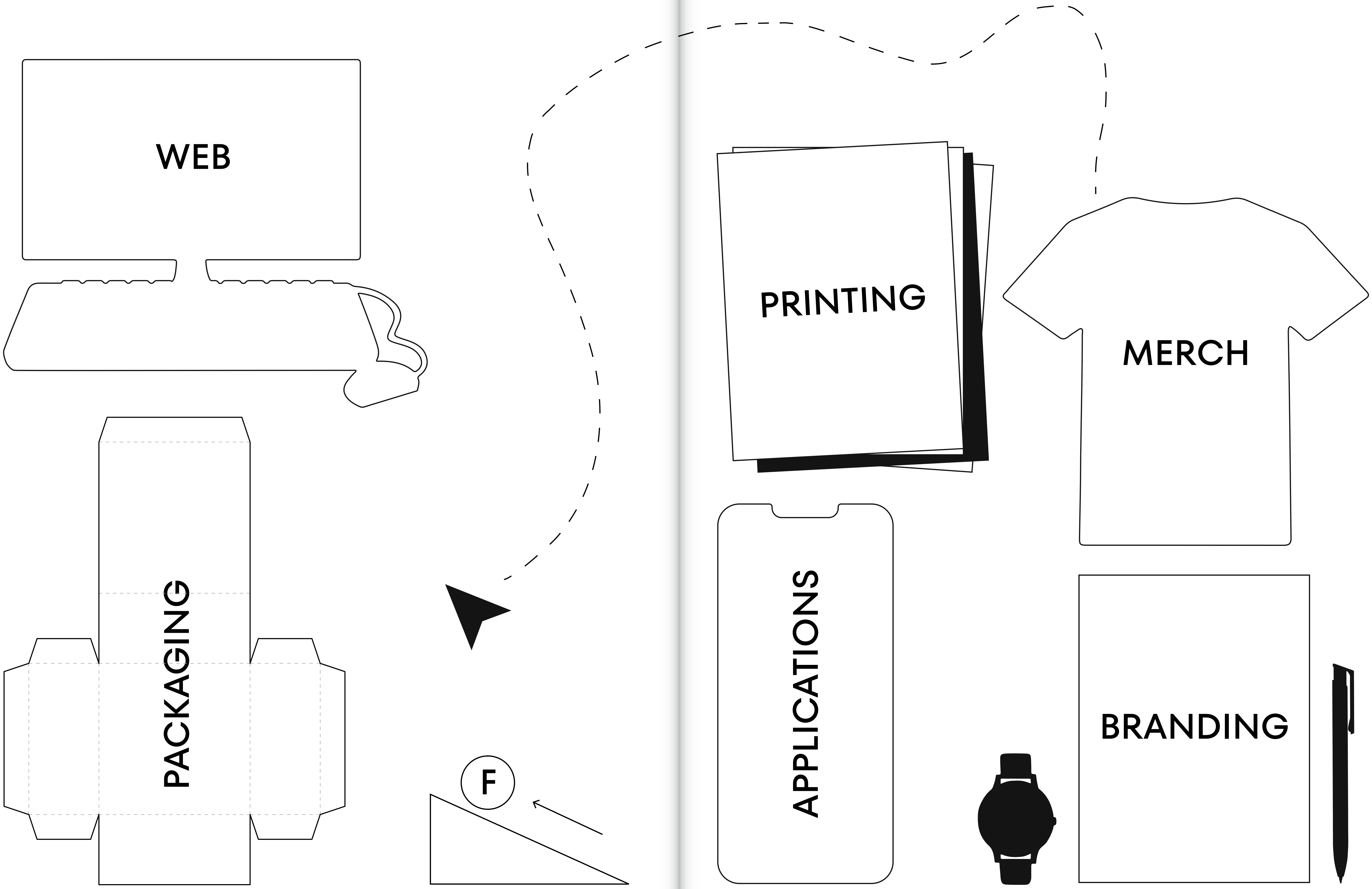
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TypeType company was founded in 2013 by Ivan Gladkikh, a type designer with a 10 years' experience, and Alexander Kudryavtsev, an experienced manager. Over the past 10 years we've released more than 75+ families, and the company has turned into a type 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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TypeType Foundry, 2024