

2025

TT Commons™ Pro

Introducing TT Commons™ Pro version 4.000 — now with Arabic support!

A monumental update to our bestseller: we've expanded its language support, character set, and functionality.

TT Commons™ Pro is a geometric sans serif. It is one of the studio's most in-demand typefaces, recognized for its versatile character, extensive character set with support for a vast number of languages, and a functional set of OpenType features.

TT Commons™ Pro became a bestseller for a reason: its range of application isn't just broad—we dare say it's limitless!

Among the case studies featuring this font are tech companies, apparel brands, charitable organizations, food products, and many more. If you need an all-purpose typeface that is suitable for both everyday tasks and creating stylish designs—you've found it!

We regularly maintain the font, updating its technical components and expanding the character set. This time, the most significant update is the addition of the Arabic language. The font's design, drawn in the Kufic style, is very geometric, stern, and impetuous. It has a striking look and is well-suited for branding, shop signage, posters, and packaging design. Furthermore, the font includes a display stylistic set with sharp forms and slanted middle strokes.

The possibilities of TT Commons™ Pro are very broad. The font is recommended for use on the web, in print, for branding and packaging design, and in applications.

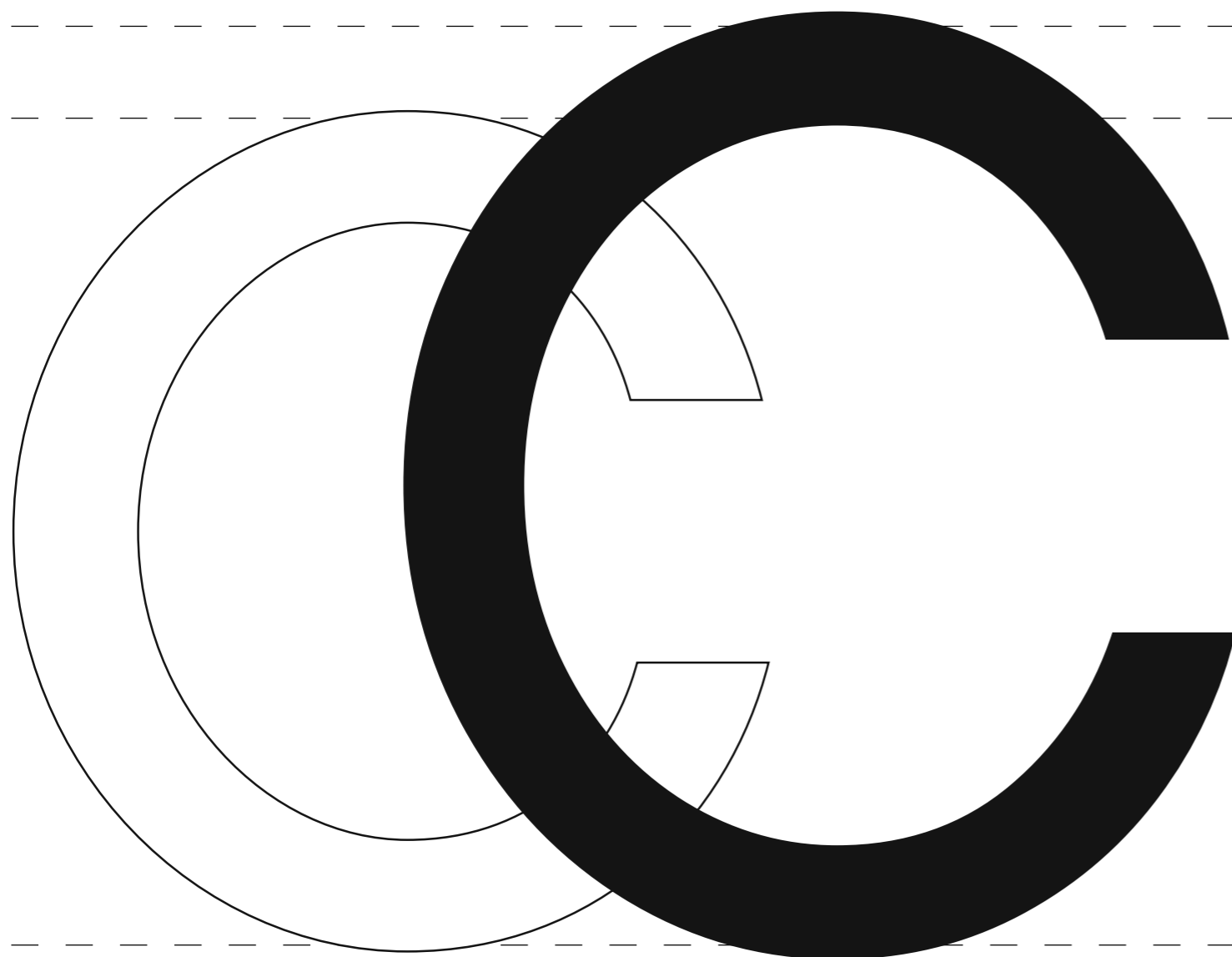
TT Commons™ Pro

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TT Commons™ Pro 4.000 includes:

- 5 different subfamilies: Normal with classic proportions, the narrower Condensed, Compact with more compact proportions, Expanded with extended proportions, and the monospaced Mono.
- 89 styles: 44 uprights, 44 italics, and 1 variable font.
- 2,519 glyphs in each style of the Normal, Condensed, Expanded, and Compact subfamilies, and 1,546 in Mono.
- 46 OpenType features.
- Support for over 290 languages, including 9 based on the Arabic script.

TT Commons™ Pro—the flawless foundation for your font wardrobe!



TT Commons™ Classic
Medium 590 pt

TT Commons™ Pro
Medium 590 pt

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

TT Commons™ Classic
Regular 48 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi
 JjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr
 SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
 0123456789 @#\$%&*!?
 абвгде+łăţîŋ+أبجد

TT Commons™ Pro
Regular 48 pt

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

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

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02	Ex. Light	<i>Italic</i>
03	Light	<i>Italic</i>
04	Regular	<i>Italic</i>
05	Normal	<i>Italic</i>
06	Medium	<i>Italic</i>
07	D. Bold	<i>Italic</i>
08	Bold	<i>Italic</i>
09	Ex. Bold	<i>Italic</i>
10	Black	<i>Italic</i>
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03	Light	<i>Italic</i>
04	Regular	<i>Italic</i>
05	Normal	<i>Italic</i>
06	Medium	<i>Italic</i>
07	D. Bold	<i>Italic</i>
08	Bold	<i>Italic</i>
09	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

AaBb

COMPACT

AaBb

NORMAL

AaBb

EXPANDED

AaBb

MONO

|A|a|B|b|

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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.

8 PT

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.

8 PT

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 region.

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 2 variable fonts: TT Commons™ Pro Variable with three parameters of variation (weight, width, and slant) and TT Commons™ 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 10

TT Commons™ Pro
Variable 160 pt

Variable

100 WEIGHT 700 0 SLANT 10

TT Commons™ Pro Mono
Variable 140 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

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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

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, Makuwa-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, Karachay-Balkar, Karelian, Livvi-Karelian, Ludic, Tatar, Vepsian, Guarani, Nahuatl, Quechua

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العربية

ARABIC

لا يوجد تعريف دقيق لحدود سيبيريا لأنها منطقة جغرافية وتاريخية. تمتد سيبيريا، تقليديًا، من جبال الأورال إلى الشرق حتى المحيط الهادس، وتشمل معظم المستجمعات المائية من المحيط المتجمد الشمالي. يقسم نهر ينسي منطقة سيبيريا إلى قسمين، غربي وشرقي. تمتد سيبيريا من جنوب المحيط المتجمد الشمالي إلى تلال شمال منتصف كازاخستان والأجزاء الشمالية من منغوليا

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.

GREEK

Οι πρώτες έννοιες της Γεωγραφίας αποκαλύπτονται στην Ελληνική Μυθολογία όπου οι πολύ πρώιμες παρατηρήσεις των γεωλογικών αναστατώσεων και των επακόλουθων διαμορφώσεων, τουλάχιστον του αρχαίου ελλαδικού χώρου, διαμορφώνονται ως μυθολογικές ανθρωπόμορφες έννοιες και μυθικές

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
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

BASIC CYRILLIC

А Б В Г Д Е Ё Ж З И
 Й К Л М Н О П Р
 С Т У Ф Х Ц Ч Ш
 Щ Ъ Ы І Э Ю Я
 а б в г д е ё ж з и й к л
 м н о п р с т у ф х ц ч
 ш щ ъ ы і э ю я

BASIC 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
α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ
ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω

BASIC ARABIC

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ
د ذ ر ز س ش ص
ض ط ظ ع غ ف ق
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TABULAR FIGURES

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SS11—Turkish i

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TABULAR OLDSTYLE

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1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

SS12—Bashkir Localization

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PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE

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SS13—Chuvash Localization

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NUMERATORS

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SS14—Bulgarian Localization

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DENOMINATORS

H12345

H₁₂₃₄₅

SS15—Serbian Localization

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SUPERSCRIPTS

H12345

H¹²³⁴⁵

SS16—Alternative G, g

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SUBSCRIPTS

H12345

H₁₂₃₄₅

SS17—Middle-barred K

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SS18—Et Ampersand

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ORDINALS

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SS19—Alternative Figures

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CASE SENSITIVE

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SS20—Alternative Letters

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STANDARD LIGATURES

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DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

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ct st rt fb

SMALL CAPS

abcdefg

ABCDEF G

CAPS TO SMALL CAPITALS

ABCDEF G

ABCDEF G

SALT

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SS01—Letters with Serifs

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NJīij

SS02—Single-storey a

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aaăăâ

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

ȘșȚț

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SS07—Dutch IJ

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SS08—Catalan Ldot

L·L l·l

L·L l·l

SS09—Circled Figures

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SS10—Negative Circled Figures

12345

①②③④⑤

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
 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

BASIC CYRILLIC

А Б В Г Д Е Ё Ж З И Й К
 Л М Н О П Р С Т У Ф Х
 Ц Ч Ш Щ Ъ Ы Э Ю Я
 а б в г д е ё ж з и й к
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OLDSTYLE FIGURES

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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

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FRACTIONS

1/2 3/4

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ORDINALS

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CASE SENSITIVE

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[{(H)}]

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

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fi fj

SS01 – Alternative forms

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SS02 – Serbian localization

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SS03 – Bashkir localization

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SS04 – Chuvash localization

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SS05 – Bulgarian localization

ДЛВГДЖ

ΔΛΒεgж

SS06 – Romanian Comma Accent

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ȘșȚț

SS07 – Dutch IJ

IJ ij ÍJ íj

IJ ij ÍJ íj

SS08 – Catalan Ldot

L·L l·l

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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SS12 – Zero Without Slash

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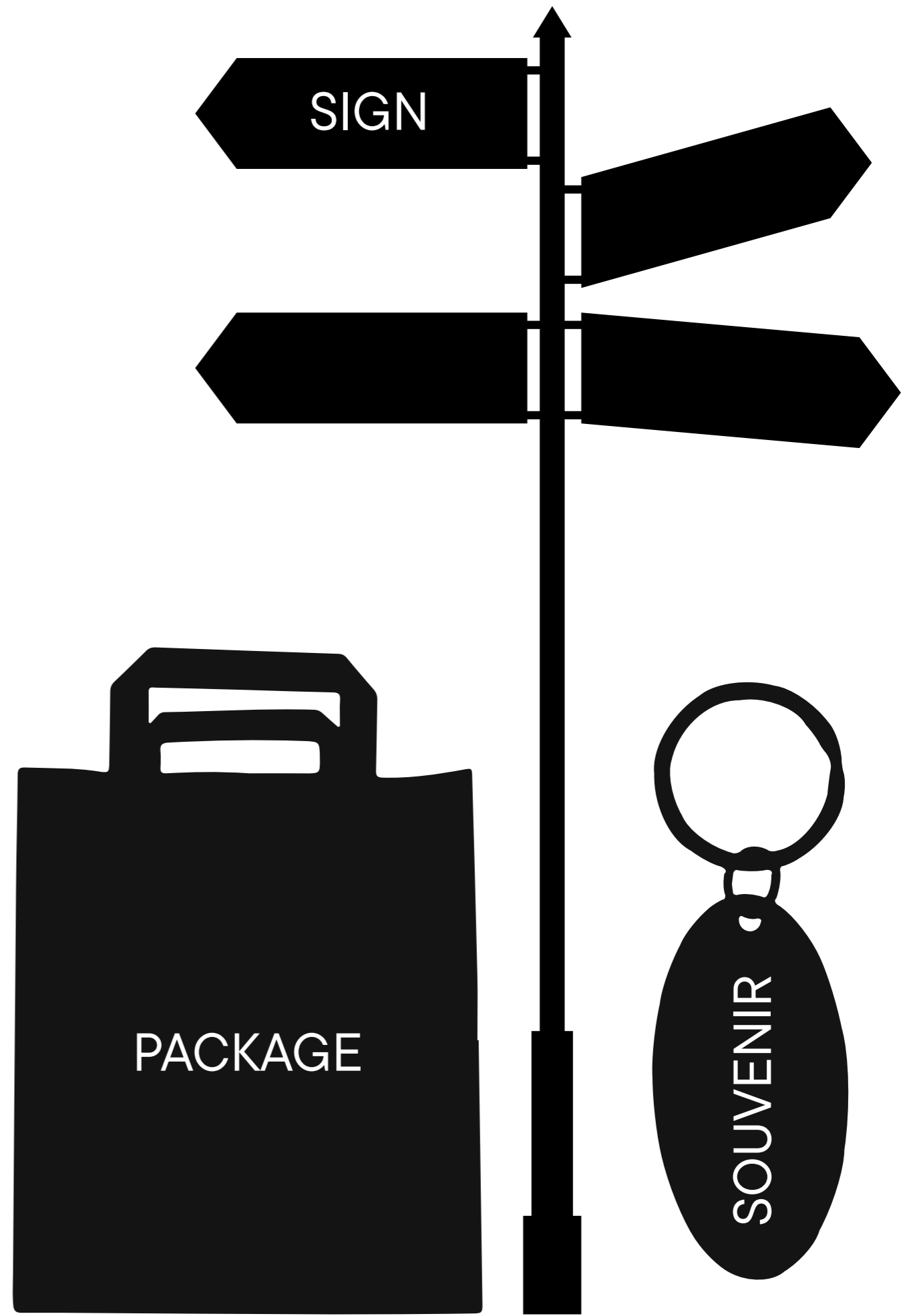
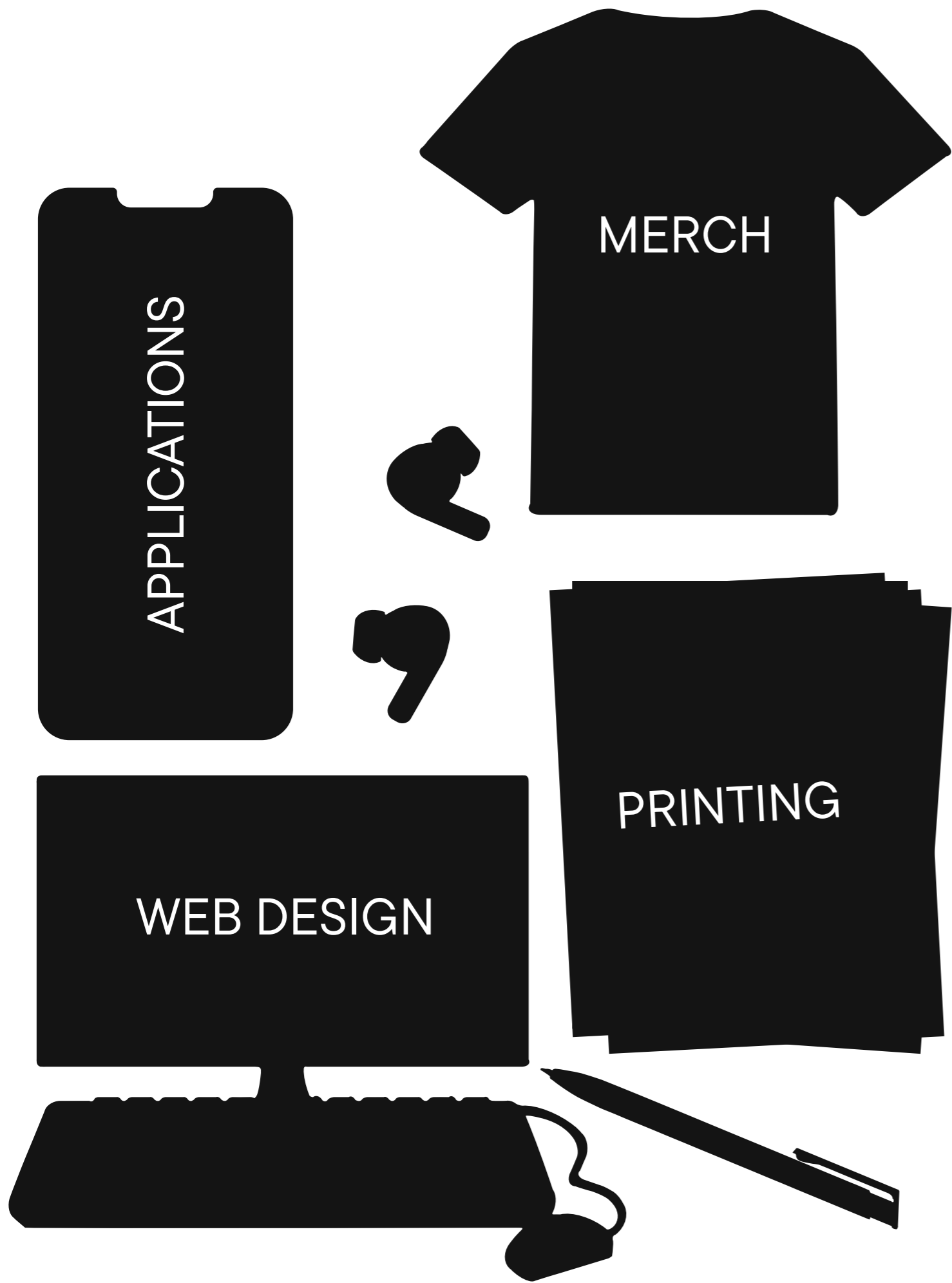
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BASIC GLYPHS

Hand-crafted
yellow lamp

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

Hand-crafted
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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