2024

TT Travels Text

TT Travels Text is a geometric sans serif with wide proportions. When creating this font, our goal was to maintain the central idea and recognizable features of the familiar TT Travels, making it cleaner and more modern. As a result, we have an independent typeface that perfectly complements TT Travels Next as a pair and equally excels in solo work.

TT Travels Text includes:

→ 21 font styles: 10 roman, 10 italic, and one variable font with weight and slant axes of variation;
→ 990 glyphs in each font style;
→ 37 OpenType features with the possibility to replace certain glyphs with alternates;
→ 230+ languages support.

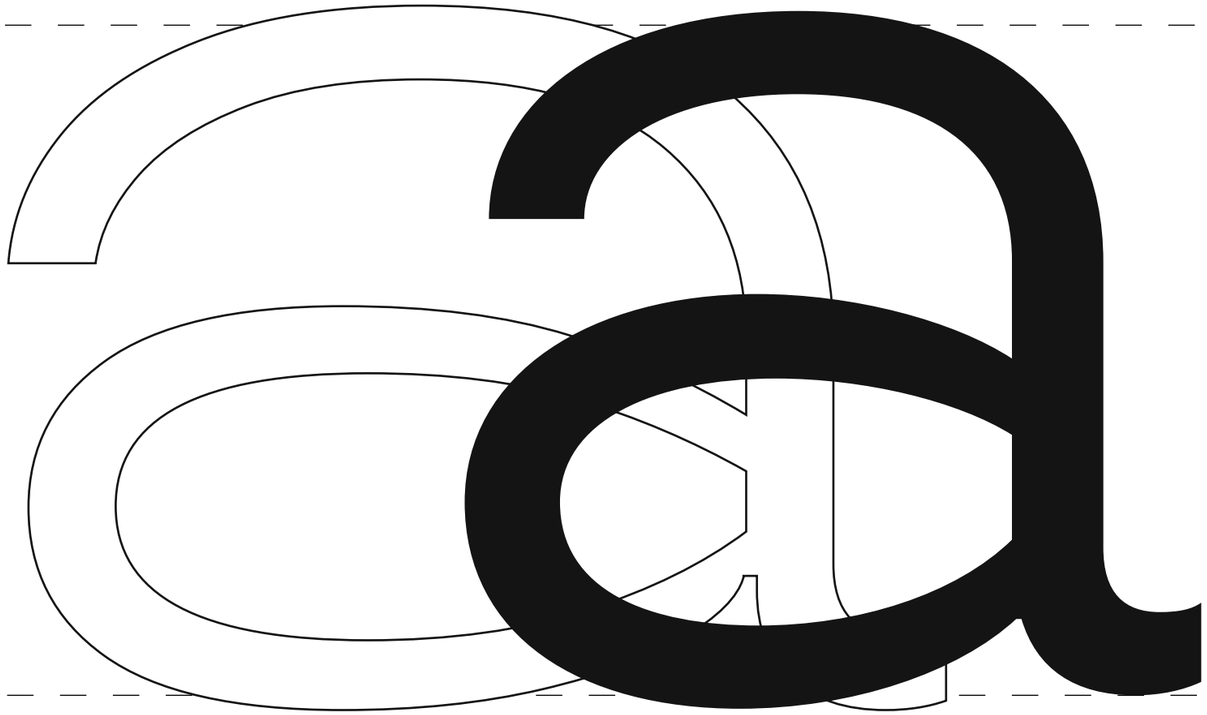
TT Travels Text—a stylish text sans serif for any project!

TT
RAV
ELS
TXT

The key visual features of TT Travels Text are wide proportions and slightly squared forms of ovals. To make the typeface readable, we increased the height of lowercase letters and opened the aperture more compared to the original TT Travels. We also worked on the proportions and contours, slimmed down the oval shapes, and reworked the master weights to harmonize the text version and TT Travels Next as a pair. In addition, we removed ink traps in the bold font style, making the font's appearance more neutral and modern.

The new TT Travels Text boasts numerous helpful OpenType features. Stylistic sets include softer, more neutral forms. The expanded ligature sets graphic is now calm and smooth, supporting the overall mood of the typeface. The typeface also includes a variable font with two axes of variation to enhance its application range even more.

Thanks to the visual traits we mentioned above, TT Travels Text can be used in running text as well as brand identity, web, and printing—as an independent graphic accent. The typeface is an ideal, well-balanced match for book and magazine layouts, poster design, and packaging. However, due to the font's neutral character, the application range of TT Travels Text is almost limitless, and paired with TT Travels Next, the typeface unleashes its full potential.



TT Travels Next
Regular 620 pt

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AaBbCcDdEeFf
GgHhIiJjKkLl
MmNnOoPpQq
RrSsTtUuVv
WwXxYyZz

TT Travels Next
Regular 48 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFf
GgHhIiJjKkLl
MmNnOoPpQq
RrSsTtUuVv
WwXxYyZz

TT Travels Text
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1	Thin	*Italic*
2	ExtraLight	*Italic*
3	Light	*Italic*
4	Regular	*Italic*
5	**Medium**	***Italic***
6	**DemiBold**	***Italic***
7	**Bold**	***Italic***
8	**Ex.Bold**	***Italic***
9	**Black**	***Italic***
10	**Ex.Black**	***Italic***

TT Travels Text
50 pt

48 PT

Hubble Space Telescope

24 PT

The Hubble Space Telescope (HST or Hubble) is a space telescope that was launched into low Earth orbit in 1990 and remains in operation.

18 PT

It was not the first space telescope, but it is one of the largest and most versatile, renowned as a vital research tool and as a public relations boon for astronomy. The Hubble telescope is named after astronomer Edwin Hubble.

12 PT

The Space Telescope Science Institute (STScI) selects Hubble's targets and processes the resulting data, while the Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) controls the spacecraft. Hubble features a 2.4 m (7 ft 10 in) mirror, and its five main instruments. Hubble's orbit outside the distortion of Earth's atmosphere allows it to capture extremely high-resolution images with substantially lower background light.

8 PT

Space telescopes were proposed as early as 1923, and the Hubble telescope was funded and built in the 1970s by the United States space agency NASA with contributions from the European Space Agency. Its intended launch was in 1983, but the project was beset by technical delays, budget problems, and the 1986 Challenger disaster. Hubble was finally launched in 1990, but its main mirror had been ground incorrectly, resulting in spherical aberration that compromised the telescope's capabilities. The optics were corrected to their intended quality by a servicing mission in 1993.

TT Travels Text
Regular

TT Travels Text includes a variable font with two axes of variation: weight and slant. To use the variable font with 2 vari-able axes on Mac you must have MacOS 10.14 or a newer version. 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

0 SLANT 10

TT Travels Text
Variable

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The Space Shuttle was launched vertically, like a conventional rocket, with the two SRBs operating in parallel with the orbiter's three main engines, which were fueled from the ET. The SRBs were jettisoned before the vehicle reached orbit, while the main engines continued to operate, and the ET was jettisoned after main engine cutoff and just before orbit insertion, which used the orbiter's two Orbital Maneuvering System (OMS) engines. At the conclusion of the mission, the orbiter fired its OMS to deorbit and reenter the atmosphere. The orbiter was protected during reentry by its thermal protection system tiles, and it glided as a spaceplane to a runway landing, usually to the Shuttle Landing Facility at KSC, Florida, or to Rogers Dry Lake in Edwards Air Force Base, California. If the landing occurred at

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The first orbiter, Enterprise, was built in 1976 and used in Approach and Landing Tests (ALT), but had no orbital capability. Four fully operational orbiters were initially built: Columbia, Challenger, Discovery, and Atlantis. Of these, two were lost in mission accidents: Challenger in 1986 and Columbia in 2003, with a total of 14 astronauts killed. A fifth operational (and sixth in total) orbiter, Endeavour, was built in 1991 to replace Challenger. The three surviving operational vehicles were retired from service following Atlantis's final flight on July 21, 2011. The U.S. relied on the Russian Soyuz spacecraft to transport astronauts to the ISS from the last Shuttle flight until the launch of the Crew Dragon Demo-2 mission in May 2020. The orbiter had design elements and capabilities of both a rocket and an aircraft to allow it to launch vertically and then land as a glider. Its three-part fuselage provided support for the crew compartment, cargo bay, flight surfaces, and engines. The rear of the orbiter contained the Space Shuttle Main Engines (SSME), which provided thrust during launch, as well as the Orbital Maneuvering System (OMS), which allowed the orbiter to achieve, alter, and exit its orbit once in space. Its double-delta wings were 18 m (60 ft) long, and were swept 81° at the inner leading edge and 45° at the outer leading edge. Each wing had an inboard and outboard elevon to provide flight control during

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TT Travels Text supports more than 230 languages including Northern, Western, Central European languages, most of Cyrillic.

CYRILLIC

Russian, Belarusian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian, Ukrainian, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tadzhik, Turkmen, Uzbek, Lezgian, Abazin, Agul, Archi, Avar, Dargwa, Ingush, Kabardian, Kabardino-Cherkess, Karachay-Balkar, Khvarshi, Kumyk, Lak, Nogai, Rutul, Tabasaran, Tsakhur, Buryat, Komi-Permyak, Komi-Zyrian, Siberian Tatar, Tofalar, Touva, Bashkir, Chechen, Chuvash, Erzya, Kryashen Tatar, Mordvin-moksha, Tatar Volgaic, Udmurt, Uighur, Rusyn, Montenegrin, Romani, Dungan, Karakalpak, Shughni, Mongolian, Adyghe, Kalmyk

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, 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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TT Travels Text
Regular 118 pt

SPANISH

Una de las características del Hubble era la posibilidad de ser visitado por astronautas en las llamadas misiones de servicio. Durante las misiones de servicio se podían arreglar elementos estropeados, instalar nuevos instrumentos y elevar la órbita del telescopio.

FRENCH

Le deuxième avantage d'un télescope spatial est qu'il permet d'observer les rayonnements infrarouge et ultraviolet, qui sont pratiquement complètement interceptés par l'atmosphère. Spitzer plaide durant toute sa carrière en faveur d'un projet de télescope spatial.

RUSSIAN

Космический телескоп «Хаббл» — автоматическая обсерватория (телескоп) на орбите Земли, названная в честь американского астронома Эдвина Хаббла. «Хаббл» — совместный проект НАСА и Европейского космического агентства.

BULGARIAN

След поправка на оптичната система през 1993 г. телескопът започна да дава висококачествени изображения. Бъдещето на телескопа зависи от успеха на следващата сервизна мисия (пета по ред от създаването на телескопа).

FINNISH

Hubble-avaruusteleskooppi (HST) on maapallon kiertoradalla sijaitseva avaruustutkimusasema. Sen pääteleskoopin peili on halkaisijaltaan 2,4 metriä. Hubble laukaistiin kiertoradalleen avaruussukkula Discoveryn lennolla STS-31 24. huhtikuuta 1990.

SWEDISH

Teleskopet är uppkallat efter den amerikanske astronomen Edwin Hubble. Hubble-teleskopet går i en omloppsbana cirka 600 kilometer ovanför jorden, utanför dess atmosfär, och kan därför ta skarpare bilder än vad som är möjligt från ett markbaserat teleskop.

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LATIN UPPERCASE

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QRSTUVWXYZ

LATIN LOWERCASE

abcdefghijklmnop
qrstuvwxyz

FIGURES

0123456789

CYRILLIC UPPERCASE

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХ
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CYRILLIC LOWERCASE

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EXTENDED LATIN

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TT TRAVELS TEXT GLYPH SET

EXTENDED CYRILLIC

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PUNCTUATION

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MATH SYMBOLS

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DIACRITICS

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FIGURES IN CIRCLES

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ARROWS

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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$_{12345}$
LIGATURES	fiffifjflchckct	fi fj ff fl ch ck ct
SS01 — Alternative I	IÍĬÎ	IÍĬÎ
SS02 — Alternative K, k, Ж, ж, K, к	KkЖжKкжk	KkЖжKкжk
SS03 — Alternative G	GǴĞǦĜ	GǴĞǦĜ
SS04 — Alternative IJ, ij, y	IJÍJ́ijíj́y	IJÍJ́ijíj́y
SS05 — Alternative a, g	aáăǎgǵğ	aáăǎgǵğ
SS06 — Alternative l	ɬlÍĭ	ɬlĺĭ
SS07 — Alternative 6, 9	69	69
SS08 — Circled Figures	123456789	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
SS09 — Negative Circled Figures	123456789	❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾
SS10 — Slashed Zero	OoOo	Ø⌀Ø⌀
SS11 — Romanian Comma Accent	ŞşŢţ	ȘșȚț
SS12 — Dutch IJ	IJ ij ÍJ íj	IJ ij ÍJ íj
SS13 — Catalan Ldot	L·L l·l	L·L l·l
SS15 — Bashkir localization	FҘÇ	FҘÇ
SS16 — Chuvash localization	Çç	Çç
SS17 — Bulgarian localization	ДЛФвгд	ДΛΦвгg
SS18 — Serbian localization	б	б

BASIC GLYPHS

Large Magel-
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STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

Large Magel-
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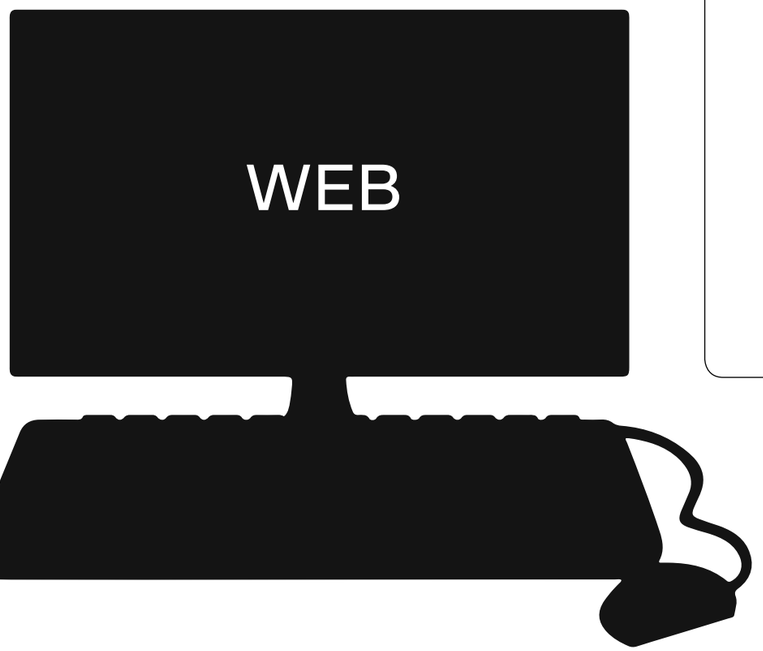
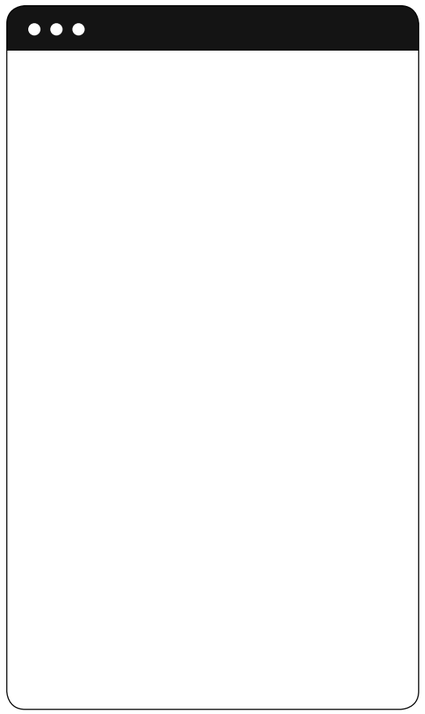
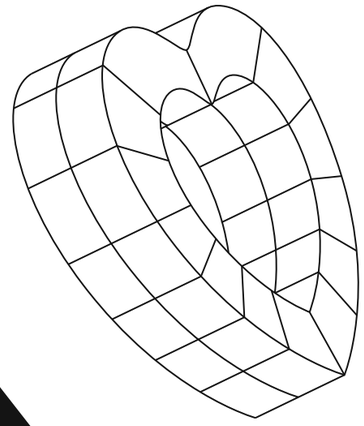
TT Travels Text
Medium 84 pt

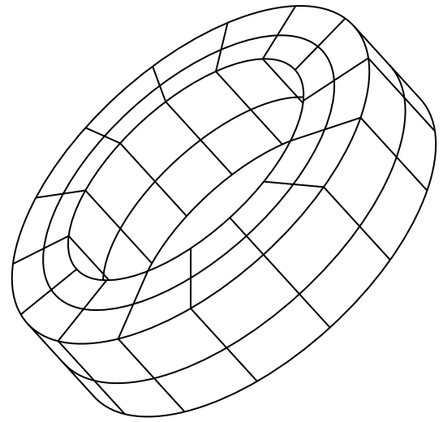
TITLE

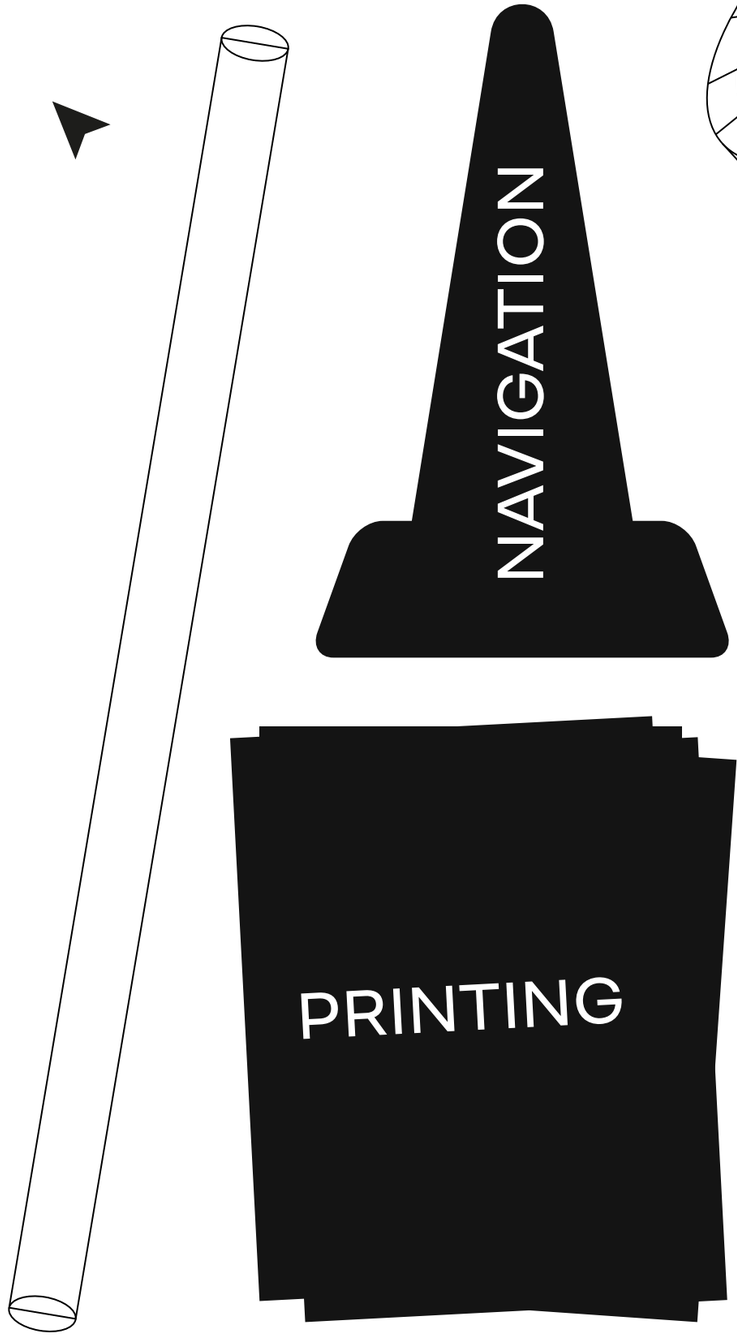


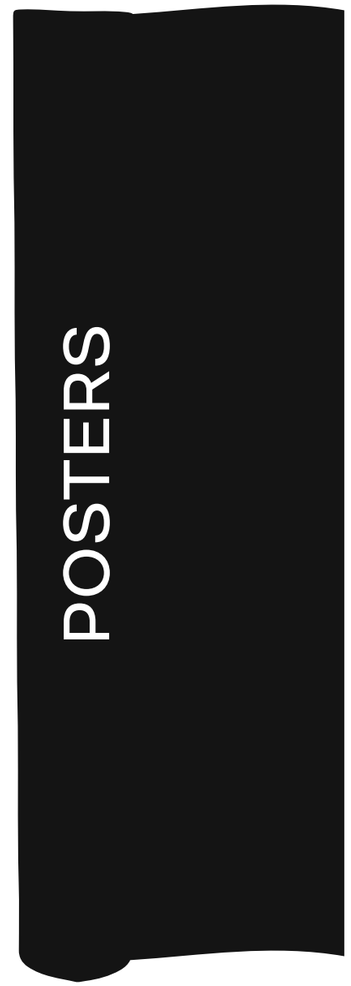




TT TRAVELS TEXT FONT USAGE







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.

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

TT TRAVELS TEXT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18