2024

TT Norms® Pro

TT Norms® Pro is a universal functional sans serif for beautiful solutions, a TypeType studio bestseller. We added 22 Compact styles to the font family that correspond to the basic fonts in order to expand the scope of TT Norms® Pro. Now, designers have an even more modern and functional version of the font at their disposal.

What is included in the geometric sans serif TT Norms® Pro:
→ 4 widths: TT Norms® Pro with classic proportions, TT Norms® Pro Mono monospace font, TT Norms® Pro Condensed with narrower proportions and TT Norms® Pro Expanded with expanded proportions;
→ 22 styles in TT Norms® Pro, TT Norms® Pro Condensed and TT Norms® Pro Expanded: Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Normal, Medium, DemiBold, Bold, ExtraBold, Black, Extra-Black and italics duplicating them.
→ 22 new Compact styles in TT Norms® Pro that are compact version of the basic faces and corresponding italics;
→ 14 styles in TT Norms® Pro Mono: Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Medium, DemiBold, Bold and italics duplicating them.
→ Variable font TT Norms® Pro Variable, varying along 3 axes: weight, width and slant.

→ Variable font TT Norms® Pro Mono Variable, varying in weight and slant.
→ 1698 glyphs in each style, including an extended set of punctuation, symbols and currencies.
→ Flawless kerning and manual TrueType hinting.

TT Norms® Pro is a font that has the most extensive language support in the TypeType collection. Currently, the family includes 280+ languages, including extended Latin and Cyrillic, Bulgarian, Greek and Vietnamese.

TT Norms® Pro is easy to use due to its functionality. The font contains 38 OpenType features, including:
→ a large number of ligatures;
→ fractions, numerators, superscripts;
→ sets of stylistic alternatives.

TT Norms® Pro is universal and suitable for any area: a modern streaming service or a banking system, a stylish clothing brand or the automotive industry. Equally convenient for use on the web and in print.

TT NORMS® PRO

Back in 2015, TypeType could only dream of creating the most popular typeface in the world. However, it was then that we got the idea to create a new typeface, fundamentally different from everything that had been done before. We wanted to get a font that would suit different projects, look stylish and modern — a geometric sans serif with classic character proportions, neutral, but indispensable for designers.

The file with developments was called "Untitled font". At the end of 2015 — beginning of 2016, several letters were drawn in Adobe Illustrator, and on March 7, 2016, the first face appeared.

Simultaneously with the first developments, we began to think about the name of the future font. There were three versions proposed: Norms, Brevs and Completes. The name TT Norms® still seems to be the most fitting option for us, as concise and memorable as the font itself.

On May 30, 2017, the first version of TT Norms® was completed. We have released the project on the platforms.

There were 18 faces in the 2017 version of TT Norms®: 9 upright (Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Medium, Bold, ExtraBold, Black, Heavy) and 9 italics duplicating them.

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi
JiKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#$%&*!?
абвгдеёжз + l·ăťĵň

TT Norms®
Regular 48 pt

aa

TT Norms®
Medium 620 pt

TT Norms® Pro
Medium 620 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi
JiKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#$%&*!?
абвгдеёжз + l·ăťĵň

TT Norms® Pro
Regular 48 pt

	Condensed			Compact	
1	Thin	*Italic*	1	Thin	*Italic*
2	ExtraLight	*Italic*	2	ExtraLight	*Italic*
3	Light	*Italic*	3	Light	*Italic*
4	Regular	*Italic*	4	Regular	*Italic*
5	Normal	*Italic*	5	Normal	*Italic*
6	Medium	*Italic*	6	Medium	*Italic*
7	**DemiBold**	*Italic*	7	**DemiBold**	*Italic*
8	**Bold**	*Italic*	8	**Bold**	*Italic*
9	**ExtraBold**	*Italic*	9	**ExtraBold**	*Italic*
10	**Black**	*Italic*	10	**Black**	*Italic*
11	**ExtraBlack**	*Italic*	11	**ExtraBlack**	*Italic*

1	Thin	*Italic*
2	ExtraLight	*Italic*
3	Light	*Italic*
4	Regular	*Italic*
5	Normal	*Italic*
6	Medium	*Italic*
7	DemiBold	*Italic*
8	Bold	*Italic*
9	ExtraBold	*Italic*
10	Black	*Italic*
11	Ex.Black	*Italic*

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

TT Norms® Pro
50 pt

TT Norms® Pro Expanded
50 pt

1	Thin	*Italic*
2	Ex.Light	*Italic*
3	Light	*Italic*
4	Regular	*Italic*
5	**Medium**	***Italic***
6	**DemiBold**	***Italic***
7	**Bold**	***Italic***

CONDENSED

COMPACT

NORMAL

EXPANDED

MONO

TT Norms® Pro Mono
50 pt

AaBb
AaBb
AaBb
AaBb
AaBb

TT Norms® Pro font family includes 5 widths: TT Norms® Pro with classic proportions, TT Norms® Pro Mono monospace font, TT Norms® Pro Condensed with narrower proportions, 22 new Compact styles and TT Norms® Pro Expanded with expanded proportions.

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

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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 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   WIDTH   125   100   WEIGHT   950   0   SLANT   10
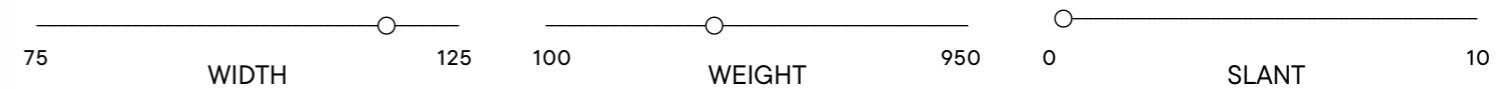
TT Norms Pro
Variable 180 pt

variable

100   WEIGHT   700   0   SLANT   10
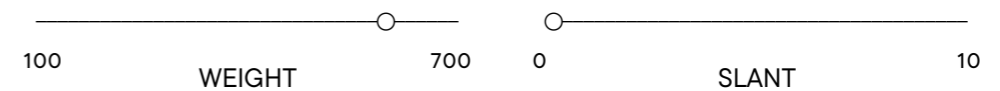
TT Norms® Pro
Variable

24 PT

Thermometers are calibrated in various tempera-ture 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

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24 PT

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TT Norms® Pro
ExtraLight

24 PT

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TT Norms® Pro
Light

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TT Norms® Pro
Regular

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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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Russian+, Belarusian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Macedonian+, Serbian+, Ukrainian, Gagauz+, Moldavian, Kazakh+, Kirghiz+, Tadzhik, 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+, Manci, 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, 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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GERMAIN

Es entstehen dabei herausragende Klippen, weil Schichten härteren Gesteins gegenüber der Hang- erosion (Denudation) resistenter sind und diese freigelegt werden, wohingegen darunterliegende morphologisch weichere Schichten stärker ausge- räumt werden.

FRENCH

Lorsque le cours d'eau atteint son profil d'équi- libre, il cesse de creuser. La vallée, qu'il a contri- bué à créer, reste étroite en raison de la résistance des roches des versants qui présentent des pentes inégales (les calcaires forment des corniches, les marnes des replats).

RUSSIAN

Крупнейшим каньоном по протяжённости явля- ется Большой каньон в Гренландии, обнаружен- ный учеными Бристольского, Калгарского и Ур- бинского университетов в августе 2013 года. Один из крупнейших каньонов мира по глубине — Большой Каньон реки Колорадо в США.

BULGARIAN

Повечето каньони се образуват от влияние- то на продължителна ерозия в плато. Скалите се образуват, защото по-твърдите пластове скали, които са устойчиви на ерозия, остават изложени като стени на долината. Каньоните се образуват в райони на варовикови скали.

GREEK

Γενικά στη νεοελληνική γλώσσα ως φαράγγι, ή φά- ραγγας, χαρακτηρίζεται βαθιά χαράδρα με σχεδόν απόκρημνες βραχώδεις πλευρές, όχι βέβαια των δι- αστάσεων εκείνων σε μήκος και βάθος που παρου- σιάζουν τα λεγόμενα κάνυον που όμως οι πλευρές τους δεν παρουσιάζουν τις σχεδόν κατακόρυφες

VIETNAMESE

Hẻm núi phổ biến hơn nhiều ở vùng khô cằn so với vùng ẩm ướt vì phong hóa vật lí có nhiều tác động cục bộ hơn ở vùng khô. Gió và nước từ sông kết hợp để xói mòn và cắt đi những vật liệu có sức kháng cự thấp như đá phiến sét. Sự đông lạnh và giãn nở của nước cũng giúp hình thành hẻm núi.

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BASIC CYRILLIC

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИ
ЙКЛМНОПРС
ТУФХЦЧШЩ
ЪЫЭЮЯ
абвгдеёжзийк
лмнопрстуфх
цчшщъыэюя

TT Norms® Pro
Medium 80 pt

TT Norms® Pro
Medium 80 pt

LATIN UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LATIN LOWERCASE

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

FIGURES

0123456789

CYRILLIC UPPERCASE

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШ
ЩЪЫЬЭЮЯЃҐЌЄЅІЇЈЉЊЋЂЎЏДΛФ

CYRILLIC LOWERCASE

абвгдеёжзийклмнопрстуфхцчшщъыьэюя
ѓґќєѕіїјљњћђўџвгɡжзиѝùклптфцшщъью

VIETNAMESE

AẠẢÁÀẦẪÂẤẦẨẪẴĂẮẰẲẴẶĘÈẼẾỀỄỂỄÊỈỊƠỌÒÓỐỔ
ỖỘỢƠÓỜỞỠỤƯÙÚỪỦƯŨỤÝỲỴỸaạảấầẩẫậắằ
ẳăẹẻẽếềểễêĩịiơọòóốổỗộởởỡợưụùúừủũụý
ỵỹ

GREEK

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩΆΈΉΊΪ
ΌΎΫΏ ·;αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρςστυφχψωά
έήίϊΐόύϋΰώ

EXTENDED LATIN

ÀÁĂÂÄĀĄÅÅÃÃĂÆǼĆČÇĈĊĎĐÐ DZ DŽ
Dz Dž Dz DŽÈÉĚÊËĖĒĔĘĞĜĜĠĠĦĦ
ḤĦÌÍÎÏİĪĮĬIJÍJĴĶĹĽĿĻŁĿ LJ Lj LJ ŃŇŇ
Ņ Ŋ NJ Nj NJ ẞ Ò Ó Ô Ö Ő Ō Õ Ŏ Ø Ǿ Œ Ṕ Ŕ Ř
Ŗ Ś Š Ŝ Ş Ṣ Ť Ţ Ţ Ŧ Ù Ú Û Ü Ű Ū Ŭ Ų Ů Ʉ Ŭ Ə Ẁ Ŵ
Ẅ Ẃ Ẍ Ý Ý Ŷ Ÿ Ỹ Ź Ž Ż
à á ă â ä ā ą å å ã ă æ ǽ ć č ç ĉ ċ ď đ đ dz dž dz è é ě
ê ë ė ē ĕ ę ğ ĝ ġ ĝ ġ ğ ĥ ħ ḥ ħ ì í î ï i ī į ĭ ij í ĵ ĵ ķ ĺ ľ ŀ
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EXTENDED CYRILLIC

Ӑ Ä Ā Â Á Æ Ѐ Ĕ Ĕ Ē É Ě Ё є є Ә Ӛ Ö Ō Õ Ŏ Ô Ó
Ѳ Ө Ӫ Ŏ Ő Ŏ Q Ҙ Э Э Э Э Ӭ Ç Ҫ Ҫ Ҍ Ж Җ Ӝ V
Ѝ Ӣ Ӥ Ӥ Ӥ Ӥ Ҏ Ғ Ҕ Ӻ Ғ Ҕ Ҙ Ӟ Ӡ Ҙ Є Ӗ З Қ Ҟ Ҡ Ҝ
Ѧ Ӆ Ӆ Ӊ Ҥ Ҥ Ӈ М Ҧ Ҩ Q Т Ӱ Ӯ Ӯ Ӱ Ŭ Ý Ŷ Х Ӿ Ӽ
Ҵ Ӵ Ӌ Ӌ Ӌ Һ Ҳ Ӏ Ы Ӹ Ы Ы Ӥ Ә Я Ӕ Я Ю Ю Ю Ю W
ӑ ä ā â á æ ѐ ĕ ĕ ē é ě ё є є ə ӛ ö ō õ ŏ ô ó ѳ ө ӫ ŏ ő ŏ
q ҙ э э э э ӭ ç ҫ ҫ ҍ ж җ ӝ v ѝ ӣ ӥ ӥ ӥ ӥ ҏ ғ ҕ ӻ ғ ҕ ҙ
ӟ ӡ ҙ є ӗ з қ ҟ ҡ ҝ ӆ ӆ ӊ ҥ ҥ ӈ м ҧ ҩ q т ÿ ӯ ÿ ÿ
ý ŷ ŷ х ӿ ӽ ҵ ӵ ӌ ӌ ӌ һ ҳ ӏ ы ӹ ы ы ӥ я ӕ я ю ю ю ю w

PUNCTUATION

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{}·•*#§©®℗¶№™@&†‡°ˆªº

MATH SYMBOLS

-+<>≤≥=≠~≈¬±×÷%‰ℓ◊Ω℮∂ØΔΠ∑√∞∫℀

CURRENCY

€$¥₽£¢₴฿₮₹₺₩ƒ₫¤₢₺₸

FIGURES IN CIRCLES

⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩⑪⑫⑬⑭⑮⑯⑰⑱⑲⑳
⓿❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾❿⓫⓬⓭⓮⓯⓰⓱⓲⓳⓴

ARROWS

← ↑ → ↓ ↔ ↕ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙

DIACRITICS

¨˙`´ˆˇ˜¯˘˚˝¸˛
‿ ͜

Feature	Off	On
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 with serifs	IÌÏ	IÌÏ
SS02 — Alternative a	aàäå	aàäå
SS03 — Alternative u	uùüũ	uùüũ
SS04 — Alternative y	yýÿỳ	yýÿỳ
SS05 — Alternative y	yŷÿ	yŷÿ
SS06 — Alternative l	lÍḷ	lĺḷ
SS07 — Circled Figures	12345	①②③④⑤
SS08 — Negative Circled Figures	12345	❶❷❸❹❺
SS09 — Romanian Comma Accent	ȘșȚț	ȘșȚț
SS10 — Dutch IJ	IJ ij ÍJ íj	IJ ij ÍJ íj
SS11 — Catalan Ldot	L·L l·l	L·L l·l

Feature	Off	On
SS12 — Turkish i	i	i
SS13 — Bashkir	Fғ	Fғ
SS14 — Chuvash	Çç	Çç
SS15 — Bulgarian	ДЛФвгджзиййклп	ДЛФвгджзийùклп
SS16 — Serbian	б	б
SS18 — Single-storey a	aàäå	aàäå

BASIC CHARACTERS

ABCDEFGHIJ
KLMNOPQRST
UVWXYZ
abcdefghij
klmnopqrst
uvwxyz
0123456789

BASIC CYRILLIC

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙК
ЛМНОПРСТУФХ
ЦЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯ
абвгдеёжзийк
лмнопрстуфх
цчшщъыьэюя

TT Norms® Pro Mono
Regular 80 pt

TT Norms® Pro Mono
Regular 80 pt

LATIN UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LATIN LOWERCASE

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

FIGURES

0123456789

CYRILLIC UPPERCASE

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦ
ЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯЄЃЌЄЅІЇЈЉЊЋЂЎЏ

CYRILLIC LOWERCASE

абвгдеёжзийклмнопрстуфхц
чшщъыьэюяєѓќєѕіїјљњћђўџ

VIETNAMESE

ẠÀẢÁÂẦ̂Ẫ̂Ẩ̂Ẫ̂Ấ̂Ậ̂Ẳ̆Ắ̆Ằ̆Ẵ̆Ẩ̆Ặ̆ẼÈẺ̃É̂Ề̂Ể̂Ễ̂Ế̂Ệ̂Ĩ̃ỈỊ̀Ị́Ị̣Ọ̣Ọ̉ÒỐÔ
Ồ̂Ỗ̂Ổ̂Ố̂Ộ̂Ờ̛Ớ̛Ở̛Ợ̛Ỡ̛ƠƯỤỦỤ́ỪỬỨ̛ỰỮ̛Ỳ̀Ỷ̉Ỹ̃Ỵ̣
ạàảáâầẫẩẫấậẳắằẵẩặẽèẻ̃éề̂ể̂ễ̂ế̂ệ̂ĩ̃ỉ̀ị̀ị́ịọọ̉òốô
ồ̂ỗ̂ổ̂ố̂ộ̂ờ̛ớ̛ở̛ợ̛ỡ̛ơưụụ̉ụ́ừửứ̛ựữ̛ỳ̀ỷ̉ỵ̣ỹ̃

GREEK

ΑΒΓΔΕΖΗΘΙΚΛΜΝΞΟΠΡΣΤΥΦΧΨΩΆΈΉ
ΊΌΎΏΪΫ
αβγδεζηθικλμνξοπρστυφχψωάέή
ίόύώϊϋ

EXTENDED LATIN

ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅẢÃÆÉ̆Ă̆Å̆Ǎ̆Ấ̆Â̆Å̆Ã̆Ą̆À̀ĆČÇĈĊĐÐ
ÉĔÊËĖÈĒĘƏÉ̂Ê̂Ě̂Ẽ̂Ė̂È̀Ẽ̃ĜĞĠĠĦĤÍĬÎÏİÌĪ
ĮỊĪ̃ĨĲÍ̆Í̋ĴĶĹĽĿ̧Ł̇ŃŇŅŊÑÓÒ̆Ô̆Ö̈Ő̋Ō̄ØǾÕŒÓ̂Ô̂
Ồ̂Ô̂Ő̋Ọ̣Ò̀Ớ̛Ớ̛Ờ̛Ở̛Õ̃ÞŔŘŖŚŠŞŞ̂ẞ̄ŦŢ̌Ţ̧ÚŮÛÜÙŨ
ŪŲŮ̇Ụ̣Ù̀Ũ̃Ú̋ŰỰỪỬŨ̃ŴŴ̂Ẅ̈Ẁ̀ÝŶŸ̈Ỳ̀Ỵ̣Ỳ̀Ỹ̃ŹŻŽ
áăâäàāąåảãæǽ̆ă̆å̆ǎ̆ấ̆â̆å̆ã̆ą̆à̀ćčçĉċðď̵đ
éĕêëėèēęəé̂ê̂ě̂ẽ̂ė̂è̀ẽ̃ǵğ̆ĝ̆ġ̇ǧ̌ħĥíĭîïi̇ìī
į̣ịī̃ĩĳ́íĵ́k̵ķĺľl̇ŀ·ł̇ńňņŋ́ñóòôöọ̇ő̋ōøǿõœóô
ồ̂ô̂ő̋ọ̣ò̀ớ̛ớ̛ờ̛ở̛õ̃þŕ́řŗ̌śšşş̂ẞ̄ŧťţ̌țúůûüùũ
ūų̇ů̇ụ̣ù̀ũ̃ú̋űựừửũ̃ŵ̂ŵ̂ẅ̈ẁ̀ýŷ̂ÿ̈ỳ̀ÿ̈ỵ̣ỳ̀ÿ̈ źżž

EXTENDED CYRILLIC

ӐÄĀÂҐҒҒҒҔ̆ÈĔĒ̄Ë̃ӁӜ̆Ӝ̈Ӟ̌З̄Ӡ̌ӡǮ̆Ә̆ЍÈЙ́Й̃Ӥ̈Й́Ѵ I
Қ̆Қ̆Ḱ̆Қ̆Қ̣ЉЛ̄Ля̆Ӊ̆ЊН̄Н̣Ӎ̆Ö́ŌÖ̃Ô̂Ō̄Ò̆Θ̄ӪΘ̃ӨQ Ҩ ЭӅ̂Ԥ
Р̌Ҏ̧ҪÇ̧Ҭ̧ЎÝ̈Ÿ̈Ý̋Ÿ́Ŷ̂ҮҰХ̆Х̣Ӿ̆Ц̆ЏҷҸ̆Ӵ̈Ҹ̣ҺҺҺ̧Ҿ̧Ҽ̧Ы̆Ы̄Ӹ̈ЬЂ̆
Ӭ̄Э̄Ҙ̂Ё̈Ю̆Ю̆Я̆Я̈W

ӑäāâґ ғ ғ ғ ҕ̆ è ĕ ē̄ ë̃ ӂ ӝ̆ ӝ̈ ӟ̌ з̄ ӡ̌ ӡ ǯ̆ ә̆ ѝ è й́ й̃ ӥ̈ й́ ѵ l
қ̆ ҡ̆ ḱ̆ қ̆ қ̣ љ л̄ ля̆ ӊ̆ њ н̄ н̣ ӎ̆ ö́ ō ö̃ ô̂ ō̄ ò̆ θ̄ ӫ θ̃ өq ҩ э ӆ̂ ԥ
р̌ ҏ̧ ҫ ç̧ ҭ̧ ў ý̈ ÿ̈ ý̋ ÿ́ ŷ̂ ү ұ х̆ х̣ ӿ̆ ц̆ џ ҷ ҹ̆ ӵ̈ ҹ̣ һ һ һ̧ ҿ̧ ҽ̧ ы̆ ы̄ ӹ̈ ь ђ̆
ӭ̄ э̄ ҙ̂ ё̈ ю̆ ю̆ я̆ я̈ w

PUNCTUATION

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

MATH SYMBOLS

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

⌘ ⌘

CURRENCY

€ $ ¥ ₽ £ ¢ ₴ ₿ ₸ ₮ ₺ ₩ ƒ ₫ ¤

FIGURES IN CIRCLES

⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩⑪⑫⑬⑭⑮⑯⑰⑱⑲⑳
⓿❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾❿⓫⓬⓭⓮⓯⓰⓱⓲⓳⓴

ARROWS

← ↑ → ↓ ↔ ↕ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙

DIACRITICS

¨ · ` ´ ˝ ˆ ˇ ˘ ˚ ˜ ¯ ¸ ˛

ICONS

⚡ ☐ ☑ ☒ ▶ ✕ ◀

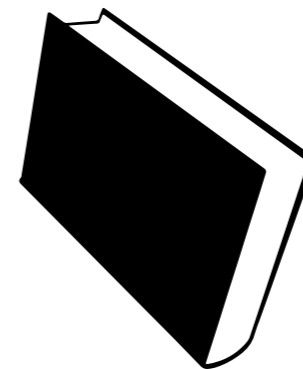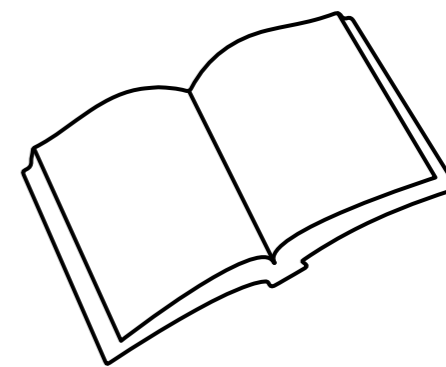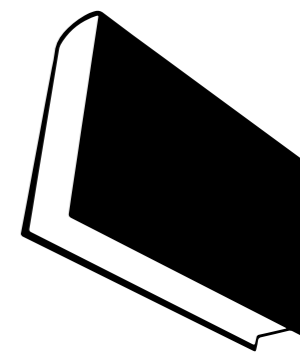|		
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE	1234567890	1234567890
NUMERATORS	H12345	H¹²³⁴⁵
DENOMINATORS	H12345	H₁₂₃₄₅
SUPERSCRIPTS	H12345	H¹²³⁴⁵
SUBSCRIPTS	H12345	H₁₂₃₄₅
FRACTIONS	1/2 3/4	½ ¾
ORDINALS	2ao	2ᵃ ᵒ
CASE SENSITIVE	[{(H)}]	[{(H)}]
DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES	fi fl	fi fl
SS02 — Alternative a	aàäá	aàäá
SS03 — Alternative u	uùüǔ	uùüǔ
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	ȘșȚț	ȘșȚț
SS10 — Dutch IJ	IJ ij ÍJ íj	Ĳ ĳ Ĳ́ ĳ́
SS11 — Catalan Ldot	L·L l·l	Ŀ Ŀ ŀ ŀ
SS12 — Turkish i	i	i
SS13 — Bashkir	F ꞙ	F ꞙ
SS14 — Chuvash	Çç	Çç
SS15 — Bulgarian	ДЛвгдж	ДЛвгдж
SS16 — Serbian	б	б
SS17 — Slashed Zero	Oo	0ø
SS18 — Single-storey a	aàäá	aàäá

TT NORMS® PRO IS A TROUBLE-FREE WORKHORSE
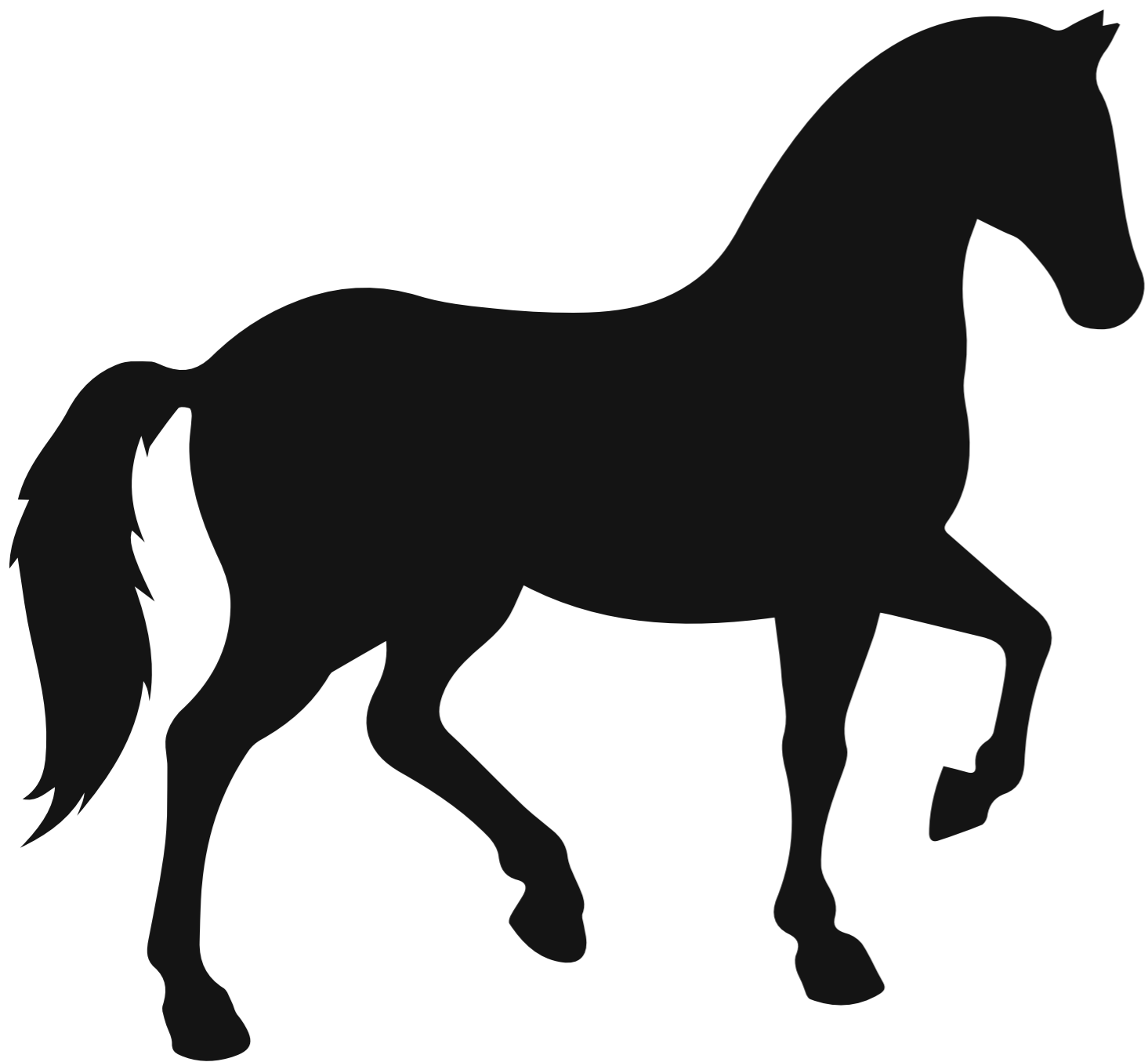
SANS SERIF FOR A WIDE RANGE OF APPLICATIONS

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 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.