FO

2024

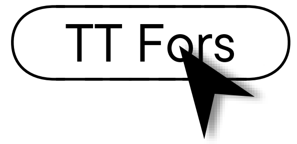
TT Fors

Introducing the legendary TT Fors version 2.000! This functional and aesthetic typeface from the TypeType's basic font collection has become even better: we've added a new subfamily, updated kerning and hinting, and enhanced the variable font.

The inspiration for creating TT Fors came from studying geometric sans-serifs from the early to mid-20th century and analyzing their contribution to the visual environment of that time. At the same time, we aimed to create an advanced and highly adaptable font that can be used for any modern tasks—from branding and packaging to digital interfaces and apps. The name itself reflects its versatility: Fors derives from the word "for".

The characters in TT Fors have dynamic proportions. Their forms are as close as possible to basic geometric shapes (circle, triangle, square). Rounded characters tend towards a perfect circle, while others have narrower proportions. Sufficiently tall lowercase characters make the font even more functional. And the carefully designed geometric forms and unified construction rules allow TT Fors to be used in both large and very small point sizes.

In the display version, it was important for us to preserve the font's clean aesthetic while introducing subtle nuances. The proportions and shapes of characters in TT Fors Display remain recognizable, but with a distinctive touch—high-contrast symbols that add character while maintaining uniformity. The set tends towards uniformity, and slightly closed terminals underscore the character of the entire typeface.



TT Fors is a geometric sans-serif with a neutral personality and refined proportions. The typeface complements Type-Type's line of versatile sans-serifs, which already includes families like TT Norms® Pro, TT Commons™ Pro, TT Hoves Pro, TT Interphases Pro, and TT Firs Neue.

A large number of OpenType features allows designers to adapt the font to their tastes and needs. TT Fors includes ligatures, circled figures, arrows, and other stylistic alternatives and features. Additionally, the typeface includes two variable fonts. The display subfamily has two variable axes—weight and slant, while the basic subfamily has three—weight, width, and slant.

TT Fors includes:

- 50 styles: 18 upright, 18 italic, and 1 variable font in the main subfamily (Basic + Condensed), 6 upright, 6 italic, and 1 variable font in the display subfamily
- 1,044 characters in each basic subfamily style, 813 characters in each Display subfamily style
- 35 OpenType features in the basic subfamily and 36 in the Display subfamily
- Support for 185+ languages

TT Fors: A font created with you in mind!

TT Fors
Regular 620 pt

TT Fors Display
Regular 620 pt

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

TT Fors
Regular 48 pt

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

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*

TT Fors Condensed
50 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*

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

BASIC

AaBb

CONDENSED

AaBb

DISPLAY

AaBb

TT Fors has 3 different subfamilies: Basic with classic sans serif forms, narrowed Condensed, and contrast Display font.

48 PT

Euclidean Geometry

24 PT

Is a mathematical system attributed to ancient Greek mathematician Euclid, which he described in his textbook on geometry, Elements. Euclid's approach consists in assuming a small set of

18 PT

intuitively appealing axioms (postulates) and deducing many other propositions (theorems) from these. Although many of Euclid's results had been stated earlier, Euclid was the first to organize these propositions into a logical system in which each result is proved from axioms and previously proved theorems.

12 PT

The Elements begins with plane geometry, still taught in secondary school (high school) as the first axiomatic system and the first examples of mathematical proofs. It goes on to the solid geometry of three dimensions. Much of the Elements states results of what are now called algebra, explained in geometrical language. For more than two thousand years, the adjective "Euclidean" was unnecessary because Euclid's axioms seemed so intuitively obvious (with the exceptions of the parallel postulate) that theorems proved from them were deemed absolutely true.

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 axioms describing basic properties of geometric objects such as points and lines, to propositions about those objects. This is in contrast to analytic geometry, introduced almost 2,000 years later by René Descartes, which uses coordinates to express geometric properties by means of algebraic formulas. Euclidean Geometry is constructive. In this sense, it is more concrete than many modern axiomatic systems

TT Fors Condensed
Regular

48 PT

Euclidean Geometry

24 PT

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18 PT

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

12 PT

Much of the Elements states results of what are now called algebra 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 obvious (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.

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TT Fors
Regular

90 PT

Elements

75 PT

Discrete differential

50 PT

There are 13 books in the Elements.

35 PT

The Elements is mainly a systematization of earlier knowledge.

25 PT

Euclid gives five postulates (axioms) for plane geometry, stated in terms of constructions (as translated by Thomas Heath).

TT Fors Display
Regular

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
75 WIDTH 100
0 SLANT 11

TT Fors
Variable

variable

200 WEIGHT 700
0 SLANT 11

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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TT Fors
Medium

24 PT

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TT Fors
DemiBold

24 PT

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Bold

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Black

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TT Fors
Italic

TT Fors supports more than 185+ languages including Northern, Western, Central European languages, most of Cyrillic.

CYRILLIC

Russian, Belarusian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian, Ukrainian, Karachay-Balkar, Khvarshi, Kumyk, Nogai, Erzya, Mordvin-moksha, Rusyn, Montenegrin

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, 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, Gusii, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kalenjin, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, Kongo, Luba-Kasai, Luganda, Luo, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Mauritian Creole, 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, Belarusian, Bosnian, Breton, 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, Welsh, Karakalpak, Kurdish, Talysh, Tsakhur (Azerbaijan), Turkmen, Zaza, Aleut, Cree, Haitian Creole, Hawaiian, Innu-aimun, Karachay-Balkar, Karelian, Livvi-Karelian, Ludic, Tatar, Vepsian, Nahuatl, Quechua

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TT Fors
Regular 118 pt

GERMAN

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.

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
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TT Fors
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BASIC CHARACTERS

ABCDEFGHI
JKLMNOPQ
RSTUVWXYZ
abcdefgh
ijklmnopq
rstuvwxyz
0123456789

TT Fors
Medium 75 pt

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 Á Ă Â Ä À Ā Ą Å Ã Æ Ć Č Ç Ĉ Ċ Đ Ď Ð É Ĕ Ě Ê Ë Ė È Ē Ę
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TT Fors Display
Regular 17 pt

BASIC CHARACTERS

ABCDEFGHI
JKLMNOPQ
RSTUVWXYZ
abcdefgh
ijklmnopq
rstuvwxyz
0123456789

TT Fors Display
Medium 75 pt

LATIN UPPERCASE
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LATIN LOWERCASE
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

FIGURES
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CYRILLIC UPPERCASE
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PUNCTUATION
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FIGURES IN CIRCLES
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ARROWS
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LATIN LOWERCASE
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CYRILLIC UPPERCASE
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TABULAR OLDSTYLE	1234567890	1234567890
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE	1234567890	1234567890
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DENOMINATORS	H12345	H_{12345}
SUPERSCRIPTS	H12345	H^{12345}
SUBSCRIPTS	H12345	H_{12345}
FRACTIONS	1/2 3/4	½ ¾
ORDINALS	2aoNo.	2^{ao}№
CASE SENSITIVE	[{(H)}]	[{(H)}]
LIGATURES	ff fi EA AЯ	ﬀ ﬁ EA AЯ
SMALL CAPS	Hh Oo Aa	Hʜ Oᴏ Aᴀ
CAPS TO SMALL CAPITALS	ABCDEFG	ᴀʙᴄᴅᴇꜰɢ
SS01 — Alternative y	yýŷ	yýŷ
SS02 — Alternative a	aáă	aáă
SS03 — Alternative u	uúʉ	uúʉ
SS04 — Alternative l	lĺľļ	lĺľļ
SS05 — Alternative M	Mм	Mм
SS06 — Alternative Q	Qq	Qq
SS07 — Round Dots	ÄĊËäċë	ÄĊËäċë
SS08 — Circled Figures	0123456789	⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
SS09 — Negative Circled Figures	0123456789	⓿❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾
SS10 — Slashed Zero	0o0o	Øoøo
SS11 — Dutch IJ	IJ ÍJ	Ĳ ÍJ́
SS12 — Catalan Ldot	L·L l·l	Ŀ·L ŀl
SS13 — Romanian Comma Accent	ŞşŢţ	ȘșȚț
SS14 — Turkish i	i	i

BASIC GLYPHS

offbeat

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offbeat

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TABULAR FIGURES	1234567890	1234567890
TABULAR OLDSTYLE	1234567890	1234567890
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE	1234567890	1234567890
NUMERATORS	H12345	H^{12345}
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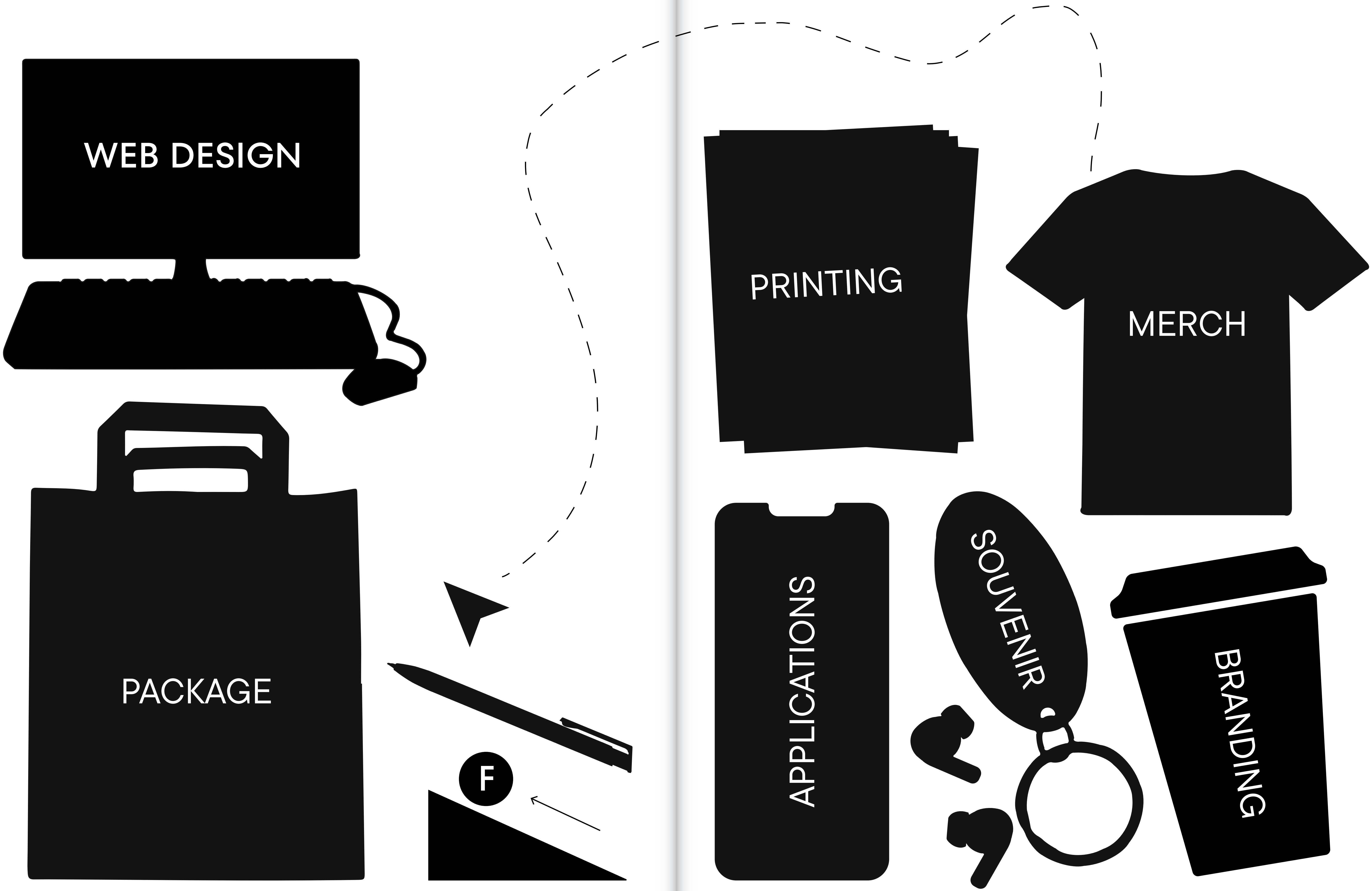
SS01 — Alternative y	yýŷ	yýŷ
SS02 — Alternative a	aáă	aáă
SS03 — Alternative u	uúʉ	uúʉ
SS04 — Alternative l	lĺľļ	lĺľļ
SS05 — Alternative M	Мм	Мм
SS06 — Alternative Q	QQ	QQ
SS08 — Circled Figures	0123456789	⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
SS09 — Negative Circled Figures	0123456789	⓿❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾
SS10 — Slashed Zero	0o0o	ØøØø
SS11 — Dutch IJ	IJ ÍJ	IJ ÍJ
SS12 — Catalan Ldot	L·L l·l	L·L l·l
SS13 — Romanian Comma Accent	ŞşŢţ	ȘșȚț
SS14 — Turkish i	i	i
SS15 — Alternative MW	MWw	MWw
SS16 — Alternative ЖФ	ЖФжф	ЖФжф
SS17 — Alternative ДЦЩ	ДЦЩ	ДЦЩ
SS18 — Alternative Punctuation	*#/\(){}[]‹›«»+−=	*#/\(){}[]‹›«»+−=


WEB DESIGN
PACKAGE
F
PRINTING
MERCH
APPLICATIONS
SOUVENIR
BRANDING

TT Fors

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.

For more information about our fonts,
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Most of the texts used in this specimen
are from Wikipedia.

TypeType Foundry, 2024