2025

TT Ramillas

Introducing the updated TT Ramillas, version 2.000! This elegant typeface has been expanded and now boasts even more helpful functionality.

TT Ramillas is a stylish transitional serif perfectly adapted to modern reality and requirements. The idea behind this project was to experiment: we aimed to craft a modern serif with precisely balanced details by rethinking traditional forms and meticulously designing each glyph. And we achieved it!

Remarkable visual features of TT Ramillas include high contrast, small and flared serifs, a variable slant of ovals, an open aperture, contrasting and thin stresses, and the absence of teardrops. The font is also marked by a specific flame-like element of the letter ‘б’, an eye-catching tongue of the letter ‘Ээ’, flexible legs of the letters ‘Кк’, ‘Жж’, ‘Яя’, and a distinctive terminal shape of the letter ‘а’.

The typeface includes decorative subfamilies, Outline and Decor, which have separate italic versions, just like the basic subfamily. They work perfectly for headlines and eye-catching, accentuated short texts. Catering to the highest expectations, we prepared a variable version of the basic font styles. Using the type controlling tools, you can adjust and select specific font style weights without being limited by the existing weight parameters. Also, for TT Ramillas Initials, we created a set of initials decorated with flower patterns. They can become a graceful addition to the design of the first book passages.

TT Ramillas

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TT Ramillas, version 2.000, features a significantly larger character set. We completed the extended Cyrillic and Latin alphabet glyphs, amplified the currency set (including the addition of the currencies for numerators and denominators), and introduced fractions. The updated version also features new stylistic sets and significantly enhanced language support.

Elegant TT Ramillas is an excellent choice for fashion and art magazines. It can also be used in the branding of premium goods and services. TT Ramillas is quite versatile: it performs great in headings, while small text blocks typed in this font will also be readable. Manual TrueType hinting integrated into this font allows it to excel in web design and applications.

The updated TT Ramillas includes:

- 28 font styles: 7 roman, 7 true italics of the basic TT Ramillas, 4 decorative styles, 7 initials, and 3 variable fonts;
- 1233 characters in the roman font styles and 1237 characters in the italic ones;
- 30 OpenType features, such as small caps, ligatures, old-style figures, arrows, hands, and card suits.
- 230+ supported languages.

TT Ramillas
Regular 420 pt

TT Ramillas Initials
Regular 420 pt

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

TT Ramillas
Regular 48 pt

TT Ramillas Initials
Regular 34 pt

1 ExtraLight *Italic*
2 Light *Italic*
3 Regular *Italic*
4 Medium *Italic*
5 **Bold** ***Italic***
6 **ExtraBold** ***Italic***
7 **Black** ***Italic***
8 Outline *Italic*
9 Decor *Italic*

TT Ramillas
50 pt

1 EXTRALIGHT
2 LIGHT
3 REGULAR
4 MEDIUM
5 BOLD
6 EXTRABOLD
7 BLACK

TT Ramillas Initials
40 pt

TT Ramillas family includes 3 variable fonts with weight axis of variation. To use the variable font 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

TT Ramillas
Variable Roman

200 WEIGHT 900

variable

TT Ramillas
Variable Italic

200 WEIGHT 900

VARIABLE

TT Ramillas
Initials Variable

200 WEIGHT 900

24 PT

A flower, also known as a bloom or blossom, is the reproductive structure found in flowering plants. Flowers consist of a combination of vegetative organs — sepals that enclose and protect the developing flower. Petals attract pollinators, and reproductive organs that produce gametophytes.

12 PT

The male gametophytes, which produce sperm, are enclosed within pollen grains produced in the anthers. The female gametophytes are contained within the ovules produced in the ovary In some plants, multiple flowers occur singly on a pedicel (flower stalk), and some are arranged in a group (inflorescence) on a peduncle (inflorescence stalk). Most flowering plants depend on animals, such as bees, moths, and butterflies, to transfer their pollen between different flowers, and have evolved to attract these pollinators by various strategies, including brightly colored, large petals with patterns only visible to under ultraviolet light, attractive scents, and the production of nectar, a food source for pollinators. In this way, many flowering plants have co-evolved with pollinators to be mutually dependent on services they provide to one another—in the plant's case, a means of reproduction; in the pollinator's case, a source of food. When pollen from the anther of a flower is transferred to the stigma to another, it is called pollination.

9 PT

Some flowers may self-pollinate, producing seed using pollen from a different flower of the same plant, but others have mechanisms to prevent self-pollination and rely on cross-pollination, when pollen is transferred from the anther of one flower to the stigma of another flower on a different individual of the same species. Self-pollination happens in flowers where the stamen and carpel mature at the same time, and are positioned so that the pollen can land on the flower's stigma. This pollination does not require an investment from the plant to provide nectar and pollen as food for pollinators. Some flowers produce diaspores without fertilization (parthenocarpy). After fertilization, the ovary of the flower develops into fruit containing seeds. Flowers have long been appreciated for their beauty and pleasant scents, and also hold cultural significance as religious, ritual, or symbolic objects, or sources of medicine and food. Flower is from the Middle English flour, which referred to both the ground grain and the reproductive structure in plants, before splitting off in the 17th century. It comes originally from the Latin name of the Italian goddess of flowers, Flora. The early word for flower in English was blossom, though it now refers to flowers only of fruit trees. The morphology of a flower, or its form and structure, can be considered in two parts: the vegetative part, consisting of non-reproductive structures such as petals; and the reproductive or sexual parts. A stereotypical flower is made up of four kinds of structures arranged in whorls around the tip of a short stalk or axis, called a receptacle. The four main whorls (starting from the base of the flower or lowest node and working upwards) are the calyx, corolla, androecium, and gynoecium. Together they make up the non-reproductive part of the flower.

TT Ramillas
ExtraLight

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Light

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Bold

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ExtraBold

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TT Ramillas
Black

TT Ramillas 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, Siberian Tatar, Tofalar, Touva, Bashkir, Chechen, Chuvash, Erzya, Kryashen Tatar, Mordvin-moksha, Tatar Volgaic, 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

ṣùppôrtś māný differ̆eñt lăńguåģęs žţħïæą

TT Ramillas
Regular 128 pt

GERMAN

Die Blüte einer Pflanze ist ein nach Eintritt der Blühreife zu beobachtender unverzweigter Kurzspross mit begrenztem Wachstum, dessen Blätter indirekt oder direkt im Dienst der geschlechtlichen Fortpflanzung stehen: indirekt als Schutz- oder Anlockungsorgane (Blütenhülle).

FRENCH

En biologie, chez les « plantes à fleurs » (angiospermes), la fleur constitue l'organe de la reproduction sexuée et l'ensemble des « enveloppes » qui l'entourent. Après la pollinisation, la fleur est fécondée et se transforme en fruit contenant les graines (ou parfois en fruits sans graines).

RUSSIAN

Цветок — видоизменённый, укороченный и ограниченный в росте спороносный побег, приспособленный для образования спор и гамет, и для проведения полового процесса, завершающегося образованием плода. В цветке совмещены все процессы размножения.

SPANISH

La flor es la estructura reproductiva característica de las plantas llamadas espermatofitas o fanerógamas. La función de una flor es producir semillas a través de la reproducción sexual. Para las plantas, las semillas son la próxima generación y sirven como el principal medio se perpetúan.

DANISH

Blomsten hos en plante er – i den bredeste definition – et uforgrenet skud med begrænset vækst, hvis blade indirekte eller direkte har betydning for den kønnede formering: indirekte som beskyttelses- eller lokkeorganer, direkte ved dannelse af forplantningsorganer (støvdragere og frugtanlæg).

FINNISH

Kukka on koppisiemenisillä kasveilla lisääntymiseen erilaistunut kasvinosa, jossa kehittyy kasvin hedelmä. Kukat muodostavat usein monesta kukasta koostuvan kukinnon. Puhekielessä kukalla saatetaan tarkoittaa mykerökukkaisten kasvien koko kukintoa.

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 Ắ Â Ä À Ā Ą Å Ǻ Ã Æ Ǽ Ć Č Ç Ĉ Ċ Đ Ď Đ DZ DŽ Dz
Dž É Ĕ Ě Ê Ë Ė È Ē Ẽ Ę Ə Ǵ Ğ Ǧ Ĝ Ģ Ġ Ħ Ȟ Ĥ Ḧ Ḥ Í Ĭ Î Ï İ Ì Ī Ĩ Į Ĳ Ĳ Ĵ Ḱ Ķ Ĺ Ľ
Ļ Ŀ Ł Ļ LJ Lj Ḿ Ń Ň Ņ Ñ NJ Nj Ŋ Ó Ŏ Ô Ö Ò Ő Ō Õ Ø Ǿ Œ Ṕ Þ Ŕ Ř Ŗ Ś Š Ş Ŝ
Ș ß Ŧ Ť Ţ Ț Ú Ŭ Ǔ Û Ü Ù Ű Ū Ũ Ų Ů Ẃ Ŵ Ẅ Ẁ Ẍ Ý Ŷ Ÿ Ỳ Ȳ Ỹ Ź Ž Ż á ă ắ â ä à
ā ą å ǻ ã æ ǽ ć č ç ĉ ċ ð ď đ dz dž é ĕ ě ê ë ė è ē ẽ ę ə ǵ ğ ǧ ĝ ģ ġ ħ ȟ ĥ ḧ ḥ ı í
ĭ î ï i ì ī ĩ į ij ĳ j ĵ ḱ ķ Ĺ ľ ļ ŀ ł ļ lj ḿ ń ň ņ ñ nj ŋ ó ŏ ô ö ò ő ō õ ø ǿ œ ṕ þ ŕ ř ŗ ś š
ş ŝ ș ß ŧ ť ţ ț ú ŭ ǔ û ü ù ű ū ũ ų ů ẃ ŵ ẅ ẁ ẍ ý ŷ ÿ ỳ ȳ ỹ ź ž ż 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 Ắ Â Ä À Ā Ą Å Ǻ Ã Æ Ǽ Ć Č Ç Ĉ Ċ Đ Ď Đ Dz DZ
Dž DŽ É Ĕ Ě Ê Ë Ė È Ē Ẽ Ę Ə Ǵ Ğ Ǧ Ĝ Ģ Ġ Ħ Ȟ Ĥ Ḧ Ḥ I Í Ĭ Î Ï İ Ì Ī Ĩ Į Ĳ Ĳ J Ĵ Ḱ Ķ Ĺ Ľ Ļ
Ŀ Ł Ļ LJ Lj Ḿ Ń Ň Ņ Ñ NJ Nj Ŋ Ó Ŏ Ô Ö Ò Ő Ō Õ Ø Ǿ Œ Ṕ Þ Ŕ Ř Ŗ Ś Š Ş Ŝ Ș ß Ŧ Ť Ţ Ț
Ú Ŭ Ǔ Û Ü Ù Ű Ū Ũ Ų Ů Ẃ Ŵ Ẅ Ẁ Ẍ Ý Ŷ Ÿ Ỳ Ȳ Ỹ Ź Ž Ż KA LA RA TY Th YT fb ff fh fi
ffi fj ffj fk fl ffl fy ĸa la ra ty yt 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 Ь Э Ю Я Ґ Ѓ Ґ́ Є S І Ї Ј Љ Њ Ћ Ђ Ў Џ 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 ь э ю я ґ ѓ ґ́ є s і ї ј љ њ ћ ђ ў џ Ӓ Ғ F
Ё È Ж Ҙ Ҙ Ѝ Й І Ҷ Ҟ Ң Ӧ Ө Ә Ҫ Ҫ Ҫ Ў Ӯ Ү Ұ Ҳ Ҷ Ҥ Ы Ӭ ӑ ғ ғ ё è ж ҙ ҙ ѝ й і ҷ
ҟ ң ӧ ө ә ҫ ҫ ҫ ў ӯ ү ұ ҳ ҷ ҥ ы ӭ А Б В Г Д Е Ё Ж З И Й К Л М Н О П Р С Т У Ф Х Ц
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Ҫ Ҫ Ҫ ў ӯ ү ұ ҳ ҷ ҥ ы ӭ К А к а г у т у ї ї Д Ж И Й Ѝ К Л Ф Я в г д ж з и й ѝ k л
н n m ф ц ч ш щ ъ ь ю я д ж и й ѝ к л ф я б 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
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! ¡ ? ¿ ! ¡ ? ¿ * ' " , „ ‘ ’ “ ” ‹ › « » • - – — _ ( ) [ ] { } | ¦ † ‡ / \ # # № № & & § § ¶ © ®
™ @ · ¡ ¿ ‹ › « » • - – — ( ) [ ] { } @ ฿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₾ ₪ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ƒ ¤ ฿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽
₹ £ ₾ ₪ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ƒ ¤ ฿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₾ ₪ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ƒ ¤ ฿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₾ ₪ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ƒ ¤ ฿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₾ ₪ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥
ƒ ¤ ฿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₾ ₪ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ƒ ¤ − + < > ≤ ≥ = ≠ ~ ≈ ¬ ± × ÷ – + < > ≤ ≥ = ≠ ~ ≈ ¬ ± × ÷
% % ‰ ‰ µ ◊ Ⓟ ℓ ℮ ^ ° ↑ ↗ → ↘ ↓ ↙ ← ↖ ↔ ↕ ☜ ☞ ☜ ☝ ☞ ☟ ♠ ♣ ♥ ✦
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TT Ramillas
Regular 17 pt

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

TT Ramillas
Regular 90 pt

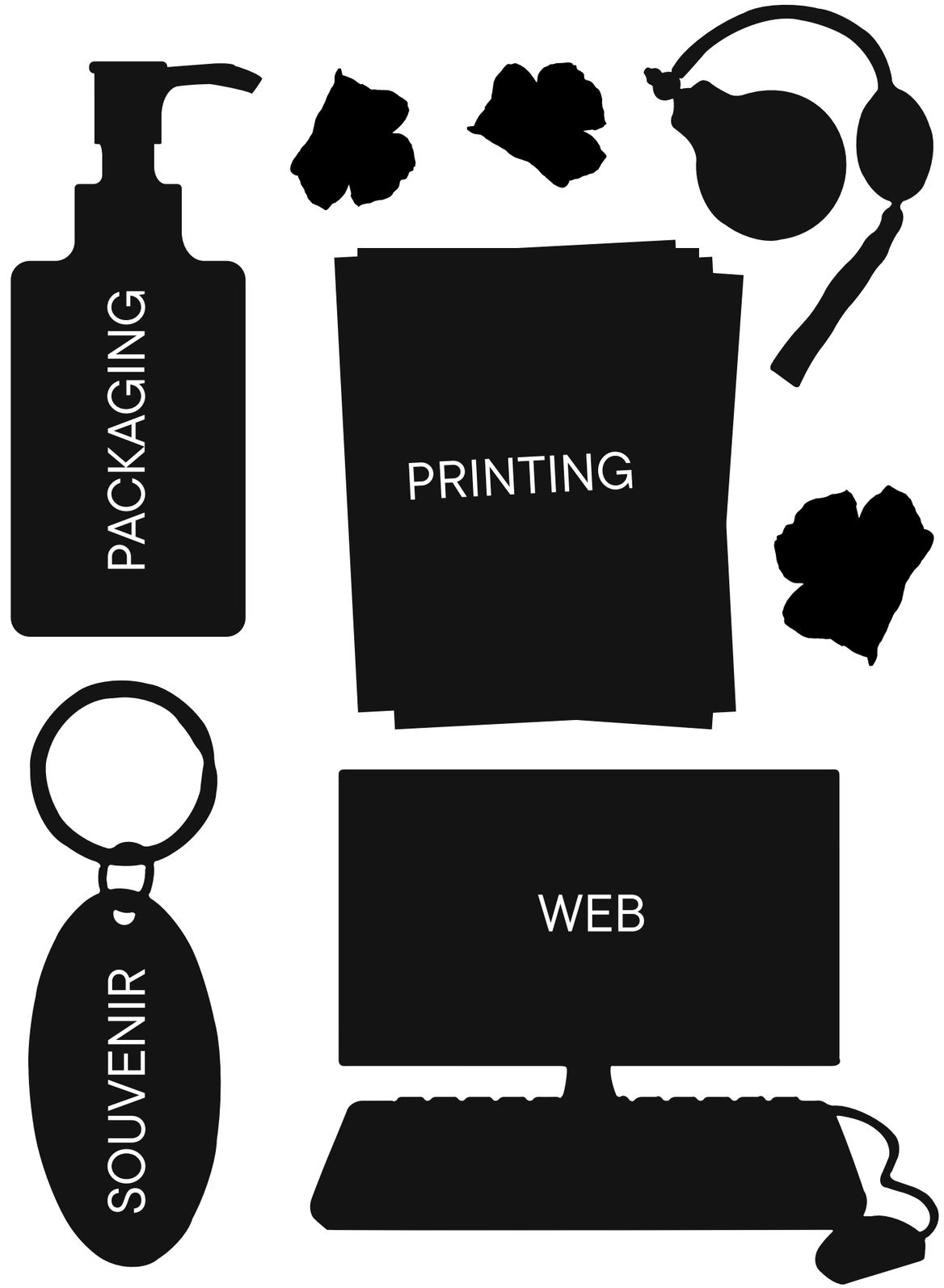
LATIN UPPERCASE	ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
LATIN LOWERCASE	abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
FIGURES	0123456789 0123456789
CYRILLIC UPPERCASE	АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦ ЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯЃҐЌЄЅІЇЈЉЊЋЂЎЏ
CYRILLIC LOWERCASE	абвгдеёжзийклмнопрстуфхц чшщъыьэюяѓґќєѕіїјљњћђўџ
EXTENDED LATIN	ÁĂǍÂÄÀĀĄÅǺÃÆǼĆČÇĈĊĐĎĐDZDŽDzDž ÉĔĚÊËĖÈĒẼĘƏǴĞǦĜĢĠĦȞĤḦḤÍĬǏÎÏİÌĪĨĮĲĴ ĴĶĶĹĽĻĿŁḶLJLjṀŃŇŅÑNJNjŊÓŎǑÔÖÒŐŌÕ ØǾŒṔÞŔŘŖŚŠŞŜȘẞŦŤŢȚÚɄŬǓÛÜÙŰŪŨ ŲŮẂŴẄẀẌÝŶŸỲȲỸŹŽŻ áăǎâäàāąåǻãæǽćčçĉċðďđdzdžéĕěêëėèēẽę əǵğǧĝģġħȟĥḧḥıíĭǐîïìīĩįĳȷĵķĸĺľļŀłḷljḿńňņñ njŋóŏǒôöòőōõøǿœṕþŕřŗśšşŝșßŧťţțúʉŭǔûüù űūũųůẃŵẅẁẍýŷÿỳȳỹźžż
EXTENDED CYRILLIC	ӐҒҒЁЀЖЗӠЍӢІҚҜҢӦӨӘҪÇÇӮӮҮҰҲҸҺӤЭ ӑғғёѐжзӡѝӣӀқҝңӧөәҫççӯӯүұҳҹһӥэ
PUNCTUATION	·.…,:;!¡?¿*'",„'"‹›«»•-–—_()[] {}|¦†‡\/#№&§¶©®™@℗°^
MATH SYMBOLS	− + < > ≤ ≥ = ≠ ~ ≈ ¬ ± × ÷ % ‰ µ ª º ◊ ℓ ℮ ⁄ ∕
CURRENCY	₿¢$€₴₺₽₹£₵₸₮₩¥ƒ¤
FIGURES IN CIRCLES	⓿❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
ARROWS	↑ ↗ → ↘ ↓ ↙ ← ↖
ICONS	☚ ☛ ☚ ☝ ☛ ☟ ♠ ♣ ♥ ♦

TT Ramillas
Regular 16 pt

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	2aoNo.	2ªº№
CASE SENSITIVE	[{(H)}]	[{(H)}]
LIGATURES	ff fi RATh	ff fi RATh
SMALL CAPS	Hh Oo Aa	Hʜ Oᴏ Aᴀ
CAPS TO SMALL CAPITALS	ABCDEFG	ᴀʙᴄᴅᴇꜰɢ
SS01 — Romanian Comma Accent	ŞşŢţ	ȘșȚț
SS02 — Dutch IJ	IJ ij ÍJ íj	Ĳ ĳ ĲÍ ĳí
SS03 — Catalan Ldot	L·L l·l	Ŀl ŀl
SS04 — Turkish i	i	i
SS05 — Bashkir localization	ҒҘҪғҙҫ	ҒҘҪғҙҫ
SS06 — Chuvash localization	Çç	Ҫҫ
SS07 — Bulgarian localization	ДКФ вбглц	ДКФ вбглц
SS08 — Serbian localization	б	б
SS09 — Circled Figures	1234567890	①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⓪
SS10 — Negative Circled Figures	1234567890	❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾⓿

TT Ramillas
Regular 16 pt


MAGAZINES
POSTERS


PACKAGING
PRINTING
SOUVENIR
WEB

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,
please visit our website
typetype.org

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

TT RAMILLAS TYPE SPECIMEN