TT Bluescreens

Design	TypeType
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Font Update	April 01, 2019
Publisher	TypeType
Styles	18 styles
File Formats	otf, ttf, woff, eot, svg

About TT Bluescreens

We are glad to present you a completely updated v 2.0 font family. TT Bluescreens is a narrow neutral geometric grotesk designed for posters and headlines. In contrast to the TT Trailers that has a prominent character, our updated TT Bluescreens has a calm nature with a neutral design of letters. The typeface has become more versatile and is now great for working with both headers and test arrays.
We did not deviate much from the modular system in which different elements were identical to each other, but at the same time we tried to improve the readability of some letters by adding a small contrast between the strokes. In parallel with this, we slightly changed the proportions of the typeface by adding a bit of width so that in the boldest faces there would be no fuzziness. We changed the stem thickness of the lightest faces — this way, light faces look much better than their counterparts from the old version of the typeface.
In addition, we remade the interpolation, expanded the number of weights to 9 and drew 9 new Italics with high-quality compensation for all circles and strokes.
While the fonts from the old version could boast only 416 characters in each of the faces, in the updated version the character barge of the fonts was increased to 619 characters. To do this, we increased the coverage of languages based on the Latin alphabet, added ligatures and stylistic alternates, as well as many other useful features, such as: ordn, ccmp, frac, sups, numr, dnom, sinf onum, lnum, tnum, pnum, liga, case, salt, ss01, locl, calt.
In addition, the typeface received completely new hinting, which greatly improved the quality of its display when working on the web.

12345

TT Bluescreens DemiBold 160 pt

AaBbCc

Font family

TT Bluescreens is available in 9 weights (Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Meduim, DemiBold, Bold, ExtraBold, and Black) and 9 matching italics.

Weights

TT Bluescreens Thin

TT Bluescreens ExtraLight

TT Bluescreens Light

TT Bluescreens Regular

TT Bluescreens Medium

TT Bluescreens DemiBold

TT Bluescreens Bold

TT Bluescreens ExtraBold

TT Bluescreens Black

Italics

TT Bluescreens Thin Italic

TT Bluescreens ExtraLight Italic

TT Bluescreens Light Italic

TT Bluescreens Italic

TT Bluescreens Medium Italic

TT Bluescreens DemiBold Italic

TT Bluescreens Bold Italic

TT Bluescreens ExtraBold Italic

TT Bluescreens Black Italic

Examples

An organic light-emitting diode (OLED) is a light-emitting diode (LED) in which the emissive electroluminescent layer is a film of organic compound that emits light in response to an electric current. This organic layer is situated between two electrodes; typically, at least one of these electrodes is transparent.

TT Bluescreens Thin 18 pt

André Bernanose and co-workers at the Nancy-Université made the first observations of electroluminescence in organic materials in the early 1950s. They applied high alternating voltages in air to materials such as acridine orange, either deposited on or dissolved in cellulose or cellophane thin films.

TT Bluescreens Thin Italic 18 pt

OLEDs are used to create digital displays in devices such as television screens, computer monitors, portable systems such as smartphones, handheld game consoles and PDAs. A major area of research is the development of white OLED devices for use in solid-state lighting applications.

TT Bluescreens ExtraLight 18 pt

In 1960 Martin Pope and some of his co-workers at New York University developed ohmic dark-injecting electrode contacts to organic crystals. They further described the necessary energetic requirements (work functions) for hole and electron injecting electrode contacts.

TT Bluescreens ExtraLight Italic 18 pt

Pope's group reported in 1965 that in the absence of an external electric field, the electroluminescence in anthracene crystals is caused by the recombination of a thermalized electron and hole, and that the conducting level of anthracene is higher in energy than the exciton energy level.

TT Bluescreens Light 18 pt

In 1965, W. Helfrich and W. G. Schneider of the National Research Council produced double injection recombination electroluminescence for the first time in an anthracene single crystal using hole and electron injecting electrodes, the forerunner of modern double-injection devices.

TT Bluescreens Light Italic 18 pt

Examples

Roger Partridge made the first observation of electroluminescence from polymer films at the National Physical Laboratory in the United Kingdom. The device consisted of a film of poly (N-vinylcarbazole) up to 2.2 micrometers thick located between two charge injecting electrodes.

TT Bluescreens Regular 16 pt

This device used a two-layer structure with separate hole transporting and electron transporting layers such that recombination and light emission occurred in the middle of the organic layer; this resulted in a reduction in operating voltage and improvements in efficiency.

TT Bluescreens Italic 16 pt

Research into polymer electroluminescence culminated in 1990 with J. H. Burroughes et al. at the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge University, UK, reporting a high-efficiency green light-emitting polymer-based device using 100 nm thick films of poly(p-phenylene vinylene).

TT Bluescreens Medium 16 pt

The organic molecules are electrically conductive as a result of delocalization of pi electrons caused by conjugation over part or all of the molecule. These materials have conductivity levels ranging from insulators to conductors, and are therefore considered organic semiconductors.

TT Bluescreens Medium Italic 16 pt

Originally, the most basic polymer OLEDs consisted of a single organic layer. One example was the first light-emitting device synthesised by J. H. Burroughes et al., which involved a single layer of poly(p-phenylene vinylene).

TT Bluescreens DemiBold 16 pt

Many modern OLEDs incorporate a simple bilayer structure, consisting of a conductive layer and an emissive layer. More recent developments in OLED architecture improves quantum efficiency (up to 19%) by using a graded heterojunction.

TT Bluescreens DemiBold Italic 16 pt

Examples

This latter process may also be described as the injection of electron holes into the HOMO. Electrostatic forces bring the electrons and the holes towards each other and they recombine forming an exciton, a bound state of the electron and hole.

TT Bluescreens Bold 16 pt

Statistically three triplet excitons will be formed for each singlet exciton. Decay from triplet states (phosphorescence) is spin forbidden, increasing the timescale of the transition and limiting the internal efficiency of fluorescent devices.

TT Bluescreens Bold Italic 16 pt

During operation, a voltage is applied across the OLED such that the anode is positive with respect to the cathode. Anodes are picked based upon the quality of their optical transparency, electrical conductivity, and chemical stability.

TT Bluescreens ExtraBold 16 pt

A typical conductive layer may consist of PEDOT:PSS as the HOMO level of this material generally lies between the work function of ITO and the HOMO of other commonly used polymers, reducing the energy barriers for hole injection.

TT Bluescreens ExtraBold Italic 16 pt

The graded heterojunction architecture combines the benefits of both conventional architectures by improving charge injection while simultaneously balancing charge transport within the emissive region.

TT Bluescreens Black 16 pt

Indium tin oxide (ITO) is commonly used as the anode material. It is transparent to visible light and has a high work function which promotes injection of holes into the HOMO level of the organic layer.

TT Bluescreens Black Italic 16 pt

Supported languages

TT Bluescreens supports more than 70 languages including Western, Central, Northern European languages and most of cyrillic.

Albanian
Basque
Belarusian
Bosnian
Breton
Corsican
Croatian
Czech
Danish
English
Estonian
Faroese
Filipino
Finnish
French
Gaelic
German
Hungarian
Icelandic
Indonesian
Irish
Italian
Latvian
Lithuanian
Macedonian
Moldavian
Norwegian
Polish
Portuguese
Romanian
Russian
Sámi (Lule, Southern)
Serbian
Slovak
Slovenian
Spanish
Swahili
Swedish
Turkish
Turkmen (Latin)
Ukrainian
Zulu
and others

Дисплеи на органических светодиодах встраиваются в смартфоны, планшеты, электронные книги, цифровые фотоаппараты, в OLED-телевизоры.

TT Bluescreens Regular 80 pt
Russian

Languages

Sammenlignet med LCD-skærme med baggrundsbelysning, er strømforbruget for en OLED-skærm mindre end halvdelen. Baggrundsbelysningen på en LCD-skærm lyser konstant, og varierende mængder lys i forskellige farver slippes gennem. LCD-skærme er ikke i stand til at vise den rene farve sort , da noget lys altid slipper gennem. OLED-skærme, producerer lyset i hvert enkelt pixel, og i hver sine farver, således kontrasten (forholdet mellem de lyse og mørke farver) bliver uendelig, hvilket betyder at der ikke er noget lystab.

Danish

Puede ser usado en todo tipo de aplicaciones: televisores, monitores, pantallas de dispositivos portátiles (teléfonos móviles, PDA, reproductores de audio...), indicadores de información o de aviso, etc., con formatos que bajo cualquier diseño irán desde unas dimensiones pequeñas (2 pulgadas) hasta enormes tamaños (equivalentes a los que se están consiguiendo con LCD). Mediante los OLED también se pueden crear grandes o pequeños carteles de publicidad, así como fuentes de luz para iluminar espacios generales.

Spanish

Iako industrijom televizora trenutno dominiraju uređaji koji koriste panele sa ekranima od tečnog kristala, poznatije pod imenom LCD paneli, OLED tehnologija takođe postaje sve zastupljenija i popularnija, te tako stiče velike šanse da u budućnosti sa trona skine stariju, „rivalsku" tehnologiju izrade ekrana. Ideja da se razviju OLED ekrani došla je posmatranjem svitaca, jer su ovi insekti u stanju da stvore svetlost uprkos činjenici da – očigledno – na sebi nemaju nikakve električne uređaje sa tradicionalnim lampama.

Serbian

OLEDin valmistuksessa käytetään höyrystystekniikkaa, mikä vaatii tyhjiön käyttöä. Ensin lasisubstraatille tehdään indiumtinaoksidista anodi, minkä jälkeen höyrystetään yleensä ainakin kaksi kerrosta pienimolekyylisiä orgaanisia yhdisteitä (organometalleja). Orgaanisten kerrosten kokonaispaksuus on 100–150 nm. Niiden päälle tehdään katodi jostain metallista. Kuviointi hoidetaan käyttämällä "varjomaskia" höyrystyksessä. Lisäämällä rakenteeseen erilaisia kerroksia saadaan OLEDin hyötysuhdetta paranettua.

Finnish

Føņŧ fąmįły şùppôrtš māný förěigñ lăņgüåģęs

TT Bluescreens Demibold 120 pt

Glyphs

Basic Character Set

Uppercase

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Lowercase

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Figures

0123456789

Cyrillic Uppercase

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦ
ЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯҐЃЌЄЅІЇЈЉЊЂЋЎЏ

Cyrillic Lowercase

абвгдеёжзийклмнопрстуфхц
чшщъыьэюяґѓќєѕіїјљњђћўџ

Punctuation & Symbols

!¡?¿«»‹›.,:;‘’‚“”„…′″|¦-–—_\/()[]{}·•*
#§©®¶№™@&†‡°^

Accented Uppercase

ÀÁĂÂÄĀÅÃĄǺÆǼĆČĈÇĊĎĐÐÈÉĚËĖÊĒĘĔĞĢĞĢĤĦÌÍÎÏİĪĬĮ
ĴĶĹĽĻŁĿŃŊŇŅÑßÒÓÔÖŐŌÕŎØǾŒÞŔŔŘŖŜŚŠŞȘŤŢŦŤÙÚÛÜ
ŪŰŮŬŲɄƏŴẀẂẄỲȲŶÝŸŹŽŻ

Accented Lowercase

àáăâäāåãąǻæǽćčĉçċďđðèéěëėêēĕęğģğģĥħìíîïıīĭįĵķĺľļłŀńŋňņñŉ
ßòóôöőōõŏøǿœþŕřŗŝśšşșťţŧťùúûüūűůŭųʉəŵẁẃẅỳȳŷýÿźžż

Mathematical Symbols

-+<>≤≥=≠~≈¬±×÷·•№#%‰µ

Currency

¤€$¥₽£¢₴ƒ

Diacritics

˘ˇ¨´`˜¯˚˙ˆˇ˝'
¸˛

Arrows

←↓→↑↙↘↗↖

Glyphs

OpenType Features

Standard Ligatures	ﬀ ﬁ ﬂ ﬃ ﬄ ffj fj fl ffl
Numerators, Denominators	H 0123456789 H 0123456789
Superscripts, Scientific Inferiors	H 0123456789 H 0123456789
Fractions, Ordinals	½ ¼ ¾ º ª
Proportional Figures	0123456789
Tabular Figures	0123456789
Proportional Oldstyle	0123456789
Tabular Oldstyle	0123456789
Case Sensitive	H[](){}¡¿«»‹›-–—·•@:ß
Stylistic Alternates (Stylistic Set 01)	IÌÍÎÏIĪĮaàáăâäāåãąǻlĺľļłŀyỳȳŷýÿayğIÏ
Localization	ȘŞșȚŢţĲĳĲ́ĳ́L·LŀH·Hŀl
Glyph composition	ǺǻǻǼǽǾǿ

Basic characters

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN
OPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmn
opqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

TT Bluescreens Medium 110 pt

Examples

TT Bluescreens
Medium 42 pt

Efficient OLEDs using small molecules were first developed by Ching W. Tang et al. at Eastman Kodak. The term OLED traditionally refers specifically to this type of device, though the term SM-OLED is also in use.

TT Bluescreens
Medium 32 pt

Molecules commonly used in OLEDs include organometallic chelates (for example Alq3, used in the organic light-emitting device reported by Tang et al.), fluorescent and phosphorescent dyes and conjugated dendrimers.

Examples

TT Bluescreens
Medium 24 pt

The production of small molecule devices and displays usually involves thermal evaporation in a vacuum. This makes the production process more expensive and of limited use for large-area devices, than other processing techniques.

TT Bluescreens
Medium 18 pt

Researchers report luminescence from a single polymer molecule, representing the smallest possible organic light-emitting diode (OLED) device. Scientists will be able to optimize substances to produce more powerful light emissions. Finally, this work is a first step towards making molecule-sized components that combine electronic and optical properties.

TT Bluescreens
Medium 12 pt

Polymer light-emitting diodes (PLED, P-OLED), also light-emitting polymers (LEP), involve an electroluminescent conductive polymer that emits light when connected to an external voltage. They are used as a thin film for full-spectrum colour displays. Polymer OLEDs are quite efficient and require a relatively small amount of power for the amount of light produced. Vacuum deposition is not a suitable method for forming thin films of polymers. However, polymers can be processed in solution, and spin coating is a common method of depositing thin polymer films.

TT Bluescreens
Medium 8 pt

This method is more suited to forming large-area films than thermal evaporation. No vacuum is required, and the emissive materials can also be applied on the substrate by a technique derived from commercial inkjet printing. However, as the application of subsequent layers tends to dissolve those already present, formation of multilayer structures is difficult with these methods. The metal cathode may still need to be deposited by thermal evaporation in vacuum. An alternative method to vacuum deposition is to deposit a Langmuir-Blodgett film. Typical polymers used in pleaded displays include derivatives of poly(p-phenylene vinylene) and polyfluorene.

TT Bluescreens
Black 160 pt

O L E
D P A
N E L

OpenType features

OpenType features	Deactivated	Activated
Tabular Figures	0123456789	0123456789
Proportional Figures	0123456789	0123456789
Tabular Oldstyle	0123456789	0123456789
Proportional Oldstyle	0123456789	0123456789
Numerators	H0123456789	H^{0123456789}
Denominators	H0123456789	H$_{0123456789}$
Superscripts	H0123456789	H^{0123456789}
Scientific Inferiors	H0123456789	H$_{0123456789}$
Fractions	1/2 1/4 1/3	½ ¼ ¾
Ordinals	2ao	2ªº
Case Sensitive	({[H]})	({[H]})
Stylistic Alternates (Stylistic Set 01)	ayIl	ayIl
Standard Ligatures	ff fi fl ffi ffl fj ffj fl ffl	ff fi fl ffi ffl fj ffj fl ffl
Localization	ŞşŢţĺĵ íj	ȘșȚțÍJ íj
Glyph composition	Å+´ å+´ æ+´	Ǻ ǻ ǽ

Stylistic alternates (Stylistic set 01)

TT Bluescreens font family has a set of stylistic alternatives, which offers alternative glyphs for latin 'I, a, l, y' and cyrillic «a, y» when it's turned on.

Default characters

I will share my future plans with you & Ivan.

Stylistic alternates

I will share my future plans with you & Ivan.

Case sensitive

Case sensitive feature shifts various punctuation marks up to a position that works better with all-capital sequences or sets of lining figures.

Default characters

@ 10:48 P.M.

Case sensitive

@ 10:48 P.M.

Glyph composition

To minimize the number of glyph alternates, it is sometimes desired to decompose a character into two glyphs. Additionally, it may be preferable to compose two characters into a single glyph for better glyph processing.

A+˚+´=Ǻ

æ+´=ǽ

ø+´=ǿ

Proportional oldstyle

12 - 12

The company is leading the world of OLED industry, generating $100.2 million out of the total $475 million revenues in the global OLED market in 2006. As of 2006, it held more than 600 American patents and more than 2800 international patents.

Tabular figures

12 - 12

This OLED featured the highest resolution at the time, of 6.22 million pixels. This was exceeded in January 2008, when Samsung showcased the world's largest and thinnest OLED TV at the time, at 31 inches (78 cm) and 4.3 mm.

Tabular oldstyle

12 - 12

The drive circuit was formed by low-temperature polysilicon TFTs. Also, low-molecular organic EL materials were employed. The pixel count of the display is 480 × 272. The contrast ratio is 100,000:1, and the luminance is 200 cd/m². The colour reproduction range is 100% of the NTSC standard.

About TypeType

TypeType company was founded in 2013 by Ivan Gladkikh, a type designer with a 10-year experience and Alexander Kudryavtsev an experienced manager. In the past 5 years we've released more than 40 font families, and the company has turned into a type foundry with a harmonious team.

Our mission is to create and distribute only carefully drawn, thoroughly tested, and perfectly optimized typefaces which are available to a wide range of customers.

Our team unites people who represent different countries and continents. Thanks to such cultural diversity, our projects are truly unique and global.

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