



2026

TT Nooks Serif



Meet TT Nooks Serif version 2.000! We have significantly updated the font: reworked the character graphics, seriously expanded the character set, and added new font styles, stylistic sets, features, and languages.

TT Nooks Serif is a display modern serif with a slight touch of egocentricity. It has a sharp and firm, yet elegant and stately character. High contrast and a slight squarishness of the characters give it strictness and angularity, while wide proportions make this font stand out among other contemporary serifs.

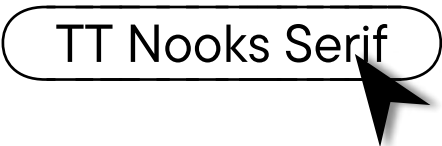
The unusual asymmetrical serifs stand out particularly vividly in TT Nooks Serif; thanks to their geometric shape, they resemble “slippers.” They also add stability to the font and help better balance the black and white space within the letters

Initially, TT Nooks Serif included only 4 font styles. For user convenience, we recalculated the thickness of all styles and added three new ones: Medium, DemiBold, and ExtraBold, as well as a variable font. Also, during the update process, we significantly transformed the typeface: reimagined the letterforms and revised the proportions. At the same time, the overall impression and image of the font remained the same: it is still authentic, noble, and easily recognizable.

Precise, elegant, sharp

In particular, in version 2.000, we supplemented the extended Cyrillic and Latin, expanded the main set of currencies, and added fractions and service symbols. Fresh stylistic sets appeared (for example, with alternate forms of ‘Q,’ ‘a,’ ‘g,’ ‘y,’ and diamond-shaped punctuation), along with new Open-Type features and languages.

TT Nooks Serif is a stylish and vibrant font that reveals itself best in medium and large sizes. There is something chivalrous in its mood, so it will look great on book and magazine covers and in projects related to history and art. The typeface is also highly suitable for web, branding, packaging design, and much more.





TT Nooks Serif 2.000 includes:

- 8 font styles: 7 upright styles and 1 variable font
- 904 glyphs per style
- 28 OpenType features
- Support for over 230 languages

Aa

TT Nooks Serif
Black 350 pt

BASIC GLYPHS

A fluff frog
with PIZZA
ACROSS

LIGATURES

A fluff frog
with PIZZA
ACROSS

TT Nooks Serif
DemiBold 90 pt



1 Light
2 Regular
3 Medium
4 D.Bold
5 Bold
6 Ex.Bold
7 Black

72 PT

New Style
(N.S.) indicate
dating systems

48 PT

24 PT

Usually, they refer to the change from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar as enacted in various European countries between 1582 and 1923.

18 PT

Before as well as after the legal change, writers used the dual dating convention to specify a given day by giving its date according to both styles of dating (to ensure that the day concerned was identified unambiguously). In England and Britain's American colonies, there were two calendar changes.

10 PT

The need to correct the calendar arose from the realisation that the correct figure for the number of days in a year is not 365.25 (365 days 6 hours) as assumed by the Julian calendar but slightly less (c. 365.242 days). The Julian calendar therefore has too many leap years. The consequence was that the basis for the calculation of the date of Easter, as decided in the 4th century, had drifted from reality. The Gregorian calendar reform also dealt with the accumulated difference between these figures, between the years 325 and 1582, by skipping 10 days to set the ecclesiastical date of the equinox to be 21 March, the median date of its occurrence at the time of the First Council of Nicea in 325.



24 PT

When recording British history, it is usual to quote the date as originally recorded at the time of the event, but with the year number adjusted to start on 1 January. The latter adjustment may be needed because the start of the civil calendar year had not always been 1 January and was al-

15 PT

Usually, the mapping of New Style dates onto Old Style dates with a start-of-year adjustment works well with little confusion for events before the introduction of the Gregorian calendar. For example, the Battle of Agincourt is well known to have been fought on 25 October 1415, which is Saint Crispin's Day. However, for the period between the first introduction of the Gregorian

calendar on 15 October 1582 and its introduction in Britain on 14 September 1752, there can be considerable confusion between events in Continental Western Europe and in British domains. Events in Continental Western Europe are usually reported in English-language histories by using the Gregorian calendar. For example, the Battle of Blenheim is always given

10 PT

Extending the Gregorian calendar backwards to dates preceding its official introduction in a particular jurisdiction produces a proleptic calendar, which should be used with some caution. For ordinary purposes, the dates of events occurring prior to 15 October 1582 are generally shown as they appeared in the Julian calendar, with the year starting on 1 January, and no conversion

to a putative Gregorian equivalents. For example, the Battle of Agincourt is universally considered to have been fought on 25 October 1415 which is Saint Crispin's Day. But for the period between 15 October 1582 and 14 September 1752 (the date of its legal introduction in the British Empire), a significant risk of misunderstanding arises in English language texts. (The equivalent issue

arises in Russian (until 1917) and Greek (until 1923) language texts.) This can happen when the same event has two different dates (which may even have a different year number): one as recorded using the Gregorian date in (some) continental European histories and the other using the Julian date in English history sources. Even then, events that happened on the Continent are

24 PT

When recording British history, it is usual to quote the date as originally recorded at the time of the event, but with the year number adjusted to start on 1 January. The latter adjustment may be needed because the start of the civil calendar year had not always been 1 January and was al-

15 PT

Usually, the mapping of New Style dates onto Old Style dates with a start-of-year adjustment works well with little confusion for events before the introduction of the Gregorian calendar. For example, the Battle of Agincourt is well known to have been fought on 25 October 1415, which is Saint Crispin's Day. However, for the period between the first introduc-

tion of the Gregorian calendar on 15 October 1582 and its introduction in Britain on 14 September 1752, there can be considerable confusion between events in Continental Western Europe and in British domains. Events in Continental Western Europe are usually reported in English-language histories by using the Gregorian calendar. For example, the

10 PT

Extending the Gregorian calendar backwards to dates preceding its official introduction in a particular jurisdiction produces a proleptic calendar, which should be used with some caution. For ordinary purposes, the dates of events occurring prior to 15 October 1582 are generally shown as they appeared in the Julian calendar, with the year starting on 1 January, and no

conversion to a putative Gregorian equivalents. For example, the Battle of Agincourt is universally considered to have been fought on 25 October 1415 which is Saint Crispin's Day. But for the period between 15 October 1582 and 14 September 1752 (the date of its legal introduction in the British Empire), a significant risk of misunderstanding arises in English language

texts. (The equivalent issue arises in Russian (until 1917) and Greek (until 1923) language texts.) This can happen when the same event has two different dates (which may even have a different year number): one as recorded using the Gregorian date in (some) continental European histories and the other using the Julian date in English history sources. Even then, events

24 PT

When recording British history, it is usual to quote the date as originally recorded at the time of the event, but with the year number adjusted to start on 1 January. The latter adjustment may be needed because the start of the civil calendar year had not always been 1 Janu-

15 PT

Usually, the mapping of New Style dates onto Old Style dates with a start-of-year adjustment works well with little confusion for events before the introduction of the Gregorian calendar. For example, the Battle of Agincourt is well known to have been fought on 25 October 1415, which is Saint Crispin's Day. However, for the period between the first

introduction of the Gregorian calendar on 15 October 1582 and its introduction in Britain on 14 September 1752, there can be considerable confusion between events in Continental Western Europe and in British domains. Events in Continental Western Europe are usually reported in English-language histories by using the Gregorian calendar. For exam-

10 PT

Extending the Gregorian calendar backwards to dates preceding its official introduction in a particular jurisdiction produces a proleptic calendar, which should be used with some caution. For ordinary purposes, the dates of events occurring prior to 15 October 1582 are generally shown as they appeared in the Julian calendar, with the year starting on 1 Janu-

ary, and no conversion to a putative Gregorian equivalents. For example, the Battle of Agincourt is universally considered to have been fought on 25 October 1415 which is Saint Crispin's Day. But for the period between 15 October 1582 and 14 September 1752 (the date of its legal introduction in the British Empire), a significant risk of misunderstanding arises

in English language texts. (The equivalent issue arises in Russian (until 1917) and Greek (until 1923) language texts.) This can happen when the same event has two different dates (which may even have a different year number): one as recorded using the Gregorian date in (some) continental European histories and the other using the Julian date in English history

24 PT

When recording British history, it is usual to quote the date as originally recorded at the time of the event, but with the year number adjusted to start on 1 January. The latter adjustment may be needed because the start of the civil calendar year had not always been 1

15 PT

Usually, the mapping of New Style dates onto Old Style dates with a start-of-year adjustment works well with little confusion for events before the introduction of the Gregorian calendar. For example, the Battle of Agincourt is well known to have been fought on 25 October 1415, which is Saint Crispin's Day. However, for the period between

the first introduction of the Gregorian calendar on 15 October 1582 and its introduction in Britain on 14 September 1752, there can be considerable confusion between events in Continental Western Europe and in British domains. Events in Continental Western Europe are usually reported in English-language histories by using the Gregorian

10 PT

Extending the Gregorian calendar backwards to dates preceding its official introduction in a particular jurisdiction produces a proleptic calendar, which should be used with some caution. For ordinary purposes, the dates of events occurring prior to 15 October 1582 are generally shown as they appeared in the Julian calendar, with the year starting on 1

January, and no conversion to a putative Gregorian equivalents. For example, the Battle of Agincourt is universally considered to have been fought on 25 October 1415 which is Saint Crispin's Day. But for the period between 15 October 1582 and 14 September 1752 (the date of its legal introduction in the British Empire), a significant risk of misunderstanding

ing arises in English language texts. (The equivalent issue arises in Russian (until 1917) and Greek (until 1923) language texts.) This can happen when the same event has two different dates (which may even have a different year number): one as recorded using the Gregorian date in (some) continental European histories and the other using the Julian date

24 PT

When recording British history, it is usual to quote the date as originally recorded at the time of the event, but with the year number adjusted to start on 1 January. The latter adjustment may be needed because the start of the civil calendar year had not

15 PT

Usually, the mapping of New Style dates onto Old Style dates with a start-of-year adjustment works well with little confusion for events before the introduction of the Gregorian calendar. For example, the Battle of Agincourt is well known to have been fought on 25 October 1415, which is Saint Crispin's Day. However, for the period

between the first introduction of the Gregorian calendar on 15 October 1582 and its introduction in Britain on 14 September 1752, there can be considerable confusion between events in Continental Western Europe and in British domains. Events in Continental Western Europe are usually reported in English-language histo-

10 PT

Extending the Gregorian calendar backwards to dates preceding its official introduction in a particular jurisdiction produces a proleptic calendar, which should be used with some caution. For ordinary purposes, the dates of events occurring prior to 15 October 1582 are generally shown as they appeared in the Julian calendar, with the year

starting on 1 January, and no conversion to a putative Gregorian equivalents. For example, the Battle of Agincourt is universally considered to have been fought on 25 October 1415 which is Saint Crispin's Day. But for the period between 15 October 1582 and 14 September 1752 (the date of its legal introduction in the British Empire), a significant

risk of misunderstanding arises in English language texts. (The equivalent issue arises in Russian (until 1917) and Greek (until 1923) language texts.) This can happen when the same event has two different dates (which may even have a different year number): one as recorded using the Gregorian date in (some) continental European histories

24 PT

When recording British history, it is usual to quote the date as originally recorded at the time of the event, but with the year number adjusted to start on 1 January. The latter adjustment may be needed because the start of the civil calendar year had not

15 PT

Usually, the mapping of New Style dates onto Old Style dates with a start-of-year adjustment works well with little confusion for events before the introduction of the Gregorian calendar. For example, the Battle of Agincourt is well known to have been fought on 25 October 1415, which is Saint Crispin's Day. However,

for the period between the first introduction of the Gregorian calendar on 15 October 1582 and its introduction in Britain on 14 September 1752, there can be considerable confusion between events in Continental Western Europe and in British domains. Events in Continental Western Europe are usually reported in

10 PT

Extending the Gregorian calendar backwards to dates preceding its official introduction in a particular jurisdiction produces a proleptic calendar, which should be used with some caution. For ordinary purposes, the dates of events occurring prior to 15 October 1582 are generally shown as they appeared in the Julian calendar,

with the year starting on 1 January, and no conversion to a putative Gregorian equivalents. For example, the Battle of Agincourt is universally considered to have been fought on 25 October 1415 which is Saint Crispin's Day. But for the period between 15 October 1582 and 14 September 1752 (the date of its legal introduction in the

British Empire), a significant risk of misunderstanding arises in English language texts. (The equivalent issue arises in Russian (until 1917) and Greek (until 1923) language texts.) This can happen when the same event has two different dates (which may even have a different year number): one as recorded using the Gregorian

24 PT

When recording British history, it is usual to quote the date as originally recorded at the time of the event, but with the year number adjusted to start on 1 January. The latter adjustment may be needed because the start of the civil calendar

15 PT

Usually, the mapping of New Style dates onto Old Style dates with a start-of-year adjustment works well with little confusion for events before the introduction of the Gregorian calendar. For example, the Battle of Agincourt is well known to have been fought on 25 October 1415, which is Saint Crispin's Day.

However, for the period between the first introduction of the Gregorian calendar on 15 October 1582 and its introduction in Britain on 14 September 1752, there can be considerable confusion between events in Continental Western Europe and in British domains. Events in Continental Western Europe

10 PT

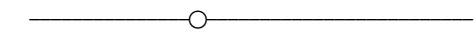
Extending the Gregorian calendar backwards to dates preceding its official introduction in a particular jurisdiction produces a proleptic calendar, which should be used with some caution. For ordinary purposes, the dates of events occurring prior to 15 October 1582 are generally shown as they appeared in the

Julian calendar, with the year starting on 1 January, and no conversion to a putative Gregorian equivalents. For example, the Battle of Agincourt is universally considered to have been fought on 25 October 1415 which is Saint Crispin's Day. But for the period between 15 October 1582 and 14 September 1752 (the date of

its legal introduction in the British Empire), a significant risk of misunderstanding arises in English language texts. (The equivalent issue arises in Russian (until 1917) and Greek (until 1923) language texts.) This can happen when the same event has two different dates (which may even have a different year number): one as

TT Nooks Serif has 1 variable font. To use the variable font 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
Variable
Variable

300  900
WIDTH



TT Nooks Serif supports more than 230 languages.

CYRILLIC

Russian, Belarusian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian, Ukrainian, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tadjik, 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, Retho-Romance, Romansh, Scots, Silesian, Sorbian, Vastese, Volapük, Võro, Walloon, Walser, Welsh, Karakalpak, Kurdish, Talysh, Tsakhur, Turkmen, Zaza, Aleut, Cree, Haitian Creole, Hawaiian, Innu-aimun, Lakota, Karachay-Balkar, Karelian, Livvi-Karelian, Ludic, Tatar, Vepsian, Guarani, Nahuatl, Quechua

sûppõrt
månÿ
différènt
længúàgès

POLISH

Chociaż reforma Grzegorza została wprowadzona w najuroczystszej formie, jaka była dostępna Kościołowi, bulla nie miała mocy poza Kościołem katolickim (w którym był

SWEDISH

Även om Gregorius reform genomfördes på det mest högtidliga sätt som kyrkan hade till sitt förfogande, hade påvliga bullen ingen giltighet utanför den katolska kyrkan (där han

BULGARIAN

Въпреки че реформата на Григорий беше приета по най-тържественния начин, с който разполагаше Църквата, папската була нямаше власт извън пределите

SERBIAN

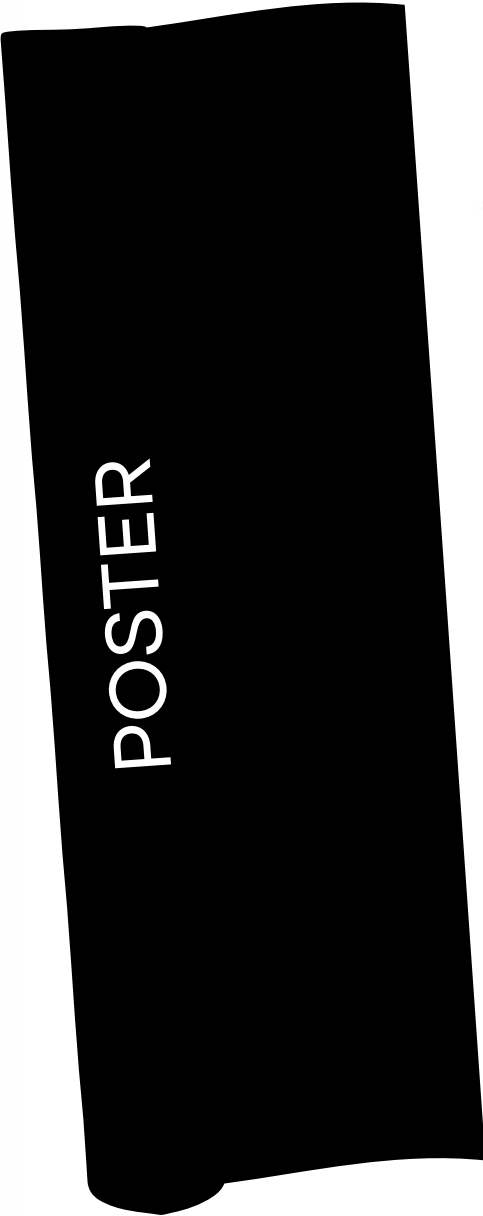
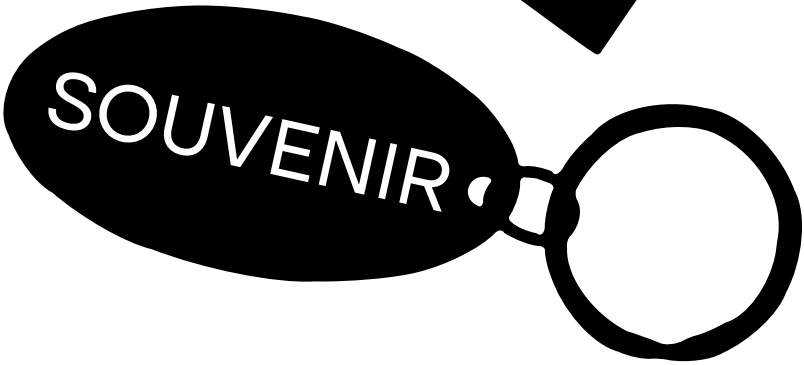
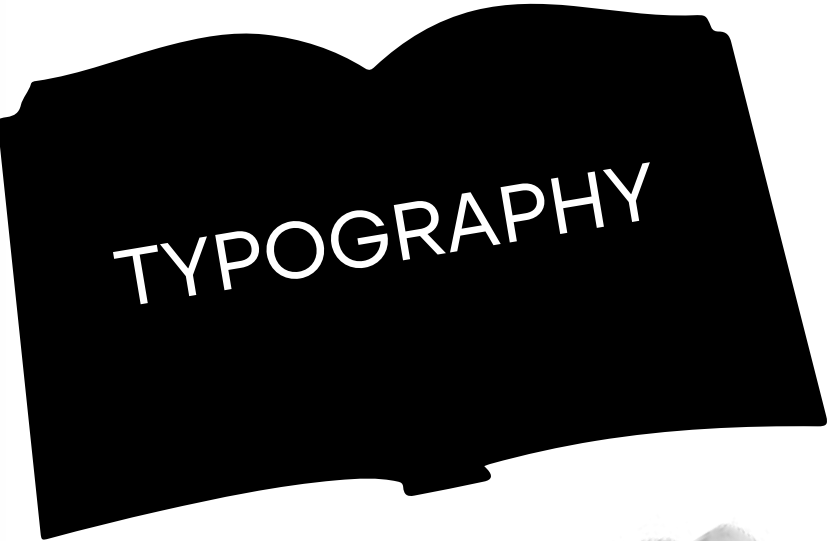
Иако је Грегоријева реформа проглашена на најсвечанији могући начин у оквиру Цркве, була није имала ауторитет изван Католичке цркве (чији је био врховни вер-

CZECH

Ačkoli byla Gregoriova reforma vyhlášena v nejslavnostnější formě, jakou církev měla k dispozici, bulla neměla žádnou platnost mimo katolickou církev (v níž byl nejvyšší

DANISH

Selvom Gregors reform blev vedtaget på den mest højtidelige måde, kirken havde til rådighed, havde pavelig bulle ingen gyldighed uden for den katolske kirke (hvor han var den





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.

Copyright © TypeType Foundry 2013–2026.
All rights reserved.
For more information about our fonts,
please visit our website
www.typetype.org

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

