

TT Fors

Design	TypeType
Release Date	April 20, 2021
Publisher	TypeType
Styles	30 styles + 2 variable fonts
File Formats	otf, ttf, woff, eot, svg

About TT Fors

TT Fors is a modern geometric sans serif with characters and shapes contrasting in width, as close as possible to the basic geometric shapes (circle, square, triangle). TT Fors is a great addition to TypeType's line of functional sans serifs, which already includes such fonts as TT Norms Pro, TT Commons, TT Hoves and TT Interphases. The main inspiration for the creation of TT Fors was the study of geometric grotesques of the early to mid-20th century (Futura, Neuzeit Grotesk, Twentieth Century, Avantgarde Gothic, etc.). We gave ourselves the task to create the most versatile functional typeface that draws inspiration from the visual environment of the early to mid-20th century, but at the same time is aimed at uninterrupted use in all modern media.

This versatility is reflected in the title TT Fors (for), a typeface for a wide range of uses. The rounded characters in the font family tend to be shaped as the circle, while the rest of the characters have narrower proportions. For more functionality, the typeface has rather high lowercase characters. Thanks to the correct and precisely selected geometric shapes and uniform construction rules, TT Fors works great both in the format of large headings and in very small text sizes used in book printing and in web design.

In addition, the TT Fors family has a display subfamily TT Fors Display, which is a trendy pair for the text fonts. The main feature of the display subfamily is high contrast in horizontal or vertical strokes.

In total, TT Fors family includes 32 fonts: 9 weights and 9 italic styles in the text subfamily, 6 weights and 6 italic styles in the display subfamily, and 2 variable fonts for both subfamilies. TT Fors has stylistic alternatives, ligatures, small caps (text family only), numbers in circles, arrows and a set of alternative round full stops and punctuation marks (text family only), slashed zero, and other useful features. More details about all OpenType features can be found in the font specimen.

And, by good tradition, TT Fors has two variable fonts, for each of the subfamilies. Each variable font supports two axes of variability—thickness and slant.

1 2 3

TT Fors Regular 160 pt

A a B b

About TT Fors

TT Fors is a fontfamily consisting of 9 weights (Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Medium, DemiBold, Bold, ExtraBold, Black) and 9 matching italics.

Weights

TT Fors Thin

TT Fors ExtraLight

TT Fors Light

TT Fors Regular

TT Fors Medium

TT Fors DemiBold

TT Fors Bold

TT Fors ExtraBold

TT Fors Black

Italics

TT Fors Thin Italic

TT Fors ExtraLight Italic

TT Fors Light Italic

TT Fors Italic

TT Fors Medium Italic

TT Fors DemiBold Italic

TT Fors Bold Italic

TT Fors ExtraBold Italic

TT Fors Black Italic

About TT Fors Display

TT Fors Display is a fontfamily consisting of 6 weights (ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Medium, DemiBold, Bold) and 6 matching italics.

Weights

TT Fors Display ExtraLight

TT Fors Display Light

TT Fors Display Regular

TT Fors Display Medium

TT Fors Display DemiBold

TT Fors Display Bold

Italics

TT Fors Display ExtraLight Italic

TT Fors Display Light Italic

TT Fors Display Italic

TT Fors Display Medium Italic

TT Fors Display DemiBold Italic

TT Fors Display Bold Italic

Variable version

TT Fors has two variable fonts, for each of the subfamilies. Each variable font supports two axes of variability—weight and slant.

TT Fors Variable

TT Fors ***Variable***

TT Fors Display Variable

TT Fors ***Display Variable***

Examples

Ural is considered a part of Eurasian Steppe, extending approximately from the North to the South; from the Arctic Ocean to the end of Ural River.

TT Fors Thin 16 pt

Southern Ural is most diverse in the forest composition; here together with coniferous forests also abundant are other tree species such as larch and oak.

TT Fors ExtraLight 16 pt

The polar forests are low and are mixed with swamps, lichens, bogs and shrubs. Abundant are dwarf birch, mosses and berries.

TT Fors Light 16 pt

Rivers and lakes are used as a water supply, transport routes and for waterlogging. Some rivers have dams forming the Kama and Votkinsk Reservoirs.

TT Fors Thin Italic 16 pt

The speciality of Urals is precious and semi-precious stones, such as emerald, amethyst, aquamarine, rhodonite, jasper, malachite, diamond.

TT Fors ExtraLight Italic 16 pt

Urals contains 48 species of economically valuable ores and minerals. Eastern regions are rich in chalcopyrite, nickel oxide, chromite and coal.

TT Fors Light Italic 16 pt

Examples

Vaygach Island and the islands of Novaya Zemlya form a further continuation of the Ural Mountains chain to the north into the Arctic Ocean.

TT Fors Regular 16 pt

In the Central Ural, one can meet a rare mixture of sable and pine marten named kidus. In the Southern Ural frequent are badger and black polecat.

TT Fors Italic 16 pt

By topography, Ural is divided, from north to south, into the Polar (or Arctic), Near-Polar (or Sub-Arctic), Northern, Central and Southern parts.

TT Fors Medium 16 pt

The Ural Mountains run from north to south through western Russia, from the coast of the Arctic Ocean to the river Ural and Kazakhstan.

TT Fors Medium Italic 16 pt

Ural forests are inhabited by animals typical of Siberia, such as elk, brown bear, fox, wolf, wolverine, lynx, squirrel and sable (north only).

TT Fors DemiBold 16 pt

The southern rivers – Ural, Kama, Belaya and Chusovaya Rivers – belong to the Caspian Sea basin. Western rivers are more affluent.

TT Fors DemiBold Italic 16 pt

Examples

Forest landscapes of Urals are diverse, especially the southern part. The western areas are dominated by coniferous taiga forests.

TT Fors Bold 16 pt

Meadow steppes have developed in the lower parts of mountain slopes and are covered with various clovers, daisies, filipendula.

TT Fors Bold Italic 16 pt

The Northern Ural is dominated by Siberian species of fir, cedar, spruce and pine. Forests are much more sparse in Polar Ural.

TT Fors ExtraBold 16 pt

The landscapes of Ural change both in the latitudinal and vertical directions and are dominated by steppes and forests.

TT Fors ExtraBold Italic 16 pt

Ural is a geographical region located around the Ural Mountains, between the East European and West Siberian plains.

TT Fors Black 16 pt

Most Ural rivers belong to the basin of the Arctic Ocean: Tobol, Iset, Tura, Pechora, Lozva and Severnaya Sosva Rivers.

TT Fors Black Italic 16 pt

Examples

Siberia is an extensive geographical region spanning much of Northern Asia. Siberia has been part of modern Russia since the latter half of the 16th century.

TT Fors Display ExtraLight 16 pt

Much of the area includes the Siberian Traps—a large igneous province. The volcanic event is the largest known volcanic eruption in Earth's history.

TT Fors Display Light 16 pt

The climate of Siberia varies dramatically, but it typically has short summers and long, brutally cold winters. On the north coast, there is a very short summer.

TT Fors Display Regular 16 pt

In Russia the Eastern part of the country is not viewed as Siberia. The eastern region of Russia next to Siberia was historically called the Far East in Europe and Russia.

TT Fors Display ExtraLight Italic 16 pt

It is exceptionally rich in minerals, containing large deposits of gold, diamonds, and ores of manganese, lead, zinc, nickel, cobalt, and molybdenum.

TT Fors Display Light Italic 16 pt

In the south of the plain, where permafrost is largely absent, rich grasslands that are an extension of the Kazakh Steppe formed the original vegetation.

TT Fors Display Italic 16 pt

Examples

European influences, specifically Russian, are predominant in many parts of the south and central part of the region, due to its high Russian population.

TT Fors Display Medium 16 pt

Siberia stretches southwards from the Arctic Ocean to the hills of north-central Kazakhstan and to the national borders of Mongolia and China.

TT Fors Display DemiBold 16 pt

Siberia is geographically located entirely in Asia, however, it is a part of Russia, and thus is culturally and politically a part of Europe.

TT Fors Display Bold 16 pt

The West Siberian Plain, consisting mostly of Cenozoic alluvial deposits, is somewhat flat. Many deposits on this plain resulted from ice dams.

TT Fors Display Medium Italic 16 pt

The origin of the name "Siberia" is unknown. Some sources say that "Siberia" originates from the Siberian Tatar word for "sleeping land".

TT Fors Display DemiBold Italic 16 pt

The territory of Siberia extends eastwards from the Ural Mountains to the watershed between the Pacific and Arctic drainage basins.

TT Fors Display Bold Italic 16 pt

Supported languages

TT Fors supports more than 180 languages including Western, Central, Northern European languages and most of cyrillic.

Acehnese, Afar, Albanian+, Aleut (lat), Alsatian, Aragonese, Arumanian+, Asu, Aymara, Azerbaijani+, Banjar, Basque+, Belarusian (lat), Bemba, Bena, Betawi, Bislama+, Boholanot+, Bosnian (lat), Breton+, Catalan+, Cebuano+, Chamorro+, Chichewa, Chiga, Colognean+, Cornish, Corsican+, Cree, Croatian, Czech+, Danish, Dutch+, Embu, English+, Esperanto, Estonian+, Faroese+, Fijian, Filipino+, Finnish, French, Frisian, Friulian+, Gaelic, Gagauz (lat), Galician+, Ganda, German+, Gusii, Haitian Creole, Hawaiian, Hiri Motu, Hungarian+, Icelandic+, Ilocano, Indonesian+, Innu-aimun, Interlingua, Irish, Italian+, Javanese, Jola-Fonyi, Judaeo-Spanish, Kabuverdianu, Kalenjin, Karachay-Balkar (lat), Karaim (lat), Karakalpak (lat), Karelian, Kashubian, Kazakh (lat), Khasi, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, Kongo, Kurdish (lat), Ladin, Latvian, Leonese, Lithuanian, Livvi-Karelian, Luba-Kasai, Ludic, Luganda+, Luo, Luxembourgish+, Luyia, Machame, Makuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Malay+,

Maltese, Manx, Maori, Marshallese, Mauritian Creole, Minangkabau+, Moldavian (lat), Montenegrin (lat), Morisyen, Nahuatl, Nauruan, Ndebele, Nias, Norwegian, Nyankole, Occitan, Oromo, Palauan, Polish+, Portuguese+, Quechua+, Rheto-Romance, Rohingya, Romanian+, Romansh+, Rombo, Rundi, Rwa, Salar, Samburu, Samoan, Sango, Sangu, Sasak, Scots, Sena, Serbian (lat)+, Seychellois Creole, Shambala, Shona, Silesian, Slovak+, Slovenian+, Soga, Somali, Sorbian, Sotho+, Spanish+, Sundanese, Swahili, Swazi, Swedish+, Swiss German+, Tagalog+, Tahitian, Taita, Talysh (lat), Tatar+, Teso, Tetum, Tok Pisin, Tongan+, Tsakhur (Azerbaijan), Tsonga, Tswana+, Turkish+, Turkmen (lat), Uyghur, Valencian+, Vastese, Vepsian, Volapük, Võro, Vunjo, Walloon, Welsh+, Wolof, Xhosa, Zaza, Zulu+, Belarusian (cyr), Bosnian (cyr), Bulgarian (not localization), Erzya, Karachay-Balkar (cyr), Khvarshi, Kumyk, Macedonian, Montenegrin (cyr), Mordvin-moksha, Nogai, Russian+, Rusyn, Serbian (cyr)+, Ukrainian.

Сибирь богата
торфом, свинцом,
платиной, газом,
никелем, медью,
углём, серебром,
золотом, нефтью.

TT Fors Light 60 pt
Russian

Languages

Una montaña es una forma topográfica del relieve terrestre positiva, una eminencia natural que se caracteriza por su altitud y, más generalmente, por su altura relativa, o incluso por su volumen, pendiente, espaciado o continuidad. No existe una definición única de montaña, un término que apareció en Europa entre

Spanish

Ein Berg ist eine Landform, die sich über die Umgebung erhebt. Er ist meist höher und steiler als ein Hügel, wobei es keine Definition zur genauen Unterscheidung und Abgrenzung beider Geländeformen gibt. Ein Berg sollte sich durch eine gewisse Eigenständigkeit auszeichnen, also genügend Abstand von anderen Bergen.

German

Vuori on ympäröivää aluetta selvästi korkeampi pinnanmuoto. Vuorella on tyypillisesti jyrkät rinteet, suhteellisen helposti rajattavissa oleva huippualue ja huomattavat paikalliset korkeuserot. Vuorta pienempi pinnanmuoto on kukkula. Vuorilla on läpi ihmiskunnan historian ollut merkittävä rooli uskonnoissa ja...

Finnish

Горы — участкі зямной паверхні, якія ўзняты над узроўнем мора вышэй за 500 м і характарызуюцца значнымі і рэзкімі ваганнямі вышынь на параўнальна кароткіх адлегласцях. Найвышэйшая гара на Зямлі — Джамалунгма (Эверэст) у Гімалаях. Яе вышыня над узроўнем мора складае 8848

Belarusian

Šùppôrt
øf måný
fö̀rèigñ
lãñgüågęs

TT Fors Medium 100 pt

TT Fors

TT Fors is a modern geometric sans serif with characters and shapes contrasting in width, as close as possible to the basic geometric shapes (circle, square, triangle). The rounded characters in the font family tend to be shaped as the correct circle as much as possible, while the rest of the characters have narrower proportions. For more functionality, the typeface has rather high lowercase characters. Thanks to the correct and precisely selected geometric shapes and uniform construction rules, the font works great both in the format of large headings and in very small text sizes used in book printing and in web design.

TT Fors has 9 weights and 9 italic styles, and 1 variable font. TT Fors consists of 1044 glyphs and it has 35 OT features, such as: aalt, ccmp, case, locl, subs, sinf, sups, numr, dnom, frac, ordn, tnum, pnum, onum, lnum, c2sc, smcp, dlig, liga, zero, calt, ss01, ss02, ss03, ss04, ss05, ss06, ss07, ss08, ss09, ss10, ss11, ss12, ss13, ss14.

Glyphs

OpenType Features

Standard Ligatures

ff fi fl ffi ffl

Discretionary Ligatures

fb fh fj fk ft tt ffj fft EA KA LA RA TY АЛ АЯ ЕА КА

Numerators, Denominators

H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Superscripts, Scientific Inferiors

H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Fractions

½ ¼ ¾

Ordinals

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Proportional Figures & Currencies

01234567890 ₪ ¢ \$ € ₰ ₱ ₳ ₴ ₵ ₶ ₷ ₸ ₹ ₺

Tabular Figures & Currencies

01234567890 ₪ ¢ \$ € ₰ ₱ ₳ ₴ ₵ ₶ ₷ ₸ ₹ ₺

Proportional Oldstyle

01234567890

Tabular Oldstyle

01234567890

Case Sensitive

H [] () {} ¡ ¢ « » < > - - - - . . @

Contextual Alternates

ß ß..... — — — — ::jjüü

Localization

IJ IJ ij ÍJ ÍJ íj í í i \$ \$ \$ T T t L L L H

Slashed Zero

000000

Basic characters

ABCDEFGHIJ
KLMNOPQR
STUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmn
opqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

TT Fors Medium 70 pt

Examples

TT Fors
Regular 42 pt

The Ob is a major river in Russia. It is in western Siberia; and is the world's seventh-longest river, at 3,700 km.

TT Fors
Regular 32 pt

The Lena is the easternmost of the three great Siberian rivers that flow into the Arctic Ocean (the other two being the Ob and the Yenisey).

Examples

TT Fors
Regular 24 pt

The Yenisey, also romanised as Yenisei, Enisei, or Jenisej, is the fifth-longest river system in the world, and the largest to drain into the Arctic Ocean.

TT Fors
Regular 18 pt

The Irtysh is a river in Russia, China, and Kazakhstan. It is the chief tributary of the Ob and is also the longest tributary river in the world. The Tobol, Demyanka and the Ishim are the Irtysh's main tributaries.

TT Fors
Regular 12 pt

The Angara is a major river in Siberia, which traces a course through Russia's Irkutsk Oblast and Krasnoyarsk Krai. It drains out of Lake Baikal and is the headwater tributary of the Yenisey. It is 1,849 kilometres (1,149 mi) long, and has a drainage basin of 1,039,000 square kilometres (401,000 sq mi). It was formerly known as the Lower or Nizhnaya Angara.

TT Fors
Regular 8 pt

The Kolyma is a river in northeastern Siberia, whose basin covers parts of the Sakha Republic, Chukotka Autonomous Okrug, and Magadan Oblast of Russia. The Kolyma is frozen to depths of several metres for about 250 days each year, becoming free of ice only in early June, until October. Leaving the mountainous areas it flows roughly northwards across the Kolyma Lowland, a vast plain dotted with thousands of lakes, part of the greater East Siberian Lowland. The river empties into the Kolyma Gulf of the East Siberian Sea, a division of the Arctic Ocean.

T R I

TT Fors
Medium 150 pt

A N G

L E S

OpenType features

Deactivated

Activated

Tabular Figures

0123456789

0123456789

Proportional Figures

0123456789

0123456789

Tabular Oldstyle

0123456789

o123456789

Proportional Oldstyle

0123456789

o123456789

Numerators

H0123456789

H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹

Denominators

H0123456789

H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉

Superscripts

H0123456789

H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹

Scientific Inferiors

H0123456789

H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉

Fractions

1/2 1/4 1/3

½ ¼ ⅓

Ordinals

2^{ao}2^{ao}

Case Sensitive

({[H]})

({[H]})

Standard Ligatures

ff fi ffi

ff fi ffi

Discretionary Ligatures

RA TY fb

RA TY fb

Contextual Alternates

q+j

qj

Localization

IJ ij ÍJ íj L·L·l

IJ ij ÍJ íj L·L·l

OpenType features

Deactivated

Activated

Stylistic Set 01 (Stylistic Alternates)

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Stylistic Set 02

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Stylistic Set 03

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Stylistic Set 04

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Stylistic Set 05

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Stylistic Set 06

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Stylistic Set 07

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Stylistic Set 08

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Stylistic Set 09

0 1 2 3

① ② ③

Stylistic Set 10

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0 0 0 0

Stylistic Set 11

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í j í j

Stylistic Set 12

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L L L L

Slashed Zero

0 0 0

0 0 0

Standard & Discretionary ligatures

TT Fors font family has a big set of standard and discretionary ligatures to combine groups of problematic letters into united gorgeous glyphs.

Default characters

TEA, LATTE &
RAF coffee

Standard & Discretionary ligatures

TEA, LATTE &
RAF coffee

Small capitals

TT Fors contains a huge set of small capital letters which cover most of Latin and Cyrillic symbols, figures and currencies. Small caps could be activated to change both uppercase (c2sc) and lowercase (smcp) letters.

Default text

Novosibirsk is the center of the Siberian Federal District since May 13, 2000.

Small capitals

NOVOSIBIRSK IS THE CENTER OF THE SIBERIAN FEDERAL DISTRICT SINCE MAY 13, 2000.

Proportional oldstyle

12 - 12

The Northern Ural consist of ridges up to 1,000–1,200 m (3,300–3,900 ft) in height and longitudinal hollows. They are stretch for about 560 km (350 mi) from the river Usa.

Tabular figures

12 - 12

The Polar Urals extend for about 385 km (239 mi). The maximum height is 1,499 m (4,918 ft) at Payer Mountain. The average height is 1,000 to 1,100 m (3,300 to 3,600 ft).

Tabular oldstyle

12 - 12

The Nether-Polar Ural are higher. The highest peaks of the range: Mount Narodnaya (1,895 m (6,217 ft)), Mount Karpinsky (1,878 m (6,161 ft)), Manaraga (1,662 m (5,453 ft)).

TT Fors Display

TT Fors Display is a trendy pair for the text fonts. The main feature of the display subfamily is high contrast in horizontal or vertical strokes. When choosing a contrasting stroke, we paid attention that the shape of the letter would not go into reverse contrast and become a stressed sans serif. The subtle strokes in TT Fors Display have added sufficient display vibe to give the font a vibrant character, while remaining intelligent and serious.

TT Fors Display has 6 weights and 6 italic styles, and 1 variable font. TT Fors Display consists of 813 glyphs and it has 35 OT features, such as: aalt, ccmp, case, locl, subs, sinf, sups, numr, dnom, frac, ordn, tnum, pnum, onum, lnum, dlig, liga, zero, calt, ss01, ss02, ss03, ss04, ss05, ss06, ss08, ss09, ss10, ss11, ss12, ss13, ss14, ss15, ss16, ss17, ss18.

Glyphs

OpenType Features

Standard Ligatures

ff fi fl ffi ffl

Discretionary Ligatures

fb fh fj fk ft tt ffj fft EA KA LA RA TY AJ AJ EA KA

Numerators, Denominators

H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹ H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉

Superscripts, Scientific Inferiors

H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹ H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉

Fractions

½ ¼ ¾

Ordinals

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Proportional Figures & Currencies

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Tabular Figures & Currencies

01234567890 ¤¢\$€£P₹₹T₩¥ƒª

Proportional Oldstyle

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Tabular Oldstyle

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Case Sensitive

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Contextual Alternates

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Localization

IJ ij ÍJ ĩj İ i Šš Ťť ĽL H

Slashed Zero

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Glyphs

OpenType Features

Stylistic Set 16

ЖФжф

Stylistic Set 17

ДЦШдцш

Stylistic Set 18

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→↘↙↖↵(){}[]<>«»-+<>≤≥≠~≈¬±×÷

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 Fors Display Medium 70 pt

Examples

TT Fors Display
Regular 42 pt

The Ob is known to the Khanty people as the As, Yag, Kolta and Yema; to the Nenets people as the Kolta or Kuay.

TT Fors Display
Regular 32 pt

The main city on its banks is Novosibirsk, the largest city in Siberia, and the third-largest city in Russia. Here the Trans-Siberian Railway crosses the river.

Examples

TT Fors Display
Regular 24 pt

The combined Ob-Irtysh system, the fourth-longest river system of Asia (after Yenisei, and China's Yangzi and Yellow rivers), is 5,410 kilometres (3,360 mi) long.

TT Fors Display
Regular 18 pt

The Ob forms 25 km (16 mi) southwest of Biysk in Altai Krai at the confluence of the Biya and Katun rivers. The Biya issuing from Lake Teletskoye, the Katun, 700 km (430 mi) long, bursting out of a glacier on Mount Byelukha.

TT Fors Display
Regular 12 pt

The Ob itself is in Russia. Its tributaries extend into northern Kazakhstan, a western corner of China and a tiny upland parcel of the western tip of Mongolia, where the wider borders match the drainage basin almost precisely. The river splits into more than one arm after the large Irtysh flows into it at about 69° E. Originating in China, the Irtysh is the furthest source of the Ob.

TT Fors Display
Regular 8 pt

The Ob-Irtysh system, the fourth-longest river system of Asia (after Yenisei, and China's Yangzi and Yellow rivers), is 5,410 kilometres (3,360 mi) long, and the area of its basin 2,990,000 square kilometres (1,150,000 sq mi). The river basin of the Ob consists mostly of steppe, taiga, swamps, tundra, and semi-desert topography. The floodplains of the Ob are characterized by many tributaries and lakes. The Ob is icebound at southern Barnaul from early in November to near the end of April, and at northern Salekhard, 150 km (93 mi) above its mouth, from the end of October to the beginning of June.

F

TT Fors Display
Medium 150 pt

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M

E

N

T

S

OpenType features

Deactivated

Activated

Tabular Figures

0123456789

0123456789

Proportional Figures

0123456789

0123456789

Tabular Oldstyle

0123456789

o123456789

Proportional Oldstyle

0123456789

o123456789

Numerators

H0123456789

H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹

Denominators

H0123456789

H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉

Superscripts

H0123456789

H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹

Scientific Inferiors

H0123456789

H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉

Fractions

1/2 1/4 1/3

½ ¼ ⅓

Ordinals

2^{ao}2^{ao}

Case Sensitive

({[H]})

({[H]})

Standard Ligatures

ff fi ffi

ff fi ffi

Discretionary Ligatures

RA TY fb

RA TY fb

Contextual Alternates

q+j

qj

Localization

IJ ij Ĳ ĳ L-LI-I

IJ ij Ĳ ĳ LLH

OpenType features

Deactivated

Activated

Stylistic Set 01 (Stylistic Alternates)

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Stylistic Set 02

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Stylistic Set 03

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Stylistic Set 04

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Stylistic Set 05

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Stylistic Set 06

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Stylistic Set 11

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Stylistic Set 12

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Stylistic Set 13

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Stylistic Set 14

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Stylistic Set 15

MW

MW

OpenType features

Deactivated

Activated

Stylistic Set 16

ЖФжф

ЖФжф

Stylistic Set 17

ДЦЩдцщ

ДЦЩдцщ

Stylistic Set 18

*#\(\)\}

*#\(\)\}

Slashed Zero

0o

0o

Stylistic set 15

TT Fors Display subfamily has a stylistic set 15 (SS15). When you turn it on, the default design of the letters M and W changes to M and W with thin internal strokes.

Default characters

Moscow
Warsaw

Stylistic Set 15

Moscow
Warsaw

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 6 years we've released more than 50 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.

Contact us

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