

TT Norms® Pro

Design	TypeType
Release Date	May 30, 2017
Update Date	March 19, 2022
Publisher	TypeType
Styles	80 styles + 2 variable font
File Formats	otf, ttf, woff, eot, svg

About TT Norms® Pro

We present to you the third version of the TT Norms® Pro bestseller. In it, we tried to bring the font to the new, unprecedented level of functionality, visual quality and technical perfection.

We have audited ALL the characters in the font, made changes to almost every contour, changed the shape of the figure 1, edited the proportions of old style figures, unified the descending elements of the letters Д Ц Ш and corrected the spurs in letters Cc, as well as made sure all inktraps follow the same logic.

In addition, we reviewed the expanded Cyrillic and updated the shapes of Bulgarian Cyrillic, as well as the design of Vietnamese and Greek languages. After that, we drew three completely new subfamilies, Expanded, Condensed and Mono, thanks to which you can significantly expand the functionality of the font family and use it in previously unavailable areas.

In TT Norms® Pro Mono, all glyphs are inscribed in the same-width pin area, and there are no elements in the font that go beyond these boundaries. The font family made it possible to obtain an even and uniform set.

123

TT Norms® Pro Regular 150 pt

AaBb

About TT Norms® Pro

TT Norms® Pro font family is available in 11 weights (Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Normal, Medium, DemiBold, Bold, ExtraBold, Black and ExtraBlack) and 11 matching italics.

Weights

TT Norms Pro Thin

TT Norms Pro ExtraLight

TT Norms Pro Light

TT Norms Pro Regular

TT Norms Pro Normal

TT Norms Pro Medium

TT Norms Pro DemiBold

TT Norms Pro Bold

TT Norms Pro ExtraBold

TT Norms Pro Black

TT Norms Pro ExtraBlack

Italics

TT Norms Pro Thin Italic

TT Norms Pro ExtraLight Italic

TT Norms Pro Light Italic

TT Norms Pro Italic

TT Norms Pro Normal Italic

TT Norms Pro Medium Italic

TT Norms Pro DemiBold Italic

TT Norms Pro Bold Italic

TT Norms Pro ExtraBold Italic

TT Norms Pro Black Italic

TT Norms Pro ExtraBlack Italic

About TT Norms® Pro Condensed

TT Norms® Pro Condensed has narrower proportions than the original family, it inherited the classic proportions of characters, attention to detail and meticulous elaboration of each character in the typeface.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed font family consists of 22 faces (11 upright and 11 italics).

Weights

Condensed Thin

Condensed ExtraLight

Condensed Light

Condensed Regular

Condensed Normal

Condensed Medium

Condensed DemiBold

Condensed Bold

Condensed ExtraBold

Condensed Black

Condensed ExtraBlack

Italics

Condensed Thin Italic

Condensed ExtraLight Italic

Condensed Light Italic

Condensed Italic

Condensed Normal Italic

Condensed Medium Italic

Condensed DemiBold Italic

Condensed Bold Italic

Condensed ExtraBold Italic

Condensed Black Italic

Condensed ExtraBlack Italic

About TT Norms® Pro Expanded

TT Norms® Pro Expanded is a fontfamily consisting of 11 weights (Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Normal, Medium, DemiBold, Bold, ExtraBold, Black and ExtraBlack) and 11 matching italics.

Weights

Expanded Thin

Expanded ExtraLight

Expanded Light

Expanded Regular

Expanded Normal

Expanded Medium

Expanded DemiBold

Expanded Bold

Expanded ExtraBold

Expanded Black

Expanded ExtraBlack

Italics

Expanded Thin Italic

Expanded ExtraLight Italic

Expanded Light Italic

Expanded Italic

Expanded Normal Italic

Expanded Medium Italic

Expanded DemiBold Italic

Expanded Bold Italic

Expanded ExtraBold Italic

Expanded Black Italic

Expanded ExtraBlack Italic

About TT Norms® Pro Mono

TT Norms® Pro Mono font family is available in 7 weights (Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Medium, DemiBold and Bold) and 7 matching italics.

Weights

Mono Thin

Mono ExtraLight

Mono Light

Mono Regular

Mono Medium

Mono DemiBold

Mono Bold

Italics

Mono Thin Italic

Mono ExtraLight Italic

Mono Light Italic

Mono Italic

Mono Medium Italic

Mono DemiBold Italic

Mono Bold Italic

Variable version

Updated font family also provides 2 additional variable versions. The first one has three variation axes: weight, width, and slant; the second one has two variation axes: weight and slant.

TT Norms® Pro Variable

Option 1: Weight (100 →950)

TT Norms **Pro Variable**

Option 2: Width (70 →125)

TT Norms Pro Variable

Option 3: Slant (0 →12)

TT Norms *Pro Variable*

TT Norms® Pro Mono Variable

Option 1: Weight (100 →700)

TT Norms Pro Mono **Variable**

Option 2: Slant (0 →12)

TT Norms *Pro Mono Variable*

Examples TT Norms® Pro Normal

A gold standard is a monetary system in which the standard economic unit of account is based on a fixed quantity of gold.

TT Norms® Pro Thin 16 pt

Most nations abandoned the gold standard as the basis of their monetary systems, although many hold substantial gold reserves.

TT Norms® Pro ExtraLight 16 pt

A formal gold specie standard was first established in 1821, when Britain adopted it following the introduction of the gold sovereign.

TT Norms® Pro Light 16 pt

During the early and high Middle Ages, the Byzantine gold solidus, commonly known as the bezant, was used widely throughout Europe.

TT Norms® Pro Thin Italic 16 pt

Following Queen Anne's proclamation of 1704, the British West Indies gold standard was a de facto gold standard based on the Spanish gold doubloon.

TT Norms® Pro ExtraLight Italic 16 pt

Gold coins have been circulation coins. Since recent decades gold coins are mainly produced as bullion coins to investors and as commemorative coins.

TT Norms® Pro Light Italic 16 pt

Examples TT Norms® Pro Normal

The USA used the eagle as its unit, while Canada adopted a dual system based on both the American gold eagle and the British gold sovereign.

TT Norms® Pro Regular 16 pt

During 2012 survey of leading economists, they unanimously opined that a return to the gold standard would not benefit the average American.

TT Norms® Pro Normal 16 pt

With the invention and wide spread in use of paper money, gold coins were eventually supplanted by banknotes, creating the gold bullion standard.

TT Norms® Pro Medium 16 pt

Royal Mint branches were established in Sydney, Melbourne for the purpose of minting gold sovereigns from Australia's rich gold deposits.

TT Norms® Pro Italic 16 pt

In 1844, the Bank Charter Act established that Bank of England notes were fully backed by gold and they became the legal standard.

TT Norms® Pro Normal Italic 16 pt

Silver pennies based on the Roman denarius became the staple coin of Mercia in Great Britain around the time of King Offa, circa 757–796 CE.

TT Norms® Pro Medium Italic 16 pt

Examples TT Norms® Pro Normal

In 1717, Sir Isaac Newton established a new mint ratio between silver and gold that had the effect of driving silver out of circulation.

TT Norms® Pro DemiBold 16 pt

In 1844, the Bank Charter Act established that Bank of England notes were fully backed by gold and they became the legal standard.

TT Norms® Pro Bold 16 pt

The United Kingdom struck nearly 40 million shillings between 1816 and 1820, 17 million half crowns and 1.3 million silver crowns.

TT Norms® Pro ExtraBold 16 pt

In the 1790s, the UK suffered a silver shortage. It ceased to mint larger silver coins and instead issued silver coins and overstruck foreign coins.

TT Norms® Pro DemiBold Italic 16 pt

The United Province of Canada in 1854, Newfoundland in 1865, and the United States and Germany (de jure) in 1873 adopted gold.

TT Norms® Pro Bold Italic 16 pt

In the 1780s, Thomas Jefferson, Robert Morris and Alexander Hamilton recommended to Congress the value of a decimal system.

TT Norms® Pro ExtraBold Italic 16 pt

Examples TT Norms® Pro Normal

This system would also apply to monies in the United States. The question was what type of standard: gold, silver or both.

TT Norms® Pro Black 16 pt

The interaction between central banking and currency basis formed the primary source of monetary instability during this period.

TT Norms® Pro ExtraBlack 16 pt

From 1860 to 1871 various attempts to resurrect bi-metallic standards were made, including one based on the gold and silver franc.

TT Norms® Pro Black Italic 16 pt

Various commodities have been used as money; typically, the one that loses the least value over time becomes the accepted form.

TT Norms® Pro ExtraBlack Italic 16 pt

Examples TT Norms® Pro Condensed

The silver standard is a monetary system in which the standard economic unit of account is a fixed weight of silver. Silver was far more widespread than gold as the monetary standard worldwide.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed Thin 16 pt

The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 are a series of international treaties and declarations negotiated at two international peace conferences at The Hague in the Netherlands.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed ExtraLight 16 pt

With the invention and spread in use of paper money, gold coins were eventually supplanted by banknotes, creating the gold bullion standard, a system in which gold coins do not circulate.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed Light 16 pt

A gold standard is a monetary system in which the standard economic unit of account is based on a fixed quantity of gold. The gold standard was widely used in the 19th and early part of the 20th century.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed Thin Italic 16 pt

Lastly, countries may implement a gold exchange standard, where the government guarantees a fixed exchange rate to the currency of another country that uses a gold standard.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed ExtraLight Italic 16 pt

The gold bullion standard is a system in which gold coins do not circulate, but the authorities agree to sell gold bullion on demand at a fixed price in exchange for the circulating currency.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed Light Italic 16 pt

Examples TT Norms® Pro Condensed

Along with the Geneva Conventions, the Hague Conventions were among the first formal statements of the laws of war and war crimes in the body of secular international law.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed Regular 16 pt

Most nations abandoned the gold standard as the basis of their monetary systems at some point in the 20th century, although many still hold substantial gold reserves.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed Normal 16 pt

After the Second World War, a system similar to a gold standard and sometimes described as a "gold exchange standard" was established by the Bretton Woods Agreements.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed Medium 16 pt

When adopting the gold standard, many European nations changed the name of their currency, for instance from Daler (Sweden and Denmark), Gulden (Austria-Hungary) to Crown.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed Italic 16 pt

The gold specie standard arose from the widespread acceptance of gold as currency. Chemically, gold is of all major metals the one most resistant to corrosion.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed Normal Italic 16 pt

The law compelled the authorities to sell gold bullion on demand at a fixed price, but "only in the form of bars containing approximately four hundred ounces troy of fine gold".

TT Norms® Pro Condensed Medium Italic 16 pt

Examples TT Norms® Pro Condensed

Under the Bretton Woods international monetary agreement of 1944, the gold standard was kept without domestic convertibility. The role of gold was severely constrained.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed DemiBold 16 pt

Advantage: currency crises were less frequent under the gold standard than in periods without the gold standard. However, banking crises were more frequent.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed Bold 16 pt

The French Franc traces its origins to the Carolingian monetary system of the 8th century CE, and more specifically to the Livre Tournois, an offshoot of the same system.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed ExtraBold 16 pt

The British Gold Standard Act both introduced the gold bullion standard and repealed the gold specie standard. The new standard ended the circulation of gold specie coins.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed DemiBold Italic 16 pt

It was only in 1925, when Britain returned to the gold standard in conjunction with Australia and South Africa, that the gold specie standard was officially ended.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed Bold Italic 16 pt

The Lieber Code was signed and issued by US President Abraham Lincoln to the Union Forces of the United States on 24 April 1863, during the American Civil War.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed ExtraBold Italic 16 pt

Examples TT Norms® Pro Condensed

The end of the gold standard was successfully effected by the Bank of England through appeals to patriotism urging citizens not to redeem paper money for gold specie.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed Black 16 pt

Representative money is any medium of exchange, often printed on paper, that represents something of value, but has little or no value of its own (intrinsic value).

TT Norms® Pro Condensed ExtraBlack 16 pt

The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907 were the first multilateral treaties that addressed the conduct of warfare and were largely based on the Lieber Code.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed Black Italic 16 pt

A gold standard does not allow some types of financial repression. Financial repression acts as a mechanism to transfer wealth from creditors to debtors.

TT Norms® Pro Condensed ExtraBlack Italic 16 pt

Examples TT Norms® Pro Expanded

Silver certificates are a type of representative money issued between 1878 and 1964 as part of its circulation of paper currency.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded Thin 16 pt

The certificates were initially redeemable for their face value of silver dollar coins and later (for one year) in raw silver bullion.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded ExtraLight 16 pt

Large-size silver certificates (1878 to 1923) were issued initially in denominations from \$10 to \$1,000 (in 1878 and 1880).

TT Norms® Pro Expanded Light 16 pt

Silver certificates were produced in response to silver agitation by citizens who were angered by the Fourth Coinage Act.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded Thin Italic 16 pt

Since 1968 they have been redeemable only in Federal Reserve Notes and are thus obsolete, but still valid legal tender.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded ExtraLight Italic 16 pt

A coin is a small, flat, round piece of metal or plastic used primarily as a medium of exchange or legal tender.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded Light Italic 16 pt

Examples TT Norms® Pro Expanded

Coins are standardized in weight, and produced at a mint in order to facilitate trade. They are most often issued by a government.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded Regular 16 pt

Coins often have images, numerals, or text on them. Obverse and reverse, refer to the two flat faces of coins and medals.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded Normal 16 pt

In the last hundred years, the face value of circulation coins has occasionally been lower than the value of the metal they contain.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded Medium 16 pt

Silver was typically the main circulating medium, with gold as the monetary reserve. Commodity money was anonymous.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded Italic 16 pt

The obverse of a coin is commonly called heads, it often depicts the head of a prominent person, and the reverse tails.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded Normal Italic 16 pt

Coins made of valuable metal are stored in large quantities as bullion coins. Other coins circulate alongside banknotes.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded Medium Italic 16 pt

Examples TT Norms® Pro Expanded

A gold coin is a coin that is made mostly or entirely of gold. Most gold coins minted since 1800 are 90–92% gold (22 karat).

TT Norms® Pro Expanded DemiBold 16 pt

Most of today's gold bullion coins are pure gold, such as the Britannia, Canadian Maple Leaf, and American Buffalo.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded Bold 16 pt

Usually the highest value coin in circulation (excluding bullion coins) is worth less than the lowest-value note.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded ExtraBold 16 pt

Under commodity standards currency itself has no intrinsic value, but it can be redeemed any time for the equivalent specie.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded DemiBold Italic 16 pt

In fact, alloyed gold coins are typically 91.7% gold by weight, with the remainder being silver and copper.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded Bold Italic 16 pt

Countries that left the gold standard earlier than other countries recovered from the Great Depression sooner.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded ExtraBold Italic 16 pt

Examples TT Norms® Pro Expanded

Bullion coins often serve as more convenient stores of assured metal quantity and purity than other bullion.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded Black 16 pt

The small-size silver certificate (1928–1964) was only regularly issued in denominations of \$1, \$5, and \$10.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded ExtraBlack 16 pt

Coins are usually metal or an alloy, or sometimes made of manmade materials. They are usually disc shaped.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded Black Italic 16 pt

Gold was a preferred form of money due to its durability, divisibility, fungibility and ease of identification.

TT Norms® Pro Expanded ExtraBlack Italic 16 pt

Examples TT Norms® Pro Mono

Most nations abandoned the gold standard as the basis of their monetary systems, many hold gold reserves.

TT Norms® Pro Mono Thin 16 pt

During the early and high Middle Ages, the Byzantine gold solidus, was used widely throughout Europe.

TT Norms® Pro Mono Thin Italic 16 pt

Silver pennies based on the Roman denarius became the staple coin of Mercia in Great Britain, circa 757–796 CE.

TT Norms® Pro Mono ExtraLight 16 pt

The British West Indies gold standard was a de facto gold standard based on the Spanish gold doubloon.

TT Norms® Pro Mono ExtraLight Italic 16 pt

A formal gold specie standard was first established, when Britain adopted the introduction of the gold sovereign.

TT Norms® Pro Mono Light 16 pt

The United Province of Canada in 1854 and the United States and Germany in 1873 adopted gold.

TT Norms® Pro Mono Light Italic 16 pt

Examples TT Norms® Pro Mono

Canada adopted a dual system based on both the American gold eagle and the British gold sovereign.

TT Norms® Pro Regular 16 pt

Royal Mint branches were established in Melbourne for minting gold sovereigns from Australia's rich gold deposits.

TT Norms® Pro Italic 16 pt

The small-size silver certificate (1928–1964) was only regularly issued in denominations of \$1, \$5, and \$10.

TT Norms® Pro Mono Medium 16 pt

Gold was a preferred form of money due to its durability, divisibility, fungibility and ease of identification.

TT Norms® Pro Mono Medium Italic 16 pt

Bullion coins often serve as more convenient stores of assured metal quantity and purity than other bullion.

TT Norms® Pro Mono DemiBold 16 pt

Coins are usually metal or an alloy, or sometimes made of manmade materials. They are usually disc shaped.

TT Norms® Pro Mono DemiBold Italic 16 pt

Examples TT Norms® Pro Mono

Usually the highest value coin in circulation (excluding bullion coins) is worth less than the lowest-value note.

TT Norms® Pro Mono Bold 16 pt

In fact, alloyed gold coins are typically 91.7% gold by weight, with the remainder being silver and copper.

TT Norms® Pro Mono Bold Italic 16 pt

Supported languages

TT Norms® Pro now supports 216 languages including Western, Central, Northern European languages and most of cyrillic. We also added Bulgarian localized versions of the forms of some characters. And as a bonus, we drew several historical Cyrillic characters.

Cyrillic

Abazin, Abkhazian, Adyghe, Agul, Aleut (cyr), Altai, Alyutor, Archi, Avar, Azerbaijan+, Bashkir+, Belarusian (cyr), Bosnian (cyr), Bulgarian (cyr), Buryat, Chechen (cyr)+, Chukchi, Chuvash+, Dargwa, Dolgan, Dungan, Enets, Erzya, Eskimo, Even+, Evenki+, Gagauz (cyr)+, Ingush+, Itelmen, Kabardian, Kabardino-Cherkess, Kalmyk, Karachay-Balkar (cyr)+, Karaim (cyr), Karakalpak (cyr), Kazakh (cyr)+, Ket, Khakass, Khanty, Khvarshi, Kirghiz+, Komi-Permyak+, Komi-Yazva, Komi-Zyrian+, Koryak, Kryashen Tatar, Kumyk+, Kurdish (cyr), Lak, Lezgian, Macedonian+, Mancı, Mari-high+, Mari-low+, Moldavian (cyr), Mongolian, Montenegrin (cyr), Mordvin-moksha, Nanai+, Negidal'skiy+, Nenets+, Nganasan, Nivkh, Nogai, Orok, Ossetian, Romani (cyr), Russian Old+, Russian+, Rusyn, Rutul, Saami, Kildin+, Selkup+, Serbian (cyr)+, Shor, Shughni, Siberian Tatar, Tabasaran, Tadjik, Talysh (cyr), Tat, Tatar Volgaic+, Tofalar, Touva, Tsakhur, Turkmen (cyr), Udege, Udmurt, Uighur, Ukrainian, Ulch+, Urum, Uzbek (cyr)+, Yaghnobi, Yakut, Yukagir

Other

Greek, Vietnamese

Latin

Acehnese, Afar, Afrikaans+, Albanian+, Aleut (lat), Alsatian, Aragonese, Arumanian+, Asu, Aymara, Azerbaijani+, Banjar, Basque+, Belarusian (lat), Bemba, Bena, Betawi, Bislama+, Boholano+, Bosnian (lat), Breton+, Catalan+, Cebuano+, Chamorro+, Chichewa, Chiga, Colognian+, Cornish, Corsican+, Cree, Croatian, Czech+, Danish+, Dutch+, Embu, English+, Esperanto, Estonian+, Faroese+, Fijian, Filipino+, Finnish, French, Frisian, Friulian+, Gaelic, Gagauz (lat), Galician+, Ganda, German+, Gikuyu, Guarani, Gusii, Haitian Creole, Hawaiian, Hiri Motu, Hungarian+, Icelandic+, Ilocano, Indonesian+, Innu-aimun, Interlingua, Irish, Italian+, Javanese, Jola-Fonyi, Judaeo-Spanish, Kabuverdianu, Kalenjin, Kamba, Karachay-Balkar (lat), Karaim (lat), Karakalpak (lat), Karelian, Kashubian, Kazakh (lat), Khasi, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, Kongo, Kurdish (lat), Ladin, Latvian, Leonese, Lithuanian+, Livvi-Karelian, Luba-Kasai, Ludic, Luganda+, Luo, Luxembourgish+, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Malay+, Maltese, Manx, Maori, Marshallese, Mauritian Creole, Meru, Minangkabau+, Moldavian (lat), Montenegrin (lat), Morisyen, Nahuatl, Nauruan, Ndebele, Nias, Norwegian, Nyankole, Occitan, Oromo, Palauan, Polish+, Portuguese+, Quechua+, Retho-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, Walsert+, Welsh+, Wolof, Xhosa, Zaza, Zulu+

С увеличением
объёма торго-
вых операций в
качестве сред-
ства платежа всё
чаще стали при-
менять золото.

TT Norms® Pro ExtraLight 70 pt
Russian

Languages

Със златната си валута Великобритания е изключително явление за Европа чак до 70-те години на 19 век. Повечето държави притежавали сребърни пари, а Франция- гвойна валута от злато и сребро. Тази френска валута е създадена по време на Наполеоновата монетна реформа от 1803 г.

Bulgarian

Lo cierto es que el argumento de que las reservas auríferas en el mundo son desiguales no es sostenible, ya que en el caso de Japón, la entrada de oro sería extraordinaria debido al volumen de sus exportaciones que le permiten acumular riqueza, todo ello sin necesidad de tener una sola mina de oro en su territorio.

Spanish

Τα νομίσματα είχαν μια κεντρική ισοτιμία έναντι του χρυσού και με βάση αυτή την ισοτιμία προέκυπταν οι διμερείς ισοτιμίες των νομισμάτων. Ήταν δηλαδή ένα σύστημα σταθερών συναλλαγματικών ισοτιμιών. Οι ΗΠΑ προσχώρησαν στο σύστημα το 1879, το οποίο λειτούργησε ικανοποιητικά μέχρι τον Α΄ Παγκόσμιο Πόλεμο.

Greek

1820-luvulta 1800-luvun loppuun monissa maissa oli arvonmäärityksen perustana kultafangi. Kullan ja hopean virallinen vaihtosuhte oli 1820-luvulta 1890-luvulla hieman alle 16. 1870-luvun puolivälissä hopeaa alkoi löytyä runsaasti ja kullan markkinahinta suhteessa hopean nousi ensin noin 18:aan, sitten 22:een ja lopulta 24:ään.

Finnish

Languages

Hai ứng dụng còn lại chỉ chiếm một phần rất nhỏ so với lượng vàng được tàng trữ dưới dạng thỏi, nén; bên cạnh đó, nhu cầu vàng trong lĩnh vực nha khoa đang giảm xuống nhờ việc sử dụng các vật liệu trông giống răng thật. Ngoài vàng ra, bất kỳ vật phẩm nào khác đều có thể biến đổi giá trị khi cung và cầu thay đổi.

Vietnamese

Existují různé měnové systémy, které bývají označovány jako „zlatý standard“, přičemž nejznámější je „klasický zlatý standard“ z let 1871–1914. Hodnota jednotlivých měn byla pevně navázána na zlato (například americký dolar byl definován jako 1/20 unce zlata), a toto navázání znemožňovalo vydávat nové ničím nekryté peníze.

Czech

С увеличением объёма торговых операций в качестве средства платежа всё чаще стали применять золото. Начиная с XV века установился биметаллизм с фиксированным обменом серебра на золото. Из-за постепенного изменения стоимости металлов, обменный курс приходилось пересматривать.

Russian

Der Goldstandard entwickelte sich aus der Goldumlaufwahrung, das heißt die im Land kursierenden Kurantmünzen waren ausschließlich Goldmünzen. Später ging man zur Goldkernwahrung über. Es wurden Banknoten ausgegeben, die bei der nationalen Währungsbehörde gegen Gold getauscht werden konnten.

German

şùppôrt
øf māný
föřëigñ
lăṅgüǻęs

TT Norms® Pro Medium 100 pt

Basic characters

TT Norms® Pro Normal

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 Norms® Pro Medium 80 pt

Basic characters

TT Norms® Pro Mono

ABCDEFGHIJ
KLMNOPQRST
UVWXYZ
abcdefghijk
lmnopqrstu
vwxyz
0123456789

Examples TT Norms® Pro
(Normal, Condensed, Expanded)

TT Norms® Pro
Regular 42 pt

Around the start of the 20th century, the Philippines pegged the silver peso/dollar to the U.S. dollar at ₱50.

TT Norms® Pro
Regular 32 pt

By the end of 1913, the classical gold standard was at its peak but World War I caused many countries to suspend or abandon it.

Examples TT Norms® Pro
(Normal, Condensed, Expanded)

TT Norms® Pro
Regular 24 pt

The British Gold Standard Act 1925 both introduced the gold bullion standard and repealed the gold specie standard.

TT Norms® Pro
Regular 18 pt

Instead, the law compelled the authorities to sell gold bullion on demand at a fixed price, but "only in the form of bars containing approximately four hundred ounces troy [12 kg] of fine gold".

TT Norms® Pro
Regular 12 pt

The end of the gold standard was successfully effected by the Bank of England through appeals to patriotism urging citizens not to redeem paper money for gold specie. In 1925 Britain returned to the gold standard in conjunction with Australia and South Africa, that the gold specie standard was officially ended.

TT Norms® Pro
Regular 8 pt

Loans from American and French Central Banks of £50,000,000 were insufficient and exhausted in a matter of weeks, due to large gold outflows across the Atlantic. The British benefited from this departure. They could now use monetary policy to stimulate the economy. Australia and New Zealand had already left the standard and Canada quickly followed suit.

Examples TT Norms® Pro Mono

TT Norms® Pro Mono
Regular 24 pt

The British Gold Standard Act 1925 both introduced the gold bullion standard and repealed the gold specie standard.

TT Norms® Pro Mono
Regular 18 pt

Instead, the law compelled the authorities to sell gold bullion on demand at a fixed price, but "only in the form of bars containing approximately four hundred ounces troy of fine gold".

TT Norms® Pro Mono
Regular 12 pt

The end of the gold standard was successfully effected by the Bank of England through appeals to patriotism urging citizens not to redeem paper money for gold specie. In 1925 Britain returned to the gold standard in conjunction with Australia and South Africa, that the gold specie standard was officially ended.

TT Norms® Pro Mono
Regular 8 pt

Loans from American and French Central Banks of £50,000,000 were insufficient and exhausted in a matter of weeks, due to large gold outflows across the Atlantic. The British benefited from this departure. They could now use monetary policy to stimulate the economy. Australia and New Zealand had already left the standard and Canada quickly followed suit.

M O N

E Y B

A G S

TT Norms® Pro
Medium 160 pt

OpenType features TT Norms® Pro
(Normal, Condensed, Expanded)

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

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

ft fl ct sp 1/2 1/3 1/4

ft fl ct sp ½ ⅓ ¼

OpenType features TT Norms® Pro
(Normal, Condensed, Expanded)

Deactivated

Activated

Stylistic Set 01 (Stylistic Alternates)

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ıııııııı

Stylistic Set 02

àáâãä

àáâãä

Stylistic Set 03

ùúûü

ùúûü

Stylistic Set 04

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ýÿÿÿ

Stylistic Set 05 (Cyrillic)

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Stylistic Set 06

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ıııııııı

Stylistic Set 07

01234

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Stylistic Set 08

01234

●●●●●

Stylistic Set 09 (Romanian)

șșșțțț

șșșțțț

Stylistic Set 10 (Dutch)

IJ ij ÍJ íj

IJ ij ÍJ íj

Stylistic Set 11 (Catalan)

l·l l·l l·l l·l

l·l l·l l·l l·l

Stylistic Set 12 (Turkish)

ı

ı

Stylistic Set 13 (Bashkir)

ƒƒƒ

ƒƒƒ

OpenType features TT Norms® Pro
(Normal, Condensed, Expanded)

Deactivated

Activated

Stylistic Set 14 (Chuvash)

ÇÇÇ

ÇÇÇ

Stylistic Set 15 (Bulgarian)

ДЛФВГД

ДЛФВгд

Stylistic Set 16 (Serbian)

б

б

Stylistic Alternates

İİăă

İİăă

Contextual Alternates

Oß 20:10

Oß 20:10

Localization

ŞŞŞДЛФ

ŞŞŞДЛФ

Capitals to Small Caps

ABCDE

ABCDE

Small Caps

abcde

ABCDE

OpenType features
TT Norms® Pro Mono

Deactivated

Activated

Tabular Oldstyle

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 \$ £

o 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 \$ £

Numerators

H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 \$ £

H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 \$ £

Denominators

H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 \$ £

H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 \$ £

Superscripts

H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

H 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

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

1/2 1/4 1/3

½ ¼ ⅓

Ordinals

2^{ao}

2^{a o}

Case Sensitive

({[H] })

({[H] })

Discretionary Ligatures

fi fl fl

fi fl fl

Stylistic Set 02

a à á â ã

a à á â ã

Stylistic Set 03

u ù ú û ü

u ù ú û ü

Stylistic Set 04

y ý ÿ ŷ ŷ

y ý ÿ ŷ ŷ

Stylistic Set 05 (Cyrillic)

ŷ ŷ ŷ ŷ ŷ

ŷ ŷ ŷ ŷ ŷ

Stylistic Set 06

l l l l l l l l

l l l l l l l l

Stylistic Set 07

0 1 2 3 4

① ② ③ ④

OpenType features

TT Norms® Pro Mono

Deactivated

Activated

Stylistic Set 08

01234

0 1 2 3 4

Stylistic Set 09 (Romanian)

ȘșȚț

ȘșȚț

Stylistic Set 10 (Dutch)

IJ ij ÍJ íj

IJ ij ÍJ íj

Stylistic Set 11 (Catalan)

L·L l·l l·l

L·L l·l l·l

Stylistic Set 12 (Turkish)

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ı

Stylistic Set 13 (Bashkir)

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Ғғ

Stylistic Set 14 (Chuvash)

Ҫҫ

Ҫҫ

Stylistic Set 15 (Bulgarian)

ДЛФВГД

ДЛФВГД

Stylistic Set 16 (Serbian)

б

б

Stylistic Set 17

0o

0o

Stylistic Alternates

a à ä

a à ä

Contextual Alternates

CAPS + ß + CAPS

ß

CAPS + CAPS + ß

ß

... .

...

- - - →

- (+ case forms)

- - →

- (+ case forms)

0123 : 0123

0123 : 0123

= >

≥

> =

≥

OpenType features
TT Norms® Pro Mono

Deactivated

Activated

= <

≤

< =

≤

= /

≠

/ =

≠

? !

?

¿ ¡

¿

¿ ¡

¿ (case)

Localization

§ § Д Л Ф

§ § Δ Λ Φ

Stylistic sets 01, 02, 03 & 04

TT Norms® Pro Normal

TT Norms® Pro font family has a set of stylistic alternates, which make the typeface a bit more humanist when turned on.

Default characters

Invest in our
company

Stylistic set 01, 02, 03 & 04

(SS01)

Invest in our

(SS03)

(SS02)

(SS04)

company

Stylistic sets 02, 03, 04 & 06

TT Norms® Pro Mono

TT Norms® Pro Mono font family has a set of stylistic alternates, which make the typeface a bit more humanist when turned on.

Default characters

Quantity
of gold

Stylistic set 02, 03, 04 & 06

(SS03) (SS02) (SS04)
Quantity
(SS06)
of gold

Small capitals**TT Norms® Pro Normal**

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

Default text

The pre-War fixed price (\$20.67 per ounce of gold).

Small capitals

THE PRE-WAR FIXED PRICE (\$20.67 PER OUNCE OF GOLD).

TT Norms® Pro
(Normal, Condensed, Expanded)

Proportional oldstyle

12 - 12

The US had a gold stock of 1.9 million ounces (59 t) in 1862. Stocks rose to 2.6 million ounces (81 t) in 1866, declined in 1875 to 1.6 million ounces (50 t) and rose to 2.5 million ounces (78 t) in 1878. Net exports did not mirror that pattern.

Tabular figures

12 - 12

The mint ratio remained fixed at 15 ounces of silver to 1 ounce of gold, whereas the market rate fluctuated from 15.5 to 1 to 16 to 1. With the Coinage Act of 1834, Congress passed an act that changed the mint ratio to approximately 16 to 1.

Tabular oldstyle

12 - 12

In the 1790s the recoinage of silver after a long drought produced a burst of coins. The United Kingdom struck nearly 40 million shillings between 1816 and 1820, 17 million half crowns and 1.3 million silver crowns.

TT Norms® Pro Mono

Proportional oldstyle

12-12

The US had a gold stock of 1.9 million ounces (59 t) in 1862. Stocks rose to 2.6 million ounces (81 t) in 1866, declined in 1875 to 1.6 million ounces (50 t) and rose to 2.5 million ounces (78 t) in 1878. Net exports did not mirror that pattern.

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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www.typetype.org

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