

# TT Norms Pro

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| <b>Design</b>       | TypeType                    |
| <b>Release Date</b> | May 30, 2017                |
| <b>Update Date</b>  | August 06, 2021             |
| <b>Publisher</b>    | TypeType                    |
| <b>Styles</b>       | 66 styles + 1 variable font |
| <b>File Formats</b> | 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 Щ 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 two completely new subfamilies, Expanded and Condensed, thanks to which you can significantly expand the functionality of the font family and use it in previously unavailable areas.

We also implemented new kerning and hinting and specified the names of all features for the users of Adobe graphic editors.

And for the most refined users, we have prepared a variable font which unites all the functionality of the font family. In it, we have implemented three variation axes: weight, width, and slant.

TT Norms Pro is your favorite TT Norms, but much, much better. TT Norms Pro includes 66 reworked fonts, 1 additional variable version, 1668 glyphs in each font, 37 OpenType features, support for more than 260 languages (extended Latin, extended Cyrillic, Greek etc.), and much much more.

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*

## Variable version

Updated font family also provides 1 additional variable version with three variation axes: weight, width, 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*

## Examples

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

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

**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

**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

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

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

**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

**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

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

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

**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

**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

## 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, Walsler+, 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. Kullon ja hopean virallinen vaihtosuhte oli 1820-luvulta 1890-luvulla hieman alle 16. 1870-luvun puolivälissä hopeaa alkoi löytyä runsaasti ja kullon 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









### Glyphs

### OpenType Features

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Stylistic Set 03

ս ս̃ ս̄ ս̅ ս̆ ս̇ ս̈ ս̉ ս̊ ս̋ ս̌ ս̍ ս̎ ս̏ ս̐ ս̑ ս̒ ս̓ ս̔ ս̕ ս̖ ս̗ ս̘ ս̙ ս̚ ս̛ ս̜ ս̝ ս̞ ս̟ ս̠ ս̡ ս̢ ս̣ ս̤ ս̥ ս̦ ս̧ ս̨ ս̩ ս̪ ս̫ ս̬ ս̭ ս̮ ս̯ ս̰ ս̱ ս̲ ս̳ ս̴ ս̵ ս̶ ս̷ ս̸ ս̹ ս̺ ս̻ ս̼ ս̽ ս̾ ս̿ ս̿̂ ս̿̃ ս̿̄ ս̿̅ ս̿̆ ս̿̇ ս̿̈ ս̿̉ ս̿̊ ս̿̋ ս̿̌ ս̿̍ ս̿̎ ս̿̏ ս̿̐ ս̿̑ ս̿̒ ս̿̓ ս̿̔ ս̿̕ ս̖̿ ս̗̿ ս̘̿ ս̙̿ ս̿̚ ս̛̿ ս̜̿ ս̝̿ ս̞̿ ս̟̿ ս̠̿ ս̡̿ ս̢̿ ս̣̿ ս̤̿ ս̥̿ ս̦̿ ս̧̿ ս̨̿ ս̩̿ ս̪̿ ս̫̿ ս̬̿ ս̭̿ ս̮̿ ս̯̿ ս̰̿ ս̱̿ ս̲̿ ս̳̿ ս̴̿ ս̵̿ ս̶̿ ս̷̿ ս̸̿ ս̹̿ ս̺̿ ս̻̿ ս̼̿ ս̿̽ ս̿̾ ս̿̿

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Stylistic Set 04

յ յ̃ յ̄ յ̅ յ̆ յ̇ յ̈ յ̉ յ̊ յ̋ յ̌ յ̍ յ̎ յ̏ յ̐ յ̑ յ̒ յ̓ յ̔ յ̕ յ̖ յ̗ յ̘ յ̙ յ̚ յ̛ յ̜ յ̝ յ̞ յ̟ յ̠ յ̡ յ̢ յ̣ յ̤ յ̥ յ̦ յ̧ յ̨ յ̩ յ̪ յ̫ յ̬ յ̭ յ̮ յ̯ յ̰ յ̱ յ̲ յ̳ յ̴ յ̵ յ̶ յ̷ յ̸ յ̹ յ̺ յ̻ յ̼ յ̽ յ̾ յ̿

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Stylistic Set 05 (Cyrillic)

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Stylistic Set 06

ł ł̃ ł̄ ł̅ ł̆ ł̇ ł̈ ł̉ ł̊ ł̋ ł̌ ł̍ ł̎ ł̏ ł̐ ł̑ ł̒ ł̓ ł̔ ł̕ ł̖ ł̗ ł̘ ł̙ ł̚ ł̛ ł̜ ł̝ ł̞ ł̟ ł̠ ł̡ ł̢ ł̣ ł̤ ł̥ ł̦ ł̧ ł̨ ł̩ ł̪ ł̫ ł̬ ł̭ ł̮ ł̯ ł̰ ł̱ ł̲ ł̳ ł̴ ł̵ ł̶ ł̷ ł̸ ł̹ ł̺ ł̻ ł̼ ł̽ ł̾ ł̿

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Stylistic Set 07

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

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Stylistic Set 08

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

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Stylistic Set 09 (Romanian)

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Stylistic Set 10 (Dutch)

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Stylistic Set 11 (Catalan)

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Stylistic Set 12 (Turkish)

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Stylistic Set 13 (Bashkir)

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Stylistic Set 14 (Chuvash)

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Stylistic Set 15 (Bulgarian)

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Stylistic Set 16 (Serbian)

đ





## 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 Norms Pro Medium 80 pt

## Examples

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  
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.



M O N

E Y B

A G S

TT Norms Pro  
Medium 160 pt

OpenType features

Deactivated

Activated

Tabular Figures

0123456789\$£

0123456789\$£

Proportional Figures

0123456789\$£

0123456789\$£

Tabular Oldstyle

0123456789\$£

0123456789\$£

Proportional Oldstyle

0123456789\$£

0123456789\$£

Numerators

H0123456789\$£

H<sup>0123456789</sup>\$£

Denominators

H0123456789\$£

H<sub>0123456789</sub>\$£

Superscripts

H0123456789

H<sup>0123456789</sup>

Scientific Inferiors

H0123456789

H<sub>0123456789</sub>

Fractions

1/2 1/4 1/3

½ ¼ ⅓

Ordinals

2<sup>ao</sup>

2<sup>ao</sup>

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

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 (Cyrillic)

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Stylistic Set 06

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Stylistic Set 07

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Stylistic Set 08

01234

0 1 2 3 4

Stylistic Set 09 (Romanian)

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Stylistic Set 10 (Dutch)

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Stylistic Set 11 (Catalan)

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Stylistic Set 12 (Turkish)

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ı

Stylistic Set 13 (Bashkir)

F F F

F F F

OpenType features

Deactivated

Activated

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Stylistic Set 14 (Chuvash)

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Stylistic Set 15 (Bulgarian)

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ДЛФВгг

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Stylistic Set 16 (Serbian)

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Stylistic Alternates

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Contextual Alternates

ОВ 20:10

ОВ 20:10

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Localization

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Capitals to Small Caps

ABCDE

ABCDE

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Small Caps

abcde

ABCDE

## Stylistic sets 01, 02, 03 &amp; 04

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 &amp; 04

(SS01)  
**I** Invest in our (SS03)  
company (SS02) (SS04)

## Small capitals

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).**

## 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.

## 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.

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