

2025

TT Commons™ Pro



Introducing TT Commons™ Pro version 3.600!

We've enhanced our bestseller, making it even better: we've expanded the character set and added new stylistic alternates.

TT Commons™ Pro is a geometric sans serif. It is one of the studio's most in-demand typefaces, recognized for its versatile character, extensive character set with support for a vast number of languages, and a functional set of OpenType features.

TT Commons™ Pro became a bestseller for a reason: its range

of application isn't just broad—we dare say it's limitless! Among the case studies featuring this font are tech companies, apparel brands, charitable organizations, food products, and many more. If you need an all-purpose typeface typeface that is suitable for both everyday tasks and creating stylish designs—you've found it!

We regularly maintain the font, updating its technical components and expanding the character set. Thus, in version 3.600, the character set has been expanded, and a new stylistic set with numerous ductal character forms has been

added. This further expands the font's possibilities, allowing it to be transformed from calm and neutral to distinctive and attention-grabbing. We have added these alternate forms to the Latin, Cyrillic, Vietnamese, Greek, Bulgarian, and Serbian localizations.

The possibilities of TT Commons™ Pro are very broad. The font is recommended for use on the web, in print, for branding and packaging design, and in applications.

TT Commons™ Pro



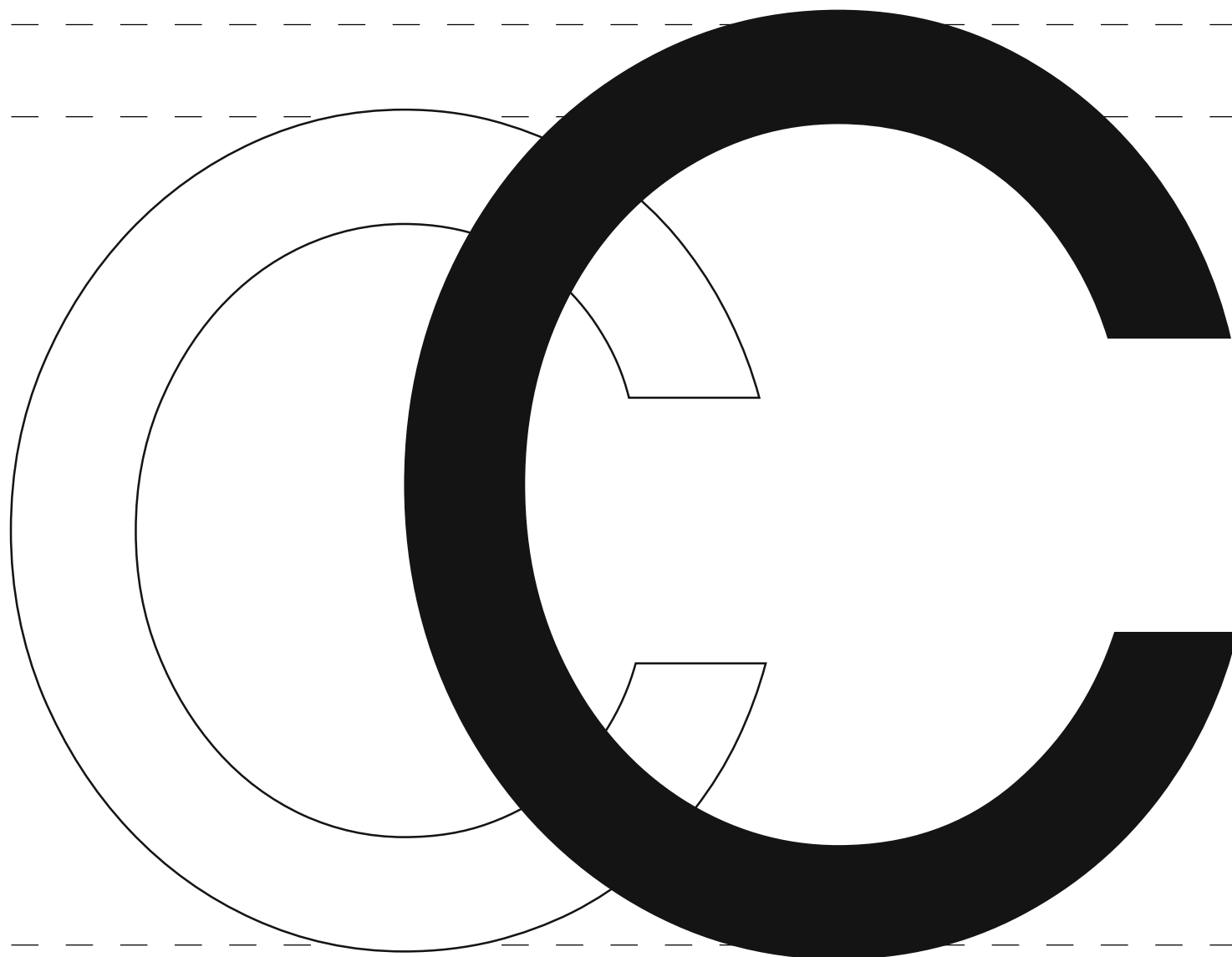
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β & © 4 3 N № # ŋ ↕]

Currently, the TT Commons™ Pro typeface includes:

- 5 different widths/subfamilies: Normal with classic proportions, the narrower Condensed, Compact with more compact proportions, Expanded with extended proportions, and the monospaced Mono font.
- 22 styles each in the Normal, Compact, Condensed, and Expanded widths: Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Normal, Medium, DemiBold, Bold, ExtraBold, Black, and ExtraBlack, and their corresponding italics.
- 14 styles in TT Commons™ Pro Mono: Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Medium, DemiBold, and Bold, and their corresponding italics.

- 2 variable fonts: TT Commons™ Pro Variable, which varies by width, slant, and weight, and TT Commons™ Pro Mono, which varies by weight and slant.
- Over 1,546 glyphs in each Mono style, and over 2,276 glyphs in each Normal, Condensed, Expanded, and Compact style.
- Impeccable kerning and manual TrueType hinting.
- 42 OpenType features: numerous ligatures, fractions, numerators, superscripts, alternate stylistic sets, and localization features.
- Support for over 280 languages, including Greek and Vietnamese.

TT Commons™ Pro: Your Essential Font Wardrobe



TT Commons™ Classic
Medium 590 pt

TT Commons™ Pro
Medium 590 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi
JiKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#\$%&*!?
абвгдеёжз + łăťĩň

TT Commons™ Classic
Regular 48 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi
JiKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @#\$%&*!?
абвгдеёжз + łăťĩň

TT Commons™ Pro
Regular 48 pt

01	Thin	<i>Italic</i>
02	Ex. Light	<i>Italic</i>
03	Light	<i>Italic</i>
04	Regular	<i>Italic</i>
05	Normal	<i>Italic</i>
06	Medium	<i>Italic</i>
07	D. Bold	<i>Italic</i>
08	Bold	<i>Italic</i>
09	Ex. Bold	<i>Italic</i>
10	Black	<i>Italic</i>
11	Ex. Black	<i>Italic</i>

01	Thin	<i>Italic</i>
02	Ex. Light	<i>Italic</i>
03	Light	<i>Italic</i>
04	Regular	<i>Italic</i>
05	Normal	<i>Italic</i>
06	Medium	<i>Italic</i>
07	D. Bold	<i>Italic</i>
08	Bold	<i>Italic</i>
09	Ex. Bold	<i>Italic</i>
10	Black	<i>Italic</i>
11	Ex. Black	<i>Italic</i>

01	Thin	<i>Italic</i>
02	Ex. Light	<i>Italic</i>
03	Light	<i>Italic</i>
04	Regular	<i>Italic</i>
05	Normal	<i>Italic</i>
06	Medium	<i>Italic</i>
07	D. Bold	<i>Italic</i>
08	Bold	<i>Italic</i>
09	Ex. Bold	<i>Italic</i>
10	Black	<i>Italic</i>
11	Ex. Black	<i>Italic</i>

01	Thin	<i>Italic</i>
02	Ex. Light	<i>Italic</i>
03	Light	<i>Italic</i>
04	Regular	<i>Italic</i>
05	Normal	<i>Italic</i>
06	Medium	<i>Italic</i>
07	D. Bold	<i>Italic</i>
08	Bold	<i>Italic</i>
09	Ex. Bold	<i>Italic</i>
10	Black	<i>Italic</i>
11	Ex. Black	<i>Italic</i>



1	Thin	<i>Italic</i>
2	Ex.Light	<i>Italic</i>
3	Light	<i>Italic</i>
4	Regular	<i>Italic</i>
5	Medium	<i>Italic</i>
6	DemiBold	<i>Italic</i>
7	Bold	<i>Italic</i>

CONDENSED

COMPACT

NORMAL

EXPANDED

MONO

AaBb
AaBb
AaBb
AaBb
AaBb
|A|a|B|b|

48 PT

The World Meteorological Organization

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The WMO originated from the International Meteorological Organization which set up a technical commission for climatology in 1929. The 1961–1990 climate normals serve as the baseline reference period.

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Aside from collecting from the most common atmospheric variables (air temperature, pressure, precipitation and wind), other variables such as humidity, visibility, cloud amount, solar radiation, soil temperature, pan evaporation rate, days with thunder and days with hail are also collected to measure change in climate conditions.

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The difference between climate and weather is usefully summarized by the popular phrase "Climate is what you expect, weather is what you get." Over historical time spans, there are a number of nearly constant variables that determine climate, including latitude, proportion of land to water, and proximity to oceans and mountains. All of these variables change only over periods of millions of years due to processes such as plate tectonics. Other climate determinants are more dynamic: the thermohaline circulation of the ocean leads to a 5 °C warming of the northern Atlantic Ocean compared to other ocean basins.

8 PT

Other ocean currents redistribute heat between land and water on a more regional scale. The density and type of vegetation coverage affects solar heat absorption, water retention, and rainfall on a regional level. Alterations in the quantity of atmospheric greenhouse gases determines the amount of solar energy retained by the planet, leading to global warming or global cooling. The variables which determine climate are numerous and the interactions complex, but there is general agreement that the broad outlines are understood, at least insofar as the determinants of historical climate change are concerned. Climate classifications are systems that categorize the world's climates. A climate classification may correlate closely with a biome classification, as climate is a major influence on life in a region. One of the most used is the Köppen climate classification scheme first developed in 1899.

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Climate variability and change

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Examples of genetic classification include methods based on the relative frequency of different air mass types or locations within synoptic weather disturbances.

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Originally, climes were defined in Ancient Greece to describe the weather depending upon a location's latitude. Modern climate classification can be broadly divided into genetic methods, which focus on the causes of climate, and empiric methods, which focus on the effects of climate.

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Examples of empiric classifications include climate zones defined by plant hardiness, evapotranspiration, or more generally the Köppen climate classification which was originally designed to identify the climates associated with certain biomes. A common shortcoming of these classification schemes is that they produce distinct boundaries between the zones they define, rather than the gradual transition of climate properties more common in nature. It demonstrates periods of stability and periods of change.

8 PT

Details of the modern climate record are known through the taking of measurements from such weather instruments as thermometers, and anemometers during the past few centuries. The instruments used to study weather over the modern time scale, their observation frequency, their known error, their immediate environment, and their exposure have changed over the years, which must be considered when studying the climate of centuries past. Long-term modern climate records skew towards population centres and affluent countries. Since the 1960s, the launch of satellites allow records to be gathered on a global scale, including areas with little to no human presence, such as the Arctic region and oceans.

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Spatial Synoptic Classification

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It is the study of ancient climates. Since few direct observations of climate were available before the 19th century, paleoclimates are inferred from proxy variables.

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They include non-biotic evidence — such as sediments found in lake — such as tree rings and coral. Climate models are mathematical models of past, present, and future climates. Climate change may occur over long and short timescales from various factors.

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Recent warming is discussed in global warming, which results in redistributions. For example, "a 3 °C [5 °F] change in mean annual temperature corresponds to a shift in isotherms of approximately 300–400 km [190–250 mi] in latitude (in the temperate zone) or 500 m in elevation. Therefore, species are expected to move upwards in elevation or towards the poles in latitude in response to shifting climate zones." Climate is commonly defined as the weather averaged over a long period.

8 PT

Climate in a narrow sense is usually defined as the "average weather", or more rigorously, as the statistical description in terms of the mean and variability of relevant quantities over a period ranging from months to thousands or millions of years. The classical period is 30 years, as defined by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). These quantities are most often surface variables such as temperature, precipitation, and wind. Climate in a wider sense is the state, including a statistical description, of the climate system. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) describes "climate normals" as "reference points used by climatologists to compare current climatological trends to that of the past or what is considered typical.

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Meteorology Data Center

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There are close correlations between Earth's climate oscillations and astronomical factors and modes of heat distribution.

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Some of the variability does not appear to be caused systematically and occurs at random times. Periodic variability occurs relatively regularly and in distinct modes of variability or climate patterns (solar variation, cosmic ray flux).

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In some cases, current, historical and paleoclimatological natural oscillations may be masked by significant volcanic eruptions, impact events, irregularities in climate proxy data, positive feedback processes or anthropogenic emissions of substances such as greenhouse gases. Over the years, the definitions of climate variability and the related term climate change have shifted.

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Climate change is the variation in global or regional climates over time. It reflects changes in the variability or average state of the atmosphere over time scales ranging from decades to millions of years. These changes can be caused by processes internal to the Earth, external forces (e.g. variations in sunlight intensity) or, more recently, human activities. In recent usage, especially in the context of environmental policy, the term "climate change" often refers only to changes in modern climate, including the rise in average surface temperature known as global warming.

48 PT

The climate changes

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The climate is affected by latitude, longitude, terrain, land use and nearby water bodies and their currents.

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Climates can be classified according to the average and typical variables, most commonly temperature and precipitation. The most widely used classification scheme was the Köppen classification.

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The Thornthwaite system, in use since 1948, incorporates evapotranspiration along with temperature and precipitation information and is used in studying biological diversity and how climate change affects it. Ehe Bergeron and Spatial Synoptic Classification systems focus on the origin of air masses that define the climate of a region.

8 PT

Paleoclimatology is the study of ancient climates. Paleoclimatologists seek to explain climate variations for all parts of the Earth during any given geologic period, beginning with the time of the Earth's formation. Since very few direct observations of climate were available before the 19th century, paleoclimates are inferred from proxy variables. They include non-biotic evidence—such as sediments found in lake beds and ice cores—and biotic evidence—such as tree rings and coral.

TT Commons™ Pro
Mono

TT Commons™ Pro includes 2 variable fonts: TT Commons™ Pro Variable with three parameters of variation (weight, width, and slant) and TT Commons™ Pro Mono Variable with weight and slant axes of variation. To use the variable font with 3 variable axes on Mac you will need MacOS 10.14 or higher. An important clarification— not all programs support variable technologies yet, you can check the support status here: v-fonts.com/support/.

Variable

100 WEIGHT 950 75 WIDTH 125 0 SLANT 10

TT Commons™ Pro
Variable 160 pt

Variable

100 WEIGHT 700 0 SLANT 10

TT Commons™ Pro Mono
Variable 140 pt

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9 PT

According to Vitruvius, the architect should strive to fulfill each of these three attributes as well as possible. Leon Battista Alberti, who elaborates on the ideas of Vitruvius in his treatise, *De re aedificatoria*, saw beauty primarily as a matter of proportion, although ornament also played a part. For Alberti, the rules of proportion were those that governed the idealized human figure, the Golden mean. The most important aspect of beauty was, therefore, an inherent part of an object, rather than something applied superficially, and was based on universal, recognizable truths. The notion of style in the arts was not developed until

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CYRILLIC

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OTHER

Vietnamese
Greek

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, Afrikaans, 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, Rheto-Romance, Romansh, Scots, Silesian, Sorbian, Vastese, Volapük, Võro, Walloon, Walser, Welsh, Karakalpak, Kurdish, Talysh, Tsakhur (Azerbaijan), Turkmen, Zaza, Aleut, Cree, Haitian Creole, Hawaiian, Innu-aimun, Lakota, Karachay-Balkar, Karelian, Livvi-Karelian, Ludic, Tatar, Vepsian, Guarani, Nahuatl, Quechua

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GERMAN

Die großen Flüsse werden in den Sommermonaten von vielen Schiffen befahren. Moderne Kanalsysteme haben mehrere Flüsse miteinander verbunden und so einen durchgehenden Van geschaffen. Die höchsten Punkte sind Munku Sardyk (3491 m) im Sajan-Gebirge und Belukha (4509 m) im Altai.

FRENCH

Les grands fleuves sont utilisés par de nombreux navires pendant les mois d'été. Les systèmes de canaux modernes ont relié plusieurs rivières ensemble, créant une camionnette continue. Les points culminants sont Munku Sardyk (3491 m) dans les monts Sayan et Belukha (4509 m) dans l'Altai.

GREEK

Οι πρώτες έννοιες της Γεωγραφίας αποκαλύπτονται στην Ελληνική Μυθολογία όπου οι πολύ πρώιμες παρατηρήσεις των γεωλογικών αναστατώσεων και των επακόλουθων διαμορφώσεων, τουλάχιστον του αρχαίου ελλαδικού χώρου, διαμορφώνονται ως μυθολογικές ανθρωπόμορφες έννοιες και μυθικές

DANISH

I sommermånederne besejles de store floder af mange skibe og er af stor betydning for den indenlandske trafik. Moderne kanalanlæg har forbundet flere floder indbyrdes og skaber derved en sammenhængende van. De højeste punkter er Munku Sardyk (3491 m) i Sajanbjergene og Belukha (4509 m) i Altaj.

BULGARIAN

Сибир разполага с огромно разнообразие на зонални и интразонални ландшафти, което не може да не се отрази на броя и вида на разнообразието на животинския. Всеки от ландшафтите на Сибир има свой, в една или друга степен особено животински и растителен свят.

VIETNAMESE

Trong những tháng mùa hè, các con sông lớn có nhiều tàu thuyền qua lại và có tầm quan trọng lớn đối với giao thông nội địa. Các hệ thống kênh hiện đại đã kết nối một số con sông với nhau, do đó tạo ra một van liên tục. Điểm cao nhất là Munku Sardyk (3491 m) ở dãy núi Sajan và Belukha (4509 m) ở Altai.

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BASIC CHARACTERS

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LATIN UPPERCASE

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LATIN LOWERCASE

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FIGURES IN CIRCLES

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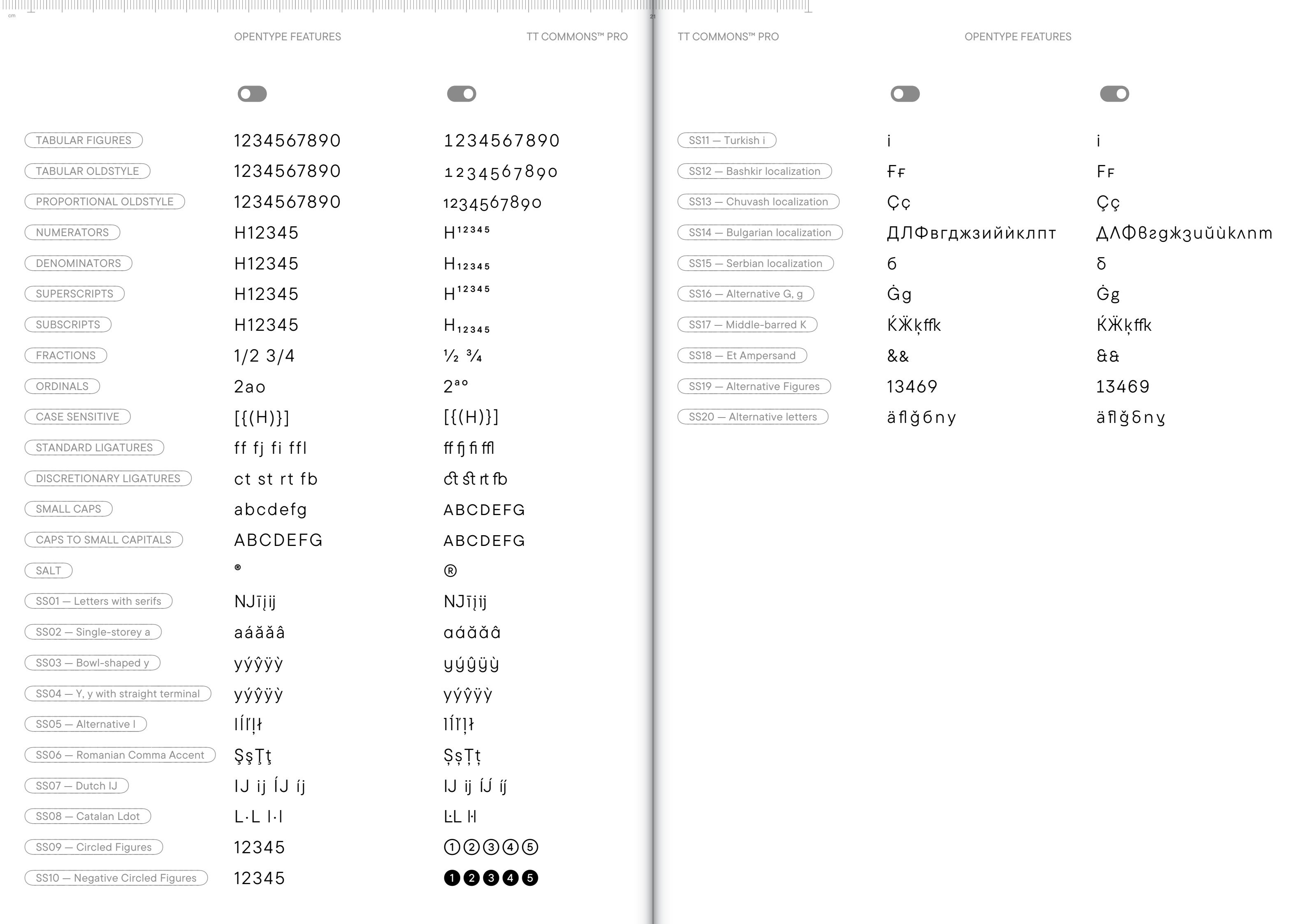
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BASIC CHARACTERS

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BASIC CYRILLIC

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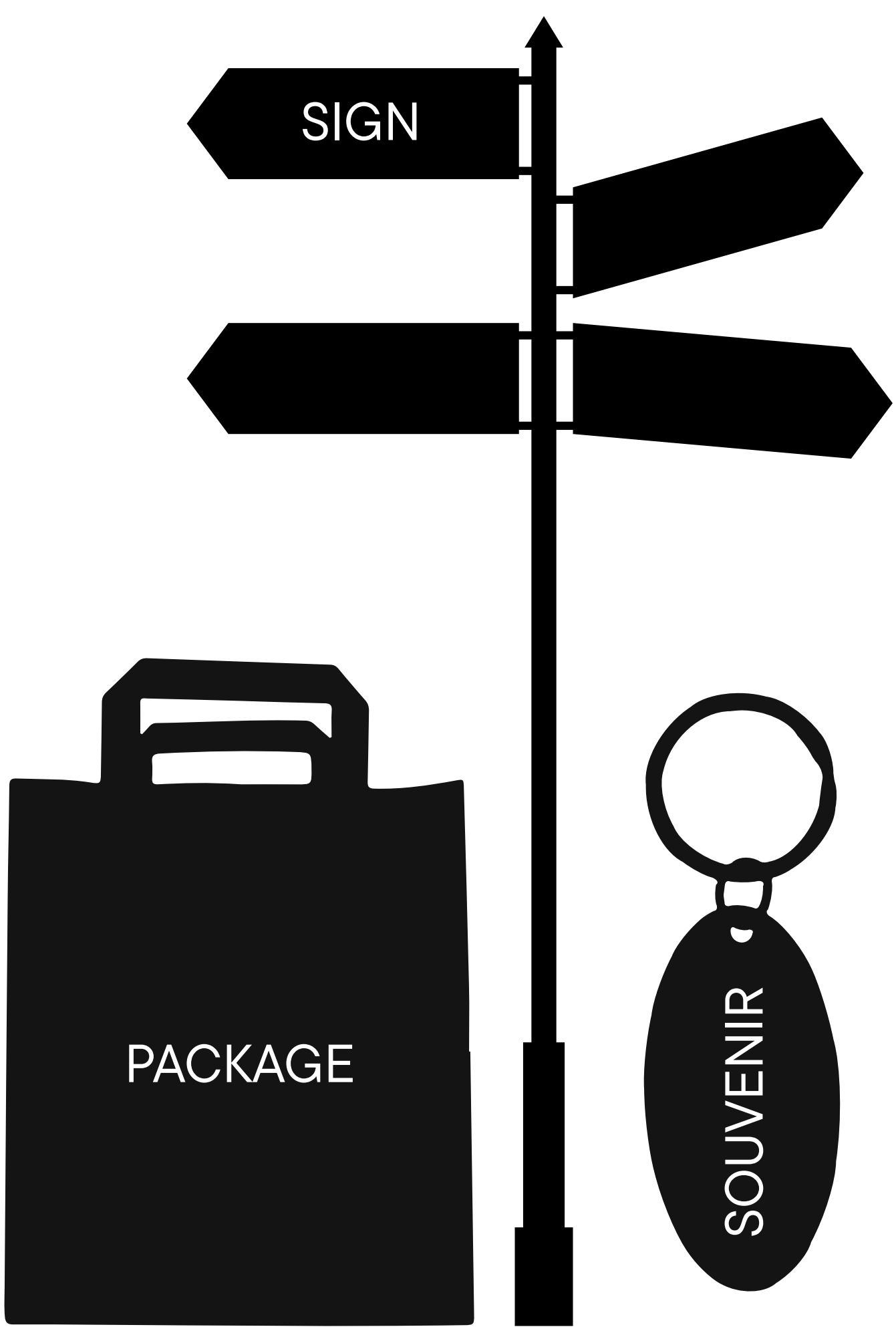
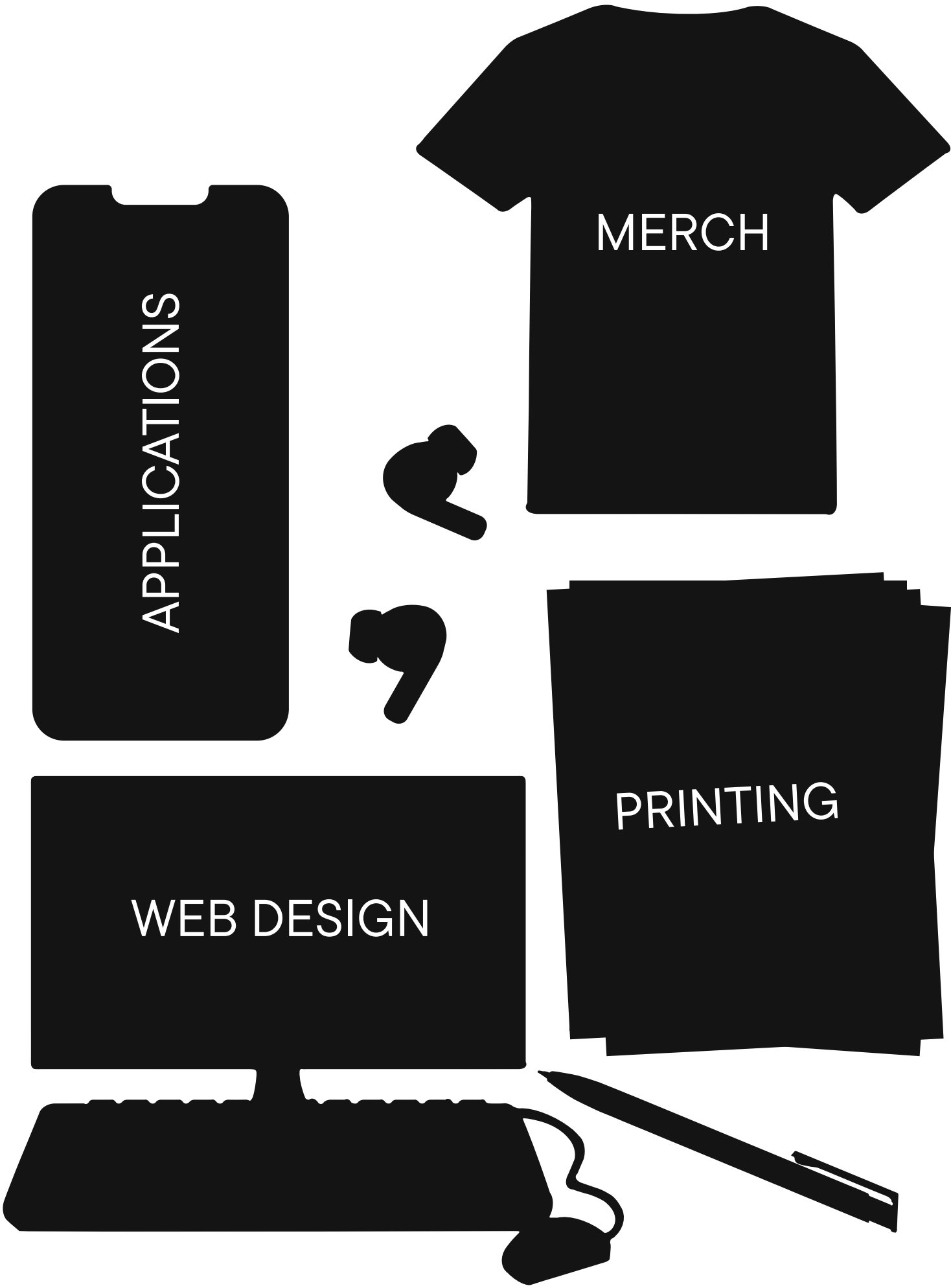
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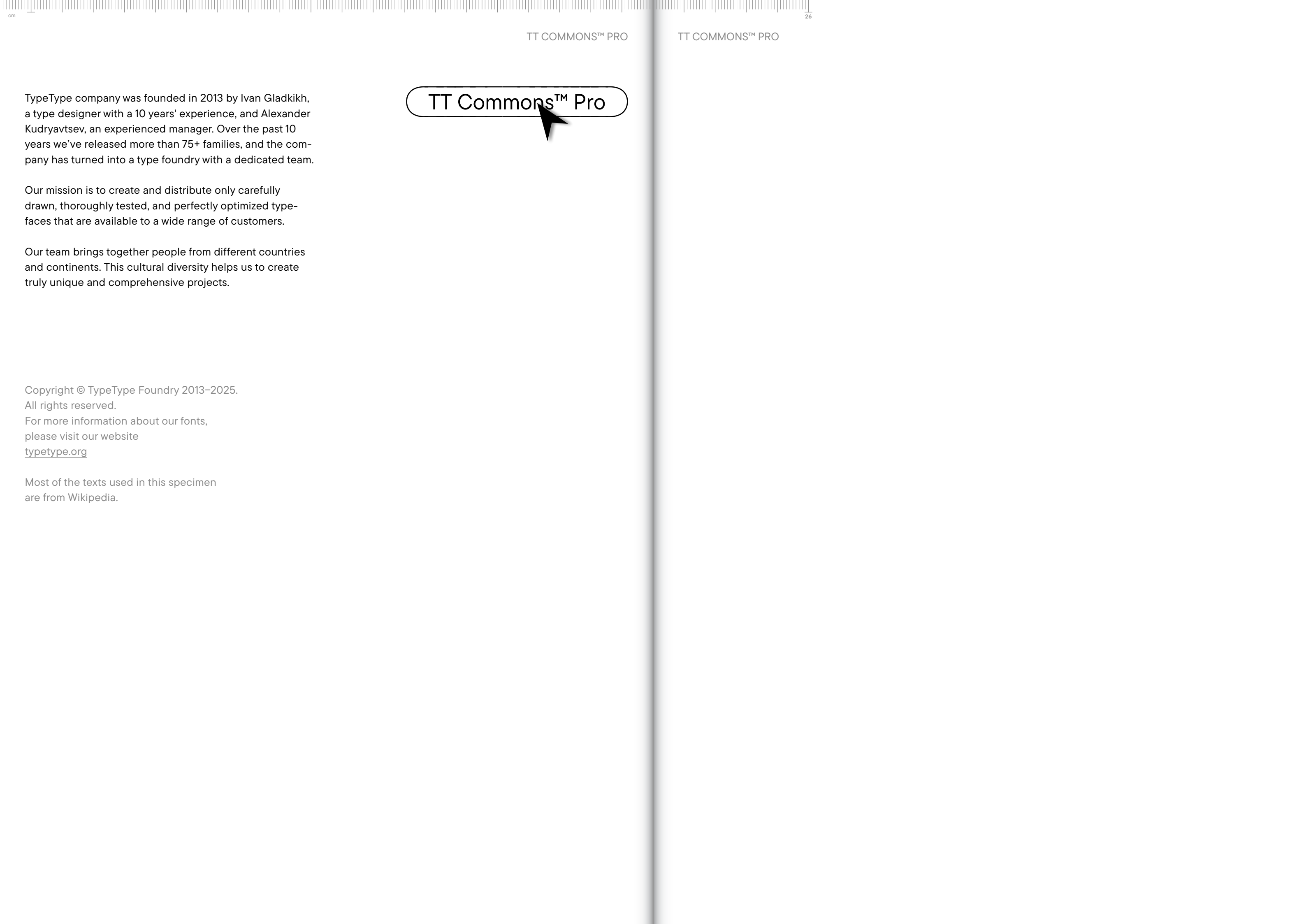
BASIC GLYPHS

Hand-crafted
yellow lamp

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

Hand-crafted
yellow lamp





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