



2025

TT Fors

Meet the legendary TT Fors in version 2.100! This functional and aesthetic font from the TypeType's basic font collection has become even better: now it contains even more characters, features, stylistic alternatives, and language support.

TT Fors is a geometric sans serif with a neutral character and refined proportions. The font complements TypeType's line of versatile sans serifs, which already includes families such as TT Norms® Pro, TT Commons™ Pro, TT Hoves Pro, and TT Interphases Pro.

The inspiration for creating TT Fors came from studying geometric sans serifs from the early to mid-20th century and analyzing their influence on the visual culture and design of that era. We aimed to create a typeface that, while maintaining a connection with the legacy of great typographers of the past, would meet modern requirements and solve contemporary challenges.

The characters in the font have dynamic proportions. Their forms are as close as possible to basic geometric shapes (circle, triangle, square). Rounded characters tend towards a perfect circle, while others have narrower proportions. The relatively tall lowercase characters make the font even more functional. The refined geometric shapes and unified construction principles allow TT Fors to be used in both large and very small point sizes.

The display version maintains the clean aesthetic of the basic styles while adding new meanings. The proportions and shapes of the characters remain recognizable, but with a special twist—high-contrast symbols. The set aims for uniformity, and the slightly closed terminals emphasize the character of the entire typeface.

The large number of OpenType features allows designers to adapt the font to their tastes and needs. TT Fors includes lig-



atures, circled figures, arrows, and other stylistic alternatives and features. Additionally, the family includes two variable fonts. The display subfamily has two variable axes (weight and slant), while the basic one has three (weight, width, and slant). In 2024, TT Fors also received a narrow Condensed version.

In the updated version, we significantly expanded the character set: we added extended Cyrillic and complemented Latin alphabets, expanded the main set of currencies, added currencies for numerators/denominators, oldstyle and old-style tabular figures. We also added new useful OpenType features, stylistic sets, and language support.

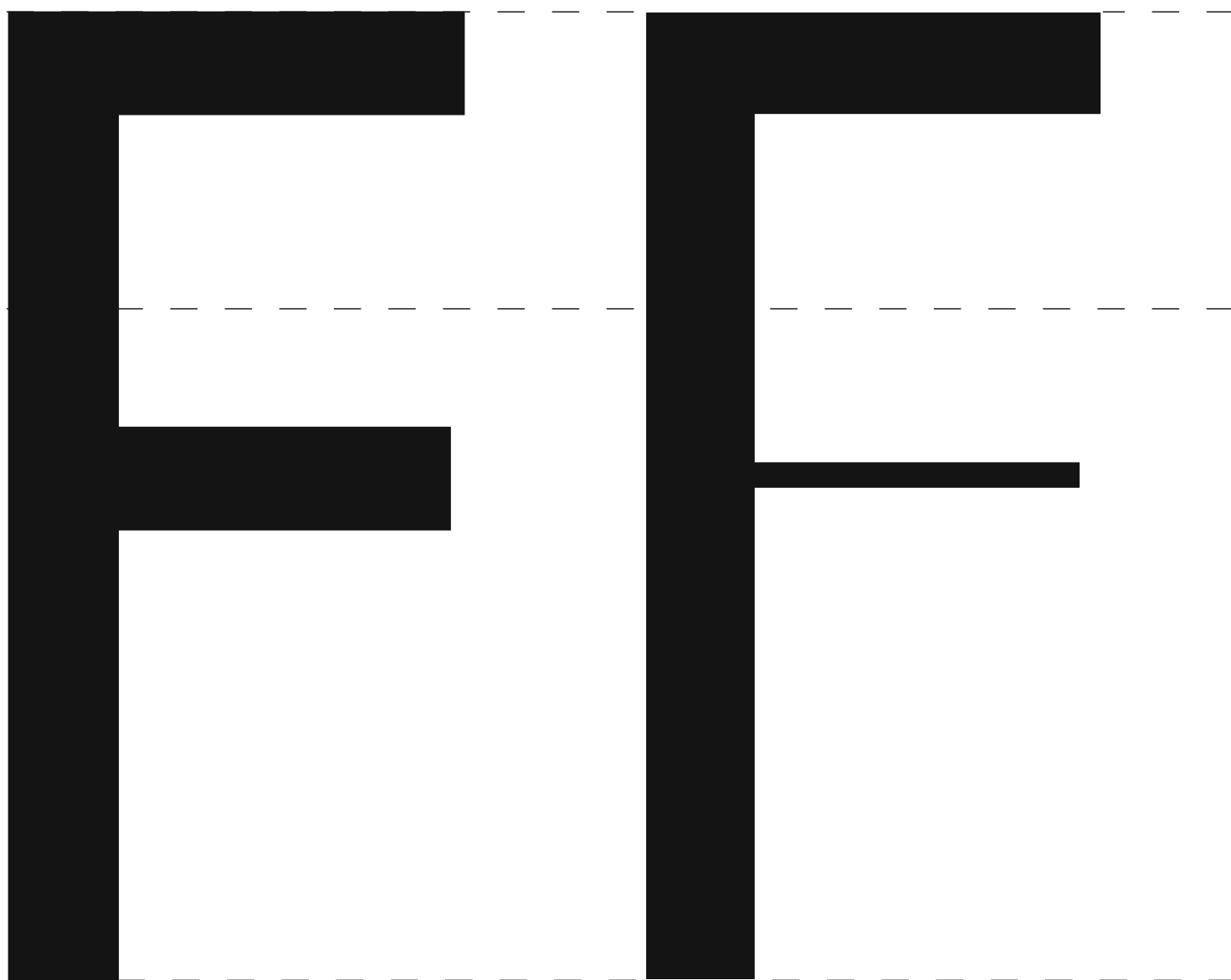
The font is suitable for any modern task: in branding and packaging design, in website interfaces and mobile applications. The versatility of the typeface is emphasized by its name: Fors is derived from the English word "for."



TT Fors 2.100 includes:

- 50 styles: 18 upright, 18 italic, and 1 variable font in the main subfamily (Basic + Condensed), 6 upright, 6 italic, and 1 variable font in the display subfamily
- 1,366 characters in each style of the basic subfamily, 813 characters in each style of the display subfamily
- 39 OpenType features in the basic and 36 in the display subfamily
- Support for over 220 languages

TT Fors—the font that's made for you!



TT Fors  
Regular 620 pt

TT Fors Display  
Regular 620 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi  
JjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr  
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz  
0123456789 @#\$%&\*!?  
абвгдеёжз + lăťjň

TT Fors  
Regular 48 pt

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhIi  
JjKkLlMmNnOoPpQqRr  
SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz  
0123456789 @#\$%&\*!?  
абвгдеёжз + lăťjň

TT Fors Display  
Regular 48 pt



1	Thin	<i>Italic</i>
2	ExtraLight	<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>
8	ExtraBold	<i>Italic</i>
9	Black	<i>Italic</i>

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4	Medium	<i>Italic</i>
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6	Bold	<i>Italic</i>

BASIC

CONDENSED

DISPLAY

AaBb  
AaBb  
AaBb



# Euclidean Geometry

Is a mathematical system attributed to ancient Greek mathematician Euclid, which he described in his textbook on geometry, Elements. Euclid's approach consists in assuming a small set of

intuitively appealing axioms (postulates) and deducing many other propositions (theorems) from these. Although many of Euclid's results had been stated earlier, Euclid was the first to organize these propositions into a logical system in which each result is proved from axioms and previously proved theorems.

The Elements begins with plane geometry, still taught in secondary school (high school) as the first axiomatic system and the first examples of mathematical proofs. It goes on to the solid geometry of three dimensions. Much of the Elements states results of what are now called algebra, explained in geometrical language. For more than two thousand years, the adjective "Euclidean" was unnecessary because Euclid's axioms seemed so intuitively obvious (with the exceptions of the parallel postulate) that theorems proved from them were deemed absolutely true.

Today, however, many other self-consistent non-Euclidean geometries are known, the first ones having been discovered in the early 19th century. An implication of Albert Einstein's theory of general relativity is that physical space itself is not Euclidean, and Euclidean space is a good approximation for it only over short distances (relative to the strength of the gravitational field). Euclidean geometry is an example of synthetic geometry, in that it proceeds logically from axioms describing basic properties of geometric objects such as points and lines, to propositions about those objects. This is in contrast to analytic geometry, introduced almost 2,000 years later by René Descartes, which uses coordinates to express geometric properties by means of algebraic formulas. Euclidean Geometry is constructive. In this sense, it is more concrete than many modern axiomatic systems

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Much of the Elements states results of what are now called algebra and number theory, explained in geometrical language. For more than two thousand years, the adjective "Euclidean" was unnecessary because Euclid's axioms seemed so intuitively obvious (with the possible exception of the parallel postulate) that theorems proved from them were deemed absolutely true, and thus no other sorts of geometry were possible.

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# Elements

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## Discrete differential

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There are 13  
books in the  
Elements.

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The Elements is main-  
ly a systematization  
of earlier knowledge.

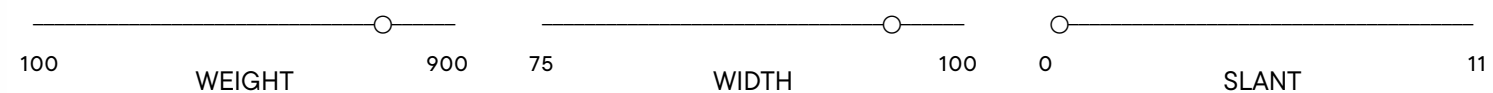
25 PT

Euclid gives five postulates (ax-  
ioms) for plane geometry, stat-  
ed in terms of constructions  
(as translated by Thomas Heath).

TT Fors Display  
Regular

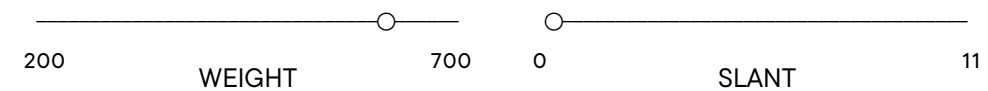
TT Fors includes a variable font with two axes of variation: weight and slant. TT Fors Display also includes a variable font with two axes of variation: weight and slant. To use the variable font with 2 variable axes on Mac you will need MacOS 10.14 or higher. An important clarification — not all programs support variable technologies yet, you can check the support status here: [v-fonts.com/support/](https://v-fonts.com/support/).

# variable



TT Fors  
Variable

# variable



TT Fors Display  
Variable

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To the ancients, the parallel postulate seemed less obvious than the others. It is now known that such a proof is impossible since one can construct consistent systems of geometry (obeying the other axioms) in which the parallel postulate is true, and others in which it is false.

12 PT

Euclidean Geometry is constructive. Postulates 1, 2, 3, and 5 assert the existence and uniqueness of certain geometric figures, and these assertions are of a constructive nature: that is, we are not only told that certain things exist, but are also given methods for creating them with no more than a compass and an unmarked straightedge. In this sense, Euclidean geometry is more concrete than many modern axiomatic systems such as set theory, which often assert the existence of objects without saying how to

construct them, or even assert the existence of objects that cannot be constructed within the theory. Strictly speaking, the lines on paper are models of the objects defined within the formal system, rather than instances of those objects. For example, a Euclidean straight line has no width, but any real drawn line will have. Though nearly all modern mathematicians consider nonconstructive methods just as sound as constructive ones.

9 PT

Points are customarily named using capital letters of the alphabet. Other figures, such as lines, triangles, or circles, are named by listing a sufficient number of points to pick them out unambiguously from the relevant figure, e.g., triangle ABC would typically be a triangle with vertices at points A, B, and C. Angles whose sum is a right angle are called complementary. Complementary angles are formed when a ray shares the same vertex and is pointed in a direction that is in between the two original rays that form the right angle. The number of rays in between the two original rays is infinite.

Angles whose sum is a straight angle are supplementary. Supplementary angles are formed when a ray shares the same vertex and is pointed in a direction that is in between the two original rays that form the straight angle (180 degree angle). The number of rays in between the two original rays is infinite. In modern terminology, angles would normally be measured in degrees or radians. Modern school textbooks often define separate figures called lines (infinite), rays (semi-infinite), and line segments (of finite length). Euclid, rather than discussing a ray as an object that extends to infinity in one

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9 PT

*Points are customarily named using capital letters of the alphabet. Other figures, such as lines, triangles, or circles, are named by listing a sufficient number of points to pick them out unambiguously from the relevant figure, e.g., triangle ABC would typically be a triangle with vertices at points A, B, and C. Angles whose sum is a right angle are called complementary. Complementary angles are formed when a ray shares the same vertex and is pointed in a direction that is in between the two original rays that form the right angle. The number of rays in*

*between the two original rays is infinite. Angles whose sum is a straight angle are supplementary. Supplementary angles are formed when a ray shares the same vertex and is pointed in a direction that is in between the two original rays that form the straight angle (180 degree angle). The number of rays in between the two original rays is infinite. In modern terminology, angles would normally be measured in degrees or radians. Modern school textbooks often define separate figures called lines (infinite), rays (semi-infinite), and line segments (of finite length).*

*Euclid, rather than discussing a ray as an object that extends to infinity in one direction, would normally use locutions such as "if the line is extended to a sufficient length", although he occasionally referred to "infinite lines". A "line" in Euclid could be either straight or curved, and he used the more specific term "straight line" when necessary. The pons asinorum (bridge of asses) states that in isosceles triangles the angles at the base equal one another, and, if the equal straight lines are produced further, then the angles under the base equal one another.*

TT Fors supports more than 220 languages including Northern, Western, Central European languages, most of Cyrillic.

CYRILLIC

Russian, Belarusian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian, Ukrainian, Karachay-Balkar, Khvarshi, Kumyk, Nogai, Erzya, Mordvin-moksha, Rusyn, Montenegrin

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, Acehnese, Banjar, Betawi, Bislama, Boholano, Cebuano, Chamorro, Fijian, Filipino, Hiri Motu, Ilocano, Indonesian, Javanese, Khasi, Malay, Marshallese, Minangkabau, Nauruan, Nias, Palauan, Rohingya, Salar, Samoan, Sasak, Sundanese, Tagalog, Tahitian, Tetum, Tok Pisin, Tongan, Uyghur, Afar, Asu, Aymara, Bemba, Bena, Chichewa, Chiga, Embu, Gusii, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kalenjin, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, Kongo, Luba-Kasai, Luganda, Luo, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Mauritian Creole, 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, Belarusian, Bosnian, Breton, Colognian, Cornish, Corsican, Esperanto, Faroese, Frisian, Friulian, Gaelic, Gagauz, Galician, Interlingua, Judaeo-Spanish, Karaim, Kashubian, Ladin, Leonese, Manx, Occitan, Retho-Romance, Romansh, Scots, Silesian, Sorbian, Vastese, Volapük, Võro, Walloon, Welsh, Karakalpak, Kurdish, Talysh, Tsakhur (Azerbaijan), Turkmen, Zaza, Aleut, Cree, Haitian Creole, Hawaiian, Innu-aimun, Karachay-Balkar, Karelian, Livvi-Karelian, Ludic, Tatar, Vepsian, Nahuatl, Quechua

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## GERMAN

Die euklidische Geometrie ist zunächst die uns vertraute, anschauliche Geometrie des Zwei- oder Dreidimensionalen. Der Begriff hat jedoch sehr verschiedene Aspekte. Benannt ist dieses mathematische Teilgebiet der Geometrie nach dem griechischen Mathematiker Euklid.

## FRENCH

Les notions de droite, de plan, de longueur, d'aire y sont exposées et forment le support des cours de géométrie élémentaire. La conception de la géométrie est intimement liée à la vision de l'espace physique ambiant au sens classique du terme.

## RUSSIAN

Евклидова геометрия (или элементарная геометрия) — геометрическая теория, основанная на системе аксиом, впервые изложенной в «Началах» Евклида (III век до н. э.). Элементарная геометрия — геометрия, определяемая группой перемещений и группой подобия.

## SPANISH

La geometría euclidiana es un sistema matemático atribuido al antiguo matemático griego Euclides, que describió en su libro de texto sobre geometría: Los Elementos. La geometría euclidiana, euclídea o parabólica es el estudio de las propiedades geométricas de los espacios euclídeos.

## DANISH

Euklidisk geometri er den klassiske geometri, hvor Euklids postulater, som er opstillet af den græske matematiker Euklid, er gældende. Euklid skrev omkring 300 f.Kr. sin bog Elementer, hvori han opstillede disse fem postulater og en lang række af sætninger og konstruktioner udledt af disse.

## FINNISH

Euklidinen geometria on geometrian osa-alue, jolla tarkoitetaan yleensä tasoa ja kolmiulotteista avaruutta tutkivaa geometriaa. Euklidisiksi kutsutaan myös useampiulotteisia avaruuksia, joilla on samat ominaisuudet. Euklidinen geometria on nimetty kreikkalaisen matemaatikon Eukleides.









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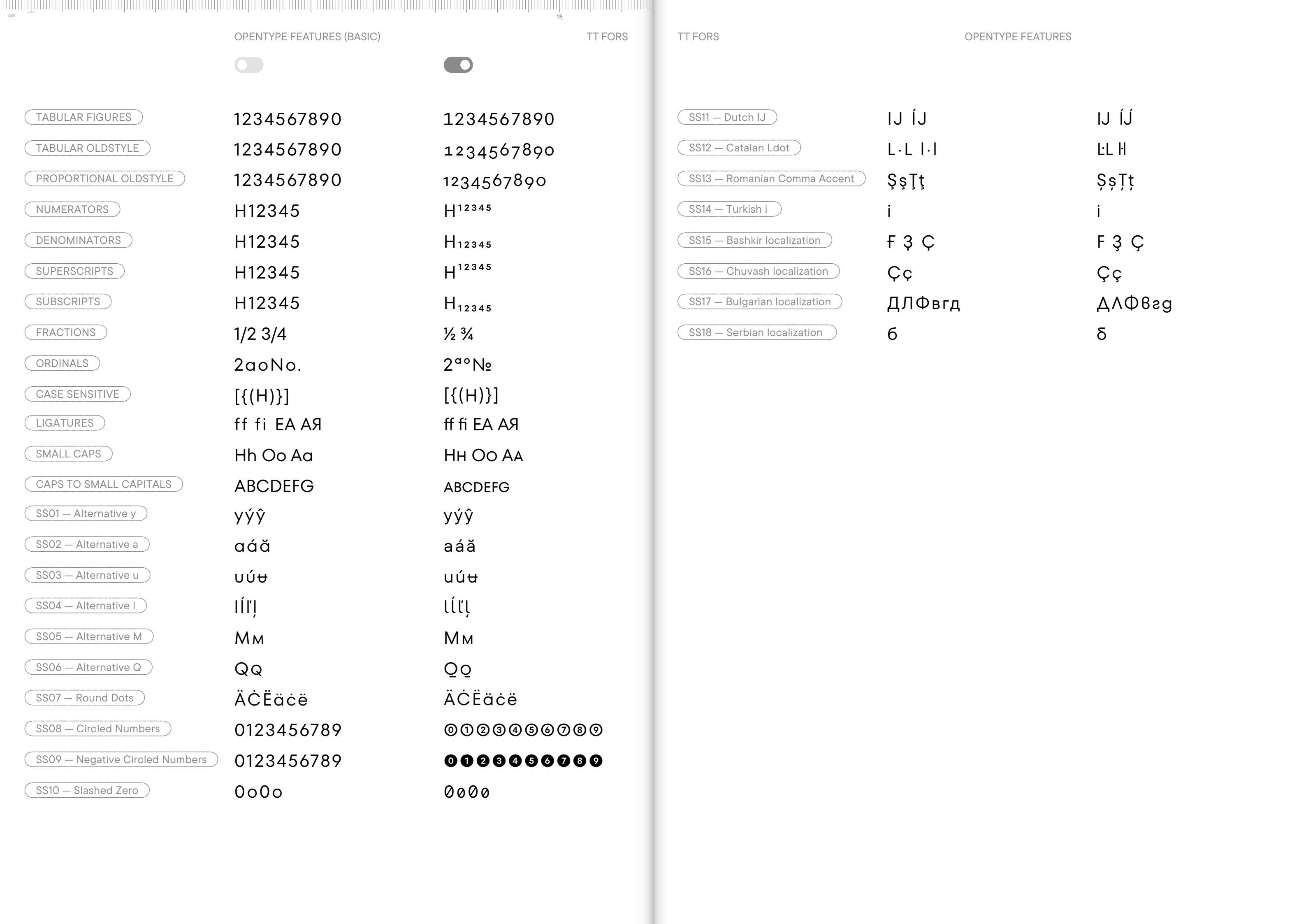
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TABULAR FIGURES

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TABULAR OLDSTYLE

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PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE

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SUPERSCRIPTS

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CAPS TO SMALL CAPITALS

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SS05 — Alternative M

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SS06 — Alternative Q

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SS07 — Round Dots

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SS08 — Circled Numbers

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SS09 — Negative Circled Numbers

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SS10 — Slashed Zero

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SS11 — Dutch IJ

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SS12 — Catalan Ldot

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SS13 — Romanian Comma Accent

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SS15 — Bashkir localization

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SS16 — Chuvash localization

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SS17 — Bulgarian localization

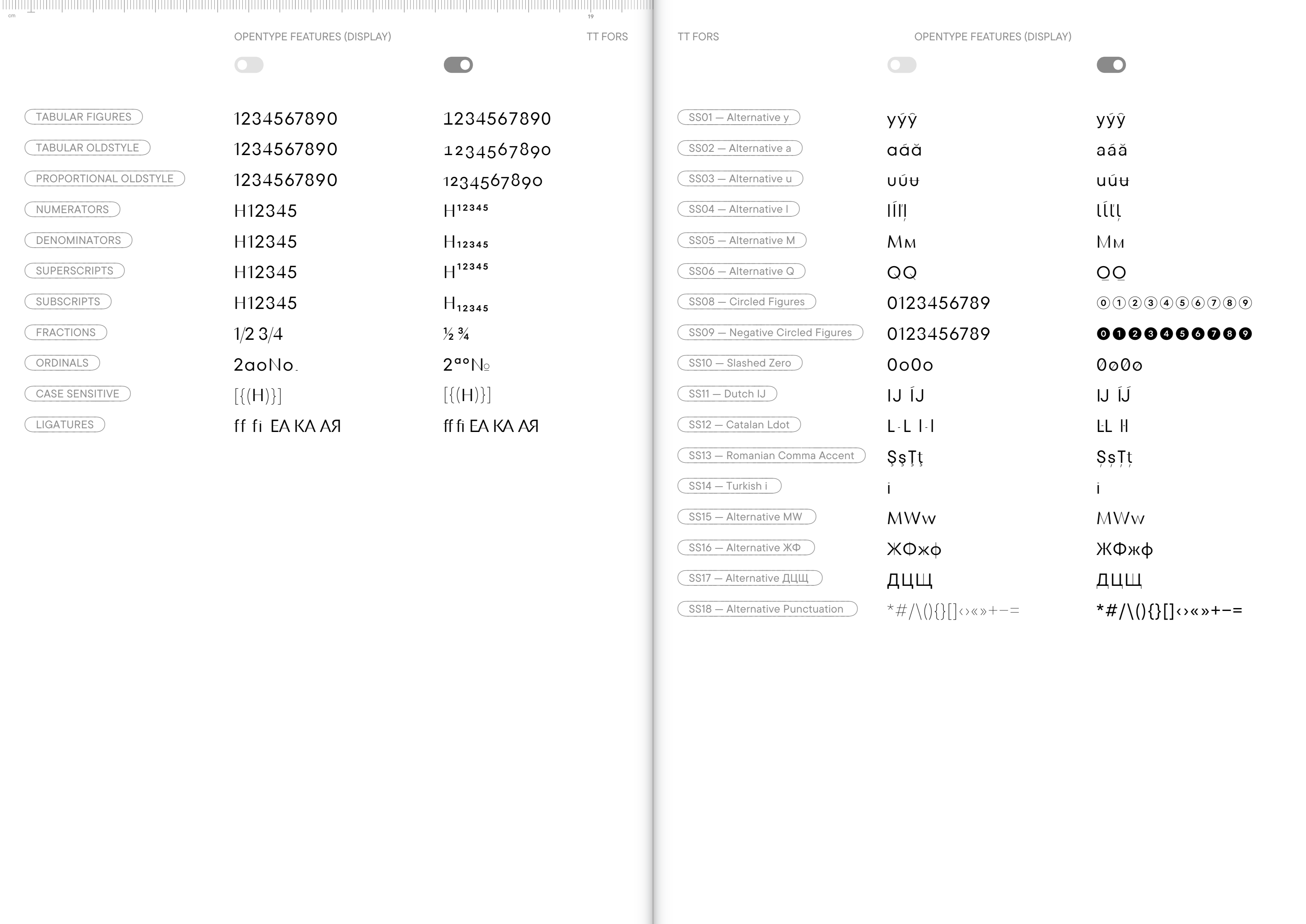
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SS18 — Serbian localization

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TABULAR FIGURES

TABULAR OLDSTYLE

PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE

NUMERATORS

DENOMINATORS

SUPERSCRIPTS

SUBSCRIPTS

FRACTIONS

ORDINALS

CASE SENSITIVE

LIGATURES

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SS01 — Alternative y

SS02 — Alternative a

SS03 — Alternative u

SS04 — Alternative l

SS05 — Alternative M

SS06 — Alternative Q

SS08 — Circled Figures

SS09 — Negative Circled Figures

SS10 — Slashed Zero

SS11 — Dutch IJ

SS12 — Catalan Ldot

SS13 — Romanian Comma Accent

SS14 — Turkish i

SS15 — Alternative MW

SS16 — Alternative ЖФ

SS17 — Alternative ДЦЩ

SS18 — Alternative Punctuation

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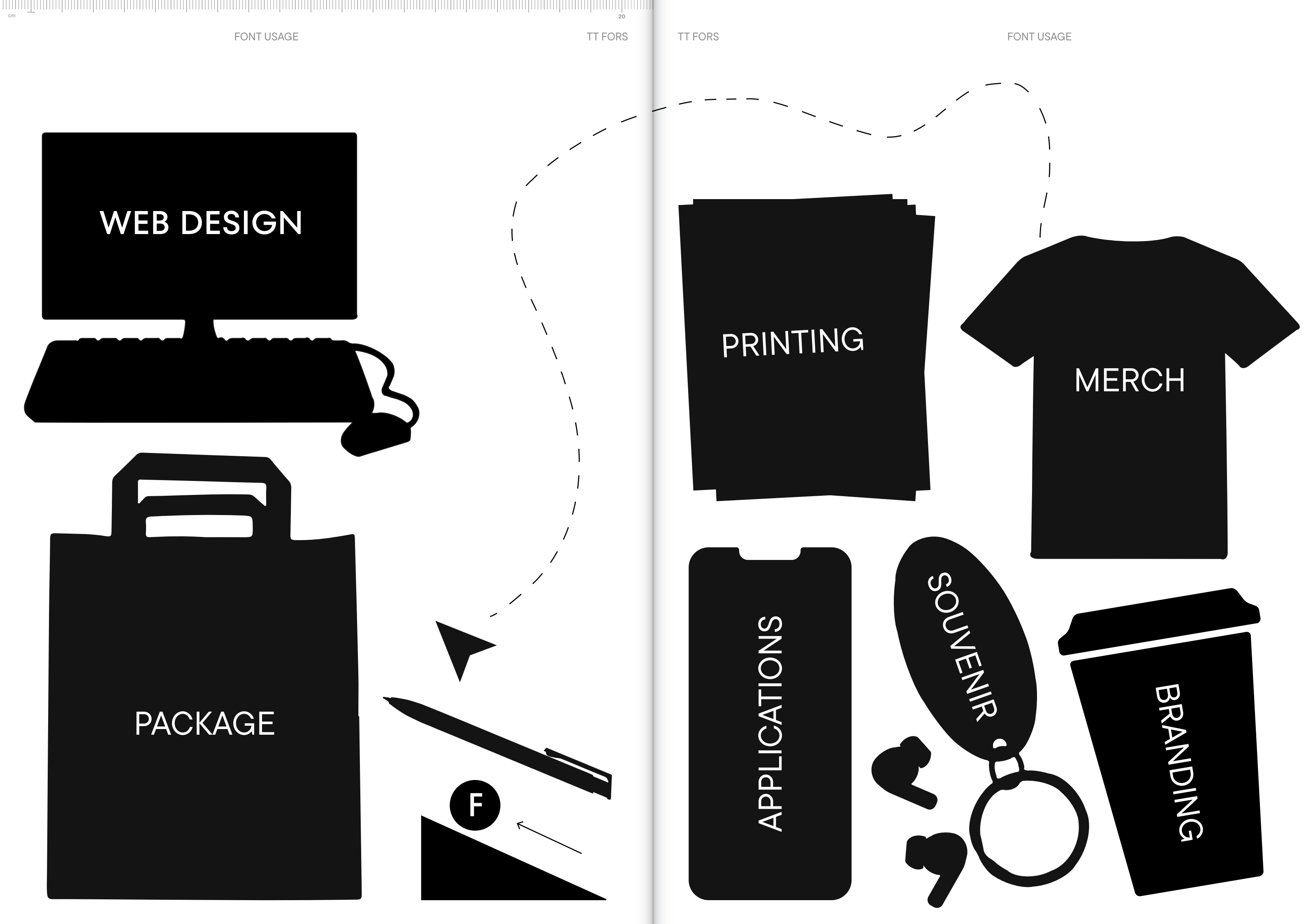
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WEB DESIGN

PRINTING

MERCH

PACKAGE

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APPLICATIONS

SOUVENIR

BRANDING

TypeType company was founded in 2013 by Ivan Gladkikh, a type designer with a 10 years' experience, and Alexander Kudryavtsev, an experienced manager. Over the past 10 years we've released more than 75+ families, and the company has turned into a type foundry with a dedicated team.

Our mission is to create and distribute only carefully drawn, thoroughly tested, and perfectly optimized type-faces that are available to a wide range of customers.

Our team brings together people from different countries and continents. This cultural diversity helps us to create truly unique and comprehensive projects.

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





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TYPE SPECIMEN

TT FORS