

W

2025

TT Moons



Introducing the updated TT Moons version 1.200! We've expanded the character set, made technical improvements to the font, and added new features and variable styles.

TT Moons is an elegant modern serif typeface with narrow proportions, high contrast, and a harmonious rhythm. It combines traditional forms with contemporary details. Thanks to these features, the font's design evokes classic aesthetics while also appearing fresh and current.

The typeface includes five font styles in different weights and their corresponding italics. In the updated version, we've added new glyphs and OpenType features for enhanced functionality, as well as two variable fonts that change along the weight axis—one for the upright styles and one for the italic styles. Furthermore, we performed a thorough manual kerning review and added manual hinting to all styles.

TT Moons is ideal for typesetting magazines, books, and newspapers. This typeface performs best at large or medium sizes. It works equally well in print and on the web, can be part of corporate or product design, and used for posters or signage. The typeface is an excellent choice when you need to blend classic and contemporary aesthetics.

TT Moons

TT Moons  
Regular 204 pt

† Q « 6 \* 9 » ¾ & å ÿ t  
§ £ ³ @ g ® ‡ ë ß 0 1 ¶



TT Moons 1.200 features:

- 12 styles: 5 uprights, 5 italics, and two variable fonts
- 500 glyphs per style
- 16 OpenType features
- Support for 165 languages

TT Moons — timeless elegance!

H O A a

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee  
Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk  
Ll Mm Nn Oo Pp  
Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv  
Ww Xx Yy Zz  
0123456789  
@# \$% &\* !?  
абвгдеёжз



1 Thin + *It.*  
2 Light + *It.*  
3 Regular + *It.*  
4 Bold + *It.*  
5 Black + *It.*

86 PT

48 PT

24 PT

16 PT

10 PT

Elegance  
is beauty.  
It shows unusual  
effectiveness  
and simplicity.

Elegance is frequently used as a standard of tastefulness, particularly in visual design, decorative arts, literature, science, and other fields.

Elegant things often exhibit refined grace and suggest maturity, and in the case of mathematics, a deep mastery of the subject matter. Essential components of the concept include simplicity and consistency of design, focusing on the essential features of an object.

In mathematical problem solving, the solution to a problem (such as a proof of a mathematical theorem) exhibits mathematical elegance if it is surprisingly simple and insightful yet effective and constructive. Such solutions might involve a minimal amount of assumptions and computations, while outlining an approach that is highly generalizable. Similarly, a computer program or algorithm is elegant if it uses a small amount of code to great effect. In engineering, a solution may be considered elegant if it uses a non-obvious method to produce a solution which is highly effective and simple.



TT Moons has two variable font. To use the variable font on Mac you must have MacOS 10.14 or a newer version. 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 Moons  
Variable 164 pt

100 WEIGHT 900

*variable*

TT Moons Italic  
Variable 164 pt

100 WEIGHT 900

36 PT

The Moon is Earth's only natural satellite. It orbits around Earth at an average distance of 384399 km. The Moon rotates, but consistently keeps facing Earth with the same near side.

24 PT

This tidal locking results from Earth's gravitational pull having synchronized the Moon's rotation period (lunar day) to its orbital period (lunar month) of 29.5 Earth days. Conversely,

the gravitational pull of the Moon on Earth is the main driver of Earth's tides. In geophysical terms, the Moon is a planetary-mass object or satellite planet. Its mass is 1.2% that of the Earth.

12 PT

Its diameter is 3,474 km (2,159 mi), roughly one-quarter of Earth's (about as wide as the contiguous United States). Within the Solar System, it is the largest and most massive satellite in relation to its parent planet, the fifth-largest and fifth-most massive moon overall, and larger and more massive than all known dwarf planets. Its surface gravity is about one-sixth of Earth's, about half that of Mars, and the

second-highest among all moons in the Solar System, after Jupiter's moon Io. The body of the Moon is differentiated and terrestrial, with no significant hydrosphere, atmosphere, or magnetic field. The lunar surface is covered in lunar dust and marked by mountains, impact craters, their ejecta, ray-like streaks, rilles and, mostly on the near side of the Moon, by dark maria ('seas'), which are plains of cooled lava.

These maria were formed when molten lava flowed into ancient impact basins. The Moon formed 4.51 billion years ago, not long after Earth's formation, out of the debris from a giant impact between Earth and a hypothesized Mars-sized body called Theia. The Moon is, except during a lunar eclipse, illuminated by the Sun but from Earth the visible illumination shifts during its orbit, producing the lunar phases.

TT Moons  
Thin

36 PT

The Moon is Earth's only natural satellite. It orbits around Earth at an average distance of 384399 km. The Moon rotates, but consistently keeps facing Earth with the same near side.

24 PT

This tidal locking results from Earth's gravitational pull having synchronized the Moon's rotation period (lunar day) to its orbital period (lunar month) of 29.5 Earth days. Converse-

ly, the gravitational pull of the Moon on Earth is the main driver of Earth's tides. In geophysical terms, the Moon is a planetary-mass object or satellite planet. Its mass is 1.2% of Earth's.

12 PT

Its diameter is 3,474 km (2,159 mi), roughly one-quarter of Earth's (about as wide as the contiguous United States). Within the Solar System, it is the largest and most massive satellite in relation to its parent planet, the fifth-largest and fifth-most massive moon overall, and larger and more massive than all known dwarf planets. Its surface gravity is about one-sixth of Earth's, about half that of Mars,

and the second-highest among all moons in the Solar System, after Jupiter's moon Io. The body of the Moon is differentiated and terrestrial, with no significant hydrosphere, atmosphere, or magnetic field. The lunar surface is covered in lunar dust and marked by mountains, impact craters, their ejecta, ray-like streaks, rilles and, mostly on the near side of the Moon, by dark maria ('seas'), which are plains

of cooled lava. These maria were formed when molten lava flowed into ancient impact basins. The Moon formed 4.51 billion years ago, not long after Earth's formation, out of the debris from a giant impact between Earth and a hypothesized Mars-sized body called Theia. The Moon is, except during a lunar eclipse, illuminated by the Sun but from Earth the visible illumination shifts during its orbit, producing

36 PT

The Moon is Earth's only natural satellite. It orbits around Earth at an average distance of 384399 km. The Moon rotates, but consistently keeps facing Earth with the same near side.

24 PT

This tidal locking results from Earth's gravitational pull having synchronized the Moon's rotation period (lunar day) to its orbital period (lunar month) of 29.5 Earth days. Converse-

ly, the gravitational pull of the Moon on Earth is the main driver of Earth's tides. In geophysical terms, the Moon is a planetary-mass object or satellite planet. Its mass

12 PT

Its diameter is 3,474 km (2,159 mi), roughly one-quarter of Earth's (about as wide as the contiguous United States). Within the Solar System, it is the largest and most massive satellite in relation to its parent planet, the fifth-largest and fifth-most massive moon overall, and larger and more massive than all known dwarf planets. Its surface gravity is about one-sixth of Earth's, about half that

of Mars, and the second-highest among all moons in the Solar System, after Jupiter's moon Io. The body of the Moon is differentiated and terrestrial, with no significant hydrosphere, atmosphere, or magnetic field. The lunar surface is covered in lunar dust and marked by mountains, impact craters, their ejecta, ray-like streaks, rilles and, mostly on the near side of the Moon, by dark maria ('seas'),

which are plains of cooled lava. These maria were formed when molten lava flowed into ancient impact basins. The Moon formed 4.51 billion years ago, not long after Earth's formation, out of the debris from a giant impact between Earth and a hypothesized Mars-sized body called Theia. The Moon is, except during a lunar eclipse, illuminated by the Sun but from Earth the visible illumination

36 PT

**The Moon is Earth's only natural satellite. It orbits around Earth at an average distance of 384399 km. The Moon rotates, but consistently keeps facing Earth with the same**

24 PT

**This tidal locking results from Earth's gravitational pull having synchronized the Moon's rotation period (lunar day) to its orbital period (lunar month) of 29.5 Earth days.**

**Conversely, the gravitational pull of the Moon on Earth is the main driver of Earth's tides. In geophysical terms, the Moon is a planetary-mass object or satellite planet.**

12 PT

**Its diameter is 3,474 km (2,159 mi), roughly one-quarter of Earth's (about as wide as the contiguous United States). Within the Solar System, it is the largest and most massive satellite in relation to its parent planet, the fifth-largest and fifth-most massive moon overall, and larger and more massive than all known dwarf planets. Its surface gravity is about one-**

**sixth of Earth's, about half that of Mars, and the second-highest among all moons in the Solar System, after Jupiter's moon Io. The body of the Moon is differentiated and terrestrial, with no significant hydrosphere, atmosphere, or magnetic field. The lunar surface is covered in lunar dust and marked by mountains, impact craters, their ejecta, ray-like streaks, rilles and, mostly**

**on the near side of the Moon, by dark maria ('seas'), which are plains of cooled lava. These maria were formed when molten lava flowed into ancient impact basins. The Moon formed 4.51 billion years ago, not long after Earth's formation, out of the debris from a giant impact between Earth and a hypothesized Mars-sized body called Theia. The Moon is, except during a**

36 PT

**The Moon is Earth's only natural satellite. It orbits around Earth at an average distance of 384399 km. The Moon rotates, but consistently keeps facing Earth with the same**

24 PT

**This tidal locking results from Earth's gravitational pull having synchronized the Moon's rotation period (lunar day) to its orbital period (lunar month)**

**of 29.5 Earth days. Conversely, the gravitational pull of the Moon on Earth is the main driver of Earth's tides. In geophysical terms, the Moon is a plane-**

12 PT

**Its diameter is 3,474 km (2,159 mi), roughly one-quarter of Earth's (about as wide as the contiguous United States). Within the Solar System, it is the largest and most massive satellite in relation to its parent planet, the fifth-largest and fifth-most massive moon overall, and larger and more massive than all known dwarf planets. Its surface gravity**

**is about one-sixth of Earth's, about half that of Mars, and the second-highest among all moons in the Solar System, after Jupiter's moon Io. The body of the Moon is differentiated and terrestrial, with no significant hydrosphere, atmosphere, or magnetic field. The lunar surface is covered in lunar dust and marked by mountains, impact craters, their ejecta,**

**ray-like streaks, rilles and, mostly on the near side of the Moon, by dark maria ('seas'), which are plains of cooled lava. These maria were formed when molten lava flowed into ancient impact basins. The Moon formed 4.51 billion years ago, not long after Earth's formation, out of the debris from a giant impact between Earth and a hypothesized Mars-sized**





The range of supported languages  
has expanded: now there are more  
than 165 of them.

CYRILLIC

LATIN

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

English, Albanian, Basque, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Estonian,  
Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Irish, Italian,  
Latvian, Lithuanian, Luxembourgish, Moldavian, Montenegrin,  
Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Serbian, Slovak,  
Slovenian, Spanish, Swedish, Swiss German, 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, Sundanese, Tagalog,  
Tahitian, Tetum, Tok Pisin, Tongan, Uyghur, Afar, Asu, Aymara,  
Bemba, Bena, Chiga, Embu, Gusii, Kabuverdianu, Kalenjin,  
Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, Kongo, 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, Tsonga,  
Tswana, Vunjo, Xhosa, Zulu, Maori, Alsatian, Aragonese,  
Arumanian, Bosnian, Breton, Colognian, Cornish, Corsican,  
Faroese, Friulian, Gaelic, Gagauz, Galician, Interlingua,  
Judaeo-Spanish, Karaim, Kashubian, Ladin, Leonese, Manx,  
Occitan, Rheto-Romance, Romansh, Scots, Sorbian, Volapük,  
Võro, Walloon, Karakalpak, Kurdish, Turkmen, Zaza, Cree,  
Haitian Creole, Hawaiian, Innu-aimun, Karachay-Balkar,  
Karelian, Livvi-Karelian, Ludic, Tatar, Vepsian, Nahuatl,  
Quechua

şùppôrtś  
maný  
diffěreñt’  
lăṅguåğes  
žtœïă



SPANISH

La Luna es un satélite natural que tiene la particularidad de ser el único en orbitar la Tierra. Con un diámetro de 3474,8 km

SWEDISH

Månen är jordens enda naturliga satellit och den femte största månen i solsystemet. Näst efter solen är månen

POLISH

Księżyc znajduje się w synchronicznej rotacji, co oznacza, że jego okres obrotu wokół osi jest równy okresowi

SERBIAN

Месец — је Земљин природни сателит и уједно најближе небеско тело, удаљено у просеку 384 401 km, тако да светлост

ESTONIAN

Kuu on Maa looduslik kaaslane. Ta on Maale lähim taevakeha. eadlased arvavad, et Kuu on tekkinud umbes 4,5 miljardit

TURKISH

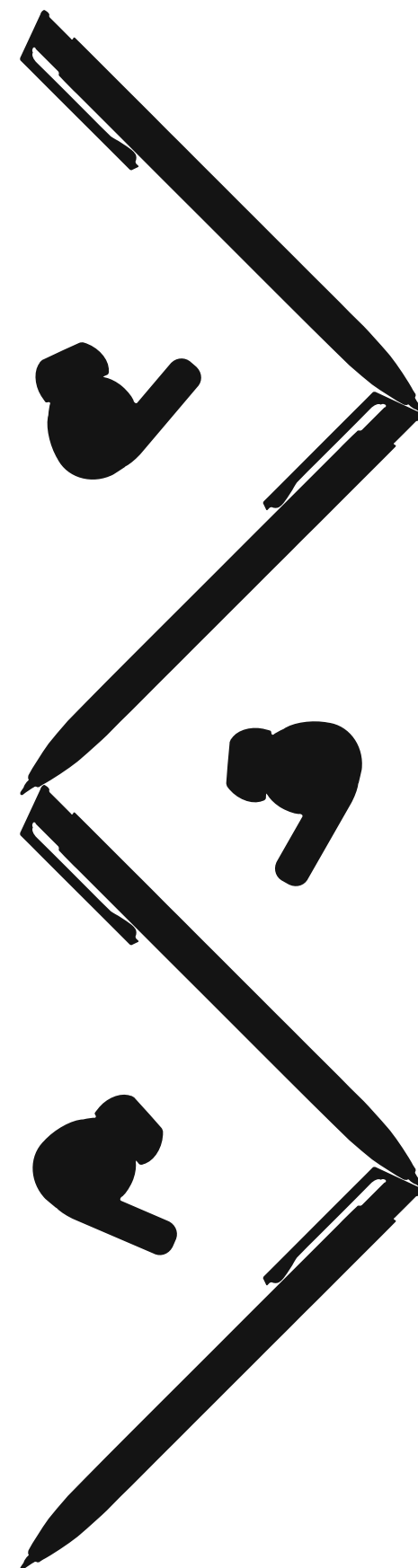
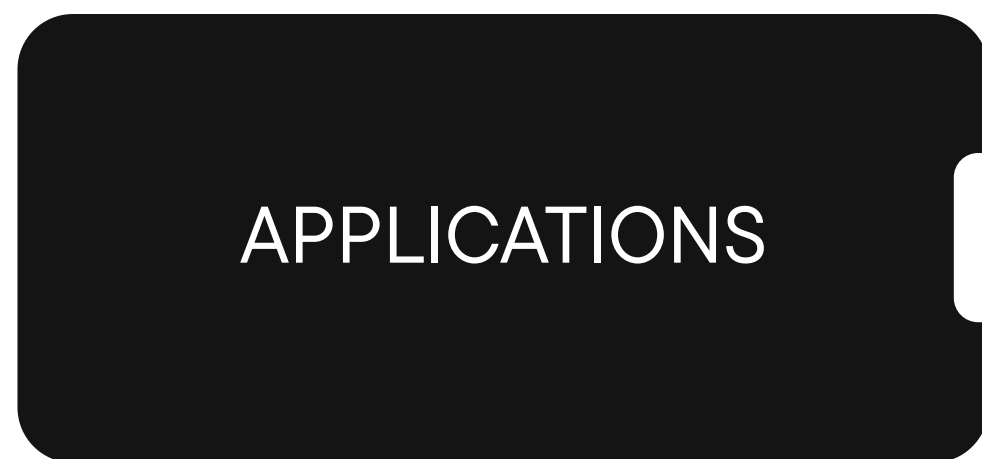
Ay, Dünya'nın tek doğal uydusu ve Güneş Sistemi içindeki beşinci büyük doğal uydudur. Dünya ile Ay arasında ortalama



¢ \$ € ¢ ₣ £ ¥ ₣ ₣

Ss Tt







TT MOONS

TT MOONS

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.

Copyright © TypeType Foundry 2013–2025.

All rights reserved.

For more information about our fonts,  
please visit our website

[www.type.type.org](http://www.type.type.org)

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



