ntroducing the third reincarnation of TT Chocolates! The popular typeface was updated to stay up-to-date with the atest requirements and trends in design!

T Chocolates is an elegant Humanist sans serif with a dense ypesetting and well-balanced proportions similar to the classical tradition. This font's nice and friendly nature makes it seem like something close and familiar. It has earned a reputation among designers as the perfect font for confectionry, but the application range of the TypeType's "sweetest" typeface goes well beyond that

In 2023, we decided to do a full-scale font update referring o extensive sans-serif market research. We figured out where he trends are headed and what users want-this information helped us enhance TT Chocolates.

Specifically, we introduced a new Condensed font version a narrow font style with the authentic proportion of the tandard verion Athe th Chocolates densed boasts a more expressive personality than the base subfamily, which allows designers to solve even more creative tasks using only one typeface.

The third version of TT Chocolates has become even more modern and advanced. A large number of characters, various OpenType features, and stylistic sets make the font suitable for multiple purposes and tasks. TT Chocolates is a perfect match for both branding and layouts. The font's dynamic shapes make it easy to read in small point sizes, allowing the eye to move effortlessly across the line. This typeface can also be used in web design due to the TrueType manual hinting option.


AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhli JjKkLIMmNnOoPpQqRr SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz 0123456789 @\#\$\% \& $!?$ абвгдеёжз + lăťtin

AaBbCcDdEeFfGgHhli JjKkLIMmNnOoPpQqRr

SsTtUuVvWwXxYyZz
0123456789 @\#\$\%\&*!? абвгдеёжз + lăťiñ

| 1 | ExtraLight | Italic | 1 | ExtraLight | Italic |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2 | Light | Italic | 2 | Light | Italic |
| 3 | Regular | Italic | 3 | Regular | Italic |
| 4 | Medium | Italic | 4 | Medium | Italic |
| 5 | DemiBold | Italic | $\mathbf{5}$ | DemiBold | Italic |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | Bold | Italic | $\mathbf{6}$ | Bold | Italic |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | ExtraBold | Italic | $\mathbf{7}$ | ExtraBold | Italic |

## Non-Alcoholic Mixed Drinks

Cocktails continued to evolve and gain popularity throughout the 1900s, with the term eventually expanding to cover all mixed drinks. In 1917, the term "cocktail party" was coined in St. Louis, Missouri.

In the modern world and the Information Age, cocktail recipes are widely shared online on websites. Cocktails and restaurants that serve them are frequently covered and reviewed in tourism magazines and guides. Some cocktails, such as the Mojito, Manhattan, and Martini, have become staples in restaurants and pop culture.

The term "cocktail" can refer to a wide variety of drinks; it is typically a mixed drink containing alcohol. When a mixed drink contains only a distilled spirit and a mixer, such as soda or fruit juice, it is a highball. Many of the International Bartenders Association Official Cocktails are highballs. When a mixed drink contains only a distilled spirit and a liqueur, it is a duo, and when it adds cream or a cream-based liqueur, it is a trio. Additional ingredients may be sugar, honey, milk, cream, and various herbs. Mixed drinks without alcohol that resemble cocktails can be known as "zero-proof" cocktails or "mocktails".

## The Bon Vivant's Companion

Most commonly, cocktails are either a single spirit or a combination of spirits mixed with other ingredients, such as flavored syrups, tonic water and bitters.

Cocktails vary widely across regions of the world, and many websites publish both original recipes and their own interpretations of older and more famous cocktails. The first written mention of "cocktail" appeared in The Farmers Cabinet, 1803, in the United States.

The first definition of a cocktail as an alcoholic beverage appeared three years later in The Balance and Columbian Repository (Hudson, New York) May 13, 1806. Traditionally, cocktail ingredients included spirits, sugar, water and bitters; however, this definition evolved throughout the 1800s to include the addition of a liqueur. In 1862, Jerry Thomas published a bartender's guide called How to Mix Drinks; or, The Bon Vivant's Companion which included 10 cocktail recipes.

Cocktails continued to evolve and gain popularity throughout the 1900 s, with the term eventually expanding to cover all mixed drinks. In 1917, the term "cocktail party" was coined by Mrs. Julius S. Walsh Jr. of St. Louis, Missour. With wine and beer being less available during the Prohibition in the United States (1920-1933), liq-uor-based cocktails became more popular due to accessibility, followed by a decline in popularity during the late 1960 s. The early to mid-2000s saw the rise of cocktail culture through the style of mixology which mixes traditional cocktails and other novel ingredients. By 2023, the so-called "cocktail in a can" had proliferated

## AaBb AaBb

TT Chocolates includes a variable font with three axes of variation: width, weight, and slant. To use the variable font with 3 variable axes on Mac you will need MacOS 10.14 or higher. An important clarification - not all program support variable technologies yet, you can check the support status here: v-fonts.com/support/.

## variable

## 75 WIDTH

## 24 PT

The first publication of a bartenders' guide which included cocktail recipes was in 1862 - How to Mix Drinks; or, The Bon Vivant's Companion, by "Professor" Jerry Thomas. In addition to recipes for punches, sours, slings, cobblers, shrubs, toddies, flips, and a variety of other mixed drinks were 10 recipes for "cocktails".
$\qquad$

A key ingredient differentiating cocktails from other drinks in this compendium was the use of bitters. Mixed drinks popular today that conform to this original meaning of "cocktail" include the Old Fashoned whiskey cocktail, the Sazerac cocktail, and the Manhattan cocktail. The ingredients listed (spir ts, sugar, water, and bitters) match the ingredients of an Old Fashioned, which originated as a term used by late 19th-century bar patrons to distinguish cocktails made the "old-fashioned way from newer, more complex cocktails. The term highball appears
during the 1890 s to distinguish a drink composed only of a distilled spirit and a mixer. Published in 1902 by Farrow and Jackson, "Recipes of American and Other Iced Drinks" contains recipes for nearly two dozen cocktails, some still recognizable today. The first "cocktail party" ever thrown was allegedly by Julius S. Walsh Jr. of St. Louis, Missouri, in May 1917. Walsh invited 50 guests to her home at noon on a Sunday. The party lasted an hour until lunch was served at 1 p.m. The site of this first cocktail party still stands.

24 PT

> The first publication of a bartenders' guide which included cocktail recipes was in 1862 - How to Mix Drinks; or, The Bon Vivant's Companion, by "Professor" Jerry Thomas. In addition to recipes for punches, sours, slings, cobblers, shrubs, toddies, flips, and a variety of other mixed drinks were 10 recipes for "cocktails".

## 12 PT

A key ingredient differentiating cocktails from other drinks in this compendium was the use of bitters. Mixed drinks popular today that conform to this original meaning of "cocktail" include the Old Fashioned whiskey cocktail, the Sazerac cock tail, and the Manhattan cocktail. The ingredients listed (spirits, sugar, water, and bitters) match the ingredients of an Old Fashioned, which originated as a term used by late 19th-century bar patrons to distinguish cocktails made the "old-fashioned way from newer, more complex cocktails. The term
highball appears during the 1890 s to distinguish a drink composed only of a distilled spirit and a mixer. Published in 1902 by Farrow and Jackson "Recipes of American and Other Iced Drinks" con tains recipes for nearly two dozen cocktails, some still recognizable today. The first "cocktail party" ever thrown was allegedly by Julius S. Walsh Jr. of St. Louis, Missouri, in May 1917. Walsh invited 50 guests to her home at noon on a Sunday. The party lasted an hour until lunch was served at 1 p.m. The site of this first cocktail party still stands.

## 9 PT

## 9 PT

Aso called "zero proof" drinks, the non-al coholic drink dates back to the earliest days of the cocktail age, appearing as Temperance drinks' in the first American cocktail books, including Jerry Thomas's ar-Tenders Guide (1862). Merriam-Webster cites the first mention of 'mocktail' as appearing in 1916. While the name of the on-alcoholic drink, as well as its style, has volved over time, it is often a reflection of cocktail culture at large. The 1980s saw the resurgence of a 'mocktail' movement with often sugary drinks. Following the sophistication of cocktail culture of the 2000s, the zero proof drink also became more
refined. Mocktails, a portmanteau for "mock cocktails", are non-alcoholic drinks. The word "mock" implies a facade of the alcoholic cocktail without any of the alcoholic content. In the 2000s, it became popular enough to find its place on cocktail menus in many restaurants and bars, especially temperance bars. According to Mintel, alcohol-free mixed drinks grew $35 \%$ as a beverage type on the menus of bars and restaurants from 2016 to 2019 in the US. In 2019, "The Providence Journal" reported that there were at least 4 bars in New York City that served mocktails only. Zero proof drinks can be made in the style of classic cocktails, like a non-alcoholic
gimlet, or can represent a new style of drink altogether. The popularity of drinking abstinence programs like Dry January, coinciding with the rise of the health and wellness culture has pushed non-alcoholic drinks to wider acceptance. Like the vegetarian food movement or the popularity of oat milk, zero proof drinks are now seen as valid choices for all types of drinkers.

## 24 PT


#### Abstract

The first publication of a bartenders' guide which included cocktail recipes was in 1862 - How to Mix Drinks; or, The Bon Vivant's Companion, by "Professor" Jerry Thomas. In addition to recipes for punches, sours, slings, cobblers, shrubs, toddies, flips, and a variety of other mixed drinks were 10 recipes for "cocktails".


## 12 PT

A key ingredient differentiating cocktails from other drinks in this compendium was the use of bitters. Mixed drinks popular today that conform to this original meaning of "cocktail" include the Old Fashioned whiskey cocktail, the Sazerac cock tail, and the Manhattan cocktail. The ingredients listed (spirits, sugar, water, and bitters) match the ingredients of an Old Fashioned, which originated as a term used by late 19th-century bar patrons to distinguish cocktails made the "old-fashioned" way from newer, more complex cocktails. The term
highball appears during the 1890 s to distinguish a drink composed only of a distilled spirit and a mixer. Published in 1902 by Farrow and Jackson, "Recipes of American and Other Iced Drinks" contains recipes for nearly two dozen cocktails, some still recognizable today. The first "cocktail party" ever thrown was allegedly by Julius S. Walsh Jr. of St. Louis, Missouri, in May 1917. Walsh invited 50 guests to her home at noon on a Sunday. The party lasted an hour until lunch was served at 1 p.m. The site of this first cocktail party still stands.

## 24 PT

> The first publication of a bartenders' guide which included cocktail recipes was in 1862 - How to Mix Drinks; or, The Bon Vivant's Companion, by "Professor" Jerry Thomas. In addition to recipes for punches, sours, slings, cobblers, shrubs, toddies, flips, and a variety of other mixed drinks were 10 recipes for "cocktails".

## 12 PT

A key ingredient differentiating cocktails from other drinks in this compendium was the use of bitters. Mixed drinks popular today that conform to this original meaning of "cocktail" include the Old Fashioned whiskey cocktail, the Sazerac cocktail, and the Manhattan cocktail. The ingredients listed (spirits, sugar, water, and bitters) match the ingredients of an Old Fashioned, which originated as a term used by late 19th-century bar patrons to distinguish cocktails made the "old-fashioned" way from newer, more complex cocktails. The term
highball appears during the 1890s to distinguish a drink composed only of a distilled spirit and a mixer. Published in 1902 by Farrow and Jackson, Recipes of American and Other Iced Drinks" contains recipes for nearly two dozen cocktails, some still recognizable today. The first "cocktail party" ever thrown was allegedly by Julius S. Walsh Jr. of St. Louis, Missouri, in May 1917. Walsh invited 50 guests to her home at noon on a Sunday. The party lasted an hour until lunch was served at 1 p.m. The site of this first cocktail party still stands.

Also called "zero proof" drinks, the non-alcoholic drink dates back to the earliest days f the cocktail age, appearing as 'Tempernce drinks' in the first American cocktail ooks, including Jerry Thomas's Bar-Tenders Guide (1862). Merriam-Webster cites the first mention of 'mocktail as appearing in 1916. While the name of the non-alcoholic drink, as well as its style, has evolved over me, it is often a reflection of cocktail cul ture at large. The 1980s saw the resurgence fa 'mocktail' movement with often sugary drinks. Following the sophistication of cock tail culture of the 2000s, the zero proof drink also became more refined. Mocktails,
a portmanteau for "mock cocktails", are non-alcoholic drinks. The word "mock" implies a facade of the alcoholic cocktail without any of the alcoholic content. In the 2000s, it became popular enough to find its place on cocktail menus in many restau rants and bars, especially temperance bars. According to Mintel, alcohol-free mixed drinks grew $35 \%$ as a beverage type on the menus of bars and restaurants from 2016 to 2019 in the US. In 2019, "The Providence Journal' reported that there were at least bars in New York City that served mocktall only. Zero proof drinks can be made in the style of classic cocktails, like a non-alcoholic
gimlet, or can represent a new style of drink altogether. The popularity of drinking abstinence programs like Dry January, coinciding with the rise of the health and wellness culture has pushed non-alcoholic drinks to wider acceptance. Like the vegetarian food movement or the popularity of oat milk, zer proof drinks are now seen as valid choices for all types of drinkers.

The first publication of a bartenders' guide which included cocktail recipes was in 1862 - How to Mix Drinks; or, The Bon Vivant's Companion, by "Professor" Jerry Thomas. In addition to recipes for punches, sours, slings, cobblers, shrubs, toddies, flips, and a variety of other mixed drinks were 10 recipes for "cocktails".

## 12 PT

A key ingredient differentiating cocktails from other drinks in this compendium was the use of bitters. Mixed drinks popular today that conform to this original meaning of "cocktail" include the Old Fashioned whiskey cocktail, the Sazerac cock tail, and the Manhattan cocktail. The ingredients listed (spirits, sugar, water, and bitters) match the ingredients of an Old Fashioned, which originated as a term used by late 19th-century bar patrons to distinguish cocktails made the "old-fashioned" way from newer, more complex cocktails. The
term highball appears during the 1890s to distinguish a drink composed only of a distilled spirit and a mixer. Published in 1902 by Farrow and Jackson, "Recipes of American and Other Iced Drinks" contains recipes for nearly two dozen cocktails, some still recognizable today. The first "cocktail party" ever thrown was allegedly by Julius S. Walsh Jr. of St. Louis, Missouri, in May 1917. Walsh invited 50 guests to her home at noon on a Sunday. The party lasted an hour until lunch was served at 1 p.m. The site of this first cocktail party still stands.

Also called "zero proof" drinks, the non-alcoholic drink dates back to the earliest days of the cocktail age, appearing as 'Temperance drinks' in the first American cocktail books, including Jerry Thomas's Bar-Tenders Guide (1862). Merriam-Webster cites the first mention of 'mocktail' as appearing in 1916. While the name of the non-alcoholic drink, as well as its style, has evolved over time, it is often a reflection of cocktail culture at large. The 1980s saw the resurgence of a 'mocktail' movement with often sugary drinks. Following the sophistication of cocktail culture of the 2000s, the zero proof drink also became more refined. Mocktails,
a portmanteau for "mock cocktails", are non-alcoholic drinks. The word "mock" implies a facade of the alcoholic cocktail without any of the alcoholic content. In the 2000s, it became popular enough to find its place on cocktail menus in many restau rants and bars, especially temperance bars. According to Mintel, alcohol-free mixed drinks grew $35 \%$ as a beverage type on the menus of bars and restaurants from 2016 to 2019 in the US. In 2019, "The Providence Journal" reported that there were at least 4 bars in New York City that served mocktails only. Zero proof drinks can be made in the style of classic cocktails, like a non-alcoho
ic gimlet, or can represent a new style of drink altogether. The popularity of drinking abstinence programs like Dry January, coinciding with the rise of the health and wellness culture has pushed non-alcoholic drinks to wider acceptance. Like the vegetarian food movement or the popularity of oat milk, zero proof drinks are now seen as valid choices for all types of drinkers.

> The first publication of a bartenders' guide which included cocktail recipes was in 1862 - How to Mix Drinks; or, The Bon Vivant's Companion, by "Professor" Jerry Thomas. In addition to recipes for punches, sours, slings, cobblers, shrubs, toddies, flips, and a variety of other mixed drinks were 10 recipes for "cock-

## 12 PT

A key ingredient differentiating cocktails from other drinks in this compendium was the use of bitters. Mixed drinks popular today that conform to this original meaning of "cocktail" include the Old Fashioned whiskey cocktail, the Sazerac cocktail, and the Manhattan cocktail. The ingredients listed (spirits, sugar, water, and bitters) match the ingredients of an Old Fashioned, which originated as a term used by late 19th-century bar patrons to distinguish cocktails made the "old-fashioned" way from newer, more complex
cocktails. The term highball appears during the 1890s to distinguish a drink composed only of a distilled spirit and a mixer. Published in 1902 by Farrow and Jackson, "Recipes of American and Other Iced Drinks" contains recipes for nearly two dozen cocktails, some still recognizable today. The first "cocktail party" ever thrown was allegedly by Julius S. Walsh Jr. of St. Louis, Missouri, in May 1917. Walsh invited 50 guests to her home at noon on a Sunday. The party lasted an hour until lunch was served at 1 p.m. The site of this first

## 9 PT

Also called "zero proof" drinks, the non-a oholic drink dates back to the earliest days of the cocktail age, appearing as 'Temperance drinks' in the first American cocktail books, including Jerry Thomas's Bar-Tenders Guide (1862). Merriam-Webster cites the first mention of 'mocktail as appearing in 1916. While the name of the non-alcoholic drink, as well as its style, has volved over time, it is often a reflection f cocktail culture at large. The 1980s saw the resurgence of a mocktail movemen with often sugary drinks. Following the sophistication of cocktail culture of the 2000s, the zero proof drink also became
more refined. Mocktails, a portmanteau for "mock cocktails", are non-alcoholic drinks. The word "mock" implies a facade of the alcoholic cocktail without any of the alcoholic content. In the 2000s, it became popular enough to find its place on cocktai menus in many restaurants and bars, especially temperance bars. According to Mintel, alcohol-free mixed drinks grew $35 \%$ as a beverage type on the menus of bars and restaurants from 2016 to 2019 in the US. In 2019, "The Providence Journal" reported that there were at least 4 bars in New York City that served mocktails only. Zero proof drinks can be made in the style
of classic cocktails, like a non-alcoholic gimlet, or can represent a new style of drink altogether. The popularity of drinking abstinence programs like Dry January, coinciding with the rise of the health and wellness culture has pushed non-alcoholic drinks to wider acceptance. Like the vegetarian food movement or the popularity of oat milk, zero proof drinks are now seen as valid choices for all types of drinkers.


#### Abstract

The first publication of a bartenders' guide which included cocktail recipes was in 1862 - How to Mix Drinks; or, The Bon Vivant's Companion, by "Professor" Jerry Thomas. In addition to recipes for punches, sours, slings, cobblers, shrubs, toddies, flips, and a variety of other mixed drinks were 10 recipes


## 12 PT

A key ingredient differentiating cocktails from other drinks in this compendium was the use of bitters. Mixed drinks popular today that conform to this original meaning of "cocktail" include the Old Fashioned whiskey cocktail, the Sazerac cocktail, and the Manhattan cocktail. The ingredients listed (spirits, sugar, water, and bitters) match the ingredients of an Old Fashioned, which originated as a term used by late 19th-century bar patrons to distinguish cocktails made the "old-fashioned" way from new-
er, more complex cocktails. The term highball appears during the 1890 s to distinguish a drink composed only of a distilled spirit and a mixer. Published in 1902 by Farrow and Jackson, "Recipes of American and Other Iced Drinks" contains recipes for nearly two dozen cocktails, some still recognizable today. The first "cocktail party" ever thrown was allegedly by Julius S. Walsh Jr of St. Louis, Missouri, in May 1917. Walsh invited 50 guests to her home at noon on a Sunday. The party lasted an hour until lunch was served
more refined. Mocktails, a portmanteau for "mock cocktails", are non-alcoholic drinks. The word "mock" implies a facade of the alcoholic cocktail without any of the alcoholic content. In the 2000s, it became popular enough to find its place on cocktail menus in many restaurants and bars, especially temperance bars. According to Mintel, alcohol-free mixed drinks grew $35 \%$ as a beverage type on the menus of bars and restaurants from 2016 to 2019 in the US. In 2019, "The Providence Journal" reported that there were at least 4 bars in New York City tha served mocktails only. Zero proof drinks
can be made in the style of classic cock tails, like a non-alcoholic gimlet, or can represent a new style of drink altogether. The popularity of drinking abstinence programs like Dry January, coinciding with the rise of the health and wellness culture has pushed non-alcoholic drinks to wider acceptance. Like the vegetarian food movement or the popularity of oat milk, zero proof drinks are now seen as valid choices for all types of drinkers.

> The first publication of a bartenders' guide which included cocktail recipes was in 1862 - How to Mix Drinks; or, The Bon Vivant's Companion, by "Professor" Jerry Thomas. In addition to recipes for punches, sours, slings, cobblers, shrubs, toddies, flips, and a variety of other mixed drinks were 10 recipes

## 12 PT

A key ingredient differentiating cocktails from other drinks in this compendium was the use of bitters. Mixed drinks popular today that conform to this original meaning of "cocktail" include the Old Fashioned whiskey cocktail, the Sazerac cocktail, and the Manhattan cocktail. The ingredients listed (spirits, sugar, water, and bitters) match the ingredients of an Old Fashoned, which originated as a term used by late 19th-century bar patrons to distinguish cocktails made the "old-fashioned" way from new-
er, more complex cocktails. The term highball appears during the 1890 s to distinguish a drink composed only of a distilled spirit and a mixer. Published in 1902 by Farrow and Jackson, "Recipes of American and Other Iced Drinks" contains recipes for nearly two dozen cocktails some still recognizable today. The first "cocktail party" ever thrown was allegedly by Julius S. Walsh Jr. of St. Louis, Missouri, in May 1917. Walsh invited 50 guests to her home at noon on a Sunday. The party lasted an hour until

Also called "zero proof" drinks, the non-alcoholic drink dates back to the earliest days of the cocktail age, appearing as 'Temperance drinks' in the first American cocktail books, including Jerry Thomas's Bar-Tenders Guide (1862). Merriam-Webster cites the first mention of 'mocktaii' as appearing in 1916. While the name of the non-alcoholic drink, as well as its style, has evolved over time, it is often a reflection of cocktail culture at large. The 1980s saw the resurgence of a mocktail' movement with often sugary drinks. Following the sophistication of cocktail culture of the 2000s, the zero
proof drink also became more refined Mocktails, a portmanteau for "mock cocktails", are non-alcoholic drinks. The word "mock" implies a facade of the alco holic cocktail without any of the alcoholic content. In the 2000s, it became popular enough to find its place on cocktail menus in many restaurants and bars, especially temperance bars. According to Mintel, alcohol-free mixed drinks grew 35\% as a beverage type on the menus of bars and restaurants from 2016 to 2019 in the US. In 2019, "The Providence Journal" reported that there were at least 4 bars in New York City that served mocktails
only. Zero proof drinks can be made in the style of classic cocktails, like a non-al coholic gimlet, or can represent a new style of drink altogether. The popularity of drinking abstinence programs like Dry January, coinciding with the rise of the health and wellness culture has pushed non-alcoholic drinks to wider acceptance Like the vegetarian food movement or the popularity of oat milk, zero proof drinks are now seen as valid choices for all types of drinkers.

TT Chocolates

## CYRILLIC

Russian, Belarusian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Ser bian, Ukrainian, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tadzhik, Turkmen, Uzbek, Lezgian, Abazin, Agul, Archi, Avar, Dargwa, Ingush, Kabardian, Kabardino-Cherkess, Karachay-Balkar, Khvarshi, Kumyk, Lak, Nogai, Rutul, Tabasaran, Tsakhur, Buryat, Siberian Tatar, Tofalar, Touva, Bashkir, Chechen, Chuvash, Erzya, Kryashen Tatar, Mordvin-moksha, Tatar Volgaic, Uighur, Rusyn, Montenegrin, Romani, Dungan, Karakalpak, Shughni, Mongolian, Adyghe, Kalmyk

## Lativ

English, Albanian, Basque, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Icelan dic, 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, 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), Turk men, Zaza, Aleut, Cree, Haitian Creole, Hawaiian, Innu-aimun, Lakota, Karachay-Balkar, Karelian, Livvi-Karelian, Ludic, Tatar, Vepsian, Guarani, Nahuatl, Quechua

## şùppôrtś māný förěigñ lăņguåg̨̣s

## GERMAIN

Ein Cocktail ist ein alkoholisches Mischgetränk. Typischerweise bestehen Cocktails aus zwei oder mehr Zutaten, darunter mindestens einer Spirituose. Sie werden mit Eis im Cocktail-Shaker, Rührglas oder direkt im Cocktailglas einzeln frisch zubereitet, in einem passenden Glas angerichtet und sofort serviert und getrunken.

## FRENCH

Le cocktail est une boisson obtenue par mélange de plusieurs ingrédients dont au moins une boisson alcoolisée ou spiritueuse. Le mélange peut contenir une ou plusieurs autres boissons alcoolisées, des jus de fruits, des sirops, des sodas ou de l'eau gazeuse, du café, de l'eau chaude, des œufs ou de la crème.

## RUSSIAN

Алкогольный коктейль - коктейль, в состав которого входит один или несколько видов алкогольных напитков. Как правило, алкогольные коктейли изготавливаются в баре профессиональным барменом. Существует множество видов как традиционных, так и недавно получивших популярность коктейлей.

## BULGARIAN

A^kохо́лни наnúmku ca наnumkume, cъgържащu emaнол - emu^оВ cnupm. A^kохолъm, koŭmo xopama употребяВат за nиене, се получаВа чрез ферменmaция на npogykmu, koumo cъgържаm Bъглехugpamu - най-често nлogoBu захари. Процесъm се uзBъpuBa nog Bъ3geŭcmBuemo на gpo*gu.

DANNISH
En drink (omfatter eng. cocktail) er en blanding af alkoholiske væsker og gerne også noget andet, som fx kakao eller sodavand. Nogle drinks bliver blandet ved at hælde ingredienser direkte i glasset, mens andre skal blandet i en cocktailshaker. Der er forskellige morsomme forklaringer på oprindelsen af udtrykket Cocktail.

## FINNISH

Drinkki (tunnetaan myös cocktailina tai koktailina eli kimarana) on alkoholipohjainen juomasekoitus.Drinkkejä voi tehdä myös alkoholittomina. Alkoholien lisäksi drinkkeihin käytetään usein alkoholittomia juomia kuten virvoitusjuomia ja mehuja. Usein ne ovat koristeellisia ja niiden maut ovat hyvin vaihtelevia.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZabcdefghijkImnopqrstu vwxyz01234567890123456789АБВГДЕЁ Ж ИИЙКЛМНОПРСТУ

















[^0]
## BASIC CHARACTERS

## ABCDEFGHIJ KLMNOPQRS TUVWXYZ abcdefghij klmnopqrs tuvwxyz 0123456789

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOP
QRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnop
qrstuvwxyz
0123456789
АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХ


абвгдеёжзийклмнопрстуфх
цчшщъыьэюяѓгќєsіїјљњちђўџ
ÀÁĂÂǍÄĀĀÅÅÅÃÆÁÉĆČÇĈČĎĐDZDŽ



 ŸȲYZŹŽŻIJÍJ
àáăâăăāąåáãæǽććçççčd'đdzdžèéěêë





ăæғғѐёжззййاқкнн

! ? ¿¿«»<>.,:;",",""...."'|!---_V/()[]\{\}..*
\#§@@の№ ${ }^{m} @ \& \dagger^{\circ}$ ^
$-+<>\leq \geq=\neq \sim \sim \neg \pm \times \% \% \%{ }^{\mathrm{ao}} /$ /

…, ………
(1)(2)(3)(4)(5)(6)(3)(8) (9)


| TABULAR FIGURES | 1234567890 | 1234567890 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| TABULAR OLDSTYLE | 1234567890 | 1234567890 |
| PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE | 1234567890 | 1234567890 |
| NUMERATORS | H12345 | $\mathrm{H}^{12345}$ |
| DENOMINATORS | H12345 | $\mathrm{H}_{12345}$ |
| SUPERSCRIPTS | H12345 | $\mathrm{H}^{12345}$ |
| SUBSCRIPTS | H12345 | $\mathrm{H}_{12345}$ |
| Standard LIGATURES | ff fi | ff fi |
| DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES | ct ffj 12 | ct ff $1 / 2$ |
| SSO1-Alternativel | IÍIî | IÍİÎ |
| SSO2-Alternative a | aáăă | a áăă |
| SSO3-Alternative g | gǵğğ | gǵğğ |
| SSO4-Alternative I | II'l' | lílt' |
| SSO5-Alternative y | yýy̆ ${ }^{\text {y }}$ | yýŷg |
| SSO6-Circled Figures | 12345 | (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) |
| SSO7 - Negative Circled Figures | 12345 | (1) 23345 |
| SSO8-Romanian Comma Accent | ŞşŢ̧ | ȘTTT |
| SS09-Dutch IS | $\mathrm{IJ} \mathrm{ij}_{\text {i }} \mathrm{J}$ ij | IJ ij íj íj |
| Ss10 - Catalan Ldot | L.LI. 1 | LLL H |
| SS11-Bashkir localization |  | Ff3̧̧̧̧c |
| SS12-Chuvash localization | ¢¢ | Çç |
| SS13-Bulgarian localization | ДЛФвгд | ДЛФвгд |
| SSI4-Serbian localization | б | $\delta$ |

BASIC GLYPHS

## I'm glad to see you today

## STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

## I'm glad to see you today



TypeType company was founded in 2013 by Ivan Gladkikh, type designer with a 10 years' experience, and Alexander Kudryavtsev, an experienced manager. Over the past 10 Kudryavtsev, an experienced manager. Over the past 10
years we've released more than $75+$ families, and the 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 typedrawn, 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 2013-2024.
All rights reserved.
For more information about our fonts,
please visit our website
typetype.org
Most of the texts used in this specimen
are from Wikipedia.


[^0]:    щщьью $\delta \leftarrow \uparrow \rightarrow \downarrow \kappa \pi \searrow \kappa \leftrightarrow \downarrow$

