TT Octosquares

Design	TypeType
Release Date	Feb 25, 2020
Publisher	TypeType
Styles	72 styles + 1 variable
File Formats	otf, ttf, woff, eot, svg

About TT Octosquares

TT Octosquares is a fresh, revised, expanded, and significantly improved version of our first commercial typeface TT Squares and its narrow version TT Squares Condensed. With all our love for the original font family, it felt there was a lack of functionality, character composition, features, and design freshness, which prompted us to the idea of a complete restart. Now TT Octosquares can be safely called a superfamily consisting of 4 widths (Compressed, Condensed, Standard, Expanded), 72 faces (18 in each width), and 1 incredible variable font in which variability works
jointly on three axes.
In addition to working on the contours themselves and their design, we completely revised the composition of the typeface.

First, we added two completely new widths: Compressed and Expanded. Secondly, we increased the number of weights in each of the subfamilies — while in the old versions there were 5 weights, now in each of the subfamilies there are 9 weights. At the stage of working with the contours of characters, we revised the roundings, changed the forms of shoulder and stem crossings, added noticeable shelves at the letters, removed the sharpness from the triangular characters and cut off all sharp endings. From the very beginning of work on TT Octosquares, we planned to make a variable 3-axis version of it sewn into 1 font file. This means that by installing just one variable font file, you get access to 3 axial adjustment of the font: by thickness, width and inclination.

Thanks to this flexibility in settings, you can always choose a custom combination of thickness, width or inclination that best suits your tasks.
Due to the increased language support and the appearance of a bunch of useful OpenType features, the number of glyphs in the typeface has increased from 480 to 825 in each style. Now you can use stylistic alternates, standard and discretionary ligatures, or use old-style figures, numbers in circles and even slashed zeros in your design. Full list of features: aalt, mark, mkmk, ccmp, subs, sinf, sups, numr, dnom, frac, ordn, lnum, pnum, tnum, onum, case, zero, dlig, liga, salt, ss01, ss02, ss03, ss04, ss05, ss06, ss07, ss08, ss09, ss10, ss11, ss12, calt, locl.

TT Octosquares DemiBold 170 pt

About TT Octosquares

TT Octosquares is a superfamily consisting of 4 widths (Compressed, Condensed, Standard, Expanded), 72 faces (9 weights (Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Meduim, DemiBold, Bold, ExtraBold, Black) and 9 matching italics) and 1 variable font in which variability works jointly on three axes.

Weights

TT Octosquares Thin

TT Octosquares ExtraLight

TT Octosquares Light

TT Octosquares Regular

TT Octosquares Medium

TT Octosquares DemiBold

TT Octosquares Bold

TT Octosquares ExtraBold

TT Octosquares Black

Italics

TT Octosquares Thin Italic

TT Octosquares ExtraLight Italic

TT Octosquares Light Italic

TT Octosquares Italic

TT Octosquares Medium Italic

TT Octosquares DemiBold Italic

TT Octosquares Bold Italic

TT Octosquares ExtraBold Italic

TT Octosquares Black Italic

TT Octosquares Condensed

Weights	Italics
Condensed Thin	*Condensed Thin Italic*
Condensed ExtraLight	*Condensed ExtraLight Italic*
Condensed Light	*Condensed Light Italic*
Condensed Regular	*Condensed Italic*
Condensed Medium	***Condensed Medium Italic***
Condensed DemiBold	***Condensed DemiBold Italic***
Condensed Bold	***Condensed Bold Italic***
Condensed ExtraBold	***Condensed ExtraBold Italic***
Condensed Black	***Condensed Black Italic***

TT Octosquares Compressed

Weights

Compressed Thin

Compressed ExtraLight

Compressed Light

Compressed Regular

Compressed Medium

Compressed DemiBold

Compressed Bold

Compressed ExtraBold

Compressed Black

Italics

Compressed Thin Italic

Compressed ExtraLight Italic

Compressed Light Italic

Compressed Italic

Compressed Medium Italic

Compressed DemiBold Italic

Compressed Bold Italic

Compressed ExtraBold Italic

Compressed Black Italic

TT Octosquares Expanded

Weights

Expanded Thin

Expanded ExtraLight

Expanded Light

Expanded Regular

Expanded Medium

Expanded DemiBold

Expanded Bold

Expanded ExtraBold

Expanded Black

Italics

Expanded Thin Italic

Expanded ExtraLight Italic

Expanded Light Italic

Expanded Italic

Expanded Medium Italic

Expanded DemiBold Italic

Expanded Bold Italic

Expanded ExtraBold Italic

Expanded Black Italic

Variable version

Updated font family also provides 1 additional variable version. Variable option available on Character panel in Adobe Illustrator and Photoshop. By installing just one variable font file, you get access to 3 axial adjustment of the font: by thickness, width and inclination.

Option 1: Weight

TT Octosquares Var

Option 2: Width

TT Octosquares Var

Option 3: Slant

TT Octosquares Var

Examples

A square is a regular quadrilateral, which means that it has four equal sides and four equal angles (90-degree angles, or 100-gradian angles).

TT Octosquares Thin 16 pt

Unlike the square of plane geometry, the angles of such a square are larger than a right angle. Larger spherical squares have larger angles.

TT Octosquares Thin Italic 16 pt

The square of an integer may also be called a square number or a perfect square. The operation of squaring is generalized to polynomials.

TT Octosquares ExtraLight 16 pt

The square is the n=2 case of the families of n-hypercubes and n-orthoplexes. All four sides and the diagonals of a square are equal.

TT Octosquares ExtraLight Italic 16 pt

The squaring operation defines a real function called the square function or the squaring function. Its domain is the whole real line.

TT Octosquares Light 16 pt

Square is a special case of many lower symmetry quadrilaterals: a rectangle with two adjacent equal sides, a rhombus with a right angle.

TT Octosquares Light Italic 16 pt

Examples

The square tessellation or square tiling, or square grid is a regular tiling of the Euclidean plane. It's 4 squares around every vertex.

TT Octosquares Regular 16 pt

In fact, the square function is the foundation upon which other quadratic forms are constructed which also permit composition.

TT Octosquares Italic 16 pt

The tiles colored as red on the original faces, yellow at the original vertices, and blue along the original edges, all 8 forms are distinct.

TTT Octosquares Medium 16 pt

A parallelogram with one right angle and two adjacent equal sides. Conway labels symmetries by a letter and group order.

TT Octosquares Medium Italic 16 pt

In mathematics, a square is the result of multiplying a number by itself. The verb "to square" is used to denote this operation.

TT Octosquares DemiBold 16 pt

Also such polynomials are called separable, but over a perfect field being separable is the same as being square-free.

TT Octosquares DemiBold Italic 16 pt

Examples

In spherical geometry, a square is a polygon whose edges are great circle arcs of equal distance, which meet at equal angles.

TT Octosquares Bold 16 pt

A quadrilateral with four equal sides and four right angles, a parallelogram with one right angle and two adjacent equal sides.

TT Octosquares Bold Italic 16 pt

Like the uniform polyhedra there are eight uniform tilings that can be based from the regular square tiling.

TT Octosquares ExtraBold 16 pt

An element of a ring that is equal to its own square is called an idempotent. In any ring, 0 and 1 are idempotents.

TT Octosquares ExtraBold Italic 16 pt

Squares are ubiquitous in algebra, more generally, in almost every branch of mathematics geometry, and also in physics.

TT Octosquares Black 16 pt

An element in the image of this function is called a square, and the inverse images of a square are called square roots.

TT Octosquares Black Italic 16 pt

Examples

In geometry, the square tiling, square tessellation or square grid is a regular tiling of the Euclidean plane. It has Schläfli symbol of {4,4}, meaning it has 4 squares around every vertex.

TT Octosquares Condensed Thin 16 pt

A square can also be defined as a parallelogram with equal diagonals that bisect the angles. If a figure is both a rectangle (right angles) and a rhombus, then it is a square.

TT Octosquares Condensed Thin Italic 16 pt

A rhombohedron (or a rhombic hexahedron) is a three-dimensional figure like a cuboid, except that its 3 pairs of parallel faces are up to 3 types of rhombi instead of rectangles.

TT Octosquares Condensed ExtraLight 16 pt

A rhombus has all of the properties of a parallelogram: for example, opposite sides are parallel; adjacent angles are supplementary; the two diagonals bisect one another.

TT Octosquares Condensed ExtraLight Italic 16 pt

By comparison, a quadrilateral with just one pair of parallel sides is a trapezoid (or a trapezium). The three-dimensional counterpart of a parallelogram is a parallelepiped.

TT Octosquares Condensed Light 16 pt

A rhombus has an inscribed circle, while a rectangle has a circumcircle. The figure formed by joining the midpoints of the sides of a rhombus is a rectangle, and vice versa.

TT Octosquares Condensed Light Italic 16 pt

Examples

Isohedral tilings have identical faces (face-transitivity) and vertex-transitivity, there are 18 variations, with 6 identified as triangles that do not connect edge-to-edge.

TT Octosquares Condensed Regular 16 pt

The square tiling can be used as a circle packing, placing equal diameter circles at the center of every point. Every circle is in contact with 4 other circles in the packing.

TT Octosquares Condensed Italic 16 pt

In geometry, a rhombohedron (also called a rhombic hexahedron) is a three-dimensional figure like a cuboid (also called a rectangular parallelepiped).

TTT Octosquares Condensed Medium 16 pt

A rhombus has an axis of symmetry through each pair of opposite vertex angles, while a rectangle has an axis of symmetry through each pair of opposite sides.

TT Octosquares Condensed Medium Italic 16 pt

Regular complex apeirogons have vertices and edges, where edges can contain 2 or more vertices. Regular apeirogons p{q}r are constrained by: 1/p + 2/q + 1/r = 1.

TT Octosquares Condensed DemiBold 16 pt

In general, any quadrilateral with perpendicular diagonals, one of which is a line of symmetry, is a kite. Every rhombus is a kite, and any quadrilateral a rhombus.

TT Octosquares Condensed DemiBold Italic 16 pt

Examples

The word "rhombus" comes from Greek rhombos, meaning something that spins, which derives from the verb rhembō, meaning "to turn round and round."

TT Octosquares Condensed Bold 16 pt

The rhombus is often called a diamond, after the diamonds suit in playing cards which resembles the projection of an octahedral diamond, or a lozenge.

TT Octosquares Condensed Bold Italic 16 pt

Not every parallelogram is a rhombus, though any parallelogram with perpendicular diagonals (the second property) is a rhombus.

TT Octosquares Condensed ExtraBold 16 pt

Every rhombus is simple (non-self-intersecting), and is a special case of a parallelogram and a kite. A rhombus with right angles is a square.

TT Octosquares Condensed ExtraBold Italic 16 pt

The internal angle of the square is 90 degrees so four squares at a point make a full 360 degrees. It is one of three regular tilings of the plane.

TT Octosquares Condensed Black 16 pt

In plane Euclidean geometry, a rhombus (plural rhombi or rhombuses) is a quadrilateral whose four sides all have the same length.

TT Octosquares Condensed Black Italic 16 pt

Examples

The cube is a square parallelepiped, an equilateral cuboid and a right rhombohedron. It is a regular square prism in three orientations, and a trigonal trapezohedron in four orientations. The cube is dual to the octahedron. It has cubical symmetry.

TT Octosquares Compressed Thin 16 pt

The cube can also be represented as a spherical tiling, and projected onto the plane via a stereographic projection. This projection is conformal, preserving angles but not areas. Straight lines on the sphere are projected as circular arcs on the plane.

TT Octosquares Compressed Thin Italic 16 pt

The cube is the cell of the only regular tiling of three-dimensional Euclidean space. It is also unique among the Platonic solids in having faces with an even number of sides and, consequently, it is the only member of that group that is a zonohedron.

TT Octosquares Compressed ExtraLight 16 pt

The cube can be cut into six identical square pyramids. If these square pyramids are then attached to the faces of a second cube, a rhombic dodecahedron is obtained (with pairs of coplanar triangles combined into rhombic faces).

TT Octosquares Compressed ExtraLight Italic 16 pt

The rhombicuboctahedron is obtained by cutting off both corners and edges to the correct amount. A cube can be inscribed in a dodecahedron so that each vertex of the cube is a vertex of the dodecahedron and each edge is a diagonal.

TT Octosquares Compressed Light 16 pt

If two opposite corners of a cube are truncated at the depth of the three vertices an irregular octahedron is obtained. Eight of these octahedra can be attached to the triangular faces of a regular octahedron to obtain the cuboctahedron.

TT Octosquares Compressed Light Italic 16 pt

Examples

The analogue of a cube in four-dimensional Euclidean space has a special name—a tesseract or hypercube. A hypercube (or n-dimensional cube or simply n-cube) is the analogue of the cube in n-dimensional Euclidean space.

TT Octosquares Compressed Regular 16 pt

The intersection of the two forms a regular octahedron. The symmetries of a regular tetrahedron correspond to those of a cube which map each tetrahedron to itself; the other symmetries of the cube map the two to each other.

TT Octosquares Compressed Italic 16 pt

The cube has three uniform colorings, named by the colors of the square faces around each vertex: 111, 112, 123. The cube has three classes of symmetry, which can be represented by vertex-transitive coloring the faces.

TTT Octosquares Compressed Medium 16 pt

The vertices of a cube can be grouped into two groups of four, each forming a regular tetrahedron; more generally this is referred to as a demicube. These two together form a regular compound, the stella octangula.

TT Octosquares Compressed Medium Italic 16 pt

In geometry, a cube is a three-dimensional solid object bounded by six square faces, facets or sides, with three meeting at each vertex. The cube is the only regular hexahedron and is one of the five Platonic solids.

TT Octosquares Compressed DemiBold 16 pt

A cube has eleven nets: that is, there are eleven ways to flatten a hollow cube by cutting seven edges. To color the cube so that no two adjacent faces have the same color, one would need at least three colors.

TT Octosquares Compressed DemiBold Italic 16 pt

Examples

A cube has the largest volume among cuboids (rectangular boxes) with a given surface area. Also, a cube has the largest volume among cuboids with the same total linear size (length+width+height).

TT Octosquares Compressed Bold 16 pt

The rectified cube is the cuboctahedron. If smaller corners are cut off we get a polyhedron with six octagonal faces and eight triangular ones. In particular we can get regular octagons (truncated cube).

TT Octosquares Compressed Bold Italic 16 pt

A hypercube is called a measure polytope. There are analogues of the cube in lower dimensions too: a point in dimension 0, a line segment in one dimension and a square in two dimensions.

TT Octosquares Compressed ExtraBold 16 pt

The cube is topologically related to a series of spherical polyhedra and tilings. The cuboctahedron is one of a family of uniform polyhedra related to the cube and regular octahedron.

TT Octosquares Compressed ExtraBold Italic 16 pt

The skeleton of the cube form a graph, with 8 vertices, and 12 edges. It is a special case of the hypercube graph. It is one of 5 Platonic graphs, each a skeleton of its Platonic solid.

TT Octosquares Compressed Black 16 pt

An extension is the three dimensional k-ary Hamming graph, which for k = 2 is the cube graph. Graphs of this sort occur in the theory of parallel processing in computers.

TT Octosquares Compressed Black Italic 16 pt

Examples

A pattern with 4-fold rotational symmetry has a square lattice of 4-fold rotocenters that is a factor √2 finer.

TT Octosquares Expanded Thin 16 pt

It has construction. A hypercube can be defined by increasing the numbers of dimensions of a shape.

TT Octosquares Expanded Thin Italic 16 pt

A regular hexagon is bicentric, meaning that it is both cyclic (has a circumscribed circle) and tangential.

TT Octosquares Expanded ExtraLight 16 pt

Irregular hexagons with parallel opposite edges are called parallelogons and can also tile the plane by translation.

TT Octosquares Expanded ExtraLight Italic 16 pt

A regular hexagon has Schläfli symbol {6} and can also be constructed as a truncated equilateral triangle, t{3}.

TT Octosquares Expanded Light 16 pt

In three dimensions, hexagonal prisms with parallel opposite faces are called parallelohedrons.

TT Octosquares Expanded Light Italic 16 pt

Examples

The cells of a beehive honeycomb are hexagonal and because the shape makes efficient use of space.

TT Octosquares Expanded Regular 16 pt

Like squares and equilateral triangles, regular hexagons fit together without any gaps to tile the plane.

TT Octosquares Expanded Italic 16 pt

Regular complex polytopes can be defined in complex Hilbert space called generalized hypercubes.

TTT Octosquares Expanded Medium 16 pt

The minimal diameter or the diameter of the inscribed circle is twice the minimal radius or inradius.

TT Octosquares Expanded Medium Italic 16 pt

From bees' honeycombs to the Giant's Causeway, hexagonal patterns are effective in nature.

TT Octosquares Expanded DemiBold 16 pt

A regular hexagon has 6 rotational symmetries and 6 reflection symmetries (six lines of symmetry).

TT Octosquares Expanded DemiBold Italic 16 pt

Examples

By the way, the Voronoi diagram of a regular triangular lattice is the honeycomb tessellation of hexagons.

TT Octosquares Expanded Bold 16 pt

The maximal diameter is twice the maximal radius or circumradius which equals the side length.

TT Octosquares Expanded Bold Italic 16 pt

The cells of a beehive honeycomb are hexagonal and because the shape makes efficient use of space.

TT Octosquares Expanded ExtraBold 16 pt

Squares, equilateral triangles, regular hexagons are useful for constructing tessellations.

TT Octosquares Expanded ExtraBold Italic 16 pt

That is, the unit square is the Cartesian product I × I, where I denotes the closed unit interval.

TT Octosquares Expanded Black 16 pt

A regular hexagon is bicentric, meaning that it is both cyclic (has a circumscribed circle) and tangential.

TT Octosquares Expanded Black Italic 16 pt

Supported languages

TT Octosquares supports more than 72 languages including Western, Central, Northern European languages and most of cyrillic.

Albanian
Basque
Belarusian
Bosnian
Breton
Corsican
Croatian
Czech
Danish
English
Estonian
Faroese
Filipino
Finnish
French
Gaelic
German
Hungarian
Icelandic
Indonesian
Irish
Italian
Latvian
Lithuanian
Macedonian
Moldavian
Norwegian
Polish
Portuguese
Romanian
Russian
Sámi (Lule, Southern)
Serbian
Slovak
Slovenian
Spanish
Swahili
Swedish
Turkish
Turkmen (Latin)
Ukrainian
Zulu
and others

Шахматная до-
ска имеет фор-
му квадрата и
поделена на 64
квадрата двух
цветов.

TT Octosquares Regular 60 pt
Russian

Languages

El juego no implica ninguna información oculta. Cada jugador comienza con 16 piezas: un rey, una reina, dos torres, dos caballeros, dos obispos y ocho peones. Cada tipo de pieza se mueve de manera diferente, siendo el más poderoso la reina y el menos poderoso el peón. El objetivo es jaque mate al...

Spanish

Soittoon ei liity Piilotettua tietoa. Jokainen pelaaja aloittaa 16 palalla: yksi kuningas, yksi kuningatar, Kaksi tornia, kaksi ritaria, kaksi piispaa ja kahdeksan sotilasta. Jokainen teos liikkuu eri tavalla. voimakkain on kuningatar ja heikoin sotilas. Tavoitteena on majoittaa vastustajan kuningas-asettamalla se...

Finnish

Spielen beinhaltet keine versteckten Informationen. Jeder Spieler beginnt mit 16 Stück: ein König, eine Königin, zwei Türme, zwei Ritter, zwei Bischöfe und acht Bauern. Jeder stücktyp bewegt sich anders, wobei der stärkste die Königin und der am wenigsten mächtige der Bauer ist. Ziel ist es...

German

Le jeu n'implique aucune information cachée. Chaque joueur commence avec 16 pièces: un roi, une dame, deux tours, deux chevaliers, deux évêques, et huit pions. Chaque type de pièce se déplace différemment, le plus puissant étant la reine et le moins puissant le pion. L'objectif est de mettre le roi de...

French

şùppôrt øf māný förĕigñ lăņgüåģęs

TT Octosquares Medium 100 pt

Glyphs

Basic Character Set

Latin Uppercase

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Latin Lowercase

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

Figures

0123456789

Cyrillic Uppercase

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦ
ЧШЩЪЫЬЭЮЯЃҐЌЄЅІЇЈЉЊЋЂЎЏ

Cyrillic Lowercase

абвгдеёжзийклмнопрстуфхц
чшщъыьэюяѓґќєѕіїјљњћђўџ

Punctuation & Symbols

.,:;…!¡?¿··*#/\(){}[]-–—_
‚„“”‘’«»‹›"'@&¶§©®℗™|¦†‡°^

Extended Latin Uppercase

ÁĂÂÄÀĀÅÃĆČÇĈĊĎÉĔĚÊËĖÈĒǴĞĜĢĠĤÍĬÎ
ÏİÌĪĴĶĹĽĻŃŇŅÑÓŎÔÖÒŐŌÕŔŘŖŚŠŞŜȘŤŢ
ȚÚŬÛÜÙŰŪŮẂŴẄẀÝŶŸỲȲŹŽŻĄĘĮŲÆÐĐ
ĦĲĶŁĿŊØŒÞẞƏŦɄ

Extended Latin Lowercase

áăâäàāåãćčçĉċďéĕěêëėèēǵğĝģġĥíĭîïiìīĵķĺľļńň
ņñóŏôöòőōõŕřŗśšşŝșťţțúŭûüùűūůẃŵẅẁýŷÿỳ
ȳźžżąęįųæðđħĳķłŀŋøœþßəŧʉ

Extended Cyrillic Uppercase

ЃҐЌЄЅІЇЈЉЊЋЂЎЏ
ӒЀӘӦӨҪҪӁҖЍӢҒҒҔЗҚҞҢҮҰӮӰҲҶҸҺ

Extended Cyrillic Lowercase

ѓґќєѕіїјљњћђўџ
ӓѐәӧөҫҫӂҗѝӣғғҕзқҟңүұӯӱҳҷҹһ

Glyphs

Basic Character Set

Mathematical Symbols

+−×÷=≠><≥≤±≈~¬ +−×÷=≠><≥≤±≈~¬
№#%‰ℓ◊Ω℮∂∅∆∏∑√∞∫µ

Currency

¤₿¢$€ƒ₴₺₽₹£₸₩¥

Diacritics

¯`´¨,ˆˇ˘˙˚ ˜˝ ˘˘
˛ ,¸

Arrows

↑ ↗ → ↘ ↓ ↙ ← ↖ ↔ ↻ ⇵ ⇆ ⇄ ⇅

Glyphs

OpenType Features

Standard Ligatures	ff ffi ffj ffl fj ft fi fl rt
Discretionary Ligatures	AA ÄÄ EE Fl MM NN TT
Numerators, Denominators	H0123456789฿¢$€₴₺₽₹£₸₩¥ƒ H0123456789฿¢$€₴₺₽₹£₸₩¥ƒ
Superscripts, Scientific Inferiors	H0123456789H0123456789
Fractions	/ ⅟ ½ ⅓ ⅔ ¼ ¾ ⅕ ⅖ ⅗ ⅘ ⅙ ⅚ ⅐ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞ ⅑ ⅒
Ordinals	1ª 2º №
Proportional Figures & Currencies	0123456789฿¢$€ƒ₴₺₽₹£₩¥
Tabular Figures & Currencies	0123456789฿¢$€ƒ₴₺₽£₸₩¥
Proportional Oldstyle	0123456789
Tabular Oldstyle	0123456789
Case Sensitive	H[](){}¡¿«»‹›--—··@
Contextual Alternates	¡Ŕĵ:ß|

Glyphs

OpenType Features

Stylistic Set 01 (Stylistic Alternates)	IĲÍĬÎÏİÌĪĮIÏ
Stylistic Set 02	ɑáăâäàāąåãɑä
Stylistic Set 03	lĺľļŀł
Stylistic Set 04	uŭùū
Stylistic Set 05	⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩
Stylistic Set 06	⓿❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾❿
Stylistic Set 07	Fꜰ
Stylistic Set 08	Çç
Stylistic Set 09	ȘșȚț
Stylistic Set 10	IJ Â ij Ṛ Ĳ Ź
Stylistic Set 11	Ŀ·L l·l l·l
Stylistic Set 12	i
Localization	Fꜰ Çç Şş Ţţ Ĳ I ij i Ĳ IĿL l·l l·li
Slashed Zero	ØØøø

Basic characters

TT Octosquares Medium 70 pt

Examples

TT Octosquares
Regular 42 pt

The basketball court is the playing surface, consisting of a rectangular floor, with baskets.

TT Octosquares
Regular 32 pt

The game is played on a square board of eight rows and eight columns. The squares are referred to as light and dark squares.

Examples

TT Octosquares
Regular 24 pt

A tennis court is the venue where the sport of tennis is played. It is a firm rectangular surface with a low net stretched across the centre.

TT Octosquares
Regular 18 pt

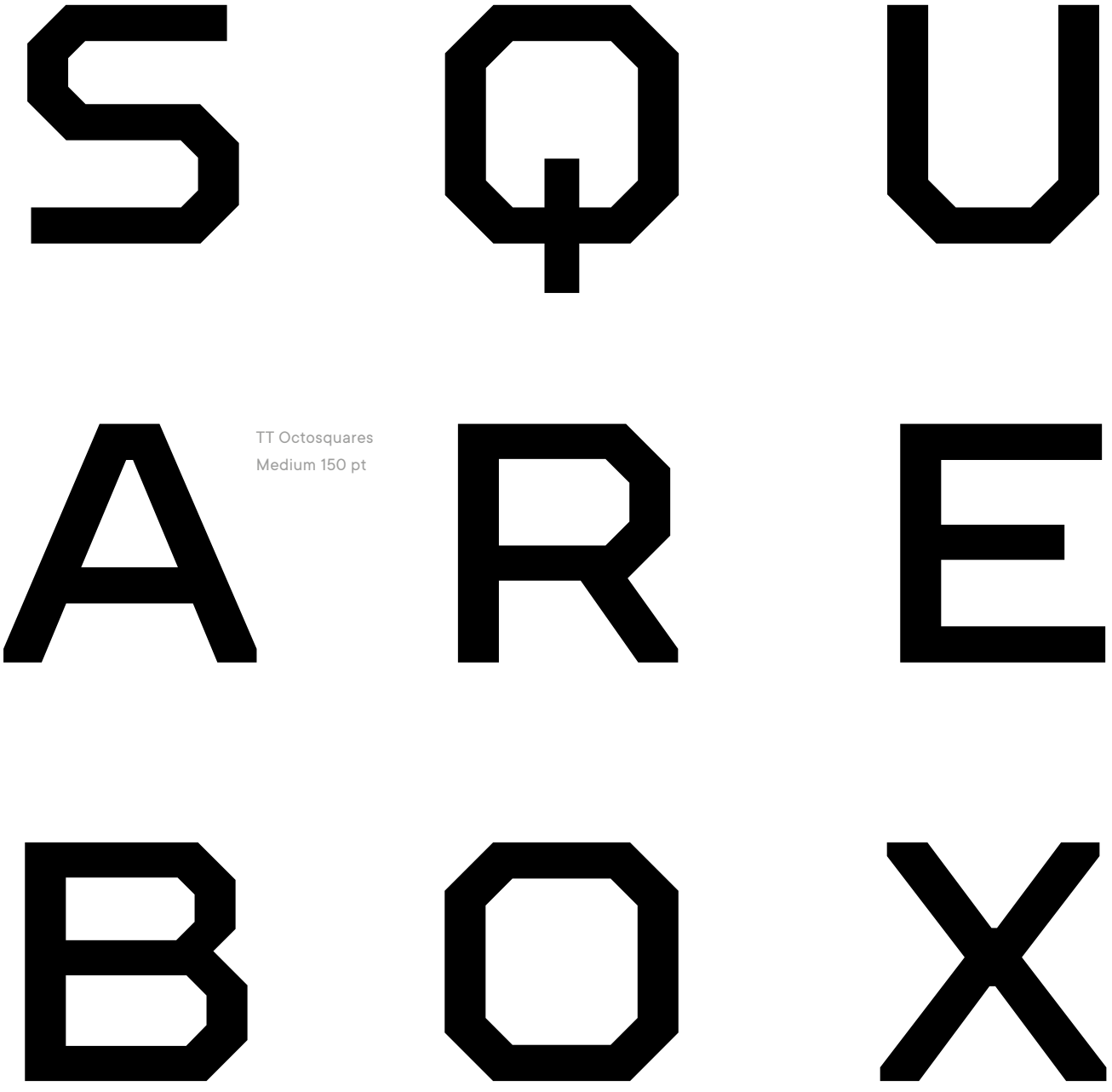
The three-point line is the line that separates the two-point area from three-point area; any shot converted beyond this line counts as three points. If the shooting player steps...

TT Octosquares
Regular 12 pt

In professional or organized basketball, especially when played indoors, it is usually made out of a wood, often maple, and highly polished and completed with a 10 foot rim. Outdoor surfaces are generally made from standard paving materials such as concrete or asphalt.

TT Octosquares
Regular 8 pt

A basket made from behind this arc is worth three points; a basket made from within this line, or with a player's foot touching the line, is worth 2 points. The free-throw line, where one stands while taking a foul shot, is located within the three-point arc at 15 feet from the plane of the backboard. A foul shot is worth 1 point, but if a shot is made from the foul line while in play it is still worth 2 points.



TT Octosquares
Medium 150 pt

OpenType features	Deactivated	Activated
Tabular Figures	0123456789	0123456789
Proportional Figures	0123456789	0123456789
Tabular Oldstyle	0123456789	0123456789
Proportional Oldstyle	0123456789	0123456789
Numerators	H0123456789	H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹
Denominators	H0123456789	H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉
Superscripts	H0123456789	H⁰¹²³⁴⁵⁶⁷⁸⁹
Scientific Inferiors	H0123456789	H₀₁₂₃₄₅₆₇₈₉
Fractions	1/2 1/4 1/3	½ ¼ ¾
Ordinals	2ao	2ªº
Case Sensitive	{[[H]]}	{[[H]]}
Standard Ligatures	ff ffl ffj ffl fj fi	ff ffl ffj ffl fj fi
Discretionary Ligatures	AA EE MM NN	AA EE MM NN
Contextual Alternates	jĵ:1ß	jĵ:1ß

OpenType features	Deactivated	Activated
Stylistic Set 01 (Stylistic Alternates)	IIJÍĬÎÏİÌĪĮIIÏ	ıȷíĭîïiìīįıiï
Stylistic Set 02	aáăâäàāą	aáăâäàāą
Stylistic Set 03	lĺľ̨l·ł	lĺľ̨l·ł
Stylistic Set 04	ийѝӣ	uŭùū
Stylistic Set 05	012345	⓪①②③④⑤
Stylistic Set 06	012345	⓿❶❷❸❹❺
Stylistic Set 07	Ff	Ff
Stylistic Set 08	Ccc	Ccç
Stylistic Set 09	Şşţţ	Ṣṣṭṭ
Stylistic Set 10	IJ ÍJ ij íj IJ ÍJ	IJ ÍJ ij íj ᴐ ᴐ́
Stylistic Set 11	L·L l·l l·l	L·L l·l l·l
Stylistic Set 12	i	i
Localization	FfCcŞşŢţ	FfÇçṢṣṬṭ
Slashed Zero	OOoo	∅∅øø

Standard ligatures

Standard ligatures are functional in nature, and are created to solve the problem of characters that crash when set next to each other.

artificial fluffy
soft muffin

TT Octosquares Medium 70 pt

Discretionary ligatures

Discretionary ligatures have more decorative nature. To activate them please use the appropriate option via the OpenType panel.

PRETTY SUNNY
SUMMER WEEK

TT Octosquares Medium 60 pt

Stylistic sets 05 & 06

Font includes two stylistic sets (05 & 06) for autochange of default figures to figures in circles (SS05) and to inverse figures on black solid circles (SS06).

Default figures

0 1 2 3 5

Stylistic Set 05

Stylistic Set 06

Proportional oldstyle

12 - 12

On May 26, 2007, the NCAA playing rules committee agreed to move the three-point line back one foot to 20.75 feet for the men. This rule went into effect for the 2008–2009 season.

Tabular figures

12 - 12

In the National Basketball Association (NBA), the court is 94 by 50 feet (28.7 by 15.2 m). Under FIBA rules, the court is measuring 28 by 15 meters (91.9 by 49.2 ft).

Tabular oldstyle

12 - 12

For international matches: the goal lines must be between 64 and 75 m (70 and 80 yd) wide, and the touchlines must be between 100 and 110 m (110 and 120 yd) long.

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 40 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.

Contact us

TypeType Foundry

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