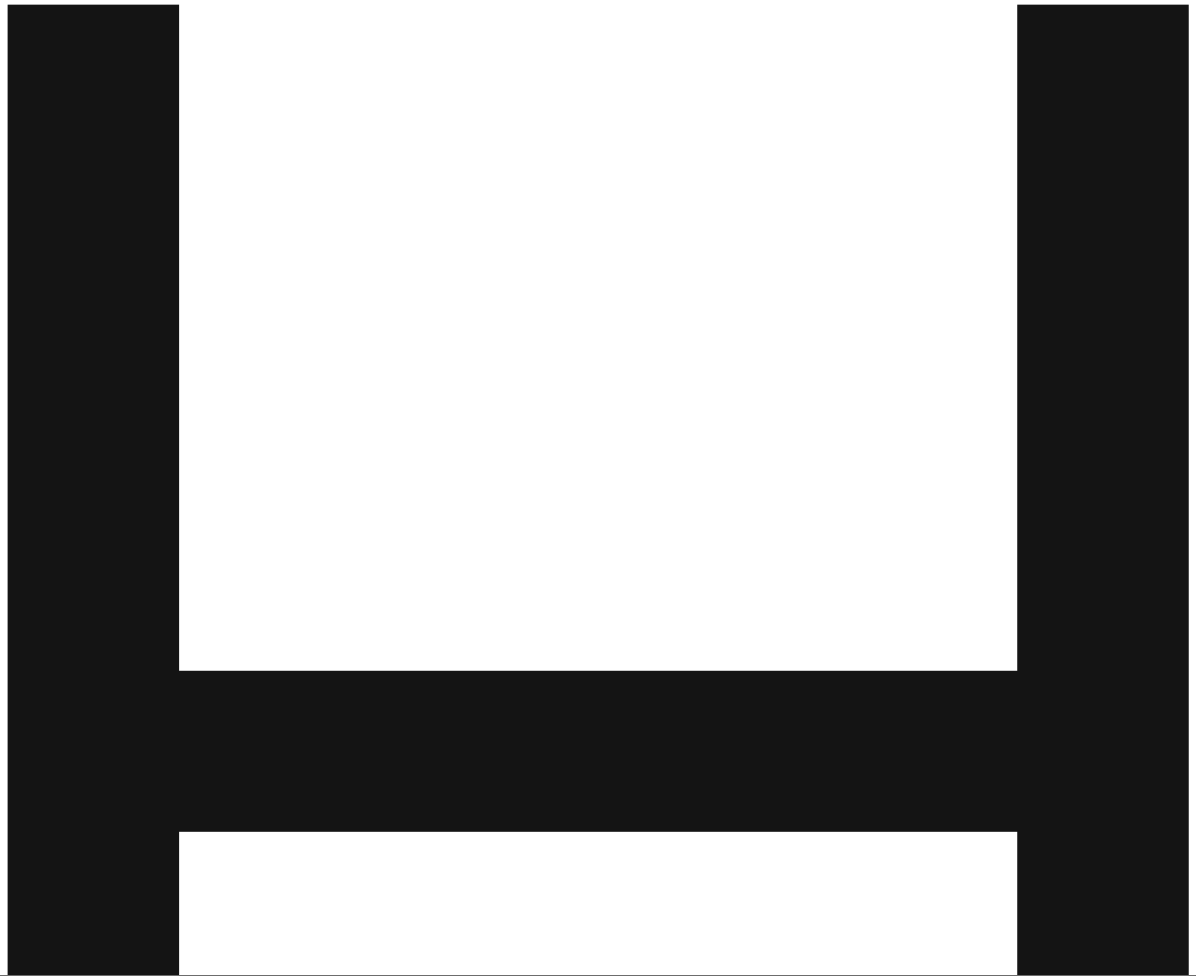


2024

TT Hoves Pro

TT Hoves Pro is the studio's bestseller, one of the top three universal sans serifs along with TT Norms® Pro and TT Commons™ Pro.

TT Hoves Pro has a neutral yet recognizable character suitable for use in any modern project. The font has a large character set, including extended Cyrillic and Latin, as well as a large number of styles.

Updated TT Hoves Pro:
→ supports 200+ languages, including Vietnamese;
→ contains 4 widths: Condensed, Compact, Normal, Expanded;
→ consists of 83 styles, 20 of which are new Compact fonts;
→ includes upright and italic Outline fonts, each with 672 characters;
→ contains an improved variable font that varies in weight, width and slope;
→ includes 1573 characters in each style, except for Outline versions;
→ contains 41 OpenType features, including many ligatures and stylistic alternatives.

TT Hoves Pro is a versatile sans-serif with a recognizable pattern and geometry. There is no pronounced contrast in the font, all terminals are located on the same level. The triangular characters have wide horizontal strokes, creating the characteristic TT Hoves Pro look.

TT Hoves Pro is ideal for web design and use in applications. Perfect for branding, packaging design and printing.

Horizontals + Verticals

The idea to create a Scandinavian sans serif, which later received the name TT Hoves, came to TypeType in 2018. We wanted the new typeface to be simple, yet recognizable and original. The name TT Hoves is formed from two words, horizontals and verticals, to emphasize the predominance of vertical and horizontal strokes in the font design. TT Hoves is a sans serif that lacks pronounced contrast.

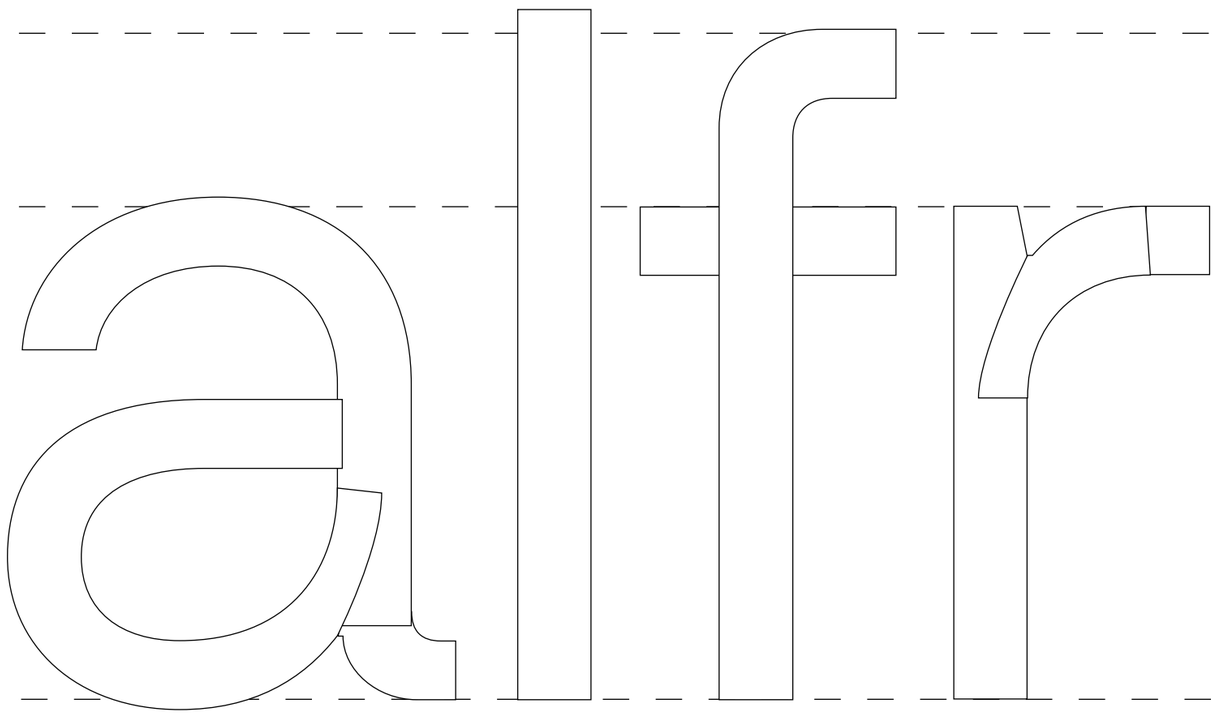
The first sketches were a visual embodiment of thoughts about a neutral sans serif that could become a convenient tool for designers. The first character set was drawn in 2018. In 2019, work on TT Hoves was fully completed, and the font was assembled, tested, and released on platforms.

As time passed, TT Hoves became one of the studio's best-sellers. Despite the functionality and visual appeal of the font, after the release of the first version, the skills of our team improved, and we decided to update the font.

TT Hoves 2.0 was slightly different from the first version as the thin faces of the font became a little bolder. This solution allowed us to make the font visually more beautiful and convenient. We additionally created a variable font and updated kerning and hinting.

Almost immediately after updating the font in 2020, we considered expanding the family. We wanted to give designers a more functional tool with improved variable fonts and expressive options. This is how TT Hoves Pro was born.

Released in 2022, TT Hoves Pro has a recognizable neutral character but surpasses previous versions in terms of convenience. First, it has two additional widths: a narrower Condensed typeface and a wider Expanded one. Each width has 10 upright and 10 italic styles. In 2023, we upgraded TT Hoves Pro again and added 20 new Compact fonts and Vietnamese language.



QQQQQ
Ƀaaaelg6
lftyvx **lftyvx**
Quality fjord
0123456789
Hamburg

1 Hairline *Italic*
2 Thin *Italic*
3 ExtraLight *Italic*
4 Light *Italic*
5 Regular *Italic*
6 **Medium** ***Italic***
7 **DemiBold** ***Italic***
8 **Bold** ***Italic***
9 **ExtraBold** ***Italic***
10 **Black** ***Italic***

TT Hoves Pro Condensed
50 pt

1 Hairline *Italic*
2 Thin *Italic*
3 ExtraLight *Italic*
4 Light *Italic*
5 Regular *Italic*
6 **Medium** ***Italic***
7 **DemiBold** ***Italic***
8 **Bold** ***Italic***
9 **ExtraBold** ***Italic***
10 **Black** ***Italic***

TT Hoves Pro Compact
50 pt

1 Hairline *Italic*
2 Thin *Italic*
3 ExtraLight *Italic*
4 Light *Italic*
5 Regular *Italic*
6 **Medium** ***Italic***
7 **DemiBold** ***Italic***
8 **Bold** ***Italic***
9 **ExtraBold** ***Italic***
10 **Black** ***Italic***
11 Outline *Italic*

TT Hoves Pro
50 pt

1 Hairline *Italic*
2 Thin *Italic*
3 ExtraLight *Italic*
4 Light *Italic*
5 Regular *Italic*
6 **Medium** ***Italic***
7 **DemiBold** ***Italic***
8 **Bold** ***Italic***
9 **Ex.Bold** ***Italic***
10 **Black** ***Italic***

TT Hoves Pro Expanded
50 pt

1	Thin	*Itlc*
2	Ex.Light	*Itlc*
3	Light	*Itlc*
4	Regular	*Itlc*
5	**Medium**	***Itlc***
6	**DemiBold**	***Itlc***
7	**Bold**	***Itlc***

TT Hoves Pro Mono
50 pt

CONDENSED

AaBb

COMPACT

AaBb

NORMAL

AaBb

EXPANDED

AaBb

MONO

AaBb

TT Hoves Pro font family includes 4 widths: TT Hoves Pro with classic proportions, TT Hoves Pro Condensed with narrower proportions, 20 new Compact styles and TT Hoves Pro Expanded with expanded proportions, and monospace font Mono.

48 PT

The Commercial Yacht Code

24 PT

A yacht is a sailing or power vessel used for pleasure, cruising, or racing. There is no standard definition, though the term generally applies to vessels with a cabin intended for overnight use.

18 PT

To be termed a yacht, as opposed to a boat, such a pleasure vessel is likely to be at least 33 feet (10 m) in length and may have been judged to have good aesthetic qualities. The Commercial Yacht Code classifies yachts 79 ft and over as large. Such yachts require a crew and higher construction standards.

12 PT

Further classifications for large yachts are: commercial —carrying no more than 12 passengers, private—solely for the pleasure of the owner and guests, or by flag, the country under which it is registered. A superyacht (sometimes megayacht) generally refers to any yacht (sail or power) longer than 131 ft (40 m). Racing yachts are designed to emphasize performance over comfort. Charter yachts are run as a business for profit. As of 2020 there were more than 15,000 yachts of sufficient size to require a professional crew.

8 PT

The term, yacht, originates from the Dutch word jacht (pl. jachten, which means "hunt"), and originally referred to light, fast sailing vessels that the Dutch Republic navy used to pursue pirates and other transgressors around and into the shallow waters of the Low Countries. The history of pleasure boats begins with rowed craft in Pharaonic Egyptian times, and other vessels in the waters of Burma, India, Mindanao and Japan. Anglo-Saxon royal pleg-scips (play ships) of the 8th-century featured ornamented bows and sterns and had the capability of cooking on board. While other monarchs used naval ships for transportation and conquest, James I was the first English monarch to commission the construction of a yacht—for his son Henry, Prince of Wales in the early 1600s.

TT Hoves Pro
Condensed

48 PT

Development of the steam engine

24 PT

Upon his restoration to the English crown, Charles commissioned a series of royal yachts, which included at least one experimental catamaran.

18 PT

Pleasure vessels acquired the name yacht after the time of Charles II, who spent time exiled in Europe and visited the Netherlands, where a variety of jachten were already well developed as pleasure boats for the elite classes since the beginning of the 17th century.

12 PT

The first recorded yacht race between two vessels occurred in 1661, followed by the first open sailing competition in 1663 in English waters. Starting in 1739, England found itself in a series of wars — a period that saw a decline in yachting. In Ireland, however, the gentry enjoyed yachting and founded the first yacht club in Cork as the Cork Harbour Water Club in 1720. English yacht racing continued among the English gentry who founded England's oldest yacht club in 1775 to support a fleet.

8 PT

With maritime peace, starting in 1815, came a resurgence of interest in yachting. Boatbuilders, who had been making fast vessels both for smugglers and the government revenue cutters, turned their skills again to yachts. The fast yachts of the early 19th century were fore-and-aft luggers, schooners, and sloops. By the 1850s, yachts featured large sail areas, a narrow beam, and a deeper draft than was customary until then. Racing between yachts owned by wealthy patrons was common, with large wagers at stake. The America's Cup arose out of a contest between the yacht, America, and its English competitors. Both countries had rules by which to rate yachts, the English by tonnage and the American by length.

TT Hoves Pro
Compact

48 PT

Fiberglass construction

24 PT

In the late 19th century, a yacht owner would base their choice of vessels upon preferred life-style and budget, which would determine the type of vessel.

18 PT

A treatise on the subject, A Manual of Yacht and Boat Sailing, provided detailed information on selecting, equipping, sailing, seamanship, management of the paid crew, and racing such vessels. It included a brief section on steam yachts.

12 PT

While sailing yachts continued to exist, the development of reliable power plants created a new category of pleasure craft. The power plants started with the steam engine and transitioned to the internal combustion engine. Whereas sailing yachts continued to be steered from the after portion of the vessel, power yachts adopted the bridge in a forward cabin structure that afforded better forward and sideways visibility.

8 PT

The history of steam yachts starts with large sailing yachts with a steam auxiliary engine. Early examples, driven with paddle wheels, had a railed platform from which the person conning the vessel could walk across the vessel above the main deck, the origin of the bridge. In the late 18th century, steam engines became more efficient, spars were removed and screw propellers became standard. Large steam yachts were luxurious; their staff included a captain, engineer, and stewards, as well as deck hands. In England, the practice was to use fire-tube boilers wherein the hot gases of combustion ran through parallel tubes surrounded by water.

TT Hoves Pro

48 PT

Water-tube boilers

24 PT

The practice was to use water-tube boilers, wherein the water is surrounded by the hot gases of combustion, allowing for making steam.

18 PT

The boiler was the source of steam, the marine steam engine is where the steam was converted to mechanical power. With smaller spinning propellers engines comprised cylinders with pistons, connected to a crank shaft.

12 PT

Near the end of the 19th century, compound engines came into widespread use. Compound engines exhausted steam into successively larger cylinders to accommodate the higher volumes at reduced pressures, giving improved efficiency. These stages were called expansions, with double- and triple-expansion engines being common in shipping where efficiency was important to reduce the weight carried.

8 PT

Steam engines remained the dominant source of power until the early 20th century, when advances in the design of the steam turbine, electric motors and internal combustion engines gradually resulted in the replacement of reciprocating (piston) steam engines. Nicolaus Otto and Gottlieb Daimler developed practical four-stroke gasoline engines, starting in 1876. Beginning in 1898 engines increased in horsepower from 25 horsepower (19 kW) to 500 brake horsepower (370 kW) by 1906. Some were destined for speedboats, other for motor yachts.

TT Hoves Pro
Expanded

48 PT

Climate change

24 PT

In common usage, climate change describes global warming—the ongoing increase in global average temperature.

18 PT

Climate change in a broader sense also includes previous long-term changes to Earth's climate. The current rise in global average temperature is primarily caused by humans burning fossil fuels.

12 PT

Fossil fuel use, deforestation, and some agricultural and industrial practices add to greenhouse gases. These gases absorb some of the heat that the Earth radiates after it warms from sunlight, warming the lower atmosphere. Carbon dioxide, the primary greenhouse gas driving global warming, has grown by about 50% and is at levels unseen.

8 PT

Climate change has an increasingly large impact on the environment. Deserts are expanding, while heat waves and wildfires are becoming more common. Amplified warming in the Arctic has contributed to thawing permafrost, retreat of glaciers and sea ice decline. Higher temperatures are also causing more intense storms, droughts, and other weather extremes. Rapid environmental change in mountains, coral reefs, and the Arctic is forcing many species to relocate or become extinct.

TT Hoves Pro
Mono

TT Hoves Pro 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 programs support variable technologies yet, you can check the support status here: v-fonts.com/support/.

variable

75 WIDTH 125

50 WEIGHT 900

0 SLANT 10

TT Hoves Pro
Variable 180 pt

variable

100 WEIGHT 700

0 SLANT 10

TT Hoves Pro Mono
Variable 130 pt

24 PT

Depending on size, a cruising yacht is likely to have at least two cabins, a main salon and a forward stateroom. In smaller yachts, the salon is likely to have convertible berths for its crew or passengers. Typically the salon includes a dining area, which may have a folding, built-in table.

12 PT

The Large Commercial Yacht Code (LY2) of Great Britain and its dominions defines a large yacht as one that is 24 metres (79 ft) or more at the waterline and is in commercial use for sport or pleasure, while not carrying cargo or more than 12 passengers and carrying a professional crew. The code regulates the equipping of such vessels, both at sea and in port—including such matters as crew duty times and the presence of a helicopter on board. The code has different levels of standard for vessels above and below 500 gross tons. Such yachts may be considered superyachts and are more commonly at 40 metres (130 ft) or more in length. Other countries have standards similar to LY2. Whereas commercial large yachts may carry no more than 12 passengers, private yachts are solely for the pleasure of the owner and guests do not carry the passenger restriction. Yachts may be identified by flag—the country under which a yacht is registered. An industry publication categorizes superyachts by size, by speed.

9 PT

Originally, all yachts were made of wood, using a wooden keel and ribs, clad with planks. These materials were supplanted with iron or steel in steam yachts. In the 1960s fiberglass became a prevalent material. These materials and others continue in use. Whereas yachts of 79 feet and below may be constructed of fiberglass, larger yachts are more likely to be constructed of steel, aluminum or composite fiber-reinforced plastic. Wood construction, using conventional planks over ribs continues. Hard-chined boats made with plywood is an infrequent technique, whereas yachts made with the WEST system—plies of wood strips, soaked in epoxy and applied over the boat frame—provide a durable, lightweight and robust hull. Metal hulls from steel or aluminum offer the opportunity for welding components to a completely watertight hull. Both metals are vulnerable to damage due to electrolysis. Steel is easy to repair in boatyards around the world, whereas aluminum is a much lighter material. Fiberglass construction is best suited for mass-produced yachts, using a mold and is therefore the most prevalent material. Fiberglass skins comprise plies of roving (glass fabric) and matting, soaked in resin for the hull. Decks typically have a core of balsa or PVC foam between layers of glass mat. Both elements of construction are vulnerable to intrusion of water and the development of blisters below the waterline. Depending on size, a cruising yacht is likely to have at least two cabins, a main salon and a forward stateroom. In smaller yachts, the salon is likely to have convertible berths for its crew or passengers. Typically the salon includes a dining area, which may have a folding, built-in table. The salon is typically contiguous to the galley.

TT Hoves Pro
Hairline

24 PT

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TT Hoves Pro
Thin

24 PT

Depending on size, a cruising yacht is likely to have at least two cabins, a main salon and a forward stateroom. In smaller yachts, the salon is likely to have convertible berths for its crew or passengers. Typically the salon includes a dining area, which may have a folding, built-in table.

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TT Hoves Pro
ExtraLight

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TT Hoves Pro
Light

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TT Hoves Pro
Regular

24 PT

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TT Hoves Pro
Italic

24 PT

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9 PT

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TT Hoves Pro
Medium

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TT Hoves Pro
Bold Outline

TT Hoves Pro supports more than 265 languages including Northern, Western, Central European languages, most of Cyrillic and Vietnamese.

CYRILLIC

Russian, Belarusian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Serbian, Ukrainian, Gagauz, Moldavian, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tadzhik, Turkmen, Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Lezgian, Abazin, Agul, Archi, Avar, Dargwa, Ingush, Kabardian, Kabardino-Cherkess, Karachay-Balkar, Khvarshi, Kumyk, Lak, Nogai, Rutul, Tabasaran, Tsakhur, Altai, Buryat, Dolgan, Enets, Evenki, Ket, Khakass, Khanty, Komi-Permyak, Komi-Yazva, Komi-Zyrian, Manci, Shor, Siberian Tatar, Tofalar, Touva, Aleut, Alyutor, Even, Koryak, Nanai, Negidal'skij, Nivkh, Udege, Ulch, Bashkir, Chechen, Chukchi, Chuvash, Erzya, Eskimo, Kryashen Tatar, Mari-high, Mari-low, Mordvin-moksha, Nenets, Nganasan, Saami Kildin, Selkup, Tatar Volgaic, Udmurt, Yakut, Uighur, Rusyn, Karaim, Montenegrin, Romani, Dungan, Karakalpak, Shughni, Mongolian, Adyghe, Kalmyk, Talysh, Russian Old

OTHER

Vietnamese

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, Afrikaans, 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, Rheto-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

şùppôrt øf mānў förĕigñ lăņguåģęs

TT Hoves Pro
Medium 118 pt

GERMAN

Entsprechend der Antriebsart werden Motoryachten und Segelyachten unterschieden. Wesentlich für eine Segelyacht ist – in Abgrenzung zur Jolle – ein fester, in der Regel mit Ballast versehener Kiel. Übliche Baumaterialien für Yachten sind heute faserverstärkte Kunststoffe.

FRENCH

Historiquement, les premiers usages en français sont empruntés au néerlandais ou bas allemand jacht, «navire de guerre». Prononcé «iac» ou «iact», ce mot est utilisé en français avec le même sens «navire de guerre», ou bien pour désigner un «petit bateau hollandais».

RUSSIAN

Яхта — первоначально лёгкое и быстрое судно для перевозки отдельных персон, оборудованное палубой и каютой (каютами). В современном понимании — любое судно, предназначенное для спортивных или туристических целей и отдыха. К яхтам не относятся рейсовые суда.

BULGARIAN

Първоначално това е бил лек и бърз плавателен съд, превозващ важни личности. Днес яхта се нарича всеки плавателен съд, който се движи с помощта на ветрила (ветроходна яхта) и/ или двигател (моторна яхта) с цел развлечение или спорт.

DANNISH

Yacht eller jagt (hollandsk: jacht = jagt/jæger) var oprindeligt betegnelsen for et hurtigt etmastet sejlskib. I dag bruges betegnelsen om forskellige lystbåde, ofte meget dyre luksuriøse motorskibe. En jagt er i skibsterminologi benævnelsen for et fragtskib med én mast, som regel en pælemast, rigget.

VIETNAMESE

Chỉ đến khi có tàu hơi nước và các loại tàu gắn động cơ thì thuyền buồm nhìn chung mới trở thành loại du thuyền xa hoa. Tuy nhiên, kể từ khi mức độ xa xỉ của các du thuyền lớn hơn có xu hướng tăng lên thì du thuyền được dùng để chỉ thuyền buồm đua hoặc du thuyền đi dạo biển.

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´ ˝ ˝ ˆ ˆ ˇ ˌ ˇ ˘ ˇ ˘ ˇ ˚ ˚ ˚ ˚ ˜ ˜ ¯ ¯ ˏ , ̦ ̒ ‚ ' ¸ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˘ ˜ ˜ ˆ ˆ ˆ ˆ ˆ ˆ ˜ ˜ . ¨ ˙ ` ´ ˝ ˆ ˇ ˘ ˚ ˜ ¯ ' " , „ ' ' " " ‹ › « » • – –
– — _ ( ) [ ] { } | ¦ / \ # № & § ¶ © ® ℗ ™ @ 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ª ɑ º 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
8 9 ฿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₸ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ฿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₸ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ⓿ ❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺ ❻ ❼ ❽ ❾
❿ ⓫ ⓬ ⓭ ⓮ ⓯ ⓰ ⓱ ⓲ ⓳ ⓴ ⓪ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ ⑩ ⑪ ⑫ ⑬ ⑭ ⑮ ⑯
⑰ ⑱ ⑲ ⑳ ⁄ ⅟ ½ ⅓ ⅔ ¼ ¾ ⅕ ⅖ ⅗ ⅘ ⅙ ⅚ ⅐ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞ ⅑ ⅒ 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 0 1
2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 · ¡ ¿ ¿ ‹ › « » • - – – — ( ) [ ] { } @ ฿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₸ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤ ฿ ¢ $ €
₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₸ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ − + < > ≤ ≥ = ≠ ~ ≈ ¬ ± × ÷ % ‰ ℓ ◊ Ω Ω ℮ ∂ ∅ ∆ ∏ ∑ √ ∞ ∫ ⌘ µ
^ ° ↑ ↗ → ↘ ↓ ↙ ← ↖ ! ¡ ? ¿ ? ¿ # № & § ฿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₸ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ฿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽
₹ £ ₸ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ % ‰

BASIC CHARACTERS

ABCDEFGHIJ
KLMNOPQRS
TUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmn
opqrstuvwxyz
0123456789

TT Hoves Pro
Medium 80 pt

BASIC CYRILLIC

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИ
ЙКЛМНОПРС
ТУФХЦЧШЩ
ЪЫЬЭЮЯ
абвгдеёжзийк
лмнопрстуфх
цчшщъыьэюя

TT Hoves Pro
Medium 80 pt

LATIN UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LATIN LOWERCASE

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

FIGURES

0123456789

CYRILLIC UPPERCASE

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШ
ЩЪЫЬЭЮЯ ЃҐЌЄЅІЇЈЉЊЋЂЎЏ

CYRILLIC LOWERCASE

абвгдеёжзийклмнопрстуфхцчш
щъыьэюя ѓґќєѕіїјљњћђўџ

VIETNAMESE

ẮẶẰẲẴẤẬẦẨẪẠẢẾỆỀỂỄẸẺẼỊỈĨỐỘỒỔỖ
ỌỎƠỚỢỜỞỠỤỦŨƯỨỰỪỬỮỴỶỸ
ắặằẳẵấậầẩẫạảếệềểễẹẻẽịỉĩốộồổỗ
ọỏơớợờởỡụủũưứựừửữỵỷỹ

EXTENDED LATIN

ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅǺÃÆǼĆČÇĈĊĐĎÐÉĔĚÊËĖÈ
ĒĘƏǴĞĜĢĠĦĤÍĬÎÏİÌĪĮĲÍĴĶĹĽĻĿŁŃŇŅŊÑ
ÓŎÔÖÒŐŌØǾÕŒÞŔŘŖŚŠŞŜȘẞŦŤŢȚÚɄ
ŬÛÜÙŰŪŲŮẂŴẄẀÝŶŸỲȲŹŽŻ
áăâäàāąåǻãæǽćčçĉċđďðéĕěêëė
èēęəǵğĝģġħĥíĭîïìīįĳíĵķĺľļŀłńňņŋñ
óŏôöòőōøǿõœþŕřŗśšşŝșßŧťţțúʉ
ŭûüùűūųůẃŵẅẁýŷÿỳȳźžż

EXTENDED CYRILLIC

ӐӒĀÂÈЁĒЄӘӚӨÖŌŎÔѲѲӦӦӨӬЭ̄ЄЁҪ
ҪҌѢѪӜӁҖѴЍӢЍӤЍЙҎҎҒӺҔӞЗ̆ӠЗҚҠҞҜ
ҠЛҢҢҤӍЂԚҬҮҰӮӰӲӲҮ̂ҲҲҲҴӴҶҸ
ҺІЫӸЯ̆ЯЮЮ
ӑӓāâèёēєәӛөӧōŏôөөӫӫөӭэ̄єёҫ
ҫҍѣѫӝӂҗѵѝӣйӥййҏҏғӻҕӟз̆ӡзқҡҟҝ
ҡлңңҥӎђԛҭүұӯӱӳӳү̂ҳҳҳҵӵҷҹ
һіыӹя̆яюю

PUNCTUATION

·.….,:;!¡?¿‽⸘*†‡'",„''"‹›«»•-–—_()[]
{}|¦/\#№&§¶©®℗™@

MATH SYMBOLS

-+<>≤≥=≠~≈¬±×÷^%‰|◊Ω℮∂∅∆∏∑√
∞∫⌘µªº⁄

CURRENCY

€$¥₽£¢₴₿₸₹₺₩ƒ₫¤

FIGURES IN CIRCLES

⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨⑩⑪⑫⑬⑭⑮⑯⑰⑱⑲⑳
⓿❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾❿⓫⓬⓭⓮⓯⓰⓱⓲⓳⓴

ARROWS

← ↑ → ↓ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙

DIACRITICS

˙¨`´˝ˆˇ˘˚˜¯ ¸˛

TABULAR FIGURES	1234567890	1234567890
TABULAR OLDSTYLE	1234567890	1234567890
PROPORTIONAL OLDSTYLE	1234567890	1234567890
NUMERATORS	H12345	H12345
DENOMINATORS	H12345	H12345
SUPERSCRIPTS	H12345	H12345
SUBSCRIPTS	H12345	H12345
FRACTIONS	1/2 3/4	½ ¾
ORDINALS	2ao	2ao
CASE SENSITIVE	[{(H)}]	[{(H)}]
STANDARD LIGATURES	ff ffi fi	ff ffi fi
DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES	LA tt	LA tt
SMALL CAPS	abcdefg	ABCDEFG
CAPS TO SMALL CAPITALS	ABCDEFG	ABCDEFG
SS01 — Latin and Cyrillic a	aàäå̊	aàäå̊
SS02 — Latin y and Cyrillic Y, y	ŰÝŶyŭȳ	ŰÝŶyŭȳ
SS03 — I (square terminal)	lÍĭį	lÍĭį
SS04 — g (square terminal)	gǵğĝ	gǵğĝ
SS05 — y (square terminal)	yýŷÿ	yýŷÿ
SS06 — Alternative Cyrillic Che	ЧҶҷҸчҷҷҹ	ЧҶҷҸчҷҷҹ
SS07 — Alternative G	GǴĞĜ	GǴĞĜ
SS08 — Alternative Q	Q	Q
SS09 — White Circled Numbers	12345	①②③④⑤
SS10 — Black Circled Numbers	12345	❶❷❸❹❺
SS11 — Serbian	б	б

SS12 — Bashkir	Ғғ	Ғғ
SS13 — Chuvash	Ҫҫ	Ҫҫ
SS14 — Bulgarian	ДЛФвгджзиййклп	ДЛФвгджзиййклп
SS15 — Romanian Comma Accent	ȘșȚț	ȘșȚț
SS16 — Dutch IJ	IJ ij ÍJ íj	IJ ij ÍJ íj
SS17 — Catalan Ldot	L·L l·l	L·L l·l
SS18 — Turkish i	i	i
SS19 — Slashed Zero	0o0	0ø0

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z a b c
d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z Á Ă Ǎ Â Ä À
Ā Ą Å Ǻ Ã Æ Ǽ Ć Č Ç Ĉ Ċ Ð Ď Đ DZ Dz DŽ Dž É Ĕ Ě Ê Ë Ė È Ē
Ę Ə Ǵ Ğ Ǧ Ĝ Ģ Ġ Ħ Ȟ Ĥ Ḧ Ḥ Í Ĭ Î Ï İ Ì Ī Į Ĳ Ĳ́ Ĵ Ḱ Ķ Ĺ Ľ Ļ
Ŀ Ł Ḷ LJ Lj Ḿ Ń Ň Ņ Ŋ Ñ NJ Nj Ó Ŏ Ô Ö Ò Ő Ō Õ Ø Ǿ Œ Ṕ Þ
Ŕ Ř Ŗ Ś Š Ş Ŝ Ș ẞ Ŧ Ť Ţ Ț Ú Ʉ Ŭ Ǔ Û Ü Ù Ű Ū Ų Ů Ẃ Ŵ Ẅ Ẁ Ẍ
Ý Ŷ Ÿ Ỳ Ȳ Ź Ž Ż á ă ǎ â ä à ā ą å ǻ ã æ ǽ ć č ç ĉ ċ ð ď đ
dz dž é ĕ ě ê ë ė è ē ę ə ǵ ğ ǧ ĝ ģ ġ ħ ȟ ĥ ḧ ḥ ı í ĭ î ï
i ì ī į ĳ ĳ́ ȷ ĵ ḱ ķ ĺ ľ ļ ŀ ł ḷ lj ḿ ŉ ń ň ņ ŋ ñ nj ó ŏ ô
ö ò ő ō õ ø ǿ œ ṕ þ ŕ ř ŗ ś š ş ŝ ș ß ŧ ť ţ ț ú ʉ ŭ ǔ û ü
ù ű ū ų ů ẃ ŵ ẅ ẁ ẍ ý ŷ ÿ ỳ ȳ ź ž ż ﬀ ﬁ fj ﬂ ﬂ ft Y Ý Ŷ Ÿ Ỳ
Ȳ y ý ŷ ÿ ỳ ȳ a á ă ǎ â ä à ā ą å ǻ ã æ ǽ g ǵ ğ ǧ ĝ ģ ġ ɑ
á ă ǎ â ä à ā ą å ǻ ã g ǵ ğ ǧ ĝ ģ ġ y ý ŷ ÿ ỳ ȳ l ĺ ľ ļ ŀ
ł ḷ G Ǵ Ğ Ǧ Ĝ Ģ Ġ Ắ Ặ Ằ Ẳ Ẵ Ấ Ậ Ầ Ẩ Ẫ Ạ Ả Ế Ệ Ề Ể Ễ Ẹ Ẻ Ẽ
Ị Ỉ Ĩ Ố Ộ Ồ Ổ Ỗ Ọ Ỏ Ơ Ớ Ợ Ờ Ở Ỡ Ụ Ủ Ư Ứ Ự Ừ Ử Ữ Ũ Ỵ Ỷ Ỹ ắ
ặ ằ ẳ ẵ ấ ậ ầ ẩ ẫ ạ ả ế ệ ề ể ễ ẹ ẻ ẽ ị ỉ ĩ ố ộ ồ ổ ỗ ọ ỏ
ơ ớ ợ ờ ở ỡ ụ ủ ư ứ ự ừ ử ữ ũ ỵ ỷ ỹ Y Ỷ Ỹ y ỷ ỹ ắ ặ ằ ẳ ẵ
ấ ậ ầ ẩ ẫ ạ ả ắ ặ ằ ẳ ẵ ấ ậ ầ ẩ ẫ ạ ả ụ ủ ũ А Б В Г Д Е Ё
Ж З И Й К Л М Н О П Р С Т У Ф Х Ц Ч Ш Щ Ъ Ы Ь Э Ю Я Ѓ Ґ Ђ
Є Ѕ І Ї Ј Ќ Љ Њ Ћ Ў Џ а б в г д е ё ж з и й к л м н о п р
с т у ф х ц ч ш щ ъ ы ь э ю я ѓ ґ ђ є ѕ і ї ј ќ љ њ ћ ў џ
Ӑ Â Ӓ Ā Ґ Ҕ Ғ Ғ Ӻ Ѐ Ӗ Ē Ә Ӛ Ӂ Ӝ Җ З̆ Ӟ Ҙ Ҙ Ԑ Ӡ Ѝ Й̂ Ӥ Ӣ Й Қ

TT Hoves Pro Mono
Regular 16 pt

Қ Ќ Ҟ Ҝ Л Л Ӎ Ң Ң Ӈ Ӈ Ŏ Ô Ӧ Ō Ө Ө̆ Ӫ Ө̄ Ђ Р̌ Ҏ Ç Ҫ Ç Ҭ Ý Ŷ Ӱ
Ӳ Ӯ Ү Ұ Х Ҳ Ӿ Һ Ц Ӵ Ҷ Ҷ Ӌ Є Є̧ Ы Ӹ Ы̄ Ѣ Ѣ Э̆ Э̂ Ӭ Э̄ Є̈ Ю̆ Ю̄ Я̆ Я̄
Ѡ Ӏ Ѫ Ѳ Ѵ ӑ â ӓ ā ґ ҕ ғ ғ ӻ è ӗ ē ә ӛ ӂ ӝ җ з̆ ӟ ҙ ҙ ԑ ӡ ѝ
й̂ ӥ ӣ й қ ќ ҟ ҝ к л л ӎ ң ӊ ӈ ӈ ŏ ô ӧ ō ө ө̆ ӫ ө̄ ђ р̌ ҏ ç ҫ
ç ҭ ý ŷ ӱ ӳ ӯ ү ұ х ҳ ӿ һ ц ӵ ҷ ҷ ӌ є є̧ ы ӹ ы̄ ѣ ѣ э̆ э̂ ӭ э̄
є̈ ю̆ ю̄ я̆ я̄ ѡ ӏ ѫ ѳ ѵ Д Ү Ұ а ӑ â ӓ ā ɑ ӑ â ӓ ā у ў у́ у̂ ӱ ӳ
ӯ у ў ý ŷ ӱ ӳ ӯ у ў ý ŷ ӱ ӳ ӯ т Д Д Л Ф В г g ж з и й ѝ к
л п т ц ш щ ъ ь ю δ 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 · . … , : ⁝ ; !
¡ ? ‽ ¿ ⸘ * ' " , „ ‘ ’ “ ” ‹ › « » • - – — _ ( ) [ ] {
} | ¦ † ‡ / \ # № & § ¶ © ® ™ @
0 0 1 2 3
4 5 6 7 8 9 a a ɑ o 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 ⓿ ❶ ❷ ❸ ❹ ❺ ❻ ❼
❽ ❾ ⓪ ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥ ⑦ ⑧ ⑨ / ⁄ ½ ⅓ ¼ ⅕ ⅙ ⅐ ⅛ ⅑ ⅒ ⅔ ⅖ ¾ ⅗ ⅜ ⅘
⅚ ⅝ ⅞ · ¡ ¿ ⸘ ‹ › « » • - – — — ( ) [ ] { } @ ₿ ₵ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽
₹ £ ₵ ₪ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤ ฿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₵ ₪ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤
฿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₵ ₪ ₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤ ฿ ¢ $ € ₴ ₺ ₽ ₹ £ ₵ ₪
₸ ₮ ₩ ¥ ₫ ƒ ¤ − + < > ≤ ≥ = ≠ ~ ≈ ¬ ± × ÷ − + < > ≤ ≥ = ≠
~ ≈ ¬ ± × ÷ % ‰ µ ∅ ∞ ∫ Ω ∆ ∏ ∑ √ ∂ ◊ ℗ ℓ ℮ ⌘ ^ ° ↑ ↗ → ↘
↓ ↙ ← ↖ ▶ ▷ ◀ ◁

BASIC CHARACTERS

ABCDEFGHIJ
KLMNOPQRST
UVWXYZ
abcdefghij
klmnopqrst
uvwxyz
0123456789

TT Hoves Pro Mono
Regular 80 pt

BASIC CYRILLIC

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙК
ЛМНОПРСТУФХ
ЦЧШЩЪЫЭЮЯ
абвгдеёжзийк
лмнопрстуфх
цчшщъыэюя

TT Hoves Pro Mono
Regular 80 pt

LATIN UPPERCASE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

LATIN LOWERCASE

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

FIGURES

0123456789

CYRILLIC UPPERCASE

АБВГДЕЁЖЗИЙКЛМНОПРСТУФХЦЧШ
ЩЪЫЬЭЮЯЃҐЌЄЅІЇЈЉЊЋЂЎЏ

CYRILLIC LOWERCASE

абвгдеёжзийклмнопрстуфхцчш
щъыьэюяѓґќєѕіїјљњћђўџ

VIETNAMESE

ẮẶẰẲẴẤẬẦẨẪẠẢẾỆỀỂỄẸẺẼỊỈĨỐỘỒỔỖ
ỌỎƠỚỢỜỞỠỤỦŨƯỨỰỪỬỮỴỶỸ
ắặằẳẵấậầẩẫạảếệềểễẹẻẽịỉĩốộồổỗ
ọỏơớợờởỡụủũưứựừửữỵỷỹ

EXTENDED LATIN

ÁĂÂÄÀĀĄÅǺÃÆǼĆČÇĈĊĐĎÐÉĚĔÊËĖÈĒĘƏ
ǴĞĜĢĠĦĤÍĬÎÏİÌĪĮĲĴĶĹĽĻĿŁŃŇŅŊÑ
ÓŎÔÖÒŐŌØǾÕŒÞŔŘŖŚŠŞŜȘẞŦŤŢȚÚɄ
ŬÛÜÙŰŪŲŮẂŴẄẀÝŶŸỲȲŹŽŻ
áăâäàāąåǻãæǽćčçĉċđďđéěĕêëėèēęə
ǵğĝģġħĥíĭîïiìīįĳĵȷĵķĺľļŀłńňņŋñ
óŏôöòőōøǿõœþŕřŗśšşŝșßŧťţțúʉ
ŭûüùűūųůẃŵẅẁýŷÿỳȳźžż

EXTENDED CYRILLIC

ӐӒӒĀҐҔҒҒӺЀЁĒӘӚӜҖӜӞӠӠӬЄЗЍӢӢӢӤҚҠҜҞ
ҠӅЉӍҢҤҤӇӦӨӦӨӦӪҨӐҎҪҪҪҬӮӰӰӲӮҮҰҲҲ
ҶҺЦӴҶҸҼҾЫӸЬѢӬӬЭӬЮЯӸѠӀѦѲѴ
ӑӓӓāґҕғғӻѐёēәӛӝҗӝӟӡӡӭєзѝӣӣӣӥқҡҝҟ
ҡӆљӎңҥҥӈӧөӧөӧӫҩӑҏҫҫҫҭӯӱӱӳӯүұҳҳ
ҷһцӵҷҹҽҿыӹьѣӭӭэӭюяӹѡӏѧѳѵ

PUNCTUATION

· . . . . . , : ; ! ¡ ? ¿ ‽ ¿ * † ‡ ' " , „ ' ' " ‹ › « » • -
– — _ ( ) [ ] { } | ¦ / \ # № & § ¶ © ® ℗ ™ @

MATH SYMBOLS

− + < > ≤ ≥ = ≠ ~ ≈ ¬ ± × ÷ ^ % ‰ ℓ ◊ Ω ℮ ∂ Ø ∆ ∏ ∑ √
∞ ∫ ⌘ µ ª º /

CURRENCY

€ $ ¥ ₽ £ ¢ ₴ ₿ ₸ ₹ ₺ ₩ ƒ ₫ ¤

FIGURES IN CIRCLES

⓪①②③④⑤⑥⑦⑧⑨
⓿❶❷❸❹❺❻❼❽❾

ARROWS

← ↑ → ↓ ↖ ↗ ↘ ↙

DIACRITICS

¨ ˙ ` ´ ˝ ˆ ˇ ˘ ˚ ˜ ¯ ¸ ˛

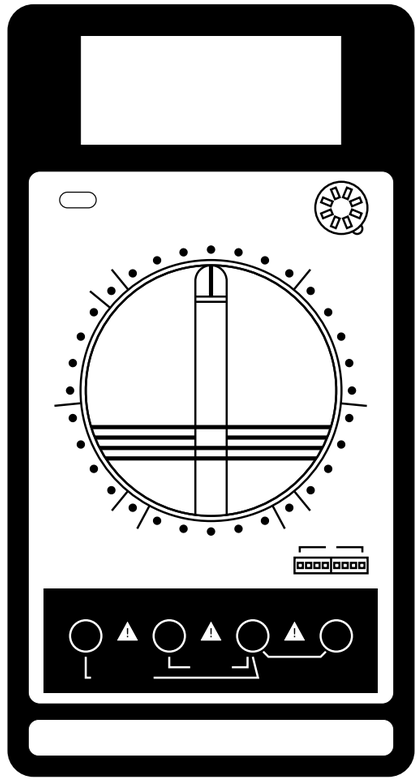
ICONS

OLDSTYLE FIGURES	1234567890	1234567890
NUMERATORS	H12345	H¹²³⁴⁵
DENOMINATORS	H12345	H₁₂₃₄₅
SUPERSCRIPTS	H12345	H¹²³⁴⁵
SUBSCRIPTS	H12345	H₁₂₃₄₅
FRACTIONS	1/2 3/4	¹⁄₂ ³⁄₄
ORDINALS	2ao	2ªº
CASE SENSITIVE	[{(H)}]	[{(H)}]
DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES	ff fi	ff fi
SS01 — Calassic Y	Ɣ	Y
SS01 — Alternative a, g	aàɡĝ	aàgĝ
SS03 — Rounded Forms	aɡɣ	ɑgɣ
SS04 — Alternative l	lÍĭį	líǐį
SS05 — Classic Cyrillic Y	Ɣɣ	yy
SS06 — Alternative G	GĜĞĢ	GĜĞĢ
SS07 — Alternative Cyrillic t	ҭ	ҭ
SS08 — Circled Figures	1234	①②③④
SS09 — Negative Circled Figures	1234	❶❷❸❹
SS10 — Slashed Zero	00o	00ø
SS11 — Romanian Comma Accent	ŞşŢţ	ȘșȚț
SS12 — Dutch IJ	IJ ij	Ĳ ĳ

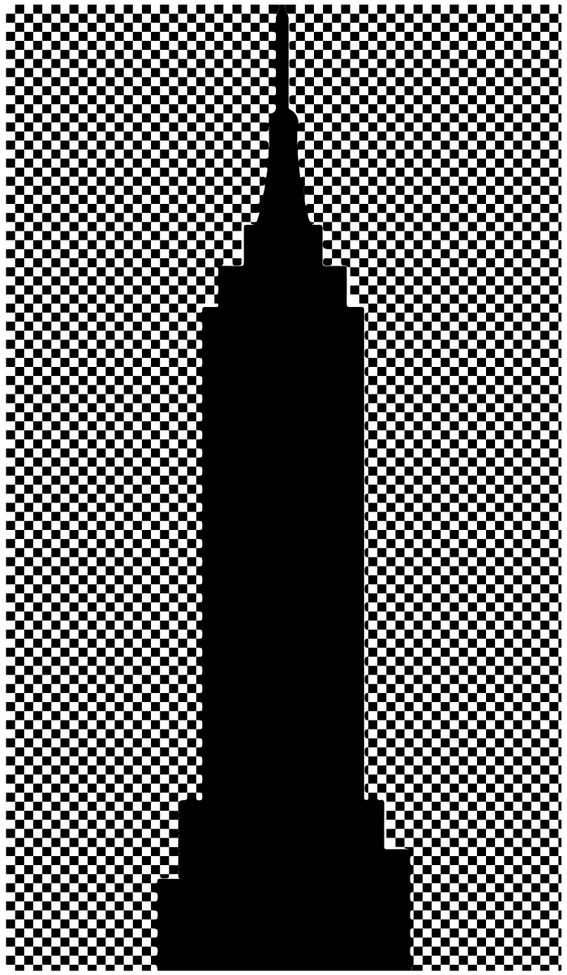
SS13 — Catalan Ldot	L·L l·l	Ŀ Ŀ ŀ·l
SS14 — Turkish i	i	i
SS15 — Bulgarian Localization	ДЛФвг	ДΛФвг
SS16 — Bashkir Localization	Ғғ	Ғғ
SS17 — Chuvash Localization	Çç	Çç
SS18 — Serbian Localization	б	б

DESIGN

HIGH TECH

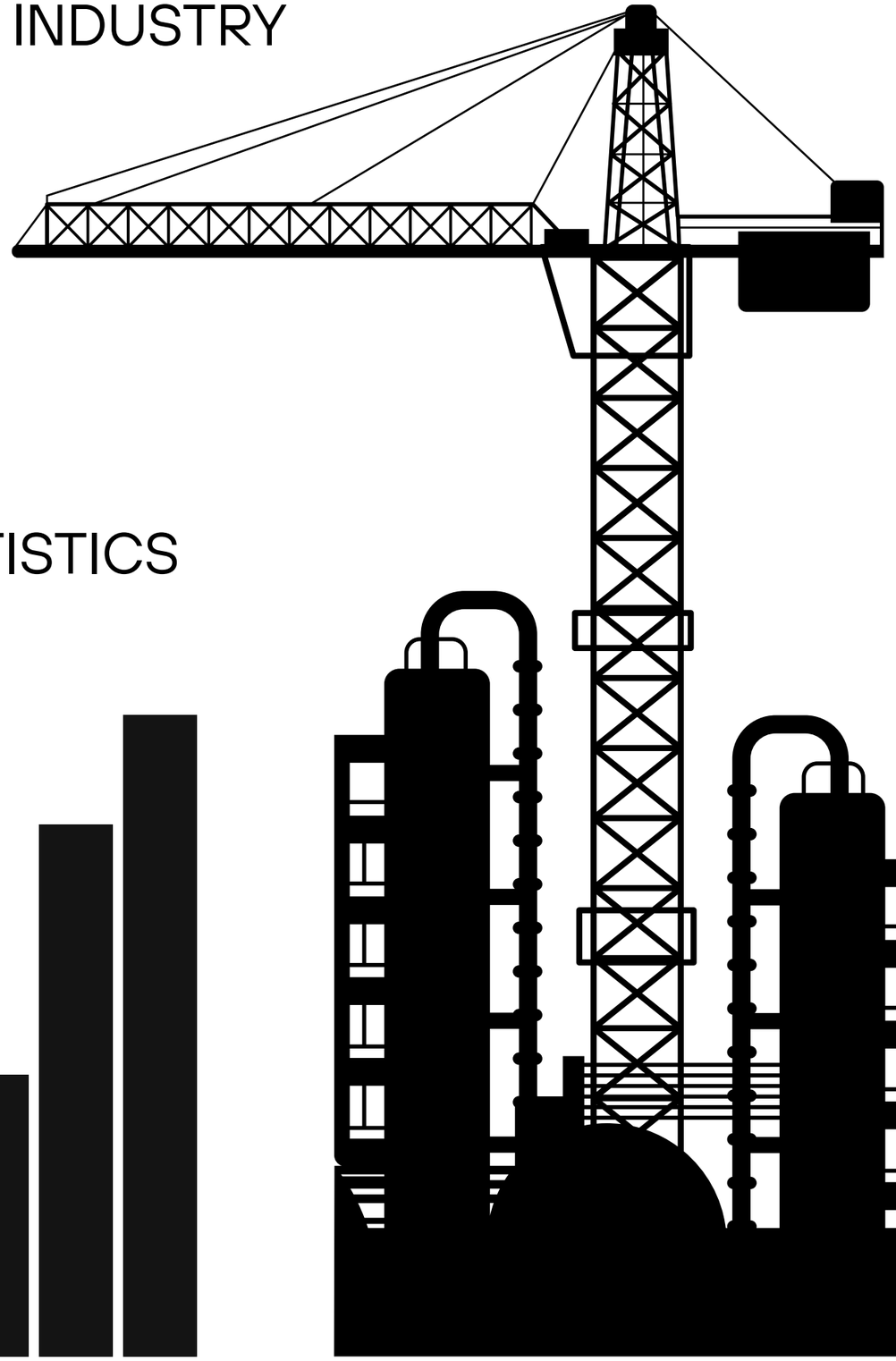


ARCHITECTURE

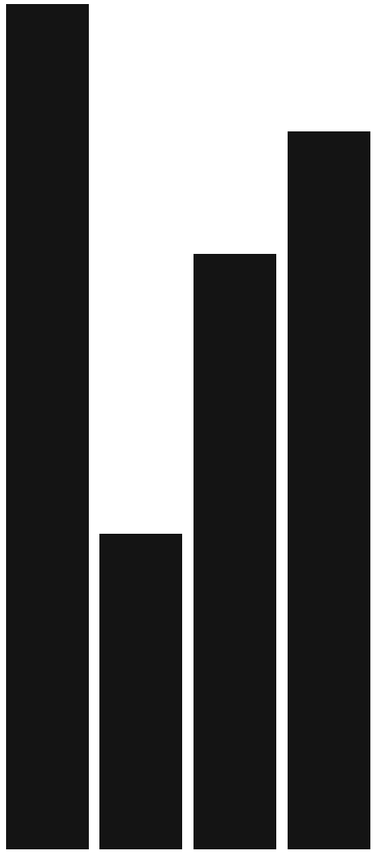


SCIENCE

INDUSTRY



STATISTICS



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.

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

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