

# TT Hoves Pro

<b>Design</b>	TypeType
<b>Release Date</b>	May 28, 2020
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<b>Publisher</b>	TypeType
<b>Styles</b>	62 styles + 1 variable
<b>File Formats</b>	otf, ttf, woff, eot, svg

## About TT Hoves Pro

TT Hoves is a font family that belongs to the same trilogy as TT Norms® and TT Commons. These two have already received the Pro suffix and have been released in updated versions, and it's time for the release of the improved TT Hoves Pro!

In TT Hoves Pro, we have fully preserved the nature and visual features, of the font, focusing on its technical content. The new version of the popular sans-serif is more functional and more convenient: we increased the character set, improved the look of terminals and ascenders and descenders, redrawn italics and, of course, added a new variable font.

TT Hoves Pro is still 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.

We have significantly expanded the composition of the font family. With the addition of Condensed and Expanded versions, which are narrower and wider than the classic version, there are additional options for designers. Of course, new styles have been added to the variable font, which can now be changed along three axes: weight, width, and slant.

With TT Hoves Pro, the font's application scope has expanded significantly, and the updated family can be used everywhere: in web design, in applications and on websites, in print.

TT Hoves Pro consists of 63 styles: 30 up-rights, 30 italics, one variable and two outline fonts. Each style contains 1389 glyphs. The font contains 41 OpenType features, a large number of ligatures and stylistic alternatives.

1 2 3

TT Hoves Pro Medium 160 pt

A a B b

## About TT Hoves Pro

TT Hoves Pro is available in 10 weights (Hairline, Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Medium, DemiBold, Bold, ExtraBold, and Black) and 10 matching italics. Also font family includes 2 Outline versions for Bold and Bold Italic styles.

### Weights

TT Hoves Pro Hairline

TT Hoves Pro Thin

TT Hoves Pro ExtraLight

TT Hoves Pro Light

TT Hoves Pro Regular

TT Hoves Pro Medium

TT Hoves Pro DemiBold

TT Hoves Pro Bold

TT Hoves Pro ExtraBold

TT Hoves Pro Black

TT Hoves Pro Bold Outline

### Italics

*TT Hoves Pro Hairline Italic*

*TT Hoves Pro Thin Italic*

*TT Hoves Pro ExtraLight Italic*

*TT Hoves Pro Light Italic*

*TT Hoves Pro Italic*

*TT Hoves Pro Medium Italic*

*TT Hoves Pro DemiBold Italic*

*TT Hoves Pro Bold Italic*

*TT Hoves Pro ExtraBold Italic*

*TT Hoves Pro Black Italic*

*TT Hoves Pro Bold Outline Italic*

## TT Hoves Pro Condensed

In 2021 TT Hoves Pro font was expanded with Condensed subfamily which includes 10 weights (Hairline, Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Medium, DemiBold, Bold, ExtraBold, and Black) and 10 italics.

## Weights

Condensed Hairline

Condensed Thin

Condensed ExtraLight

Condensed Light

Condensed Regular

Condensed Medium

Condensed DemiBold

Condensed Bold

Condensed ExtraBold

Condensed Black

## Italics

*Condensed Hairline Italic**Condensed Thin Italic**Condensed ExtraLight Italic**Condensed Light Italic**Condensed Italic**Condensed Medium Italic**Condensed DemiBold Italic**Condensed Bold Italic**Condensed ExtraBold Italic**Condensed Black Italic*

## TT Hoves Pro Expanded

In 2022 TT Hoves Pro font was expanded with Expanded subfamily which includes 10 weights (Hairline, Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Medium, DemiBold, Bold, ExtraBold, and Black) and 10 italics.

## Weights

Expanded Hairline

Expanded Thin

Expanded ExtraLight

Expanded Light

Expanded Regular

Expanded Medium

**Expanded DemiBold****Expanded Bold****Expanded ExtraBold****Expanded Black**

## Italics

*Expanded Hairline Italic**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 font style

Updated font family provides additional variable font style, which includes three variable axes (width from 75 to 125, weight from 50 to 900 and slant from 0 to 10). To use the variable font with two 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: <https://v-fonts.com/support/>

Variable

Weight 50

Weight 900

Variable

Width 75

Width 125

Variable

Slant 0

Slant 10

## Outline versions

Special Outline font styles for Bold and Bold Italic are made for headlines and usage in large font size. They have a limited glyphs set (672 glyphs) according to their purpose.

**Bold Outline**

TT Hoves Pro Bold Outline Italic 50 pt

***Bold Outline Italic***

TT Hoves Pro Bold Outline Italic 50 pt

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

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

TT Hoves Pro Bold Outline 75 pt

## Font design

Vertical and horizontal strokes predominate in the design of the typeface. Other distinctive features are sharp turns in letters like f t J r j and the shape of the internal junctions of diagonal 2-point strokes (A W M N V X), which is intended to add a square and technologically advanced touch to the picture.

Robert Jefferson  
Junior put jelly  
fish back to the  
salt water. After  
that his brother  
Victor went out.

TT Hoves Pro Medium 70 pt

## Examples

The first was the creation of analytic geometry, or geometry with coordinates and equations, by René Descartes (1596–1650) & Pierre de Fermat (1601–1665).

TT Hoves Pro Hairline 16 pt

Geometry is a branch of mathematics concerned with questions of shape, size, relative position of figures, and the properties of space.

TT Hoves Pro Thin 16 pt

Geometry arose independently in India, with texts providing rules for geometric constructions appearing as early as the 3rd century BC.

TT Hoves Pro ExtraLight 16 pt

*The second geometric development of this period was the systematic study of projective geometry by Girard Desargues (1591–1661).*

TT Hoves Pro Hairline Italic 16 pt

*By the 3rd century BC, geometry was put into an axiomatic form by Euclid, whose treatment, Euclid's Elements, set a standard for many centuries to follow.*

TT Hoves Pro Thin Italic 16 pt

*By the early 17th century, geometry had been put on a solid analytic footing by mathematicians such as René Descartes and Pierre de Fermat.*

TT Hoves Pro ExtraLight Italic 16 pt

## Examples

While geometry has evolved significantly throughout the years, there are some general concepts that are more or less fundamental to geometry.

TT Hoves Pro Light 16 pt

Convex geometry investigates convex shapes in the Euclidean space and its more abstract analogues, often using techniques of real analysis.

TT Hoves Pro Regular 16 pt

Although being a young area of geometry, it has many applications in image processing, medical imaging, computer vision, computer-aided design.

TT Hoves Pro Medium 16 pt

*These include the concepts of points, lines, surfaces, angles, and curves, as well as the more advanced notions of manifolds and topology or metric.*

TT Hoves Pro Light Italic 16 pt

*Discrete geometry is concerned mainly with questions of relative position of simple geometric objects, such as points, lines and circles.*

TT Hoves Pro Italic 16 pt

***In the VII century BC, the Greek mathematician Thales of Miletus used geometry to solve problems such as calculating the height of pyramids.***

TT Hoves Pro Medium Italic 16 pt

## Examples

**Differential geometry uses techniques of calculus and linear algebra to study problems in geometry. It has applications in physics.**

TT Hoves Pro DemiBold 16 pt

**Eudoxus (408–c. 355 BC) developed the method of exhaustion, which allowed the calculation of areas and volumes of curvilinear figures.**

TT Hoves Pro Bold 16 pt

**Although most of the contents of the Elements were already known, Euclid arranged them into a single, coherent logical framework.**

TT Hoves Pro ExtraBold 16 pt

***Geometry has applications to many fields, including art, architecture, physics, as well as to other branches of mathematics.***

TT Hoves Pro DemiBold Italic 16 pt

***Around 300 BC, geometry was revolutionized by Euclid, whose Elements, widely considered the most successful textbook of all time.***

TT Hoves Pro Bold Italic 16 pt

***The Elements was known to all educated people in the West until the middle of the 20th century and its contents are still actual today.***

TT Hoves Pro ExtraBold Italic 16 pt

## Examples

**Archimedes (c. 287–212 BC) also studied the spiral bearing his name and obtained formulas for the volumes of surfaces of revolution.**

TT Hoves Pro Black 16 pt

In modern mathematics, given the multitude of geometries, the concept of a line is closely tied to the way the geometry is described.

TT Hoves Pro Outline Bold 16 pt

***The Satapatha Brahmana (3rd century BC) contains rules for ritual geometric constructions that are similar to the Sulba Sutras.***

TT Hoves Pro Black Italic 16 pt

*In modern terms, an angle is the figure formed by two rays, called the sides of the angle, sharing a common endpoint.*

TT Hoves Pro Bold Outline Italic 16 pt

## Examples

An angle is the figure formed by two rays, called the sides of the angle, sharing a common endpoint, called the vertex of the angle. Angles formed by two rays lie in the plane that contains the rays.

TT Hoves Pro Condensed Hairline 16 pt

Both are connected with the Proto-Indo-European root \*ank-, meaning "to bend" or "bow". Euclid defines a plane angle as the inclination to each other, in a plane, of two lines which meet each other.

TT Hoves Pro Condensed Thin 16 pt

The spherical angle formed by two great circles on a sphere equals the dihedral angle between the planes containing the great circles. Angle is also used to designate the measure of an angle.

TT Hoves Pro Condensed ExtraLight 16 pt

*Angles are also formed by the intersection of two planes. These are called dihedral angles. Two intersecting curves define also an angle, which is the angle of the tangents at the intersection point.*

TT Hoves Pro Condensed Hairline Italic 16 pt

*However, in many geometrical situations, it is obvious from context that the positive angle less than or equal to 180 degrees is meant, in which case no ambiguity arises.*

TT Hoves Pro Condensed Thin Italic 16 pt

*Angles that have the same measure are said to be equal or congruent. An angle is defined by its measure and is not dependent upon the lengths of the sides of the angle.*

TT Hoves Pro Condensed ExtraLight Italic 16 pt

## Examples

A pair of angles opposite each other, formed by two intersecting straight lines that form an "X"-like shape, are called vertical angles or opposite angles or vertically opposite angles.

TT Hoves Pro Condensed Light 16 pt

Even in a non-simple polygon it may be possible to define the exterior angle, but one will have to pick an orientation of the plane to decide the sign of the exterior angle measure.

TT Hoves Pro Condensed Regular 16 pt

For example, an angle of 30 degrees has a reference angle of 30 degrees, and an angle of 150 degrees also has a reference angle of 30 degrees (180–150).

TT Hoves Pro Condensed Medium 16 pt

*According to a historical note, Thales observed that whenever the Egyptians drew two intersecting lines, they would measure the vertical angles to make sure that they were equal.*

TT Hoves Pro Condensed Light Italic 16 pt

*An angle that is part of a simple polygon is called an interior angle if it lies on the inside of that polygon. A simple concave polygon has at least one interior angle that is a reflex angle.*

TT Hoves Pro Condensed Italic 16 pt

*The proposition showed that since both of a pair of vertical angles are supplementary to both of the adjacent angles, the vertical angles are equal in measure.*

TT Hoves Pro Condensed Medium Italic 16 pt

## Examples

**The sum of the exterior angles of a simple convex polygon, if only one of the two exterior angles is assumed at each vertex, will be one full turn (360°).**

TT Hoves Pro Condensed DemiBold 16 pt

**Until the advent of non-Euclidean geometry, these axioms were considered to be obviously true in the physical world, so that all the theorems would be equally true.**

TT Hoves Pro Condensed Bold 16 pt

**The angle between two planes is called a dihedral angle. It may be defined as the acute angle between two lines normal to the planes.**

TT Hoves Pro Condensed ExtraBold 16 pt

*Some authors use the name exterior angle of a simple polygon to simply mean the explement exterior angle (not supplement) of the interior angle.*

TT Hoves Pro Condensed DemiBold Italic 16 pt

*These are known as angular units, with the most units being the degree, the radian, and the gradian, though many others have been used throughout history.*

TT Hoves Pro Condensed Bold Italic 16 pt

*Near the beginning of the first book of the Elements, Euclid gives five postulates (axioms) for plane geometry, stated in terms of constructions.*

TT Hoves Pro Condensed ExtraBold Italic 16 pt

## Examples

**Modern scholars agree that Euclid's postulates do not provide the complete logical foundation that Euclid required for his presentation.**

TT Hoves Pro Condensed Black 16 pt

***They aspired to create a system of certain propositions, and to them it seemed as if the parallel line postulate required proof from simpler statements.***

TT Hoves Pro Condensed Black Italic 16 pt

## Examples

The horizon is the apparent line that separates the surface of a celestial body from its sky when viewed from the perspective of an observer.

TT Hoves Pro Expanded Hairline 16 pt

At many locations, this line is obscured by terrain, and on Earth it can also be obscured by life forms such as trees and/or buildings.

TT Hoves Pro Expanded Thin 16 pt

Its distance from the observer varies from day to day due to atmospheric refraction, which is greatly affected by weather conditions.

TT Hoves Pro Expanded ExtraLight 16 pt

*The true horizon is a theoretical line, which can only be observed to any degree of accuracy when it lies along a relatively smooth surface.*

TT Hoves Pro Expanded Hairline Italic 16 pt

*The horizon surrounds the observer and it is typically assumed to be a circle, drawn on the surface of a spherical model of the Earth.*

TT Hoves Pro Expanded Thin Italic 16 pt

*For an observer with eye level above sea level by 1.70 metres (5 ft 7 in), the horizon is at a distance of about 5 kilometres (3.1 mi).*

TT Hoves Pro Expanded ExtraLight Italic 16 pt

## Examples

When observed from very high standpoints the horizon is much farther away and it encompasses a much larger area of Earth's surface.

TT Hoves Pro Expanded Light 16 pt

The distance to the visible horizon has been vital to survival navigation, because it determined an observer's maximum range of vision.

TT Hoves Pro Expanded Regular 16 pt

**For observers near sea level, the difference between this geometrical horizon and the true horizon is imperceptible to the eye.**

TT Hoves Pro Expanded Medium 16 pt

*The word horizon derives from the Greek (horízōn kýklos) 'separating circle', where is from the verb (horízō) 'to divide, to separate'.*

TT Hoves Pro Expanded Light Italic 16 pt

*This importance lessened with the development of the radio and the telegraph, but even today a technique called attitude flying is used.*

TT Hoves Pro Expanded Italic 16 pt

***However, for someone on a hill looking out across the sea, the true horizon will be about a degree below a horizontal line.***

TT Hoves Pro Expanded Medium Italic 16 pt

## Examples

**It is the fundamental plane of the horizontal coordinate system, the locus of points that have an altitude of zero degrees.**

TT Hoves Pro Expanded DemiBold 16 pt

**On terrestrial planets and solid celestial bodies the distance to the horizon varies as the square root of the planet's radius.**

TT Hoves Pro Expanded Bold 16 pt

**These formulas may be used when  $h$  is much smaller than the radius of the Earth (6371 km or 3959 mi).**

TT Hoves Pro Expanded ExtraBold 16 pt

***Similar in ways to the geometrical horizon, a horizon may be considered to be a plane in space, rather than a line on a picture plane.***

TT Hoves Pro Expanded DemiBold Italic 16 pt

***The horizon on Mercury is 62% as far away from the observer as it is on Earth, on Mars the figure is 73%, on the Moon 52%.***

TT Hoves Pro Expanded Bold Italic 16 pt

***If  $h$  is significant with respect to  $R$ , then the approximation is no longer valid, and the exact formula is required.***

TT Hoves Pro Expanded ExtraBold Italic 16 pt

## Examples

**Also, the higher the observer's eyes are from sea level, the farther away the horizon is from the observer.**

TT Hoves Pro Expanded Black 16 pt

***With the constants as given, both the metric and imperial formulas are precise to within 1% (see the next section).***

TT Hoves Pro Expanded Black Italic 16 pt

## Supported languages

TT Hoves Pro supports more than 200 languages including Western, Central, Northern European languages and most of cyrillic.

### Language list

Abazin, Acehnese, Adyghe, Afar, Afrikaans, Agul, Albanian, Aleut, Alsatian, Altai, Alyutor, Aragonese, Archi, Arumanian, Asu, Avar, Aymara, Azerbaijan, Azerbaijani, Banjar, Bashkir, Basque, Belarusian, Bemba, Bena, Betawi, Bislama, Boholano, Bosnian, Breton, Bulgarian, Buryat, Catalan, Cebuano, Chamorro, Chechen, Chichewa, Chiga, Chukchi, Chuvash, Colognian, Cornish, Corsican, Cree, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dargwa, Dolgan, Dungan, Dutch, Embu, Enets, English, Erzya, Eskimo, Esperanto, Estonian, Even, Evenki, Faroese, Fijian, Filipino, Finnish, French, Frisian, Friulian, Gaelic, Gagauz, Galician, Ganda, German, Gusii, Haitian Creole, Hawaiian, Hiri Motu, Hungarian, Icelandic, Ilocano, Indonesian, Ingush, Innu-aimun, Interlingua, Irish, Italian, Javanese, Jola-Fonyi, Judaeo-Spanish, Kabardian, Kabardino-Cherkess, Kabuverdianu, Kalenjin, Kalmyk, Karachay-Balkar, Karaim, Karakalpak, Kashubian, Kazakh, Ket, Khakass, Khanty, Khasi, Khvarshi, Kinyarwanda, Kirghiz, Kirundi, Komi-Permyak, Komi-Yazva, Komi-Zyrian, Kongo, Koryak, Kryashen Tatar, Kumyk, Kurdish, Ladin, Lak, Latvian, Laz, Leonese, Lezgian, Lithuanian, Luba-Kasai, Luganda, Luo, Luxembourgish, Luyia, Macedonian, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Maori, Mari-high, Mauritian Creole, Minangkabau, Moldavian, Mongolian, Montenegrin, Mordvin-moksha, Morisyen, Nahuatl, Nanai, Nauruan, Ndebele, Negidal'skij, Nganasan, Nias, Nivkh, Nogai, Norwegian, Nyankole, Occitan, Oromo, Palauan, Polish, Portuguese, Quechua, Rheto-Romance, Rohingya, Romani, Romanian, Romansh, Rombo, Rundi, Russian, Rusyn, Rutul, Rwa, Saami Kildin, Salar, Samburu, Samoan, Sango, Sangu, Sasak, Scots, Sena, Serbian, Seychellois Creole, Shambala, Shona, Shor, Shughni, Siberian Tatar, Silesian, Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali, Sorbian, Sotho, Spanish, Sundanese, Swahili, Swazi, Swedish, Swiss German, Tabasaran, Tadjik, Tagalog, Tahitian, Taita, Talysh, Tatar Volgaic, Tatar, Teso, Tetum, Tofalar, Tok Pisin, Tongan, Touva, Tsakhur, Tsonga, Tswana, Turkish, Turkmen, Udege, Udmurt, Uighur, Ukrainian, Ulch, Uyghur, Uzbek, Valencian, Vastese, Vepsian, Volapük, Vöro, Vunjo, Walloon, Welsh, Wolof, Xhosa, Yakut, Zaza, Zulu

К элементар-  
ной геометрии  
также относятся  
преобразования-  
ние инверсии,  
и др. вопросы.

TT Hoves Pro Light 75 pt  
Russian

## Languages

Esto significa que las palabras "punto", "recta" y "plano" deben perder todo significado material. Cualquier conjunto de objetos que verifique las definiciones y los axiomas cumplirá también todos los teoremas de la geometría en cuestión, y sus relaciones serán virtualmente idénticas al del modelo «tradicional».

Spanish

Geometrie má úzkou souvislost s algebrou a fyzikou. Riemannova geometrie popsaná v 19. století našla uplatnění jako model časoprostoru v Einsteinově obecné teorii relativity. V současnosti se geometrie pořád vyvíjí a to jak geometrie praktická, tak teoretická, která má úzkou souvislost s teoretickou fyzikou.

Czech

Те не могат да бъдат заменени от триъгълник или транспортир. Аналитично погледнато, задачата за построение с линейка и пергел има за цел да изрази търсената отсечка посредством рационални математически операции и образуване на квадратен корен.

Bulgarian

Andererseits umfasst der Begriff Geometrie eine Reihe von großen Teilgebieten der Mathematik, deren Bezug zur Elementargeometrie für Laien nur mehr schwer erkennbar ist. Dies gilt insbesondere für den modernen Begriff der Geometrie, der im Allgemeinen die Untersuchung invarianter Größen bezeichnet.

German

möst  
ñěcěssăry  
lāṅgŭåğęs  
şùppôrt

TT Hoves Pro Medium 105 pt









Glyphs

OpenType Features

SS01 (Alternative Latin and Cyrillic a, feminine ordinal)

à á â ã ä å ç à á â ã ä å â

SS02 (Alternative Latin y and Cyrillic Y, y)

ÿ ý ÿ ŷ ŷ̄ fty fy ffy ty tty ry Y Ÿ ŷ̄ Ÿ̄ Ÿ̄ Ÿ̄ Ÿ̄ y ŷ̄ ŷ̄ Ÿ̄ Ÿ̄  
ÿ ŷ̄ ŷ̄ Ÿ̄ Ÿ̄ Ÿ̄ ry ry

SS03 (Alternative l)

l l l l l l l l l l

SS04 (Alternative g)

g g g g g g g g

SS05 (Alternative y)

y y ü û ÿ ù

SS06 (Alternative Cyrillic Che)

Ч ч Ҡ ҡ Ҫ ҫ Ң ң Ҥ ҥ

SS07 (Alternative G)

G G G G G G G G G G

SS08 (Alternative Q)

Q Q

SS09 (White Circled Numbers)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

SS10 (Black Circled Numbers)

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

## Glyphs

## OpenType Features

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 SS11 (Serbian localization)

đ ēgūw̄ (*for italic*)

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 SS12 (Bashkir localization)

ƒƒƒ

---

 SS13 (Chuvash localization)

ççç

---

 SS14 (Bulgarian localization)

ΔΛΦβεγжзуйклтцшщъью̀ΔΛΦ

---

 SS15 (Romanian Comma Accent)

șșșȚȚȚ

---

 SS16 (Dutch IJ)

ij ij íí íí

---

 SS17 (Catalan Ldot)

ḷḷ ḷḷ lḷ lḷ

---

 SS 18 (Turkish i)

ıı

---

 SS19 (Slashed Zero)

000000

## Basic characters

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  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

TT Hoves Pro Medium 80 pt

## Examples

TT Hoves Pro  
Regular 40 pt

Euclid introduced certain axioms, or postulates, expressing primary or self-evident properties of points & planes.

TT Hoves Pro  
Regular 30 pt

In differential geometry and calculus, the angles between plane curves or space curves or surfaces can be calculated using the derivative.

## Examples

TT Hoves Pro  
Regular 24 pt

In physics, dimensions 3 of space and 4 of space-time are special cases in geometric topology, and dimensions 10 and 11 are key ideas in string theory.

TT Hoves Pro  
Regular 18 pt

The existence of the theoretical dimensions is purely defined by technical reasons; it is likely that further research may result in a geometric reason for the significance of 10 or 11 dimensions in the theory, lending credibility or possibly disproving string theory.

TT Hoves Pro  
Regular 12 pt

Euclid took an abstract approach to geometry in his Elements, one of the most influential books ever written. Euclid introduced certain axioms, or postulates, expressing primary or self-evident properties of points, lines, and planes. He proceeded to rigorously deduce other properties by mathematical reasoning.

TT Hoves Pro  
Regular 8 pt

Euclid described a line as "breadthless length" which "lies equally with respect to the points on itself". In modern mathematics, given the multitude of geometries, the concept of a line is closely tied to the way the geometry is described. For instance, in analytic geometry, a line in the plane is often defined as the set of points whose coordinates satisfy a given linear equation, but in a more abstract setting, such as incidence geometry, a line may be an independent object.

**R E J**  
**E C T**  
**I N G**

TT Hoves Pro  
Medium 170 pt

## OpenType features

Deactivated

Activated

Proportional Figures

0123456789€\$¥

0123456789€\$¥

Tabular Figures

0123456789€\$¥

0123456789€\$¥

Tabular Oldstyle

0123456789

0123456789

Proportional Oldstyle

0123456789

0123456789

Numerators

H0123456789€\$¥

H<sup>0123456789€\$¥</sup>

Denominators

H0123456789€\$¥

H<sub>0123456789€\$¥</sub>

Superscripts

H0123456789

H<sup>0123456789</sup>

Scientific Inferiors

H0123456789

H<sub>0123456789</sub>

Fractions

1/2 1/4 1/3

½ ¼ ¾

Ordinals

2<sup>ao</sup>2<sup>ao</sup>

Case Sensitive

({[H]})

({[H]})

Stylistic Alternates

aàáă

aàáă

Standard Ligatures

ff fi fl fj

ff fi fl fj

Discretionary Ligatures

AA LA TY ft fy

AA LA TY ft fy

Contextual Alternates

ß

ß

OpenType features

Deactivated

Activated

Glyph Composition

ø+ˇ æ+´

ě áé

Localization

ДЛФВГДЖИЙ

ΔΛΦΒεgжуӱ

Small Capitals

ABCDEF

ABCDEF

Capitals to Small Capitals

ABCDEF0123456

ABCDEF0123456

Slashed Zero

0o0

0ø0

SS01 (Alternative Latin and Cyrillic a, feminine ordinal)

aàá

aàá

SS02 (Alternative Latin y and Cyrillic Y, y)

y fty fy ffy ty tty ry

y fty fy ffy ty tty ry

SS03 (Alternative l)

l fl ffl

l fl ffl

SS04 (Alternative g)

g g' g^ g' g' g'

g g' g^ g' g' g'

SS05 (Alternative y)

y y' y^ y' y' y'

y y' y^ y' y' y'

SS06 (Alternative Cyrillic Che)

ч ч' ч^ ч' ч' ч'

ч ч' ч^ ч' ч' ч'

SS07 (Alternative G)

G G' G^ G' G' G'

G G' G^ G' G' G'

SS08 (Alternative Q)

Q Q

Q Q

SS09 (White Circled Numbers)

123456

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥

SS10 (Black Circled Numbers)

123456

① ② ③ ④ ⑤ ⑥

## OpenType features

Deactivated

Activated

SS11 (Serbian localization)

б

δ

SS12 (Bashkir localization)

ƒ ƒ ƒ

Ƒ Ƒ Ƒ

SS13 (Chuvash localization)

Ꞛ Ꞛ Ꞛ

Ꞛ Ꞛ Ꞛ

SS14 (Bulgarian localization)

ДЛФВГДЖЗИЙКЛП

ΔΛΦΒαγδζηθικλπ

SS15 (Romanian Comma Accent)

ȘșșȚțț

ȘșșȚțț

SS16 (Dutch IJ)

Í í Ĳ

Í í Ĳ

SS17 (Catalan Ldot)

L·L L·L ll ll

L·L L·L ll ll

SS 18 (Turkish i)

İ i

İ i

SS19 (Slashed Zero)

000000

000000

## Stylistic alternates

TT Hoves Pro includes Stylistic alternates which change latin and cyrillic 'a' to single-storey 'a' versions.

## Default characters

Scandinavian  
landscape

## Stylistic alternates

Scandinavian  
landscape

## Ligatures

Font family includes both sets of Standard and Discretionary ligatures. The first of them covers usual pair of glyphs like 'ff, fi, fl, fj' etc. Discretionary ligatures have more individual character for special cases and contains lowercase combinations like 'ft, fy, ty, ry, ...', uppercase 'AA, LA, TY' and fractions.

### Default characters

Fifty five ft flat  
at LA nutty hill.

### Ligatures

Fifty five ft flat  
at LA nutty hill.

## Stylistic sets

TT Hoves Pro contains 19 stylistic sets divided by different letters. It allows to change style of each separate letter from these stylistic sets. On this page there is shown alternates for most useful letters. To see full list of stylistic sets you should visit pages 30-31.

ABCDEF GGH

SS07

IJKLMNOP QO

SS08

RSTUVWXYZ

aa b c d e f g g h i j k

SS01 &amp; SS04

ll m n o p q r s t u v

SS03

w x y y z

SS02 &amp; SS05

## Small caps

Small caps are used in running text as a form of emphasis that is less dominant than all uppercase text, and as a method of emphasis or distinctiveness for text alongside or instead of italics, or when boldface is inappropriate.

TT Hoves Pro covers small capitals for Latin (+Ext.) and Cyrillic (+Ext.) glyphs. In Capitals to Small Capitals feature (c2sc) there are also capital versions for figures and currencies.

**A A B B C C D D E E**  
**F F G G H H I I J J K K**  
**L L M M N N O O P P**  
**Q Q R R S S T T U U**  
**V V W W X X Y Y Z Z**

TT Hoves Pro ExtraBold 70 pt

## Small caps

TT Hoves Pro  
Regular 42 pt

AN ISLAMIC SCIEN-  
TISTS PRESERVED  
GREEK IDEAS & EX-  
PANDED ON THEM  
DURING THE MID-  
DLE AGES.

TT Hoves Pro  
Regular 32 pt

THE SATAPATHA BRAH-  
MANA (3RD CENTURY BC)  
CONTAINS RULES FOR  
RITUAL GEOMETRIC CON-  
STRUCTIONS THAT ARE  
SIMILAR TO THE SULBA  
SUTRAS.

## Proportional oldstyle

**12 - 12**

The building has been scaled down from its initial one mile high (5,280 ft) proposal, which was never fully designed, to a height of at least 1,000 metres (3,281 ft) (the exact height is being kept private while in development, similar to the Burj Khalifa).

## Tabular figures

**12 - 12**

The 3 phase project proposed for a large area of undeveloped waterfront land with an area of 5.2 km<sup>2</sup>. It was originally planned to cover 23 km<sup>2</sup> (8.9 sq mi) and cost SR100 billion. The area is located roughly 20 km (12 mi) north of the port city.

## Tabular oldstyle

**12 - 12**

JEC's assets have a book value of nearly SR9 billion, broken down between a land bank of over 5,300,000 m<sup>2</sup> (57,048,725 sq ft) (the Jeddah Economic City plot) with a value of SR7.1 billion that will be used as collateral to attain bank loans.

## 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 8 years we've released more than 50 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.

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