

# TT Severs

|                     |                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Design</b>       | TypeType                 |
| <b>Release Date</b> | Apr 23, 2018             |
| <b>Publisher</b>    | TypeType                 |
| <b>Styles</b>       | 18 styles                |
| <b>File Formats</b> | otf, ttf, woff, eot, svg |

## About TT Severs

TT Severs is a geometric grotesque with emphasized elements of internal brackets. A distinctive feature of TT Severs font is the unusual form of internal ovals, which refers us to the style of traditional Arabic writing. TT Severs has a strong character and is great for use in high tech (IT), the web, in robotics, computer games, and sports.

TT Severs is a 2-in-1 font family. In a large body size, it works great as a display font, creating a distinctive character for logos and headings.

At the same time, when TT Severs is used in a small body size or in large text arrays, the font's peculiarities of bracket construction fade, and it perfectly functions as a text font, thanks to both the low contrast between vertical and horizontal strokes and the detailed logic of interaction of black and white letter elements. The font family TT Severs includes 18 fonts, each of which consists of 558 glyphs. The family has standard and discrete ligatures, which include experimental ligatures for the Cyrillic alphabet.

In addition, TT Severs can be made a little more humanist—it is enough to turn on stylistic alternates, and due to them the font takes the form of a humanist grotesque, which refers us to traditional broad nib writing. As part of the font family, you will also find old-style figures and a large number of OT features such as case, ordn, sups, sinf, dnom, numr, onum, tnum, pnum, liga, dlig, salt (ss01), frac.

1 2 3

TT Severs Medium 160 pt

A a B b

## TT Severs font family

TT Severs is available in 9 weights (Thin, ExtraLight, Light, Regular, Medium, DemiBold, Bold, ExtraBold, and Black) and 9 true matching italics.

### Weights

TT Severs Thin

TT Severs ExtraLight

TT Severs Light

TT Severs Regular

TT Severs Medium

**TT Severs DemiBold**

**TT Severs Bold**

**TT Severs ExtraBold**

**TT Severs Black**

### Italics

*TT Severs Thin Italic*

*TT Severs ExtraLight Italic*

*TT Severs Light Italic*

*TT Severs Regular Italic*

*TT Severs Medium Italic*

***TT Severs DemiBold Italic***

***TT Severs Bold Italic***

***TT Severs ExtraBold Italic***

***TT Severs Black Italic***

## Examples

The territory of Siberia extends eastwards from the Ural Mountains to the watershed between the Pacific and Arctic drainage basins.

TT Severs Thin 15 pt

This is equivalent to an average population density of about 3 inhabitants per square kilometre (7.8/sq mi) (approximately equal to that of Australia).

TT Severs ExtraLight 15 pt

If it were a country by itself, it would still be the largest country in area, but in population it would be the world's 35th-largest and Asia's 14th-largest.

TT Severs Light 15 pt

*Siberia stretches southwards from the Arctic Ocean to the hills of north-central Kazakhstan and to the national borders of Mongolia and China.*

TT Severs Thin Italic 15 pt

*With an area of 13.1 mln sq km, Siberia accounts for 77% of Russia's land area, but it is home to just 40 million people—27% of the country's population.*

TT Severs ExtraLight Italic 15 pt

*The origin of the Siberia name is unknown. Some sources say that "Siberia" originates from the Siberian Tatar word for "sleeping land" (Sib Ir).*

TT Severs Light Italic 15 pt

## Examples

The Polish historian Chycliczkowski has proposed that the name derives from the word for "north" but Anatole Baikaloff has dismissed this explanation.

TT Severs Regular 15 pt

*The region is of paleontological significance, as it contains bodies of prehistoric animals from the Pleistocene Epoch, preserved in ice or permafrost.*

TT Severs Italic 15 pt

The Siberian Traps were formed by one of the largest-known volcanic events of the last 500 million years of Earth's geological history.

TT Severs Medium 15 pt

*At least three species of human lived in Southern Siberia around 40,000 years ago: H. sapiens, H. neanderthalensis, and the Denisovans.*

TT Severs Medium Italic 15 pt

**Siberia was inhabited by different groups of nomads such as the Enets, the Nenets, the Huns, the Scythians and the Uyghurs.**

TT Severs DemiBold 15 pt

***The Khan of Sibir in the vicinity of modern Tobolsk was known as a prominent figure who endorsed Kubrat as Khagan of Old Great Bulgaria.***

TT Severs DemiBold Italic 15 pt

## Examples

**Turkic-speaking Yakut migrated north from the Lake Baikal region under pressure from the Mongol tribes during the 13th to 15th century.**

TT Severs Bold 15 pt

**With the breakup of the Golden Horde, the autonomous Khanate of Sibir was established in the late 15th century.**

TT Severs ExtraBold 15 pt

**The modern usage of the name was recorded in the Russian language after the Empire's conquest of the Siberian Khanate.**

TT Severs Black 15 pt

***The Russian Army was directed to establish forts farther and farther east to protect new settlers from European Russia.***

TT Severs Bold Italic 15 pt

***Towns such as Mangazeya, Tara, Yeniseysk and Tobolsk were developed, the last being declared the capital of Siberia.***

TT Severs ExtraBold Italic 15 pt

***Worldwide, Siberia region is well known primarily for its long, harsh winters, with a January average of -25 °C (-13 °F).***

TT Severs Black Italic 15 pt

## Supported languages

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

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

Без учёта Урала,  
на территории  
Дальнего Востока  
и Сибири про-  
живает 26,144  
млн. чел. (18,3%  
населения РФ).



## Languages

O planalto Central Siberiano situa-se entre os rios lenissei e Lena. Ocupa cerca de 3,5 milhões de km<sup>2</sup>, e a altitude máxima é de 1701 metros. O território é ocupado principalmente por florestas de coníferas. Os recursos minerais são abundantes, especialmente carvão, ferro, ouro, diamantes e gás natural.

Portuguese

На поўначы мохава-лішайнікавая тундра і лесатундра з лістоўніцай. На поўдні ад лесатундры зона тайгі з лістоўніцы, кедру, бярозы, хвой. На поўдні Заходняй Сібіры лесастэпавая з бярозавымі і асінавымі гаямі і стэпавая зона. Ва Усходняй Сібіры лесастэп і стэп займаюць асобныя тэрыторыі.

Belarusian

Les alluvions déposées dans la plaine résultent pour l'essentiel des barrières créées par les glaciers qui à l'époque fermaient l'accès à l'océan Arctique et qui ont infléchi le cours des fleuves Ob et lenisseï vers la mer Caspienne (et peut-être la mer d'Aral). La Sibérie occidentale est particulièrement marécageuse.

French

Det østlige Sibirien er gennemgående højland. Mellem 90° og 110° østlig længdegrad findes de største højder ved sydgrænsen af Sibirien. Landet er her opfyldt af de mægtige bjergsystemer Altaj, Sajanbjergene, Kentei-bjergene, hvorfra terrænet skråner mod syd, ned mod Mongoliets højsletter og mod nord ned mod Ishavet.

Danish

möst'  
ñěcěssăry  
lāṅgŭåğęs  
şùppôrt

TT Severs Medium 100 pt





## 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 Severs Medium 70 pt

## Examples

TT Severs  
Regular 38 pt

At these low elevations are numerous valleys, many of them deep and covered with larch forest.

TT Severs  
Regular 28 pt

The highest point in Siberia is the active volcano Klyuchevskaya Sopka, on the Kamchatka Peninsula. Its peak is at 4,750 metres (15,580 ft).

## Examples

TT Severs  
Regular 20 pt

The Central Siberian Plateau is an ancient craton (sometimes named Angaraland) that formed an independent continent before the Permian (see the Siberian continent).

TT Severs  
Regular 16 pt

It is exceptionally rich in minerals, containing large deposits of gold, diamonds, and ores of manganese, lead, zinc, nickel, cobalt and molybdenum. Much of the area includes the Siberian Traps—a large igneous province.

TT Severs  
Regular 10 pt

Only the extreme northwest was glaciated during the Quaternary, but almost all is under exceptionally deep permafrost, and the only tree that can thrive, despite the warm summers, is the deciduous Siberian Larch with its very shallow roots. Outside the extreme northwest, the taiga is dominant, covering a significant fraction of the entirety of Siberia.

TT Severs  
Regular 6 pt

The Lena-Tunguska petroleum province includes the Central Siberian platform (some authors refer to it as the Eastern Siberian platform), bounded on the northeast and east by the Late Carboniferous through Jurassic Verkhoyansk foldbelt, on the northwest by the Paleozoic Taymr foldbelt, and on the southeast, south and southwest by the Middle Silurian to Middle Devonian Baykalian foldbelt. A regional geologic reconnaissance study begun in 1932, followed by surface and subsurface mapping, revealed the Markova-Angara Arch (anticline).

P

E

T

U

K

H

O

V

O

TT Severs  
Medium 160 pt



## OpenType features

Deactivated

Activated

Tabular Figures

0123456789

0123456789

Proportional Figures

0123456789

0123456789

Tabular Oldstyle

0123456789

0123456789

Proportional Oldstyle

0123456789

0123456789

Numerators

H0123456789

H<sup>0</sup>123456789

Denominators

H0123456789

H<sub>0</sub>123456789

Superscripts

H0123456789

H<sup>0</sup>123456789

Scientific Inferiors

H0123456789

H<sub>0</sub>123456789

Fractions

1/2 1/4 1/3

1/2 1/4 3/4

Ordinals

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

Case Sensitive

({[H]})

({[H]})

Stylistic Alternates

ayŷl

ayŷl

Standard Ligatures

ff fi fj fl ft ffi

ff fi fj fl ft ffi

Discretionary Ligatures

ct st sp ka kз

ct st sp ka kз

## Stylistic alternates

TT Severs can be made a little more humanist—it is enough to turn on stylistic alternates, and due to them the font takes the form of a humanist grotesque, which refers to traditional broad nib writing.

## Default characters

In my galaxy

## Stylistic alternates

**In my galaxy**

## Discretionary ligatures

Discretionary ligatures have more decorative nature. You can view all available discretionary ligatures in the Glyph palette. To activate them please use the appropriate option via the OpenType panel.

Восход сжал  
тени в лесу  
как точки.

TT Severs Medium 80 pt

## Proportional oldstyle

12 – 12

This led to the discovery of the Markovo Oil Field in 1962 with the Markovo 1 well, which produced from the Early Cambrian Osa Horizon bar-sandstone at a depth of 2,156 metres (7,073 ft). The Sredne-Botuobin Gas Field was discovered in 1970.

## Tabular figures

12 – 12

Oymyakon is a village which recorded a temperature of  $-67.7\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-89.9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) on 6 February 1933. Verkhoyansk, a town further north and further inland, recorded a temperature of  $-69.8\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  ( $-93.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$ ) for 3 consecutive nights: 5, 6 and 7 February 1933.

## Tabular oldstyle

12 – 12

Each town also frequently reaches  $86\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $30\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) in the summer, giving them the world's greatest temperature variation between summer's highs and winter's lows, often being well over  $170\text{--}180\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$  ( $94\text{--}100\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) between the seasons.

## 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 5 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  
197101, Russia, St. Petersburg  
Chapaeva st., 28A, office 23, 24

commercial@typetype.org  
www.typetype.org

Copyright © TypeType Foundry 2013–2018.  
All rights reserved.  
For more information about our fonts  
please visit TypeType Foundry website  
www.typetype.org