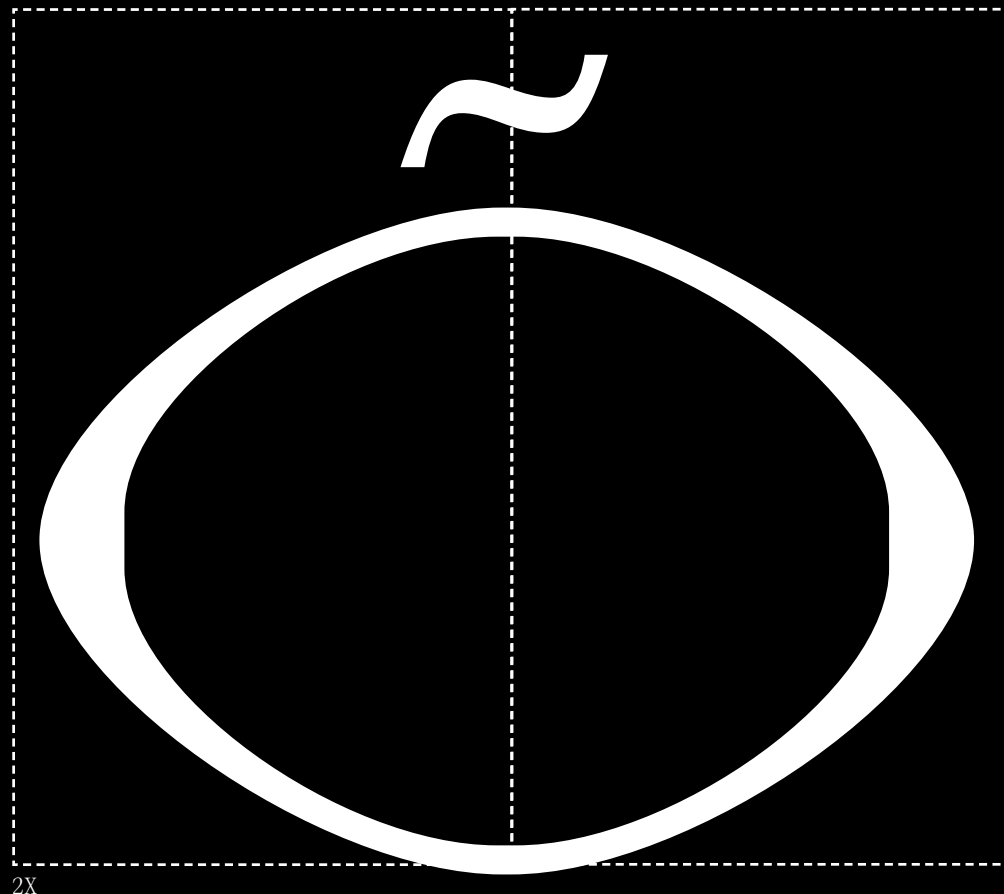
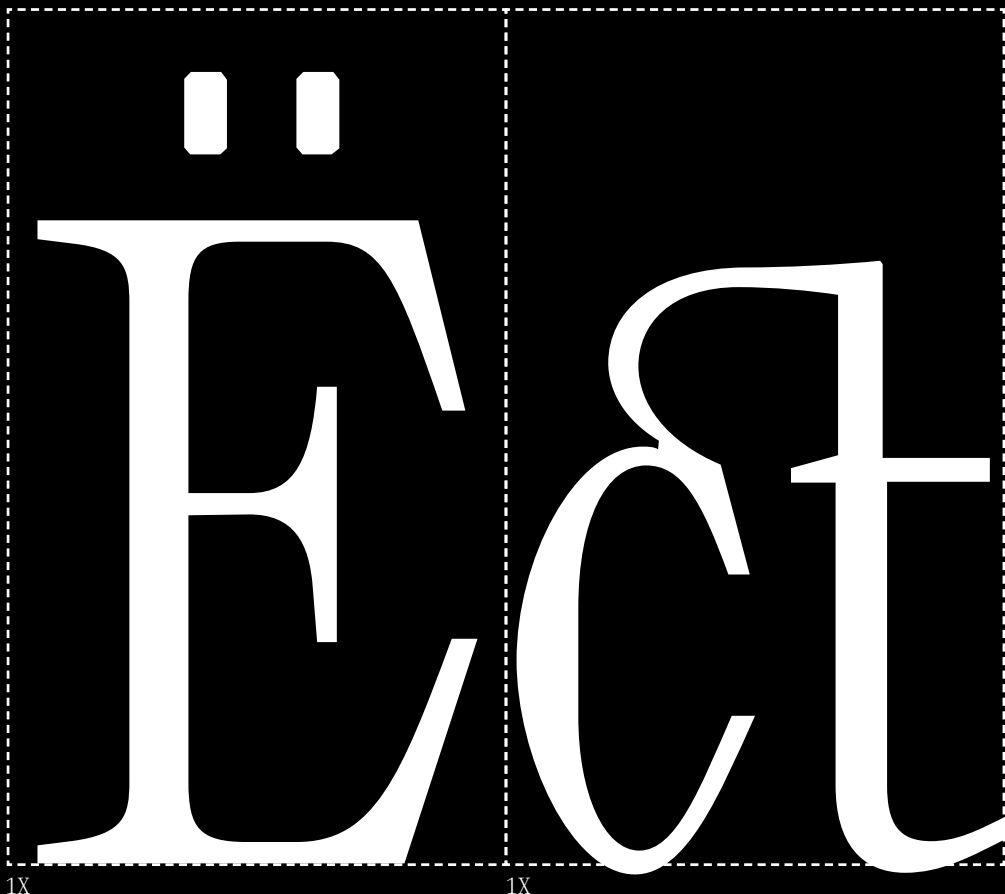


# PP Lettra Mono



A MONO SPACED SERIF FONT in 16 Styles,  
8 Weights from UltraBold to Thin, *with Italics.*

Designed @PangramPangram 2024  
*by Francesca Bolognini & Mat Desjardins*

# ABOUT

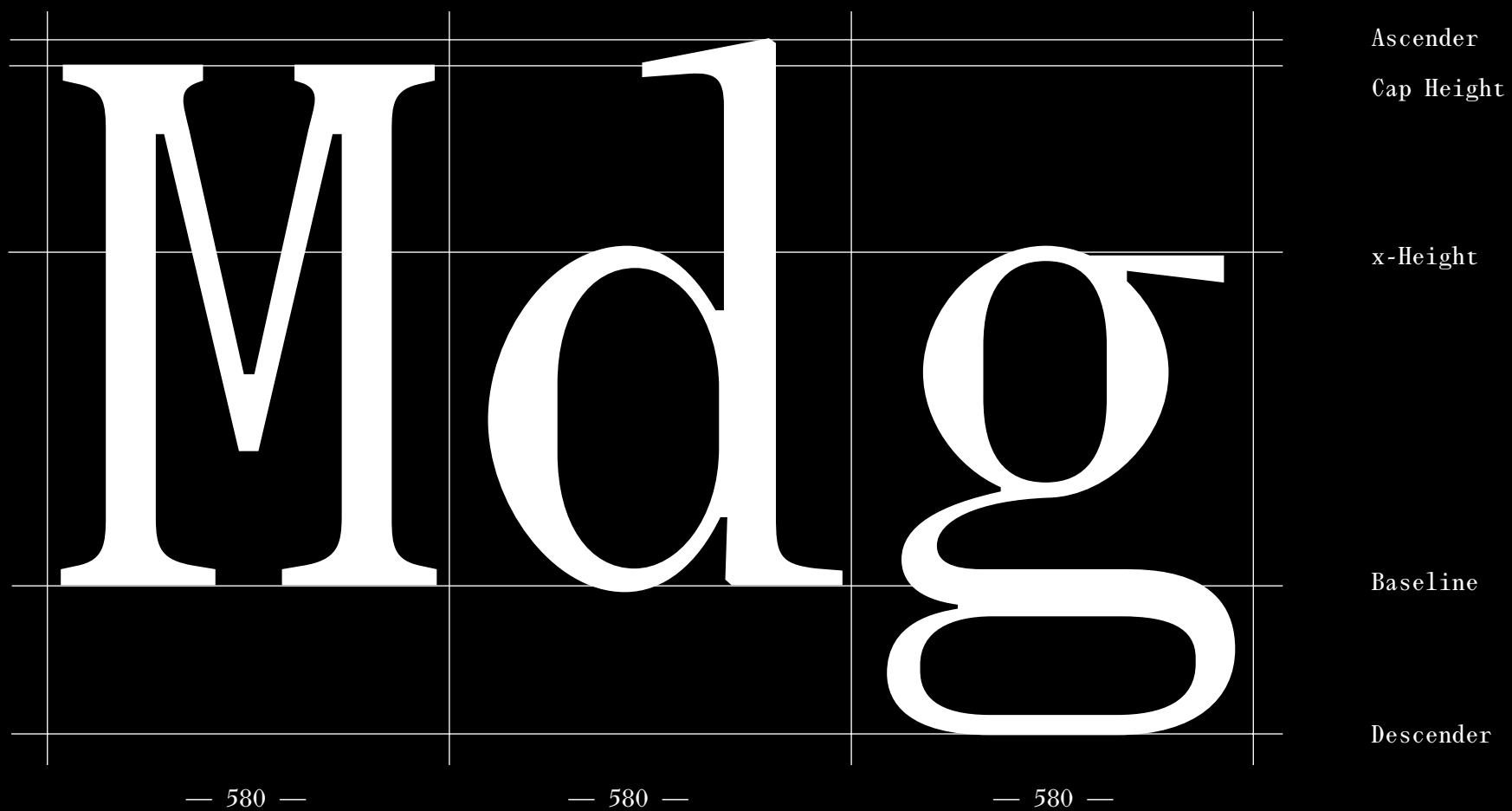
PP Lettra is a monospaced serif typeface that explores the design challenges of modular spacing, with each character individually crafted to ensure consistent weight and proportion across the set. The design draws inspiration from the classic aesthetics of serif typewriter fonts and the detailed classifications seen in botanical drawings. It showcases a strong vertical contrast and distinctive diamond-shaped details, blending nostalgic appeal with mechanical precision.

—

With eight weights in both upright and italic styles, PP Lettra balances structure with character and creativity. It supports a wide range of languages and features, offering a variety of alternated characters. Additionally, the font includes an experimental set of characters, such as unconventional ligatures, ordinal abbreviations, an unusual double-width uppercase and lowercase  $\bigcirc\bigcirc$ , and a distinctive sigil.



# Design Proportions



PP Lettra is designed within a 580-pixel bounding box.

# Design Features

Fig.1: Distinctive sharp endings.

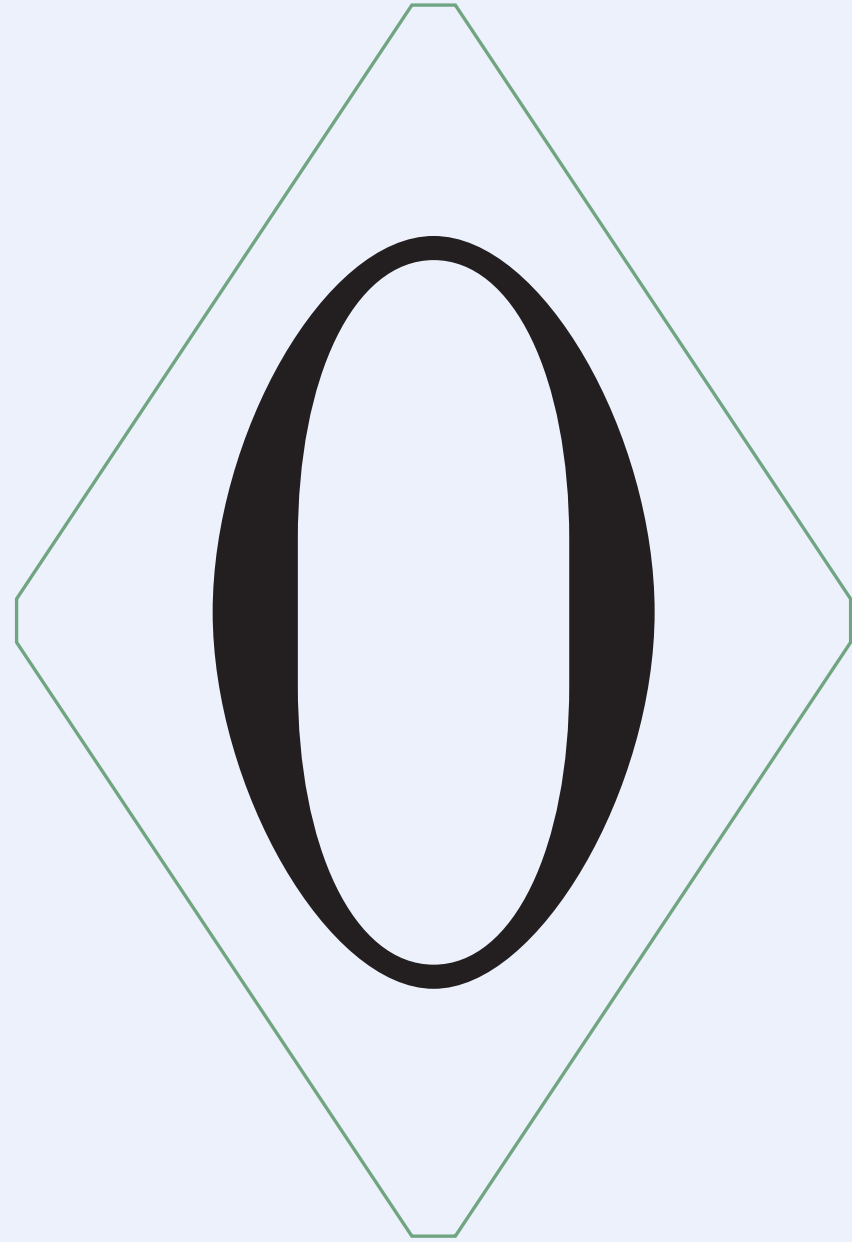
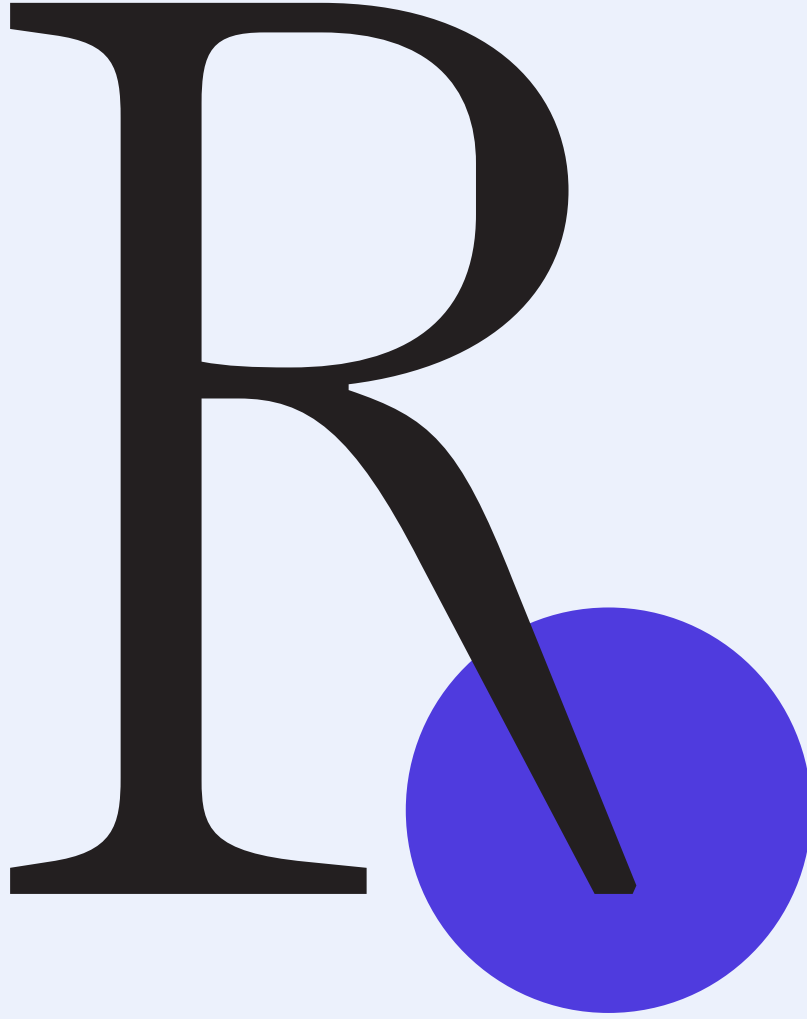


Fig.2: PP Lettra has a noticeable vertical contrast and is designed with a unique diamond-shaped structure.

# Design Features

Fig.3: geometrical structure customised for true italics

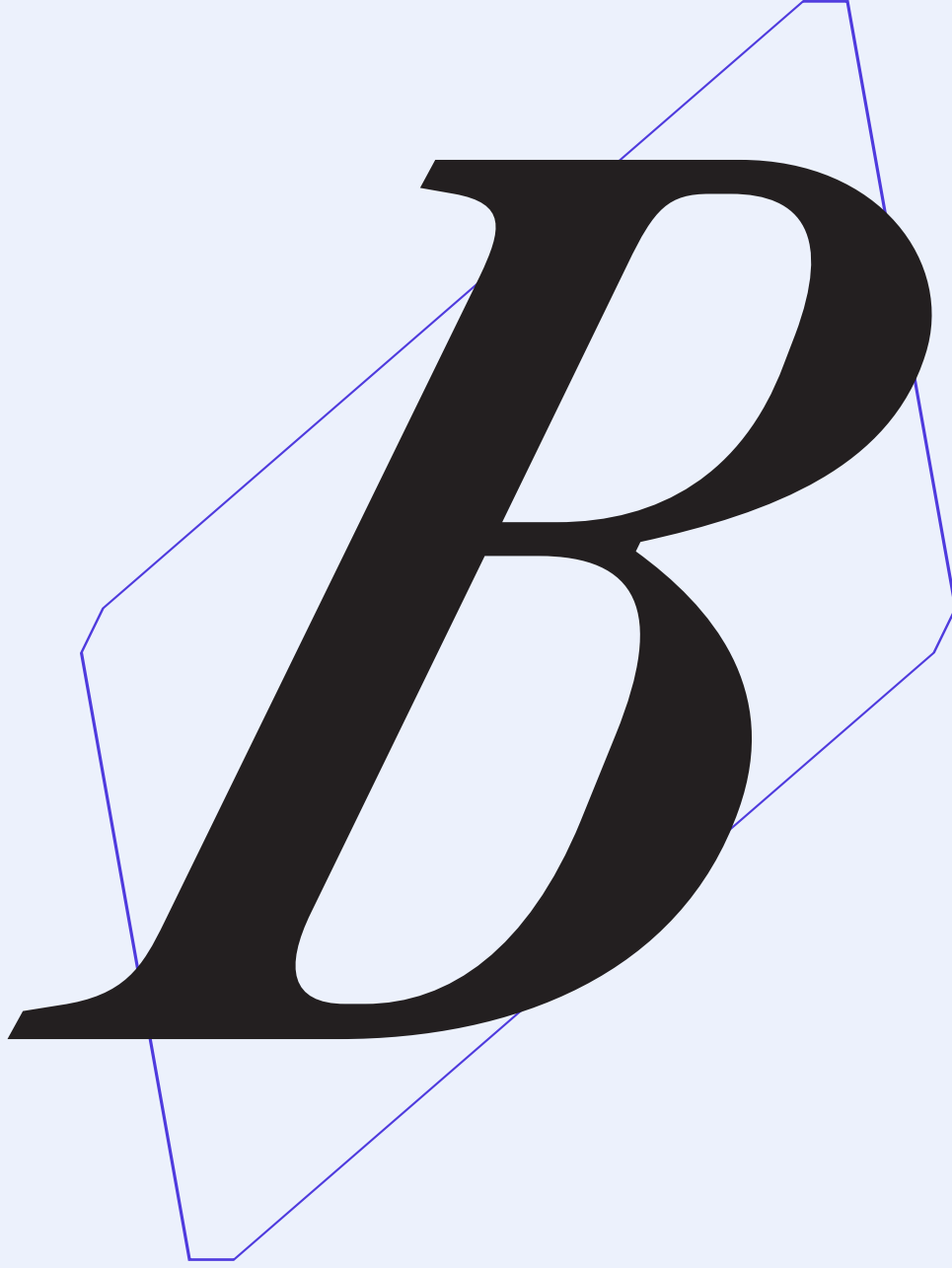


Fig.4: Proportions and design tailored to the mono-spaced width and constraint.

Lettra, Upright & Italic,  
8 weights, 16 font styles.



# Glyph Set .

UPPERCASE & LOWERCASE FULL SET ACCENTED CHARACTERS, ALTERNATES, LIGATURES.

Á Á Á Á Â Â Ã Ä Å Æ Ç È É Ê Ë Ì Í Î Ï Ñ Ò Ó Ô Õ Ö Ø Ù Ú Û Ü Ý Þ ß à á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ß  
Œ œ P p Q q R r S s T t U u V v W w X x Y y Z z EFQU  
O O Ó Ô Ö Ò Ó Ô Ø Æ

a á â ã ä å æ ç è é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ß  
d d d d e é ê ë ì í î ï ñ ò ó ô õ ö ø ù ú û ü ý þ ß  
g g g h h h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z  
y y y z z z z a á â ã ä å æ a y y y y  
O O Ó Ô Ö Ò Ó Ô Ø Æ  
fi fl ff ft ll ss tt ct st ww

PUNCTUATION, SYMBOLS LINING FIGURES, OLDSTYLE, CURRENCY, FRACTIONS

№ 0 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 B ¢ ¤ \$ € £ P ₹ ¥  
# 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
1% 1‰ 1½ ¼ ¾ ⅛ ⅜ ⅝ ⅞  
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9  
+ - × ÷ = ≠ > < ≥ ≤ ± ≈ ~ ¬ ^ ∞  
1<sup>st</sup> , 2<sup>nd</sup> , 3<sup>rd</sup> , 5<sup>th</sup>  
∫ ∏ Σ √ Ω Δ π μ ϑ

. , : ; ... ! ; ? ; ? . . \* - - - -  
( ) { } [ ] < > [ [ ] , ” “ ” ‘ ’  
— — « @ » < @ > & & " '   
¶ § © ® ™ e ° | † ‡ \* \*  
↑ ↗ → ↓ ↙ ← ↔ ⇄ ● ○ ◇  
✠

# OpenType Features

fi → **fi**

STANDARD LIGATURES

Th → **Th**

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

a → **a**

STILISTIC SET SS01, ONE STORY a

Q → **Q**

STILISTIC SET SS01, ONE STORY a

f → **f**

STILISTIC SET SS04, ALT f y

& → **&**

STILISTIC SET SS05, ALT &

@ → **@**

STILISTIC SET SS08, ALT @

O → **O**

STILISTIC SET SS02, WIDE O o

zH → **zH** →

CASE-SENSITIVE FORMS



# OpenType Math Features

0 → 0̇

STILISTIC SET SS06, ALT 0

0 → 0/

SLASH ZERO

H2 → n2

OLDSTYLE FIGURES

H1 → H<sup>1</sup>

SUPERIORS

H1 → H<sub>1</sub>

INFERIORS

H1 → H<sup>1</sup>

NUMERATOR

H1 → H<sub>1</sub>

DENOMINATOR

1/2 → ½

AUTOMATIC FRACTIONS

# Language Support

A large, bold, black letter 'A' is centered on the left side of the page. The letter is a classic serif font, with a thick vertical stem and a wide, slightly flared top and bottom. The right side of the letter is composed of two curved strokes that meet at the top and bottom, forming a triangular shape.

Afrikaans, Albanian, Asu, Azerbaijani, Basque, Bemba, Bena, Bosnian, Catalan, Cebuano, Chiga, Colognian, Cornish, Corsican, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Embu, English, Esperanto, Estonian, Faroese, Filipino, Finnish, French, Friulian, Galician, Ganda, German, Gusii, Hawaiian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Ido, Inari Sami, Indonesian, Interlingua, Irish, Italian, Javanese, Jju, Jola-Fonyi, Kabuverdianu, Kalaallisut, Kalenjin, Kamba, Kikuyu, Kinyarwanda, Kurdish, Latvian, Lithuanian, Lojban, Low German, Lower Sorbian, Luo, Luxembourgish, Luyia, Machame, Makhuwa-Meetto, Makonde, Malagasy, Malay, Maltese, Manx, Māori, Meru, Morisyen, Nigerian Pidgin, North Ndebele, Northern Sami, Northern Sotho, Norwegian Bokmål, Norwegian Nynorsk, Nyanja, Nyankole, Occitan, Oromo, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Romansh, Rombo, Rundi, Rwa, Samburu, Samoan, Sango, Sangu, Sardinian, Scottish Gaelic, Sena, Shambala, Shona, Sicilian, Slovak, Slovenian, Soga, Somali, South Ndebele, Southern Sotho, Spanish, Sundanese, Swahili, Swati, Swedish, Swiss German, Taita, Taroko, Teso, Tongan, Tsonga, Tswana, Turkish, Turkmen, Upper Sorbian, Vunjo, Walloon, Walser, Welsh, Western Frisian, Wolof, Xhosa, Zulu

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  $\beta$  t u v w x y z . , ! ?

[ @ ] ( & ) { \$ } / € ¢ £ ¥

\*™©® 1% 1½ 1<sup>st</sup> n ↑ H ↑ \*

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

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

( { [ . , ¡ ! ¿ ? \* ] } )

# \$ € £ % @ & ¶ § ¢ † ‡

\_ : = ; + - - × ÷ ' ‘ ’ “ ”

< > ≤ ± ≥ « < © ® ° > »





Thin / *Thin Italic*

English & Welsh 62/9 pt.

FAKE BUGS  
PUT IN  
WAX JON-  
QUILLS  
DRIVE HIM  
CRAZY@

*Ni pharciais fy nghas gar ffabrig pinc a'm jac  
codi baw hud llawn dŵr chwerw ger tŷ Mabon ar ddydd  
Mawrth, ond parciais fe mewn lagŵn rhydlyd*

*FAKE BUGS  
PUT IN  
WAX JON-  
QUILLS  
DRIVE HIM  
CRAZY@*

*Ni pharciais fy nghas gar ffabrig pinc a'm jac  
codi baw hud llawn dŵr chwerw ger tŷ Mabon ar ddydd  
Mawrth, ond parciais fe mewn lagŵn rhydlyd*

D'ith cat  
mór dubh  
na héisc  
lofa go  
pras

ZAŻÓŁĆ GEŚLA JAŻŃ

*D'ith cat  
mór dubh  
na héisc  
lofa go  
pras*

ZAŻÓŁĆ GEŚLA JAŻŃ



Light / *Light Italic*

Danish & Finnish 62/9 pt.

HØJ BLY  
GOM VANDT  
FRÆK SEX-  
QUIZ PÅ  
WC.

*Wieniläinen siouxia puhuva ökyzom-  
bi diggaa Åsan roquefort-tacoja*

*HØJ BLY  
GOM VANDT  
FRÆK SEX-  
QUIZ PÅ  
WC.*

*Wieniläinen siouxia puhuva ökyzom-  
bi diggaa Åsan roquefort-tacoja*

Regular / *Regular Italic*

French & German 62/9 pt.

Portez  
ce vieux  
whisky au  
juge blond  
qui fume

*“FIX, SCHWYZ!” QUÄKT JÜRGEN  
BLÖD VOM PAß.*

*Portez  
ce vieux  
whisky au  
juge blond  
qui fume*

*“FIX, SCHWYZ!” QUÄKT JÜRGEN  
BLÖD VOM PAß.*

Medium / *Medium Italic*

Turkish & Slovak 62/9 pt.

FAHIŞ BLUZ  
GÜVENCESİ  
YAĞDIRMA  
PROJESİ  
ÇÖKTÜ.

*Křidel šťastných datlov učí pri ústí Váhu mlkveho  
koňa obhrýzat kôru a žrať čerstvé mäso.*

*FAHIŞ BLUZ  
GÜVENCESİ  
YAĞDIRMA  
PROJESİ  
ÇÖKTÜ.*

*Křidel šťastných datlov učí pri ústí Váhu mlkveho  
koňa obhrýzat kôru a žrať čerstvé mäso.*

La cigüeña  
tocaba el  
saxofón  
detrás del  
palenque  
de paja.

*La cigüeña  
tocaba el  
saxofón  
detrás del  
palenque  
de paja.*

GOJAZNI DAČIĆ SBICIKLOM DRŽI HMELJ I  
FINU VATU U DŽEPU NOŠNJE.

GOJAZNI DAČIĆ SBICIKLOM DRŽI HMELJ I  
FINU VATU U DŽEPU NOŠNJE.

Bold / *Bold Italic*

Polish & Hungarian 62/9 pt.

MEŻNY  
BĄDŹ, CHROŃ  
PUŁK TWÓJ  
I SZEŚĆ  
FLAG

*Egy hűtlen vejét fülöncsípő, dühös mexikói úr  
Wesselényinél mázol Quitóban.*

*MEŻNY  
BĄDŹ, CHROŃ  
PUŁK TWÓJ  
I SZEŚĆ  
FLAG*

*Egy hűtlen vejét fülöncsípő, dühös mexikói úr  
Wesselényinél mázol Quitóban.*

Cantami o  
Diva del  
pelide  
Achille  
l'ira  
funesta.

*PA'S WIJZE LYNX BEZAG VROOM HET FIKSE AQUADUCT.*

*Cantami o  
Diva del  
pelide  
Achille  
l'ira  
funesta.*

*PA'S WIJZE LYNX BEZAG VROOM HET FIKSE AQUADUCT.*

# TABLEAU



12

MEDIUM-82PT

REGULAR-11PT

La taxonomie ou taxinomie est une branche des sciences naturelles qui a pour objet l'étude de la diversité du monde vivant. Cette activité consiste à décrire et circonscrire en termes d'espèces les organismes vivants et à les organiser en catégories hiérarchisées appelées taxons. Elle doit proposer des outils et des méthodes permettant de les identifier (notamment grâce aux clés de détermination). La reconnaissance par la communauté scientifique de ces catégories repose sur la pertinence de

leur description, l'attribution d'un nom et leur classement au sein du Vivant. La taxonomie contemporaine repose désormais sur une conception fondamentalement évolutive (approche notamment permise grâce à l'essor de la biologie moléculaire<sup>2</sup> au cours de la seconde moitié du XXe siècle), via le recours à la génétique des populations pour en mettre en évidence l'existence de nouvelles espèces, ou aux analyses phylogénétiques pour classer ces dernières.

LIGHT-6PT

Deux branches de la pratique taxonomique, travaillant à des échelles différentes et présentant des finalités bien distinctes, peuvent être identifiées<sup>3,4</sup>: d'une part, l'alpha-taxonomie (ou microtaxonomie) consiste à identifier et caractériser les unités catégorielles élémentaires (les espèces vivantes ou éteintes), afin d'établir un inventaire du Vivant en espèces.

Dans la pratique, les enjeux du travail taxonomique consistent essentiellement à analyser le polymorphisme au sein du taxon étudié afin de déterminer si les différences constatées entre les groupes qui le composent correspondent à des espèces distinctes (ex. : loup, chacal, coyote...) et à décrire les espèces non encore connues de la science ainsi mises en évidence, ou si au contraire,

ces différences observées ne représentent que de la variabilité au sein d'une seule et même espèce d'un point de vue biologique (ex. : Chihuahua, Berger allemand, Bulldog) d'autre part, la beta-taxonomie (ou macro-taxonomie), vise quant à elle à classer ces espèces précédemment décrites les unes par rapport aux autres, c'est-à-dire à produire une classification du Vivant, en attribuant

chacune d'elles à des rangs supérieurs, eux-mêmes hiérarchisés les uns par rapport aux autres (ex. : l'espèce du chien, *Canis lupus*, appartient au genre *Canis*, qui appartient à la famille des Canidés, qui elle-même appartient à la classe des Mammifères, etc.).

RG. ITALIC-30PT

# Oak Tree

*Oaks are keystone species in a wide range of habitats.*

BOLD-92PT

REGULAR-10PT

An oak is a hardwood tree or shrub in the genus *Quercus* of the beech family. They have spirally arranged leaves, often with lobed edges, and a nut called an acorn, borne within a cup. The genus is widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere; it includes some 500 species, both deciduous and evergreen. Fossil oaks date back to the Middle Eocene. Molecular phylogeny shows that the genus is divided into Old World and New World clades, but many oak species hybridise freely, making the genus's history difficult to resolve. Ecologically, oaks are keystone species in habitats from Mediterranean semi-desert to subtropical rainforest. They live in association with many kinds of fungi including truffles. Oaks support more than 950 species of caterpillar, many kinds of gall

wasp which form distinctive galls, roundish woody lumps such as the oak apple, and a large number of pests and diseases. Oak leaves and acorns contain enough tannin to be toxic to cattle, but pigs are able to digest them safely. Oak timber is strong and hard, and has found many uses in construction and furniture-making. The bark was traditionally used for tanning leather. Wine barrels are made of oak; these are used for aging alcoholic beverages such as sherry and whisky, giving them a range of flavours, colours, and aromas. The spongy bark of the cork oak is used to make traditional wine bottle corks. Almost a third of oak species are threatened with extinction due to climate change, invasive pests, and habitat loss.



PP LETTRA MONO®

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