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# Monotype. Web font user guide.

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## Web font formats

Monotype web fonts are delivered in WOFF and WOFF2 formats.

### **WOFF**

Our Web Open Font Format (.woff) font files are compressed and specifically for use in web browsers.

### **WOFF2**

Our Web Open Font Format 2.0 (.woff2) font files are further optimised for use in the latest versions of modern browsers.

Collectively WOFF and WOFF2 font files are supported by all modern browsers from IE 11\*, Edge, Firefox, Chrome, Safari, iOS Safari, Opera, Android Browser, and BlackBerry Browser.

\*WOFF2 is not supported by IE.

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## Browser support

Our WOFF and WOFF2 font files are supported by all modern browsers. Different browsers or browser versions can support a different format.

### WOFF Browser Support

- Internet Explorer 9+
- Edge 12+
- Firefox 3.6+
- Chrome 5+
- Safari 5.1+
- Opera 11.5+
- iOS Safari 5+
- Android 4.4+
- Blackberry 7+
- Opera Mobile 12+
- Chrome Android 70+
- Firefox Android 63+
- Internet Explorer Mobile 10+
- UC for Android 11.8+
- Samsung Internet 4+
- QQ 10.4+

### WOFF2 Browser Support

- Edge 14+
- Firefox 39+
- Chrome 36+
- Safari 12+
- Opera 23+
- iOS Safari 10+
- Android 67+
- Opera Mobile 46+
- Chrome Android 70+
- Firefox Android 63+
- Samsung Internet 4+
- QQ 10.4+

## Method

### CSS @font-face

1. Upload WOFF and WOFF2 web fonts to your web server.
2. Copy the code snippet example below into your CSS file to address your web fonts. Replace the example file URL with the appropriate path to the font files on your server.

```
@font-face {  
    font-family: 'Cachet W05';  
    src: url('PATH/Cachet-Book.woff2') format('woff2'),  
         url('PATH/Cachet-Book.woff') format('woff');  
}
```

It is important to declare WOFF2 before WOFF (because WOFF2 is better at compression, but will not get chosen by browsers that also support WOFF if it is listed second).

The value of the 'font-family' property ('SampleName' in this example) is only used internally in your style definitions, you could set it to any name you like. Make sure it is shorter than 31 characters or Internet Explorer will not display your fonts.

If you are using different type styles (bold, italic, etc), you will need to add additional 'font-face' declarations pointing to different font files — with the 'font-style' and 'font-weight' descriptors.

```
@font-face {  
    font-family: 'Cachet';  
    font-style: 'normal';  
    font-weight: '450';  
    src: url('PATH/Cachet-Book.woff2') format('woff2'),  
         url('PATH/Cachet-Book.woff') format('woff');  
}
```

Try to keep the number of fonts declared to a minimum, because they can impact the loading time of your website.

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## Method

### HTML Embed

You can reference your font family in CSS font stacks by the name you gave it, in the same way you would for a system font.

It is good practice to set the 'line-height' property, otherwise the baseline positions and line spacing will differ between browsers.

See the following examples for the different weights you may want to use on your website:

#### Extra Light:

```
html-element {  
    font-family: 'Cachet-W05', sans-serif;  
    font-style: normal;  
    font-weight: 300;  
    line-height: 1.5em;  
}
```

#### Book:

```
html-element {  
    font-family: 'Cachet-W05', sans-serif;  
    font-style: normal;  
    font-weight: 450;  
    line-height: 1.5em;  
}
```

#### Medium:

```
html-element {  
    font-family: 'Cachet-W05', sans-serif;  
    font-style: normal;  
    font-weight: 500;  
    line-height: 1.5em;  
}
```

---

## Method

### Bold:

```
html-element {  
    font-family: 'Cachet-W05', sans-serif;  
    font-style: normal;  
    font-weight: 700;  
    line-height: 1.5em;  
}
```

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### Font File Hosting

Our web fonts are licensed to you for self-hosting. The WOFF and WOFF2 font files should be hosted on your server, in the same way that any supporting images are served to your website. No additional tracking code or JavaScript modules are required to load Monotype font files for your company.

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### Font File Security

Monotype actively encourages the protection of font software. Below are some methods that can be implemented to protect the web font files hosted on your servers.

#### HTTP Referrer Checking

Only authorized domains are allowed to link to the fonts if you set up an .htaccess file on your webserver. You can implement HTTP referrer checking via a Content Delivery Network. This protects against hotlinking of font files to unlicensed websites. However, it cannot prevent anyone from downloading the fonts if they are able to navigate to the server fonts folder directly. Contact your developer or web space provider to help you set an .htaccess file easily.

#### Obfuscation

Obfuscation through file names are not security. But files listed as strings of random characters can appear intimidating to those who are not familiar with developer conventions.

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## Features

### Kerning and Ligatures

All modern browsers support font kerning, but for continuity across all browser platforms you have to turn it on in your CSS.

```
html-element {  
    font-feature-settings: "kern" 1;  
    font-kerning: normal;  
}
```

---

### Tracking and Leading

You can control the tracking (space between letters) and line-heights (space between lines) using CSS properties.

#### Adjusting tracking

Use the ‘letter-spacing’ property to increase/decrease the space between all letters uniformly.

```
.loose-tracking {  
    letter-spacing: 0.01em;  
}  
.  
tight-tracking {  
    letter-spacing: -0.01em;  
}
```

If you want to adjust only the space between words, use the ‘word-spacing’ property.

```
html-element {  
    word-spacing: 0.01em;  
}
```



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## Features

### Adjusting leading

Use the 'line-height' property to increase/decrease the space between all lines uniformly.

```
html-element {  
    line-height: 1.5em;  
}
```

As previously mentioned, it is a good practice to define the 'line-height' as different browsers use different default values, which may lead to an inconsistent display of the web site's design. Also you are advised to use 'em' as measurement unit when setting 'line-height'.

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### OpenType

A quick overview of how to turn OpenType features on and off in browsers. Place this piece of code into your CSS file.

```
html-element {  
    font-feature-settings: "liga", "dlig", "kern", "onum";  
}
```

To reduce the load time to your website our web fonts have an optimised and subsetting character set which cover all of the standard alphabetical glyphs found in the desktop fonts including the standard features such as ligatures and figure sets. However, more advanced and print specific features such as Small Capitals, Mathematical Figures and Fractions are omitted in the interest of all round file performance.

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## Rendering

Fonts can be interpreted in several different ways depending on the rendering device, screen resolution, operative system, browser and even colour scheme.

### Hinting

Font hinting translates vectors into pixels to render clear and legible text. Font hinting instructions are embedded in the font. We use a software hinting algorithm as a starting point and manual adjustments after various tests on different platforms and devices. Some rendering engines ignore hinting instructions.

### Font Smoothing

Some browsers allow a subtle control over the font rendering through the 'font-smooth' CSS property. However, at the time of writing, this feature is a non-standard. What does work is a couple of similar properties for specific browsers (only working on macOS). Ask to your developer for further information.

```
html-element {  
    /* WebKit-based browsers like Safari and Chrome */  
    -webkit-font-smoothing: antialiased;  
    /* Firefox */  
    -moz-osx-font-smoothing: grayscale;  
}
```

As we mentioned before, these settings will affect text-rendering in only Safari, Chrome and Firefox browsers on macOS. To know more and see the different values, visit:

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/font-smooth>

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## Troubleshoot

Sometimes things just will not work. Here are a few tips to help. First of all, please ensure you are using the web font files provided by Monotype.

### **No webfonts at all**

Most likely there is a broken or miss-spelled link in your CSS code. Check all the links and all the referenced files are correctly in place.

### **No webfonts in Firefox or IE**

Firefox and IE (9+) intentionally blocks files from different domains (or sub-domains). You can host the fonts on your server or it is possible to add WOFF to your list of MIME types.

### **No webfonts in IE**

If you use a virtual machine for rendering different browser preview (using services like Browser Stack or Sauce Labs) it may not render the @font-face rule for Internet Explorer. Try testing the fonts in a real browser environment.

### **No WOFF/WOFF2 loading**

It could be that you are using IIS as a webserver that does not have a MIME type configured for WOFF and WOFF2 files, so IIS will not serve font file types. Set the MIME type for WOFF to 'application/font-woff' (or/and 'application/font-woff2') in the server settings.

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## Help?

Whilst we have endeavoured to make this guide as comprehensive as possible, you may still have a specific question regarding our web fonts.

We will try our best to help! If you would like to obtain a quotation or discuss our self-hosting licences, please send an e-mail to: [support@monotype.com](mailto:support@monotype.com) or your account representative.

Thank you,  
The Monotype team.

# Monotype.

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