

unicode-range

The **unicode-range** CSS descriptor sets the specific range of characters to be used from a font defined by **@font-face** and made available for use on the current page. If the page doesn't use any character in this range, the font is not downloaded; if it uses at least one, the whole font is downloaded.

The purpose of this descriptor is to allow the font resources to be segmented so that a browser only needs to download the font resource needed for the text content of a particular page. For example, a site with many localizations could provide separate font resources for English, Greek and Japanese. For users viewing the English version of a page, the font resources for Greek and Japanese fonts wouldn't need to be downloaded, saving bandwidth.

Related at-rule	@font-face
Initial value	U+0-10FFFF
Media	all
Computed value	as specified
Canonical order	order of appearance in the formal grammar of the values

Syntax [↗](#)

```
1  /* <unicode-range> values */
2  unicode-range: U+26;           /* single codepoint */
3  unicode-range: U+0-7F;
4  unicode-range: U+0025-00FF;    /* codepoint range */
5  unicode-range: U+4??;          /* wildcard range */
6  unicode-range: U+0025-00FF, U+4??; /* multiple values */
```

Values [↗](#)

single codepoint

A single Unicode character code point, for example `U+26`.

codepoint range

A range of Unicode code points. So for example, `U+0025-00FF` means *include all characters in the range `U+0025` to `U+00FF`*.

wildcard range

A range of Unicode code points containing wildcard characters, that is using the `'?'` character, so for example `U+4??` means *include all characters in the range `U+400` to `U+4FF`*.

Formal syntax [↗](#)

```
<unicode-range>#
```

Examples [↗](#)

We create a simple HTML containing a single `<div>` element, including an ampersand, that we want to style with a different font. To make it obvious, we will use a sans-serif font, *Helvetica*, for the text, and a serif font, *Times New Roman*, for the ampersand.

```
1 | <div>Me & You = Us</div>
```

In the CSS, you can see that we are in effect defining a completely separate `@font-face` that only includes a single character in it, meaning that only this character will be styled with this font. We could also have done this by wrapping the ampersand in a `` and applying a different font just to that, but that is an extra element and rule set.

```
1 | @font-face {  
2 |     font-family: 'Ampersand';  
3 |     src: local('Times New Roman');  
4 |     unicode-range: U+26;  
5 | }  
6 |  
7 | div {  
8 |     font-size: 4em;  
9 |     font-family: Ampersand, Helvetica, sans-serif;  
10 | }
```

Reference result [↗](#)

Me & You = Us

Live result [↗](#)

Me & You = Us

Specifications [↗](#)

Specification	Status	Comment
↗ CSS Fonts Module Level 3 The definition of 'unicode-range' in that specification.	<div><div>CR</div>Candidate Recommendation</div>	Initial definition

Browser compatibility [↗](#)

[↗](#) Update compatibility data on GitHub

Basic support	
Chrome	Yes
Edge	Yes
Firefox	36
IE	9
Opera	Yes
Safari	Yes
WebView Android	?
Chrome Android	?
Edge Mobile	Yes
Firefox Android	36
Opera Android	?
Safari iOS	Yes
Samsung Internet	Yes

Android

..

Full support

Compatibility unknown

