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Monotype.
Web font
user guide.

Contents

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 optimized TrueType font files specifically for use in web browsers. Generally the size of our WOFF files ranges from 40–60KB.

WOFF2
Our Web Open Font Format 2.0 (.woff2) font files are further optimized for use in the latest versions of modern browsers. Generally, the size of our WOFF2 files ranges from 20–40KB.

Please review page 4 to see full browser support for WOFF and WOFF2 files.

EOT
Embedded OpenType (.eot) font files are only supported by Internet Explorer versions 6–11. These versions of IE have a global user base of 0.75% as of March 2022 and are no longer supported by Microsoft. The WOFF format covers Internet Explorer versions 9–11 and Microsoft Edge supports the optimized WOFF2 format. The EOT font format user base is incredibly small.

However, we do recognize that some font users or developers may prefer EOT files, and as such, we can supply them by request. Please send your license information, organization name, and order reference number to support@monotype.com and we can supply the format for the font weights that you have licensed.

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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 different formats.

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 1.2+
- Baidu 7.12+

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 1.2+
- Baidu 7.12+

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Tracking.

The Monotype Pay As You Go license requires that you track the usage of the web fonts you install on your website. There are two methods for tracking your usage: CSS-only or JavaScript. The CSS-only implementation does not require JavaScript but can slightly delay the loading of other page elements. If you're unsure of which method to use, we recommend the JavaScript implementation.

JavaScript

In the Information folder of your download, you'll find a file - javascriptTrackingCode.html

Copy and paste the code from the file into the <head> element of your web page. The code lists all the web fonts you have purchased across the entire order. If there are any web fonts that you're not using on the website, delete the corresponding lines. For example, if you've purchased the entire FS Albert Family, you'll see the individual web fonts listed like this:

```
MTFontIds.push("2"); // FS Albert Bold
MTFontIds.push("1"); // FS Albert Bold Italic
MTFontIds.push("3"); // FS Albert ExtraBold
MTFontIds.push("4"); // FS Albert Italic
MTFontIds.push("6"); // FS Albert Light
MTFontIds.push("5"); // FS Albert Light Italic
MTFontIds.push("7"); // FS Albert Regular
MTFontIds.push("9"); // FS Albert Thin
MTFontIds.push("8"); // FS Albert Thin Italic
```

If you only intend to use the Bold and Thin web fonts on your website, remove the lines for all but those web fonts, leaving the following:

```
MTFontIds.push("2"); // FS Albert Bold
MTFontIds.push("9"); // FS Albert Thin
```

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Tracking.

CSS Only

In the Information folder of your download, you'll find a file -
cssOnlyTrackingCode.html

Copy and paste the code from the file into the <head> element of
your web page. The code lists all the web fonts you have purchased
across the entire order. If there are any web fonts that you're not
using on the website, delete the appropriate lines. For example, if
you've purchased the entire FS Albert Family, you'll see the individu-
al web fonts listed like this:

```
@import url("https://fast.fonts.net/lt/1.
css?apiType=fspg&c=abc&fontids=2"); /* FS Albert Bold */
@import url("https://fast.fonts.net/lt/1.
css?apiType=fspg&c=abc&fontids=1"); /* FS Albert Bold
Italic */
@import url("https://fast.fonts.net/lt/1.
css?apiType=fspg&c=abc&fontids=3"); /* FS Albert ExtraBold
*/
@import url("https://fast.fonts.net/lt/1.
css?apiType=fspg&c=abc&fontids=4"); /* FS Albert Italic */
@import url("https://fast.fonts.net/lt/1.
css?apiType=fspg&c=abc&fontids=6"); /* FS Albert Light */
@import url("https://fast.fonts.net/lt/1.
css?apiType=fspg&c=abc&fontids=5"); /* FS Albert Light
Italic */
@import url("https://fast.fonts.net/lt/1.
css?apiType=fspg&c=abc&fontids=7"); /* FS Albert Regular */
@import url("https://fast.fonts.net/lt/1.
css?apiType=fspg&c=abc&fontids=9"); /* FS Albert Thin */
@import url("https://fast.fonts.net/lt/1.
css?apiType=fspg&c=abc&fontids=8"); /* FS Albert Thin
Italic */
```

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Tracking.

If you only intend to use the Bold and Thin web fonts on your web-site, remove the lines for all but those web fonts, leaving the following:

```
@import url("https://fast.fonts.net/lt/1.
css?apiType=fspg&c=abc&fontids=2"); /* FS Albert Bold */
@import url("https://fast.fonts.net/lt/1.
css?apiType=fspg&c=abc&fontids=9"); /* FS Albert Thin */
```

If you're including several web fonts and are concerned about min-imizing page requests, rather than having a line for each web font, you can have a single line that references multiple web fonts. You do this by combining the fontids values into a single, comma-separated value. In this way, the two lines above combine into the single line below:

```
@import url("https://fast.fonts.net/lt/1.
css?apiType=fspg&c=abc&fontids=2,9");
```

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: 'SampleName';
    src: url('PATH/SampleName-Regular.woff2') format('woff2'),
         url('PATH/SampleName-Regular.woff') format('woff');
}
```

It is important to declare WOFF2 before WOFF. 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: 'SampleName';
    font-style: 'italic';
    font-weight: 'bold';
    src: url('PATH/SampleName-Bold-It.woff2') format('woff2'),
         url('PATH/SampleName-Bold-It.woff') format('woff');
}
```

Try to keep the number of fonts declared to a minimum because they can adversely affect 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.

```
html-element {
    font-family: 'SampleName', sans-serif;
    line-height: 1.5em;
}
```

It is good practice to set the 'line-height' property. Otherwise, the baseline positions and line spacing will be set by and differ between browsers. Use 'em' as the measurement unit.
If you have declared additional styles and want to use them:

```
html-element {
    font-family: 'SampleName', sans-serif;
    font-style: italic;
    font-weight: bold;
    line-height: 1.5em;
}
```

Method.

Font File Hosting
Our web fonts are licensed 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.

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 a .htaccess file on your web server. You can implement HTTP referrer checking via a Content Delivery Network. This protects against the 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 webspace provider to help you set up a .htaccess file easily.

Obfuscation

Obfuscation through file names is not secure, but files listed as strings of random characters can appear intimidating to those who are not familiar with developer conventions. You can serve the WOFF and WOFF2 fonts as Base64-encoded strings. However, this does mean bigger CSS files. Base64-encoded fonts are difficult to decode to working desktop fonts.

Method.

Git
Our fonts are licensed directly to the named organization and licensee at license purchase. The distribution of our font software to unlicensed users is strictly prohibited and therefore our fonts cannot be shared or distributed via open-source Git sharing platforms. As the font license holder, it is your responsibility to ensure that Monotype fonts are not distributed via a public Git repository.

Best Practice
Use a .gitignore file in all commits to ensure assets/fonts are not pushed to the repository and ask any additional users of the repository to acquire their own license to use the fonts. Example of .gitignore file:

```
assets/fonts/*
```

If you are currently working with our fonts and they are on a Git repository, please follow these steps to remove them:

1. Remove the files and commit the change:

```
$ git rm assets/fonts/<fontfilename>
```

2. Check all commits before the above deletion. If font files still exist in previous commits use the tool BFG Repo Cleaner: https://rtyley.github.io/bfg-repo-cleaner

```
$ bfg --delete-files assets/fonts/<fontfilename>
```

This will remove the fonts from your entire repository history.

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Features.

Kerning and ligatures

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

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

Tracking and leading

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

Adjusting tracking

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

```css
.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.

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

Please note that kerning is the adjustment of the spacing between specific pairs of characters throughout the font to improve proportions while tracking is the space between letters in general.

Monotype.

Features.

Adjusting leading

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

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

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

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 on your website, our web fonts have a sub-setted and optimized character set that covers all the standard alphabetical glyphs found in the desktop fonts, including 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-around file performance. If you would like a web font reduced to a smaller set of characters to help minimize the load time, please contact us for a quote here: https://www.monotype.com/company/contact

Rendering.

Fonts can be interpreted in several different ways depending on the rendering device, screen resolution, operative system, browser, and even color 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 make 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 this writing, this feature is non-standard. What does work is using a couple of similar properties for specific browsers (only working on macOS). Ask your developer for further information.

```css
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 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

Variable Fonts.

Browser support levels (Dec. 2023):

Browser	Version
Chrome	62+
Safari	11+ (requires macOS 10.13+)
iOS Safari	11+
Firefox	62+ (requires macOS 10.13+)
Edge	17+
Opera	49+
Samsung Internet	8.2+
Internet Explorer	None

References for more information:

- https://v-fonts.com/support
- https://caniuse.com/variable-fonts
- https://web.dev/articles/variable-fonts
- https://redonion.se/en/how-to-implement-variable-fonts-on-the-web/

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Troubleshooting.

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

No web fonts at all

Most likely, there is a broken or misspelled link in your CSS code. Check that all the links and referenced files are in the correct location. Make sure you are specifying a font format that is compatible with the browser you are using to view the page.

No web fonts 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 add WOFF to your list of MIME types. Another reason may be that you are using a Firefox version older than version 3.6. You will need to update.

No web fonts in IE

If you use a virtual machine for rendering different browser previews (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 web server that does not have a MIME type configured for WOFF and WOFF2 files, so IIS will not serve these 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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Troubleshooting.

Web fonts displaying differently on various operating systems/ browsers

If you are looking at the same website on two different computers, you may notice the font looks different on each system. This could indicate that one computer does not have the font installed correctly, but it can also be tripped up by forced-font settings and programming errors. Most problems can be resolved by installing the correct version of the font or adjusting the overriding system setting. Incorrect font errors can affect any program that uses the system's font library. Different appearances of web fonts are also driven by different operating systems. A web font on a Mac OS will look different from the same font on a Windows OS. Different rasterizers cause variation too.

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Troubleshooting.

Baseline issues

Occasionally, customers notice that the baselines appear to be 'bouncing' and changing across browsers. This can also be seen with the font not appearing centered in an element, such as a button on a website.

This is not a font issue.

Fonts typically have slightly different vertical metrics. Some applications, such as web browsers, position fonts differently than desktop applications. For example, you may find a font working well in Adobe InDesign or Microsoft Word but showing a 'jumping' baseline in a browser. This happens because InDesign places all fonts on one baseline. So, for these kinds of applications, it makes no difference if two fonts have different vertical metrics.

Web browsers usually work differently. They do not place a font on a baseline. Instead, they take the vertical metrics from the top left corner of a text box. In this case, if the vertical metrics are different within a family, the baseline appears incorrect. However, the baseline is not wrong. It is a result of a vertical positioning method for fonts that are handled differently by browsers compared to desktop applications.

There are different internal sets of vertical metrics for one font, one of which may be used by one application, but not another, and these sets of metrics can sometimes be different. For example, Figma uses the values in the hhea table, which is primarily used on Apple devices. Different operating systems use these different sets of vertical metrics (e.g. winAscent/winDescent is used by Windows, and the hhea table values are used by Mac) so if these are out of sync it can cause differences.

Help?

Whilst we have endeavored to make this guide as comprehensive   as possible, you may still have a specific question regarding our fonts. If you do, please contact us at:

Monotype Contact Form
https://www.monotype.com/company/contact

We will try our best to help! If you would like to obtain a quotation or discuss our self-hosting licenses, please e-mail to
support@monotype.com

Thank you,
The Monotype team.

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