

Browser Support

The Web Open Font Format (WOFF) is supported by all major browsers: Internet Explorer, Firefox, Chrome, Safari, Opera, all iOS browsers, Android Browser and Chrome for Android. The new WOFF2 format reduces file sizes and is supported on Safari 10 on OS X Sierra and all current versions of Chrome, Firefox and Opera. <https://caniuse.com/?search=woff2>

All OpenType features are supported by the latest browser versions, including Kerning (kern), Ligatures (liga/clig), Contextual Alternates (calt), Numerators (numr), Oldstyle Figures (onum), Proportional Figures (pnum), Tabular Figures (tnum), Small Capitals (smcp), Case-Sensitive Forms (case), Slashed Zero (zero) and finally all Stylistic Sets for alternatives (ss01 etc.)

Using Webfonts with Cascading Style Sheets (CSS)

Upload the font files to your web server. You need the files WOFF and WOFF2 for each font style you want to use in your site. Use the CSS code example below to address your webfonts. Replace the example font file URL with its appropriate path on your server.

```
@font-face {  
  font-family: 'FontName';  
  src: local('òj'), url('/fonts/fontname.woff2')format('woff2'),  
  url('/fonts/fontname.woff') format('woff');  
  font-weight: normal;  
  font-style: normal;  
}
```

You can then reference your font family by the name you gave it in CSS font stacks just as you would any other font.t.

Blocking Hotlinking of Webfont Files

When other websites are linking directly to your hosted webfont files (also called hotlinking), they are using your fonts, which they have not licensed properly, and they are using your bandwidth, adding to your site's traffic costs. The Binnenland Webfont EULA (End User License Agreement) requires you to take reasonable measures against hotlinking and direct access to font files.

A reasonable measure is utilizing referrer checking in your web server. Each request for your font files which doesn't come from within your own site will be blocked after you add the rules below to your server configuration (the example is for Apache HTTP Server).

Let's say your website's address is www.example.com and you have uploaded the webfont files into a subdirectory called `/fonts/`. Make a new file named `.htaccess` inside this directory and paste these lines into it:

```
Rewriteengine On
RewriteCond %{HTTP_REFERER} !^http://(www\.)?example\.com/*$ [NC]
RewriteRule \.(woff|woff2|ttf|eot)$ - [F,NC,L]
Options -Indexes
```

Replace `example\.com` by your own domain name. The dot must be preceded by a backslash. The regular expression `(www\.)?` means that both URLs with and without the 'www' prefix are valid for your site. Requests for all files ending in `.woff` or `.woff2` with an external or empty referrer will now receive an HTTP error 403 ('forbidden').

The line `Options-Indexes` disables the file listing for the fonts directory.

If you get an HTTP error 500 ('internal server error') after editing the `.htaccess` file or if the file has no effect, your server probably does not allow changing configuration settings this way.

In case you can't or don't want to use an `.htaccess` file, you can put these lines directly into your Apache configuration. Please refer to the Server Documentation if you're not sure where to put them exactly.

If you are using Internet Information Server, you can convert the above configuration from Apache-style to IIS rewrite rules. See on Microsoft Docs for details.

There are circumstances in which referrer information is not sent when it should be, e.g. if a website visitor uses certain ad-blocking plug-ins. In this rare case the above configuration will cause default fonts to be displayed instead of your specified webfonts.

<http://learn.iis.net/page.aspx/470/importapache-modrewrite-rules>