

Installing Kontour Type Web Fonts

Web fonts are supported by all major browser platforms but not all will display in the exact same way. WOFF and WOFF2 are currently the major font formats that must be included in order to target different browsers. Steps for making web fonts work:

1. Upload your web fonts

Upload your web font folder to your website's local root or server folder. For each font, upload the corresponding files ending with .woff and/or woff2. They should be in, or near the same directory as your CSS files. For each style you want to use on your website, insert the corresponding line of code at the beginning of your page's CSS.

2. Web font Hosting Requirements

Kontour web font licenses require using **.htaccess** to disallow hot linking the web fonts installed on a server. Hot linking refers to linking directly to a non-html objects on a server, such as images, .js files etc.

Create a simple text file that contains the following four lines of text and place it within your web font folder on the server. Name it ".htaccess" (the period in front is required)

RewriteEngine on

```
RewriteCond %{HTTP_REFERER} !^$
```

```
RewriteCond %{HTTP_REFERER} !^http://(www\.)?mydomain.com/*$ [NC]
```

```
RewriteRule \.(eot|ttf|svg|woff|woff2)$ - [F]
```

Be sure to replace "mydomain.com" with your own. Save and upload the .htaccess file to the web site directory of your choice.

To disable directory listings, open the .htaccess, or httpd.conf file and look for Options Indexes, next change it to Options -Indexes. Save and upload the file.

3. Include the webfont stylesheet

The CSS @font-face declaration helps the various browsers select the appropriate font it needs without causing too many issues:

```
<style type="text/css">
```

```
    @font-face { font-family: 'webfont1';
    src: url('DateiGrotesk-Regular.woff2') format('woff2'),
    font-weight: normal;
    font-style: normal;
    }
```

You may link an external style sheet to your HTML file:

```
<link rel="stylesheet" href="stylesheet.css" type="text/css" charset="utf-8" />
```

4. Modify your own style sheet

The @font-face declaration includes the property called "font-family." The web font name linked (e.g., 'webfont1') can be used to reference the font. Apply that web font name to the font in the "font-family" property inside the selector you want to change.

For example:

```
p { font-family: 'font-family: webfont1'; }
```

5. Test in a Web Browser of your choice.