



# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

## INSTALLATION

### Should I use the OpenType (.otf) or OpenType TT (.ttf) fonts?

Both formats are compatible with Windows and Mac OS. However, if you primarily use Microsoft Office on Windows or WordPerfect, you should use the OpenType TT fonts. Otherwise, use the standard OpenType fonts.

### Can I have the OpenType and OpenType TT fonts installed simultaneously?

No. Use one format or the other.

### How do I install or remove the fonts in Windows?

Right-click the fonts and select *Install*. Or from the Start menu, open *Control Panel* → *Appearance and Personalization* → *Fonts* and drag the fonts into this folder. To remove fonts, delete them from this folder. I've found that it's wise to restart after installing fonts, and before deleting. For more detailed installation and removal instructions, see <http://typo.la/wininstall> and <http://typo.la/winremove>.

### How do I install or remove the fonts on Mac OS?

From the main directory of your system drive, open the folder *Library*, then the folder *Fonts*. Drag the fonts into this folder. (To remove fonts, delete them from this folder.) You can also use *Applications* → *Font Book* to install and remove fonts. For more detailed installation and removal instructions, see <http://typo.la/macinstall>.

### How should I upgrade to new versions of the fonts?

Following the instructions above, remove the old versions, and then install the new ones. On Windows, it's wise to restart before removing the old versions, and restart again after installing the new ones.

### I installed the standard OpenType fonts, but they don't appear correctly in PDFs made with the PDF generator built into WordPerfect or Word for Windows.

This is a known limitation of WordPerfect and Word (see <http://typo.la/wordpdf>). Switching to the OpenType TT fonts will cure the problem. So will switching to other software to make your PDFs (such as the Adobe PDF printer driver, which is included with Adobe Acrobat). In this typographer's opinion, the Adobe PDF printer is a wise investment, as it makes the most reliable PDFs, and can be used with all your programs.

### The font-embedding feature of Microsoft Word isn't working.

This feature is only supported in Windows versions of Microsoft Word, and requires using the OpenType TT fonts.

### The OpenType layout features don't work in Word 2010 for Windows or Word 2011 for the Mac.

If the title bar of your document window says "Compatibility Mode," Word has disabled OpenType layout features for the current document. To fix this on Windows, go to *File* → *Info* → *Convert*. On the Mac, save a copy in .docx format.

### The OpenType layout features don't work in Pages 5.

Apple removed support for OpenType layout features in Pages 5.0. But support has been restored in version 5.6 (released October 2015). So update to that version.

## LANGUAGES

### What languages do the fonts support?

Afrikaans, Albanian, Basque, Catalan, the Celtic languages (Welsh, Cornish, Breton, Irish, Scottish Gaelic, Manx), Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Hungarian, Icelandic, Indonesian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Malay, Maltese, Norwegian, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Swahili, Swedish, Tagalog, and Turkish. (Exception: Hermes Classic supports only Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Icelandic, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Swedish, and Spanish.)

## LICENSE

### Can I use the fonts in an e-book or app?

If your e-book or app format supports read-only embedding of fonts, yes—an additional license isn't needed.

### Can I use the fonts on my website?

Sure, subject to the limitations in the license.

### Where are the webfonts?

You make them yourself. See the last page of this FAQ for my quick webfont-making tutorial.

### I bought a multiple-person license. Where is it?

The terms are the same as the one-person license. You are deemed to have a set of one-person licenses to hand out within your organization.

### Can I upgrade my license to cover more people?

Yes, by paying the difference in price between licenses. Email me ([mb@mbtype.com](mailto:mb@mbtype.com)) and I will send you an upgrade link for your situation.

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## EQUITY

### How do I use Equity in my documents?

Once installed, Equity will show up in your Font menu under four separate names: *Equity Text A*, *Equity Text B*, *Equity Caps A*, and *Equity Caps B*. If you install the Tab versions, you'll also see *Equity Text A Tab*, *Equity Text B Tab*, *Equity Caps A Tab*, and *Equity Caps B Tab*.

### What's the difference between Equity Text and Equity Caps?

Equity Text is for body text. Equity Caps has the same uppercase characters as Equity Text, but it has small caps in the lowercase positions. Equity Caps also has wider default spacing than Equity Text.

### What are the Tab fonts, and should I use them?

The Tab fonts are identical to the standard fonts, but they have their tabular figures in the default positions, rather than proportionally spaced figures. They're provided primarily for compatibility with programs like Microsoft Excel that need tabular figures but don't support the OpenType features. But you can use them in any program. You can also have them installed alongside the standard fonts—they won't conflict with each other.

### What's the difference between the A and B fonts?

Only the weight: the B fonts are slightly lighter than the A fonts, to account for office printers that tend to produce darker text. I recommend printing some test documents in both A and B to see which works best on your printer.

### Can I have the A and B fonts installed simultaneously?

Yes. They show up in your Font menu separately.

### Do I have to keep both the A and B fonts installed if I only use one set?

No. They work independently of each other. If you want, you can remove the set you're not using.

### Can I mix the A and B fonts?

To avoid inconsistencies, I don't recommend mixing A and B fonts in the same document. But you might find that A works better in some documents, B in others. If you use Equity at large sizes, try the B weight.

## TYPOGRAPHIC FEATURES

### How do I get small caps?

Change your font to Equity Caps and use the lowercase characters.

### What about that box in my layout program for small-cap formatting? Should I turn it on?

Please don't! This box does not trigger the Equity small caps. Rather, it creates synthetic small caps by scaling down the uppercase characters. This doesn't look nearly as good as Equity's genuine small caps.

### Can I add letterspacing to Equity Caps?

Sure. It's not mandatory—consistent with [my letterspacing recommendations](#), Equity Caps has about 8% more letterspacing than Equity Text. But if you want to, go ahead.

### If I'm setting all caps, should I use Equity Text or Equity Caps?

You can use either. The uppercase letters look the same, but they have more letterspacing in Equity Caps, which can be convenient.

### Should I use ligatures?

Use Equity's ligatures if your typesetting program supports automatic ligature substitution (this includes all professional page-layout programs, as well as Word 2010 on Windows, Word 2011 on the Mac, and Pages '09 on the Mac).

### What ligatures are in Equity Text?

The roman styles have ligatures for ff, fi, fj, fl, ffi, and ffl:

off fin fjord floe affine piffle

The italic styles have these ligatures, plus gg, gy, and ggy:

*off fin fjord floe affine piffle*  
*egged gyro foggy*

### Are there any groovy stylistic alternates in Equity?

The italic fonts have a set of alternate forms that are available through OpenType stylistic set 3 ('ss03').

*Jfhk v w y* → *Jfhk v w y*

### Does Equity have fractions?

Yes, it has all the standard single-digit fractions. All these fractions are accessible in programs that support the OpenType fractions ('frac') feature. Microsoft Word does not—so use the *Insert* → *Symbol* option to put the  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\frac{1}{9}$   $\frac{1}{3}$   $\frac{2}{3}$   $\frac{1}{5}$   $\frac{2}{5}$   $\frac{3}{5}$   $\frac{1}{6}$   $\frac{5}{6}$   $\frac{3}{8}$   $\frac{5}{8}$   $\frac{7}{8}$  fractions in your document. (For boring technical reasons, Word does not make the others available.) Pages '09 allegedly supports OpenType fractions, but I've never gotten it to work. Instead, use *Edit* → *Special Characters* → *Symbols* → *Numbers and Number Symbols* to insert them.

### Does Equity have tabular figures?

The default figures in Equity are proportional lining figures (*proportional* = different widths; *lining* = same heights). Tabular figures—i.e., figures that are the same width—are available as an OpenType feature. Word 2010 for Windows, Word 2011 for Mac, and Pages '09 for Mac can all use the OpenType tabular figures. If you need tabular figures in a program that doesn't support OpenType tabular figures, like Microsoft Excel, just use the Tab versions of the fonts.

### Does Equity have oldstyle (non-lining) figures?

Yes. They're available as an OpenType layout feature.

### Gee, Equity has a lot of figures. Are there others?

Yes. Equity also has tall figures that align with the caps. They can be accessed through the OpenType feature for capital forms ('case'), or stylistic set 2 ('ss02').

<i>Regular figures</i>	H0H1H2H3H4H5H6H7H8H9H
<i>Tall figures</i>	H0H1H2H3H4H5H6H7H8H9H

The Equity Caps fonts also have small-cap figures that align with the small caps. They can be accessed through the OpenType feature for caps-to-small-caps ('c2sc') or stylistic set 10 ('ss10').

<i>Regular figures</i>	H0H1H2H3H4H5H6H7H8H9H
<i>Small-cap figures</i>	H0H1H2H3H4H5H6H7H8H9H

### So that's it for typographic features?

If you find the default quotation marks too large, you can get smaller ones using OpenType stylistic set 1 ('ss01').

<i>Default quotes</i>	“So he didn't say 'uncle' after all?”
<i>Small quotes</i>	“So he didn't say 'uncle' after all?”

### Where can I see these typographic features in use?

In the Equity [PDF specimen](#) and throughout *Butterick's Practical Typography*.

### Do you have any other document-formatting advice?

Of course.

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## CONCOURSE

### How do I use Concourse in my documents?

Once installed, Concourse will show up in your Font menu under 12 separate names: *Concourse T2, T3, T4, T6, T7, T8* and *Concourse C2, C3, C4, C6, C7, C8*. Each number corresponds to one of six weights. If you install the Tab versions, you'll also see *Concourse T2 Tab, T3 Tab*, etc.

### What are the Tab fonts, and should I use them?

[Answer on page 2 of the FAQ.]

### What's the difference between the T series and the C series?

The Concourse T series is for body text. The C series is for caps typesetting—it has the same uppercase characters as the T series, but with small caps in the lowercase positions. The C series also has wider spacing than the T series.

### Why do some styles of Concourse have bold versions, but not all?

Concourse weights 2, 3, and 4 use a copy of weight 6 as their bold style. That way, if you're using Concourse as a text font, you can apply bold formatting in your document-layout program and you'll get the right result. Weights 6, 7, and 8 are already bold, so they can't be further emboldened.

### So what's the difference between using the regular style of Concourse T6 and, say, the bold style of Concourse T3?

Nothing. They're the same. Use whichever method suits your workflow and document-formatting habits.

### Equity has weight grades. Why doesn't Concourse?

Concourse weights 3 and 4 are close enough to act as grades for each other, if you need fine weight control. Beyond that, it was a command decision—given the typical uses of a sans serif family, having a wider range of weights is more useful than having grades.

## TYPOGRAPHIC FEATURES

### How do I get small caps?

Change your font to one of the Concourse C series fonts and use the lowercase characters.

### What about that box in my layout program for small-cap formatting?

Don't use it. It does not trigger the Concourse small caps. Rather, it creates synthetic small caps by scaling down the uppercase characters. This doesn't look nearly as good.

### Can I add letterspacing to the C series?

Sure. It's not mandatory—consistent with [my letterspacing recommendations](#), the C series has about 8% more letterspacing than the T series. But if you want to, go ahead.

### If I'm setting all caps, should I use Concourse C or Concourse T?

You can use either. The uppercase letters look the same, but they have more letterspacing in the C series, which can be convenient.

### What ligatures are in Concourse?

Concourse has no ligatures. It doesn't need them, because the characters are designed not to collide (which is the problem that ligatures exist to solve).

### Does Concourse have fractions?

Yes, a complete set of single-digit fractions. If your layout program supports OpenType numerators and denominators, you can also set your own arbitrary fractions.

### Does Concourse have oldstyle (non-lining) figures?

Yes, it has a set of short figures designed to work alongside lowercase or small caps. But unlike traditional oldstyle figures, there are no ascenders or descenders.

### Does Concourse have tabular figures?

Yes, Concourse has tabular versions of both the standard and oldstyle figures.

### Why do the stylistic sets have names like "British Mode," "German Mode," and so on?

Each of the stylistic sets, except one, is inspired by a sans serif face associated with that area. The names are meant as a nod to these models. Unfortunately, there's no way to make these names show up in layout programs, so you'll have to remember their boring OpenType names—

Eastern Mode	=	Stylistic set 1
British Mode	=	Stylistic set 2
French Mode	=	Stylistic set 3
Swiss Mode	=	Stylistic set 4
German Mode	=	Stylistic set 5
Swedish Mode	=	Stylistic set 6

### Where can I see these typographic features in use?

In the Concourse [PDF specimen](#), the Concourse [web specimen](#), and throughout [Butterick's Practical Typography](#).

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## TRIPLICATE

### How do I use Triplicate in my documents?

Once installed, Triplicate will show up in your Font menu under four separate names: *Triplicate T3*, *Triplicate T4*, *Triplicate C3*, and *Triplicate C4* (with additional qualifiers if you install one of the variant families described below).

### What's the difference between the T series and the C series?

The T series is for body text. The C series is for caps type-setting—it has the same uppercase characters as the T series, but with small caps in the lowercase positions.

### Should I use T3 or T4 for body text?

Whatever looks best. If you're trying to match an existing layout, T4 is closer in weight to the default Courier font on Mac OS; T3 is closer to the Courier New font that's included with Microsoft Office.

### What are the Poly & Code fonts?

They're just like the regular fonts, but with the Poly or Code alternates in the default positions, so they can be used in programs that don't support OpenType layout features. In your font menu, the Poly fonts have a "p" appended to the family name; the Code fonts have a "c."

### What are the Short fonts?

They're just like the regular fonts, but they have vertical spacing that matches the standard Mac OS Courier font, for use in programs that expect a font with those metrics. The Short fonts have an "s" appended to the family name.

### Can I have the Code, Poly, and Short fonts installed simultaneously?

Yes. They will show up in your font menu under separate family names.

### Why doesn't Triplicate have Tab fonts, like Equity & Concourse?

The default figures in Triplicate are already the same width, so there's no need for Tab versions.

## TYPOGRAPHIC FEATURES

### How do I get small caps?

Change your font to one of the Triplicate C series fonts and use the lowercase characters.

### What about that box in my layout program for small-cap formatting?

Don't use it. It does not trigger the Triplicate small caps. Rather, it creates synthetic small caps by scaling down the uppercase characters. This doesn't look nearly as good.

### Can I add letterspacing to the C series?

Sure. It's not mandatory, but if you want to, go ahead. Note that if you add letterspacing, the font won't be monospaced anymore.

### If I'm setting all caps, should I use Triplicate C or Triplicate T?

You can use either. The uppercase letters are the same.

### What ligatures are in Triplicate?

As a monospaced font, Triplicate needs no ligatures and thus has none.

### Does Triplicate have fractions?

Yes, a complete set of single-digit fractions. If your layout program supports OpenType numerators and denominators, you can also set your own arbitrary fractions.

### Does Triplicate have oldstyle (non-lining) figures?

Yes. They're available as an OpenType layout feature.

### Are the Poly & Code alternates available as OpenType features?

Yes. The Poly alternates are available as Stylistic Set 1; the Code alternates as Stylistic Set 2.

### Does Triplicate have tabular figures?

The default figures are already tabular, so there's no separate OpenType feature for tabular figures.

### Where can I see these typographic features in use?

In the Triplicate [PDF specimen](#) and throughout *Butterick's Practical Typography*.

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## ADVOCATE

### How do I use Advocate in my documents?

Once installed, Advocate will show up in your Font menu under 18 separate names: *Advocate C41*, *Advocate C51*, *Advocate C61*, *Advocate C43*, *Advocate C53*, *Advocate C63*, *Advocate C45*, *Advocate C55*, *Advocate C65* (the nine sans serif styles) and then the *Advocate Slab* ... versions with the same numbers. (You'll see more names if you install one of the variant families described below.)

### That's a ton of fonts. Do I have to install them all?

No. You can just install the ones you need (or install them all, and delete the ones you don't need).

### Your other fonts have a T series and C series, but Advocate only has a C series?

Right. It's strictly a caps font. Regular caps in the uppercase slots; small caps in the lowercase slots.

### What do the style numbers mean?

The first digit indicates the weight (4, 5, or 6, corresponding to regular, medium, and bold) and the second digit indicates the width (1, 3, or 5, corresponding to condensed, narrow, and regular).

### What's the difference between Advocate and Advocate Slab?

Just the presence of slab serifs on certain characters. The other characters are identical between the two styles.

### How do I choose which style to use for my project?

Use whatever you like best. Experiment. Have fun! The styles are designed to harmonize with each other. You can mix weights, width, and cases:

## YOU'RE **NEVER** DOING IT **WRONG!**

### What are the Mid fonts?

They're the same as regular fonts, but with the small caps elevated to the vertical midline:

### REGULAR SMALL CAPS (ON THE BASELINE)

### MID CAPS (LIFTED ABOVE THE BASELINE)

In your font menu, the Mid fonts have the word "Mid" appended to the style.

### What are the Tab fonts, and should I use them?

[Answer on page 2 of the FAQ.]

### Can I have the regular, Tab, and Mid fonts installed simultaneously?

Yes. They'll show up in your font menu under separate family names. (Also fine to omit the ones you don't need.)

## TYPOGRAPHIC FEATURES

### How do I get small caps?

Switch to lowercase.

### What about that box in my layout program for small-cap formatting?

Don't use it. It doesn't trigger the Advocate small caps. Just switch to lowercase.

### Can I add letterspacing to Advocate?

Sure. It's not mandatory—the fonts are already letter-spaced—but if you want to, go ahead.

### What ligatures are in Advocate?

As a caps font, Advocate needs no ligatures and thus has none.

### Does Advocate have fractions?

Yes, a complete set of single-digit fractions (available through the OpenType 'frac' feature). If your layout program supports OpenType numerators and denominators, you can also set your own arbitrary fractions.

### Does Advocate have oldstyle (non-lining) figures?

No. Those are designed to work with ordinary lowercase letters (not small caps), so there's no call for them here.

### Are the Tab & Mid alternates available as OpenType features?

Yes. The Tab figure alternates are available through the usual OpenType tabular-figures feature ('tnum'). The Mid alternates are available as Stylistic Set 11.

### Any other OpenType features?

Advocate supports the cap-to-small-cap feature ('c2sc') which is duplicated in Stylistic Set 10. This feature is the only way to access the small-cap figures and punctuation—the default figures and punctuation are sized to fit the normal caps.

Advocate has alternates for the R, K, and ampersand in Stylistic Set 01:

**R&K RK → R&K RK**

In the condensed and narrow widths, Advocate also has optical alternates in Stylistic Set 02, to help certain letters look better at small sizes (e.g., business cards).

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## HERMES CLASSIC

### How do I use Hermes Classic in my documents?

Once installed, Hermes Classic will show up in your Font menu under six separate names: *Hermes Classic T2*, *Hermes Classic T3*, *Hermes Classic T4*, *Hermes Classic T6*, *Hermes Classic T7*, and *Hermes Classic T8*. (You'll see more names if you install the Tab styles described below.)

### What makes this font “Classic”?

I designed the Hermes family in 1993. Until 2017, I offered it through another font vendor. I plan to release a revised version of Hermes in 2017. But I also want to keep the previous version available for those who have already been using it & whose documents depend on it. Hence “Classic”.

### So it's the same as the previous version?

In the important ways: the character set, glyph design, and horizontal metrics are the same as before. But I've changed the style names to be consistent with other MB Type fonts, and adjusted some small technical details. So, if I haven't goofed things up, you can use it wherever you used Hermes before, without any text reflow.

### Your other fonts have a T series and C series, but Hermes Classic only has a T series?

Right. It's strictly a text font in six weights, with italic styles. There are no small-cap styles.

### How do the old style names correspond to the new ones?

Hermes Thin	=	Hermes Classic T2
Hermes Book	=	Hermes Classic T3
Hermes Regular	=	Hermes Classic T4
Hermes Semibold	=	Hermes Classic T6
Hermes Bold	=	Hermes Classic T7
Hermes Black	=	Hermes Classic T8

### Why do some weights of Hermes Classic have bold styles, but not all?

Hermes Classic weights T2 and T3 use a copy of weight T6 as their bold style; weight T4 uses a copy of weight T7. That way, if you're using Hermes Classic as a text font, you can apply bold formatting in your document-layout program and you'll get the right result. Weights 6, 7, and 8 are already bold, so they can't be further emboldened.

### So what's the difference between using the regular style of Hermes Classic T6 and, say, the bold style of Hermes Classic T3?

Nothing. They're the same. Use whichever method suits your workflow and document-formatting habits.

### Have you expanded the character set to be consistent with your other fonts?

No. It has the same character set as before. I will not be expanding it. It is a perfect '90s time capsule.

### What are the Tab fonts, and should I use them?

The Tab fonts are identical to the standard fonts, but they have their tabular figures in the default positions, rather than proportionally spaced figures. They're provided primarily for compatibility with programs like Microsoft Excel that need tabular figures but don't support the OpenType features. But you can use them in any program.

### Can I have the regular and Tab fonts installed simultaneously?

Yes. They won't conflict with each other. The Tab family names are *Hermes Classic T2 Tab*, etc.

## TYPOGRAPHIC FEATURES

### What ligatures are in Hermes Classic?

Just the *fi* and *fl*.

### Does Hermes Classic have fractions?

No.

### Does Hermes Classic have oldstyle (non-lining) figures?

No.

### Are the Tab alternates available as OpenType features?

Yes. The Tab figure alternates are available through the usual OpenType tabular-figures feature (“tnum”).

### Any other OpenType features?

There are a few alternates in Stylistic Set 01:

## M&QW agw → M&QW agw

For backward compatibility, there are also some uncase alternates in the ‘unic’ feature. I loathe these. But I can't take them out now. File under “seemed like a good idea at the time”.

## HOW TO MAKE WEBFONTS

Though my font license permits webfont usage, I don't ship the actual webfonts. Why? Because most designers and developers prefer to customize their webfonts—for instance, to omit unused characters and make the files smaller.

You can use any webfont converter you like. But I use the Font Squirrel webfont generator (see <http://typo.la/squirrel>). (This tool is supported by voluntary payments, so if you like it, please consider donating using the link at the bottom of its page.)

To start, select the “Expert” button at the top, which will reveal the other options.

**The most important setting on this page is the “Em Square Value.”** (It's the one I've marked with a red box.) By default, Font Squirrel will use 2048. Before you do anything else, **change this to 1000** to match the existing em-square value of the fonts. Without this change, screen quality of the webfonts will suffer, especially on Windows.

Click the “Add Fonts” button and select the fonts you want to convert. I recommend using the OpenType TT fonts, because they're already hinted for better screen display on Windows. Thus, you should also go to “TrueType Hinting” and select “Keep Existing.”

For “Font Formats,” nearly all modern browsers support the WOFF format. Unless you know you need other formats, just stick with that.

The “Subsetting” option will open a panel showing you glyphs that you can include or omit. This will produce smaller font files (though for most websites, this is a needless optimization).

Finally, click the “Agreement”—because yes, as a licensed user, you can legally convert these fonts—and then click “Download Your Kit.” You'll receive a zip file containing the webfonts, plus a type-specimen web page. This page gives you an easy way to check that the fonts came out the way you wanted them to.

The screenshot shows the Font Squirrel webfont generator interface. At the top, there is a purple button labeled "UPLOAD FONTS" with an upward arrow. Below this, a light blue bar states "You currently have no fonts uploaded." The main area is divided into several sections, each with a title and a set of options:

- Font Formats:** Includes radio buttons for BASIC (selected), OPTIMAL, and EXPERT... (selected). Below are checkboxes for TrueType, WOFF (checked), WOFF2, EOT Lite, EOT Compressed, and SVG.
- Truetype Hinting:** Includes radio buttons for Font Squirrel (selected), Keep Existing, and TTFAutohint.
- Rendering:** Includes checkboxes for Fix Vertical Metrics (checked), Fix GASP Table (checked), and Remove Kerning.
- Fix Missing Glyphs:** Includes checkboxes for Spaces (checked) and Hyphens (checked).
- X-height Matching:** Includes radio buttons for None (selected), 100 (selected), and a percentage input field. It also has radio buttons for Arial, Verdana, Trebuchet, Georgia, Times New Roman, and Courier.
- Protection:** Includes a checked checkbox for WebOnly™ (Disable desktop use).
- Subsetting:** Includes radio buttons for Basic Subsetting, Custom Subsetting..., and No Subsetting (selected).
- OpenType Flattening:** Includes a note and checkboxes for Small Caps, Caps to Sm. Caps, Old Style Numerals, Lining Numerals, Tabular Numerals, Proportl. Numerals, Slashed Zero, and Stylistic Alts. It also has checkboxes for Style Set 1 through Style Set 20.
- CSS:** Includes checkboxes for Base64 Encode, Style Link, and a CSS Filename input field containing "stylesheet.css".
- Advanced Options:** Includes a Font Name Suffix input field containing "-webfont", an Em Square Value input field containing "1000" (highlighted with a red box), and an Adjust Glyph Spacing input field containing "0".
- Shortcuts:** Includes a checkbox for Remember my settings.
- Agreement:** Includes a checked checkbox for "Yes, the fonts I'm uploading are legally eligible for web embedding." and a note about EULAs.

You can't break anything using the Font Squirrel generator, and you can make as many webfont kits as you like. Don't be afraid to experiment with different settings.