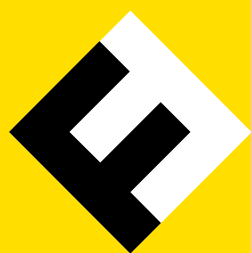


VERSION 05 | April 2012

# FONTFONT

OPENTYPE® USER GUIDE



## SECTIONS

- A | Introduction to OpenType®
- B | FontFont OpenType Categories
- C | Language Support
- D | Layout Features



SECTION A  
INTRODUCTION  
TO OPENTYPE®

**WHAT IS  
OPENTYPE?**

OpenType is the most modern font file format. The two main benefits of the OpenType format are its cross-platform compatibility – you can work with the same font file on Mac®, Windows® or other computers – and its ability to support widely expanded character sets and layout features which provide rich linguistic support and advanced typographic control.

Each OpenType FontFont is accompanied by a font-specific FF Info Guide listing all the layout features and languages supported by that particular font. The font and FF Info Guide will be delivered as a compressed zip file.

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This document covers the basics of the OpenType format. Section C explains the language support of OpenType fonts. In Section D you will find a glossary of all OpenType layout features that may be supported by FontFonts.

If you look for information about layout features and language support of a specific OpenType FontFont please read the comprehensive font-specific FF Info Guide for that font.

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Text typeface: FF Unit



SECTION A  
INTRODUCTION  
TO OPENTYPE®

**CROSS-PLATFORM  
COMPATIBILITY**

By using one font file only for its entire glyph, metric and bitmap data, OpenType fonts simplify font management. The same file works on Mac, Windows and other operating systems so you can move font files between platforms for the use in any documents that use type.

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**LANGUAGE SUPPORT**

OpenType fonts are based on the Unicode Standard, a multi-byte character encoding that covers nearly all the world's languages. With OpenType it is possible to include multiple language character sets in one font, thus simplifying multilingual text processing. Section C lists all code pages and languages that may be supported by OpenType FontFonts. For information about language support of a specific OpenType FontFont please refer to the respective font-specific FF Info Guide.

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**LAYOUT FEATURES**

Traditional PostScript® fonts are limited to 256 glyphs, forcing the user to install and manage two or more style-related fonts in order to access additional characters. OpenType fonts can contain more than 65 000 glyphs in one cross-platform font file, making font management and publishing workflows much easier and more flexible.

A single font file may contain many non-standard glyphs, such as old-style figures, tabular figures, small capitals, fractions, swashes, superiors, inferiors, titling letters, contextual and stylistic alternates, a full range of ligatures, symbols and ornaments. The OpenType layout features allow automatic positioning or substitution of glyphs. Section D lists and describes the layout features that may be supported by OpenType FontFonts.

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**USE OF  
OPENTYPE FONTS**

The installation of OpenType fonts is similar to other font formats. Please refer to your operating system manual. OpenType-savvy applications provide a user interface that allows applying OpenType layout features to text. Applications that don't support OpenType layout features can still access the full range of encoded characters and symbols in OpenType fonts if application and operating system support Unicode (e. g. Windows 2000, XP, Vista®, 7; Mac OS® X). When using non-Unicode-savvy operating systems or applications only the first 256 characters in the font may be accessed.



SECTION B  
FONTFONT  
OPENTYPE  
CATEGORIES

**FONTFONT OPENTYPE  
CATEGORIES**

Even though the OpenType format is cross-platform compatible, there are differences in the way how operating systems and applications handle the various characteristics of OpenType fonts. For this reason, FSI has started to offer different kinds of OpenType fonts:

PostScript-flavoured OpenType fonts with file extension .otf (OT Standard and OT Pro), *OT* fonts for short, are optimized for users who work with desktop publishing software such as InDesign® or QuarkXPress®.

TrueType-flavoured OpenType fonts with file extension .ttf (Offc Standard and Offc Pro) are optimized for most office applications, such as Microsoft® Word, Powerpoint® or OpenOffice.

Web FontFonts are based on TrueType-flavoured OpenType fonts which are 'wrapped' into a Web Open Font Format (WOFF) or Embedded OpenType® (EOT) file. Two different webfont formats are necessary because of varying browser support.

Please see next page for a detailed description of the current FontFont OpenType categories.

SECTION B  
FONTFONT  
OPENTYPE  
CATEGORIES



OPENTYPE CFF STANDARD and PRO.



These fonts allow advanced typographic control through special layout features like automatic contextual ligatures, Small Caps and alternate glyphs. The outline format is CFF (Compact Font Format), i. e. the fonts are PostScript-flavoured.

*OT Standard* fonts have at least the character sets for 58 Western languages such as English, French and Spanish, while *OT Pro* fonts support at least 36 more Latin-based languages (e. g. Czech, Turkish, Latvian). Many *OT Pro* fonts also contain Greek or Cyrillic. *OT Standard* and *Pro* fonts are style-linked by their family names.



OPENTYPE TTF OFFC STANDARD and PRO.



These fonts don't contain any layout features and are TrueType-flavoured to comply with most Office applications. *Offc Basic Sets* consist of four style-linked Regular, Italic, Bold and Bold Italic fonts. Styles outside these Basic Sets are linked to their italic counterparts, e. g. Light to Light Italic. The default figure set is Tabular Figures (TF). Small Caps with Oldstyle Figures (OsF) are available as separate fonts.

*Offc Standard* fonts have at least the character sets for 58 Western languages such as English, French and Spanish, while *Offc Pro* fonts support at least 36 more Latin-based languages (e. g. Czech, Turkish, Latvian). Many *Offc Pro* fonts also contain Greek or Cyrillic.



OPENTYPE TTF WEB STANDARD and PRO.



Web FontFonts are based on TrueType-flavoured OpenType fonts and are delivered in two different formats, *Web Open Font Format* (WOFF) and *Embedded OpenType* (EOT) because of varying web browser support. Their default figure set is Tabular Figures (TF). Small Caps with Oldstyle Figures (OsF) are available as separate fonts.

*Web Standard* fonts have at least the character sets for 58 Western languages such as English, French and Spanish, while *Web Pro* fonts support at least 36 more Latin-based languages (e. g. Czech, Turkish, Latvian). Many *Web Pro* fonts also contain Greek or Cyrillic.

SECTION B  
FONTFONT  
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CATEGORIES



OPENTYPE CFF ARABIC.

These fonts allow advanced typographic control through special layout features like automatic contextual ligatures, Small Caps and alternate glyphs. The outline format is CFF (Compact Font Format), i. e. the fonts are PostScript-flavoured.

*OT Arabic* fonts have the character sets for the non-Latin script systems Arabic, Persian and Urdu and for Western languages such as English, French and Spanish. They contain all OpenType layout features necessary for Arabic typesetting.



OPENTYPE CFF HEBREW.

These fonts allow advanced typographic control through special layout features like automatic contextual ligatures, Small Caps and alternate glyphs. The outline format is CFF (Compact Font Format), i. e. the fonts are PostScript-flavoured.

*OT Hebrew* fonts have the character sets for the Hebrew script as well as for Latin Western languages such as English, French and Spanish. They contain all OpenType layout features necessary for Hebrew typesetting.

SECTION C  
LANGUAGE  
SUPPORT

**ACCESSING EXTENDED  
CHARACTERS**

Applications and operating systems that make use of the Unicode Standard for text processing can provide easy access to the wide range of encoded accented characters and special symbols in OpenType fonts, thus greatly simplifying multilingual typesetting. All OpenType FontFonts have at least the character sets of the code pages MS Windows 1252 and Mac OS Roman.

All Unicode-encoded glyphs in an OpenType font will show up in the Windows Character Map accessory, allowing direct copying and pasting of any OpenType glyph into any application that supports Unicode. On Mac OS X the Character Palette offers a similar function. OS X users may also install and select a Unicode keyboard layout that allows direct access to any Unicode character in most Unicode-supporting applications.



The font has support for the FontFont Western encoding (all OpenType FontFonts do, the icon may be omitted).



Support for FontFont CE encoding (including the former Central European, Baltic and Turkish encodings).



Support for FontFont Latin Extended encoding.



Support for FontFont Greek encoding.



Support for FontFont Greek Polytonic encoding.



Support for FontFont Cyrillic encoding.



Support for FontFont Cyrillic Extended encoding.



Support for FontFont Arabic encoding.



Support for FontFont Hebrew encoding.

SECTION C  
LANGUAGE  
SUPPORT

SUPPORTED  
CODE PAGES



STANDARD



WINDOWS

MS WINDOWS 1252 WESTERN

MAC

MAC OS ROMAN

ISO

ISO 8859-1 LATIN 1 WESTERN

ISO 8859-15 WEST EUROPE LATIN 9

IBM

IBM 037 UNITED STATES – EBCDIC (IBM 28709)

IBM 273 GERMANY – EBCDIC

IBM 277 DENMARK, NORWAY – EBCDIC

IBM 278 FINLAND, SWEDEN – EBCDIC

IBM 280 ITALY – EBCDIC

IBM 282

IBM 284 SPAIN, LATIN AMERICA – EBCDIC

IBM 285 UNITED KINGDOM – EBCDIC

IBM 297 FRANCE – EBCDIC

IBM 500 INTERNATIONAL – EBCDIC

IBM 871 ICELAND – EBCDIC

IBM 1047 OPEN SYSTEMS - EBCDIC

ADDITIONAL  
SUPPORTED  
CODE PAGES



PRO



WINDOWS

MS WINDOWS 1250 EASTERN EUROPEAN

MS WINDOWS 1254 TURKISH

MS WINDOWS 1257 BALTIC

MAC

MAC OS CENTRAL EUROPE

MAC OS CROATIAN

MAC OS ROMANIAN

MAC OS TURKISH

ISO

ISO 8859-2 C EU LATIN 2

ISO

ISO 8859-3 TU, MALT, GAL, ESP, LATIN 3

ISO 8859-9 W EU+TURKISH LATIN 5

ISO 8859-13 BALTIC LATIN 7

ISO 8859-16 SOUTHEAST EUROPE LATIN 10

IBM

IBM 921 BALTIC

IBM 922 ESTONIA

IBM 1112 BALTIC - EBCDIC



ISO

ISO 8859-4 BALTIC LATIN 6

ISO 8859-10 SCANDINAVIAN LATIN 6



WINDOWS

MS WINDOWS 1253 GREEK

MAC

MAC OS GREEK

ISO

ISO 8859-7 GREEK

IBM

IBM 875 GREECE EBCDIC



WINDOWS

MS WINDOWS 1251 CYRILLIC

MAC

MAC OS CYRILLIC

MAC OS UKRAINE

ISO

ISO 8859-5 CYRILLIC

IBM

IBM 1025 CYRILLIC - EBCDIC

IBM 1123

IBM 1124



SECTION C  
LANGUAGE  
SUPPORT

SUPPORTED  
LANGUAGES



STANDARD



AFRIKAANS	KARAIM (LATIN)
ALBANIAN	KAZAN TATAR (LATIN)
ARVANITIKA (LATIN)	KURDISH (LATIN)
ASTURIAN	LADIN
BARABA TATAR	LOW GERMAN
BISLAMA	LUXEMBOURGIAN
BRETON	MALAGASY
CATALAN	MALAY (LATIN)
CHAMORRO	MANX GAELIC
DANISH	NORWEGIAN
DUTCH	OCCITAN
ENGLISH	PORTUGUESE
ESTONIAN	RHAETO-ROMANCE
FAEROESE	ROMANSCH
FINNISH	SAMI, SOUTHERN
FRANCO-PROVENÇAL	SAMI, UME
FRENCH	SOMALI
FRISIAN	SOTHO, NORTHERN
FRISIAN, EAST	SOTHO, SOUTHERN
FRISIAN, NORTH	SPANISH
FRISIAN, WEST	SWEDISH
FRIULIAN	TAGALOG
GAELIC, SCOTTISH	TAHITIAN
GALICIAN	TSAKHUR (LATIN)
GERMAN	TSONGA
GREENLANDIC	TSWANA
ICELANDIC	WALLOON
INDONESIAN	XHOSA
INTERLINGUA	YAPESE
IRISH	ZULU
ITALIAN	

SECTION C  
LANGUAGE  
SUPPORT

ADDITIONAL  
SUPPORTED  
LANGUAGES



PRO



ARUMANIAN	MARSHALLESE
BASQUE	MOLDAVIAN (LATIN)
BOSNIAN (LATIN)	POLISH
BELARUSIAN (LATIN)	ROMANIAN
COOK ISLANDS MAORI	SAMI, INARI
CRIMEAN TATAR (LATIN)	SAMI, LULE
CROATIAN	SAMOAN
CZECH	SERBIAN (LATIN)
ESPERANTO	SLOVAK
GAGAUZ (LATIN)	SLOVENIAN
HAWAIIAN	SORBIAN, LOWER
HUNGARIAN	SORBIAN, UPPER
ISTRO-ROMANIAN	TONGAN
KASHUBIAN	TURKISH
KURMANJI	UBYKH
LATVIAN	VÂMHUSMÅL
LITHUANIAN	VEPSIAN
MALTESE	WALLISIAN
MAORI	



ARAGONESE	PORTUNHOL
AZERBAIJANI (LATIN)	ROMANI (LATIN)
CHECHEN (LATIN)	SAMI, NORTHERN
CHICHEWA	SARDINIAN
GREENLANDIC (PRE-1973)	WELSH
LADINO (LATIN)	WOLOF
LATIN	



GREEK MONOTONIC	ARVANITIKA (GREEK)
TSAKONIAN MONOTONIC	



GREEK POLYTONIC

SECTION C  
LANGUAGE  
SUPPORT



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ABAZA	KUMYK
BALK	KURDISH (CYRILLIC)
BOSNIAN (CYRILLIC)	MACEDONIAN
BULGARIAN	MOKSHA
BELARUSIAN (CYRILLIC)	NANAI
ERZYA	NOGAY
KARACHAY-BALKAR	RUSSIAN
KARAIM (CYRILLIC)	RUSYN
KAZAN TATAR (CYRILLIC)	UKRAINIAN



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ADYGHE	KHINALUG
ARCHI	KRYTS
AVAR	LAK
BOTLIKH	LEZGI
BUDUKH	MONGOLIAN (CYRILLIC)
BURYAT	RUTUL
CHECHEN (CYRILLIC)	TABASARAN
DARGIN	TAJIK
DUNGAN	TATAR
INGUSH	TATI
KABARDIAN	TSAKHUR (CYRILLIC)
KALMYK	TURKMEN
KARA-KALPAK	TUVINIAN
KAZAKH	UZBEK



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ARABIC	URDU
PERSIAN	



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HEBREW

SECTION D  
LAYOUT  
FEATURES

OpenType layout features can be used to automatically position or substitute glyphs for more typographic flexibility. Glyphs are the specific visual forms or shapes that characters can take. Characters are the code points assigned by the Unicode Standard which represent the smallest semantic unit of languages, such as letters. One character may correspond to several glyphs: the lowercase 'a', a small capital 'A' and an alternate lowercase 'ɑ' are all the same character but three different glyphs. In case of ligatures one glyph may also represent more than one character, for instance the 'ffi' ligature is one glyph but corresponds to three characters: 'f', 'f' and 'i'.

For any given character there is a default glyph and positioning behaviour. By applying OpenType layout features to one or more characters you can change the positioning or substitute glyphs. For example, the application of the Small Capital feature to a lowercase 'a' will replace it by the small cap 'A'. Below are descriptions and examples for each layout feature that may be supported by OT FontFonts. A listing of layout features for a specific OT FontFont can be found in the respective font-specific FF Info Guide.

PostScript-flavoured OpenType fonts may include some layout features which are not accessible in all applications. Users are encouraged to read application documentation to determine which OpenType features are supported in their specific workflow and update applications to the latest versions which often include additional support.

OPENTYPE LAYOUT FEATURE

EXAMPLE



AALT

ACCESS ALL ALTERNATES

This feature makes all variations of a selected character accessible, e. g. via the Glyph Palette.

*n* ▶ *N<sup>n</sup>n<sub>n</sub>*



CALT

CONTEXTUAL ALTERNATES

This feature replaces default glyphs with alternate forms which provide better joining behavior.

*firs*† ▶ *first*

SECTION D  
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FEATURES

OPENTYPE LAYOUT FEATURE

EXAMPLE



SALT

STYLISTIC ALTERNATES

This feature replaces the default forms with stylistic alternates. Many fonts contain alternate glyph designs for a purely aesthetic effect; these don't always fit into a clear category like swash or historical.

& ▶ && &



LIGA

STANDARD LIGATURES

The feature replaces a sequence of glyphs with a single glyph which is preferred for typographic purposes. This feature is applied by default.

fl ▶ fl



CLIG

CONTEXTUAL LIGATURES

Replaces a sequence of glyphs with a single glyph which is preferred for typographic purposes. Unlike other ligature features, the Contextual Ligatures feature specifies the context in which the ligature is recommended.

the ▶ the



DLIG

DISCRETIONARY LIGATURES

This feature replaces a sequence of glyphs with a single glyph which, in contrast to the Standard Ligatures feature, may not be desired in all text settings.

ct ▶ ct



HIST

HISTORICAL FORMS

This feature replaces the default (current) forms with the historical alternates.

s ▶ ſ

SECTION D  
LAYOUT  
FEATURES

OPENTYPE LAYOUT FEATURE

EXAMPLE

**fs**

HLIG

**HISTORICAL LIGATURES**

This feature replaces the default (current) forms with the historical alternates.

*ß* ▶ *ſs*

**Nn**

UNIC

**UNICASE**

This feature maps upper- and lowercase letters to a mixed set of lowercase and small capital forms, resulting in a single case alphabet.

aBove ▶ aBOVE

**aA**

SMCP

**SMALL CAPITALS**

Turns lowercase characters into Small Capitals. Forms related to Small Capitals, such as Oldstyle Figures, may be included.

*abc* ▶ *ABC*

**AA**

c2SC

**SMALL CAPITALS FROM CAPITALS**

This feature turns capital characters into Small Capitals. It is generally used for words which would otherwise be set in all caps, such as acronyms, but which are desired in small-cap form to avoid disrupting the flow of text.

*ABC* ▶ *ABC*

**Pp**

c2PC

**PETITE CAPITALS FROM CAPITALS**

Turns capital characters into Petite Capitals.

*ABC* ▶ *ABC*

OPENTYPE LAYOUT FEATURE

EXAMPLE



PCAP

**PETITE CAPITALS**

Some fonts contain an additional size of capital letters, shorter than the regular Small Caps and whimsically referred to as Petite Caps. This feature turns lowercase characters into Petite Capitals. Forms related to Petite Capitals, such as specially designed figures, may be included.

abc ▶ ABC



CASE

**CASE SENSITIVE FORMS**

By default, glyphs in a text face are designed to work with lowercase characters. This feature shifts various punctuation marks up to a position that works better with all-capital sequences or sets of lining figures. This feature also changes Oldstyle Figures to Lining Figures.

{I})>I« ▶ {I})>I«  
»I-2— ▶ »I-2—



CPSP

**CAPITAL SPACING**

The Capital Spacing feature adjusts inter-glyph spacing for all-capital text. Most typefaces contain capitals and lowercase characters, and the capitals are positioned to work with the lowercase. When capitals are used for words, they need more space between them for legibility and aesthetics.

ABC ▶ ABC



TITL

**TITLING**

This feature replaces the default glyphs with corresponding forms designed specifically for titling.

ABC ▶ ABC

SECTION D  
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FEATURES

OPENTYPE LAYOUT FEATURE

EXAMPLE



SWSH

**SWASH**

This feature replaces default character glyphs with corresponding swash glyphs.

FONT ▶ *Font*



CSWH

**CONTEXTUAL SWASH**

This feature replaces default character glyphs with corresponding swash glyphs in a specified context.

Font ▶ *Font*



FRAC

**FRACTIONS**

The feature replaces figures separated by a slash with common (diagonal) fractions. The number of fractions in a font may vary. OpenType Standard FontFonts include at least fractions for 1/4, 1/2 and 3/4.

2 13/16 ▶ 2<sup>13</sup>/16



AFRC

**ALTERNATIVE FRACTIONS**

This feature replaces figures separated by a slash with an alternative (nut fraction) form. E. g. if you enter 3/4 in a document you will get a specified three-quarter nut fraction.

1/4 ▶  $\frac{1}{4}$



ORDN

**ORDINALS**

This feature replaces default alphabetic glyphs with the corresponding ordinal forms for use after figures.

1st ▶ 1<sup>st</sup>



SECTION D  
LAYOUT  
FEATURES



NUMR

OPENTYPE LAYOUT FEATURE

EXAMPLE

**NUMERATORS**

This feature replaces selected figures which precede a slash with numerator figures, and replaces the typographic slash with the fraction slash.

4/ ▶ 4/



DNOM

**DENOMINATORS**

Replaces selected figures which follow a slash with denominator figures in order to build additional fractions.

/9 ▶ /9



SINF

**SCIENTIFIC INFERIORS**

This feature replaces Lining or Oldstyle Figures with inferior figures (smaller glyphs which sit lower than the standard baseline, primarily for chemical or mathematical notation). May also replace lowercase characters with alphabetic inferiors.

CO<sub>2</sub> ▶ CO<sub>2</sub>



SUPS

**SUPERSCRIPT**

Lining or oldstyle figures are replaced with superior figures (primarily for footnote indication), and lowercase letters are replaced with superior letters (primarily for abbreviated French titles).

m<sub>3</sub> ▶ m<sup>3</sup>



SUBS

**SUBSCRIPT**

This feature will replace a default glyph with a subscript glyph.

N<sub>2</sub> ▶ N<sub>2</sub>

OPENTYPE LAYOUT FEATURE

EXAMPLE



**OLDSTYLE FIGURES**

Changes selected figures from the lining style to the oldstyle form.

167 ▶ 167



**LINING FIGURES**

This feature changes selected figures from oldstyle to the lining form.

289 ▶ 289



**PROPORTIONAL FIGURES**

This feature replaces figure glyphs set on uniform (tabular) widths with corresponding glyphs set on glyph-specific (proportional) widths.

3|2|8 ▶ 328  
1|5|2 ▶ 152



**TABULAR FIGURES**

This feature replaces figure glyphs set on proportional widths with corresponding glyphs set on uniform (tabular) widths.

328 ▶ 3|2|8  
152 ▶ 1|5|2



**SLASHED ZERO**

Some fonts contain both a default form of zero and an alternative form which uses a diagonal slash through the counter. Especially in condensed designs, it can be difficult to distinguish between 0 and O (zero and capital O) in any situation where capitals and lining figures may be arbitrarily mixed. This feature allows the user to change from the default 0 to a slashed form.

on 08 ▶ on 08

SECTION D  
LAYOUT  
FEATURES

OPENTYPE LAYOUT FEATURE

EXAMPLE



MGRK

**MATHEMATICAL GREEK**

This feature replaces standard typographic forms of Greek glyphs with corresponding forms commonly used in mathematical notation.

ΠΣ ▶ ΠΣ



NALT

**ALTERNATE ANNOTATION FORMS**

Replaces default glyphs with various notational forms (e.g. glyphs placed in open or solid circles, squares, parentheses, diamonds or rounded boxes).

123! ▶ ①②③!



ORNM

**ORNAMENTS**

This is a dual-function feature which uses two input methods to give the user access to ornament glyphs (e. g. fleurons, dingbats and border elements) in the font. One method replaces the bullet character with a selection from the full set of available ornaments; the other replaces specific lower ASCII characters with ornaments assigned to them.

abc ▶ 🌐 ✉️ 📱



LOCL

**LOCALIZED FORMS**

This feature replaces certain glyphs with a different preferred form depending on the language of the text.

AŞ ▶ AŞ

SECTION D  
LAYOUT  
FEATURES

OPENTYPE LAYOUT FEATURE

EXAMPLE



SIZE

**OPTICAL SIZE**

If a font family comes in various design sizes, this feature allows an application to automatically choose the design best suited for a specific text size instead of simple linear scaling.

abc abc ▶ abc abc



SS01  
SS20

**STYLISTIC SETS**

This feature replaces the default forms with stylistic alternates organised in one or more corresponding sets. A font can contain up to 20 stylistic sets, each of which can be switched on separately.

Age 24  ▶ Age 24  
Age 24  ▶ Age 24  
Age 24   ▶ Age 24



ISOL

**ISOLATED FORMS**

Replaces a glyph with its isolated form. Like the other positional forms features it is mainly used in the Arabic writing system.

ع ◀ ع



INIT

**INITIAL FORMS**

This feature replaces a glyph with a different form used at the beginning of words.

يا ◀ ع



MEDI

**MEDIAL FORMS**

This feature replaces a glyph with a different form used in the middle of words.

يا ◀ ع

SECTION D  
LAYOUT  
FEATURES

OPENTYPE LAYOUT FEATURE

EXAMPLE



FINA

**FINAL FORMS**

This feature replaces a glyph with a different form used at the ending of words.



RLIG

**REQUIRED LIGATURES**

This feature replaces a sequence of glyphs with a single glyph which is not only preferred for typographic purposes like in the Standard Ligatures feature, but is required.



CCMP

**GLYPH COMPOSITION/DECOMPOSITION**

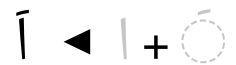
This feature contains information on how to compose and decompose accented glyphs.



MARK

**MARK TO BASE POSITIONING**

This feature contains information on where to position diacritical marks in relation to their base glyphs.



MKMK

**MARK TO MARK POSITIONING**

This feature contains information on where to position diacritical marks in relation to other diacritical marks, e. g. for stacked diacritics.



SECTION D  
LAYOUT  
FEATURES

**COMBINING LAYOUT FEATURES**

Layout features may be combined, allowing access to additional glyph forms not found in any single feature.

May 6, 2007  ► May 6, 2007   ► MAY 6, 2007  
May 6, 2007  ► MAY 6, 2007

Swashes  ► Swashes   ► Swashes

Catfish  ► Catfish  
Catfish    ► Catfish

54 m<sup>2</sup>  ► 54 m<sup>2</sup>   ► 54 m<sup>2</sup>    ► 54 M<sup>2</sup>