

Take Control *of* Font Problems in Mac OS X *Tiger Edition*

by Sharon Zardetto Aker

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This is a free sample of "Take Control of Font Problems in Mac OS X."
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READ ME FIRST

Welcome to *Take Control of Font Problems in Mac OS X: Tiger Edition*, version 1.0, the companion volume to *Take Control of Fonts in Mac OS X: Tiger Edition*.

This ebook is all about Mac OS X font problems: what they are, what causes them and, of course, how to fix them. It covers both general and very specific problems that you might encounter in using your Mac, its font-related utilities, and the most popular applications—like Microsoft Office and Adobe’s Creative Suite.

This ebook was written by Sharon Zardetto Aker, edited by Tonya Engst, and published by TidBITS Electronic Publishing.

To get in touch or learn more about the Take Control ebooks, you can:

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Onscreen Reading Tips

We carefully designed the Take Control ebooks to be read onscreen, and although most of what you need to know is obvious, note the following for the best possible onscreen reading experience:

- Work with the Bookmarks tab or drawer showing so that you can always jump to any main topic by clicking its bookmark.
- Blue text indicates links. You can click any item in the Table of Contents to jump to that section. Cross-references are also links, as are URLs and email addresses.
- After following a link, you can easily return to the previous location in your document. This table summarizes the necessary menu commands and keyboard shortcuts:

How to Quickly Navigate to a Previous Point in This Ebook		
Software	Menu Command	Keyboard Shortcut
Adobe Acrobat 6	View > Go To > Previous View	Command-Left arrow
Adobe Acrobat 5	Document > Go To > Previous View	Command-Left arrow
Preview	Go > Back	Command-[

- In Adobe Acrobat Pro version 6 or 7, set your preferences to view Web URLs in a Web browser: choose Acrobat > Preferences, switch to the Web Capture pane, and choose In Web Browser from the Open Web Links pop-up menu.
- Find more tips in the [Take Control FAQ](#) on the Web.

Printing Tips

Although our layout is aimed at making online reading an enjoyable experience, we've made sure that printing remains a reasonable option. Please review these tips before you print:

- Use the Check for Updates button on the [cover](#) to make sure you have the latest version of the ebook and to verify that we don't plan to release a new version shortly. If you want to commit this ebook to paper, it makes sense to print the latest possible version.

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- For a tighter layout that uses fewer pages, check your printer options for a 2-up feature that prints two pages on one piece of paper. For instance, your Print dialog may have an unlabeled pop-up menu that offers a Layout option; choose Layout, and then choose 2 from the Pages per Sheet pop-up menu. You may also wish to choose Single Hairline from the Border menu.
- When printing on a color inkjet printer, to avoid using a lot of color ink (primarily on the yellow boxes we use for tips and figures), look for an option to print entirely in black-and-white.
- In the unlikely event that Adobe Acrobat or Adobe Reader cannot successfully print this PDF, try Preview; several readers have solved printing problems by using Preview.

Basics

When reading this ebook, you may get stuck if you don't know certain basic procedures or don't understand Take Control syntax for things like working with menus or finding items in the Finder. Please note the following:

- **Path names:** The route you take to a file on your hard drive, whether by looking through columns in a window or by double-clicking your way through folders, is the file's *path*.

The syntax for paths conforms to Unix standards, because that's what underlies Mac OS X. The disk's name is always the first thing in an actual path; since we can assume that the disk is always there, we don't include its name in the path—but we preserve the slash that would separate it from the next item. So, *HardDrive/System/Library/Fonts* becomes */System/Library/Fonts*.

A path to something in a user's home directory starts with the drive's name, followed by **Users** and then the user's name. The handy convention, however, is to replace those first three items with ~ (tilde), so *HardDrive/Users/Andrew/Library/Fonts* becomes simply *~/Library/Fonts*. (You've probably noticed by now that path text is formatted in special type.)

For something a little further down, or back up, in a path that was just described, or if the beginning of the path is unknown (because, for instance, it varies from one user to another), we use two periods to indicate the missing part of the path: “With Creative Suite, you get `/Library/Application Support/Adobe/Fonts`, and its subfolder, `../Adobe/Fonts/Regrd/Base`.”

- **Menus:** To describe choosing a command from a menu in the menu bar, this ebook uses an abbreviated description like `Edit > Resolve Duplicates`. When the actual command name changes based on a special situation or selection, there’s a generic reference: if the command would be `File > Remove “NewFlier”` based on the name of the selection, the description is `File > Remove CollectionName`.
- **System Preferences:** Working with certain aspects of fonts means some trips to System Preferences. To get there, choose System Preferences from the Apple menu. Each icon in the Preferences window opens a *pane* of information. So, if I say “In the International pane of System Preferences” or “in the International preference pane,” you’ll know you have to choose `Apple > System Preferences` and click on the International icon. Some panes have multiple screens, accessed by clicking their tabs (titles) in the pane, so the directions might say “...in the Input Menu tab of the International pane...”.

Assumptions

The “common ground” between what you should have, and know, and what I’m writing about in this ebook includes:

- **You’re working in Tiger:** Font management in Mac OS X changed drastically from one release to the next; little of this ebook applies to versions before Jaguar, and Font Book changed immensely just for Tiger.
- **You’re working in at least 10.4.3:** I was working in 10.4.6 by the time this ebook went “to press,” but 10.4.3 especially fixed some specific problems in Font Book (enough that I had to delete some complaints). There’s no excuse not to stay current on free system updates, so get with it!

- **You have administrative access to your Mac:** the general assumption is that you're in charge. (If you're uncomfortable with, or confused by the very idea of "administrative access," [Appendix D: Users and Accounts](#) can ease your mind.)
- **You know how to use Font Book:** You're familiar with its concepts and capabilities, including: font validation, resolving duplicates, disabling and enabling fonts, collections, and user-defined libraries. (You don't *have* to know all this—but when, for instance, I discuss problems with user-defined libraries, I don't describe how to create, edit, or remove them.)

INTRODUCTION

Font problems are a fact of computer life. They shouldn't be, but they are.

Often the problems are very minor—*why can't I type a √ with Option-V in this font?* Sometimes they're a little more pervasive: *Why isn't that font showing in the Font menu? Why can't I empty the Trash when this font is in it? Why can't I get Character Palette to stay listed in the Input menu?* And other times they're dire: *Why is Font Book crashing every time I open it? Why is every menu and dialog filled with garbled text?*

This ebook covers font problems large and small, general and specific. I provide detailed, step-by-step descriptions of the troubleshooting techniques you need to know, whether it's trashing a plist, deleting a font cache, or starting up in Safe Mode. (That last item, by the way—almost every description you've read about it lacks important details regarding font problems!)

A major area of “font problems” that's not covered in this ebook is problems that occur with third-party font-management software like Suitcase Fusion, Font Agent Pro, and Linotype FontExplorer X. Third-party programs change too often to be reasonably covered in that way in a book—even an ebook that can be updated more easily than a printed volume.

This ebook is a companion volume to *Take Control of Fonts in Mac OS X: Tiger Edition*

I started out with one standard-sized Take Control ebook. It grew sort of long. Then it got fairly huge. Then *humongous* became the operative term. Then my publishers said it wouldn't work as one PDF in terms of the sheer size. So, we decided to split off the bulk of the content about font problems into another ebook, with enough re-tooling so it would work as a standalone volume. And here it is!

I don't mind admitting that it was extremely difficult to figure out what general, background information should be included in this ebook, when it's all detailed in *Take Control of Fonts in Mac OS X*.

I don't want to *make* you buy that ebook (though if you did, we'd both be happy) for related, but not problem-specific material. On the other hand, I don't want to repeat myself here too much and lead you to think that this ebook is a collection of reprints. (Don't you hate TV shows that claim to be "NEW! episodes" but are just clippings collected from earlier in the season?) Yet, on the *other* other hand, there's a certain amount of background information that's necessary, and another amount that's useful, for clarification of some points.

So, I settled on excerpting two short but important topics in their entirety—"The World According to Glyphs" and "Update Legacy Fonts"—from *Take Control of Fonts in Mac OS X*. I also borrowed two handy, informative tables, identified in the text as having come from the other ebook. And, for your reference convenience, I repeated some appendixes. I mention all this so that if you bought this ebook individually, and then buy the other, you won't feel you've been fooled or cheated. (At over 250 pages, there's *way* more information in the other ebook than I've excerpted here!)

TIP ORGANIZE, INSTALL, AND USE FONTS LIKE A PRO AND SAVE \$5

If you want the entire two-volume set about fonts, but only bought this volume, you can save \$5 on *Take Control of Fonts in Mac OS X* by clicking the URL below to open a catalog page about the ebook. If you choose to purchase, a \$5-off coupon should appear at the upper right of the first screen of the shopping cart.

<http://www.takecontrolbooks.com/fonts-macosx.html>

A special notes about the figures

Also "copied" from *Take Control of Fonts in Mac OS X* is the concept of using characters buried in basic fonts to point, circle, or otherwise label items in screenshots. The characters, always in red, are identified in the margin by their Unicode IDs or GIDs (glyph IDs)—or both, when a character *has* both. The two-fold purpose behind this is to make you aware of the scope of non-alphabetic characters most fonts

contain, and to get you comfortable with the idea of referencing characters by their various IDs. (You can use Character Palette's search function to find these characters by their Unicode IDs.) Pictures with these kind of attention-getting devices look something like this figure (though much more sensible).

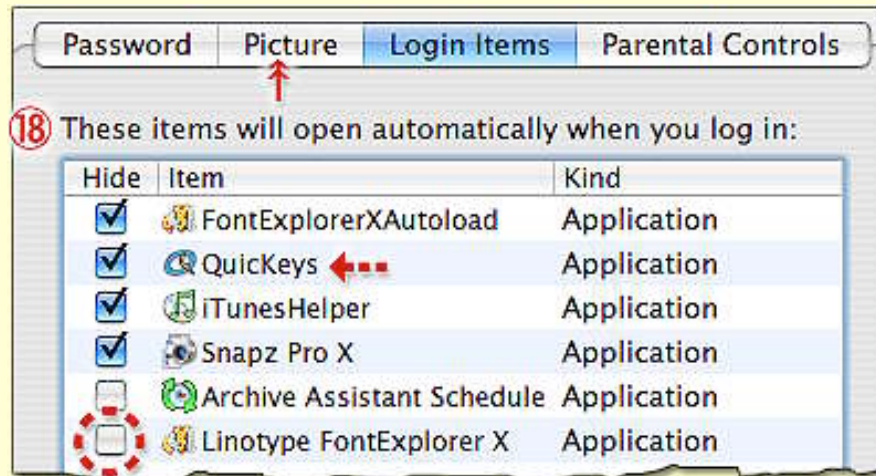
FIGURE

Circled number:
Hiragino Kaku Pro
U+24D0

Double-head arrow:
Apple Symbols
U+219F, GID 838

Dashed arrow:
Charcoal
U+21E0, GID 369

Dashed Circle:
InaiMathi
U+25CC, GID 277



This combination of attention-getting characters is just for fun.

QUICK START

Solving a font-related problem is a simple two-step process: figure out what's causing the problem, and then fix it. Okay, maybe it's not that simple: symptoms can have many causes, and causes have many possible fixes. But with this ebook, you can both narrow down symptoms to a probable cause and look up the cure most likely to work. Even better, you'll learn how to avoid some problems altogether.

If you're not in font trouble right now:

- Review the basics in [Know What and Where Your Fonts Are](#).
- Read [Take Preventive Measures and Plan Ahead](#) (and implement its suggestions).

Otherwise, come back to these sections as soon as you're back on track so you won't be derailed again.

If you're unfamiliar with Mac troubleshooting methods:

- Check [Table 3: Testing and Fix-it Procedures](#) for a list of the techniques you'll need for analyzing and solving font problems.
- Review the specific details for all the techniques in [Learn Troubleshooting Procedures](#). [Table 2: Font Troubleshooting and Maintenance Tools](#) describes the software utilities you'll need for some of the solutions (most of them are provided with Tiger).

If you're having a problem:

- If you don't know whether it's a font problem or a system problem, review [Table 4: Laying the Blame](#).
- If you suspect it's font-related but you can't pinpoint it, try the steps in [Tackle General Font Problems](#).
- If you have a problem that seems specific, try one of these topics:
 - [Fix Font Book Problems](#)
 - [Manage Input Menu Items](#)
 - [Font Files and Icons](#)
 - [Font Menus and the Font Panel](#)
 - [Font and Character Formatting](#)
 - [Safari](#)
 - [Microsoft Office](#)
 - [Adobe Applications](#)
 - [Classic Fonts and Environment](#)

KNOW WHAT AND WHERE YOUR FONTS ARE

Some basics are so basic that it's difficult to do *anything* if you're not familiar with them. The font formats that Mac OS X supports, and where those font files can be stored, belong to that category of basic information.

Learn About Supported Font Types

With respect for the past and a nod to the future, Mac OS X supports a wide range of font types. What difference does this make to your troubleshooting efforts?

There is, of course, the obvious item: if you're trying to use an unsupported type of font, it won't work! But sometimes you can have a font problem because of a misunderstanding about certain font types, and where and how they work. PostScript Type 1's, for instance, need two files to work at all; dfonts can be used only with Mac OS X, and so on. [Appendix A: Font Specs](#) rounds up the specifications for all the available font types, which I detail here:

- **PostScript Type 1 and bitmapped suitcase companions:** PostScript Type 1 fonts (also referred to as, simply, PostScript or Type 1 fonts) need two files to work. We've inherited this double-file approach from early Mac days, when one file (the *printer*, or *outline*, font) told the printer what to draw, and the other (the *bitmapped*, or *screen*, font) told that Mac what to put on its screen and in its Font menus.



A printer file has an LWFN-stamped font icon, and an abbreviated name based on a simple formula: the first five letters of the font's "family" name plus the first three letters of any descriptive words after that. So, *Nathaniel Italic Condensed* becomes *NathaItaCon*. In the Finder, a printer file's Kind is *PostScript Outline font*.



A suitcase file has an FFIL-stamped font icon, and can have any name at all—even one unrelated to its contents, a situation that can lead to some problems. Many suitcase files have a .bmap (bitmap) or .scr (screen) extension, but none is necessary. The file's Finder Kind is *Suitcase font*.

TAKE PREVENTIVE MEASURES AND PLAN AHEAD

I'm not sure how you'd measure an ounce of prevention or a pound of cure, but the philosophy holds: it takes less time and effort to prevent a problem than to fix it.

General Guidelines

Follow these simple guidelines to stay trouble-free, or at least make troubleshooting or fix-ups easier when a problem crops up:

- **Upgrade, upgrade, upgrade:** First, upgrade to Tiger: its general approach to fonts and native font-handling capabilities are miles ahead of its Mac OS X predecessors.

Next, keep upgrading Tiger versions. There's no excuse not to, since these minor updates are free. And font management is one of the things that has changed, sometimes significantly, with each 10.4.x version. In fact, the delta upgrade (10.4.4) actually provided new versions of Courier and Monaco dfonts to correct some glyph-display problems with CE and CY (Central European and Cyrillic) characters.

Finally, keep your applications updated with fixes as they become available, and upgrade to major revisions as soon as it's financially feasible. (A major, but nebulous, font problem that lasted for months for a friend in QuarkXpress 6, no matter what we did, disappeared when the documents were opened in the beta version of Quark 7; imagine what the *released* version will do!)

- **Don't remove or disable system-critical fonts:** The core fonts, in `/System/Library/Fonts`, are Keyboard.dfont, LastResort.dfont, Monaco.dfont, Geneva.dfont, LucidaGrande.dfont, and Helvetica.dfont (and probably AquaKanaRegular.otf and AquaKanaBold.otf).

Stealth fonts: *Keyboard, LastResort, and the AquaKanas are what I call "stealth fonts"; you'll never see them in your Font menus, although they're right there in your System Fonts folder. If, while in the Finder, you select any of these files and choose File > Get Info, you'll see that their full names include a leading period, which keeps them from appearing in menus.*

LEARN TROUBLESHOOTING PROCEDURES

You don't have to be an expert to perform tasks like a Safe Boot or setting up a new user account; all you need is the step-by-step instructions in this section. Some of the procedures here help you figure out what the problem is, some of them fix problems, and some do both (as noted in **Table 3**). I've divided them into three groups:

- **General Procedures:** This includes things like repairing permissions, setting up a new user account, and Safe Booting.
- **Delete Caches and plists:** Mac OS X has font caches, but so do Microsoft and Adobe programs; and although Font Book's plist is practically famous, it's not the only plist that needs deleting.
- **Restore System Components:** You can't reinstall "pieces" of the operating system with the Installer, but you can still get at them, whether you need to replace fonts or Font Book.

Table 3: Testing and Fix-it Procedures			
Test	Fix	Procedure	Comment
	X	Restart the Mac	Clears out mistakes in memory
	X	Repair system permissions	A long shot, but easy to do
	X	Repair font-file permissions	Not needed often
X		Try a new user account	Narrows the scope of possible problems
X	X	Start up in Safe Mode	Ignores all but system-level items; performs housekeeping chores on things like font cache files and the disk directory
	X	Delete caches and plists	Dumps possibly corrupted files
	X	Restore system components	Replaces fonts, Font Book, Character Palette, and Keyboard Viewer
X		Binary search for bad font	Tracks down a bad font
	X	Archive and Install	Not usually needed for font problems
<i>X's: MS PMincho: U+2117</i>			

TACKLE GENERAL FONT PROBLEMS

Some problems are obviously font-related: you put in a new font and it doesn't show up in a menu or everything starts crashing. And when you have what's obviously a font-related problem, sometimes it's an easily identified symptom: Font Book doesn't list all your user-defined libraries, for example.

But in many situations, it's not all that clear. Is the crashing from a systemwide problem totally unrelated to fonts? Is it a problem with a system component related to fonts (like Character Palette) but not actually a *font* problem? And if it seems to be a font problem—is it a font, or is it Font Book? And how do you approach fixing a problem whose symptoms are nonspecific? Take a deep, cleansing breath and follow these steps:

- 1. Decide the probable cause:** Use the guidelines in **Table 4** (next page) to assign the blame to font files, Font Book, or a more general problem. You'll find some overlap: Character Palette issues, for instance, could be blamed on Character Palette itself (a system component), but since Character Palette is somewhat sensitive to corrupt fonts, the problem *might* be a bad font.
- 2. Try a quick fix:** If you can identify a font-related problem in addition to general symptoms (you may be crashing a lot randomly, but you've noticed Character Palette doesn't always open the first time you choose it from the Input menu), look through [Learn Troubleshooting Procedures](#) for related actions (deleting Character Palette's plist, for instance). This can take less time—even if you try two or three procedures—than a full-blown analysis to narrow down the problem.
- 3. Analyze the problem further:** The flowchart in **Figure 5** shows you how to use various troubleshooting procedures to zero in on your problem. In many cases, one of the steps in the chart will also fix the problem you're having.
 - If your path takes you to the “Unlikely a font problem” box, you should consult a general Mac troubleshooting reference; you may have no option other than to [Perform an Archive and Install](#), as noted in the chart.
 - If you wind up in either of the red boxes, proceed to [Step 4](#).

FIX FONT BOOK PROBLEMS

It's not always easy to differentiate general font problems from those caused by Font Book (see [Table 4](#) for help with that)—which means it's not all that clear what you should do about them, either. If you're convinced that you have a Font Book problem but can't pinpoint it, solutions for nonspecific problems follow immediately after this list of links. If you can pinpoint the problem a little—it seems connected to user-defined libraries, say, or the dots that mark duplicate fonts don't seem to make sense—try the appropriate link from this list:

- [A font isn't in the expected folder or library after you install it](#)
- [Font Book can't see a font in a Fonts folder](#)
- [A font is listed in the User library but not in All Fonts](#)
- [The Font list shows a double listing for the same font](#)
- [The preview area displays the wrong font](#)
- [The preview area shows nothing in Sample view, and you can't type anything in Custom view](#)
- [The Classic library isn't listed](#)
- [There's no Removal confirm dialog](#)
- [Your disabled fonts are re-enabled](#)
- [A TrueType font is marked as disabled in Font Book but shows up in Font menus](#)
- [Duplicate-dot dilemmas in the Font list](#)
- [Resolving duplicates disables every copy of a font](#)
- [Multiple fonts or typefaces disappear when one is removed](#)
- [A font doesn't show up in Font Book \(or menus\) after you've added it to a folder that you've defined as a user library](#)
- [Library contents disappear when the library is renamed](#)
- [Collections or user libraries misbehave](#)
- [Collections or user libraries disappear from the Collection list](#)

MANAGE INPUT MENU ITEMS

Character Palette, Keyboard Viewer, and input keyboards live in the Input menu; the first has far more problems than the other two—but the latter two aren't perfect, either! And the Input menu itself occasionally has some problems. (If you don't even *have* one in your menu bar, jump directly to [You have no Input menu.](#))

Character Palette

While Character Palette isn't a shining example of an obvious interface, it's extremely useful—and sometimes your only option for inputting off-the-keyboard characters. The more you use it, the more you'll like it. And the more you'll increase your chances of running into problems with it.

Character Palette problems that aren't problems

Items that may seem like problems but are actually features (no, really—I didn't mean that sarcastically) include:

- **Some installed fonts aren't available in the pop-up menu in Glyph view.** The menu doesn't show disabled fonts or fonts in application Fonts folders—a font must be viewable in Font Book to be seen in Character Palette.
- **The *Insert* or *Insert With Font* button is always dimmed.** Always? This button is dimmed more often than not; if you're in a program that can't display non-Unicode glyphs and you've picked one of those for insertion, you're out of luck (more details in [Excerpt 1: The World According to Glyphs](#)). The button also remains dimmed if you're using a program that doesn't work with Unicode at all, like Word X.
- **Nothing ever shows in the Glyph Variants section.** Nothing? *Ever*? Try selecting the glyph for the numeral one and then select the Zapfino sample in the Collections area. It just seems like nothing ever shows up because so few standard fonts have glyph variants defined.

SOLVE OTHER SPECIFIC PROBLEMS

If you've dealt with a hard-to-pin-down font problem, you might find it a relief to deal with one that's more specific in nature: an icon changes, a font file can't be erased, character formatting doesn't seem to "take"... all sorts of annoying but identifiable things. The problems and solutions are divided into the following categories (click on a link to jump to the one you need help with):

- [Font Files and Icons](#) (this page)
- [Font and Character Formatting](#)
- [Postscript Fonts](#)
- [Safari](#)
- [Font Menus and the Font Panel](#)
- [Microsoft Office](#)
- [Classic Fonts and Environment](#)
- [Adobe Applications](#)

Font Files and Icons

You can guess what might go wrong with a font *file*—from not being able to copy it to its refusing to be thrown out with the Trash—but you'd be amazed what can go wrong with the icons themselves!

A font file can't be moved or copied

Some old font files put up a fuss when you try to copy them or move them from one folder to another. [Reset font file permissions](#) to make them behave.

If you're working with fonts in `/System/Library/Fonts` (or `/Library/Fonts` when you don't have administrative privileges), it's normal for a font file to refuse to *move* out of the folder, simply make a copy of itself in the target location; see [Remove or Reinstall a System Font](#) for details.

A font refuses to go out with the Trash

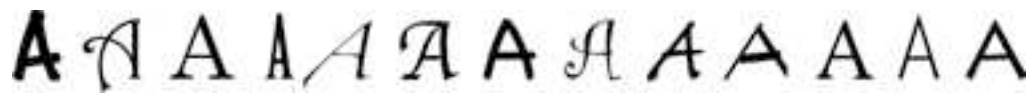
There are several reasons a font might not go gently into that good Trash, and several solutions to try:

- **If the font was dragged to the Trash directly from a Fonts folder or user-defined library:** It's likely Tiger thinks it's still using the font (even if you replaced it with a file of the same name to get a better version). [Delete the system font caches](#), and don't forget that a restart is part of the procedure.

EXCERPT 1: THE WORLD ACCORDING TO GLYPHS

This is an excerpt from the ebook Take Control of Fonts in Mac OS X: Tiger Edition (see the [tip](#) on page 8 for more information and a discount). Its inclusion in this ebook can be seen as a shameless plug for another ebook, or as a munificent dissemination of useful information. Or both.

A *glyph*, in font speak, is a single entity of a particular shape. You can refer to an uppercase A as a letter or a character, but there's only one such animal; it does, however, come in many different designs, or shapes. All the characters in this picture are A's, but there are 13 different glyphs.



A glyph doesn't always represent a single character. It can be a double-letter ligature, a triple-character fraction, or a multiple-letter Roman numeral. (The Zapfino font has a separate, single glyph for the word *Zapfino*.) No matter how many characters *seem* to be in a glyph, it is always a single entity in a font; it might take multiple keystrokes to generate it, but a single backspace will delete it.

The Unicode system provides for a single instance of a character in each *script* (written language): there is one capital A in Unicode, and its ID is U+0041. A font, on the other hand, can have multiple representations of a single character: alternate capital A's, standard and Small Caps versions, and so on. A font can also contain glyphs that have no relationship to any Unicode character.

Since every character you see and store on a computer must be represented by *some* sort of numeric ID, and so many glyphs fall outside the range of Unicode characters, there's a whole 'nother identification system, in addition to Unicode: the *glyph ID* (GID). Each glyph in a font has a GID, even if it also has a Unicode ID. There's no standardization for this: the GIDs for three alternate A's in one font won't match those for alternate A's in another, and a fancy flourish in one font is unlikely to have a counterpart in another.

Even the most basic of characters across fonts don't necessarily have the same IDs: the question mark might have a GID of 34 in one font,

EXCERPT 2: UPDATE LEGACY FONTS

This is an excerpt from the ebook Take Control of Fonts in Mac OS X: Tiger Edition (see the [tip](#) on page 8 for more information and a discount).

If you're not new to the Mac, you may have a few old font favorites, or even a vast collection, that you have no intention of giving up. But your fonts may not be ready for Mac OS X, which has more stringent requirements when it comes to font files:

- Mac OS X can't use a single-font file for either bitmapped or TrueType; fonts *must* be in suitcase files, even if the suitcase holds only a single font.
- You must trim down multiple-font suitcases, separating TrueType from bitmapped, and the bitmapped wheat from the chaff (the ones you need for PostScript fonts, and the ones you don't).







But you can't manipulate suitcase contents in Mac OS X. Even if you're in Classic, you can't open suitcase files the way you did in Mac OS 9, because Classic is not really an operating system, it just plays one on your Mac. Manipulation issues aside, you can't even be sure of a suitcase's *contents* because double-clicking it opens windows in Font Book for the TrueType contents, but not for all the bitmaps.

So, how *can* you handle this particular chore? You have three options:

- **Work directly in OS 9:** Use your own Mac if it can boot into OS 9, or on another machine. (Some apologies, or even begging, may be required if you've been giving OS 9 friends a hard time about not moving up to Mac OS X.) I recommend this method, since it's the only one that lets you handle single-font files. To get started, see [Work with suitcases in Mac OS 9](#).
- **Work in the Classic environment:** Install it on your machine if it's not there already, and get... ready for this?... Font/DA Mover 4.1, last seen with System 6. I cover how to get it and how to use it in [Use Font/DA Mover](#).
- **Get a third-party utility** that lets you manipulate suitcases. The only utility for this that I'm aware of is Smasher. It lets you redistribute suitcase contents although it doesn't handle single-

APPENDIX A: FONT SPECS

Table 7: Font Specs

	Name or Extension	Description	Finder Kind	Font Book Kind	Comment
Supported in Mac OS X					
	Bitmapped suitcase				
	.bmap or .scr (optional)	Original Mac screen font; companion to PostScript Type 1	Font Suitcase	(Companion file shows as PostScript Type 1)	Supported only as PostScript Type 1 companion font
	PostScript printer font (Type 1)				
	5-letter family name plus 3 letters for each style	Outline font; needs bitmap FFIL companion	PostScript Type 1 outline font	PostScript Type 1	Needs companion bitmap file
	TrueType (Mac)				
	Font family name	Single or multiple TrueType fonts in a suitcase file	Font Suitcase	TrueType	
	TrueType (Windows)				
	Font family name .ttf or .ttc extension	Cross-platform	Windows TrueType font	TrueType	
 	Multiple Master instance				
	Same as PostScript printer font and suitcase, plus "MM"	A special PostScript Type 1 font, editable in previous systems	PostScript Type 1 outline font	PostScript Type 1	Basically a Type 1 font; its companion suitcase file also has MM in its name

(continues)

APPENDIX B: TIGER FONTS

The three tables in this appendix list the fonts Tiger installs:

- **System Fonts folder:**
Fonts always installed in `/System/Library/Fonts`, **Table 8** (below)
- **Library Fonts folder:**
Basic fonts always installed in `/Library/Fonts`, **Table 9**
- **Library Fonts folder:**
Additional fonts installed as an option in `/Library/Fonts`, **Table 10**

Table 8: Basic Tiger Fonts in the System Fonts Folder

Font File	Language/ Script	Font File	Language/ Script
AppleGothic.dfont	Korean	Hiragino Mincho Pro W6.otf	Japanese
AquaKanaBold.otf	Japanese	Keyboard.dfont	
AquaKanaRegular.otf	Japanese	LastResort.dfont	
Courier.dfont		LiHei Pro.ttf	Chinese
Geeza Pro Bold.ttf	Arabic	LucidaGrande.dfont	
Geeza Pro.ttf	Arabic	Monaco.dfont	
Geneva.dfont		Osaka.dfont	Japanese
Hei.dfont	Chinese	OsakaMono.dfont	Japanese
HelveLTMM		STHeiti Light.ttf	Chinese
Helvetica LT MM		STHeiti Regular.ttf	Chinese
Helvetica.dfont		Symbol.dfont	
Hiragino Kaku Gothic Pro W3.otf	Japanese	Times LT MM	
Hiragino Kaku Gothic Pro W6.otf	Japanese	Times.dfont	
Hiragino Kaku Gothic Std W8.otf	Japanese	TimesLTMM	
Hiragino Maru Gothic Pro W4.otf	Japanese	ZapfDingbats.dfont	

APPENDIX C: THE "DO NOT REMOVE" FONT LIST

Table 11: Do Not Remove These Fonts		
Font	Location	Reason
From Tiger: Absolutely Necessary		
AquaKanaBold† AquaKanaRegular† Geneva Helvetica* Keyboard LastResort LucidaGrande Monaco	<code>/System/Library/Fonts</code>	The operating system needs them
Helvetica LT MM Times LT MM	<code>/System/Library/Fonts</code>	Preview uses them for font rendering
From Tiger: Recommended		
Courier Symbol Zapf Dingbats	<code>/System/Library/Fonts</code>	Common Web and cross-platform fonts
Comic Sans Georgia Trebuchet Times New Roman Verdana	<code>/Library/Fonts</code>	
From Adobe		
<i>All fonts in folder</i>	<code>/Library/Application Support/Adobe/PDFL/7.0/Fonts††</code>	Acrobat and Acrobat Reader need them
<i>All fonts in folder</i>	<code>/Library/Application Support/Adobe/Fonts/Reqrd/Base</code>	Adobe applications need them
<p>* May be replaced by another version of Helvetica in any Fonts folder the system can access. † May not be essential; anecdotal evidence indicates it is. †† The number in the path may be different</p>		

APPENDIX D: USERS AND ACCOUNTS

If you've ignored the whole user account thing up until now and feel practically illiterate when you run into Fonts folder pathnames, or references to setting up a separate account to test your font problems, relax: it's simpler than you think.

Mac OS X is designed as a shared system, serving the needs—and preserving the privacy—of more than one user, whether the users are various employees or a few family members. If you're the sole user, you have to put up with some nonsense that's a result of the shared-Mac approach, with multiple places to store (and misplace) things, folders that seem to have the same names, and the concept of having an *account* on your Mac—an account with an *administrator*, who, in all likelihood, is you. You run into the surface issue of this approach every time you install software and you're asked for an administrative password (and doesn't that make you feel important?).

For most practical purposes, you can think of a Mac as starting with a single *user account*, a setup for a single user. Each user account has an *owner*, the person who has a password to use it. At least one user account has *administrator privileges*; the owner of an account with these privileges is allowed to make systemwide changes on the Mac that can affect all the accounts on it—like installing applications or updating system software. The first user account that's set up on your Mac OS X machine automatically has administrator privileges. So, if you're the only user, you have an account with administrator privileges. (You are the boss of you.)

The multi-user mindset of the operating system results in a hierarchy of resources and privileges:

- **System stuff:** These are items the Mac needs to keep humming—everything from starting up, to putting a dialog on the screen, to opening an application when you double-click a document.
- **Communal stuff:** Things that every user account can access, like applications, which are normally installed only once, in one place, and shared by everyone.
- **User stuff:** Things that are private to each user, like documents (obviously) and environmental things like the Desktop background and preference settings.

ABOUT THIS EBOOK

In contrast to traditional print books, Take Control ebooks offer clickable links, full-text searching, and free minor updates. We hope you find them both useful and enjoyable to read.

About the Author

When Sharon Zardetto Aker wrote her first computer book, her sons were not even in preschool; now they're both out of college. She has a long Mac history, starting with a 1984 Mac (128K of memory, 400K floppy disks), and articles in the earliest issues of *Macworld* and the premiere issue (and every one thereafter, for many years) of *MacUser*. Her nearly a thousand magazine articles over the years include a regular *MacUser* column on portable computing. Her 20 or so books include many editions of *The Macintosh Bible*, as well as *The Mac Almanac*—whose especial claim to fame is having been part of an answer on the Jeopardy board—on TV, not the play-at-home version. (The correct question was: “What is a computer?” Really!)

After an almost 5-year hiatus from writing, during which she designed and programmed databases, and created online educational material for pharmaceutical firms, she decided to dive back in with Take Control ebooks. You can send her email about this title at sharonzaker@optonline.net; she can't promise a response to every email, but does promise to read every one.

On the personal side of things, Sharon notes that she met her husband in an Apple Computer store. (Double-sided floppies had also just been introduced.)

Author's Acknowledgements

First, I'd like to blame—no, no, I mean *thank*—Tonya and Adam Engst, who convinced me to write a book about fonts when what I really wanted to do was write about FileMaker.

Thanks to all the Control Freaks for their time and efforts, with extra to Joe Kissell and especially to Tom Gewecke for his above-and-beyond correspondence; Andy Baird for the flowchart graphic; Lea Galanter for her professional nitpickiness; and, as usual and always, Rich.

About the Publisher

TidBITS Electronic Publishing has been publishing online since 1990 when publishers Adam and Tonya Engst first created their online newsletter, *TidBITS*, about Macintosh- and Internet-related topics. *TidBITS* has been in continuous, weekly production since then. Adam and Tonya are known in the Macintosh world as writers, editors, and speakers. They are also parents to Tristan, who thinks ebooks about trains, clipper ships, and castles would be cool.



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- Take Control logo: Jeff Tolbert, <http://jefftolbert.com/>
- Editor in Chief: Tonya Engst, <http://www.tidbits.com/tonya/>
- Publisher: Adam Engst, <http://www.tidbits.com/adam/>

Thanks to Chris and Elaine, and to Jane Bruce-Robertson, for helping with childcare.

Take Control of Font Problems in Mac OS X: Tiger Edition

ISBN: 1-933671-14-9

May 2006, Version 1.0

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TidBITS Electronic Publishing
50 Hickory Road
Ithaca, NY 14850 USA
<http://www.takecontrolbooks.com/>

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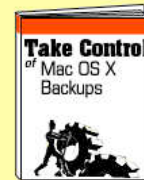


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