

BEST PRACTICES GUIDE

macOS Font Management



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Why Do You Need To Manage Your Fonts?



Your fonts are your tools; you need to know where they are, and know how and when to use them. If you have a large collection of fonts, effective font management is essential.

Installing your fonts in Font Book makes the font menus in your applications a pain to navigate.

- + Different projects might use different versions of the same font
- + Installing new applications can make unexpected changes to your fonts
- + Replacing damaged or missing fonts and sorting out duplicate fonts wastes production time

The macOS Font Management Best Practices Guide gives you all the information you need to get your fonts under control if you are using macOS Big Sur (11), macOS Catalina (10.15), or macOS Mojave (10.14).

The Best Practices For Effective Font Management

- + Back up your files
- + Check for operating system and application updates
- + Clean up your operating system font folders
- + Identify damaged and incompatible fonts
- + Upgrade older fonts
- + Sort out duplicate fonts
- + Add fonts to a font manager
- + Make a plan for maintaining your fonts

About This Guide

This guide has recommendations and instructions to help you understand how to manage your fonts on macOS. It covers:

- + Collecting your fonts
- + Dealing with old, damaged, and duplicate fonts
- + Organizing fonts using Suitcase Fusion
- + Planning ahead for new fonts

Conventions Used In This Guide

- + Menu commands are indicated by a right angle bracket after the menu name (Edit > Select All).
- + Menu commands in submenus will use a bracket after the submenu name (View > Arrange By > Name).
- + Folder paths starting with a slash (/) are full paths from the top level of your startup disk (/System/Library/Fonts/). Folder paths that don't start with a slash are relative paths (Go to Optional Fonts/Office Fonts/ on your Desktop).
- + Relative paths starting with a tilde (~) point to locations in the user's home folder (~/Documents/).
- + Some paths will point to the current user's Library folder, which macOS hides by default. [Appendix A: The Hidden User Library](#) on page 11 has more information.
- + A path that ends with a folder will end with a slash (/Users/Shared/); a path that ends with a file name will not (/Library/Fonts/Tahoma.ttf).

Collect Your Fonts

Managing your fonts means gathering and reviewing them to find damaged, incompatible, and duplicate fonts. These steps are the same whether you start with a brand-new Mac or work on a production system that has other software and fonts installed.

Back Up Your Files

Before you start any project that makes changes to your Mac, you should back up your important files in case something goes wrong. [Back up your Mac with Time Machine](#) describes using the built-in feature of macOS to back up your computer to an external disk. For third-party backup software, consult its documentation.

Check For Operating System And Application Updates

You should also make sure that your operating system and applications are up to date. Updates can add, update, or remove system fonts. Open the App Store from the Apple menu and check the Updates section for updates. Open System Preferences from the Apple menu and select Software Update to check for any macOS updates.

Many third-party applications have their own means of installing updates. Refer to the documentation for those applications for details.

Clean Font Caches

macOS and applications which make heavy use of fonts store information in a font cache. If you activate and deactivate large groups of fonts, or have damaged fonts, the information in these font caches can get out of sync or corrupted. Symptoms of font cache corruption include being unable to activate and deactivate fonts, incorrect or garbled fonts, and applications quitting unexpectedly.

[How to use Safe mode on your Mac](#) explains how to clear the macOS font cache. You can use third-party utilities to reset the macOS font cache and other application font caches.

Suitcase Fusion can reset most font caches on macOS. Close your other open applications, then open Suitcase Fusion and choose File > Clean Font Caches; this will restart your Mac.

Clean Up Your System Fonts

Next, you should consider removing unneeded fonts from your fonts folder. Create three folders on your Desktop: Other system fonts, Core web fonts, and Optional fonts.

Why Pare Down System Fonts?

Keeping too many fonts on your system can cause your font menus to become an unwieldy mess. Creative applications have gotten better at letting you navigate long lists of fonts, but it can still be a hassle to find the fonts you need.

Many applications build their own list of fonts instead of letting macOS tell them what fonts are available. When you have too many fonts active, these applications take longer to open. If you trim your system font folders down to the essentials and activate the fonts you want to use, you can speed up opening these applications.

Recent versions of macOS have security features to protect the operating system from malicious software or other tampering. Some of the new features make it difficult or impossible to remove unwanted system fonts; [Appendix B: Working With System Fonts](#) on page 12 has details on how Apple protects system fonts in Catalina and Big Sur.

Classifying Your System Fonts

You can separate the fonts on your computer into different categories:

- + Essential fonts required by macOS and its applications
- + Fonts installed by macOS that are not required by the operating system or its applications
- + Third-party fonts, including fonts installed by Adobe and Microsoft

Fonts and File Extensions

When working with fonts, you need to know the differences between font files, especially those that have an extension (such as the “.ttf” in Arial.ttf) and those that don’t. To make this easier, you can show file extensions in the Finder:

1. Choose Finder > Preferences to open the Finder Preferences window
2. Select Advanced
3. Select “Show all filename extensions”
4. Close the Finder Preferences window

This shows the files extensions for all your files, not just your font files: .doc or .docx for Word files, .app for applications, and so on. If you find this distracting, you can disable filename extensions in the Finder Preferences window when you have finished organizing your fonts.

Selecting And Moving Non-Essential System Fonts

Apple has knowledge base articles listing the fonts installed by default in macOS; you can remove many of these fonts without causing problems. Each version of macOS installs different fonts.

- + macOS Big Sur (11): [Fonts included with macOS Big Sur](#)
- + macOS Catalina (10.15): [Fonts included with macOS Catalina](#)
- + macOS Mojave (10.14): [Fonts included with macOS Mojave](#)

You can find system fonts in three places:

- + /System/Library/Fonts/ holds fonts that are considered essential for macOS to operate normally (though some fonts can actually be removed, as described later)
- + /Library/Fonts/ holds fonts that are available for all macOS user accounts, including fonts installed by applications
- + ~/Library/Fonts/ holds fonts that are available only for the current macOS user; each user account has its own Fonts folder.

[Appendix B: Required System Fonts](#) on page 12 has more information on which fonts can be removed from your system font folders.

Collecting Fonts From Adobe Creative Suite & Creative Cloud

Adobe Creative Suite isn't supported on recent versions of macOS, but Creative Suite may have left fonts behind in /Library/Fonts/ when it was uninstalled. [Fonts included with Creative Suite](#) has information on which fonts are safe to remove; move these fonts to your Optional Fonts folder on the Desktop.

Adobe Creative Cloud uses Adobe Fonts (formerly known as TypeKit) to distribute its fonts; the [Creative Cloud Fonts FAQ](#) has more information on how Adobe handles fonts.

Core Fonts For The Web

In 1996, Microsoft created Core Fonts for the Web: a collection of freely-available fonts intended as standard fonts for websites. Modern websites use downloadable web fonts, but keep the core web fonts as a fallback to display text if web fonts are unavailable; older websites rely on the core web fonts entirely.

Apple's Safari and Google Chrome use sandboxing to limit what system resources they can use, and have issues using fonts that aren't in operating system font folders; [App Sandbox](#) on the Apple website gives a more technical explanation. If you use either of those browsers, you should leave these core web fonts in the /Library/Fonts/ folder:

Andale Mono.ttf	Impact.ttf
Arial Black.ttf	Tahoma Bold.ttf
Arial Bold Italic.ttf	Tahoma.ttf
Arial Bold.ttf	Times New Roman Bold Italic.ttf
Arial Italic.ttf	Times New Roman Bold.ttf
Arial.ttf	Times New Roman Italic.ttf
Brush Script.ttf	Times New Roman.ttf
Comic Sans MS Bold.ttf	Trebuchet MS Bold Italic.ttf
Comic Sans MS.ttf	Trebuchet MS Bold.ttf
Courier New Bold Italic.ttf	Trebuchet MS Italic.ttf
Courier New Bold.ttf	Trebuchet MS.ttf
Courier New Italic.ttf	Verdana Bold Italic.ttf
Courier New.ttf	Verdana Bold.ttf
Georgia Bold Italic.ttf	Verdana Italic.ttf
Georgia Bold.ttf	Verdana.ttf
Georgia Italic.ttf	Webdings.ttf
Georgia.ttf	

In Catalina and Big Sur the core web fonts reside in /System/Library/Fonts/Supplemental/. [Appendix B: Required System Fonts](#) on page 12 has details on which system fonts can be moved or removed safely.

Collecting Fonts From Microsoft Office

Microsoft Office applications no longer install fonts in the operating system. Instead, each application stores copies of its fonts in its application bundle.

If you want to add copies of the Office fonts to your font manager:

1. Select an Office application in the Finder
2. Control-click on the application and choose Show Package Contents from the drop-down menu; the application bundle will open in a new Finder window
3. Go to the Contents/Resources/ folder

Hold the Option key down and drag a copy of the Fonts (Office 2016) or DFonts (Office 2019) folder to your Optional Fonts folder

Gathering Other Fonts

You can find fonts installed by other applications in the following locations:

- + ~/Library/Fonts/
- + /Library/Fonts/
- + /Library/Fonts Disabled/
- + /Library/Application Support/

Appendix A: The Hidden User Library on page 11 has details for finding and opening the ~/Library/Fonts/ folder. Select all of the fonts and move them to your Optional Fonts folder on the Desktop.

Open / Library/Fonts / and move any font files not discussed earlier into your Optional Fonts folder on the Desktop. Do the same with / Library / Fonts Disabled /.

Open / Library/Application Support / Apple / Fonts / and check if there is an iLife or iWork folder. The iWork folder contains fonts that are also included with the iLife and iWork suites of programs; Apple installs fonts here even if you don't have iLife or iWork installed. Move the iLife and iWork folders to your Optional Fonts folder on the Desktop.

Open / Library / Application Support / Adobe /. Adobe Creative Cloud doesn't store any fonts here but older Adobe applications may store fonts in a Fonts folder. Move the Fonts folder to your Optional Fonts folder.

Look in the / Library / Application Support / folder for other vendors who may have included a Fonts folder and move those fonts to your Optional Fonts folder as well.

Clean Up And Organize Your Fonts

Identifying Damaged And Incompatible Fonts

As time goes on, you may develop problems with your fonts.

- + Fonts can get damaged as you move them from computer to computer
- + Older font formats aren't supported on recent versions of macOS
- + Older fonts can have incorrect font information or other bugs—fonts are software, too!

Legacy macOS fonts—specifically, PostScript Type 1 fonts and older TrueType fonts—use files that include font data in a separate resource fork. Apple has moved away from using resource forks, but macOS still recognizes files with resource forks attached.

If you need to move legacy fonts off of your Mac, archive them into a .zip file first. To archive the fonts into a .zip from the Finder:

1. Select the folder of fonts
2. Control-click and select “Compress (name of folder)” from the dropdown menu

Scanning Your Fonts With Font Book

macOS includes Font Book, a basic font manager utility. Font Book installs fonts in the operating system and activates and deactivates fonts. It lacks features for adding custom information to your fonts and auto-activating fonts.

Font Book can check for some common font problems. It will also report if a font is a duplicate of an installed system font.

1. Open Font Book
2. Choose File > Validate File
3. Select one or more font files to scan and click Open

Font Book scans each font and reports any problems it finds.

Replacing Older Fonts

It isn't always easy to replace the fonts you use, especially when working with documents you didn't create. There are good reasons to switch to using OpenType fonts (or TrueType, if OpenType versions aren't available):

- + You can use OpenType and TrueType fonts on both macOS and Windows
- + PostScript Type 1 fonts were OS-specific; glyphs might be mapped to different characters, causing display errors when you switch platforms

- + OpenType is the modern standard for fonts, offering features that Type 1 and TrueType fonts lack
- + Most type foundries produce only OpenType versions of their fonts

Adobe, Apple, and Microsoft are eliminating support for Type 1 fonts in their applications and operating systems.

- + Adobe will drop support for Type 1 fonts from its products by January, 2023; [PostScript Type 1 fonts end of support](#) has details
- + Apple has not announced plans to drop support for Type 1 fonts from macOS but recent releases have had problems with Type 1 fonts; iOS doesn't support Type 1 fonts at all
- + Microsoft has dropped support for Type 1 fonts from Microsoft Office

For now, you can keep older fonts in your font manager and activate them as needed for older projects. Most foundries charge for new versions of fonts, but you can check if they offer free upgrades.

Identifying Duplicate Fonts

One of the biggest challenges of font management is handling duplicate fonts. You might have more than one copy of the exact same font. Perhaps you downloaded it more than once, or added it to the operating system but didn't delete the original. That's easy to sort out: choose which copy you want to keep and get rid of the others.

The main problem involves fonts that are the same typeface, such as Helvetica or Garamond, but are not exact copies. You might have TrueType and OpenType versions of your fonts. You might have two different versions of the same font; the newer version could have more glyphs, adjust kerning and line spacing, or use OpenType features such as custom ligatures.

If you have duplicate fonts, it's likely that you've used different versions in different projects. If you use the wrong version of a font in a project, the text could wrap differently causing reflow and pagination problems.

Identifying Fonts That Conflict With System Fonts

A font's internal name (sometimes called a “PostScript name”) is used by macOS and applications to identify specific typefaces. It can be different than the font's filename and the font's display name; the display name is used in an application's font menu.

Some fonts that come with macOS have internal names that conflict with other popular fonts. As Apple tightens security on macOS, you should consider replacing fonts in your collection that conflict with system fonts. Many popular typefaces have “pro” versions with display names and internal names that don't conflict with the system font version.

Manage Your Fonts With Suitcase Fusion

Once you have collected and cleaned up your fonts, you're ready to add them to Suitcase Fusion. This section covers the basics of adding and managing fonts; for more information on using Suitcase Fusion, choose [Help > Suitcase Fusion Help](#).

Adding Your Fonts

To add your fonts to Suitcase Fusion:

1. Choose **File > Add Fonts to Library**
2. Find your **Other System Fonts** folder on your Desktop and click **Add**

Suitcase Fusion will create a set called "Other System Fonts" and add the fonts to the set. Repeat this process for your **Optional Fonts** folder.

NOTE: You can also drag the folders onto the Font Library in the sidebar of the main Suitcase Fusion window. Suitcase Fusion will create a set for each folder and add the fonts to the sets..

Adding Fonts To Temporary Fonts

For some projects, you might not want to add fonts permanently to your font library. You can drag them to the **Temporary Fonts** folder in the Suitcase Fusion sidebar or drag them onto the Suitcase Fusion Icon in the Dock. Fonts in **Temporary Fonts** are removed from Suitcase Fusion when you log out of macOS or restart your Mac.

Fonts that are added temporarily are not copied into the vault; they are added in place. If you move a folder of fonts after adding them to **Temporary Fonts**, Suitcase Fusion won't be able to use them.

Creating And Deleting Sets

Once your fonts have been added you can delete the sets, if you want to organize them differently. Select a set and choose **Edit > Delete Set** to remove a set.

To make a new set, choose **File > New Set** and give your set a name. To add fonts to a set, select them from the **Font Library** and drag them onto the set name.

Managing Duplicate Fonts

If you've added fonts to Suitcase Fusion over time, you may find that you have duplicates of some of your fonts. Suitcase Fusion doesn't allow you to add the same font to the font vault more than once; it will add fonts with the same internal name but different version numbers or font formats.

If you work with legacy documents or projects created by other people, you want to use the same fonts. But if that's not the case, consider removing older versions and old font formats to ensure that you are using the newest copy of your fonts.

- + Open Suitcase Fusion
- + Select **Duplicate Fonts** from the **Smart Searches** section of the sidebar

The display shows fonts that have the same internal name. If the fonts are grouped by family, you can make it show each font individually by unchecking **View > Group Fonts by Family**.

You can select fonts and choose **Edit > Delete** (or press the **Delete** key) to remove them from your **Font Library**. This deletes them from the font vault, so make sure you have backup copies!



Make A Plan For The Future

You've cleaned up your operating system font folders; you've gotten rid of bad fonts; and you've added them to Suitcase Fusion or other font manager. Now it's time to come up with a plan for going forward.

Backing Up Your Fonts

The easiest way to back up your fonts is to back them up along with the rest of your files. If you are using Time Machine or third-party backup software, you're all set! Make sure your fonts are in a folder that's being backed up.

You can also make a backup of your Suitcase Fusion font vault. Choose File > Font Vault Archive > Archive and select a location for the backup file. Suitcase Fusion creates a file with a .macbackup extension and backs up your entire font vault: fonts, sets, and custom metadata. Once it's done, make sure you store the backup file in a safe location.

Suitcase Fusion has TypeSync, a syncing feature that copies your font vault into the cloud. If you log in to a new copy of Suitcase Fusion, your fonts and sets will be automatically added to your font vault. For more information on TypeSync, choose Help > Suitcase Fusion Help.

Other font managers may have their own features for backing up your font collection. Refer to the documentation for more information.

Getting New Fonts

Let's not kid ourselves: there is no such thing as enough fonts. You are going to add fonts to your collection eventually, so you should know what you're going to do with them when you do.

Buying New Fonts

When you buy new fonts, you should keep a few things in mind:

- + Buy your fonts from well-known, reliable font foundries or websites
- + Make sure the fonts you buy includes the styles, languages, and symbols that you need
- + Try to get OpenType fonts, or TrueType if they don't offer OpenType versions
- + Avoid collections of thousands of fonts for a low price: most of the fonts will be low-quality "fun" display typefaces that you will rarely use

Downloading Free Fonts

Be careful when downloading fonts from "free font" websites. There are reputable sites that offer professionally-designed fonts that have been made free for commercial or noncommercial use, but many sites offer low-quality fonts; knockoffs of popular typefaces that are missing the full range of glyphs and features of the official versions; or pirated copies of commercial fonts. When in doubt, avoid using them!

Dealing With Fonts Installed By Applications

Some applications include a collection of high-quality fonts. These applications may install its fonts in your system font folders or in other locations where your font manager can't manage them.

Before installing new software, you may want to make it easier to identify which fonts you left in your system font folders.

NOTE: The following process is optional. It can help you identify fonts that get installed along with other software. If you don't follow these steps, fonts installed by applications are usually placed in your /Library/Fonts/ folder.

Make A List Of Your Current Fonts

1. Open the /Library/Fonts/ folder in the Finder
2. Choose View > As List
3. Choose View > Arrange By > None
4. Click the heading of the Name column to sort the files by name
5. Choose Edit > Select All
6. Hold down the Option key and choose File > Show Inspector
7. In the Multiple Item Info window, note how many files are present under Kind at the top of the window
8. Close the Multiple Item Info window and choose Edit > Copy
9. Open TextEdit and create a new document
10. Type "Library Fonts Files:" and the number of files from step 7
11. Choose Edit > Paste and Match Style to paste the list of filenames from step 8

If you select Paste instead of Paste and Match Style, TextEdit will paste links to the font files instead of the names. Choose Edit > Undo and try again.

Save the file in your Documents folder with the filename "Library Fonts as of" and the current date.

Collecting Fonts Installed By An Application

Once you have installed your application, check your list against the /Library/Fonts/ folder to determine if new fonts have been added. For more tips on finding fonts installed by applications, go to [Gathering other fonts](#) on page 6. If you think your application has installed new fonts but you can't find them, check the application's documentation or the developer's website for support.

Working With Your New Fonts

If you get your fonts from a trustworthy vendor, they probably won't have any problems. When you add the fonts to your font manager, you may want to add them as a set so you can identify them later. If your font manager allows you to add notes or tags to a font, you can add order information, font vendor, and client information.

Now What?

That's it! If you've gotten this far then you should have a lean set of system folders, your fonts added to your font manager and organized as you want them, backup copies of your fonts in case something goes wrong, and a plan for what to do with your new fonts. Now go forth and be creative!

Appendix A: The Hidden User Library

Every macOS user account has a Library folder in its home folder. macOS hides this Library folder from casual browsing, but it's easy to gain access to it.

To open the folder in the Finder, click on the Go menu and hold the Option key down. A Library entry will be added just below the Home entry. Choose Library to open the folder.

You can reach folders in the user Library folder by switching to the Finder and choosing Go > Go to Folder. You can type the full path to the folder

(`~/Users/_username_/Library/Application Support/`) or a relative path starting with a tilde (`~/Library/Fonts/`), and click Go.

You can also make the user Library folder visible in the Finder. Open your home folder in the Finder, then choose View > Show View Options.

The View Options pane will have a Show Library Folder checkbox near the bottom. Check the checkbox and the Library folder will appear in the Finder window.



Appendix B:

Working With System Fonts

This section presents information on which fonts are required by different versions of macOS. If you don't feel comfortable removing fonts from your operating system, it's safe to skip these steps.

Removing any of the fonts on the lists below can cause problems: menus and windows can become unreadable; applications may not open, or can close unexpectedly; or macOS may be unable to start at all. If your font manager allows you to deactivate or override fonts in system font folders, you should use that feature instead.

System Integrity Protection

System Integrity Protection prevents Administrator users—including the root account—from moving fonts out of protected system folders like `/System/Library/Fonts/`. Apple uses System Integrity Protection to keep your Mac safe from malicious programs and attacks.

You should only disable System Integrity Protection to work with system fonts, then turn it back on. For more information, go to [About System Integrity Protection on your Mac](#).

The System Partition In macOS Catalina (10.15)

Apple has moved the operating system to a separate partition in Catalina. The system partition is made read-only, so you no longer have the ability to drag fonts from `/System/Library/Fonts/` to the Trash even if System Integrity Protection is disabled.

To remove fonts from `/System/Library/Fonts/` in Catalina you must start the Mac from a different startup volume; you can remove the fonts from the now-inactive system folder. (You can also remove fonts using the Terminal, but this method is recommended for experienced Mac users only.)

The Signed System Volume In macOS Big Sur (11)

Apple makes the system partition a Signed System Volume (SSV) in Big Sur; [Protecting data at multiple layers](#) gives a more technical explanation of Signed System Volumes.

The Signed System Volume feature effectively makes all of the fonts in `/System/Library/Fonts/` required system fonts. Moving or removing system fonts makes the system partition unusable, unless you disable the SSV safeguards and leave System Integrity Protection turned off permanently.

Required Fonts In macOS Catalina (10.15)

`/System/Library/Fonts/` has a Supplemental folder which contains fonts that used to reside in `/Library/Fonts/` in previous versions of macOS. This folder and its contents can be removed without causing problems.

These fonts should be left in the `/System/Library/Fonts/` folder.

Apple Color Emoji.ttc
AppleSDGothicNeo.ttc
Avenir.ttc
Courier.dfont
Geneva.dfont
Helvetica.ttc
HelveticaNeue.ttc
HelveticaNeueDeskInterface.ttc
Keyboard.ttf

LastResort.otf
LucidaGrande.ttc
Menlo.ttc
Monaco.dfont
PingFang.ttc
SFCompactDisplay.ttf
SFCompactRounded.ttf
SFCompactText.ttf
SFCompactTextItalic.ttf
SFNS.ttf
SFNSDisplayCondensed-Black.otf
SFNSDisplayCondensed-Bold.otf
SFNSDisplayCondensed-Heavy.otf
SFNSDisplayCondensed-Light.otf
SFNSDisplayCondensed-Medium.otf
SFNSDisplayCondensed-Regular.otf
SFNSDisplayCondensed-Semibold.otf
SFNSDisplayCondensed-Thin.otf
SFNSDisplayCondensed-Ultralight.otf
SFNSItalic.ttf

SFNSMono.ttf
SFNSMonolalic.ttf
SFNSRounded.ttf
SFNSTextCondensed-Bold.otf
SFNSTextCondensed-Heavy.otf
SFNSTextCondensed-Light.otf
SFNSTextCondensed-Medium.otf
SFNSTextCondensed-Regular.otf
SFNSTextCondensed-Semibold.otf
Symbol.ttf
Times.ttc
ZapfDingbats.ttf

Copy any other other fonts into another folder, such as the Other System Fonts folder you created earlier, then drag them into the Trash from `/System/Library/Fonts/`. If you can't empty your Trash, restart your Mac and try again.

Required Fonts In MacOS Mojave (10.14)

These fonts should be left in the /System/Library/Fonts/ folder.

Apple Color Emoji.ttc

AppleSDGothicNeo.ttc

Avenir.ttc

Courier.dfont

Geneva.dfont

HelveticaNeueDeskInterface.ttc

Keyboard.ttf

LastResort.otf

LucidaGrande.ttc

Menlo.ttc

Monaco.dfont

PingFang.ttc

SFCompactDisplay-Black.otf

SFCompactDisplay-Bold.otf

SFCompactDisplay-Heavy.otf

SFCompactDisplay-Light.otf

SFCompactDisplay-Medium.otf

SFCompactDisplay-Regular.otf

SFCompactDisplay-Semibold.otf

SFCompactDisplay-Thin.otf

SFCompactDisplay-Ultralight.otf

SFCompactRounded-Black.otf

SFCompactRounded-Bold.otf

SFCompactRounded-Heavy.otf

SFCompactRounded-Light.otf

SFCompactRounded-Medium.otf

SFCompactRounded-Regular.otf

SFCompactRounded-Semibold.otf

SFCompactRounded-Thin.otf

SFCompactRounded-Ultralight.otf

SFCompactText-Bold.otf

SFCompactText-BoldItalic.otf

SFCompactText-Heavy.otf

SFCompactText-HeavyItalic.otf

SFCompactText-Light.otf

SFCompactText-LightItalic.otf

SFCompactText-Medium.otf

SFCompactText-MediumItalic.otf

SFCompactText-Regular.otf

SFCompactText-RegularItalic.otf

SFCompactText-Semibold.otf

SFCompactText-SemiboldItalic.otf

SFNSSDisplay-BlackItalic.otf

SFNSSDisplay-BoldItalic.otf

SFNSSDisplay-HeavyItalic.otf

SFNSSDisplay-LightItalic.otf

SFNSSDisplay-MediumItalic.otf

SFNSSDisplay-RegularItalic.otf

SFNSSDisplay-SemiboldItalic.otf

SFNSSDisplay-ThinG1.otf

SFNSSDisplay-ThinG2.otf

SFNSSDisplay-ThinG3.otf

SFNSSDisplay-ThinG4.otf

SFNSSDisplay-ThinItalic.otf

SFNSSDisplay-UltralightItalic.otf

SFNSSDisplay.ttf

SFNSSDisplayCondensed-Black.otf

SFNSSDisplayCondensed-Bold.otf

SFNSSDisplayCondensed-Heavy.otf

SFNSSDisplayCondensed-Light.otf

SFNSSDisplayCondensed-Medium.otf

SFNSSDisplayCondensed-Regular.otf

SFNSSDisplayCondensed-Semibold.otf

SFNSSDisplayCondensed-Thin.otf

SFNSSDisplayCondensed-Ultralight.otf

SFNSSRounded-Black.otf

SFNSSRounded-Bold.otf

SFNSSRounded-Heavy.otf

SFNSSRounded-Light.otf

SFNSSRounded-Medium.otf

SFNSSRounded-Regular.otf

SFNSSRounded-Semibold.otf

SFNSSRounded-Thin.otf

SFNSSRounded-Ultralight.otf

SFNSSymbols-Black.otf

SFNSSymbols-Bold.otf

SFNSSymbols-Heavy.otf

SFNSSymbols-Light.otf

SFNSSymbols-Medium.otf

SFNSSymbols-Regular.otf

SFNSSymbols-Semibold.otf

SFNSSymbols-Thin.otf

SFNSSymbols-Ultralight.otf

SFNSText.ttf

SFNSTextCondensed-Bold.otf

SFNSTextCondensed-Heavy.otf

SFNSTextCondensed-Light.otf

SFNSTextCondensed-Medium.otf

SFNSTextCondensed-Regular.otf

SFNSTextCondensed-Semibold.otf

SFNSTextItalic.ttf

Symbol.ttf

Times.ttc

ZapfDingbats.ttf

ヒラギノ角ゴシック W3.ttc

Copy any other other fonts into another folder, such as the Other System Fonts folder you created earlier, then drag them into the Trash from /System/Library/Fonts/. If you can't empty your Trash, restart your Mac and try again.

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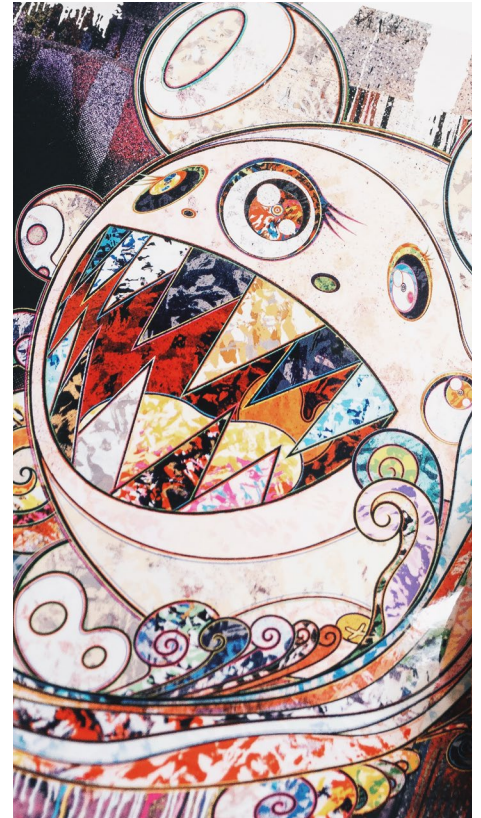
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