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# SIL Open Font License (OFL)

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## Overview



The SIL Open Font License (OFL) is a free and open source license specifically designed for fonts and related software based on our experience in font design and linguistic software engineering.

The main purpose is to enable a true open typographic community to spring up and grow. The OFL provides a legal framework and infrastructure for worldwide development, sharing and improvement of fonts and related software in a collaborative manner. It enables font authors to release their work under a common license that allows bundling, modification and redistribution. It encourages shared value, is not limited to any specific computing platform or environment, and can be used by other organisations or individuals.

The OFL meets the specific needs of typographic design and engineering as well as the gold standards of the FLOSS (Free/Libre and Open Source Software) community, namely the cultural values and guidelines from the FSF <sup>1</sup>, the Debian Free Software Guidelines<sup>2</sup>, as well as the Open Source Definition<sup>3</sup>. It draws inspiration from some concepts and elements found in other free and open licenses, but we believe our improvements in the specific area of fonts will make the licensing model work better than other models currently in use.

➔ [SIL International](#) is a worldwide development and educational organisation. By facilitating language-based development, we serve the peoples of the world through research, translation, and literacy. We have been thinking about more open and participative models for a while, especially with recent partnerships with UNESCO ([Initiative B@bel](#)) and our work on the [Gentium](#) typeface.

We want to:

- enable others to participate in our projects
- enable others to cater to needs for which we don't have the resources
- share our wealth of knowledge and experience in the area of writing systems and pass on our tools
- equip the community to meet its font needs

We serve the peoples of the world without regard to their material wealth, so we are grateful to those that do fund our work. Visit [this page](#) for information on supporting our efforts.

## Documents

We have worked hard to make our license readable and easily understood by users, designers and software developers as well as package maintainers and distributors. To make the OFL even more human-readable, we have provided a FAQ to help everyone understand the intent and the practical aspects of using the license itself. Although it already covers many items, the FAQ will grow as needed.

### Current version - 1.1

We recommend all authors use version 1.1 of the OFL, but version 1.0 is given here for reference. A full list of changes from 1.0 to 1.1 can be found on the [OFL Review](#) page. The most important change for authors is that no font names are reserved by default. Reserved Font Names must be explicitly listed alongside the copyright statement in the OFL header.

Format	OFL	OFL-FAQ
web (html)	<a href="#">OFL</a>	<a href="#">OFL-FAQ</a>
plain text	 <b>OFL Plaintext</b> Nicolas Spalinger & Victor Gaultney, 2007-02-26 <a href="#">Download "OFL.txt"</a> , Text document, 5KB [5835 downloads]	 <b>OFL-FAQ Plaintext</b> Nicolas Spalinger & Victor Gaultney, 2007-02-26 <a href="#">Download "OFL-FAQ.txt"</a> , Text document, 23KB [1532 downloads]

#### OFL 1.1 Documents

Format	OFL	OFL-FAQ
web (html)	<a href="#">OFL 1.0</a>	<a href="#">OFL-FAQ 1.0</a>
plain text	 <b>OFL 1.0 Plaintext</b> Nicolas Spalinger & Victor Gaultney, 2005-11-22 <a href="#">Download "OFL10.txt"</a> , Text document, 4KB [1334 downloads]	 <b>OFL-FAQ 1.0 Plaintext</b> Nicolas Spalinger & Victor Gaultney, 2005-11-22 <a href="#">Download "ofl-faq10.txt"</a> , Text document, 18KB [1045 downloads]

#### OFL 1.0 Documents (for reference only)

## Translations

We also recognise the need for people who are not familiar with English to be able to understand the OFL and this FAQ better - in their own language. If you are an experienced translator, you are very welcome to help by translating the OFL and its FAQ so that designers and users in your language community can understand the license better. But only the original English version of the license has legal value and has been approved by the community. Translations do not count as legal substitutes and should only serve as a way to explain the original license. SIL - as the author and steward of the license for the community at large - does not approve any translation of the

OFL as legally valid because even small translation ambiguities could be abused and create problems.

We give permission to publish unofficial translations into other languages provided that they comply with the following guidelines:

1) Put the following disclaimer in both English and the target language stating clearly that the translation is unofficial:

"This is an unofficial translation of the SIL Open Font License into \$language. It was not published by SIL International, and does not legally state the distribution terms for fonts that use the OFL. A release under the OFL is only valid when using the original English text.

However, we recognize that this unofficial translation will help users and designers not familiar with English to understand the SIL OFL better and make it easier to use and release font families under this collaborative font design model. We encourage designers who consider releasing their creation under the OFL to read the FAQ in their own language if it is available. Please go to <http://scripts.sil.org/OFL> for the official version of the license and the accompanying FAQ."

2) Keep your unofficial translation current and update it at our request if needed, for example, if there is any ambiguity which could lead to confusion.

If you start such a unofficial translation effort of the OFL and its accompanying FAQ please let us know, thank you.

## Using the OFL

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It is relatively simple to use the OFL for your own font project. If you are the copyright owner you only need to do the following:

- Put your copyright and reserved names information in the beginning of the main OFL file.
- Put your copyright and the OFL references in your various font files (such as in the copyright, license and description fields) and in your other components (build scripts, glyph databases, documentation, rendering samples, etc).
- Write an initial FONTLOG for your font and include it in the release package.
- Include the OFL in your release package.
- We also highly recommend you include the relevant practical documentation on the license by putting the OFL-FAQ in your package.
- If you wish, you can use the [OFL Graphics](#) on your web page.

More information can be found in the [OFL-FAQ](#).

## History

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Current version: 1.1

2007-02-26 - Version 1.1 released.

2006-03-18 - A minor revision of the OFL entered the review phase. OFL-1.1-review1 was followed by OFL-1.1-review2 a few months later.

2006-01-23 - OFL recognized as a free license by the FSF (Free Software Foundation) on their [License List](#).

2005-11-22 - Version 1.0 released.

2005-11-07 - Version 1.0-review2 submitted to ofl-discuss.

2005-09-07 - Version 1.0-review1 submitted to the first round of public reviewers.

## Community review

Between November 2005 and January 2007 the OFL was in a public review stage, with efforts going towards version 1.1. We selected a number of reviewers we felt were the relevant experts and sought their input. We submitted our draft for review and received very insightful feedback from some of them.

Even though we feel version 1.1 will likely meet the needs for open font licensing for quite some time, we continue to host a dedicated mailing-list to host further discussion. To subscribe to the public mailing-list see the info on [the mailing-list page](#). Full archives of this mailing-list are available from that page.

Various font-related BoFs (Birds of a Feather meetings) have taken place at recent FLOSS conference (Libre Graphics Meeting, Ubuntu Summit, GUADEC) to discuss what would be needed to improve the font landscape on the free desktop. One key aspect was appropriate licensing of the fonts, flexibility to maintain and branch fonts without breaking rendering, interoperability across distributions, and the definition of a core set of fonts with recognized glyph quality, sufficient Unicode coverage and a good community-recognized license. The OFL has been recognised by various contributors to these discussion as a good solution for these issues.

The discussion continues via the freedesktop.org initiative and other community partners (like Unifont.org, the GNOME and the freedesktop project). Various IRC discussions have been held on topics related to fonts on the #freedesktop and ##fonts channels on irc.freenode.org.

More recently the goals of the OFL and its methodology have been presented and discussed at the [AtypI](#) annual conference in Lisbon, Portugal.

The OFL, its working model and its current adoption in the FLOSS community have also been [presented](#) at the recent [TextLayoutSummit](#) in Boston (as part of the GNOME Summit) to key maintainers and contributors in the area of writing systems components on the free desktop.

There is now a campaign in preparation with various key organisations in the FLOSS community (Unifont.org, Freedesktop.org, the GNOME foundation, KDE e.V., the Free Standards Group and the Free Software Foundation) to encourage more designers to consider choosing the OFL for their font projects. Visit [Unifont.org](#) for more details.

The OpenFontLibrary is also gathering momentum to encourage designers to do collaborative open font design using a community-recognized license, to improve the free toolkit available and to make their work more widely known to others. See the [OpenFontLibrary wiki](#) for a summary of the discussions.

## OFL fonts

We intend to use the OFL for all our future font releases, and will re-release our existing and older font packages under the OFL as we have personnel time. The priority of older packages will depend on demand.

If you release (or intend to release) your font(s) under the OFL, let us know and we'll place a link to the fonts on our [OFL fonts page](#).

## Details and rationale

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### FLOSS-friendliness

The OFL is designed to be in tune with the FLOSS (Free/Libre and Open Source Software) culture. It builds upon good ideas already in existence in some free and open projects but by bringing our extensive font design experience and linguistic software engineering know-how into the mix, we believe we are able to make a font-specific license better, simpler, more human-readable, neutral and reusable.

The OFL authors were inspired by the partnership between [GNOME](#) and [Bitstream](#) for the [Vera family of fonts](#) and the licensing model which was chosen. They have also studied the

community impact and some of the difficulties faced by this model.

### **The 4 FSF Freedoms**

The OFL is listed as a free license on the FSF [License List](#). It complies with the [Free Software Definition](#) and its four foundational freedoms as defined by the Free Software Foundation for the GNU project:

- Use: the freedom to use font software for any purpose. (freedom 0)
- Study and adaptation: the freedom to study how font software works, and adapt it to your needs (freedom 1). Access and rights to the source code is a precondition for this.
- Redistribution: the freedom to redistribute copies of the font software so you can help your neighbor (freedom 2).
- Improvement and redistribution of modifications: the freedom to improve the font software and release your improvements (freedom 3), so that the community benefits. Access and rights to the source code is a precondition for this.

### **DFSG compatibility**

The OFL complies with the [Debian Free Software Guidelines](#):

- reselling: DFSG #1
- source code redistribution: DFSG #2
- derivatives: DFSG #3
- "compromise" clause permitting name change: DFSG #4 (this is absolutely essential for font derivatives for artistic integrity and anti-collision purposes)
- no discrimination against people/groups: DFSG #5
- no discrimination against fields of endeavour: DFSG #6
- license distribution: DFSG #7
- non-Debian specific: DFSG #8
- no contamination of other software: DFSG #9

Note that various font families under OFL have been accepted in the main archive of Debian (as well as Ubuntu) by the ftp-masters.

### **Name protection similarity**

It is also similar to other well-known free software licenses where changes require other changes:

- the GPL in paragraph 2a) where "the modified files" must carry prominent notices of changes
- the LGPL in paragraph 2b) where - like for the GPL - "the files modified" must carry prominent notices of changes
- the GFDL in paragraph 4a) where a new "title" must be given to derivatives
- the Artistic License in paragraph 3c) and 4c) where "non standard executables" must be renamed so as not to conflict with the standard ones

The name protection (as in the renaming of derivatives) also bears some similarity with trademark protection policies for some projects:

- maintaining the reputation of quality
- not confusing end-users about the origin of the product
- avoid building undeserved trust while still allowing derivatives to exist

### **OSD compatibility**

The OFL complies with the [Open Source Definition](#):

- free redistribution: #1
- source code: #2
- derived works: #3

- integrity of the author(s) source code: #4 (with the possibility of requiring a name change)
- no discrimination against persons or groups: #5
- no discrimination against fields of endeavour: #6
- distribution of license: #7
- license must not be specific to a product: #8
- license must not restrict other software: #9
- license must be technology-neutral: #10

The OFL also seeks to be in tune with the important concept of non-proliferation of licenses. So the OFL fits with the recent OSI criteria by being:

- non-duplicative
- clear and understandable
- reusable

The OFL is definitely not a "corporate vanity" license. A new license is created to meet requirements that existing licenses do not. The fact is that currently many font licenses already exist, but very few achieve the goals of dissemination, modification and redistributability in a similar way to other free and open source licenses. The existing font-related licenses are adaptations of existing licenses which were primarily designed for software and using them does not deal with issues specific to fonts and so leaves various difficult grey areas (embedding or derivative use for example) so our goal is to help resolve these real problems for us and for the FLOSS community. In order to do so, we'd like to create a unified open license acceptable by the major stakeholders, the FLOSS community at large as well as the type community and the various writing system vendors and packagers.

We also hope that this new license will fill a need for lesser-known languages, complex scripts and typographic needs with low direct economic value and so empower language communities who were left out by proprietary vendors until now.

## "Human readable" version and visual representation

The spirit and working model of the OFL can be expressed in human-readable Creative Commons-like <sup>4</sup> terminology using the following permits / requires elements and visual representations:

Please note that this terminology and visual representation is simply an expression of the working model of the license and has no legal value in itself. It is designed to help you understand and use the Open Font License in a similar way to the OFL FAQ. It is always intended to link back to the full license text of the OFL. Please note that although the terminology and visual representation of the OFL is based on work by Creative Commons, the OFL is not officially affiliated with Creative Commons.

### Terminology

#### permits

**Distribution, Reproduction, Embedding, DerivativeWorks**

#### requires

**Attribution, Notice, ShareAlike, DerivativeRenaming, BundlingWhenSelling**

### Visual representation



Human-readable representation

(the Distribution, Reproduction, DerivativeWorks and Notice elements are implied and not represented as icons).

This is what each icon means:

### Attribution



requirement

The icon shows a person and represents the author(s). The requirement is for proper attribution of author(s): name(s) and notice(s) must be preserved and abuse of the name(s) and reputation of the author(s) is forbidden. See condition 2) and 4) of the OFL.

### Share Alike



requirement

The icon shows a cycle and represents the way font software can be re-used by all under equivalent terms.

The requirement is for derivative works to remain under the same license to encourage fair collaboration and prevent anyone from locking away contributions.

See condition 5) of the OFL

### Embedding



permission

The icon shows a letter on a piece of paper and represents a font placed inside a document.

The permission is for fonts to be embedded in any kind of document. This does not affect the licensing status of the document but makes it easier for documents to be used in different environments.

See the first paragraph of the Permission and Conditions section as well as section 5) of the OFL.

### DerivativeRenaming



requirement

The icon shows letters A and B close to each other representing a font (A) from which another font (B) of a different shape is derived. It refers to a derivative branched from the original font and bearing a new name.

The requirement is for derivative fonts to be renamed to allow branching while retaining artistic integrity.

See condition 3) of the OFL

### BundlingWhenSelling



requirement

The icon shows a dollar sign between parentheses. The dollar sign represents money (although there are other currencies in the world) and the parentheses refers to the bundling.

The requirement is for fonts to be bundled with software when they are sold. Fonts cannot be sold on their own. Redistribution without selling is not restricted.

See condition 1) of the OFL.

### Beyond the OFL

The OFL is part of our global effort to enable a fully open stack of writing system implementation components which takes into account complex scripts. Apart from a collection of open fonts, which are a crucial element of the stack, SIL's contributions include the following components:

- a smart input method ([↗ KMFL](#))
- a smart rendering library ([Graphite](#))
- a smart-enabled Office and Internet suite ([SIL.OpenOffice.org](#) and [↗ SILA](#))
- a pango module for Graphite Support in the GNOME desktop



3 The Open Source Definition: [↗ opensource.org/docs/definition.php](https://opensource.org/docs/definition.php)

4 Creative Commons: [↗ http://creativecommons.org/about/licenses/](http://creativecommons.org/about/licenses/)

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