

**A UNIVERS CONDENSED FONT
LIBRARY FOR L^AT_EX
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`funivers`—A generic foundry installation of the Univers Compressed Family from the USGS Adobe Printer Font Binary (`*.pfb`) and Adobe Font Metric (`*.afm`) files from a 2001 packaging of the fonts for Solaris operating system available from the USGS Visual Identity web site. These font files are available in the `build/visid_fonts` directory. The `visid_fonts` directory is the actual Solaris package. It contains the Univers Compressed Family and the Times Roman, but the Times Roman does not concern us here. This directory also contains `*.inf` files (I do not know what these are and I did not use them.) Also the `additional_resources` directory of this distribution has several PDF files that were useful in my learning process towards my from scratch development of this distribution.

The leading `f` in the package and file names represents a generic foundry. This naming convention is used in case Univers Compressed fonts are ever installed through a separate package; I am intentionally avoiding namespace clash. The `un` in the name represents the Univers family as this is standard L^AT_EX practice.

THE BEGINNING

`type1/funivers/*.pfb` contains the printer font binary files:

<code>funb8a.pfb</code>	<code>funl8a.pfb</code>	<code>funr8a.pfb</code>
<code>funbo8a.pfb</code>	<code>funlo8a.pfb</code>	<code>funro8a.pfb</code>

These are renamed `*.pfb` files that originated from the USGS Solaris visual identity font package. The third character of the file names, `b`, `l`, and `r`, respectively represent 'bold', 'light', and 'medium' font weights. The addition of the `o` represents the oblique characters. The `8a` is for standard encoding for L^AT_EX—this does not concern us here. Note that the L^AT_EX naming convention would also have us add a `c` before the `.pfb` extension (such as `funro8ac.pfb`) [*Note to self—try the `c` after the `o` in the names*]. The `c` is supposed to represent the condensed variant, which is true for the fonts here. However, such a practice does not work for the `fun-drv.tex` file, which drives the `fontinst` program. The `fun-drv.tex` file builds most of the things we need for a L^AT_EX font from `*.pfb` and `*.afm` files. I copied

the `fun-drv.tex` file from an article on the Internet, and I simply do not understand the `fontinst.pdf` manual (again from the Internet). If I have the `c` in the name `fun-drv.tex` when run through \LaTeX does not build the `*.fd`, `.pl`, and `*.vpl` files that we must have in later steps. Fortunately, the USGS visual id system uses only a compressed Univers version.

`afm/funivers/*.afm` contains the Adobe font metric files:

<code>funb8a.afm</code>	<code>funl8a.afm</code>	<code>funr8a.afm</code>
<code>funbo8a.afm</code>	<code>funlo8a.afm</code>	<code>funro8a.afm</code>

These are renamed `*.afm` files that originated from the USGS Solaris visual identity font package and following the convention established for the `*.pfb` files. See the discussion in the previous paragraph.

Using the terminal.app on MacOSX, the following intermediate steps were performed by me in November 2006. Although, these steps should be readily performed on other unix-like systems.

INTERMEDIATE STEPS

The steps described in this section are already performed for you. We need to create TeX font metric (`*.tfm`) and virtual font (`*.vf`) from the `*.pfb` and `*.afm` files. However, I've already done this potentially troublesome part and have the results in the `tfm`, `vf`, and `fd` directories. To build these files, the `fontinst` program driven by \LaTeX is used. The package is run by the `fun-drv.tex` file supplied here. The `*.tfm` and `*.vf` files must be in a common directory when the `fontinst` program is run. The `fun-drv.tex` contains, and I have no idea what the terms general mean (learned this from the Internet), the following three lines:

```
\input fontinst.sty
\latinfamily{fun}{}
\bye
```

After this file was created, the following steps were performed:

1. Copy `*.pfb` files to a common directory.
2. Copy `*.afm` files to the same common directory.
3. Copy `fun-drv.tex` to the same common directory.

4. Run `latex fun-drv.tex`

A bunch of files are created, including `*.fd`, `*.pl`, and `*.vpl` files. Tests show that the `*.pl` and `*.vpl` files are not created or are partially created if the naming convention for the `*.pfb` and `*.afm` files discussed above is not used.

After successful operation of the `fun-drv.tex` file, the following steps were performed in the same directory as the previous steps:

1. Run `apply pltotf*.pl`
2. Run `apply vptovf *.vpl`

These two steps create `*.tfm` and `*.vf` files. The `*.pl` and `*.vpl` files are ASCII files and can be and were deleted after the conversion to the BINARY `*.afm` and `*.tfm` formats. Following these conversions, the following directories were populated by manual move commands and represent the core of the funivers distribution.

`tfm/funivers/*.tfm` contains the TeX font metric files:

<code>funb7t.tfm</code>	<code>funbo8c.tfm</code>	<code>funlc8t.tfm</code>	<code>funr8r.tfm</code>
<code>funb8a.tfm</code>	<code>funbo8r.tfm</code>	<code>funlo7t.tfm</code>	<code>funr8t.tfm</code>
<code>funb8c.tfm</code>	<code>funbo8t.tfm</code>	<code>funlo8a.tfm</code>	<code>funrc7t.tfm</code>
<code>funb8r.tfm</code>	<code>funl7t.tfm</code>	<code>funlo8c.tfm</code>	<code>funrc8t.tfm</code>
<code>funb8t.tfm</code>	<code>funl8a.tfm</code>	<code>funlo8r.tfm</code>	<code>funro7t.tfm</code>
<code>funbc7t.tfm</code>	<code>funl8c.tfm</code>	<code>funlo8t.tfm</code>	<code>funro8a.tfm</code>
<code>funbc8t.tfm</code>	<code>funl8r.tfm</code>	<code>funr7t.tfm</code>	<code>funro8c.tfm</code>
<code>funbo7t.tfm</code>	<code>funl8t.tfm</code>	<code>funr8a.tfm</code>	<code>funro8r.tfm</code>
<code>funbo8a.tfm</code>	<code>funlc7t.tfm</code>	<code>funr8c.tfm</code>	<code>funro8t.tfm</code>

`vf/funivers/*.vf` contains virtual font files:

<code>funb7t.vf</code>	<code>funbo8c.vf</code>	<code>funlc8t.vf</code>	<code>funr8t.vf</code>
<code>funb8c.vf</code>	<code>funbo8t.vf</code>	<code>funlo7t.vf</code>	<code>funrc7t.vf</code>
<code>funb8t.vf</code>	<code>funl7t.vf</code>	<code>funlo8c.vf</code>	<code>funrc8t.vf</code>
<code>funbc7t.vf</code>	<code>funl8c.vf</code>	<code>funlo8t.vf</code>	<code>funro7t.vf</code>
<code>funbc8t.vf</code>	<code>funl8t.vf</code>	<code>funr7t.vf</code>	<code>funro8c.vf</code>
<code>funbo7t.vf</code>	<code>funlc7t.vf</code>	<code>funr8c.vf</code>	<code>funro8t.vf</code>

The font definition files (`*.fd`) are used to map user level commands and requests for fonts to the TeX font metric (`*.tfm`) files. The `*.fd` files are built by the fontinst program using that `fun-drv.tex` file. I have made no

changes to the `*.fd` as they appear complete including reasonable font substitution mechanisms. The `8r`, `ot1`, `t1`, and `ts1` represent a font encoding model.

`fd/funivers/*.fd` contains the font definition files:

`8rfun.fd` `ot1fun.fd` `t1fun.fd` `ts1fun.fd`

Finally, we need to generate the `*.map` file that maps the encoding of the font as known by \LaTeX to the fonts as needed by the `dvips` program and ultimately for `pdf` production. I do not really understand the exact process, but have read enough manuals to proudly say that I have build the map file for you: `map/funivers.map` contains

<code>funr8r Univers-Condensed</code>	<code>'TeXBase1Encoding ReEncodeFont' <8r.enc <funr8a.pfb</code>
<code>funb8r Univers-CondensedBold</code>	<code>'TeXBase1Encoding ReEncodeFont' <8r.enc <funb8a.pfb</code>
<code>funbo8r Univers-CondensedOblique</code>	<code>'TeXBase1Encoding ReEncodeFont' <8r.enc <funbo8a.pfb</code>
<code>funro8r Univers-CondensedOblique</code>	<code>'TeXBase1Encoding ReEncodeFont' <8r.enc <funro8a.pfb</code>
<code>funl8r Univers-CondensedLight</code>	<code>'TeXBase1Encoding ReEncodeFont' <8r.enc <funl8a.pfb</code>
<code>funlo8r Univers-CondensedLightOblique</code>	<code>'TeXBase1Encoding ReEncodeFont' <8r.enc <funlo8a.pfb</code>

The first column is the \LaTeX name for the font, and the second name is the official Adobe Postscript name for the font. The Adobe names can be found in the header of the `*.afm` files. The third column is a mandate and the `8r.enc` file is a standard builtin encoding file. The `*.pfb` are the printer font binary files as available in the `type1/funivers/*.pfb`. Here are some examples:

INSTALLATION

Let `$TEXROOT` equal the main path to the distribution or local directory structure of \LaTeX .

MacOSX with fink
`\$TEXROOT=/sw/share/tex-dist`
OR
`\$TEXROOT=/sw/share/tex-local` OR
MacOSX with other

Redhat Linux
`\$TEXROOT=/usr/share/texmf`

Basically, you need to figure this out for your system. I have had troubles using the various incarnations of the local path; further I remain confused on all the different locations that \LaTeX can look for files. Your mileage will vary with these instructions as I have had to play around before everything works. In other words the $\$TEXROOT$ is the question, but otherwise the structure of the remainder of the instructions and the destination directories are sound.

In the $\$TEXROOT/\text{fonts}$ one finds `afm`, `tfm`, `type1`, and `vf` subdirectories. From the respective directories of this font distribution copy the files over creating a `funivers` directory in each of the four `fonts/subdirectories`. For example, using manual copying method—the following commands require `ROOT` user. Starting from the root directory of this font distribution.

Copy the core font files of the distribution over to \LaTeX .

```
cd afm;    cp -R funivers \${TEXROOT}/fonts/afm/.;    cd ..
cd tfm;    cp -R funivers \${TEXROOT}/fonts/tfm/.;    cd ..
cd type1;  cp -R funivers \${TEXROOT}/fonts/type1/.;  cd ..
cd vf;     cp -R funivers \${TEXROOT}/fonts/vf/.;     cd ..
```

Now copy the font definition files of the distribution over to \LaTeX .

```
cd fd;     cp -R funivers \${TEXROOT}/tex/latex/.;    cd ..
```

Now copy the `funivers.sty` file in `tex/latex/funivers/funivers.sty` of this font distribution over to \LaTeX . (I have a `usgsfonts.sty` file that is more complete in defining USGS font conventions for the San Serif font [Univers Condensed] and the Roman font [Times Roman].)

```
cd tex/latex/funivers
cp funivers.sty \${TEXROOT}/tex/latex/funivers/.
cd ..
```

Now copy the map file (this is the squirrely part?).

```
cd map;
cp -R funivers \${TEXROOT}/fonts/map/dvips/.;
cd ..
```

OR

```
cd map;
cp -R funivers \${TEXROOT}/dvips/.;
cd ..
```

Basically, in some sort of `dvips` directory. Suggest that you search for `*.map` files and see how others are laid down in a `dvips` directory on your specific \LaTeX installation. Finally, rebuild the hash tables for the file locations using the following program as `ROOT`.

```
texhash
```

and then enable `dvips` to see the `funivers.map` file

```
updmap --enable Map funivers.map
# It is possible you need to cd to the directory containing
# the now installed map file before this command works
# correctly. This command appears to work correctly on
# /usr/share/texmf on my linux box.

updmap-sys
# Be on the look out for the Map message and the finding of
# the funivers.map file. I am not sure this step is needed
# since the --enable, but whatever. Also, I DO NOT know what
# difference updmap and updmap-sys have, but I have seen
# a message on the Internet suggesting the updmap-sys was
# preferred for some MacOSX distributions as it works with
# the 'system' instead of just 'user' level. context. My
# linux box only has updmap. See the TexonMacOSX.pdf
# in the additional_resources directory.
```

Testing and Problems?

The directory `test` contains `testunivers.tex`. This file is self contained in its definition of the `Univers` family, and does not use a separate package file. Try running `testunivers.tex` file through \LaTeX as in `latex testunivers.tex` and inspect the `testunivers.pdf` pdf file. Compare the content of the generated pdf file to `testuniversPROOF.pdf`. If these two pdf files appear different, in other words I bet that you had warnings that font substitution has been made on the console. You might have forgotten to copy some of the file types or \LaTeX otherwise does not know how to file them. You must have `*.afm`, `*.fd`, `*.pfb`, `*.tfm`, and `*.vf`, and `*.map` copies into the \LaTeX tree. If you forgot a step, you will have to rerun `texhash` before things will work.

I have successfully installed `funivers` on three MacOSX boxes. One with `fink` distribution of \LaTeX , and two with `teTeX` distributions. Also, I have

successfully installed these fonts on my RedHat linux box with stock `texmf` distribution, but

```
latex testunivers.tex
dvipdf testunivers.dvi
acroread testunivers.pdf
```

does not work (bit mapped font?), but

```
pdflatex testunivers.tex
acroread testunivers.pdf
```

does.

Using funivers

The simplest \LaTeX style file for implementing the `funivers` distribution follows. It defines the Univers Condensed (`fun`) as the San Sarif font using OT1 encoding. The `funivers.sty` file, which is located in the `test` directory follows:

```
%----- indentifcation -----
\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
\ProvidesPackage{funivers}[2006/12/04]
%----- initial code -----
\RequirePackage[OT1]{fontenc}
%----- declaration of options -----
%----- execution of options -----
\ProcessOptions \relax
%----- package loading -----
%----- main code -----
\renewcommand\sfdefault{fun}
```
