

# 汉风图纹 pgfornament-han v0.1

林莲枝、张晨南

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<https://github.com/liantze/pgfornament-han>

## 摘要

利用 `pgfornament` 宏包可以在  $\text{\LaTeX}$  文件里便捷地画出十分典雅漂亮的、欧式风格的花纹。(详情请自行访问 <http://ctan.org/pkg/pgfornament>。) `pgfornament-han` 宏包的用意,正是为了尝试用 `pgfornament` 的已有机制,提供一些汉风的传统图纹。所有图纹均由张晨南以 CAD 程式定稿、TikZ 绘制,再由林莲枝转为适合 `pgfornament` 机制使用的宏包代码。

## 1 基本用法

`n` 为图纹编号的话,最简单的用法是 `\pgfornamenthan[color=red,width=1.5cm]{n}`。也可以用 `height` 或者 `scale` 设定大小。注意图纹比例是不变的,因此只有最后给出的选项有效。此外 `symmetry` 参数可以实现 3 种镜像, `v` (垂直)、`h` (水平)、`c` (中心 = 垂直 + 水平镜像),画边框的四个角点时很好用。

TikZ 选项的应用:

```
\tikzset{pgfornamentstyle/.append style={draw=black,fill=red,line width=1}}
\pgfornamenthan[scale=2]{n}
```

以下是一些范例。

### 文本中的使用

```
\pgfornamenthan[color=blue,scale=0.2]{56}
\pgfornament[scale=0.3]{56}
```

先来一个  寿字纹。原本的  依然可用。

## TikZ 选项的应用

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[baseline={(current bounding box.center)}]
  \tikzset{pgfornamentstyle/.style={
    draw=Goldenrod,fill=Red,line width=1pt}}
  \node[fill=black,circle,draw=Red,line width=2pt,inner sep=-8pt]
    at (0,0) {\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.38]{56}};
\end{tikzpicture}
```

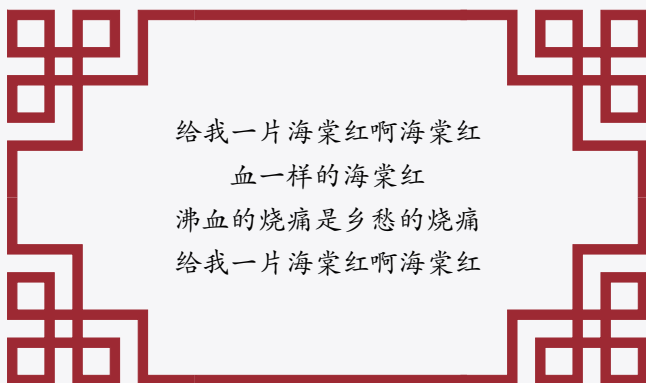


## 简单的边框范例

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[x=1pt,y=1pt]
  \tikzset{every node/.append style={inner sep=0pt,color=    }}
  % \tikzset{pgfornamentstyle/.append style={draw=Goldenrod,fill=Red,line width=1pt}}
  \node (nw) {\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.35]{1}};
  \node[anchor=north west,right=100 of nw] (ne)
    {\pgfornamenthan[symmetry=v,scale=0.35]{1}};
  \node[anchor=north west,below=0pt of nw] (sw)
    {\pgfornamenthan[symmetry=h,scale=0.35]{1}};
  \node[anchor=north east,below=0pt of ne] (se)
    {\pgfornamenthan[symmetry=c,scale=0.35]{1}};

  %% pgfornament \draw (A) to[ornamenthan=19] (B)
  tikz xscale \pgfornamenthan scale
  scale
  \node[anchor=north west,xscale=1.45] at (nw.north east)
    {\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.35]{29}};
  \node[anchor=south west,xscale=1.45] at (sw.south east)
    {\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.35]{29}};

  \node[font=\kaishu,align=center,xshift=50,text=black] at (nw.south east)
  {
    \\\
    \\\
  };
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 另一个简单的边框范例

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\tikzset{every node/.append style={,inner sep=0pt}}
\node (nw) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.25]{12}};
\node[right=50bp of nw] (ne) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.25,symmetry=v]{12}};
\node[below=50bp of nw] (sw) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.25,symmetry=h]{12}};
\node[below=50bp of ne] (se) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.25,symmetry=c]{12}};
%
%           200bp,           bp           xscale           xscale
% scale=0.25           50bp           xscale
\node[anchor=north west] at (nw.north east) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.25]{32}};
\node[anchor=south west] at (sw.south east) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.25]{32}};
\node[anchor=south west,rotate=-90] at (nw.south west) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.25]{32}};
\node[anchor=south east,rotate=90] at (ne.south east) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.25]{32}};

\node[anchor=center, ,shift={(25bp,-25bp)}] at (nw.south east)
{\pgfornamentan[scale=0.5]{57}};
\end{tikzpicture}
```



## 有些部件衔接可能需要手动 shift

```
\begin{tikzpicture}\tikzset{every node/.append style={,inner sep=0pt}}
\node (nw) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.2]{23}};
\node[right=53bp of nw] (ne) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.2,symmetry=v]{23}};
\node[anchor=north west,xshift=2bp] at (nw.north east) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.2]{41}};
\node[anchor=north east,xshift=-2bp] at (ne.north west)
{\pgfornamentan[scale=0.2,symmetry=v]{41}};
\end{tikzpicture}
```



框着整个页面的代码。很适合拿来设计奖状证书的有木有！

```

\begin{tikzpicture}[overlay,remember picture]
\begin{tikzset}{every node/.append style={inner sep=0pt,}}
\node[anchor=north west,shift={(14.5pt,-14.5pt)}] at (current page.north west)
(nw) {\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.2]{25}};
\node[anchor=north east,shift={(-14.5pt,-14.5pt)}] at (current page.north east)
(ne) {\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.2,symmetry=v]{25}};
\node[anchor=south west,shift={(14.5pt,14.5pt)}] at (current page.south west)
(sw) {\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.2,symmetry=h]{25}};
\node[anchor=south east,shift={(-14.5pt,14.5pt)}] at (current page.south east)
(se) {\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.2,symmetry=c]{25}};
%
\begin{scope}[start chain,node distance=0pt]
\node[anchor=north west,on chain] at (nw.north east) {\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.2]{47}};
\foreach \i in {1,...,15} {
\node[on chain]{\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.2]{47}};
}
\end{scope}
%
\begin{scope}[start chain,node distance=0pt]
\node[anchor=south west,on chain] at (sw.south east) {\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.2]{47}};
\foreach \i in {1,...,6} \node[on chain]{\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.2]{47}};
\end{scope}
%
\begin{scope}[start chain=going left,node distance=0pt]
\node[anchor=south east,on chain] at (se.south west) {\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.2]{47}};
\foreach \i in {1,...,6} \node[on chain]{\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.2]{47}};
\end{scope}
%
% chains \foreach
% (47) 155. scale = 0.2 .....
\foreach \i in {0,...,21}
\node[anchor=south west,rotate=-90,shift={(\i*(31bp,0))}] at (nw.south west)
{\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.2]{47}};
%
\foreach \i in {0,...,21}
\node[anchor=south east,rotate=90,shift={(\i*(-31bp,0))}] at (ne.south east)
{\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.2]{47}};
%
%% \fancyfoot
\node[yshift=32pt,] at (current page.south) {\pgfornamenthan[scale=0.14]{51}};
\node[yshift=32pt,text=black] at (current page.south) {\large\thepage};
%
\end{tikzpicture}
}

```

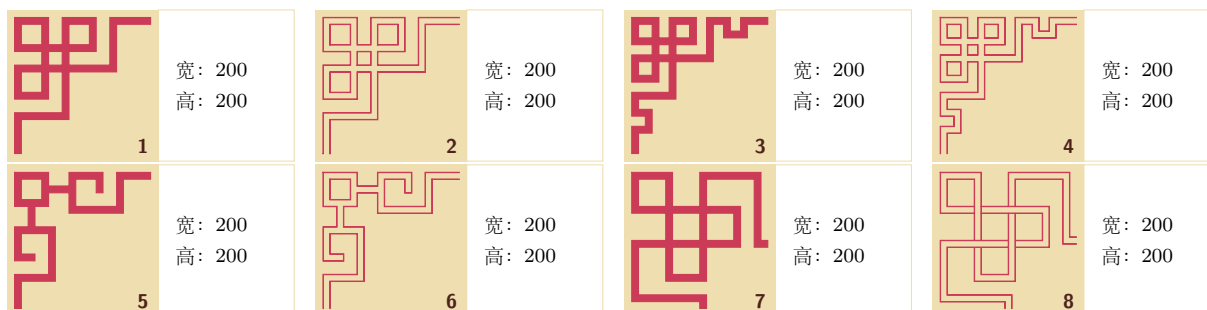
## 2 纹样列表

以下部件的原宽度、原高度皆以 1bp 为单元。

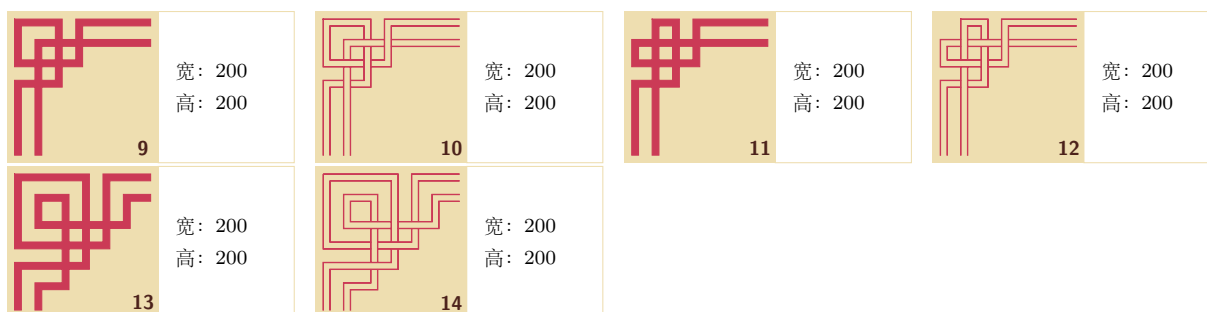
### 2.1 角点符号

#### 2.1.1 接单线的角点符号

有实心线型与对应的空心线型两种。以下皆同。

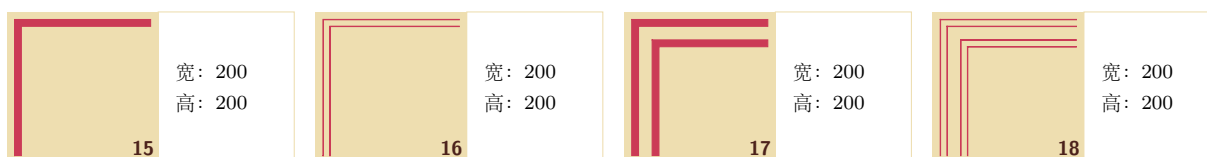


#### 2.1.2 接双线的角点符号



#### 2.1.3 简单角点符号

和其他角点符号配合，在一条对角线上使用其他角点符号，另一条对角线上使用简单角点符号。

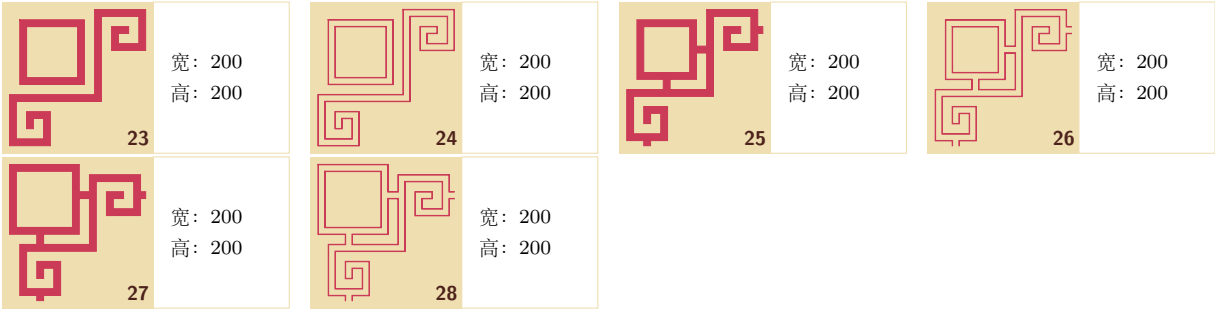


#### 2.1.4 回纹的角点符号

和连续的回纹配合。

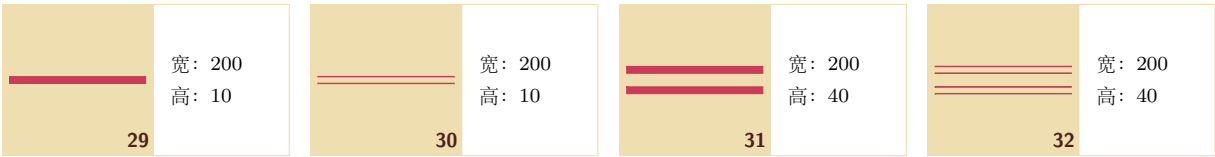


和离散的回纹配合。



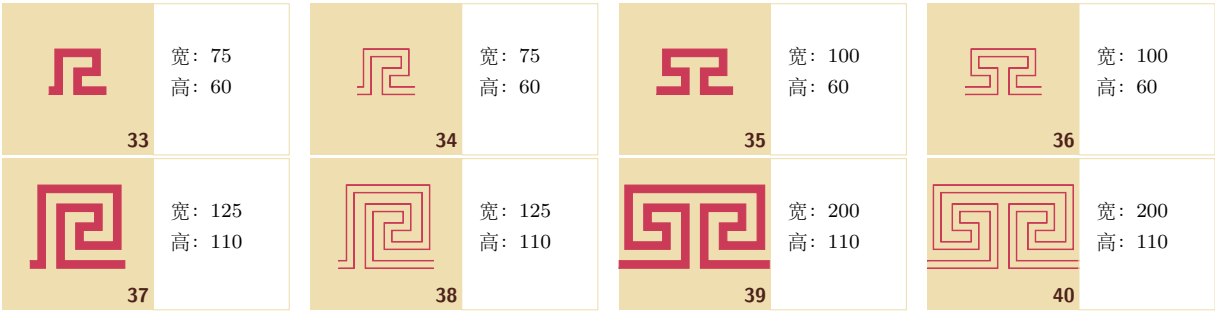
### 3 线型单元

#### 3.1 单线、双线直线



#### 3.2 回字纹

##### 3.2.1 连续



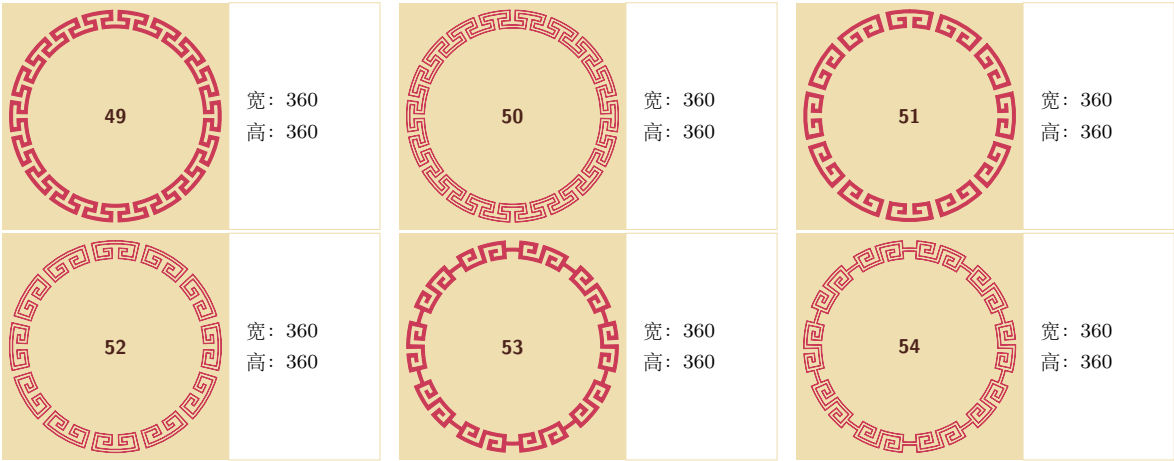
##### 3.2.2 离散



##### 3.2.3 离散连接



3.2.4 圆周排布的回纹



4 吉祥纹路

4.1 福字纹



4.2 寿字纹

