
Manual de Operação Linux CNC

Grupo 2 - Projeto de Máquina PMR3411 - 2024
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Abstract

Por meio deste texto vamos apresentar de maneira resumida a operação básica do torno controlado pelo Linux CNC, levando em conta peculiaridades presentes no controlador em relação a outras opções mais comuns e também as advindas de escolhas que ficaram a cargo do grupo de programação do projeto.

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1 Procedimentos iniciais

Aqui trataremos dos passos iniciais para começar a operar a máquina, ou seja, passos a serem realizados antes mesmo que o botão de ligar seja ativado na interface gráfica do aplicativo do LinuxCNC.

1.1 Inicialização e login

Antes de ligar o computador é recomendável verificar que o Joystick esteja acoplado em uma entrada USB, uma vez que o LinuxCNC pode apresentar problemas de varredura de periféricos, ou seja, ele pode não detectar dispositivos conectados após sua inicialização (apesar de que esse problema nunca se apresentou para o caso de pendrives).

O próximo passo é conectar a caixa de controle a **uma tomada de 220V** (na sala de laboratório essas tomadas tem cor vermelha), e então ligar a caixa. Note que a caixa deve ser ligada antes de se ligar o computador pelo mesmo problema de varredura anteriormente citado.

Com os passos anteriores feitos, o computador pode ser ligado. Para acessa-lo basta que se entre com o login: **alunopmr** e a senha: **pmrcnc**.

A última coisa a se fazer antes de se abrir o aplicativo do LinuxCNC é abrir um terminal e executar o comando: **qjoypad** para inicializar a aplicação que irá receber os inputs do Joystick e convertelos para comandos de teclado que o LinuxCNC compreende.

1.2 Preparação para carregar um código G

Já com o aplicativo do LinuxCNC aberto, procure pelo botão vermelho de ligar no canto superior esquerdo da interface gráfica ou simplesmente utilize o botão "start" do Joystick, isso irá efetivamente ligar a máquina.

Com o controle manual (Joystick ou teclado) leve o torno para uma posição segura e então faça o **homing** dos eixos X e Z.

Para códigos G que descrevem diâmetros ao invés de raios (ou seja, códigos G usuais) é preciso que se ative o modo de diâmetro usando o comando G7 no MDI.

Abra o código G da peça que você deseja produzir. Se houver algum erro na abertura modificações no código podem ser necessárias.

2 Definição do zero peça

O zero peça é a referência relativa ao zero máquina que passamos ao LinuxCNC para que o mesmo saiba em que coordenadas o material bruto que deve ser torneado está localizado. Podem ser definidos, através de diferentes códigos G, diversos planos de corte, sendo o P0 o plano padrão, em coordenadas absolutas definidas na etapa de homing da máquina.

Para definir o zero peça devemos definir um novo plano de corte utilizando a função de **apalpador** localizada ao lado do botão de homing. Apesar de não ser obrigatório, dê preferência a definir o zero peça usando o plano definido por G54. A seguir, uma breve descrição do como usar a função do apalpador para definir o zero peça em cada um dos eixos.

2.1 Eixo Z

Leve a ferramenta até a face do tarugo e encoste nela com **cuidado**, utilizando de preferência o d-pad do Joystick (o teclado também funciona, mas utilizar o Joystick é parte da avaliação).

Confira se o eixo Z aparece selecionado antes de prosseguir, se não estiver seleione-o de um dos seguintes modos: clicando na opção com o mouse, mudando para o eixo Z usando o L2 do Joystick (recomendado) ou ainda usando o atalho de teclado Z (z maiúsculo).

Clique em apalpador, mantenha o offset em 0, selecione o plano de corte desejado (por favor use o G54 como o padrão para essa operação), clique em "OK". Isso deve mover a imagem da peça na tela, para a nova posição Z que você indicou através desse procedimento.

- ! → Use o bom senso ao fazer esse procedimento, controlando a velocidade de aproximação usando os triggers superiores do controle para aumentar ou diminuir a velocidade (L1 diminui a velocidade e R1 aumenta). Consulte o slider na interface gráfica com o nome de "Jog speed" para ver a velocidade com a qual você está avançando (o slider pode ser usado para controlar essa velocidade também, mas novamente é recomendável o uso do Joystick).
- ! → Recomendamos velocidades de aproximação baixas (20 a 50 mm/s) quando prestes a encostar no tarugo de material.

2.2 Eixo X

Para esse eixo é preciso conhecer o diâmetro do tarugo que vai ser torneado. Idealmente deve-se fazer um passo manual de desbaste para garantir um diâmetro uniforme ao longo de todo comprimento do tarugo.

De posse dessa informação, leve a ferramenta até a lateral do tarugo e encoste nela com **cuidado**, utilizando de preferência o d-pad do Joystick (o teclado também funciona, mas utilizar o Joystick é parte da avaliação).

Confira se o eixo X aparece selecionado antes de prosseguir, se não estiver seleione-o de um dos seguintes modos: clicando na opção com o mouse, mudando para o eixo X usando o R2 do Joystick (recomendado) ou ainda usando o atalho de teclado X (x maiúsculo).

Clique em apalpador, o offset que você deve informar é o diâmetro (assumindo que G7 foi ativado, se não, o raio) do tarugo que você está prestes a torner, selecione o plano de corte desejado (por favor use o G54 como o padrão para essa operação), clique em "OK". Isso deve mover a imagem da peça na tela, para a nova posição X que você indicou através desse procedimento.

- ! → Use o bom senso ao fazer esse procedimento, controlando a velocidade de aproximação usando os triggers superiores do controle para aumentar ou diminuir a velocidade (L1 diminui a velocidade e R1 aumenta). Consulte o slider na interface gráfica com o nome de "Jog speed" para ver a velocidade com a qual você está avançando (o slider pode ser usado para controlar essa velocidade também, mas novamente é recomendável o uso do Joystick).
- ! → Recomendamos velocidades de aproximação baixas (20 a 50 mm/s) quando prestes a encostar no tarugo de material.

2.3 Testando o zero peça

Se por alguma razão você estiver em dúvida sobre se o zero peça está definido no lugar certo (centro da face frontal do tarugo), você tem duas opções, refazer a calibração (recomendado), ou usar um comando no MDI para mandar a ferramenta para a coordenada (0, 0) definida em relação a G54 (tome muito cuidado).

Partindo de uma posição segura (ou seja, onde o movimento da ferramenta não tem chance de colidir com o tarugo), um comando como G54 G01 X0. Z0. F100. pode ser executado e se você definiu o zero peça corretamente, não devem haver problemas

- ! → Se um procedimento como esse for executado, tenha certeza que você entende o que o comando que você digitar no MDI faz. Além disso, evite velocidades mais altas que a apresentada no exemplo.
- ! → Fique atento, se a ferramenta colidir com o tarugo e não parar, esteja pronto para apertar o botão vermelho de emergência localizado na caixa de controle. É melhor ainda se houver outra pessoa pronta para apertar o botão enquanto você manuseia a máquina.

2.4 Input files and class files

According to the principle of separation of content and design, there are two kind of files:

- The content and the logical structure of a document are defined in the L^AT_EX input file.
- The design (layout) is defined in the class files and packages.

Which class and packages files a document will use is defined at the beginning of the input file. The `\documentclass` command selects the class and the `\usepackage` command specifies additional packages.

To generate a paper you need at least two files, the input file and a class file.

These two files represent the work of the author and designer as explained in the introduction. Even if the author and the designer are the same person, this has some advantages:

- Similar documents (that appear in a series) have the same layout because the layout is defined in a file of its own and not part of the document.
- You can print the same contents without much work in different layouts, e.g.. as an article for a magazine and as a chapter for a dissertation.

2.5 Class files and Packages

L^AT_EX supports a hierarchy of layout definitions.

- The first file processed is the class file that is specified inside the curly braces of the `\documentclass` command. This defines the kind of document you want to write.
- The optional argument of the `\documentclass` command inside the square brackets defines class options which select variants of the basic layout, such as different font sizes.

- The last step is reading the packages specified by the `\usepackage` command. This command again takes options to select the layout.
- You can change layout parameters in the input file, but this is discouraged because it violates the principle of separation of content and design.

There are some important differences between class and package files and “normal” input files:

- Class and package files should only contain definitions. They must not output text.
- The “at”-sign `@` is treated as a letter and therefore may appear in command names. Most internal commands of \LaTeX contain an `@` to prevent the author from using them accidentally.
- The extension of the file is `.cls`, `.clo` or `.sty` instead of `.tex`.

2.6 Changing the layout, step by step

It is usually easier to change existing class files instead of writing a new one from scratch. In many cases it is even sufficient to replace some definitions and put them into a package instead of creating a new class.

Please note that you are *not* allowed to change the standard classes distributed with \LaTeX . You *have* to change the name when you want to make changes. That is another reason to put small changes in packages.

2.6.1 Defining the differences between the desired and the available layout

The first step is to define the difference between the layout you have and the layout you want.

2.6.2 Finding the original definition

The next step is to find out where the original layout is defined. It is best to search the files in the following order:¹

1. the \LaTeX manual by Leslie Lamport,
2. the \LaTeX documentations files `*.dtx` for the classes or packages
3. the \LaTeX documentations files `*.dtx` for the kernel,
4. the \TeX book by Donald E. Knuth.

The files are usually documented quite well so you should be able to change things even if you don’t understand everything.

2.6.3 Writing a new package file

The third step is to create a new package. You choose an appropriate name for the package (like `mysty`) and create a filename by adding the extension `.sty`.

This file will only contain the definitions you want to change or the new commands you want to define.

¹ This hint came from Sue Brooks, who held a workshop for “ \LaTeX -Hacker” at the 1988 \TeX -conference in Exeter.

If you want to change definitions or certain parameters, the best way is to copy them from the original file and modify them according to your liking.

Defining new commands is easier when you find similar commands in the original files which you can change.

It is always a good idea to include the reason you wrote the package, the changes it makes and the new commands it defines in the file. You should include the date of the last change and the \LaTeX version it works with, just in case some internal \LaTeX commands you use will change.

When writing larger packages, it is an even better idea to use the `docstrip` program which is used to document the $\text{\LaTeX} 2_{\epsilon}$ files. Thus you have your code and documentation in one file and it's easier to keep them from going out of sync.

2.6.4 Using the new package

To use the new package, you call it with the `\usepackage` command. This command executes the code of your package and changes the layout as desired.

Example:

```
\documentclass[11pt,twoside,a4paper]{article}
\usepackage{mysty} %<- This calls the package "mysty"
```

You shouldn't need to change anything else in your input file, unless you defined new commands or environments that are not available in standard \LaTeX .

! → When you copy your input file to a different computer you have to include your new packages as well. Otherwise the document can't be processed.

2.7 A simple example (Equation numbers)

Let's assume that you want to write an article where the equations are numbered separately in every section. In the \LaTeX manual you find a notice that the report class does something similar for every chapter.

Looking into the file `report.cls` you will find the following commands that deal with equation numbers:

```
\@addtoreset{equation}{chapter}
\def\theequation{\thechapter.\arabic{equation}}
% or in LaTeX2e since 1995/06/01:
\renewcommand\theequation{
    \thechapter.\arabic{equation}
}
```

You don't necessarily need to understand these two commands in detail.

Now you create a new file with the name `eqpersec.sty`² and copy the commands above into that file. After that you replace every occurrence of `chapter` with `section` and add some comments.

² Depending on the computer you are using the name may be different like `EQPERSEC.STY` on a CYBER running NOS/VE. But note that you must not use spaces in the filename.

```

% This is equation_per_section.sty
% Short name: eqpersec.sty
% Original file by Hubert Partl 1988
% Modified by Axel Kielhorn 1996/01/01
% to support LaTeX 1995/06/01 and later
%
% reset the equation counter at the start
% of a new section
%
\@addtoreset{equation}{section}
% Equationnumber = sectionnumber.equationnumber
% Use only one of the below
% depending on you LaTeX version
%
%\def\theequation{\thesection.\arabic{equation}}
% or in more recent versions of LaTeX
\renewcommand\theequation{
    \thesection.\@arabic\c@equation
}

```

Whenever you use a `\usepackage{eqpersec}` command as in

```

\documentclass[11pt]{article}
\usepackage{eqpersec}

```

you will get equations numbered according to your conventions.

2.8 A more complex example (Reference Manual)

We want to create a layout similar to the one used in the *PostScript Reference Manual*, with a wide left margin for headings and margin notes and a small margin at the right and bottom.

2.8.1 Page layout

To define the new layout we use the commands described in the *L^AT_EX* manual. For full details see the file `refman.dtx`.

Horizontal: First we define two new names for length that we will use often:

`\fullwidth` is the width of the whole page minus a margin of 1 inch on every side.

$$\text{fullwidth} = \text{paperwidth} - 2 \text{ inch}$$

From this the width of the text is calculated.

$$\text{textwidth} = \text{fullwidth} \times \text{textfraction}$$

`\leftmarginwidth` is the width of the left margin that will be used for headings and margin notes.

$$\text{leftmarginwidth} = \text{fullwidth} - \text{textwidth}$$

This is a little more difficult in reality because the lengths have to be rounded to full points and a possible two column layout – as used in the index – must be taken into consideration.

Vertical: The vertical layout is a little more difficult because you have to deal with the page header and footer.

$$\text{textheight} = \text{paperheight} - 2.5 \text{ inch}$$

The result of this calculation is rounded to full lines. Depending on the page style – headings or footings – it is shifted up or down by one line.

2.8.2 Section headings

The headings have to be modified to make them extend into the left margin.

In file `classes.dtx` we find the `\@startsection` command that defines the layout of the headings. Only parameters 4 to 6 are relevant for us: parameter 4 is the space above and parameter 5 the space below the section. The 6th parameter does the actual formatting.

This is the original definition:

```
\newcommand\section{\@startsection
  {section}{1}{\z@}%
  {-3.5ex plus -1ex minus -.2ex}%
  {2.3ex plus .2ex}%
  {\normalfont\Large\bfseries}}
```

The commands for sub- and subsubsections are similar. Note that the measures are all in `ex`, thus depending on the font size used.

We define a new command `\secshape` to format the headings. This command uses the whole width of the page for the heading. To discourage hyphenation of the heading we give it a high penalty. This still allows hyphenation when absolutely necessary.

```
\newcommand\secshape{%
  \leftskip=-\leftmarginwidth%
  \rightskip=\@flushglue%
  \hyphenpenalty=2000}
```

This command is inserted into the 6th parameter of `\@startsection`.

Since the headings now extend into the left margin, we can use a smaller font and reduce the space between the text and the heading. The new definition looks like the following:

```
\newcommand\section{\@startsection
  {section}{1}{\z@}%
  {-2ex plus -1ex minus -.2ex}%
  {0.5ex plus .2ex}%
  {\secshape\normalfont\large\bfseries}}
```

2.8.3 Setting the margin notes

The margin notes should always appear on the left side of the text. The normal layout puts them into the outer margin in twoside layout.

The file `latex.dtx` contains the definition of the `\@addmarginpar` command which is responsible for the margin notes. We don't have to understand the whole definition; the important part is the internal variable `\@tempcnta` that is either `\@one` (1) when the note should appear on the right side of the text or `\m@ne` (−1) when it should appear on the left side.

This is done by the following lines:

```

\@tempcnta\@ne
\if@twocolumn
  \if@firstcolumn \@tempcnta\m@ne \fi
\else
  \if@mparswitch
    \ifodd\c@page \else\@tempcnta\m@ne \fi
  \fi
  \if@reversemargin \@tempcnta -\@tempcnta \fi
\fi

```

which we simply replace by:

```

\@tempcnta\m@ne

```

The remaining lines that handle the setting of the margin note depending on the parameter `\@tempcnta` are left unchanged.

2.8.4 Extensions

→ Appendix B

The definitions described above are sufficient for simple applications but in practical use one may want some additional commands. You will find the description for the whole new class in the appendix B.

Appendix

A The page structure in \LaTeX

→ Fig. 1

This appendix describes how the actual page is build from its components and how they are influenced by \TeX 's parameters. (Figure 1 has been created by Nelson Beebe at the University of Utah.)

text area : The normal text area (“Body”) contains the running text including footnotes, tables and figures. The headings, footer and margin notes do *not* belong to the text area.

The text area has the width `\textwidth` and the height `\textheight`.

In a two column layout the text area is split into two columns, with the width `\columnwidth` each and a space of `\columnsep` between them. Thus the `\columnwidth` is a little bit smaller than half the `\textwidth`.

`\textwidth` and `\columnwidth` should be a multiple of the width of one character in the `tt` font.

`\textheight` should be multiple of the line height `\baselineskip`, increased by the constant value of `\topskip`.

Indentations inside the text area are defined with `\leftskip` and `\rightskip`. These parameters should not be changed explicitly by the user but rather implicitly through environments.

left margin : The left margin is either `\odd-` or `\evensidemargin` plus 1 inch. Both parameters have the same value, unless the `twoside` option is given.

top margin : The top margin is the sum of `\topmargin`, `\headheight` and `\headsep` plus 1 inch.

right margin : The right margin is the paper width minus the left margin and the text area.

bottom margin : The bottom margin is the paper height minus the top margin and the text area.

heading : The heading is inside the top margin with a space of `\headsep` between the lower border of the header and the upper border of the text area. Above the header is a free space of `\topmargin` increased by 1 inch.

footing : The footer is inside the bottom margin with a space of `\footskip` between the lower border of the text area and the lower border of the footer.

margin notes : Margin notes are inside the left or right margin. They have a width of `\marginparwidth` and a space of `\marginparsep` between the margin note and the text area. The vertical space between two margin notes is `\marginparpush`.

The `paperheight` consists of the following elements (from top to bottom):

1 inch
`\topmargin`
`\headheight`
`\headsep`
`\textheight`
`\footskip`
remaining page.

On pages with margin notes in the right margin the `paperwidth` consists of the following elements:

1 inch
`\oddsidemargin` or `\evensidemargin`
`\textwidth`
`\marginparsep`
`\marginparwidth`
remaining page

With the option `twoside` the left pages change to

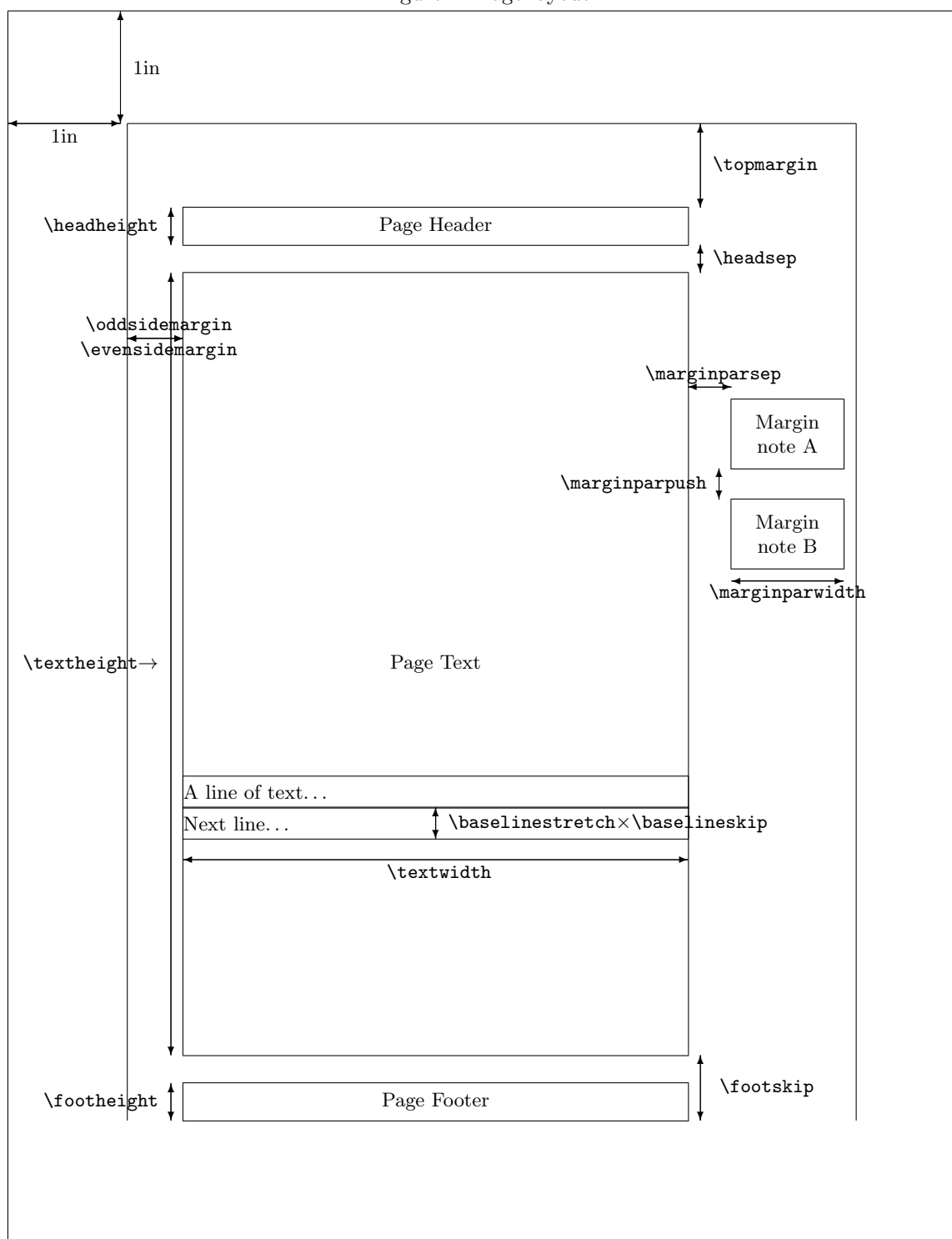
1 inch
`\evensidemargin`
`\textwidth`
remaining page

Comments: The parameters `\topmargin`, `\oddsidemargin`, and `\evensidemargin` may be negative. In this case, the margin will be smaller than 1 inch. The same is true for `\leftskip` and `\rightskip` which leads to text that is wider than the text area.

Extensive treatment and figures to this subject may be found in the TUGBOAT Vol.9, No.1 (April 1988).

The parameter `\footheight` is no longer defined in L^AT_EX 2_ε since no-one used it.

Figure 1: Page layout



B Description of the refman-class family

The `refman.sty` was defined at the EDV-Zentrum (computing center) of the TU³ Wien. This layout is suitable for reference manuals, technical descriptions and similar applications. It is based on the ideas shown in previous sections: The layout has a wide left margin for headings and margin notes and smaller margins on the right side, the top and the bottom.

In 1994 this layout was re-implemented as a class for the new L^AT_EX 2_ε. This made it possible to include some minor improvements, such as the support of different paper sizes. The `refman.sty` was split into two classes `refrep`, similar to `report` and `refart`, similar to `article`. These classes differ in the layout of the header and footer. The `refart` does not support the `\chapter` command.

The current version of both classes is described in this document. It serves as an example for the layout.

B.1 Invocation

The L^AT_EX local guide (if available) shows if this class is available at your T_EX installation or where to install it. To use the `refart` class, simply call it with the `\documentclass` command:

```
\documentclass[11pt,a4paper]{refart}
\usepackage{german} % other packages you may want
```

B.2 Options

The `refart` class replaces `article` and `refrep` replaces `report`. They support all options of these classes except for the `twocolumn` option.

It supports the additional option `square` which makes the `\textheight` equal to the `\textwidth`.

Neither `refart` nor `refrep` support two column layout, thus the commands `\twocolumn` and `\onecolumn` must not be used.

The index will be set in two column format and you can't change it with the means of this class.

B.3 Layout changes

B.3.1 Page design

Horizontal: In this design the usable area for text (`\fullwidth`) is calculated as the paper width minus 2 `\papermarginwidth`. The default value for `\papermarginwidth` is 1 Inch.

The option `smallborder` reduces `\papermarginwidth` to 0.25 Inch. This is more suitable for documents viewed on screen, especially when combined with the `a5paper` and `landscape` options.

Only a fraction of this width is used for the running text (`\textwidth`), the remaining part forms a wide left margin (`\leftmarginwidth`) which is used for headings and margin notes. The `\textwidth` is 70 % of the `\fullwidth` by default, but this can be changed with

³ Technical University

the `\setttextfraction` command which accepts arguments between 0 and 1.

Vertical: The text height is calculated as the paper height minus 2 `\papermarginwidth`. The `\topmargin` is modified by some pagestyles. (see B.4.3).

The pages are always set with a ragged bottom.

B.3.2 Section headings

The headings for `\section`, `\subsection`, and `\subsubsection` extend into the left margin, thus using the full width of the page. They are not justified and hyphenation is discouraged. A small space is kept free above and below the heading. Headings for `\section` and `\subsection` are set in a bold font.

The `refrep` class defines a different layout for the `\chapter` command: It always starts a new page and prints the chapter headings in a large bold font with a thick line above and below. This heading uses the full width of the page.

A similar heading is created by the `\part` commands which is available in both classes. It uses a roman part number instead of the arabic section number.

The `\maketitle` commands sets the title of the document in the same layout when no special title page is requested. (This is the default for `refart`. To suppress the title page in a `refrep` document, you can use the `notitlepage` option.) The name of the author and the date is printed in italic flush right below the document title.

B.3.3 Paragraphs

Paragraphs are separated by a vertical space (`\parskip`) of half a line (`0.5\baselineskip`) plus a stretchable length of 2 pt. Paragraphs are not indented.

The vertical spacing inside, above and below a list environment is the same as in the running text.

B.4 Footnotes

The footnote layout consists of a small margin (1em) which contains the footnote symbol. A small space is set between the symbol and the footnote text. The paragraphs of the footnote are not indented. There is currently no space between two footnotes, I'm not sure if this will stay this way. The footnote symbol is set as a superscript. This may change in later versions. I'm relying on user feedback to finally solve this.

B.4.1 Description environment

The `description` environment will use the whole left margin for the description label.

→ Section ??

You will find examples in the section ??.

B.4.2 Positioning of margin notes

Margin notes (`\marginpar`) are always put into the left margin. They use the whole width of the margin.

The minimum space between two margin notes is set to 0 to prevent them from being shifted around when many margin notes are used.

B.4.3 Headers and Footers

The page style `plain` puts the page number into the footer in the right corner. When the option `twoside` is active, the page number of left pages is put into the left corner.

The pagestyles `headings` and `myheadings` create a header which spans the whole width of the page. The headings contain the running head (`\section` and `\subsection` in `refart` and `\chapter` and `\section` in `refrep`) when `headings` is used or a fixed text that can be defined with the `\markboth` command when `myheadings` is used. The heading will be set in a slanted font and separated from the body by a thin line.

In addition to the standard classes, `refman` supports a style for footers, which is used in this documentation. The information is exactly the same as in the headings but now printed in the footer with a thin line above.

To use a user-defined string you can say:

```
\pagestyle{myfootings} % or myheadings
\markboth{left title}{right title}
```

The `heading` and `myheading` commands increase the top margin by one line while the `footings` and `myfootings` commands decrease the top margin by one line. The page styles `empty` and `plain` leave the top margin unchanged. You should not combine headings and footings in one document.

User feedback has shown that it is not a good idea to combine `plain` and `(my)heading` either. Therefore I changed the layout of the `\chapter` page to `empty`. Maybe it is necessary to define a `hplain` and `fplain` pagestyle or to define some magic to use the correct definition of `plain`. Feedback is welcome.

B.5 Additional commands

B.5.1 Marginlabel

The command `\marginlabel{xxx}` prints the text `xxx` right justified into the left margin. Please note that a `\marginpar` will print it left justified.

Example: The word “Example” in the left margin is printed with the command `\marginlabel{Example:}`

B.5.2 Attention

! → The command `\attention` puts an exclamation mark with an arrow pointing to the text into the left margin. This is an example for `\attention`.

:-) Since version 2.0c you can change the symbol used for the `\attention` command using a `\renewcommand{\attentionssymbol}{\texttt{[:-)\}}` command. To get the default back use `\renewcommand{\attentionssymbol}{\large \bfseries ! \rightarrow}`

:-) Since version 2.0c `\attention` takes an optional argument to define the symbol used in the margin. Thus you can change the symbol once, without having to restore it later. Do not abuse this feature, it is primarily

meant as an support for the `manfnt` package which enables you to use the “dangerous bend” and “double dangerous bend” signs.

The `manfnt` package is no longer enclosed with Refman, it has grown and is now a package of its own.

B.5.3 Seealso

The command `\seealso{n}` prints an arrow and its argument into the left margin. You will find examples for this in the left margin and in chapter 1.

→ Chapter 1

B.5.4 Maxipage environment

The `maxipage` environment is a special kind of `minipage` which extends over the full width of the page. It can be used for long formulas or `tabular` environments. You may use `maxipage` environments inside floats. You cannot use margin notes inside a `maxipage` and no page break will occur while in a `maxipage`. A `maxipage` is always a paragraph of its own with a thick line above and below. You can disable these lines with the `\maxipagerulefalse` command. They are on by default.

The following paragraph is an example for a `maxipage`:

This very long line is an example for a `maxipage`. It extends over the full width of the page, including the left margin.

This is normal text after the `maxipage`.

B.5.5 Fullpage environment

The `fullpage` environment consists of one or more pages where the text extends over the full width of the page. You cannot use margin notes inside a `fullpage` environment. A `fullpage` will always start and end on a page of its own. It may be used for large tables, program listings or anything that does not fit into the normal layout.

→ Page 13

Page 13 is an example for a `fullpage`.

B.5.6 Noparskip

The `\noparskip` removes the vertical space between two paragraphs. It is similar to the `\noindent` command that removes the indent of the first line of a paragraph.

B.5.7 Setleftmarginwidth

The `\setleftmarginwidth` command is no longer supported. You can achieve similar results by using the `\setttextfraction` command.

B.5.8 Descriptioncolon

By default a colon is printed after the description label. The command `\descriptioncolonfalse` disables the colon, the `\descriptioncolontrue` re-enables it.

B.5.9 Descriptionleft

The `\descriptionlefttrue` command sets the description label left justified into the margin. The default is right justified which will be achieved with `\descriptionleftfalse`

B.5.10 Maxipagerule

You can disable the rules before and after a `maxipage` with the `\maxipagerulefalse` command and re-enable them with the `\maxipageruletrue` command. The default is on. You should not mix `maxipages` with and without rules in one document.

B.5.11 Condbreak

The command `\condbreak{2cm}` ensures, that the next 2 cm are either completely on this page or completely on the next. No page break will appear in the next 2 cm.

This is really a hack to achieve what the `\samepage` command often fails to do.

B.5.12 Example

The `example` environment acts like a `verse` environment but uses a `tt` font.

B.5.13 Pageperchapter

The command `\pageperchapter` creates page number that start with 1 for every new chapter. This may be useful for larger manuals. Since it works with chapters it is only available in the `refrep` class.

B.5.14 Smallborder

The normal border around the page is 1 Inch. That is fine for a printed document, but wastes a lot of space when a document is meant for reading on screen. The option `smallborder` reduces the margin to 0.25 Inch.

You can redefine the border with `\setlength\papermarginwidth{0.25in}`. Call `\setpagefraction{0.7}` afterwards to recalculate the page layout.

B.5.15 Dvips

The option `dvips` tells DVIPS about the current page size.

B.5.16 Pdftex

The option `pdftex` tells PDF_T_EX about the current page size.

B.5.17 Pagesize

`pagesize` chooses the correct `\special`-command to tell the DVI-driver about the paper size. It works with DVIPS and DVIPDFMX for DVI output and PDF_T_EX for PDF output.

B.5.18 Ifpdfoutput

You can use `\ifpdfoutput{pdftext}{dvitext}` to write different text depending on the output format. This command was necessary to implement the `pagesize` option and is available for the user as well.

The last four commands have been taken from KOMA-Script, thanks Markus.

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