The file slifonts.fdd for use with $\text{ET}_{E}X 2_{\varepsilon}$.*

Frank Mittelbach Rainer Schöpf 1998/06/12

1 Introduction

This file contains the external font information for special variants of the the Computer Modern fonts to be used for overhead slides. They allow to produce slides in a similar fashion as it was originally done by SUTEX.

With \LaTeX 2_{ε} it is now no longer necessary to maintain a special format. Instead the standard format may be used and internally only different font definition files come into play.

Note, that that you therefore can easily produce slides in different fonts just by calling an appropriate package (like times) in your \usepackage command. This works, for example, with all fonts that are defined to be scalable (eg PostScript fonts) since they can be scaled to any size.

However, minor styles like pandora won't work because the standard .fd files shipped with LATEX 2_{ε} only contain small sizes. You can, of course, produce additional sizes and change the .fd files accordingly, but in this case it might be better to distinguish .fd files for normal text and for slides by prefixing the family name with an 1 (see below).

All the standard family names for SIJTEX fonts start out with with an 1 as the first character. This will distinguish them from text font families with similar names.

In addition, we introduce an additional convention for shapes: if x is a shape, then Ix represents the invisible form of the shape. This is used by the color separation macros and the **\invisible** command of the slides style file.

2 A driver for this document

The next bit of code contains the documentation driver file for TeX, i.e., the file that will produce the documentation you are currently reading. It will be extracted from this file by the DOCSTRIP program.

3 The DOCSTRIP modules

The following modules are used to direct DOCSTRIP in generating external files:

^{*}This file has version number v2.2e, dated 1998/06/12.

```
produce a documentation driver file
driver
main
        generate sfonts.def
        produce a font definition file
fd
        Use the extended EC font set rather than cm
ec
lccr
        Concrete Roman slide sizes
        Computer Modern Sans slide sizes
lcmss
        Computer Modern Typewriter slide sizes
lcmtt
        Computer Modern Math italic slide sizes
lcmm
lcmm
        Computer Modern Math symbols slide sizes
lcmex
        Computer Modern Math extension symbols slide sizes
llasy
        LATEX symbols slide sizes
```

A typical DOCSTRIP command file would then have entries like:

\generateFile{OMSlcmsy.fd}{t}{\from{slifonts.fdd}{lcmsy,fd}}

4 The font definition files

4.1 Concrete Roman

```
11 (*lccr)
12 \DeclareFontFamily{OT1}{lccr}{\hyphenchar\font45 }
13 \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{lccr}{m}{sc}{%
    <7><8><10><12><13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>cccsc10%
14
15
          }{}
16 \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{lccr}{m}{sl}{%
17
    <7><8><10><12><13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>ccslc9%
18
19 \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{lccr}{m}{n}{%
20
    <7><8><10><12><13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>ccr8%
          }{}
21
22 \DeclareFontShape\{0T1\}\{lccr\}\{m\}\{In\}\{m\}\}
    <7><8><10><12><13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>iccr8%
23
24
          }{}
25 (/lccr)
```

4.2 Computer Modern Sans

```
27 \langle ! ec \rangle \ \ DeclareFontFamily{OT1}{lcmss}{\hyphenchar\font45}
28 (ec) \DeclareFontFamily{T1}{lcmss}{}
<7><8><10><12><13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
32 (!ec) 1cmss8%
33 (ec)
     eclq8%
      }{}
35 \langle ! ec \rangle \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{1cmss}{m}{In}{%
37 <7><8><10><12><13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
38 (!ec) ilcmss8%
39 \langle ec \rangle ieclq8%
      }{}
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{1cmss}{m}{s1}{%
      <13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
43
44 (!ec) 1cmssi8%
     ecli8%
45 (ec)
      }{}
46
```

```
<13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
49
50 (!ec) ilcmssi8%
        iecli8%
51 (ec)
         }{}
53 \langle ! ec \rangle \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{1cmss}{m}{it}{%
<->sub*lcmss/m/sl}{}
55
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmss}{m}{Iit}{%
         <->sub*lcmss/m/Isl}{}
59 \langle ! ec \rangle \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{1cmss}{bx}{n}{%
        \DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmss}{bx}{n}{%
60 ⟨ec⟩
         <13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
61
62 (!ec) 1cmssb8%
63 (ec) eclb8%
         }{}
64
65 \langle ! ec \rangle \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{1cmss}{bx}{In}{%
66 (ec)
        \DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmss}{bx}{In}{%
         <13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
67
68 (!ec) ilcmssb8%
69 \langle ec \rangle ieclb8%
70
         }{}
   EC fonts have a bold slanted font for the slides class.
71 (*ec)
72 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmss}{bx}{s1}{%
         <13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
73
      eclo8%
74
         }{}
75
76 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmss}{bx}{Is1}{%
77
         <13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
     ieclo8%
78
79
         7-{}
80 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{1cmss}{bx}{it}{%
         <->sub*lcmss/bx/s1}{}
81
82 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmss}{bx}{Iit}{%
         <->sub*lcmss/bx/Isl}{}
83
84 (/ec)
   There are extra substitutions for the shape ui which are needed for \pounds
to not come out as a $ sign (mostly).
85 (*! ec)
86 \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{lcmss}{m}{ui}{%
         <->sub*cmr/m/ui}{}
87
88 \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{lcmss}{bx}{ui}{%
         <->sub*cmr/m/ui}{}
89
90 (/! ec)
91 (/lcmss)
      Computer Modern Typewriter
93 (!ec) \DeclareFontFamily{OT1}{lcmtt}{\hyphenchar\font\m@ne}
        \DeclareFontFamily{T1}{lcmtt}{\hyphenchar\font\m@ne}
95 \langle ! ec \rangle \ \ DeclareFontShape\{OT1\}\{lcmtt\}\{m\}\{n\}\{m\}\}
96 \langle ec \rangle \DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmtt}{m}{n}{%
         <13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
97
98 (!ec) cmtt8%
99 (ec) ecltt8%
         }{}
100
```

```
101 (!ec) \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{1cmtt}{m}{In}{{%
        \DeclareFontShape{T1}{1cmtt}{m}{In}{%
         <13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
104 (!ec) icmtt8%
105 (ec) iecltt8%
106
         }{}
107 (!ec) \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{1cmtt}{m}{it}{%
108 (ec) \DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmtt}{m}{it}{%
         <13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
110 (!ec) cmitt10%
111 (ec) ecit1000%
112
         }{}
There are extra substitutions for the shape ui which are needed for \pounds to
not come out as a $ sign (mostly).
113 (*! ec)
114 \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{lcmtt}{m}{ui}{%
         <->sub*cmtt/m/it}{}
115
116 \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{lcmtt}{bx}{ui}{%
117
         <->sub*cmtt/m/it}{}
118 (/! ec)
119 (/lcmtt)
     Computer Modern Math
4.4
121 \DeclareFontFamily\{OML\}\{lcmm\}\{\skewchar\font'177\}
122 \DeclareFontShape{OML}{1cmm}{m}{it}{%
    <7><8><10><12><13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>cmmi8%
123
124
         ት{}
125 \DeclareFontShape{OML}{1cmm}{m}{Iit}{%
     <7><8><10><12><13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>icmmi8%
128 (/lcmm)
      Computer Modern Symbol
4.5
130 \label{lemsy} $$130 \end{areFontFamily{OMS}{lcmsy}{\end{areYont'60}} $$
131 \DeclareFontShape{OMS}{lcmsy}{m}{n}{%
     <7><8><10><12><13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>cmsy8%
133
134 \DeclareFontShape{OMS}{lcmsy}{m}{In}{%
     <7><8><10><12><13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>icmsy8%
135
136
         }{}
137 (/lcmsy)
4.6 Computer Modern large symbols
139 \DeclareFontFamily{OMX}{lcmex}{}
140 \DeclareFontShape{OMX}{lcmex}{m}{n}{%
          <->sfixed*[17.28]cmex10%
141
142
         }{}
143 \DeclareFontShape{OMX}{lcmex}{m}{In}{%
          <->sfixed*[17.28]icmex10%
145
         }{}
146 (/lcmex)
      LATEX symbols
4.7
147 \langle *Ilasy \rangle
148 \DeclareFontFamily{U}{llasy}{}
149 \DeclareFontShape{U}{llasy}{m}{n}{%
```

5 Setting defaults

The following statements go into the file sfonts.def which plays a rôle similar to fontdef.ltx. Thus, you may want to produce your own local variant of it if you intend to use different fonts in your slides.

```
156 \langle *main \rangle   
157 \DeclareErrorFont{OT1}{lcmss}{m}{n}{19.907}  
158 \DeclareFontSubstitution{OT1}{lcmss}{m}{n}  
159 \input ot1lcmss.fd  
160 \langle /main \rangle
```

The next line goes into all files and in addition prevents DOCSTRIP from adding any further code from the main source file (such as a character table.

161 \endinput