

`\delimiter` $\langle number \rangle$

This command produces a delimiter whose characteristics are given by $\langle number \rangle$. $\langle number \rangle$ is normally written in hexadecimal notation. You can use the `\delimiter` command instead of a character in any context where T_EX expects a delimiter (although the command is rarely used outside of a macro definition). Suppose that $\langle number \rangle$ is the hexadecimal number $cs_1s_2s_3l_1l_2l_3$. Then T_EX takes the delimiter to have class c , small variant $s_1s_2s_3$, and large variant $l_1l_2l_3$. Here $s_1s_2s_3$ indicates the math character found in position s_2s_3 of family s_1 , and similarly for $l_1l_2l_3$. This is the same convention as the one used for `\mathcode` (p. ‘`\mathcode`’).

Example:

```
\def\vert{\delimiter "026A30C} % As in plain TeX.
```