

`\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<sub>E</sub>X 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<sub>E</sub>X 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.
```