The **simplecd** package*

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February 28, 2013

Abstract

The simplecd package provides printable cut-outs for various CD, DVD and other data storage holders. The name of the package comes form it's implementation and ease of use.

Contents

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*This document corresponds to simplecd v1.4, dated 2013/02/28.

1 Introduction

The simplecd package was created for producing cut-outs for creating covers, in-lays(inlets) for optical disc packaging such as jewel cases, keepcases. Additional data storage cover support were added for VHS, audio cassette and gramophone records. The covers were aimed for containing only simple text with different font sizes, but since everything is placed inside a \parbox environment, it can contain a wide range of things.

There are also macros which can resize ready-to-print images to the appropriate size.

The layout macros provide ready-to-use formatting for the covers.

2 Installation

The install procedure is the usual. Run (pdf)latex on the simplecd.ins file to obtain the necessary simplecd.sty file:

```
pdflatex ./simplecd.ins --output-directory=./
```

Then place the simplecd.sty file in a directory that is searched by TeX. If you use some kind of LaTeX distribution, like MiKTeX, see it's documentation.

3 Usage

To use the package, put this in the document preamble: \usepackage{simplecd}. This section gives a detailed information on macros, lists their parameters also.

It is worth to decrease the document's margins, so the covers can fit onto an A4 sized paper. For this, use the geometry package, for example like this:
\usepackage[left=1cm, top=1cm, right=1cm, bottom=1cm]{geometry}

All examples in this document were resized, for full size output, see the examples.pdf file.

```
1  LaTeX example source codes in this document are placed in
2  listings like this. They are usually followed by output
3  produced with the code samples.
```

Please note that not all the covers were tested (printed and placed on actual media) as the appropriate media was not available.

3.1 Cut-outs

3.1.1 Jewel cases

\covers The first and foremost macro is for the standard jewel case and it's backsheet

with two spines. The parameters of the `\covers` macro are as follows: `\covers` [⟨*backsheet text*⟩] {⟨*cover title*⟩} {⟨*spine text*⟩}. The first two can be whole paragraphs with different font sized texts. For a new line, you can use `\\`, and for a skip, use `\vspace{length to skip}` in the text after a new line. The spine text will be printed on both spines. The spine text should be short enough to fit into the desired space.

Example:

```
1  \covers
2    [{\Large Backsheet text}]
3      {{\Huge Jewelcase Title} \\ \vspace{1cm} Subtitle}
4        {Spine Text}
```
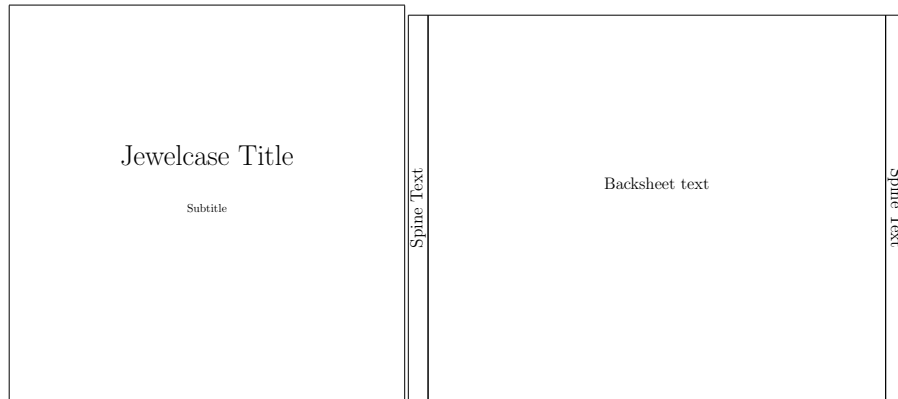

Figure 1: Jewel case covers

`\frontcover`   The `\frontcover`, which is called in the previously mentioned macro, produces the front cover for the jewel case. It's mandatory argument is the cover text: `\frontcover` {⟨*cover text*⟩}.

`\LXfrontcover`   The `\LXfrontcover` and `\LXXXfrontcover` macros work just the same as
`\LXXXfrontcover`   `\frontcover` but they produce covers for jewel cases that holds 60 or 80 millimeter disks (LX and LXXX are roman numbers, their values are 60 and 80).

`\backsheet`   The `\backsheet` macro is also called from the `\covers` macro. It produces the backsheet with two identical spines. The usage is `\backsheet` [⟨*backsheet middle text*⟩] {⟨*spine text*⟩}.

`\jewelspine`   The `\jewelspine` macro creates a single spine for the jewelcase. It's usage is `\jewelspine` {⟨*spine text*⟩}.

`\singlesheet`   The `\singlesheet` macro creates a single sheet for a special jewel case. The {⟨*front side*⟩} argument makes it possible to put content beside the jewel case sized front content. Usage: `\singlesheet` {⟨*front*⟩} {⟨*front side*⟩} {⟨*spine*⟩} {⟨*back*⟩}

```
1  \singlesheet
```

```
2      {\huge Front }
3      { Front side }
4      { Spine }
5      { Back }
```
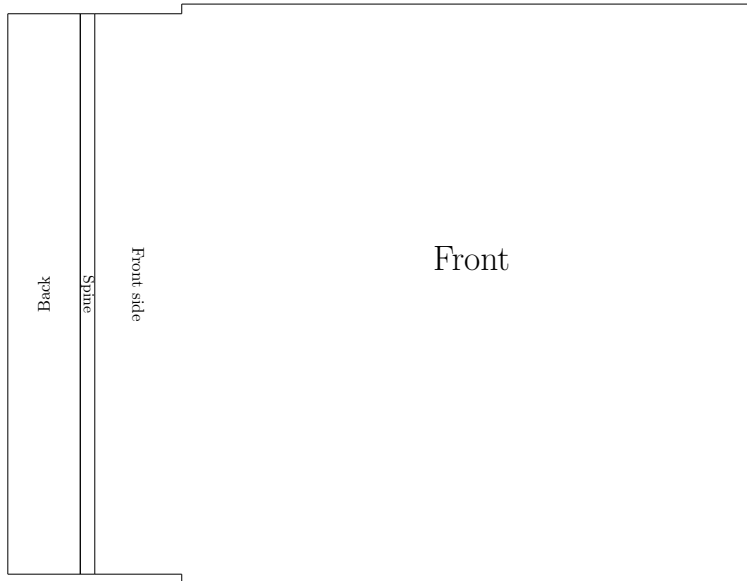

Figure 2: Single sheet

\djewel   The \djewel macro creates a double page jewel case cover. Text can be put
               on one side, then it should be folded in half. The usage is: \djewel {⟨*first page*
               text⟩} {⟨*second page text*⟩}.

```
1   \djewel
2      {\fontsize {70}{36}\selectfont Big Title }
3      { Second page }
```

Figure 3: Double page jewel book

This is also an example of using fix sized fonts with the fix-cm package.

3.1.2 Keepcases

`\slimdvd`
`\dvd`
`\bluray`

The `\slimdvd` and `\dvd` macros creates a slim and a simple DVD keepcase. Text can be put on both sides plus on the spine area. The `\bluray` macro creates a keepcase for Blu-Ray disks. Their usage is: `\dvd [⟨backside text⟩] {⟨cover text⟩} {⟨spine text⟩}`.

```
1  \slimdvd
2    [{\Large Backsheet text}]
3    {{\Huge \underline{SlimDVD Title}}%
4      \\ \vspace{1cm} Subtitle}
5    {Spine Text}
```
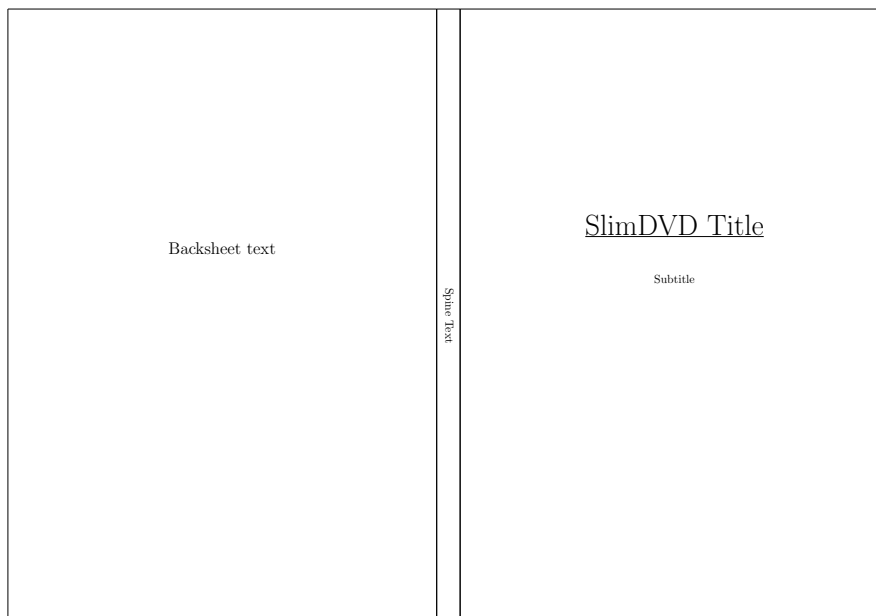
Figure 4: Slim DVD keepcase cover

3.1.3 Sleeves

\sleeve   The **\sleeve** macro creates a disk-sleeve which requires some glue after cutting it out. The upper part can be used to close the sleeve. Text can be put on it's cover and back. The usage is: **\sleeve** [⟨*back text*⟩] {⟨*cover text*⟩}.

```
1  \sleeve[Back text]{{\Huge Sleeve text}}
```

Sleeve text

Back text
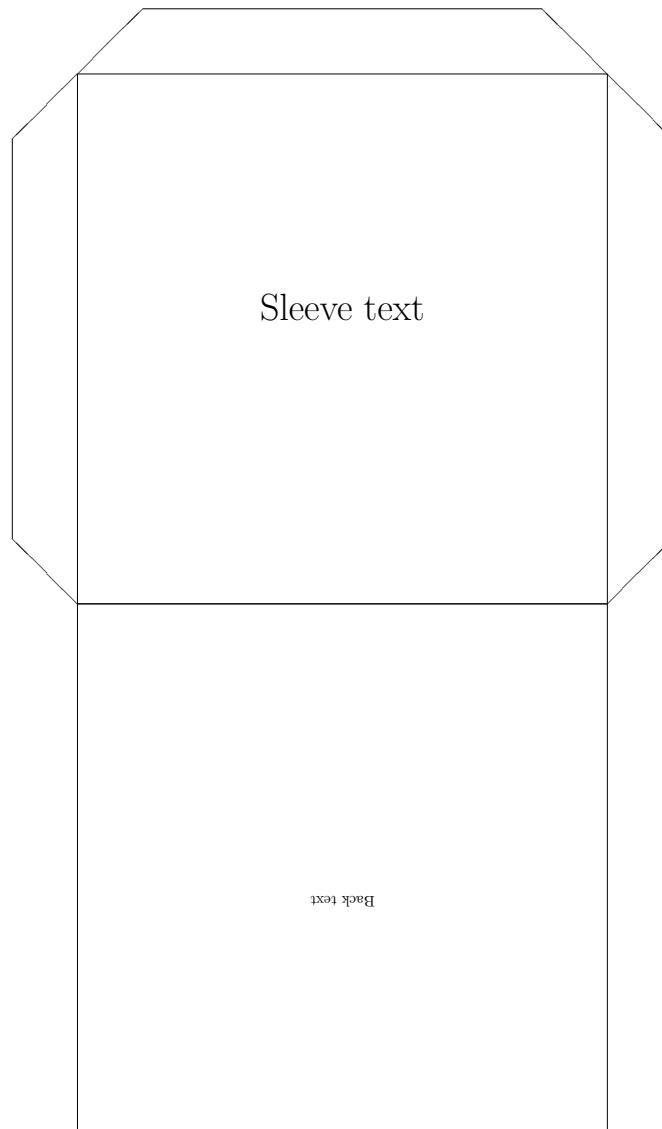
Figure 5: Paper sleeve

The **\sleeveLX** and **\sleeveLXXX** macros produce sleeves for the 60 and the
80 millimeter sized disks, respectively. Their use is the same as **\sleeve**.

```
1  \sleeveLX[Back text]{\large Front text}
2  \sleeveLXXX[Back text]{\large Front text}
```
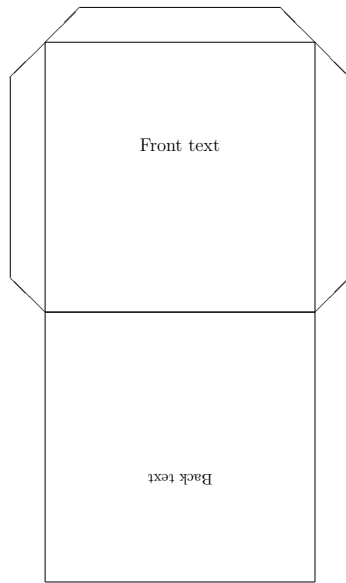
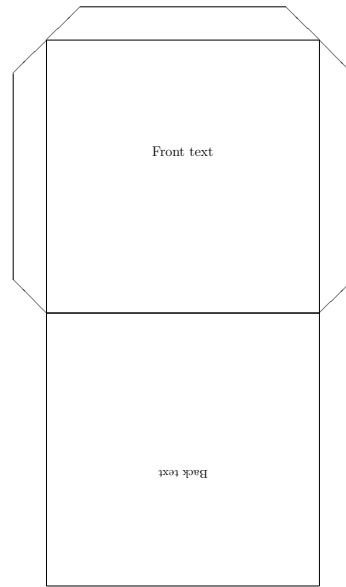Figure 6: 60 millimeter disk sleeve

Figure 7: 80 millimeter disk sleeve

\sleevela   The **\sleevela** macro creates a sleeve that can be used in lever arch files. The small circles must be cut out, they are for the levers. The distance between the circle centers is 8 centimeter.

```
1  \sleevela[Back text]{\scalebox{4}{Front text}}
```
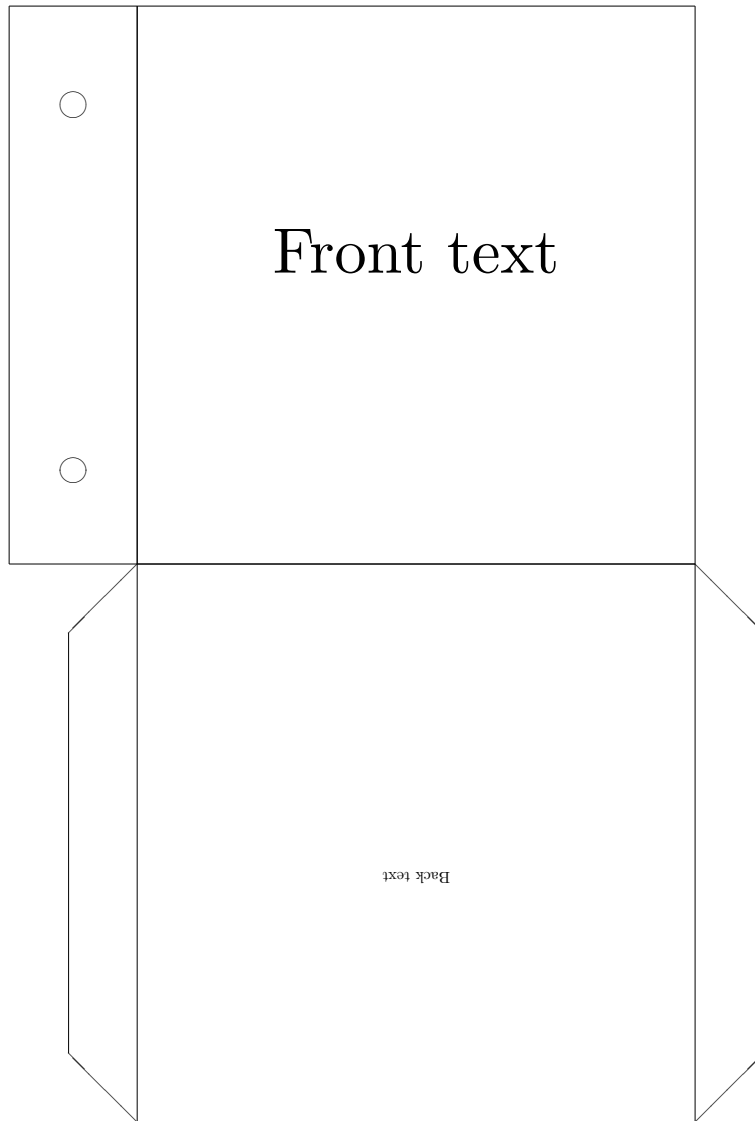
Front text

Back text

Figure 8: Sleeve for lever arch files

3.1.4 Image as cover

The macros width the *img* ending are expecting an image, and resizing this image to the appropriate cover size. The macros are \coverimg, \backsheetimg, \dvdimg, \slimdvdimg, \blurayimg. Their usage is \coverimg (⟨*picture*⟩). No

image macro for the sleeve. These macros does not keep the aspect ratio of the given image, thus it should already be at the correct ratio.

An example without the result:

```
1   \dvdimg{includegraphics{coverpic}}
```

3.1.5   Inlays

\dvdinlay   The \dvdinlay and \blurayinlay macros create a one sided inlay for the appro-
\blurayinlay priate keepcases. Their usage is \dvdinlay {⟨text⟩}.

```
1   \dvdinlay
2     {{\Large DVD Inlay}
3
4       \vspace{5cm}  TextTextText
5
6       \vspace{1cm}  {\fontsize{20}{36}\selectfont  TextText}}
```


DVD Inlay

TextTextText

TextText
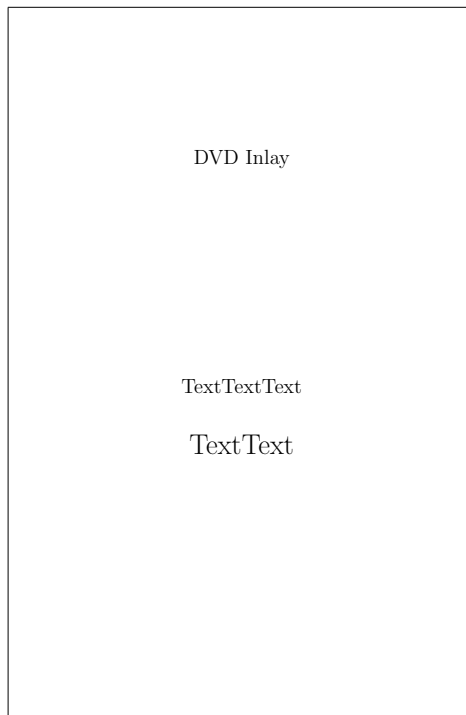
Figure 9: DVD keepcase inlay

3.1.6 Floppy covers

These macros can be used to produce covers that can be glued to floppy disks at the appropriate place.

\floppyIIIV   The **\floppyIIIV** macro creates cover for the 3.5-inch (89 mm) disks. The cover should be glued to both sides of the disk. Usage: **\floppyIIIV** {⟨*front*⟩} {⟨*back*⟩}

```
1   \floppyIIIV{Front content}{Back content}}
```


Figure 10: The 3.5-inch floppy disk cover

3.1.7 Zip disks

\zipdisk   The **\zipdisk** macro provides a cover label for zip disks. Cover dimensions: 98 millimeter wide, 120 millimeter high. Usage: **\zipdisk** {⟨*front*⟩} {⟨*back*⟩}

```
1   \zipdisk{Front content}{Back content}
```
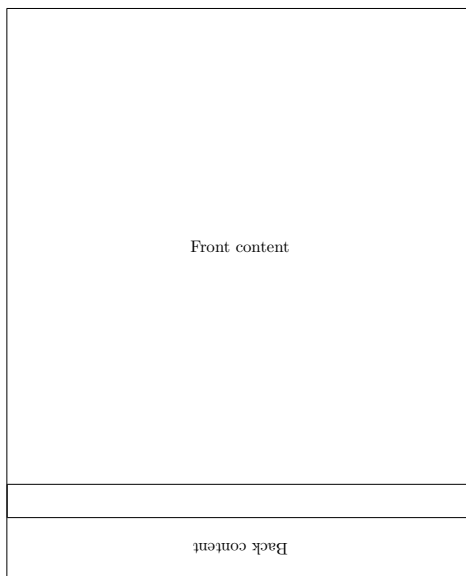
Figure 11: Cover label for zip disks

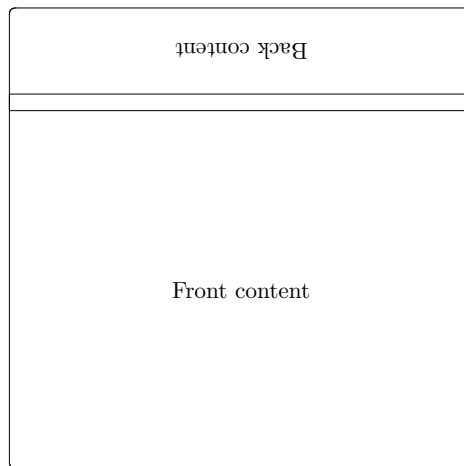\zipdiskII   The **\zipdiskII** macro provides a cover label for zip disks. Cover dimensions: 60 millimeter wide, 51 millimeter high. Usage: **\zipdiskII {**⟨*content*⟩**}**

1   \zipdiskII{Content}
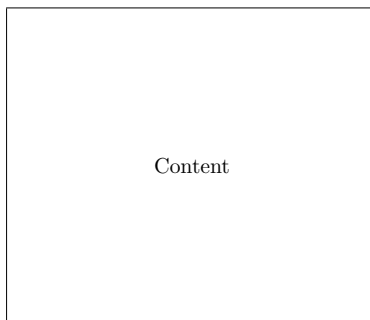
Figure 12: Cover label for zip disks

3.1.8   Disk covers

Macros presented below can be used to create images like actual disks. The results can be used for example for top cover of a cake box. For printing directly on the disks themselves, use a printing software especially designed for this task.

Content can be placed anywhere in the rectangle which is always defined by the largest circle in the picture.
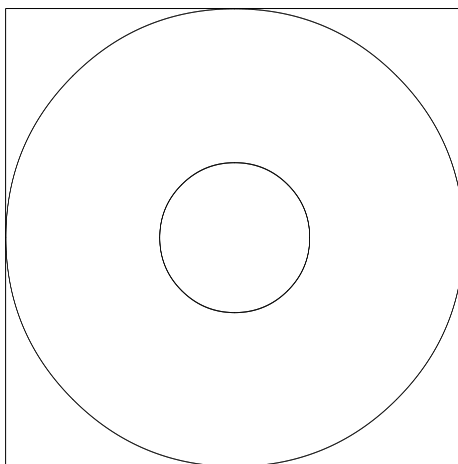
Figure 13: The rectangle that is the boundary for the content

`\cdrdisk`   The `\cdrdisk` macro creates an image of a CD-R disk. It's inner circle leaves space for the transparent part of the disk. Usage: `\cddvddisk {⟨content⟩}`

```
1  \cdrdisk{
2    {\Huge Title} \\ \vspace{3cm}
3    Left \hspace{7cm} Right \\ \vspace{3cm}
4    TextText}
```
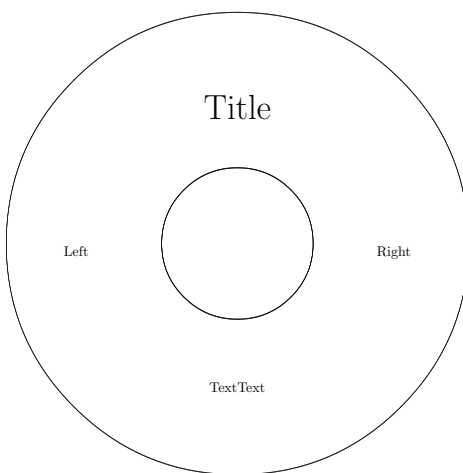

Figure 14: CD-R image with positioned texts

`\cddvddisk`   The `\cddvddisk` macro is slightly bigger than the `\cdrdisk`, and has a smaller inner circle. This smaller inner cicrle is nearly as small as the center hole in the disks.

```
1  \cddvddisk{
2  {\Huge Title} \\ \vspace{3cm}
3  Left \hspace{7cm} Right \\ \vspace{3cm}
4  TextText}
```


Figure 15: CD, DVD image with positioned texts

\disk   The **\disk** macro provides the picture of a standard compact disk with all the circles indicating the different parts. The innermost circle is the size of the center hole in the disks.

```
1  \disk{
2  {\Huge Title} \\ \vspace{3cm}
3  Left \hspace{7cm} Right \\ \vspace{3cm}
4  TextText}
```

14
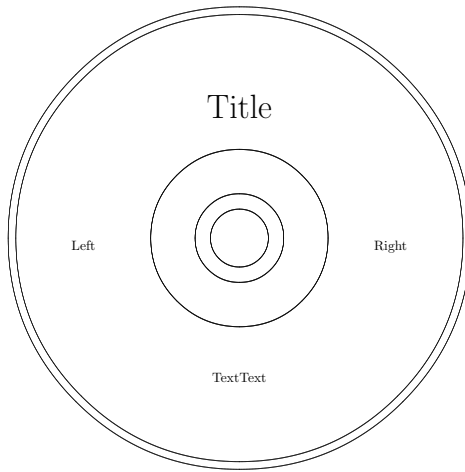
Figure 16: Disk image with positioned texts

`\emptydisk`   The `\emptydisk` macro provides the picture of a standard compact disk with-
out all the circles indicating the different parts. The innermost circle is the size
of the center hole in the disks.

```
1  \emptydisk{
2    {\Huge Title} \\ \vspace{3cm}
3    Left \hspace{7cm} Right \\ \vspace{3cm}
4    TextText}
```


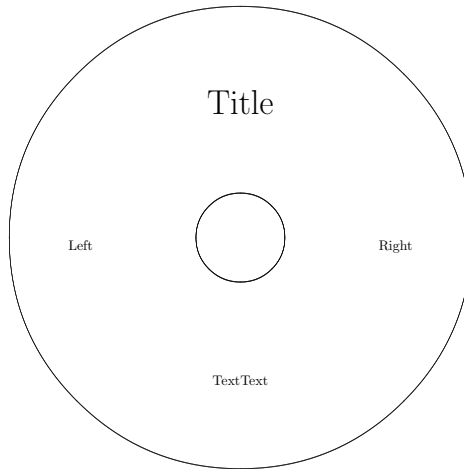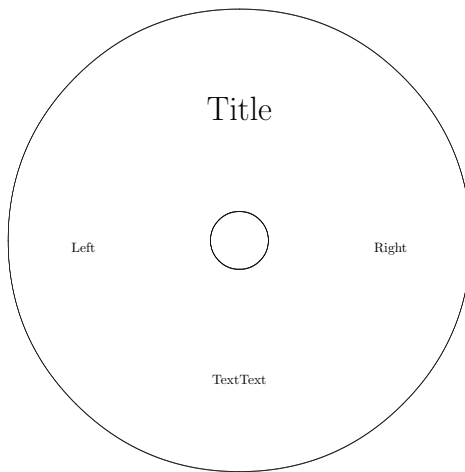Figure 17: Empty disk image with positioned texts

`\LXXXdisk`   The `\LXXXdisk` macro is the disk image of a 80 millimeter disk.

15

```
1   \LXXXdisk{ Title \\ \vsapce{4cm} Text}
```
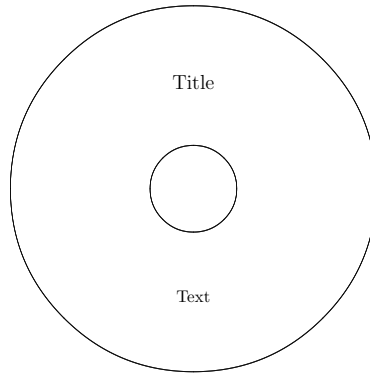

Figure 18: 80 millimeter disk image with positioned texts

3.1.9 VHS covers

\vhsfront   The **\vhsfront** macro creates the label that can be placed on the front middle part of a VHS cassette. Usage: **\vhsfront {**⟨*content*⟩**}**

```
1   \vhsfront{\huge Text}
```
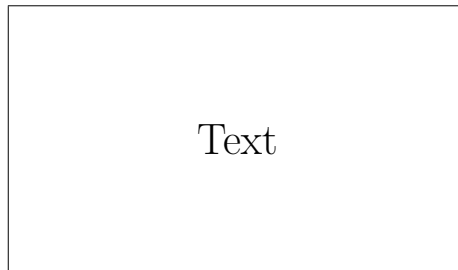

Figure 19: VHS front label

\vhsspine   The **\vhsspine** macro creates the spine that can be placed on the side of a VHS cassette. Usage: **\vhsspine {**⟨*content*⟩**}**

```
1   \vhsspine{\huge Text}
```

<div style="border:1px solid black; text-align:center; padding:1em;">

Text

</div>

Figure 20: VHS front label

\CCCvhscover   The `\CCCvhscover` and `\CCCvhscover` macros create a cover for a 300 series
\CCCCvhscover and 400 series VHS cassette, respectively. To differentiate between the two: the
300 series cover is 257 millimeter wide, the 400 series cover is 296 millimeter wide.
Their usage is the same: `\CCCvhscover` {⟨*front*⟩} {⟨*spine*⟩} {⟨*back*⟩}

```
1  \CCCvhscover
2    {\scalebox{6}{Front}}
3    {\scalebox{4}{Spine}}
4    {\scalebox{4}{Back}}
```
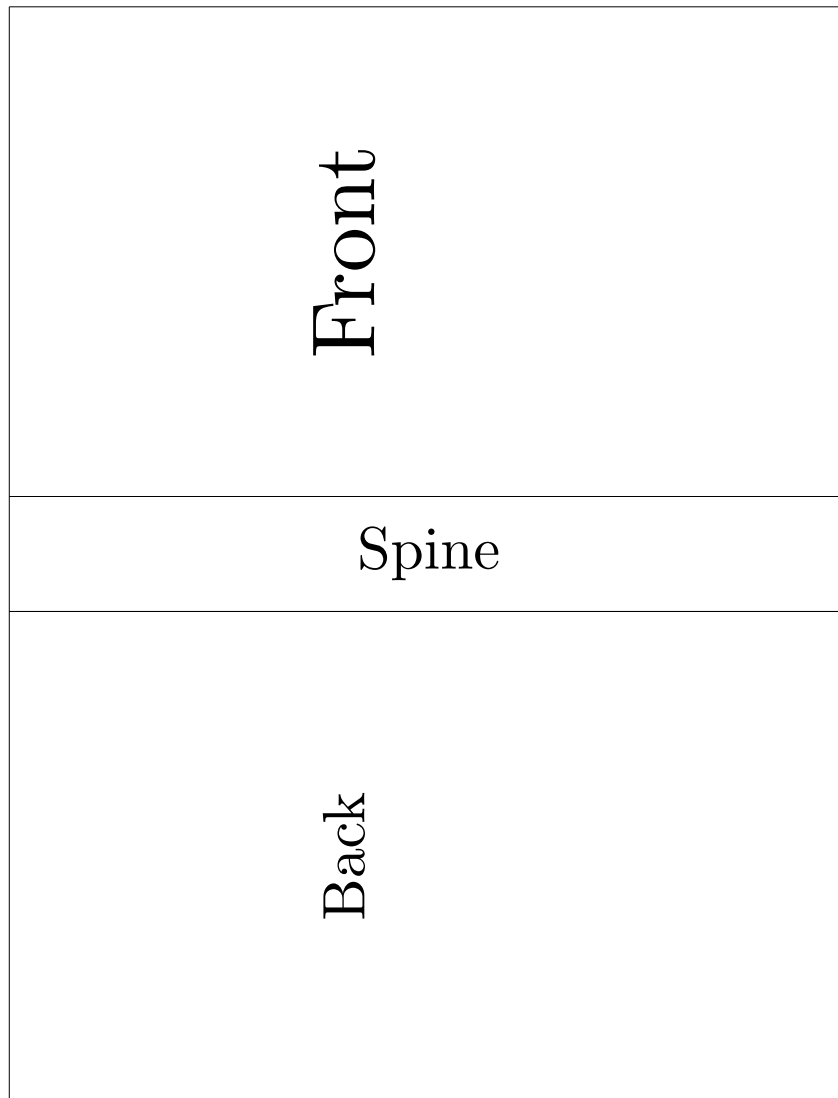
Figure 21: Cover for a 300 series VHS case

3.1.10 Audio cassette covers

\cassettecover   The **\cassettecover** macro creates cover label for an audio cassette. Many types of cassettes exist with more or less different labels, so the provided label may need adjustments, like cutting off the corners or a rectangular inner part. Usage: **\cassettecover** {⟨*content*⟩}

---

1   \cassettecover

```
2     {{\huge  Upper  text}  \\  \vspace{2cm}    Lower  text}
```
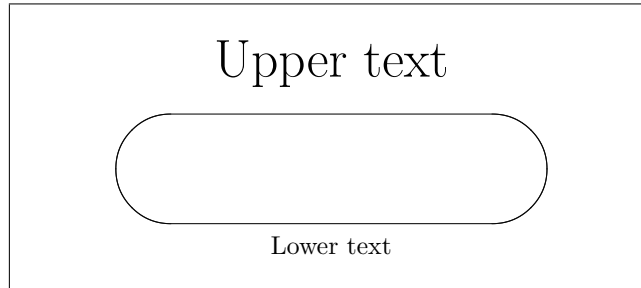

Figure 22: Cover label for an audio cassette

\cassetteinlay   The **\cassetteinlay** macro provides an inlay for the standard cassette case.
Usage: **\cassetteinlay** {⟨*front*⟩} {⟨*spine*⟩} {⟨*back*⟩}

```
1  \cassetteinlay
2    {\huge  Front}
3    {Spine}
4    {Back}
```
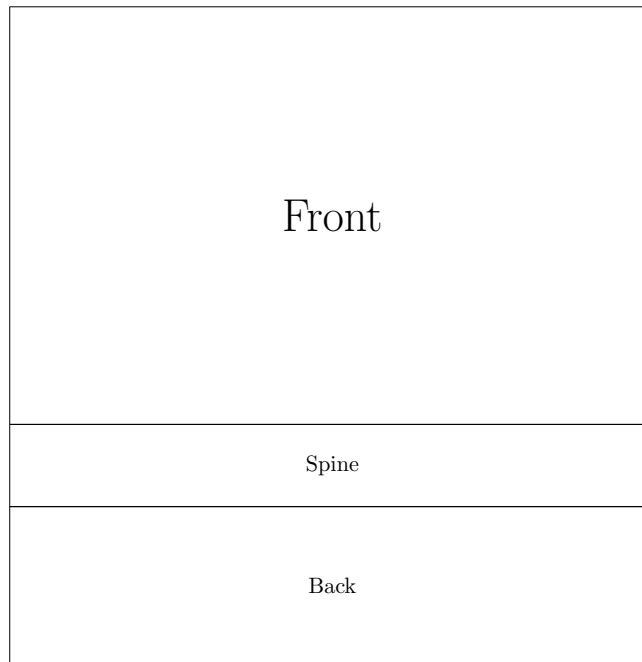
Figure 23: Cover label for an audio cassette

3.1.11 Gramophone records

\vinylcdcover   The **\vinylcdcover** macro provides a cover label for vinyl CDs. The vinyl CDs have the same size as standard CDs, they just look like old gramophone records. The outer circle is 65 millimeter in diameter, the inner circle is 16.7 milimeter in diameter. Usage: **\vinylcdcover** {⟨*content*⟩}

```
1  \vinylcdcover
2    {{\huge Upper text} \\ \vspace{3cm}  Lower text}
```
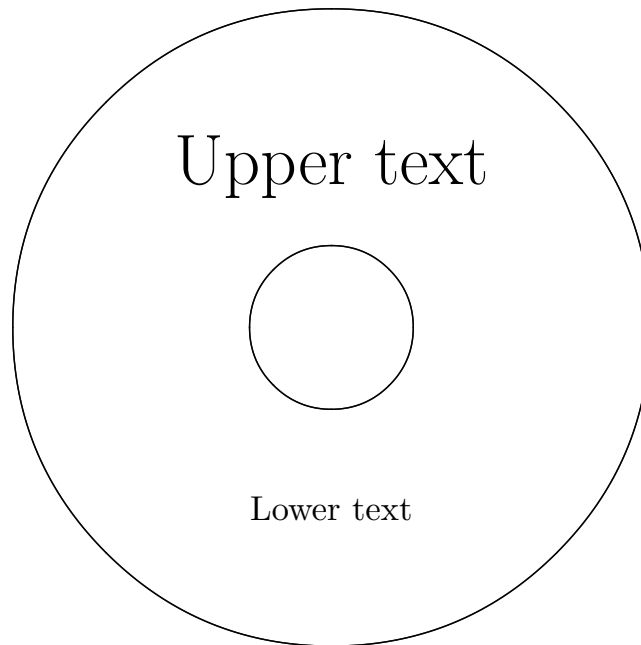
Figure 24: Cover label for a vinyl CD

\recordcover   The **\recordcover** macro creates cover label for a 30 centimeter record. The outer circle is 99 millimeter in diameter, the inner circle is 8 milimeter in diameter. Usage: **\recordcover {**⟨*content*⟩**}**

```
1  \recordcover
2    {{\huge Upper text} \\ \vspace{3cm}  Lower text}
```
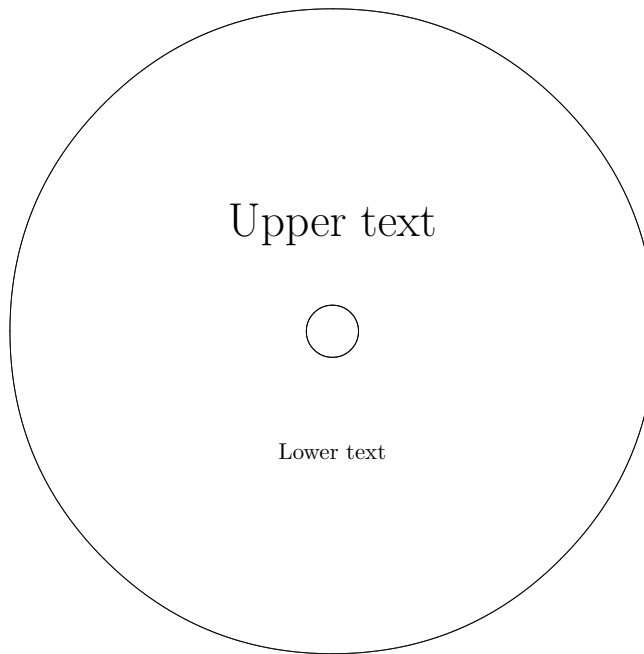
Figure 25: Cover label for a gramophone record

3.2 Layouts

The layouts are pre-set cover layouts for ease of use. Similar content can be produced and used in the cover macros.

Some layouts contain preconfigured text. The texts are always in English and represent a personal preference. All layouts have a macro suffixed with the `empty` word that only contains the frames with no text, so one can insert any content.

A layout can be used on various cover types. The first word in the layout's name decides the type.

jewel type layouts are compatible with: `\covers \frontcover \sleeve \djewel \sleevela \singlesheet`

LX type layouts are compatible with: `\LXfrontcover \sleeveLX`

LXXX type layouts are compatible with: `\LXXXfrontcover \sleeveLXXX`

dvd type layouts are compatible with: `\dvd \slimdvd`

bluray type layouts are compatible with: `\bluray`

Note that this compatibility is not checked in the macros. The layouts were designed to be centered on the covers. If the `nohcenter` package option is used, they could get misplaced.

Any parameter in a layout can be empty. It means that no content will be put in the appropriate cell. For example `\jewelflaglempty {} {Middle} {}`

The numbers in the parentheses in the below examples marks the number of the parameter which will be placed there. For example (3) means the third parameter of the macro.

Many layouts have a meaningful name, like driver, movie or music. These names indicate a sugessted usage and they are easier to remeber than layoutA, layoutB etc.

3.2.1 Jewel case layouts

`\jeweldriverl`
`\jeweldriverlempty`
The `\jeweldriverl` can be used to create cover for driver disks that are supplied with PC hardware elements. Usage: `\jeweldriverl {⟨title⟩} {⟨subtitle⟩} {⟨date⟩} {⟨serial⟩} {⟨disk version⟩} {⟨right middle cell⟩} {⟨bottom cell⟩}`

```
1  \frontcover
2    {\jeweldriverl
3    {Motherboard(1)}
4    {Model XYZ (2)}
5    {2012.20.12 (3)}
6    {123456789 (4)}
7    {12−ABC (5)}
8    {Driver \\ Manual (6)}
9    {Driver not compatible with ZYX operating system (7)}}
```
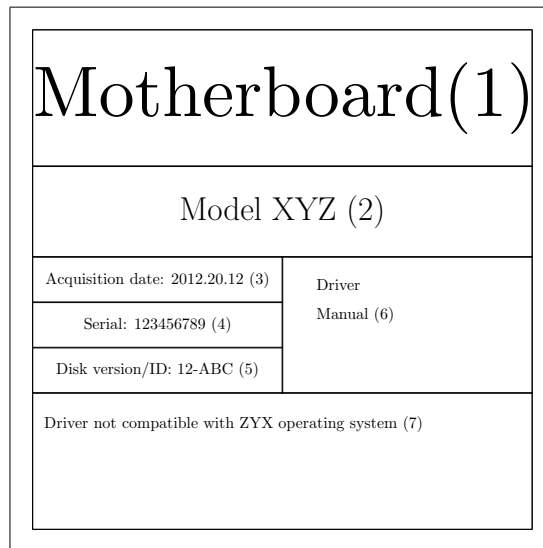

Figure 26: Driver CD layout on a jewel case fronrcover

\jewellempty   The \jewellempty macro provides the same border as in the other layouts, just with one cell with centered content. Usage: \jewellempty {⟨*content*⟩}

\jewelmusiclempty   The \jewelmusiclempty macro is for music disks. There is no non-empty version as there isn't any text to be left out. Usage: \jewelmusiclempty {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*performer*⟩} {⟨*year*⟩} {⟨*style*⟩}

```
1   \sleeve
2     [\jewellempty
3      {\begin{enumerate}
4          \item Track One
5          \item Track Two
6        \end{enumerate}}]
7      {\jewelmusiclempty
8       {Album X (1)}
9       {XYZ band(2)}
10       {2222 (3)}
11       {Styles (4)}}}
```
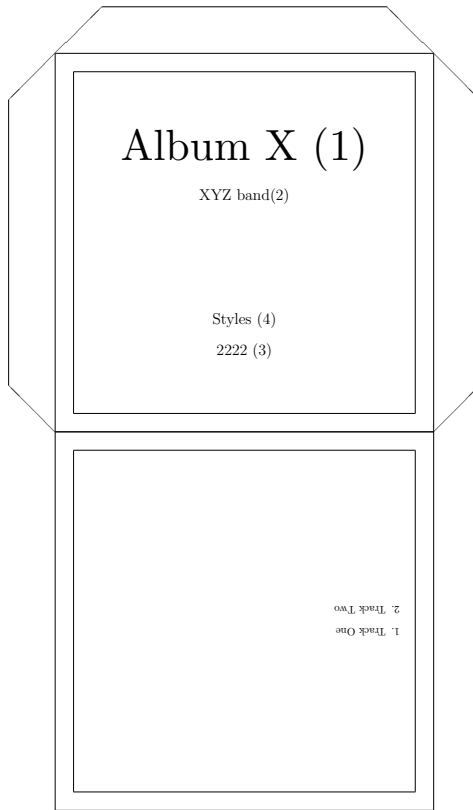
Figure 27: Music layout on front, empty layout on back

The \jewelbacklempty macro is the pair of the \jewellempty macro. This is for the backsheet of a jewel case. The \jewelbackIIlempty macro is the same, without the layout border and centering. Their usage is the same. Usage: \jewelbacklempty {⟨*content*⟩}

```
1  \backsheet
2    [\jewelbacklempty
3     {Backsheet content}]
4    {Spine text}
5  \backsheet
6    [\jewelbackIIlempty
7     {Backsheet content}]
8    {Spine text}
```
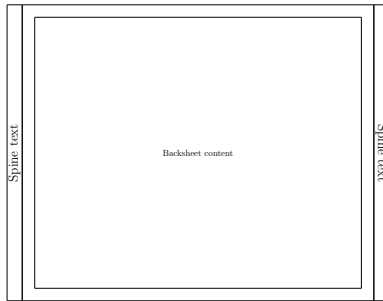
Figure 28: Empty jewel backsheet layout
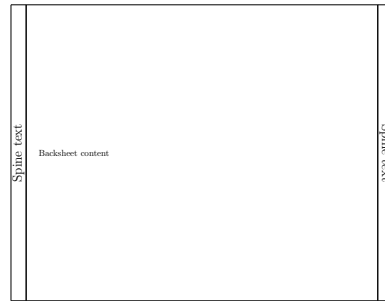
Figure 29: Empty jewel backsheet layout without border and centering

\LXlempty
\LXXXlempty
\LXemptydriverl
\LXXXemptydriverl
\LXdriverl
\LXXXdriverl

The empty, empty driver and driver layouts for the 60 and 80 millimeter disk covers: `\LXlempty`, `\LXXXlempty`, `\LXemptydriverl`, `\LXXXemptydriverl`, `\LXdriverl` and `\LXXXdriverl` macros.

```
1  \LXfrontcover{\LXlempty{\scalebox{3}{Title}}}
2  \LXXXfrontcover
3    {\LXXXdriverl
4      {Motherboard(1)}
5      {Model XYZ (2)}
6      {2012.20.12 (3)}
7      {123456789 (4)}
8      {12-ABC (5)}
9      {Driver \\ Manual (6)}
10     {Driver not compatible with ZYX operating system (7)}}
```
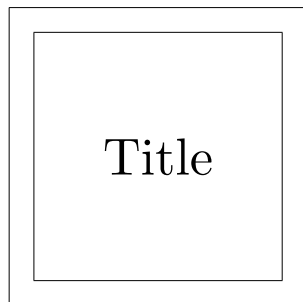

Figure 30: The `\LXlempty` layout
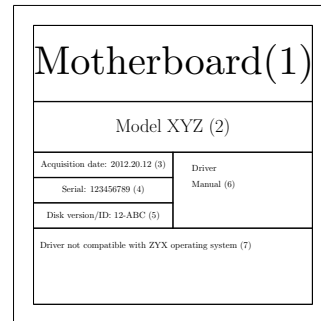
Figure 31: The `\LXXXdriverl` layout

\jewelstripeslempty

The `\jewelstripeslempty` macro provides a layout of a stiped jewel cover. If the second or the third parameters are empty, then the appropriate diagonal stripe will not be drawn. Usage: `\jewelstripeslempty {⟨center content⟩} {⟨upper right`

content⟩} {⟨*lower left content*⟩}

```
1  \frontcover
2    {\jewelstripeslempty
3      {Main Title (1)}
4      {Right upper text (2)}
5      {Left lower text (3)}}
```
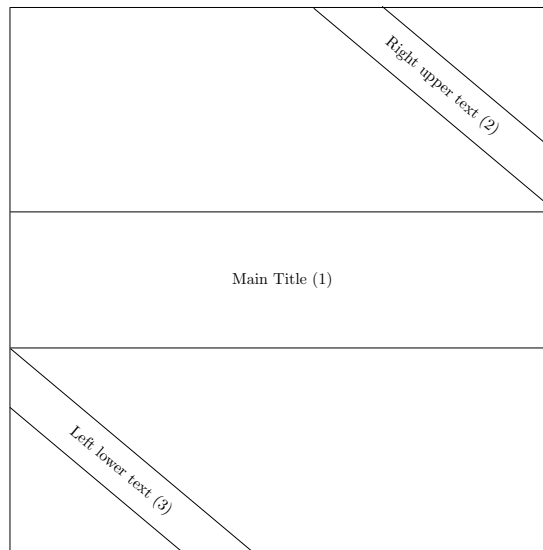

Figure 32: Striped jewel cover with missing upper right stripe

\jewelgamel The **\jewelgamel** and the **\jewelgamelempty** macros provide a layout for
\jewelgamelempty game disks. As usual, the empty version does not contain the preset texts. Usage:
\jewelgamel {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*release year*⟩} {⟨*genres*⟩} {⟨*developer*⟩} {⟨*publisher*⟩}
{⟨*serial*⟩} {⟨*comment*⟩}

```
1  \frontcover
2    {\jewelgamel
3      {Title (1)}
4      {<release year> (2)}
5      {<genre list> (3)}
6      {<developer> (4)}
7      {<publisher> (5)}
8      {<serial> (6)}
9      {<comment> (7)}}
```
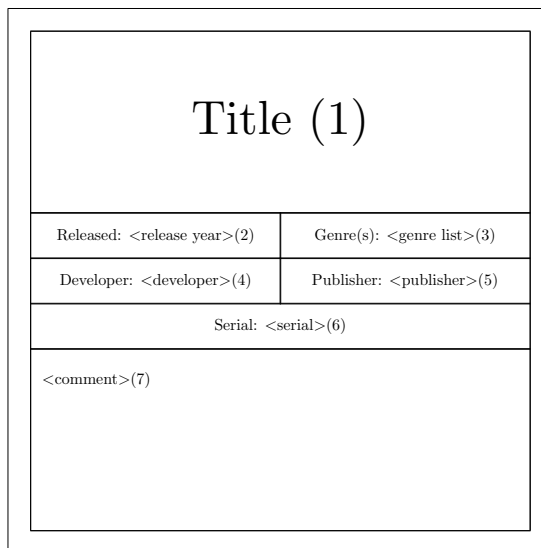
Figure 33: The \jewelgamel layout

\jewelflaglempty   The \jewelflaglempty macro creates a cover layout in a 3-striped flag format. Content can be put in each stripe. Usage: \jewelflaglempty {⟨*upper content*⟩} {⟨*middle content*⟩} {⟨*lower content*⟩}

```
1  \frontcover
2    {\jewelflaglempty
3      {Upper (1)}
4      {\scalebox{3}{Middle (2)}}
5      {Lower (3)}}
```
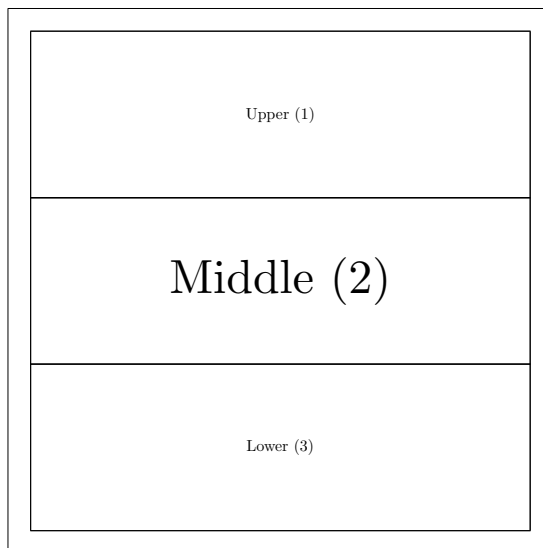
Figure 34: The \jewelflaglempty layout

\jewellineslempty   The \jewellineslempty macro creates horizontal lines. The main purpose of
these is to be written onto them by hand after printing. Nevertheless, content
can be placed onto it with the first parameter. The content text must not be
resized and it must contain odd number of lines. After even number of lines, add
\\ \ like in the below example. Usage: \jewellineslempty {⟨content⟩}

```
1  \frontcover
2    {\jewellineslempty
3      {Text line 1 \\ Text line 2 \\ \ }}
```
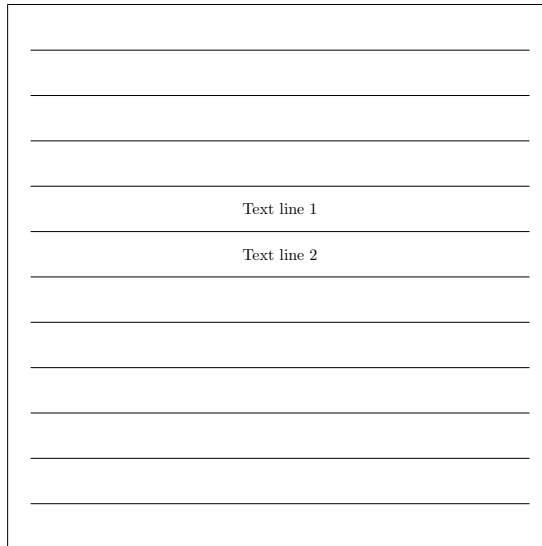
Figure 35: The \jewellineslempty layout

\jeweltitledlempty   The **\jeweltitledlempty** macro creates a layout with an upper title part and a large lower part for content. Usage: **\jeweltitledlempty** {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*content*⟩}

```
1  \singlesheet
2    {\jeweltitledlempty
3      {Title}
4      {Lots of content \\ More\dots \\ Even more\dots}}
5    {}{}{}
```
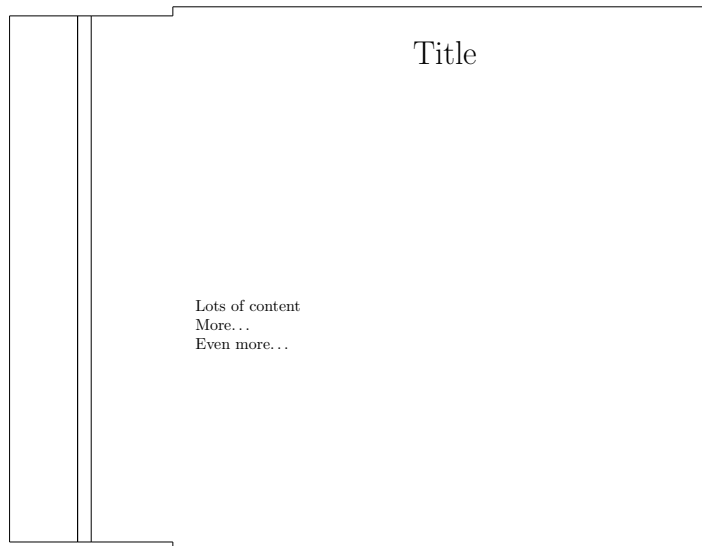
Figure 36: The \jeweltitledlempty layout

3.2.2 Keepcase layouts

\dvdlempty

The **\dvdlempty** macro provides the mandatory empty layout for the standard keepcases. It's usage is **\dvdlempty** {⟨*content*⟩}.

\dvdmovielempty
\dvdmoviel

The **\dvdmoviel** macro is for a movie disk cover. Usage: **\dvdmoviel** {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*original title*⟩} {⟨*release year*⟩} {⟨*director*⟩} {⟨*languages*⟩} {⟨*subtitles*⟩} {⟨*actors*⟩} {⟨*comment*⟩}

```
1  \dvd
2    [\dvdlempty{\Large Back text}]
3    {\dvdmoviel
4    {Movie title (1)}
5    {Original title (2)}
6    {Release year (3)}
7    {Director (4)}
8    {Language1 \\ Language2 (5)}
9    {Subtitle1 \\ Subtitle2 (6)}
10   {Actor1 \\ Actor2 \\ Actor3 \\ Actor4 (7)}
11   {Comment, rating, etc. (8)}}
12   {spinetext}
```
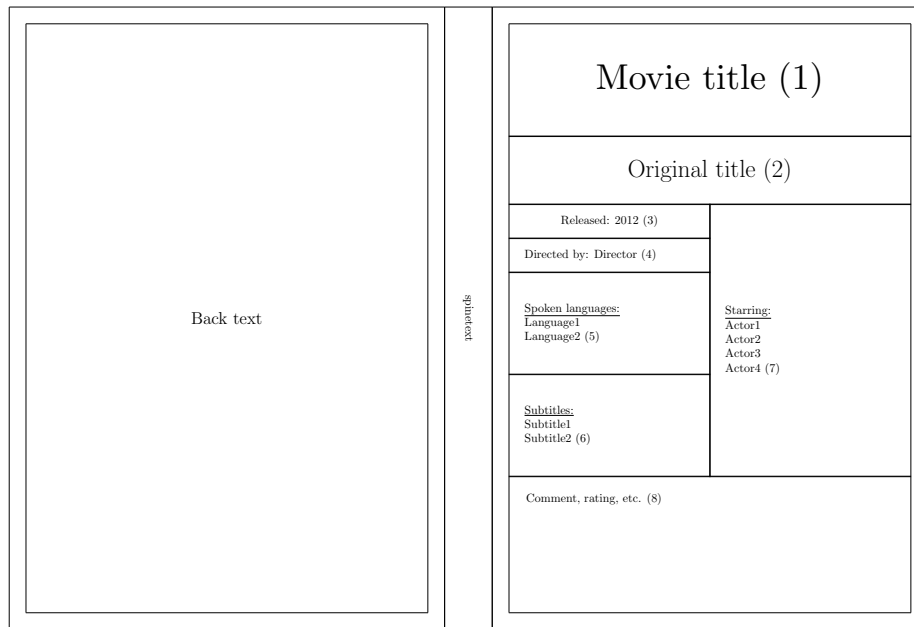
Figure 37: Front movie and empty back layouts for DVD keepcase

\bluraylempty   The **\bluraylempty** macro provides the mandatory empty layout for the Blu-ray keepcases. It's usage is **\bluraylempty** {⟨*content*⟩}.

\bluraymovielempty   The **\bluraymoviel** macro is for a Blu-ray movie disk cover. Usage:
\bluraymoviel   **\bluraymoviel** {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*original title*⟩} {⟨*release year*⟩} {⟨*director*⟩} {⟨*languages*⟩} {⟨*subtitles*⟩} {⟨*actors*⟩} {⟨*comment*⟩}

```
1  \bluray
2    [\bluraylempty{\Large Back text}]
3    {\bluraymoviel
4    {Movie title (1)}
5    {Original title (2)}
6    {Release year (3)}
7    {Director (4)}
8    {Language1 \\ Language2 (5)}
9    {Subtitle1 \\ Subtitle2 (6)}
10   {Actor1 \\ Actor2 \\ Actor3 \\ Actor4 (7)}
11   {Comment, rating, etc. (8)}}
12   {spinetext}
```
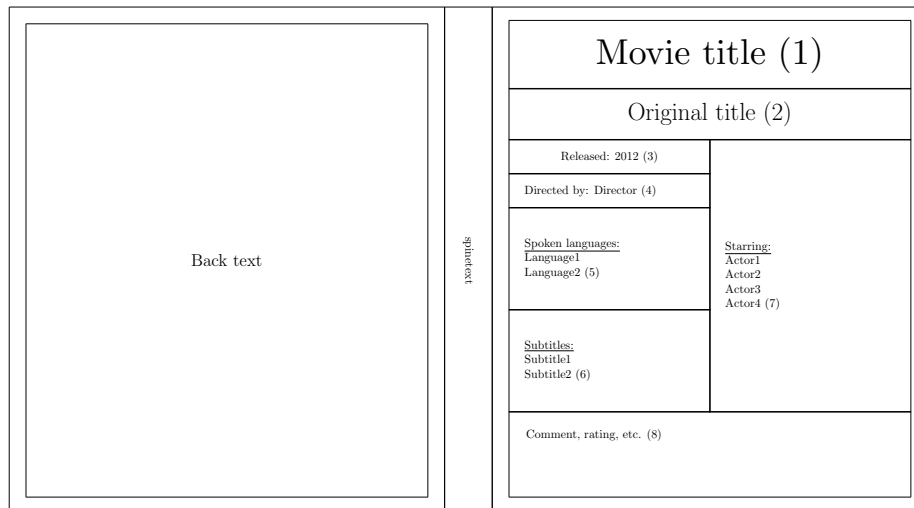
Figure 38: Front movie and empty back layouts for Blu-ray keepcase

3.3 General macros

These macros are used behind the macros described above. They are made public, with one note: keep in mind that these can change during package development, so do not be suprised when after a package update, they work differently.

Those parameters that require a length, expect a single, positive integer, for example a counter value. The numbers represent length in millimeters.

\keepcase   With \keepcase, one can create a custom sized keepcase in the format of cover, spine and a backside. It's usage is: \keepcase [⟨*backtext*⟩] {⟨*cover text*⟩} {⟨*spinetext*⟩} {⟨*cover height*⟩} {⟨*cover width*⟩} {⟨*spine width*⟩}. The cover width refers to one side's width without the spine.

\inlay   With the general \inlay macro, one can create a custom sized inlay. It's usage is: \inlay {⟨*text*⟩} {⟨*inlay width*⟩} {⟨*inlay height*⟩}.

3.4 Package Options

Use package options at the package loading as usual, for example:
\usepackage[nofold,noalign]{simplecd}.

noalign: Many cover macros are containing some text alignment lengths. Without them, the content would be centered vertically in the frames. The noalign option sets these alignment lengths to zero, so one can align the contents individually. This option does not affect layout placement.

nofold: As default, many covers contain folding lines with the same line type as where the pieces must be cut out. With the nofold option, the folding lines won't be drawn.

spiner: The `spiner` option rotates all spine texts with 180°.

nohcenter: The `nohcenter` option disables the horizontal centering of the contents of all covers, labels and layouts.

4 Font size

For covers, often a large font is desired. Here is a list of the standard LaTeX sizing macros:

- `\tiny`
- `\scriptsize`
- `\footnotesize`
- `\small`
- `\normalsize`
- `\large`
- `\Large`
- `\LARGE`
- `\huge`
- `\Huge`

Their use is the same: `{\huge text to be resized}`.

If the largest is still not enough, use the **\scalebox** `{⟨ratio⟩}` `{⟨text⟩}` macro:

.ratio is 4
.ratio is 5
.ratio is 7

The **\scalebox** macro can be used on many other things, not just text.

All of the above presented methods increase or decrease the font size relative to the document's default font size. To create fixed size fonts, use the fix-cm package's **\fontsize** macro.

5 Troubleshooting

Problem: the text won't fit into a frame. Suggestions: try to break it into multiple lines, for example with the \\ macro. Decrease the font size. Use scaling to shrink the content with the `\scalebox{ratio}{object}` macro.

Problem: printed pieces do not fit. Suggestions: make sure the pieces are appropriate for the selected container. Make sure the software used for viewing and printing result file (the PDF/DVI/PS viewer) does not resize the page before printing.

Problem: the cover won't fit onto one page. Suggestions: use a large enough paper size. Decrease te margin of the paper with the `geometry` package. An A4 paper with 1cm margins should be able to contain all cover types.

Problem: the content is not in the vertical center of a cover. Suggestion: see the `noalign` package option on page 33.

6 Implementation

Used for setting fix font size for spine texts.

```
1 \RequirePackage{fix-cm}
```

Used for calculating lengths

```
2 \RequirePackage{calc}
```

Used for the nofold option

```
3 \RequirePackage{ifthen}
```

Used for drawing, resizing, rotating

```
4 \RequirePackage{graphicx}
```

The `noalign` option sets all text aligning lengths to zero.

```
5 \DeclareOption{noalign}{
6     \setlength{\sc@jewelalign}{0cm}
7     \setlength{\sc@keepcasealign}{0cm}
8     \setlength{\sc@inalign}{0cm}
9 \setboolean{sc@align}{false}
10 }
```

Layouts should set this to true to indicate the containing cover to not use align spaces even if noalign is not used

```
11 \newboolean{sc@layout}
12 \setboolean{sc@layout}{false}
```

The `nofold` option removes the folding lines on the cut-outs.

```
13 \DeclareOption{nofold}{
14 \setboolean{sc@fold}{false}
15 }
```

Redefines rotation degrees to rotate spine text with 180°.

```
16 \DeclareOption{spiner}{
17     \renewcommand{\sc@spinerotone}{270}
18     \renewcommand{\sc@spinerottwo}{90}
19 }
```

Disables horizontal centering everywhere

```
20 \DeclareOption{nohcenter}{
21     \renewcommand{\sc@centering}{}
22 }
```

\sc@spinerotone   Default rotation degree.
Usage: \sc@spinerotone

```
23 \newcommand{\sc@spinerotone}{90}
```

\sc@spinerottwo   Default rotation degree.
Usage: \sc@spinerottwo

```
24 \newcommand{\sc@spinerottwo}{270}
```

Boolean for indicating whether or not the folding lines need to be drawn. True value means to draw.

```
25 \newboolean{sc@fold}
26 \setboolean{sc@fold}{true}
```

Boolean for indicating whether or not the default aligning is needed.

```
27 \newboolean{sc@align}
28 \setboolean{sc@align}{true}
```

\sc@truestr   Stores the string that is used to indicate to always draw a border in \sc@choicebox.
Usage: \sc@truestr

```
29 \newcommand{\sc@truestr}{t}
```

\sc@falsestr   Stores the string that is used to indicate to not draw a border in \sc@choicebox if nofold option is set.
Usage: \sc@falsestr

```
30 \newcommand{\sc@falsestr}{f}
```

\sc@centering   Centering alias to allow disabling the centering, see novcenter package option
Usage: \sc@centering

```
31 \newcommand{\sc@centering}{\centering}
```

\sc@unittype   Unit type for all lengths.
Usage: \sc@unittype

```
32 \newcommand{\sc@unittype}{mm}
```

Setting unit length for drawing

```
33 \newcommand{\sc@picinit}{%
34 \setlength{\unitlength}{1\sc@unittype}%
35 }
```

36

Text aligning lengths These lengths ensure that the text is not in the vertical center of a cell, instead, they are little above of the center.

```
36 \newlength{\sc@jewelalign}
37 \setlength{\sc@jewelalign}{15 \sc@unittype}
38 \newlength{\sc@keepcasealign}
39 \setlength{\sc@keepcasealign}{40 \sc@unittype}
40 \newlength{\sc@inalign}
41 \setlength{\sc@inalign}{30 \sc@unittype}
```

Dimension names are created as follows: prefixed with `sc@`, then some letters for identifying the case, then place, then width or height and the draw word.

CD jewel case dimensions

```
42 \newcounter{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}
43 \setcounter{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}{120}
44 \newcounter{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}
45 \setcounter{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}{120}
46 \newcounter{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw}
47 \setcounter{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw}{6}
48 \newcounter{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw}
49 \setcounter{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw}{117}
50 \newcounter{sc@cdjcbackwidthdraw}
51 \setcounter{sc@cdjcbackwidthdraw}{151}
52 \newcounter{sc@cdjcbackinwidthdraw}
53 \setcounter{sc@cdjcbackinwidthdraw}{%
54 \value{sc@cdjcbackwidthdraw} - 2*\value{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw}}
```

Mini disk dimensions

```
55 \newcounter{sc@cdLXXXjccoverwidthdraw}
56 \setcounter{sc@cdLXXXjccoverwidthdraw}{80}
57 \newcounter{sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw}
58 \setcounter{sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw}{80}
59 \newcounter{sc@cdLXjccoverwidthdraw}
60 \setcounter{sc@cdLXjccoverwidthdraw}{60}
61 \newcounter{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw}
62 \setcounter{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw}{60}
```

Jewelcase spine fixed text font size

`\sc@cdjfontsize`   Usage: `\sc@cdjfontsize`

```
63 \newcommand{\sc@cdjfontsize}{15}
```

DVD keepcase dimensions

```
64 \newcounter{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw}
65 \setcounter{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw}{128}
66 \newcounter{sc@dvdkccoverheightdraw}
67 \setcounter{sc@dvdkccoverheightdraw}{183}
68 \newcounter{sc@dvdkcspinewidthdraw}
69 \setcounter{sc@dvdkcspinewidthdraw}{14}
70 \newcounter{sc@dvdkcinletwidthdraw}
71 \setcounter{sc@dvdkcinletwidthdraw}{115}
72 \newcounter{sc@dvdkcinletheightdraw}
```

73 `\setcounter{sc@dvdkcinletheightdraw}{175}`

Slim DVD keepcase dimensions

74 `\newcounter{sc@sdvdkcspinewidthdraw}`
75 `\setcounter{sc@sdvdkcspinewidthdraw}{7}`

Blu-ray keepcase dimensions

76 `\newcounter{sc@brcoverheightdraw}`
77 `\setcounter{sc@brcoverheightdraw}{149}`
78 `\newcounter{sc@brinletwidthdraw}`
79 `\setcounter{sc@brinletwidthdraw}{115}`
80 `\newcounter{sc@brinletheightdraw}`
81 `\setcounter{sc@brinletheightdraw}{140}`

Dimensions for drawing the sleeves

82 `\newcounter{sc@dssleeve}`
83 `\setcounter{sc@dssleeve}{15}`
84 `\newcounter{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm}`
85 `\setcounter{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm}{10}`
86 `\newcounter{sc@dssleeveLXmm}`
87 `\setcounter{sc@dssleeveLXmm}{8}`

88 `\ProcessOptions\relax`

Temporary counters for the implementation.

89 `\newcounter{sc@tempa}`
90 `\newcounter{sc@tempb}`
91 `\newcounter{sc@tempc}`
92 `\newcounter{sc@tempd}`
93 `\newcounter{sc@tempe}`
94 `\newcounter{sc@tempf}`
95 `\newcounter{sc@tempg}`
96 `\newcounter{sc@layouttempa}`
97 `\newcounter{sc@layouttempb}`
98 `\newcounter{sc@layouttempc}`
99 `\newcounter{sc@resizertempa}`

Puts the desired vspace if the amount is not null and no layout is currently being used

100 `\newcommand{\sc@doalign}[1]{%`
101 `\ifthenelse{\equal{#1}{} \OR \boolean{sc@layout}}{}{\ \\ \vspace{#1}}%`
102 `\setboolean{sc@layout}{false}%`
103 `}`

The covers are drawed inside the `picture` environment. The text is always placed inside a `\parbox` .

The space produced with the `\vspace` macros are for aligning purposes. Without them, the texts would be vertically centered in the cell.

`\covers`   Creates a jewel case cover with a front and a backsheet.   Usage: `\covers` [⟨*backsheet text*⟩] {⟨*cover title*⟩} {⟨*spine text*⟩}

104 `\DeclareRobustCommand{\covers}[3][\ ]{%`

38

```
105     \frontcover{#2}
106
107     \vspace*{0.5cm}%
108     \backsheet[#1]{#3}%
109 }
```

`\frontcover` Creates front cover for a jewel case. Usage: `\frontcover {⟨cover title⟩}`

```
110 \DeclareRobustCommand{\frontcover}[1]{%
111     \sc@cell{#1}{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
112 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}%
113 {\sc@jewelalign}%
114 }
```

`\LXfrontcover` Creates front cover for a 60 millimeter jewel case. Usage: `\LXfrontcover {⟨cover title⟩}`

```
115 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXfrontcover}[1]{%
116     \sc@cell{#1}{\value{sc@cdLXjccoverwidthdraw}}%
117 {\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw}}%
118 {\sc@jewelalign}%
119 }
```

`\LXXXfrontcover` Creates front cover for a 80 millimeter jewel case. Usage: `\LXXXfrontcover {⟨cover title⟩}`

```
120 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXXXfrontcover}[1]{%
121     \sc@cell{#1}{\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverwidthdraw}}%
122 {\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw}}%
123 {\sc@jewelalign}%
124 }
```

Rotating for one of the spine texts. Also used in `\singlesheet`

```
125 \newcounter{sc@backsheetspinerot}
126 \setcounter{sc@backsheetspinerot}{180+\sc@spinerotone}
```

`\backsheet` Creates backsheet for a jewel case with 2 spines. Usage: `\backsheet [⟨backsheet middle text⟩] {⟨spine text⟩}`

```
127 \DeclareRobustCommand{\backsheet}[2][\ ]{%
128 \sc@picinit%
129 \begin{picture}%
130 (\value{sc@cdjcbackwidthdraw}, \value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw})%
131 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw}}%
132 {\value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw}}%
133 {\rotatebox{\sc@spinerotone}%
134 {\fontsize{\sc@cdjfontsize}{36}\selectfont #2}}%
135 {\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}%
136 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@cdjcbackinwidthdraw}}%
137 {\value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw}}%
138 {\parbox[c]{\value{sc@cdjcbackinwidthdraw} \sc@unittype}{%
139 \sc@centering #1\sc@doalign{\sc@jewelalign}}}%
140 {\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}%
```

```
141 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw}}%
142 {\value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw}}%
143 {\rotatebox{\value{sc@backsheetspinerot}}{%
144 \fontsize{\sc@cdjfontsize}{36}\selectfont #2}}%
145 {\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}%
146 \end{picture}%
147 }
```

\jewelspine Creates a single spine for a jewel case. Usage: \jewelspine {⟨*text*⟩}

```
148 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelspine}[1]{%
149 \sc@picinit%
150 \begin{picture}%
151 (\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}, \value{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw})%
152 \framebox%
153 (\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}, \value{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw})%
154 {\fontsize{\sc@cdjfontsize}{36}\selectfont #1}%
155 \end{picture}%
156 }
```

\singlesheet Creates a single sheet for a special jewel case. Usage: \singlesheet {⟨*front*⟩} {⟨*front side*⟩} {⟨*spine*⟩} {⟨*back*⟩}

```
157 \DeclareRobustCommand{\singlesheet}[4]{%
158 \sc@picinit%
159 \begin{picture}(155,120)%
160 \put(0,2){%
161 \sc@choicebox{15}{116}%
162 {\rotatebox{90}{\parbox[c]{116\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #4}}}%
163 {\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}}%
164 \put(15,2){%
165 \sc@choicebox{3}{116}%
166 {\rotatebox{\value{sc@backsheetspinerot}}{\fontsize{9}{36}\selectfont #3}}%
167 {\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}}%
168 \put(36,0){%
169 \makebox(120,120)[c]{%
170 \parbox[c]{120\sc@unittype}{%
171 \sc@centering #1\sc@doalign{\sc@jewelalign}}}}%
172 \put(18,2){%
173 \makebox(18,120)[c]{%
174 \rotatebox{270}{\parbox[c]{18\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #2}}}}%
175 \put(18,2){\line(1,0){18}}%
176 \put(18,118){\line(1,0){18}}%
177 \put(36,0){\line(0,1){2}}%
178 \put(36,118){\line(0,1){2}}%
179 \put(36,0){\line(1,0){119}}%
180 \put(36,120){\line(1,0){119}}%
181 \put(155,0){\line(0,1){120}}%
182 \end{picture}%
183 }
```

\sc@sleeve Creates a custom-sized sleeve for cutting out and glueing together. Usage:

\sc@sleeve [⟨*other side middle text*⟩] {⟨*middle text*⟩} {⟨*sleeve length*⟩} {⟨*cover height*⟩} {⟨*cover width*⟩} {⟨*sleeve drawing*⟩}

```
184 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sc@sleeve}[6][]{%
185 \setcounter{sc@tempc}{#5 + 2}%
186 \setcounter{sc@tempd}{#4 + 2}%
187 \setcounter{sc@tempe}{\value{sc@tempc} + #3 *2}%
188 \setcounter{sc@tempf}{2 * \value{sc@tempd} + #3}%
189 \setcounter{sc@tempg}{2 * \value{sc@tempd}}%
190 \sc@picinit%
191 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@tempe}, \value{sc@tempf})%
192 \put(0,\value{sc@tempd}){#6}%
193 \put(#3,\value{sc@tempf}){\rotatebox{270}{#6}}%
194 \put(\value{sc@tempe},\value{sc@tempg}){\rotatebox{180}{#6}}%
195 \put(#3,\value{sc@tempd}){%
196 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@tempc}}{\value{sc@tempd}}{%
197 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@tempc} \sc@unittype}{%
198 \sc@centering #2\sc@doalign{\sc@jewelalign}}%
199 }{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}%
200 }%
201 \put(#3,0){%
202 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@tempc}}{\value{sc@tempd}}{%
203 \rotatebox{180}{\parbox[c]{\value{sc@tempc} \sc@unittype}{%
204 \sc@centering #1\sc@doalign{\sc@jewelalign}}}%
205 }{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}%
206 }%
207 \end{picture}%
208 }
```

\sc@sleevebox   Draws a fold part of the sleeve. Usage: \usebox{\sc@sleevebox}

```
209 \newsavebox{\sc@sleevebox}
210 \savebox{\sc@sleevebox}{%
211 \sc@picinit%
212 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw} + 2}%
213 \put(\value{sc@dssleeve},0){\line(-1,1){\value{sc@dssleeve}}}%
214 \put(0,\value{sc@dssleeve}){\line(0,1){92}}%
215 \put(\value{sc@dssleeve},\value{sc@tempa}){%
216 \line(-1,-1){\value{sc@dssleeve}}}%
217 }
```

\sc@sleeveboxLXmm   Draws a fold part of the 60 mm sleeve. Usage: \usebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXmm}

```
218 \newsavebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXmm}
219 \savebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXmm}{%
220 \sc@picinit%
221 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw} + 2}%
222 \put(\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm},0)%
223 {\line(-1,1){\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm}}}%
224 \put(0,\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm}){\line(0,1){46}}%
225 \put(\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm},\value{sc@tempa}){%
226 \line(-1,-1){\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm}}}%
227 }
```

`\sc@sleeveboxLXXXmm`   Draws a fold part of the 80 mm sleeve. Usage: `\usebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXXXmm}`

```
228 \newsavebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXXXmm}
229 \savebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXXXmm}{%
230 \sc@picinit%
231 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw} + 2}%
232 \put(\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm},0)%
233 {\line(-1,1){\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm}}}%
234 \put(0,\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm}){\line(0,1){62}}%
235 \put(\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm},\value{sc@tempa}){%
236 \line(-1,-1){\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm}}}%
237 }
```

`\sleeve`   Creates a disk sleeve for cutting out and glueing together. Usage: `\sleeve` [⟨*other side middle text*⟩] {⟨*middle text*⟩}

```
238 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sleeve}[2][]{%
239 \sc@sleeve[#1]{#2}{\value{sc@dssleeve}}%
240 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}%
241 {\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
242 {\usebox{\sc@sleevebox}}%
243 }
```

`\sleeveLXXX`   Creates a 80 millimeter disk sleeve for cutting out and glueing together. Usage: `\sleeveLXXX` [⟨*other side middle text*⟩] {⟨*middle text*⟩}

```
244 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sleeveLXXX}[2][]{%
245 \sc@sleeve[#1]{#2}{\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm}}%
246 {\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw}}%
247 {\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverwidthdraw}}%
248 {\usebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXXXmm}}%
249 }
```

`\sleeveLX`   Creates a 60 millimeter disk sleeve for cutting out and glueing together. Usage: `\sleeveLX` [⟨*other side middle text*⟩] {⟨*middle text*⟩}

```
250 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sleeveLX}[2][]{%
251 \sc@sleeve[#1]{#2}{\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm}}%
252 {\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw}}%
253 {\value{sc@cdLXjccoverwidthdraw}}%
254 {\usebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXmm}}%
255 }
```

`\sleevela`   Creates a disk sleeve for lever arch files. Usage: `\sleevela` [⟨*back text*⟩] {⟨*front text*⟩}

```
256 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sleevela}[2][]{%
257 \sc@picinit%
258 \begin{picture}(165,248)%
259 \put(13,0){\usebox{\sc@sleevebox}}%
260 \put(165,122){\rotatebox{180}{\usebox{\sc@sleevebox}}}%
261 \put(28,0){%
262 \sc@choicebox{122}{122}{%
263 \rotatebox{180}{%
```

```
264 \parbox[c]{122\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1\sc@doalign{\sc@jewelalign}}%
265 }}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}%
266 }%
267 \put(28,122){%
268 \sc@choicebox{122}{122}{%
269 \parbox[c]{122\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #2\sc@doalign{\sc@jewelalign}}%
270 }{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}%
271 }%
272 \put(0,122){%
273 \sc@choicebox{28}{122}{}%
274 {\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}}%
275 \put(14,142.5){\circle{6}}%
276 \put(14,222.5){\circle{6}}%
277 \end{picture}%
278 }
```

\keepcase   Universal macro for creating keepcases in various sizes. Usage: \keepcase
            [⟨backtext⟩] {⟨cover text⟩} {⟨spinetext⟩} {⟨cover height⟩} {⟨cover width⟩} {⟨spine
            width⟩}

```
279 \DeclareRobustCommand{\keepcase}[6][]{%
280 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{2*#5 + #6 }%
281 \sc@picinit%
282 \begin{picture}(#4, \value{sc@tempa})%
283 \rotatebox{90}{%
284 \sc@choicebox{#5}{#4}{%
285 \parbox[c]{#5 \sc@unittype}{%
286 \sc@centering #1\sc@doalign{\sc@keepcasealign}}%
287 }{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}%
288 \sc@choicebox{#6}{#4}{%
289 \rotatebox{\sc@spinerottwo}{\parbox[c]{#4 \sc@unittype}{%
290 \sc@centering #3}}%
291 }{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}%
292 \sc@choicebox{#5}{#4}{%
293 \parbox[c]{#5 \sc@unittype}{%
294 \sc@centering #2\sc@doalign{\sc@keepcasealign}}%
295 }{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}%
296 }%
297 \end{picture}%
298 }
```

\slimdvd   Creates a slim dvd keepcase cover. Usage: \slimdvd [⟨back text⟩] {⟨cover text⟩}
           {⟨spine text⟩}

```
299 \DeclareRobustCommand{\slimdvd}[3][]{%
300     \keepcase[#1]{#2}{#3}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverheightdraw}}%
301 {\value{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw}}%
302         {\value{sc@sdvdkcspinewidthdraw}}%
303 }
```

\dvd   Creates a dvd keepcase. Usage: \dvd [⟨back text⟩] {⟨cover text⟩} {⟨spine text⟩}

```
304 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvd}[3][]{%
305     \keepcase[#1]{#2}{#3}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverheightdraw}}%
306 {\value{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw}}%
307         {\value{sc@dvdkcspinewidthdraw}}%
308 }
```

\bluray   Creates a Blu-Ray keepcase. Usage: \bluray [⟨*backtext*⟩] {⟨*cover text*⟩} {⟨*spine text*⟩}

```
309 \DeclareRobustCommand{\bluray}[3][]{%
310     \keepcase[#1]{#2}{#3}{\value{sc@brcoverheightdraw}}%
311 {\value{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw}}%
312         {\value{sc@dvdkcspinewidthdraw}}%
313 }
```

\coverimg   Resizes the image for a jewel case cover. Usage: \coverimg (⟨*picture*⟩)

```
314 \DeclareRobustCommand{\coverimg}[1]{%
315     \resizebox{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw} \sc@unittype}{%
316 \value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw} \sc@unittype}{#1}%
317 }
```

\backsheetimg   Resizes the image for a jewel case backsheet with spines. Usage: \backsheetimg (⟨*picture*⟩)

```
318 \DeclareRobustCommand{\backsheetimg}[1]{%
319     \resizebox{%
320 \value{sc@cdjcbackwidthdraw}+\value{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw}*2%
321 \sc@unittype}%
322 {\value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw} \sc@unittype}{#1}%
323 }
```

\slimdvdimg   Resizes an image for the slim dvd keepcase. Usage: \slimdvdimg (⟨*picture*⟩)

```
324 \DeclareRobustCommand{\slimdvdimg}[1]{%
325 \resizebox{\value{sc@dvdkcheightdraw} \sc@unittype}%
326 {\value{sc@sdvdkccoverwidthdraw}*2+\value{sc@sdvdkcspinewidthdraw}%
327 \sc@unittype}{#1}%
328 }
```

\dvdimg   Resizes an image for a dvd keepcase. Usage: \dvdimg (⟨*picture*⟩)

```
329 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvdimg}[1]{%
330 \resizebox{\value{sc@dvdkcheightdraw} \sc@unittype}%
331 {\value{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw}*2+\value{sc@dvdkcspinewidthdraw}%
332 \sc@unittype}{#1}%
333 }
```

\blurayimg   Resizes an image for the Blu-Ray keepcase. Usage: \blurayimg (⟨*picture*⟩)

```
334 \DeclareRobustCommand{\blurayimg}[1]{%
335 \resizebox{\value{sc@brcoverheightdraw} \sc@unittype}%
336 {\value{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw}*2+\value{sc@dvdkcspinewidthdraw}%
337 \sc@unittype}{#1}%
338 }
```

`\sc@cell` Creates a single cell for a cover, inlay. Usage: `\sc@cell` {⟨*text*⟩} {⟨*width*⟩} {⟨*height*⟩} {⟨*aligning space*⟩}

```
339 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sc@cell}[4]{%
340 \sc@picinit%
341 \begin{picture}(#2,#3)%
342 \framebox(#2,#3)[c]{%
343 \parbox[c]{#2 \sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1\sc@doalign{#4}}%
344 }%
345 \end{picture}%
346 }
```

`\sc@choicebox` Creates a box with configurable borders. If a parameter in 4-7 range is `\sc@truestr`, then the appropriate border is drawn. If `\sc@falsestr` or nofold option is used, border is not drawn. Usage: `\sc@choicebox` {⟨*width*⟩} {⟨*height*⟩} {⟨*text*⟩} {⟨*bottom border*⟩} {⟨*top border*⟩} {⟨*left border*⟩} {⟨*right border*⟩}

```
347 \newcommand{\sc@choicebox}[7]{%
348 \makebox(#1,#2)[c]{%
349 \parbox[c]{#1 \sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #3}%
350 }%
351 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@fold} \OR \equal{#4}{\sc@truestr}}%
352 {\put(-#1,0){\line(1,0){#1}}}{}%
353 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@fold} \OR \equal{#5}{\sc@truestr}}%
354 {\put(-#1,#2){\line(1,0){#1}}}{}%
355 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@fold} \OR \equal{#6}{\sc@truestr}}%
356 {\put(-#1,0){\line(0,1){#2}}}{}%
357 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@fold} \OR \equal{#7}{\sc@truestr}}%
358 {\put(0,0){\line(0,1){#2}}}{}%
359 }
```

`\inlay` Creates a custom sized inlay. Usage: `\inlay` {⟨*text*⟩} {⟨*width*⟩} {⟨*height*⟩}

```
360 \DeclareRobustCommand{\inlay}[3]{%
361 \sc@cell{#1}{#2}{#3}{\sc@inalign}%
362 }
```

`\dvdinlay` Creates an inlay card for a dvd/slimdvd keepcase. Usage: `\dvdinlay` {⟨*text*⟩}

```
363 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvdinlay}[1]{%
364 \inlay{#1}{\value{sc@dvdkcinletwidthdraw}}%
365 {\value{sc@dvdkcinletheightdraw}}%
366 }
```

`\blurayinlay` Creates an inlay for a Blu-Ray keepcase. Usage: `\blurayinlay` {⟨*text*⟩}

```
367 \DeclareRobustCommand{\blurayinlay}[1]{%
368 \inlay{#1}{\value{sc@brinletwidthdraw}}%
369 {\value{sc@brinletheightdraw}}%
370 }
```

`\djewel` Creates a two-page jewel case cover. Usage: `\djewel` {⟨*first page text*⟩} {⟨*second page text*⟩}

```
371 \DeclareRobustCommand{\djewel}[2]{%
372 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{2 * \value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
373 \sc@picinit%
374 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}, \value{sc@tempa})%
375 \rotatebox{90}{%
376 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
377 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}{%
378 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw} \sc@unittype}{%
379 \sc@centering #2\sc@doalign{\sc@jewelalign}}}%
380 }{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}%
381 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
382 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}{%
383 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw} \sc@unittype}{%
384 \sc@centering #1\sc@doalign{\sc@jewelalign}}}%
385 }{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}%
386 }%
387 \end{picture}%
388 }
```

\floppyIIIV Cover for the 3.5-inch floppy. Usage: \floppyIIIV {⟨front content⟩} {⟨back content⟩}

```
389 \DeclareRobustCommand{\floppyIIIV}[2]{%
390 \sc@picinit%
391 \begin{picture}(70,69.5)%
392 \put(-2,66.5){\qbezier(3, 3)(2, 3)(2, 2)}%
393 \put(1,69.5){\line(1,0){68}}%
394 \put(66,66.5){\qbezier(4, 2)(4, 3)(3, 3)}%
395 \put(0,56.5){%
396 \makebox(70,13)[c]{\rotatebox{180}{\parbox[c]{70mm}{\sc@centering #2}}}}%
397 \put(0,54){\sc@choicebox{70}{2.5}{}%
398 {\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}}%
399 \put(0,0){\makebox(70,54)[c]{\parbox[c]{70mm}{\sc@centering #1}}}%
400 \put(0,1){\line(0,1){67.5}}%
401 \put(70,1){\line(0,1){67.5}}%
402 \put(1,0){\line(1,0){68}}%
403 \put(-2,-1){\qbezier(2, 2)(2, 1)(3, 1)}%
404 \put(66,-1){\qbezier(3, 1)(4, 1)(4, 2)}%
405 \end{picture}%
406 }
```

\zipdisk Cover for a zip disk. Usage: \zipdisk {⟨front content⟩} {⟨back content⟩}

```
407 \DeclareRobustCommand{\zipdisk}[2]{%
408 \sc@picinit%
409 \begin{picture}(98,120)%
410 \put(0,20){\makebox(98,100)[c]{\parbox[c]{98\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}}}%
411 \put(0,13){\sc@choicebox{98}{7}{}%
412 {\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}}%
413 \put(0,0){%
414 \makebox(98,13)[c]{%
415 \rotatebox{180}{\parbox[c]{98\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #2}}}}%
```

```
416 \put(0,0){\framebox(98,120){}}%
417 \end{picture}%
418 }
```

\zipdiskII Cover for a zip disk. Usage: \zipdiskII {⟨*content*⟩}

```
419 \DeclareRobustCommand{\zipdiskII}[1]{%
420 \sc@cell{#1}{60}{51}{}%
421 }
```

\disk Creates a CD-R image. Usage: \disk {⟨*content*⟩}

```
422 \DeclareRobustCommand{\disk}[1]{%
423 \sc@picinit%
424 \begin{picture}(120,120)%
425 % Ellipse: u = 60.0 v = 60.0 a = 60.0 b = 60.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
426 \qbezier(120.0, 60.0)(120.0, 84.8528)(102.4264, 102.4264)%
427 \qbezier(102.4264, 102.4264)(84.8528, 120.0)(60.0, 120.0)%
428 \qbezier(60.0, 120.0)(35.1472, 120.0)(17.5736, 102.4264)%
429 \qbezier(17.5736, 102.4264)(0.0, 84.8528)(0.0, 60.0)%
430 \qbezier(0.0, 60.0)(0.0, 35.1472)(17.5736, 17.5736)%
431 \qbezier(17.5736, 17.5736)(35.1472, 0.0)(60.0, 0.0)%
432 \qbezier(60.0, 0.0)(84.8528, 0.0)(102.4264, 17.5736)%
433 \qbezier(102.4264, 17.5736)(120.0, 35.1472)(120.0, 60.0)%
434 % Ellipse: u = 60.0 v = 60.0 a = 58.0 b = 58.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
435 \qbezier(118.0, 60.0)(118.0, 84.0244)(101.0122, 101.0122)%
436 \qbezier(101.0122, 101.0122)(84.0244, 118.0)(60.0, 118.0)%
437 \qbezier(60.0, 118.0)(35.9756, 118.0)(18.9878, 101.0122)%
438 \qbezier(18.9878, 101.0122)(2.0, 84.0244)(2.0, 60.0)%
439 \qbezier(2.0, 60.0)(2.0, 35.9756)(18.9878, 18.9878)%
440 \qbezier(18.9878, 18.9878)(35.9756, 2.0)(60.0, 2.0)%
441 \qbezier(60.0, 2.0)(84.0244, 2.0)(101.0122, 18.9878)%
442 \qbezier(101.0122, 18.9878)(118.0, 35.9756)(118.0, 60.0)%
443 % Ellipse: u = 60.0 v = 60.0 a = 23.0 b = 23.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
444 \qbezier(83.0, 60.0)(83.0, 69.5269)(76.2635, 76.2635)%
445 \qbezier(76.2635, 76.2635)(69.5269, 83.0)(60.0, 83.0)%
446 \qbezier(60.0, 83.0)(50.4731, 83.0)(43.7365, 76.2635)%
447 \qbezier(43.7365, 76.2635)(37.0, 69.5269)(37.0, 60.0)%
448 \qbezier(37.0, 60.0)(37.0, 50.4731)(43.7365, 43.7365)%
449 \qbezier(43.7365, 43.7365)(50.4731, 37.0)(60.0, 37.0)%
450 \qbezier(60.0, 37.0)(69.5269, 37.0)(76.2635, 43.7365)%
451 \qbezier(76.2635, 43.7365)(83.0, 50.4731)(83.0, 60.0)%
452 % Ellipse: u = 60.0 v = 60.0 a = 11.5 b = 11.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
453 \qbezier(71.5, 60.0)(71.5, 64.7635)(68.1317, 68.1317)%
454 \qbezier(68.1317, 68.1317)(64.7635, 71.5)(60.0, 71.5)%
455 \qbezier(60.0, 71.5)(55.2365, 71.5)(51.8683, 68.1317)%
456 \qbezier(51.8683, 68.1317)(48.5, 64.7635)(48.5, 60.0)%
457 \qbezier(48.5, 60.0)(48.5, 55.2365)(51.8683, 51.8683)%
458 \qbezier(51.8683, 51.8683)(55.2365, 48.5)(60.0, 48.5)%
459 \qbezier(60.0, 48.5)(64.7635, 48.5)(68.1317, 51.8683)%
460 \qbezier(68.1317, 51.8683)(71.5, 55.2365)(71.5, 60.0)%
461 % Ellipse: u = 60.0 v = 60.0 a = 7.5 b = 7.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
```

```
462 \qbezier(67.5, 60.0)(67.5, 63.1066)(65.3033, 65.3033)%
463 \qbezier(65.3033, 65.3033)(63.1066, 67.5)(60.0, 67.5)%
464 \qbezier(60.0, 67.5)(56.8934, 67.5)(54.6967, 65.3033)%
465 \qbezier(54.6967, 65.3033)(52.5, 63.1066)(52.5, 60.0)%
466 \qbezier(52.5, 60.0)(52.5, 56.8934)(54.6967, 54.6967)%
467 \qbezier(54.6967, 54.6967)(56.8934, 52.5)(60.0, 52.5)%
468 \qbezier(60.0, 52.5)(63.1066, 52.5)(65.3033, 54.6967)%
469 \qbezier(65.3033, 54.6967)(67.5, 56.8934)(67.5, 60.0)%
470 \put(0,0){%
471 \makebox(120,120)[c]{%
472 \parbox[c]{120\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}%
473 }}%
474 \end{picture}%
475 }
```

\emptydisk   Creates a CD-R image. Usage: \emptydisk {⟨*content*⟩}

```
476 \DeclareRobustCommand{\emptydisk}[1]{%
477 \sc@picinit%
478 \begin{picture}(120,120)%
479 % Ellipse: u = 60.0 v = 60.0 a = 60.0 b = 60.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
480 \qbezier(120.0, 60.0)(120.0, 84.8528)(102.4264, 102.4264)%
481 \qbezier(102.4264, 102.4264)(84.8528, 120.0)(60.0, 120.0)%
482 \qbezier(60.0, 120.0)(35.1472, 120.0)(17.5736, 102.4264)%
483 \qbezier(17.5736, 102.4264)(0.0, 84.8528)(0.0, 60.0)%
484 \qbezier(0.0, 60.0)(0.0, 35.1472)(17.5736, 17.5736)%
485 \qbezier(17.5736, 17.5736)(35.1472, 0.0)(60.0, 0.0)%
486 \qbezier(60.0, 0.0)(84.8528, 0.0)(102.4264, 17.5736)%
487 \qbezier(102.4264, 17.5736)(120.0, 35.1472)(120.0, 60.0)%
488 % Ellipse: u = 60.0 v = 60.0 a = 7.5 b = 7.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
489 \qbezier(67.5, 60.0)(67.5, 63.1066)(65.3033, 65.3033)%
490 \qbezier(65.3033, 65.3033)(63.1066, 67.5)(60.0, 67.5)%
491 \qbezier(60.0, 67.5)(56.8934, 67.5)(54.6967, 65.3033)%
492 \qbezier(54.6967, 65.3033)(52.5, 63.1066)(52.5, 60.0)%
493 \qbezier(52.5, 60.0)(52.5, 56.8934)(54.6967, 54.6967)%
494 \qbezier(54.6967, 54.6967)(56.8934, 52.5)(60.0, 52.5)%
495 \qbezier(60.0, 52.5)(63.1066, 52.5)(65.3033, 54.6967)%
496 \qbezier(65.3033, 54.6967)(67.5, 56.8934)(67.5, 60.0)%
497 \put(0,0){%
498 \makebox(120,120)[c]{%
499 \parbox[c]{120\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}%
500 }}%
501 \end{picture}%
502 }
```

\cdrdisk   Creates a CD-R image. Usage: \cdrdisk {⟨*content*⟩}

```
503 \DeclareRobustCommand{\cdrdisk}[1]{%
504 \sc@picinit%
505 \begin{picture}(116, 116)%
506 % Ellipse: u = 58.0 v = 58.0 a = 58.0 b = 58.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
507 \qbezier(116.0, 58.0)(116.0, 82.0244)(99.0122, 99.0122)%
```

```
508 \qbezier(99.0122, 99.0122)(82.0244, 116.0)(58.0, 116.0)%
509 \qbezier(58.0, 116.0)(33.9756, 116.0)(16.9878, 99.0122)%
510 \qbezier(16.9878, 99.0122)(0.0, 82.0244)(0.0, 58.0)%
511 \qbezier(0.0, 58.0)(0.0, 33.9756)(16.9878, 16.9878)%
512 \qbezier(16.9878, 16.9878)(33.9756, 0.0)(58.0, 0.0)%
513 \qbezier(58.0, 0.0)(82.0244, 0.0)(99.0122, 16.9878)%
514 \qbezier(99.0122, 16.9878)(116.0, 33.9756)(116.0, 58.0)%
515 % Ellipse: u = 58.0 v = 58.0 a = 19.0 b = 19.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
516 \qbezier(77.0, 58.0)(77.0, 65.8701)(71.435, 71.435)%
517 \qbezier(71.435, 71.435)(65.8701, 77.0)(58.0, 77.0)%
518 \qbezier(58.0, 77.0)(50.1299, 77.0)(44.565, 71.435)%
519 \qbezier(44.565, 71.435)(39.0, 65.8701)(39.0, 58.0)%
520 \qbezier(39.0, 58.0)(39.0, 50.1299)(44.565, 44.565)%
521 \qbezier(44.565, 44.565)(50.1299, 39.0)(58.0, 39.0)%
522 \qbezier(58.0, 39.0)(65.8701, 39.0)(71.435, 44.565)%
523 \qbezier(71.435, 44.565)(77.0, 50.1299)(77.0, 58.0)%
524 \put(0,0){%
525 \makebox(116,116)[c]{%
526 \parbox[c]{116\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}%
527 }}%
528 \end{picture}%
529 }
```

\cddvddisk   Creates a CD, DVD image. Usage: \cddvddisk {⟨*content*⟩}

```
530 \DeclareRobustCommand{\cddvddisk}[1]{%
531 \sc@picinit%
532 \begin{picture}(117, 117)%
533 % Ellipse: u = 58.5 v = 58.5 a = 58.5 b = 58.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
534 \qbezier(117.0, 58.5)(117.0, 82.7315)(99.8657, 99.8657)%
535 \qbezier(99.8657, 99.8657)(82.7315, 117.0)(58.5, 117.0)%
536 \qbezier(58.5, 117.0)(34.2685, 117.0)(17.1343, 99.8657)%
537 \qbezier(17.1343, 99.8657)(0.0, 82.7315)(0.0, 58.5)%
538 \qbezier(0.0, 58.5)(0.0, 34.2685)(17.1343, 17.1343)%
539 \qbezier(17.1343, 17.1343)(34.2685, 0.0)(58.5, 0.0)%
540 \qbezier(58.5, 0.0)(82.7315, 0.0)(99.8657, 17.1343)%
541 \qbezier(99.8657, 17.1343)(117.0, 34.2685)(117.0, 58.5)%
542 % Ellipse: u = 58.5 v = 58.5 a = 11.25 b = 11.25 phi = 0.0 Grad
543 \qbezier(69.75, 58.5)(69.75, 63.1599)(66.455, 66.455)%
544 \qbezier(66.455, 66.455)(63.1599, 69.75)(58.5, 69.75)%
545 \qbezier(58.5, 69.75)(53.8401, 69.75)(50.545, 66.455)%
546 \qbezier(50.545, 66.455)(47.25, 63.1599)(47.25, 58.5)%
547 \qbezier(47.25, 58.5)(47.25, 53.8401)(50.545, 50.545)%
548 \qbezier(50.545, 50.545)(53.8401, 47.25)(58.5, 47.25)%
549 \qbezier(58.5, 47.25)(63.1599, 47.25)(66.455, 50.545)%
550 \qbezier(66.455, 50.545)(69.75, 53.8401)(69.75, 58.5)%
551 \put(0,0){%
552 \makebox(117,117)[c]{%
553 \parbox[c]{117\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}%
554 }}%
555 \end{picture}%
```

```
556 }
```

\LXXXdisk Creates a 80 millimeter disk image. Usage: **\LXXXdisk** {⟨*content*⟩}

```
557 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXXXdisk}[1]{%
558 \sc@picinit%
559 \begin{picture}(76, 76)%
560 % Ellipse: u = 38.0 v = 38.0 a = 38.0 b = 38.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
561 \qbezier(76.0, 38.0)(76.0, 53.7401)(64.8701, 64.8701)%
562 \qbezier(64.8701, 64.8701)(53.7401, 76.0)(38.0, 76.0)%
563 \qbezier(38.0, 76.0)(22.2599, 76.0)(11.1299, 64.8701)%
564 \qbezier(11.1299, 64.8701)(0.0, 53.7401)(0.0, 38.0)%
565 \qbezier(0.0, 38.0)(0.0, 22.2599)(11.1299, 11.1299)%
566 \qbezier(11.1299, 11.1299)(22.2599, 0.0)(38.0, 0.0)%
567 \qbezier(38.0, 0.0)(53.7401, 0.0)(64.8701, 11.1299)%
568 \qbezier(64.8701, 11.1299)(76.0, 22.2599)(76.0, 38.0)%
569 % Ellipse: u = 38.0 v = 38.0 a = 9.0 b = 9.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
570 \qbezier(47.0, 38.0)(47.0, 41.7279)(44.364, 44.364)%
571 \qbezier(44.364, 44.364)(41.7279, 47.0)(38.0, 47.0)%
572 \qbezier(38.0, 47.0)(34.2721, 47.0)(31.636, 44.364)%
573 \qbezier(31.636, 44.364)(29.0, 41.7279)(29.0, 38.0)%
574 \qbezier(29.0, 38.0)(29.0, 34.2721)(31.636, 31.636)%
575 \qbezier(31.636, 31.636)(34.2721, 29.0)(38.0, 29.0)%
576 \qbezier(38.0, 29.0)(41.7279, 29.0)(44.364, 31.636)%
577 \qbezier(44.364, 31.636)(47.0, 34.2721)(47.0, 38.0)%
578 \put(0,0){%
579 \makebox(76,76)[c]{%
580 \parbox[c]{76\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}%
581 }}%
582 \end{picture}%
583 }
```

\vhsfront Front label for a VHS cassette. Usage: **\vhsfront** {⟨*content*⟩}

```
584 \DeclareRobustCommand{\vhsfront}[1]{%
585 \sc@cell{#1}{76}{44}{}%
586 }
```

\vhsspine Side spine label for a VHS cassette. Usage: **\vhsspine** {⟨*content*⟩}

```
587 \DeclareRobustCommand{\vhsspine}[1]{%
588 \sc@cell{#1}{145}{17}{}%
589 }
```

\CCCvhscover Case for a 300 series VHS cassette. Usage: **\CCCvhscover** {⟨*front*⟩} {⟨*spine*⟩} {⟨*back*⟩}

```
590 \DeclareRobustCommand{\CCCvhscover}[3]{%
591 \keepcase[#3]{#1}{#2}{197}{115}{27}%
592 }
```

\CCCCvhscover Case for a 400 series VHS cassette. Usage: **\CCCCvhscover** {⟨*front*⟩} {⟨*spine*⟩} {⟨*back*⟩}

```
593 \DeclareRobustCommand{\CCCCvhscover}[3]{%
594 \keepcase[#3]{#1}{#2}{210}{134.5}{27}%
595 }
```

\cassettecover   Cover label for an audio cassette. Usage: \cassettecover {⟨*content*⟩}

```
596 \DeclareRobustCommand{\cassettecover}[1]{%
597 \sc@picinit%
598 \begin{picture}(88,39)%
599 % Ellipse: u = 22.0 v = 16.5 a = 7.5 b = 7.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
600 % \qbezier(29.5, 16.5)(29.5, 19.6066)(27.3033, 21.8033)%
601 % \qbezier(27.3033, 21.8033)(25.1066, 24.0)(22.0, 24.0)%
602 \qbezier(22.0, 24.0)(18.8934, 24.0)(16.6967, 21.8033)%
603 \qbezier(16.6967, 21.8033)(14.5, 19.6066)(14.5, 16.5)%
604 \qbezier(14.5, 16.5)(14.5, 13.3934)(16.6967, 11.1967)%
605 \qbezier(16.6967, 11.1967)(18.8934, 9.0)(22.0, 9.0)%
606 % \qbezier(22.0, 9.0)(25.1066, 9.0)(27.3033, 11.1967)%
607 % \qbezier(27.3033, 11.1967)(29.5, 13.3934)(29.5, 16.5)%
608 % Ellipse: u = 66.0 v = 16.5 a = 7.5 b = 7.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
609 \qbezier(73.5, 16.5)(73.5, 19.6066)(71.3033, 21.8033)%
610 \qbezier(71.3033, 21.8033)(69.1066, 24.0)(66.0, 24.0)%
611 % \qbezier(66.0, 24.0)(62.8934, 24.0)(60.6967, 21.8033)%
612 % \qbezier(60.6967, 21.8033)(58.5, 19.6066)(58.5, 16.5)%
613 % \qbezier(58.5, 16.5)(58.5, 13.3934)(60.6967, 11.1967)%
614 % \qbezier(60.6967, 11.1967)(62.8934, 9.0)(66.0, 9.0)%
615 \qbezier(66.0, 9.0)(69.1066, 9.0)(71.3033, 11.1967)%
616 \qbezier(71.3033, 11.1967)(73.5, 13.3934)(73.5, 16.5)%
617 \put(22,9){\line(1,0){44}}%
618 \put(22,24){\line(1,0){44}}%
619 \framebox(88,39)[c]{\parbox[c]{88\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}}%
620 \end{picture}%
621 }
```

\cassetteinlay   Cover label for an audio cassette. Usage: \cassetteinlay {⟨*content*⟩}

```
622 \DeclareRobustCommand{\cassetteinlay}[3]{%
623 \sc@picinit%
624 \begin{picture}(102,104)%
625 \put(0,38){%
626 \sc@choicebox{102}{66}{\parbox[c]{102\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}}%
627 {\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}}%
628 \put(0,25){%
629 \sc@choicebox{102}{13}{\parbox[c]{102\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #2}}%
630 {\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}}%
631 \put(0,0){%
632 \sc@choicebox{102}{25}{\parbox[c]{102\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #3}}%
633 {\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}}%
634 \end{picture}%
635 }
```

\vinylcdcover   Cover label for a vinyl CD. Usage: \vinylcdcover {⟨*content*⟩}

```
636 \DeclareRobustCommand{\vinylcdcover}[1]{%
637 \sc@picinit%
638 \begin{picture}(65,65)%
639 % Ellipse: u = 32.5 v = 32.5 a = 32.5 b = 32.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
640 \qbezier(65.0, 32.5)(65.0, 45.9619)(55.481, 55.481)%
641 \qbezier(55.481, 55.481)(45.9619, 65.0)(32.5, 65.0)%
642 \qbezier(32.5, 65.0)(19.0381, 65.0)(9.519, 55.481)%
643 \qbezier(9.519, 55.481)(0.0, 45.9619)(0.0, 32.5)%
644 \qbezier(0.0, 32.5)(0.0, 19.0381)(9.519, 9.519)%
645 \qbezier(9.519, 9.519)(19.0381, 0.0)(32.5, 0.0)%
646 \qbezier(32.5, 0.0)(45.9619, 0.0)(55.481, 9.519)%
647 \qbezier(55.481, 9.519)(65.0, 19.0381)(65.0, 32.5)%
648 % Ellipse: u = 32.5 v = 32.5 a = 8.35 b = 8.35 phi = 0.0 Grad
649 \qbezier(40.85, 32.5)(40.85, 35.9587)(38.4043, 38.4043)%
650 \qbezier(38.4043, 38.4043)(35.9587, 40.85)(32.5, 40.85)%
651 \qbezier(32.5, 40.85)(29.0413, 40.85)(26.5957, 38.4043)%
652 \qbezier(26.5957, 38.4043)(24.15, 35.9587)(24.15, 32.5)%
653 \qbezier(24.15, 32.5)(24.15, 29.0413)(26.5957, 26.5957)%
654 \qbezier(26.5957, 26.5957)(29.0413, 24.15)(32.5, 24.15)%
655 \qbezier(32.5, 24.15)(35.9587, 24.15)(38.4043, 26.5957)%
656 \qbezier(38.4043, 26.5957)(40.85, 29.0413)(40.85, 32.5)%
657 \put(0,0){%
658 \makebox(65,65)[c]{\parbox[c]{65\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}}}%
659 \end{picture}%
660 }
```

\recordcover   Cover label for a 30 centimeter record. Usage: \recordcover {⟨*content*⟩}

```
661 \DeclareRobustCommand{\recordcover}[1]{%
662 \sc@picinit%
663 \begin{picture}(99,99)%
664 % Ellipse: u = 49.5 v = 49.5 a = 49.5 b = 49.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
665 \qbezier(99.0, 49.5)(99.0, 70.0036)(84.5018, 84.5018)%
666 \qbezier(84.5018, 84.5018)(70.0036, 99.0)(49.5, 99.0)%
667 \qbezier(49.5, 99.0)(28.9964, 99.0)(14.4982, 84.5018)%
668 \qbezier(14.4982, 84.5018)(0.0, 70.0036)(0.0, 49.5)%
669 \qbezier(0.0, 49.5)(0.0, 28.9964)(14.4982, 14.4982)%
670 \qbezier(14.4982, 14.4982)(28.9964, 0.0)(49.5, 0.0)%
671 \qbezier(49.5, 0.0)(70.0036, 0.0)(84.5018, 14.4982)%
672 \qbezier(84.5018, 14.4982)(99.0, 28.9964)(99.0, 49.5)%
673 % Ellipse: u = 49.5 v = 49.5 a = 4.0 b = 4.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
674 \qbezier(53.5, 49.5)(53.5, 51.1569)(52.3284, 52.3284)%
675 \qbezier(52.3284, 52.3284)(51.1569, 53.5)(49.5, 53.5)%
676 \qbezier(49.5, 53.5)(47.8431, 53.5)(46.6716, 52.3284)%
677 \qbezier(46.6716, 52.3284)(45.5, 51.1569)(45.5, 49.5)%
678 \qbezier(45.5, 49.5)(45.5, 47.8431)(46.6716, 46.6716)%
679 \qbezier(46.6716, 46.6716)(47.8431, 45.5)(49.5, 45.5)%
680 \qbezier(49.5, 45.5)(51.1569, 45.5)(52.3284, 46.6716)%
681 \qbezier(52.3284, 46.6716)(53.5, 47.8431)(53.5, 49.5)%
682 \put(0,0){%
683 \makebox(99,99)[c]{\parbox[c]{99\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}}}%
```

```
684 \end{picture}%
685 }
```

\sc@jewelemptyl Empty jewel layout. Usage: \sc@jewelemptyl {⟨content⟩} {⟨cover width⟩}
{⟨cover height⟩}

```
686 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sc@jewelemptyl}[3]{%
687 \setboolean{sc@layout}{true}%
688 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{#2 - 10}%
689 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{#3 - 10}%
690 \sc@picinit%
691 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})%
692 \framebox(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})[c]{#1}%
693 \end{picture}%
694 }
```

\jewellempty Empty layout border. Usage: \jewellempty {⟨content⟩}

```
695 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewellempty}[1]{%
696 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
697 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw} - 10}%
698 \sc@jewelemptyl{
699 \makebox(\value{sc@layouttempa},\value{sc@layouttempb})[c]{%
700 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@layouttempa} \sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}}}%
701 {\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
702 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}%
703 }
```

\jeweldriverlempty Empty cover layout for a hardware driver disk. Usage: \jeweldriverlempty
{⟨title⟩} {⟨subtitle⟩} {⟨date⟩} {⟨serial⟩} {⟨disk version⟩} {⟨right middle cell⟩}
{⟨bottom cell⟩}

```
704 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jeweldriverlempty}[7]{%
705 \sc@jewelemptyl{%
706 \put(0,80){%
707 \framebox(110,30){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering\scalebox{4.5}{#1}}}}%
708 \put(0,60){\framebox(110,20){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering\huge #2}}}%
709 \put(0,50){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\sc@centering #3}}}%
710 \put(0,40){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\sc@centering #4}}}%
711 \put(0,30){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\sc@centering #5}}}%
712 \put(55,30){\framebox(55,30)[t]{%
713 \parbox[c]{4cm}{%
714 \vspace{0.5cm}%
715 \setlength{\baselineskip}{1.5\baselineskip} #6%
716 }%
717 }}%
718 \put(0,0){\framebox(110,30)[t]{%
719 \parbox[c]{10.5cm}{\vspace{0.5cm} #7}%
720 }}}%
721 {\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
722 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}%
723 }
```

\jeweldriverl	Cover layout for a hardware driver disk. Usage: \jeweldriverl {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*subtitle*⟩} {⟨*date*⟩} {⟨*serial*⟩} {⟨*disk version*⟩} {⟨*right middle cell*⟩} {⟨*bottom cell*⟩}

```
724 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jeweldriverl}[7]{%
725 \jeweldriverlempty{#1}{#2}{Acquisition date: #3}{Serial: #4}%
726 {Disk version/ID: #5}{#6}{#7}%
727 }
```

\jewelmusiclempty	Cover layout for music disks. Usage: \jewelmusiclempty {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*performer*⟩} {⟨*year*⟩} {⟨*style*⟩}

```
728 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelmusiclempty}[4]{%
729 \sc@jewelemptyl{%
730 \put(0,60){%
731 \makebox(110,40)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering\scalebox{4}{#1}}}}%
732 \put(0,60){\makebox(110,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering\Large #2}}}%
733 \put(0,15){\makebox(110,20)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering\Large #4}}}%
734 \put(0,10){\makebox(110,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering\Large #3}}}%
735 }%
736 {\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
737 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}%
738 }
```

\sc@jewelbackemptyl	Empty jewel backsheet layout. Usage: \sc@jewelbackemptyl {⟨*content*⟩}

```
739 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sc@jewelbackemptyl}[2]{%
740 \setboolean{sc@layout}{true}%
741 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{\value{sc@cdjcbackinwidthdraw} - 10}%
742 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{\value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw} - 10}%
743 \sc@picinit%
744 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})%
745 \csname#2\endcsname(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})[c]{#1}%
746 \end{picture}%
747 }
```

\jewelbacklempty	Empty layout border. Usage: \jewelbacklempty {⟨*content*⟩}

```
748 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelbacklempty}[1]{%
749 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{\value{sc@cdjcbackinwidthdraw} - 10}%
750 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{\value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw} - 10}%
751 \sc@jewelbackemptyl{%
752 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@layouttempa} \sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}}{framebox}%
753 }
```

\jewelbackIIlempty	Empty layout without border. Usage: \jewelbackIIlempty {⟨*content*⟩}

```
754 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelbackIIlempty}[1]{%
755 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{\value{sc@cdjcbackinwidthdraw} - 10}%
756 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{\value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw} - 10}%
757 \sc@jewelbackemptyl{%
758 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@layouttempa} \sc@unittype}{#1}}{makebox}%
759 }
```

\LXlempty   Empty layout border for 60 millimeter disk covers. Usage: \LXlempty {⟨*content*⟩}

```
760 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXlempty}[1]{%
761 \setboolean{sc@layout}{true}%
762 \setcounter{sc@resizertempa}{\value{sc@cdLXjccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
763 \resizebox{\value{sc@resizertempa}\sc@unittype}{!}{%
764 \sc@jewelemptyl{%
765 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@resizertempa} \sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}}%
766 {\value{sc@cdLXjccoverwidthdraw}}%
767 {\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw}}}%
768 }
```

\LXXXlempty   Empty layout border for 80 millimeter disk covers.   Usage: \LXXXlempty {⟨*content*⟩}

```
769 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXXXlempty}[1]{%
770 \setboolean{sc@layout}{true}%
771 \setcounter{sc@resizertempa}{\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
772 \resizebox{\value{sc@resizertempa}\sc@unittype}{!}{%
773 \sc@jewelemptyl{%
774 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@resizertempa} \sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}}%
775 {\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverwidthdraw}}%
776 {\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw}}}%
777 }
```

\LXdriverlempty   Driver layout border for 60 millimeter disk covers. Usage: \LXdriverlempty {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*subtitle*⟩} {⟨*date*⟩} {⟨*serial*⟩} {⟨*version*⟩} {⟨*right middle cell*⟩} {⟨*bottom cell*⟩}

```
778 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXdriverlempty}[7]{%
779 \setboolean{sc@layout}{true}%
780 \setcounter{sc@resizertempa}{\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw} - 10}%
781 \resizebox{\value{sc@resizertempa}\sc@unittype}{!}{%
782 \jeweldriverlempty{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}}%
783 }
```

\LXXXdriverlempty   Driver layout border for 80 millimeter disk covers. Usage: \LXXXdriverlempty {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*subtitle*⟩} {⟨*date*⟩} {⟨*serial*⟩} {⟨*disk version*⟩} {⟨*right middle cell*⟩} {⟨*bottom cell*⟩}

```
784 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXXXdriverlempty}[7]{%
785 \setboolean{sc@layout}{true}%
786 \setcounter{sc@resizertempa}{\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw} - 10}%
787 \resizebox{\value{sc@resizertempa}\sc@unittype}{!}{%
788 \jeweldriverlempty{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}}%
789 }
```

\LXdriverl   Driver layout border for 60 millimeter disk covers. Usage: \LXdriverl {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*subtitle*⟩} {⟨*date*⟩} {⟨*serial*⟩} {⟨*disk version*⟩} {⟨*right middle cell*⟩} {⟨*bottom cell*⟩}

```
790 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXdriverl}[7]{%
791 \LXdriverlempty{#1}{#2}{Acquisition date: #3}{Serial: #4}%
```

55

792 {Disk version/ID: #5}{#6}{#7}%
793 }

\LXXXdriverl   Driver layout border for 80 millimeter disk covers. Usage: \LXXXdriverl {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*subtitle*⟩} {⟨*date*⟩} {⟨*serial*⟩} {⟨*disk version*⟩} {⟨*right middle cell*⟩} {⟨*bottom cell*⟩}

794 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXXXdriverl}[7]{%
795 \LXXXdriverlempty{#1}{#2}{Acquisition date: #3}{Serial: #4}%
796 {Disk version/ID: #5}{#6}{#7}%
797 }

\jewelstripeslempty   One centered stripe and 2 optional diagonal stripes with content. Usage: \jewelstripeslempty {⟨*center content*⟩} {⟨*upper right content*⟩} {⟨*lower left content*⟩}

798 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelstripeslempty}[3]{%
799 \setboolean{sc@layout}{true}%
800 \sc@picinit%
801 \begin{picture}%
802 (\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw},\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw})%
803 \put(0,75){\line(1,0){120}}%
804 \put(0,45){\line(1,0){120}}%
805 \put(0,45){\makebox(\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw},30)[c]%
806 {\parbox[c]{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}}}%
807 \ifthenelse{\equal{#2}{}}{}{%
808 \put(62,117.5){\rotatebox{-40}{%
809 \put(13.5,15){\line(1,0){49.8}}%
810 \put(2.2,5){\line(1,0){69.8}}%
811 \put(5,5){\makebox(60,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{\sc@centering #2}}}}}}%
812 \ifthenelse{\equal{#3}{}}{}{%
813 \put(-5,29.5){\rotatebox{-40}{%
814 \put(-6,15){\line(1,0){69.8}}%
815 \put(2.2,5){\line(1,0){49.8}}%
816 \put(0,5){\makebox(60,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{\sc@centering #3}}}}}}%
817 \end{picture}%
818 }

\jewelgamelempty   Empty cover layout for a game disk. Usage: \jewelgamelempty {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*release year*⟩} {⟨*genres*⟩} {⟨*developer*⟩} {⟨*publisher*⟩} {⟨*serial*⟩} {⟨*comment*⟩}

819 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelgamelempty}[7]{%
820 \sc@jewelemptyl{%
821 \put(0,70){%
822 \framebox(110,40){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering\scalebox{3}{#1}}}}%
823 \put(0,60){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\sc@centering #2}}}%
824 \put(55,60){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\sc@centering #3}}}%
825 \put(0,50){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\sc@centering #4}}}%
826 \put(55,50){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\sc@centering #5}}}%
827 \put(0,40){\framebox(110,10){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering #6}}}%%
828 \put(0,0){\framebox(110,40)[t]{%
829 \parbox[c]{105mm}{\vspace{5mm} #7}%

56

```
830 }}}%
831 {\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
832 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}%
833 }
```

\jewelgamel   Cover layout for a game disk. Usage: \jewelgamel {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*release year*⟩} {⟨*genres*⟩} {⟨*developer*⟩} {⟨*publisher*⟩} {⟨*serial*⟩} {⟨*comment*⟩}

```
834 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelgamel}[7]{%
835 \jewelgamelempty{#1}{Released: #2}{Genre(s): #3}{Developer: #4}%
836 {Publisher: #5}{Serial: #6}{#7}%
837 }
```

\jewelflaglempty   Empty cover layout in a 3-striped flag format. Usage: \jewelflaglempty {⟨*upper content*⟩} {⟨*middle content*⟩} {⟨*lower content*⟩}

```
838 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelflaglempty}[3]{%
839 \sc@jewelemptyl{%
840 \put(0,73.33){%
841 \framebox(110,36.66){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering #1}}}%
842 \put(0,36.66){\framebox(110,36.66){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering #2}}}%
843 \put(0,0){\framebox(110,36.66){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering #3}}}%
844 }%
845 {\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
846 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}%
847 }
```

\jewellineslempty   Cover with horizontal lines. Usage: \jewellineslempty {⟨*content*⟩}

```
848 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewellineslempty}[1]{%
849 \setboolean{sc@layout}{true}%
850 \sc@picinit%
851 \begin{picture}%
852 (\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw},\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw})%
853 \put(5,110){\line(1,0){110}}%
854 \put(5,100){\line(1,0){110}}%
855 \put(5,90){\line(1,0){110}}%
856 \put(5,80){\line(1,0){110}}%
857 \put(5,70){\line(1,0){110}}%
858 \put(5,60){\line(1,0){110}}%
859 \put(5,50){\line(1,0){110}}%
860 \put(5,40){\line(1,0){110}}%
861 \put(5,30){\line(1,0){110}}%
862 \put(5,20){\line(1,0){110}}%
863 \put(5,10){\line(1,0){110}}%
864 \put(5,10){%
865 \makebox(110,110){%
866 \parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering \setlength\baselineskip{1cm} #1}}}%
867 \end{picture}%
868 }
```

\jeweltitledlempty   Empty cover layout with a top title part and a larger bottom part. Usage: \jeweltitledlempty {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*content*⟩}

```
869 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jeweltitledlempty}[2]{%
870 \setboolean{sc@layout}{true}%
871 \sc@picinit%
872 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}, \value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw})
873 \put(5,100){%
874 \makebox(110,20){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering\huge #1}}}%
875 \put(5,0){\makebox(110,100){\parbox[c]{110mm}{#2}}}%
876 \end{picture}%
877 }
```

\dvdmovielempty   Cover layout for movie DVDs. Usage: \dvdmovielempty {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*original title*⟩} {⟨*release year*⟩} {⟨*director*⟩} {⟨*languages*⟩} {⟨*subtitle*⟩} {⟨*actors*⟩} {⟨*comment*⟩}

```
878 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvdmovielempty}[8]{%
879 \setboolean{sc@layout}{true}%
880 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
881 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverheightdraw} - 10}%
882 \sc@picinit%
883 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})%
884 \put(0,140){%
885 \framebox(118,33)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering\scalebox{3}{#1}}}}%
886 \put(0,120){%
887 \framebox(118,20)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering\huge #2}}}%
888 \put(0,110){\framebox(59,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{\sc@centering #3}}}%
889 \put(0,100){\framebox(59,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#4}}}%
890 \put(0,70){\framebox(59,30)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#5}}}%
891 \put(0,40){\framebox(59,30)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#6}}}%
892 \put(59,40){\framebox(59,80)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#7}}}%
893 \put(0,0){\framebox(118,40)[t]{\parbox[c]{108mm}{\vspace{0.5cm} #8}}}%
894 \end{picture}%
895 }
```

\dvdmoviel   Cover layout for movie DVDs. Usage: \dvdmoviel {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*original title*⟩} {⟨*release year*⟩} {⟨*director*⟩} {⟨*languages*⟩} {⟨*subtitle*⟩} {⟨*actors*⟩} {⟨*comment*⟩}

```
896 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvdmoviel}[8]{%
897 \dvdmovielempty{#1}{#2}{Released: #3}{Directed by: #4}%
898 {\underline{Spoken languages:} \\ #5}%
899 {\underline{Subtitles:} \\ #6}{\underline{Starring:} \\ #7}{#8}%
900 }
```

\dvdlempty   Empty layout for DVD keepcases. Usage: \dvdlempty {⟨*content*⟩}

```
901 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvdlempty}[1]{%
902 \setboolean{sc@layout}{true}%
903 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
904 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverheightdraw} - 10}%
905 \sc@picinit%
906 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})%
907 \put(0,0){%
908 \framebox(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})[c]{%
909 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@layouttempa}\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}}}%
```

```
910 \end{picture}%
911 }
```

\bluraymovielempty   Cover layout for movie Blu-rays. Usage: \bluraymovielempty {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*original title*⟩} {⟨*release year*⟩} {⟨*director*⟩} {⟨*languages*⟩} {⟨*subtitles*⟩} {⟨*actors*⟩} {⟨*comment*⟩}

```
912 \DeclareRobustCommand{\bluraymovielempty}[8]{%
913 \setboolean{sc@layout}{true}%
914 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
915 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{\value{sc@brcoverheightdraw} - 10}%
916 \sc@picinit%
917 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})%
918 \put(0,120){%
919 \framebox(118,20)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering\scalebox{3}{#1}}}}%
920 \put(0,105){%
921 \framebox(118,15)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\sc@centering\huge #2}}}%
922 \put(0,95){\framebox(59,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{\sc@centering #3}}}%
923 \put(0,85){\framebox(59,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#4}}}%
924 \put(0,55){\framebox(59,30)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#5}}}%
925 \put(0,25){\framebox(59,30)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#6}}}%
926 \put(59,25){\framebox(59,80)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#7}}}%
927 \put(0,0){\framebox(118,25)[t]{\parbox[c]{108mm}{\vspace{0.5cm} #8}}}%
928 \end{picture}%
929 }
```

\bluraymoviel   Cover layout for movie Blu-rays. Usage: \bluraymoviel {⟨*title*⟩} {⟨*original title*⟩} {⟨*release year*⟩} {⟨*director*⟩} {⟨*languages*⟩} {⟨*subtitles*⟩} {⟨*actors*⟩} {⟨*comment*⟩}

```
930 \DeclareRobustCommand{\bluraymoviel}[8]{%
931 \bluraymovielempty{#1}{#2}{Released: #3}{Directed by: #4}%
932 {\underline{Spoken languages:} \\ #5}%
933 {\underline{Subtitles:} \\ #6}{\underline{Starring:} \\ #7}{#8}%
934 }
```

\bluraylempty   Empty layout for Blu-ray keepcases. Usage: \bluraylempty {⟨*content*⟩}

```
935 \DeclareRobustCommand{\bluraylempty}[1]{%
936 \setboolean{sc@layout}{true}%
937 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
938 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{\value{sc@brcoverheightdraw} - 10}%
939 \sc@picinit%
940 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})%
941 \put(0,0){%
942 \framebox(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})[c]{%
943 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@layouttempa}\sc@unittype}{\sc@centering #1}}}%
944 \end{picture}%
945 }
```

Change History

Index

Numbers written in italic refer to the page where the corresponding entry is described; numbers underlined refer to the code line of the definition; numbers in roman refer to the code lines where the entry is used.

61