The la package* for use with LATEX2e

Gerd Neugebauer Mainzer Str. 16 56321 Rhens gerd@informatik.uni-koblenz.de

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1 Introduction

The fonts la and lla provide glyphs for producing a handwritten writing as tought in primary school. These fonts have been written by Johannes Heuer. They can be found on the CTAN in the directory tex-archive/fonts/calligra. This package provides means to use those fonts in $\text{LAT}_{\text{FX}} 2_{\varepsilon}$.

2 Usage

 \ln

\textlla \llafill

\llaline

This file can be used as a package by placing its name in the argument of \usepackage. Afterwards the font families la and lla are defined. This could also have been done by providing two font definition files.

The font definitions in this file scale down the original fonts to LATEX choose the right baselineskip. The original size of the la fonts can be selected with the commands \LARGE\la or \LARGE\lla.

The command \la changes the current font family to la and the encoding to T1. Usually this should be used in a TeX group only.

\textla This macro typesets its argument in the la font.

The command \lla changes the current font fan

The command $\$ changes the current font family to lla and the encoding to T1. Usually this should be used in a TEX group only.

This macro typesets its argument in the lla font.

The command \llafill fills the rest of the line with lines as used in the lla font. The result may be unexpected if not used where the font family is not lla.

The command \llaline takes its argument and adds lines as used in the lla font underneath. This is similar to the \underline macro.

^{*}This file has version number v1.2, dated 1996/07/18.

3 Implementation

First we declare a new font family for the la font.

1 \DeclareFontFamily{T1}{la}{}

This font is only available in the normal shape. Here we can get the desired font by (silently) scaling the only present la14. Since the design size is 14 we have to scale down the font by 1/14 = 0.71428571.

 $2 \ensuremath{\mbox{\sc T1}{la}_{m}_{n}} <-> *[0.71428571] \ensuremath{\mbox{\sc T1}_{la}_{m}} <->$

Now we define the next font family for the font with lines in the background.

3 \DeclareFontFamily{T1}{lla}{}

This font is only available in the normal shape. Here we can get the desired font by (silently) scaling the only present lla14. Since the design size is 14 we have to scale down the font by 1/14 = 0.71428571.

Now we define font changing commands.

- \la The macro \la selects the la family.
 - 5 \DeclareRobustCommand\la{\fontfamily{la}\fontencoding{T1}\selectfont}
- \textla The macro \textla typesets its arguments in the la font.
 - 6 \newcommand\textla[1]{\begingroup
 - 7 \fontfamily{la}\fontencoding{T1}\selectfont #1\endgroup}
 - \lambda The macro \lambda selects the lla family.
- \textla The macro \textla typesets its arguments in the lla font.
 - 9 \newcommand\textlla[1]{\begingroup
 - 10 \fontfamily{lla}\fontencoding{T1}\selectfont #1\endgroup}
- \lafill The macro \lafill is modeled after the macro \underline. The symbol 24 in the lla font provides just the lines.
 - 11 \newcommand\llafill{\leaders\hbox{\kern.2em\symbol{24}}\hfill\symbol{24}}
- \laline The macro \laline packs its argument into a box. Then a box of the same size is filled with empty lines and the original box is typeset in a box of width 0 afterwards.
 - 12 \newcommand\llaline[1]{%
 - 13 {\lla\symbol{24}%

 - 11apar This environment typesets one or more paragraphs with the lla font. The \laline instructions are inserted automatically at the end of each paragraph.
 - $15 \newenvironment{llapar}{\scriptstyle \normalfootnote{llapar}} \normalfootnote{llapar} \normalfootnote{llapar$
 - 16 $\left| \frac{16}{par} \right|$
 - 17 \def\par{\llafill\lla@par}}{\par\endgroup}