The file slifonts.fdd for use with $\LaTeX 2_{\varepsilon}$.*

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This file is maintained by the LATEX Project team. Bug reports can be opened (category latex) at https://latex-project.org/bugs.html.

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 SLITEX.

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 SLTEX 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.

1 (*driver)

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

3 The DOCSTRIP modules

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

```
driver
        produce a documentation driver file
        generate sfonts.def
main
fd
        produce a font definition file
        Use the extended EC font set rather than cm
ec
        Concrete Roman slide sizes
lccr
lcmss
        Computer Modern Sans slide sizes
        Computer Modern Typewriter slide sizes
lcmtt
        Computer Modern Math italic slide sizes
lcmm
        Computer Modern Math symbols slide sizes
lcmm
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\{0T1\}\{lccr\}\{m\}\{s1\}\{\%\}\}
    <7><8><10><12><13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>ccslc9%
17
18
19 \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{lccr}{m}{n}{%
    <7><8><10><12><13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>ccr8%
20
         }{}
21
22 \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{lccr}{m}{In}{%
    <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

```
_{26} (*lcmss)
```

```
27 (!ec) \DeclareFontFamily{OT1}{lcmss}{\hyphenchar\font45 }
       \DeclareFontFamily{T1}{lcmss}{}
28 (ec)
29 (!ec) \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{1cmss}{m}{n}{%
      \DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmss}{m}{n}{%
    <7><8><10><12><13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
32 (!ec) 1cmss8%
33 (ec) eclq8%
        }{}
34
35 (!ec) \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{1cmss}{m}{In}{%
       \DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmss}{m}{In}{%
36 (ec)
  <7><8><10><12><13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
38 (!ec) ilcmss8%
39 (ec)
      ieclq8%
40
         }{}
41 \langle !ec \rangle \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{1cmss}{m}{s1}{%
       \DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmss}{m}{s1}{%
42 (ec)
        <13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
43
44 (!ec) 1cmssi8%
45 (ec) ecli8%
        }{}
48 \langle ec \rangle \ \ DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmss}{m}{Isl}{%}
        <13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
49
50 (!ec) ilcmssi8%
51 (ec)
      iecli8%
52
        }{}
53 \langle !ec \rangle \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{lcmss}{m}{it}{%
       \DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmss}{m}{it}{%
54 (ec)
        <->sub*lcmss/m/sl}{}
55
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmss}{m}{Iit}{%
57 (ec)
        <->sub*lcmss/m/Isl}{}
58
\label{lemss} $$ \DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmss}{bx}{n}{% } $$
60 (ec)
        <13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
61
62 (!ec) 1cmssb8%
63 (ec)
       ec1b8%
64
        }{}
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}{%
73
        <13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
74
     eclo8%
75
        }{}
```

```
76 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmss}{bx}{Is1}{%
         <13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
 77
     ieclo8%
 78
         }{}
 79
 80 \DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmss}{bx}{it}{%}
         <->sub*lcmss/bx/s1}{}
 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}{1cmss}{bx}{ui}{%
          <->sub*cmr/m/ui}{}
 89
90 (/!ec)
91 (/lcmss)
       Computer Modern Typewriter
4.3
93 \langle ec \rangle \ \ DeclareFontFamily{OT1}{1cmtt}{\hyphenchar\font\m@ne}
94 (ec)
        \DeclareFontFamily{T1}{lcmtt}{\hyphenchar\font\m@ne}
 95 (!ec) \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{1cmtt}{m}{n}{%
96 (ec) \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 \langle !ec \rangle \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{1cmtt}{m}{In}{%
         \DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmtt}{m}{In}{%
102 (ec)
          <13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
103
104 (!ec) icmtt8%
105 (ec)
        iecltt8%
106
         }{}
107 (!ec) \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{1cmtt}{m}{it}{%
         \DeclareFontShape{T1}{lcmtt}{m}{it}{%
108 (ec)
         <13.82><16.59><19.907><23.89><28.66><34.4><41.28>%
109
110 (!ec) cmitt10%
        ecit1000%
111 (ec)
         }{}
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}{1cmtt}{m}{ui}{%
          <->sub*cmtt/m/it}{}
115
116 \DeclareFontShape{OT1}{lcmtt}{bx}{ui}{%
117
          <->sub*cmtt/m/it}{}
118 (/!ec)
119 (/lcmtt)
```

4.4 Computer Modern Math

4.5 Computer Modern Symbol

4.6 Computer Modern large symbols

4.7 LATEX symbols

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{0T1}{lcmss}{m}{n}{19.907}  
158 \DeclareFontSubstitution{0T1}{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