

Esmuflily - SMuFL / Ekmelos for LilyPond

Esmuflily is an extension for [LilyPond](#) that supports [SMuFL](#) compliant fonts, in particular, to facilitate the use of glyphs from [Ekmelos](#) : clefs, time signatures, note heads, articulations, etc.

Esmuflily provides [switches](#) to turn the SMuFL support on or off for individual types of graphical objects (clefs, note heads, etc.) and it defines additional commands and styles for SMuFL glyphs which are not available in LilyPond (note head styles, function theory symbols, etc.) So scores can benefit from both SMuFL's comprehensive character set and LilyPond's awesome Emmentaler font.

This documentation uses the [Ekmelos](#) font for all SMuFL glyph.

Esmuflily requires LilyPond version 2.24.0 or higher.

See [Ekmelily](#) for accidentals and key signatures.

28 September 2024

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Author and License

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Download and Installation

[Download](#)

The folder `ly` contains the include files.

- Copy the file `esmuf.lily` into an appropriate folder, e.g.
`LILYPOND/usr/share/lilypond/current/ly` with `LILYPOND` meaning the installation folder of LilyPond.
- Optionally install a [SMuFL compliant font](#) .

Usage

Add the following lines near the top of your LilyPond input file. The first line can be omitted for [Ekmelos](#) .

```
ekmFont = FONTNAME
\include "esmufl.ily"
```

Esmuflily + Ekmelily

To combine Esmuflily with [Ekmelily](#) , add e.g. the following lines near the top of your LilyPond input file. This achieves LilyPond's standard behaviour, i.e. Dutch note names (default) and Stein / Couper accidentals (`stc`) for quarter-tones (24-EDO). The first line can be omitted for [Ekmelos](#) .

```
ekmFont = FONTNAME
\include "esmufl.ily"
\include "ekmel-24.ily"
\ekmelicStyle stc
```

Fonts

Esmuflily requires a [SMuFL](#) compliant font.

It uses [Ekmelos](#) by default. Another font can be selected, either with the variable

```
ekmFont = FONTNAME
```

(or `ekmelicFont` as in previous versions) preceding the include file,

or with the command line option

```
-dekmfont=FONTNAME
```

(or `ekmelic-font` as in previous versions). Note that this option produces a warning 'no such internal option', which can be ignored. Warnings can be suppressed with the command line option `--loglevel=ERROR` or `--loglevel=NONE`.

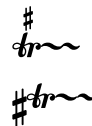
Drawing paths

Esmuflily supports drawing paths instead of font glyphs, which allows e.g. to produce stand-alone SVG output. This requires the Scheme procedure `ekm-path-stencil` as it is provided for [Ekmelos](#) by the include file `ly/ekmelos-paths.ily`.

A trailing `#` in `FONTNAME` switches to globally drawing paths, i.e. it effects all SMuFL output except for the [markup commands](#) `\ekm-charf` and `\ekm-str`.

Note that spaces and other glyphs without a contour, as well as side-bearing and font features like stylistic alternates or ligatures are not available with paths. See the second output below:

```
\ekm-chars #'(#xE262 #xE566 #xEAA6 #xEAA5)
```



To draw Ekmelos glyphs as paths, add the following lines near the top of your LilyPond input file. Note that a single `"#"` is equivalent to `"Ekmelos#"`.

```
ekmFont = "#"  
\include "ekmelos-paths.ily"  
\include "esmufl.ily"
```

Commands

Most of the commands, in particular, all markup commands always produce SMuFL output, independent of any [switches](#) . Other commands behave differently when the corresponding switch is turned off:

[Ly] Produces normal LilyPond output.

[Err] Causes an error or produces useless output.

Some commands with a corresponding LilyPond command are simpler implemented, e.g. they ignore properties, while others provide additional features.

Some styles and commands make use of [Ekmelos](#) specific supplements, starting at code point U+F600, or assume the Ekmelos font metrics. Ancient symbols and styles are not supported. Most of the ancient glyphs are not implemented in [Ekmelos](#) .

Some commands and properties accept one of the following special values:

- [EXTTEXT](#) : A code point, a list of code points, or markup.
- [DEFINITION](#) : A string of keys.
- [ORIENTATION](#) : Sum of axis and direction.

SMuFL glyphs are always accessed by code point (EXTTEXT). See the file `ly/ekmelos-map.ily` at [Ekmelos](#) with definitions to access glyphs by name.

All commands have the prefix `ekm` or `ekm-` .

SMuFL switches

```
\ekmSmuflOn #'TYPE
\ekmSmuflOn #'(TYPE ...)
\ekmSmuflOff #'TYPE
\ekmSmuflOff #'(TYPE ...)
```

Turn the SMuFL support on and off, respectively, for one or more types of graphical objects. TYPE is one of the following symbols. Any other value is ignored.

These commands set / undo context and grob properties (usually the stencil) in the current bottom context, except for `colon` and `segno` which are set independently of a context and cannot be turned off.

<code>all</code>	All following types
<code>clef</code>	Clefs and clef modifiers
<code>time</code>	Time signatures
<code>notehead</code>	Note heads
<code>dot</code>	Augmentation dots
<code>flag</code>	Flags and grace note slashes
<code>rest</code>	Rests and multi-measure rests
<code>systemstart</code>	System start delimiters
<code>dynamic</code>	Absolute dynamic marks
<code>script</code>	Scripts
<code>lv</code>	Laissez vibrer
<code>trill</code>	Trill span and trill pitch
<code>colon</code>	Colon bar lines
<code>segno</code>	Segno bar lines
<code>percent</code>	Percent repeats
<code>tremolo</code>	Tremolos
<code>arpeggio</code>	Arpeggios
<code>tuplet</code>	Tuplet numbers
<code>fingering</code>	Fingering instructions
<code>stringnumber</code>	String number indications
<code>pedal</code>	Piano pedals
<code>fbass</code>	Figured bass
<code>lyric</code>	Lyric text

Example:

Demonstrates possible places for SMuFL **switches** : a `\with` block, a `\layout` block, and in the music stream. Note that `\ekmTremolo` has no effect after the `tremolo` switch is turned off.

```
\score {
  \new Staff \with {
    \ekmSmuflOn #'trill
  }
  \relative c'' {
    \ekmSmuflOn #'notehead
    \override NoteHead.style = #'triangle
    c4 a
    \ekmSmuflOff #'notehead
    \revert NoteHead.style

    \autoBeamOff
    a8
    \ekmFlag #'straight
    a <a d> a16 <a d>

    \ekmPitchedTrill #'slash #'bracket
    d2 \ekmStartTrillSpan #-4 e d4 c \stopTrillSpan

    \ekmSmuflOn #'tremolo
    \ekmTremolo unmeasured { c4:16 a: }
    \ekmSmuflOff #'tremolo
    \ekmTremolo unmeasured { c4:16 a: }
  }
  \layout {
    \context {
      \Score
      \ekmSmuflOn #'flag
    }
  }
}
```



Clefs and clef modifiers

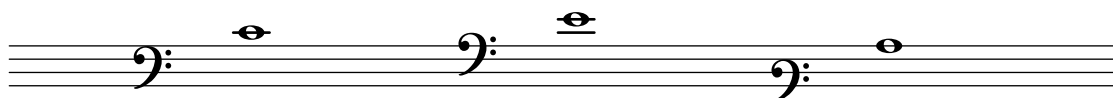
\ekmSmuflOn #'clef

Draw SMuFL clefs and clef modifiers (transposition and style).

G G2 treble violin	U+E050	gClef
french	:	
GG	U+E055	gClef8vbOld
tenorG	U+E056	gClef8vbCClef
frenchG	U+F40E	gClef8vbFrench



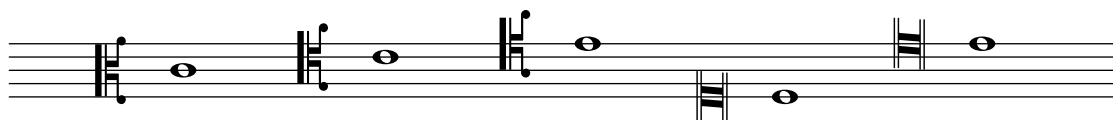
F bass	U+E062	fClef
subbass	:	
varbaritone baritonevarF	:	



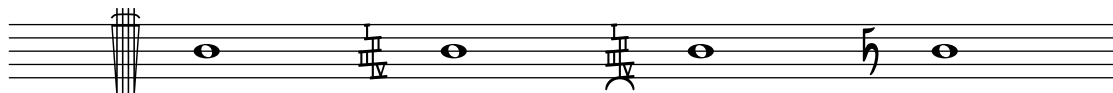
C alto	U+E05C	cClef
soprano	:	
mezzosoprano	:	
tenor	:	
baritone	:	



varC altovarC	U+F633	cClefFrench20C
tenorvarC	:	
baritonevarC	:	
neomensural-c1 ... c5	U+E060	cClefSquare



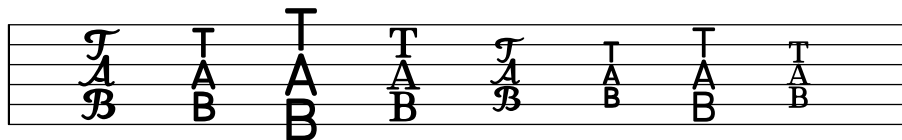
bridge	U+E078	bridgeClef
string	U+F71C	stringClef
behindbridgestring	U+F71D	behindBridgeStringClef
accordion	U+E079	accdnDiatonicClef



percussion	U+E069	unpitchedPercussionClef1
varpercussion	U+E06A	unpitchedPercussionClef2
semipitched	U+E06B	semipitchedPercussionClef1
varsemipitched	U+E06C	semipitchedPercussionClef2
indiandrum	U+ED70	indianDrumClef



tab	U+F61E	6stringTabClefClassic
moderntab	U+E06D	6stringTabClef
talltab	U+F40A	6stringTabClefTall
seriftab	U+F40B	6stringTabClefSerif
4stringtab	U+F61F	4stringTabClefClassic
4stringmoderntab	U+E06E	4stringTabClef
4stringtalltab	U+F40C	4stringTabClefTall
4stringseriftab	U+F40D	4stringTabClefSerif



Clef modifiers (transposition and style) are always drawn separately, i.e. not with precomposed glyphs.

8	<i>8</i>	U+E07D	clef8
15	<i>15</i>	U+E07E	clef15
0	<i>o</i>	U+ED80	fingering0Italic
	:		
9	<i>9</i>	U+ED89	fingering9Italic
(	<i>(</i>	U+ED8A	fingeringLeftParenthesisItalic
)	<i>)</i>	U+ED8B	fingeringRightParenthesisItalic
[	<i>[</i>	U+ED8C	fingeringLeftBracketItalic
]	<i>]</i>	U+ED8D	fingeringRightBracketItalic

G_8
G_15
G_(8)
G^2
GG^[4]



F_8
F_(3)
F^8
F^[5]
subbass^13



C_8
C_2
tenorvarC^7

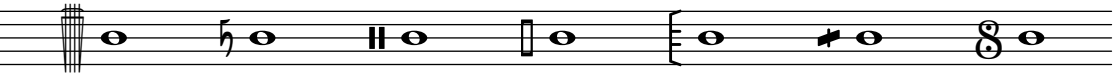


Change clefs use special glyphs, except for bridge , accordion , and indiandrum which are drawn with a 2 steps smaller font size.

G	U+E07A	gClefChange
GG	U+F630	gClef8vbOldChange
tenorG	U+F631	gClef8vbCClefChange
F	U+E07C	fClefChange
C	U+E07B	cClefChange
varC	U+F634	cClefFrench20CChange
neomensural-c3	U+F632	cClefSquareChange



bridge	U+E078	bridgeClef
accordion	U+E079	accdnDiatonicClef
percussion	U+F635	unpitchedPercussionClef1Change
varpercussion	U+F636	unpitchedPercussionClef2Change
semipitched	U+F6BE	semipitchedPercussionClef1Change
varsemipitched	U+F6BF	semipitchedPercussionClef2Change
indiandrum	U+ED70	indianDrumClef



Time signatures

`\ekmSmuflOn #'time`

Draw SMuFL time signatures.

`\ekmCompoundMeter TIME-SIGNATURE`

Set the numeric time signature.

`\ekm-compound-meter TIME-SIGNATURE`

Draw the numeric time signature as markup.

Compound meters use the large plus sign between fractions and the small plus sign between the numbers in a numerator. Some rational numbers can be part of a numerator. If specified in a pair, e.g. (1 . 1/2) , this is treated as a single number without a plus sign in between.

4 / 4	C	U+E08A	timeSigCommon
2 / 2	¢	U+E08B	timeSigCutCommon
0	0	U+E080	timeSig0
:			
9	9	U+E089	timeSig9
+	+	U+E08C	timeSigPlus
	+	U+E08D	timeSigPlusSmall
1 / 4	¼	U+E097	timeSigFractionQuarter
1 / 2	½	U+E098	timeSigFractionHalf
3 / 4	¾	U+E099	timeSigFractionThreeQuarters
1 / 3	⅓	U+E09A	timeSigFractionOneThird
2 / 3	⅔	U+E09B	timeSigFractionTwoThirds

Examples:

$\#'(5\ 8)$
 $\#'((2\ 8)\ (3\ 8))$
 $\#'(2\ 3\ 8)$
 $\#'(1\ 1/4\ 2)$
 $\#'(((1\ .\ 1/4)\ 2))$



$\#'((2\ 4)\ (1\ 4)\ (1\ 8))$
 $\#'((2\ 4)\ (2\ 1\ 8))$
 $\#'((2\ 4)\ (1\ 1/2\ 4))$



$\#'((2\ 4)\ (3\ 8))$
 $\#'((2\ 4)\ ((1\ .\ 1/2)\ 4))$
 $\#'(2\ (1\ .\ 1/2)\ 4)$



Cadenza signatures

\ekmCadenzaOn STYLE

Start a cadenza like \cadenzaOn and set a signature. The style can be one of the following symbols.

time-x

U+E09C


timeSigX

A musical staff with a five-line structure. The first measure contains a cadenza signature 'X' followed by a half note. The subsequent measures contain a sequence of notes: a quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, and a final half note.

time-penderecki

U+E09D




timeSigOpenPenderecki

A musical staff with a five-line structure. The first measure contains a cadenza signature 'wavy line' followed by a half note. The subsequent measures contain a sequence of notes: a quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, an eighth note, a quarter note, and a final half note.

Staff dividers and separators

`\ekmStaffDivider DIRECTION`

Draw the next barline with an indicator to split or recombine the staff and set a `\break`. The direction specifies the type of indicator (arrow).




#DOWN		U+E00B	staffDivideArrowDown
#UP		U+E00C	staffDivideArrowUp
#CENTER		U+E00D	staffDivideArrowUpDown

`\bar "||" \ekmStaffDivider #CENTER`



`system-separator-markup = \ekmSlashSeparator SIZE`

Draw a system separator mark of the specified size (set within a `\paper block`). SIZE is an integer in the range 0 thru 2.

#0		U+E007	systemDivider
#1		U+E008	systemDividerLong
#2		U+E009	systemDividerExtraLong

Note heads

\ekmSmuflOn #'notehead

Draw SMuFL note heads. The style can be one of the following symbols. The `harmonic` and `cross` glyphs are also used with commands like `\harmonic` and `\xNote`.

default

U+F637 noteheadLongaUp
 U+F638 noteheadLongaDown
 U+F639 noteheadDoubleWholeAlt
 U+E0A2 noteheadWhole
 U+E0A3 noteheadHalf
 U+E0A4 noteheadBlack



altdefault

:
 U+E0A0 noteheadDoubleWhole
 :



baroque

U+E0A1 noteheadDoubleWholeSquare
 :



harmonic

U+E0D9 noteheadDiamondHalf



harmonic-black

U+E0DC noteheadDiamondBlackWide
 U+E0DB noteheadDiamondBlack



harmonic-white

U+E0DE noteheadDiamondWhiteWide
 U+E0DD noteheadDiamondWhite



harmonic-mixed

U+E0D7 noteheadDiamondDoubleWhole
 U+E0D8 noteheadDiamondWhole
 U+E0D9 noteheadDiamondHalf
 U+E0DB noteheadDiamondBlack



harmonic-wide

U+E0D7 noteheadDiamondDoubleWhole
 U+E0D8 noteheadDiamondWhole
 U+E0DA noteheadDiamondHalfWide
 U+E0DC noteheadDiamondBlackWide



diamond

U+E0DF noteheadDiamondDoubleWholeOld
 U+E0E0 noteheadDiamondWholeOld
 U+E0E1 noteheadDiamondHalfOld
 U+E0E2 noteheadDiamondBlackOld



cross

U+E0A6 noteheadXDoubleWhole
 U+E0A7 noteheadXWhole
 U+E0A8 noteheadXHalf
 U+E0A9 noteheadXBlack



xcircle

U+E0B0 noteheadCircleXDoubleWhole
 U+E0B1 noteheadCircleXWhole
 U+E0B2 noteheadCircleXHalf
 U+E0B3 noteheadCircleX



withx

U+E0B4 noteheadDoubleWholeWithX
 U+E0B5 noteheadWholeWithX
 U+E0B6 noteheadHalfWithX
 U+E0B7 noteheadVoidWithX



withx-black

U+E0B4 noteheadDoubleWholeWithX
 U+E0B5 noteheadWholeWithX
 U+E0B6 noteheadHalfWithX
 U+F680 noteheadBlackWithX



plus

U+E0AC noteheadPlusDoubleWhole
 U+E0AD noteheadPlusWhole
 U+E0AE noteheadPlusHalf
 U+E0AF noteheadPlusBlack



triangle

U+E0BA	noteheadTriangleUpDoubleWhole
U+E0BB	noteheadTriangleUpWhole
U+E0BC	noteheadTriangleUpHalf
U+E0BE	noteheadTriangleUpBlack
U+E0C3	noteheadTriangleDownDoubleWhole
U+E0C4	noteheadTriangleDownWhole
U+E0C5	noteheadTriangleDownHalf
U+E0C7	noteheadTriangleDownBlack



triangle-up



triangle-down



arrow

U+E0ED	noteheadLargeArrowUpDoubleWhole
U+E0EE	noteheadLargeArrowUpWhole
U+E0EF	noteheadLargeArrowUpHalf
U+E0F0	noteheadLargeArrowUpBlack
U+E0F1	noteheadLargeArrowDownDoubleWhole
U+E0F2	noteheadLargeArrowDownWhole
U+E0F3	noteheadLargeArrowDownHalf
U+E0F4	noteheadLargeArrowDownBlack



arrow-up



arrow-down



slash

U+E10A noteheadSlashWhiteDoubleWhole
 U+E102 noteheadSlashWhiteWhole
 U+E103 noteheadSlashWhiteHalf
 U+E101 noteheadSlashHorizontalEnds



slash-muted

U+E109 noteheadSlashWhiteMuted
 U+E108 noteheadSlashHorizontalEndsMuted



slashed

U+E0D5 noteheadSlashedDoubleWhole1
 U+E0D3 noteheadSlashedWhole1
 U+E0D1 noteheadSlashedHalf1
 U+E0CF noteheadSlashedBlack1



backslashed

U+E0D6 noteheadSlashedDoubleWhole2
 U+E0D4 noteheadSlashedWhole2
 U+E0D2 noteheadSlashedHalf2
 U+E0D0 noteheadSlashedBlack2



circled

U+E0E7 noteheadCircledDoubleWhole
 U+E0E6 noteheadCircledWhole
 U+E0E5 noteheadCircledHalf
 U+E0E4 noteheadCircledBlack



circled-large

U+E0EB noteheadCircledDoubleWholeLarge
 U+E0EA noteheadCircledWholeLarge
 U+E0E9 noteheadCircledHalfLarge
 U+E0E8 noteheadCircledBlackLarge



parenthesised

U+F5DF noteheadDoubleWholeParens
 U+F5DE noteheadWholeParens
 U+F5DD noteheadHalfParens
 U+F5DC noteheadBlackParens



round

U+E114

noteheadRoundWhite

U+E113

noteheadRoundBlack



round-large

U+E111

noteheadRoundWhiteLarge

U+E110

noteheadRoundBlackLarge



round-dot

U+E115

noteheadRoundWhiteWithDot

U+E113

noteheadRoundBlack



round-dot-large

U+E112

noteheadRoundWhiteWithDotLarge

U+E110

noteheadRoundBlackLarge



round-slash

U+E119

noteheadRoundWhiteSlashed

U+E118

noteheadRoundBlackSlashed



round-slashed-large

U+E117

noteheadRoundWhiteSlashedLarge

U+E116

noteheadRoundBlackSlashedLarge



square

U+E0B8

noteheadSquareWhite

U+E0B9

noteheadSquareBlack



square-large

U+E11B

noteheadSquareBlackWhite

U+E11A

noteheadSquareBlackLarge



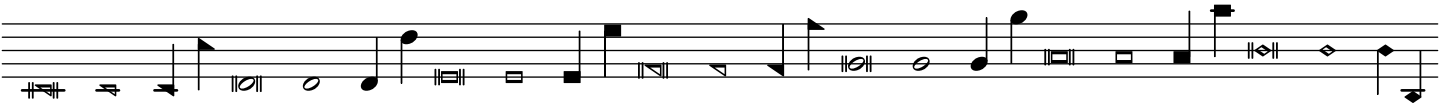
Shape note heads

All forms in LilyPond are supported, but some note heads of Feta don't have exact matches in SMuFL, e.g. the thin shapes of `\southernHarmonyHeads` and the reversed shapes for stem up of `\funkHeads` .

Sacred Harp

`\sacredHarpHeads`

fa	U+ECD3	noteShapeTriangleLeftDoubleWhole
	U+E1B6	noteShapeTriangleLeftWhite
	U+E1B7	noteShapeTriangleLeftBlack
	U+ECD2	noteShapeTriangleRightDoubleWhole
	U+E1B4	noteShapeTriangleRightWhite
sol	U+E1B5	noteShapeTriangleRightBlack
	U+ECD0	noteShapeRoundDoubleWhole
	U+E1B0	noteShapeRoundWhite
la	U+E1B1	noteShapeRoundBlack
	U+ECD1	noteShapeSquareDoubleWhole
	U+E1B2	noteShapeSquareWhite
mi	U+E1B3	noteShapeSquareBlack
	U+ECD4	noteShapeDiamondDoubleWhole
	U+E1B8	noteShapeDiamondWhite
	U+E1B9	noteShapeDiamondBlack

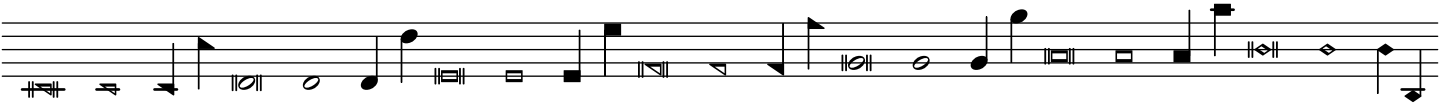


`\sacredHarpHeadsMinor`

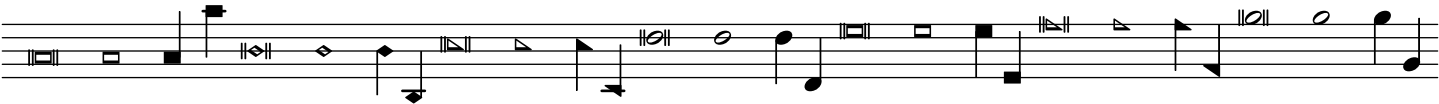


Southern Harmony

\southernHarmonyHeads		
fa	U+ECD3	noteShapeTriangleLeftDoubleWhole
	U+E1B6	noteShapeTriangleLeftWhite
	U+E1B7	noteShapeTriangleLeftBlack
	U+ECD2	noteShapeTriangleRightDoubleWhole
	U+E1B4	noteShapeTriangleRightWhite
sol	U+E1B5	noteShapeTriangleRightBlack
	U+ECD0	noteShapeRoundDoubleWhole
	U+E1B0	noteShapeRoundWhite
la	U+E1B1	noteShapeRoundBlack
	U+ECD1	noteShapeSquareDoubleWhole
	U+E1B2	noteShapeSquareWhite
mi	U+E1B3	noteShapeSquareBlack
	U+ECD4	noteShapeDiamondDoubleWhole
	U+E1B8	noteShapeDiamondWhite
	U+E1B9	noteShapeDiamondBlack



\southernHarmonyHeadsMinor



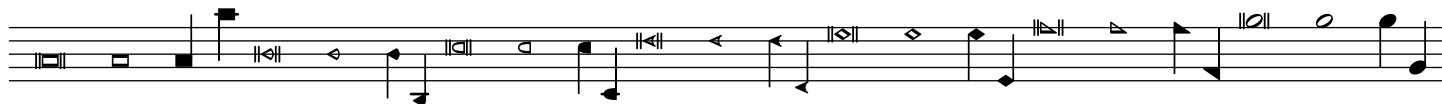
Funk (Harmonia Sacra)

\funkHeads

do	U+EADB	noteShapeMoonLeftDoubleWhole
	U+E1C6	noteShapeMoonLeftWhite
	U+E1C7	noteShapeMoonLeftBlack
re	U+EADC	noteShapeArrowheadLeftDoubleWhole
	U+E1C8	noteShapeArrowheadLeftWhite
	U+E1C9	noteShapeArrowheadLeftBlack
mi	U+ECD4	noteShapeDiamondDoubleWhole
	U+E1B8	noteShapeDiamondWhite
	U+E1B9	noteShapeDiamondBlack
fa	U+ECD3	noteShapeTriangleLeftDoubleWhole
	U+E1B6	noteShapeTriangleLeftWhite
	U+E1B7	noteShapeTriangleLeftBlack
	U+ECD2	noteShapeTriangleRightDoubleWhole
	U+E1B4	noteShapeTriangleRightWhite
	U+E1B5	noteShapeTriangleRightBlack
sol	U+ECD0	noteShapeRoundDoubleWhole
	U+E1B0	noteShapeRoundWhite
	U+E1B1	noteShapeRoundBlack
la	U+ECD1	noteShapeSquareDoubleWhole
	U+E1B2	noteShapeSquareWhite
	U+E1B3	noteShapeSquareBlack
ti	U+ECDD	noteShapeTriangleRoundLeftDoubleWhole
	U+E1CA	noteShapeTriangleRoundLeftWhite
	U+E1CB	noteShapeTriangleRoundLeftBlack

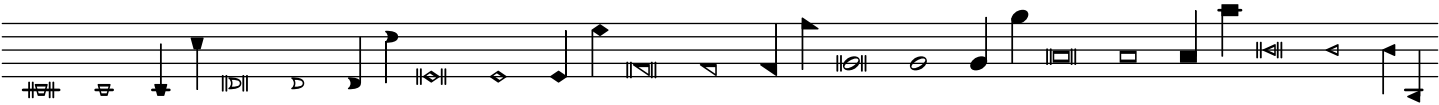


\funkHeadsMinor

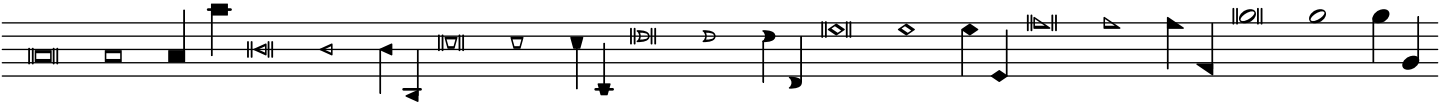


Walker

\walkerHeads		
do	U+ECD8	noteShapeKeystoneDoubleWhole
	U+E1C0	noteShapeKeystoneWhite
	U+E1C1	noteShapeKeystoneBlack
re	U+ECD9	noteShapeQuarterMoonDoubleWhole
	U+E1C2	noteShapeQuarterMoonWhite
	U+E1C3	noteShapeQuarterMoonBlack
mi	U+ECD4	noteShapeDiamondDoubleWhole
	U+E1B8	noteShapeDiamondWhite
	U+E1B9	noteShapeDiamondBlack
fa	U+ECD3	noteShapeTriangleLeftDoubleWhole
	U+E1B6	noteShapeTriangleLeftWhite
	U+E1B7	noteShapeTriangleLeftBlack
	U+ECD2	noteShapeTriangleRightDoubleWhole
	U+E1B4	noteShapeTriangleRightWhite
	U+E1B5	noteShapeTriangleRightBlack
sol	U+ECD0	noteShapeRoundDoubleWhole
	U+E1B0	noteShapeRoundWhite
	U+E1B1	noteShapeRoundBlack
la	U+ECD1	noteShapeSquareDoubleWhole
	U+E1B2	noteShapeSquareWhite
	U+E1B3	noteShapeSquareBlack
ti	U+ECDA	noteShapelsoscelesTriangleDoubleWhole
	U+E1C4	noteShapelsoscelesTriangleWhite
	U+E1C5	noteShapelsoscelesTriangleBlack



\walkerHeadsMinor



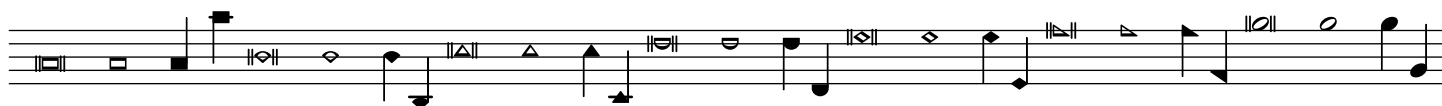
Aiken (Christian Harmony)

\aikenHeads

do	U+ECD5	noteShapeTriangleUpDoubleWhole
	U+E1BA	noteShapeTriangleUpWhite
	U+E1BB	noteShapeTriangleUpBlack
re	U+ECD6	noteShapeMoonDoubleWhole
	U+E1BC	noteShapeMoonWhite
	U+E1BD	noteShapeMoonBlack
mi	U+ECD4	noteShapeDiamondDoubleWhole
	U+E1B8	noteShapeDiamondWhite
	U+E1B9	noteShapeDiamondBlack
fa	U+ECD3	noteShapeTriangleLeftDoubleWhole
	U+E1B6	noteShapeTriangleLeftWhite
	U+E1B7	noteShapeTriangleLeftBlack
	U+ECD2	noteShapeTriangleRightDoubleWhole
	U+E1B4	noteShapeTriangleRightWhite
	U+E1B5	noteShapeTriangleRightBlack
sol	U+ECD0	noteShapeRoundDoubleWhole
	U+E1B0	noteShapeRoundWhite
	U+E1B1	noteShapeRoundBlack
la	U+ECD1	noteShapeSquareDoubleWhole
	U+E1B2	noteShapeSquareWhite
	U+E1B3	noteShapeSquareBlack
ti	U+ECD7	noteShapeTriangleRoundDoubleWhole
	U+E1BE	noteShapeTriangleRoundWhite
	U+E1BF	noteShapeTriangleRoundBlack



\aikenHeadsMinor



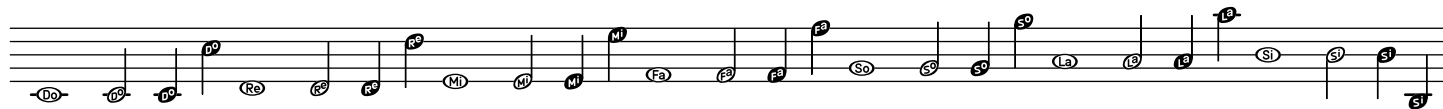
Note name note heads

\ekmNameHeads...

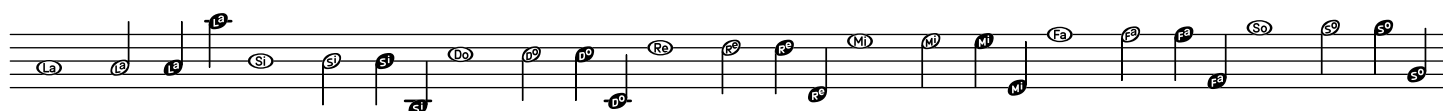
Draw note heads with solfège (easy play) note names. [[Err](#)]

\ekmNameHeads

do	U+E150	noteDoWhole
	U+E158	noteDoHalf
	U+E160	noteDoBlack
re	U+E151	noteReWhole
	U+E159	noteReHalf
	U+E161	noteReBlack
mi	U+E152	noteMiWhole
	U+E15A	noteMiHalf
	U+E162	noteMiBlack
fa	U+E153	noteFaWhole
	U+E15B	noteFaHalf
	U+E163	noteFaBlack
so	U+E154	noteSoWhole
	U+E15C	noteSoHalf
	U+E164	noteSoBlack
la	U+E155	noteLaWhole
	U+E15D	noteLaHalf
	U+E165	noteLaBlack
si	U+E157	noteSiWhole
	U+E15F	noteSiHalf
	U+E167	noteSiBlack

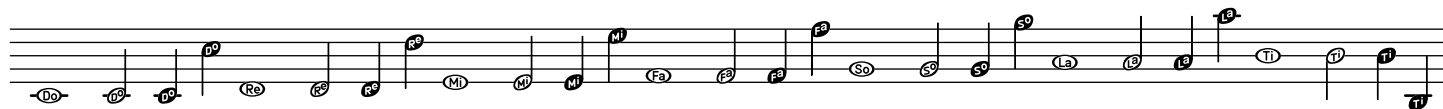


\ekmNameHeadsMinor

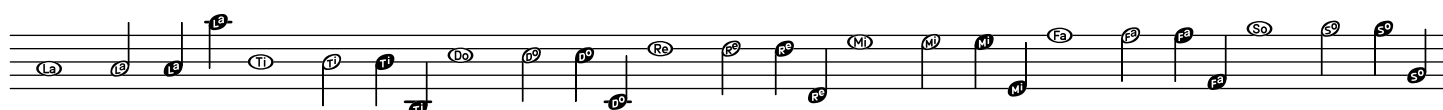


\ekmNameHeadsTi

do ... la	:	
ti	U+E156	noteTiWhole
	U+E15E	noteTiHalf
	U+E166	noteTiBlack



\ekmNameHeadsTiMinor



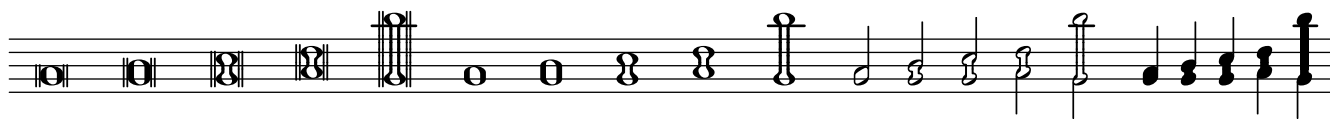
Note clusters

\ekmMakeClusters MUSIC

Draw clusters instead of chords in MUSIC, consisting of a bottom and a top note head, and ignoring inner notes of the chords ('Cowell clusters'). The note head style can be one of the following symbols.

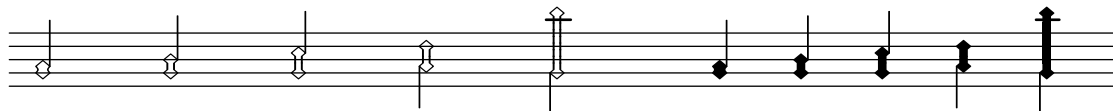
default

U+E124	noteheadClusterDoubleWhole2nd
U+E128	noteheadClusterDoubleWhole3rd
U+E12C	noteheadClusterDoubleWholeTop
U+E12D	noteheadClusterDoubleWholeMiddle
U+E12E	noteheadClusterDoubleWholeBottom
U+E125	noteheadClusterWhole2nd
U+E129	noteheadClusterWhole3rd
U+E12F	noteheadClusterWholeTop
U+E130	noteheadClusterWholeMiddle
U+E131	noteheadClusterWholeBottom
U+E126	noteheadClusterHalf2nd
U+E12A	noteheadClusterHalf3rd
U+E132	noteheadClusterHalfTop
U+E133	noteheadClusterHalfMiddle
U+E134	noteheadClusterHalfBottom
U+E127	noteheadClusterQuarter2nd
U+E12B	noteheadClusterQuarter3rd
U+E135	noteheadClusterQuarterTop
U+E136	noteheadClusterQuarterMiddle
U+E137	noteheadClusterQuarterBottom



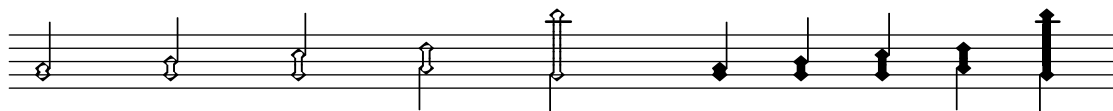
harmonic

U+E138	noteheadDiamondClusterWhite2nd
U+E13A	noteheadDiamondClusterWhite3rd
U+E13C	noteheadDiamondClusterWhiteTop
U+E13D	noteheadDiamondClusterWhiteMiddle
U+E13E	noteheadDiamondClusterWhiteBottom
U+E139	noteheadDiamondClusterBlack2nd
U+E13B	noteheadDiamondClusterBlack3rd
U+E13F	noteheadDiamondClusterBlackTop
U+E140	noteheadDiamondClusterBlackMiddle
U+E141	noteheadDiamondClusterBlackBottom



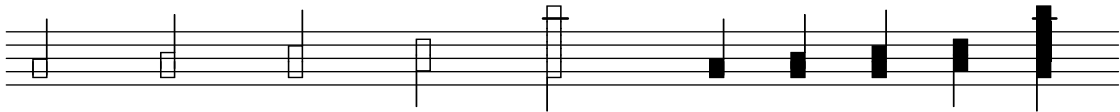
diamond

U+F64B	noteheadDiamondClusterHalf2nd
U+F64C	noteheadDiamondClusterHalf3rd
U+F64D	noteheadDiamondClusterHalfTop
U+F64E	noteheadDiamondClusterHalfMiddle
U+F64F	noteheadDiamondClusterHalfBottom
U+E139	noteheadDiamondClusterBlack2nd
U+E13B	noteheadDiamondClusterBlack3rd
U+E13F	noteheadDiamondClusterBlackTop
U+E140	noteheadDiamondClusterBlackMiddle
U+E141	noteheadDiamondClusterBlackBottom



square

- U+E145 noteheadRectangularClusterWhiteTop
- U+E146 noteheadRectangularClusterWhiteMiddle
- U+E147 noteheadRectangularClusterWhiteBottom
- U+E142 noteheadRectangularClusterBlackTop
- U+E143 noteheadRectangularClusterBlackMiddle
- U+E144 noteheadRectangularClusterBlackBottom



Note: For intervals larger than a third (except for square) the drawn cluster is a stack of one bottom segment, M middle segments, and one top segment. Mid and Top are the staff positions of the middle and top segments relative to the bottom segment.

Interval	M	Mid	Top
4th	0	-	3
5th	1	2	4
6th	2	2 3	5
7th	3	2 3 4	6
octave	4	2 3 4 5	7
...			

The segment glyphs in [Ekmelos](#) are designed for these values.

However, in the implementation notes of SMuFL Note clusters, the left-hand octave cluster is said to have 3 middle segments, while the right-hand 6th cluster has 2 middle segments. The “appropriate number of middle segments” varies apparently depending on the font.

Note head markup

```
\ekm-note-by-number STYLE LOG DOTS DIRECTION
```

Draw a note with augmentation dots as markup. It does not support stem lengths. The style can be one of the following symbols or one of the [note head style symbols](#) . LOG can be in the range -2 (or -1) thru 10. Some styles have notes only for LOG ≤ 5 (32nd note) with stem up.

note	U+F637	noteheadLongaUp
	U+F638	noteheadLongaDown
	U+E1D0	noteDoubleWhole
	U+E1D2	noteWhole
	U+E1D3	noteHalfUp
	U+E1D4	noteHalfDown
	:	
	U+E1E6	note1024thDown



metronome	U+ECA0	metNoteDoubleWhole
	U+ECA2	metNoteWhole
	U+ECA3	metNoteHalfUp
	U+ECA4	metNoteHalfDown
	:	
	U+ECB6	metNote1024thDown



straight	U+F637	noteheadLongaUp
	U+E1D0	noteDoubleWhole
	U+E1D2	noteWhole
	U+E1D3	noteHalfUp
	U+E1D5	noteQuarterUp
	U+F683	note8thUpStraight
	U+F686	note16thUpStraight
	U+F689	note32ndUpStraight



short	U+F637	noteheadLongaUp
	U+E1D0	noteDoubleWhole
	U+E1D2	noteWhole
	U+E1D3	noteHalfUp
	U+E1D5	noteQuarterUp
	U+F684	note8thUpShort
	U+F687	note16thUpShort
	U+F68A	note32ndUpShort



beamed

- U+F637 noteheadLongaUp
- U+E1D0 noteDoubleWhole
- U+E1D2 noteWhole
- U+E1D3 noteHalfUp
- U+E1D5 noteQuarterUp
- U+F685 note8thUpBeamed
- U+F688 note16thUpBeamed
- U+F68B note32ndUpBeamed



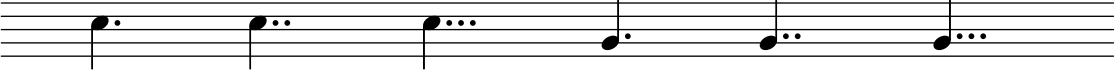
Augmentation dots

```
\ekmSmuflOn #'dot
```

Draw SMuFL augmentation dots.

.

U+E1E7 augmentationDot



Flags and grace note slashes

```
\ekmSmuflOn #'flag
```

Draw SMuFL flags and grace note slashes.

```
\ekmFlag STYLE
```

Set the specified flag style. It actually overrides the properties `Flag.style` and `Stem.details.lengths`. The style can be one of the following symbols. Note that the glyphs for `short` stem down flags are [Ekmelos](#) specific. [Err]

default

U+E240	flag8thUp
U+E241	flag8thDown
U+E242	flag16thUp
U+E243	flag16thDown
U+E244	flag32ndUp
U+E245	flag32ndDown
U+E246	flag64thUp
U+E247	flag64thDown
U+E248	flag128thUp
U+E249	flag128thDown
U+E24A	flag256thUp
U+E24B	flag256thDown
U+E24C	flag512thUp
U+E24D	flag512thDown
U+E24E	flag1024thUp
U+E24F	flag1024thDown



straight

U+F40F	flag8thUpStraight
U+F411	flag8thDownStraight
U+F412	flag16thUpStraight
U+F414	flag16thDownStraight
U+F415	flag32ndUpStraight
U+F417	flag32ndDownStraight
U+F418	flag64thUpStraight
U+F41A	flag64thDownStraight
U+F41B	flag128thUpStraight
U+F41D	flag128thDownStraight
U+F41E	flag256thUpStraight
U+F420	flag256thDownStraight
U+F421	flag512thUpStraight
U+F423	flag512thDownStraight
U+F424	flag1024thUpStraight
U+F426	flag1024thDownStraight



short

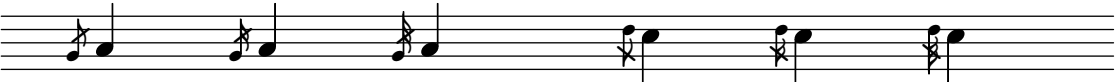
U+F410	flag8thUpShort
U+F6C0	flag8thDownShort
U+F413	flag16thUpShort
U+F6C1	flag16thDownShort
U+F416	flag32ndUpShort
U+F6C2	flag32ndDownShort
U+F419	flag64thUpShort
U+F6C3	flag64thDownShort
U+F41C	flag128thUpShort
U+F6C4	flag128thDownShort
U+F41F	flag256thUpShort
U+F6C5	flag256thDownShort
U+F422	flag512thUpShort
U+F6C6	flag512thDownShort
U+F425	flag1024thUpShort
U+F6C7	flag1024thDownShort



Grace note slash

\slashedGrace

U+E564	graceNoteSlashStemUp
U+E565	graceNoteSlashStemDown

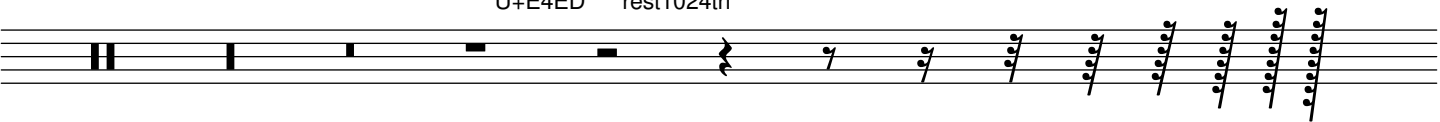


Rests

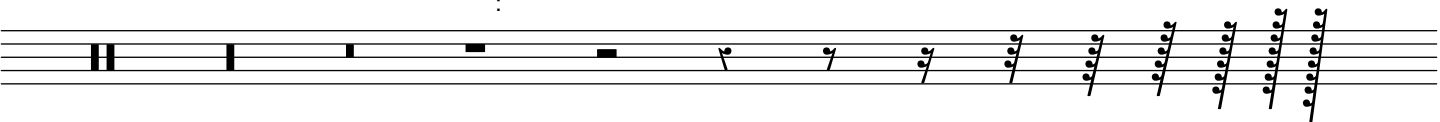
```
\ekmSmuflOn #'rest
```

Draw SMuFL rests and multi-measure rests, as well as SMuFL time signature digits for multi-measure rest numbers. The style can be one of the following symbols.

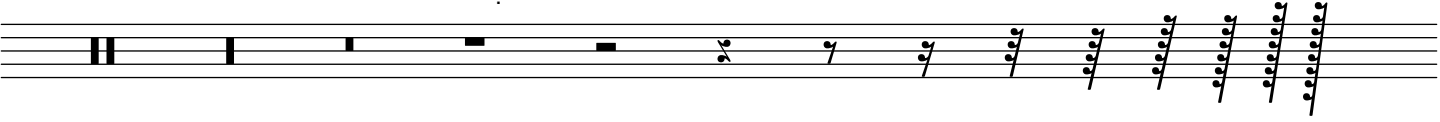
default	U+E4E0	restMaxima
	U+E4E1	restLonga
	U+E4E2	restDoubleWhole
	U+E4E3	restWhole
	U+E4E4	restHalf
	U+E4E5	restQuarter
	U+E4E6	rest8th
	U+E4E7	rest16th
	U+E4E8	rest32nd
	U+E4E9	rest64th
	U+E4EA	rest128th
	U+E4EB	rest256th
	U+E4EC	rest512th
	U+E4ED	rest1024th



classical	:	
	U+E4F2	restQuarterOld
	:	



z	:	
	U+E4F6	restQuarterZ
	:	



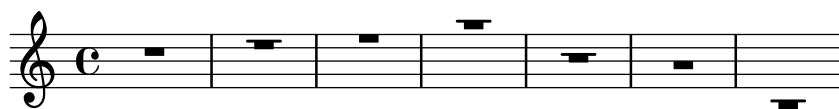
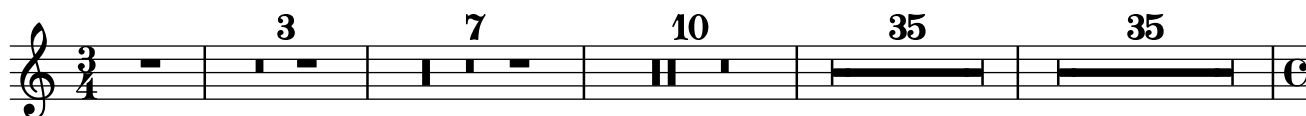
Examples:

Note that here the time signatures are LilyPond's Emmentaler glyphs while the multi-measure rest numbers are SMuFL ([Ekmelos](#)) glyphs.

```
\relative c'' {
  \compressMMRests {
    \time 2/4
    R2 R1 R\breve R\longa R\maxima

    \time 3/4
    R2. R2.*3 R2.*7 R2.*10 R2.*35
    \override MultiMeasureRest.space-increment = 2.5
    R2.*35
  }

  \time 4/4
  R1
  \override MultiMeasureRest.staff-position = #1
  R1
  \override MultiMeasureRest.staff-position = #2
  R1
  \override MultiMeasureRest.staff-position = #4
  R1
  \override MultiMeasureRest.staff-position = #-1
  R1
  \override MultiMeasureRest.staff-position = #-2
  R1
  \override MultiMeasureRest.staff-position = #-8
  R1
}
```



Rest markup

`\ekm-rest-by-number LOG DOTS`

Draw a rest with augmentation dots as markup. LOG can be in the range -3 thru 10. The dots are vertically centered, contrary to `\rest-by-number`.

Used properties:

- `font-size (0)`
- `ledgers ('(-1 0 1))`
- `style ('())`

`\ekm-multi-measure-rest-by-number MEASURES`

Draw a multi-measure rest as markup, with the number placed centered above unless it is 1.

Used properties:

- `font-size (0)`
- `expand-limit (10)`
- `style ('())`
- `word-space`
- `width (8)`
- `multi-measure-rest-number (#t)`

`\ekm-rest DURATION`

Draw either a rest or a multi-measure rest as markup.

Examples:

```
\ekm-rest-by-number #-1 #1
\ekm-rest-by-number #2 #2
\ekm-rest-by-number #3 #1
```

```
\ekm-multi-measure-rest-by-number #7
\ekm-multi-measure-rest-by-number #16
```

```
\ekm-rest { \breve. }
\ekm-rest { 4.. }
\ekm-rest { 8. }
```

```
\override #'(multi-measure-rest . #t)
\override #'(multi-measure-rest-number . #f)
\ekm-rest { 1*7 }
```

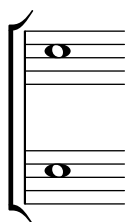
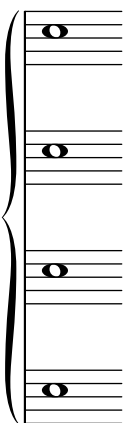
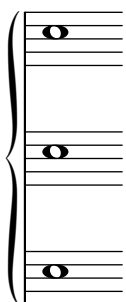
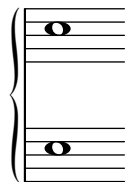
```
\override #'(multi-measure-rest . #t)
\ekm-rest { 1*16 }
```



System start delimiters

`\ekmSmuflOn #'systemstart`

Draw SMuFL system start delimiters, braces and brackets, using `\ekm-system-start`.



```
\ekm-system-start STYLE SIZE
```

Draw a system start delimiter as markup with the size (height) in staff units. The style can be one of the following symbols. For brace, it makes use of Bravura's stylistic alternates or Ekmelos' size variants, each intended for a specific range of sizes.

Used property:

- `font-size (0)`

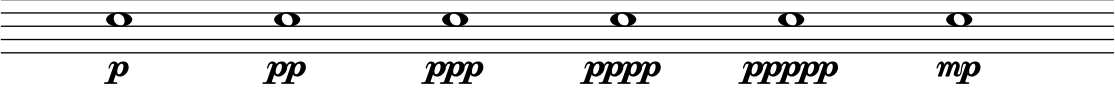
brace	}	U+E000	brace
bracket	⌒	U+E003	bracketTop
	⌓	U+E004	bracketBottom

Dynamics

```
\ekmSmuflOn #'dynamic
```

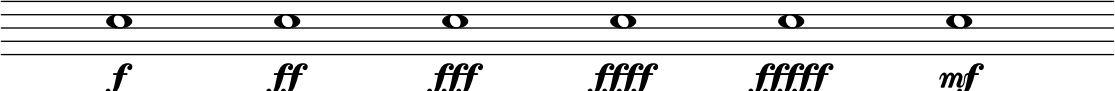
Draw SMuFL absolute dynamic marks.

<code>\p</code>	U+E520	dynamicPiano
<code>\pp</code>	U+E52B	dynamicPP
<code>\ppp</code>	U+E52A	dynamicPPP
<code>\pppp</code>	U+E529	dynamicPPPP
<code>\ppppp</code>	U+E528	dynamicPPPPP
<code>\mp</code>	U+E52C	dynamicMP




p ***pp*** ***ppp*** ***pppp*** ***ppppp*** ***mp***

<code>\f</code>	U+E522	dynamicForte
<code>\ff</code>	U+E52F	dynamicFF
<code>\fff</code>	U+E530	dynamicFFF
<code>\ffff</code>	U+E531	dynamicFFFF
<code>\fffff</code>	U+E532	dynamicFFFFF
<code>\mf</code>	U+E52D	dynamicMF



f ***ff*** ***fff*** ***ffff*** ***fffff*** ***mf***

<code>\fp</code>	U+E534	dynamicFortePiano
<code>\sf</code>	U+E536	dynamicSforzando1
<code>\sff</code>	U+F645	dynamicSforzandoFF
<code>\sfp</code>	U+E537	dynamicSforzandoPiano
<code>\sfz</code>	U+E539	dynamicSforzato
<code>\rfz</code>	U+E53D	dynamicRinforzando2
<code>\sp</code>	U+F646	dynamicSP
<code>\spp</code>	U+F647	dynamicSPP
<code>\n</code>	U+E526	dynamicNiente



fp ***sf*** ***sff*** ***sfp*** ***sfz*** ***rfz*** ***sp*** ***spp*** ***n***

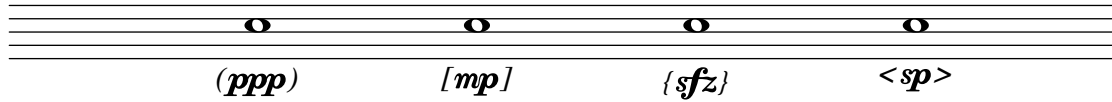
```
\ekm-dynamic DEFINITION
```

Draw a dynamic symbol as markup. DEFINITION may consist of the letters f, m, n, p, r, s, and z. The symbol is either a precomposed glyph or a sequence of dynamic glyphs for each letter.

\ekmParensDyn STYLE DYNAMIC-MARK

Draw the absolute dynamic mark parenthesized. The style can be one of the following symbols.

default	U+0028	parenleft
	U+0029	parenright
bracket	U+005B	bracketleft
	U+005D	bracketright
brace	U+007B	braceleft
	U+007D	braceright
angle	U+003C	less
	U+003E	greater



\ekmParensHairpin STYLE

Draw the subsequent hairpin parenthesized. The style can be one of the following symbols.

default	U+E542	dynamicHairpinParenthesisLeft
	U+E543	dynamicHairpinParenthesisRight
bracket	U+E544	dynamicHairpinBracketLeft
	U+E545	dynamicHairpinBracketRight
brace	U+007B	braceleft
	U+007D	braceright
angle	U+EA93	functionAngleLeft
	U+EA94	functionAngleRight



Scripts - Expressive marks

```
\ekmSmuflOn #'script
```

Draw SMuFL scripts for expressive marks like articulations, ornamentations, performance indications, fermatas, repeat signs, etc.

```
\ekmScript #'NAME #'(EXTEXT-UP . EXTEXT-DOWN)
```

```
\ekmScript #'NAME EXTEXT
```

Create a script from **EXTEXT**, either a pair for up and down or a single value for both directions. If the latter is a list it must be enclosed in a list. NAME is the symbol of an existing script like `accent marcato trill turn upbow open lheel segno` etc. It determines the vertical positioning of the script. [[Ly](#)]

```
\ekmScriptSmall #'NAME #'(EXTEXT-UP . EXTEXT-DOWN)
```

```
\ekmScriptSmall #'NAME EXTEXT
```

Create a script with a 3 steps smaller font size. [[Ly](#)]

Articulations

```
\accent U+E4A0 articAccentAbove
```

```
U+E4A1 articAccentBelow
```

```
\ekmScript #'accent #'((#xE4A0 1) . (#xE4A1 1))
```

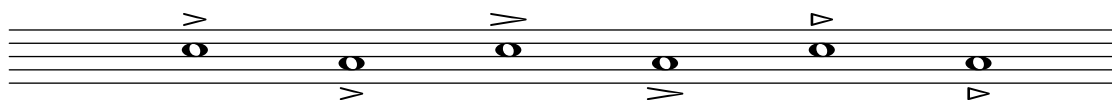
```
U+F42A articAccentAboveLarge
```

```
U+F42B articAccentBelowLarge
```

```
\ekmScript #'accent #'((#xE4A0 2) . (#xE4A1 2))
```

```
U+F532 articAccentAboveRossini
```

```
U+F533 articAccentBelowRossini
```



```
\ekmScript #'accent #'(#xE4B0 . #xE4B1)
```

```
U+E4B0 articAccentStaccatoAbove
```

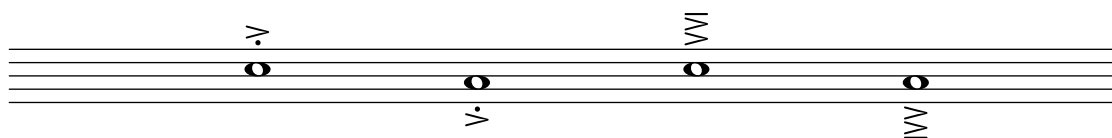
```
U+E4B1 articAccentStaccatoBelow
```

```
\ekmScript #'accent #'((#xE4A4 #xE4A0 #xE4A0) .
```

```
(#xE4A5 #xE4A1 #xE4A1))
```

```
U+F698 articTenutoDoubleAccentAbove
```

```
U+F699 articTenutoDoubleAccentBelow
```



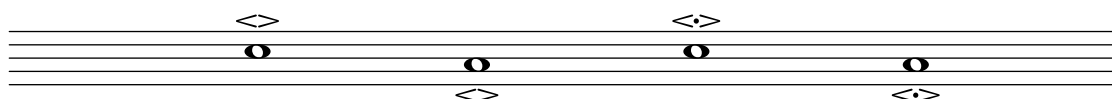
```
\espressivo U+ED40 articSoftAccentAbove
```

```
U+ED41 articSoftAccentBelow
```

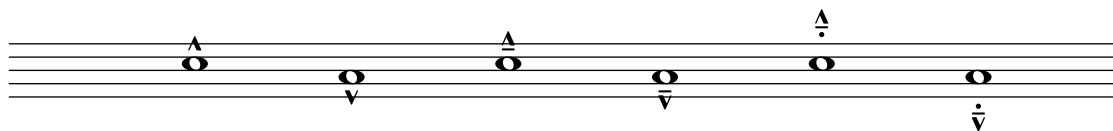
```
\ekmScript #'espressivo #'(#xED42 . #xED43)
```

```
U+ED42 articSoftAccentStaccatoAbove
```

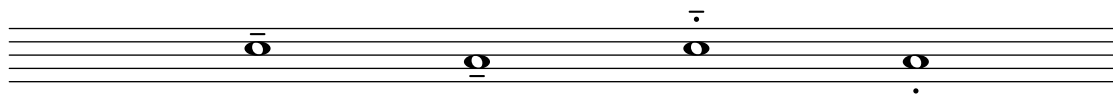
```
U+ED43 articSoftAccentStaccatoBelow
```



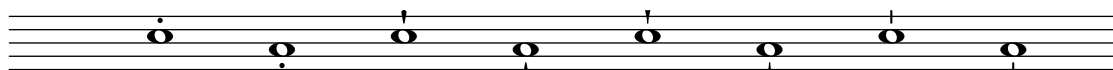
`\marcato` U+E4AC articMarcatoAbove
 U+E4AD articMarcatoBelow
`\ekmScript #'marcato #'` (#xE4BC . #xE4BD)
 U+E4BC articMarcatoTenutoAbove
 U+E4BD articMarcatoTenutoBelow
`\ekmScript #'portato #'` ((#xE4AC #xE4A4 #xE4A2) .
 (#xE4AD #xE4A5 #xE4A3))
 U+F692 articMarcatoTenutoStaccatoAbove
 U+F693 articMarcatoTenutoStaccatoBelow



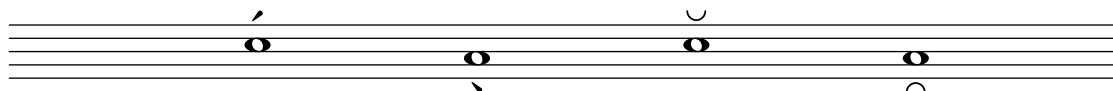
`\tenuto` U+E4A4 articTenutoAbove
 U+E4A5 articTenutoBelow
`\portato` U+E4B2 articTenutoStaccatoAbove
 U+E4B3 articTenutoStaccatoBelow



`\staccato` U+E4A2 articStaccatoAbove
 U+E4A3 articStaccatoBelow
`\staccatissimo` U+E4A6 articStaccatissimoAbove
 U+E4A7 articStaccatissimoBelow
`\ekmScript #'staccatissimo #'` (#xE4A8 . #xE4A9)
 U+E4A8 articStaccatissimoWedgeAbove
 U+E4A9 articStaccatissimoWedgeBelow
`\ekmScript #'staccatissimo #'` (#xE4AA . #xE4AB)
 U+E4AA articStaccatissimoStrokeAbove
 U+E4AB articStaccatissimoStrokeBelow



`\ekmScript #'accent #'` (#xE4B6 . #xE4B7)
 U+E4B6 articStressAbove
 U+E4B7 articStressBelow
`\ekmScript #'accent #'` (#xE4B8 . #xE4B9)
 U+E4B8 articUnstressAbove
 U+E4B9 articUnstressBelow



Ornamentations

`\trill` U+E566 ornamentTrill

`\ekmScriptSmall #'trill ##xE566`
U+E566 ornamentTrill

`\ekmScript #'trill #'((#xE260 #xE566))`
U+F5BD ornamentTrillFlatAbove

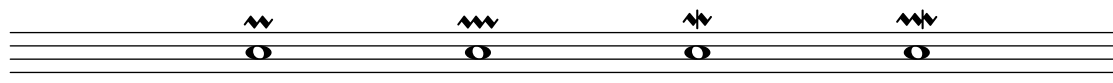


`\prall` U+E56C ornamentShortTrill

`\prallprall` U+E56E ornamentTremblement

`\mordent` U+E56D ornamentMordent

`\prallmordent` U+E5BD ornamentPrecompTrillWithMordent



`\upprall` U+E59A ornamentBottomLeftConcaveStroke

U+E59D ornamentZigZagLineNoRightEnd

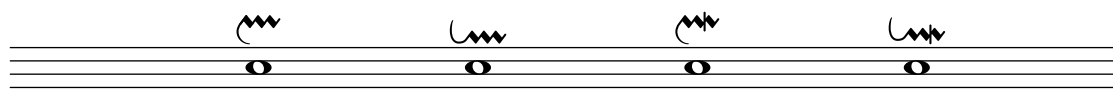
U+E59D ornamentZigZagLineNoRightEnd

U+E59E ornamentZigZagLineWithRightEnd

`\downprall` U+E5C6 ornamentPrecompMordentUpperPrefix

`\upmordent` U+E5B8 ornamentPrecompSlideTrillBach

`\downmordent` U+E5C7 ornamentPrecompInvertedMordentUpperPrefix



`\prallup` U+E59D ornamentZigZagLineNoRightEnd

U+E59D ornamentZigZagLineNoRightEnd

U+E59D ornamentZigZagLineNoRightEnd

U+E5A4 ornamentRightVerticalStroke

`\pralldown` U+E5C8 ornamentPrecompTrillLowerSuffix

`\lineprall` U+E5B2 ornamentPrecompAppoggTrill



`\turn` U+E567 ornamentTurn

`\reverseturn` U+E568 ornamentTurnInverted

`\slashturn` U+E569 ornamentTurnSlash

`\haydnturn` U+E56F ornamentHaydn

`\ekmScript #'turn ##xE56A`

U+E56A ornamentTurnUp

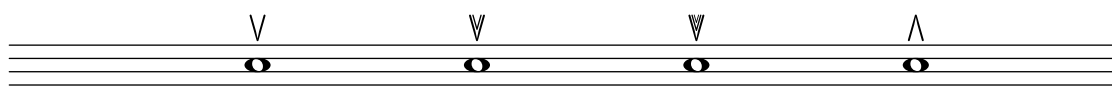
`\ekmScript #'turn #'((#xE260 #xE567 #xE262))`

U+F5C1 ornamentTurnFlatAboveSharpBelow

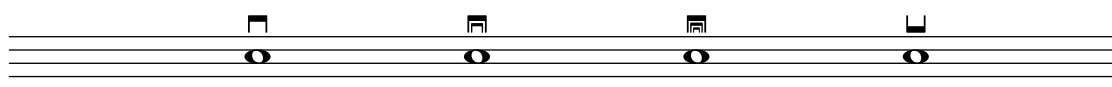


Performance indications

<code>\upbow</code>	U+E612	stringsUpBow
<code>\ekmScript #'upbow ##xE61C</code>	U+E61C	stringsOverpressureUpBow
<code>\ekmScript #'upbow ##xE61E</code>	U+E61E	stringsOverpressurePossibleUpBow
<code>\ekmScript #'upbow ##xE613</code>	U+E613	stringsUpBowTurned



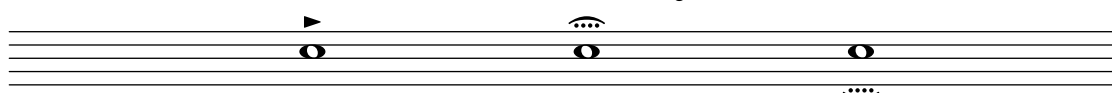
<code>\downbow</code>	U+E610	stringsDownBow
<code>\ekmScript #'downbow ##xE61B</code>	U+E61B	stringsOverpressureDownBow
<code>\ekmScript #'downbow ##xE61D</code>	U+E61D	stringsOverpressurePossibleDownBow
<code>\ekmScript #'downbow ##xE611</code>	U+E611	stringsDownBowTurned



<code>\ekmScript #'downbow ##xE626</code>	U+E626	stringsChangeBowDirection
<code>\ekmScript #'downbow #'((#xE626 1))</code>	U+F431	stringsChangeBowDirectionLiga
<code>\ekmScript #'downbow #'((#xE626 2))</code>	U+F43E	stringsChangeBowDirectionImposed



<code>\ekmScript #'upbow ##xE61F</code>	U+E61F	stringsOverpressureNoDirection
<code>\ekmScript #'downbow #'(#xE620 . #xE621)</code>	U+E620	stringsJeteAbove
	U+E621	stringsJeteBelow



<code>\flageolet</code>	U+E614	stringsHarmonic
<code>\ekmScriptSmall #'flageolet ##xE614</code>	U+E614	stringsHarmonic
<code>\open</code>	U+F63C	stringsOpen
<code>\halfopen</code>	U+F63D	stringsHalfOpen
<code>#(make-articulation 'halfopenvertical)</code>	U+F63E	stringsHalfOpenVertical



\snappizzicato U+E631 pluckedSnapPizzicatoAbove
 U+E630 pluckedSnapPizzicatoBelow

\ekmScript #'snappizzicato ##xE632

 U+E632 pluckedBuzzPizzicato

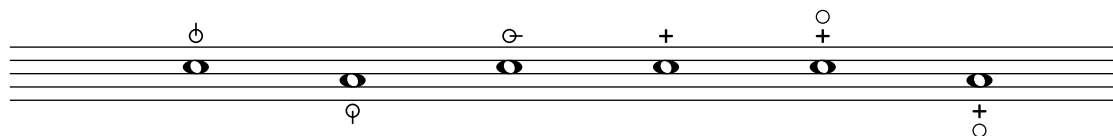
\stopped U+E633 pluckedLeftHandPizzicato

\ekmScript #'stopped #'((#xE614 #xE633) .

 (#xE633 #xE614))

 U+F6AD pluckedLeftHandPizzicatoHarmonicAbove

 U+F6AE pluckedLeftHandPizzicatoHarmonicBelow



\ekmScript #'stopped ##xE5E5

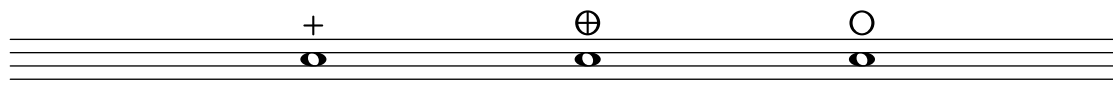
 U+E5E5 brassMuteClosed

\ekmScript #'halfopen ##xE5E6

 U+E5E6 brassMuteHalfClosed

\ekmScript #'open ##xE5E7

 U+E5E7 brassMuteOpen



\lheel U+E661 keyboardPedalHeel1

\rheel U+E662 keyboardPedalHeel2

\ltoe U+E664 keyboardPedalToe1

\rtoe U+E665 keyboardPedalToe2

\ekmScript #'lheel ##xE663

 U+E663 keyboardPedalHeel3

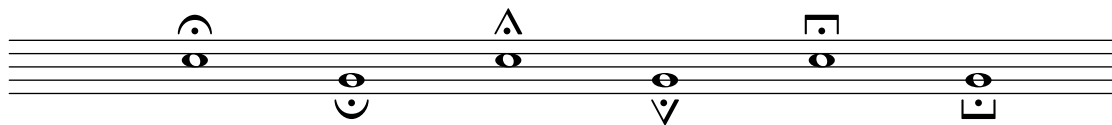
\ekmScript #'rtoe ##xE674

 U+E674 keyboardPedalHeelToToe



Fermatas

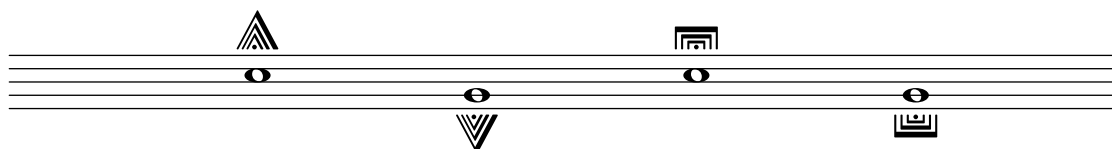
\fermata	U+E4C0	fermataAbove
	U+E4C1	fermataBelow
\shortfermata	U+E4C4	fermataShortAbove
	U+E4C5	fermataShortBelow
\longfermata	U+E4C6	fermataLongAbove
	U+E4C7	fermataLongBelow



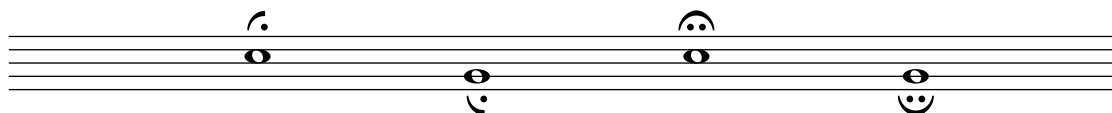
\veryshortfermata	U+E4C2	fermataVeryShortAbove
	U+E4C3	fermataVeryShortBelow
\verylongfermata	U+E4C8	fermataVeryLongAbove
	U+E4C9	fermataVeryLongBelow



\ekmScript #'veryshortfermata #'(#xF69E . #xF69F)		
	U+F69E	fermataExtraShortAbove
	U+F69F	fermataExtraShortBelow
\ekmScript #'verylongfermata #'(#xF6A0 . #xF6A1)		
	U+F6A0	fermataExtraLongAbove
	U+F6A1	fermataExtraLongBelow







\henzeshortfermata	U+E4CC	fermataShortHenzeAbove
	U+E4CD	fermataShortHenzeBelow
\henzelongfermata	U+E4CA	fermataLongHenzeAbove
	U+E4CB	fermataLongHenzeBelow







Repeat signs



\segno	U+E047	segno
\coda	U+E048	coda
\varcoda	U+E049	codaSquare
\ekmScript #'segno #'((#xE047 1))		
	U+F404	segnoJapanese
\ekmScript #'coda #'((#xE048 1))		
	U+F405	codaJapanese











Trill spans and pitches

`\ekmSmuflOn #'trill`

Draw SMuFL trill spans (trills with extender lines) and trill pitches.

`\ekmStartTrillSpan TEMPO`

Start a trill span. TEMPO is an integer in the range -4 thru 4 from slowest to fastest, i.e. from longest to shortest width of the extender line segments. [[Ly](#)]

`\startTrillSpan` is equivalent to `\ekmStartTrillSpan #0`

#0	U+E566	ornamentTrill
	U+EAA4	wiggleTrill

#-4	U+EAA8	wiggleTrillSlowest
#-3	U+EAA7	wiggleTrillSlowerStill
#-2	U+EAA6	wiggleTrillSlower
#-1	U+EAA5	wiggleTrillSlow

#1	U+EAA3	wiggleTrillFast
#2	U+EAA2	wiggleTrillFaster
#3	U+EAA1	wiggleTrillFasterStill
#4	U+EAA0	wiggleTrillFastest

`\ekmPitchedTrill NOTEHEAD-STYLE PARENS-STYLE`
`MAIN-NOTE AUXILIARY-NOTE`

Draw a trill pitch. For NOTEHEAD-STYLE see [Noteheads](#) . PARENS-STYLE can be one of the following symbols. Variable accidentals for auxiliary notes are supported by [Ekmelily](#) . [[Err](#)]

default	U+E26A	accidentalParensLeft
	U+E26B	accidentalParensRight
bracket	U+E26C	accidentalBracketLeft
	U+E26D	accidentalBracketRight
brace	U+F6D4	accidentalBraceLeft
	U+F6D5	accidentalBraceRight
angle	U+F6D6	accidentalAngleLeft
	U+F6D7	accidentalAngleRight

Laissez vibrer

```
\ekmSmuflOn #'lv
```

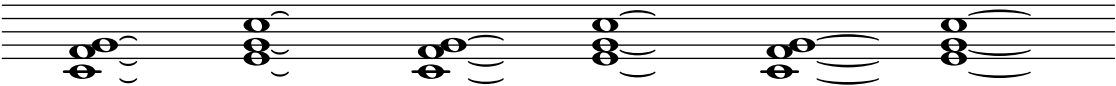
Draw SMuFL laissez vibrer ties.

```
\ekmLaissezVibrer SIZE
```

Draw a laissez vibrer tie after a note. SIZE is an integer in the range 0 thru 2. [Ly]

```
\laissezVibrer is equivalent to \ekmLaissezVibrer #0
```

#0	U+E4BA	articLaissezVibrerAbove
	U+E4BB	articLaissezVibrerBelow
#1	U+F6FC	articLaissezVibrerAboveLong
	U+F6FD	articLaissezVibrerBelowLong
#2	U+F6FE	articLaissezVibrerAboveExtraLong
	U+F6FF	articLaissezVibrerBelowExtraLong

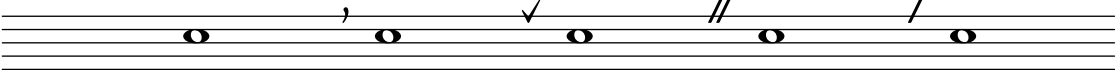


Breathing signs and caesuras

\ekmBreathing EXTEXT

Draw a breathing sign or caesura from EXTEXT .

##xE4CE	U+E4CE	breathMarkComma
##xE4CF	U+E4CF	breathMarkTick
##xE4D1	U+E4D1	caesura
#' (##xE4D1 1)	U+F42C	caesuraSlashSingleStroke



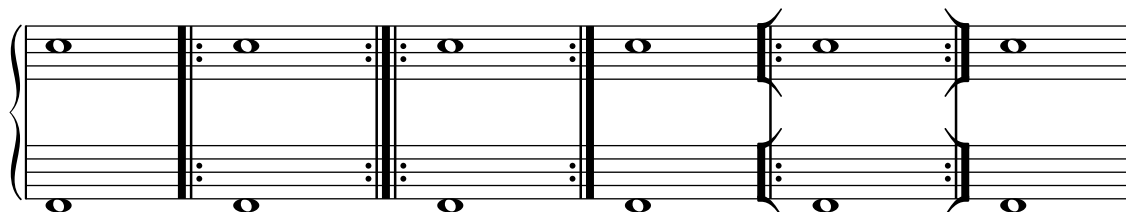
Colon bar lines

```
\ekmSmuflOn #'colon
```

Draw SMuFL colon (repeat) bar lines. Note that `colon` is set independently of a context and cannot be turned off. Therefore, the SMuFL colon symbol is also drawn at the segno bar lines on the next page.

```
\bar ". : "
\bar " : . | : "
\bar " : . "
\bar "[ : "
\bar " : ] "
```

U+E043 repeatDots

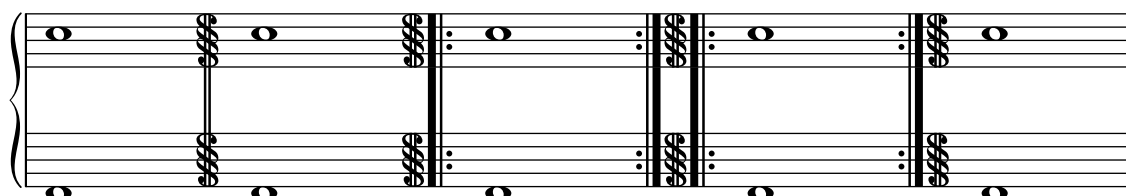


Segno bar lines

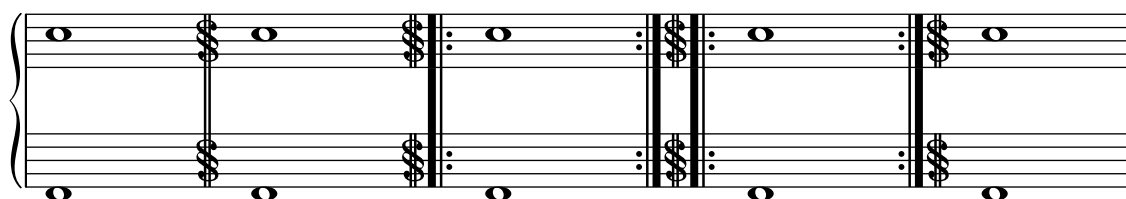
`\ekmSmuflOn #'segno`

Draw SMuFL segno bar lines. Note that `segno` is set independently of a context and cannot be turned off.

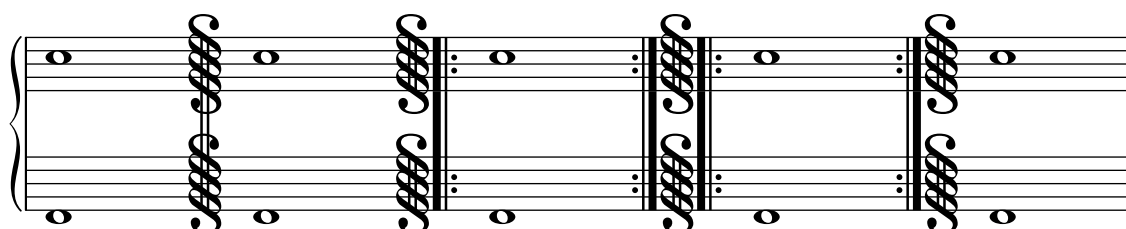
```
\bar "S"                                U+E04A  segnoSerpent1
\bar "S." | :-S"
\bar ":" | .S. | :-S"
\bar ":" | .S-S"
```



```
\bar "s"                                U+F6C8  segnoSerpentSmall1
\bar "s." | :-s"
\bar ":" | .s. | :-s"
\bar ":" | .s-s"
```



```
\bar "$"                                U+F6CA  segnoSerpentLarge1
\bar "$." | :-$"
\bar ":" | .$. | :-$"
\bar ":" | $.-$"
```



Percent repeats

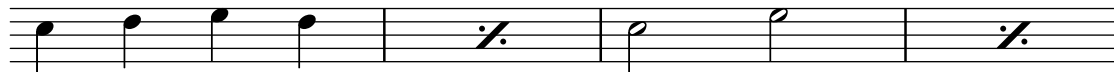
\ekmSmuflOn #'percent

Draw SMuFL percent repeats.

\repeat percent 4 {...} U+E504 repeatBarSlash



\repeat percent 2 {...} U+E500 repeat1Bar



\repeat percent 2 {...} U+E501 repeat2Bars



Tremolo marks

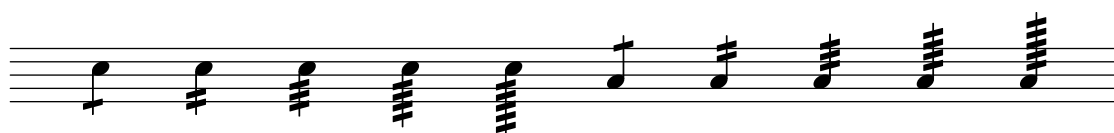
`\ekmSmuflOn #'tremolo`

Draw SMuFL tremolo marks on stems. The style (shape) can be one of the following symbols. Note: The symbol `ekm` is used internally by `\ekmTremolo` (see below).

beam-like	:8	U+E220	tremolo1
	:16	U+E221	tremolo2
	:32	U+E222	tremolo3
	:64	U+E223	tremolo4
	:128	U+E224	tremolo5



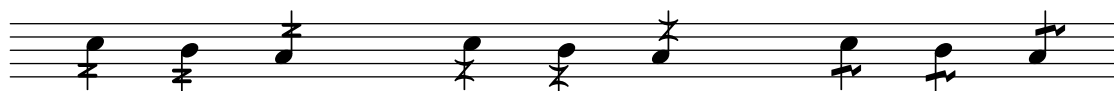
fingered	:8	U+E225	tremoloFingered1
	:16	U+E226	tremoloFingered2
	:32	U+E227	tremoloFingered3
	:64	U+E228	tremoloFingered4
	:128	U+E229	tremoloFingered5



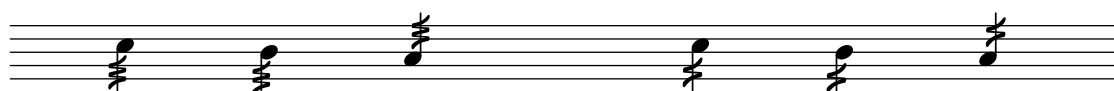
`\ekmTremolo EXTEXT MUSIC`

Draw a tremolo mark from [EXTEXT](#) on the stems of the tremolo notes in [MUSIC](#), independent of the subdivision `:N`. The following names (strings) draw predefined symbols. A list of code points or a markup is centered horizontally, while a single code point is assumed being a centered stem decoration. [\[Ly \]](#)

buzzroll	U+E22A	buzzRoll
penderecki	U+E22B	pendereckiTremolo
stockhausen	U+E232	stockhausenTremolo

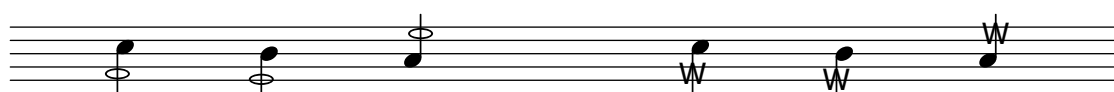


unmeasured	U+E22C	unmeasuredTremolo
unmeasuredS	U+E22D	unmeasuredTremoloSimple



<code>##xE233</code>	U+E233	oneHandedRollStevens
----------------------	--------	----------------------

`\markup { \sans "W" }`



Symbols on stem (stem decoration)

\ekmStem EXTEXT MUSIC

Draw a symbol from **EXTEXT** vertically centered on the stems in **MUSIC**. The following names (strings) draw predefined symbols. A list of code points or a markup is centered horizontally, while a single code point is assumed being a centered stem decoration.

sprechgesang	U+E645	vocalSprechgesang
halbGesungen	U+E64B	vocalHalbGesungen
sussurando	U+E646	vocalsSussurando

bowBehindBridge	U+E618	stringsBowBehindBridge
bowOnBridge	U+E619	stringsBowOnBridge
bowOnTailpiece	U+E61A	stringsBowOnTailpiece

fouette	U+E622	stringsFouette
vibrato	U+E623	stringsVibratoPulse
damp	U+E63B	pluckedDampOnStem

stringNoise	U+E694	harpStringNoiseStem
multiphonics	U+E607	windMultiphonicsBlackStem
deadNote	U+E80D	pictDeadNoteStem

crush	U+E80C	pictCrushStem
rimShot	U+E7FD	pictRimShotOnStem
swish	U+E808	pictSwishStem

turnRight	U+E809	pictTurnRightStem
turnLeft	U+E80A	pictTurnLeftStem
turnRightLeft	U+E80B	pictTurnRightLeftStem

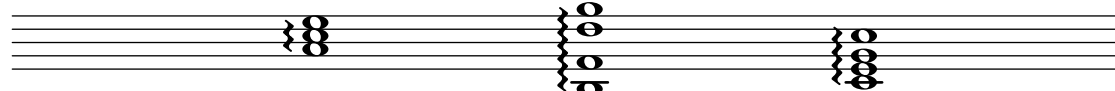


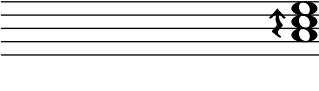


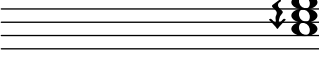


##xF6A9	U+F6A9	stringsArco
---------	--------	-------------

\markup { \fontsize #-5 \sans "pizz" }

Arpeggios

`\ekmSmuflOn #'arpeggio`

Draw SMuFL arpeggios.

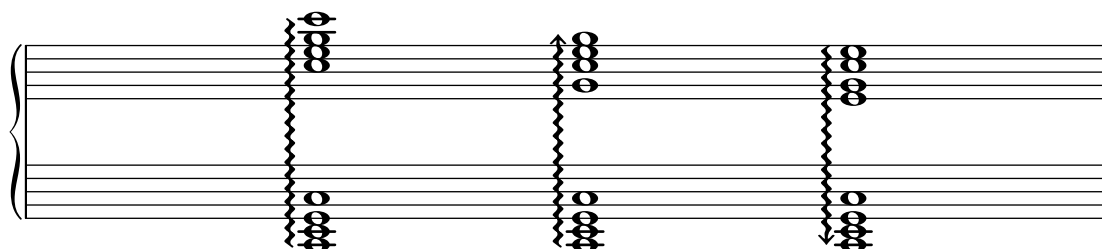
<code>\arpeggio</code>	<code>U+EAA9</code>	<code>wiggleArpeggiatoUp</code>
		
<code>\arpeggioArrowUp</code>	<code>U+EAA9</code> <code>U+EAAD</code>	<code>wiggleArpeggiatoUp</code> <code>wiggleArpeggiatoUpArrow</code>
		
<code>\arpeggioArrowDown</code>	<code>U+EAAA</code> <code>U+EAAE</code>	<code>wiggleArpeggiatoDown</code> <code>wiggleArpeggiatoDownArrow</code>
		

Cross-staff arpeggios with

```
\set PianoStaff.connectArpeggios = ##t
```

Note: Instead of `\arpeggioArrowUp|Down`, they require

```
\override PianoStaff.Arpeggio.arpeggio-direction = #UP|#DOWN
```



The image shows a musical staff with three systems. Each system has two staves (treble and bass clef). The first system shows an upward-pointing arrow on the treble staff. The second system shows an upward-pointing arrow on the treble staff. The third system shows a downward-pointing arrow on the bass staff.

Ottavation

The following predefined lists of ottavation texts support the octave numbers $\pm 1,2,3,4$.

ekm-ottavation-numbers

± 1	U+E510	ottava
± 2	U+E514	quindicesima

The musical notation for ekm-ottavation-numbers consists of two staves. The first staff shows an octave of 8, with notes spanning from the first line to the first space of the second staff. The second staff shows an octave of 15, with notes spanning from the first line to the first space of the third staff. The notes are quarter notes, and the staves are connected by a brace.

± 3 U+E517 ventiduesima
 ± 4 U+F6F8 ventinovesima

The musical notation for ekm-ottavation-numbers continues with two staves. The third staff shows an octave of 22, with notes spanning from the first line to the first space of the fourth staff. The fourth staff shows an octave of 29, with notes spanning from the first line to the first space of the fifth staff. The notes are quarter notes, and the staves are connected by a brace.

ekm-ottavation-ordinals

1	U+E511	ottavaAlta
-1	U+E512	ottavaBassa
2	U+E515	quindicesimaAlta
-2	U+E516	quindicesimaBassa

The musical notation for ekm-ottavation-ordinals consists of two staves. The first staff shows an octave of 8va, with notes spanning from the first line to the first space of the second staff. The second staff shows an octave of 15ma, with notes spanning from the first line to the first space of the third staff. The notes are quarter notes, and the staves are connected by a brace.

3	U+E518	ventiduesimaAlta
-3	U+E519	ventiduesimaBassa
4	U+F6F9	ventinovesimaAlta
-4	U+F6FA	ventinovesimaBassa

The musical notation for ekm-ottavation-ordinals continues with two staves. The third staff shows an octave of 22ma, with notes spanning from the first line to the first space of the fourth staff. The fourth staff shows an octave of 29ma, with notes spanning from the first line to the first space of the fifth staff. The notes are quarter notes, and the staves are connected by a brace.

ekm-ottavation-simple-ordinals

1	U+E510	ottava
	U+EC97	octaveBaselineV
	U+EC91	octaveBaselineA
-1	U+E51C	ottavaBassaVb
2	U+E514	quindicesima
	U+EC95	octaveBaselineM
	U+EC91	octaveBaselineA
-2	U+E51D	quindicesimaBassaMb



3	U+E517	ventiduesima
	U+EC95	octaveBaselineM
	U+EC91	octaveBaselineA
-3	U+E51E	ventiduesimaBassaMb
4	U+F6F8	ventinovesima
	U+EC95	octaveBaselineM
	U+EC91	octaveBaselineA
-4	U+F6FB	ventinovesimaBassaMb



ekm-ottavation-ordinals-b

1	U+E511	ottavaAlta
-1	U+E51C	ottavaBassaVb
2	U+E515	quindicesimaAlta
-2	U+E51D	quindicesimaBassaMb



3	U+E518	ventiduesimaAlta
-3	U+E51E	ventiduesimaBassaMb
4	U+F6F9	ventinovesimaAlta
-4	U+F6FB	ventinovesimaBassaMb



ekm-ottavation-ordinals-bassa

- 1

U+E511

ottavaAlta
- 1

U+E512

ottavaBassa
- U+2009

thinspace
- U+E51F

octaveBassa
- 2

U+E515

quindicesimaAlta
- 2

U+E516

quindicesimaBassa
- U+2009

thinspace
- U+E51F

octaveBassa

8va

15ma



- 3

U+E518

ventiduesimaAlta
- 3

U+E519

ventiduesimaBassa
- U+2009

thinspace
- U+E51F

octaveBassa
- 4

U+F6F9

ventinovesimaAlta
- 4

U+F6FA

ventinovesimaBassa
- U+2009

thinspace
- U+E51F

octaveBassa

22ma

29ma



ekm-ottavation-ordinals-ba

- 1

U+E511

ottavaAlta
- 1

U+E513

ottavaBassaBa
- 2

U+E515

quindicesimaAlta
- 2

U+E514

quindicesima
- U+EC93

octaveBaselineB
- U+EC91

octaveBaselineA

8va

15ma



- 3

U+E518

ventiduesimaAlta
- 3

U+E517

ventiduesima
- U+EC93

octaveBaselineB
- U+EC91

octaveBaselineA
- 4

U+F6F9

ventinovesimaAlta
- 4

U+F6F8

ventinovesima
- U+EC93

octaveBaselineB
- U+EC91

octaveBaselineA

22ma

29ma



ekm-ottavation-numbers-ba

1	U+E510	ottava
-1	U+E513	ottavaBassaBa
2	U+E514	quindicesima
-2	U+E514	quindicesima
	U+EC93	octaveBaselineB
	U+EC91	octaveBaselineA



3	U+E517	ventiduesima
-3	U+E517	ventiduesima
	U+EC93	octaveBaselineB
	U+EC91	octaveBaselineA
4	U+F6F8	ventinovesima
-4	U+F6F8	ventinovesima
	U+EC93	octaveBaselineB
	U+EC91	octaveBaselineA



Note: According to the implementation notes of SMuFL Octaves, the suffixes *vb* and *mb* as used in ekm-ottavation-simple-ordinals and ekm-ottavation-ordinals-b are corruptions of the more correct forms *va bassa* and *ma bassa* as used in ekm-ottavation-ordinals-bassa .

The recommended abbreviation for *8va bassa* is *8ba* as used in ekm-ottavation-ordinals-ba and ekm-ottavation-numbers-ba .

\ekm-ottavation DEFINITION

Draw an ottavation text as markup. **DEFINITION** may consist of the following keys.

8	8	U+E510	ottava
8^va	8^{va}	U+E511	ottavaAlta
8va	8_{va}	U+E512	ottavaBassa
8ba	8_{ba}	U+E513	ottavaBassaBa
8vb	8_{vb}	U+E51C	ottavaBassaVb
8^vb	8^{vb}	U+F652	ottavaBassaSupVb
15	15	U+E514	quindicesima
15^ma	15^{ma}	U+E515	quindicesimaAlta
15ma	15_{ma}	U+E516	quindicesimaBassa
15mb	15_{mb}	U+E51D	quindicesimaBassaMb
15^mb	15^{mb}	U+F653	quindicesimaBassaSupMb
22	22	U+E517	ventiduesima
22^ma	22^{ma}	U+E518	ventiduesimaAlta
22ma	22_{ma}	U+E519	ventiduesimaBassa
22mb	22_{mb}	U+E51E	ventiduesimaBassaMb
22^mb	22^{mb}	U+F654	ventiduesimaBassaSupMb
29	29	U+F6F8	ventinovesima
29^ma	29^{ma}	U+F6F9	ventinovesimaAlta
29ma	29_{ma}	U+F6FA	ventinovesimaBassa
29mb	29_{mb}	U+F6FB	ventinovesimaBassaMb
29^mb	29^{mb}	U+F655	ventinovesimaBassaSupMb
(	(	U+E51A	octaveParensLeft
)	)	U+E51B	octaveParensRight
bassa	bassa	U+E51F	octaveBassa
loco	loco	U+EC90	octaveLoco
^a	a	U+EC92	octaveSuperscriptA
^b	b	U+EC94	octaveSuperscriptB
^m	m	U+EC96	octaveSuperscriptM
^v	v	U+EC98	octaveSuperscriptV
a	a	U+EC91	octaveBaselineA
b	b	U+EC93	octaveBaselineB
m	m	U+EC95	octaveBaselineM
v	v	U+EC97	octaveBaselineV

Tuplet numbers

```
\ekmSmuflOn #'tuplet
```

Draw SMuFL tuplet numbers as numerator only. Set the first formatting function listed below, so this switch is not required if one of these functions is set explicitly.

0	<i>0</i>	U+E880	tuplet0
:	:		
9	<i>9</i>	U+E889	tuplet9
:	:	U+E88A	tupletColon

```
ekm-tuplet-number::calc-denominator-text
ekm-tuplet-number::calc-fraction-text
(ekm-tuplet-number::non-default-tuplet-denominator-text NUM)
(ekm-tuplet-number::non-default-tuplet-fraction-text NUM DENOM)
(ekm-tuplet-number::append-note-wrapper
  FUNCTION DURATION)
(ekm-tuplet-number::fraction-with-notes
  NUM-DURATION DENOM-DURATION)
(ekm-tuplet-number::non-default-fraction-with-notes
  NUM NUM-DURATION DENOM DENOM-DURATION)
```

Tuplet formatting functions. The last three draw `metronome` style notes for the specified durations.

```
(ekm-tuplet-number NUM DENOM)
```

Draw NUM:DENOM, or NUM only if DENOM is 0. Use the actual tuplet fraction for NUM or DENOM if `#f` is specified. It is called by the first four functions above, i.e. they are equivalent to:

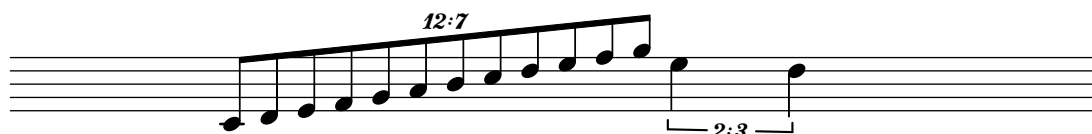
```
(ekm-tuplet-number #f 0)
(ekm-tuplet-number #f #f)
(ekm-tuplet-number NUM 0)
(ekm-tuplet-number NUM DENOM)
```

Examples:

```
ekm-tuplet-number::calc-denominator-text
```



```
ekm-tuplet-number::calc-fraction-text
```



```
(ekm-tuplet-number::append-note-wrapper
  ekm-tuplet-number::calc-fraction-text
  (ly:make-duration 2 0))
```



```
(ekm-tuplet-number::fraction-with-notes
  (ly:make-duration 2 1)
  (ly:make-duration 3 0))
```



```
(ekm-tuplet-number::non-default-fraction-with-notes
  12 (ly:make-duration 3 0)
  4 (ly:make-duration 2 0))
```



Fingering instructions

\ekmSmuflOn #'fingering

Draw SMuFL fingering instructions specified with a digit or with \finger , as well as right-hand fingerings specified with \rightHandFinger , using \ekm-finger .

\ekm-finger DEFINITION

Draw a fingering instruction as markup. **DEFINITION** may consist of the following keys. If the first character is * the italic version of 0 ... 9 () [] is drawn.

0	0	U+ED10	fingering0
	:		
5	5	U+ED15	fingering5
6	6	U+ED24	fingering6
	:		
9	9	U+ED27	fingering9
*...0	<i>o</i>	U+ED80	fingering0Italic
	:		
*...9	<i>9</i>	U+ED89	fingering9Italic
th	ø	U+E624	stringsThumbPosition
ht	ó	U+E625	stringsThumbPositionTurned
T	T	U+ED16	fingeringTUpper
t	<i>t</i>	U+ED18	fingeringTLower
p	<i>p</i>	U+ED17	fingeringPLower
i	<i>i</i>	U+ED19	fingeringILower
m	<i>m</i>	U+ED1A	fingeringMLower
a	<i>a</i>	U+ED1B	fingeringALower
c	<i>c</i>	U+ED1C	fingeringCLower
x	<i>x</i>	U+ED1D	fingeringXLower
e	<i>e</i>	U+ED1E	fingeringELower
o	<i>o</i>	U+ED1F	fingeringOLower
q	<i>q</i>	U+ED8E	fingeringQLower
s	<i>s</i>	U+ED8F	fingeringSLower
(	(	U+ED28	fingeringLeftParenthesis
)	)	U+ED29	fingeringRightParenthesis
[	[	U+ED2A	fingeringLeftBracket
]	]	U+ED2B	fingeringRightBracket
*... (	(	U+ED8A	fingeringLeftParenthesisItalic
*... )	)	U+ED8B	fingeringRightParenthesisItalic
*... [	[	U+ED8C	fingeringLeftBracketItalic
*... ]	]	U+ED8D	fingeringRightBracketItalic

.	•	U+ED2C	fingeringSeparatorMiddleDot
,	◦	U+ED2D	fingeringSeparatorMiddleDotWhite
/	/	U+ED2E	fingeringSeparatorSlash
~~	⤿	U+ED20	fingeringSubstitutionAbove
~	⤿	U+ED21	fingeringSubstitutionBelow
-	-	U+ED22	fingeringSubstitutionDash
M	[	U+ED23	fingeringMultipleNotes
R	⌋	U+E66E	keyboardPlayWithRH
RE	⌋	U+E66F	keyboardPlayWithRHEnd
L	⌈	U+E670	keyboardPlayWithLH
LE	⌈	U+E671	keyboardPlayWithLHEnd

`\ekmPlayWith HAND START MUSIC`

Draw a `keyboardPlayWith...` symbol (see R RE L LE above) alongside the notes in MUSIC. HAND is RIGHT or LEFT. START is `#t` for the start symbol placed to the left, or `#f` for the end symbol placed to the right.

Note: The `\thumb` command always produces normal LilyPond output. Use `\finger "th"` to draw the corresponding SMuFL glyph.

Examples:

-2

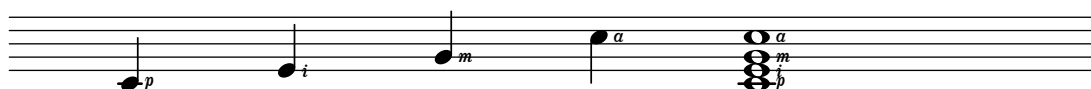
```

-\finger ...
  "4~~3"
  "* (5) "
  "th"
  "ht"
  "[s]"
  \markup \concat { "[" \ekm-finger #"s" "]" }
  "t"
  "( m/_i )"

```



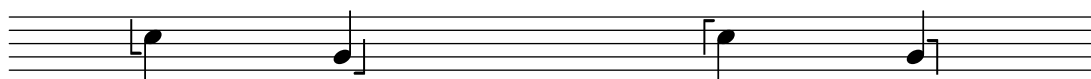
```
\rightHandFinger #1 ... #4
```



```

\ekmPlayWith #RIGHT | LEFT ##t c
\ekmPlayWith #RIGHT | LEFT ##f g

```



String number indications

```
\ekmSmuflOn #'stringnumber
```

Draw SMuFL string number indications specified with `\NUMBER`, using `\ekm-string-number`.

Note: `\romanStringNumbers` overrides the SMuFL switch so that reverting with `\arabicStringNumbers` produces normal LilyPond output.

```
\ekm-string-number ARG
```

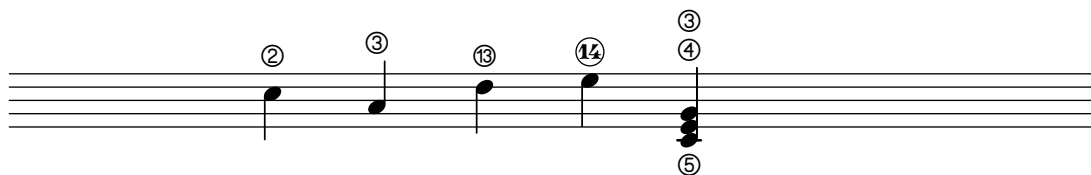
Draw a string number indication as markup. ARG is a number or string. For a number or a string representing a number, the respective SMuFL symbol is drawn if the number is in the range 0 thru 13, else the number itself is drawn with a circle around. Any other string, e.g. a Roman numeral, is drawn in italic style.

0	①	U+E833	guitarString0
	:		
9	⑨	U+E83C	guitarString9
10	⑩	U+E84A	guitarString10
	:		
13	⑬	U+E84D	guitarString13

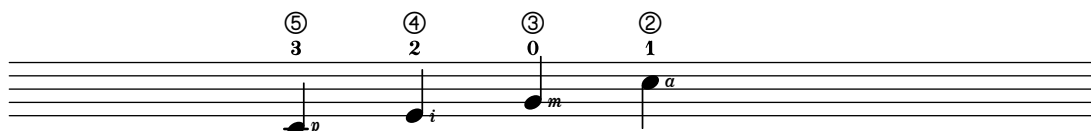
Examples:

The second staff combines SMuFL left-hand fingerings, string number indications, and right-hand fingerings, which requires `\ekmSmuflOn #'(fingering stringnumber)`.

```
c\2
a\3
d\13
e\14
< c,\5 e\4 g\3 >
```



```
< c -3 \5 \rightHandFinger #1 >
< e -2 \4 \rightHandFinger #2 >
< g -0 \3 \rightHandFinger #3 >
< c -1 \2 \rightHandFinger #4 >
```































Piano pedals

\ekmSmuflOn #'pedal

Draw SMuFL piano pedals for sustain, sostenuto, and una corda, using \ekm-piano-pedal.

\ekm-piano-pedal DEFINITION

Draw piano pedal symbols as markup. **DEFINITION** may consist of the following keys.

Ped.		U+E650	keyboardPedalPed
Ped		U+F434	keyboardPedalPedNoDot
P		U+E651	keyboardPedalP
e		U+E652	keyboardPedalE
d		U+E653	keyboardPedalD
Sost.		U+E659	keyboardPedalSost
Sost		U+F435	keyboardPedalSostNoDot
Sos.		U+F6D1	keyboardPedalSos2
sos.		U+F6D0	keyboardPedalSos
S		U+E65A	keyboardPedalS
unacorda	<i>una corda</i>	U+F6CC	keyboardPedalUnaCorda
tre corde	<i>tre corde</i>	U+F6CD	keyboardPedalTreCorde
u.c.	<i>u.c.</i>	U+F6CE	keyboardPedalUC
t.c.	<i>t.c.</i>	U+F6CF	keyboardPedalTC
.		U+E654	keyboardPedalDot
—		U+E658	keyboardPedalHyphen
*		U+E655	keyboardPedalUp
o		U+E65D	keyboardPedalUpSpecial
,		U+E65B	keyboardPedalHalf2
'		U+E65C	keyboardPedalHalf3
H		U+E656	keyboardPedalHalf
^		U+E657	keyboardPedalUpNotch
1/2Ped		U+F6B0	keyboardPedalHalf4
| 1/4		U+F6BA	keyboardPedalPosQuarter
| 1/2		U+F6BB	keyboardPedalPosHalf
| 3/4		U+F6BC	keyboardPedalPosThreeQuarters
| 1		U+F6BD	keyboardPedalPosFull
l		U+E65E	keyboardLeftPedalPictogram
m		U+E65F	keyboardMiddlePedalPictogram
r		U+E660	keyboardRightPedalPictogram
(		U+E676	keyboardPedalParensLeft
)		U+E677	keyboardPedalParensRight

Examples:

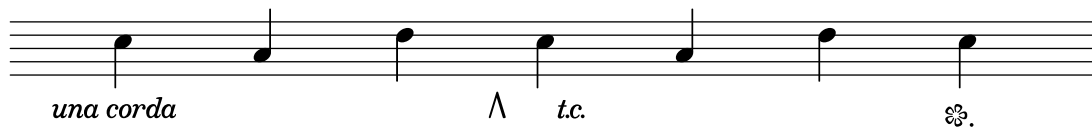
```
\set Staff.pedalSustainStrings =
  #'("Ped" " , | 1/4" "*" )
```



```
\set Staff.pedalSostenutoStyle = #'text
\set Staff.pedalSostenutoStrings =
  #'("Sost-P" "(" " " "S__*")
```










```
\set Staff.pedalUnaCordaStyle = #'text
\set Staff.pedalUnaCordaStrings =
  #'("unacorda" "^____t.c." "o_.")
```



Harp pedals

\ekm-harp-pedal DEFINITION

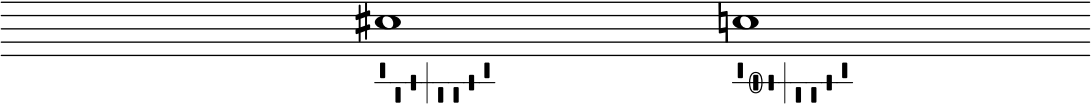
Draw a harp pedal diagram as markup, similar to \harp-pedal but composed of the following glyphs. Note that the glyphs for pedal changes \circ^{\wedge} $\circ-$ $\circ v$ are [Ekmelos](#) specific. Space characters are allowed between the keys.

\wedge		U+E680	harpPedalRaised
\circ^{\wedge}		U+F648	harpPedalRaisedChange
$-$		U+E681	harpPedalCentered
$\circ-$		U+F649	harpPedalCenteredChange
v		U+E682	harpPedalLowered
$\circ v$		U+F64A	harpPedalLoweredChange
$|$		U+E683	harpPedalDivider

Examples:

#" ^ v - | v v - ^"








#" ^ o- - | v v - ^"



Fret diagrams

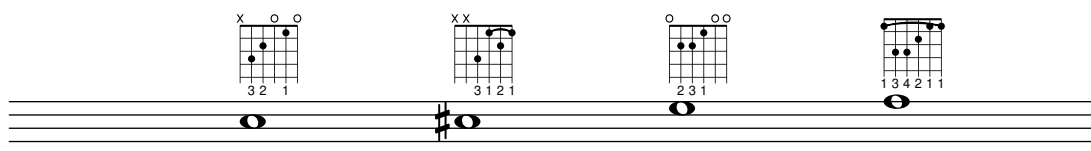
\ekm-fret-diagram-terse DEFINITION

Draw a fret diagram as markup, similar to \fret-diagram-terse but composed of the following glyphs and simplified, i.e. the properties `fret-diagram-details`, `thickness`, `size`, and `align-dir` are ignored. Fingering is always placed below.

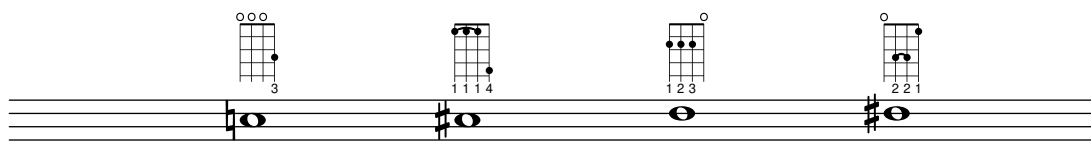
3		U+E851	fretboard3StringNut
4		U+E853	fretboard4StringNut
5		U+E855	fretboard5StringNut
6		U+E857	fretboard6StringNut
.		U+E858	fretboardFilledCircle
x		U+E859	fretboardX
o		U+E85A	fretboardO

Examples:

```
#"x; 3-3; 2-2; o; 1-1; o; "  
#"x; x; 3-3; 1-1- (; 2-2; 1-1-); "  
#"o; 2-2; 2-3; 1-1; o; o; "  
#"1-1- (; 3-3; 3-4; 2-2; 1-1; 1-1-); "
```



```
#"o; o; o; 3-3; "  
#"1-1- (; 1-1; 1-1-); 4-4; "  
#"2-1; 2-2; 2-3; o; "  
#"o; 3-2- (; 3-2-); 1-1; "
```



Accordion registers

```
\ekm-accordion NAME
```

Draw an accordion register symbol as markup, similar to the commands in (scm accreg) . The name can include a prefix for the register type, separated by a space:
























- d Discant (default)
- sb sb4 sb5 sb6 Standard bass, four / five / six reed
- fb Free bass
- sq Square
























Most of the symbols use precomposed glyphs. The others are composed using accdnCombRH3RanksEmpty (U+E8C6) et al.

```
\ekmAccordion NAME
```

Set an accordion register symbol as a standalone music event.

This is equivalent to <> ^ \markup \ekm-accordion NAME

"d 1 "		U+E8A4	accdnRH3RanksBassoon
"d 10 "		U+E8A1	accdnRH3RanksClarinet
"d 11 "		U+E8AB	accdnRH3RanksBandoneon
"d 1+0 "		U+E8A2	accdnRH3RanksUpperTremolo8
"d 1+1 "			
"d 1-0 "		U+E8A3	accdnRH3RanksLowerTremolo8
"d 1-1 "			
"d 20 "		U+E8AE	accdnRH3RanksTwoChoirs
"d 21 "		U+E8AF	accdnRH3RanksTremoloLower8ve
"d 2+0 "		U+E8A6	accdnRH3RanksViolin
"d 2+1 "		U+E8AC	accdnRH3RanksAccordion
"d 2-0 "			
"d 2-1 "			
"d 30 "		U+E8A8	accdnRH3RanksAuthenticMusette
"d 31 "		U+E8B1	accdnRH3RanksDoubleTremoloLower8ve
"d 100 "		U+E8A0	accdnRH3RanksPiccolo
"d 101 "		U+E8A9	accdnRH3RanksOrgan
"d 110 "		U+E8A5	accdnRH3RanksOboe
"d 111 "		U+E8AA	accdnRH3RanksHarmonium
"d 11+0 "			
"d 11+1 "			
"d 11-0 "			
"d 11-1 "			

"d 120"		U+E8B0	accdnRH3RanksTremoloUpper8ve
"d 121"		U+E8AD	accdnRH3RanksMaster
"d 12+0"		U+E8A7	accdnRH3RanksImitationMusette
"d 12+1"			
"d 12-0"			
"d 12-1"			
"d 130"		U+E8B2	accdnRH3RanksDoubleTremoloUpper8ve
"d 131"		U+E8B3	accdnRH3RanksFullFactory
"sb Soprano"		U+E8B4	accdnRH4RanksSoprano
"sb Alto"		U+E8B5	accdnRH4RanksAlto
"sb Tenor"		U+E8B6	accdnRH4RanksTenor
"sb Master"		U+E8B7	accdnRH4RanksMaster
"sb Soft Bass"		U+E8B8	accdnRH4RanksSoftBass
"sb Soft Tenor"		U+E8B9	accdnRH4RanksSoftTenor
"sb Bass/Alto"		U+E8BA	accdnRH4RanksBassAlto
"sb4 Soprano"		U+E8B4	accdnRH4RanksSoprano
"sb4 Alto"		U+E8B5	accdnRH4RanksAlto
"sb4 Tenor"			
"sb4 Master"			
"sb4 Soft Bass"			
"sb4 Bass/Alto"		U+E8BA	accdnRH4RanksBassAlto
"sb4 Soft Bass/Alto"			
"sb4 Soft Tenor"		U+E8B9	accdnRH4RanksSoftTenor

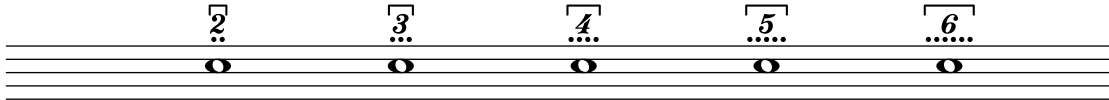
"sb5 Bass/Alto"		U+E8BA	accdnRH4RanksBassAlto
"sb5 Soft Bass/Alto"			
"sb5 Alto"			
"sb5 Tenor"			
"sb5 Master"			
"sb5 Soft Bass"			
"sb5 Soft Tenor"		U+E8B9	accdnRH4RanksSoftTenor
"sb5 Soprano"		U+E8B4	accdnRH4RanksSoprano
"sb5 Sopranos"			
"sb5 Solo Bass"			
"sb6 Soprano"		U+E8B4	accdnRH4RanksSoprano
"sb6 Alto"			
"sb6 Soft Tenor"		U+E8B9	accdnRH4RanksSoftTenor
"sb6 Master"		U+E8B7	accdnRH4RanksMaster
"sb6 Alto/Soprano"			
"sb6 Bass/Alto"		U+E8BA	accdnRH4RanksBassAlto
"sb6 Soft Bass"		U+E8B8	accdnRH4RanksSoftBass
"fb 10"		U+E8BB	accdnLH2Ranks8Round
"fb 1"		U+E8BC	accdnLH2Ranks16Round
"fb 11"		U+E8BD	accdnLH2Ranks8Plus16Round
"fb Master"		U+E8BE	accdnLH2RanksMasterRound
"fb Master 1"		U+E8BF	accdnLH2RanksMasterPlus16Round
"fb Master 11"		U+E8C0	accdnLH2RanksFullMasterRound
"sq 1"		U+E8C1	accdnLH3Ranks8Square
"sq 100"		U+E8C2	accdnLH3Ranks2Square
"sq 2"		U+E8C3	accdnLH3RanksDouble8Square
"sq 101"		U+E8C4	accdnLH3Ranks2Plus8Square
"sq 102"		U+E8C5	accdnLH3RanksTuttiSquare

Accordion ricochet

\ekmRicochet NUMBER

Draw a ricochet symbol as an expressive mark (script). NUMBER is an integer in the range 2 thru 6. [Ly]

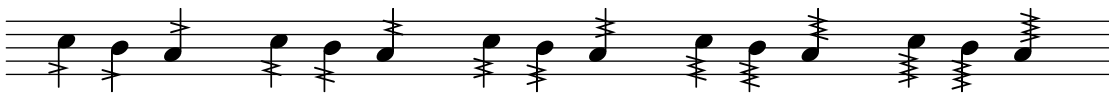
#2	U+E8CD	accdnRicochet2
#3	U+E8CE	accdnRicochet3
#4	U+E8CF	accdnRicochet4
#5	U+E8D0	accdnRicochet5
#6	U+E8D1	accdnRicochet6



\ekmStemRicochet NUMBER MUSIC

Draw a ricochet symbol vertically centered on the stems in MUSIC. NUMBER is an integer in the range 2 thru 6.

#2	U+E8D2	accdnRicochetStem2
#3	U+E8D3	accdnRicochetStem3
#4	U+E8D4	accdnRicochetStem4
#5	U+E8D5	accdnRicochetStem5
#6	U+E8D6	accdnRicochetStem6



Falls and doits

\ekmBendAfter STYLE DIRECTION

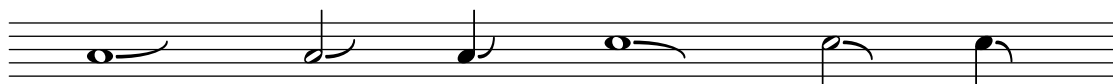
Draw a fall or doit (lift) symbol after a note. The style can be one of the following symbols. Note that only the sign of the direction is respected, contrary to \bendAfter.

#'bend #UP

U+E5D6	brassDoitLong
U+E5D5	brassDoitMedium
U+E5D4	brassDoitShort

#'bend #DOWN

U+E5D9	brassFallLipLong
U+E5D8	brassFallLipMedium
U+E5D7	brassFallLipShort

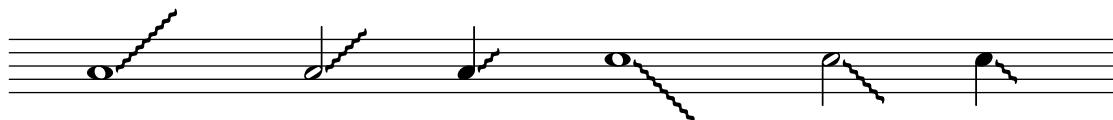


#'rough #UP

U+E5D3	brassLiftLong
U+E5D2	brassLiftMedium
U+E5D1	brassLiftShort

#'rough #DOWN

U+E5DF	brassFallRoughLong
U+E5DE	brassFallRoughMedium
U+E5DD	brassFallRoughShort



#'smooth #UP

U+E5EE	brassLiftSmoothLong
U+E5ED	brassLiftSmoothMedium
U+E5EC	brassLiftSmoothShort

#'smooth #DOWN

U+E5DC	brassFallSmoothLong
U+E5DB	brassFallSmoothMedium
U+E5DA	brassFallSmoothShort



Figured bass

\ekmSmuflOn #'fbass

Draw SMuFL bass figures with \figuremode . Some raised / diminished figures use precomposed glyphs which ignore the property figuredBassPlusDirection .

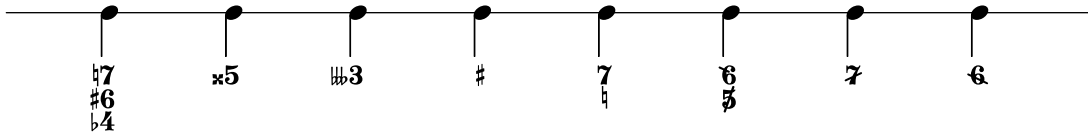
0	0	U+EA50	figbass0
1	1	U+EA51	figbass1
2	2	U+EA52	figbass2
3	3	U+EA54	figbass3
4	4	U+EA55	figbass4
5	5	U+EA57	figbass5
6	6	U+EA5B	figbass6
7	7	U+EA5D	figbass7
8	8	U+EA60	figbass8
9	9	U+EA61	figbass9
!	♮	U+EA65	figbassNatural
–	♭	U+EA64	figbassFlat
+	♯	U+EA66	figbassSharp
--	♭♭	U+EA63	figbassDoubleFlat
++	♯♯	U+EA67	figbassDoubleSharp
---	♭♭♭	U+ECC1	figbassTripleFlat
+++	♯♯♯	U+ECC2	figbassTripleSharp
\+	+	U+EA6C	figbassPlus
/	/	U+EA6D	figbassCombiningRaising
\\	\	U+EA6E	figbassCombiningLowering
2\+	2+	U+EA53	figbass2Raised
4\+	4+	U+EA56	figbass4Raised
5\+	5+	U+EA58	figbass5Raised1
5\\	5	U+EA59	figbass5Raised2
5/	5	U+EA5A	figbass5Raised3
6\\	6	U+EA5C	figbass6Raised
6\+	6	U+EA6F	figbass6Raised2
7\+	7	U+EA5E	figbass7Raised1
7\\	7	U+EA5F	figbass7Raised2
7/	7	U+ECC0	figbass7Diminished
9\\	9	U+EA62	figbass9Raised

Examples:

```

< 7! 6+ 4- >
< 5++ >
< 3--- >
< _+ >
< 7 _! >
< 6\+ 5/ >
< 7/ >
< 6\\ >

```



```

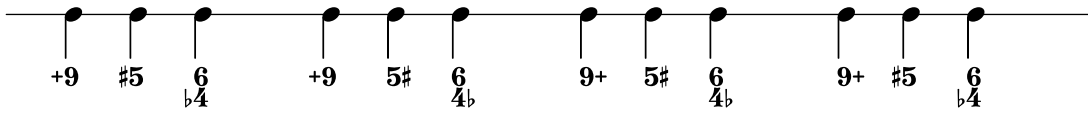
< 9\+ >
< 5+ >
< 6 4- >

```

```

with
\set figuredBassAlterationDirection = #LEFT | #RIGHT
\set figuredBassPlusDirection = #LEFT | #RIGHT

```



Lyrics






`\ekmSmuflOn #'lyric`

Draw the words in a lyric input mode (`\lyricmode` etc.) with `\ekm-tied-lyric`.

Note that the characters `_ %` must be quoted in order to be passed on to this command.


`\ekm-tied-lyric STRING`

Draw the string as markup, replacing the characters `~ _ %` with the glyphs specified below. The space between the adjoining words depends on the width of the respective glyph, while the property `word-space` is ignored. The narrow elision for single characters works with all Unicode characters, contrary to `\tied-lyric`.

<code>~</code>		U+E551	lyricsElision
<code>~x~</code>		U+E550	lyricsElisionNarrow
<code>~~</code>		U+E552	lyricsElisionWide
<code>_</code>		U+E553	lyricsHyphenBaseline
<code>%</code>		U+E555	lyricsTextRepeat

Examples:

"Siam navi~all'onde~~algenti" Siam naviall'ondealgenti

"Tutta la_vita~è~un mar %" Tutta la_vitaèun mar 

{ Che~~in ques -- ta~è~in quel -- l'al -- "tr_on" -- "da %" }



Che in ques - ta è in quel - l'al - tr_on - da 

Analytics symbols

\ekm-analytics DEFINITION

Draw analytics symbols as markup. DEFINITION may consist of the following keys.

H	ℋ	U+E860	analyticsHauptstimme
CH	℄	U+E86A	analyticsChoralmelodie
RH	ℌ	U+E86B	analyticsHauptrhythmus
N	ℒ	U+E861	analyticsNebenstimme
[	ℐ	U+E862	analyticsStartStimme
]	ℓ	U+E863	analyticsEndStimme
Th	℥	U+E864	analyticsTheme
hT	Ω	U+E865	analyticsThemeRetrograde
ihT	℧	U+E866	analyticsThemeRetrogradeInversion
iTh	ℨ	U+E867	analyticsThemeInversion
T	ℑ	U+E868	analyticsTheme1
iT	ℒ	U+E869	analyticsInversion1

Function theory symbols

`\ekm-func` DEFINITION

Draw a function theory symbol as markup. **DEFINITION** is a string of the form:

 Paren Function , Bass , Soprano ^ Extra ... Paren

All parts are optional and may consist of the keys specified further below.

The bass / soprano symbol is placed below / above the function symbol.

The extra symbols are stacked vertically and raised to the right of the function symbol.

A leading / trailing parenthesis () [] { } is placed separately before / after the entire symbol.

Used properties:

- `font-size` (0) for the function symbol.
- `func-size` (-4) relative to the font size for bass, soprano, and extra symbols.
- `func-skip` (2.5) for vertical distances.
- `func-space` (0.3) for horizontal space around the function symbol.

`\ekmFunc` DEFINITION

Set a function theory symbol as a music expression, for use in a `Lyrics` context. The symbol is drawn with a 4 steps smaller font size compared to `\ekm-func`. **DEFINITION** is a string as described above, with a further optional suffix:

- Starts an extender line after the symbol.
- . Stops an extender line at the symbol.
- + Inserts the symbol between notes with `\set stanza`.
- * Dito but with the 4 steps larger font size of `\ekm-func`.

Note that the `Lyrics` context requires the `Text_spanner_engraver` to draw extender lines.

`\ekmFuncList` DEFINITION-LIST

Set a sequence of function theory symbols as music expressions, for use in a `Lyrics` context. **DEFINITION-LIST** is a list of strings as for `\ekmFunc`.

T	T	U+EA8B	functionTUpper
Tg	T _g		
Tp	T _p		
t	t	U+EA8C	functionTLower
D	D	U+EA7F	functionDUpper
/D	∅	U+F644	functionSlashedD
Dp	D _p		
DD	Ⓓ	U+EA81	functionDD
/DD	∅	U+EA82	functionSlashedDD
d	d	U+EA80	functionDLower

S	Š	U+EA89	functionSUpper
Sg	Šg		
Sp	Šp		
SS	Šš	U+EA7D	functionSSUpper
s	š	U+EA8A	functionSLower
ss	šš	U+EA7E	functionSSLower
F	F	U+EA99	functionFUpper
G	G	U+EA83	functionGUpper
g	g	U+EA84	functionGLower
I	I	U+EA9A	functionIUpper
i	i	U+EA9B	functionILower
K	K	U+EA9C	functionKUpper
k	k	U+EA9D	functionKLower
L	L	U+EA9E	functionLUpper
l	l	U+EA9F	functionLLower
M	M	U+ED00	functionMUpper
m	m	U+ED01	functionMLower
N	N	U+EA85	functionNUpper
n	n	U+EA86	functionNLower
P	P	U+EA87	functionPUpper
p	p	U+EA88	functionPLower
r	r	U+ED03	functionRLower
V	V	U+EA8D	functionVUpper
v	v	U+EA8E	functionVLower
0	0	U+EA70	functionZero
	:		
9	9	U+EA79	functionNine
<	<	U+EA7A	functionLessThan
>	>	U+EA7C	functionGreaterThan
-	-	U+EA7B	functionMinus
+	+	U+EA98	functionPlus
o	o	U+EA97	functionRing

(	(	U+EA91	functionParensLeft
)	)	U+EA92	functionParensRight
[	[	U+EA8F	functionBracketLeft
]	]	U+EA90	functionBracketRight
{	<	U+EA93	functionAngleLeft
}	>	U+EA94	functionAngleRight
..	..	U+EA95	functionRepetition1
..+	..+	U+EA96	functionRepetition2
b	b	U+ED60	csymAccidentalFlat
#	#	U+ED62	csymAccidentalSharp
bb	bb	U+ED64	csymAccidentalDoubleFlat
x	x	U+ED63	csymAccidentalDoubleSharp
=	=	U+ED61	csymAccidentalNatural
~			

The keys `b` `#` `bb` `x` `=` draw standard accidentals for chord symbols.

The key `~` draws a space with the dimensions of `functionZero` (U+EA70) . This is especially useful for empty extra symbols.

Example 1:

Uses `\ekm-func` in text scripts to attach function theory symbols to chords and spacer rest.
 Sets `\textLengthOn` and `TextScript.staff-padding` for a consistent vertical alignment.

```
\relative c' {
  \textLengthOn
  \override TextScript.staff-padding = #6
  <c e g bes>2_\markup \ekm-func "D^7 "
  <e g bes! c>_\markup \ekm-func "(D,3^7) "

  \override TextScript.staff-padding = #11
  <c e g c>4_\markup \ekm-func "T____"
  <g e' g c>_\markup \ekm-func "D^4^6"
  s_\markup \ekm-func "^-^-"
  <g d' g b>_\markup \ekm-func "^3^5"

  \key es \major
  \override TextScript.staff-padding = #7
  <g' b d>1_\markup \ekm-func "V#"
  <f as c e>_\markup \ekm-func "IV^7#"
  <ces es as!>_\markup \ekm-func "VI,b"
}
```

The musical score is written on a single staff in treble clef with a common time signature (C). It consists of nine measures. The first measure contains a D7 chord. The second measure contains a (D7) chord with a subscript 3. The third measure contains a T chord. The fourth measure contains a D chord with a subscript 4-3. The fifth measure contains a V# chord. The sixth measure contains an IV7# chord. The seventh measure contains a VI chord with a subscript b. The eighth measure contains a V# chord. The ninth measure contains an IV7# chord. The function theory symbols are placed below the chords: D7, (D7), T, D, V#, IV7#, VI, V#, IV7#.

Example 2:

Uses `\ekmFuncList` in a Lyrics context to synchronise function theory symbols to music and to ensure a consistent vertical alignment. The Lyrics context requires the `Text_spanner_engraver` and is aligned to a `NullVoice` context.

The sample is taken from lsr.di.unimi.it/LSR/Item?id=967 and adapted for Esmuflily.

```
funcSoprano = \relative c'' {
  e4 e e( d)
  c4 d d2
  d4 e8 d c4 c
  d8( c) <b g>4 c2
}

funcAltTenor = \relative c'' {
  <c g>4 <bes g> <a f>2
  <a d,>4 <c a> <c a>( <b g>)
  <b e,>2 <g e>4 <a f>
  <a d,>4 d,8( f) <g e>2
}

funcBass = \relative c {
  \clef bass
  c4 cis d2
  f4 fis g2
  gis2 bes4 a8 g
  fis4 g c,2
}

funcAligner = \relative c {
  c4 cis d d
  f4 fis g g
  gis4 gis8 gis bes4 a8 g
  fis8 fis g g c,2
}

funcSymbols = \lyricmode {
  \set stanza = #"C major:"
  \ekmFuncList #'(
    "T,,3" " (*" "/D,3^7^9>" ")*" "Sp^9-" "^8."
    "S^5^6" "(D,3^7)" "D^2^4-" "^1^3."
    "(D,3^7-" "^8" "^7." "_" [Tp] +" "(D,7)" "S,3-" " ,2."
    "DD,3^8-" "^7." "D^5-" "^7." "T"
  )
}

\layout {
  \context {
    \Lyrics
    \consists "Text_spanner_engraver"
    \override StanzaNumber.font-family = #'sans
    \override StanzaNumber.font-series = #'medium
  }
}
```

```

\new GrandStaff
<<
  \new Staff
    \new Voice \partCombine \funcSoprano \funcAltTenor

  \new Staff
  <<
    \new Voice \funcBass
    \new NullVoice = "funcaligner" \funcAligner
    \new Lyrics \lyricsto "funcaligner" \funcSymbols
  >>
>>

```

C major: $\overset{3}{T} (\overset{9}{\underset{3}{D^7}}) \overset{9}{S_p} \overset{8}{\text{---}}$ $\overset{6}{S^5} (\overset{4}{\underset{3}{D^7}}) \overset{3}{D^2} \overset{1}{\text{---}}$ $(\overset{7}{\underset{3}{D}} \overset{8}{\text{---}} \overset{7}{\text{---}}) [\overset{7}{T_p}] (\overset{7}{D}) \overset{3}{S} \overset{2}{\text{---}}$ $\overset{8}{\underset{3}{D}} \overset{7}{\text{---}} \overset{5}{D} \overset{7}{\text{---}} T$

Arrows and arrow heads

\ekm-arrow STYLE ORIENTATION

Draw an arrow, an arrow head, or a geometric shape according to [ORIENTATION](#) as markup. The style can be one of the following symbols. For most of the styles, diagonal and / or “bilateral” orientations are not supported, e.g. there are no both-sided arrow heads.

black	↑	U+EB60	arrowBlackUp
white	↑	U+EB68	arrowWhiteUp
open	↑	U+EB70	arrowOpenUp
simple	↑	U+2191	
double	⇑	U+21D1	
triple	⇓	U+290A	
quadruple	⇓	U+27F0	
black-wide	⇑	U+2B06	
white-wide	⇑	U+21E7	
triangle	↑	U+2B61	
triangle-bar	↑	U+2B71	
two-headed	↕	U+2BED	
dashed	⋈	U+21E1	
triangle-dashed	⋈	U+2B6B	
opposite	↕	U+21C5	
triangle-opposite	↕	U+2B81	
paired	⇑	U+21C8	
triangle-paired	⇑	U+2B85	
bent-tip	↗	U+21B1	
long-bent-tip	↗	U+2BA3	
curving	↗	U+2934	
black-head	▲	U+EB78	arrowheadBlackUp
white-head	▲	U+EB80	arrowheadWhiteUp
open-head	^	U+EB88	arrowheadOpenUp
equilateral-head	▲	U+2B9D	
three-d-head	▲	U+2B99	
black-triangle	▲	U+25B2	
white-triangle	△	U+25B3	
black-small-triangle	▲	U+25B4	
white-small-triangle	▲	U+25B5	
half-circle	◐	U+2BCA	
circle-half-black	◐	U+25D3	
square-half-black	◐	U+2B12	
diamond-half-black	◐	U+2B18	
circle-quarters	◐	U+25D4	

Examples:

ORIENTATION	#N	#NE	#E	#SE	#S	#SW	#W	#NW	#NS	#NESW	#EW	#SEW
black	↑	↗	→	↘	↓	↙	←	↖	↕		↔	
simple	↑	↗	→	↘	↓	↙	←	↖	↕	↗↖	↔	↘↙
bent-tip	↗	↗	↗	↘	↘	↙	↙	↖				
open-head	^	↗	>	↘	v	↙	<	↖				
black-triangle	▲	▴	▶	▵	▼	▾	◀	▾				
circle-quarters	●		◐		◑		◒					

\ekm-arrow-head AXIS DIRECTION FILLED




























Draw an arrow head as markup, i.e. black-head if FILLED is a true value, else open-head .














Percussion symbols

\ekm-beater STYLE ORIENTATION

























Draw a percussion beater according to **ORIENTATION** as markup. The style can be one of the following symbols. The suffix separated by – is optional. If it is not specified or unknown the first matching style in the list is drawn. Styles in the list without –... actually have the suffix `-normal` which need not be specified.

Most of the beaters have predefined glyphs for the orientations `N S NE NW`, the others only for `N S` or `N`. The remaining orientations are achieved by flipping or by rotating through 90 or 30 degrees.

xyl-soft		U+E770	pictBeaterSoftXylophoneUp
xyl-medium		U+E774	pictBeaterMediumXylophoneUp
xyl-hard		U+E778	pictBeaterHardXylophoneUp
xyl-wood		U+E77C	pictBeaterWoodXylophoneUp
glsp-soft		U+E780	pictBeaterSoftGlockenspielUp
glsp-hard		U+E784	pictBeaterHardGlockenspielUp
timpani-soft		U+E788	pictBeaterSoftTimpaniUp
timpani-medium		U+E78C	pictBeaterMediumTimpaniUp
timpani-hard		U+E790	pictBeaterHardTimpaniUp
timpani-wood		U+E794	pictBeaterWoodTimpaniUp
yarn-soft		U+E7A2	pictBeaterSoftYarnUp
yarn-medium		U+E7A6	pictBeaterMediumYarnUp
yarn-hard		U+E7AA	pictBeaterHardYarnUp
gum-soft		U+E7BB	pictGumSoftUp
gum-medium		U+E7BF	pictGumMediumUp
gum-hard		U+E7C3	pictGumHardUp
bass-soft		U+E798	pictBeaterSoftBassDrumUp
bass-medium		U+E79A	pictBeaterMediumBassDrumUp
bass-hard		U+E79C	pictBeaterHardBassDrumUp
bass-metal		U+E79E	pictBeaterMetalBassDrumUp
bass-double		U+E7A0	pictBeaterDoubleBassDrumUp
hammer-plastic		U+E7CD	pictBeaterHammerPlasticUp
hammer-wood		U+E7CB	pictBeaterHammerWoodUp
hammer-metal		U+E7CF	pictBeaterHammerMetalUp
stick		U+E7E8	pictDrumStick
stick-snare		U+E7D1	pictBeaterSnareSticksUp
stick-jazz		U+E7D3	pictBeaterJazzSticksUp

triangle		U+E7D5	pictBeaterTriangleUp
triangle-plain		U+E7EF	pictBeaterTrianglePlain
wound-soft		U+E7B7	pictWoundSoftUp
wound-hard		U+E7B3	pictWoundHardUp
hand		U+E7E3	pictBeaterHand
hand-finger		U+E7E4	pictBeaterFinger
hand-fist		U+E7E5	pictBeaterFist
hand-fingernail		U+E7E6	pictBeaterFingernails
superball		U+E7AE	pictBeaterSuperballUp
metal		U+E7C7	pictBeaterMetalUp
brass		U+E7D9	pictBeaterBrassMalletsUp
brushes		U+E7D7	pictBeaterWireBrushesUp
mallet		U+E7DF	pictBeaterMallet

Examples:

ORIENTATION	#N	#NE	#E	#SE	#S	#SW	#W	#NW
xyl-medium								
bass-metal								
hand-finger								

Electronic music symbols

```
\ekm-fader LEVEL ORIENTATION
\ekm-midi LEVEL ORIENTATION
```

Draw a fader (volume control) and a MIDI controller, respectively, as markup. For the thumb position, the level is rounded to the nearest integral percent value, limited to 100. If this is a multiple of 20, the respective precomposed glyph is used. Else the empty control and the thumb glyphs are combined. Note that they are [Ekmelos](#) specific for the MIDI controller.

- LEVEL ≥ 0 is a percent value.
- LEVEL < 0 is a decibel (dB) value, e.g. -6.0 is equivalent to 50.

It is drawn as a label next to the control according to [ORIENTATION](#) or #f for no label.

Used properties:

- label-format (#f): #f uses "~a%" for percent and "~adB" for decibel values.
- font-size (0)
- label-size (-4) relative to the font size.
- padding (0.3)

0		U+EB2E	elecVolumeLevel0
:	:		
100		U+EB33	elecVolumeLevel100
or		U+EB2C	elecVolumeFader
		U+EB2D	elecVolumeFaderThumb
0		U+EB36	elecMIDIController0
:	:		
100		U+EB3B	elecMIDIController100
or		U+F6D2	elecMIDIController
		U+F6D3	elecMIDIControllerThumb

Examples:

ORIENTATION	#N	#NE	#E	#SE	#S	#SW	#W	#NW
\ekm-fader								
	-0.18dB	-0.9dB	-2.5dB	-4.4dB	-6dB	-8dB	-17dB	-25dB
\ekm-midi								
	-0.18dB	-0.9dB	-2.5dB	-4.4dB	-6dB	-8dB	-17dB	-25dB










Other symbols

\ekm-fermata STYLE

Draw a fermata as markup. The style can be one of the following symbols.



Used property:

- direction

default		U+E4C0	fermataAbove
		U+E4C1	fermataBelow
short		U+E4C4	fermataShortAbove
		U+E4C5	fermataShortBelow
long		U+E4C6	fermataLongAbove
		U+E4C7	fermataLongBelow
veryshort		U+E4C2	fermataVeryShortAbove
		U+E4C3	fermataVeryShortBelow
verylong		U+E4C8	fermataVeryLongAbove
		U+E4C9	fermataVeryLongBelow
extrashort		U+F69E	fermataExtraShortAbove
		U+F69F	fermataExtraShortBelow
extralong		U+F6A0	fermataExtraLongAbove
		U+F6A1	fermataExtraLongBelow
henzeshort		U+E4CC	fermataShortHenzeAbove
		U+E4CD	fermataShortHenzeBelow
henzelong		U+E4CA	fermataLongHenzeAbove
		U+E4CB	fermataLongHenzeBelow

\ekm-eyeglasses DIRECTION

Draw eyeglasses as markup.

LEFT		U+EC62	miscEyeglasses
RIGHT		U+F65F	miscEyeglassesRight

`\ekm-metronome COUNT`

Draw COUNT metronome strokes as markup, i.e. the glyph `noteTick` (U+F614) which is [Ekmelos](#) specific. COUNT is a positive integer.

Used property:

- `word-space`

`\ekmMetronome MUSIC`

Attach metronome strokes to each note, chord, or rest in MUSIC as a horizontally centered markup above the staff, using `\ekm-metronome`. The number of strokes equals the number of quarter note values of the respective duration (possibly rounded up).

Examples:

`\ekmMetronome ...`

`c4`

`c2`

`c2.`

`<g c>1`

`r4`

`r1*5/4`

`R1`



Basic markup commands

They implement the underlying SMuFL output in Esmuflily.

`\ekm-char CODEPOINT`

Draw the glyph of CODEPOINT, or nothing (empty string) for zero.

Used property:

- `font-size (0)`

`\ekm-char ##xE048`



`\ekm-char ##xEB27`



`\ekm-chars CODEPOINT-LIST`

Draw the glyphs of the CODEPOINTS in the list adjoined horizontally without padding, or nothing (empty string) for an empty list.

Used property:

- `font-size (0)`

`\ekm-chars #' (#xE260 #xE2B4 #xE2B2)`



`\ekm-chars #' (#xE262 #xE566 #xEAA6 #xEAA5)`



`\ekm-chars #' (#xE1F0 #xE1F7 #xE1FC #xE1F7 #xE1F4)`



`\ekm-charf CODEPOINT FEATURES`

Draw the glyph of CODEPOINT with font features. FEATURES is either a list of one or more strings, or the number of a stylistic alternate, or a negative number to draw the path instead of the font glyph.

#1 and #' (1) and #' ("salt 1") are equivalent. #0 and #' () do not set font features.

#-1 and #' (-1) draw a filled path. Any other negative number -N draws the outline of the path with thickness N which is scaled to the current font size.

This command is independent of [globally drawing paths](#) .

Used property:

- `font-size (0)`

`\ekm-charf ##xE242 #0`



`\ekm-charf ##xE242 #' ("salt 1")`



`\ekm-charf ##xE242 #' (2)`



`\ekm-charf ##xE242 #-20`



`\ekm-str STRING`

Draw STRING with the selected font, independent of [globally drawing paths](#) .

`\ekm-text EXTEXT`

Draw **EXTEXT** . Depending on the argument type, it calls `\ekm-char`, `\ekm-charf`, or `\ekm-chars`, or it draws markup.

`\ekm-text #'(#xE242 0)`



`\ekm-text #'(#xE242 "salt 1")`



`\ekm-text #'(#xE242 -20)`



`\ekm-text #'(#xE260 #xE2B4 #xE2B2)`



`\ekm-line EXTEXT-LIST`

Draw the **EXTEXTs** in the list in a horizontal line.

Used properties:

- word-space
- text-direction

`\ekm-line #'(#xE046 "al fine")`

D.C. al fine

`\ekm-line #'(#xE6D0 "with" #xE78E)`



`\ekm-line #'((#xE6D0 1) "with" #xE78E)`



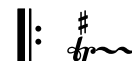
`\ekm-def MAP DEFINITION`

Draw a text according to **DEFINITION** .

MAP is an alist of **EXTEXTs** mapped onto key strings. A key which is a prefix of other keys must be arranged after them in MAP, i.e. the correct order is "abc" , "ab" , "a" . A common key (" " , "_" , etc.) can be overridden. The special value `#f` draws nothing, i.e. the key is simply ignored.

```
#(define my-map `(
  (".|:" . #xE040)
  ("tr#~" . (#xE262 #xE566 #xEAA6 #xEAA5))
  ("timp" . (#xE6D0 1))
  (" " . #f)
  ("w" . "with")
  ("box/" . ,(markup #:box #:ekm-beater 'timpani-medium NE))
))
```

`\ekm-def #my-map #".|:____tr#~"`



`\ekm-def #my-map #"timp w box/"`



`\ekm-label ORIENTATION LABEL ARG`

Combine a markup with another markup placed as a label next to it according to **ORIENTATION** (= #f ignores the label).

Used properties:

- `font-size` (0)
- `label-size` (-4) relative to the font size.
- `padding` (0.3)

`\ekm-label #SE \ekm-char ##xE836 "G"`

G③

`\ekm-label #NW "Medium" \ekm-char ##xE78E`

Medium ↗

`\ekm-number CODEPOINT NUMBER`

Draw the integer **NUMBER** as a decimal digit string. **CODEPOINT** is either the code point of digit 0, or a vector with the code points of digit 0 - 9.

`\ekm-number ##xE880 #1234`

1234

`\ekm-number ##xEA70 #2345`

2345

```
#(define my-dig '#(
  #xEA50 #xEA51 #xEA52 #xEA54 #xEA55
  #xEA57 #xEA5B #xEA5D #xEA60 #xEA61))
\ekm-number #my-dig #3456
```

3456

`\ekm-cchar CENTER CODEPOINT`

Draw the glyph of **CODEPOINT**, centered horizontally if **CENTER** is 1 or 3 (bit 0), and vertically if **CENTER** is 2 or 3 (bit 1).

`\ekm-ctext CENTER EXTEXT`

Draw **EXTEXT**. Markup is centered like `\ekm-cchar`. A list of code points is centered only horizontally. A single code point (possibly with font features) is never centered. This command is intended to draw symbols on stem.

`\ekm-combine CODEPOINT X Y CODEPOINT2`

Combine the glyphs of **CODEPOINT** and **CODEPOINT2**, where **CODEPOINT2** is translated scaled by X,Y.

`\ekm-combine ##xECA5 #-0.5 #1.0 ##xE56E`

♪

`\ekm-combine ##xEA7F #0.3 #0 ##xE87B`

∅

Extended text

Some commands accept an EXTEXT value (or a list of EXTEXTs) which is one of the following:

A single code point (integer). See `\ekm-char`.

```
##xE695
```

A list of a single code point followed by font features, i.e. one or more strings or a number 0 thru 31 of a stylistic alternate, or a negative number to draw the path instead of the font glyph. See `\ekm-charf`.

Higher values are treated as code points (see below).

```
#' (#xE626 "salt 2")
```

```
#' (#xE626 2)
```

```
#' (#xE626 -1)
```

A list of one or more code points. See `\ekm-chars`.

```
#' (#xE260 #xE567 #xE262)
```

Any markup. Note that the commands `\ekmTremolo` and `\ekmStem` interpret some strings to draw predefined symbols.

```
#"poco a poco"
```

```
#(markup #:box #:ekm-char #xED19)
```

Definition string

Some commands and properties accept a DEFINITION value. This is a string of one or more keys, each consisting of one or more characters. Their corresponding values (mostly single glyphs) are stacked in a line. Any other character in the string produces a warning and only the text created so far is drawn.

Common keys

These keys are always applicable but can be overridden in the MAP specified with `\ekm-def`.

<code><space></code>	U+0020	space
<code>_</code>	U+200A	hairspace
<code>__</code>	U+2009	thinspace
<code>___</code>	U+2002	enspace
<code>----</code>	U+2003	emspace

Orientation

Some commands accept an ORIENTATION value. This is the sum of axis (0, 1, or ± 0.5 for diagonal) and direction (± 1). The following symbols are defined for the 12 possible values. The last four values are intended for “bilateral” orientations. Currently, only `\ekm-arrow` supports them for a few styles.

An unsupported value is substituted with N .

N	2	Y	+ UP
NE	1.5	0.5	+ UP
E	1	X	+ RIGHT
SE	0.5	-0.5	+ RIGHT
S	0	Y	+ DOWN
SW	-0.5	0.5	+ DOWN
W	-1	X	+ LEFT
NW	-1.5	-0.5	+ LEFT
NS	-2	Y	+ -3
NESW	-2.5	0.5	+ -3
EW	-3	X	+ -3
SENW	-3.5	-0.5	+ -3