The 1a package*
for use with \LaTeX2e

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1 Introduction

The fonts la and lla provide glyphs for producing a handwritten writing as taught in primary school. These fonts have been written by Johannes Heuer. They can be found on the CTAN in the directory `tex-archive/fonts/calligra'. This package provides means to use those fonts in \LaTeX2e. This package has been created for an article in „Die \TeXnische Komödie“ [1]. This article contains some more details on the package and its use.

2 Usage

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

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

\textla

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

The following example on the left produces the result on the right.

\begin{verbatim}
{\la Lorem ipsum dolor sit} amet,
consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do
eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et
dolore magna aliqua.
\end{verbatim}

\begin{verbatim}
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, conse
ctetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod
tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore
magna aliqua.
\end{verbatim}

This macro typesets its argument in the la font.

*This file has version number v1.3, dated 2012/04/10.
The following example on the left produces the result on the right.
\textla{Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et
dolore magna aliqua.}
\lla

The command \lla changes the current font family to lla and the encoding to
T1. Usually this should be used in a \TeX group only.
The following example on the left produces the result on the right.
{\lla Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et
dolore magna aliqua.}

\textlla

This macro typesets its argument in the lla font.
The following example on the left produces the result on the right.
\textlla{Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et
dolore magna aliqua.}
\llafill

The command \llafill fills the rest of the line with lines as used in the lla
font. The result may be unexpected if not used where the font family is not lla.
The following example on the left produces the result on the right.
{\lla Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing\llafill}

\llaline

The command \llaline takes its argument and adds lines as used in the lla
font underneath. This is similar to the \underline macro.
The following example on the left produces the result on the right.
{\lla Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing\llaline{eiusmod temp}}
incididunt ut labore et
dolore magna aliqua.}

References


3 Implementation

First we declare a new font family for the la font.
\DeclareFontFamily{T1}{la}{}

This font is only available in the normal shape. Here we can get the desired
font by (silently) scaling the only present la14. Since the design size is 14 we have
to scale down the font by 1/14 = 0.71428571.
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{la}{m}{n}{<->s*[0.71428571]la14}{

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Now we define the next font family for the font with lines in the background.
\DeclareFontFamily{T1}{lla}{}

This font is only available in the normal shape. Here we can get the desired font by (silently) scaling the only present lla14. Since the design size is 14 we have to scale down the font by $1/14 = 0.71428571$.
\DeclareFontShape{T1}{lla}{m}{n}{<->s*[0.71428571]lla14}{}

Now we define font changing commands.
\la The macro \la selects the la family.
\DeclareRobustCommand\la{\fontfamily{la}\fontencoding{T1}\selectfont}

\textla The macro \textla typesets its arguments in the la font.
\newcommand\textla[1]{\begingroup \fontfamily{la}\fontencoding{T1}\selectfont #1\endgroup}

\lla The macro \lla selects the lla family.
\DeclareRobustCommand\lla{\fontfamily{lla}\fontencoding{T1}\selectfont}

\textlla The macro \textlla typesets its arguments in the lla font.
\newcommand\textlla[1]{\begingroup \fontfamily{lla}\fontencoding{T1}\selectfont #1\endgroup}

\llafill The macro \llafill is modeled after the macro \underline. The symbol 24 in the lla font provides just the lines.
\newcommand\llafill{\leaders\hbox{\kern.2em\symbol{24}}\hfill\symbol{24}}

\llaline The macro \llaline packs its argument into a box. Then a box of the same size is filled with empty lines and the original box is typeset in a box of width 0 afterwards.
\newcommand\llaline[1]{%\lla\symbol{24}% \mbox{\setbox0=\hbox{#1}\hbox to \wd0{\llafill}\llap{\usebox0}}}\lla\symbol{24}%}

\llapar This environment typesets one or more paragraphs with the lla font. The \llaline instructions are inserted automatically at the end of each paragraph.
\newenvironment{llapar}{\par\begingroup\lla \let\lla@par=\par \def\par{\llafill\lla@par}}{\par\endgroup}

Change History

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<th>v1.1</th>
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<td>General: Macros textla, textlla</td>
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