librisadf

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Abstract

Hirwen Harendal, Arkandis Digital Foundry (ADF) has produced the Libris ADF font collection. This guide outlines the *experimental* TEX/LATEX support provided with version 1.007 of the fonts.

This document explains how to use the TEX/LATEX support included with version 1.007 of the Libris ADF font collection. The fonts were developed by Hirwen Harendal of the Arkandis Digital Foundry (ADF) and information about the fonts themselves can be found at http://arkandis.tuxfamily.org/adffonts.html. The fonts are released under the GNU General Public License as published by the Free Software Foundation; either version 2 of the License, or any later version, with font exception. For details, see NOTICE.txt and COPYING.

The TEX/LATEX support package consists of all files listed in `manifest.txt` and these files are released under the LATEX Project Public Licence as explained in the included licensing notices. Please let me know of any problems so that I can solve them if I can. If you can correct the problems and send me the fix, that would be even better. Unlike the fonts themselves, the TEX/LATEX support is still somewhat experimental.

1 The collection

Libris ADF is a sans-serif family with lining figures. The family currently includes upright and italic shapes in each of regular and bold weights. The support package renames the fonts according to the Karl Berry fontname scheme and defines two families. The first of these is primarily designed to provide access to the "standard" or default characters while the second "swash" family supports alternate characters and additional ligatures. The included package files provide access to these features in LATEX as explained in section 3 on page 3 and section 4 on page 4.

*Bug tracker: codeberg.org/cfr/nfssext/issues | Code: codeberg.org/cfr/nfssext | Mirror: github.com/cfr42/nfssext

Table 1: LibrisADF original and Berry font names.

Original grouping	**TEX directory/group**	**Original name**	**TEX name**
Libris-Std	libris	LibrisADFStd-Regular	ylyr8a
		LibrisADFStd-Italic	ylyri8a
		LibrisADFStd-Bold	ylyb8a
		LibrisADFStd-BoldItalic	ylybi8a

2 Requirements

Apart from such obvious requirements as LaTeX 2_ε, the LaTeX support provided by `libris.sty` requires nfssext-cfr. Without this, you will get errors complaining that the package cannot be found and you will not be able to use any of the additional font commands described in section 4 on page 4.

The documentation requires in addition:

- array
- babel
- bookmark
- booktabs
- caption
- csquotes
- enumitem
- fancyhdr
- fancyref
- fixfoot
- geometry
- hyperref
- lm
- microtype
- xcolor
- xurl

Note that creating the font files, as opposed to just the package and documentation files, *requires* `l3build` and a set of custom `lua` scripts available on `codeberg`. More specifically, if you want to build the font definition files (`.fd`) yourself, you *must* use `l3build fnttarg` and this requires files available from the code repository, but not included in this package.

The reason for this is that fontinst provides no way[1] to enable variable scaling. While it is entirely possible to scale a font by any factor you please, it is not, as far as I can tell, possible to enable scaling by any factor a user later pleases. In particular, while it is possible to define shapes and families to use a variable factor, it is not possible to write a definition of that factor into the font definition file, which is the way variable scaling is usually configured.

In order to enable this functionality, `lua` is used to inject the relevant code into the `.fd` files after fontinst has generated them. If you simply process the relevant TEX files by hand, you will create broken definition files, since the code produced by fontinst assumes the relevant lines have been injected.

3 The support package

3.1 Encodings

The package supports modified EC/T1 and Text Companion (TS1) encodings. Most characters in the EC encoding are available and the fonts provide a small number of characters from the TS1 encoding as well, including the €. The regular version of the EC/T1 encoding (`t1-libris.enc`) reassigns three slots which would otherwise be empty due to missing glyphs which fontinst cannot fake. In the T1 encoding, these slots are standardly used for the per thousand zero and the Sami Eng/eng characters (Ŋ/ŋ). `t1-libris.enc` uses them for three additional ligatures ('ﬅ', 'ﬁ' and 'ﬃ').

The 'swash' version of the EC/T1 encoding (`t1-librisswash.enc`) provides access to the full range of ligatures available, in addition to replacing default glyphs by alternates. Because additional slots are required to accommodate the additional ligatures, a number of characters normally available in the EC encoding are unavailable. These are the ASCII circumflex (^), the ASCII tilde (~), the IJ/ij ligature (Ĳ/ĳ), dbar (đ), the Eth/eth (Đ/ð) and the Thorn/thorn (Þ/þ). Attempting to access these characters while using this font may result in errors of various kinds and will certainly produce unexpected output even though the characters are provided by the font, as the previous sentence demonstrates. To access these glyphs, ensure that the regular version of the font is active.

[1] Or no way I've yet discovered.

Table 2: LibrisADF styles.

style	style command	text command
swash	\swashstyle	\textswash{}

3.2 LaTeX package

To use the fonts in a LaTeX document, add `\usepackage{libris}` to your document preamble. This will set the default sans-serif family to yly (libris) and enable access to the various alternates and additional glyphs available in ylyw.

Note that loading libris.sty will not affect the default roman family or, therefore, the default document font. To use libris (yly) as the default document font, add the line `\renewcommand{\familydefault}{\sfdefault}` to your preamble as well.

4 Additional font selection commands

The LaTeX package libris loads nfssext-cfr which is an extension of the package nfssext supplied by Philipp Lehman as part of The Font Installation Guide. The file extends the font selection commands to facilitate access to various font features. Both the original and the extension are designed for use with a wide range of fonts. For this reason, only a subset of the additional commands are relevant to any particular font support package. Those relevant to librisadf are described below.

I consider my additions to nfssext-cfr to be *highly experimental*. If things don't work as advertised, apart from letting me know about the problem, you may be able to access the features you need by issuing a `\normalfont` and then selecting features from there. This command will return you to the default document text font — typically the relevant serif in regular weight, standard width and upright shape with oldstyle or lining figures etc. as determined by the packages and options loaded or your distribution's setup.

4.1 nfssext-cfr

These commands are available when libris is loaded. If for some reason you wish to make them available when no relevant package is loaded, use `\usepackage{nfssext-cfr}` in your document preamble.

4.1.1 Styles

Commands for switching to the 'swash' variant, which provides more ligatures and alternate characters are shown in table 2.

For example, if libris was loaded then:

```
\newcommand*{\fytext}{%
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrs{}tuvwxyz\\
0123456789 \textonequarter \textonehalf \textthreequarters \textsurd \texttimes
\textdiv \textpm\  \& \texteuro \textcent \textsterling \textcurrency \textyen
\textflorin \textdollar\ \textregistered \textcopyright \texttrademark
\textestimated \textnumero\ \textohm \textmu\ \textsection \textparagraph\
\textdagger \textdaggerdbl\ \textcelsius\\
Sphinx of black quartz, judge my vow.\\
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.\\
The quick bronzing wax lay over the impish fjord.\\
A churlish skittish bespectacled clerk strictly slacks.}
\newcommand*{\fytest}{\fytext\\[.5em]\textswash{\fytext}}
\textsf{%
\fytest\\[1em]
\textit{\fytest}\\[1em]
\textbf{\fytest}\\[1em]
\textbf{\textit{\fytest}}}
```

produces:

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789 ¼½¾√×÷± & €¢£¤¥ƒ$ ®©™℮№ Ωµ §¶ †‡ °℃
Sphinx of black quartz, judge my vow.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick bronzing wax lay over the impish fjord.
A churlish skittish bespectacled clerk strictly slacks.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789 ¼½¾√×÷± & €¢£¤¥ƒ$ ®©™℮№ Ωµ §¶ †‡ °℃
Sphinx of blaćķ quartz, judge my vow.
The quićķ brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quićķ bronzing wax lay over the impiśh fjord.
A ćhurliśh śķittiśh beśpećtaćled ćlerķ śtrićtly ślaćķs.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789 ¼½¾√×÷± & €¢£¤¥ƒ$ ®©™℮№ Ωµ §¶ †‡ °℃
Sphinx of black quartz, judge my vow.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick bronzing wax lay over the impish fjord.
A churlish skittish bespectacled clerk strictly slacks.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789 ¼½¾√×÷± & €¢£¤¥ƒ$ ®©™℮№ Ωµ §¶ †‡ °℃
Sphinx of blaćķ quartz, judge my vow.

The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick bronzing wax lay over the impish fjord.
A churlish skittish bespectacled clerk strictly slacks.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789 ¼½¾√×÷± & €¢£¤¥ƒ$ ®©™℮№ Ωµ §¶ †‡ °C
Sphinx of black quartz, judge my vow.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick bronzing wax lay over the impish fjord.
A churlish skittish bespectacled clerk strictly slacks.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789 ¼½¾√×÷± & €¢£¤¥ƒ$ ®©™℮№ Ωµ §¶ †‡ °C
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ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789 ¼½¾√×÷± & €¢£¤¥ƒ$ ®©™℮№ Ωµ §¶ †‡ °C
Sphinx of black quartz, judge my vow.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick bronzing wax lay over the impish fjord.
A churlish skittish bespectacled clerk strictly slacks.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
0123456789 ¼½¾√×÷± & €¢£¤¥ƒ$ ®©™℮№ Ωµ §¶ †‡ °C
Sphinx of black quartz, judge my vow.
The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.
The quick bronzing wax lay over the impish fjord.
A churlish skittish bespectacled clerk strictly slacks.

A Installation

The vast majority of users should IGNORE this section entirely. librisadf is included in all major TEX distributions and should be installed as part of your TEX installation. Installing the package yourself should be done only as a last resort or an educational exercise.

Note, in particular, that this version of librisadf should **not** be installed on older LATEX kernels as it is designed to work with the (New) New Font Selection Scheme, as updated around 2020[2]. Use the initial release of librisadf if your installation of LATEX predates those changes.

Installation varies with TEX distribution so you should consult the documentation which came with your system for details. In most cases, you will need to perform three steps:

1. move or copy the package files to appropriate locations on your system;
2. refresh the TEX database;
3. incorporate the included map file fragments for the different engines your distribution supports.

The following instructions assume you are using TEX Live[3]. They should not be too difficult to adapt if you are using a different distribution.

A.1 Install the files

The files should be installed in one of two locations: *either* the local system-wide TEX tree *or* your personal tree. If the package is installed system-wide, all users will have access to it. On the other hand, you may need privileges you do not have to do this in which case you must use your personal tree.

There are serious disadvantages to installing the package into your personal tree. In particular, these pertain to use of `updmap –user` rather than `updmap –sys`. If you are not aware of these disadvantages, please ensure you are fully cognisant of them before proceeding[4]. Merely removing the package from your personal tree at a later point will *not* undo the effects.

For TEX Live, `kpsewhich -var-value TEXMFLOCAL` will return the path to the local tree and `kpsewhich -var-value TEXMFHOME` the path to your personal tree. The

[2]The package should™ work fine on older kernels, but the new version is bound to have some bugs and there is no reason to use it on these systems. The sole purpose of the update is to accommodate the breaking changes made to font selection. If you don't have those changes installed locally, nothing should be broken and the newer version of librisadf offers no advantage at all.

[3]This includes MacTEX for OS X users.

[4]See, for example, Why shouldn't I use `getnonfreefonts` to install additional fonts? Why shouldn't I use `updmap` when installing or removing fonts?.

package already includes a hierarchy of files to help you install them correctly. Ignoring any symbolic link in the top directory, move or copy the files in `doc`, `fonts` and `tex` into the appropriate locations. If the tree is initially empty, you can simply move or copy the directories in as they are. If the tree already contains other packages, you may need to merge the package hierarchy with the pre-existing one. For example, if you already have a `doc/fonts` directory, move or copy `doc/fonts/libris` into `doc/fonts/`. If you have a `doc` directory but not a `doc/fonts`, move `doc/fonts` into `doc/`.

A.2 Refresh the database

Again, this depends on your distribution. For TEX Live, `mktexlsr <path to directory>` for the directory you used in the first step should do the trick. Note that you *may* be able to skip this step if you install into your personal tree. Whether this is so depends on the details of your set-up. As a test, move to a directory containing none of the package files and try `kpsewhich libris.sty`. If the file is found, you don't need to refresh the database; otherwise use `mktexlsr` and then try again.

A.3 Install the map fragments

For TEX Live, there are at least two ways of doing this. The second method varies according to the version of TEX Live and instructions are provided accordingly. Both methods depend on whether you installed into TEXMFLOCAL or TEXMFHOME. If you installed system-wide, the choice is relatively straightforward — it obviously makes sense in that case to update the font maps system-wide as well.

If, on the other hand, you installed into your personal tree, the matter is more complex. On the one hand, updating the system-wide maps may create difficulties or confusion for other users because while the map files will list the fonts as available, they will not be able to access them. On the other hand, maintaining personal font map files can produce difficulties and confusions of its own[5]. Whether it is to be preferred or not is a complex issue and depends on the details of your TEX distribution, local configuration and personal preference. The one clear case is that in which you install into your personal tree because you lack the privileges needed to install system-wide. In that case, you have no choice but to maintain personal font map files or forgo the use of all fonts not provided by your administrator. Other cases are thankfully beyond the scope of this document.

A.3.1 Method 1

If you installed the package system-wide, use the command:

```
updmap-sys --enable Map=yly.map
```

[5] See, for example, Why shouldn't I use `getnonfreefonts` to install additional fonts? Why shouldn't I use `updmap` when installing or removing fonts?.

If you installed the package in your personal tree, you *may* prefer[6]:

```
updmap --enable Map=yly.map
```

Either way, `updmap` will output a good deal of information after each incantation. This is normal. Just check that it does not end with an error and that it found the new map file.

A.3.2 Method 2: TEX Live 2008 (and probably earlier)

If you installed the package system-wide, use `updmap-sys --edit`.

If you installed into your personal tree, you *may* prefer to use `updmap --edit`[6].

Either way, a configuration file will be opened which you can edit. Move to the end of the file and add the following line:

```
Map yly.map
```

When you are done, save the file. `updmap` or `updmap-sys` will produce a great deal of output if all is well. Just check that it does not end with an error and that `yly.map` is found.

A.3.3 Method 2: TEX Live 2009 (and possibly later)

If you installed the package system-wide, edit or or create `TEXMFLOCAL/web2c/updmap-local.cfg` and add the following line to the end of the file:

```
Map yly.map
```

Save the file and tell `tlmgr` to merge in your addition using the command:

```
tlmgr generate updmap
```

`tlmgr` will then tell you that you need to ensure the changes are propagated correctly by calling `updmap-sys`. This should produce a great deal of output. Check that it finds the new map file and does not end with an error.

If you installed into your personal tree, you *may* prefer to use `updmap --edit` as described above for TEX Live 2008[6].

[6] See, for example, Why shouldn't I use `getnonfreefonts` to install additional fonts? Why shouldn't I use `updmap` when installing or removing fonts?.

A.3.4 Method 3: Current/Recent TEX Live

If you installed the package system-wide, tell `\updmap` to enable the map file:

```
updmap --sys --enable Map=yly.map
```

This should produce a great deal of output. Check that it finds the new map file and does not end with an error.

If you installed into your personal tree, you *could* use `updmap --user` in place of `updmap --sys` as described above for TEX Live 2008, but this is **not** recommended[7].

To test your installation and that the package works on your system, latex this file (`librisadf.tex`). The console output and/or log should tell you whether any fonts were not found. If you are careful not to overwrite it, you may also compare your output with `librisadf.pdf`.

B Implementation

You do not need to read the remainder of this document in order to install or use the fonts.

```
1 \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
2 \RequirePackage{svn-prov}
3 \ProvidesPackageSVN[libris.sty]{$Id: librisadf.dtx 10402 2024-09-27 02:35:48Z cfrees $}[v1.1 \rev-
  info]
4 \DefineFileInfoSVN[libris]
5 \RequirePackage[T1]{fontenc}
6 \RequirePackage{nfssext-cfr}[2024/01/01]
```

nfssext-cfr provides `\ProcessKeyOptions`, `\IfFormatAtLeastTF` on older kernels.

```
7 \IfFormatAtLeastTF {2020-02-02}{%
```

To get the available ASCII accents etc. used from TS1, we need to set the subset to 0 or 1. Unfortunately, this means characters missing from the fonts will not use default symbols as fallback, but this seems to be unavoidable. Note this approach is at odds with the kernel's: the kernel prefers losing font-specific glyphs to missing glyphs, whereas we prefer missing to lost glyphs[8].

[7] See, for example, Why shouldn't I use getnonfreefonts to install additional fonts? Why shouldn't I use updmap when installing or removing fonts?.

[8] I probably wouldn't do this for a non-Arkandis font with coverage as poor as Lbris's, where it is markedly less plausible than is the case for something like Electrum. But note that some Arkandis fonts include glyphs deemed to exist only in TEX-world fonts by the architects of LATEX's TS1 support, which also seems more aimed at autoinst-installed fonts than use of fontinst. But maybe there is a better solution I'm just not seeing here . . . ?

```
  \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{yly}{1}%
  \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{ylyw}{1}%
}{%
  \RequirePackage{textcomp}}
\UndeclareTextCommand{\textperthousand}{T1}
\ExplSyntaxOn
```

The actual sty is ultra simple. Only a single option is provided, in case the fonts should be scaled. scale takes a factor by which to scale the fonts. This is empty by default, which is equivalent to 1, but more efficient.

```
\keys_define:nn { libris }
{
  scale .tl_set:N = \yly@scale,
  scale .initial:V = \@empty,
}
```

Note the optional argument is mandatory in case we're on an older kernel.

```
\ProcessKeyOptions[libris]
\ExplSyntaxOff
\renewcommand{\sfdefault}{yly}
%% end libris.sty
%%%%% end libris.sty
```

The remaining files are not used directly, but are required to generate the files which allow TEX and LATEX to use the fonts. The sources use fontinst as explained in the (sparse) comments. While you can install these files into a TEX tree, they are not required for typesetting.

B.1 Driver

The file does all the initial setup of the fonts. It organises the fonts into families, defines shapes and reencodes as required.

```
\input fontinst.sty
\needsfontinstversion{1.926}
```

Substitutions Bold for bold extended

```
\substitutesilent{bx}{b}
```

upright for small-caps

```
\substitutesilent{sc}{n}
```

italic for oblique

```
\substitutesilent{sl}{it}
```

italic for italic small-caps

```
\substitutesilent{scsl}{sl}
\substitutesilent{scit}{scsl}
\substitutesilent{si}{scit}
```

Record transformations for later map file creation

```
\recordtransforms{yly-rec.tex}
```

Allow fonts to be scaled via variable in fd files Also requires fontinst.lua fnttarg as no means to define variable in fontinst

```
\declaresize{}{<-> \string\yly@@scale}
```

Transformations : reencode fonts

```
\transformfont{ylyr-t1}{\reencodefont{t1-cfr}{\fromafm{ylyr8a}}}
\transformfont{ylyri-t1}{\reencodefont{t1-cfr}{\fromafm{ylyri8a}}}
\transformfont{ylyb-t1}{\reencodefont{t1-cfr}{\fromafm{ylyb8a}}}
\transformfont{ylybi-t1}{\reencodefont{t1-cfr}{\fromafm{ylybi8a}}}
\transformfont{ylyr-ts1}{\reencodefont{ts1-euro}{\fromafm{ylyr8a}}}
\transformfont{ylyri-ts1}{\reencodefont{ts1-euro}{\fromafm{ylyri8a}}}
\transformfont{ylyb-ts1}{\reencodefont{ts1-euro}{\fromafm{ylyb8a}}}
\transformfont{ylybi-ts1}{\reencodefont{ts1-euro}{\fromafm{ylybi8a}}}
\transformfont{ylyr8s}{\reencodefont{libris-supp}{\fromafm{ylyr8a}}}
\transformfont{ylyri8s}{\reencodefont{libris-supp}{\fromafm{ylyri8a}}}
\transformfont{ylyb8s}{\reencodefont{libris-supp}{\fromafm{ylyb8a}}}
\transformfont{ylybi8s}{\reencodefont{libris-supp}{\fromafm{ylybi8a}}}
\input reglyph-yly.tex
```

Installation: creation of virtual fonts

```
\installfonts
 \installfamily{T1}{yly}{}
 \installfont{ylyr8t}{ylyr-t1,ylyr8sr,newlatin}{t1-libris}{T1}{yly}{m}{n}{}
 \installfont{ylyri8t}{ylyri-t1,ylyri8sr,newlatin}{t1-libris}{T1}{yly}{m}{it}{}
```

Repeat for bold fonts

```
 \installfont{ylyb8t}{ylyb-t1,ylyb8sr,newlatin}{t1-libris}{T1}{yly}{b}{n}{}
 \installfont{ylybi8t}{ylybi-t1,ylybi8sr,newlatin}{t1-libris}{T1}{yly}{b}{it}{}
```

Swash

```
 \installfamily{T1}{ylyw}{}
\installfont{ylyrw8t}{ylyr-t1,ylyr8sr,resetalt,newlatin}{t1-librisswash}{T1}{ylyw}{m}{n}{}
\installfont{ylyriw8t}{ylyri-t1,ylyri8sr,resetalt,newlatin}{t1-librisswash}{T1}{ylyw}{m}{it}{}
\installfont{ylybw8t}{ylyb-t1,ylyb8sr,resetalt,newlatin}{t1-librisswash}{T1}{ylyw}{b}{n}{}
\installfont{ylybiw8t}{ylybi-t1,ylybi8sr,resetalt,newlatin}{t1-librisswash}{T1}{ylyw}{b}{it}{}
```

Install with TS1 encoding for extra glyphs through textcomp

```
\installfamily{TS1}{yly}{}
\installfont{ylyr8c}{ylyr-t1,ylyr-ts1,ylyr8sr,textcomp}{ts1-euro}{TS1}{yly}{m}{n}{}
\installfont{ylyri8c}{ylyri-t1,ylyri-ts1,ylyri8sr,textcomp}{ts1-euro}{TS1}{yly}{m}{it}{}
```

Repeat for bold fonts

```
\installfont{ylyb8c}{ylyb-t1,ylyb-ts1,ylyb8sr,textcomp}{ts1-euro}{TS1}{yly}{b}{n}{}
\installfont{ylybi8c}{ylybi-t1,ylybi-ts1,ylybi8sr,textcomp}{ts1-euro}{TS1}{yly}{b}{it}{}
```

Swash

```
\installfamily{TS1}{ylyw}{}
\installfontas{ylyr8c}{TS1}{ylyw}{m}{n}{}
\installfontas{ylyri8c}{TS1}{ylyw}{m}{it}{}
\installfontas{ylyb8c}{TS1}{ylyw}{b}{n}{}
\installfontas{ylybi8c}{TS1}{ylyw}{b}{it}{}
\endinstallfonts
\endrecordtransforms
\bye
```

B.2 Map

This file is compiled to produce the map file fragment `updmap` needs to install the fonts. It uses files recorded during compilation of the driver.

```
\input finstmsc.sty
\resetstr{PSfontsuffix}{.pfb}
\adddriver{dvips}{yly.map}
\adddriver{pltotf}{yly-pltotf.sh}
\input yly-rec.tex
\donedrivers
\bye
```

B.3 Encodings

librisadf uses several custom encoding files (`.etx`) to generate the files required to use LibrisADF in LaTeX 2$_\varepsilon$. These are included in the package, listed in `librisadf-build.pdf` and briefly described in this section.

B.3.1 Supplementary (raw)

We need an additional 'raw' encoding to pick up characters otherwise missed. Many of these are here just because they are named differently, but this also covers fancy ligatures, alternate styles of digits etc.

Note that `etx` files may specify raw and/or output encodings. Those which are specific to LibrisADF are described below and included in this package. Those which are not are

included as separate sources unless provided by fontinst.

- libris-supp.etx

B.3.2 Reglyph

We need to rename characters whose names don't match our TeX font encodings.

- reglyph-yly.tex

B.3.3 Encodings (output)

These files define variant T1 and TS1 font encodings.

- t1-libris.etx
- t1-librisswash.etx

In addition to these encodings, we use encoding files supplied by fontinst, along with

- t1-cfr.etx
- ts1-euro.etx

The etx files are not used directly by LaTeX or TeX. Where needed, they are processed to produce enc files. In some cases, however, they are not themselves standalone encodings. Instead, they change how some other encoding is interpreted.

B.3.4 MTX

mtx files are used to build 'fake' glyphs where these are missing from the original fonts. We do not fake small-caps or bold, but only glyphs which can be constructed without altering the original design.

mtx files are also used to adjust or reset kerning. librisadf uses

- resetalt.mtx

in addition to standard files supplied by fontinst.

```
%% !TEX TS-program = pdflatex
%% !TEX encoding = UTF-8 Unicode
\documentclass[12pt]{article}
\usepackage{libris}
```

```
\usepackage{csquotes}
\MakeAutoQuote{‘}{’}
\MakeAutoQuote*{“}{”}
\title{\textswash{Libris ADF Sample (yly, ylyw)}}
\author{\textswash{splendid spiky strains of active fjords}}

\providecommand{\zeroslash}{}
\providecommand{\textsi}[1]{}
\newcommand{\alphaline}{%
  \begin{flushleft}
    ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ\par abcdefghijklmnopqrs{}tuvwxyz\par
   0123456789 f\kern0pt f ff f\kern0pt i fi f\kern0pt j fj f\kern0pt l fl f\kern0pt f\kern0pt i ffi f\kern0pt f\kern0p
%       Â â Ĉ ĉ Ê ê Ĝ ĝ Ĥ ĥ Î î Ĵ ĵ Ô ô Û û Ŵ ŵ Ŷ ŷ \capitalcircumflex{A}\par
%       Ë ë Ï ï Ÿ ÿ \capitaldieresis{A}\par
%       À à È è Ì ì Ò ò Ù ù \capitalgrave{A}\par
%       Á á Ć ć É é Í í Ĺ Í Ń ń Ó ó Ŕ ŕ Ś ś Ú ú Ý ý Ź ź \capitalacute{A}\par
%    %    %       Ā ā Ē ē Ī ī Ō ō Ū ū \capitalring{A} \capitalmacron{A}\par
    \u{A} \u{a} \u{E} \u{e}
    \u{G} \u{g}
    \H{A} \H{a} \H{U} \H{u} \capitalbreve{A}\par
    \.{A} \.{a} \.{C} \.{c} \.{E} \.{e}
    \.{I} \.{i}
    \.{Z} \.{z}
    \A \a %
    \I \\i\ %
    \N \n \O \o %
    \capitaldotaccent{I} \capitaltilde{A}\par
%       \par
   \v{C} \v{c} \v{D} \v{d} \v{E} \v{e} \v{L} \v{l} \v{N} \v{n} \v{R} \v{r} \v{S} \v{s} \v{T} \v{t} \v
italcaron{C}\par
    \k{A} \k{a} %
    \k{E} \k{e} %
   \c{C} \c{c} \c{D} \c{d} \c{E} \c{e} \c{G} \c{g} \c{K} \c{k} \c{L} \c{l} \c{N} \c{n} \c{R} \c{r} \c{S
italogonek{A} \capitalcedilla{C}\par
    \O\ \o\ \AE\ \ae\ \OE\ \oe\ \L\ \l\smallskip\par
    <\kern0pt< << >\kern0pt> >> - -\kern0pt- -- -\kern0pt-\kern0pt- ---\par
   \& \texteuro\ \textdollar\ \textsterling\ \textyen\ \textcurrency\ \textflorin\ \text-
cent\ \textohm\ \textmu\ \textcelsius\ \textnumero\ \textdiv\ \texttimes\ \tex-
tpm\ \textregistered\ \textcopyright\ \texttrademark\ \textparagraph\ \textestim-
ated\ \textonequarter\ \textonehalf\ \textthreequarters\ \textonesuperior\ \texttwosu-
perior\ \textthreesuperior\par\ \textservicemark\smallskip\par
    Sphinx of black quartz, judge my vow.\par
    The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog.\par
    Somewhat splendid fjords act last.\par
    A churlish skittish lisping clerk strictly slows.
  \end{flushleft}%
}
\newcommand{\alphatest}{%
  \begin{flushleft}
```

```
{\upshape upright shape:\par \alphaline}\smallskip\par
{\itshape italics:\par \alphaline}\smallskip\par
{\bfseries
 {\upshape upright shape:\par \alphaline}\smallskip\par
 {\itshape italics:\par \alphaline}\smallskip\par}
 \end{flushleft}}

\pdfmapfile{+yly.map}
\usepackage{libris}
\renewcommand\thepage{\textsf{\arabic{page}}}
\begin{document}
\sffamily
\maketitle
\setlength{\parindent}{0pt}

\section*{regular modified encoding (yly)}

A sans-serif family with lining figures.

\alphatest

\section*{alternative modified encoding (ylyw)}

\swashstyle
A 'swash' variant with alternate characters and additional ligatures:

\alphatest

\end{document}
```

Change History

v1.0
General: First public release. 1
v1.1
General: Belated update for (New) NFSS and revised nfssext-cfr. Add scale option to package. Try switching to DTX/INS. 1

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