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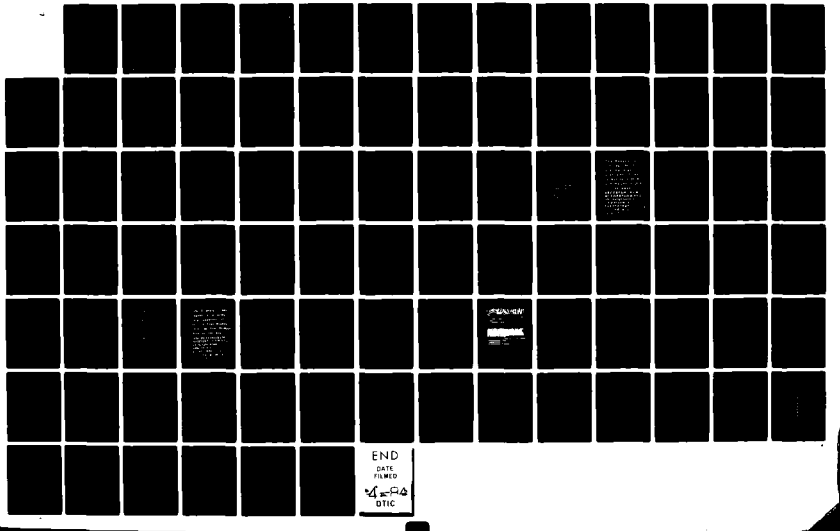

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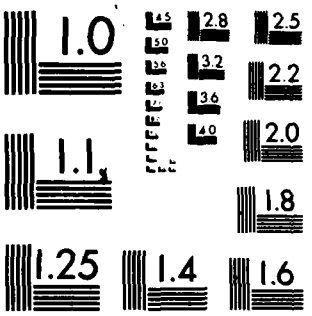

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ISI/TM-83-119
February 1984

Lisa Moses
Sheila Coyazo

University of Southern California

Using Scribe to Select Fonts on the Penguin

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This document is intended for people who use the formatting program Scribe for document preparation on the ISI and ARPA Penguin printers. It covers the definitions and basic use of Fonts, Font Families, SpecialFonts, and Special Character Fonts, and shows the more useful fonts that are currently available.

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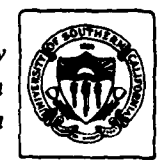

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Sheila Coyazo

Using Scribe to Select Fonts on the Penguin

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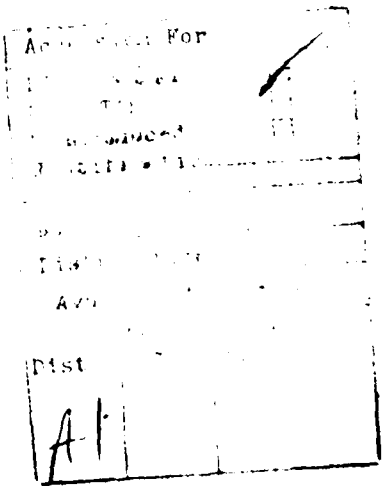

Preface

This document is intended for people who use Scribe for document preparation on the ISI and ARPA Penguin printers. It explains how the user may choose the style of text, or "Font," for each document. It does not list every font available on the Penguins, but instead shows the more useful fonts that *are currently available.*

This document defines *Fonts*, *Font Families*, SpecialFonts, and Special Character Fonts, and explains the difference between fixed-width and variable-width fonts. It shows the Scribe commands to use to request different fonts and demonstrates the commands used to generate a "*font dump*," which is a listing of all the characters available in a particular font.

1. Understanding Fonts

This document is intended for people who use Scribe for document preparation on the Penguin printer. It covers the basic use of Fonts, Font Families, SpecialFonts, and Special Character Fonts, and shows the more useful fonts that are currently available (not all of the fonts, just the useful ones).

1.1. Definition of a Font and a Font Family

There is an important difference between fonts and font families. **A font is simply a collection of typed characters (like the alphabet) printed in a particular style and size. A font family is a group of fonts in different styles and sizes that are complementary.** The text formatting program Scribe allows you to use different fonts on the Penguin printer.

The name of a font indicates several things about that font. The first segment of the name (for example, Helvetica or TimesRoman) may indicate its shape and form. The number following the name refers to the *point* size (height) of the characters. There are 72 points per inch, so the font Helvetica12R would be 1/8 inch high (measured by the tallest letters). The letter following the point size indicates the style of the font. For example, the letter I indicates italics (a slanted font), and the letter B indicates bold (a font that is darker and thicker than the regular font).

The default font family for the Scribe document type Text is Helvetica10; in other words, if you do not specify a font or document type in your .mss file, your document will be printed in the font family Helvetica10. (Other document types may have TimesRoman10 as the default font family.) This document is printed in the font family Helvetica10. The body of the text is printed in the font Helvetica10R, but when you ask for *Italics*, the italicized text is printed in a font called Helvetica10I. Helvetica10R and Helvetica10I go well together because of their style and size. Some other fonts you may use within the font family Helvetica10 produce small capitalized letters, boldface letters, and bold italic letters. Use the following commands to get different fonts within Helvetica10:

@i[Text to be in italics]	This will produce *italicized* text.
@b[Text to be in boldface]	This will produce **boldface** text.
@p[Text to be in boldface italics]	This will produce ***boldface italicized*** text.
@c[Text to be in small caps]	This will produce SMALL CAPITALIZED text in a smaller font.
@t[Text to be in typewriter font]	This will produce `typewriter text` in a font called Gacha10. You will also get this font when you use the @Verbatim or @Example commands.
@Foot[Text to be in footnote]	This will produce a footnote and actually switch to a smaller font family, Helvetica8, which is compatible with Helvetica10.[1]

[1] Within the @Footnote command you may use *Italics*, **boldface**, SMALL CAPITALS, etc., and they will be from the font family Helvetica8.

1.2. Heading Commands

Heading commands produce text in large, bold fonts appropriate for document headings. The commands used for documents with numbered headings are @Chapter, @Section, @Subsection, and @Paragraph. These headings are numbered automatically by Scribe.

Commands used for unnumbered headings are @Majorheading, @Heading, and @Subheading. Figure 1 shows how these heading commands look in Helvetica10:

Majorheading
Heading
Subheading

Figure 1-1: Heading Fonts in Helvetica10

1.3. Fixed-Width vs. Variable-Width Fonts

A font in which each letter takes up the same amount of space is a fixed-width font. For example, in a fixed-width font an "m" takes up the same space as an "i". Fixed-width fonts are often used for charts in which columns must line up exactly (especially when there are dollar signs with blank spaces before the numbers). The @t command (see example on page 1), the @verbatim command, and the @example command cause text to be printed in a fixed-width font.

Each letter in a variable-width font takes up a different amount of space, depending on its shape. As a result, text printed in a variable-width font generally looks "prettier" than the same text printed in a fixed-width font. Helvetica10 is a variable-width font.

The available fixed-width fonts are ELITE10, GACHA8, GACHA10, GACHA12, LETTERGOTHIC10, LETTERGOTHIC10B, TITAN10, TITANLEGAL12, and XEROXBOOK12.

1.4. Creating a Font Dump

There are some inconsistencies in the fonts because not all of the fonts have the same characters available. To see all of the characters available in a particular font, you may create a "font dump" and send it to the Penguin. To create a font dump, type the underlined words in the following example (the character) indicates a carriage return):

```
@ penguin)

PENGUIN program.

Command: font-Definition-Dump)

Processing FONTS.WIDTHS file.
Finished processing FONTS.WIDTHS.

Font dump to file: png:)

Select FONT characteristics
@ font-name)
Font family name: helvetica)

@ point-size)
 (is) 12)
@ )

Page: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Command: )

@
```

1.5. Requesting a Font Family

To request a font family other than Helvetica10, you must enter the @font command in your .mss file after the @device command. This example shows the command to request the font family TimesRoman12:

@Font[TimesRoman12]

Now the body of the text will be in TimesRoman12R and when the commands @i, @b, @p, etc., are used, the fonts printed will be from the font family TimesRoman12.

1.6. Font Families Available on the Pengui

1. TimesRoman10
2. TimesRoman11
3. TimesRoman12
4. TimesRoman14
5. Helvetica8
6. Helvetica9
7. Helvetica10
8. Helvetica11
9. Helvetica12
10. Poster
11. Slides

1.7. Organization of a Font Family

Scribe divides each font family into three categories: BodyFont, SmallBodyFont, and TitleFont. The majority of text in a document is printed in the BodyFont. The name of the BodyFont is also the name of the font family. For example, the BodyFont of the font family TimesRoman12 is also TimesRoman12.

1.7.1. SmallBodyFonts

The SmallBodyFont is usually two points smaller in size than the BodyFont. It is used mostly for footnotes and pageheadings. The SmallBodyFont of each font family is actually a font family in itself. This means that you can use italics, boldface, etc., in your footnotes.

1.7.2. TitleFonts

TitleFonts are used for headings, chapter titles, subheadings, section headings, etc. There are five levels of TitleFonts. Each level has regular, italic, and small-capital fonts, but in most cases you will use only the regular TitleFont style. Different document types may use slightly different font sizes for the same kind of heading. For example, Appendix titles in document type Report are printed in a larger font than Appendix titles in document type Article. This is because Appendix titles should be equivalent to the titles of the largest kind of section used in that particular document. Because Report has Chapters, which use the largest TitleFont, Appendix titles for Report are also printed in the largest TitleFont. Article's largest section heading is Section, which uses a smaller TitleFont.

Figure 1-2 shows the five levels of TitleFonts and describes their use. Although the examples shown in the figure are from the font family Helvetica10, the actual name and size of a TitleFont depend on the name and size of its font family. For example, in the font family Helvetica8, the largest TitleFont is Helvetica14B. In the font family TimesRoman12, the largest TitleFont is Helvetica18B.[2]

TitleFont1	This TitleFont is used for Subsection and Paragraph.
TitleFont2	*This TitleFont is used for Subheading.*
TitleFont3	*This TitleFont is used for Heading*, Section, and AppendixSection. In document type Article, this TitleFont is used for Appendix, *Unnumbered*, and PrefaceSection.
TitleFont4	*This TitleFont is not used at ISI, because it is exactly the same as* TitleFont3.
TitleFont5	This TitleFont is used for MajorHeading and Chapter. In document type Report, this font is used for Appendix, Unnumbered, and PrefaceSection.

Figure 1-2: The five levels of TitleFonts from the Font Family Helvetica10

[2] The TimesRoman Font Families use Helvetica TitleFonts.

	BodyFonts	SmallBodyFonts
regular text:	Helvetica10R	Helvetica8R
italic text:	*Helvetica10I*	*Helvetica8I*
boldface text:	**Helvetica10B**	**Helvetica8B**
boldface italic text:	***Helvetica10BI***	***Helvetica8BI***
typewriter text:	Gacha10R	Gacha8R

TitleFonts

TitleFont1:	**Helvetica10B**
TitleFont2:	**Helvetica12B**
TitleFont3:	**Helvetica14B**
TitleFont4:	**Helvetica14B**
TitleFont5:	**Helvetica18B**

Figure 1-3: *Organization of the Font Family Helvetica10*

2. Font Family Samples

2.1. Sample Fonts

This section contains samples of the Helvetica and TimesRoman fonts. Every available size and style is shown for each font, as well as a list of available characters and a short paragraph of text. These are the most commonly used fonts, but this is not a complete list of the available fonts.

HELVETICA6R

Penguin was originally the common name for the now extinct great auk of the North Atlantic and is now used for the unrelated antarctic diving birds. Penguins are the most highly specialized of all birds for marine life. They swim entirely by means of their flipperlike wings, using their webbed feet as rudders. Since their legs are set far back on their bodies, they waddle awkwardly on land, and often travel by tobogganing on their bellies over the ice as they migrate--sometimes great distances--each fall to their nesting sites. Penguins are classified in the phylum Chordata, subphylum Vertebrata, class Aves, order Sphenisciformes, family Spheniscidae.

--extracted from The New Columbia Encyclopedia

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HELVETICA7R

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HELVETICA8R

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HELVETICA9R

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HELVETICA10R

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HELVETICA11R

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HELVETICA12R

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HELVETICA14R

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HELVETICA18R

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HELVETICA6I

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HELVETICA7I

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HELVETICA9I

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HELVETICA10I

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HELVETICA11I

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HELVETICA12I

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HELVETICA 14I

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--extracted from The New Columbia Encyclopedia

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HELVETICA18I

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HELVETICA6B

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HELVETICA7B

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HELVETICA10B

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HELVETICA11B

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HELVETICA12B

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HELVETICA14BI

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HELVETICAD24

The Penguin is not capable of printing large quantities of text in Helvetica D24 and Helvetica D36 on one page.

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HELVETICAD36

The Penguin is not capable of printing large quantities of text in Helvetica D24 and Helvetica D36 on one page.

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TIMESROMAN6R

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TIMESROMAN7R

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TIMESROMAN8R

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TIMESROMAN9R

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TIMESROMAN10R

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TIMESROMAN11R

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TIMESROMAN12R

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TIMESROMAN14R

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TIMESROMAN18R

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TIMESROMAN6I

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TIMESROMAN7I

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TIMESROMAN9I

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TIMESROMAN10I

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TIMESROMAN11I

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TIMESROMAN14I

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TIMESROMAN18I

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TIMESROMAN6B

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TIMESROMAN7B

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TIMESROMAN8B

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TIMESROMAN10B

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TIMESROMAN14BI

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TIMESROMAND24

The Penguin is not capable of printing large quantities of text in TimesRoman D24 and TimesRoman D36 on one page.

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TIMESROMAND36

The Penguin is not capable of printing large quantities of text in TimesRoman D24 and TimesRoman D36 on one page.

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3. Special Fonts

3.1. Special Fonts

Many individual fonts, which may not be included in font families, are also available. To use these fonts, type the @SpecialFont command in the header part of your file. This example shows the command to request the SpecialFont Cream12R (you must capitalize the letter after the number in the font name as shown in the example):

@SpecialFont[F1 = "Cream12R"]

Once that command is in your .mss file, you may type @begin[F1] in the body of your file wherever you want the SpecialFont to appear. All of the text you type will then be printed in the SpecialFont until you type @end[F1] .

NOTE: If you have trouble using any of the SpecialFonts in this section it could be that the font you are trying to use is still in <NEWSYS>. You may still use it, however, by typing at the Exec level (before running your file through Scribe):

define fon: new:

You may ask for up to ten SpecialFonts in a file by repeating the @SpecialFont command. In the header part of your file, define the fonts you wish to use by designating them F0 through F9. Wherever you want one of the fonts to appear type @begin and the font designation. For example, type @begin[F2] when you want the font designated as F2 to appear. Any font can be defined as a SpecialFont. The following example shows the use of three SpecialFonts.

```
@device[penguin]
@specialfont[F1="timesroman10I"]
@specialfont[F2="helvetica14B"]
@specialfont[F3="cream10"]


@begin[F3]

This text will appear in the font Cream10.  It is not necessary to use
SpecialFonts in order of number.

@end[F3]

@F2[This text will appear in the font Helvetica14B.]  @F1[This text
will appear in the font TimesRoman10I.]
```

3.2. Line Spacing

The amount of space between lines in a document is set by default according to the font family being used. If you use a SpecialFont that is much larger than the font family, your lines may run into each other. You can fix this problem by changing the amount of space between the lines with a style command.

Although there is no set rule to follow in choosing line spacing, you can use the chart below as a guide to line spacing for the most common sizes of Penguin fonts.

6-point type	@style[Spacing .125 inch]
7-point type	@style[Spacing .14 inch]
8-point type	@style[Spacing .155 inch]
9-point type	@style[Spacing .17 inch]
10-point type	@style[Spacing .185 inch]
11-point type	@style[Spacing .2 inch]
12-point type	@style[Spacing .225 inch]
14-point type	@style[Spacing .25 inch]
18-point type	@style[Spacing .3 inch]
24-point type	@style[Spacing .35 inch]
30-point type	@style[Spacing .4 inch]
36-point type	@style[Spacing .5 inch]

3.3. SpecialFont Samples

BRAVOX10

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BRAVOX12R

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CREAM10R

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ESCHER12R

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--EXTRACTED FROM
THE NEW COLUMBIA ENCYCLOPEDIA

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GERMAN12R

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MONASTARY10R

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MONASTARY2OR

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OLDENGLISH18R

Penguin was originally the common name for the now extinct great auk of the North Atlantic and is now used for the unrelated antarctic diving birds. Penguins are the most highly specialized of all birds for marine life. They swim entirely by means of their flipperlike wings, using their webbed feet as rudders. Since their legs are set far back on their bodies, they waddle awkwardly on land, and often travel by tobogganing on their bellies over the ice as they migrate--sometimes great distances--each fall to their nesting sites. Penguins are classified in the phylum Chordata, subphylum Vertebrata, class Aves, order Sphenisciformes, family Spheniscidae.

--extracted from The New Columbia Encyclopedia

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1234567890-↑\@[←;:],./!" #$%&'()0=~|'{+*}<>?

4. Fixed-Width Font Samples

ELITE10R

Penguin was originally the common name for the now extinct great auk of the North Atlantic and is now used for the unrelated antarctic diving birds. Penguins are the most highly specialized of all birds for marine life. They swim entirely by means of their flipperlike wings, using their webbed feet as rudders. Since their legs are set far back on their bodies, they waddle awkwardly on land, and often travel by tobogganing on their bellies over the ice as they migrate--sometimes great distances--each fall to their nesting sites. Penguins are classified in the phylum Chordata, subphylum Vertebrata, class Aves, order Sphenisciformes, family Spheniscidae.

--extracted from The New Columbia Encyclopedia

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1234567890-@;:,./!"#$%&'()0=¢+*¼½?

GACHA8R

Penguin was originally the common name for the now extinct great auk of the North Atlantic and is now used for the unrelated antarctic diving birds. Penguins are the most highly specialized of all birds for marine life. They swim entirely by means of their flipperlike wings, using their webbed feet as rudders. Since their legs are set far back on their bodies, they waddle awkwardly on land, and often travel by tobogganing on their bellies over the ice as they migrate--sometimes great distances--each fall to their nesting sites. Penguins are classified in the phylum Chordata, subphylum Vertebrata, class Aves, order Sphenisciformes, family Spheniscidae.

--extracted from The New Columbia Encyclopedia

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

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GACHA10R

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--extracted from The New Columbia Encyclopedia

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1234567890-↑\@[←;:],./!"#$%&'()0=~| {+*}<>?

GACHA12R

Penguin was originally the common name for the now extinct great auk of the North Atlantic and is now used for the unrelated antarctic diving birds. Penguins are the most highly specialized of all birds for marine life. They swim entirely by means of their flipperlike wings, using their webbed feet as rudders. Since their legs are set far back on their bodies, they waddle awkwardly on land, and often travel by tobogganing on their bellies over the ice as they migrate--sometimes great distances--each fall to their nesting sites. Penguins are classified in the phylum Chordata, subphylum Vertebrata, class Aves, order Sphenisciformes, family Spheniscidae.

--extracted from The New Columbia Encyclopedia

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1234567890-↑\@[←;:],./!"#$%&'()0=~| {+*}<>?

LETTERGOTHIC10

Penguin was originally the common name for the now extinct great auk of the North Atlantic and is now used for the unrelated antarctic diving birds. Penguins are the most highly specialized of all birds for marine life. They swim entirely by means of their flipperlike wings, using their webbed feet as rudders. Since their legs are set far back on their bodies, they waddle awkwardly on land, and often travel by tobogganing on their bellies over the ice as they migrate--sometimes great distances--each fall to their nesting sites. Penguins are classified in the phylum Chordata, subphylum Vertebrata, class Aves, order Sphenisciformes, family Spheniscidae.

--extracted from The New Columbia Encyclopedia

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

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LETTERGOTHIC10B

Penguin was originally the common name for the now extinct great auk of the North Atlantic and is now used for the unrelated antarctic diving birds. Penguins are the most highly specialized of all birds for marine life. They swim entirely by means of their flipperlike wings, using their webbed feet as rudders. Since their legs are set far back on their bodies, they waddle awkwardly on land, and often travel by tobogganing on their bellies over the ice as they migrate--sometimes great distances--each fall to their nesting sites. Penguins are classified in the phylum Chordata, subphylum Vertebrata, class Aves, order Sphenisciformes, family Spheniscidae.

--extracted from The New Columbia Encyclopedia

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1234567890-@;:,./!"#$%&'()0='+*?

TITAN10R

Penguin was originally the common name for the now extinct great auk of the North Atlantic and is now used for the unrelated antarctic diving birds. Penguins are the most highly specialized of all birds for marine life. They swim entirely by means of their flipperlike wings, using their webbed feet as rudders. Since their legs are set far back on their bodies, they waddle awkwardly on land, and often travel by tcbogganing on their bellies over the ice as they migrate--sometimes great distances--each fall to their nesting sites. Penguins are classified in the phylum Chordata, subphylum Vertebrata, class Aves, order Sphenisciformes, family Spheniscidae.

--extracted from The New Columbia Encyclopedia

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1234567890-@[;:],./!"#$%&'()0='+*?

TITANLEGAL12R

Penguin was originally the common name for the now extinct great auk of the North Atlantic and is now used for the unrelated antarctic diving birds. Penguins are the most highly specialized of all birds for marine life. They swim entirely by means of their flipperlike wings, using their webbed feet as rudders. Since their legs are set far back on their bodies, they waddle awkwardly on land, and often travel by tobogganing on their bellies over the ice as they migrate--sometimes great distances--each fall to their nesting sites. Penguins are classified in the phylum Chordata, subphylum Vertebrata, class Aves, order Sphenisciformes, family Spheniscidae.

--extracted from The New Columbia Encyclopedia

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

]234567890-¶;:,./["#$%&'()0=§'+*°!?

XEROXBOOK12

Penguin was originally the common name for the now extinct great auk of the North Atlantic and is now used for the unrelated antarctic diving birds. Penguins are the most highly specialized of all birds for marine life. They swim entirely by means of their flipperlike wings, using their webbed feet as rudders. Since their legs are set far back on their bodies, they waddle awkwardly on land, and often travel by tobogganing on their bellies over the ice as they migrate--sometimes great distances--each fall to their nesting sites. Penguins are classified in the phylum Chordata, subphylum Vertebrata, class Aves, order Sphenisciformes, family Spheniscidae.

--extracted from The New Columbia Encyclopedia

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

1234567890-¾¼@×⅛;:⅓,./!"#$%&'()0=⅞⅛¢÷+*⅝ ?

5. Special Character Fonts

Math Font

A SpecialFont containing math symbols is available in two sizes, 10 and 12 points. Every font family has access to the Math font. To use the Math font, type @z[ ] and insert the character representing the symbol you want inside the delimiters. For example, to get ↔, type @z[f]. To find the correct character for each math symbol, see the chart below. Notice that upper-case and lower-case letters represent different symbols.

NOTE: A set of Scribe macros, called MATHLM, is available for people who use Scribe to create complex equations containing many special characters. For a short manual on MATHLM, xpress the file <SCRIBE.3C>MATHLM.PRS to the Penguin.

ASCII	Actual	ASCII	Actual	ASCII	Actual	ASCII	Actual
↑A	Π	#	∞	D	∇	e	≃
↑B	<	$	¢	E	∃	f	↔
↑C	>	%	+	F	‡	g	⇒
↑D		&	∧	G	⊂	h	ℏ
↑E	£	'	≐	H	⊄	i	⌜
↑F	∫	(	′	I	⊆	j	⌝
↑G	∮	)	√	J	⊃	k	⌞
↑H	none	*	·	K	⊅	l	⌟
↑I	none	+	±	L	⊇	m	‖
↑J	none	,	∋	M	∫	n	¬
↑K	¶	-	∓	N	∉	o	∘
↑L	none	.	∴	O	∅	p	⊢
↑M	none	/	⊘	P	∝	q	⊨
↑N	none	0	○	Q	≠	r	®
↑O	•	1	□	R	ℝ	s	↗
↑P	none	2	△	S	≈	t	↖
↑Q	none	3	◇	T	⊥	u	↙
↑R	none	4	⊕	U	∪	v	↘
↑S	Σ	5	⊖	V	∨	w	≮
↑T	none	6	⊗	W	≡	x	≯
↑U	none	7	∠	X	×	y	⊓
↑V	∴	8	★	Y	↴	z	⊤
↑W	none	9	•	Z	▸	{	¼
↑X	none	:	§	[	‹	|	½
↑Y	none	;	∎	\	/	}	¾
↑Z	none	<	≤	]	›	~	←
↑[	none	=	≠	↑	↓		
↑\	none	>	≥	←	→		
↑]	none	?	¿	_	none		
↑↑	none	@	ℵ	a	ℵ		
↑←	none	A	∀	b	↪		
space	␣	B	∈	c	⊕		
!	†	C	ℂ	d	∂		
"	•						

Greek Font

A SpecialFont containing the Greek alphabet is available in two sizes, 10 and 12 points. Every font family has access to the Greek font. To use the Greek font, type @g[ ] and insert the character representing the Greek letter you want inside the delimiters. For example, to get Ψ, type @g[Y] . To find the correct character for each Greek letter, see the chart below.

ASCII	Actual	ASCII	Actual	ASCII	Actual	ASCII	Actual
↑G	‘	(	(	I	I	j	ς
↑H	none	)	)	J	none	k	κ
↑I	none	*	*	K	K	l	λ
↑J	none	+	+	L	Λ	m	μ
↑K	none	,	,	M	M	n	ν
↑L	none	-	-	N	N	o	ο
↑M	none	.	.	O	O	p	π
↑N	none	/	/	P	Π	q	θ
↑O		0	0	Q	Θ	r	ρ
↑P	none	1	1	R	P	s	σ
↑Q	none	2	2	S	Σ	t	τ
↑R	none	3	3	T	T	u	υ
↑S	—	4	4	U	Τ	v	none
↑T	none	5	5	V	none	w	ω
↑U	none	6	6	W	Ω	x	χ
↑V	-	7	7	X	X	y	ψ
↑W	none	8	8	Y	Ψ	z	ζ
↑X	–	9	9	Z	Z	{	{
↑Y		:	:	[	[	|	|
↑Z	none	;	;	\	\	}	}
↑[	none	<	<	]	]	~	~
↑\	none	=	=	↑	↑		
↑]	none	>	>	←	←		
↑↑	none	?	?	‘	none		
↑←	none	@	@	a	α		
space		A	A	b	β		
!	!	B	B	c	ξ		
"	"	C	Ξ	d	δ		
#	#	D	Δ	e	ε		
$	$	E	E	f	φ		
%	%	F	Φ	g	γ		
&	&	G	Γ	h	η		
’	’	H	H	i	ι		

"K" Font

The "K" font is a collection of special characters that can be used in mathematical equations and other applications requiring symbols not in the ordinary font family. To use the characters in the K font, include the command @libraryfile[yspecialcharacters] in the header part of your file. Wherever you want a special symbol to appear in your text, type @k[ ] and refer to the character you want by name inside the delimiters. For example, to get ★, type @k[Star]. To find the name for each special character, see the chart below.

Σ Summation
Σ Sum
Π Product
< LT
〈 LeftAngleBracket
≤ LTE
= Eq
≠ NEq
> GT
〉 RightAngleBracket
≥ GTE
≪ MuchLT
《 LeftDoubleBracket
≫ MuchGT
》 RightDoubleBracket
∈ MemberOf
∈ Member
∈ ElementOf
∈ Element
∉ NotMemberOf
∉ NotMember
∉ NotElementOf
∉ NotElement
∋ SuchThat
∋ st
∅ EmptySet
∅ NullSet
– EnDash
∞ Infinity
∝ Proportional
$=_{df}$ DefinedEqual
⊂ ProperSubset
⊂ ContainedIn
⊂ IncludedIn
⊆ Subset
⊄ NotSubset
⊃ ProperSuperset
⊃ Contains
⊃ Includes
⊃ Implies

⊇ Superset
⊅ NotSuperset
≡ Equivalent
≈ ApproxEq
≈ Similar
≃ Congruent
≺ AsymptLT
≤ AsymptLTe
≻ AsymptGT
≥ AsymptGTE
→ RightArrow
← LeftArrow
← Gets
⇋ Exchange
↑ UpArrow
↓ DownArrow
⇒ DoubleRightArrow
⇄ BothWays
⌒ DownCurve
↷ SCurve
⊣ LeftTurnstile
⊢ RightTurnstile
⊥ UpTurnstile
⊥ Perpendicular
⊤ DownTurnstile
∠ Angle
+ PlusSign
- MinusSign
- Negative
/ Slash
· Dot
* Asterisk
× Cross
× Times
÷ Divide
± Plusminus
∓ Minusplus
~ Not
~ Tilde
∧ And

∨ Or
∪ Union
∩ Intersection
(LeftParen
) RightParen
[LeftBracket
] RightBracket
{ LeftBrace
} RightBrace
| SingleBar
| Line
| Modulo
| Mod
‖ DoubleBar
‖ Parallel
‖ DoubleLine
⌊ LeftFloor
⌋ RightFloor
⌈ LeftCeiling
⌉ RightCeiling
∀ ForAll
∀ All
∃ ThereExists
∃ Exists
† Dagger
‡ DoubleDagger
∎ QED
... Ellipsis
^{T} Transpose
ℵ Aleph
Δ UpperDel
δ LowerDel
√ Radical
∇ Del
§ Section
¶ Paragraph
© Copyright
£ Pound
£ Sterling
∘ SmallCircle

• Bullet
⊕ CirclePlus
⊕ DirectSum
⊘ CircleSlash
⊗ CircleTimes
⊖ CircleMinus
○ Circle
○ BigCircle
¢ CentSign
¢ Cent
¢ Cents
% CareOf
ℂ Complex
ℝ Real
∂ Partial
∫ Integral
∮ LineIntegral
° Degree
↗ NEArrow
↗ UpRightArrow
↖ NWArrow
↖ UpLeftArrow
↙ SWArrow
↙ DownLeftArrow
↘ SEArrow
↘ DownRightArrow
★ Star
∴ ThereFore
® Registered
ℏ HBar
⊨ DoubleTurnstile
⊨ RightDoubleTurnstile
□ Square
□ Box
△ Triangle
◇ Diamond
– Dash
— EmDash

(continued on next page)

(K Font Continued)

α Alpha	ν Nu	A BigAlpha	N BigNu
β Beta	χ Xi	B BigBeta	X BigXi
γ Gamma	o Omicron	Γ BigGamma	O BigOmicron
δ Delta	π Pi	Δ BigDelta	Π BigPi
ε Epsilon	ρ Rho	E BigEpsilon	P BigRho
ζ Zeta	σ Sigma	Z BigZeta	Σ BigSigma
η Eta	τ Tau	H BigEta	T BigTau
θ Theta	υ Upsilon	Θ BigTheta	Υ BigUpsilon
ι Iota	φ Phi	I Biglota	Φ BigPhi
κ Kappa	ξ Chi	K BigKappa	Ξ BigChi
λ Lambda	ψ Psi	Λ BigLambda	Ψ BigPsi
μ Mu	ω Omega	M BigMu	Ω BigOmega

ARROWS10 Font

The Arrows font is a collection of arrows in different sizes and shapes. To use the Arrows font, define it as a SpecialFont in the header part of your file (see section on SpecialFonts). Find the character on the chart below that represents the arrow you want to use, then go to the place where you want the arrow to appear and begin the SpecialFont. Put the character that represents the arrow inside the delimiters.

ASCII	Actual	ASCII	Actual	ASCII	Actual	ASCII	Actual
!		0	none	?	none	N	>
"	none	1		@		O	none
#		2		A		P	none
$		3		B		Q	
%		4		C		R	
&		5		D		S	<
'	none	6		E		T	
(	none	7		F		U	
)	none	8		G		V	v
*		9	none	H	>	W	<
+	none	:	none	I		X	<
,	▲	;	none	J		Y	>
-	none	<	^	K	^	Z	
.	none	=	none	L	none	[	none
/	none	>	none	M		\	none

(continued on next page)

(Arrows Font Continued)

ASCII	Actual	ASCII	Actual
]	none	n	▸
↑	none	o	none
←	none	p	none
·	none	q	▶
a	▼	r	▼
b	◂	s	◀
c	▸	t	◢
d	▸	u	◥
e	▲	v	▾
f	▼	w	◀
g	◂	x	◂
h	▸	y	▶
i	▲	z	▸
j	◥	{	none
k	▲	|	none
l	none	}	none
m	◂	~	>

6. Complete List of ISI Fonts

This section contains a list of the fonts that are currently available on the ISI Systems. All of these fonts can be defined as SpecialFonts (see Section 3). Not all of the fonts on the list are shown in this document; to see a sample of any font, you may create a font dump (see Section 1.4) or print a short paragraph of text (similar to the sample paragraphs in this document).

NOTE: If you have trouble using any of the fonts in this list, it could be that the font you are trying to use is still in <NEWSYS>. You may still use it, however, by typing at the Exec level (before running your file through Scribe):

define fon: new:

AVAILABLE ISI FONTS

February 1984

Family	Description	Face	Point Sizes	Rotation
ARROWS	arrowheads	r	10	0,90,270
BKG	backgammon characters	r	8,16	0
BOLDPS	serif text	r	10	0
BRAVOX	white-on-black serif text	r	10,12	0,90,270
CHESS	chess characters	r	16	0
CHINESEMCA	Chinese characters	r	12	0
CHINESEMCB	Chinese characters	r	12	0
CHINESEMCC	Chinese characters	r	12	0
CHINESEMCD	Chinese characters	r	12	0
CHINESEMCE	Chinese characters	r	12	0
CHINESEMCF	Chinese characters	r	12	0
CHINESEMCG	Chinese characters	r	12	0
CHINESEMCH	Chinese characters	r	12	0
CHINESEMCI	Chinese characters	r	12	0
CHINESEMCJ	Chinese characters	r	12	0
CHINESEMCK	Chinese characters	r	12	0
CHINESEMCL	Chinese characters	r	12	0
CHINESEMCM	Chinese characters	r	12	0
CHINESEMCN	Chinese characters	r	12	0
CHINESEMCO	Chinese characters	r	12	0
CHINESEMCP	Chinese characters	r	12	0
CMATHX	math characters	r	10,12	0
CMB	bold CMR text	r	8,9,10	0
CMBI	bold italic CMR text	r	10	0
CMDUNH	serif text	r	13	0
CMFF	sans serif text	r	10	0
CMI	italic CMR text	r	5,6,7,8,9,10,12	0
CMR	serif text	r	5,6,7,8,9,10,12	0
CMS	italic CMR text	r	8,9,10	0
CMSC	small caps CMR text	r	10	0
CMSS	sans serif text	r	8,12	0
CMSSB	bold CMSS text	r	10	0
CMSSBI	bold italic CMSS text	r	10	0
CMSSS	italic CMSS text	r	8	0
CMSY	fancy text & math symbols	r	5,6,7,8,9,10,12	0
CMTI	italic serif text	r	10	0
CMTITL	large bold sans serif text	r	14	0
CMTT	fixed-width serif text	r	8,9,10	0
CMTTI	italic CMTT text	r	10	0
CMU	serif text	r	10	0
CREAM	"calligraphy"	r	10,12	0,90,270
		r,b	10	90
CREATURES	pictures	r	25	0
CYRILLIC	Russian alphabet	r	10,12,18	0
DANATEN	math symbols	r	10	0
DANATWELVE	math symbols	r,b	12	0
DOTS	for printing bitmaps	r	7	0,90,270
ELITE	fixed-width serif text	r	10	0,90,270
ESCHER	fancy text	r	12	0

Family	Description	Face	Point Sizes	Rotation
FIG	lower-case & numbers serif text	r	4,5,8	0
		r	4,8	0,90
GACHA	fixed-width serif text	r,i,b,bi	5,6,7,8,9,10,12	0
		r	6,8,10,12	0,90
		r	8,10,12	0,90,270
GATES	symbols	r	32	0,90,270
GERMAN	German alphabet	r	12	0
Gray	halftone blocks	b	4,8,16,24,32,40,48,56	0
HEBREW	Hebrew alphabet	r	12	0
HELVETICA	sans serif text	r,i,b,bi	6,7,8,9,10,11,12,14,18	0,90,270
		r	3,4,5	0
HELVETICAD	Helvetica Dense	r	24,30,36	0,90
		r	24,36	0,90,270
HELVETICASC	large & small caps Helvetica	r,b	9,10	0
HIPPO	Greek alphabet	r	8,9,10,12,18	0
		r	8,10	0,90,270
HIRAGANAMF	Japanese characters	r	11	0
HNEWVEC	vector font for drawing	r	2,4,6,8,12,16,24,32	0
IFIP	IFIP WG 2.3 logo	r	24	0
KANAMC	Japanese characters	r	10,12	0
KANJIMCA	Japanese characters	r	10,12	0
KANJIMCB	Japanese characters	r	10,12	0
KANJIMCC	Japanese characters	r	10,12	0
KANJIMCD	Japanese characters	r	10,12	0
KANJIMCE	Japanese characters	r	10,12	0
KANJIMCF	Japanese characters	r	10,12	0
KANJIMCG	Japanese characters	r	10,12	0
KANJIMCH	Japanese characters	r	10,12	0
KANJIMCI	Japanese characters	r	10,12	0
KANJIMCJ	Japanese characters	r	10,12	0
KANJIMCK	Japanese characters	r	10,12	0
KANJIMCL	Japanese characters	r	10,12	0
KATAKANAMF	Japanese characters	r	11	0
KEYHOLE	picture	b	20	0,90,270
LETTERGOTHIC	fixed-width serif text	r,b	10	0,90,270
LOGO	Xerox logo	r	12,18,24	0,90,270
LSIGATES	symbols	r	48	0
MALEFEMALE	male/female symbols	r	10	0
MANFNT	Metafont logo	r	0	0
MATH	Scribe Z font (math)	r	8,10	0,90,270
MONASTARY	"calligraphy"	r	10,20	0
NEWLIN	sans serif text	r	10	0
NEWVEC	vector font for drawing	r	2,4,6,8,12,16,24,32	0
Norwegians	Norwegian characters	r	10	0
OLDENGLISH	"calligraphy"	r	18,24,36,48	0
		r	18	0,90,270
OTHELLO	Othello characters	r,b	15	0
PCC	a few symbols	r	9	0
PEANUT	Charlie B. & gang	r	16	0
ROMAJIMC	symbols	r	10,12	0
ROMANPS	"Roman" text	r,b	10	0,90,270
SANSKRIT	Sanskrit characters	r	10	0
SLIDESCMATHX	big math symbols	r	10	0
SLIDESCMI	italic SLIDESCMR text	r	5,7,10	0
SLIDESCMR	serif text	r	5,7,10	0
SLIDESCMSY	fancy text	r	5,7,10	0
SNEWVEC	vector font for drawing	r	2,4,6,8,12,16,24,32	0

Family	Description	Face	Point Sizes	Rotation
SPLUNK	math symbols	r	8,10,12,14,18,24,30,36	0,90,270
TEMPLATE	Xerox graphics	r	64	0,90,270
TESTFONT	printer test graphics	r	12	0
TIMESROMAN	serif text	r,i,b,bi	6,7,8,9,10,11,12,14	0,90,270
		r,i,b	18	0,90,270
		r,i,b,bi	17	0
TIMESROMAND	*TimesRoman Dense*	r	24,30,36	0,90
		r	24,36	0,90,270
TIMESROMANSC	large & small caps TimesRoman	r	9,10	0
TITAN	fixed-width serif text	r	10,12	0,90,270
TITALLEGAL	fixed-width serif text	r	12	0,90,270
TITANTEN	fixed-width serif text	r,b	10	0
TRALTO	mimics TimesRoman on ALTO	r	10	0
TRIANGLES	contains only a,b,c, and d	r	14	270
TRSTAR	mimics TimesRoman on STAR	r	10	0
VNEWVEC	vector font for drawing	r	2,4,6,8,12,16,24,32	0
XEROXBOOK	fixed-width serif text	r	12	0
pen	lower-case "calligraphy"	r	10	0
symbol	"calligraphy" & math symbols	r	10	0

How to Use This List

Choosing a Font

To determine a specific font name from this list, choose a name from the Family column, a size from the Point Sizes column, and a style from the Face column (R stands for Regular, I for Italic, B for Bold, and BI for Bold Italic). For example, to choose a Helvetica Font, you might use point size 14, face B, then add these symbols to the Family to get Helvetica14B. Notice that three Helvetica point sizes, 3, 4, and 5, are available only in the Regular (R) face. The other point sizes (6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, and 18) are available in the R, I, B, and BI face styles.

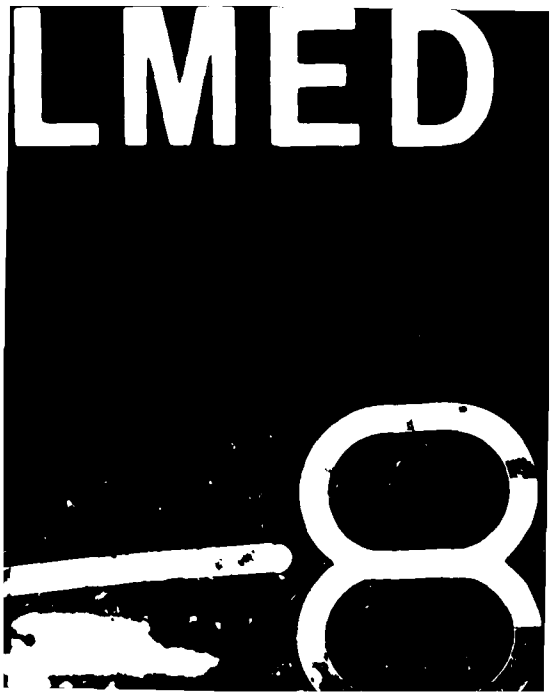
Two important rules to remember:

- Font names cannot contain spaces.

- The letter representing the face style must be capitalized (as in Helvetica14B).

Rotation

The Rotation column refers to the orientation of the characters on the page, measured in degrees. Rotations of 90 and 270 refer to "landscape" printing, where the lines of text are printed parallel to the long edges of the page (lengthwise). A rotation of 0 means that the text is printed in the ordinary way, as in this document. Although the Penguin printer is capable of printing many fonts in Landscape mode, **Scribe can only use fonts with a rotation of 0.**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