

1. Overview

This documentation pertains to NovelDeco.otf font version 1.41.

These glyphs require the font NovelDeco.otf to be installed and available to TeX. The font is included with the novel class package, and is known as the *decofont*.

If the decofont is not available, then a non-breaking space from the normal font will be substituted.

Alternatively, your document may use the command `\SetDecoFont{}` to direct these commands to your own custom font, which must be a derivative of NovelDeco.otf. You cannot use this command to specify a completely different decorative font.

If you wish to include an additional font, then you must use ordinary font commands such as: `\NewFontFace\yourfontcommand[]{ }`.

2. Ordinary glyphs

Characters from the decofont can be used in the same way as with any other font. However, there is only a single font file, not a complete family with separate bold and italic variants.

Usage: `{\decofont text}`

NovelDeco is not intended to be a general-purpose font. Except for its special decorative features, there is no advantage to using this font for main body text, even though it is possible in many cases.

3. Acronyms

When the decofont is available, the `\acronym{text}` command prints uppercase letters as "mid-size" capitals, smaller than ordinary capitals but larger than small caps. Lowercase letters remain lowercase, with reduced ascenders for compatible appearance.

Usage: `\acronym{CMoS}` Result: CMOs

If the decofont is not available, the text appears in its normal font.

4. Script-Style Numerals

Using `{\decofont\addfontfeature{RawFeature=+ssty}number}` you can print the number using script-style numerals (fancier than italic):

0123456789;:.

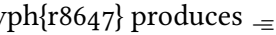
5. Deco Glyphs vertically centered on the baseline.

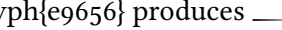
The following glyphs are vertically centered on the font baseline. They are called using the `\decoglyph{ }` command.

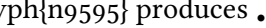
Codes beginning with `r` have regular weight. Instead of `r`, the code may be prefaced with `l` (light), `e` (extra light), or `t` (thin). This allows you to enlarge the glyph without it becoming too heavy in weight.

If a glyph is prefaced with `n`, it means that only one normal weight is available. Two glyphs on the same line are mirror images.


Examples:

`\decoglyph{r8647}` produces 

`\decoglyph{e9656}` produces 

`\decoglyph{n9595}` produces 


Glyphs in this category, presented at Scale=4:


`r9664`  `r9654` 


`r9666`  `r9656` 


`r8647`  `r8649` 


`n9548` 

`n9591` 

`n9595` 

`n9679` 

`n9675` 


`n9678` 

6. Deco Glyphs above the baseline















The following glyphs rise above font baseline, like ordinary characters. They are called using the `\decoglyph{ }` command.

Codes beginning with `r` have regular weight. Instead of `r`, the code may be prefaced with `l` (light), `e` (extra light), or `t` (thin). This allows you to enlarge the glyph without it becoming too heavy in weight.









If a glyph is prefaced with `n`, it means that only one normal weight is available. Two glyphs on the same line are mirror images.

Example: `\decoglyph{e10087}` produces 

These glyphs are presented at Scale=2:

r11057		r8694	
r10224		r10225	
r9665		r9655	
r9667		r9657	
r9554		r9557	
r9484		r9488	
r10087		r9753	

These glyphs are presented at ordinary Scale=1:

n9825		
n9826		
n8479		<i>response</i>
n8483		<i>versicle</i>
n9674		<i>leaf</i>
n9854		<i>permanent paper</i>
n10048		
n10057		
n10059	