

CronosPro Support for L^AT_EX

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1 Overview

The CronosPro package provides support for the CronosPro font family from Adobe. You can use these fonts in a \TeX document by adding the command

```
\usepackage{CronosPro}
```

to the preamble. This will change the sans serif text font only. If you want to use MyriadPro as your main font, add

```
\renewcommand{\familydefault}{\sfdefault}
```

to your preamble.

Acknowledgements

CronosPro is heavily based on the MinionPro package by Achim Blumensath, Andreas Bühmann and Michael Zedler.

2 Interference with other packages

The CronosPro package automatically loads the following packages: textcomp and fontaxes. If you want to pass options to these packages you can either put the corresponding `\usepackage` command before the `\usepackage{CronosPro}` or you can include the options in the `\documentclass` command.

The CronosPro package includes support files for the microtype package (version 1.8 or higher), consult the package's documentation for further details.

There is also a slight incompatibility with the dcolumn package which expects all figures to have the same width. If you want to use this package you either have to specify the `mathtabular` option (this is the brute force solution, not recommended), or you can use the `\figureversion{tabular}` command to switch to tabular figures in front of every table (much better, but also more work). In addition, dcolumn sets figures in math mode, hence the choice of math figures (see Section 3) determines if text or lining figures are used.

3 Options

Font selection

The following options specify which version of the fonts you want to use. The default settings are marked with an asterisk*.

<code>smallfamily*</code>	use only regular and bold face
<code>medfamily</code>	use semibold face in addition to smallfamily
<code>noopticals*</code>	use only the optical size Text
<code>opticals</code>	use the optical sizes Caption, Text, Subhead, and Display
<code>slides</code>	use only the optical size Caption (useful for slides)

<code>normalsize*</code>	adapt optical sizes to the normal font size (10 pt, 11 pt, 12 pt)
<code>nonnormalsize</code>	use static settings for the optical sizes

Since CronosPro comes in only four different optical sizes we use a variable mapping from font size to the optical size. This means that, both for 10 pt and 11 pt documents, text set in `\small` size will use the Caption size. Sometimes it might be desirable to turn off this automatism – for instance, if you want to load the CronosPro package before the `\documentclass` command. In these cases you can use the `nonnormalsize` option to do so.

Miscellaneous options

<code>scale=<factor></code>	scale the font size by <i><factor></i>
<code>footnotefigures</code>	use special figures for footnote marks, i.e., example ^{6,9} instead of example ^{6,9} . This option can only be used if the footnote marks consist <i>solely</i> of figures. Note that if you use one of the KOMA-Script classes, customization of the footnotes via <code>\deffootnote</code> before loading this package will be overwritten.

4 Figure selection

CronosPro offers four different figure versions. One can choose between *text figures* (lowercase figures) and *lining figures* (uppercase figures) and one can choose between *proportional figures* (figures with different widths) and *tabular figures* (all figures have the same width, useful mainly for tables).

	text figures	lining figures
proportional	o123456789	0123456789
tabular	o123456789	0123456789

The `\figureversion` command can be used to switch between different figure versions. Possible parameters are:

<code>text, osf</code>	text figures
<code>lining, lf</code>	lining figures
<code>tabular, tab</code>	tabular figures
<code>proportional, prop</code>	proportional figures

Usually it is desirable to set most text with proportional figures and to use tabular figures only in tables and lists. Unfortunately most \LaTeX document classes do not support fonts with several figure versions. Use the package `tabfigures` that patches some common document classes and packages (the standard \LaTeX classes, KOMA-Script, memoir, and amsmath) to use tabular figures at some places.

5 Additional font shapes and symbols

In addition to the normal small caps shape `sc` there is a letterspaced version called `ssc`. It is accessible via the commands `\sscshape` and `\textssc`. In order to use the `ssc` shape throughout your document specify `\renewcommand{\scdefault}{\ssc}` in the preamble of your document.

Swash capitals like ‘*Canadian Mountain Holidays*’ are accessed via the `sw` fontshape and the commands `\swshape` and `\textsw`.

```
sc    THIS IS A SAMPLE TEXT
ssc   THIS IS A SAMPLE TEXT
sw    This is a Sample Text
```

Ornaments can be accessed via the `pifont` package with the command

```
\Pisymbol{CronosPro-Extra}{\langle number \rangle}
```

The available glyphs with their numbers are listed in the table below.

100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112
												

6 Language support

The following encodings are supported:

Latin OT1, T1, TS1, LY1

7 Searching for figures or for words containing ligatures in PDF documents

Searching for figures or for words containing ligatures in PDF documents may not be possible depending on the way the PDF file was created. The following table gives an overview of which glyphs may cause problems.

font version	program	problems
1.000	Ghostscript, pre-1.40 pdfTeX	LF/TOf, non-standard ligatures, swashes
1.001, 2.000	Ghostscript, pre-1.40 pdfTeX	LF/OsF/TOf, ligatures, swashes, small caps
1.00x	Distiller, dvipdfmx	LF/TOf
1.00x	pdfTeX 1.40	ok
2.000	Distiller, dvipdfmx, pdfTeX 1.40	ok

To make figures and ligatures searchable when using pdfTeX 1.40, you need to enable glyph-to-unicode translation and load the default mapping table:

```
\input glyphtounicode
\pdfgentounicode=1
```

See the pdfTeX manual for details.

8 NFSS classification

Parenthesised combinations are provided via substitutions.

encoding	family	series	shape
OT1, T1, TS1, LY1	CronosPro-OsF, CronosPro-LF, CronosPro-TOsF, CronosPro-TLF	m, b (sb, bx), eb	n, it (sl), sw ¹ , sc, scit (scsl, scsw), ssc, sscit (sscs, sscsw)
U	CronosPro-Extra	m, b (sb, bx), eb	n, it (sl)

9 Version history

Version 0.1: First version

Version 0.2: Fix² footnotefigures option with KOMA classes

Version 0.2a: remove³ microtype warning concerning \j

10 The main style file

10.1 Options

```
1 \style
2 \RequirePackage{kvoptions}
3 \SetupKeyvalOptions{
4   family = Cr,
5   prefix = Cr@
6 }
```

Font sets

The package CronosPro-FontDef adapts the font definitions to the requested font set (see section 12). So we simply pass on the relevant options including the font scale factor; only CronosPro integrals are handled here in CronosPro.

¹via substitution in TS1 encoding

²based on <http://tex.stackexchange.com/a/54954/11605>

³based on <http://tex.stackexchange.com/a/222471/11605>

```

7 \DeclareStringOption[1.]{scale}
8 \newcommand\Cr@minionint@opticals{-NoOpticals}
9 \newcommand\Cr@minionint@bold{-Bold}
10 \DeclareVoidOption{slides}{%
11   \def\Cr@minionint@opticals{-NoOpticals}%
12   \PassOptionsToPackage{slides}{CronosPro-FontDef}}
13 \DeclareVoidOption{noopticals}{%
14   \def\Cr@minionint@opticals{-NoOpticals}%
15   \PassOptionsToPackage{noopticals}{CronosPro-FontDef}}
16 \DeclareVoidOption{opticals}{%
17   \def\Cr@minionint@opticals{}%
18   \PassOptionsToPackage{opticals}{CronosPro-FontDef}}
19 \DeclareVoidOption{smallfamily}{%
20   \def\Cr@minionint@bold{-Bold}%
21   \PassOptionsToPackage{smallfamily}{CronosPro-FontDef}}
22 \DeclareVoidOption{medfamily}{%
23   \def\Cr@minionint@bold{-Semibold}%
24   \PassOptionsToPackage{medfamily}{CronosPro-FontDef}}
25 % \DeclareVoidOption{fullfamily}{%
26 %   \def\Cr@minionint@bold{-Semibold}%
27 %   \PassOptionsToPackage{fullfamily}{CronosPro-FontDef}}
28 \DeclareVoidOption{normalsize}{%
29   \PassOptionsToPackage{normalsize}{CronosPro-FontDef}}
30 \DeclareVoidOption{nonnormalsize}{%
31   \PassOptionsToPackage{nonnormalsize}{CronosPro-FontDef}}

```

Figure style

```

32 \newcommand\Cr@Text@Fig{0sF}
33 \newcommand\Cr@Math@Fig{0sF}
34 \newcommand\Cr@Text@Family{CronosPro-\Cr@Text@Fig}
35 \newcommand\Cr@Math@Family{CronosPro-\Cr@Math@Fig}
36 \newcommand\Cr@Math@TFamily{CronosPro-T\Cr@Math@Fig}
37 \newcommand\Cr@Math@LetterShape{it}

38 \DeclareVoidOption{textosf}{\def\Cr@Text@Fig{0sF}}
39 \DeclareVoidOption{textlf}{\def\Cr@Text@Fig{LF}}
40 \DeclareVoidOption{mathosf}{\def\Cr@Math@Fig{0sF}}
41 \DeclareVoidOption{mathlf}{\def\Cr@Math@Fig{LF}}
42 \DeclareVoidOption{osf}{\setkeys{Cr}{textosf,mathosf}}
43 \DeclareVoidOption{lf}{\setkeys{Cr}{textlf,mathlf}}
44 \DeclareVoidOption{mathtabular}{\let\Cr@Math@Family\Cr@Math@TFamily}

```

Miscellaneous options

Footnote figures, extra spacing for the apostrophe.

```

45 \DeclareVoidOption{footnotefigures}{%
46   \def\@makefnmark{%
47     \begingroup
48     \normalfont
49     \fontfamily{CronosPro-Extra}\fontencoding{U}\selectfont

```

```

50 \thefnmark
51 \endgroup}%
52 \@ifundefined{KOMAClassName}{\def\footnote[1em]{1.5em}{1em}{%
53 \fontfamily{CronosPro-Extra}\fontencoding{U}\selectfont\thefootnotemark}}%
54 %
55 \newcommand\Cr@Quote@Spacing{}
56 \DeclareVoidOption{loosequotes}{%
57 \def\Cr@Quote@Spacing{\Cr@Quote@Spacing@Loose}}

```

Defaults

```

58 \ProcessKeyvalOptions{Cr}\relax

```

10.2 Font declarations

```

59 \RequirePackage{CronosPro-FontDef}
60 \@ifpackageloaded{textcomp}{\RequirePackage{textcomp}}

```

By default, we use `b` for the bold series. If `CronosPro-Semibold` is not available this might internally be mapped to `CronosPro-Bold` (see `CronosPro-FontDef`).

```

61 \edef\sfddefault{\Cr@Text@Family}

```

If a recent version of `microtype` is loaded then we implement an option to increase the side bearings of all quote glyphs.

```

62 \def\Cr@Quote@Spacing@Loose{%
63 \@ifpackageloaded{microtype}{\RequirePackage[kerning=true]{microtype}}
64 \@ifundefined{SetExtraKerning}{%
65 \let\Cr@Set@Quote@Spacing\SetExtraKerning
66 % \SetExtraKerning
67 % [ unit = 1em ]
68 % { encoding = {OT1,T1,U,LY1},
69 % family = {CronosPro-OfF,CronosPro-LF,CronosPro-TOfF,CronosPro-TLF},
70 % shape = n }
71 % { \textquotedblleft = {30,30}, \textquotedblright = {30,30},
72 % \textquoteleft = {30,30}, \textquoteright = {30,30} }
73 }
74 \newcommand*\Cr@Set@Quote@Spacing[3][{}]{
75 \Cr@Quote@Spacing
76 \Cr@Set@Quote@Spacing
77 [ unit = 1em ]
78 { encoding = {OT1,T1,U,LY1},
79 family = {CronosPro-OfF,CronosPro-LF,CronosPro-TOfF,CronosPro-TLF},
80 shape = {n,it} }
81 { \textquotedblleft = {30,30}, \textquotedblright = {30,30},
82 \textquoteleft = {30,30}, \textquoteright = {30,30} }

```

10.3 Font selection

The font selection commands such as `\figureversion`, `\textsw`, and `\textssc` are provided by the package `fontaxes`.

```

83 \RequirePackage{fontaxes}[2005/05/04]

```

We define an additional short hand for compatibility's sake.

```
84 \let\oldstylenums\textfigures
```

10.4 pdf \TeX to-unicode support

Old versions of CronosPro have non-standard glyph names.

```
85 \@ifundefined{pdfglyphtounicode}{-}{-
86 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniEFD5}{03DD}% uni03DD
87 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniEFED}{02D9}% dotaccent.cap
88 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniEFEE}{02D8}% breve.cap
89 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniEFF1}{02DB}% ogonek.cap
90 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniEFF2}{00B8}% cedilla.cap
91 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniEFF3}{02DA}% ring.cap
92 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniEFF5}{02DC}% tilde.cap
93 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniEFF7}{02C6}% circumflex.cap
94 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF628}{2030}% perthousand.oldstyle
95 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF62C}{0028}% parenleft.denominator
96 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF62D}{0029}% parenright.denominator
97 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF631}{0028}% parenleft.numerator
98 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF632}{0029}% parenright.numerator
99 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF638}{0030}% zero.slash
100 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF639}{0030}% zero.fitted
101 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF63A}{0032}% two.fitted
102 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF63B}{0033}% three.fitted
103 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF63C}{0034}% four.fitted
104 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF63D}{0035}% five.fitted
105 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF63E}{0036}% six.fitted
106 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF63F}{0037}% seven.fitted
107 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF640}{0038}% eight.fitted
108 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF641}{0039}% nine.fitted
109 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF642}{0025}% percent.oldstyle
110 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF643}{0030}% zero.taboldstyle
111 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF644}{0031}% one.taboldstyle
112 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF645}{0032}% two.taboldstyle
113 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF646}{0033}% three.taboldstyle
114 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF647}{0034}% four.taboldstyle
115 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF648}{0035}% five.taboldstyle
116 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF649}{0036}% six.taboldstyle
117 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF64A}{0037}% seven.taboldstyle
118 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF64B}{0038}% eight.taboldstyle
119 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF64C}{0039}% nine.taboldstyle
120 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF64D}{20A1}% colonmonetary.taboldstyle
121 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF64E}{20AC}% Euro.taboldstyle
122 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF64F}{0192}% florin.taboldstyle
123 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF650}{0023}% numbersign.taboldstyle
124 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF651}{00A3}% sterling.taboldstyle
125 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF652}{00A5}% yen.taboldstyle
126 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF653}{0024}% dollar.taboldstyle
127 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF654}{00A2}% cent.taboldstyle
```


128 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF655}{0030}% zero.denominator
 129 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF656}{0031}% one.denominator
 130 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF657}{0032}% two.denominator
 131 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF658}{0033}% three.denominator
 132 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF659}{0034}% four.denominator
 133 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF65A}{0035}% five.denominator
 134 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF65B}{0036}% six.denominator
 135 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF65C}{0037}% seven.denominator
 136 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF65D}{0038}% eight.denominator
 137 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF65E}{0039}% nine.denominator
 138 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF65F}{002C}% comma.denominator
 139 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF660}{002E}% period.denominator
 140 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF661}{0030}% zero.numerator
 141 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF662}{0031}% one.numerator
 142 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF663}{0032}% two.numerator
 143 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF664}{0033}% three.numerator
 144 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF665}{0034}% four.numerator
 145 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF666}{0035}% five.numerator
 146 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF667}{0036}% six.numerator
 147 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF668}{0037}% seven.numerator
 148 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF669}{0038}% eight.numerator
 149 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF66A}{0039}% nine.numerator
 150 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF66B}{002C}% comma.numerator
 151 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF66C}{002E}% period.numerator
 152 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF66D}{0103}% abreve.sc
 153 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF66F}{0105}% aogonek.sc
 154 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF671}{0107}% cacute.sc
 155 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF672}{010D}% ccaron.sc
 156 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF675}{010F}% dcaron.sc
 157 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF676}{0111}% dcroat.sc
 158 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF678}{011B}% ecaron.sc
 159 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF67B}{014B}% eng.sc
 160 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF67C}{0119}% eogonek.sc
 161 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF67D}{011F}% gbreve.sc
 162 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF684}{0133}% ij.sc
 163 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF687}{0129}% itilde.sc
 164 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF68A}{013A}% lacute.sc
 165 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF68B}{013E}% lcaron.sc
 166 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF68E}{0144}% nacute.sc
 167 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF68F}{0148}% ncaron.sc
 168 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF692}{0151}% ohungarumlaut.sc
 169 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF695}{0155}% racute.sc
 170 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF696}{0159}% rcaron.sc
 171 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF698}{015B}% sacute.sc
 172 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF699}{015F}% scedilla.sc
 173 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF69D}{0165}% tcaron.sc
 174 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF69E}{0163}% tcommaaccent.sc
 175 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF6A0}{0171}% uhungarumlaut.sc
 176 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF6A3}{016F}% uring.sc
 177 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF6A4}{0169}% utilde.sc

```

178 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF6AA}{1EF3}% ygrave.sc
179 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF6AB}{017A}% zacute.sc
180 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF6AC}{017C}% zdotaccent.sc
181 \pdfglyphtounicode{uniF6DC}{0031}% one.fitted
182 }

```

10.5 Superior and inferior figures

We define commands to convert numbers to numerator figures and denominator figures.

```

183 \def\@for@tok#1:=#2\do#3{%
184   \expandafter\def\expandafter\@fortmp\expandafter{#2}%
185   \ifx\@fortmp\empty \else
186     \expandafter\@forloop@tok#2\@nil\@nil\@@#1{#3}%
187   \fi}
188 \def\@forloop@tok#1#2#3\@@#4#5{%
189   \def#4{#1}%
190   \ifx #4\@nnil \else
191     #5%
192     \def#4{#2}%
193     \ifx #4\@nnil \else
194       #5\@iforloop@tok #3\@@#4{#5}%
195     \fi\fi}
196 \def\@iforloop@tok#1#2\@@#3#4{%
197   \def#3{#1}%
198   \ifx #3\@nnil
199     \expandafter\@fornoop
200   \else
201     #4\relax\expandafter\@iforloop@tok
202   \fi
203   #2\@@#3{#4}}
204 %
205 \newcommand*\Cr@extra@font{%
206   \fontencoding{U}\fontfamily{CronosPro-Extra}\selectfont}
207 \newcommand*\Cr@numerator@fig[1]{\Cr@extra@font\Cr@@numerator@fig{#1}}
208 \newcommand*\Cr@denominator@fig[1]{\Cr@extra@font\Cr@@denominator@fig{#1}}
209 \newcommand*\Cr@superior@fig[1]{\Cr@extra@font\Cr@@superior@fig{#1}}
210 \newcommand*\Cr@inferior@fig[1]{\Cr@extra@font\Cr@@inferior@fig{#1}}
211 \newcommand*\Cr@@numerator@fig[1]{%
212   \@for@tok\@nf@fig:=#1\do{%
213     \ifcase\@nf@fig
214       \char'00%
215     \or\char'01%
216     \or\char'02%
217     \or\char'03%
218     \or\char'04%
219     \or\char'05%
220     \or\char'06%
221     \or\char'07%
222     \or\char'10%

```

```

223 \or\char'11%
224 \else
225 \latex@error{invalid argument to \string\Cr@@numerator@fig}%
226 \fi
227 }}
228 \newcommand*\Cr@@denominator@fig[1]{%
229 \@for@tok\@nf@fig:=#1\do{%
230 \ifcase\@nf@fig
231 \char'20%
232 \or\char'21%
233 \or\char'22%
234 \or\char'23%
235 \or\char'24%
236 \or\char'25%
237 \or\char'26%
238 \or\char'27%
239 \or\char'30%
240 \or\char'31%
241 \else
242 \latex@error{invalid argument to \string\Cr@@denominator@fig}%
243 \fi
244 }}
245 \newcommand*\Cr@@superior@fig[1]{%
246 \@for@tok\@nf@fig:=#1\do{%
247 \ifcase\@nf@fig
248 \char'60%
249 \or\char'61%
250 \or\char'62%
251 \or\char'63%
252 \or\char'64%
253 \or\char'65%
254 \or\char'66%
255 \or\char'67%
256 \or\char'70%
257 \or\char'71%
258 \else
259 \latex@error{invalid argument to \string\Cr@@superior@fig}%
260 \fi
261 }}
262 \newcommand*\Cr@@inferior@fig[1]{%
263 \@for@tok\@nf@fig:=#1\do{%
264 \ifcase\@nf@fig
265 \char'100%
266 \or\char'101%
267 \or\char'102%
268 \or\char'103%
269 \or\char'104%
270 \or\char'105%
271 \or\char'106%
272 \or\char'107%

```

```

273 \or\char'110%
274 \or\char'111%
275 \else
276 \latex@error{invalid argument to \string\Cr@@in@inferior@fig}%
277 \fi
278 }

```

\Cr@ensure@text switches to text mode, if necessary.

```

279 \newcommand*\Cr@ensure@text[1]{%
280 \ifmmode
281 \Mn@Text@With@MathVersion{#1}%
282 \else
283 #1%
284 \fi}

```

\smallfrac and \slantfrac assemble numerical fractions.

```

285 \newcommand*\Cr@smallfrac[2]{%
286 \leavevmode
287 \setbox\@tempboxa
288 \vbox{%
289 \baselineskip\z@skip%
290 \lineskip.25ex%
291 \lineskiplimit-\maxdimen
292 \ialign{\hfil##\hfil\cr
293 \vbox to 2.13ex{\vss\hbox{\Cr@numerator@fig{#1}}\vskip.68ex}\cr
294 \leavevmode\leaders\hrule height 1.1ex depth -1.01ex\hfill\cr
295 \vtop to 1ex{\vbox{\hbox{\Cr@denominator@fig{#2}}\vss}\cr
296 \noalign{\vskip-1.47ex}}}%
297 \dp\@tempboxa=0.49ex%
298 \box\@tempboxa}
299 \newcommand*\Cr@slantfrac[2]{%
300 {\Cr@extra@font\Cr@@numerator@fig{#1}\kern-0.05em/\kern-0.06em\Cr@@denominator@fig{#2}}}
301 \DeclareRobustCommand*\smallfrac[2]{\Cr@ensure@text{\kern0.06em\Cr@smallfrac{#1}{#2}\kern0.05em}}
302 \DeclareRobustCommand*\slantfrac[2]{\Cr@ensure@text{\kern0.06em\Cr@slantfrac{#1}{#2}\kern0.05em}}

```

10.6 Additional symbols

```

303 % fix \r A
304 \DeclareTextCompositeCommand{\r}{OT1}{A}
305 {\leavevmode\setbox\z@\hbox{!}\dimen@ht\z@\advance\dimen@-1ex%
306 \oalign{\hss\raise.67\dimen@\hbox{\char23}\hss\cr A}}
307
308 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{CronosPro-LF} {1}%
309 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{CronosPro-TLF} {1}%
310 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{CronosPro-OfS} {1}%
311 \DeclareEncodingSubset{TS1}{CronosPro-TOfS} {1}%
312 \AtBeginDocument{
313 \UndeclareTextCommand{\textvisiblespace}{T1}%
314 \UndeclareTextCommand{\textcompwordmark}{T1}%
315 \UndeclareTextCommand{\textsterling}{T1}%

```

```

316 \UndeclareTextCommand{\j}{T1}%
317 \UndeclareTextCommand{\j}{LY1}%
318 }

```

10.7 Logos

Correct logos.

```

319 \def\TeX{T\kern-.1667em\lower.4ex\hbox{E}\kern-.125emX\@}
320 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LaTeX}{L\kern-.32em%
321   {\sbox\z@ T%
322     \vbox to\ht\z@{\hbox{\check@mathfonts
323       \fontsize\sf@size\z@
324       \math@fontsfalse\selectfont
325       A}%
326     \vss}%
327   }%
328   \kern-.15em%
329   \TeX}

```

Make the changes take effect. This concludes the main style file.

```

330 %\normalfont
331 </style>

```

11 Support for character protrusion

The microtype configuration. All four CronosPro families use the same file (cf. section 12). The inheritance tables are taken from microtype.cfg except \j.

```

332 <*mtcfg>
333 \DeclareCharacterInheritance
334   { encoding = T1,
335     family = {CronosPro-OsF,CronosPro-LF,CronosPro-T0sF,CronosPro-TLF} }
336   { A = {\‘A,\’A,\^A,\~A,\"A,\r A,\k A,\u A},
337     a = {\‘a,\’a,\^a,\~a,\"a,\r a,\k a,\u a},
338     C = {\‘C,\c C,\v C},
339     c = {\‘c,\c c,\v c},
340     D = {\v D,\DH},
341     d = {\v d,\dj},
342     E = {\‘E,\’E,\^E,\"E,\k E,\v E},
343     e = {\‘e,\’e,\^e,\"e,\k e,\v e},
344     f = {027}, % ff
345     G = {\u G},
346     g = {\u g},
347     I = {\‘I,\’I,\^I,\"I,\.I},
348     i = {\‘i,\’i,\^i,\"i,\i},
349     % j = {\j},
350     L = {\L,\’L,\v L},
351     l = {\l,\’l,\v l},
352     N = {\‘N,\~N,\v N},
353     n = {\‘n,\~n,\v n},

```

```

354 O = {\O,\‘O,\’O,\^O,\~O,\"O,\H O},
355 o = {\o,\‘o,\’o,\^o,\~o,\"o,\H o},
356 R = {\’R,\v R},
357 r = {\’r,\v r},
358 S = {\’S,\c S,\v S,\SS},
359 s = {\’s,\c s,\v s},
360 T = {\c T,\v T},
361 t = {\c t,\v t},
362 U = {\‘U,\’U,\^U,\"U,\H U,\r U},
363 u = {\‘u,\’u,\^u,\"u,\H u,\r u},
364 Y = {\’Y,\"Y},
365 y = {\’y,\"y},
366 Z = {\’Z,\.Z,\v Z},
367 z = {\’z,\.z,\v z}
368 }
369 \SetProtrusion
370 [ name = CronosPro-OT1-Roman ]
371 { encoding = OT1,
372   family = {CronosPro-0sF,CronosPro-LF,CronosPro-T0sF,CronosPro-TLF},
373   shape = n }
374 {
375   A = {40,40},
376   F = { ,60},
377   J = {90, },
378   K = { ,50},
379   L = { ,60},
380   T = {50,50},
381   V = {40,40},
382   W = {30,30},
383   X = {50,50},
384   Y = {50,50},
385   k = { ,60},
386   r = { ,80},
387   t = { ,100},
388   v = {70,70},
389   w = {40,40},
390   x = {60,60},
391   y = {70,70},
392   ! = {70,180},
393   ( = {60,30}, ) = {30,60},
394   [ = {100,160}, ] = {160,100},
395   {,} = {440,700},
396   . = {660,700},
397   : = {400,480},
398   ; = {350,440},
399   - = {700,700},
400   \textendash = {390,480}, \textemdash = {220,270},
401   \textquotedblleft = {380,250}, \textquotedblright = {250,380},
402   \textquoteleft = {670,450}, \textquoteright = {450,670},
403 }

```

```

404 \SetProtrusion
405 [ name      = CronosPro-T1-Roman,
406   load      = CronosPro-OT1-Roman ]
407 { encoding = T1,
408   family   = {CronosPro-0sF,CronosPro-LF,CronosPro-T0sF,CronosPro-TLF},
409   shape    = n }
410 {
411   023 = { ,40}, % fft ligature
412   032 = { ,50}, % ft ligature
413   191 = {30,30}, % Th ligature
414   127 = {620,700}, % hyphen
415   \AE = {40, }, % AE
416   \quotesinglbase = {670,670}, \quotedblbase = {370,370},
417   \guilsinglleft = {500,360}, \guilsinglright = {360,500},
418   \guillemotleft = {320,230}, \guillemotright = {230,320},
419 }

420 \SetProtrusion
421 [ name      = CronosPro-OT1-Italic]
422 { encoding = OT1,
423   family   = {CronosPro-0sF,CronosPro-LF,CronosPro-T0sF,CronosPro-TLF},
424   shape    = {it,sl,sw} }
425 {
426   A = {120,50},
427   B = {90,-50},
428   C = {50,-60},
429   D = {70,-30},
430   E = {90,-50},
431   F = {100,-40},
432   G = {50,-60},
433   H = {70,-40},
434   I = {150,-90},
435   J = {250,-130},
436   K = {80,-50},
437   L = {90,60},
438   M = {60,-40},
439   N = {70,-40},
440   O = {70,-30},
441   P = {70,-110},
442   Q = {40,-40},
443   R = {80,-50},
444   S = {70,-70},
445   T = {130, },
446   U = {70,-40},
447   V = {120,30},
448   W = {90,20},
449   X = {50, },
450   Y = {160, },
451   Z = {50,-50},
452   d = {60,-60},

```

```

453     f = { , -190},
454     027 = { , -70}, % ff ligature
455     g = {-70, -70},
456     i = { , -110},
457     025 = { , -60}, % dotlessi
458     028 = { , -60}, % fi ligature
459     030 = { , -30}, % ffi ligature
460     j = {-90, -150},
461     p = {-40, },
462     r = { , 80},
463     t = { , 100},
464     v = {90, },
465     w = {60, 10},
466     x = {90, },
467     ! = {190, 40},
468     ( = {90, }, ) = {90, },
469     [ = {90, 90}, ] = {120, 60},
470     {, } = {210, 680},
471     . = {640, 680},
472     : = {380, 430},
473     ; = { , 430},
474     - = {750, 750},
475     \textquoteleft = {690, 140}, \textquoteright = {470, 230},
476     \textendash = {400, 500}, \textemdash = {220, 280},
477     \textquotedblleft = {520, 130}, \textquotedblright = {520, 130},
478 }

479 \SetProtrusion
480 [ name = CronosPro-T1-Italic,
481   load = CronosPro-OT1-Italic ]
482 { encoding = T1,
483   family = {CronosPro-OsF, CronosPro-LF, CronosPro-T0sF, CronosPro-TLF},
484   shape = {it, sl, sw} }
485 {
486   023 = { , 40}, % fft ligature
487   032 = { , 50}, % ft ligature
488   191 = {80, 30}, % Th ligature
489   127 = {660, 750}, % hyphen
490   \AE = {90, -40}, % AE
491   131 = {80, -30}, % Dcaron
492   132 = {70, -40}, % Ecaron
493   156 = {80, -60}, % IJ
494   \OE = {50, -30}, % OE
495   188 = { , -80}, % ij
496   184 = {70, 70}, % ydieresis
497   253 = {70, 70}, % yacute
498   \quotesinglbase = {220, 700}, \quotedblbase = {130, 400},
499   \guilsinglleft = {500, 180}, \guilsinglright = {350, 350},
500   \guillemotleft = {310, 110}, \guillemotright = {230, 230},
501 }

```


We have no protruding values for small caps yet. The following stubs are unnecessary at the moment, but they are here as a reminder.

```

502 \SetProtrusion
503 [ name      = CronosPro-OT1-Smallcaps ]
504 { encoding = OT1,
505   family   = {CronosPro-0sF,CronosPro-LF,CronosPro-T0sF,CronosPro-TLF},
506   shape    = {sc,ssc} }
507 {}

508 \SetProtrusion
509 [ name      = CronosPro-T1-Smallcaps,
510   load      = CronosPro-OT1-Smallcaps ]
511 { encoding = T1,
512   family   = {CronosPro-0sF,CronosPro-LF,CronosPro-T0sF,CronosPro-TLF},
513   shape    = {sc,ssc} }
514 {}

515 \SetProtrusion
516 [ name      = CronosPro-OT1-SmallcapsItalic ]
517 { encoding = OT1,
518   family   = {CronosPro-0sF,CronosPro-LF,CronosPro-T0sF,CronosPro-TLF},
519   shape    = {scit,sscit} }
520 {}

521 \SetProtrusion
522 [ name      = CronosPro-T1-SmallcapsItalic,
523   load      = CronosPro-OT1-SmallcapsItalic ]
524 { encoding = T1,
525   family   = {CronosPro-0sF,CronosPro-LF,CronosPro-T0sF,CronosPro-TLF},
526   shape    = {scit,sscit} }
527 {}

528 \SetProtrusion
529 [ name      = CronosPro-other-Roman ]
530 { encoding = {U},
531   family   = {CronosPro-0sF,CronosPro-LF,CronosPro-T0sF,CronosPro-TLF},
532   shape    = n }
533 {
534   ! = {70,180},
535   ( = {60,30},   ) = {30,60},
536   [ = {100,160}, ] = {160,100},
537   {,} = {440,700},
538   . = {660,700},
539   : = {400,480},
540   ; = {350,440},
541   - = {700,700},
542   \textendash      = {390,480}, \textendash      = {220,270},
543   \textquotedblleft = {380,250}, \textquotedblright = {250,380},
544   \textquoteleft    = {670,450}, \textquoteright    = {450,670},
545 }
546 \SetProtrusion
547 [ name      = CronosPro-other-Italic ]

```

```

548 { encoding = {U},
549   family   = {CronosPro-0sF,CronosPro-LF,CronosPro-T0sF,CronosPro-TLF},
550   shape     = {it,sl,sw} }
551 {
552   ! = {190,40},
553   ( = {90,  },   ) = {90,  },
554   [ = {90,90},   ] = {120,60},
555   {,} = {210,680},
556   . = {640,680},
557   : = {380,430},
558   ; = {  ,430},
559   - = {750,750},
560   \textquoteleft = {690,140}, \textquoteright = {470,230},
561   \textendash    = {400,500}, \textemdash   = {220,280},
562   \textquotedblleft = {520,130}, \textquotedblright = {520,130},
563 }
564 /mtcfg

```

12 Font definition files

As all the font definitions look the same we introduce macros to ease the configuration. These macros are stored in the file `CronosPro-FontDef.sty` which is included by every `FD` file. Note that `CronosPro-FontDef.sty` will be included several times and that we do not know in which context the code is executed. Therefore, we have to define all non-private commands as globals.

Since this package should be loadable in an `FD` file we have to avoid all `\preambleonly` commands. Therefore, we use `\ProvidesFile` instead of `\ProvidesPackage`.

We add a guard so that this file is executed only once even if it is included multiple times.

```

565 (*fontdef)
566 \ifx\Cr@DeclareFontShape\@undefined\else\endinput\fi

```

We distinguish between being loaded directly or via `\usepackage` in the preamble by checking `\@nodocument`.

```

567 \ifx\@nodocument\relax
568   \input{otfontdef.sty}
569 \else
570   \NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}
571   \RequirePackage{otfontdef}
572 \fi

```

Reset `\escapechar` (which is set to `-1` in `FD` files) to make `\newcommand` work. The additional group does not harm; we have to make the important commands global anyway.

```

573 \ifx\@nodocument\relax
574   \begingroup\escapechar'\
575 \fi

```

These are the default values if it is impossible to process options.

```

576 \newcommand\Cr@option@opticals{noopticals}
577 \newcommand\Cr@option@fontset{smallfamily}

```

```

578 \newdimen\Cr@option@normalsize
579 \global\Cr@option@normalsize10pt

```

Whether we should adapt the configuration to the \normalsize of the document. This switch is only needed locally.

```

580 \newif\ifCr@option@normalsize
581 \Cr@option@normalsizetrue

582 \ifx\@nodocument\relax\else
583 \DeclareOption{slides} {\let\Cr@option@opticals\CurrentOption}
584 \DeclareOption{opticals} {\let\Cr@option@opticals\CurrentOption}
585 \DeclareOption{noopticals} {\let\Cr@option@opticals\CurrentOption}
586 \DeclareOption{smallfamily} {\let\Cr@option@fontset\CurrentOption}
587 \DeclareOption{medfamily} {\let\Cr@option@fontset\CurrentOption}
588 % \DeclareOption{fullfamily} {\let\Cr@option@fontset\CurrentOption}
589 \DeclareOption{normalsize} {\Cr@option@normalsizetrue}
590 \DeclareOption{nonormalsize} {\Cr@option@normalsizefalse}
591 \ExecuteOptions{smallfamily,noopticals,normalsize}
592 \ProcessOptions\relax
593 \fi

```

The method to determine the main font size is inspired by microtype's implementation.

```

594 \ifCr@option@normalsize
595 \begingroup
596 \def\set@fontsize#1#2#3#4\@nil{%
597 \@defaultunits\global\Cr@option@normalsize#2pt\relax\@nnil}%
598 \normalsize\@nil
599 \endgroup
600 \fi

```

We use \otf@makeglobal from otfontdef to “export” the definitions that are needed globally.

```

601 \otf@makeglobal{Cr@option@opticals}
602 \otf@makeglobal{Cr@option@fontset}
603 \ifx\@nodocument\relax\else
604 \PackageInfo{CronosPro-FontDef}{%
605 Configuration:\space\Cr@option@fontset,\space\Cr@option@opticals,\space
606 normalsize=\the\Cr@option@normalsize}%
607 \fi

```

Configuration database

```

608 \newcount\Cr@config@cnt
609 \Cr@config@cnt=0
610 \newcommand\Cr@curr@config{Cr@config@\romannumeral\Cr@config@cnt}

```

These commands help in setting up the configuration database. They do not need to be global. But the config database itself has to be.

#3 is added to all instances listed in #2 of configuration class #1. #3 is read with NFSS cat-codes.

```

611 \newcommand\Cr@AddToConfig{%

```

```

612 \begingroup
613 \nfss@catcodes
614 \expandafter\endgroup
615 \Cr@AddToConfig@
616 }
617 \newcommand\Cr@AddToConfig@[3]{%
618 \advance\Cr@config@cnt\@ne
619 \@namedef{\Cr@curr@config}{#3}%
620 \otf@makeglobal{\Cr@curr@config}
621 (debug & show)\expandafter\show\csname\Cr@curr@config\endcsname
622 \@for\Cr@tempa:=#2\do{%
623 \ifundefined{Cr@config@#1@\Cr@tempa}{%
624 \@temptokena{}%
625 }{%
626 \@temptokena\expandafter\expandafter\expandafter
627 {\csname Cr@config@#1@\Cr@tempa\endcsname}%
628 }%
629 \@expandtwoargs\@namedef{Cr@config@#1@\Cr@tempa}{%
630 \the\@temptokena
631 \expandafter\noexpand\csname\Cr@curr@config\endcsname
632 }%
633 \otf@makeglobal{Cr@config@#1@\Cr@tempa}% perhaps defer to only execute once
634 (debug & show)\expandafter\show\csname Cr@config@#1@\Cr@tempa\endcsname
635 }%
636 }

```

Let us look at an example of how the configuration database looks internally for (shape, sw), which is specified below in three steps. The following lines show different depths of expansion of the macro \Cr@config@shape@sw, which finally yields the complete configuration:

```

\Cr@config@shape@sw
\Cr@config@xi \Cr@config@xiv \Cr@config@xv
<-8>otf*[spacing=11]<->otf*[variant=swash]<->otf*CronosPro-It

```

The following commands are used in the Declare...Family commands to access the previously built configuration database. They must be expandable. #3 is used as a default if no entry is found in the database.

```

637 \newcommand*\Cr@UseConfig[2]{%
638 \Cr@UseConfigOrDefault{#1}{#2}{}%
639 }
640 \newcommand*\Cr@UseConfigOrDefault[3]{%
641 \@ifundefined{Cr@config@#1@#2}{#3}%
642 {\@nameuse{Cr@config@#1@#2}}%
643 }
644 \newcommand*\Cr@TheConfig[2]{%
645 \@ifundefined{Cr@config@#1@#2}{}%
646 \expandafter\noexpand\csname Cr@config@#1@#2\endcsname
647 }%
648 }
649 \otf@makeglobal{Cr@UseConfig}

```

```

650 \otf@makeglobal{Cr@UseConfigOrDefault}
651 \otf@makeglobal{Cr@TheConfig}

```

The size range in the configuration has to be divided by the scaling factor to take the changed size into account because the scaling takes place after choosing the right combination. Provide calculation routine here.

```

652 \RequirePackage{fltpoint}
653 \fpDecimalSign{.}
654 \newcommand*{\Cr@calc@bsize}[2]{\fpDiv{#1}{#2}{\Cr@scale}}

```

Here comes the configuration.

```

655 \Cr@calc@bsize{\Cr@s@capt}{8.5}
656 \Cr@calc@bsize{\Cr@s@text}{13.1}
657 \Cr@calc@bsize{\Cr@s@subh}{20}
658 \Cr@AddToConfig{opticals}{opticals}{
659     <-\Cr@s@capt> otf* [optical=Capt]
660     <\Cr@s@capt-\Cr@s@text> otf* [optical=Text]
661     <\Cr@s@text-\Cr@s@subh> otf* [optical=Subh]
662     <\Cr@s@subh-> otf* [optical=Disp]
663 }
664 \Cr@AddToConfig{opticals}{noopticals}{
665     <-> otf* [optical=Text]
666 }
667 \Cr@AddToConfig{opticals}{slides}{
668     <-> otf* [optical=Capt]
669 }

670 \ifdim\Cr@option@normalsize<10.1pt
671   \Cr@calc@bsize{\Cr@s@semif}{6}
672   \Cr@calc@bsize{\Cr@s@medif}{8.5}
673 \else
674   \Cr@calc@bsize{\Cr@s@semif}{6}
675   \Cr@calc@bsize{\Cr@s@medif}{10.1}
676 \fi
677 \Cr@AddToConfig{fontset/weight}{fullfamily/m}{
678     < -\Cr@s@semif> otf* [weight=Semibold]
679     <\Cr@s@semif-\Cr@s@medif> otf* [weight=Medium]
680     <\Cr@s@medif-> otf* [weight=Regular]
681 }
682 \Cr@calc@bsize{\Cr@s@semim}{6}
683 \Cr@AddToConfig{fontset/weight}{medfamily/m}{
684     <-\Cr@s@semim> otf* [weight=Semibold]
685     <\Cr@s@semim-> otf* [weight=Regular]
686 }
687 \Cr@AddToConfig{fontset/weight}{smallfamily/m}{
688     <-> otf* [weight=Regular]
689 }
690 %
691 \Cr@calc@bsize{\Cr@s@bold}{6}
692 \Cr@AddToConfig{fontset/weight}{fullfamily/b,medfamily/b}{
693     <-\Cr@s@bold> otf* [weight=Bold]

```

```

694 <\Cr@s@bold->          otf* [weight=Semibold]
695 }
696 \Cr@AddToConfig{fontset/weight}{smallfamily/b}{
697     <->          otf* [weight=Bold]
698 }
699 %
700 \Cr@AddToConfig{weight}{eb}{
701     <->          otf* [weight=Bold]
702 }
703 \Cr@AddToConfig{shape}{ssc,sscit}{
704     <->          otf* [spacing=12]
705 }
706 \Cr@calc@bsize{\Cr@s@spac}{8}
707 \Cr@AddToConfig{shape}{n,it,sw,sc,scit}{
708     <-\Cr@s@spac>    otf* [spacing=11]
709 }
710 \Cr@AddToConfig{encoding/shape}{U/n,U/it}{
711     <->          otf* [spacing=]
712 }
713 %
714 \Cr@AddToConfig{shape}{sc,ssc,scit,sscit}{
715     <->          otf* [variant=sc]
716 }
717 \Cr@AddToConfig{shape}{sw}{
718     <->          otf* [variant=swash]
719 }
720 \Cr@AddToConfig{shape}{it,scit,sscit,sw}{
721     <->          otf* CronosPro-It
722 }
723 \Cr@AddToConfig{shape}{n,sc,ssc}{
724     <->          otf* CronosPro
725 }
726 \Cr@AddToConfig{encoding/shape}{OML/it}{
727     <->          otf* [figures=] CronosPro-Mixed
728 }
729 \Cr@AddToConfig{encoding/shape}{OML/n}{
730     <->          otf* [figures=] CronosPro-French
731 }
732 \Cr@AddToConfig{scale}{scale}{
733     <->          otf* [scale=\Cr@scale]
734 }

```

Substitutions

```

735 \Cr@AddToConfig{sub:series} {sb}      {b}
736 \Cr@AddToConfig{sub:series} {bx}      {b}
737 \Cr@AddToConfig{sub:shape}   {sl}      {it}
738 \Cr@AddToConfig{sub:shape}   {scsl}     {scit}
739 \Cr@AddToConfig{sub:shape}   {sscsl}    {sscit}
740 \Cr@AddToConfig{sub:shape}   {scsw}     {scit}

```

```

741 \Cr@AddToConfig{sub:shape} {sscs} {sscit}
742 \Cr@AddToConfig{sub:encoding/shape}{TS1/sw}{it}

```

Code for the last argument of \DeclareFontShape

```

743 \Cr@AddToConfig{code:shape}{sw}{
744   \skewchar\font='337
745 }

```

Declaration of font families and shapes

```

746 \newcommand*\Cr@DeclareFontShape[6] [] {%

```

Check if any substitutions are specified.

```

747   \edef\@tempa{%
748     \Cr@UseConfig{sub:series}{#4}%
749     \Cr@UseConfigOrDefault{sub:encoding/shape}{#2/#5}{%
750       \Cr@UseConfig{sub:shape}{#5}}%
751   }%
752   \ifx\@tempa\@empty

```

Collect the configuration and declare the font shape. \DeclareFontShape fully expands its fifth argument (with our macros \Cr@UseConfig in it), but we have to retrieve the code for the sixth argument ourselves.

```

753     \@temptokena={%
754       \DeclareFontShape{#2}{#3-#6}{#4}{#5}{%
755         \Cr@UseConfig{opticals}      {\Cr@option@opticals}%
756         \Cr@UseConfig{fontset/weight}{\Cr@option@fontset/#4}%
757         \Cr@UseConfig{weight}        {#4}%
758         \Cr@UseConfig{encoding/shape}{#2/#5}%
759         \Cr@UseConfig{shape}         {#5}%
760         \Cr@UseConfig{scale}         {scale}%
761       }%
762     \edef\@tempa{\the\@temptokena{\Cr@TheConfig{code:shape}{#5}}}%
763     \@tempa
764   \else

```

Generate the substitution. (All substitutions are silent at the moment.)

```

765     \DeclareFontShape{#2}{#3-#6}{#4}{#5}{%
766       <->ssub*#3-#6%
767       /\Cr@UseConfigOrDefault{sub:series}{#4}{#4}%
768       /\Cr@UseConfigOrDefault{sub:encoding/shape}{#2/#5}{%
769         \Cr@UseConfigOrDefault{sub:shape}{#5}{#5}}%
770     }{}%
771   \fi
772 }
773 \otf@makeglobal{\Cr@DeclareFontShape}
774 \otf@makeglobal{\string\Cr@DeclareFontShape}

```

#2 contains the encoding, #3 the family, and #1 a list of figure versions (or Extra).

```

775 \newcommand*\Cr@DeclareLargeFontFamily[3] [LF,OsF,TLF,TOf]{%
776   \Cr@DeclareFontFamily{#1}{#2}{#3}
777   {m,sb,b,bx,eb} {n,it,sc,ssc,scit,ssc,sw,scsl,scsw,sscs,sssl,sscs,sl}%

```

```

778 }
779 \newcommand*\Cr@DeclareSmallFontFamily[3][LF,OsF,TLF,TOf]{%
780   \Cr@DeclareFontFamily{#1}{#2}{#3}
781   {m, sb, b, bx, eb} {n, it, sl}%
782 }
783 \newcommand*\Cr@DeclareMathFontFamily[3][TOf]{%
784   \Cr@DeclareFontFamily[\skewchar\font=255]{#1}{#2}{#3}
785   {m, sb, b, bx, eb} {n, it}%
786 }

```

An additional macro `\csname\string\foo\endcsname` is generated by `\newcommand` for processing an optional argument of `\foo`.

```

787 \otf@makeglobal{\Cr@DeclareLargeFontFamily}
788 \otf@makeglobal{\string\Cr@DeclareLargeFontFamily}
789 \otf@makeglobal{\Cr@DeclareSmallFontFamily}
790 \otf@makeglobal{\string\Cr@DeclareSmallFontFamily}
791 \otf@makeglobal{\Cr@DeclareMathFontFamily}
792 \otf@makeglobal{\string\Cr@DeclareMathFontFamily}
793 \newcommand*\Cr@DeclareFontFamily[6][]{%
794   \@for\Cr@variant:=#2\do{%
795     \DeclareFontFamily {#3}{#4-\Cr@variant}{#1}%
796   }%
797   \Cr@DeclareFontShapes{#3}{#4}
798   {#5} {#6} {#2}%
799 }
800 \otf@makeglobal{\Cr@DeclareFontFamily}
801 \otf@makeglobal{\string\Cr@DeclareFontFamily}
802 \newcommand*\Cr@DeclareFontShapes[5]{%
803   \@for\Cr@series:=#3\do{%
804     \@for\Cr@shape:=#4\do{%
805       \@for\Cr@variant:=#5\do{%
806         \Cr@DeclareFontShape{#1}{#2}{\Cr@series}{\Cr@shape}{\Cr@variant}%
807       }%
808     }%
809   }%
810 }
811 \otf@makeglobal{\Cr@DeclareFontShapes}

```

Adjust font dimension #1 of the current font. The function in #2 should replace the old value in `\Cr@fontdimen` with a new one (which may depend on other parameters like `\f@size`).

```

812 \newdimen\Cr@fontdimen
813 \newcommand*\Cr@adjust@fontdimen[2]{%
814   \Cr@fontdimen=\fontdimen#1\font
815   #2%
816   \fontdimen#1\font=\Cr@fontdimen
817 }
818 \otf@makeglobal{\Cr@adjust@fontdimen}
819 \ifx\@nodocument\relax
820   \endgroup

```



```

821 \fi
822 <*debug>
823 \newcommand\old@DeclareFontFamily{}
824 \let\old@DeclareFontFamily\DeclareFontFamily
825 \renewcommand\DeclareFontFamily[3]{
826   \begingroup\escapechar'\%
827   \edef\@tempa{\noexpand\DeclareFontFamily{#1}{#2}}%
828   \@temptokena\expandafter{\@tempa{#3}}%
829   \message{\the\@temptokena}%
830   \endgroup
831   \old@DeclareFontFamily{#1}{#2}{#3}%
832 }
833 \newcommand\old@DeclareFontShape{}
834 \let\old@DeclareFontShape\DeclareFontShape
835 \renewcommand\DeclareFontShape[6]{
836   \begingroup\escapechar'\%
837   \edef\@tempa{\noexpand\DeclareFontShape{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}}%
838   \@temptokena\expandafter{\@tempa{#6}}%
839   \message{\the\@temptokena}%
840   \endgroup
841   \old@DeclareFontShape{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}%
842 }
843 </debug>

```

We define font family aliases so that we can place all configurations for the CronosPro family variants into one microtype file: `mt-CronosPro.cfg`. We use microtype's hook if microtype has not been loaded yet (which should be the case); otherwise we can execute the alias definitions directly.

```

844 \gdef\Cr@MicroType@Aliases{%
845   \DeclareMicrotypeAlias{CronosPro-LF}{CronosPro}%
846   \DeclareMicrotypeAlias{CronosPro-OfF}{CronosPro}%
847   \DeclareMicrotypeAlias{CronosPro-TLF}{CronosPro}%
848   \DeclareMicrotypeAlias{CronosPro-TOfF}{CronosPro}%
849 }
850 \@ifundefined{Microtype@Hook}{%
851   \global\let\Microtype@Hook\Cr@MicroType@Aliases
852 }{%
853   \g@addto@macro\Microtype@Hook{\Cr@MicroType@Aliases}%
854 }%
855 \@ifundefined{DeclareMicroTypeAlias}{\Cr@MicroType@Aliases}%
856 </fontdef>

```

Using these macros the various `FD` files become simple one-liners.

```

857 <*fd>
858 \input{CronosPro-FontDef.sty}%
859 \Uextra \Cr@DeclareSmallFontFamily[Extra]{U} {CronosPro}
860 \OT1 \Cr@DeclareLargeFontFamily {OT1}{CronosPro}
861 \T1 \Cr@DeclareLargeFontFamily {T1} {CronosPro}
862 \LY1 \Cr@DeclareLargeFontFamily {LY1}{CronosPro}
863 \TS1 \Cr@DeclareLargeFontFamily {TS1}{CronosPro}

```

864 $\langle /fd \rangle$