ome bold italics" and .bx "words in a box"

in the middle of a line
would produce some bold italics and |words in a box|, which I think you will agree does not look good.

The second parameter of all font requests is set in the original font. For example, the font request:

.b bold face

generates “bold” in bold font, but sets “face” in the font of the surrounding text, resulting in:

boldface.

To set the two words **bold** and **face** both in **bold face**, type:

.b "bold face"

You can mix fonts in a word by using the special sequence **\c** at the end of a line to indicate “continue text processing”; this allows input lines to be joined together without a space between them. For example, the input:

.u under \c
.i italics

generates under*italics*, but if we had typed:

.u under
.i italics

the result would have been under *italics* as two words.

1.1. Point Sizes

The phototypesetter supports different sizes of type, measured in points. The default point size is 10 points for most text, 8 points for footnotes. To change the pointsize, type:

.sz +*N*

where *N* is the size wanted in points. The *vertical spacing* (distance between the bottom of most letters (the *baseline*) between adjacent lines) is set to be proportional to the type size.

These pointsize changes are *temporary*!!! For example, to reset the pointsize of basic text to twelve point, use:

.nr pp 12
.nr sp 12
.nr tp 12

to reset the default pointsize of paragraphs, section headers, and titles respectively. If you only want to set the names of sections in a larger pointsize, use:

.nr sp 11

alone — this sets section titles (e.g., **Point Sizes** above) in a larger font than the default.

A single word or phrase can be set in a smaller pointsize than the surrounding text using the **.sm** request. This is especially convenient for words that are all capitals, due to the optical illusion that makes them look even larger than they actually are. For example:

.sm UNIX

prints as UNIX rather than UNIX.

1.2. Quotes

It is conventional when using the typesetter to use pairs of grave and acute accents to generate double quotes, rather than the double quote character (‘ " ’). This is because it looks better to use grave and acute accents; for example, compare "quote" to ‘‘quote’’.

You may use the sequences ***(lq** and ***(rq** to stand for the left and right quote respectively. For example, use:

> *(lqSome things aren´t true
> even if they did happen.*(rq

to generate the result:

> “Some things aren’t true even if they did happen.”

As a shorthand, the special font request:

> .q "quoted text"

will generate “quoted text”. Notice that you must surround the material to be quoted with double quote marks if it is more than one word.

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This document applies to the version of the −me macros included with version .