# The `Manfnt` package
# A quick way to access the symbols in manfnt[*]

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## 1  Introduction

The TeX and metafont manuals use some special symbols not found in the normal CM-fonts. Most of these symbols will be of little use for the average author, but some, like the "Dangerous Bend" sign may be approriate for some textbooks.

Since there is no easy way to access these symbols I wrote a small package which I distributed with my `refman` package. I didn't expect much response and was quite surprised to get a mail from Denis Kosygin who suggested some improvements. He also suggested releasing it a stand-alone package, thus forcing me to write some documentation `:-)`

### A word of caution

Please use the symbols from this package sparingly. Their unusual shapes attract attention, which means also that they distract the reader from the main text. For any advice how to write well there is a brilliant example, where it was not followed. Still, in general, restraining means of expression improves the overall aesthetic quality.

This point of view is reflected in the design of `manfnt`. In particular, that was the reason, why there are no switches to manfnt similar to `\textrm` or `\rmfamily`.

## 2  The symbols

`\manfntsymbol`  To access a symbol in manfnt by its code say `\manfntsymbol{`⟨*code*⟩`}`. Symbol codes are shown in a table at the end of this manual. Recall that in TeX octal codes begin with `'` and hexadecimal codes with `"`.

Some symbols with "interesting" shapes are named to alleviate the burden of looking up their codes. Their names are listed at the end of this manual.

### The dangerous bends

As shown below, if `\dbend` is used directly in a text, LaTeX will place the center

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[†]With additions by Denis Kosygin.

of the sign plate on the baseline. As the result, the sign pole may overlap with the contents of the next line[1].

Here is an example of an unfortunate use of ⚠. The text on the next line is partially obscured by the sign pole.

```
Here is an example of an unfortunate
use of \dbend.  The text on the next
line is partially obscured by
the sign pole.
```

A better approach is illustrated in the beginning of this paragraph, where the dangerous bend sign is placed on the text margins. This was achieved with the help of the command \danger[2], defined in manfnt.dtx:

```
\newcommand{\danger}{\marginpar[\hfill\dbend]{\dbend\hfill}}
```

The first sentence of the current paragraph was entered into the source as

```
As shown below, if \danger\cmd{\dbend} is used directly in a text,
\LaTeX{} will place the center of the sign plate on the baseline.
```

\textdbend
\textlhdbend
\textreversedvideodbend

For rare occasions, when you do need to include ⚠ into a line of text, manfnt provides command \textdbend, which raises the "ground level" of the sign to the base line making it suitable for inclusion. For example, the dangerous bend sign in the previous sentence was produced by \textdbend. Commands \textlhdbend and \textreversedvideodbend act similarly.

## References

[1] D. E. Knuth. *The TeXbook*. Addison-Wesley, Reading, Massachusetts, 1994.

[2] L. Lamport. *LaTeX: a document preparation system*, – 2nd ed. Addison-Wesley, Reading, Massachusetts, 1994.

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[1]The reason for such design can be seen in the TeXbook by D. Knuth [1]. There in "dangerous bend" paragraphs the "ground level" of the sign is the base of the next line. Special arrangments (which are beyond the scope of this manual) are needed to produce similar effect in a LaTeX document.

[2]In general you should design your own commands for using this symbol, which reflect the meaning you assign to it. Book [2] on LaTeX by L. Lamport explains how to place text on margins.

**Symbols in manfnt**

| x | '0 | '1 | '2 | '3 | '4 | '5 | '6 | '7 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| '00x | ⧈ | ✳ | ✳ | ✳ | ✳ | ✳ | A | A | "0x |
| '01x | A | A | A | A | A | A | A | Λ | "0y |
| '02x | A | ◠ | ◠ | ◠ | ◠ | ▬ | ◜ | ❘ | "1x |
| '03x | | S | O | I | ⬛ | ⬛ | ✩ | ◡ | "1y |
| '04x | ⌐ | ▲ | ⌐ | ◇ | ◎ | ◈ | ❀ | ❀ | "2x |
| '05x | M È T A F O N | | | | | | | M | "2y |
| '06x | E | T | A | F | O | N | ▲ | ▼ | "3x |
| '07x | M | E | T | A | F | O | N | ð | "3y |
| '10x | | A | M | E | T | E | F | A | "4x |
| '11x | F | O | N | ◁ | ⊟ | M | N | O | "4y |
| '12x | . | . | ✳ | . | T | ⊤ | ◠ | ⊏ | "5x |
| '13x | ⊖ | ◯ | ◯ | ◡ | M | E | T | A | "5y |
| '14x | ⊖ | ◡ | ◡ | ◡ | ◝ | F | O | N | "6x |
| '15x | M | E | T | A | F | O | N | M | "6y |
| '16x | E | T | A | F | O | N | ◯ | N | "7x |
| '17x | ▶ | ∿→ | | | | | ⬦S | ⬦Z | "7y |
| | "8 | "9 | "A | "B | "C | "D | "E | "F | y |

# Symbol names in `manfnt`

**Pen nibs**

➖ `\manhpennib`                  ✎ `\mantiltpennib`

❘ `\manvpennib`

**Triangles**

▲ `\mantriangleup`               ► `\mantriangleright`

▼ `\mantriangledown`

**Kidney beans**

◠ `\mankidney`                   ◠ `\manpenkidney`

◠ `\manboldkidney`               ◠ `\manlhpenkidney`

**Circle variations**

⌐ `\manquartercircle`            ◣ `\manfilledquartercircle`

⌐ `\manrotatedquartercircle`     ♡ `\mancone`

◎ `\manconcentriccircles`        ◈ `\manconcentricdiamond`

**Cubes**

⬚ `\mancube`                     ⬚ `\manimpossiblecube`

**Quadrifoliums**

✿ `\manquadrifolium`             ✿ `\manrotatedquadrifolium`

**Miscellaneous symbols**

☆ `\manstar`                     ⤳ `\manerrarrow`

**Dangerous bend signs**

⚠ `\dbend`                       ⚠ `\reversedvideodbend`

⚠ `\lhdbend`