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Linux Ubuntu 22.4.5 Manual Pages on command 't1unmac.1'

$ man t1unmac.1

T1UNMAC(1) General Commands Manual T1UNMAC(1)

NAME

t1unmac - translate a Mac PostScript Type 1 font into PFA or PFB format

SYNOPSIS

t1unmac [-a|-b] [-r] [input [output]]

DESCRIPTION

t1unmac extracts POST resources from a Macintosh PostScript font file and creates a PFA (hexadecimal) or PFB (binary) font file. The file input should be in MacBinary I or II, AppleSingle, AppleDouble, or BinHex format, or it can be a raw resource fork. If the file is a raw resource fork, you need to give the `--raw' option; oth? erwise t1unmac should automatically figure out what kind of file you have. If the file output is not specified output goes to the standard output.

OPTIONS

--pfa, -a

Output in PFA (ASCII) format.

--pfb, -b

Output in PFB (binary) format. This is the default.

--raw, -r

Indicates that the input is a raw resource fork.

--macbinary

Indicates that the input is in MacBinary I or II format.

--applesingle

Indicates that the input is in AppleSingle format.

--appledouble

Indicates that the input is in AppleDouble format.

--binhex

Indicates that the input is in BinHex 4.0 format.

--block-length=num, -l num

PFB only: Set the maximum output block length to num. The default length is as large as memory allows.

--line-length=num, -l num

PFA only: Set the maximum length of encrypted lines in the output to num. (These are the lines consisting wholly of hexadecimal digits.) The default is 64.

EXAMPLES

On Mac OS X, you can use t1unmac to translate a font into PFA or PFB format as fol? lows:

% t1unmac --raw FONTFILENAME/..namedfork/rsrc > OUTPUT

SEE ALSO

t1mac(1), t1ascii(1), t1binary(1), t1asm(1), t1disasm(1)

AUTHORS

Lee Hetherington (ilh@lcs.mit.edu)

Eddie Kohler (ekohler@gmail.com)

Ported to Microsoft C/C++ Compiler and MS-DOS operating system by Kai-Uwe Herbing (herbing@netmbx.netmbx.de).

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