

1985/44. The preparation of text intended for typesetting. How to insert commands in a text file and how to derive magnetic tape output and 'clean' copy with appropriate underlining from this file.

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### INTRODUCTION

Text files intended for phototypesetting serve as both the source for magnetic tape output (using the TTS program) and for normal 'clean' underlined copy (using the UL and ULA programs).

Text may be input using EDIT, EDITOR or LEX. EDIT and EDITOR files should be 72 characters/line and LEX files 80 characters/line, using a ruler to restrict line length to 72 characters (see file LEXF.RUL).

The method of transferring files to and from LEX is described later.

Typesetting commands are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. LIST OF TYPESETTING COMMANDS

Command	Function	Effect on 'clean copy'
@v	Change to bold type	Wavy underline
@-	Change to italic type	Single underline
@=	Change to small capitals	Double underline under lower case letters only
@]	Change to roman type	No underlining
@↑	Following character is superior	Character underlined by ↑
@v	Following character is inferior	Character underlined by v
@wn	Type measure (width - n in picas) e.g. @w16	Deleted
@\$n	Type size (n - in points)	Deleted
@t	Tab - separates columns in a table	Replaced by spaces
@{	Beginning of tabular part of table	Replaced by spaces
@}	End of tabular part of table	Replaced by spaces
@l	End of paragraph or heading	Deleted
@c	Centered heading	Deleted
@r	Right justified heading	Deleted
@m	Space at middle of line	Replaced by spaces

STARTING A NEW FILE

First decide on the file name (8 characters maximum) e.g. STRAHAN.TTS, where the extension TTS signifies a typesetting file. If the text is very long it may be preferable to split it into sections - which will make editing quicker; each file could be numbered sequentially, e.g. STRAHAN1.TTS, STRAHAN2.TTS, etc. It may be useful to build a small CSS file so that the typist may commence entry by typing only a single word, and which will display any special instructions required. STRAHAN would be typed in the following example, in which the system EDITOR would get the file STRAHAN1.TTS:

```
* STRAHAN.CSS
$WR Use an exclamation mark (!) to signify a degree sign
G STRAHAN1.TTS
$WR If you want a printout type TXTB STRAHAN1.TTS
$EXIT
```

The first line in the file is normally the file title line (for use when the file is printed out, e.g.:

```
*TISTRAHAN 1:50 000 EXPLANATORY REPORT - TTS FILE 1
```

Comments may be inserted at any point within the file preceded by >ME they will not be printed out with the rest of the file, but will be displayed on the VDU screen during printing (or to log file if in batch mode), e.g.:

```
>ME Checked up to line 508
>ME # used for en rule in this file
>ME Insert table 4 here
```

EXAMPLES OF TEXT ENTRY

Example 1 - Contents List, width set to 33 picas.

>TIKINGBOROUGH 1:50 000 EXPLANATORY REPORT TTS FILE
>ME ! = degree sign, # = en rule, & = decimal point,
>ME " = minute sign.
>ME Hex E5 used for e with acute accent
@u33. @#10. @~CONTENTS@]@#9. @1
@<

Table with 2 columns: Section Name and Page Number. Includes entries like PREFACE@t, INTRODUCTION@t, PREVIOUS WORK@t, etc.

Example 1 - 'clean' copy.

CONTENTS
\*\*\*\*\*

Table with 2 columns: Section Name and Page. Includes entries like PREFACE, INTRODUCTION, PREVIOUS WORK, etc.

Example 2 - normal text, set to 16 picas.

-----  
@w16. @\$10. @~STRATIGRAPHY@l0\$9. @1

@\$10. @~Parmeener Super-Group@l@1

LOWER DIVISION@9. @1

Rocks of the Lower Parmeener Super-Group are magnificently displayed in a series of coastal sections about Port Cygnet and elsewhere in the Kingborough map sheet. Detailed mapping has revealed the presence of a previously undetected major hiatus in the sequence at Cygnet, and substantial facies changes and overstep occur as the sequence is traced northwards into the Hobart area (fig. 2). The stratigraphic relationships elucidated by the mapping have been confirmed in detail by a systematic drilling programme. These factors have necessitated a major revision of lithostratigraphic nomenclature. The changes are summarised below. The stratigraphic sequence within the Lower Parmeener Super-Group in the Kingborough map sheet is, from the top downwards (and with new formation names indicated by an asterisk):@1

Example 2 - 'clean' copy.

-----  
STRATIGRAPHY

\*\*\*\*\*

Parmeener Super-Group

\*\*\*\*\*

LOWER DIVISION

Rocks of the Lower Parmeener Super-Group are magnificently displayed in a series of coastal sections about Port Cygnet and elsewhere in the Kingborough map sheet. Detailed mapping has revealed the presence of a previously undetected major hiatus in the sequence at Cygnet, and substantial facies changes and overstep occur as the sequence is traced northwards into the Hobart area (fig. 2). The stratigraphic relationships elucidated by the mapping have been confirmed in detail by a systematic drilling programme. These factors have necessitated a major revision of lithostratigraphic nomenclature. The changes are summarised below. The stratigraphic sequence within the Lower Parmeener Super-Group in the Kingborough map sheet is, from the top downwards (and with new formation names indicated by an asterisk):

Example 3 - Bibliographic references, note use of small capitals.

@@\$10. @~REFERENCES@10#8. @1

@=Bacon, C. A. @] 1983@-a. @] The Cygnet coalfield. @-Unpubl. Rep. Dep. Mines Tasm. @] 1983/84. @1

@=Balme, B. E. @] 1980. Palynology and the Carboniferous#Permian boundary in Australia and other Gondwana continents. @-Palynology@] 4:43#55. @1

@=Banks, M. R. @] 1952. Permian, Triassic and Jurassic rocks in Tasmania. @-Symposium on Gondwanaland, 19th Int. geol. Congr. :@] 63#88. @1

@=Banks, M. R. @] 1957. The stratigraphy of Tasmanian limestones, @-in@] @=Hughes, T. D. @] Limestones in Tasmania. @-Miner. Resour. geol. Surv. Tasm. @] 10:39#85. @1

@=Banks, M. R. @] 1962. Permian, @-in@] @=Spry, A. H. ; Banks, M. R. @] (ed.) The geology of Tasmania. @-J. geol. Soc. Aust. @] 9(2):189#215. @1

@=Banks, M. R. ; Hale, G. E. A. @] 1957. A type section of the Permian of the Hobart area. @-Pap. Proc. R. Soc. Tasm. @] 91:41#64. @1

Example 3 - 'clean' copy.

REFERENCES  
NNNNNNNNNN

Bacon, C. A. 1983a. The Cygnet coalfield. Unpubl. Rep. Dep. Mines Tasm. 1983/84.

Balme, B. E. 1980. Palynology and the Carboniferous#Permian boundary in Australia and other Gondwana continents. Palynology 4:43#55.

Banks, M. R. 1952. Permian, Triassic and Jurassic rocks in Tasmania. Symposium on Gondwanaland, 19th Int. geol. Congr. : 63#88.

Banks, M. R. 1957. The stratigraphy of Tasmanian limestones, in Hughes, T. D. Limestones in Tasmania. Miner. Resour. geol. Surv. Tasm. 10:39#85.

Banks, M. R. 1962. Permian, in Spry, A. H. ; Banks, M. R. (ed.) The geology of Tasmania. J. geol. Soc. Aust. 9(2):189#215.

Banks, M. R. ; Hale, G. E. A. 1957. A type section of the Permian of the Hobart area. Pap. Proc. R. Soc. Tasm. 91:41#64.

Example 4 - Layout of Table, note inferior figures, etc.

@w33. @-Table 1@c  
MAJOR ELEMENTS, CIPW NORMS, KINGBOROUGH BASALT SUITE@1e#8. @c

@<

Analysis	@t1	@t2	@t3	@t4@t
SiO@v2@t	@t44&94	@t43&73	@t46&93@t	@t48&85@t
TiO@v2@t	@t2&42	@t2&74	@t1&97	@t2&45@t
Al@v2@v3@t	@t12&90	@t11&02	@t14&07	@t14&39@t
Fe@v2@v3@t	@t2&56	@t3&45	@t3&26	@t2&28@t
FeO@t	@t10&27	@t9&11	@t8&02	@t9&58@t
MnO@t	@t0&19	@t0&18	@t0&16	@t0&17@t
MgO@t	@t10&21	@t13&91	@t6&64	@t6&30@t
CaO@t	@t9&67	@t8&26	@t6&35	@t6&92@t
Na@v2@t	@t2&82	@t2&45	@t4&68	@t4&83@t
K@v2@t	@t1&14	@t1&29	@t2&75	@t1&85@t
P@v2@v5@t	@t0&56	@t0&72	@t1&09	@t0&68@t
Loss@t	@t2&11	@t2&29	@t3&08	@t1&90@t+@t
Total@t	@t99&15	@t99&15	@t99&01	@t100&25@t

@>

1. Alkali olivine basalt, flow, Mountain River, 3km north-east of Ranelagh [EN052397]. @1
2. Transitional picrite, plug, Smugglers Cove, 0&5 km north of Cape Contrariety [EN423371]. @1
3. K-rich, transitional nepheline mugearite, flow, 0&7 km ESE of Kaoota [EN140365]. @1
4. Mugearite, 1&8 km north-west of Margate Tephra site [EN201377]. @1

Analyses 1#3 by P. Beasley and E. Kiss, Australian National University; analysis 4 by Launceston Laboratories, Tasmania Department of Mines. @1

+ Loss includes H@v2@t+ 1&69, CO@v2 0&08 and SO@v3 0&13 mass%. @1

Example 4 - 'clean' copy.

Table 1  
 MAJOR ELEMENTS, CIPW NORMS, KINGBOROUGH BASALT SUITE

Analysis	1	2	3	4
SiO <sub>2</sub>	44&94	43&73	46&93	48&85
v				
TiO <sub>2</sub>	2&42	2&74	1&97	2&45
v				
Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	12&90	11&82	14&87	14&39
v v				
Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	2&56	3&45	3&26	2&28
v v				
FeO	10&27	9&11	8&82	9&58
MnO	0&19	0&18	0&16	0&17
MgO	10&21	13&91	6&64	6&30
CaO	9&67	8&26	6&35	6&92
Na <sub>2</sub> O	2&82	2&45	4&68	4&88
v				
K <sub>2</sub> O	1&14	1&29	2&75	1&85
v				
P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub>	0&56	0&72	1&09	0&68
v v				
Loss	2&11	2&29	3&08	1&90+ ↑
Total	99&15	99&15	99&01	100&25

1. Alkali olivine basalt, flow, Mountain River, 3km north-east of Ranelagh [EN052397].
2. Transitional picrite, plug, Smugglers Cove, 0&5 km north of Cape Contrariety [EN423371].
3. K-rich, transitional nepheline mugearite, flow, 0&7 km ESE of Kaoota [EN140365].
4. Mugearite, 1&8 km north-west of Margate Tephra site [EN201377].

Analyses 1#3 by P. Beasley and E. Kiss, Australian National University; analysis 4 by Launceston Laboratories, Tasmania Department of Mines.

+ Loss includes H<sub>2</sub>O+ 1&69, CO<sub>2</sub> 0&08 and SO<sub>3</sub> 0&13 mass%.

TEXT ENTRY

Text should be marked up to include the appropriate commands before typing commences. This is much easier than adding commands once the text has been input.

Certain special characters cannot be typed directly on the keyboard - alternative characters must be typed which can be converted when the file is typeset. Any characters not occurring elsewhere in the text may be used. The character substitution normally used is:

<i>Symbol</i>	<i>Entered as</i>
em rule	<u>  </u> (underline)
en rule	# (hash)
decimal point	& (ampersand)
degree sign	! (exclamation mark)
minute sign	" (double quotes)

Where there is conflict with other occurrences of these characters it is possible to add 80 hex to their ASCII codes, they will then print the same but may be distinguished by the typesetter.

Words which are not normally hyphenated should not be split between two lines. Words which are hyphenated, e.g. fine-grained, should never be split between two lines - this avoids an unnecessary space after the hyphen when the lines are processed.

Tables which will not fit in a 72-column file should be entered on a 128-column file. Wherever possible allow 10-character columns for numeric data - this helps when checking alignment on a 80-character/line terminal. The first line of such files must be >RL128 - this sets the width for PRINTT.

Table alignment offsets are best made after the initial typing. An offset of two characters must be made for each command (other than @t) following the next tab command (@t).

GETTING A PRINTOUT

To get a printout type:

- TXTB filename (# and & will be unchanged)
- TXTA filename (#will be replaced by - and & by .)
- TXTW filename (for wide tables only, operates as for TXTA)

The above commands operate in batch mode. Type INQ to confirm that the job is executing. File LG.TMP contains a log of the job and should be inspected in case of an error.

MAKING CORRECTIONS

Corrections are made with EDIT, EDITOR or LEX in the normal way. Some column changes may be easier to make using EDITOR. Wide tables must be edited using EDIT.

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## TRANSFERRING FILES BETWEEN EDITORS

Standard 72-character/line files may be transferred between EDIT and EDITOR without problems. To transfer a 72-character/line file to LEX simply type TOLEX oldfile,newfile - where oldfile is the name of the existing file, and newfile is the name of the 80-character/line output file. Newfile must not already exist.

LEX files may be converted by running them through EDITOR to delete any rulers and to restore the file to 72-characters/line.

Wide tables on 128-character/line files may only be edited using EDIT.

## OUTPUT TO MAGNETIC TAPE

To output a file to magnetic tape, first type TTS filename - to produce a 1024-character/record file (TTS.TMP). The input file should not be more than about 500 lines in length - if it is then split it. If processing more than one file then rename TTS.TMP, before dealing with the next file. The output file(s) are then transferred to magnetic tape at 1600 bpi using the copy command.

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