

汉风图纹 pgfornament-han v0.3

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<https://github.com/liantze/pgfornament-han>

摘要

利用 `pgfornament` 宏包可以在 L^AT_EX 文件里便捷地画出十分典雅漂亮的、欧式风格的花纹。(详情请自行访问 <http://ctan.org/pkg/pgfornament>。) `pgfornament-han` 宏包的用意,正是为了尝试用 `pgfornament` 的已有机制,提供一些汉风的传统图纹。所有图纹均由张晨南以 CAD 程式定稿、TikZ 绘制,再由林莲枝转为适合 `pgfornament` 机制使用的宏包代码。

第一部分 基本用法

n 为图纹编号的话,最简单的用法是 `\pgfornament[n]{color=red,width=1.5cm}`。也可以用 `height` 或者 `scale` 设定大小。注意图纹比例是不变的,因此只有最后给出的选项有效。此外 `symmetry` 参数可以实现 3 种镜像, v (垂直)、h (水平)、c (中心 = 垂直 + 水平镜像), 画边框的四个角点时很好用。其它 TikZ 参数的应用:

```
\tikzset{pgfornamentstyle/.append style={draw=black,fill=red,line width=1pt}}
\pgfornament[n]{color=blue,scale=0.18}
```

以下是一些范例。

文本中的使用

```
\pgfornament[n]{color=blue,scale=0.18}
\pgfornament[n]{color=blue,scale=0.2}
```

先来一个寿字纹。原本的

依然可用。


TikZ 选项的应用

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[baseline={(current bounding box.center)}]
\tikzset{pgfornamentstyle/.style={
    draw=Goldenrod,fill=Red,line width=1pt}
\node[fill=black,circle,draw=Red,line width=2pt,inner sep=-8pt]
    at (0,0) {\pgfornament[n]{color=blue,scale=0.38}};
\end{tikzpicture}
```



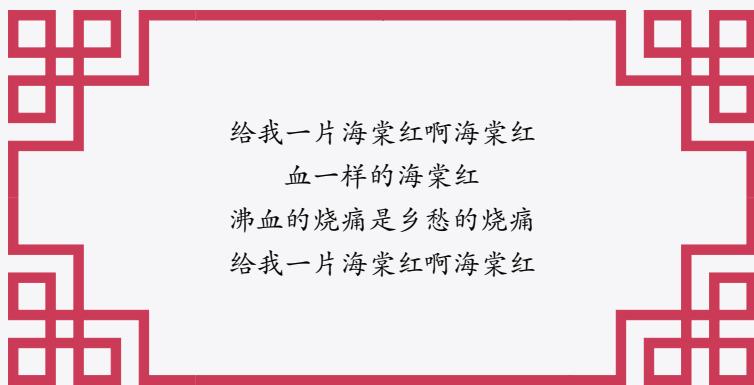
简单的边框范例

```
\begin{tikzpicture}[x=1pt,y=1pt]
    \tikzset{every node/.append style={inner sep=0pt,color=}}
    \node (nw) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.35]{1}};
    \node[anchor=north west,right=140bp of nw] (ne)
        {\pgfornamentan[symmetry=v,scale=0.35]{1}};
    \node[anchor=north west,below=0pt of nw] (sw)
        {\pgfornamentan[symmetry=h,scale=0.35]{1}};
    \node[anchor=north east,below=0pt of ne] (se)
        {\pgfornamentan[symmetry=c,scale=0.35]{1}};

    %% pgfornament      \draw (A) to[ornamentan=19] (B)
    tikz      xscale          \pgfornamentan      scale
    scale
    \node[anchor=south west,xscale=2] at (sw.south east) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.35]{29}};

    %%           decorations
\begin{scope}[decoration={markings,
    mark=between positions 0 and 0.75 step 70bp with
    { \node[transform shape,anchor=north west]{\pgfornamentan[scale=0.35]{29}};}}
]
    \draw[decorate] (nw.north east) -- (ne.north west);
\end{scope}

\node[font=\kaishu,align=center,xshift=70,text=black] at (nw.south east)
{
    \\
    \\
    };
\end{tikzpicture}
```



给我一片海棠红啊海棠红
血一样的海棠红
沸血的烧痛是乡愁的烧痛
给我一片海棠红啊海棠红

另一个简单的边框范例

```
\begin{tikzpicture}
\tikzset{every node/.append style={    ,inner sep=0pt}}
\node (nw) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.25]{12}};
\node[right=50bp of nw] (ne) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.25,symmetry=v]{12}};
\node[below=50bp of nw] (sw) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.25,symmetry=h]{12}};
\node[below=50bp of ne] (se) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.25,symmetry=c]{12}};
%
\begin{array}{ccc}
& 200bp & \\
& \textit{bp} & \textit{xscale} \\
& scale=0.25 & 50bp \\
& & \textit{xscale} \\
\end{array}
\node[anchor=north west] at (nw.north east) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.25]{32}};
\node[anchor=south west] at (sw.south east) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.25]{32}};
\node[anchor=south west,rotate=-90] at (nw.south west) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.25]{32}};
\node[anchor=south east,rotate=90] at (ne.south east) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.25]{32}};

\node[anchor=center,      ,shift={(25bp,-25bp)}] at (nw.south east)
{\pgfornamentan[scale=0.5]{57}};
\end{tikzpicture}
```



有些部件衔接可能需要手动 shift

```
\begin{tikzpicture}\tikzset{every node/.append style={    ,inner sep=0pt}}
\node (nw) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.2]{23}};
\node[right=53bp of nw] (ne) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.2,symmetry=v]{23}};
\node[anchor=north west,xshift=2bp] at (nw.north east) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.2]{41}};
\node[anchor=north east,xshift=-2bp] at (ne.north west)
{\pgfornamentan[scale=0.2,symmetry=v]{41}};
\end{tikzpicture}
```



框着整个页面的代码。很适合拿来设计奖状证书的有木有！

```
\newbox{\fortyseven}
\savebox{\fortyseven}{\pgfornamentan[scale=0.2,color=      ]{47}}
\tikzset{every node/.append style={inner sep=0pt,          }}
\begin{tikzpicture}[overlay,remember picture]
\node[anchor=north west,shift={(14.5pt,-14.5pt)}] at (current page.north west)
(nw) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.2]{25}};
\node[anchor=north east,shift={(-14.5pt,-14.5pt)}] at (current page.north east)
(ne) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.2,symmetry=v]{25}};
\node[anchor=south west,shift={(14.5pt,14.5pt)}] at (current page.south west)
(sw) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.2,symmetry=h]{25}};
\node[anchor=south east,shift={(-14.5pt,14.5pt)}] at (current page.south east)
(se) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.2,symmetry=c]{25}};
%
\begin{scope}[start chain,node distance=0pt]
\node[anchor=north west,on chain] at (nw.north east) {\usebox{\fortyseven}};
\foreach \i in {1,...,15} {
\node[on chain]{\usebox{\fortyseven}};
}
\end{scope}
%
\begin{scope}[start chain,node distance=0pt]
\node[anchor=south west,on chain] at (sw.south east) {\usebox{\fortyseven}};
\foreach \i in {1,...,6} \node[on chain]{\usebox{\fortyseven}};
\end{scope}
%
\begin{scope}[start chain=going left,node distance=0pt]
\node[anchor=south east,on chain] at (se.south west) {\usebox{\fortyseven}};
\foreach \i in {1,...,6} \node[on chain]{\usebox{\fortyseven}};
\end{scope}
%
\begin{scope}[chains          \foreach
%           (47)      155.      scale = 0.2      .....
\foreach \i in {0,...,21}
\node[anchor=south west,rotate=-90,shift={($\i*(31bp,0)$)}] at (nw.south west)
{\usebox{\fortyseven}};
%
\foreach \i in {0,...,21}
\node[anchor=south east,rotate=90,shift={($\i*(-31bp,0)$)}] at (ne.south east)
{\usebox{\fortyseven}};
%
%%          \fancyfoot
\node[yshift=32pt,      ] at (current page.south) {\pgfornamentan[scale=0.1]{51}};
\node[yshift=32pt,text=black] at (current page.south) {\large\thepage};
%
\end{tikzpicture}
```

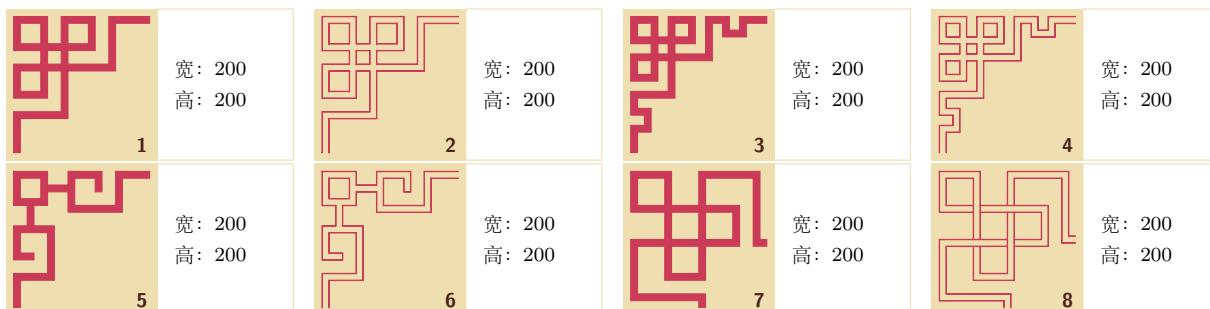
第二部分 纹样列表

以下部件的原宽度、原高度皆以 1bp 为单元。

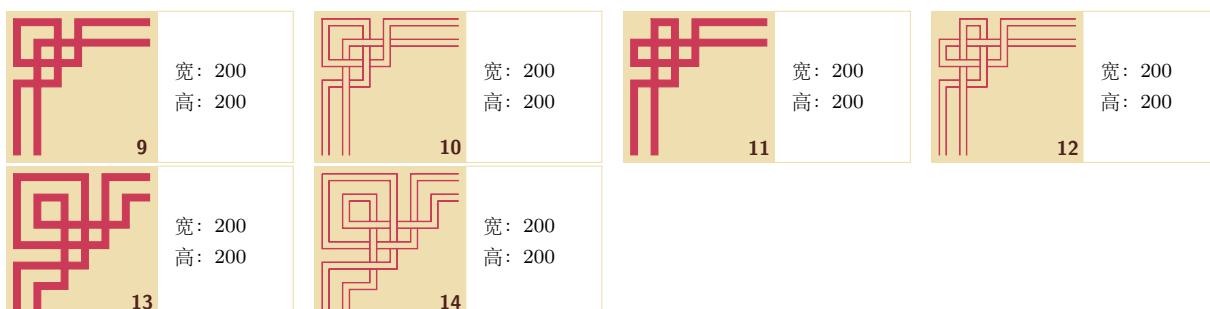
1 角点符号

1.1 接单线的角点符号

有实心线型与对应的空心线型两种。以下皆同。



1.2 接双线的角点符号



1.3 简单角点符号

和其他角点符号配合，在一条对角线上使用其他角点符号，另一条对角线上使用简单角点符号。

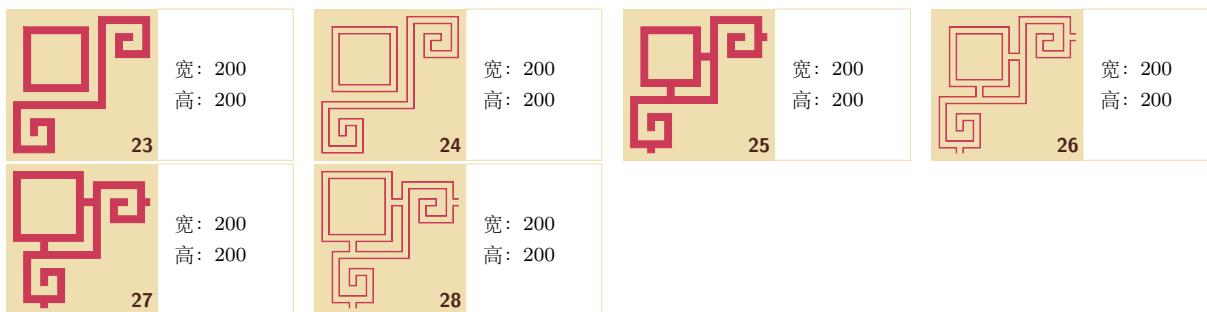


1.4 回纹的角点符号

和连续的回纹配合。



和离散的回纹配合。



2 线型单元

2.1 单线、双线直线



2.2 回字纹

2.2.1 连续



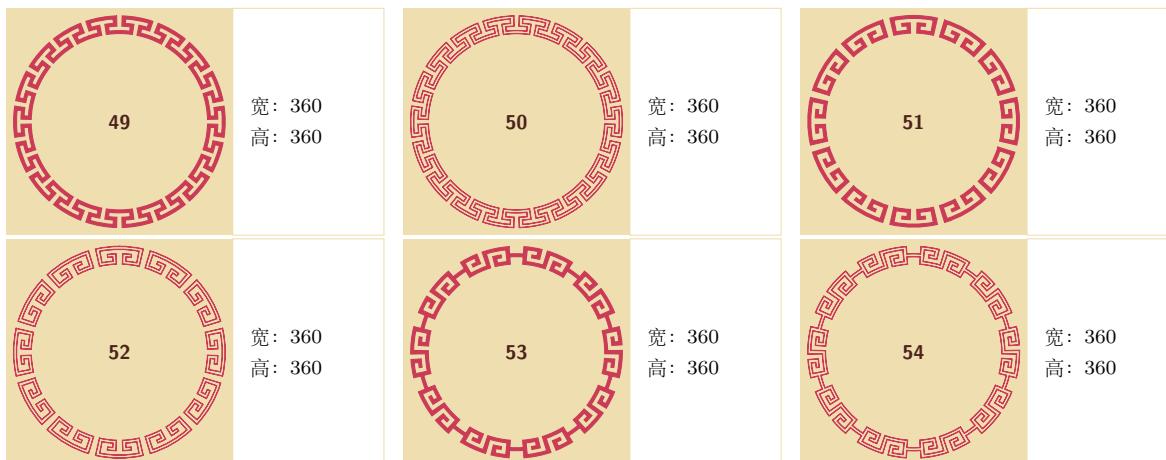
2.2.2 离散



2.2.3 离散连接



2.2.4 圆周排布的回纹



3 吉祥纹路

3.1 福字纹

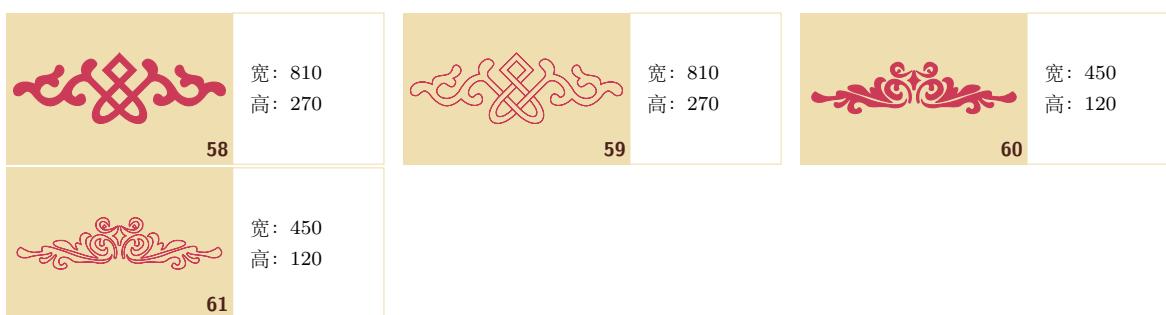


3.2 寿字纹

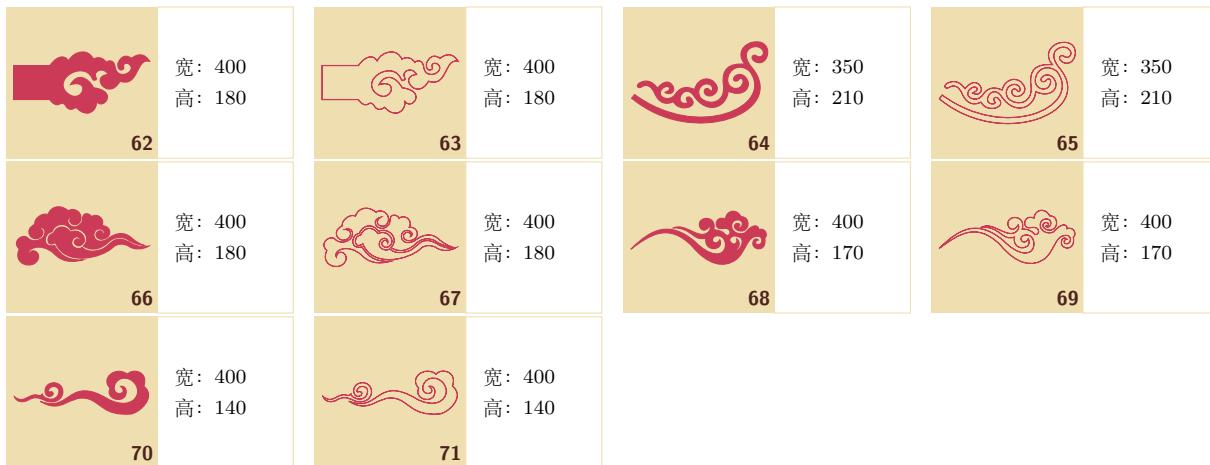


4 云纹

4.1 对称符号



4.2 左右侧符号



4.3 角落符号



4.4 连接线

