

**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; otherwise **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 follows:

```
% t1unmac —raw FONTFILENAME/..namedfork/rsrc > OUTPUT
```

**SEE ALSO**

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

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