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)

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).