

ELFRING FONTS INC

KeyCaps

How do you show things like the function key **F1** in your documentation? Explaining what keys to press in a manual or pdf file is nowhere near as effective as simply showing them a key for a simple command like: install **⌨**. With Elfring's KeyCaps font set you get 6 distinct KeyCaps typefaces. You can chose from one of four KeyCaps styles, an international character set, or a quick key system.

KeyCaps come in six different versions. Medium, Condensed, Reverse, 3D, 3D International, and Quick Keys. You can pick any of these typefaces to display your KeyCaps. These TrueType fonts let you print **any** keyboard symbol. Each KeyCap typeface contains all the letters of the alphabet, plus a number of special characters. The International version also includes all the accented characters you need for French, German, Spanish, and several other languages. You just type whatever it is you want your KeyCap to say!

KeyCaps:	F1 Ctrl Alt ⌨ Tab ← → £ End Ins
KeyCaps Condensed:	F1 Ctrl Alt ⌨ Tab ← PgUp ← £ End Enter Ins
KeyCaps Reverse:	F1 Ctrl Alt ⌨ Tab ← → £ End Ins
KeyCaps 3D:	F1 Ctrl Alt ⌨ Tab ← → £ End Enter Ins
KeyCaps 3D Intern:	F1 Ctrl Alt ⌨ AAAAAACEOEIIIINOOOOOUUUYBa
Quick Keys:	A Alt ↑ F1 C Ctrl E Enter F1 F12 ⌨

To use any of these fonts, (*except Quick Keys*), just switch to the appropriate KeyCaps font, enter a start character, key data, and follow that with the end character. What are **start** and **end** characters? If you want KeyCaps with rounded corners (*like **F1***) you use the "(" as a start character and the ")" as an end character. If you want KeyCaps with square corners you start with a "[" and end with a "]" character. The only symbols that **don't** use start and end characters are the mouse symbols: **⌨⌨⌨⌨**

A simple example follows. To print a nice **F1** key, you simply switch to the KeyCaps font and enter (**F 1**). The individual characters (*the **F 1***) will automatically join together to form a perfect **F1** key! That's all there is to it. You can print virtually **any** keyboard symbol this way. To print a square KeyCap **F10**, just switch to the KeyCaps font and enter [**F 10**].

Of course there are some characters that you will want to print as KeyCaps that don't appear on your keyboard. So we include special characters at the locations shown below:

- (0161)= **→** (0162)= **←** (0164)= **↑** (0165)= **↓** (0167)= **↔** (0171)= **̣**
- (0168)= **̣** (0163)= **£** (0169)= **⌨** **Ctrl**+**Alt**+**e** = **€**
- (0175)= **⌨** (0184)= **⌨** (0168)= **⌨** (0178)= **⌨** (0179)= **⌨** (0185)= **⌨**
- (0181)= **̣** (0182)= **̣** (0187)= **̣** (0190)= **̣** (0191)= **⌨**

To print the special graphic characters shown in the table above just enter the corresponding key code using the **Alt** key. So, to print a **←** key, just switch to KeyCaps and enter **[Alt 0 1 6 7]**. Note this means you must hold the **Alt** key down while pressing the **0**, then **1**, the **6**, and then **7** keys sequentially, (*on the numeric keypad*) after which you release the **Alt** key. It is important to remember that to use the high ASCII characters you must use the numeric keypad (*not the standard numbers*) and you must always start the key code with a 0.

You can also use this font to print boxed text. When doing this you must remember to use the boxed space character, (*code 0171*), in place of the standard space key. So to print **[This is boxed!]** you start with the **[** character, followed by “This”, **Alt 0171**, “is”, **Alt 0171**, “boxed!”, and a **]**.

QUICK KEYS (*SELECT THE KEYS FONT*)

The Quick Keys font works differently than all of our other KeyCaps fonts. In this font, each character on your keyboard represents a single complete KeyCap. This makes Quick Keys easy to use but somewhat limited. Here is a keyboard mapping of the special keys available in this font.

Upper Case

1=**[1]** 2=**[2]** 3=**[3]** 4=**[4]** 5=**[5]** 6=**[6]** 7=**[7]** 8=**[8]** 9=**[9]** 0=**[0]** A=**[A]** B=**[B]** C=**[C]**
 D=**[D]** E=**[E]** F=**[F]** G=**[G]** H=**[H]** I=**[I]** J=**[J]** K=**[K]** L=**[L]** M=**[M]** N=**[N]** O=**[O]** P=**[P]**
 Q=**[Q]** R=**[R]** S=**[S]** T=**[T]** U=**[U]** V=**[V]** W=**[W]** X=**[X]** Y=**[Y]** Z=**[Z]** -- ++

Function Keys

!=**[F1]** @=**[F2]** #=**[F3]** \$=**[F4]** %=**[F5]** ^=**[F6]** &=**[F7]** *=**[F8]** (= **[F9]**)=**[F10]** _=**[F11]** ==**[F12]**

Lower Case

a=**[Alt]** b=**[BkSp]** c=**[Ctrl]** d=**[Delete]** e=**[Enter]** f=**[←]** g=**[End]**
 h=**[Home]** i=**[Insert]** j=**[Ins]** k=**[Del]** l=**[Lock]** m=**[⇧]** n=**[Num]**
 o=**[⇩]** p=**[PgUp]** q=**[PgDn]** r=**[⇩]** s=**[Shift]** t=**[Tab]**
 u=**[Escape]** v=**[Esc]** w=**[⌨]** x=**[←]** y=**[→]** z=**[↑]** {=**[↓]**
 |=**[⇐]** }=**[Caps]**

Special

Ctrl+Alt+e= **[€]** (0163)= **[£]**

Thus, if you use the Quick Keys font and want to print a **[PgUp]** key, just select the Keys font and enter the letter **p**. Then switch back to your normal font. That's all there is to using the Quick Keys font.