Using newtxtt v.1.01 to Access the TX Typewriter Fonts

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There is a relative paucity of free serifed typewriter fonts available in LaTeX—courier and (extensions of) cmtt are the most common. In my opinion, cmtt and its enhancements, especially zlmtt, are a much better choice than courier in almost every circumstance, as the latter is so light and so wide that it looks poor on screen and causes endless problems with overfull boxes. (The ratio of their glyph widths is $723/525 \approx 1.38$.) This package provides an interface to another alternative—the typewriter fonts provided with txfonts, with some enhancements. They have the same widths as cmtt, but are taller, heavier, more geometric and less shapely, with very low contrast, and are more suited to match Roman fonts of height and weight approximating that of Times. This small package, loaded with

\usepackage{newtxtt} % options can be added

provides access to its features, no matter what other text fonts you might be using. It should be placed after all your other text font loading packages that might contain instructions to change \ttdefault, and before loading math packages so that the math packages can make a suitable definition of \mathtt. With no options specified, as above, you'll get full functionality as a monospaced typewriter font family, with typewriter text rendered using essentially txtt, but with a four choices for the glyph 'zero'. In addition, the package provides italic (slanted) and bold versions, plus small caps in regular (medium) and bold weights, upright shape only. It is offered only in T1 (plus full TS1) encoding. The macros \ttdefault, \ttfamily, \texttt and the obsolete but convenient macro \tt may be used to access this font. The package provides an alternate form of newtxtt that differs from it in two important ways:

- the interword spacing is no longer the same as the glyph spacing, but is generally smaller—fontdimen settings have been changed to resemble those of text fonts;
- hyphenation is permitted.

These features may be accessed by means of the new macros \ttzdefault, \ttzfamily, \texttz and \ttz which are in all ways analogous to their monospace cousins. (Verbatim modes will continue to use the monospaced version.) The purpose of the ttz version to allow use of newtxtt for blocks of TypeWriter-like text, though not monospaced and respecting right justification. Eg,

{\ttz Block of text, perhaps many lines long, will be rendered right-justified.}

The options you may use in loading this package are:

- scaled=.97 will load the fonts scaled to .97 times natural size. This is useful with Roman fonts having an x-height smaller than Times, for which txtt was designed.
- zerostyle selects the form of 'zero' from one of four possibilities: a, b, c, d, (a being the default) which result respectively in
 - 0 —form a, narrower than capital 0;
 - 0 —form b, original version from txtt;
 - 0 —form c, slashed, narrower than capital 0;
 - 0 —form d, dotted, narrower than capital 0.
- nomono changes the tt macro definitions replacing them, in effect, by their ttz versions. I do not recommend this, but perhaps someone who does not print code and does not wish to change all existing

\tt to \ttz might find this useful.

New Macros:

- \ttz switches to non-monospace typewriter mode;
 eg, {\ttz text in ttz mode} renders as
 text in ttz mode.
- Essentially the same effect with {\ttzfamily text in ttz mode}.
- \texttz{} renders its argument in ttz mode.

This document uses the following font settings:

```
\usepackage[osf]{XCharter} % osf in text, lining figures in math
\usepackage[T1]{fontenc}
\usepackage{textcomp}
\usepackage[zerostyle=a]{newtxtt} % TX typewriter
\usepackage[libertine,bigdelims]{newtxmath}
```

Comparison with Latin Modern Typewriter:

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LM Typewriter: This is just a line to illustrate typewriter 0123456789. TX Typewriter: This is just a line to illustrate typewriter 0123456789.
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TX Typewriter: This is just a line to illustrate typewriter 0123456789. (ttz version)