

The `simplecd` package*

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Abstract

The `simplecd` package provides printable cut-outs for various CD, DVD and other disc holders. The name of the package comes from its implementation and ease of use.

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*This document corresponds to `simplecd` v1.1, dated 2012/11/04.

1 Introduction

The `simplecd` package was created for producing cut-outs for creating covers, inlays(inlets) for optical disc packaging such as jewel cases, keeppcases. The covers were aimed for containing only simple text with different font sizes, but since everything is placed inside a `\parbox` environment, it can contain a wide range of things.

There are also macros which can resize ready-to-print images to the appropriate size.

The layout macros provide ready-to-use formatting for the covers.

2 Usage

To use the package, put this in the document preamble: `\usepackage{simplecd}`. This section gives a detailed information on macros, lists their parameters also.

It is worth to decrease the document's margins, so the covers can fit onto an A4 sized paper. For this, use the `geometry` package, for example like this:

`\usepackage[left=1cm, top=1cm, right=1cm, bottom=1cm]{geometry}`

All examples in this document were resized, for full size output, see the `examples.pdf` file.

1 LaTeX example source codes in this document are placed in
2 listings like this. They are usually followed by output
3 produced with the code samples.

2.1 Cut-outs

2.1.1 Jewel cases

`\covers` The first and foremost macro is for the standard jewel case and it's backsheet with two spines. The parameters of the `\covers` macro are as follows: `\covers` [*backsheet text*] {*cover title*} {*spine text*}. The first two can be whole paragraphs with different font sized texts. For a new line, you can use `\\`, and for a skip, use `\vspace{length to skip}` in the text after a new line. The spine text will be printed on both spines. The spine text should be short enough to fit into the desired space.

Example:

```
1 \covers
2 [{\Large Backsheet text}]
3   {\Huge Jewelcase Title} \\ \vspace{1cm} Subtitle}
4   {Spine Text}
```

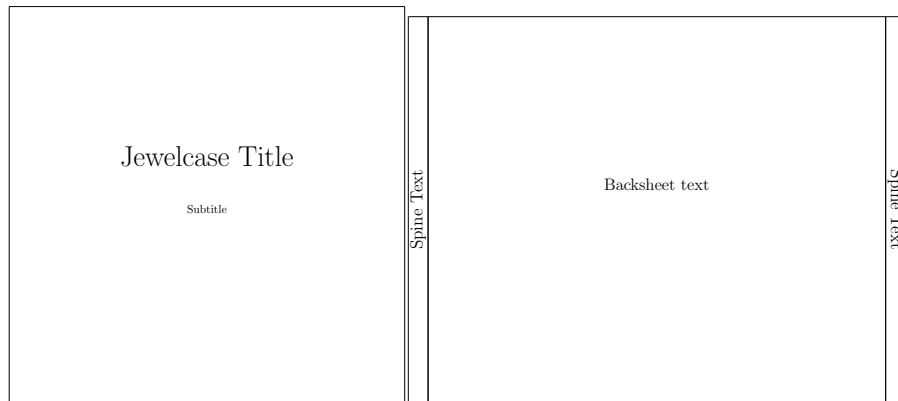


Figure 1: Jewel case covers

- `\frontcover` The `\frontcover`, which is called in the previously mentioned macro, produces the front cover for the jewel case. It's mandatory argument is the cover text: `\frontcover {<cover text>}`.
- `\LXfrontcover` The `\LXfrontcover` and `\LXXXfrontcover` macros work just the same as `\frontcover` but they produce covers for jewel cases that holds 60 or 80 millimeter disks (LX and LXXX are roman numbers, their values are 60 and 80).
- `\LXXXfrontcover`
- `\backsheet` The `\backsheet` macro is also called from the `\covers` macro. It produces the backsheet with two identical spines. The usage is `\backsheet [<backsheet middle text>] {<spine text>}`.
- `\jewelspine` The `\jewelspine` macro creates a single spine for the jewelcase. It's usage is `\jewelspine {<spine text>}`.
- `\djewel` The `\djewel` macro creates a double page jewel case cover. Text can be put on one side, then it should be folded in half. The usage is: `\djewel {<first page text>} {<second page text>}`.

```

1 \djewel
2   {\fontsize{70}{36}\selectfont Big Title}
3   {Second page}

```



Figure 2: Double page jewel book

This is also an example of using fix sized fonts with the `fix-cm` package.

2.1.2 Keepcases

`\slimdvd` The `\slimdvd` and `\dvd` macros creates a slim and a simple DVD keepcase. Text
`\dvd` can be put on both sides plus on the spine area. The `\bluray` macro creates a
`\bluray` keepcase for Blu-Ray disks. Their usage is: `\dvd [backside text] {cover text}`
`{spine text}`.

```

1 \slimdvd
2   [{\Large Backsheet text}]
3   [{\Huge \underline{SlimDVD Title}}]%
4   \\ \vspace{1cm} Subtitle}
5   {Spine Text}

```

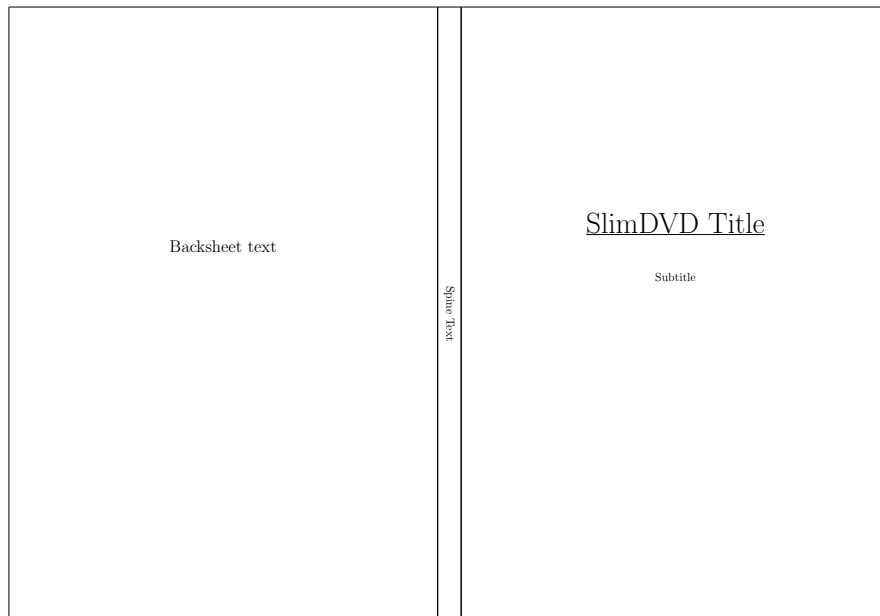


Figure 3: Slim DVD keepcase cover

2.1.3 Sleeves

`\sleeve` The `\sleeve` macro creates a disk-sleeve which requires some glue after cutting it out. The upper part can be used to close the sleeve. Text can be put on it's cover and back. The usage is: `\sleeve` [*back text*] {*cover text*}.

¹ `\sleeve`[Back text]{`\Huge` Sleeve text}

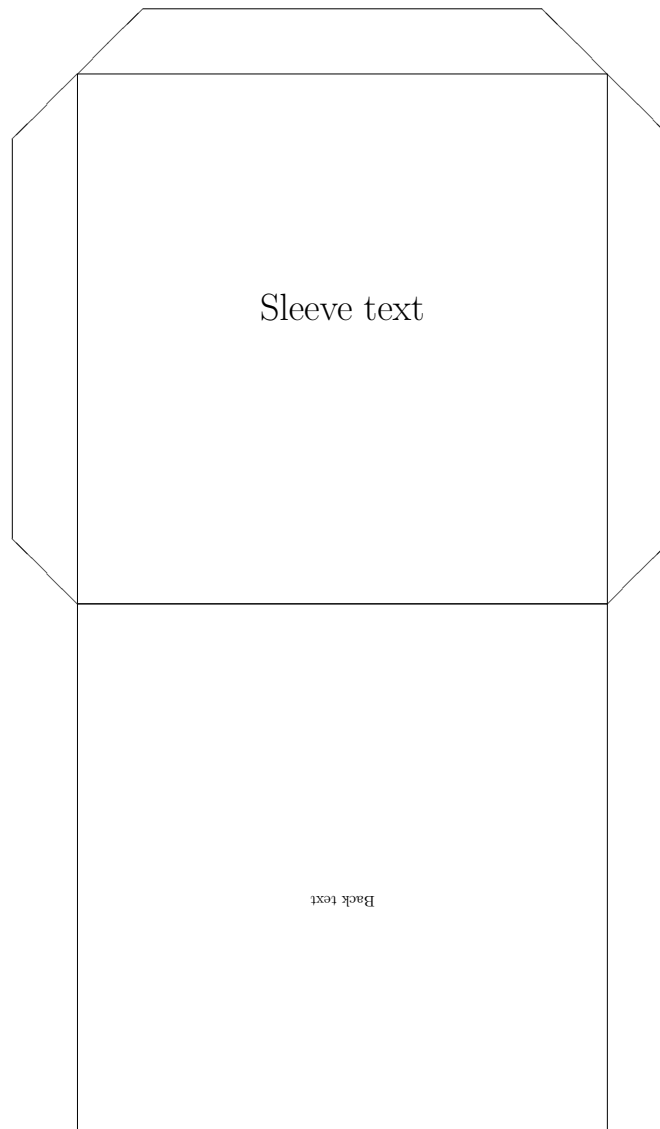


Figure 4: Paper sleeve

`\sleeveLX` The `\sleeveLX` and `\sleeveLXXX` macros produce sleeves for the 60 and the
`\sleeveLXXX` 80 millimeter sized disks, respectively. Their use is the same as `\sleeve`.

1	<code>\sleeveLX[Back text]{\large Front text}</code>
2	<code>\sleeveLXXX[Back text]{\large Front text}</code>

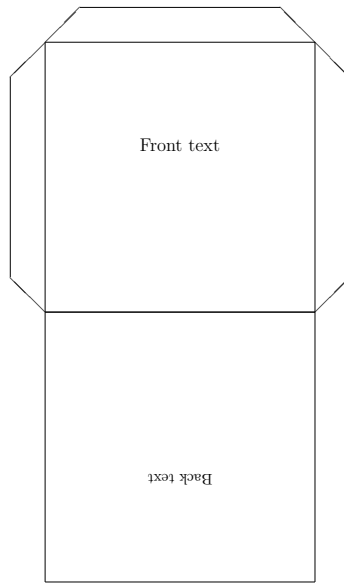


Figure 5: 60 millimeter disk sleeve

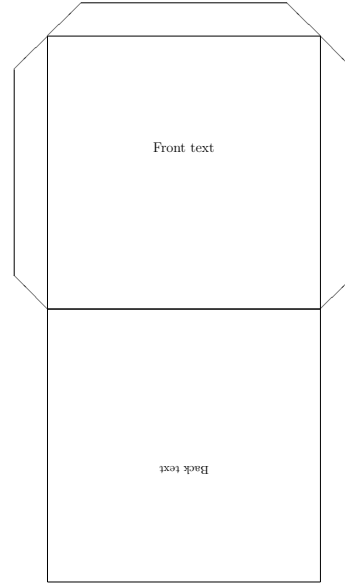


Figure 6: 80 millimeter disk sleeve

\sleevela The **\sleevela** macro creates a sleeve that can be used in lever arch files. The small circles must be cut out, they are for the levers. The distance between the circle centers is 8 centimeter.

¹ `\sleevela [Back text]{\scalebox{4}{Front text}}`

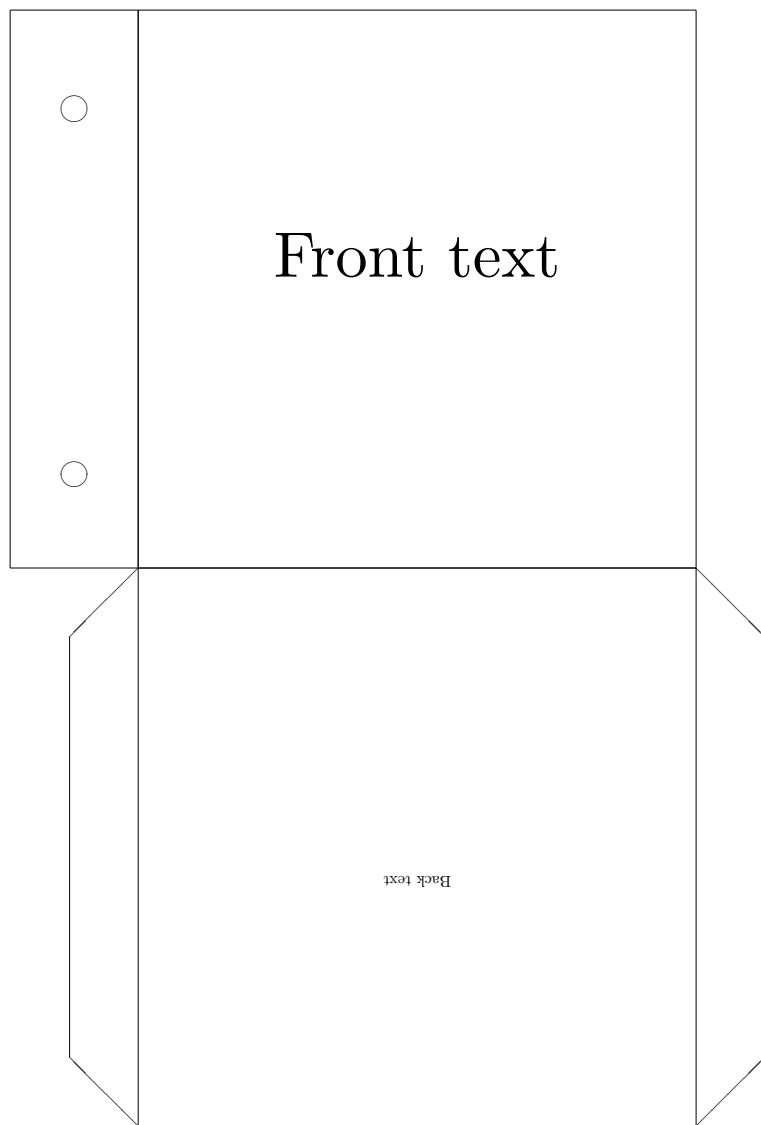


Figure 7: Sleeve for lever arch files

2.1.4 Image as cover

`\covering` The macros with the *img* ending are expecting an image, and resizing this im-
`\backsheeting` age to the appropriate cover size. The macros are `\covering`, `\backsheeting`,
`\dvdimg` `\dvdimg`, `\slimdvdimg`, `\bluraying`. Their usage is `\covering (<picture>)`. No
`\slimdvdimg`
`\bluraying`

image macro for the sleeve. These macros does not keep the aspect ratio of the given image, thus it should already be at the correct ratio.

An example without the result:

```
1 \dvdimg{includegraphics{coverpic}}
```

2.1.5 Inlays

`\dvdinlay` The `\dvdinlay` and `\blurayinlay` macros create a one sided inlay for the appropriate keepcases. Their usage is `\dvdinlay {<text>}`.

```
1 \dvdinlay
2   {{\Large DVD Inlay}
3
4   \vspace{5cm} TextTextText
5
6   \vspace{1cm} {\fontsize{20}{36}\selectfont TextText}}
```

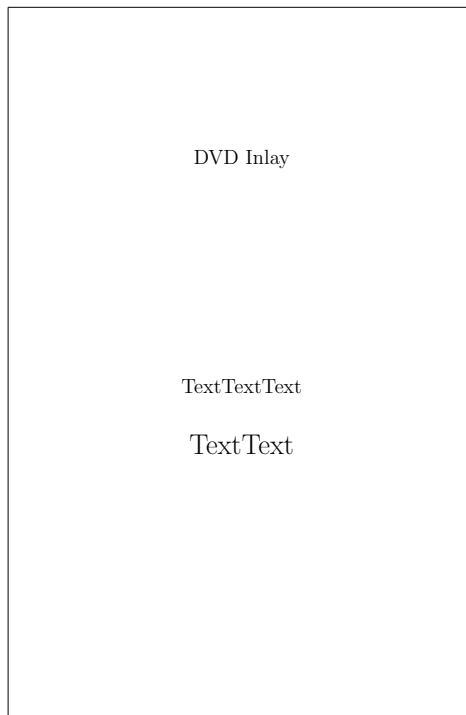


Figure 8: DVD keepcase inlay

2.1.6 Disk covers

Macros presented below can be used to create images like actual disks. The results can be used for example for top cover of a cake box. For printing directly on the disks themselves, use a printing software especially designed for this task.

Content can be placed anywhere in the rectangle which is always defined by the largest circle in the picture.

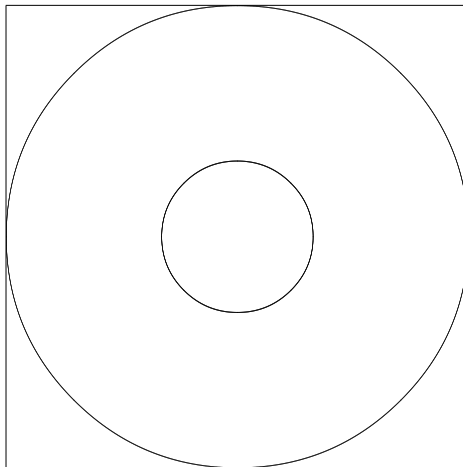


Figure 9: The rectangle that is the boundary for the content

`\cdrdisk` The `\cdrdisk` macro creates an image of a CD-R disk. It's inner circle leaves space for the transparent part of the disk. Usage: `\cddvddisk {\textit{content}}`

```
1 \cdrdisk{
2   {\Huge Title} \vspace{3cm}
3   Left \hspace{7cm} Right \vspace{3cm}
4   TextText}
```

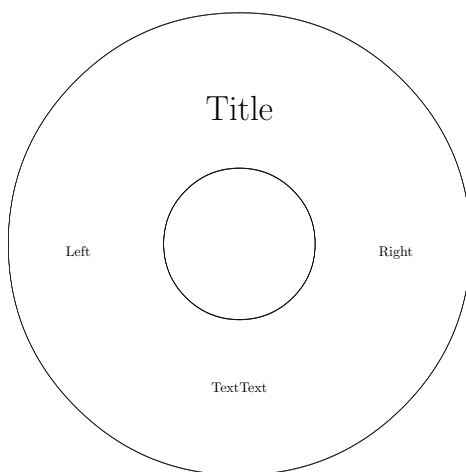


Figure 10: CD-R image with positioned texts

`\cddvddisk` The `\cddvddisk` macro is slightly bigger than the `\cdrdisk`, and has a smaller inner circle. This smaller inner circle is nearly as small as the center hole in the disks.

```

1 \cddvddisk{
2   {\Huge Title} \vspace{3cm}
3   Left \hspace{7cm} Right \vspace{3cm}
4   TextText}

```



Figure 11: CD, DVD image with positioned texts

`\LXXXdisk` The `\LXXXdisk` macro is the disk image of a 80 millimeter disk.

```
1 \LXXXdisk{ Title \\\ \vsapce{4cm} Text }
```

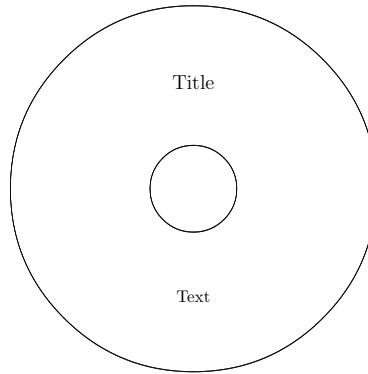


Figure 12: 80 millimeter disk image with positioned texts

2.2 Layouts

The layouts are pre-set cover layouts for ease of use. The texts are always in English and represent a personal preference. All layouts have a macro suffixed with the `empty` word that only contains the frames with no text, so one can insert any content.

A layout can be used on various cover types. The first word in the layout's name decides the type.

jewel type layouts are compatible with: `\covers \frontcover \sleeve \sleevela \djewel`

LX type layouts are compatible with: `\LXfrontcover \sleeveLX`

LXXX type layouts are compatible with: `\LXXXfrontcover \sleeveLXXX`

dvd type layouts are compatible with: `\dvd \slimdvd`

bluray type layouts are compatible with: `\bluray`

Note that this compatibility is not checked in the macros.

Any parameter in a layout can be empty. It means that no content will be put in the appropriate cell.

The numbers in the parentheses in the below examples marks the number of the parameter which will be placed there. For example (3) means the third parameter of the macro.

All layouts have a meaningful name, like driver, movie or music. These names indicate a suggested usage and they are easier to remember than layoutA, layoutB etc.

2.2.1 Jewel case layouts

`\jeweldriverl` The `\jeweldriverl` can be used to create cover for driver disks that are supplied with PC hardware elements. Usage: `\jeweldriverl {<title>} {<subtitle>} {<date>} {<serial>} {<disk version>} {<right middle cell>} {<bottom cell>}`

```

1 \frontcover
2   {\jeweldriverl
3     {Motherboard(1)}
4     {Model XYZ (2)}
5     {2012.20.12 (3)}
6     {123456789 (4)}
7     {12-ABC (5)}
8     {Driver \\ Manual (6)}
9     {Driver not compatible with ZYX operating system (7)}}

```

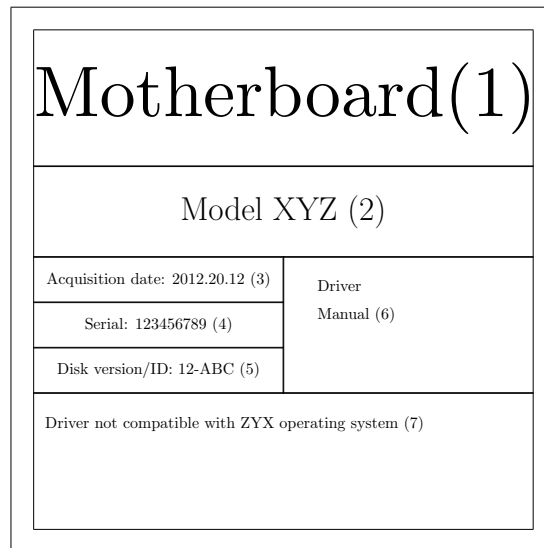


Figure 13: Driver CD layout on a jewel case frontcover

`\jewelempty` The `\jewelempty` macro provides the same border as in the other layouts, just with one cell with centered content. Usage: `\jewelempty {<content>}`

`\jewelmusicempty` The `\jewelmusicempty` macro is for music disks. There is no non-empty version as there isn't any text to be left out. Usage: `\jewelmusicempty {<title>} {<performer>} {<year>} {<style>}`

```

1 \sleeve

```

```

2  [\jewelempty
3  {\begin{enumerate}
4    \item Track One
5    \item Track Two
6  \end{enumerate}}]
7  {\jewelmusiclempty
8    {Album X (1)}
9    {XYZ band(2)}
10   {2222 (3)}
11   {Styles (4)}}

```

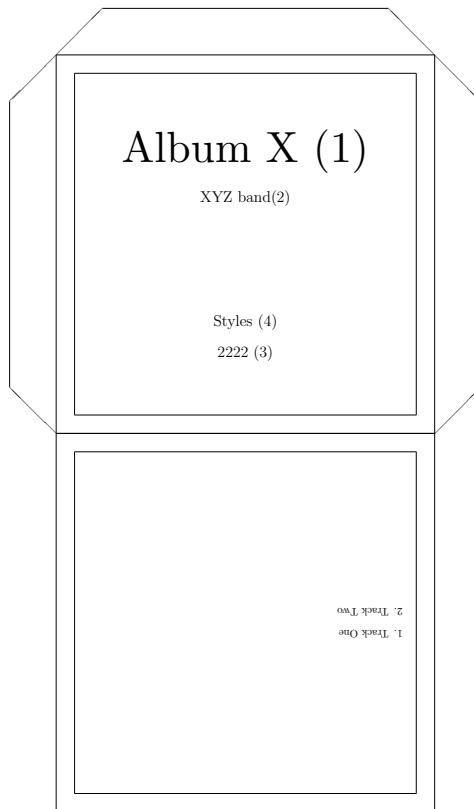


Figure 14: Music layout on front, empty layout on back

`\jewelbacklempty` The `\jewelbacklempty` macro is the pair of the `\jewelempty` macro. This is for the backsheet of a jewel case. Usage: `\jewelbacklempty {<content>}`

```

1  \backsheet
2  [\jewelbacklempty

```

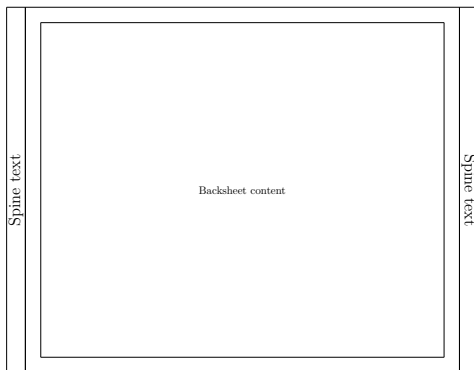
3
4

Figure 15: Empty jewel backsheet layout

$\backslash\text{LX}\text{lempy}$ $\backslash\text{LXXX}\text{lempy}$ $\backslash\text{LX}\text{emptydriver}\text{l}$ $\backslash\text{LXXX}\text{emptydriver}\text{l}$ $\backslash\text{LX}\text{driver}\text{l}$ $\backslash\text{LXXX}\text{driver}\text{l}$	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10	<p>The empty, empty driver and driver layouts for the 60 and 80 millimeter disk covers: $\backslash\text{LX}\text{lempy}$, $\backslash\text{LXXX}\text{lempy}$, $\backslash\text{LX}\text{emptydriver}\text{l}$, $\backslash\text{LXXX}\text{emptydriver}\text{l}$, $\backslash\text{LX}\text{driver}\text{l}$ and $\backslash\text{LXXX}\text{driver}\text{l}$ macros.</p> <hr/> <p>$\backslash\text{LX}\text{frontcover}\{\backslash\text{LX}\text{lempy}\{\backslash\text{scalebox}\{3\}\{\text{Title}\}\}\}$ $\backslash\text{LXXX}\text{frontcover}$ $\{\backslash\text{LXXX}\text{driver}\text{l}$ $\{\text{Motherboard}(1)\}$ $\{\text{Model XYZ } (2)\}$ $\{2012.20.12 \ (3)\}$ $\{123456789 \ (4)\}$ $\{12\text{--ABC } (5)\}$ $\{\text{Driver } \backslash\backslash \text{Manual } (6)\}$ $\{\text{Driver not compatible with ZYX operating system } (7)\}\}$</p>
--	---	---

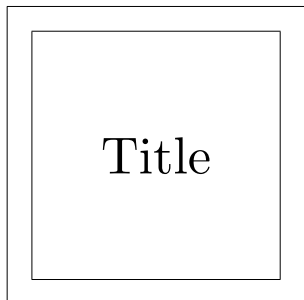


Figure 16: The `\LXlempty` layout

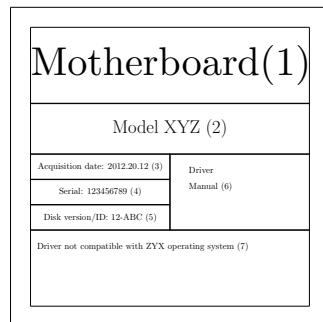


Figure 17: The \LXXXdriver1 layout

2.2.2 Keepcase layouts

`\dvdempty` The `\dvdempty` macro provides the mandatory empty layout for the standard keepcases. It's usage is `\dvdempty {<content>}`.

`\dvdmovieempty` The `\dvdmovie1` macro is for a movie disk cover. Usage: `\dvdmovie1 {<title>}`

`\dvdmovie1` `{<original title>}{<release year>}{<director>}{<languages>}{<subtitles>}{<actors>}`
`{<comment>}`

```
1 \dvd
2 [\dvdempty{\Large Back text}]
3 {\dvdmovie1
4 {Movie title (1)}
5 {Original title (2)}
6 {Release year (3)}
7 {Director (4)}
8 {Language1 \ \ Language2 (5)}
9 {Subtitle1 \ \ Subtitle2 (6)}
10 {Actor1 \ \ Actor2 \ \ Actor3 \ \ Actor4 (7)}
11 {Comment, rating, etc. (8)}}
12 {spinetext}
```

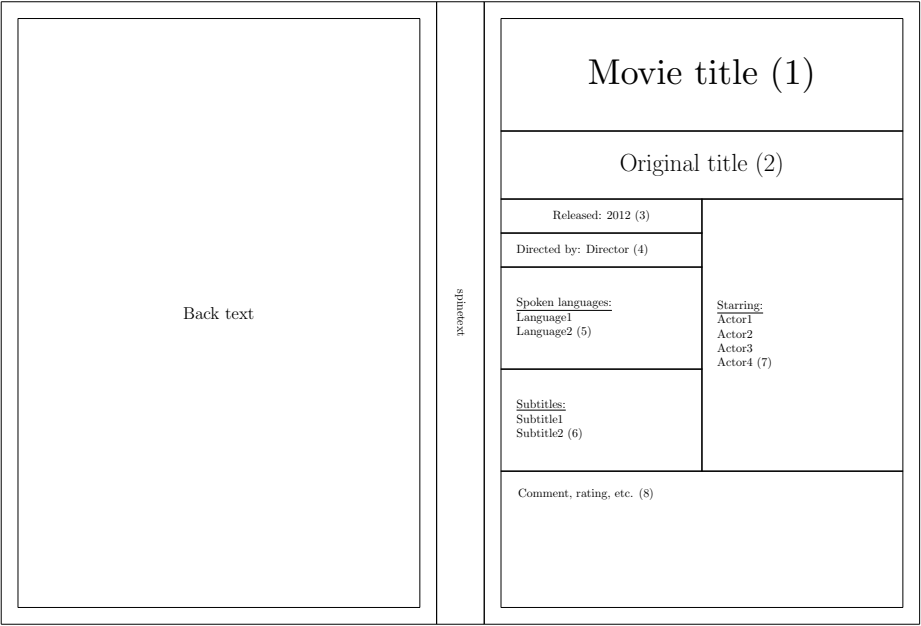


Figure 18: Front movie and empty back layouts for DVD keepcase

`\blurayempty` The `\blurayempty` macro provides the mandatory empty layout for the Blu-

ray keepcases. It's usage is `\blurayempty {<content>}`.

`\bluraymovieempty` The `\bluraymovie` macro is for a Blu-ray movie disk cover. Usage:
`\bluraymovie` `\bluraymovie {<title>} {<original title>} {<release year>} {<director>} {<languages>}`
`{<subtitles>} {<actors>} {<comment>}`

```

1 \bluray
2   [\blurayempty{\Large Back text}]
3   {\bluraymovie
4     {Movie title (1)}
5     {Original title (2)}
6     {Release year (3)}
7     {Director (4)}
8     {Language1 \ \ Language2 (5)}
9     {Subtitle1 \ \ Subtitle2 (6)}
10    {Actor1 \ \ Actor2 \ \ Actor3 \ \ Actor4 (7)}
11    {Comment, rating, etc. (8)}}
12  {spinetext}

```

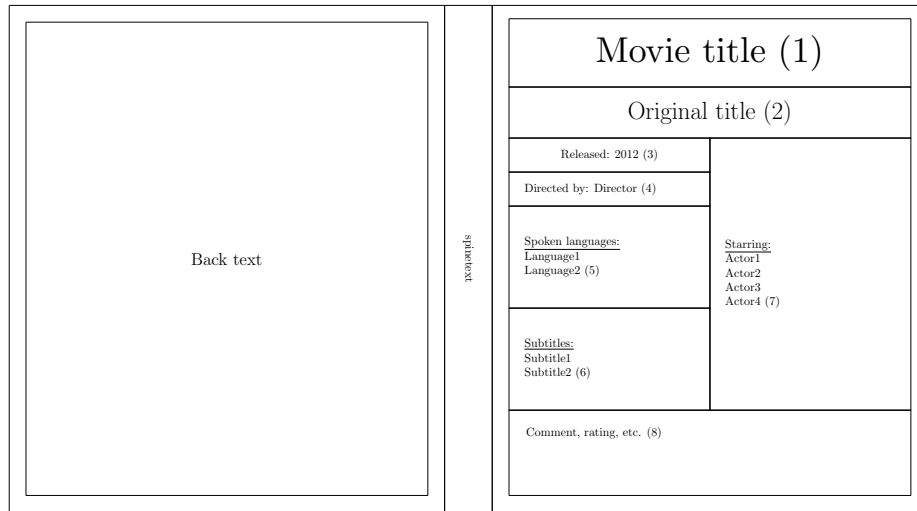


Figure 19: Front movie and empty back layouts for Blu-ray keepcase

2.3 General macros

These macros are used behind the macros described above. They are made public, with one note: keep in mind that these can change during package development, so do not be surprised when after a package update, they work differently.

Those parameters that require a length, expect a single, positive integer, for example a counter value.

`\keepcase` With `\keepcase`, one can create a custom sized keepcase in the format of

cover, spine and a backside. It's usage is: `\keepcase [backtext] {<cover text>}{<spinetext>}{<cover height>}{<cover width>}{<spine width>}`. The cover width refers to one side's width without the spine.

`\inlay` With the general `\inlay` macro, one can create a custom sized inlay. It's usage is: `\inlay {<text>}{<inlay width>}{<inlay height>}`.

2.4 Package Options

Use package options at the package loading as usual, for example:
`\usepackage[nofold,noalign]{simplecd}`.

All cover macros are containing some text alignment lengths. Without them, the texts would be centered vertically in the frames. The `noalign` option zeroes these alignment lengths, so one can align the texts individually. This option does not affect layout placement.

As default, all covers contain folding lines with the same line type as where the pieces must be cut out. With the `nofold` option, the folding lines won't be drawn.

The `spiner` option rotates all spine texts with 180°.

3 Font size

For covers, often a large font is desired. Here is a list of the standard L^AT_EX sizing macros:

- `\tiny`
- `\scriptsize`
- `\footnotesize`
- `\small`
- `\normalsize`
- `\large`
- `\Large`
- `\LARGE`
- `\huge`
- `\Huge`

Their use is the same: `{\huge text to be resized}`.

If the largest is still not enough, use the `\scalebox{<ratio>}{<text>}` macro:

.ratio is 4
.ratio is 5
.ratio is 7

The `\scalebox` macro can be used on many other things, not just text.

All of the above presented methods increase or decrease the font size relative to the document's default font size. To create fixed size fonts, use the `fix-cm` package's `\fontsize` macro.

4 Troubleshooting

Problem: the text won't fit into a frame. Suggestions: try to break it into multiple lines, for example with the `\\` macro. Decrease the font size. Use scaling to shrink the content with the `\scalebox{ratio}{object}` macro.

Problem: printed pieces do not fit. Suggestions: make sure the pieces are appropriate for the selected container. Make sure the software used for viewing and printing result file (the PDF/DVI/PS viewer) does not resize the page before printing.

Problem: the cover won't fit onto one page. Suggestions: use a large enough paper size. Decrease the margin of the paper with the `geometry` package. An A4 paper with 1cm margins should be able to contain all cover types.

5 Implementation

Used for setting fix font size for spine texts.

```
1 \RequirePackage{fix-cm}
```

Used for calculating lengths

```
2 \RequirePackage{calc}
```

Used for the `nofold` option

```
3 \RequirePackage{ifthen}
```

Used for drawing, resizing, rotating

```
4 \RequirePackage{graphicx}
```

The `noalign` option sets all text aligning lengths to zero.

```
5 \DeclareOption{noalign}{
6   \setlength{\sc@jewelalign}{0cm}
7   \setlength{\sc@keepcasealign}{0cm}
8   \setlength{\sc@inalign}{0cm}
9 \setboolean{sc@align}{false}
10 }
```

The `nofold` option removes the folding lines on the cut-outs.

```
11 \DeclareOption{nofold}{
12 \setboolean{sc@fold}{false}
13 }
```

Redefines rotation degrees to rotate spine text with 180°.

```
14 \DeclareOption{spiner}{
15   \renewcommand{\sc@spinerotone}{270}
16   \renewcommand{\sc@spinerottwo}{90}
17 }
```

`\sc@spinerotone` Default rotation degree.
Usage: `\sc@spinerotone`
18 `\newcommand{\sc@spinerotone}{90}`

`\sc@spinerottwo` Default rotation degree.
Usage: `\sc@spinerottwo`
19 `\newcommand{\sc@spinerottwo}{270}`

Boolean for indicating whether or not the folding lines need to be drawn. True value means to draw.

```
20 \newboolean{sc@fold}
21 \setboolean{sc@fold}{true}
```

Boolean for indicating whether or not the default aligning is needed.

```
22 \newboolean{sc@align}
23 \setboolean{sc@align}{true}
```

`\sc@truestr` Stores the string that is used to indicate to always draw a border in `\sc@choicebox`.
Usage: `\sc@truestr`
24 `\newcommand{\sc@truestr}{t}`

`\sc@falsestr` Stores the string that is used to indicate to not draw a border in `\sc@choicebox` if `nofold` option is set.
Usage: `\sc@falsestr`
25 `\newcommand{\sc@falsestr}{f}`

`\sc@unitttype` Unit type for all lengths.
Usage: `\sc@unitttype`
26 `\newcommand{\sc@unitttype}{mm}`

Setting unit length for drawing

```
27 \setlength{\unitlength}{1\sc@unittyp}
```

Text aligning lengths These lengths ensure that the text is not in the vertical center of a cell, instead, they are little above of the center.

```
28 \newlength{\sc@jewelalign}
```

```
29 \setlength{\sc@jewelalign}{15 \sc@unittyp}
```

```
30 \newlength{\sc@keepcasealign}
```

```
31 \setlength{\sc@keepcasealign}{40 \sc@unittyp}
```

```
32 \newlength{\sc@inalign}
```

```
33 \setlength{\sc@inalign}{30 \sc@unittyp}
```

Dimension names are created as follows: prefixed with `sc@`, then some letters for identifying the case, then place, then width or height and the draw word.

CD jewel case dimensions

```
34 \newcounter{\sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}
```

```
35 \setcounter{\sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}{120}
```

```
36 \newcounter{\sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}
```

```
37 \setcounter{\sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}{120}
```

```
38 \newcounter{\sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw}
```

```
39 \setcounter{\sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw}{6}
```

```
40 \newcounter{\sc@cdjcbackheightdraw}
```

```
41 \setcounter{\sc@cdjcbackheightdraw}{117}
```

```
42 \newcounter{\sc@cdjcbackwidthdraw}
```

```
43 \setcounter{\sc@cdjcbackwidthdraw}{151}
```

```
44 \newcounter{\sc@cdjcbackinwidthdraw}
```

```
45 \setcounter{\sc@cdjcbackinwidthdraw}{%
```

```
46 \value{\sc@cdjcbackwidthdraw} - 2*\value{\sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw}}
```

Mini disk dimensions

```
47 \newcounter{\sc@cdLXXXjccoverwidthdraw}
```

```
48 \setcounter{\sc@cdLXXXjccoverwidthdraw}{80}
```

```
49 \newcounter{\sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw}
```

```
50 \setcounter{\sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw}{80}
```

```
51 \newcounter{\sc@cdLXjccoverwidthdraw}
```

```
52 \setcounter{\sc@cdLXjccoverwidthdraw}{60}
```

```
53 \newcounter{\sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw}
```

```
54 \setcounter{\sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw}{60}
```

Jewelcase spine fixed text font size

`\sc@cdjfontsize` Usage: `\sc@cdjfontsize`

```
55 \newcommand{\sc@cdjfontsize}{15}
```

DVD keepcase dimensions

```
56 \newcounter{\sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw}
```

```
57 \setcounter{\sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw}{128}
```

```
58 \newcounter{\sc@dvdkccoverheightdraw}
```

```
59 \setcounter{\sc@dvdkccoverheightdraw}{183}
```

```
60 \newcounter{\sc@dvdkcspinewidthdraw}
```

```
61 \setcounter{\sc@dvdkcspinewidthdraw}{14}
```

```

62 \newcounter{sc@dvdkcinletwidthdraw}
63 \setcounter{sc@dvdkcinletwidthdraw}{115}
64 \newcounter{sc@dvdkcinletheightdraw}
65 \setcounter{sc@dvdkcinletheightdraw}{175}

```

Slim DVD keepcase dimensions

```

66 \newcounter{sc@sdrvdkcspinewidthdraw}
67 \setcounter{sc@sdrvdkcspinewidthdraw}{7}

```

Blu-ray keepcase dimensions

```

68 \newcounter{sc@brcoverheightdraw}
69 \setcounter{sc@brcoverheightdraw}{149}
70 \newcounter{sc@brinletwidthdraw}
71 \setcounter{sc@brinletwidthdraw}{115}
72 \newcounter{sc@brinletheightdraw}
73 \setcounter{sc@brinletheightdraw}{140}

```

Dimensions for drawing the sleeves

```

74 \newcounter{sc@dssleeve}
75 \setcounter{sc@dssleeve}{15}
76 \newcounter{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm}
77 \setcounter{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm}{10}
78 \newcounter{sc@dssleeveLXmm}
79 \setcounter{sc@dssleeveLXmm}{8}

```

```

80 \ProcessOptions\relax

```

Temporary counters for the implementation.

```

81 \newcounter{sc@tempa}
82 \newcounter{sc@tempb}
83 \newcounter{sc@tempc}
84 \newcounter{sc@tempd}
85 \newcounter{sc@tempe}
86 \newcounter{sc@tempf}
87 \newcounter{sc@tempg}

```

The covers are drawn inside the `picture` environment. The text is always placed inside a `\parbox`.

The space produced with the `\vspace` macros are for aligning purposes. Without them, the texts would be vertically centered in the cell.

```

\covers Creates a jewel case cover with a front and a backsheet.
Usage: \covers [backsheet text] {cover title} {spine text}
88 \DeclareRobustCommand{\covers}[3][\ ]{%
89     \frontcover{#2}
90
91     \vspace*{0.5cm}%
92     \backsheet[#1]{#3}%
93 }

```

```

\frontcover Creates front cover for a jewel case.
Usage: \frontcover {cover title}

```

```

94 \DeclareRobustCommand{\frontcover}[1]{%
95   \sc@cell{#1}{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}}%
96 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}}%
97 {\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}}%
98 }

\ LXfrontcover  Creates front cover for a 60 millimeter jewel case.
Usage: \ LXfrontcover {\langle cover title \rangle}

99 \DeclareRobustCommand{\ LXfrontcover}[1]{%
100   \sc@cell{#1}{\value{sc@cd LXjccoverwidthdraw}}}%
101 {\value{sc@cd LXjccoverheightdraw}}}%
102 {\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}}%
103 }

\ LXXXfrontcover  Creates front cover for a 80 millimeter jewel case.
Usage: \ LXXXfrontcover {\langle cover title \rangle}

104 \DeclareRobustCommand{\ LXXXfrontcover}[1]{%
105   \sc@cell{#1}{\value{sc@cd LXXXjccoverwidthdraw}}}%
106 {\value{sc@cd LXXXjccoverheightdraw}}}%
107 {\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}}%
108 }

Rotating for one of the spine texts

109 \newcounter{sc@backsheetspinerot}
110 \setcounter{sc@backsheetspinerot}{180+\sc@spinerotone}

\ backsheet  Creates backsheet for a jewel case with 2 spines.
Usage: \ backsheet [\langle backsheet middle text \rangle] {\langle spine text \rangle}

111 \DeclareRobustCommand{\ backsheet}[2][\ ]{%
112 \begin{picture}%
113 (\value{sc@cdjcbackwidthdraw}, \value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw}})%
114 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw}}}%
115 {\value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw}}}%
116 {\rotatebox{\sc@spinerotone}}%
117 {\fontsize{\sc@cdjfontsize}{36}\selectfont #2}}%
118 {\sc@truestr}%
119 {\sc@truestr}%
120 {\sc@truestr}%
121 {\sc@falsestr}%
122 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@cdjcbackinwidthdraw}}}%
123 {\value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw}}}%
124 {\parbox[c]{\value{sc@cdjcbackinwidthdraw} \sc@unittypes}{%
125 \centering #1\ \ \ \vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}}%
126 {\sc@truestr}%
127 {\sc@truestr}%
128 {\sc@falsestr}%
129 {\sc@falsestr}%
130 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw}}}%
131 {\value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw}}}%

```

```

132 {\rotatebox{\value{sc@backsheetspinerot}}{%
133 \fontsize{\sc@cdjfontsize}{36}\selectfont #2}}%
134 {\sc@truestr}%
135 {\sc@truestr}%
136 {\sc@falsestr}%
137 {\sc@truestr}%
138 \end{picture}%
139 }

\jewelspine Creates a single spine for a jewel case.
Usage: \jewelspine {<text>}
140 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelspine}[1]{%
141 \begin{picture}%
142 (\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}, \value{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw})%
143 \framebox%
144 (\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}, \value{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw})%
145 {\fontsize{\sc@cdjfontsize}{36}\selectfont #1}%
146 \end{picture}%
147 }

\sc@sleeve Creates a custom-sized sleeve for cutting out and glueing together.
Usage: \sc@sleeve [other side middle text] {<middle text>} {<sleeve length>}
      {<cover height>} {<cover width>} {<sleeve drawing>}
148 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sc@sleeve}[6][]{%
149 \setcounter{sc@tempc}{#5 + 2}%
150 \setcounter{sc@tempd}{#4 + 2}%
151 \setcounter{sc@tempe}{\value{sc@tempc} + #3 *2}%
152 \setcounter{sc@tempf}{2 * \value{sc@tempd} + #3}%
153 \setcounter{sc@tempg}{2 * \value{sc@tempd}}%
154 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@tempe}, \value{sc@tempf})%
155 \put(0,\value{sc@tempd}){#6}%
156 \put(#3,\value{sc@tempf}){\rotatebox{270}{#6}}%
157 \put(\value{sc@tempe},\value{sc@tempg}){\rotatebox{180}{#6}}%
158 \put(#3,\value{sc@tempd}){%
159 \sc@checkbox{\value{sc@tempc}}{\value{sc@tempd}}{%
160 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@tempc} \sc@unittyp}{%
161 \centering #2\ \ \vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}%
162 }{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}%
163 }%
164 \put(#3,0){%
165 \sc@checkbox{\value{sc@tempc}}{\value{sc@tempd}}{%
166 \rotatebox{180}{\parbox[c]{\value{sc@tempc} \sc@unittyp}{%
167 \centering #1\ \ \vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}%
168 }{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}%
169 }%
170 \end{picture}%
171 }

\sc@sleevebox Draws a fold part of the sleeve
Usage: \usebox{\sc@sleevebox}

```



```

172 \newsavebox{\sc@sleevebox}
173 \savebox{\sc@sleevebox}{%
174 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw} + 2}%
175 \put(\value{sc@dssleeve},0){\line(-1,1){\value{sc@dssleeve}}}%
176 \put(0,\value{sc@dssleeve}){\line(0,1){92}}%
177 \put(\value{sc@dssleeve},\value{sc@tempa}){%
178 \line(-1,-1){\value{sc@dssleeve}}}%
179 }

```

\sc@sleeveboxLXmm Draws a fold part of the 60 mm sleeve

Usage: `\usebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXmm}`

```

180 \newsavebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXmm}
181 \savebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXmm}{%
182 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw} + 2}%
183 \put(\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm},0)%
184 {\line(-1,1){\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm}}}%
185 \put(0,\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm}){\line(0,1){46}}%
186 \put(\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm},\value{sc@tempa}){%
187 \line(-1,-1){\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm}}}%
188 }

```

\sc@sleeveboxLXXXmm Draws a fold part of the 80 mm sleeve

Usage: `\usebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXXXmm}`

```

189 \newsavebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXXXmm}
190 \savebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXXXmm}{%
191 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw} + 2}%
192 \put(\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm},0)%
193 {\line(-1,1){\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm}}}%
194 \put(0,\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm}){\line(0,1){62}}%
195 \put(\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm},\value{sc@tempa}){%
196 \line(-1,-1){\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm}}}%
197 }

```

\sleeve Creates a disk sleeve for cutting out and glueing together.

Usage: `\sleeve [other side middle text] {middle text}`

```

198 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sleeve}[2][]{%
199 \sc@sleeve[#1]{#2}{\value{sc@dssleeve}}%
200 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}%
201 {\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
202 {\usebox{\sc@sleevebox}}%
203 }

```

\sleeveLXXX Creates a 80 millimeter disk sleeve for cutting out and glueing together.

Usage: `\sleeveLXXX [other side middle text] {middle text}`

```

204 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sleeveLXXX}[2][]{%
205 \sc@sleeve[#1]{#2}{\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm}}%
206 {\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw}}%
207 {\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverwidthdraw}}%
208 {\usebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXXXmm}}%
209 }

```

`\sleeveLX` Creates a 60 millimeter disk sleeve for cutting out and glueing together.
Usage: `\sleeveLX` [*other side middle text*] {*middle text*}

```

210 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sleeveLX}[2] []{%
211 \sc@sleeve[#1]{#2}{\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm}}%
212 {\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw}}%
213 {\value{sc@cdLXjccoverwidthdraw}}%
214 {\usebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXmm}}%
215 }

```

`\sleevela` Creates a disk sleeve for lever arch files.
Usage: `\sleevela` [*back text*] {*front text*}

```

216 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sleevela}[2] []{%
217 \begin{picture}(165,248)%
218 \put(13,0){\usebox{\sc@sleevebox}}%
219 \put(165,122){\rotatebox{180}{\usebox{\sc@sleevebox}}}%
220 \put(28,0){%
221 \sc@choicebox{122}{122}{%
222 \rotatebox{180}{%
223 \parbox[c]{122\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1\ \ \vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}%
224 }}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}}%
225 }%
226 \put(28,122){%
227 \sc@choicebox{122}{122}{%
228 \parbox[c]{122\sc@unitttype}{\centering #2\ \ \vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}%
229 }}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}}%
230 }%
231 \put(0,122){%
232 \sc@choicebox{28}{122}{%
233 {\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}}%
234 \put(14,142.5){\circle{6}}%
235 \put(14,222.5){\circle{6}}%
236 \end{picture}%
237 }

```

`\keepcase` Universal macro for creating keeppcases in various sizes. Usage: `\keepcase` [*backtext*] {*cover text*} {*spinetext*} {*cover height*} {*cover width*} {*spine width*}

```

238 \DeclareRobustCommand{\keepcase}[6] []{%
239 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{2*#5 + #6}%
240 \begin{picture}(\#4, \value{sc@tempa})%
241 \rotatebox{90}{%
242 \sc@choicebox{\#5}{\#4}{%
243 \parbox[c]{\#5 \sc@unitttype}{%
244 \centering #1\ \ \vspace{\sc@keepcasealign}}%
245 }}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}}%
246 \sc@choicebox{\#6}{\#4}{%
247 \rotatebox{\sc@spinerottwo}{\parbox[c]{\#4 \sc@unitttype}{%
248 \centering #3}}%
249 }}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}}%

```

```

250 \sc@choicebox{#5}{#4}{%
251 \parbox[c]{#5 \sc@unitttype}{%
252 \centering #2\ \ \vspace{\sc@keepcasealign}}%
253 }\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}%
254 }%
255 \end{picture}%
256 }

\slimdvd Creates a slim dvd keepcase cover.
Usage: \slimdvd [back text] {cover text} {spine text}
257 \DeclareRobustCommand{\slimdvd}[3][]{%
258 \keepcase[#1]{#2}{#3}{\value{\sc@dvdkccoverheightdraw}}%
259 {\value{\sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw}}%
260 {\value{\sc@sdvdkcspinewidthdraw}}%
261 }

\dvd Creates a dvd keepcase.
Usage: \dvd [back text] {cover text} {spine text}
262 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvd}[3][]{%
263 \keepcase[#1]{#2}{#3}{\value{\sc@dvdkccoverheightdraw}}%
264 {\value{\sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw}}%
265 {\value{\sc@dvdkcspinewidthdraw}}%
266 }

\bluray Creates a Blu-Ray keepcase.
Usage: \bluray [back text] {cover text} {spine text}
267 \DeclareRobustCommand{\bluray}[3][]{%
268 \keepcase[#1]{#2}{#3}{\value{\sc@brcoverheightdraw}}%
269 {\value{\sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw}}%
270 {\value{\sc@dvdkcspinewidthdraw}}%
271 }

\covering Resizes the image for a jewel case cover.
Usage: \covering (picture)
272 \DeclareRobustCommand{\covering}[1]{%
273 \resizebox{\value{\sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw} \sc@unitttype}{%
274 \value{\sc@cdjccoverheightdraw} \sc@unitttype}{#1}%
275 }

\backsheeting Resizes the image for a jewel case backsheet with spines.
Usage: \backsheeting (picture)
276 \DeclareRobustCommand{\backsheeting}[1]{%
277 \resizebox{%
278 \value{\sc@cdjcbackwidthdraw}+\value{\sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw}*2%
279 \sc@unitttype}{%
280 {\value{\sc@cdjcbackheightdraw} \sc@unitttype}{#1}%
281 }

```

`\slimdvding` Resizes an image for the slim dvd keepcase.
Usage: `\slimdvding (<picture>)`

```

282 \DeclareRobustCommand{\slimdvding}[1]{%
283 \resizebox{\value{sc@dvdckheightdraw} \sc@unitttype}%
284 {\value{sc@sdvdckcoverwidthdraw}*2+\value{sc@sdvdckspinewidthdraw}%
285 \sc@unitttype}{#1}%
286 }

```

`\dvdimg` Resizes an image for a dvd keepcase.
Usage: `\dvdimg (<picture>)`

```

287 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvdimg}[1]{%
288 \resizebox{\value{sc@dvdckheightdraw} \sc@unitttype}%
289 {\value{sc@dvdckcoverwidthdraw}*2+\value{sc@dvdckspinewidthdraw}%
290 \sc@unitttype}{#1}%
291 }

```

`\blurayimg` Resizes an image for the Blu-Ray keepcase.
Usage: `\blurayimg (<picture>)`

```

292 \DeclareRobustCommand{\blurayimg}[1]{%
293 \resizebox{\value{sc@brcoverheightdraw} \sc@unitttype}%
294 {\value{sc@dvdckcoverwidthdraw}*2+\value{sc@dvdckspinewidthdraw}%
295 \sc@unitttype}{#1}%
296 }

```

`\sc@cell` Creates a single cell for a cover, inlay.
Usage: `\sc@cell {<text>} {<width>} {<height>} {<aligning space>}`

```

297 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sc@cell}[4]{%
298 \begin{picture}(\#2,\#3)%
299 \framebox(\#2,\#3)[c]{%
300 \parbox[c]{\#2 \sc@unitttype}{\centering \#1\ \ \ #4}%
301 }%
302 \end{picture}%
303 }

```

`\sc@choicebox` Creates a box with configurable borders. If a parameter in 4-7 range is not `\sc@truestr`, then the appropriate border is not drawn. Usage: `\sc@choicebox {<width>} {<height>} {<text>} {<bottom border>} {<top border>} {<left border>} {<right border>}`

```

304 \newcommand{\sc@choicebox}[7]{%
305 \makebox(\#1,\#2)[c]{%
306 \parbox[c]{\#1 \sc@unitttype}{\centering \#3}%
307 }%
308 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@fold} \OR \equal{\#4}{\sc@truestr}}%
309 {\put(-\#1,0){\line(1,0){\#1}}}{}%
310 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@fold} \OR \equal{\#5}{\sc@truestr}}%
311 {\put(-\#1,\#2){\line(1,0){\#1}}}{}%
312 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@fold} \OR \equal{\#6}{\sc@truestr}}%
313 {\put(-\#1,0){\line(0,1){\#2}}}{}%

```

```

314 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@fold} \OR \equal{#7}{\sc@truestr}}{%
315 {\put(0,0){\line(0,1){#2}}}{}%
316 }

\inlay Creates a custom sized inlay. Usage: \inlay {<text>} {<width>} {<height>}
317 \DeclareRobustCommand{\inlay}[3]{%
318 \sc@cell{#1}{#2}{#3}{\vspace{\sc@inalign}}%
319 }

\dvdinlay Creates an inlay card for a dvd/slimdvd keepcase.
Usage: \dvdinlay {<text>}
320 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvdinlay}[1]{%
321 \inlay{#1}{\value{sc@dvdkinletwidthdraw}}%
322 {\value{sc@dvdkinletheightdraw}}%
323 }

\blurayinlay Creates an inlay for a Blu-Ray keepcase. Usage: \blurayinlay {<text>}
324 \DeclareRobustCommand{\blurayinlay}[1]{%
325 \inlay{#1}{\value{sc@brinletwidthdraw}}%
326 {\value{sc@brinletheightdraw}}%
327 }

\djewel Creates a two-page jewel case cover.
Usage: \djewel {<first page text>} {<second page text>}
328 \DeclareRobustCommand{\djewel}[2]{%
329 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{2 * \value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
330 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}, \value{sc@tempa})%
331 \rotatebox{90}{%
332 \sc@checkbox{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
333 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}{%
334 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw} \sc@unittypel}{%
335 \centering #2 \ \ \vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}%
336 }{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}%
337 \sc@checkbox{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
338 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}{%
339 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw} \sc@unittypel}{%
340 \centering #1 \ \ \vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}%
341 }{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}%
342 }%
343 \end{picture}%
344 }

\cdrdisk Creates a CD-R image.
Usage: \cdrdisk {<content>}
345 \DeclareRobustCommand{\cdrdisk}[1]{%
346 \begin{picture}(116, 116)%
347 % Ellipse: u = 58.0 v = 58.0 a = 58.0 b = 58.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
348 \qbezier(116.0, 58.0)(116.0, 82.0244)(99.0122, 99.0122)%
349 \qbezier(99.0122, 99.0122)(82.0244, 116.0)(58.0, 116.0)%

```

```

350 \qBezier(58.0, 116.0)(33.9756, 116.0)(16.9878, 99.0122)%
351 \qBezier(16.9878, 99.0122)(0.0, 82.0244)(0.0, 58.0)%
352 \qBezier(0.0, 58.0)(0.0, 33.9756)(16.9878, 16.9878)%
353 \qBezier(16.9878, 16.9878)(33.9756, 0.0)(58.0, 0.0)%
354 \qBezier(58.0, 0.0)(82.0244, 0.0)(99.0122, 16.9878)%
355 \qBezier(99.0122, 16.9878)(116.0, 33.9756)(116.0, 58.0)%
356 % Ellipse: u = 58.0 v = 58.0 a = 19.0 b = 19.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
357 \qBezier(77.0, 58.0)(77.0, 65.8701)(71.435, 71.435)%
358 \qBezier(71.435, 71.435)(65.8701, 77.0)(58.0, 77.0)%
359 \qBezier(58.0, 77.0)(50.1299, 77.0)(44.565, 71.435)%
360 \qBezier(44.565, 71.435)(39.0, 65.8701)(39.0, 58.0)%
361 \qBezier(39.0, 58.0)(39.0, 50.1299)(44.565, 44.565)%
362 \qBezier(44.565, 44.565)(50.1299, 39.0)(58.0, 39.0)%
363 \qBezier(58.0, 39.0)(65.8701, 39.0)(71.435, 44.565)%
364 \qBezier(71.435, 44.565)(77.0, 50.1299)(77.0, 58.0)%
365 \put(0,0){%
366 \makebox(116,116)[c]{%
367 \parbox[c]{116\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}%
368 }}%
369 \end{picture}%
370 }

```

\cddvddisk Creates a CD, DVD image.

Usage: `\cddvddisk {<content>}`

```

371 \DeclareRobustCommand{\cddvddisk}[1]{%
372 \begin{picture}(117, 117)%
373 % Ellipse: u = 58.5 v = 58.5 a = 58.5 b = 58.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
374 \qBezier(117.0, 58.5)(117.0, 82.7315)(99.8657, 99.8657)
375 \qBezier(99.8657, 99.8657)(82.7315, 117.0)(58.5, 117.0)
376 \qBezier(58.5, 117.0)(34.2685, 117.0)(17.1343, 99.8657)
377 \qBezier(17.1343, 99.8657)(0.0, 82.7315)(0.0, 58.5)
378 \qBezier(0.0, 58.5)(0.0, 34.2685)(17.1343, 17.1343)
379 \qBezier(17.1343, 17.1343)(34.2685, 0.0)(58.5, 0.0)
380 \qBezier(58.5, 0.0)(82.7315, 0.0)(99.8657, 17.1343)
381 \qBezier(99.8657, 17.1343)(117.0, 34.2685)(117.0, 58.5)
382 % Ellipse: u = 58.5 v = 58.5 a = 11.25 b = 11.25 phi = 0.0 Grad
383 \qBezier(69.75, 58.5)(69.75, 63.1599)(66.455, 66.455)
384 \qBezier(66.455, 66.455)(63.1599, 69.75)(58.5, 69.75)
385 \qBezier(58.5, 69.75)(53.8401, 69.75)(50.545, 66.455)
386 \qBezier(50.545, 66.455)(47.25, 63.1599)(47.25, 58.5)
387 \qBezier(47.25, 58.5)(47.25, 53.8401)(50.545, 50.545)
388 \qBezier(50.545, 50.545)(53.8401, 47.25)(58.5, 47.25)
389 \qBezier(58.5, 47.25)(63.1599, 47.25)(66.455, 50.545)
390 \qBezier(66.455, 50.545)(69.75, 53.8401)(69.75, 58.5)
391 \put(0,0){%
392 \makebox(117,117)[c]{%
393 \parbox[c]{117\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}%
394 }}%
395 \end{picture}%
396 }

```

`\LXXXdisk` Creates a 80 millimeter disk image.

Usage: `\LXXXdisk {<content>}`

```

397 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXXXdisk}[1]{%
398 \begin{picture}(76, 76)%
399 % Ellipse: u = 38.0 v = 38.0 a = 38.0 b = 38.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
400 \qbezier(76.0, 38.0)(76.0, 53.7401)(64.8701, 64.8701)
401 \qbezier(64.8701, 64.8701)(53.7401, 76.0)(38.0, 76.0)
402 \qbezier(38.0, 76.0)(22.2599, 76.0)(11.1299, 64.8701)
403 \qbezier(11.1299, 64.8701)(0.0, 53.7401)(0.0, 38.0)
404 \qbezier(0.0, 38.0)(0.0, 22.2599)(11.1299, 11.1299)
405 \qbezier(11.1299, 11.1299)(22.2599, 0.0)(38.0, 0.0)
406 \qbezier(38.0, 0.0)(53.7401, 0.0)(64.8701, 11.1299)
407 \qbezier(64.8701, 11.1299)(76.0, 22.2599)(76.0, 38.0)
408 % Ellipse: u = 38.0 v = 38.0 a = 9.0 b = 9.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
409 \qbezier(47.0, 38.0)(47.0, 41.7279)(44.364, 44.364)
410 \qbezier(44.364, 44.364)(41.7279, 47.0)(38.0, 47.0)
411 \qbezier(38.0, 47.0)(34.2721, 47.0)(31.636, 44.364)
412 \qbezier(31.636, 44.364)(29.0, 41.7279)(29.0, 38.0)
413 \qbezier(29.0, 38.0)(29.0, 34.2721)(31.636, 31.636)
414 \qbezier(31.636, 31.636)(34.2721, 29.0)(38.0, 29.0)
415 \qbezier(38.0, 29.0)(41.7279, 29.0)(44.364, 31.636)
416 \qbezier(44.364, 31.636)(47.0, 34.2721)(47.0, 38.0)
417 \put(0,0){%
418 \makebox(76,76)[c]{%
419 \parbox[c]{76\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}%
420 }}%
421 \end{picture}%
422 }
```

`\sc@jewelemptyl` Empty jewel layout

Usage: `\sc@jewelemptyl {<content>} {<cover width>} {<cover height>}`

```

423 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sc@jewelemptyl}[3]{%
424 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}{}%
425 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{#2 - 10}%
426 \setcounter{sc@tempb}{#3 - 10}%
427 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@tempa}, \value{sc@tempb})%
428 #1%
429 \end{picture}%
430 }
```

`\jewellempty` Empty layout border

Usage: `\jewellempty {<content>}`

```

431 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewellempty}[1]{%
432 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
433 \setcounter{sc@tempb}{\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw} - 10}%
434 \sc@jewelemptyl{\framebox(\value{sc@tempa},\value{sc@tempb})[c]{%
435 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@tempa} \sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}}}%
436 {\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}}%
437 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}}%

```

```

438 }

\jeweldriverempty Empty cover layout for a hardware driver disk
Usage: \jeweldriverempty {<title>} {<subtitle>} {<date>} {<serial>} {<disk
version>} {<right middle cell>} {<bottom cell>}
439 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jeweldriverempty}[7]{%
440 \sc@jewemptyl{%
441 \put(0,80){%
442 \framebox(110,30){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\scalebox{4.5}{#1}}}%
443 \put(0,60){\framebox(110,20){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\huge #2}}}%
444 \put(0,50){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\centering #3}}}%
445 \put(0,40){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\centering #4}}}%
446 \put(0,30){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\centering #5}}}%
447 \put(55,30){\framebox(55,30)[t]{%
448 \parbox[c]{4cm}{%
449 \vspace{0.5cm}%
450 \setlength{\baselineskip}{1.5\baselineskip} #6%
451 }%
452 }%
453 \put(0,0){\framebox(110,30)[t]{%
454 \parbox[c]{10.5cm}{\vspace{0.5cm} #7}%
455 }%
456 {\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
457 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}%
458 }

\jeweldriverl Cover layout for a hardware driver disk
Usage: \jeweldriverl {<title>} {<subtitle>} {<date>} {<serial>} {<disk version>}
{<right middle cell>} {<bottom cell>}
459 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jeweldriverl}[7]{%
460 \jeweldriverempty{#1}{#2}{Acquisition date: #3}{Serial: #4}%
461 {Disk version/ID: #5}{#6}{#7}%
462 }

\jewelmusicempty Cover layout for music disks
Usage: \jewelmusicempty {<title>} {<performer>} {<year>} {<style>}
463 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelmusicempty}[4]{%
464 \sc@jewemptyl{\framebox(\value{sc@tempa},\value{sc@tempb})[c]{%
465 \put(0,60){%
466 \makebox(110,40)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\scalebox{4}{#1}}}%
467 \put(0,60){\makebox(110,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\Large #2}}}%
468 \put(0,15){\makebox(110,20)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\Large #4}}}%
469 \put(0,10){\makebox(110,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\Large #3}}}%
470 }%
471 {\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
472 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}%
473 }

\sc@jewelbackemptyl Empty jewel backsheet layout
Usage: \sc@jewelbackemptyl {<content>}

```



```

474 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sc@jewelbackemptyl}[1]{%
475 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}{}%
476 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@cdjcbackinwidthdraw} - 10}%
477 \setcounter{sc@tempb}{\value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw} - 10}%
478 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@tempa}, \value{sc@tempb})%
479 #1%
480 \end{picture}%
481 }

\jewelbackempty Empty layout border
Usage: \jewelbackempty {<content>}

482 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelbackempty}[1]{%
483 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@cdjcbackinwidthdraw} - 10}%
484 \setcounter{sc@tempb}{\value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw} - 10}%
485 \sc@jewelbackemptyl{\framebox(\value{sc@tempa},\value{sc@tempb})[c]{%
486 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@tempa} \sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}}}%
487 }

\LXempty Empty layout border for 60 millimeter disk covers
Usage: \LXempty {<content>}

488 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXempty}[1]{%
489 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}{}%
490 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@cdLXjccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
491 \setcounter{sc@tempb}{\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw} - 10}%
492 \resizebox{50\sc@unitttype}{!}{%
493 \sc@jewelemptyl{\framebox(\value{sc@tempa},\value{sc@tempb})[c]{%
494 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@tempa} \sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}}}%
495 {\value{sc@cdLXjccoverwidthdraw}}}%
496 {\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw}}}%
497 }

\LXXXempty Empty layout border for 80 millimeter disk covers
Usage: \LXXXempty {<content>}

498 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXXXempty}[1]{%
499 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}{}%
500 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
501 \setcounter{sc@tempb}{\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw} - 10}%
502 \resizebox{\value{sc@tempa}\sc@unitttype}{!}{%
503 \sc@jewelemptyl{\framebox(\value{sc@tempa},\value{sc@tempb})[c]{%
504 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@tempa} \sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}}}%
505 {\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverwidthdraw}}}%
506 {\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw}}}%
507 }

\LXdriverempty Driver layout border for 60 millimeter disk covers
Usage: \LXdriverempty {<title>} {<subtitle>} {<date>} {<serial>} {<disk version>}
{<right middle cell>} {<bottom cell>}

508 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXdriverempty}[7]{%
509 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}{}%

```

```

510 \setcounter{sc@tempc}{\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw} - 10}%
511 \resizebox{\value{sc@tempc}\sc@unitttype}{!}{%
512 \jeweldriverempty{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}}%
513 }

\LXXXdriverempty Driver layout border for 80 millimeter disk covers
Usage: \LXXXdriverempty {<title>} {<subtitle>} {<date>} {<serial>} {<disk
version>} {<right middle cell>} {<bottom cell>}
514 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXXXdriverempty}[7]{%
515 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}{}}%
516 \setcounter{sc@tempc}{\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw} - 10}%
517 \resizebox{\value{sc@tempc}\sc@unitttype}{!}{%
518 \jeweldriverempty{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}}%
519 }

\LXdriverl Driver layout border for 60 millimeter disk covers
Usage: \LXdriverl {<title>} {<subtitle>} {<date>} {<serial>} {<disk version>}
{<right middle cell>} {<bottom cell>}
520 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXdriverl}[7]{%
521 \LXdriverempty{#1}{#2}{Acquisition date: #3}{Serial: #4}%
522 {Disk version/ID: #5}{#6}{#7}}%
523 }

\LXXXdriverl Driver layout border for 80 millimeter disk covers
Usage: \LXXXdriverl {<title>} {<subtitle>} {<date>} {<serial>} {<disk version>}
{<right middle cell>} {<bottom cell>}
524 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXXXdriverl}[7]{%
525 \LXXXdriverempty{#1}{#2}{Acquisition date: #3}{Serial: #4}%
526 {Disk version/ID: #5}{#6}{#7}}%
527 }

\dvdmovieempty Cover layout for movie DVDs. Usage: \dvdmovieempty {<title>} {<original
title>} {<release year>} {<director>} {<languages>} {<subtitles>} {<actors>} {<comment>}
528 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvdmovieempty}[8]{%
529 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@keepcasealign}}{}}%
530 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
531 \setcounter{sc@tempb}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverheightdraw} - 10}%
532 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@tempa}, \value{sc@tempb})%
533 \put(0,140){%
534 \framebox(118,33)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\scalebox{3}{#1}}}}%
535 \put(0,120){\framebox(118,20)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\huge #2}}}%
536 \put(0,110){\framebox(59,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{\centering #3}}}%
537 \put(0,100){\framebox(59,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#4}}}%
538 \put(0,70){\framebox(59,30)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#5}}}%
539 \put(0,40){\framebox(59,30)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#6}}}%
540 \put(59,40){\framebox(59,80)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#7}}}%
541 \put(0,0){\framebox(118,40)[t]{\parbox[c]{108mm}{\vspace{0.5cm} #8}}}%
542 \end{picture}%
543 }

```

```

\dvdmovie1 Cover layout for movie DVDs. Usage: \dvdmovie1 {\langle title \rangle} {\langle original title \rangle}
{\langle release year \rangle} {\langle director \rangle} {\langle languages \rangle} {\langle subtitles \rangle} {\langle actors \rangle} {\langle comment \rangle}
544 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvdmovie1}[8]{%
545 \dvdmovieempty{#1}{#2}{Released: #3}{Directed by: #4}%
546 {\underline{Spoken languages:} \ \ #5}%
547 {\underline{Subtitles:} \ \ #6}{\underline{Starring:} \ \ #7}{#8}%
548 }

\dvdempty Empty layout for DVD keepcases. Usage: \dvdempty {\langle content \rangle}
549 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvdempty}[1]{%
550 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@keepcasealign}}{}%
551 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@dvdcoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
552 \setcounter{sc@tempb}{\value{sc@dvdcoverheightdraw} - 10}%
553 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@tempa}, \value{sc@tempb})%
554 \put(0,0){%
555 \framebox(\value{sc@tempa}, \value{sc@tempb})[c]{%
556 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@tempa}\sc@unittypel}{\centering #1}}}%
557 \end{picture}%
558 }

\bluraymovieempty Cover layout for movie Blu-rays. Usage: \bluraymovieempty {\langle title \rangle} {\langle original
title \rangle} {\langle release year \rangle} {\langle director \rangle} {\langle languages \rangle} {\langle subtitles \rangle} {\langle actors \rangle} {\langle comment \rangle}
559 \DeclareRobustCommand{\bluraymovieempty}[8]{%
560 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@keepcasealign}}{}%
561 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@dvdcoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
562 \setcounter{sc@tempb}{\value{sc@brcoverheightdraw} - 10}%
563 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@tempa}, \value{sc@tempb})%
564 \put(0,120){%
565 \framebox(118,20)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\scalebox{3}{#1}}}%
566 \put(0,105){\framebox(118,15)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\huge #2}}}%
567 \put(0,95){\framebox(59,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{\centering #3}}}%
568 \put(0,85){\framebox(59,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#4}}}%
569 \put(0,55){\framebox(59,30)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#5}}}%
570 \put(0,25){\framebox(59,30)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#6}}}%
571 \put(59,25){\framebox(59,80)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#7}}}%
572 \put(0,0){\framebox(118,25)[t]{\parbox[c]{108mm}{\vspace{0.5cm} #8}}}%
573 \end{picture}%
574 }

\bluraymovie1 Cover layout for movie Blu-rays. Usage: \bluraymovie1 {\langle title \rangle} {\langle original
title \rangle} {\langle release year \rangle} {\langle director \rangle} {\langle languages \rangle} {\langle subtitles \rangle} {\langle actors \rangle} {\langle comment \rangle}
575 \DeclareRobustCommand{\bluraymovie1}[8]{%
576 \bluraymovieempty{#1}{#2}{Released: #3}{Directed by: #4}%
577 {\underline{Spoken languages:} \ \ #5}%
578 {\underline{Subtitles:} \ \ #6}{\underline{Starring:} \ \ #7}{#8}%
579 }

\blurayempty Empty layout for Blu-ray keepcases. Usage: \blurayempty {\langle content \rangle}
580 \DeclareRobustCommand{\blurayempty}[1]{%

```

```

581 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@keepcasealign}}{}%
582 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@dvdcoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
583 \setcounter{sc@tempb}{\value{sc@brcoverheightdraw} - 10}%
584 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@tempa}, \value{sc@tempb})%
585 \put(0,0){%
586 \framebox(\value{sc@tempa}, \value{sc@tempb})[c]{%
587 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@tempa}\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}}}%
588 \end{picture}%
589 }

```

Change History

v1.0
General: Initial version 1 nism, added layouts, disk images, additional covers 1
v1.1
General: Rewrote drawing mecha-

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