

The newtxtt Package*

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There is a relative paucity of free serifed typewriter fonts available for use in L^AT_EX—`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 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 five 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, by means of options or macros, an alternate form of `newtxtt` with names containing a 'z', differing from it in some important ways:

- the interword spacing is no longer the same as the glyph spacing, but is variable though generally smaller—`fontdimen` settings have been changed to resemble those of text fonts;
- where monospaced typewriter fonts typically add an an extra space with full glyph at the end of a sentence, the modified 'z' version adds a considerable smaller space;
- hyphenation is not suppressed.

These features may be accessed by means of the new macros `\ttzdefault`, `\ttzfamily`, `\textttz` 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 TypeWri ter-like text, though not monospaced and respecting right justification. Eg,

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

*It is a pleasure to thank Jean-François Burnol who has offered very useful advice and feedback on this package. For an extensive example of its usage as body text, see the documentation of his remarkable `xint` package.

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 five possibilities: a, b, c, d, e, (a being the default) which result respectively in
 - 0 —form a, narrower than capital O;
 - 0 —form b, original version from `txtt`;
 - 0 —form c, slashed, narrower than capital O;
 - 0 —form d, dotted, narrower than capital O;
 - 0 —form e, narrower than capital O, more oblong.The option `zerostyle` also affects the oldstyle figures that are available in `SMALL CAPS`. That is, to obtain oldstyle typewriter figures, you have to use something like `\texttt{\textsc{012}}`—the result using `zerostyle=e` would be `o12`.
- `nomono` changes the `tt` macro definitions replacing them, in effect, by their `ttz` versions. I do not necessarily recommend this, but I find it useful when text alignment is not important, and I do not wish to change all existing `\tt` to `\ttz`. It affects verbatim modes also.
- `straightquotes` affects the rendering of single and double quotes in all `newtxtt` modes: Single left and right quotes entered in \TeX source code as ``` and `'` normally render as curly quotes, `‘` and `’`. With `straightquotes`, they will render as ``` and `'`, and double quotes will render as `"`.
- The option `ttdefault` sets `\familydefault` to `\ttdefault` so the default Roman text will be rendered using `newtxtt`.
- The option `ttzdefault` works similarly, but sets Roman text to use the non-monospaced `newtxttz`.

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}`.
- `\textttz{}` 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[xcharter]{newtxmath}
```

If you use `microtype` and have blocks of verbatim of typewriter text, you may find it best to prevent protrusion in that mode with the command (following `\usepackage{microtype}`)

```
\UseMicrotypeSet[protrusion]{basicmath} % disable protrusion for tt fonts
```

Comparison with Latin Modern Typewriter:

LM Typewriter: This is just a line to illustrate typewriter 0123456789.

TX Typewriter: This is just a line to illustrate typewriter 0123456789.

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

NOTES: The first two are standard monospaced with the same spacing—the : is considered to be the end of a sentence—while the words in the third are spaced more compactly, it would hyphenate if necessary, and lacks the extra space at the end of a “sentence”.

Using the fonts without using the package: If you wish to use these fonts without making one of them the `\ttdefault`, you may call them directly from the `fd`:

```
{\fontfamily{newtxtt}\selectfont ...} % or newtxttz
```

or, for finer control of the NFSS parameters,

```
{\usefont{T1}{newtxtt}{b}{n} ...} % or {newtxttz}{m}{sc}, etc
```

For further control, you may add in your preamble lines like the following to select the zero style (five choices, a to e) and the shape of quotes:

```
\makeatletter
\edef\newtxtt@fig{c} % one of a--e to determine the zerostyle, defaults to a
\newif\iftxtt@upq\txtt@upqtrue % same effect as option straightquotes
% remove the \txtt@upqtrue for not straightquotes, the default
\makeatother
```