

# The `simplecd` package\*

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## Abstract

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

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\*This document corresponds to `simplecd` v1.2, dated 2012/12/21.

# 1 Introduction

The `simplecd` package was created for producing cut-outs for creating covers, inlays(inlets) for optical disc packaging such as jewel cases, kepcases. Additional data storage cover support were added for VHS, audio cassette and gramophone records. 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 Installation

The install procedure is the usual. Run `(pdf)latex` on the `simplecd.ins` file to obtain the necessary `simplecd.sty` file:

```
pdflatex ./simplecd.ins --output-directory=.
```

Then place the `simplecd.sty` file in a directory that is searched by  $\text{\TeX}$ . If you use some kind of  $\text{\LaTeX}$  distribution, like MiKTeX, see it's documentation.

# 3 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.

---

Please note that not all the covers were tested ( printed and placed on actual media ) as the appropriate media was not available.

## 3.1 Cut-outs

### 3.1.1 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}

```

---

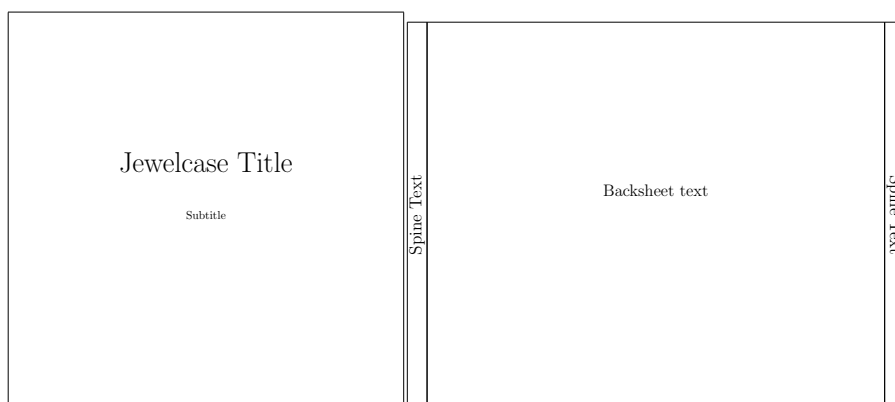


Figure 1: Jewel case covers

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <code>\frontcover</code>                                   | The <code>\frontcover</code> , which is called in the previously mentioned macro, produces the front cover for the jewel case. It's mandatory argument is the cover text: <code>\frontcover</code> { <code>\cover text</code> }.                                |
| <code>\LXfrontcover</code><br><code>\LXXXfrontcover</code> | The <code>\LXfrontcover</code> and <code>\LXXXfrontcover</code> macros work just the same as <code>\frontcover</code> 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). |
| <code>\backsheet</code>                                    | The <code>\backsheet</code> macro is also called from the <code>\covers</code> macro. It produces the backsheet with two identical spines. The usage is <code>\backsheet</code> [ <code>\backsheet middle text</code> ] { <code>\spine text</code> }.           |
| <code>\jewelspine</code>                                   | The <code>\jewelspine</code> macro creates a single spine for the jewelcase. It's usage is <code>\jewelspine</code> { <code>\spine text</code> }.   |
| <code>\djewel</code>                                       | The <code>\djewel</code> 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: <code>\djewel</code> { <code>\first page text</code> } { <code>\second page text</code> }.                  |

---

```

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.

### 3.1.2 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}

```

---

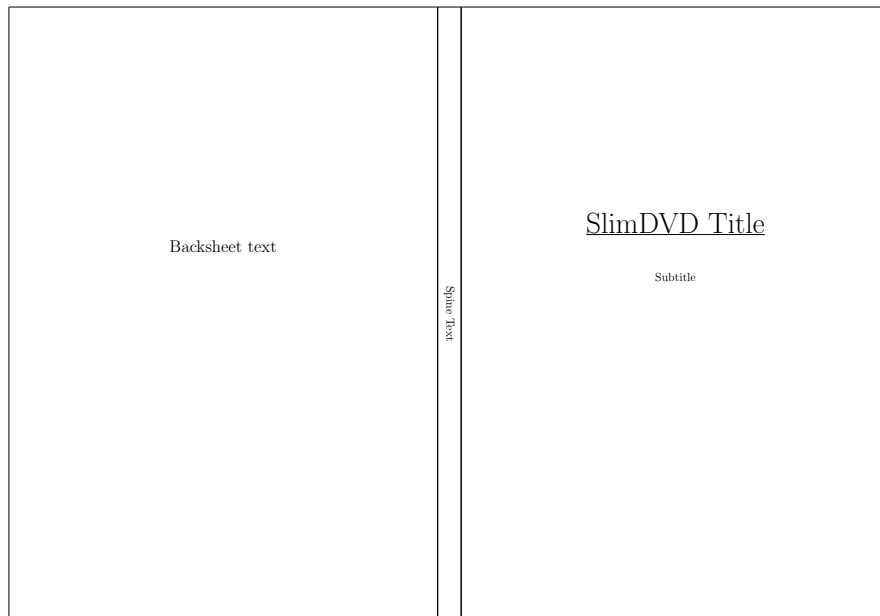


Figure 3: Slim DVD keepcase cover

### 3.1.3 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>}`.

---

<sup>1</sup> `\sleeve[Back text]{\Huge Sleeve text}`

---

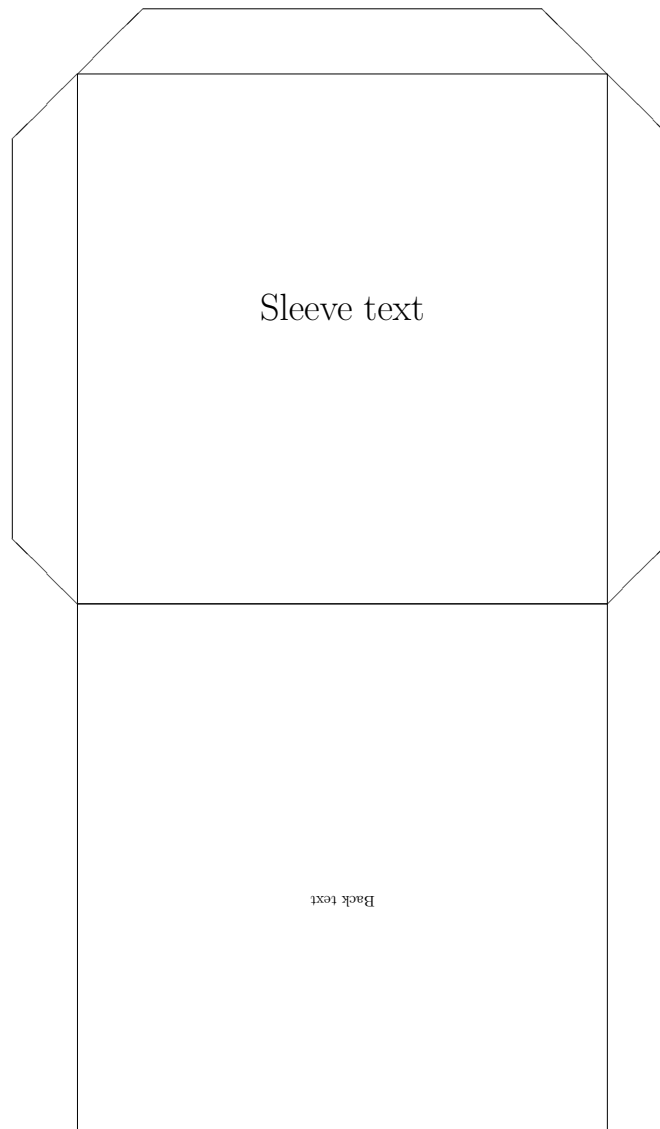


Figure 4: Paper sleeve

`\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> |

---

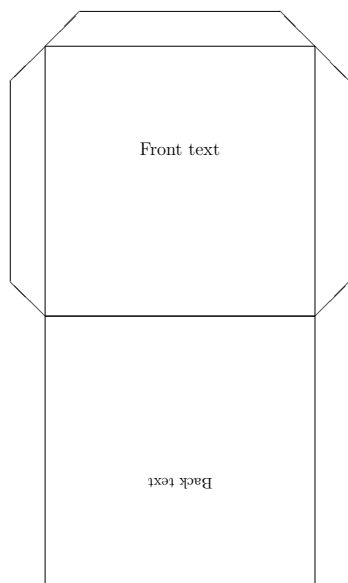


Figure 5: 60 millimeter disk sleeve

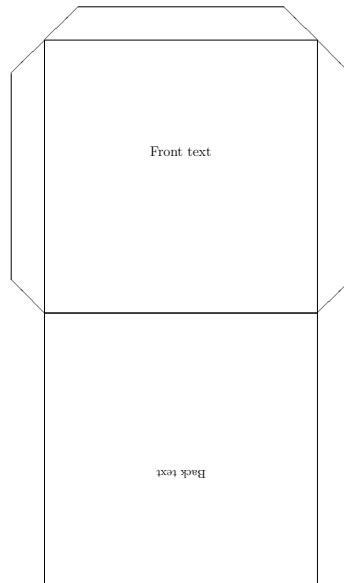


Figure 6: 80 millimeter disk sleeve

**\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.

---

<sup>1</sup>    `\sleevela [Back text]{\scalebox{4}{Front text}}`

---

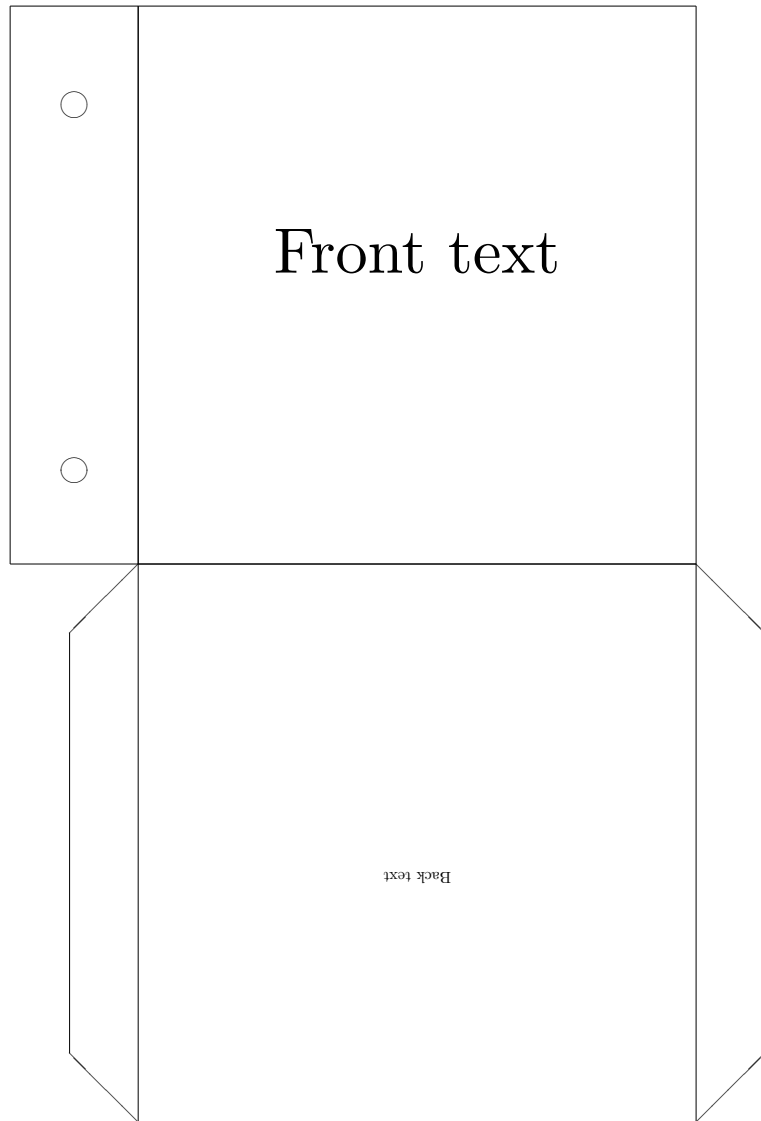


Figure 7: Sleeve for lever arch files

#### 3.1.4 Image as cover

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



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}}
```

---

### 3.1.5 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}}
```

---

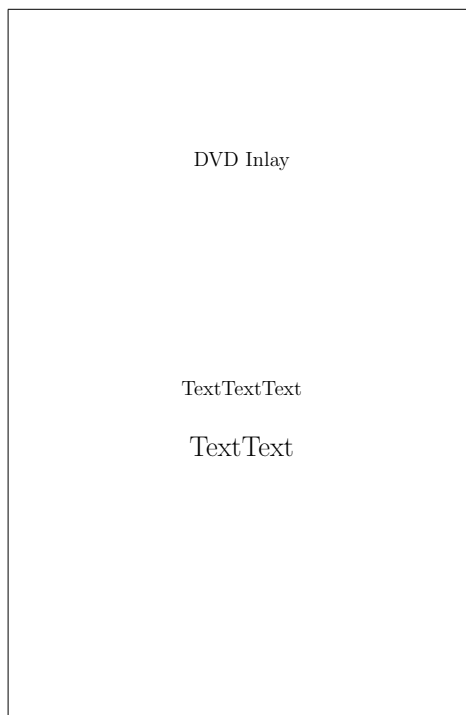


Figure 8: DVD keepcase inlay

### 3.1.6 Floppy covers

These macros can be used to produce covers that can be glued to floppy disks at the appropriate place.

`\floppyIIIV` The `\floppyIIIV` macro creates cover for the 3.5-inch (89 mm) disks. The cover should be glued to both sides of the disk. Usage: `\floppyIIIV {<front>} {<back>}`

---

1 `\floppyIIIV{Front content}{Back content}}`

---

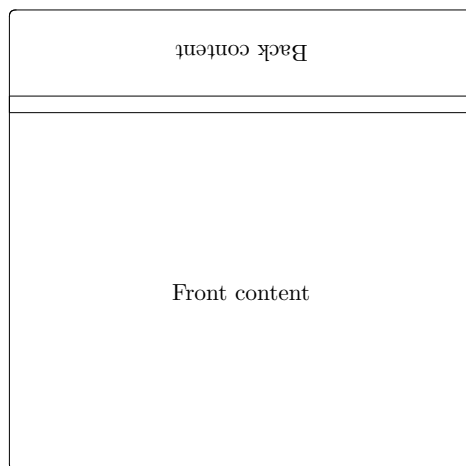


Figure 9: The 3.5-inch floppy disk cover

### 3.1.7 Zip disks

`\zipdisk` The `\zipdisk` macro provides a cover label for zip disks. Cover dimensions: 98 millimeter wide, 120 millimeter high. Usage: `\zipdisk {<front>} {<back>}`

---

1 `\zipdisk{Front content}{Back content}`

---

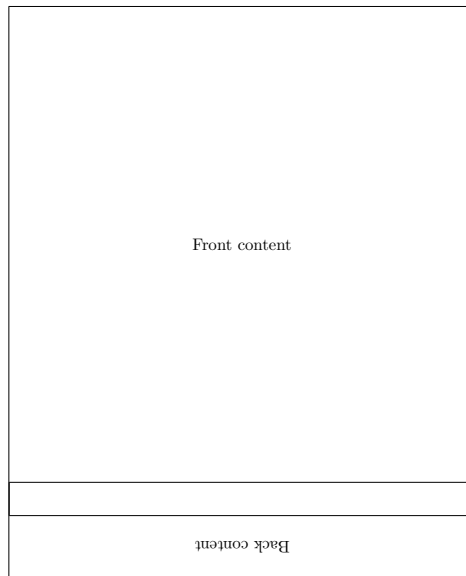


Figure 10: Cover label for zip disks

`\zipdiskII`      The `\zipdiskII` macro provides a cover label for zip disks. Cover dimensions: 60 millimeter wide, 51 millimeter high. Usage: `\zipdiskII {<content>}`

---

<sup>1</sup>    `\zipdiskII{Content}`

---

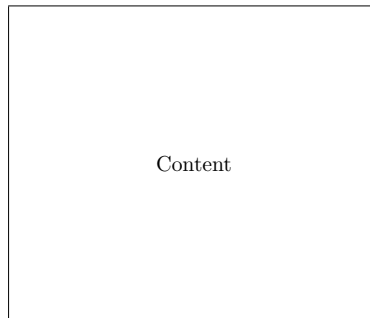


Figure 11: Cover label for zip disks

### 3.1.8 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.

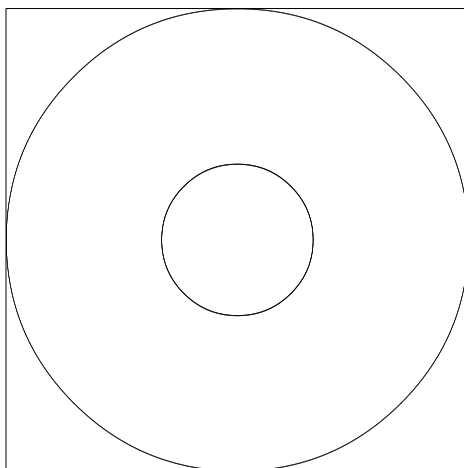


Figure 12: The rectangle that is the boundary for the content

`\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 {content}`

---

```

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

```

---

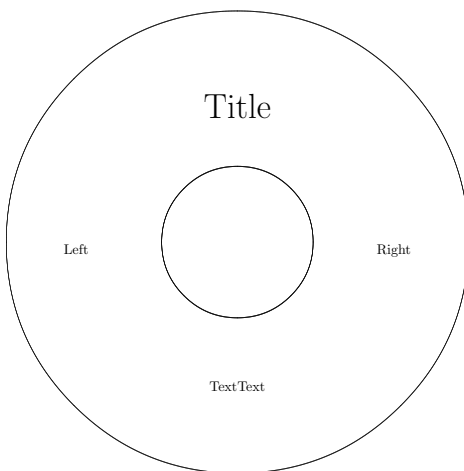


Figure 13: CD-R image with positioned texts

`\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}

```

---

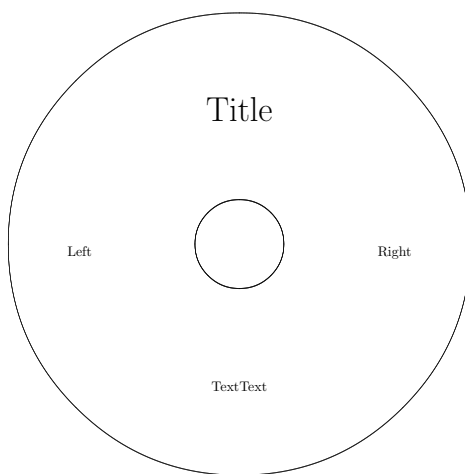


Figure 14: CD, DVD image with positioned texts

**\disk**      The **\disk** macro provides the picture of a standard compact disk with all the circles indicating the different parts. The innermost circle is the size of the center hole in the disks.

---

```

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

```

---

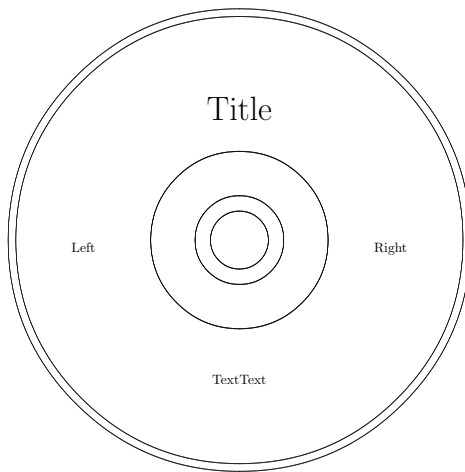


Figure 15: Disk image with positioned texts

`\emptydisk`      The `\emptydisk` macro provides the picture of a standard compact disk without all the circles indicating the different parts. The innermost circle is the size of the center hole in the disks.

---

```

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

```

---

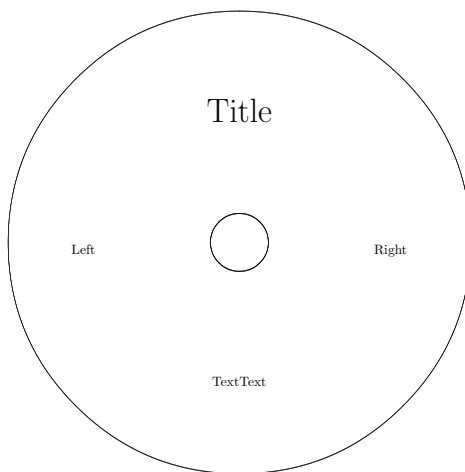


Figure 16: Empty disk image with positioned texts

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

---

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

---

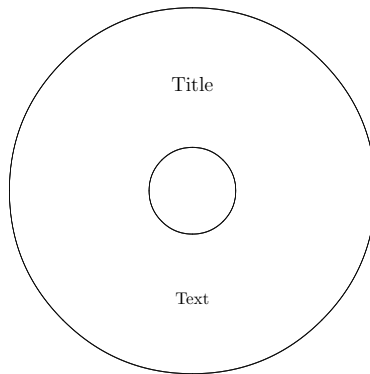


Figure 17: 80 millimeter disk image with positioned texts

### 3.1.9 VHS covers

**\vhsfront** The **\vhsfront** macro creates the label that can be placed on the front middle part of a VHS cassette. Usage: **\vhsfront**  $\{\langle content \rangle\}$

---

```
1 \vhsfront{\huge Text}
```

---

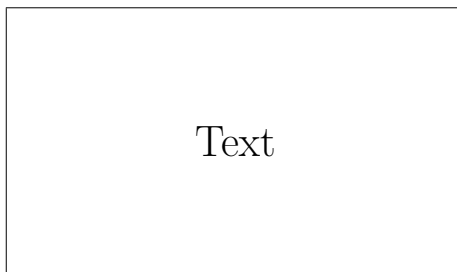


Figure 18: VHS front label

**\vhsspine** The **\vhsspine** macro creates the spine that can be placed on the side of a VHS cassette. Usage: **\vhsspine**  $\{\langle content \rangle\}$

---

```
1 \vhsspine{\huge Text}
```

---

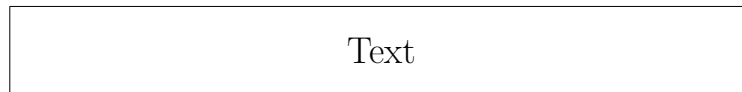


Figure 19: VHS front label

`\CCCvhscorer`      The `\CCCvhscorer` and `\CCCvhscorer` macros create a cover for a 300 series  
`\CCCCvhscorer` and 400 series VHS cassette, respectively. To differentiate between the two: the  
300 series cover is 257 millimeter wide, the 400 series cover is 296 millimeter wide.  
Their usage is the same: `\CCCvhscorer {<front>} {<spine>} {<back>}`

---

```

1 \CCCvhscorer
2   {\scalebox{6}{Front}}
3   {\scalebox{4}{Spine}}
4   {\scalebox{4}{Back}}

```

---



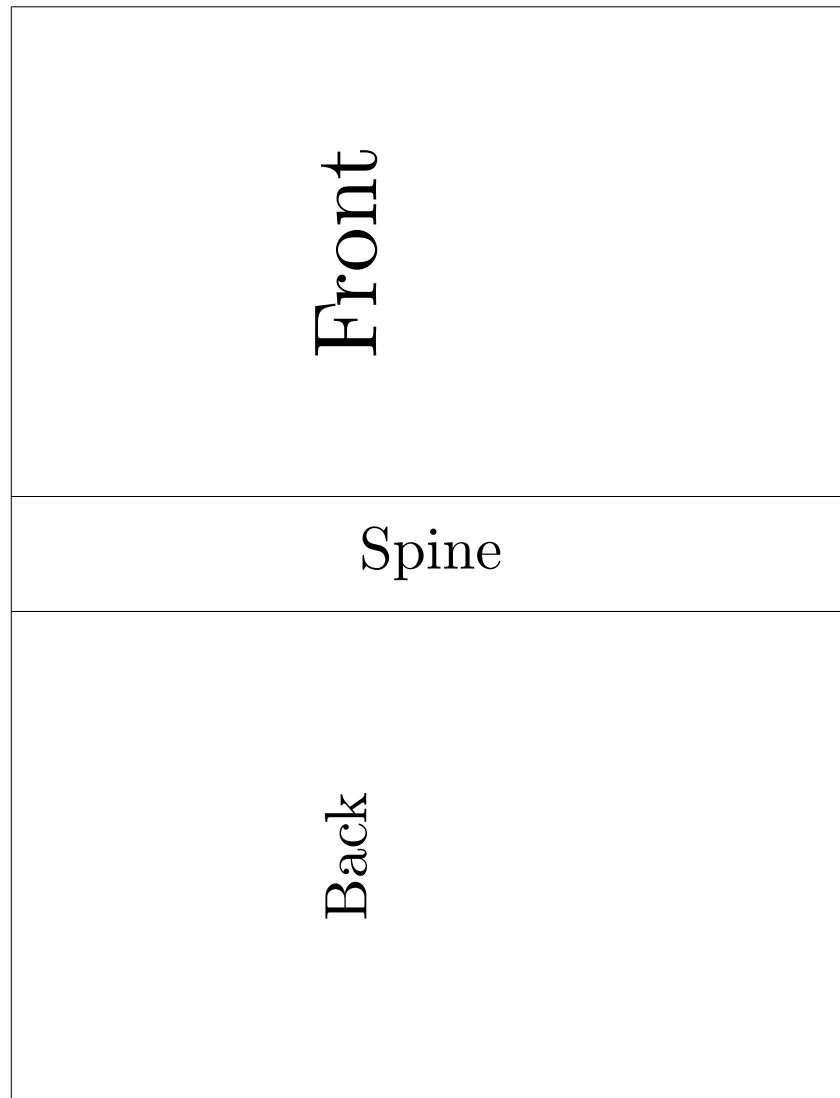


Figure 20: Cover for a 300 series VHS case

### 3.1.10 Audio cassette covers

`\cassettecover` The `\cassettecover` macro creates cover label for an audio cassette. Many types of cassettes exist with more or less different labels, so the provided label may need adjustments, like cutting off the corners or a rectangular inner part. Usage: `\cassettecover {<content>}`

---

<sup>1</sup> `\cassettecover`

2     `{\huge Upper text} \\ \vspace{2cm} Lower text}`

---

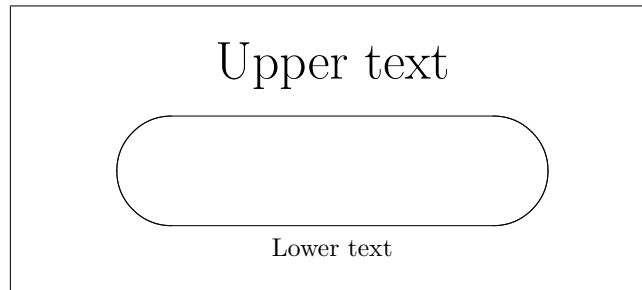


Figure 21: Cover label for an audio cassette

`\cassetteinlay`     The `\cassetteinlay` macro provides an inlay for the standard cassette case.  
Usage: `\cassetteinlay {\langle front \rangle} {\langle spine \rangle} {\langle back \rangle}`

---

```

1  \cassetteinlay
2  {\huge Front}
3  {Spine}
4  {Back}

```

---

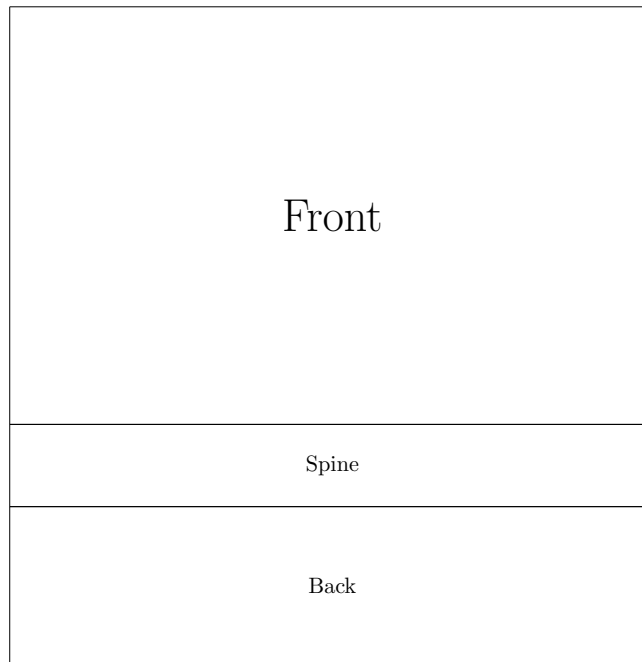


Figure 22: Cover label for an audio cassette

### 3.1.11 Gramophone records

`\vinylcdcover` The `\vinylcdcover` macro provides a cover label for vinyl CDs. The vinyl CDs have the same size as standard CDs, they just look like old gramophone records. The outer circle is 65 millimeter in diameter, the inner circle is 16.7 millimeter in diameter. Usage: `\vinylcdcover {<content>}`

---

```

1 \vinylcdcover
2  {{\huge Upper text} \\ \vspace{3cm} Lower text}

```

---

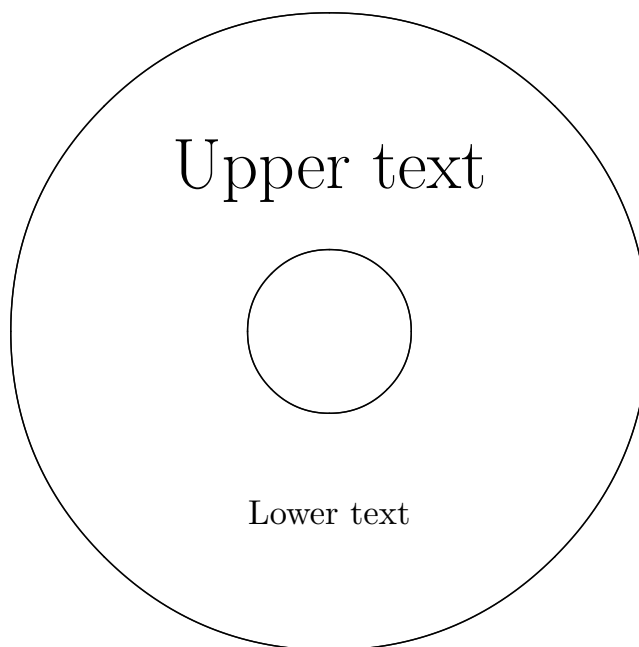


Figure 23: Cover label for a vinyl CD

**\recordcover**      The **\recordcover** macro creates cover label for a 30 centimeter record. The outer circle is 99 millimeter in diameter, the inner circle is 8 millimeter in diameter. Usage: **\recordcover** *{\content}*

---

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 1 | <code>\recordcover</code>                                    |
| 2 | <code>{{\huge Upper text} \\ \vspace{3cm} Lower text}</code> |

---

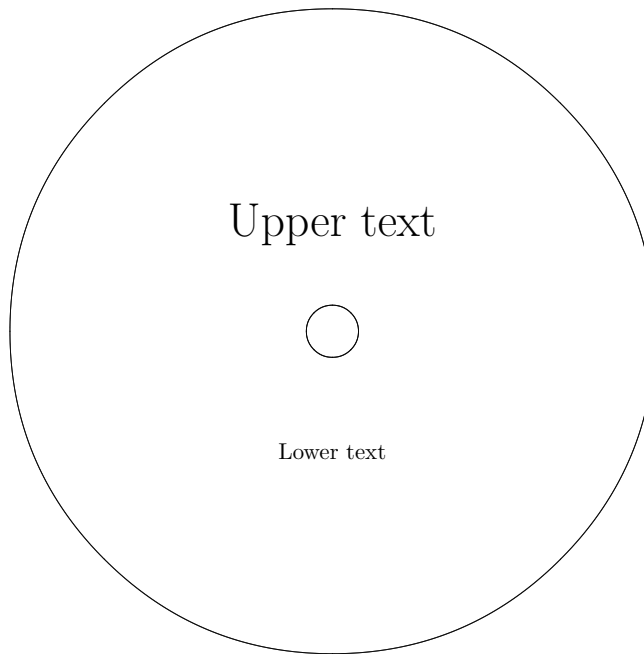


Figure 24: Cover label for a gramophone record

### 3.2 Layouts

The layouts are pre-set cover layouts for ease of use. Similar content can be produced and used in the cover macros.

Some layouts contain preconfigured text. 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 \djewel \sleevela`

**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. For example `\jewelflagempty {} {Middle} {}`

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.

Many 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.

### 3.2.1 Jewel case layouts

`\jeweldriver1` The `\jeweldriver1` can be used to create cover for driver disks that are supplied with PC hardware elements. Usage: `\jeweldriver1 {<title>} {<subtitle>} {<date>} {<serial>} {<disk version>} {<right middle cell>} {<bottom cell>}`

---

```

1 \frontcover
2   {\jeweldriver1
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)}}

```

---

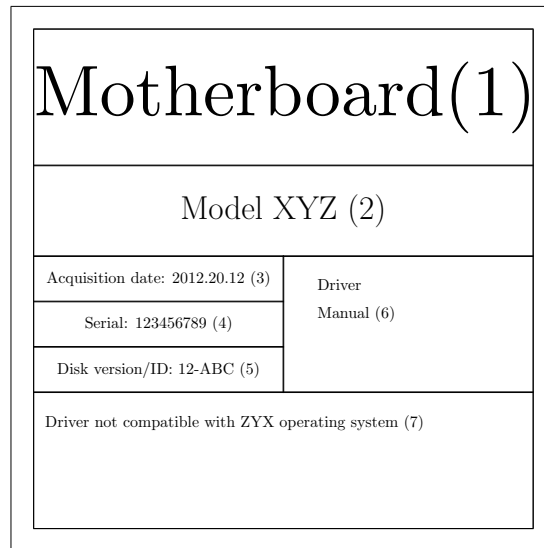


Figure 25: Driver CD layout on a jewel case front cover

`\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   {\jewelmusicempty
8     {Album X (1)}
9     {XYZ band(2)}
10    {2222 (3)}
11    {Styles (4)}}}
```

---

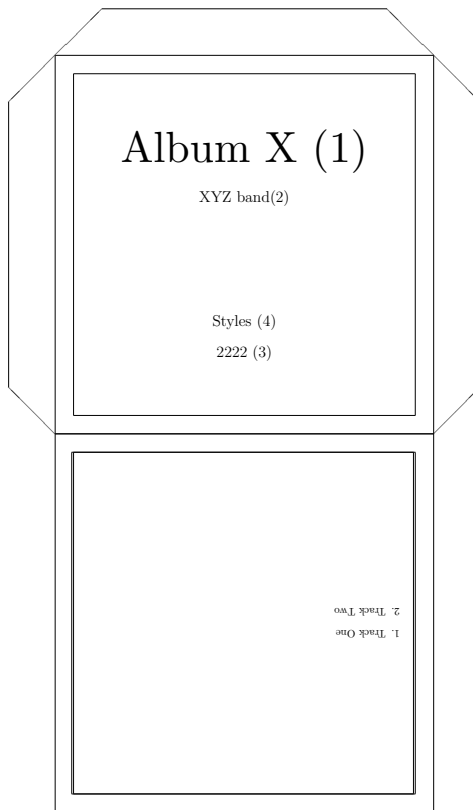


Figure 26: Music layout on front, empty layout on back

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

---

```

1 \backsheet
2   [\jewelbackempty
3     {Backsheet content}]
4     {Spine text}
```

---



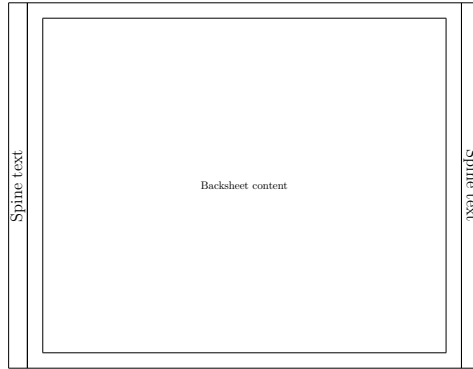


Figure 27: Empty jewel backsheet layout

`\LXempty`      The empty, empty driver and driver layouts for the 60 and 80 millimeter  
`\LXXXempty`    disk covers: `\LXempty`, `\LXXXempty`, `\LXemptydriver1`, `\LXXXemptydriver1`,  
`\LXemptydriver1` `\LXdriver1` and `\LXXXdriver1` macros.  


---

`\LXXXemptydriver1` 1 `\LXfrontcover{\LXempty{\scalebox{3}{Title}}}`  
`\LXdriver1` 2 `\LXXXfrontcover`  
`\LXXXdriver1` 3 `{\LXXXdriver1`  
4 `{Motherboard(1)}`  
5 `{Model XYZ (2)}`  
6 `{2012.20.12 (3)}`  
7 `{123456789 (4)}`  
8 `{12-ABC (5)}`  
9 `{Driver \ Manual (6)}`  
10 `{Driver not compatible with ZYX operating system (7)} }`

---

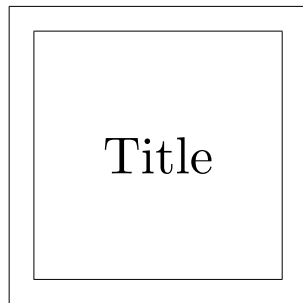


Figure 28: The `\LXempty` layout

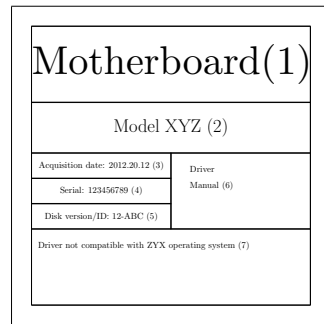


Figure 29: The `\LXXXdriver1` layout

`\jewelstripesempty`      The `\jewelstripesempty` macro provides a layout of a stiped jewel cover. If the second or the third parameters are empty, then the appropriate diagonal stripe will not be drawn. Usage: `\jewelstripesempty {<center content>} {<upper right`

*content*)} {\lower left content}}

---

```

1 \frontcover
2   {\jewelstripesempty
3     {Main Title (1)}
4     {Right upper text (2)}
5     {Left lower text (3)}}

```

---

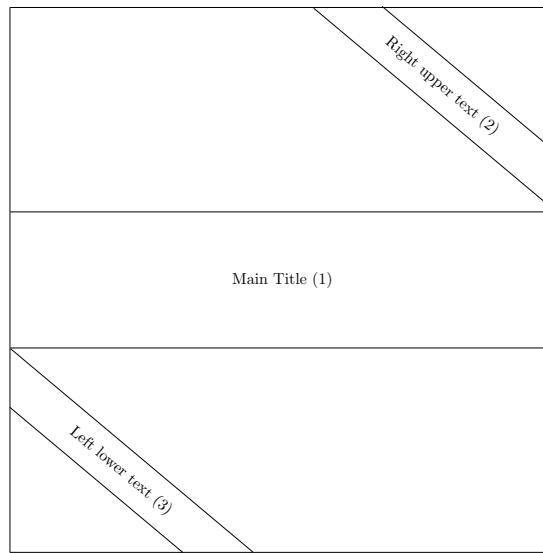


Figure 30: Striped jewel cover with missing upper right stripe

`\jewelgame1`      The `\jewelgame1` and the `\jewelgameempty` macros provide a layout for  
`\jewelgameempty` game disks. As usual, the empty version does not contain the preset texts. Usage:  
`\jewelgame1` {\title} {\release year} {\genres} {\developer} {\publisher}  
{\serial} {\comment}

---

```

1 \frontcover
2   {\jewelgame1
3     {Title (1)}
4     {\<release year> (2)}
5     {\<genre list> (3)}
6     {\<developer> (4)}
7     {\<publisher> (5)}
8     {\<serial> (6)}
9     {\<comment> (7)}}

```

---

|                             |                           |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Title (1)                   |                           |
| Released: <release year>(2) | Genre(s): <genre list>(3) |
| Developer: <developer>(4)   | Publisher: <publisher>(5) |
| Serial: <serial>(6)         |                           |
| <comment>(7)                |                           |

Figure 31: The `\jewelgame1` layout

`\jewelflagempty`      The `\jewelflagempty` macro creates a cover layout in a 3-striped flag format. Content can be put in each stripe. Usage: `\jewelflagempty {<upper content>}{<middle content>}{<lower content>}`

---

```

1  \frontcover
2    {\jewelflagempty
3      {Upper (1)}
4      {\scalebox{3}{Middle (2)}}
5      {Lower (3)}}}

```

---

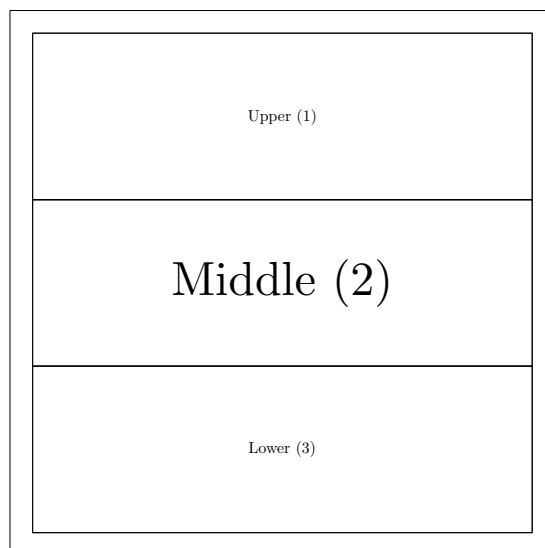


Figure 32: The `\jewelflagempty` layout

`\jewellinesempty`      The `\jewellinesempty` macro creates horizontal lines. The main purpose of these is to be written onto them by hand after printing. Nevertheless, content can be placed onto it with the first parameter. The content text must not be resized and it must contain odd number of lines. After even number of lines, add `\\ \` like in the below example. Usage: `\jewellinesempty {<content>}`

---

```

1 \frontcover
2   {\jewellinesempty
3    {Text line 1 \\ Text line 2 \\ \ }}

```

---

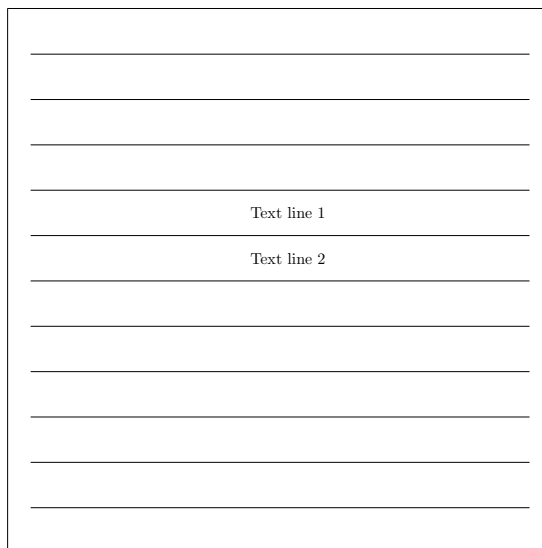


Figure 33: The `\jewellinesempty` layout

### 3.2.2 Keepcase layouts

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

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

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

---

```

1  \dvd
2  [\dvdempty{\Large Back text}]
3  {\dvdmovie
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}

```

---

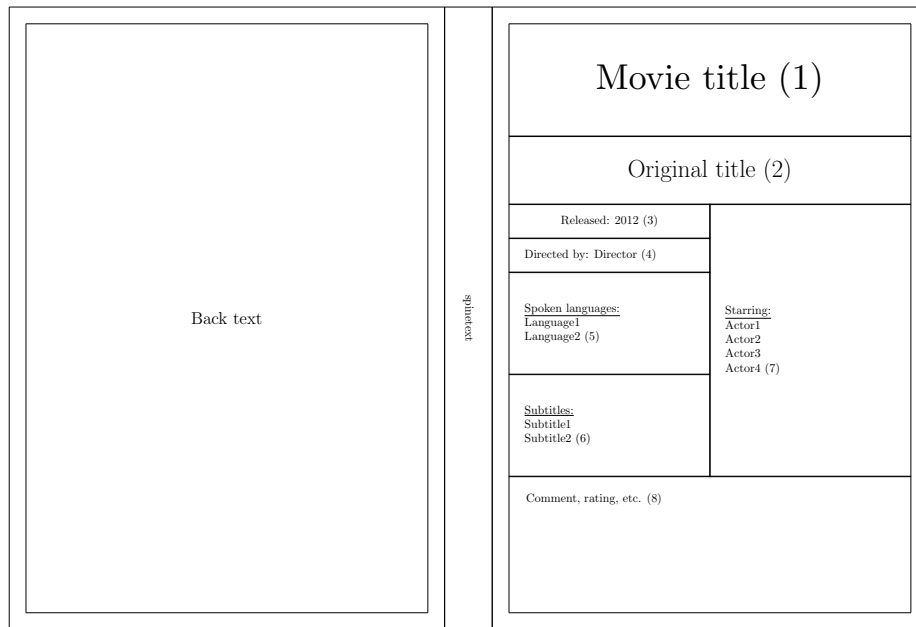


Figure 34: Front movie and empty back layouts for DVD keepcase

`\blurayempty` The `\blurayempty` macro provides the mandatory empty layout for the Blu-ray keepcases. It's usage is `\blurayempty {<content>}`.

`\bluraymovieempty` The `\bluraymovie1` macro is for a Blu-ray movie disk cover. Usage:

`\bluraymovie1` `\bluraymovie1 {<title>} {<original title>} {<release year>} {<director>} {<languages>} {<subtitles>} {<actors>} {<comment>}`

---

```

1 \bluray
2   [\blurayempty{\Large Back text}]
3   {\bluraymovie1
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}

```

---

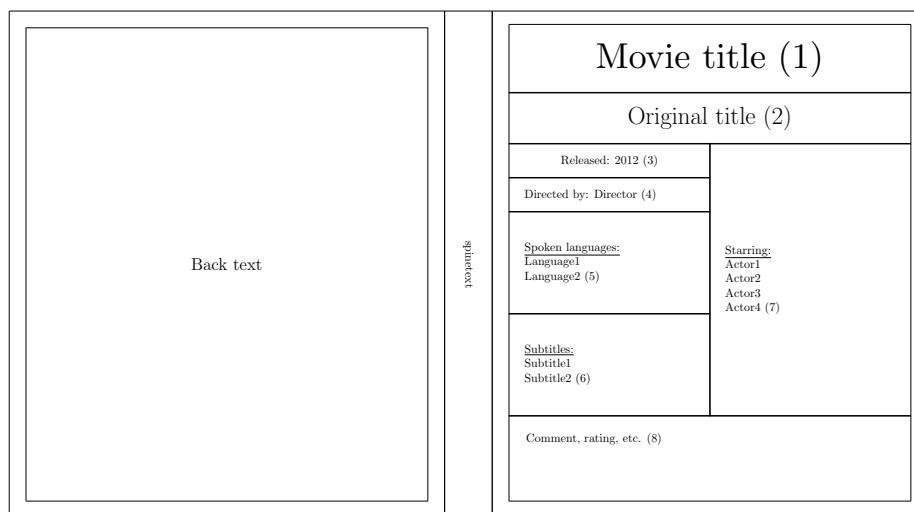


Figure 35: Front movie and empty back layouts for Blu-ray keepcase

### 3.3 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 suprised when after a package update, they work differently.

Those parameters that require a length, expect a single, positive integer, for example a counter value. The numbers represent length in millimeters.

**\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*}.

### 3.4 Package Options

Use package options at the package loading as usual, for example:

**\usepackage[nofold,noalign]{simplecd}**.

Many cover macros are containing some text alignment lengths. Without them, the content would be centered vertically in the frames. The **noalign** option sets these alignment lengths to zero, so one can align the contents individually. This option does not affect layout placement.

As default, many 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°.

## 4 Font size

For covers, often a large font is desired. Here is a list of the standard L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X 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.



## 5 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.

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

Setting unit length for drawing  
27 `\setlength{\unitlength}{1\sc@unittype}`

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@unittype}`  
30 `\newlength{\sc@keepcasealign}`  
31 `\setlength{\sc@keepcasealign}{40 \sc@unittype}`  
32 `\newlength{\sc@inalign}`  
33 `\setlength{\sc@inalign}{30 \sc@unittype}`

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@cdjcbbackwidthdraw}
43 \setcounter{sc@cdjcbbackwidthdraw}{151}
44 \newcounter{sc@cdjcbbackinwidthdraw}
45 \setcounter{sc@cdjcbbackinwidthdraw}{%
46 \value{sc@cdjcbbackwidthdraw} - 2*\value{sc@cdjcspineinwidthdraw}}

```

Mini disk dimensions

```

47 \newcounter{sc@cdLXXJccoverwidthdraw}
48 \setcounter{sc@cdLXXJccoverwidthdraw}{80}
49 \newcounter{sc@cdLXXJccoverheightdraw}
50 \setcounter{sc@cdLXXJccoverheightdraw}{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@dvdkcspineinwidthdraw}
61 \setcounter{sc@dvdkcspineinwidthdraw}{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@sdvdkcspineinwidthdraw}
67 \setcounter{sc@sdvdkcspineinwidthdraw}{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}
88 \newcounter{sc@layouttempa}
89 \newcounter{sc@layouttempb}
90 \newcounter{sc@layouttempc}
91 \newcounter{sc@resizertempa}

```

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}`

```

92 \DeclareRobustCommand{\covers}[3][\ ]{%
93   \frontcover{#2}
94
95   \vspace*{0.5cm}%
96   \backsheet[#1]{#3}%
97 }

```

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

```

98 \DeclareRobustCommand{\frontcover}[1]{%
99   \sc@cell{#1}{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
100 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}%
101 {\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}%
102 }

```

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

```

103 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXfrontcover}[1]{%
104   \sc@cell{#1}{\value{sc@cdLXjccoverwidthdraw}}%
105 {\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw}}%
106 {\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}%
107 }

```

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

```

108 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXXXfrontcover}[1]{%
109   \sc@cell{#1}{\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverwidthdraw}}%
110 {\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw}}%
111 {\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}%
112 }

```

Rotating for one of the spine texts.

```
113 \newcounter{sc@backsheetspinerot}
114 \setcounter{sc@backsheetspinerot}{180+\sc@spinerotone}
```

**\backsheet** Creates backsheet for a jewel case with 2 spines. Usage: `\backsheet [<backsheet middle text>] [<spine text>]`

```
115 \DeclareRobustCommand{\backsheet}[2][\ ]{%
116 \begin{picture}%
117 (\value{sc@cdjcbackwidthdraw}, \value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw})%
118 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw}}%
119 {\value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw}}%
120 {\rotatebox{\sc@spinerotone}%
121 {\fontsize{\sc@cdjfontsize}{36}\selectfont #2}}%
122 {\sc@truestr}%
123 {\sc@truestr}%
124 {\sc@truestr}%
125 {\sc@falsestr}%
126 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@cdjcbackinwidthdraw}}%
127 {\value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw}}%
128 {\parbox[c]{\value{sc@cdjcbackinwidthdraw} \sc@unittypel}{%
129 \centering #1\ \ \ \vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}}%
130 {\sc@truestr}%
131 {\sc@truestr}%
132 {\sc@falsestr}%
133 {\sc@falsestr}%
134 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw}}%
135 {\value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw}}%
136 {\rotatebox{\value{sc@backsheetspinerot}}}%
137 \fontsize{\sc@cdjfontsize}{36}\selectfont #2}}%
138 {\sc@truestr}%
139 {\sc@truestr}%
140 {\sc@falsestr}%
141 {\sc@truestr}%
142 \end{picture}%
143 }
```

**\jewelspine** Creates a single spine for a jewel case. Usage: `\jewelspine [<text>]`

```
144 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelspine}[1]{%
145 \begin{picture}%
146 (\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}, \value{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw})%
147 \framebox%
148 (\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}, \value{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw})%
149 {\fontsize{\sc@cdjfontsize}{36}\selectfont #1}%
150 \end{picture}%
151 }
```

**\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>]`

```

152 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sc@sleeve}[6][]{%
153 \setcounter{sc@tempc}{#5 + 2}%
154 \setcounter{sc@tempd}{#4 + 2}%
155 \setcounter{sc@tempe}{\value{sc@tempc} + #3 *2}%
156 \setcounter{sc@tempf}{2 * \value{sc@tempd} + #3}%
157 \setcounter{sc@tempg}{2 * \value{sc@tempd}}%
158 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@tempe}, \value{sc@tempf})%
159 \put(0,\value{sc@tempd}){#6}%
160 \put(#3,\value{sc@tempf}){\rotatebox{270}{#6}}%
161 \put(\value{sc@tempe},\value{sc@tempg}){\rotatebox{180}{#6}}%
162 \put(#3,\value{sc@tempd}){%
163 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@tempc}}{\value{sc@tempd}}{%
164 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@tempc} \sc@unittyp}{%
165 \centering #2\ \ \vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}%
166 }{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}}%
167 }%
168 \put(#3,0){%
169 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@tempc}}{\value{sc@tempd}}{%
170 \rotatebox{180}{\parbox[c]{\value{sc@tempc} \sc@unittyp}{%
171 \centering #1\ \ \vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}}%
172 }{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}}%
173 }%
174 \end{picture}%
175 }

```

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

```

176 \newsavebox{\sc@sleevebox}
177 \savebox{\sc@sleevebox}{%
178 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw} + 2}%
179 \put(\value{sc@dssleeve},0){\line(-1,1){\value{sc@dssleeve}}}%
180 \put(0,\value{sc@dssleeve}){\line(0,1){92}}%
181 \put(\value{sc@dssleeve},\value{sc@tempa}){%
182 \line(-1,-1){\value{sc@dssleeve}}}%
183 }

```

`\sc@sleeveboxLXmm` Draws a fold part of the 60 mm sleeve. Usage: `\usebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXmm}`

```

184 \newsavebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXmm}
185 \savebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXmm}{%
186 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw} + 2}%
187 \put(\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm},0)%
188 {\line(-1,1){\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm}}}%
189 \put(0,\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm}){\line(0,1){46}}%
190 \put(\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm},\value{sc@tempa}){%
191 \line(-1,-1){\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm}}}%
192 }

```

`\sc@sleeveboxLXXmm` Draws a fold part of the 80 mm sleeve. Usage: `\usebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXXmm}`

```

193 \newsavebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXXmm}
194 \savebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXXmm}{%

```

```

195 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw} + 2}%
196 \put(\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm},0)%
197 {\line(-1,1){\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm}}}%
198 \put(0,\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm}){\line(0,1){62}}%
199 \put(\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm},\value{sc@tempa}){%
200 \line(-1,-1){\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm}}}%
201 }

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

202 \DeclareRobustCommand{\ sleeve}[2] [] {%
203 \sc@sleeve[#1]{#2}{\value{sc@dssleeve}}%
204 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}%
205 {\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
206 {\usebox{\sc@sleevebox}}%
207 }

\sleeveLXXX Creates a 80 millimeter disk sleeve for cutting out and glueing together. Usage:
\sleeveLXXX [other side middle text] {middle text}

208 \DeclareRobustCommand{\ sleeveLXXX}[2] [] {%
209 \sc@sleeve[#1]{#2}{\value{sc@dssleeveLXXXmm}}%
210 {\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw}}%
211 {\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverwidthdraw}}%
212 {\usebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXXXmm}}%
213 }

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

214 \DeclareRobustCommand{\ sleeveLX}[2] [] {%
215 \sc@sleeve[#1]{#2}{\value{sc@dssleeveLXmm}}%
216 {\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw}}%
217 {\value{sc@cdLXjccoverwidthdraw}}%
218 {\usebox{\sc@sleeveboxLXmm}}%
219 }

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

220 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sleevela}[2] [] {%
221 \begin{picture}(165,248)%
222 \put(13,0){\usebox{\sc@sleevebox}}%
223 \put(165,122){\rotatebox{180}{\usebox{\sc@sleevebox}}}%
224 \put(28,0){%
225 \sc@choicebox{122}{122}{%
226 \rotatebox{180}{%
227 \parbox[c]{122\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1\ \ \vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}%
228 }}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}%
229 }%
230 \put(28,122){%
231 \sc@choicebox{122}{122}{%

```

```

232 \parbox[c]{122\sc@unitttype}{\centering #2\ \ \vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}%
233 }{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}%
234 }%
235 \put(0,122){%
236 \sc@choicebox{28}{122}{}%
237 {\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}}%
238 \put(14,142.5){\circle{6}}%
239 \put(14,222.5){\circle{6}}%
240 \end{picture}%
241 }

```

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

```

242 \DeclareRobustCommand{\keepcase}[6][]{%
243 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{2*#5 + #6}%
244 \begin{picture}(\#4, \value{sc@tempa})%
245 \rotatebox{90}{%
246 \sc@choicebox{#5}{#4}{%
247 \parbox[c]{#5 \sc@unitttype}{%
248 \centering #1\ \ \vspace{\sc@keepcasealign}}%
249 }{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}%
250 \sc@choicebox{#6}{#4}{%
251 \rotatebox{\sc@spinerottwo}{\parbox[c]{#4 \sc@unitttype}{%
252 \centering #3}}%
253 }{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}%
254 \sc@choicebox{#5}{#4}{%
255 \parbox[c]{#5 \sc@unitttype}{%
256 \centering #2\ \ \vspace{\sc@keepcasealign}}%
257 }{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}%
258 }%
259 \end{picture}%
260 }

```

**\slimdvd** Creates a slim dvd keeppcase cover. Usage: **\slimdvd** [*back text*] {*cover text*} {*spine text*}

```

261 \DeclareRobustCommand{\slimdvd}[3][]{%
262 \keepcase[#1]{#2}{#3}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverheightdraw}}%
263 {\value{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw}}%
264 {\value{sc@sdvdkcspinewidthdraw}}%
265 }

```

**\dvd** Creates a dvd keeppcase. Usage: **\dvd** [*back text*] {*cover text*} {*spine text*}

```

266 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvd}[3][]{%
267 \keepcase[#1]{#2}{#3}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverheightdraw}}%
268 {\value{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw}}%
269 {\value{sc@dvdkcspinewidthdraw}}%
270 }

```



`\bluray` Creates a Blu-Ray keepcase. Usage: `\bluray` [*backtext*] {*cover text*} {*spine text*}

```

271 \DeclareRobustCommand{\bluray}[3][]{%
272     \keepcase[#1]{#2}{#3}{\value{sc@brcoverheightdraw}}%
273 {\value{sc@dvdckcoverwidthdraw}}%
274     {\value{sc@dvdkcspinewidthdraw}}%
275 }

```

`\covering` Resizes the image for a jewel case cover. Usage: `\covering` (*picture*)

```

276 \DeclareRobustCommand{\covering}[1]{%
277     \resizebox{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw} \sc@unittyp}{%
278 \value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw} \sc@unittyp}{#1}%
279 }

```

`\backsheeting` Resizes the image for a jewel case backsheet with spines. Usage: `\backsheeting` (*picture*)

```

280 \DeclareRobustCommand{\backsheeting}[1]{%
281     \resizebox{%
282 \value{sc@cdjcbackwidthdraw}+\value{sc@cdjcspinewidthdraw}*2%
283 \sc@unittyp}{%
284 {\value{sc@cdjcbackheightdraw} \sc@unittyp}{#1}%
285 }

```

`\slimdvdimg` Resizes an image for the slim dvd keepcase. Usage: `\slimdvdimg` (*picture*)

```

286 \DeclareRobustCommand{\slimdvdimg}[1]{%
287 \resizebox{\value{sc@dvdckheightdraw} \sc@unittyp}{%
288 {\value{sc@sdvdckcoverwidthdraw}*2+\value{sc@sdvdkcspinewidthdraw}}%
289 \sc@unittyp}{#1}%
290 }

```

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

```

291 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvdimg}[1]{%
292 \resizebox{\value{sc@dvdckheightdraw} \sc@unittyp}{%
293 {\value{sc@dvdckcoverwidthdraw}*2+\value{sc@dvdkcspinewidthdraw}}%
294 \sc@unittyp}{#1}%
295 }

```

`\bluraying` Resizes an image for the Blu-Ray keepcase. Usage: `\bluraying` (*picture*)

```

296 \DeclareRobustCommand{\bluraying}[1]{%
297 \resizebox{\value{sc@brcoverheightdraw} \sc@unittyp}{%
298 {\value{sc@dvdckcoverwidthdraw}*2+\value{sc@dvdkcspinewidthdraw}}%
299 \sc@unittyp}{#1}%
300 }

```

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

```

301 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sc@cell}[4]{%
302 \begin{picture}(#2,#3)%

```

```

303 \framebox(#2,#3)[c]{%
304 \parbox[c]{#2 \sc@unitttype}{\centering #1\ \ #4}%
305 }%
306 \end{picture}%
307 }

\sc@choicebox Creates a box with configurable borders. If a parameter in 4-7 range is
\sc@truestr, then the appropriate border is drawn. If \sc@falsestr or nofold
option is used, border is not drawn. Usage: \sc@choicebox {<width>} {<height>}
{<text>} {<bottom border>} {<top border>} {<left border>} {<right border>}
308 \newcommand{\sc@choicebox}[7]{%
309 \makebox(#1,#2)[c]{%
310 \parbox[c]{#1 \sc@unitttype}{\centering #3}%
311 }%
312 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@fold} \OR \equal{#4}{\sc@truestr}}{%
313 {\put(-#1,0){\line(1,0){#1}}}{}%
314 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@fold} \OR \equal{#5}{\sc@truestr}}{%
315 {\put(-#1,#2){\line(1,0){#1}}}{}%
316 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@fold} \OR \equal{#6}{\sc@truestr}}{%
317 {\put(-#1,0){\line(0,1){#2}}}{}%
318 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@fold} \OR \equal{#7}{\sc@truestr}}{%
319 {\put(0,0){\line(0,1){#2}}}{}%
320 }

\inlay Creates a custom sized inlay. Usage: \inlay {<text>} {<width>} {<height>}
321 \DeclareRobustCommand{\inlay}[3]{%
322 \sc@cell{#1}{#2}{#3}{\vspace{\sc@inalign}}%
323 }

\dvdinlay Creates an inlay card for a dvd/slimdvd keepcase. Usage: \dvdinlay {<text>}
324 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvdinlay}[1]{%
325 \inlay{#1}{\value{sc@dvdkinletwidthdraw}}%
326 {\value{sc@dvdkinletheightdraw}}%
327 }

\blurayinlay Creates an inlay for a Blu-Ray keepcase. Usage: \blurayinlay {<text>}
328 \DeclareRobustCommand{\blurayinlay}[1]{%
329 \inlay{#1}{\value{sc@brinletwidthdraw}}%
330 {\value{sc@brinletheightdraw}}%
331 }

\djewel Creates a two-page jewel case cover. Usage: \djewel {<first page text>} {<second
page text>}
332 \DeclareRobustCommand{\djewel}[2]{%
333 \setcounter{sc@tempa}{2 * \value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
334 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}, \value{sc@tempa})%
335 \rotatebox{90}{%
336 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
337 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}{%

```

```

338 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw} \sc@unitttype}{%
339 \centering #2\ \ \ \vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}%
340 }{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}%
341 \sc@choicebox{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}}%
342 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}}%
343 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw} \sc@unitttype}{%
344 \centering #1\ \ \ \vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}%
345 }{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}%
346 }%
347 \end{picture}%
348 }

```

`\floppyIIIV` Cover for the 3.5-inch floppy. Usage: `\floppyIIIV {<front content>} {<back content>}`

```

349 \DeclareRobustCommand{\floppyIIIV}[2]{%
350 \begin{picture}(70,69.5)%
351 \put(-2,66.5){\qbezier(3, 3)(2, 3)(2, 2)}%
352 \put(1,69.5){\line(1,0){68}}%
353 \put(66,66.5){\qbezier(4, 2)(4, 3)(3, 3)}%
354 \put(0,56.5){%
355 \makebox(70,13)[c]{\rotatebox{180}{\parbox[c]{70mm}{\centering #2}}}}%
356 \put(0,54){\sc@choicebox{70}{2.5}}}%
357 {\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}}%
358 \put(0,0){\makebox(70,54)[c]{\parbox[c]{70mm}{\centering #1}}}%
359 \put(0,1){\line(0,1){67.5}}%
360 \put(70,1){\line(0,1){67.5}}%
361 \put(1,0){\line(1,0){68}}%
362 \put(-2,-1){\qbezier(2, 2)(2, 1)(3, 1)}%
363 \put(66,-1){\qbezier(3, 1)(4, 1)(4, 2)}%
364 \end{picture}%
365 }

```

`\zipdisk` Cover for a zip disk. Usage: `\zipdisk {<front content>} {<back content>}`

```

366 \DeclareRobustCommand{\zipdisk}[2]{%
367 \begin{picture}(98,120)%
368 \put(0,20){\makebox(98,100)[c]{\parbox[c]{98\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}}}%
369 \put(0,13){\sc@choicebox{98}{7}}}%
370 {\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}}%
371 \put(0,0){\makebox(98,13)[c]{\rotatebox{180}{\parbox[c]{98\sc@unitttype}{\centering #2}}}}%
372 \put(0,0){\framebox(98,120){}}%
373 \end{picture}%
374 }

```

`\zipdiskII` Cover for a zip disk. Usage: `\zipdiskII {<content>}`

```

375 \DeclareRobustCommand{\zipdiskII}[1]{%
376 \sc@cell{#1}{60}{51}}%
377 }

```

`\disk` Creates a CD-R image. Usage: `\disk {<content>}`

```

378 \DeclareRobustCommand{\disk}[1]{%
379 \begin{picture}(120,120)%
380 % Ellipse: u = 60.0 v = 60.0 a = 60.0 b = 60.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
381 \qbezier(120.0, 60.0)(120.0, 84.8528)(102.4264, 102.4264)%
382 \qbezier(102.4264, 102.4264)(84.8528, 120.0)(60.0, 120.0)%
383 \qbezier(60.0, 120.0)(35.1472, 120.0)(17.5736, 102.4264)%
384 \qbezier(17.5736, 102.4264)(0.0, 84.8528)(0.0, 60.0)%
385 \qbezier(0.0, 60.0)(0.0, 35.1472)(17.5736, 17.5736)%
386 \qbezier(17.5736, 17.5736)(35.1472, 0.0)(60.0, 0.0)%
387 \qbezier(60.0, 0.0)(84.8528, 0.0)(102.4264, 17.5736)%
388 \qbezier(102.4264, 17.5736)(120.0, 35.1472)(120.0, 60.0)%
389 % Ellipse: u = 60.0 v = 60.0 a = 58.0 b = 58.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
390 \qbezier(118.0, 60.0)(118.0, 84.0244)(101.0122, 101.0122)%
391 \qbezier(101.0122, 101.0122)(84.0244, 118.0)(60.0, 118.0)%
392 \qbezier(60.0, 118.0)(35.9756, 118.0)(18.9878, 101.0122)%
393 \qbezier(18.9878, 101.0122)(2.0, 84.0244)(2.0, 60.0)%
394 \qbezier(2.0, 60.0)(2.0, 35.9756)(18.9878, 18.9878)%
395 \qbezier(18.9878, 18.9878)(35.9756, 2.0)(60.0, 2.0)%
396 \qbezier(60.0, 2.0)(84.0244, 2.0)(101.0122, 18.9878)%
397 \qbezier(101.0122, 18.9878)(118.0, 35.9756)(118.0, 60.0)%
398 % Ellipse: u = 60.0 v = 60.0 a = 23.0 b = 23.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
399 \qbezier(83.0, 60.0)(83.0, 69.5269)(76.2635, 76.2635)%
400 \qbezier(76.2635, 76.2635)(69.5269, 83.0)(60.0, 83.0)%
401 \qbezier(60.0, 83.0)(50.4731, 83.0)(43.7365, 76.2635)%
402 \qbezier(43.7365, 76.2635)(37.0, 69.5269)(37.0, 60.0)%
403 \qbezier(37.0, 60.0)(37.0, 50.4731)(43.7365, 43.7365)%
404 \qbezier(43.7365, 43.7365)(50.4731, 37.0)(60.0, 37.0)%
405 \qbezier(60.0, 37.0)(69.5269, 37.0)(76.2635, 43.7365)%
406 \qbezier(76.2635, 43.7365)(83.0, 50.4731)(83.0, 60.0)%
407 % Ellipse: u = 60.0 v = 60.0 a = 11.5 b = 11.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
408 \qbezier(71.5, 60.0)(71.5, 64.7635)(68.1317, 68.1317)%
409 \qbezier(68.1317, 68.1317)(64.7635, 71.5)(60.0, 71.5)%
410 \qbezier(60.0, 71.5)(55.2365, 71.5)(51.8683, 68.1317)%
411 \qbezier(51.8683, 68.1317)(48.5, 64.7635)(48.5, 60.0)%
412 \qbezier(48.5, 60.0)(48.5, 55.2365)(51.8683, 51.8683)%
413 \qbezier(51.8683, 51.8683)(55.2365, 48.5)(60.0, 48.5)%
414 \qbezier(60.0, 48.5)(64.7635, 48.5)(68.1317, 51.8683)%
415 \qbezier(68.1317, 51.8683)(71.5, 55.2365)(71.5, 60.0)%
416 % Ellipse: u = 60.0 v = 60.0 a = 7.5 b = 7.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
417 \qbezier(67.5, 60.0)(67.5, 63.1066)(65.3033, 65.3033)%
418 \qbezier(65.3033, 65.3033)(63.1066, 67.5)(60.0, 67.5)%
419 \qbezier(60.0, 67.5)(56.8934, 67.5)(54.6967, 65.3033)%
420 \qbezier(54.6967, 65.3033)(52.5, 63.1066)(52.5, 60.0)%
421 \qbezier(52.5, 60.0)(52.5, 56.8934)(54.6967, 54.6967)%
422 \qbezier(54.6967, 54.6967)(56.8934, 52.5)(60.0, 52.5)%
423 \qbezier(60.0, 52.5)(63.1066, 52.5)(65.3033, 54.6967)%
424 \qbezier(65.3033, 54.6967)(67.5, 56.8934)(67.5, 60.0)%
425 \put(0,0){%
426 \makebox(120,120)[c]{%
427 \parbox[c]{120\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}%

```

```

428 }}%
429 \end{picture}%
430 }

```

`\emptydisk` Creates a CD-R image. Usage: `\emptydisk {<content>}`

```

431 \DeclareRobustCommand{\emptydisk}[1]{%
432 \begin{picture}(120,120)%
433 % Ellipse: u = 60.0 v = 60.0 a = 60.0 b = 60.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
434 \qbezier(120.0, 60.0)(120.0, 84.8528)(102.4264, 102.4264)%
435 \qbezier(102.4264, 102.4264)(84.8528, 120.0)(60.0, 120.0)%
436 \qbezier(60.0, 120.0)(35.1472, 120.0)(17.5736, 102.4264)%
437 \qbezier(17.5736, 102.4264)(0.0, 84.8528)(0.0, 60.0)%
438 \qbezier(0.0, 60.0)(0.0, 35.1472)(17.5736, 17.5736)%
439 \qbezier(17.5736, 17.5736)(35.1472, 0.0)(60.0, 0.0)%
440 \qbezier(60.0, 0.0)(84.8528, 0.0)(102.4264, 17.5736)%
441 \qbezier(102.4264, 17.5736)(120.0, 35.1472)(120.0, 60.0)%
442 % Ellipse: u = 60.0 v = 60.0 a = 7.5 b = 7.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
443 \qbezier(67.5, 60.0)(67.5, 63.1066)(65.3033, 65.3033)%
444 \qbezier(65.3033, 65.3033)(63.1066, 67.5)(60.0, 67.5)%
445 \qbezier(60.0, 67.5)(56.8934, 67.5)(54.6967, 65.3033)%
446 \qbezier(54.6967, 65.3033)(52.5, 63.1066)(52.5, 60.0)%
447 \qbezier(52.5, 60.0)(52.5, 56.8934)(54.6967, 54.6967)%
448 \qbezier(54.6967, 54.6967)(56.8934, 52.5)(60.0, 52.5)%
449 \qbezier(60.0, 52.5)(63.1066, 52.5)(65.3033, 54.6967)%
450 \qbezier(65.3033, 54.6967)(67.5, 56.8934)(67.5, 60.0)%
451 \put(0,0){%
452 \makebox(120,120)[c]{%
453 \parbox[c]{120\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}%
454 }}%
455 \end{picture}%
456 }

```

`\cdrdisk` Creates a CD-R image. Usage: `\cdrdisk {<content>}`

```

457 \DeclareRobustCommand{\cdrdisk}[1]{%
458 \begin{picture}(116, 116)%
459 % Ellipse: u = 58.0 v = 58.0 a = 58.0 b = 58.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
460 \qbezier(116.0, 58.0)(116.0, 82.0244)(99.0122, 99.0122)%
461 \qbezier(99.0122, 99.0122)(82.0244, 116.0)(58.0, 116.0)%
462 \qbezier(58.0, 116.0)(33.9756, 116.0)(16.9878, 99.0122)%
463 \qbezier(16.9878, 99.0122)(0.0, 82.0244)(0.0, 58.0)%
464 \qbezier(0.0, 58.0)(0.0, 33.9756)(16.9878, 16.9878)%
465 \qbezier(16.9878, 16.9878)(33.9756, 0.0)(58.0, 0.0)%
466 \qbezier(58.0, 0.0)(82.0244, 0.0)(99.0122, 16.9878)%
467 \qbezier(99.0122, 16.9878)(116.0, 33.9756)(116.0, 58.0)%
468 % Ellipse: u = 58.0 v = 58.0 a = 19.0 b = 19.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
469 \qbezier(77.0, 58.0)(77.0, 65.8701)(71.435, 71.435)%
470 \qbezier(71.435, 71.435)(65.8701, 77.0)(58.0, 77.0)%
471 \qbezier(58.0, 77.0)(50.1299, 77.0)(44.565, 71.435)%
472 \qbezier(44.565, 71.435)(39.0, 65.8701)(39.0, 58.0)%
473 \qbezier(39.0, 58.0)(39.0, 50.1299)(44.565, 44.565)%

```

```

474 \qBezier(44.565, 44.565)(50.1299, 39.0)(58.0, 39.0)%
475 \qBezier(58.0, 39.0)(65.8701, 39.0)(71.435, 44.565)%
476 \qBezier(71.435, 44.565)(77.0, 50.1299)(77.0, 58.0)%
477 \put(0,0){%
478 \makebox(116,116)[c]{%
479 \parbox[c]{116\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}%
480 }}%
481 \end{picture}%
482 }

```

**\cddvddisk** Creates a CD, DVD image. Usage: **\cddvddisk** {*content*}

```

483 \DeclareRobustCommand{\cddvddisk}[1]{%
484 \begin{picture}(117, 117)%
485 % Ellipse: u = 58.5 v = 58.5 a = 58.5 b = 58.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
486 \qBezier(117.0, 58.5)(117.0, 82.7315)(99.8657, 99.8657)%
487 \qBezier(99.8657, 99.8657)(82.7315, 117.0)(58.5, 117.0)%
488 \qBezier(58.5, 117.0)(34.2685, 117.0)(17.1343, 99.8657)%
489 \qBezier(17.1343, 99.8657)(0.0, 82.7315)(0.0, 58.5)%
490 \qBezier(0.0, 58.5)(0.0, 34.2685)(17.1343, 17.1343)%
491 \qBezier(17.1343, 17.1343)(34.2685, 0.0)(58.5, 0.0)%
492 \qBezier(58.5, 0.0)(82.7315, 0.0)(99.8657, 17.1343)%
493 \qBezier(99.8657, 17.1343)(117.0, 34.2685)(117.0, 58.5)%
494 % Ellipse: u = 58.5 v = 58.5 a = 11.25 b = 11.25 phi = 0.0 Grad
495 \qBezier(69.75, 58.5)(69.75, 63.1599)(66.455, 66.455)%
496 \qBezier(66.455, 66.455)(63.1599, 69.75)(58.5, 69.75)%
497 \qBezier(58.5, 69.75)(53.8401, 69.75)(50.545, 66.455)%
498 \qBezier(50.545, 66.455)(47.25, 63.1599)(47.25, 58.5)%
499 \qBezier(47.25, 58.5)(47.25, 53.8401)(50.545, 50.545)%
500 \qBezier(50.545, 50.545)(53.8401, 47.25)(58.5, 47.25)%
501 \qBezier(58.5, 47.25)(63.1599, 47.25)(66.455, 50.545)%
502 \qBezier(66.455, 50.545)(69.75, 53.8401)(69.75, 58.5)%
503 \put(0,0){%
504 \makebox(117,117)[c]{%
505 \parbox[c]{117\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}%
506 }}%
507 \end{picture}%
508 }

```

**\LXXXdisk** Creates a 80 millimeter disk image. Usage: **\LXXXdisk** {*content*}

```

509 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXXXdisk}[1]{%
510 \begin{picture}(76, 76)%
511 % Ellipse: u = 38.0 v = 38.0 a = 38.0 b = 38.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
512 \qBezier(76.0, 38.0)(76.0, 53.7401)(64.8701, 64.8701)%
513 \qBezier(64.8701, 64.8701)(53.7401, 76.0)(38.0, 76.0)%
514 \qBezier(38.0, 76.0)(22.2599, 76.0)(11.1299, 64.8701)%
515 \qBezier(11.1299, 64.8701)(0.0, 53.7401)(0.0, 38.0)%
516 \qBezier(0.0, 38.0)(0.0, 22.2599)(11.1299, 11.1299)%
517 \qBezier(11.1299, 11.1299)(22.2599, 0.0)(38.0, 0.0)%
518 \qBezier(38.0, 0.0)(53.7401, 0.0)(64.8701, 11.1299)%
519 \qBezier(64.8701, 11.1299)(76.0, 22.2599)(76.0, 38.0)%

```

```

520 % Ellipse: u = 38.0 v = 38.0 a = 9.0 b = 9.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
521 \qbezier(47.0, 38.0)(47.0, 41.7279)(44.364, 44.364)%
522 \qbezier(44.364, 44.364)(41.7279, 47.0)(38.0, 47.0)%
523 \qbezier(38.0, 47.0)(34.2721, 47.0)(31.636, 44.364)%
524 \qbezier(31.636, 44.364)(29.0, 41.7279)(29.0, 38.0)%
525 \qbezier(29.0, 38.0)(29.0, 34.2721)(31.636, 31.636)%
526 \qbezier(31.636, 31.636)(34.2721, 29.0)(38.0, 29.0)%
527 \qbezier(38.0, 29.0)(41.7279, 29.0)(44.364, 31.636)%
528 \qbezier(44.364, 31.636)(47.0, 34.2721)(47.0, 38.0)%
529 \put(0,0){%
530 \makebox(76,76)[c]{%
531 \parbox[c]{76\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}%
532 }}%
533 \end{picture}%
534 }

```

**\vhsfront** Front label for a VHS cassette. Usage: `\vhsfront {<content>}`

```

535 \DeclareRobustCommand{\vhsfront}[1]{%
536 \sc@cell{#1}{76}{44}}%
537 }

```

**\vhsspine** Side spine label for a VHS cassette. Usage: `\vhsspine {<content>}`

```

538 \DeclareRobustCommand{\vhsspine}[1]{%
539 \sc@cell{#1}{145}{17}}%
540 }

```

**\CCCvhscover** Case for a 300 series VHS cassette. Usage: `\CCCvhscover {<front>} {<spine>} {<back>}`

```

541 \DeclareRobustCommand{\CCCvhscover}[3]{%
542 \keepcase[#3]{#1}{#2}{197}{115}{27}}%
543 }

```

**\CCCCvhscover** Case for a 400 series VHS cassette. Usage: `\CCCCvhscover {<front>} {<spine>} {<back>}`

```

544 \DeclareRobustCommand{\CCCCvhscover}[3]{%
545 \keepcase[#3]{#1}{#2}{210}{134.5}{27}}%
546 }

```

**\cassettecover** Cover label for an audio cassette. Usage: `\cassettecover {<content>}`

```

547 \DeclareRobustCommand{\cassettecover}[1]{%
548 \begin{picture}(88,39)%
549 % Ellipse: u = 22.0 v = 16.5 a = 7.5 b = 7.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
550 % \qbezier(29.5, 16.5)(29.5, 19.6066)(27.3033, 21.8033)%
551 % \qbezier(27.3033, 21.8033)(25.1066, 24.0)(22.0, 24.0)%
552 \qbezier(22.0, 24.0)(18.8934, 24.0)(16.6967, 21.8033)%
553 \qbezier(16.6967, 21.8033)(14.5, 19.6066)(14.5, 16.5)%
554 \qbezier(14.5, 16.5)(14.5, 13.3934)(16.6967, 11.1967)%
555 \qbezier(16.6967, 11.1967)(18.8934, 9.0)(22.0, 9.0)%
556 % \qbezier(22.0, 9.0)(25.1066, 9.0)(27.3033, 11.1967)%

```

```

557 % \qbezier(27.3033, 11.1967)(29.5, 13.3934)(29.5, 16.5)%
558 % Ellipse: u = 66.0 v = 16.5 a = 7.5 b = 7.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
559 \qbezier(73.5, 16.5)(73.5, 19.6066)(71.3033, 21.8033)%
560 \qbezier(71.3033, 21.8033)(69.1066, 24.0)(66.0, 24.0)%
561 % \qbezier(66.0, 24.0)(62.8934, 24.0)(60.6967, 21.8033)%
562 % \qbezier(60.6967, 21.8033)(58.5, 19.6066)(58.5, 16.5)%
563 % \qbezier(58.5, 16.5)(58.5, 13.3934)(60.6967, 11.1967)%
564 % \qbezier(60.6967, 11.1967)(62.8934, 9.0)(66.0, 9.0)%
565 \qbezier(66.0, 9.0)(69.1066, 9.0)(71.3033, 11.1967)%
566 \qbezier(71.3033, 11.1967)(73.5, 13.3934)(73.5, 16.5)%
567 \put(22,9){\line(1,0){44}}%
568 \put(22,24){\line(1,0){44}}%
569 \framebox(88,39)[c]{\parbox[c]{88\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}}%
570 \end{picture}%
571 }

```

`\cassetteinlay` Cover label for an audio cassette. Usage: `\cassetteinlay {<content>}`

```

572 \DeclareRobustCommand{\cassetteinlay}[3]{%
573 \begin{picture}(102,104)%
574 \put(0,38){%
575 \sc@choicebox{102}{66}{\parbox[c]{102\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}}%
576 {\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}}%
577 \put(0,25){%
578 \sc@choicebox{102}{13}{\parbox[c]{102\sc@unitttype}{\centering #2}}%
579 {\sc@falsestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}}%
580 \put(0,0){%
581 \sc@choicebox{102}{25}{\parbox[c]{102\sc@unitttype}{\centering #3}}%
582 {\sc@truestr}{\sc@falsestr}{\sc@truestr}{\sc@truestr}}%
583 \end{picture}%
584 }

```

`\vinylcdcover` Cover label for a vinyl CD. Usage: `\vinylcdcover {<content>}`

```

585 \DeclareRobustCommand{\vinylcdcover}[1]{%
586 \begin{picture}(65,65)%
587 % Ellipse: u = 32.5 v = 32.5 a = 32.5 b = 32.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
588 \qbezier(65.0, 32.5)(65.0, 45.9619)(55.481, 55.481)%
589 \qbezier(55.481, 55.481)(45.9619, 65.0)(32.5, 65.0)%
590 \qbezier(32.5, 65.0)(19.0381, 65.0)(9.519, 55.481)%
591 \qbezier(9.519, 55.481)(0.0, 45.9619)(0.0, 32.5)%
592 \qbezier(0.0, 32.5)(0.0, 19.0381)(9.519, 9.519)%
593 \qbezier(9.519, 9.519)(19.0381, 0.0)(32.5, 0.0)%
594 \qbezier(32.5, 0.0)(45.9619, 0.0)(55.481, 9.519)%
595 \qbezier(55.481, 9.519)(65.0, 19.0381)(65.0, 32.5)%
596 % Ellipse: u = 32.5 v = 32.5 a = 8.35 b = 8.35 phi = 0.0 Grad
597 \qbezier(40.85, 32.5)(40.85, 35.9587)(38.4043, 38.4043)%
598 \qbezier(38.4043, 38.4043)(35.9587, 40.85)(32.5, 40.85)%
599 \qbezier(32.5, 40.85)(29.0413, 40.85)(26.5957, 38.4043)%
600 \qbezier(26.5957, 38.4043)(24.15, 35.9587)(24.15, 32.5)%
601 \qbezier(24.15, 32.5)(24.15, 29.0413)(26.5957, 26.5957)%
602 \qbezier(26.5957, 26.5957)(29.0413, 24.15)(32.5, 24.15)%

```



```

603 \qBezier(32.5, 24.15)(35.9587, 24.15)(38.4043, 26.5957)%
604 \qBezier(38.4043, 26.5957)(40.85, 29.0413)(40.85, 32.5)%
605 \put(0,0){%
606 \makebox(65,65)[c]{\parbox[c]{65\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}}}%
607 \end{picture}%
608 }

```

`\recordcover` Cover label for a 30 centimeter record. Usage: `\recordcover {<content>}`

```

609 \DeclareRobustCommand{\recordcover}[1]{%
610 \begin{picture}(99,99)%
611 % Ellipse: u = 49.5 v = 49.5 a = 49.5 b = 49.5 phi = 0.0 Grad
612 \qBezier(99.0, 49.5)(99.0, 70.0036)(84.5018, 84.5018)%
613 \qBezier(84.5018, 84.5018)(70.0036, 99.0)(49.5, 99.0)%
614 \qBezier(49.5, 99.0)(28.9964, 99.0)(14.4982, 84.5018)%
615 \qBezier(14.4982, 84.5018)(0.0, 70.0036)(0.0, 49.5)%
616 \qBezier(0.0, 49.5)(0.0, 28.9964)(14.4982, 14.4982)%
617 \qBezier(14.4982, 14.4982)(28.9964, 0.0)(49.5, 0.0)%
618 \qBezier(49.5, 0.0)(70.0036, 0.0)(84.5018, 14.4982)%
619 \qBezier(84.5018, 14.4982)(99.0, 28.9964)(99.0, 49.5)%
620 % Ellipse: u = 49.5 v = 49.5 a = 4.0 b = 4.0 phi = 0.0 Grad
621 \qBezier(53.5, 49.5)(53.5, 51.1569)(52.3284, 52.3284)%
622 \qBezier(52.3284, 52.3284)(51.1569, 53.5)(49.5, 53.5)%
623 \qBezier(49.5, 53.5)(47.8431, 53.5)(46.6716, 52.3284)%
624 \qBezier(46.6716, 52.3284)(45.5, 51.1569)(45.5, 49.5)%
625 \qBezier(45.5, 49.5)(45.5, 47.8431)(46.6716, 46.6716)%
626 \qBezier(46.6716, 46.6716)(47.8431, 45.5)(49.5, 45.5)%
627 \qBezier(49.5, 45.5)(51.1569, 45.5)(52.3284, 46.6716)%
628 \qBezier(52.3284, 46.6716)(53.5, 47.8431)(53.5, 49.5)%
629 \put(0,0){%
630 \makebox(99,99)[c]{\parbox[c]{99\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}}}%
631 \end{picture}%
632 }

```

`\sc@jewelemptyl` Empty jewel layout. Usage: `\sc@jewelemptyl {<content>} {<cover width>} {<cover height>}`

```

633 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sc@jewelemptyl}[3]{%
634 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}{}%
635 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{#2 - 10}%
636 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{#3 - 10}%
637 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})%
638 \framebox(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})[c]{#1}%
639 \end{picture}%
640 }

```

`\jewellempty` Empty layout border. Usage: `\jewellempty {<content>}`

```

641 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewellempty}[1]{%
642 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
643 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw} - 10}%
644 \sc@jewelemptyl{

```

```

645 \framebox(\value{sc@layouttempa},\value{sc@layouttempb})[c]{%
646 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@layouttempa} \sc@unittypes}{\centering #1}}}%
647 {\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}}%
648 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}}%
649 }

\jeweldriverempty Empty cover layout for a hardware driver disk. Usage: \jeweldriverempty
{\langle title \rangle} {\langle subtitle \rangle} {\langle date \rangle} {\langle serial \rangle} {\langle disk version \rangle} {\langle right middle cell \rangle}
{\langle bottom cell \rangle}

650 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jeweldriverempty}[7]{%
651 \sc@jeweemptyl{%
652 \put(0,80){%
653 \framebox(110,30){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\scalebox{4.5}{#1}}}}}%
654 \put(0,60){\framebox(110,20){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\huge #2}}}%
655 \put(0,50){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\centering #3}}}%
656 \put(0,40){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\centering #4}}}%
657 \put(0,30){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\centering #5}}}%
658 \put(55,30){\framebox(55,30)[t]{%
659 \parbox[c]{4cm}{%
660 \vspace{0.5cm}%
661 \setlength{\baselineskip}{1.5\baselineskip} #6%
662 }%
663 }%
664 \put(0,0){\framebox(110,30)[t]{%
665 \parbox[c]{10.5cm}{\vspace{0.5cm} #7}%
666 }%
667 {\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}}%
668 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}}%
669 }

\jeweldriverl Cover layout for a hardware driver disk. Usage: \jeweldriverl {\langle title \rangle}
{\langle subtitle \rangle} {\langle date \rangle} {\langle serial \rangle} {\langle disk version \rangle} {\langle right middle cell \rangle} {\langle bottom
cell \rangle}

670 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jeweldriverl}[7]{%
671 \jeweldriverempty{#1}{#2}{Acquisition date: #3}{Serial: #4}%
672 {Disk version/ID: #5}{#6}{#7}%
673 }

\jewelmusicempty Cover layout for music disks. Usage: \jewelmusicempty {\langle title \rangle} {\langle performer \rangle}
{\langle year \rangle} {\langle style \rangle}

674 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelmusicempty}[4]{%
675 \sc@jeweemptyl{%
676 \put(0,60){%
677 \makebox(110,40)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\scalebox{4}{#1}}}}}%
678 \put(0,60){\makebox(110,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\Large #2}}}%
679 \put(0,15){\makebox(110,20)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\Large #4}}}%
680 \put(0,10){\makebox(110,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\Large #3}}}%
681 }%
682 {\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}}%

```

```
683 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}%
684 }
```

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

```
685 \DeclareRobustCommand{\sc@jewelbackemptyl}[1]{%
686 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}{}%
687 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{\value{sc@cdjcbacwidthdraw} - 10}%
688 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{\value{sc@cdjcbacheightdraw} - 10}%
689 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})%
690 \framebox(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})[c]{#1}%
691 \end{picture}%
692 }
```

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

```
693 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelbackempty}[1]{%
694 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{\value{sc@cdjcbacwidthdraw} - 10}%
695 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{\value{sc@cdjcbacheightdraw} - 10}%
696 \sc@jewelbackemptyl{%
697 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@layouttempa} \sc@unittyp}{\centering #1}}%
698 }
```

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

```
699 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXlempty}[1]{%
700 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}{}%
701 \setcounter{sc@resizertempa}{\value{sc@cdLXjccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
702 \resizebox{\value{sc@resizertempa} \sc@unittyp}{!}{%
703 \sc@jewelemptyl{%
704 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@resizertempa} \sc@unittyp}{\centering #1}}%
705 {\value{sc@cdLXjccoverwidthdraw}}%
706 {\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw}}}%
707 }
```

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

```
708 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXXXlempty}[1]{%
709 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}{}%
710 \setcounter{sc@resizertempa}{\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
711 \resizebox{\value{sc@resizertempa} \sc@unittyp}{!}{%
712 \sc@jewelemptyl{%
713 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@resizertempa} \sc@unittyp}{\centering #1}}%
714 {\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverwidthdraw}}%
715 {\value{sc@cdLXXXjccoverheightdraw}}}%
716 }
```

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

```
717 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXdriverlempty}[7]{%
718 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}{}%
```

```

719 \setcounter{sc@resizertempa}{\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw} - 10}%
720 \resizebox{\value{sc@resizertempa}\sc@unittype}{!}{%
721 \jeweldriverlempty{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}}%
722 }

\LXXXdriverlempty Driver layout border for 80 millimeter disk covers. Usage: \LXXXdriverlempty
{\title} {\subtitle} {\date} {\serial} {\disk version} {\right middle cell}
{\bottom cell}

723 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXXXdriverlempty}[7]{%
724 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}{}%
725 \setcounter{sc@resizertempa}{\value{sc@cdLXjccoverheightdraw} - 10}%
726 \resizebox{\value{sc@resizertempa}\sc@unittype}{!}{%
727 \jeweldriverlempty{#1}{#2}{#3}{#4}{#5}{#6}{#7}}%
728 }

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

729 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXdriverl}[7]{%
730 \LXdriverlempty{#1}{#2}{Acquisition date: #3}{Serial: #4}%
731 {Disk version/ID: #5}{#6}{#7}%
732 }

\LXXXdriverl Driver layout border for 80 millimeter disk covers. Usage: \LXXXdriverl {\title}
{\subtitle} {\date} {\serial} {\disk version} {\right middle cell} {\bottom
cell}

733 \DeclareRobustCommand{\LXXXdriverl}[7]{%
734 \LXXXdriverlempty{#1}{#2}{Acquisition date: #3}{Serial: #4}%
735 {Disk version/ID: #5}{#6}{#7}%
736 }

\jewelstripeslempty One centered stripe and 2 optional diagonal stripes with content. Usage:
\jewelstripeslempty {\center content} {\upper right content} {\lower left
content}

737 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelstripeslempty}[3]{%
738 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@jewelalign}}{}%
739 \begin{picture}%
740 (\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw},\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw})%
741 \put(0,75){\line(1,0){120}}%
742 \put(0,45){\line(1,0){120}}%
743 \put(0,45){\makebox(\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw},30)[c]%
744 {\parbox[c]{\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}\sc@unittype}{\centering #1}}}%
745 \ifthenelse{\equal{#2}{}}{}{%
746 \put(62,117.5){\rotatebox{-40}{%
747 \put(13.5,15){\line(1,0){49.8}}%
748 \put(2.2,5){\line(1,0){69.8}}%
749 \put(5,5){\makebox(60,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{\centering #2}}}}}%
750 \ifthenelse{\equal{#3}{}}{}{%
751 \put(-5,29.5){\rotatebox{-40}{%

```

```

752 \put(-6,15){\line(1,0){69.8}}%
753 \put(2.2,5){\line(1,0){49.8}}%
754 \put(0,5){\makebox(60,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{\centering #3}}}%
755 \end{picture}%
756 }

```

`\jewelgameempty` Empty cover layout for a game disk. Usage: `\jewelgameempty {<title>} {<release year>} {<genres>} {<developer>} {<publisher>} {<serial>} {<comment>}`

```

757 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelgameempty}[7]{%
758 \sc@jeweleemptyl{%
759 \put(0,70){%
760 \framebox(110,40){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\scalebox{3}{#1}}}%
761 \put(0,60){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\centering #2}}}%
762 \put(55,60){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\centering #3}}}%
763 \put(0,50){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\centering #4}}}%
764 \put(55,50){\framebox(55,10){\parbox[c]{55mm}{\centering #5}}}%
765 \put(0,40){\framebox(110,10){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering #6}}}%
766 \put(0,0){\framebox(110,40)[t]{%
767 \parbox[c]{105mm}{\vspace{5mm} #7}%
768 }}}}
769 {\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
770 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}%
771 }

```

`\jewelgame1` Cover layout for a game disk. Usage: `\jewelgame1 {<title>} {<release year>} {<genres>} {<developer>} {<publisher>} {<serial>} {<comment>}`

```

772 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelgame1}[7]{%
773 \jewelgameempty{#1}{Released: #2}{Genre(s): #3}{Developer: #4}%
774 {Publisher: #5}{Serial: #6}{#7}%
775 }

```

`\jewelflagempty` Empty cover layout in a 3-striped flag format. Usage: `\jewelflagempty {<upper content>} {<middle content>} {<lower content>}`

```

776 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewelflagempty}[3]{%
777 \sc@jeweleemptyl{%
778 \put(0,73.33){%
779 \framebox(110,36.66){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering #1}}}%
780 \put(0,36.66){\framebox(110,36.66){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering #2}}}%
781 \put(0,0){\framebox(110,36.66){\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering #3}}}%
782 }%
783 {\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw}}%
784 {\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw}}%
785 }

```

`\jewellinesempty` Cover with horizontal lines. Usage: `\jewellinesempty {<content>}`

```

786 \DeclareRobustCommand{\jewellinesempty}[1]{%
787 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{sc@jewelalign}}{}%
788 \begin{picture}%
789 (\value{sc@cdjccoverwidthdraw},\value{sc@cdjccoverheightdraw})%

```

```

790 \put(5,110){\line(1,0){110}}%
791 \put(5,100){\line(1,0){110}}%
792 \put(5,90){\line(1,0){110}}%
793 \put(5,80){\line(1,0){110}}%
794 \put(5,70){\line(1,0){110}}%
795 \put(5,60){\line(1,0){110}}%
796 \put(5,50){\line(1,0){110}}%
797 \put(5,40){\line(1,0){110}}%
798 \put(5,30){\line(1,0){110}}%
799 \put(5,20){\line(1,0){110}}%
800 \put(5,10){\line(1,0){110}}%
801 \put(5,10){
802 \makebox(110,110){
803 \parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering \setlength\baselineskip{1cm} #1}}}%
804 \end{picture}%
805 }

```

`\dvdmovieempty` Cover layout for movie DVDs. Usage: `\dvdmovieempty {<title>} {<original title>} {<release year>} {<director>} {<languages>} {<subtitle>} {<actors>} {<comment>}`

```

806 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvdmovieempty}[8]{%
807 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@keepcasealign}}{}%
808 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
809 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverheightdraw} - 10}%
810 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})%
811 \put(0,140){%
812 \framebox(118,33)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\scalebox{3}{#1}}}%
813 \put(0,120){%
814 \framebox(118,20)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\huge #2}}}%
815 \put(0,110){\framebox(59,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{\centering #3}}}%
816 \put(0,100){\framebox(59,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#4}}}%
817 \put(0,70){\framebox(59,30)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#5}}}%
818 \put(0,40){\framebox(59,30)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#6}}}%
819 \put(59,40){\framebox(59,80)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#7}}}%
820 \put(0,0){\framebox(118,40)[t]{\parbox[c]{108mm}{\vspace{0.5cm} #8}}}%
821 \end{picture}%
822 }

```

`\dvdmovie1` Cover layout for movie DVDs. Usage: `\dvdmovie1 {<title>} {<original title>} {<release year>} {<director>} {<languages>} {<subtitle>} {<actors>} {<comment>}`

```

823 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvdmovie1}[8]{%
824 \dvdmovieempty{#1}{#2}{Released: #3}{Directed by: #4}%
825 {\underline{Spoken languages:} \ #5}%
826 {\underline{Subtitles:} \ #6}{\underline{Starring:} \ #7}{#8}%
827 }

```

`\dvdlempty` Empty layout for DVD keepcases. Usage: `\dvdlempty {<content>}`

```

828 \DeclareRobustCommand{\dvdlempty}[1]{%
829 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@keepcasealign}}{}%
830 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%

```

```

831 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverheightdraw} - 10}%
832 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})%
833 \put(0,0){%
834 \framebox(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})[c]{%
835 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@layouttempa}\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}}}%
836 \end{picture}%
837 }

```

`\bluraymovieempty` Cover layout for movie Blu-rays. Usage: `\bluraymovieempty {<title>} {<original title>} {<release year>} {<director>} {<languages>} {<subtitles>} {<actors>} {<comment>}`

```

838 \DeclareRobustCommand{\bluraymovieempty}[8]{%
839 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@keepcasealign}}{}%
840 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
841 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{\value{sc@brcoverheightdraw} - 10}%
842 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})%
843 \put(0,120){%
844 \framebox(118,20)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\scalebox{3}{#1}}}%
845 \put(0,105){%
846 \framebox(118,15)[c]{\parbox[c]{110mm}{\centering\huge #2}}}%
847 \put(0,95){\framebox(59,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{\centering #3}}}%
848 \put(0,85){\framebox(59,10)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#4}}}%
849 \put(0,55){\framebox(59,30)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#5}}}%
850 \put(0,25){\framebox(59,30)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#6}}}%
851 \put(59,25){\framebox(59,80)[c]{\parbox[c]{50mm}{#7}}}%
852 \put(0,0){\framebox(118,25)[t]{\parbox[c]{108mm}{\vspace{0.5cm} #8}}}%
853 \end{picture}%
854 }

```

`\bluraymovie1` Cover layout for movie Blu-rays. Usage: `\bluraymovie1 {<title>} {<original title>} {<release year>} {<director>} {<languages>} {<subtitles>} {<actors>} {<comment>}`

```

855 \DeclareRobustCommand{\bluraymovie1}[8]{%
856 \bluraymovieempty{#1}{#2}{Released: #3}{Directed by: #4}%
857 {\underline{Spoken languages:} \ \ #5}%
858 {\underline{Subtitles:} \ \ #6}{\underline{Starring:} \ \ #7}{#8}%
859 }

```

`\blurayempty` Empty layout for Blu-ray keepcases. Usage: `\blurayempty {<content>}`

```

860 \DeclareRobustCommand{\blurayempty}[1]{%
861 \ifthenelse{\boolean{sc@align}}{\vspace{\sc@keepcasealign}}{}%
862 \setcounter{sc@layouttempa}{\value{sc@dvdkccoverwidthdraw} - 10}%
863 \setcounter{sc@layouttempb}{\value{sc@brcoverheightdraw} - 10}%
864 \begin{picture}(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})%
865 \put(0,0){%
866 \framebox(\value{sc@layouttempa}, \value{sc@layouttempb})[c]{%
867 \parbox[c]{\value{sc@layouttempa}\sc@unitttype}{\centering #1}}}%
868 \end{picture}%
869 }

```

## Change History

|   |  |                                     |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| v1.0  |  | ages, additional covers . . . . . 1 |
| General: Initial version . . . . . 1                        | v1.2   |                                     |
| v1.1  |  |                                     |
| General: Rewrote drawing mechanism, added layouts, disk im- | General: Added new layouts and many new covers, labels . . . . . 1 |                                     |

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