

# *Font Converter*

Font Converter  
with Editor

Manual

Software version 3.18

Manual revision: 0

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A product of SEGGER Microcontroller GmbH & Co. KG

[www.segger.com](http://www.segger.com)

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## Manual versions

This manual describes the latest software version. If any error occurs, please inform us and we will try to assist you as soon as possible.

For further information on topics or routines not yet specified, please contact us.

SW version / Manual revision	Date	By	Explanation
3.18/00	110330	AS	a) New functions to change the font height added.
3.16/00	110106	AS	a) Merging of font files added. b) SEGGER Logo replaced with the new one.
3.14/01	100813	AS	a) Table of command line options reworked.
3.14/00	100104	JE	a) Extended antialiased formats added. b) 'Pixel' and 'Point' option added to font options dialog. c) Antialiasing options added. d) New command line option 'edit' added.
3.10/03	090610	AS	a) Redesigned manual.
3.10/02	081118	JE	a) Company name changed.
3.10/01	071112	JE	a) Font size explanation added.
3.10/00	070606	JE	a) Framed fonts added.
3.08/00	060215	JE	a) Logging of commands added.
3.06/00	060201	JE	a) XBF format added.
3.04/00	051221	JE	a) New font type added.
3.02/01	050408	JE	a) Magnification options added.
3.00/01	050117	JE	a) Compatibility options added. b) Opening 'C' files added.
2.18/01	030716	JE	a) System independent fonts added.
2.16/02	030409	JE	a) UConvert removed.
2.16/01	020812	JE	a) Version number incremented.
2.14/02	020109	JE	a) Chapter 2.4 changed to 3.
2.14/01	011213	JE	a) 2bpp antialiasing mode added
2.12/01	010402	JE	a) Explanation of antialiasing modes added. b) Description of encoding modes inserted. c) Shift JIS support of FontCvt explained. d) UConvert: Shift JIS and command line interface.
2.10/01	010104	JE	a) NT & 9x versions merged
2.02/02	010103	JE	a) Renamed: FontCvt -> FontConvert b) Small changes
2.02/01	001213	JE	a) Complete revised b) Version control table added

## Software versions

Refers to *Release.html* for information about the changes of the software versions.



# About this document

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## Assumptions

This document assumes that you already have a solid knowledge of the following:

- The software tools used for building your application (assembler, linker, C compiler)
- The C programming language
- The target processor
- DOS command line.

If you feel that your knowledge of C is not sufficient, we recommend *The C Programming Language* by Kernighan and Richie (ISBN 0-13-1103628), which describes the standard in C-programming and, in newer editions, also covers the ANSI C standard.

## How to use this manual

This manual explains all the functions and macros that FontConvert offers. It assumes you have a working knowledge of the C language. Knowledge of assembly programming is not required.

## Typographic conventions for syntax

This manual uses the following typographic conventions:

Style	Used for
Body	Body text.
Keyword	Text that you enter at the command-prompt or that appears on the display (that is system functions, file- or pathnames).
Parameter	Parameters in API functions.
Sample	Sample code in program examples.
Sample comment	Comments in program examples.
Reference	Reference to chapters, sections, tables and figures or other documents.
<b>GUIElement</b>	Buttons, dialog boxes, menu names, menu commands.
<b>Emphasis</b>	Very important sections

**Table 1.1:**



**SEGGER Microcontroller GmbH & Co. KG** develops and distributes software development tools and ANSI C software components (middleware) for embedded systems in several industries such as telecom, medical technology, consumer electronics, automotive industry and industrial automation.

SEGGER's intention is to cut software development time for embedded applications by offering compact flexible and easy to use middleware, allowing developers to concentrate on their application.

Our most popular products are emWin, a universal graphic software package for embedded applications, and embOS, a small yet efficient real-time kernel. emWin, written entirely in ANSI C, can easily be used on any CPU and most any display. It is complemented by the available PC tools: Bitmap Converter, Font Converter, Simulator and Viewer. embOS supports most 8/16/32-bit CPUs. Its small memory footprint makes it suitable for single-chip applications.

Apart from its main focus on software tools, SEGGER develops and produces programming tools for flash microcontrollers, as well as J-Link, a JTAG emulator to assist in development, debugging and production, which has rapidly become the industry standard for debug access to ARM cores.

**Corporate Office:**

<http://www.segger.com>

**United States Office:**

<http://www.segger-us.com>

## EMBEDDED SOFTWARE (Middleware)



**emWin**

**Graphics software and GUI**

emWin is designed to provide an efficient, processor- and display controller-independent graphical user interface (GUI) for any application that operates with a graphical display. Starterkits, eval- and trial-versions are available.



**embOS**

**Real Time Operating System**

embOS is an RTOS designed to offer the benefits of a complete multitasking system for hard real time applications with minimal resources. The profiling PC tool embOSView is included.



**emFile**

**File system**

emFile is an embedded file system with FAT12, FAT16 and FAT32 support. emFile has been optimized for minimum memory consumption in RAM and ROM while maintaining high speed. Various Device drivers, e.g. for NAND and NOR flashes, SD/MMC and CompactFlash cards, are available.



**USB-Stack**

**USB device stack**

A USB stack designed to work on any embedded system with a USB client controller. Bulk communication and most standard device classes are supported.

## SEGGER TOOLS

**Flasher**

**Flash programmer**

Flash Programming tool primarily for microcontrollers.

**J-Link**

**JTAG emulator for ARM cores**

USB driven JTAG interface for ARM cores.

**J-Trace**

**JTAG emulator with trace**

USB driven JTAG interface for ARM cores with Trace memory. supporting the ARM ETM (Embedded Trace Macrocell).

**J-Link / J-Trace Related Software**

Add-on software to be used with SEGGER's industry standard JTAG emulator, this includes flash programming software and flash breakpoints.

**Table 1.1:**



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# Chapter 1

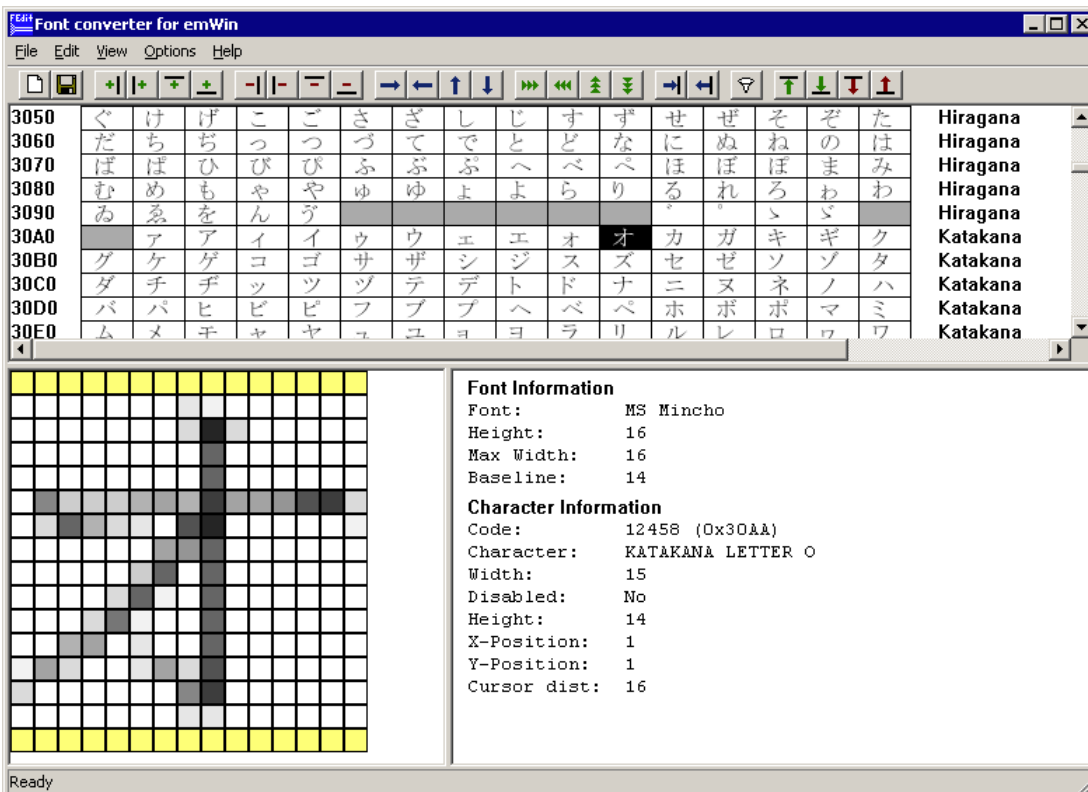
## Introduction

---

Fonts which can be used with emWin should be defined either as GUI\_FONT structures in C or should exist as system independent font data. If using C files the structures - or rather the font data which is referenced by these structures - can be rather large. It is very time-consuming and inefficient to generate these fonts manually. We therefore recommend using FontConvert, which automatically generates C files from fonts.

The font converter is a Windows program which is easy to use. Simply load an installed Windows font which is based on TrueType Outlines into the program, edit it if you want or have to, and save it. The C file may then be compiled, allowing the font to be shown on your display with emWin on demand.

The following is a sample screen shot of the font converter with a font loaded in normal (standard) mode:



# Chapter 2

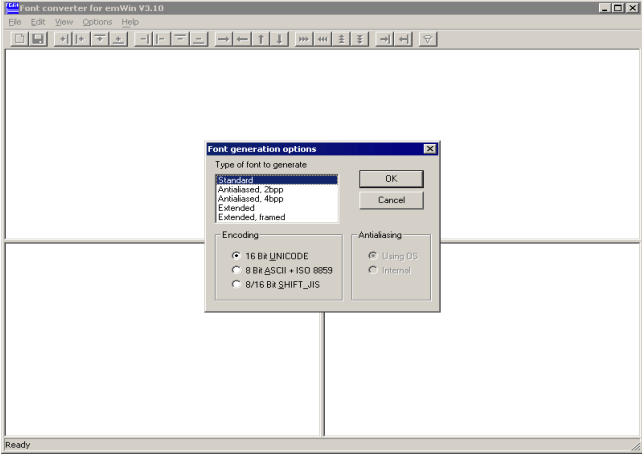
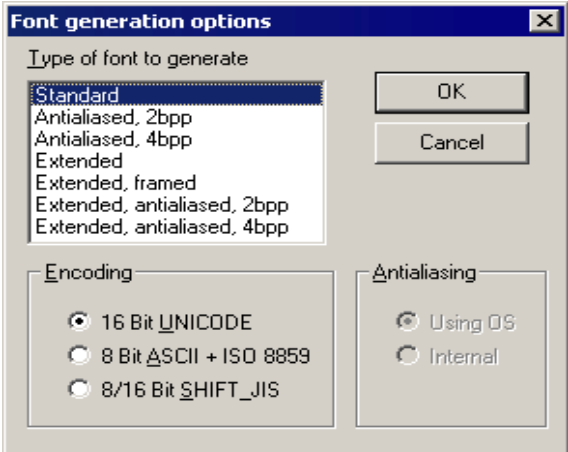
## Using the Font Converter

---

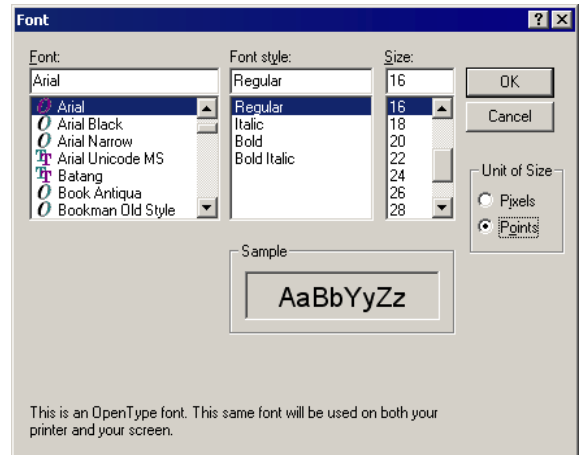
The font converter can create an emWin font file from an installed Windows font or it can be used to edit the font data of a existing C font file.

## 2.1 Creating an emWin font file from a Windows font

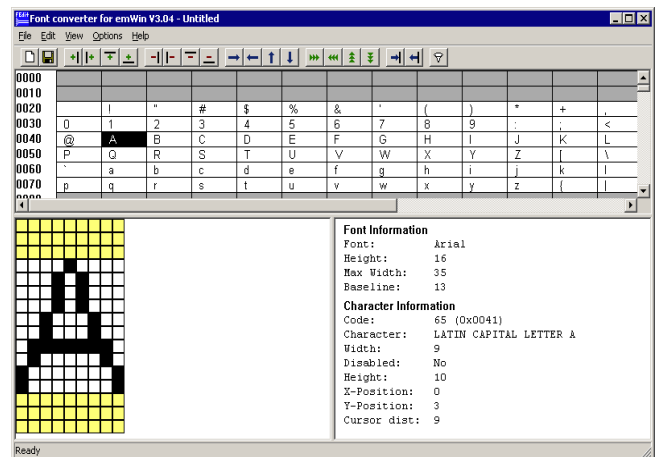
The basic procedure for using the font converter for creating an emWin font file from an installed Windows font is illustrated below. The steps are explained in detail in the sections that follow.

<p>Step 1: Start the application. The font converter is opened and automatically displays the Font generation options dialog box. The same dialog box appears if File/New is chosen from the font converter menu at any point.</p>	
<p>Step 2: Specify font generation options. In this example, a font is to be generated in extended mode and with 16-bit Unicode encoding. (The anti-aliasing option is irrelevant here since an anti-aliased mode was not selected.) Click OK.</p>	

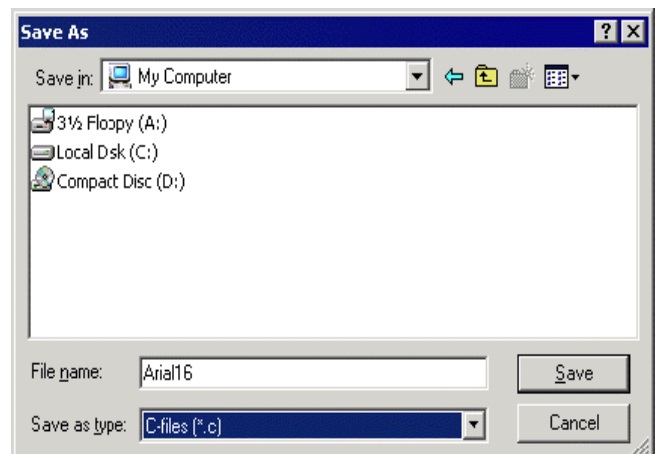
Step 3: Specify font options.  
In this example, a regular-style, 16 pixel Arial font is chosen.  
Click OK.



Step 4: Edit the font as necessary.  
See section "User Interface" for more information on working with the font converter user interface.



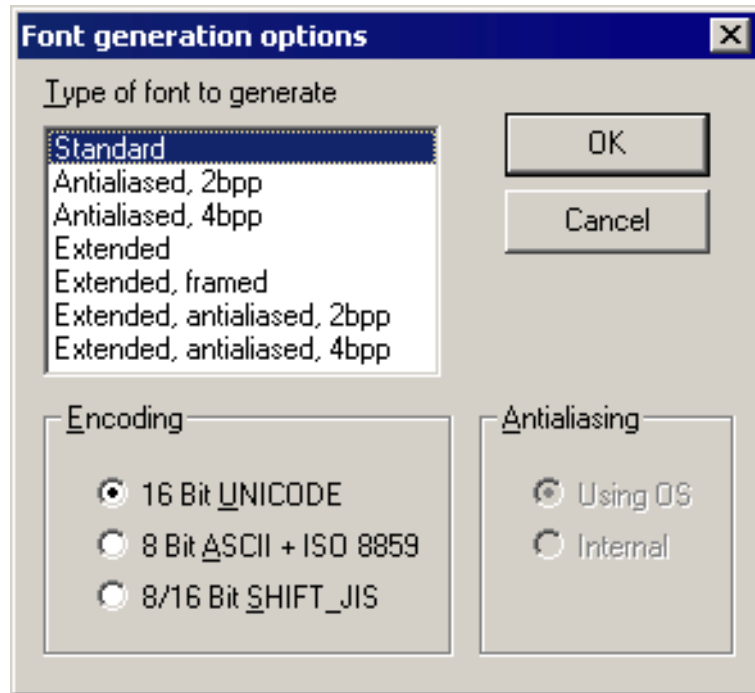
Step 5: Save the emWin font file.  
Choose File/Save As.  
Select the desired format of the font data file, C file, system independent font or external bitmap font.  
Select a destination and a name for the font file.  
Click Save.  
The font converter will create a separate file in the specified destination, containing the currently loaded font data.



## 2.2 Font generation options dialog

After starting the program or when choosing the menu point File/New, the following dialog automatically occurs:

The selections made here will determine the output mode of the generated font, how it is to be encoded, and how it will be antialiased (if an antialiased output mode is selected).



### 2.2.1 Type of font to generate

#### Standard

Creates a 1 bit per pixel font without antialiasing.

#### Antialiased, 2bpp

Creates an antialiased font using 2 bits per pixel.

#### Antialiased, 4bpp

Creates an antialiased font using 4 bits per pixel.

#### Extended

Creates a non antialiased 1 bit per pixel font with extended character information. This type of font is required for applications which need support for compound characters like used in Thai language.

#### Extended, framed

Creates a non antialiased 1 bit per pixel font with extended character information with a surrounding frame. A framed font is always drawn in transparent mode regardless of the current settings. The character pixels are drawn in the currently selected foreground color and the frame is drawn in background color. For more details please refer to the emWin user manual.

#### Extended, antialiased, 2bpp

Creates an antialiased 2 bit per pixel font with extended character information. Each character has the same height and its own width. The pixel information is saved with 2bpp antialiasing information and covers only the areas of the glyph bitmaps.

#### Extended, antialiased, 4bpp

Creates an antialiased 4 bit per pixel font with extended character information. Each character has the same height and its own width. The pixel information is saved with 4bpp antialiasing information and covers only the areas of the glyph bitmaps.

## 2.2.2 Encoding

### 16 Bit UNICODE

With Unicode encoding, you have access to all characters of a font. Windows font files contain a maximum of 65536 characters. All character codes of the C file are the same as those in the Windows font file.

### 8 Bit ASCII + ISO 8859

This encoding mode includes the ASCII codes (0x20 - 0x7F) and the ISO 8859 characters (0xA0 - 0xFF).

### 8/16 Bit SHIFT JIS

Shift JIS (Japanese Industry Standard) enables mapping from Unicode to Shift JIS in accordance with the Unicode standard 2. For example, the Katakana letter "KU" is shifted from its Unicode value of 0x30AF to the Shift JIS value of 0x834E, the Kanji character 0x786F is shifted to 0x8CA5 and so on.

## 2.2.3 Antialiasing

You can choose between two ways of antialiasing. This choice only applies when an antialiased font type has been selected.

### Using OS

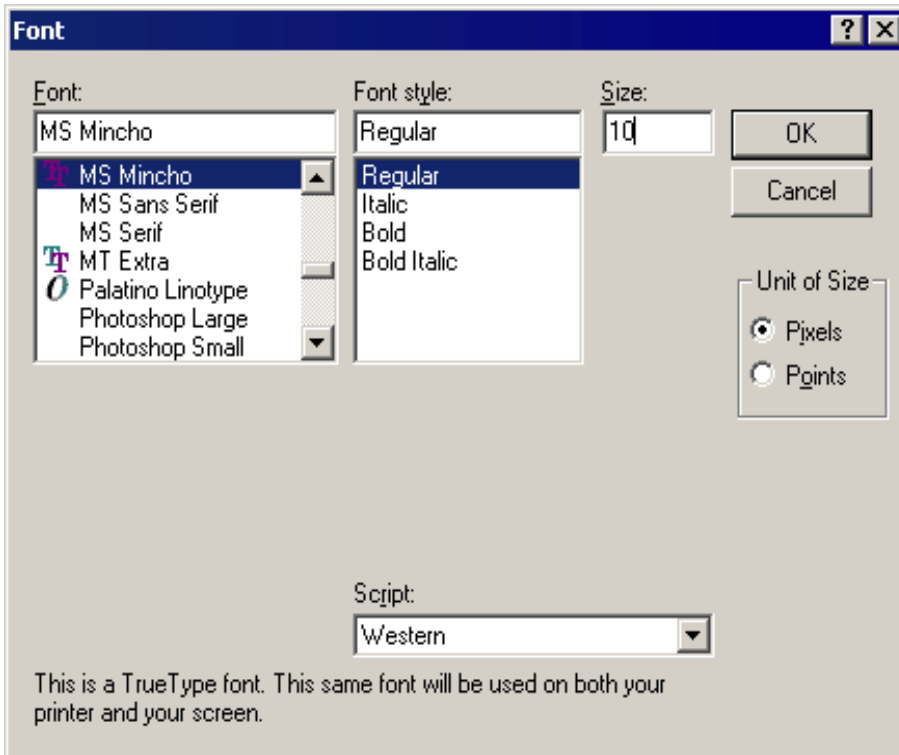
The operating system is used to do the antialiasing. The resulting characters appear exactly the same as in any other windows application where antialiased characters are displayed.

### Internal

The internal antialiasing routines of the font converter are used to do the antialiasing. The resulting characters are more exact with regard to proportions.

## 2.3 Font Dialog

After clicking **OK** in the Font generation options dialog box, a second dialog is displayed as follows:



This is where the font to be converted into a C file is selected. Be sure that you do not violate any copyright laws by converting a font with the font converter.

### 2.3.1 Font, Font Style, and Size

These menus are used to select the particular font to be converted. The size of the font is specified in pixels.

### 2.3.2 Script

The Script box is used to select the character set which should be mapped down from Unicode into the first 256 characters in accordance with ISO 8859. It only applies when using the 8 Bit ASCII + ISO 8859 encoding mode.

### 2.3.3 Unit of Size

This option button can be used to set 'Points' or 'Pixels' as measuring unit. Please note that emWin does not know something about the unit 'Points' whereas most of other PC applications use the point size for specifying the font size. The font converter uses the operating system for getting the desired font resource. Please note that the font mapper of the operating system is not able to create each font in each desired pixel height. In these cases the font mapper of the operating system creates the nearest possible pixel height. This is not a bug of the font converter.

## 2.4 User Interface

After clicking OK in the Font dialog box, the main user interface of the font converter appears, loaded with the previously selected font. You may convert the font into a C file immediately if you wish or edit its appearance first.

The font converter is divided into two areas. In the upper area, all font characters appear scaled 1:1 as they will be displayed on your target device. Disabled characters are shown with a gray background. Per default all character codes which are not included in the chosen font are disabled. For example, many fonts do not include character codes from 0x00 to 0x1F and 0x7F to 0x9F, so these codes are grayed.

The current character is displayed in a magnified scale on the left side of the lower area. Additional information about the font and the current character can be seen on the right side. If you want to modify the character data, you must first activate the lower area, either by pressing the <TAB> key or by simply clicking in the area.

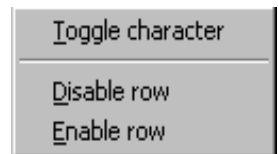
### 2.4.1 Selecting the current character

Characters may be selected:

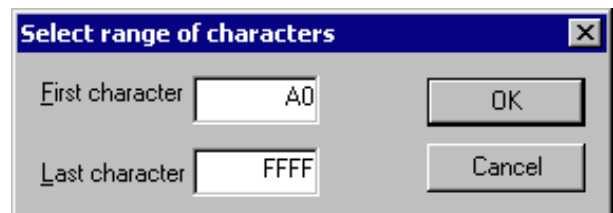
- by using the keys <UP>, <DOWN>, <LEFT>, <RIGHT>, <PGUP>, <PGDOWN>, <POS1>, or <END>;
- by using the scroll bars; or
- by clicking a character with the left mouse button.

### 2.4.2 Toggling character status

Use the right mouse button to toggle the status of a specific character or to enable/disable an entire row of characters. The menu point Edit/Toggle activation as well as the <SPACE> key will toggle the status of the current character.



If you need to change the status of a particular range of characters, choose Edit/Enable range of characters or Edit/Disable range of characters from the menu. The range to be enabled or disabled is then specified in a dialog box using hexadecimal character values. To disable all characters, select Edit/Disable all characters from the menu.



### 2.4.3 Selecting pixels

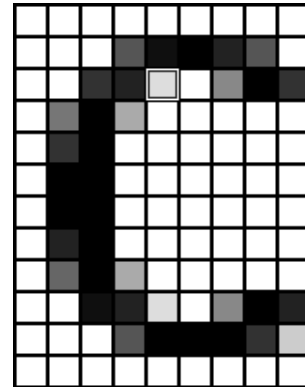
When the lower area of the user interface is activated, you can move through the pixels with the cursor, either by using the <UP>, <DOWN>, <LEFT> and <RIGHT> keys or by clicking on the pixels with the left mouse button.

## 2.4.4 Modifying character bits

In the lower area you can use the <SPACE> key to invert the currently selected bit. In antialiased mode, you can increase and decrease the intensity of a pixel with the keys <+> and <->.

The status bar displays the intensity of the current pixel as follows

Index of pixel [ 4, 4 ] = 2











## 2.4.5 Operations

The following size / shift / move operations are available:





### Size operations

The size of a character (the font) may be modified by selecting **Edit/Insert/Right, Left, Top, Bottom** or **Edit/Delete/Right, Left, Top, Bottom** from the menu, or by using the toolbar:

-  Add one pixel to the right.
-  Add one pixel to the left.
-  Add one pixel at the top
-  Add one pixel at the bottom
-  Delete one pixel from the right.
-  Delete one pixel from the left
-  Delete one pixel at the top
-  Delete one pixel at the bottom





### Shift operations

Choose **Edit/Shift/Right, Left, Up, Down** from the menu to shift the bits of the current character in the respective direction, or use the toolbar:

-  Shift all pixels right.
-  Shift all pixels left.
-  Shift all pixels up.
-  Shift all pixels down.



### Move operations (extended font format only)

Choose **Edit/Move/Right, Left, Up, Down** from the menu to move the character position in the respective direction, or use the toolbar:

-  Move image to the right.
-  Move image to the left.
-  Move image up.
-  Move image down.





### Change cursor distance (extended font format only)

Choose **Edit/Cursor distance/Increase, Decrease** from the menu to move the character position in the respective direction, or use the toolbar:

-  Increase cursor distance.
-  Decrease cursor distance.

### Change font height (extended font format only)

Choose **Edit/Font height/[Insert, Delete] [top, bottom]** from the menu to add or remove a row to or from the font, or use the toolbar:

-  Insert a row at the top of the font
-  Insert a row at the bottom of the font
-  Delete a row from the top of the font
-  Delete a row from the bottom of the font

## 2.4.6 Modifying the viewing mode

The view mode may be changed by selecting the following options from the menu:

### View/All Characters

If enabled (standard), all characters are shown. If disabled, only the rows with at least one enabled character are shown.

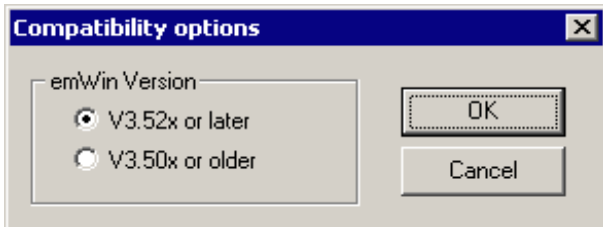
-  Toggles viewing mode.

## 2.5 Options

### Compatibility options

The font converter is able to create font files for all versions of emWin. Because there have been a few small changes of the font format from the emWin version 3.50 to the version 3.52, the C font files for these versions should be slightly different to avoid compiler warnings or compiler errors.

Use the command **Options/Compatibility** to get into the following dialog:

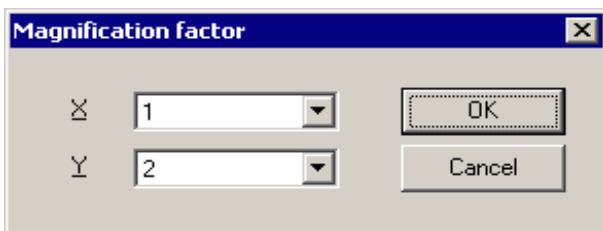


After choosing the desired emWin version the **OK** button should be pressed.

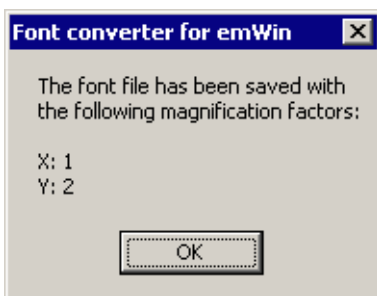
### Magnification options

The font converter is able to save the font data in a magnified format.

Use the command **Options/Magnification** to get into the following dialog:



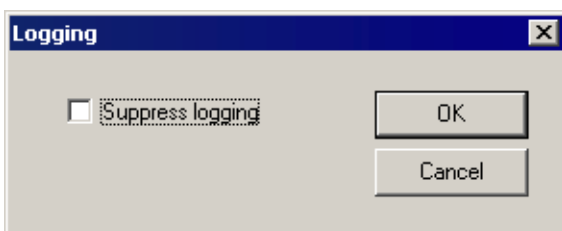
A magnification factor for the X and the Y axis can be specified here. If for example the magnification factor for the Y axis is 2 and the height of the current font data is 18, the font height in the font file will be 36. The magnification in X works similar. After saving the font in a magnified format a short message is shown to inform the user, that the saved font is magnified:



### Logging

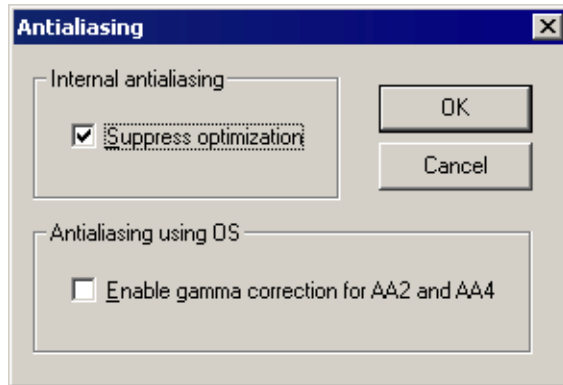
Logging of commands can be enabled or disabled using the command

**Options/Logging:**



When logging is enabled the C files contain a history of the commands which has been used to modify the font file.

## Antialiasing



When using 'Internal antialiasing' it is recommended to enable **Suppress optimization**. This makes sure, that the horizontal and vertical alignment of the characters fits to each other.

The option **Enable gamma correction for AA2 and AA4** should be disabled. When the option is enabled the antialiased pixels of the characters will appear a little more darker.

## 2.6 Saving the font

The font converter can create C font files or system independent font data files. For details about the SIF format please refer to the emWin documentation.

### 2.6.1 Creating a C file

When you are ready to generate a C file, simply select **File/Save As** from the font converter menu, specify a destination and name for the file, choose the C file format and click **Save**. A C file will automatically be created.

The default setting for the filename is built by the name of the source font and the current height in pixels. For example, if the name of the source font is "Example" and the pixel height is 10, the default filename would be Example10.c. If you keep this default name when generating a C file, the resulting name of the font will be GUI\_FontExample10.c.

Please see Chapter 6 for examples of C files generated from fonts.

### 2.6.2 Creating a System Independent Font (SIF)

When you are ready to generate the file, simply select **File/Save As** from the font converter menu, specify a destination and name for the file, choose the *System independent font* format and click **Save**. A system independent font file will automatically be created.

This file does not contain C structures which can be compiled with emWin but binary font data, which can be used as described in the current emWin documentation.

### 2.6.3 Creating an External Binary Font (XBF)

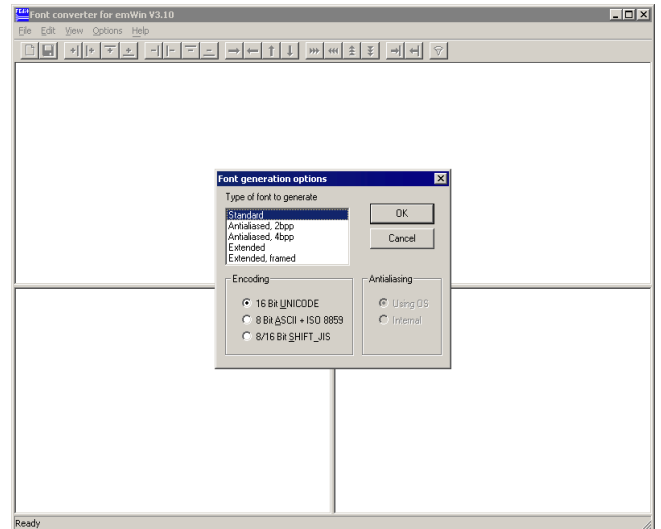
When you are ready to generate the file, simply select **File/Save As** from the font converter menu, specify a destination and name for the file, choose the *External binary font* format and click **Save**. An external binary font file will automatically be created.

This file does not contain C structures which can be compiled with emWin but binary font data, which can be used as described in the current emWin documentation.

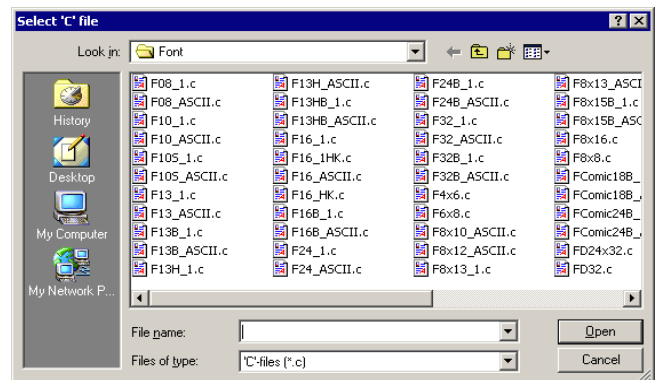
## 2.7 Modifying an existing C font file

The font converter is able to open existing font files and to modify their font data. The tool can only open C font files generated by the font converter. If the C font files have been modified manually, it can not be guaranteed, that they can be opened by the font converter.

Step 1: Start the application.  
The font converter is opened and automatically displays the Font generation options dialog box. Press **Cancel**.



Step 2: Use the command **File\Load C file**.  
Select the desired C font file to be opened and click **OK**.

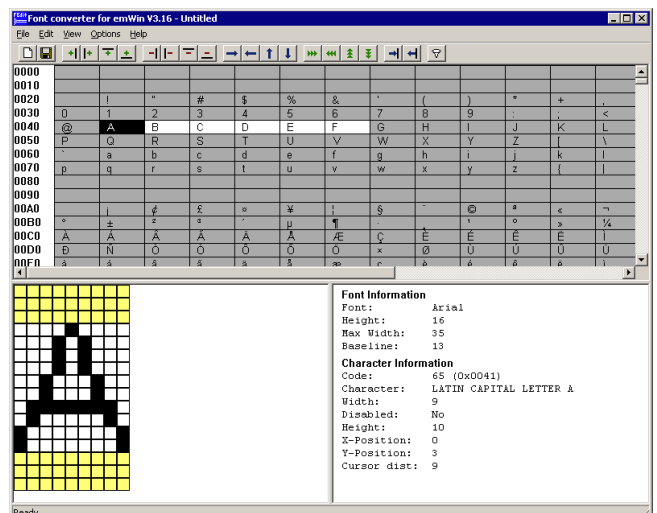


## 2.8 Merging fonts with existing C font files

The Font Converter is able to add the content of an existing C font file to the current font data. Once a font is loaded via "File" -> "Load 'C' file..." or created by "File" -> "New" a C font file can be merged to it using "File" -> "Merge 'C' file...". The Font Converter requires the fonts to be of the same size, so the merging can be processed properly.

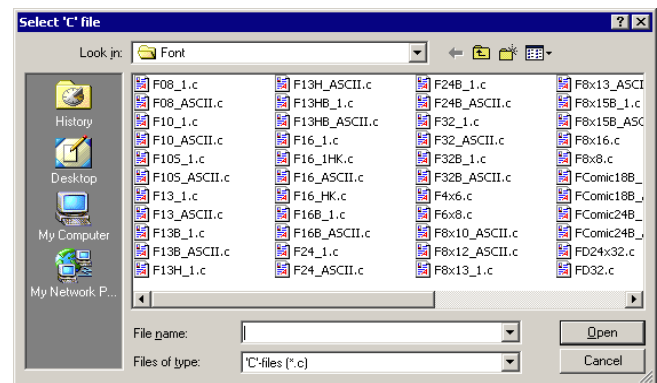
Step 1: Load an existing font or create a new one as described above.

In this example the existing font contains the characters A-F (0x41 - 0x46).



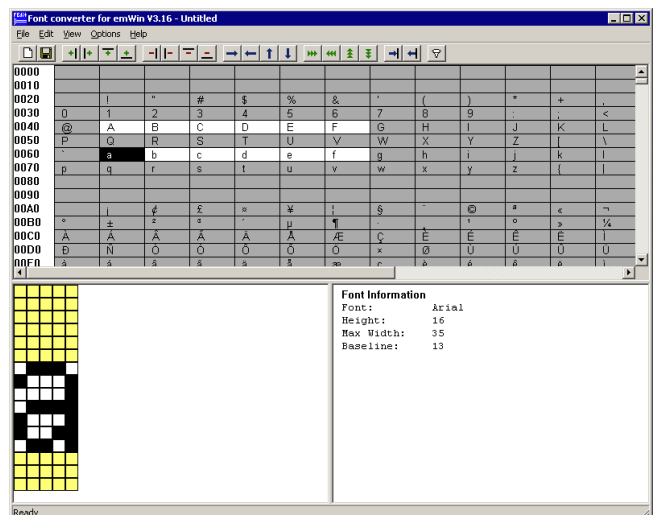
Step 2: Use the command **File\Merge C file....**

Select the desired C font file to be merged and click **OK**.



The merged font file contains the characters a-f (0x61 - 0x66).

Now the font can be edited and saved as a new font file.



# Chapter 3

## Pattern Files

---

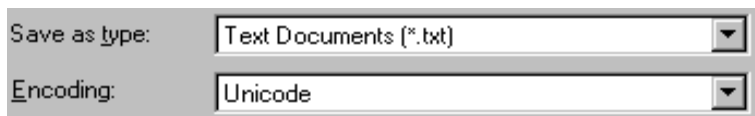
If you need to create fonts with a special set of characters (often for displaying a specific text), it can be very time consuming to enable every character by hand. In these cases, pattern files can be used to enable your character codes.

A pattern file is nothing but a simple text file which contains the characters to be included in the font file. It can be used by FontConvert to enable only the characters you need.

## 3.1 Creating pattern files using Notepad

One option for creating a pattern file is to use Notepad, which is part of the Windows accessories:

- Copy the text you want to display into the clipboard.
- Open Notepad.exe.
- Insert the contents of the clipboard into the Notepad document.
- Use **Format/Font** to choose a font which contains all characters of the text. You can skip this step if you do not want to see the characters.
- Use **File/Save As** to save the pattern file. It is very important that you save the file in text format:



## 3.2 Creating pattern files using FontConvert

A pattern file may also be created directly in FontConvert. Select **Edit/Save** pattern file from the menu to create a text file which includes all currently enabled characters.

## 3.3 Enabling characters using a pattern file

It is usually helpful to begin by disabling all characters. Select **Edit/Disable** all characters from the menu if you need to do so.

Now choose **Edit/Read** pattern file. After opening the appropriate pattern file, all characters included in the file are enabled. If the pattern file contains characters which are not included in the currently loaded font, a message box will appear.



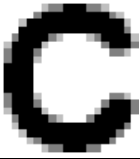

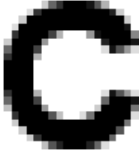
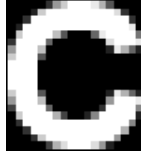
# Chapter 4

## Supported output modes of fonts

---

There are three modes supported by the Font Converter: standard, 2-bit antialiased and 4-bit antialiased. If you are using a black and white LCD display, only the standard mode makes sense. If using a grayscale or color display, it is possible to improve the appearance of a font through antialiasing.

Antialiasing smoothes curves and diagonal lines by blending the background color with that of the foreground. The higher the number of shades used between background and foreground colors, the better the antialiasing result. The general purpose of using antialiased fonts is to improve the appearance of text. While the effect of using high-quality antialiasing will be more visually pleasing than low-quality, computation time and memory consumption will increase proportionally. Low-quality (2bpp) fonts require twice the memory of nonantialiased (1bpp) fonts; high-quality (4bpp) fonts require four times the memory. The following table shows the difference between the modes by displaying the magnified character C in each:

Font Type	Black On White	White On Black
Standard (no antialiasing) 1 bpp 2 shades		
Low-quality (antialiased) 2 bpp 4 shades		
High-quality (antialiased) 4 bpp 16 shades		

## 4.1 Standard mode

When using this mode, a pixel can either be set or not. The memory requirement for one pixel is one bit. If a pixel is set, it is displayed in the current foreground color.

## 4.2 Antialiased modes

These modes are recommended if you want to display characters with smoothed edges. Every pixel is stored as a 2- or 4-bit value which describes the foreground intensity. For example, when using 4-bit antialiasing, a value of 15 displays the pixel in the current foreground color. An intensity of 10 means that the pixel color is a mixture of 10 shares of foreground color and 5 shares of background color.

Before using one of these modes, the feature must be activated in your operating system. Choose the effects sheet of the display properties dialog and activate smooth edges of screen fonts.

# Chapter 5

## Command line options

---

## 5.1 Table of commands

The following table shows the available command line options:

Command	Description
create<FONTNAME>, <STYLE>, <HEIGHT>, <TYPE>, <ENCODING>[, <METHOD>]	<p>Create font:</p> <p>&lt;FONTNAME&gt; Name of the font to be used</p> <p>&lt;STYLE&gt; REGULAR - Creates a normal font BOLD - Creates a bold font</p> <p>&lt;HEIGHT&gt; Height in pixels of the font to be created</p> <p>&lt;TYPE&gt; STD - Standard 1 bpp font AA2 - Antialiased font (2bpp) AA4 - Antialiased font (4bpp) EXT - Extended font</p> <p>&lt;ENCODING&gt; UC16 - 16 bit Unicode encoding ISO8859 - 8 bit ASCII + ISO8859 JIS - Shift JIS</p> <p>&lt;METHOD&gt; OS - Antialiasing of operating system (default) INTERNAL - Internal antialiasing method</p>
edit<ACTION>, <DETAIL>[, <CNT>]	<p>Equivalent to the 'Edit' menu:</p> <p>&lt;ACTION&gt; DEL - Deletes pixels INS - Inserts pixels</p> <p>&lt;DETAIL&gt; TOP - Delete/insert from top BOTTOM - Delete/insert from bottom</p> <p>&lt;CNT&gt; Number of operations, default is 1</p>
enable[FIRST-LAST>, <STATE>	<p>Enables or disables the given range of characters:</p> <p>&lt;FIRST-LAST&gt; Hexadecimal values separated by a '-' defining the range of characters</p> <p>&lt;STATE&gt; 1 - Enables the given range 0 - Disables the given range</p>
exit	Exits the application after the job is done
merge<FILENAME>	Merges the given 'C' file to the current content.
readpattern<FILENAME>	<p>Reads a pattern file:</p> <p>&lt;FILENAME&gt; Name of the pattern file to be read</p>
saveas<FILENAME>, <TYPE>	<p>Saves the font data as 'C' file or 'SIF' font file:</p> <p>&lt;FILENAME&gt; File name including extension</p> <p>&lt;TYPE&gt; C - Saves as 'C' file SIF - Saves as System independent font file</p>
?	Shows all available commands

**Table 5.1:**

- All commands are processed from left to right.
- If using -exit Font Converter will stop execution if any error occurs. The return code in this case is != 0.

## 5.2 Examples

```
FontCvt -create"Cordia New",BOLD,32,EXT,UC16
```

Creates an extended bold font of 32 pixels height with Unicode encoding using the font "Cordia New".

```
FontCvt FontFile.c -enable0-ffff,0 -readpattern"data.txt"
```

Reads the C font file "FontFile.c", disables all characters and reads a pattern file.



# Chapter 6

## Examples

---

These sections provide examples of C files generated by the font converter in standard, 2bpp antialiased and 4bpp antialiased modes, respectively.

## 6.1 Resulting C code, standard mode

The following is an example of a C file in standard mode:

```

/*
C-file generated by Font converter for emWin version 3.04
Compiled:      Dec 13 2005 at 12:51:50
C-file created: Dec 21 2005 at 12:42:57

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www.segger.com

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Source file: Sample10.c
Font:      Arial
Height:    10
*/

#include "GUI.H"
#ifndef GUI_CONST_STORAGE
#define GUI_CONST_STORAGE const
#endif

/* The following line needs to be included in any file selecting the
font. A good place would be GUIConf.H
*/

extern GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT GUI_FontSample10;

/* Start of unicode area <Basic Latin> */

GUI_CONST_STORAGE unsigned char acFontSample10_0041[10] = { /* code 0041 */

    _____,
    _X_____,
    _X_X____,
    _X_X____,
    _X_X____,
    _X_X____,
    _XXXXX__,
    X____X_,
    X____X_,
    _____};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE unsigned char acFontSample10_0061[10] = { /* code 0061 */

    _____,
    _____,
    _____,
    _XXX____,
    X____X_,
    _XXXX____,
    X____X_,
    X__XX____,
    _XX_X____,
    _____};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_CHARINFO GUI_FontSample10_CharInfo[2] = {
    { 8, 8, 1, acFontSample10_0041 } /* code 0041 */
    ,{ 6, 6, 1, acFontSample10_0061 } /* code 0061 */
};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT_PROP GUI_FontSample10_Prop2 = {
    97 /* first character */
    ,97 /* last character */
    ,&GUI_FontSample10_CharInfo[1] /* address of first character */
    ,(GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT_PROP*)0 /* pointer to next GUI_FONT_PROP */
};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT_PROP GUI_FontSample10_Prop1 = {
    65 /* first character */
    ,65 /* last character */
    ,&GUI_FontSample10_CharInfo[0] /* address of first character */
    ,&GUI_FontSample10_Prop2 /* pointer to next GUI_FONT_PROP */
};

```

```

GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT GUI_FontSample10 = {
    GUI_FONTTYPE_PROP /* type of font */
    ,10                /* height of font */
    ,10                /* space of font y */
    ,1                 /* magnification x */
    ,1                 /* magnification y */
    ,&GUI_FontSample10_Prop1
};

```

## 6.2 Resulting C code, 2 bpp antialiased mode

The following is an example of a C file in 2 bpp antialiased mode:

```

/*
C-file generated by Font converter for emWin version 3.04
Compiled:          Dec 13 2005 at 12:51:50
C-file created:   Dec 21 2005 at 12:42:57

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Source file: Sample10.c
Font:       Arial
Height:     14
*/

#include "GUI.H"

#ifndef GUI_CONST_STORAGE
#define GUI_CONST_STORAGE const
#endif

/* The following line needs to be included in any file selecting the
font. A good place would be GUIConf.H
*/

extern GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT GUI_FontSample10;

/* Start of unicode area <Basic Latin> */

GUI_CONST_STORAGE unsigned char acFontSample10_0041[ 28] = { /* code 0041 */
    0x00, 0x00,
    0x00, 0x00,
    0x00, 0x00,
    0x0B, 0xC0,
    0x1F, 0xD0,
    0x2E, 0xE0,
    0x3C, 0xF0,
    0x78, 0xB4,
    0xBF, 0xF8,
    0xE0, 0x78,
    0xE0, 0x3C,
    0x00, 0x00,
    0x00, 0x00,
    0x00, 0x00
};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE unsigned char acFontSample10_0061[ 28] = { /* code 0061 */
    0x00, 0x00,
    0x00, 0x00,
    0x00, 0x00,
    0x00, 0x00,
    0x00, 0x00,
    0x6F, 0x40,
    0x93, 0xC0,
    0x2B, 0xC0,
    0xB7, 0xC0,
    0xF7, 0xC0,
    0x7B, 0xC0,
    0x00, 0x00,
    0x00, 0x00,
    0x00, 0x00
};

```

```

GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_CHARINFO GUI_FontSample10_CharInfo[2] = {
    { 8, 8, 2, acFontSample10_0041 } /* code 0041 */
    ,{ 6, 6, 2, acFontSample10_0061 } /* code 0061 */
};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT_PROP GUI_FontSample10_Prop2 = {
    0x0061 /* first character */
    ,0x0061 /* last character */
    ,&GUI_FontSample10_CharInfo[ 1] /* address of first character */
    ,(GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT_PROP*)0 /* pointer to next GUI_FONT_PROP */
};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT_PROP GUI_FontSample10_Prop1 = {
    0x0041 /* first character */
    ,0x0041 /* last character */
    ,&GUI_FontSample10_CharInfo[ 0] /* address of first character */
    ,&GUI_FontSample10_Prop2 /* pointer to next GUI_FONT_PROP */
};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT GUI_FontSample10 = {
    GUI_FONTTYPE_PROP_AA2 /* type of font */
    ,14 /* height of font */
    ,14 /* space of font y */
    ,1 /* magnification x */
    ,1 /* magnification y */
    ,&GUI_FontSample10_Prop1
};

```

## 6.3 Resulting C code, 4 bpp antialiased mode

The following is an example of a C file in 4 bpp antialiased mode:

```

/*
C-file generated by Font converter for emWin version 3.04
Compiled:      Dec 13 2005 at 12:51:50
C-file created: Dec 21 2005 at 12:42:57

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Source file: Sample10.c
Font:      Arial
Height:    10
*/

#include "GUI.H"

#ifndef GUI_CONST_STORAGE
#define GUI_CONST_STORAGE const
#endif

/* The following line needs to be included in any file selecting the
font. A good place would be GUIConf.H
*/

extern GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT GUI_FontSample10;

/* Start of unicode area <Basic Latin> */

GUI_CONST_STORAGE unsigned char acFontSample10_0041[ 40] = { /* code 0041 */
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
    0x00, 0xCF, 0xF2, 0x00,
    0x03, 0xFF, 0xF6, 0x00,
    0x09, 0xFB, 0xFB, 0x00,
    0x0E, 0xE2, 0xFE, 0x00,
    0x5F, 0x90, 0xCF, 0x40,
    0xBF, 0xFF, 0xFF, 0x90,
    0xFC, 0x00, 0x6F, 0xC0,
    0xF8, 0x00, 0x2F, 0xF2,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00, 0x00
};

```

```

GUI_CONST_STORAGE unsigned char acFontSample10_0061[ 30] = { /* code 0061 */
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00,
    0x3D, 0xFE, 0x60,
    0xD3, 0x0F, 0xE0,
    0x29, 0xCF, 0xF0,
    0xDF, 0x4F, 0xF0,
    0xFF, 0x3F, 0xF0,
    0x6F, 0xAF, 0xF0,
    0x00, 0x00, 0x00
};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_CHARINFO GUI_FontSample10_CharInfo[2] = {
    { 8, 8, 4, acFontSample10_0041 } /* code 0041 */
    , { 6, 6, 3, acFontSample10_0061 } /* code 0061 */
};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT_PROP GUI_FontSample10_Prop2 = {
    0x0061 /* first character */
    , 0x0061 /* last character */
    , &GUI_FontSample10_CharInfo[ 1] /* address of first character */
    , (GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT_PROP*)0 /* pointer to next GUI_FONT_PROP */
};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT_PROP GUI_FontSample10_Prop1 = {
    0x0041 /* first character */
    , 0x0041 /* last character */
    , &GUI_FontSample10_CharInfo[ 0] /* address of first character */
    , &GUI_FontSample10_Prop2 /* pointer to next GUI_FONT_PROP */
};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT GUI_FontSample10 = {
    GUI_FONTTYPE_PROP_AA4 /* type of font */
    , 10 /* height of font */
    , 10 /* space of font y */
    , 1 /* magnification x */
    , 1 /* magnification y */
    , &GUI_FontSample10_Prop1
};

```

## 6.4 Resulting C code, extended mode

```

/*
C-file generated by Font converter for emWin version 3.04
Compiled:      Dec 13 2005 at 12:51:50
C-file created: Dec 21 2005 at 12:45:52

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Source file: Arial16.c
Font:      Arial
Height:    16
*/

#include "GUI.H"

#ifndef GUI_CONST_STORAGE
#define GUI_CONST_STORAGE const
#endif

/* The following line needs to be included in any file selecting the
font. A good place would be GUIConf.H
*/

extern GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT GUI_Font16;

/* Start of unicode area <Basic Latin> */

```

```

GUI_CONST_STORAGE unsigned char acGUI_Font16_0041[ 20] = { /* code 0041 */
  _X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _XXXXXX_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _XXXXXX_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE unsigned char acGUI_Font16_0061[ 7] = { /* code 0061 */
  _XXX_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _XXXX_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _X_X_, _____,
  _XX_X_, _____,
};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_CHARINFO_EXT GUI_Font16_CharInfo[2] = {
  { 9, 10, 0, 3, 9, acGUI_Font16_0041 } /* code 0041 */
, { 5, 7, 1, 6, 7, acGUI_Font16_0061 } /* code 0061 */
};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT_PROP_EXT GUI_Font16_Prop2 = {
  0x0061 /* first character */
, 0x0061 /* last character */
, &GUI_Font16_CharInfo[ 1] /* address of first character */
, (GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT_PROP_EXT *)0
};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT_PROP_EXT GUI_Font16_Prop1 = {
  0x0041 /* first character */
, 0x0041 /* last character */
, &GUI_Font16_CharInfo[ 0] /* address of first character */
, &GUI_Font16_Prop2 /* pointer to next GUI_FONT_PROP_EXT */
};

GUI_CONST_STORAGE GUI_FONT GUI_Font16 = {
  GUI_FONTTYPE_PROP_EXT /* type of font */
, 16 /* height of font */
, 16 /* space of font y */
, 1 /* magnification x */
, 1 /* magnification y */
, {&GUI_Font16_Prop1}
, 13 /* Baseline */
, 7 /* Height of lowercase characters */
, 10 /* Height of capital characters */
};

```

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