

# The isodoc class\* for letters, invoices, and more

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## Abstract

The isodoc class can be used for the preparation of letters, invoices, and, in the future, similar documents. Documents are set up with options, thus making the class easily adaptable to user's wishes and extensible for other document types.

**Keywords:** letter, invoice, key/value, NEN1026

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\*This document corresponds to isodoc v0.10, dated 2012/02/21.

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# 1 Introduction

This class is intended to be used for the preparation of letters and invoices. Its starting point was Victor Eijkhout's NTG brief class<sup>1</sup>, which implements the NEN 1026 standard. The brief class does not provide facilities for invoices and it is not easily extensible.

The goal for the isodoc class is to be extensible and easy to use by providing *key=value* configuration. Furthermore, texts that need to be placed on prescribed positions on the page (there are many such texts) are positioned by using the textpos package.<sup>2</sup> This provides a very robust construction of the page.

The class itself contains many general definitions, but variable data, such as opening, closing, address and many more, have to be defined using *key=value* definitions, either in the document or in a style file. The latter is indicated for definitions that don't vary on a per document basis, such as your company name, address, email address and so on. Thus if you run a company and also are the secretary of a club, you would have style files for each of them, plus one for your private letters or invoices.<sup>3</sup>

The general setup of a document producing one or more letters is (see figures 1–3, page 13–14, for examples):

```

\documentclass{isodoc}
\usepackage{<somestyle>}
\setupdocument{<generaloptions>}
\begin{document}
\letter[<addressee_specific_options>]{<letter_content>}
... more \letter calls ...
\end{document}

```

Similarly, the general setup of a document producing one or more invoices is (figure 4, page 17):

```

\documentclass{isodoc}
\usepackage{<somestyle>}
\setupdocument{<generaloptions>}
\begin{document}
\invoice[<addressee_specific_options>]{<invoice_content>}
... more \invoice calls ...
\end{document}

```

---

<sup>1</sup>CTAN: ntgclass/briefdoc.pdf

<sup>2</sup>CTAN: textpos/textpos.pdf

<sup>3</sup>If you archive your documents in their source form only, it may be wise to work without a style file and set all options in the document itself!

## 2 Options

Options are given as key=value pairs, separated by comma's. Extra comma's, including one behind the last pair, don't hurt. An option argument should be enclosed in braces if it contains comma's or equals signs.

As shown in the two examples in the previous section, there are three commands that can set options: `\setupdocument`, `\letter`, and `\invoice`. These commands will be further explained in the *Commands* section. `\setupdocument` is normally used to set options that are common to all letters or invoices in the document, like your company data; the optional arguments of `\letter` and `\invoice` set only those options that are different for each letter or invoice, such as the to and opening options.

This section lists and explains all available options. All options can be used in both the style files and in the document source, although several will normally only be used in style files (such as `company`) and some only in the document source (such as `to` or `opening`).

### Language

The options described here relate to the language used for the isodoc interface (headings, footings, date, banking data and so on.) This language is independent of the language you set with the `babel` or `polyglossia` packages. So, for example, you can write your document in english and use dutch for the interface. Also, use of `babel` or `polyglossia` is not required.

Currently only a few interface languages are defined. As I am not particularly strong in the translation of administrative terminology, please feel free to send me corrections. And if you don't find your own language here, please send me your translations and your language will be added.

The options below set the language, UKenglish is used by default. Preferably, the language option should be used; the other options are there for compatibility with earlier versions.

<code>language = ...</code>	sets the interface language to any language defined by the class. Currently these are: UKenglish, USenglish, french, german, dutch, italian, spanish, catalan, norsk, serbian
<code>dutch</code>	a synonym for <code>language = dutch</code> ,
<code>english</code>	a synonym for <code>language = UKenglish</code> ,
<code>german</code>	a synonym for <code>language = german</code> ,
<code>american</code>	a synonym for <code>language = USenglish</code> ,
<code>french</code>	a synonym for <code>language = french</code> .

### Logo

Information about the sender is defined here. The logo, by default, consists of a large company name on top a rule with, hanging under the rule, a contact person's data. You can define the latter either explicitly with the `logoaddress` option, or let it automatically be created from the contents of the options `who`, `street`, `prezip`, `zip`, `city`, `country`, and `foreign`, as far as you have defined those. Definition in parts can be useful if you need them elsewhere in your document.

<code>company = ...</code>	Your company name as it should appear in the logo (if you use the default logo) and in the return address (where it may get overridden by the <code>returnaddress</code> keyword.) For private documents, use your name or nickname here.
----------------------------	---

<code>logoaddress = ...</code>	Contact person's data; use <code>\\</code> commands for line breaks. If you don't define this option, the data will be constructed from the following options.
<code>who = ...</code>	Contact person's name; probably your own name.
<code>street = ...</code>	Street in the sender's address.
<code>city = ...</code>	City in the sender's address.
<code>zip = ...</code>	Zip in the sender's address.
<code>cityzip</code>	Place zip <i>after</i> city, instead of before it (the default).
<code>country = ...</code>	Country in the sender's address. Only used if <code>foreign</code> key was used.
<code>countrycode = ...</code>	Sender's country code. For The Netherlands: NL
<code>areacode = ...</code>	Sender's area code. For The Netherlands: 31
<code>foreign</code>	Use this key if you send your letter to a foreign country. With it, your country will be added to return and logo addresses, your zip code will be prefixed with your country code, telephone numbers will be prefixed with +31- (or whatever your areacode option has been set to) instead of just a 0. In the <code>\accountdata</code> command, it causes IBAN en BIC code to be included, unless the <code>localbank</code> option is used.

### Address window

The addressee's address is printed in a window. The width of the window is two columns (70 mm), and its contents are vertically centered in it. There are no limits to the vertical size of the window, other than the physical size of the window in the envelopes you use. The vertical position of the window's center is set with the `addresscenter` keyword. Horizontally there are two options: left or right.

<code>leftaddress</code>	Places the window over columns 2 and 3; this is the default.
<code>rightaddress</code>	Places the window over columns 4 and 5.
<code>addresscenter = ...</code>	Distance in mm of the center of the window from the top of the paper; the default value is 63.5 mm, fitting for a DL envelope for triple folded A4 (110x220mm) with a window at 50 mm from the top, 30mm high. <sup>4</sup>
<code>addresswidth = ...</code>	The address window's width. The default is 70 mm (2 columns).
<code>to = ...</code>	The addressee's address. New lines can be introduced with the <code>\\</code> command; lines longer than 70 mm will cause extra newlines.
<code>[no]return</code>	Do or don't print a return address on top of the addressee's address. This is useful if blank window envelopes are used. The return address is composed from the contents of the <code>company</code> , <code>street</code> , <code>zip</code> , <code>city</code> , and <code>country</code> keywords; it is printed in a bold script size sans serif font and is separated from the addressee's address with a rule. The country will only be printed if the <code>foreign</code> keyword has been used.
<code>returnaddress = ...</code>	The return address, if it is composed as just described, may become too long to fit in the address window. Or you may want to define a completely different return address. With the <code>returnaddress</code> keyword you can re-define the return address. Use <code>\\</code> to insert bullets.

---

<sup>4</sup>The middle of the window is at  $50+30/2=65$  mm from the top of the envelope; the paper is folded (see

### Header fields

Under the address window, a header is printed. The page is vertically divided in six columns, one each for the left and right margins, and four which, in the header, say: *Your letter of*, *Your reference*, *Our reference*, and *Date*, each with their respective contents under them. If the subject keyword is used, an extra line starting with *Subject:* will appear, followed by the contents on the same line and over a width of 2.5 columns. If needed, extra lines will be used.

<code>bodyshift = ...</code>	The header starts 98mm from the top of the paper, but it can be shifted with the <code>bodyshift</code> option.
<code>[no]header</code>	The <code>noheader</code> option disables all header fields, the <code>header</code> option re-enables them ( <code>header</code> is the default.)
<code>yourletter = ...</code>	first field in the header: the date of the letter this document is reaction on; empty by default.
<code>yourref = ...</code>	second field in the header: addressee's reference of the letter this document is reaction on; empty by default.
<code>ourref = ...</code>	third field in the header: your own reference for this document.
<code>date = ...</code>	fourth field of the header. The argument must have the form <code>yyyymmdd</code> or <code>yyyy-mm-dd</code> ; it will be translated into a date like "May 3, 2006" if the document language is English, or into its translation in the actual language. The default value is 'Undefined date', i.e. the date of <code>\today</code> is not the default as this would make the date untraceable from the document source only. However, you can force the use of <code>\today</code> by providing the string <code>today</code> for the argument.
<code>forcedate = ...</code>	The restrictions of the date option can be overridden by using the <code>forcedate</code> option instead; you can thus enter anything you like for the date.
<code>subject = ...</code>	subject of this document; is placed <code>raggedright</code> under the other fields, over the full <code>textwidth</code> . Use newlines if you want to restrict the width of the text.

### Opening and Closing

A letter is started with an opening – something like 'Dear John', and ended with a closing – something like 'Regards,<newline>Betty', perhaps with an autograph (or white space) in between.

<code>opening = ...</code>	Dear John
<code>openingcomma = ...</code>	by default, the opening phrase is followed by a comma, but you can change that here.
<code>closing = ...</code>	Regards
<code>closingcomma = ...</code>	by default, the closing phrase is followed by a comma, but you can change that here.
<code>signature = ...</code>	Betty

---

the folding options below) to give the folded paper a tolerance of 1.5mm on both sides in the envelope, so the address should be placed 1.5 mm higher at  $65-1.5=63.5$  mm.

autograph = ...	<p>This keyword can have one of the 10 values 0–9:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>0: no autograph; the signature appears right under the closing. This is the default if the autograph option is not used (using it without a value is equivalent to autograph=2).</li> <li>1: generates extra whitespace between signature and closing for a hand-written autograph. Change with the closingskip key.</li> <li>2–9: inserts one of eight autograph images which, with the \autograph command, may have been defined in the style file.</li> </ul>
enclosures = ...	<p>This keyword can be used to add a note, at the end of the document, which starts with <b>Enclosure:</b> followed by the value of the keyword. Multiple enclosures can be separated with \\ commands. If those are found, the starting text will be <b>Enclosures:</b>.</p>
closingskip = ...	<p>white space between signature and closing. The default is 2\baselineskip.</p>

### Footer fields

Footer fields are shown in the order in which they appear below; they are empty by default, and empty fields are not displayed. The order of the fields can be changed with the footorder option.

[no]footer	enables or disables printing a page footer; there is room for upto four fields, if you set five fields, the last one will appear in the right margin.
footorder = ...	changes the order of footer fields. The argument should be a semicolon (;) separated list of fieldnames. The default is website;phone;cellphone;fax;email.
phoneprefix	prefix for phone numbers. The default is '0'; will be changed into '+<areacode>' if the foreign option is used.
phone = ...	if not empty, prints 'phone' in the first field of the page footer, with the contents under it, prefixed with a 0 or, if the foreign option was used, the areacode (set with the areacode option.) Telephone numbers should thus be entered without a prefix.
cellphone = ...	same for cellphone...
fax = ...	fax...
email = ...	email...
website = ...	and website.

### Folding marks

Folding marks can be useful, particularly if your address window is used to its limits. Correctly folding your letter then prevents parts of the address to become invisible because of the letter loosely filling the envelope.

nofold	Disable folding marks.
foldleft	The folding mark is printed in the left margin.
foldright	The folding mark is printed in the right margin. This is the default.
fold2	Folding mark at about halfway, set for tight fitting into a 220x162 mm envelope, with a tolerance of 2 mm at both sides.

<code>fold3</code>	Folding mark at about one third from the top, set for tight fitting into a 220x110 mm envelope, with a tolerance of 1.5 mm at both sides.
<code>fold = ...</code>	For non-standard envelopes and paper formats the position of the folding mark can be set at any position (in mm) from the top of the paper.

### Payment data

In invoices you probably want to make clear where you want your debtor to transfer his money to. You can do so by calling the `\accountdata` command, which generates a little table containing these data. The contents of this table can be defined with the following keywords:

<code>term = ...</code>	Payment term in days; default is 30.
<code>currency = ...</code>	Currency; default is euro.
<code>accountno = ...</code>	Your bank account number.
<code>routingno = ...</code>	Your bank's routing number. Will not be cited if undefined.
<code>accountname = ...</code>	Your bank account's ascription. Will not be cited if undefined.
<code>iban = ...</code>	Your account's IBAN...
<code>bic = ...</code>	and BIC code; IBAN and BIC are only reported in invoices to foreign customers—see the <code>foreign</code> keyword.
<code>vatno = ...</code>	Your VAT reference number, not yet used.
<code>chamber = ...</code>	Your Chamber of Commerce subscription number, not yet used.

### Accept data

These keys pertain to data needed for accept forms:

<code>acceptaccount = ...</code>	Payer's bank account number
<code>acceptaddress = ...</code>	Payer's address lines, separated with <code>\\</code>
<code>accepteuros = ...</code>	Euro part of the amount to be paid
<code>acceptcents = ...</code>	Cents part of the amount to be paid
<code>acceptdescription = ...</code>	Description to be quoted on the accept form
<code>acceptdesc = ...</code>	Short version of the description for the detachable strip of the form to be kept by the payer
<code>acceptreference = ...</code>	Reference

### Miscellaneous

<code>[no]fill</code>	Use the <code>fill</code> keyword to justify text both left and right; the default is <code>nofill</code> : left justification only.
<code>shift = ...</code>	The many textpositions in <code>isodoc</code> are defined in millimeters, but sometimes printers show an aberration in their horizontal or vertical printing position. You can correct for this with the <code>shift = x,y</code> option, where <code>x</code> and <code>y</code> (both 0 by default) shift the output to the right and down, respectively, in millimeters.

### 3 Commands

- `\showkeys` The `\showkeys` command can be useful for debugging. It prints a table showing the option keys described in the previous section, and their current values.
- `\setupdocument` Most of the setup, both in the style files and in the documents themselves, is done setting options in a call to the class-defined `\setupdocument` command. The options can be either a key/value pair, or just a key. Options with values and those without may occur in any order, with the exception of `addresscenter` (see there.) Values need their surrounding `{}`'s only if they contain any comma's. The *Options* section explains the available options.

Most of the options have a corresponding command with the same name. Although not very often, it may sometimes be useful to have those commands available. These are the options with a corresponding command:<sup>5</sup>

<code>accept</code>	<code>cellphone</code>	<code>fold</code>	<code>nofill</code>	<code>subject</code>
<code>acceptaccount</code>	<code>chamber</code>	<code>fold2</code>	<code>nofold</code>	<code>term</code>
<code>acceptaddress</code>	<code>city</code>	<code>fold3</code>	<code>nofooter</code>	<code>to</code>
<code>acceptcents</code>	<code>cityzip</code>	<code>foldleft</code>	<code>noheader</code>	<code>vatno</code>
<code>acceptdesc</code>	<code>closing</code>	<code>foldright</code>	<code>noreturn</code>	<code>website</code>
<code>acceptdescription</code>	<code>closingskip</code>	<code>footer</code>	<code>opening</code>	<code>who</code>
<code>accepteuros</code>	<code>company</code>	<code>footorder</code>	<code>openingcomma</code>	<code>yourletter</code>
<code>acceptreference</code>	<code>country</code>	<code>forcedate</code>	<code>ourref</code>	<code>yourref</code>
<code>accountname</code>	<code>countrycode</code>	<code>foreign</code>	<code>phone</code>	<code>zip</code>
<code>accountno</code>	<code>currency</code>	<code>french</code>	<code>phoneprefix</code>	
<code>addresscenter</code>	<code>date</code>	<code>german</code>	<code>return</code>	
<code>addresswidth</code>	<code>dutch</code>	<code>header</code>	<code>returnaddress</code>	
<code>american</code>	<code>email</code>	<code>iban</code>	<code>rightaddress</code>	
<code>areacode</code>	<code>enclosures</code>	<code>language</code>	<code>routingno</code>	
<code>autograph</code>	<code>english</code>	<code>leftaddress</code>	<code>shift</code>	
<code>bic</code>	<code>fax</code>	<code>localbank</code>	<code>signature</code>	
<code>bodyshift</code>	<code>fill</code>	<code>logoaddress</code>	<code>street</code>	

So you could write in your letter: “please send me the money on my bank account: `\accountno` as soon as possible.”

- `\letter` The `\letter` command produces one letter and can be called multiple times. It has two arguments. The first argument is optional and must be a list of *key=value* pairs. The options set here are usually those that vary among different letters. The second argument contains the letter's content. This content will, depending on the options set, automatically be surrounded by an opening, a closing, an autograph, a signature and a remark about any enclosures. The first page of each letter will be decorated with a logo, the addressee's address, a return address, various reference fields, a footer, a folding mark—all as defined by *key=value* pairs in `\setupdocument` or in the `\letter` command itself.

The second and following pages will have a heading, quoting the name of the addressee and a page number. Examples of letters can be found in the section *Usage: letters*.

- `\invoice` The `\invoice` command is essentially the same as the `\letter` command, except that the opening is always “INVOICE”, and the content (argument 2) is largely composed using the `\itable`, `\iitem`, `\itotal`, and `\accountdata` commands described hereafter. Closing, autograph, and signature are disabled.

In the Netherlands, invoices can be provided with an accept form on the lower third part of the page. If the `accept` option was used, this accept form will be filled with the available data, in the `ocrb` font where needed.

- `\itable` The following commands pertain to invoices: The `\itable` command uses `tabularx` to create a two-column table. The first column of the table will have

<sup>5</sup>Note for developers: the table lines below can be generated with a ruby script `listkeys` (included in the distribution): `listkeys show`



the header ‘Description’ (or its equivalent in the language selected), the header of the second column says ‘Amount (EUR)’. The single argument of `\itable` should contain the contents of the table and is of the form:

```

item 1 & amount 1\NN
item 2 & amount 2\NN
...
item n & amount n \NN
\cmidrule[.05em]{2-2}
Total & amount \NN

```

However, the next two commands may be used to enter these data more cleanly:

- `\iitem` The `\iitem{item}{amount}` command (`iitem` stands for Invoice Item) is equivalent to writing `item & amount\NN`.
- `\itotal` The `\itotal{amount}` command (`itotal` stands for Invoice total) is equivalent to writing: `\cmidrule[.05em]{2-2} Total & amount \NN`, with the additional advantage that the word ‘Total’ will be replaced with its equivalent in the current language. Thus, the argument to the `\itable` command show above can also be written:

```

\iitem{item 1}{amount 1}
\iitem{item 2}{amount 2}
...
\iitem{item n}{amount n}
\total{amount}

```

- `\accountdata` The `\accountdata` command prints a little table with accounting information needed by the creditor for paying the invoice. It is constructed using the values of the options `accountno`, `accountname`, `routingno`, `iban`, and `bic`. The latter two are only included if the `foreign` option was used.

- `\autograph` The `\autograph` command, which will normally appear in a style file, serves to define up to eight autographs based on PDF, JPEG or PNG images. One of these autographs will be drawn between the closing (*Best regards*) and the signature (*Betty*) if you use the `autograph` option with a value from 2 through 9. `\autograph` has 7 arguments:

- arg 1: 2,3,...9: autograph number; will be translated internally to define `\autographA`, `\autographB...` `\autographH`
- 2: scaling factor for the image
- 3: distance the autograph outdents in the margin
- 4: vertical position of the baseline of the closing (*Regards*,) from the top
- 5: vertical position of the baseline of the signature (*John Letterwriter*) from the top
- 6: height of the image
- 7: the image (jpg, png, pdf...)

The arguments 3–6 must be dimensions, and for a given autograph image should be inferred by inspecting the image with an image manipulation program like, for example, the gimp. In the lower left corner of the gimp window, select the units of length, move the pointer to the positions where you want margin, closing, and signature and to the bottom of the image, read the x, y, y and y positions respectively and use those for the argument 3, 4, 5, and 6.

- `\logo` The `\logo` command is internally used to define the default logo; you can redefine it with `\renewcommand{\logo}{...}`. An example of logo redefinition can be found on page 16.

## The Letter Company

---

Wybo Dekker  
Deilsedijk 60  
4158 CH Deil

**Letter Cy • Deilsedijk 60 • Deil**

---

TeX Users Group  
1466 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 3141  
Portland, OR 97208-2311  
U.S.A

Vostra lettera del:      Vostro riferimento:      Nostro riferimento: 1029


Data: Undefined date

Oggetto: An example letter using the isodoc class

L.S.,

This letter was composed using the L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X isodoc class.

Had our solar system included two suns, the problem would have involved three bodies (the two suns and each planet), and chaos would have been immediately obvious. Planets would have had erratic and unpredictable orbits, and creatures living on one of these planets would never have been able to perceive the slightest harmony. Nor would it have occurred to them that the universe might be ruled by laws and that it is up to man's intellect to discover them. Besides, it is not at all obvious that life and conscience could even emerge in such a chaotic system.

Best regards  
  
W.H. Dekker

**Allegati:**  
isodoc documentation  
LPPL documentation

sito Web:	telefono:	cellulare:	e-mail:
<a href="http://www.xs4all.nl">www.xs4all.nl</a>	087-87 48 496	06-15 49 20 70	<a href="mailto:wybo@xs4all.nl">wybo@xs4all.nl</a>

Figure 1: Minimal letter example

<code>\EUROSymbol</code>	Several symbols are frequently used in letters and invoices. These are usually taken from <code>marvosym.sty</code> ; however, <code>marvosym</code> collides frequently with command names used in <code>isodoc</code> . So they have gotten their own names here:		
<code>\EuroSymbol</code>			
<code>\EUR</code>			
<code>\EmailSymbol</code>			
<code>\LetterSymbol</code>			
<code>\MobileSymbol</code>			
<code>\PhoneSymbol</code>			
	command	ascii	result
	<code>\LetterSymbol</code>	66	✉
	<code>\EuroSymbol</code>	164	€
	<code>\EuroSymbol</code>	164	€
	<code>\EUR</code>	99	€
	<code>\EmailSymbol</code>	107	✉
	<code>\PhoneSymbol</code>	84	☎
	<code>\MobileSymbol</code>	72	📞

If you need other symbols, then please email me.

## 4 Usage: letters

Usage of the class is best explained by example.

### 4.1 A simple letter

Here is the latex source for a small letter; its result appears in figure 1:

```

\documentclass[11pt]{isodoc}
\usepackage{mystyle}
\definecolor{headcolor}{gray}{.5}
\setupdocument{
  to = {TeX Users Group\\
        1466 NW Naito Parkway, Suite 3141\\
        Portland, OR 97208-2311\\
        U.S.A
      },
  ourref = 1029,
  enclosures = isodoc documentation\\LPPL documentation,
  subject = An example letter using the isodoc class,
  autograph = 2,
}

\begin{document}
\letter[language=italian]{
  This letter was composed using the \LaTeX{} isodoc class.
  \par\input{thuan} % for some body
}
\end{document}

```

This source essentially shows three items:

1. the inclusion of a package `mystyle`; we'll come to that shortly.
2. the command `\setupdocument` called with many *key=value* arguments, each defining one of the texts that go into the letter.
3. the command `\letter`, enclosing the body of the letter; just to give the letter some real body, a small text has been included using `\input`.

Of course this is not all of the information needed to create a letter. For example, there should be a logo, telling the addressee who I am and there should be contact information such as my address, telephone number and so on. This is where the included `mystyle` package plays its part. Here is an example of such a style file:

```

\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1999/12/01]
\ProvidesPackage{mystyle}
  [2010/08/21 v1.1 Letter Company style file for isodoc]
\RequirePackage{pxfonts}


\setupdocument{return,footer,fold3,
  autograph      = 0,
  company         = The Letter Company,
  returnaddress  = Letter Cy\Deilsedijk 60\Deil,
  who            = Wybo Dekker,
  street         = Deilsedijk 60,
  city           = Deil,
  zip            = 4158 CH,
  country        = The Netherlands,
  countrycode    = NL,
  areacode       = 31,
  phone          = {87-87\,48\,496},
  cellphone      = {6-15\,49\,20\,70},
  fax            = {},
  website        = www.xs4all.nl,
  email          = wybo@xs4all.nl,
  accountno      = {3040\,46221},
  iban           = nl61pstb0006238747,
  bic            = pstbnl21,
  vatno          = 28750482B01,
  chamber        = 11023220,
  opening        = L.S.,
  closing        = Best regards,
  signature      = W.H. Dekker
}
\graphicspath{./graphics/}
\autograph{2}{.30}{75bp}{87bp}{216bp}{261bp}{signw_marked}
\endinput

```

So in the style file, too, `\setupdocument` is used to register information that will be common to almost all of my letters. The `\autograph` command sets up an autograph, based on an image file. Apart from the code shown here, a style file can contain definitions for more autographs, and a definition for a logo. Without the latter, a default logo is produced. Note also that I have included defaults for opening, closing, and signature in the style file, and that I did not override those in the letter's source.

The letter source example shown above, in combination with this style example, compiles to the letter shown in figure 1. This example illustrates some aspects of isodoc:

- At the top, you see the default letterhead (logo). You can create your own logo by redefining the `\logo` command.
- Under it is the address. It has a return address in script sized sans serif boldface over it, because the return key has been used. A return address is useful if you send your letters in a standard window envelope. The positioning of the address is done in the style file, using the `addresscenter` and `leftaddress` or `rightaddress` keywords.
- The paper is vertically divided in six equally wide columns. The outer two columns are the left and right margins, the second to fifth columns contain header and footer fields.
- The “Your reference” and “Our reference” fields have not been set (with the `yourref` and `ourref` keys) and therefore stay empty by default, the date field has also not been set, but it should be. Therefore, the default value is “Undefined date”, and a warning is issued by a pink background.
- A folding mark has been printed in the extreme right margin, such that on folding the paper along it, it will correctly fit in a 220 x 110 mm envelope;



*The Shiva Shakti Foundation*

*Main Building 567<sup>th</sup> floor Room 125 Bangkok*

Wybo Dekker  
Deilsedijk 60  
4158 CH Deil

Your letter of	Your reference	Our reference	Date
May 12	MAPS #34	1029	21st February 2012

Subject: Sample letter with the isodoc class

Beste Wybo,

This is an example of a letter made with the isodoc class. It has been compiled with XeLaTeX. Note that the date was set to 'today', so the date above the letter depends upon the day of compilation.

The picture in the logo was designed by Pieter Weltevrede. The text in the logo is Chopin Script, the body text is MinionPro Regular. The text<sup>1</sup> has no meaning, its only goal is to get a long letter.

Typografie wordt meestal toegepast om het doel en de inhoud van een tekst te ondersteunen. Een tekst moet bijvoorbeeld prettig leesbaar zijn. Daarom worden teksten in boeken en kranten vaak uit een lettertype met schreef gezet, maar op het beeldscherm juist vaak met een schreefloos lettertype zoals Verdana of Tahoma opgemaakt.

Voor een reclame- of waarschuwingsbord is het van belang dat woorden opvallen door ze met felle kleuren te accentueren. In een lange tekst wordt het juist als storend wordt ervaren wanneer er vetgedrukte woorden uitspringen en wordt bij voorkeur cursivering gebruikt om de lezer te attenderen.

Ook met andere zaken die de leesbaarheid van een tekst beïnvloeden houdt typografie zich bezig. Bijvoorbeeld het gebruik (doelgroep) en de indeling van een pagina. De typograaf let op:

- de zetbreedte (regellengte): de breedte van een tekstblok of kolom. De typograaf let daarbij op het maximum aantal tekens of woorden per regel. Bij een tekst met te lange regels moet het oog van de lezer namelijk een te grote afstandsprong maken van het eind van de regel naar het begin van de volgende. In het algemeen worden maxima gehanteerd van gemiddeld ca. 85 tekens (inclusief spaties en leestekens) of van gemiddeld twaalf woorden.
- de diverse lettergroottes (corpsen) en -soorten Door een combinatie daarvan (naast o.a. kleurgebruik) kan de typograaf de diverse tekstelementen visueel onderscheidend maken en daarmee de inhoudelijke hiërarchie goed visualiseren en ordenen. Letterfamilies bestaan uit diverse lettersoorten, meestal minimaal romein (normaal), vet, cursief en vet-cursief. Er zijn ook uitgebreide letterfamilies, die dan bijv. als extra lettersoort vet-cursief, halfvet, extra vet, versmald en verbreed hebben.

---

<sup>1</sup> gathered from the T<sub>E</sub>X-distribution

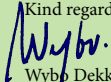
Figure 2: Long letter example with a non-standard logo, page 1

- de interlinie: het wit tussen twee regels.
- de regelafstand: de grootte van de letter (het korps) opgeteld bij de grootte van de interlinie. (Voorbeeld: corps 10 punt + 4 punt interlinie geeft een regelafstand van 14 punt.)
- de woordspaties: het wit (de ruimte) tussen twee woorden.
- de letterspatiëring: het wit tussen de letters onderling
- de leestekens
- de gebruikte letterfamilie(s) (lettertypen).
- het vaste (verticale) tussenwit (bij meerdere kolommen)
- het bijeenblijven van inhoudelijke eenheden
- het bijeenblijven van inhoudelijke eenheden

Om een bekend voorbeeld te geven: de staartregel van een alinea die niet alleen boven aan een pagina mag staan (het zgn. 'hoerenjong'). Zo bestaat er o.a. ook de 'wees' of de 'weduwe' (uit het engels: the 'widow'). Deze termen staan beiden voor de eerste regel van een alinea die alleen staat onderaan een pagina.

Voor woordenboeken of kranten,<sup>2</sup> waar ruimte schaars is, worden er opzettelijk smalle lettertypen uitgezocht, waardoor het papier efficiënter benut kan worden. De marges worden dan uiteraard ook klein gehouden. Een voorbeeld is de Lexicon (Bram de Does, 1992), die wordt gebruikt in de krant NRC Handelsblad en het woordenboek de Dikke Van Dale.

Sommige aspecten en gewoontes van de typografie zijn universeel: te lange regels, te weinig interlinie en te kleine woordspaties lezen niet prettig. Andere gewoontes zoals het gebruik van aanhalingstekens en gedachtestreepjes verschillen van tijd tot tijd en van land tot land en daarbinnen nog weer van publicatie tot publicatie.

Kind regards  
  
Wybo Dekker

**Enclosure:**  
Isodoc documentatie

---

<sup>2</sup> en wat u nog maar zelf kunt bedenken...

Figure 3: Long letter example with a non-standard logo, page 2

this has been achieved by using the `fold3` key.

- In between closing (*Best regards,*) and signature (*W.H. Dekker*) an autograph has been placed. This was done by setting `autograph=2`. Alternative values are 0 (nothing between closing and signature), 1 for white space where an autograph can be placed with a pen after printing, or one of the values 2–9, which may have been associated with other autograph images. In this case, I have used an autograph image in which I have drawn the boundary box and the *outdent*, *closing*, and *signature* positions defined in the `\autograph` command (see the section *Commands*) with red lines.
- The bottom of the letter has (up to) four fields with contact information. This is useful if your logo does not show that information. If it does, you can omit these fields by using the `nofooter` key, or by not using the `footer` key, depending on the default set in the style file.

## 4.2 Multiple letters, redefined logo

Let's try another illustrative example, see figures 2 and 3: we use a modified style file, with a redefined logo, so we don't need a page footer; we use preprinted right-windowed envelopes, so a return address is not needed. Here is the style file (`logostyle.sty`):

```
\NeedsTeXFormat{LaTeX2e}[1999/12/01]
\ProvidesPackage{logostyle}
  [2010/08/21 v1.1 Shiva Shakti style file for isodoc]
\usepackage{fontspec,polyglossia}
\setupdocument{
  nofooter,fold2,autograph=1,
  company      = The Shiva Shakti Foundation,
  who          = Wybo Dekker,
  street       = Deilsedijk 60,
  city        = Deil,
  zip         = 4158 CH,
  country     = The Netherlands,
  countrycode = IN,
  areacode    = 31,
  phone       = {87-87\,48\,496},
  cellphone   = {6-15\,49\,20\,70},
  fax         = {},
  website     = www.xs4all.nl,
  email       = wybod@xs4all,
  accountno   = {3040\,46221},
  iban       = nl61pstb0006238747,
  bic        = pstbnl21,
  addresscenter = 70,
  rightaddress
}
\autograph{2}{.20}{75bp}{47bp}{238bp}{261bp}{signblue}

\definecolor{headcolor}{rgb}{0.42, 0.57, 0.14} % goldenrod2
\definecolor{shivablue}{rgb}{.14,.33,.43}
\definecolor{shivaback}{rgb}{.78,.89,.68}
\graphicspath{{./graphics/}}

\renewcommand{\logo}{
  \pagecolor{shivaback}
  \begin{textblock}{2}(10,13)
    \includegraphics[scale=.3]{shiva_shakti.jpg}
  \end{textblock}
  \begin{textblock}{105}(88,15)
    \begin{center}
      \fontspec{ChopinScript}
```

```

        {\Huge\noindent\textcolor{shivablue}{The Shiva Shakti Foundation}}\\[2ex]
        Main Building\quad
        567\textsuperscript{th} floor\quad
        Room 123\quad
        Bangkok
    \end{center}
\end{textblock}
}
\setmainfont[Mapping=tex-text]{MinionPro-Regular}
\setdefaultlanguage{english}
\setotherlanguage{dutch}
\endinput

```

The letter source does not use the autograph key, so the default value of 2 is used; we write it in Dutch and use a larger text, just to see what happens if more than one page is generated:

```

%!xelatex
\documentclass[11pt,twoside]{isodoc}
\usepackage{logostyle}
\setupdocument{
    ourref = 1029,
    yourletter = May 12,
    yourref = MAPS \#34,
    date = today,
    closing = Kind regards,
    signature = Wybo Dekker,
    enclosures = Isodoc documentatie,
    subject = Sample letter with the isodoc class,
    autograph = 2,
}
\newcommand{\letterbody}{%
    This is an example of a letter made with the isodoc class.
    It has been compiled with XeLaTeX.
    Note that the date was set to 'today', so the date above the
    letter depends upon the day of compilation.

    The picture in the logo was designed by Pieter Weltevrede.
    The text in the logo is Chopin Script, the body text is MinionPro Regular.
    The text\footnote{gathered from the \TeX-distribution} has no meaning,
    its only goal is to get a long letter.
    % It's in dutch, so we select that language:
    \begin{dutch}
        \par\input{typo}
    \end{dutch}
}

\begin{document}
\letter[to = Wybo Dekker\\
        Deilsedijk 60\\
        4158 CH Deil,
        opening = Beste Wybo
    ]{\letterbody}
\letter[to = MAPS redactie\\
        Spuiboulevard 269\\
        3311 GP Dordrecht,
        opening = Beste Taco
    ]{\letterbody}
\end{document}

```

In this case, the same letter had to be sent to two different people, with different openings and addresses of course. So the letter's body is separately defined and the `\letter` command is called twice, with the same body, but different to and



## Wybo Dekker

Wybo Dekker  
Deilsedijk 60  
4158 CH Deil

W.H. Dekker • Deilsedijk 60 • 4158 CH Deil

NTG  
Maasstraat 2  
5836 BB Sambeek

Uw brief van	Uw kenmerk	Ons kenmerk	Datum
		8234	1 april 2006
Onderwerp: Declaratie verzending aanmaningen			

### REKENING

Omschrijving	Bedrag( €)
enveloppen	6,60
postzegels	9,00
Totaal	15,60

### Betalingsgegevens:

rekening nr: 304046221  
ten name van: W.H. Dekker  
kenmerk: 8234

webstek	telefoon	telefax	e-mail
www.xs4all.nl	087-8748496	0842-234393	wybo@xs4all.nl

Figure 4: Invoice example

opening keys. Figures 2 and 3 show the first two pages (the first letter) of this document, which actually has four pages.

## 5 Usage: invoices

### 5.1 A simple invoice

Invoices (can) have the same structure as letters, except that the `\opening` isn't "Dear Somebody" anymore, but something like "Invoice". And the `\closing` doesn't say "Best regards", but may provide payment information. And the body is not a simple text, but a table with descriptions of things to be paid, and the corresponding amounts of money.

An example, as usual, is most instructive:

```
\documentclass[12pt]{isodoc}
\usepackage{isowybo}
\setupdocument{
  ourref=8234,
  date=20060401,
  subject=Declaratie verzending aanmaningen,
  to=NTG\\Maasstraat 2\\5836 BB Sambeek
}
\begin{document}
\invoice{
  \itable{
    \iitem{enveloppen}{6,60}
    \iitem{postzegels}{9,00}
    \itotal{15,60}
  }
  \\[3ex]\accountdata
}
\end{document}
```

The result is shown in figure 4.

### 5.2 Invoice with redefined logo

When the `accept` option is used, the invoice will be created with an invoice form on the lower third part of the page. Here is an example:

```
\documentclass{isodoc}
\usepackage{isontg}
\setupdocument{accept,
  acceptdesc=NTG\\2006,
  acceptdescription=Contributie 2006,
  acceptreference=4000 0000 2006 0308,
  date=20060503,
  subject=Contributie 2006,
  nofooter
}
\begin{document}
\invoice[
  to=W.H. Dekker\\Deilsedijk 60\\4158 CH Deil,
  acceptaccount=304046221,
  accepteuros=40,
  acceptcents=00,
  ourref=308,
]{\itable{\iitem{Contributie NTG voor 2006}{40,00}}\\[3ex]
\accountdata}
```



NEDERLANDSTALIGE T<sub>E</sub>X GEBRUIKERSGROEP

Wybo Dekker  
Deilsedijk 60  
4158 CH Deil

NTG • Deilsedijk 60 • Deil 4158 CH

W.H. Dekker  
Deilsedijk 60  
4158 CH Deil

Uw brief van

Uw kenmerk

Ons kenmerk  
308

Datum  
3 mei 2006

Onderwerp: Contributie 2006

#### REKENING

Omschrijving	Bedrag( €)
Contributie NTG voor 2006	40,00

#### Betalingsgegevens:

rekening nr: 1306238  
ten name van: NTG  
kenmerk: 308

deze strook niet meezen

**euro-acceptgiro**

over te schrijven/te storten

€  euro  ct

van girorekening of bankrekening

van/door

naam

adres

plaats

handtekening

zijn alle rode rubrieken ingevuld?

formulier uitsluitend bestemd voor betaling in euro's

110575-E05  
0602

op rekening 1306238  
NTG  
Deilsedijk 60  
4158 CH Deil

op rekening 1306238  
van NTG  
Deilsedijk 60, 4158 CH Deil

formulier met blauwe of zwarte inkt invullen  
© gezamenlijke banken en postbank

nadruk verboden de ruimte hieronder niet beschrijven

betalingskenmerk ☒ van rekening ☐ euro ☐ ct ☒ diversen ☒ naar rekening ☐ code

0021306238+ 12>

Figure 5: Invoice example with accept form

```

\begin{textblock}{210}(0,199.5)
  \noindent\includegraphics[width=210mm]{acceptform.jpg}
\end{textblock}
}
\end{document}

```

Normally such invoices are printed on preprinted paper with an easily detachable, perforated form. In this example, the form itself has been printed, too. The `graphicx` and `textpos` packages have already been made available by the `isodoc` class. Figure 5 shows the output of this example.

## 6 Implementation

The basis is the `article` class with all options:

```

1 \DeclareOption*{\PassOptionsToClass{\CurrentOption}{article}}
2 \ProcessOptions
3 \LoadClass{article}

```

We use `\ctable` floats here, and we need `ctable`'s commands for decent spacing in tables and more. `ctable` also brings us `array`, `tabularx`, `color`, and `xkeyval`. `eurosym` is used for the euro symbol.

```

4 \RequirePackage{ctable,eurosym,graphicx,stringstrings,calc}
5 \RequirePackage{forarray}

```

Since the name of the package contains 'iso', make the page A4. For `textpos`, divide the page in 210 columns of 1mm each and 297 rows, 1mm each. The page is vertically divided in 6 columns of 35mm each: a left margin, 4 fields, and a right margin.

```

6 \RequirePackage[nofoot,head=\baselineskip]{geometry}
7 \RequirePackage[absolute,overlay]{textpos}
8 \geometry{papersize={210mm,297mm},margin=35mm}
9 \TPGrid{210}{297}

```

Several colors can be changed, by using the `\definecolor` command; the defaults (all black) are set here:

<code>headcolor</code>	<code>headcolor</code> : color for the header and footer field texts
<code>headingcolor</code>	<code>headingcolor</code> : color for the fancy headings
<code>markercolor</code>	<code>markercolor</code> : color for the folding marks

```

10 \definecolor{headcolor}{gray}{0}
11 \definecolor{headingcolor}{gray}{0}
12 \definecolor{markercolor}{gray}{0}

```

Use fancy headings, except for the first page. The heading, on a rule, looks like:

To: John Doe (April 1st, 2006)

Page 2 of 3

```

13 \RequirePackage{fancyhdr}
14 \pagestyle{fancy}
15 \AtBeginDocument{\addtolength{\headheight}{\baselineskip}}

```

The `\xxxdoc` commands (like `\dutchdoc`) set the default language via `\AtBeginDocument`, but other language changes should be done without that. So we must have a boolean to check if we are in the preamble:

```

16 \newif\ifpreamble\preambletrue
17 \AtBeginDocument{\preamblefalse}

```

Background color for signaling items that should have been defined, but weren't:

```
18 \definecolor{isodocpink}{rgb}{1,.7,.7}
19 \def\Undefined#1{\colorbox{isodocpink}{Undefined #1}}
```

A small sans serif font is used for header and footer field names and the sender's address information. The idea is that this is used for all pre-printed text on the letter paper.

```
20 \def\@hft{\footnotesize\sffamily\color{headcolor}}
```

## 6.1 The options and their defaults

### 6.1.1 General options

**shift** The default shift is 0mm,0mm. The shift option moves the output to the right and down:

```
21 \def\@xyshift#1,#2@@{\def\@xshift{#1}\def\@yshift{#2}}
22 \define@key{isodoc}{shift}{%
23   \@xyshift#1@@
24   \AtBeginDocument{\textblockorigin{\@xshift mm}{\@yshift mm}}
25 }
```

**foreign** Several items in the letter/invoice will be different in documents that are to be sent abroad; this is set with the foreign option, false by default:

```
26 \define@key{isodoc}{foreign}[\foreigntrue]{\foreigntrue}
27                                     \newif\ifforeign\foreignfalse
```

**cityzip** By default, the zip code is typeset before the city. The cityzip option reverses this:

```
28 \define@key{isodoc}{cityzip}[\cityziptrue]{\cityziptrue}
29                                     \newif\ifcityzip\cityzipfalse
```

**localbank** When the foreign option is used, IBAN and BIC codes are reported, but this can be suppressed with the localbank option:

```
30 \define@key{isodoc}{localbank}[\localbanktrue]{\localbanktrue}
31                                     \newif\iflocalbank\localbankfalse
```

**dutch** The following keys set the language; English, set at the \EndOfClass is the default.

```
english 32 \define@key{isodoc}{dutch}   []{\isodoc@dutch}
german   33 \define@key{isodoc}{english} []{\isodoc@UKenglish}
american 34 \define@key{isodoc}{german} []{\isodoc@german}
french   35 \define@key{isodoc}{american} []{\isodoc@USenglish}
language 36 \define@key{isodoc}{french}   []{\isodoc@french}
          37 \define@key{isodoc}{language}{\csname isodoc@#1\endcsname}
```

**fill** The default is to have left, but not right justification, allowing for hyphenation in  
**nofill** extreme cases:

```
38 \define@key{isodoc}{fill}   []{\rightskip=1\rightskip}
39 \define@key{isodoc}{nofill} []{\rightskip=0mm plus 35mm}
40                             \rightskip=0mm plus 35mm
```

### 6.1.2 Logo

**company** The logo, by default, consists of a large company or personal name on top a rule,  
**logoaddress** with a contact person's name (probably your own name) and address hanging  
**who** under the rule. Its contents are defined by the following options:

```
street 41 \define@key{isodoc}{company}   {\def\company{#1}}
city
zip
country
countrycode
```

```

42 \def\company{\Undefined{company}}
43 \define@key{isodoc}{logoaddress}{\def\logoaddress{#1}}
44 \define@key{isodoc}{who}{\def\who{#1}}
45 \def\who{\Undefined{who}}
46 \define@key{isodoc}{street}{\def\street{#1}}
47 \def\street{\Undefined{street}}
48 \define@key{isodoc}{city}{\def\city{#1}}
49 \def\city{\Undefined{city}}
50 \define@key{isodoc}{country}{\def\country{#1}}
51 \def\country{\Undefined{country}}
52 \define@key{isodoc}{countrycode}{\def\countrycode{#1}}
53 \def\countrycode{\Undefined{countrycode}}
54 \define@key{isodoc}{zip}{\def\zip{#1}}
55 \def\zip{\Undefined{zip}}
56 \def\prezip{\ifforeign\countrycode\else\fi}

```

### 6.1.3 Address window

leftaddress The address can be positioned vertically with the addresscenter option; the default is 63.5mm. This is the vertical position of the center of the address. Horizontally, the address is positioned either left or right, depending on the leftaddress or rightaddress options being used. In the first case, the address start at x=35mm, which is the left margin (the default), and thus in line with the first header field, in the second case at 105mm, in line with the one-but-last header field.

```

57 \define@key{isodoc}{leftaddress} []{\def\xaddress{35}}
58 \def\xaddress{35}
59 \define@key{isodoc}{rightaddress} []{\def\xaddress{105}}
60 \define@key{isodoc}{addresscenter} {\def\addresscenter{#1}}
61 \def\addresscenter{63.5}
62 \define@key{isodoc}{addresswidth} {\def\addresswidth{#1}}
63 \def\addresswidth{70}

```

to The to option takes the addressee's address lines. Use \\ to separate lines. The info will be split by \processto on the first \\ separator into the addressee's name (\toname) and his address (\toaddress) The \toname will be reported in the pdf's document properties. However, this works only if the to key is set, with \setupdocument, in the preamble. If several letters are composed, to is normally set in the \letter or \invoice commands and thus is not seen by the \hypersetup, which is called \AtBeginDocument; so set the defaults to Various people for the \toname and make the address undefined:

```

64 \define@key{isodoc}{to}{\processto{#1}}\def\toname{Various people}
65 \def\toaddress{\Undefined{to}}
66 \long\def\processto#1{\xproc #1\\@@@{\ifx\toaddress\empty
67 \else \yproc #1@@@{\fi}
68 \long\def\xproc #1\\#2@@@{\def\toname{#1}\def\toaddress{#2}}
69 \long\def\yproc #1\\#2@@@{\def\toaddress{#2}}

```

return The default is to have no return address; but this can be changed by using the noreturn return (either in the style file or in the source) or, if the default was changed in the style file, remove it with noreturn in the source. Company and country names are often too long to fit in the address window. Or you may want to define an entirely different return address. The returnaddress option is provided to redefine the return address:

```

70 \define@key{isodoc}{return} []{\returntrue}
71 \newif\ifreturn\returnfalse
72 \define@key{isodoc}{noreturn} []{\returnfalse}
73 \define@key{isodoc}{returnaddress}{\def\returnaddress{#1}}

```

### 6.1.4 Header

**header** A header is switched on or off with the `header` and `noheader` options. The default  
**noheader** is to have a header.

```
74 \define@key{isodoc}{header} []{\headertrue}
75 \newif\ifheader\headertrue
76 \define@key{isodoc}{noheader}[]{\headerfalse}
```

**bodyshift** The header is the start of the body. It is initially positioned at 98mm from the top of the paper, but it can be shifted with the `bodyshift` option.

```
77 \define@key{isodoc}{bodyshift} {\advance\headerpos#1}
78 \newcount\headerpos\headerpos=98
79 \newcount\footerpos\footerpos=275
80 \newcount\subjectpos
81 \newcount\openingpos
82 \newcount\textskip
```

### 6.1.5 Footer

**footer** A footer is switched on or off with the `footer` and `nofooter` options. The default  
**nofooter** is to have no footer.

```
83 \define@key{isodoc}{footorder} {\def\footorder{#1}}
84 \def\footorder{website;phone;cellphone;fax;email}
85 \define@key{isodoc}{footer} []{\footertrue}
86 \newif\iffooter\footerfalse
87 \define@key{isodoc}{nofooter}[]{\footerfalse}
```

If there is a page footer, only those fields will be displayed which are not empty. Currently the phone, cellphone, fax, email and website are recognised as possible footer fields. Phone and fax number will be prefixed with a 0, unless the foreign option was used: then the prefix will be '+nn-', where nn is the area-code. The latter is set with the `areacode` option, which is 'Undefined areacode' by default.

<b>areacode</b>	88 \define@key{isodoc}{areacode}	{\def\areacode{#1}}
<b>phone</b>	89	\def\areacode{\Undefined{areacode}}
<b>phoneprefix</b>	90 \define@key{isodoc}{phone}	{\def\isodoc@phone{#1}}
<b>cellphone</b>	91	\def\isodoc@phone{}
<b>fax</b>	92 \define@key{isodoc}{phoneprefix}	{\def\phoneprefix{#1}}
<b>website</b>	93	\def\phoneprefix{0}
<b>email</b>	94 \define@key{isodoc}{cellphone}	{\def\isodoc@cellphone{#1}}
	95	\def\isodoc@cellphone{}
	96 \define@key{isodoc}{fax}	{\def\isodoc@fax{#1}}
	97	\def\isodoc@fax{}
	98 \define@key{isodoc}{website}	{\def\website{#1}}
	99	\def\website{}
	100 \define@key{isodoc}{email}	{\def\email{#1}}
	101	\def\email{}

### 6.1.6 Folding mark

**nofold** The default is to have no folding mark. So start with the folding mark position outside the paper boundaries:

```
102 \define@key{isodoc}{nofold}[]{\yfold=-1mm}
103 \newdimen\yfold\yfold=-1mm
```

**foldleft** The folding mark is in the right margin, but it can be moved to the left margin  
**foldright** with the `foldleft` option, or, if made that the default in your style file, back to the right margin with the `foldright` option:

```

104 \define@key{isodoc}{foldleft}[]{\xfold=9mm}
105         \newdimen\xfold\xfold=201mm
106 \define@key{isodoc}{foldright}[]{\xfold=201mm}

fold2 The envelope for double folded A4 is C5: 162x220mm, window 40x110mm, upper
left corner at 20x50mm. Fold the A4 to have a tolerance of 2mm at top and
bottom, by putting the fold mark at  $162-4=158$  mm.

107 \define@key{isodoc}{fold2}[]{\yfold=158mm}

fold3 The envelope for triple folded A4 is DL: 110x220mm, Fold the A4 to have a toler-
ance of 1.5mm at top and bottom, by putting the fold mark at  $110-3=107$ mm.

108 \define@key{isodoc}{fold3}[]{\yfold=107mm}

fold For non-standard envelopes and paper formats the position of the folding mark
can be set at any position (in mm) from the top of the paper:

109 \define@key{isodoc}{fold}{\yfold=#1mm}

```

### 6.1.7 Header fields

There are four header fields, each one quarter of the textwidth wide. Under those, if the subject has been defined, a subject line. The header position is 98mm by default, but it can be shifted with the `bodyshift` option.

```

ourref
yourref
yourletter
110 \define@key{isodoc}{ourref}  {\def\ourref{#1}}
111                             \def\ourref{}
112 \define@key{isodoc}{yourref} {\def\yourref{#1}}
113                             \def\yourref{}
114 \define@key{isodoc}{yourletter}{\def\yourletter{#1}}
115                             \def\yourletter{}

date The date must be entered in either of three formats: yyyy-mm-dd, yyyymmdd
or the string today. Here we check that a correct format is offered and that the
values for mm and dd are in the range 1–12 and 1–31 respectively. The string today
sets the date to today's date.

116 \define@key{isodoc}{date}{\@isomakedate{#1}}
117                             \def\date{\Undefined{date}}

forcedate If you know what you do you can substitute anything you like for the date by using
the forcedate option instead of date:

118 \define@key{isodoc}{forcedate}{\def\forcedate{#1}}\def\forcedate{}

subject The subject is empty by default and will be typeset only if you give it a value.

119 \define@key{isodoc}{subject}{\def\subject{#1}}
120                             \def\subject{}

opening The opening, something like ‘Dear Reader’, is set by the opening option; the de-
openingcomma fault is ‘Undefined opening’. It is followed by a comma, unless the openingcomma
has been used to set it to a different character, like a semicolon or an exclamation
mark.

121 \define@key{isodoc}{opening}  {\def\opening{#1}}
122                             \def\openingcomma{,}
123 \define@key{isodoc}{openingcomma}{\def\openingcomma{#1}}
124                             \def\opening{\Undefined{opening}}

```

### 6.1.8 Closing, autograph, signature

closing The closing, something like ‘Best regards’, is set by the closing option; the default  
closingskip



is ‘Undefined closing’. It will be preceded by a vertical skip, which can be set by the `closingskip` option, which is `2\baselineskip` by default:

```
125 \define@key{isodoc}{closing}    {\def\closing{#1}}
126 \def\closingcomma{,}
127                                \def\closing{\Undefined{closing}}
128 \define@key{isodoc}{closingskip}{\closingskip=#1}
129                                \newdimen\closingskip\closingskip=2\baselineskip
```

**autograph** The autograph is either just a newline, or a vertical spacing where you can put your autograph manually, or a graphic. In the latter case, it must have been defined with the macro `\autograph`, which defines an autograph from an image, see the section *User Macros*. Not using the autograph option is equivalent to `autograph=0` (just a newline). Using it without a value is equivalent to `autograph=2` (image inserted):

```
130 \define@key{isodoc}{autograph}[2]{\def\autographversion{#1}}
131                                \def\autographversion{0}
```

**signature** The signature, something like ‘John Letterwriter’, is set by the signature option; the default is ‘Undefined signature’.

```
132 \define@key{isodoc}{signature}{\def\signature{#1}}
133                                \def\signature{\Undefined{signature}}
```

**enclosures** Enclosures are set by the enclosures option. There are none by default.

```
134 \define@key{isodoc}{enclosures} {\def\enclosures{#1}}
135                                \def\enclosures{}
```

### 6.1.9 Invoice specific data

**term** Invoices need to state some specific data, like account data and term of payment:

```
accountno 136 \define@key{isodoc}{term}    [30]{\def\term{#1}}
routingno 137 \define@key{isodoc}{accountno} {\def\accountno{#1}}
accountname 138 \define@key{isodoc}{routingno} {\def\routingno{#1}}
iban       139 \define@key{isodoc}{accountname}{\def\accountname{#1}}
bic        140 \define@key{isodoc}{iban}    {\def\iban{#1}}
vatno      141 \define@key{isodoc}{bic}     {\def\bic{#1}}
chamber    142 \define@key{isodoc}{vatno}   {\def\vatno{#1}}
currency   143 \define@key{isodoc}{chamber} {\def\chamber{#1}}
           144                                \def\chamber{\Undefined{chamber}}
           145 \define@key{isodoc}{currency} {\def\currency{#1}}
           146                                \def\currency{\EuroSymbol}
```

**accept** If an accept form is to be printed, here are the options to fill in all the fields:

```
acceptaccount 147 \define@key{isodoc}{accept}[E05]{\def\accepttype{#1}}
acceptaddress 148                                \newfont\ocrb\ocrb10}
acceptcents   149                                }
acceptdescription 150 \define@key{isodoc}{acceptaccount} {\def\acceptaccount{#1}}
acceptdesc    151                                \def\acceptaccount{}
accepteuros   152 \define@key{isodoc}{acceptaddress} {\def\acceptaddress{#1}}
acceptreference 153                                \def\acceptaddress{}
           154 \define@key{isodoc}{acceptcents}    {\def\acceptcents{#1}}
           155                                \def\acceptcents{\Undefined{}}
           156 \define@key{isodoc}{acceptdescription}{\def\acceptdescription{#1}}
           157                                \def\acceptdescription{}
           158 \define@key{isodoc}{acceptdesc}      {\def\acceptdesc{#1}}
           159                                \def\acceptdesc{}
           160 \define@key{isodoc}{accepteuros}     {\def\accepteuros{#1}}
           161                                \def\accepteuros{\Undefined{}}
           162 \define@key{isodoc}{acceptreference} {\def\acceptreference{#1}}
           163                                \def\acceptreference{\Undefined{ref}}
```

For now, we define field positons for the E05 accept form only; when data for other forms become available, the content of `\accepttype` will have to be checked. Here is a rough layout of the E05 accept form – the last character tells if the items are typeset in a Tbox (T) or in a Cbox (C):

		description	T
ref		description	T
ref	euros cents	reference	C
eur ct	account		C
desc	address		T
desc	address		
desc	address		
164	<code>\def\xacceptdescription{105}\def\yacceptdescription{200}\def\wacceptdescription{100} %T</code>		
165	<code>\def\xacceptref{7}\def\yacceptref{212}\def\wacceptref{30} %T</code>		
166	<code>\def\xaccepteuros{60}\def\yaccepteuros{216}\def\waccepteuros{32} %C</code>		
167	<code>\def\xacceptcents{89}\def\yacceptcents{216}\def\wacceptcents{13} %C</code>		
168	<code>\def\xacceptreference{125}\def\yacceptreference{216}\def\wacceptreference{55} %C</code>		
169	<code>\def\xaccepteur{14.4}\def\yaccepteur{228.5}\def\waccepteur{21} %C</code>		
170	<code>\def\xacceptct{32}\def\yacceptct{228.5}\def\wacceptct{9} %C</code>		
171	<code>\def\xacceptaccount{75}\def\yacceptaccount{228.5}\def\wacceptaccount{65} %C</code>		
172	<code>\def\xacceptdesc{7}\def\yacceptdesc{241}\def\wacceptdesc{26} %T</code>		
173	<code>\def\xacceptaddress{58}\def\yacceptaddress{241}\def\wacceptaddress{90} %T</code>		

This is the `\baselineskip` for the two-line reference of the detachable strip:

```
174 \newdimen\acceptreferenceskip\acceptreferenceskip=5.15mm
```

## 6.2 User Macros

Some symbols taken from `marvosym.sty`:

```
175 \RequirePackage{isodocsymbols}
```

The autograph is either just a newline, or a vertical spacing where you can put your autograph manually, or a graphic. In the latter case, is must have been defined with the macro `\autograph`, which defines an autograph from an image.<sup>6</sup> The arguments 3 - 6 can be found by measuring those (with the gimp, for example) in the unscaled (raw) image (which is the last argument).

- arg 1: 2,3,...9: autograph number; will be translated internally to define `\autographA`, `\autographB...` `\autographH`
- 2: scaling factor for the image
- 3: the distance the autograph outdents in the margin
- 4: the vertical position of the baseline of the closing (Regards,) from the top
- 5: the vertical position of the baseline of the signature (John Letterwriter) from the top
- 6: the height of the image
- 7: the image (jpg, png, pdf...)

`\autograph`

```
176 \newdimen\myoutdent
177 \newdimen\signskip
178 \newdimen\mydown
```

---

<sup>6</sup>Thanks, Hans Hagen and Piet van Oostrum, for its definition

```

179 \def\autograph#1#2#3#4#5#6#7{%
180   \ifnum #1<2
181     \ClassError{isodoc}{autograph #1 cannot be changed (first arg must be 2..9)}{}
182   \fi
183   \ifnum #1>9
184     \ClassError{isodoc}{autograph #1 cannot be changed (first arg must be 2..9)}{}
185   \fi
186   \bgroup
187   \lccode'2='A \lccode'6='E
188   \lccode'3='B \lccode'7='F
189   \lccode'4='C \lccode'8='G
190   \lccode'5='D \lccode'9='H
191   \lowercase{\def\temp{#1}}%
192   \expandafter\egroup\expandafter\def\csname autograph\temp\endcsname{%
193     \myoutdent=#3
194     \signskip=#5\advance\signskip-#4
195     \mydown=#6\advance\mydown-#4
196     \par\hspace*{-#2\myoutdent}%
197     \raisebox{-#2\mydown}[0bp][0bp]{\includegraphics[scale=#2]{#7}}\[-\baselineskip]
198     \closing\[-2\baselineskip]\[#2\signskip]\signature%
199   }
200 }

```

### 6.2.1 Logo

The logo, by default, consists of a large company name on top a rule, with a contact person's name (probably your own name) and address hanging under the rule. If the osf-txfonts package is used, oldstyle figures are disabled here.

```

\logo
201 \newcommand{\zippedcity}{\ifcityzip\city\ \prezip\ \zip\else\prezip\ \zip\ \city\fi}
202 \newcommand{\logo}{%
203   { \parskip=0pt\parindent=0pt
204     \begin{textblock}{140}[0,1](35,20)%
205       \textsf{\LARGE\company}\[-1.7ex] % large company name
206       \rule{\hsize}{.3pt} % on top a rule
207     \end{textblock}
208   }
209   \Tbox{140}{22}{35}{\noindent
210     \footnotesize\sffamily
211     \ifx\undefined\logoaddress%
212       \ifx\undefined\tbfigures\else\tbfigures\fi
213       \ifx\who\empty\else\who\\\fi
214       \ifx\street\empty\else\street\\\fi
215       \zippedcity
216       \ifforeign\\\country\fi
217     \else\logoaddress\fi
218   }
219 }

\returnaddress
220 \def\returnaddress{%
221   \ifx\undefined\tbfigures\else\tbfigures\fi % when using osf-txfonts... just for me
222   \company\\
223   \street\\
224   \zippedcity
225   \ifforeign\\\country\fi
226 }

\setupdocument
227 \newcommand{\setupdocument}[1]{
228   \setkeys{isodoc}{#1}
229   \iffooter\else\geometry{bottom=25mm}\fi

```

230 }

\@isomakedate

```

231 \newcount\@isoyear   \@isoyear=\year   \year=0
232 \newcount\@isomonth  \@isomonth=\month
233 \newcount\@isoday    \@isoday=\day
234 \def\@isomakedate#1{%
235   \def\@isoarg{#1}\def\@isotoday{today}
236   \ifx\@isoarg\@isotoday
237     \year=\@isoyear
238     \month=\@isomonth
239     \day=\@isoday
240   \else
241     \stringlength[q]{\@isoarg}
242     \ifnum\theresult=10
243       \substring[q]{\@isoarg}{5}{5}
244       \if\thestring-\else\ClassError{isodoc}{
245         Illegal date separator: \thestring (must be -)}{}\fi
246       \substring[q]{\@isoarg}{8}{8}
247       \if\thestring-\else\ClassError{isodoc}{
248         Illegal date separator: \thestring (must be -)}{}\fi
249     \else
250       \ifnum\theresult=8\else\ClassError{isodoc}{
251         Illegal date: not yyyyymmdd | yyyy-mm-dd | today}{}\fi
252     \fi
253     \Treatments{0}{0}{0}{1}{0}{0}
254     \substring[q]{\@isoarg}{1}{\$} \let\@isodigits=\thestring \def\@isoarg{\thestring}
255     \stringlength[q]{\@isodigits}
256     \ifnum\theresult=8\else\ClassError{isodoc}{Illegal date: must have 8 digits}{}\fi
257     \substring[q]{\@isoarg}{1}{4} \year=\thestring \def\@isoarg{\@isodigits}
258     \substring[q]{\@isoarg}{5}{6} \month=\thestring \def\@isoarg{\@isodigits}
259     \substring[q]{\@isoarg}{7}{8} \day=\thestring \def\@isoarg{\@isodigits}
260     \ifnum \month > 12 \ClassError{isodoc}{Illegal date: month>12}{}\fi
261     \ifnum \day > 31 \ClassError{isodoc}{Illegal date: day>31}{}\fi
262   \fi
263 }
```

\accountdata Print a table with banking information. Show account number, account name + city, and a reference. If the foreign key was used, IBAN and BIC codes are also reported, but can be suppressed with the localbank option.

```

264 \def\accountdata{
265   \textbf{\accountdatatext:}\
266   \begin{tabular}{@{}rl@{}}
267     \ifx\term\undefined\else
268       \termtext: & \term\ \daystext\
269     \fi
270     \accountnotext: & \accountno\
271     \ifx\accountname\undefined\else
272       \accountnametext: & \accountname{}\
273     \fi
274     \ifx\routingno\undefined\else
275       \routingnotext: & \routingno{}\
276     \fi
277     \referencetext: & \ourref\
278     \ifforeign
279       \iflocalbank\else
280         iban: & \scshape \iban\
281         bic: & \scshape \bic\
282       \fi
283     \fi
284     \ifx\vatno\undefined\else
285       \vatnotext: & \vatno\
286     \fi

```

```

287 \end{tabular}
288 }

```

The `\showkeys` command is useful for debugging. It prints a table showing the values of most keys.<sup>7</sup>

```

289 \def\showkeys{%
290   \begin{tabular}{ll}
291     accept & \accept\NN
292     acceptaccount & \acceptaccount\NN
293     acceptaddress & \acceptaddress\NN
294     acceptcents & \acceptcents\NN
295     acceptdesc & \acceptdesc\NN
296     acceptdescription & \acceptdescription\NN
297     accepteuros & \accepteuros\NN
298     acceptreference & \acceptreference\NN
299     accountname & \accountname\NN
300     accountno & \accountno\NN
301     addresscenter & \addresscenter\NN
302     addresswidth & \addresswidth\NN
303     american & \american\NN
304     areacode & \areacode\NN
305     autograph & \autograph\NN
306     bic & \bic\NN
307     bodyshift & \bodyshift\NN
308     cellphone & \cellphone\NN
309     chamber & \chamber\NN
310     city & \city\NN
311     cityzip & \cityzip\NN
312     closing & \closing\NN
313     closingskip & \closingskip\NN
314     company & \company\NN
315     country & \country\NN
316     countrycode & \countrycode\NN
317     currency & \currency\NN
318     date & \date\NN
319     dutch & \dutch\NN
320     email & \email\NN
321     enclosures & \enclosures\NN
322     english & \english\NN
323     fax & \fax\NN
324     fill & \fill\NN
325     fold & \fold\NN
326     fold2 & \fold2\NN
327     fold3 & \fold3\NN
328     foldleft & \foldleft\NN
329     foldright & \foldright\NN
330     footer & \footer\NN
331     footorder & \footorder\NN
332     forcedate & \forcedate\NN
333     foreign & \foreign\NN
334     french & \french\NN
335     german & \german\NN
336     header & \header\NN
337     iban & \iban\NN
338     language & \language\NN
339     leftaddress & \leftaddress\NN
340     localbank & \localbank\NN
341     logoaddress & \logoaddress\NN
342     nofill & \nofill\NN
343     nofold & \nofold\NN
344     nofooter & \nofooter\NN

```

<sup>7</sup>Note for developers: the table lines below can be generated with a ruby script `listkeys` (included in the distribution): `listkeys defs`

```

345         noheader & \noheader\NN
346         noreturn & \noreturn\NN
347         opening & \opening\NN
348         openingcomma & \openingcomma\NN
349         ourref & \ourref\NN
350         phone & \phone\NN
351         phoneprefix & \phoneprefix\NN
352         return & \return\NN
353         returnaddress & \returnaddress\NN
354         rightaddress & \rightaddress\NN
355         routingno & \routingno\NN
356         shift & \shift\NN
357         signature & \signature\NN
358         street & \street\NN
359         subject & \subject\NN
360         term & \term\NN
361         to & \to\NN
362         vatno & \vatno\NN
363         website & \website\NN
364         who & \who\NN
365         yourletter & \yourletter\NN
366         yourref & \yourref\NN
367         zip & \zip\NN
368     \end{tabular}
369 }
370 \AtEndOfClass{%
371     \usepackage{hyperref}
372     \year=0
373 }
374 \AtEndDocument{%
375     \hypersetup{pdfauthor={\who},
376                 pdfproducer={isodoc v\fileversion}
377     }
378 }
379 % \DescribeMacro{\itable}
380 % |\itable| inserts an invoice table; arg1 should be the rows of the table.
381 %     \begin{macrocode}
382 \def\itable#1{
383     \begin{tabularx}{\hsize}{@{}X@{\barsep\quad\qqquad}r@{}}
384         \multicolumn{2}{@{}c@{}}{\sffamily\descriptiontext\hfill}
385         \amounttext (\currency)}\ML
386         #1
387     \end{tabularx}
388 }
389 % \DescribeMacro{\iitem}
390 % |\iitem| inserts an invoice item in the |\itable|.
391 % It inserts |arg1 & % arg2\NN|:
392 %     \begin{macrocode}
393 \def\iitem#1#2{#1&#2\NN}
394 % \DescribeMacro{\itotal}

```

\itotal inserts an invoice total in the \itable.

It inserts \cmidrule[.05em]{2-2}Total & arg1\NN:

```

395 \def\itotal#1{\cmidrule[.05em]{2-2}\totaltext&\textbf{#1}\NN}

```

The counter \lettercount is used to construct a label on the last page of each letter/invoice of this document; it will be set to LastPageOfn, where *n* is the letter number: 1, 2, 3, ... This allows for page headings saying “Page *n* of *m*.” This label is automatically added at the end of each letter.

```

396 \newcounter{lettercount}\setcounter{lettercount}{0}

```

\invoice \invoice prints an invoice. The first argument is optional, and may contain the same *key=value* statement as \setupdocument. This is useful if the document

contains more than one invoice for different addressees.

The second argument creates a two-column table with headings “Description” and “Amount (EuroSymbol)”. The two columns are separated with a vertical rule; its construction is somewhat complicated, as the booktabs/ctable packages are in use that don’t provide decent vertical separators. The \barsep macro extends these separators vertically.

```

397 \newif\ifclosing\closingtrue
398 \newcount\footcount
399 \newcommand{\invoice}[2][\%
400   \closingfalse
401   \def\barsep{\raisebox{-1.5ex}[0pt][0pt]{\rule{.05em}{4ex}}}%
402   \letter[#1,
403     opening={\bfseries\scshape\Large\invoicetext},
404     openingcomma={},
405     closing={},
406     signature={}}{\Tbox{35}{127}{140}{\ignorespaces#2}}
407 }

```

`\letter`    `\letter` prints a letter... The code is enclosed in an extra pair of braces, in order to keep option changes local

```

408 \newcommand{\letter}[2][\%
409   \newpage
410   \setkeys{isodoc}{#1}
411   \def\isodoc@lead{\ifforeign+\areacode-\else\phoneprefix\fi}
412   \ifx\isodoc@phone\empty\else\def\phone{\isodoc@lead\isodoc@phone}\fi
413   \ifx\isodoc@cellphone\empty\else\def\cellphone{\isodoc@lead\isodoc@cellphone}\fi
414   \ifx\isodoc@fax\empty\else\def\fax{\isodoc@lead\isodoc@fax}\fi

```

By now, a language should have been chosen; if not, issue a warning and set the language to the default: UKenglish

```

415   \ifx\yourlettertext\undefined\ClassWarning{isodoc}{
416     You did not use the language option; using the default: UKenglish
417   }\isodoc@UKenglish\fi
418   \ifnum\value{lettercount}=0%
419     \hypersetup{pdftitle={letter to \toname\ dated \today},
420               pdfsubject={\subject}}
421   \fi
422   \addtocounter{lettercount}{1}
423   \setcounter{page}{1}
424   \setcounter{footnote}{0}
425   \fancyhf{}
426   \if@twoside
427     \fancyhead[LE,RO]{\color{headingcolor}%
428       \pagetext\ \thepage\ \oftext{}
429       \begin{NoHyper}\pageref{LastPageOf\thelettercount}\end{NoHyper}}
430     \fancyhead[RE,LO]{\color{headingcolor}%
431       \totext: \toname\ (\date)}
432   \else
433     \fancyhead[L]{\color{headingcolor}%
434       \totext: \toname\ (\date)}
435     \fancyhead[R]{\color{headingcolor}%
436       \pagetext\ \thepage\ \oftext{}
437       \begin{NoHyper}\pageref{LastPageOf\thelettercount}\end{NoHyper}}
438   \fi
439   \logo

```

addresscenter is the center, vertically, of the to-address block: xaddress should be 1 or 3 for left- and right address windows

```

440   { \parskip=0pt\parindent=0pt
441     \begin{textblock}{\addresswidth}[0,.5](\xaddress,\addresscenter)%
442       \ifreturn

```

```

443         {\def\{\unskip\enspace\textbullet\enspace\ignorespaces}%
444         \sffamily\bfseries\scriptsize\returnaddress
445         }\)[- .8\baselineskip]
446         \rule{\hsize}{.2pt}\}
447     \fi
448     \toname\toaddress
449 \end{textblock}
450 }
451 \subjectpos=\headerpos
452 \textskip=\headerpos\advance\textskip-12
453 \ifx\subject\empty\advance\textskip-10\else\advance\subjectpos10\fi
454 \openingpos=\subjectpos
455 \ifheader
456     \openingpos=\subjectpos\advance\openingpos12
457     \Tbox{35}{\headerpos}{35}{\noindent
458         {\@hft\yourlettertext}\}
459     \yourletter
460 }
461 \Tbox{70}{\headerpos}{35}{\noindent
462     {\@hft\yourreftext}\}
463     \raggedright\yourref
464 }
465 \Tbox{105}{\headerpos}{35}{\noindent
466     {\@hft\ourreftext}\}
467     \raggedright\ourref
468 }
469 \Tbox{140}{\headerpos}{35}{\noindent
470     {\@hft\datetext}\}
471     \ifx\forcedate\empty%
472     \ifnum\year=0\Undefined{date}\else\date\fi
473     \else\forcedate\fi
474 }
475 \ifx\subject\empty\else%
476     \Tbox{35}{\subjectpos}{140}{\noindent
477         \begin{tabularx}{\hsize}{@{}l>\raggedright}X@{}
478         \@hft\subjecttext&\subject
479         \end{tabularx}
480     }
481     \fi
482 \else
483     \advance\textskip-12
484 \fi

```

Create any non-empty footfields, starting at the left; (==\must have to be made variable with an option footfieldorder):

```

485 \footcount=35
486 \iffooter
487     \ForEachX{;}{%
488         \setbox0=\hbox{\csname\thislevelitem\endcsname}
489         \ifdim\wd0=0pt\else
490             \Tbox{\footcount}{\footerpos}{35}{\noindent
491                 {\@hft\csname\thislevelitem text\endcsname}\}
492                 \csname\thislevelitem\endcsname
493             }
494             \advance\footcount35
495         \fi
496     }{\footorder}
497 \fi
498 { \parskip=0pt\parindent=0pt
499     \begin{textblock*}{3mm}(\xfold,\yfold)%
500         {\color{markercolor}\rule{\hsize}{.2pt}}
501     \end{textblock*}
502 }

```



```

503 \ifx\undefined\accepttype\else\accept\fi
504 \noindent\Tbox{35}{\openingpos}{140}{\opening\openingcomma}
505 \vspace{\textskip mm}
506 \thispagestyle{empty}
507 \noindent\ignorespaces#2
508 {\parindent=0pt\parskip=\baselineskip
509 \ifclosing
510 \ifcase\autographversion
511 \par\closing\closingcomma\\\signature % 0: closing on the next line
512 \or\par\closing\closingcomma\\\[\closingskip]\signature % 1: whiteskip
513 \or\autographA
514 \or\autographB
515 \or\autographC
516 \or\autographD
517 \or\autographE
518 \or\autographF
519 \or\autographG
520 \or\autographH
521 \else
522 \par\Undefined{autograph: \autographversion}\\\
523 \fi
524 \fi
525 \ifx\enclosures\empty\else
526 \vfill
527 \setbox1=\vbox{\enclosures}%
528 \textbf{\ifdim\ht1>\baselineskip\enclosurestext\else\enclosuretext\fi}%
529 \\\enclosures
530 \fi
531 }
532 \label{LastPageOf\thelettercount}
533 }}

```

### 6.3 Internal Macros

The accept is produced from \Tbox and \Cbox commands only, using the textpos package: \Cbox{x}{y}{width}{text} places text in a box of \tests1{width} mm, centered around (x,y) in mm:

```

534 \def\Cbox#1#2#3#4{%
535 { \parskip=0pt\parindent=0pt
536 \begin{textblock}{#3}[.5,.5](#1,#2)%
537 \begin{center}
538 #4
539 \end{center}
540 \end{textblock}
541 }
542 }

```

\Tbox \Tbox{x}{y}{width}{text} places text in a box of \tests1{width} mm, with the upper left corner at (x,y) in mm:

```

543 \long\def\Tbox#1#2#3#4{%
544 { \parskip0pt\parindent=0pt
545 \begin{textblock}{#3}(#1,#2)%
546 \begin{minipage}[t]{\hsize}
547 \noindent#4
548 \end{minipage}
549 \end{textblock}
550 }
551 }

```

\accept This macro will have a parameter if other accept forms will have to be programmed:

```

552 \def\accept{
553   \Tbox{\xacceptdescription}
554     {\yacceptdescription}
555     {\wacceptdescription}
556     {\acceptdescription}
557   \Tbox{\xacceptdesc}
558     {\yacceptdesc}
559     {\wacceptdesc}
560     {\acceptdesc}
561   \Tbox{\xacceptaddress}
562     {\yacceptaddress}
563     {\wacceptaddress}
564     {\ifx\acceptaddress\empty\toname\\\toaddress\else\acceptaddress\fi}
565   \Cbox{\xacceptreference}
566     {\yacceptreference}
567     {\wacceptreference}
568     {\ocrb\acceptreference}
569   \Tbox{\xacceptref}
570     {\yacceptref}
571     {\wacceptref}
572     {\baselineskip=\acceptreferenceskip\ocrb\acceptreference}
573   \Cbox{\xaccepteuros}
574     {\yaccepteuros}
575     {\waccepteuros}
576     {\ocrb\accepteuros}
577   \Cbox{\xacceptaccount}
578     {\yacceptaccount}
579     {\wacceptaccount}
580     {\ocrb\acceptaccount}
581   \Cbox{\xacceptcents}
582     {\yacceptcents}
583     {\wacceptcents}
584     {\ocrb\acceptcents}
585   \Cbox{\xaccepteur}
586     {\yaccepteur}
587     {\waccepteur}
588     {\ocrb\accepteuros}
589   \Cbox{\xacceptct}
590     {\yacceptct}
591     {\wacceptct}
592     {\ocrb\acceptcents}
593 }

```

\isodoc@catalan contributed by Cristian Peraferrer:

```

594 \def\isodoc@catalan{%
595   \gdef\accountdatatext {Dades banc\'aries}
596   \gdef\accountnametext {a nom de}
597   \gdef\accountnotext {N\'um. de compte}
598   \gdef\amounttext {Quantitat}
599   \gdef\ccname {cc}
600   \gdef\cellphonetext {M\'obil}
601   \gdef\chambertext {Cambra de comer\c{c}}
602   \gdef\datetext {Data}
603   \gdef\daystext {dies}
604   \gdef\descriptiontext {Descripci\'o}
605   \gdef\emailtext {E-mail}
606   \gdef\enclosurestext {Annexos:}
607   \gdef\enclosuretext {Annex:}
608   \gdef\faxtext {Fax}
609   \gdef\invoicetext {factura}
610   \gdef\oftext {de}
611   \gdef\ourreftext {La nostra refer\'encia}
612   \gdef\pagetext {P\'agina}

```

```

613 \gdef\phonetext      {Tel\'efon}
614 \gdef\referencetext  {Refer\'encia}
615 \gdef\routingnotext  {Nombre de ruta}
616 \gdef\subjecttext    {Assumppte}
617 \gdef\termtext       {Termini del pagament}
618 \gdef\totaltext      {Total}
619 \gdef\totext         {A}
620 \gdef\vatnotext      {N\'um. IVA}
621 \gdef\vattext        {IVA}
622 \gdef\websitetext    {Web}
623 \gdef\yourlettertext {La seva carta del}
624 \gdef\yourreftext    {La seva refer\'encia}
625 \gdef\date           {\number\day\space\ifcase\month\or
626   gener\or febrer\or mar\c{c}\or abril\or maig\or juny\or
627   juliol\or agost\or setembre\or octubre\or novembre\or desembre\fi
628   \space \number\year
629 }
630 }

```

\isodoc@dutch

```

631 \def\isodoc@dutch{%
632   \gdef\accountdatatext {Betalingsgegevens}
633   \gdef\accountnametext {ten name van}
634   \gdef\accountnotext   {rekening nr}
635   \gdef\amounttext      {Bedrag}
636   \gdef\ccname          {Cc:}
637   \gdef\cellphonetext   {mobiel}
638   \gdef\chambertext     {kvk}
639   \gdef\datetext        {Datum}
640   \gdef\daystext        {dagen}
641   \gdef\descriptiontext {Omschrijving}
642   \gdef\emailtext       {e-mail}
643   \gdef\enclosurestext  {Bijlagen:}
644   \gdef\enclosuretext   {Bijlage:}
645   \gdef\faxtext         {telefax}
646   \gdef\invoicetext     {rekening}
647   \gdef\oftext          {van}
648   \gdef\ourreftext      {Ons kenmerk}
649   \gdef\pagetext        {Bladnummer}
650   \gdef\phonetext       {telefoon}
651   \gdef\referencetext   {kenmerk}
652   \gdef\routingnotext   {banknummer}
653   \gdef\subjecttext     {Onderwerp:}
654   \gdef\termtext        {betalingstermijn}
655   \gdef\totaltext       {Totaal}
656   \gdef\totext          {Aan}
657   \gdef\vatnotext       {btw nr}
658   \gdef\vattext         {Btw}
659   \gdef\websitetext     {webstek}
660   \gdef\yourlettertext  {Uw brief van}
661   \gdef\yourreftext     {Uw kenmerk}
662   \gdef\date            {\number\day\space\ifcase\month\or
663     januari\or februari\or maart\or april\or mei\or juni\or juli\or
664     augustus\or september\or oktober\or november\or december\fi
665     \space \number\year}
666 }

```

\isodoc@french

```

667 \def\isodoc@french{%
668   \gdef\accountdatatext {Donn\'ees bancaires}
669   \gdef\accountnametext {au nom de}
670   \gdef\accountnotext   {no. compte}
671   \gdef\amounttext      {Montant}

```

```

672 \gdef\ccname {Copie \'a}
673 \gdef\cellphonetext {portable}
674 \gdef\chambertext {c.c.i.}
675 \gdef\datetext {Date:}
676 \gdef\daystext {jours}
677 \gdef\descriptiontext {Description}
678 \gdef\emailtext {email}
679 \gdef\enclosurestext {Pi\'eces jointes:}
680 \gdef\enclosuretext {Pi\'ece jointe:}
681 \gdef\faxtext {t\'el\'efax}
682 \gdef\invoicetext {facture}
683 \gdef\oftext {de}
684 \gdef\ourreftext {Nos r\'ef\'erences:}
685 \gdef\pagetext {Page}
686 \gdef\phonetext {t\'el\'ephone}
687 \gdef\referencetext {r\'ef\'erence}
688 \gdef\routingnotext {num\'ero d\'acheminement}
689 \gdef\subjecttext {Objet:}
690 \gdef\termtext {terme}
691 \gdef\totaltext {Total}
692 \gdef\totext {\'A l\'attention de}
693 \gdef\vatnotext {no. T.V.A.}
694 \gdef\vattext {T.V.A.}
695 \gdef\websitetext {site Web}
696 \gdef\yourlettertext {Votre lettre du}
697 \gdef\yourreftext {Vos r\'ef\'erences:}
698 \gdef\date {\number\day\ifnum\day=1$\{er}\$ \fi \space \ifcase\month\or
699 janvier\or f\'evrier\or mars\or avril\or mai\or juin\or
700 juillet\or ao\'ut\or septembre\or octobre\or
701 novembre\or d\'ecembre\fi \space \number\year}
702 }

```

\isodoc@german

```

703 \def\isodoc@german{%
704 \gdef\accountdatatext {Bezahlungsdaten}
705 \gdef\accountnametext {Name}
706 \gdef\accountnotext {Konto Nr}
707 \gdef\amounttext {Betrag}
708 \gdef\ccname {Kopien an}
709 \gdef\cellphonetext {Handy}
710 \gdef\chambertext {Register Nr}
711 \gdef\datetext {Datum}
712 \gdef\daystext {Tage}
713 \gdef\descriptiontext {Umschreibung}
714 \gdef\emailtext {E-mail}
715 \gdef\enclosurestext {Anlagen:}
716 \gdef\enclosuretext {Anlage:}
717 \gdef\faxtext {Telefax}
718 \gdef\invoicetext {rechnung}
719 \gdef\oftext {aus}
720 \gdef\ourreftext {Unser Zeichen}
721 \gdef\pagetext {Seite}
722 \gdef\phonetext {Telefon}
723 \gdef\referencetext {Beleg Nr}
724 \gdef\routingnotext {BLZ}
725 \gdef\subjecttext {Betrifft:}
726 \gdef\termtext {Zahlungstermin}
727 \gdef\totaltext {Insgesamt}
728 \gdef\totext {An}
729 \gdef\vatnotext {Ustid Nr}
730 \gdef\vattext {MwSt}
731 \gdef\websitetext {Webseite}
732 \gdef\yourlettertext {Ihr Brief vom}

```

```

733 \gdef\yourreftext      {Ihr Zeichen}
734 \gdef\date              {\number\day.\space\ifcase\month\or
735   Januar\or Februar\or M\"arz\or April\or Mai\or Juni\or
736   Juli\or August\or September\or Oktober\or November\or Dezember\fi
737   \space\number\year}
738 }

```

\isodoc@italian contributed by Walter Giocosio:

```

739 \def\isodoc@italian{%
740   \gdef\accountdatatext {Coordinate bancarie}
741   \gdef\accountnametext {intestato a}
742   \gdef\accountnotext   {n$^o$~del conto}
743   \gdef\amounttext      {Prezzo}
744   \gdef\ccname           {Per conoscenza a:}
745   \gdef\cellphonetext   {cellulare:}
746   \gdef\chambertext      {}
747   \gdef\datetext         {Data:}
748   \gdef\daystext         {giorni}
749   \gdef\descriptiontext {Descrizione}
750   \gdef\emailtext        {e-mail:}
751   \gdef\enclosurestext   {Allegati:}
752   \gdef\enclosuretext    {Allegato:}
753   \gdef\faxtext          {fax:}
754   \gdef\invoicetext      {fattura}
755   \gdef\oftext           {di}
756   \gdef\ourreftext       {Nostro riferimento:}
757   \gdef\pagetext         {Pagina}
758   \gdef\phonetext        {telefono:}
759   \gdef\referencetext    {riferimento}
760   \gdef\routingnotext    {numero di routing}
761   \gdef\subjecttext      {Oggetto:}
762   \gdef\termtext         {scadenza}
763   \gdef\totaltext        {Totale}
764   \gdef\totext           {All'attenzione di:}
765   \gdef\vatnotext        {Partita I.V.A.}
766   \gdef\vattext          {I.V.A.}
767   \gdef\websitetext      {sito Web:}
768   \gdef\yourlettertext   {Vostra lettera del:}
769   \gdef\yourreftext      {Vostro riferimento:}
770   \gdef\date              {\number\day\ifnum\day=1\fi
771     ~\ifcase\month\or
772     Gennaio\or Febbraio\or Marzo\or Aprile\or Maggio\or Giugno\or
773     Luglio\or Agosto\or Settembre\or Ottobre\or Novembre\or Dicembre\fi
774     \space \number\year}
775 }

```

\isodoc@norsk contributed by Sveinung Heggen:

```

776 \def\isodoc@norsk      {%
777   \gdef\accountdatatext {betales til}
778   \gdef\accountnametext {til}
779   \gdef\accountnotext   {faktura nr}
780   \gdef\amounttext      {Bel\o{}p}
781   \gdef\ccname           {kopi til:}
782   \gdef\cellphonetext   {mobil}
783   \gdef\chambertext      {}
784   \gdef\datetext         {Dato}
785   \gdef\daystext         {dager}
786   \gdef\descriptiontext {Beskrivelse}
787   \gdef\emailtext        {e-post}
788   \gdef\enclosurestext   {Vedlegg:}
789   \gdef\enclosuretext    {Vedlegg:}
790   \gdef\faxtext          {telefaks}
791   \gdef\invoicetext      {faktura}

```

```

792 \gdef\oftext {av}
793 \gdef\ourreftext {V\aa{}r ref:}
794 \gdef\pagetext {Side}
795 \gdef\phonetext {telefon}
796 \gdef\referencetext {referanse}
797 \gdef\routingnotext {routing-nummer}
798 \gdef\subjecttext {Vedr:}
799 \gdef\termtext {betalingsfrist}
800 \gdef\totaltext {Total}
801 \gdef\totext {Til}
802 \gdef\vatnotext {Org. nr.}
803 \gdef\vatttext {Mva}
804 \gdef\websitetext {hjemmeside}
805 \gdef\yourlettertext {Deres brev av}
806 \gdef\yourreftext {Deres ref:}
807 \gdef\date {\number\day.\space\ifcase\month\or
808 januar\or februar\or mars\or april\or mai\or juni\or
809 juli\or august\or september\or oktober\or november\or desember\fi
810 \space \number\year}
811 }

```

\isodoc@serbian contributed by Zoran T. Filipovic:

```

812 \def\isodoc@serbian {%
813 \gdef\totaltext {Ukupno}
814 \gdef\vatttext {PDV}
815 \gdef\accountdatatext {Podaci o bankarskom sektoru}
816 \gdef\accountnametext {na ime}
817 \gdef\accountnotext {Ra\v cun br.}
818 \gdef\amounttext {Iznos}
819 \gdef\ccname {Kopije}
820 \gdef\cellphonetext {Mobilni}
821 \gdef\chambertext {Spisak br.}
822 \gdef\datetext {Datum}
823 \gdef\daystext {dana}
824 \gdef\descriptiontext {Opis}
825 \gdef\emailtext {Email}
826 \gdef\enclosurestext {Prilozi:}
827 \gdef\enclosuretext {Prilog:}
828 \gdef\faxtext {Telefax}
829 \gdef\invoicetext {faktura}
830 \gdef\oftext {od}
831 \gdef\ourreftext {Na\v s broj}
832 \gdef\pagetext {Strana}
833 \gdef\phonetext {Telefon}
834 \gdef\referencetext {Dokument br.}
835 \gdef\routingnotext {BLZ}
836 \gdef\subjecttext {Predmet:}
837 \gdef\termtext {rok pla\' canja}
838 \gdef\totext {U}
839 \gdef\vatnotext {porez br.}
840 \gdef\websitetext {Website}
841 \gdef\yourlettertext {Va\v se pismo od}
842 \gdef\yourreftext {Va\v s broj}
843 \gdef\date{\number\day.\~\ifcase\month\or
844 Januar\or Februar\or Mart\or April\or Maj\or Jun\or
845 Jul\or Avgust\or Septembar\or Oktobar\or Novembar\or Decembar\fi
846 \space \number\year}
847 }

```

\isodoc@spanish contributed by Cristian Peraferrer:

```

848 \def\isodoc@spanish{%
849 \gdef\accountdatatext {Datos bancarios}
850 \gdef\accountnametext {a nombre de}

```

```

851 \gdef\accountnotext {N\'um. de cuenta}
852 \gdef\amounttext {Cantidad}
853 \gdef\ccname {cc}
854 \gdef\cellphonetext {M\'ovil}
855 \gdef\chambertext {C\'amara de comercio}
856 \gdef\datetext {Fecha}
857 \gdef\daystext {d\'{\i}as}
858 \gdef\descriptiontext {Descripci\'on}
859 \gdef\emailtext {E-mail}
860 \gdef\enclosurestext {Anexos:}
861 \gdef\enclosuretext {Anexo:}
862 \gdef\faxtext {Fax}
863 \gdef\invoicetext {factura}
864 \gdef\oftext {de}
865 \gdef\ourreftext {Nuestra referencia}
866 \gdef\pagetext {P\'agina}
867 \gdef\phonetext {Tel\'efono}
868 \gdef\referencetext {Referencia}
869 \gdef\routingnotext {n\'umero de ruta}
870 \gdef\subjecttext {Asunto}
871 \gdef\termtext {Plazo de pago}
872 \gdef\totaltext {Total}
873 \gdef\totext {A}
874 \gdef\vatnotext {N\'um. IVA}
875 \gdef\vattext {IVA}
876 \gdef\websitetext {Web}
877 \gdef\yourlettertext {Su carta de}
878 \gdef\yourreftext {Su referencia}
879 \gdef\date {\number\day\space\ifcase\month\or
880 enero\or febrero\or marzo\or abril\or mayo\or junio\or
881 julio\or agosto\or septiembre\or octubre\or noviembre\or diciembre\fi
882 \space \number\year
883 }
884 }
885 % \DescribeMacro{\isodoc@UKenglish}
886 % \begin{macrocode}
887 \def\isodoc@UKenglish{%
888 \gdef\accountdatatext {Banking data}
889 \gdef\accountnametext {in the name of}
890 \gdef\accountnotext {Account no.}
891 \gdef\amounttext {Amount}
892 \gdef\ccname {cc}
893 \gdef\cellphonetext {cellphone}
894 \gdef\chambertext {ch.comm.}
895 \gdef\datetext {Date}
896 \gdef\daystext {days}
897 \gdef\descriptiontext {Description}
898 \gdef\emailtext {email}
899 \gdef\enclosurestext {Enclosures:}
900 \gdef\enclosuretext {Enclosure:}
901 \gdef\faxtext {telefax}
902 \gdef\invoicetext {invoice}
903 \gdef\oftext {of}
904 \gdef\ourreftext {Our reference}
905 \gdef\pagetext {Page}
906 \gdef\phonetext {telephone}
907 \gdef\referencetext {Reference}
908 \gdef\routingnotext {Routing no}
909 \gdef\subjecttext {Subject:}
910 \gdef\termtext {term of payment}
911 \gdef\totaltext {Total}
912 \gdef\totext {To}
913 \gdef\vatnotext {vat no.}

```

```

914 \gdef\vattext      {Vat}
915 \gdef\websitetext  {website}
916 \gdef\yourlettertext {Your letter of}
917 \gdef\yourreftext   {Your reference}
918 \gdef\date{\ifcase\day\or
919     1st\or 2nd\or 3rd\or 4th\or 5th\or
920     6th\or 7th\or 8th\or 9th\or 10th\or
921     11th\or 12th\or 13th\or 14th\or 15th\or
922     16th\or 17th\or 18th\or 19th\or 20th\or
923     21st\or 22nd\or 23rd\or 24th\or 25th\or
924     26th\or 27th\or 28th\or 29th\or 30th\or
925     31st\fi\space\ifcase\month\or
926     January\or February\or March\or April\or May\or June\or
927     July\or August\or September\or October\or November\or December\fi
928     \space \number\year}
929 }

```

\isodoc@USenglish

```

930 \def\isodoc@USenglish{%
931     \gdef\accountdatatext {Bank details}
932     \gdef\accountnametext {in the name of}
933     \gdef\accountnotext   {Account no.}
934     \gdef\amounttext      {Amount}
935     \gdef\ccname          {cc}
936     \gdef\cellphonetext   {cellphone}
937     \gdef\chambertext     {ch.comm.}
938     \gdef\datetext        {Date}
939     \gdef\daystext        {days}
940     \gdef\descriptiontext {Description}
941     \gdef\emailtext       {email}
942     \gdef\enclosurestext  {Enclosures:}
943     \gdef\enclosuretext   {Enclosure:}
944     \gdef\faxtext         {telefax}
945     \gdef\invoicetext     {invoice}
946     \gdef\oftext          {of}
947     \gdef\ourreftext      {Our reference}
948     \gdef\pagetext        {Page}
949     \gdef\phonetext       {telephone}
950     \gdef\referencetext   {Reference}
951     \gdef\routingnotext   {Routing no}
952     \gdef\subjecttext     {Subject:}
953     \gdef\termtext        {term of payment}
954     \gdef\totaltext       {Total}
955     \gdef\totext          {To}
956     \gdef\vatnotext       {vat no.}
957     \gdef\vattext         {Vat}
958     \gdef\websitetext     {website}
959     \gdef\yourlettertext  {Your letter of}
960     \gdef\yourreftext     {Your reference}
961     \gdef\date            {\ifcase\month\or
962         January\or February\or March\or April\or May\or June\or
963         July\or August\or September\or October\or November\or December\fi
964         \space\number\day, \number\year}
965 }

```

## Change History

v0.1

v0.10

General: Initial version . . . . . 1

General: bug: missing prefixes for  
phone numbers added option



footorder, setting the order of footer fields . . . . .	1	subject-less letters corrected norwegian translations corrected . . . . .	1
v0.2		v0.6	
General: added options phoneprefix, routingno, logoaddress accountname now optional accountnumber ⇒ accountno german and french translations corrected indents removed in header fields expect printer to have more unprintable border ascriptiontext ⇒ accountnametext for dutch Interdocument language changes now work; Vatno, if defined, is reported with accountdata; country in returnaddress now separated with dot; option changes kept local to the letter/invoice; English/American accountname text adapted . . . . .	1	General: moved all documentation files in subdirectory doc, because files appeared to be wrongly placed on the TeX Collection DVD Some minor corrections . .	1
v0.3		v0.7	
General: several errors in documentation corrected . . . . .	1	General: using eurosym package instead of marvosym; using frenchb package instead of french; added addresswidth option, default stays 2 cols; changes suggested by Fabrice Niessen (thanks): added header/noheader options; added bodyshift option; date format can be yyyy-mm-dd or a literal ‘today’; added force-date option to enter anything for date; added foldleft and foldright options, default stays right; headingcolor, if defined, colors fancy headings; headcolor, if defined, colors headings in header and footer; foldmarkcolor, if defined, colors foldmark	1
v0.3b		v0.9	
General: non-zero parskip generated whitespace in standard textblocks; several accept positions fixed, added option shift, whitespace problems solved, added option currency, added option cityzip - without documentation . . . . .	1	General: subject text uses full textwidth; use newlines if needed introducing isodocsymbols.sty new option closingcomma subject uses full textwidth new option closingcomma using foreach package for footfields removed some unwanted whitespace . . .	1
v0.4			
General: options shift, currency, cityzip added norwegian translations added (thanks Sveinung Heggen) . . . . .	1		
v0.5			
General: text misplacement in			

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