

Latex Package jlabels

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A latex package designed to make letter-sized pages of labels.

Section I: Getting Started

Note 1: This package has been tested with only the amsart documentclass.

The following six commands have been defined.

```
\beginjlabels[opfs]
```

```
\endjlabels
```

```
\jlabelt[opint]{address}
```

```
\myjlabel{alias}{address}
```

```
\jlabel[opint]{alias}
```

```
\jlabelLengths[oplu]{leftm}{topm}{width}{height}{rows}{cols}{hgap}{vgap}
```

Note 2: The following command must be placed in the preamble.

```
\jlabelLengths[oplu]{leftm}{topm}{width}{height}{rows}{cols}{hgap}{vgap}
```

Definitions and explanations of the arguments are given below.

oplu: optional length unit (e.g., 1in, 2cm, 3pt, etc.)

The default value for oplu is 1in.

The required arguments leftm, ..., vgap must be numbers only (no units are entered). Negative numbers are permitted.

leftm: left margin

topm: top margin

width: label width

height: label height

rows: number of rows

cols: number of columns

hgap: horizontal gap (space between columns)

vgap: vertical gap (space between rows)

Example 3: The following commands are equivalent.

```
\jlabelLengths[1in]{.1875}{.5}{2.625}{1}{10}{3}{.125}{0}
```

```
\jlabelLengths{.1875}{.5}{2.625}{1}{10}{3}{.125}{0}
```

```
\jlabelLengths[72.27pt]{.1875}{.5}{2.625}{1}{10}{3}{.125}{0}
```

Note 4: The `\jlabelLengths` command sets the page layout as necessary. Length commands such as `\hoffset`, `\voffset`, `\textwidth`, `\textheight`, etc. should not be used.

Tip 5: As a way of keeping notes, several `\jlabelLengths` commands can be put in the preamble with the unused ones commented out.

Note 6: Labels are created by placing `\jlabel[opint]{Address}` commands between `\beginjlabels[opfs]` and `\endjlabels` within the body of the document.

The optional argument of the `\beginjlabels` command determines whether the page is filled by columns (`opfs = c`) or rows (`opfs = r`). The default value is `c`.

The optional argument of the `\jlabelt` command is the number of times the label is printed and its default value is 1.

Example 7: The following sequence of commands placed in the body of the document

	John Smith		Jane Smith
produces the label	123 Main Street	three times and the label	321 Main Street
	City, State 12345		City, State 54321

```
\beginjlabels
```

```
\jlabelt[3]{John Smith\\123 Main Street\\City, State 12345}
```

```
\jlabelt{Jane Smith\\321 Main Street\\City, State 54321}
```

```
\endjlabels
```

Note 8: The command `\jlabel{}` creates a blank label.

Example 9: The command `\jlabel[4]{}` creates 4 blank labels.

Note 10: The `\jlabel` command will create new pages as necessary.

Note 11: The command `\myjlabel{alias}{address}` allows `\jlabel[opint]{alias}` to be used in place of `\jlabel[opint]{address}`.

Note 12: The `\myjlabel` command should be placed in the preamble (or personal sty file), not within the document environment.

Example 13: The command shown below allows `\jlabel[3]{home}` to be used in place of `\jlabel[3]{John Smith\\123 Main Street\\City, State 12345}`.

```
\myjlabel{home}{John Smith\\123 Main Street\\City, State 12345}
```

Section II: Adjusting Labels

Note 14: By default, the labels are left justified. This can be changed by changing the definition of `\jlabeljustify` from `l` to `r` or `c`.

Example 15: To right justify [center] the labels, place the command `\def\jlabeljustify{r}` [`\def\jlabeljustify{c}`] at the appropriate place in the document.

Note 16: By default, the text of the label is placed in the center of the label. Changing the values of `leftm` and `topm` (negative values are allowed) in the `\jlabelLengths` command will shift all labels in the document.

Note 17: The text of an individual label can be shifted by placing the text in the tabular environment and then using the `\hspace*` and `\raisebox` commands.

Example 18: The command shown below will move the label

John Smith
 123 Main Street right 2
 City, State 12345

inches and down 1 inch.

```
\jlabelt{%
\hspace*{4in}%
\raisebox{-2in}{%
\begin{tabular}{\jlabeljustify}
John Smith\\123 Main Street\\City, State 12345
\end{tabular}}}
```

Note 19: The lengths used in the `\hspace*` and `\raisebox` commands are twice the amount that the text will actually move. This is because the `jlabels` package centers the text in the middle of the label.

Trick 20: An easy way to shift the text of a label left is to put an `\hspace*` command at the end of the longest line.

Example 21: The command shown below will move the label

John Smith
 123 Main Street left 1
 City, State 12345

inch.

```
\jlabelt{John Smith\\123 Main Street\\City, State 12345\hspace*{2in}}
```

Tip 22: Adjust individual labels as little as possible. The tediousness of this task is one of the reasons that this package was written.