#### smallCaps (Small Caps)

This element specifies that all small letter characters in this text run shall be formatted for display only as their capital letter character equivalents in a font size two points smaller than the actual font size specified for this text. This property does not affect any non-alphabetic character in this run, and does not change the Unicode character for lowercase text, only the method in which it is displayed. If this font cannot be made two point smaller than the current size, then it shall be displayed as the smallest possible font size in capital letters.

This formatting property is a toggle property, which specifies that its [behavior](behavior.docx) differs [between](between.docx) its use within a style definition and its use as direct formatting. When used as part of a style definition, setting this property shall toggle the current state of that property as specified up to this point in the hierarchy (i.e. applied to not applied, and vice versa). Setting it to false (or an equivalent) shall [result](result.docx) in the current setting remaining unchanged. However, when used as direct formatting, setting this property to true or false shall set the absolute state of the resulting property.

If this element is not present, the default value is to leave the formatting applied at previous level in the style hierarchy. If this element is never applied in the style hierarchy, then the characters are not formatted as capital letters.

This element shall not be present with the [caps](caps.docx) (§) property on the same run, since they are mutually exclusive in terms of appearance.

[Example: Consider the words Hello World, which shall be displayed in small capital letters in a document. This constraint is specified as follows in the WordprocessingML:

<w:[r](r.docx)>

 <w:[rPr](rPr.docx)>
 <w:[sz](sz.docx) w:val="24" />

 <w:smallCaps w:val="true" />

 </w:[rPr](rPr.docx)>

 <w:[t](t.docx)>Hello World</w:[t](t.docx)>

</w:[r](r.docx)>

This run will display using a 12 point capital letter for the capital letter H and W, and a 10 point capital letter for the lowercase letters in the run, even though the lowercase characters are used in actual run contents. If this property is removed, the original character forms will be displayed (they are not lost). end example]

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| Parent Elements |
| [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§); [rPr](rPr.docx) (§) |

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| Attributes | Description |
| val (On/Off Value) | Specifies a binary value for the property defined by the parent [XML](XML.docx) element.A value of on, 1, or true specifies that the property shall be explicitly applied. This is the default value for this attribute, and is implied when the parent element is present, but this attribute is omitted. A value of off, 0, or false specifies that the property shall be explicitly turned off.[Example: For example, consider the following on/off property:<w:… w:val="off"/>The val attribute explicitly declares that the property is turned off. end example]The possible values for this attribute are defined by the [ST\_OnOff](ST_OnOff.docx) simple [type](type.docx) (§). |

The following [XML](XML.docx) Schema fragment defines the contents of this element:

<complexType [name](name.docx)="CT\_OnOff">

 <attribute [name](name.docx)="val" [type](type.docx)="[ST\_OnOff](ST_OnOff.docx)"/>

</complexType>