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Information and documentation — Extension of the Latin alphabet coded character set for bibliographic information interchange —

Part 2:

Latin characters used in minor European
languages and obsolete typography

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*Information et documentation — Extension du jeu de caractères latins
codés pour les échanges d'informations bibliographiques —*

*Partie 2: Caractères latins utilisés dans les langues européennes peu
répandues et typographie obsolète*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO 5426-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Computer applications in information and documentation*.

ISO 5426 consists of the following parts under the general title *Information and documentation — Extension of the Latin alphabet coded character set for bibliographic information interchange*:

- *Part 1*: (currently published as ISO 5426:1983)
- *Part 2: Latin characters used in minor European languages and obsolete typography*

Annex A of this part of ISO 5426 is for information only.

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Information and documentation — Extension of the Latin alphabet coded character set for bibliographic information interchange —

Part 2:

Latin characters used in minor European languages and obsolete typography

1 Scope

1.1 This part of ISO 5426 specifies a set of 70 graphic characters with their coded representations intended primarily for the interchange of information among data processing systems and within message transmission systems. It consists of a code table and a legend showing each graphic, its use and its name.

1.2 These characters form a supplement to the extended Latin alphabet coded character set for bibliographic use (ISO 5426) in that they cover certain less common and obsolete languages that use the Latin script and obsolete printing conventions.

1.3 This character set, in conjunction with characters from ISO/IEC 646 and ISO 5426, is intended to handle information in the following languages: Anglo-Saxon; Greenlandic; Lappish; Latin; Latvian (older forms); Maltese.

It is also intended to cover printing conventions associated with older books, in particular, marks associated with binding signatures.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 5426. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 5426 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/IEC 646:1991, *Information technology — ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange*.

ISO/IEC 2022:1994, *Information technology — Character code structure and extension techniques*.

ISO 5426:1983, *Extension of the Latin alphabet coded character set for bibliographic information interchange*.

*International register of character sets to be identified by means of escape sequences.*¹⁾

3 Implementation

3.1 The implementation of this coded character set in physical media and for transmission, taking into account the need for error checking, is the subject of other International Standards (see annex A).

¹⁾ Available on application to the Secretariat of the Registration Authority: ECMA, 114 rue du Rhône, CH-1204 Genève, Switzerland.

3.2 The implementation of this part of ISO 5426 shall be as a G2 set to the 7-bit set provided for by ISO 5426 in accordance with the provisions of ISO/IEC 2022²⁾ and is identified by an escape sequence. (To be assigned.)

3.3 The unassigned positions in the code table shall not be utilized in the international interchange of bibliographic information.

4 Code table for extended Latin characters used in minor European languages and obsolete typography

Table 1 is the code table for extended Latin characters used in minor European languages and obsolete typography.

Table 1

					b ₇	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
					b ₆	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
					b ₅	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1
b ₄	b ₃	b ₂	b ₁		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
0	0	0	0	0				⌘	␣	⌘	3	3	
0	0	0	1	1			/	'	␣	⌘	G	g	
0	0	1	0	2			*	×	␣	⌘	H	h	
0	0	1	1	3			†	‡	␣	⌘	K	k	
0	1	0	0	4			␣	⌘	␣	⌘	N	n	
0	1	0	1	5			◐	◑	␣	⌘	P	p	
0	1	1	0	6			◒	◓	␣	⌘	P	p	
0	1	1	1	7			ð	ø	␣	⌘	P	p	
1	0	0	0	8			⌘	⌘	z	⌘	Q	q	
1	0	0	1	9			7	z	␣	⌘	R	r	
1	0	1	0	A			2	9	␣	⌘	F	f	
1	0	1	1	B			4	␣	␣	⌘	P	p	
1	1	0	0	C			z	3	␣	⌘	3	3	
1	1	0	1	D			9	e	⌘	⌘	q	q	
1	1	1	0	E			7	7	⌘	⌘	f	f	
1	1	1	1	F			,	⌘	⌘	⌘	⌘		

⌘ Reserved for future standardization

2) G0: ESC 2/8 F; G1: ESC 2/9 F; G2: ESC 2/10 F; G3: ESC 2/11 F ("F" represents the final character of the escape sequence).

5 Legend

Table 2 gives the code, graphic and name of each character and an example of its use. Comments are also given to explain the special meaning of some characters, particularly those associated with contractions for Latin language prefixes and case-ending suffixes.

Table 2

Code	Graphic	Example	Name	Comments
21	/	Das ist / ein	LONG COMMA-VIRGULE	Used as a break mark
22	✱	✱ ⁸	SIX SPOKED ASTERISK	Used as a binding signature mark
23	¶	¶ 1. Inferno	PILCROW SIGN	Used as a paragraph mark
24	☞	☞ ⁸	WHITE RIGHT POINTING INDEX	Used as a binding signature mark
25	◀	◀Primo	BLACK LEFTWARDS BULLET	Used as a paragraph mark
26	↵	↵ ⁸	LEFTWARDS LEAF ARROW	Used as a binding signature mark
27	ð	ð ⁸	LATIN SMALL LETTER SLOPED D	Used as a binding signature mark
28			(This position shall not be used)	
29	7	7 in terra pax	CONTRACTION MARK WAVY DIGIT SEVEN	Used for Latin word "et"
2A	ꝛ	ꝛfitetur	CONTRACTION MARK LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED C WITH OGONEK	Used for Latin prefix "con"
2B	ꝛ	dieꝛ	CONTRACTION MARK WAVY DIGIT FOUR	Used for Latin suffix "rum"
2C	ꝛ	quꝛ	REVERSED SECTION SIGN	Used for Latin suffix "orum"
2D	ꝛ	domins	CONTRACTION MARK LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED SCRIPT E	Used for Latin suffix "us"
2E	ꝛ	nostrꝛ	CONTRACTION MARK LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SCRIPT I	Used for Latin suffix "is"
2F	'	estial'	CONTRACTION MARK HEAVY APOSTROPHE	Used for Latin suffix "us" or "is"
30			(This position shall not be used)	
31	'	æ'l'jo	PRIME	Used in Sami
32	✱	✱ ⁸	REFERENCE MARK	Used as a binding signature mark
33	¶	¶ 2. Purgatorio	RIGHT PILCROW SIGN	Used as a paragraph mark
34	✱	✱ ⁸	MALTESE CROSS	Used as a binding signature mark
35	▶	▶Secundo	BLACK RIGHTWARDS BULLET	Used as a paragraph mark
36	➡	➡ ⁸	RIGHTWARDS LEAF ARROW	Used as a binding signature mark
37	◌	◌ ⁸	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER SIDEWAYS Q	Used as a binding signature mark
38			(This position shall not be used)	
39	7	lui 7 elle	CONTRACTION MARK WAVY DIGIT SEVEN WITH MIDDLE TILDE	Used for the French word "et"
3A	ꝛ	ꝛgnovit	CONTRACTION MARK LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH TAIL	Used for Latin prefix "co"

Table 2 (continued)

Code	Graphic	Example	Name	Comments
3B	Ↄ	CↃCLVI	ROMAN NUMERAL REVERSED ONE HUNDRED	Used in Roman style dates
3C	₃	Paulinu₃	CONTRACTION MARK LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT OPEN E	Used for Latin suffix "us" or "m"
3D	ₑ	habetₑ	CONTRACTION MARK LATIN SMALL LETTER SCRIPT E	Used for Latin suffix "is"
3E	ₑ?	fortitₑ?	CONTRACTION MARK DOTLESS QUESTION MARK	Used for Latin suffix "er"
3F			(This position shall not be used)	
40	◌̣	iḥu	COMBINING COMMA ABOVE	
41	◌̣̇	nasċ̣etur	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER R ABOVE	Used for Latin infix "er"
42	◌̣̈	p̣̈s	COMBINING DOUBLE CARON	
43	◌̣̆̆	q̣̆̆rts	COMBINING DOUBLE CIRCUMFLEX	
44	◌̣̇̆	q̣̇̆	COMBINING GRAVE AND CIRCUMFLEX	
45	◌̣̇̇	q̣̇̇	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER A ABOVE	
46	◌̣̇̈	klāṛ̇̈er	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER E ABOVE	
47	◌̣̇̊	petḅ̇̊uch	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER O ABOVE	
48	◌̣̇̋	ẓ̇̋	COMBINING LATIN SMALL LETTER Z ABOVE	
49	◌̣̇̌	eṗ̣̌hiam	COMBINING TILDE THRU ASCENDER	
4A	◌̣̇̍	ruọ̇̍tagielas	COMBINING LINE THRU ASCENDER	
4B	◌̣̇̎	gukotees	COMBINING LINE THRU LETTER	
4C	◌̣̇̏	Ṛ̇̏ : Amen	COMBINING LINE THRU CORNER	
4D			(This position shall not be used)	
4E			(This position shall not be used)	
4F			(This position shall not be used)	
50			(This position shall not be used)	
51			(This position shall not be used)	
52			(This position shall not be used)	
53			(This position shall not be used)	
54			(This position shall not be used)	
55			(This position shall not be used)	
56			(This position shall not be used)	
57			(This position shall not be used)	
58			(This position shall not be used)	
59			(This position shall not be used)	
5A			(This position shall not be used)	
5B			(This position shall not be used)	
5C			(This position shall not be used)	
5D			(This position shall not be used)	
5E			(This position shall not be used)	

Table 2 (concluded)

Code	Graphic	Example	Name	Comments
5F			(This position shall not be used)	
60	Ž	ŽAV'DOT	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER EZH	Used in Sami
61	Ġ	VĠGA-T	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA	Used in Sami
62	Ħ	ĦEMDA	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H WITH STROKE	Used in Maltese
63	K'	K'ISSUNMIK	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER KRA	Used in Greenlandic
64	Ŋ	CIEŊĠALIS	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ENG (Sami)	Used in Sami
65	Ɔ	Ɔphetis	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH MIDDLE TILDE	Used for Latin prefix "PRO"
66	Ɔ̣	Ɔ̣tectum	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH BELT	Used for Latin prefix "PRO"
67	Ɔ̣̣	Ɔ̣̣fectus	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH STROKE	Used for Latin prefix "PER"
68	Ɔ̣̣̣	Ɔ̣̣̣dlibet	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q WITH STROKE	Used for Latin prefix "QUO"
69	R	TARIK	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER YR	Used in Old Norse
6A	T	RUOŦŦA	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T WITH STROKE	Used in Sami
6B	Ṭ	Ṭepman	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P WITH HOOK	Letter also called the "WEN"
6C	Ž	Žender	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER REVERSED OPEN E	Letter also called the "YOGH"
6D	q̣	q̣	LATIN SMALL LETTER QP	Used for Latin prefixes with "q"
6E	ſ	ſpes	LATIN SMALL LETTER LONG S	Alternative to small letter "s"
6F			(This position shall not be used)	
70	ž	žav'dot	LATIN SMALL LETTER EZH	Used in Sami
71	ġ	vġga-t	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH STROKE	Used in Sami
72	ħ	ħemda	LATIN SMALL LETTER H WITH STROKE	Used in Maltese
73	k'	kissunmik	LATIN SMALL LETTER KRA	Used in Greenlandic
74	ŋ	cieŋġalis	LATIN SMALL LETTER ENG (Sami)	Used in Sami
75	Ɔ	Ɔphetis	LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH MIDDLE TILDE	Used for Latin prefix "pro"
76	Ɔ̣	Ɔ̣tectum	LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH BELT	Used for Latin prefix "pro"
77	Ɔ̣̣	Ɔ̣̣fectus	LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH STROKE	Used for Latin prefix "per"
78	Ɔ̣̣̣	Ɔ̣̣̣dlibet	LATIN SMALL LETTER Q WITH STROKE	Used for Latin prefix "quo"
79	r	tarik	LATIN SMALL LETTER YR	Used in Old Norse
7A	t	ruoŦŦa	LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH STROKE	Used in Sami
7B	ṭ	ṭepman	LATIN SMALL LETTER P WITH HOOK	Letter also called "wen"
7C	ž	žender	LATIN SMALL LETTER REVERSED OPEN E	Letter also called "yogh"
7D	q̣̣	quoq̣̣	LATIN SMALL LETTER Q SHARP S	Used for Latin suffix "bus"
7E	ſ̣	Ratizpon-eſ̣	LATIN SMALL LETTER MUSIC FLAT WITH HOOK	Used for Latin suffix "is" or "ecundus"

6 Explanatory notes

6.1 Three kinds of characters are included in this set:

- a) marks, signs, symbols and special characters for contractions often found in Latin language texts (table 1, columns 2 and 3);
- b) combining marks (non-spacing characters; table 1, column 4);
- c) special letters and abbreviations used in obsolete and/or less common languages (table 1, columns 6 and 7).

6.2 The signs used for Latin abbreviations and contractions can vary considerably in meaning. Early printers (and those who have since copied their typography in bibliographic records) followed the manuscript tradition. In that tradition, common words, or endings which could be determined by context, were contracted and abbreviated. The actual signs used were only of secondary importance. The examples given in table 2 are not prescriptive. The choice of a character should be determined by the mark being reproduced rather than a strict adherence to the apparent meaning.

6.3 The characters coded in column 4 (positions 40 to 4C in table 1) represent combining marks which are non-spacing characters, that is, characters whose use is not followed by the forward movement of an output device. In a character string, these non-spacing characters are input before the characters they modify. Multiple combining marks associated with one letter are to be encoded in the order in which they appear, reading from left to right or top to bottom. They are intended to be combined with other spacing characters in this International Standard or characters from the basic Latin set. The BACKSPACE character (hexadecimal code 08 in ISO/IEC 646) should not be used when encoding non-spacing characters.

6.4 The rendering of graphic characters is intended solely to identify uniquely these extended Latin script letters. The graphics used do not necessarily represent the most desirable calligraphic forms.

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6.5 The names of characters (but not codes) have been made to correspond as much as possible to those assigned in ISO/IEC 10646-1.

Annex A

(informative)

Bibliography

- [1] ISO 962:1974, *Information processing — Implementation of the 7-bit coded character set and its 7-bit and 8-bit extensions on 9-track 12,7 mm (0.5 in) magnetic tape*.
- [2] ISO 1113:1979, *Information processing — Representation of the 7-bit coded character set on punched tape*.
- [3] ISO 1155:1978, *Information processing — Use of longitudinal parity to detect errors in information messages*.
- [4] ISO 1177:1985, *Information processing — Character structure for start/stop and synchronous character oriented transmission*.
- [5] ISO 1745:1975, *Information processing — Basic mode control procedures for data communication systems*.
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- [7] ISO/IEC 10646-1:1993, *Information technology — Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) — Part 1: Architecture and Basic Multilingual Plane*.
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