

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

**ISO/IEC**  
**6937**

Second edition  
1994-06-15

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**Information technology — Coded graphic  
character set for text communication —  
Latin alphabet**

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*Technologies de l'information — Jeu de caractères graphiques codés pour  
la transmission de texte — Alphabet latin*

ISO/IEC 6937:1994

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote. (standards.iteh.ai)

International Standard ISO/IEC 6937 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Coded character sets*.

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This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 6937-1 and 2:1983), which have been technically revised.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annexes B, C, D, E, F and G are for information only.

## Introduction

This International Standard specifies repertoires of graphic characters and their coded representations, for use in text communication.

Although, in general, text (see 4.19) consists of characters and pictures, this International Standard applies only to text made up of characters.

The specifications are based on 8-bit coding; Annex A specifies the 7-bit code for the character set of this International Standard.

Other annexes include:

- a) a description of the method used to define a short identifier for each character specified in this International Standard (Annex B);
- b) a summary of the use of non-spacing diacritical marks in combination with letters of the basic Latin alphabetic characters (Annex C);
- c) a summary of the use of Latin alphabetic characters in various languages (Annex D);
- d) an alternative coded representation of the repertoire with no non-spacing diacritical marks (Annex E);
- e) a bibliography (Annex F);
- f) a summary of differences between the first edition (1983) of ISO 6937/1 and 6937/2, and the present edition of this International Standard (Annex G).

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# Information technology - Coded graphic character set for text communication - Latin alphabet

## 1 Scope

This International Standard

- a) specifies the coded representation of the characters;
- b) specifies a repertoire of the Latin alphabetic and non-alphabetic characters for the communication of text in many European languages using the Latin script;
- c) specifies rules for the definitions and use of graphic character subrepertoires, i.e. subsets of the specified character repertoire.

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## 2 Conformance and implementation [ISO/IEC 6937:1994](#)

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### 2.1 Conformance

#### 2.1.1 Conformance of information interchange

A coded-character-data-element (CC-data-element) within coded information for interchange is in conformance with this International Standard if all coded representations of characters within that CC-data-element conform to the mandatory requirements of this International Standard.

A claim of conformance shall identify:

- the subrepertoire in accordance with clause 9, if one has been adopted,
- the 7-bit coding in accordance with Annex A, if it has been adopted.

#### 2.1.2 Conformance of devices

A device is in conformance with this International Standard if it conforms to the requirements of 2.1.2.1 and either or both 2.1.2.2 and 2.1.2.3 below.

##### 2.1.2.1 Device description

A device that conforms to this International Standard shall be the subject of a description that identifies the means by which the user may supply characters to the device, or may recognize them when they are made available to the user, as specified respectively in 2.1.2.2 and 2.1.2.3 below.

### 2.1.2.2 Originating devices

An originating device shall allow its user to supply any sequence of characters of the character repertoire, and shall be capable of transmitting their coded representations within a CC-data-element.

### 2.1.2.3 Receiving devices

A receiving device shall be capable of receiving and interpreting any coded representation of characters that are within a CC-data-element, and that conform to 2.1.1 of this International Standard, and shall make the corresponding characters available to its user in such a way that the user can identify them among those of the repertoire, and can distinguish them from each other.

## 2.2 Implementation

The use of this character set requires definitions of its implementation in various media. For example, these could include magnetic and optical interchangeable media and transmission channels, thus permitting interchange of data to take place either indirectly by means of an intermediate recording on a physical medium, or by local connection of various units (such as input and output devices and computers) or by means of data transmission equipment.

The implementation of this coded character set in physical media and for transmission, taking into account the need for error checking, may be the subject of other International Standards.

## 3 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard 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 2022:1986, *Information processing - ISO 7-bit and 8-bit coded character sets - Code extension techniques*.

ISO/IEC 7350:1991, *Information technology - Registration of repertoires of the graphic characters from ISO/IEC 10367*.

ISO/IEC 10367:1991, *Information technology - Standardized coded graphic character sets for use in 8-bit codes*.

ISO/IEC 10538:1991, *Information technology - Control functions for text communication*.

## 4 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply:

**4.1 active position:** The character position which is to image the graphic symbol representing the next graphic character or relative to which the next control function is to be executed.

**4.2 bit combination:** An ordered set of bits used for the representation of characters.

**4.3 character:** A member of a set of elements used for the organization, control or representation of data.

**4.4 character position:** The portion of a display that is imaging or is capable of imaging a graphic symbol.



**4.5 coded-character-data-element (CC-data-element):** An element of interchanged information that is specified to consist of a sequence of coded representations of characters, in accordance with one or more identified standards for coded character sets.

#### NOTES

1 In a communication environment in accordance with the Reference Model for Open Systems Interconnection of ISO 7498, a CC-data-element will form all or part of the information that corresponds to the Presentation-Protocol-Data-Unit (PPDU) defined in that International Standard.

2 When information interchange is accomplished by means of interchangeable media, a CC-data-element will form all or part of the information that corresponds to the user data, and not that recorded during formatting and initialization.

**4.6 coded character set; code:** A set of unambiguous rules that establishes a character set and the one-to-one relationship between the characters of the set and their bit combinations.

**4.7 code extension:** The techniques for the encoding of characters that are not included in the character set of a given code.

**4.8 code table:** A table showing the character allocated to each bit combination in a code.

**4.9 control character:** A control function the coded representation of which consists of a single bit combination.

**4.10 control function:** An element of a character set that affects the recording, processing, transmission or interpretation of data, and that has a coded representation consisting of one or more bit combinations.

**4.11 device:** A component of information processing equipment which can transmit, and/or receive, coded information within CC-data-elements. (standards.iteh.ai)

NOTE 3 It may be an input/output device in the conventional sense, or a process such as an application program or gateway function.

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**4.12 escape sequence:** A string of bit combinations that are used for control purposes in code extension procedures. The first of these bit combinations represents the control function ESCAPE.

NOTE 4 Formats and rules regarding the use of escape sequences are specified in ISO 2022.

**4.13 graphic character:** A character, other than a control function, that has a visual representation normally handwritten, printed or displayed, and that has a coded representation consisting of one or more bit combinations.

**4.14 graphic symbol:** A visual representation of a graphic character or of a control function.

**4.15 repertoire:** A specified set of characters that are represented by one or more bit combinations of a coded character set.

**4.16 text:** A representation of information for human comprehension that is intended for presentation in a two-dimensional form, for example printed on paper or displayed on a screen.

Text consists of symbols, phrases or sentences in natural or artificial languages, pictures, diagrams and tables.

NOTE 5 This International Standard applies only to text made up of characters.

**4.17 text communication; communication of text:** The transfer of text by means of telecommunications.

NOTE 6 In the context of this International Standard, text communication is by means of binary-coded representations of characters.

**4.18 user:** A person or other entity that invokes the services provided by a device.

## NOTES

7 This entity may be a process such as an application program if the "device" is a code convertor or a gateway function, for example.

8 The characters, as supplied by the user or made available to the user, may be in the form of codes local to the device, or of non-conventional visible representations, provided that 2.1.2 above is satisfied.

## 5 Notation, code table and names

### 5.1 Notation

The bits of the bit combinations of the 8-bit code are identified by  $b_8$ ,  $b_7$ ,  $b_6$ ,  $b_5$ ,  $b_4$ ,  $b_3$ ,  $b_2$  and  $b_1$ , where  $b_8$  is the highest-order, or most significant bit and  $b_1$  is the lowest-order, or least significant bit.

The bit combinations may be interpreted to represent numbers in the range 0 to 255 in binary notation by attributing the following weights to the individual bits:

Bit	$b_8$	$b_7$	$b_6$	$b_5$	$b_4$	$b_3$	$b_2$	$b_1$
Weight	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1

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In this International Standard, the bit combinations are identified by notations of the form  $xx/yy$ , where  $xx$  and  $yy$  are numbers in the range 00 to 15. The correspondence between the notations of the form  $xx/yy$  and the bit combinations consisting of the bits  $b_8$  to  $b_1$ , is as follows:

-  $xx$  is the number represented by  $b_8$ ,  $b_7$ ,  $b_6$  and  $b_5$  where these bits are given the weights 8, 4, 2 and 1, respectively;

-  $yy$  is the number represented by  $b_4$ ,  $b_3$ ,  $b_2$  and  $b_1$  where these bits are given the weights 8, 4, 2 and 1, respectively.

The notations of the form  $xx/yy$  are the same as the ones used to identify code table positions, where  $xx$  is the column number and  $yy$  is the row number (see 5.2).

### 5.2 Code table

An 8-bit code table consists of 256 positions arranged in 16 columns and 16 rows. The columns and rows are numbered 00 to 15.

The code table positions are identified by notations of the form  $xx/yy$ , where  $xx$  is the column number and  $yy$  is the row number.

The positions of the code table are in one-to-one correspondence with the bit combinations of the code. The notation of a code table position, of the form  $xx/yy$ , is the same as that of the corresponding bit combination.

### 5.3 Names

This International Standard assigns one name to each character. In addition, it specifies an acronym for the three characters SPACE, NO-BREAK SPACE and SOFT HYPHEN and a graphic symbol for the other graphic characters. By convention, only capital letters, space and hyphen are used for writing the names of characters. It is intended that the acronym and this convention be retained in all translations of the text of this International Standard.

The names chosen to denote graphic characters are intended to reflect their customary meaning. However, this International Standard does not define and does not restrict the meanings of graphic characters. Neither does it specify a particular style or font design for imaging the graphic characters.

## 6 Specifications of SPACE, NO-BREAK SPACE and SOFT HYPHEN

**6.1 SPACE (SP):** A graphic character that has a visual representation consisting of the absence of a graphic symbol. Its coded representation is 02/00.

**6.2 NO-BREAK SPACE (NBSP):** A graphic character, the visual representation of which consists of the absence of a graphic symbol, for use when a line break is to be prevented in the text as presented.

**6.3 SOFT HYPHEN (SHY):** A graphic character that is imaged by a graphic symbol identical with, or similar to, that representing HYPHEN-MINUS, for use when a line break has been established within a word.

## 7 Composition of the character repertoire

The repertoire of the graphic characters defined in this International Standard consists of

a) SPACE (SP)

and of 332 characters as follows

b) Latin alphabetic characters comprising

1) the 52 capital and small letters of the basic Latin alphabet,

2) accented letters, the graphic representations of which consist of combinations of basic Latin letters with diacritical marks, <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/47e93ea8-c98a-47ea-80c8-6001b0c68fe7/iso-iec-6937-1994>

3) special alphabetic characters which are neither basic Latin letters nor combinations of basic Latin letters with diacritical marks;

c) non-alphabetic characters, such as digits, fractions, punctuation and diacritical marks, monetary symbols etc.

The repertoire, excluding SPACE, is specified in table 4. In each table entry, the first column specifies the name of the character. The second column specifies its coded representation (see 8.3).

### NOTES

9 A survey of the use of Latin characters in various languages is included in Annex D.

10 Use of the following characters: LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT, LATIN SMALL LETTER L WITH MIDDLE DOT and LATIN SMALL LETTER N PRECEDED BY APOSTROPHE, is deprecated and these characters may be removed from the next edition of this International Standard.

## 8 Specification of the coded character set

### 8.1 Character sets

The coded representations of the graphic characters of the repertoire defined in this International Standard make use of the character SPACE and of two character sets, that is "a primary set" and a "supplementary set".

The primary set shall consist of the graphic characters of the basic G0 set of ISO/IEC 10367, represented by bit combinations 02/01 to 07/14. The characters of the primary set shall not be used in combination with each other to generate graphic characters of the repertoire defined in this International Standard.

The primary set contains the letters of the basic Latin alphabet, some spacing diacritical marks and a number of non-alphabetic characters.

The supplementary set contains graphic characters and non-spacing diacritical marks, represented by bit combinations 10/00 to 15/15. The graphic characters consist of a number of characters used in addition to those in the primary set.

A non-spacing diacritical mark shall be used only in combination with certain basic Latin letters, or with SPACE. The allowed combinations of non-spacing diacritical marks and letters are the ones needed to represent the accented letters included in table 4. This set of combinations is summarized in Annex C.

The code table for the primary and the supplementary sets of graphic characters is given in table 1. Shaded positions denote bit combinations which are not part of the sets concerned.

## 8.2 Explanations concerning the code table

**8.2.1** Bit combinations 10/04 and 10/06 are reserved for future standardization, and shall not be used.

**8.2.2** The non-spacing diacritical marks of column 12 are used only in combination with certain basic Latin letters, or with SPACE (see Annex C).

**8.2.3** Bit combinations 12/00, 12/09 and 12/12 are reserved for possible allocation of additional non-spacing characters, and shall not be used.

**8.2.4** Bit combinations 13/08 to 13/11 and 14/05 are reserved for future standardization, and shall not be used.

## 8.3 Coded representations of the graphic characters of the repertoire

The coded representations of the graphic characters of the repertoire defined in this International Standard are specified in table 4. The formats of the coded representations are as follows:

### a) Accented letters

Each accented letter is represented by a sequence of bit combinations consisting of the coded representation of the relevant non-spacing diacritical mark (an element of the supplementary set), followed by the coded representation of the relevant basic Latin letter (an element of the primary set).

### b) Diacritical marks as separate graphic characters

The diacritical marks that are elements of the primary set (GRAVE ACCENT, CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT and TILDE) are represented as separate graphic characters by the corresponding single bit combination in the range 02/01 to 07/14.

The other ten of the diacritical marks of column 12 are represented as separate graphic characters by a sequence of bit combinations consisting of the coded representation of the relevant non-spacing diacritical mark (an element of the supplementary set), followed by the coded representation of the character SPACE, i.e. the bit combination 02/00.

### c) All other graphic characters of the repertoire

Any graphic character of the repertoire, other than an accented letter or a diacritical mark as a separate graphic character that is not an element of the primary set, is an element of either the primary set or the supplementary set and is represented by the corresponding single bit combination in the range 02/01 to 07/14 or 10/00 to 15/15.

Depending of the code extension techniques used, a bit combination, representing an element of either the primary or the supplementary set may have to be preceded by a code extension function invoking the character set concerned.

NOTES Explanations concerning certain letters:

11 Accented letter LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH CEDILLA was named "small g with acute accent" in the 1983 edition of this International Standard. For compatibility purposes, the coded representation has been kept unchanged. The name has been aligned with that in ISO/IEC 10367. The cedilla is placed above "g" for presentation purposes.

12 The name "capital Icelandic eth" was deleted. This letter is now named LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE which will also serve as the capital form of Icelandic Eth, where this International Standard is used. It should be noted that ISO 8859-1 and ISO/IEC 10367 provide for a LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH as well as a LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D WITH STROKE.

## 9 Graphic character subrepertoires

The purpose of defining character subrepertoires is to facilitate communication with equipment capable of presenting text using a limited set of graphic characters at one time. An example of equipment that might make use of subrepertoires is a text communication terminal containing an output device that has a changeable printing element (physical or other). However, in order to comply with the requirements of this International Standard, such a text communication terminal has to be capable of receiving and presenting all graphic characters of the repertoire in some manner, possibly using one or more alternative printing elements.

Subrepertoires are defined in accordance with the following rules:

- a) A subrepertoire shall include the character SPACE, the 26 Latin unaccented small letters and the 26 Latin unaccented capital letters.
- b) A subrepertoire shall include the 10 digits.
- c) A subrepertoire shall include the following characters:

Graphic symbol	Name
'	APOSTROPHE
(	LEFT PARENTHESIS
)	RIGHT PARENTHESIS
,	COMMA
-	HYPHEN-MINUS
.	FULL STOP
/	SOLIDUS
:	COLON
?	QUESTION MARK
+	PLUS SIGN
=	EQUALS SIGN

- d) A subrepertoire may include any other graphic characters of the repertoire defined in this International Standard.
- e) A subrepertoire shall not include any character not defined in this International Standard.
- f) Two or more graphic characters of the repertoire shall not be included as a single character in the subrepertoire.

The procedure for registration of subrepertoires is specified in ISO/IEC 7350.

The identifier assigned to a registered subrepertoire is intended to be used as a parameter value of the control function IDENTIFY GRAPHIC SUBREPERTOIRE (IGS) which is defined in ISO/IEC 10538.

## 10 Identification of options

### 10.1 Purpose and context of identification

CC-data-elements conforming to an option of this International Standard are intended to form all or part of a composite unit of coded information that is interchanged between a sender and a recipient. The identification of the options of this International Standard that have been adopted by the originator shall also be available to the recipient. The route by which such identification is communicated to the recipient is outside the scope of this International Standard.

However, some standards for interchange of coded information may permit, or require, that the coded representation of the identification applicable to the CC-data-elements forms part of the interchanged information. This clause specifies a coded representation for the identification of options of this International Standard. Such coded representations form all or part of an identifying data element, which may be included in information interchange in accordance with the relevant standard.

### 10.2 Identification of coding method

The coding method adopted shall be identified by means of one of the following announcer sequences:

ESC 02/00 04/10 shall identify 7-bit coding (as in Annex A);

ESC 02/00 04/11 shall identify 8-bit coding.

### 10.3 Identification of primary and supplementary sets

The escape sequences used to designate the primary and the supplementary sets are:

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- ESC 02/08 04/02 : to designate the primary set of the present edition of this International Standard as the G0 set (ISO-IR 6);
- ESC 02/13 05/02 : to designate the supplementary set of the present edition of this International Standard as the G1 set (ISO-IR 156);
- ESC 02/14 05/02 : to designate the supplementary set of the present edition of this International Standard as the G2 set;
- ESC 02/15 05/02 : to designate the supplementary set of the present edition of this International Standard as the G3 set.

NOTE 13 The escape sequences used to designate the primary and the supplementary sets of ISO 6937/2:1983 are:

- ESC 02/08 04/00 : to designate the primary set as the G0 set (ISO-IR 2);
- ESC 02/09 06/12 : to designate the supplementary set as the G1 set (ISO-IR 90);
- ESC 02/10 06/12 : to designate the supplementary set as the G2 set;
- ESC 02/11 06/12 : to designate the supplementary set as the G3 set.

### 10.4 Identification of subrepertoire

The subrepertoire adopted shall be identified by the control function IDENTIFY GRAPHIC SUBREPERTOIRE (IGS) which is defined in ISO/IEC 10538.

Parameter values identifying graphic character subrepertoires are registered in accordance with ISO/IEC 7350.

**Table 1 - Primary and supplementary sets of graphic characters for text communication (coding when represented by bit combinations 02/01 to 07/14 and 10/00 to 15/15 of an 8-bit code)**

	0_	1_	2_	3_	4_	5_	6_	7_	8_	9_	A_	B_	C_	D_	E_	F_
_0				0	@	P	`	p			NBSP	°		—	Ω	κ
	0	16	32	48	64	80	96	112	128	144	160	176	192	208	224	240
_1			!	1	A	Q	a	q			ı	±	`	ı	Æ	æ
	1	17	33	49	65	81	97	113	129	145	161	177	193	209	225	241
_2			"	2	B	R	b	r			ç	2	'	®	Ð	đ
	2	18	34	50	66	82	98	114	130	146	162	178	194	210	226	242
_3			#	3	C	S	c	s			£	3	^	©	ä	ð
	3	19	35	51	67	83	99	115	131	147	163	179	195	211	227	243
_4			\$	4	D	T	d	t				×	~	™	Ĥ	ĥ
	4	20	36	52	68	84	100	116	132	148	164	180	196	212	228	244
_5			%	5	E	U	e	u			¥	μ	-	♪		ı
	5	21	37	53	69	85	101	117	133	149	165	181	197	213	229	245
_6			&	6	F	V	f	v				¶	˘	¬	IJ	ij
	6	22	38	54	70	86	102	118	134	150	166	182	198	214	230	246
_7			'	7	G	W	g	w			§	•	•		L	ł
	7	23	39	55	71	87	103	119	135	151	167	183	199	215	231	247
_8			(	8	H	X	h	x			◻	÷	¨		Ł	ł
	8	24	40	56	72	88	104	120	136	152	168	184	200	216	232	248
_9			)	9	I	Y	i	y			‘	’			Ø	ø
	9	25	41	57	73	89	105	121	137	153	169	185	201	217	233	249
_A			*	:	J	Z	j	z			“	”	°		Œ	œ
	10	26	42	58	74	90	106	122	138	154	170	186	202	218	234	250
_B			+	;	K	[	k	{			«	»	˘		°	β
	11	27	43	59	75	91	107	123	139	155	171	187	203	219	235	251
_C			,	<	L	\	l				←	¼		⅛	Ɔ	Ɔ
	12	28	44	60	76	92	108	124	140	156	172	188	204	220	236	252
_D			-	=	M	]	m	}			↑	½	”	⅜	Ɔ	Ɔ
	13	29	45	61	77	93	109	125	141	157	173	189	205	221	237	253
_E			.	>	N	^	n	~			→	¾	˘	⅝	Ɔ	Ɔ
	14	30	46	62	78	94	110	126	142	158	174	190	206	222	238	254
_F			/	?	O	_	o	DEL			↓	ı	˘	⅞	Ɔ	SHY
	15	31	47	63	79	95	111	127	143	159	175	191	207	223	239	255