International Standard ISO 7350

Text communication — Registration of graphic character subrepertoires

Transmission de texte — Procédure d'enregistrement de sous-répertoires de caractères graphiques

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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 developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been authorized 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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 7350 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 97, *Information processing systems*, and was circulated to the member bodies in January 1982.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

Belgium	Hungary	Romania
Canada	Ireland	South Africa, Rep. of
China	Italy	Spain
Czechoslovakia	Japan	Sweden
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Mexico	United Kingdom
Finland	Netherlands	USA
France	Norway	
Germany, F.R.	Poland	

The member body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds:

Switzerland

Text communication — Registration of graphic character subrepertoires

0 Introduction

The internationally agreed repertoire of graphic characters for text communication is defined in ISO 6937. This graphic character repertoire contains a large number of characters. The purpose in defining subrepertories of the graphic character repertoire 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.

This International Standard specifies the procedures to be followed in preparing and maintaining a register of specific graphic subrepertoires and of assigning numeric identifiers to each. The purpose of this register is to serve as a reference for the subrepertoires already developed and of their associated numeric identifiers.

The assignment of numeric identifers will also take account of future inclusion of additional repertoires in ISO 6937.

The publication of the register should promote compatibility in international information interchange and avoid duplication of effort in developing graphic character subrepertoires.

NOTE — Coded character sets (for example, the primary and the supplementary sets of graphic characters) defined in ISO 6937 will be registered once only in accordance with the procedures specified in ISO 2375 to enable the use of code extension techniques specified in ISO 2022. Subrepertoires derived therefrom must each be registered separately in accordance with the procedures of this International Standard.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the procedures to be followed in preparing, publishing, and maintaining a register of graphic character subrepertoires and their assigned numeric identifiers which are composed entirely of graphic characters from the graphic character repertoire of ISO 6937.

2 Field of application

The numeric identifiers to which this International Standard refers may be used as parameter values of the control function IDENTIFY GRAPHIC SUBREPERTOIRE (IGS) defined in ISO 6937. The numeric identifiers may also be used in communication protocols and for visual identification by human operators.

3 References

ISO 2022, *Information processing — ISO 7-bit and 8-bit coded character sets — Code extension techniques.*

ISO 2375, *Data processing — Procedure for registration of escape sequences.*

ISO 6937, *Information processing — Coded character sets for text communication —*
Part 1: General introduction.
Part 2: Latin alphabetic character and non-alphabetic graphic characters. [1]
Part 3: Control functions for page-image format. [1]

4 Definition of a subrepertoire

Elements of a subrepertoire consist solely of graphic characters from the graphic character repertoire defined in ISO 6937. The coded representations of the characters of a subrepertoire are the same as those of the characters of the graphic character repertoire.

A numeric identifier assigned to a subrepertoire in accordance with this International Standard shall serve as an identification of the subrepertoire. Apart from such identification, registration shall not affect the status of the subrepertoire.

5 Registration authority

5.1 For the purpose of this International Standard and according to the rules for the designation and operation of registration authorities in the ISO Directives, the ISO Council has

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1) At present at the stage of draft.

designated the National Computing Centre (NCC) Oxford Road, Manchester M1 7ED, England, to act as registration authority.

5.2 The registration authority shall maintain a register of graphic character subrepertoires and their assigned numeric identifiers. The contents of this register shall be available to ISO member bodies and organizations having liaison status with ISO or with any of its technical committees or sub-committees.

5.3 With regard to assignment of numeric identifiers to subrepertoires and of subsequent additions of subrepertoires to the register, the responsibilities of the registration authority shall be

a) to receive from sponsoring authorities proposals of graphic subrepertoires to be assigned numeric identifiers;

b) to ascertain that each proposal complies with the rules of subrepertoires specified in ISO 6937;

c) to assign the next available number to be used as a numeric identifier when the proposal complies with the rules, unless the list of characters in the subrepertoire is identical to an already registered subrepertoire in which case the existing numeric identifier shall be assigned;

d) to promulgate to all the member bodies and liaison organizations of ISO the graphic character subrepertoire and numeric identifier that has been assigned to each subrepertoire;

e) to inform the appropriate sponsoring authority when a proposal does not comply with the rules.

A critical concept in the registration process is that the contents of an individual registration is never changed or deleted once it has been registered (except for editorial errors). This is contrasted with a standard which must be reviewed and/or revised periodically. When a standard is revised that had been used as the basis for a subrepertoire, the subrepertoire is not changed in the register. If the sponsoring authority desires recognition of such a revision, a new registration proposal is mandatory. That proposal will be handled as any other proposal following the normal procedures.

5.4 If the set of characters of a proposal is identical to an already registered subrepertoire the numeric identifier of the registered subrepertoire is assigned instead and the registration form is inserted in the register after the already registered subrepertoire. In this case, the numeric identifier is entered on the form by the sponsoring authority or the registration authority.

6 Sponsoring authorities

6.1 Proposals for registration of subrepertoires may be made by the following, which for the purposes of this International Standard are sponsoring authorities:

a) any ISO technical committee or sub-committee;

b) any group within the ISO sub-committee concerned with coding in information processing, appointed by the sub-committee for purposes connected with text communication or the use of subrepertoires and their numeric identifiers;

c) any member body of ISO;

d) any international organization having liaison status with ISO or with any of its technical committees or sub-committees.

6.2 The responsibilities of the sponsoring authorities shall be

a) to receive proposals concerning graphic character subrepertoires from within their respective countries or organizations;

b) to make certain that proposals follow the rules for definitions outlined in clause 7;

c) to effect such rationalization or coordination of these proposals as they may desire;

d) to forward to the registration authority those proposals that have their support;

e) to make known within their respective countries or organizations the results of the registration procedure as transmitted to them by the registration authority.

6.3 Proposals shall be forwarded to the registration authority on a standard form, the layout of which is included in the annex.

7 Rules for proposals

7.1 Proposals shall adhere to the rules for defining subrepertoires contained in ISO 6937.

7.2 If the proposal is based on an approved standard of an ISO member body or international organization, the proposal shall include the title of that standard as well as the name of the standards body that approved it and the date of its approval.

7.3 The proposal shall include the name of the application area which is typically the name of a country and the name of a natural language.

7.4 More than one subrepertoire may be registered relating to a natural language, country, or standard.

7.5 The proposal shall not name any commercial organization. This avoids direct assistance in a marketing situation and avoids legal complications in some countries.

7.6 The proposal shall not identify a product or utilize a proprietary trade or service mark.

7.7 The proposal shall use the same names or descriptions, graphic symbols, and graphic character identifiers as the graphic character repertoire of ISO 6937 even though these names may differ from those in the standard on which the proposal is based. No name for a character shall be omitted. Additional names or descriptions for a character may be included if they occur in the standard on which the proposal is based.

7.8 The characters are specified in the same order as in ISO 6937 so that it is easier to determine if two subrepertoires are identical.

7.9 A proposal does not specify coding or any other information not listed in these rules. Coded representations of characters are specified in ISO 6937.

7.10 Where the proposed subrepertoire intentionally incorporates all the graphic characters of one or more other subrepertoires already in the register, and especially when it is a subrepertoire made from two or more subrepertoires already in the register, the proposal shall identify those subrepertoires (excepting the "minimum subrepertoire").

Annex

Form for proposal for a graphic character subrepertoire

(This annex forms part of the standard.)

The following pages show a sample of a form to be used for the submission of a proposal for registration of a graphic character subrepertoire.

Graphic character subrepertoire for text communication

Numeric identifier: . . . .   Date of registration: . . . .
(to be filled in by the registration authority after registration)

Application area: . . . .
(see ISO 7350, clause 7.3)

Name of sponsor: . . . .

Name, identification and date of standard, if any, on which the proposal is based: . . . .
. . . .

Identifiers of registered subrepertoire(s) included within this subrepertoire: . . . .
. . . .

Checklist of characters in this subrepertoire: . . . .

Check	ID	Graphic symbol	Name or description according to ISO 6937	Alternative name or description
X	LA01	a	small a	
X	LA02	A	capital A	
	LA11	á	small a with acute accent	
	LA12	Á	capital A with acute acccent	
	LA13	à	small with grave accent	
	LA14	À	capital A with grave accent	
	LA15	â	small a with circumflex accent	
	LA16	Â	capital A with circumflex accent	
	LA17	ä	small a with diaeresis or umlaut mark	
	LA18	Ä	capital A with diaeresis or umlaut mark	
	LA19	ã	small a with tilde	
	LA20	Ã	capital a with tilde	
	LA23	ă	small a with breve	
	LA24	Ă	capital A with breve	
	LA27	å	small with ring	
	LA28	Å	capital A with ring	
	LA31	ā	small a with macron	
	LA32	Ā	capital A with macron	
	LA43	ą	small a with ogonek	
	LA44	Ą	capital A with ogonek	
	LA51	æ	small æ diphthong	
	LA52	Æ	capital Æ diphthong	
X	LB01	b	small b	
X	LB02	B	capital B	
X	LC01	c	small c	
X	LC02	C	capital C	
	LC11	ć	small c with acute accent	
	LC12	Ć	capital C with acute accent	
	LC15	ĉ	small c with circumflex accent	
	LC16	Ĉ	capital C with circumflex accent	
	LC21	č	small c with caron	
	LC22	Č	capital C with caron	
	LC29	ċ	small c with dot above	
	LC30	Ċ	capital C with dot above	
	LC41	ç	small c with cedilla	
	LC42	Ç	capital C with cedilla	
X	LD01	d	small d	
X	LDO2	D	capital D	

Graphic character subrepertoire for text communication (*continued*)

Check	ID	Graphic symbol	Name or description according to ISO 6937	Alternative name or description
	LD21	ď or ḋ	small d with caron	
	LD22	Ď	capital D with caron	
	LD61	đ	small d with stroke	
	LD62	Đ	capital D with stroke, Icelandic eth	
	LD63	ð	small eth, Icelandic	
X	LE01	e	small e	
X	LE02	E	capital E	
	LE11	é	small e with acute accent	
	LE12	É	capital E with acute accent	
	LE13	è	small e with grave accent	
	LE14	È	capital E with grave accent	
	LE15	ê	small e with circumflex accent	
	LE16	Ê	capital E with circumflex accent	
	LE17	ë	small e with diaeresis or umlaut mark	
	LE18	Ë	capital E with diaeresis or umlaut mark	
	LE21	ě	small e with caron	
	LE22	Ě	capital E with caron	
	LE29	ė	small e with dot above	
	LE30	Ė	capital E with dot above	
	LE31	ē	small e with macron	
	LE32	Ē	capital E with macron	
	LE43	ę	small e with ogonek	
	LE44	Ę	capital E with ogonek	
X	LF01	f	small f	
X	LF02	F	capital F	
X	LG01	g	small g	
X	LG02	G	capital G	
	LG11	ǵ	small g with acute accent	
	LG15	ĝ	small g with circumflex accent	
	LG16	Ĝ	capital G with circumflex accent	
	LG23	ğ	small g with breve	
	LG24	Ğ	capital G with breve	
	LG29	ġ	small g with dot above	
	LG30	Ġ	capital G with dot above	
	LG42	Ģ	capital G with cedilla	
X	LH01	h	small h	
X	LH02	H	capital H	
	LH15	ĥ	small h with circumflex accent	
	LH16	Ĥ	capital H with circumflex accent	
	LH61	ħ	small h with stroke	
	LH62	Ħ	capital h with stroke	
X	LI01	i	small i	
X	LI02	I	capital I	
	LI11	í	small i with acute accent	
	LI12	Í	capital I with acute accent	
	LI13	ì	small i with grave accent	
	LI14	Ì	capital I with grave accent	
	LI15	î	small i with circumflex accent	
	LI16	Î	capital I with circumflex accent	
	LI17	ï	small i with diaeresis	
	LI18	Ï	capital I with diaeresis	
	LI19	ĩ	small i with tilde	
	LI20	Ĩ	capital I with tilde	
	LI30	İ	capital I with dot above	

Graphic character subrepertoire for text communication (*continued*)

Check	ID	Graphic symbol	Name or description according to ISO 6937	Aelternative name or description
	LI31	ī	small i with macron	
	LI32	Ī	capital I with macron	
	LI43	į	small i with ogonek	
	LI44	Į	capital I with ogonek	
	LI51	ij	small ij ligature	
	LI52	IJ	capital IJ ligature	
	LI61	ı	small i without dot	
X	LJ01	j	small j	
X	LJ02	J	capital J	
	LJ15	ĵ	small j with circumflex accent	
	LJ16	Ĵ	capital J with circumflex accent	
X	LK01	k	small k	
X	LK02	K	capital K	
	LK41	ķ	small k with cedilla	
	LK42	Ķ	capital K with cedilla	
	LK61	κ	small k, Greenlandic	
X	LL01	l	small l	
X	LL02	L	capital L	
	LL11	ĺ	small l with acute accent	
	LL12	Ĺ	capital L with acute accent	
	LL21	ľ or ľ	small l with caron	
	LL22	Ľ or Ľ	capital L with caron	
	LL41	ļ	small l with cedilla	
	LL42	Ļ	capital L with cedilla	
	LL61	ł	small l with sroke	
	LL62	Ł	capital L with stroke	
	LL63	ŀ	small l with middle dot	
	LL64	Ŀ	capital L with middle dot	
X	LM01	m	small m	
X	LM02	M	capital M	
X	LN01	n	small n	
X	LN02	N	capital N	
	LN11	ń	small n with acute accent	
	LN12	Ń	capital N with acute accent	
	LN19	ñ	small n with tilde	
	LN20	Ñ	capital n with tilde	
	LN21	ň	small n with caron	
	LN22	Ň	capital N with caron	
	LN41	ņ	small n with cedilla	
	LN42	Ņ	capital N with cedilla	
	LN61	ŋ	small eng, Lapp	
	LN62	Ŋ	capital ENG, Lapp	
	LN63	'n	small n with apostrophe	
X	LO01	o	small o	
X	LO02	O	capital O	
	LO11	ó	small o with acute accent	
	LO12	Ó	capital O with acute accent	
	LO13	ò	small o with grave accent	
	LO14	Ò	capital O with grave accent	
	LO15	ô	small o with circumflex accent	
	LO16	Ô	capital O with circumflex accent	
	LO17	ö	small o with diaeresis or umlaut mark	
	LO18	Ö	capital O with diaeresis or umlaut mark	
	LO19	õ	small o with tilde	