INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 9995-2

Information technology — Keyboard layouts for text and office systems —

Part 2:
Alphanumeric section

Technologies de l'information — Disposition des claviers conçus pour la bureautique —
Partie 2: Module alphanumérique

Contents

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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.

International Standard ISO/IEC 9995-2 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 18, *Document processing and related communication*.

This first edition supersedes all or part of

    ISO 1090:1981

    ISO 1091:1977

    ISO 1092:1974

    ISO 1093:1981

    ISO 2126:1975

    ISO 2530:1975

    ISO 3243:1975

    ISO 3244:1984

    ISO 4169:1979

    ISO 8884:1988.

For complete details, see annex A of part 1 of ISO/IEC 9995.

ISO/IEC 9995 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Keyboard layouts for text and office systems*:

    — *Part 1: General principles governing keyboard layouts*

    — *Part 2: Alphanumeric section*

— *Part 3: Complementary layouts of the alphanumeric zone of the alphanumeric section*

— *Part 4: Numeric section*

— *Part 5: Editing section*

— *Part 6: Function section*

— *Part 7: Symbols used to represent functions*

— *Part 8: Allocation of letters to the keys of a numeric keypad*

Annex A of this part of ISO/IEC 9995 is for information only.

Information technology — Keyboard layouts for text and office systems —

Part 2:
Alphanumeric section

1 Scope

Within the general scope described in part 1 of ISO/IEC 9995, this part of ISO/IEC 9995 specifies the alphanumeric section of a keyboard and the division of that section into zones, the arrangement, the number, and the location of the keys in the alphanumeric zone ZA0 of the alphanumeric section as well as the layout and allocation of several control functions to the keys in the function zones of the alphanumeric section.

2 Conformance

Equipment is in conformance with this part of ISO/IEC 9995 if it meets the requirements of 8.3 and either 7.1 or 7.2.

3 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 9995. 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/IEC 9995 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 9995-1:1994, *Information technology — Keyboard layouts for text and office systems — Part 1: General principles governing keyboard layouts.*

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

ISO/IEC 6937:1994, *Information technology — Coded graphic character set for text communication — Latin alphabet.*

4 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO/IEC 9995, the definitions given in ISO/IEC 9995-1 apply.

5 Arrangement and Location

The alphanumeric section is located to the right of and below a part of the function section and to the left of the editing and the numeric sections, see ISO/IEC 9995-1; its extent is from column 99 to column 15.

6 Division into zones

The alphanumeric section is divided into zones as illustrated in figure 1.

1

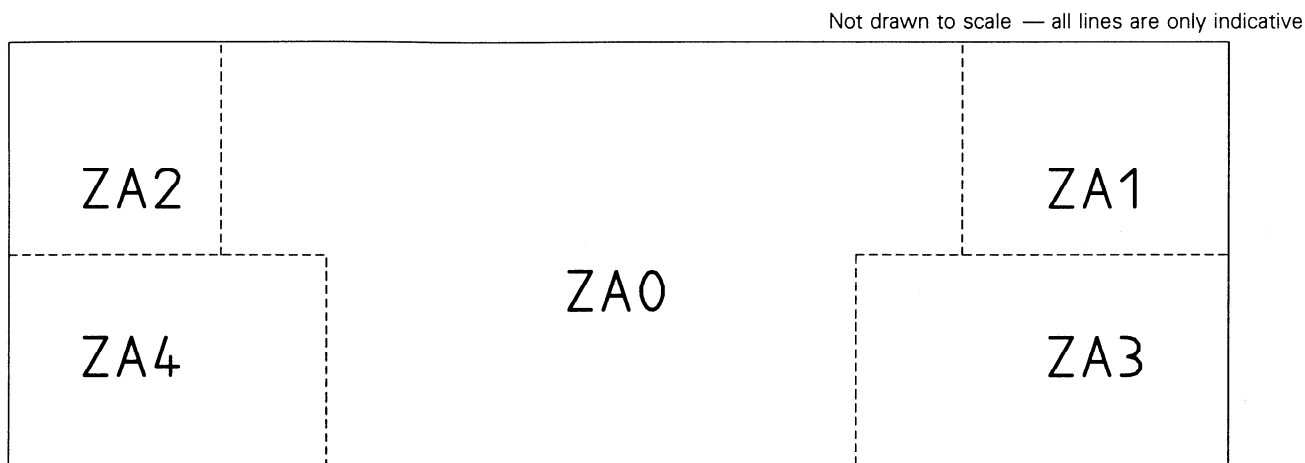Not drawn to scale — all lines are only indicative

Figure 1 — Division of the alphanumeric section into zones

ZA0 is the alphanumeric zone of the alphanumeric section. The zones ZA1, ZA2, ZA3 and ZA4 are the function zones of the alphanumeric section. The arrangement, the number, and the locations of the keys as well as the allocation of graphic characters and of several functions to the keys are specified in clauses 7 and 8 of this part of ISO/IEC 9995.

This arrangement accommodates existing ISO and national layouts and is flexible enough to allow possible extended versions, especially for national linguistic requirements. The precise boundary of zone ZA0 will be dependent on the number of keys and their configuration.

In order to implement the complementary layouts as specified in ISO/IEC 9995-3, 48 graphic keys are required.

7 Arrangement and location of keys in the alphanumeric zone of the alphanumeric section

The graphic keys and the space bar shall be arranged in the alphanumeric zone ZA0.

7.1 General keyboard arrangement

The graphic keys and the space bar shall be located as illustrated in figure 2.

There shall be 45 or more graphic keys and the space bar in the alphanumeric zone of the alphanumeric section. They shall be arranged as follows:

— the space bar in row A, extending, as a minimum, from position A03 to A07;

— 10 keys or more in row B in positions B00 to B11;

— 11 keys or more in row C in positions C01 to C15;

— 12 keys or more in row D in positions D01 to D15;

— 12 keys or more in row E in positions E00 to E15.

7.2 Harmonized 48 graphic key keyboard arrangement

On a harmonized keyboard having 48 graphic keys and a space bar, the keys and the space bar shall be located as illustrated in figure 3.

There shall be 48 graphic keys and the space bar in the alphanumeric zone of the alphanumeric section. The 48 keys shall be arranged as follows:

— the space bar in row A, extending, as a minimum, from position A03 to A07;

— 10 keys in row B in positions B01 to B10, or 11 keys in positions B00 to B10;

— 12 keys in row C in positions C01 to C12;

— 12 keys in row D in positions D01 to D12;

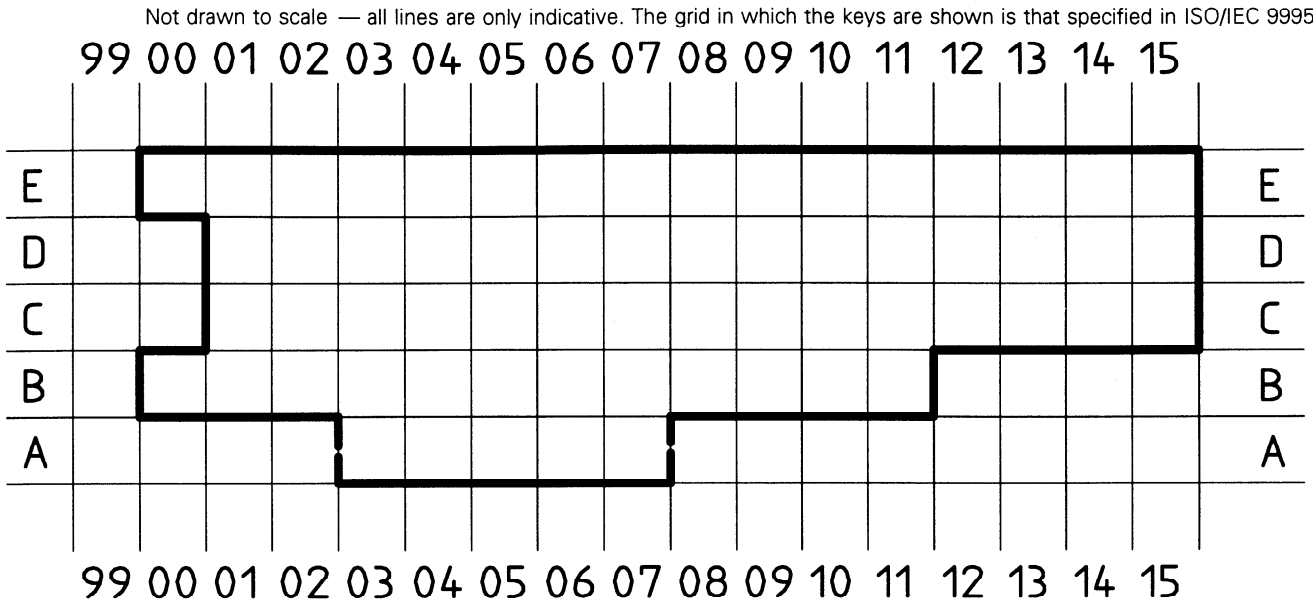— 13 keys in row E in positions E00 to E12, or 14 keys in positions E00 to E13.

Not drawn to scale — all lines are only indicative. The grid in which the keys are shown is that specified in ISO/IEC 9995-1.

Figure 2 — Arrangement and location of keys in the alphanumeric zone of the alphanumeric section ZA0 for the general keyboard arrangement

Not drawn to scale — all lines are only indicative. The grid in which the keys are shown is that specified in ISO/IEC 9995-1.
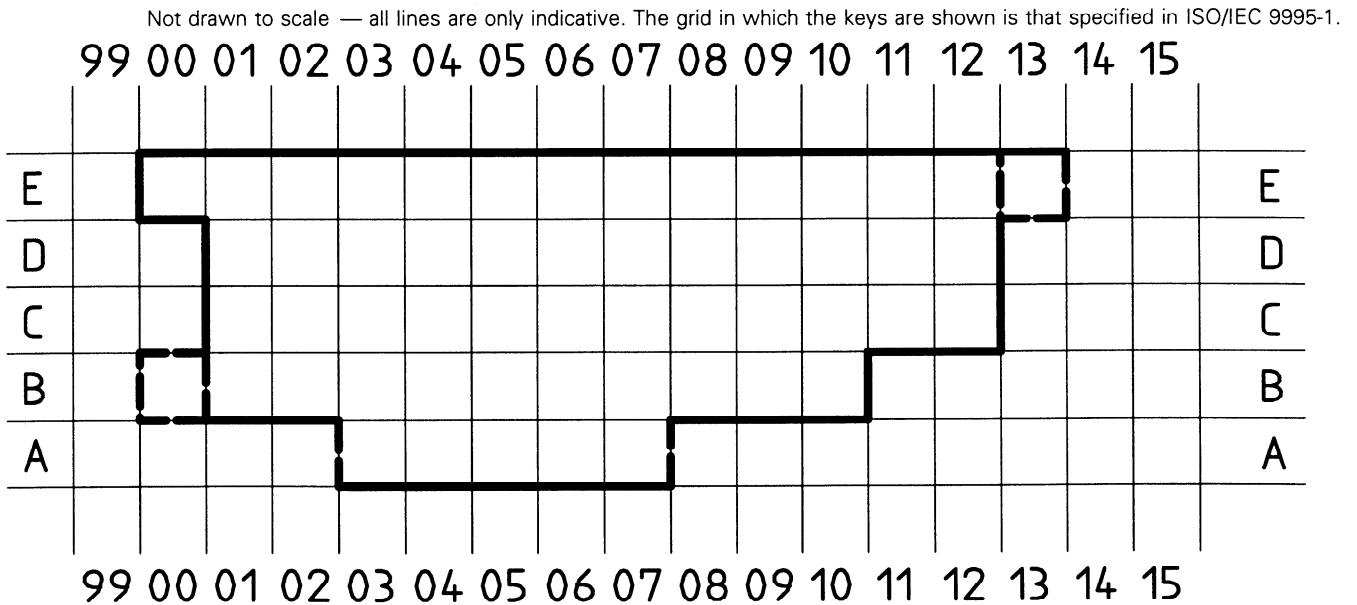

Figure 3 — Arrangement and location of keys in the alphanumeric zone of the alphanumeric section ZA0 for the harmonized 48 graphic key keyboard arrangement

8 Functions of the alphanumeric zone of the alphanumeric section

The functions to be allocated to the keys of the alphanumeric zone ZA0 are graphic characters including the character space.

8.1 Allocation of graphic characters

The allocation of graphic characters is determined by either a national standard or by national usage.

NOTE 1   annex A gives recommendations on allocations that are suitable for use in national standards.

When the characters of the Latin alphabet are allocated to the keys of the alphanumeric zone ZA0, the following requirements apply:

a) The 83 invariant graphic characters of ISO 646 shall be accommodated. These characters are:

— the 26 small letters a to z of the Latin alphabet;

— the 26 capital letters A to Z of the Latin alphabet;

— the ten digits zero to nine, see b) below,

— exclamation mark;

— quotation mark;

— percent sign;

— ampersand;

— apostrophe;

— asterisk;

— left parenthesis;

— right parenthesis;

— plus sign;

— comma;

— hyphen, minus sign;

— full stop;

— solidus;

— colon;

— semicolon;

— less-than sign;

— equals sign;

— greater-than sign;

— question mark;

— low line;

— the character space, see c) below.

b) The digits zero to nine shall be allocated to the keys in row E.

c) The character space shall be allocated to the space bar in row A.

NOTE 2   For the input of the graphic character repertoire of ISO/IEC 6937 a complementary group layout is specified in ISO/IEC 9995-3.

8.2 Allocation of functions to non-graphic keys

Keyboards usually provide one or more of the following functions on non-graphic keys.

— Level 2 select

— Tabulation

— Capitals lock/Level 2 lock/Generalized lock

— Return

— Backspace/Backward erase

— Level 3 select

— Group select

— Control

— Alternate

8.3 Minimum function key requirements

This part of ISO/IEC 9995 allocates the following functions:

8.3.1 Level 2 select

Two keys for the function level 2 select shall be provided in row B, one at each end of the row of graphic keys. All or part of the left-hand level 2 select key shall be in position B99. The right-hand level 2 select key

shall be adjacent to the right-hand end of the row of graphic keys.

8.3.2 Tabulation

One key for the function tabulation shall be provided in row D, adjacent to the left-hand end of the row of graphic keys. All or part of this key shall be in position D00.

8.3.3 Capitals lock/Level 2 lock/Generalized lock

One key for the lock function shall be provided in row C, adjacent to the left-hand end of the row of graphic keys. All or part of this key shall be in position C00.

8.3.4 Return

One key for the function return shall be provided. All or part of this key shall be in row C, adjacent to the right-hand end of the row of graphic keys.

8.3.5 Backspace/Backward erase

One key for the function backspace/backward erase shall be provided.

8.4 Keytop markings

Keytop markings for function keys of the alphanumeric section are specified in ISO/IEC 9995-7.