SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST ISO/IEC 9995-2:2008

01-oktober-2008

±bzcfa UW[^g_UˈhY\ bc`c[ ]^Uˈ!ˈF UndcfYXˈhǰd_ˈbUˈhǰd_cj b]W[nUˈdcIf YVY VYgYXˈ`]b d]gUfb]ý_]\ ˈg]ghˈYa cj ˈ!ˈ&"XYˈˈˈˈ5ˈ`Ubi a Yf] b]ˈXY

Information technology -- Keyboard layouts for text and office systems -- Part 2: Alphanumeric section

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

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **ISO/IEC 9995-2:2002**

<u>**ICS:**</u>

35.180	Terminalska in druga periferna oprema IT	IT Terminal and other peripheral equipment

SIST ISO/IEC 9995-2:2008   **en**

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 9995-2

Second edition
2002-09-01

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

Reference number
ISO/IEC 9995-2:2002(E)

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO/IEC 9995 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 9995-2 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 35, *User interfaces*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 9995-2:1994), which has been technically revised.

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.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD   **ISO/IEC 9995-2:2002(E)**

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, 7.2.

3   Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 9995. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, 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 normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

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

ISO/IEC 9995-1:1994, *Information technology — Keyboard layouts for text and office systems — Part 1: General principles governing keyboard layouts*

ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000, *Information technology — Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) — Part 1: Architecture and Basic Multilingual Plane* and its Amendment 1 (to be published)

4   Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO/IEC 9995, the terms and 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.
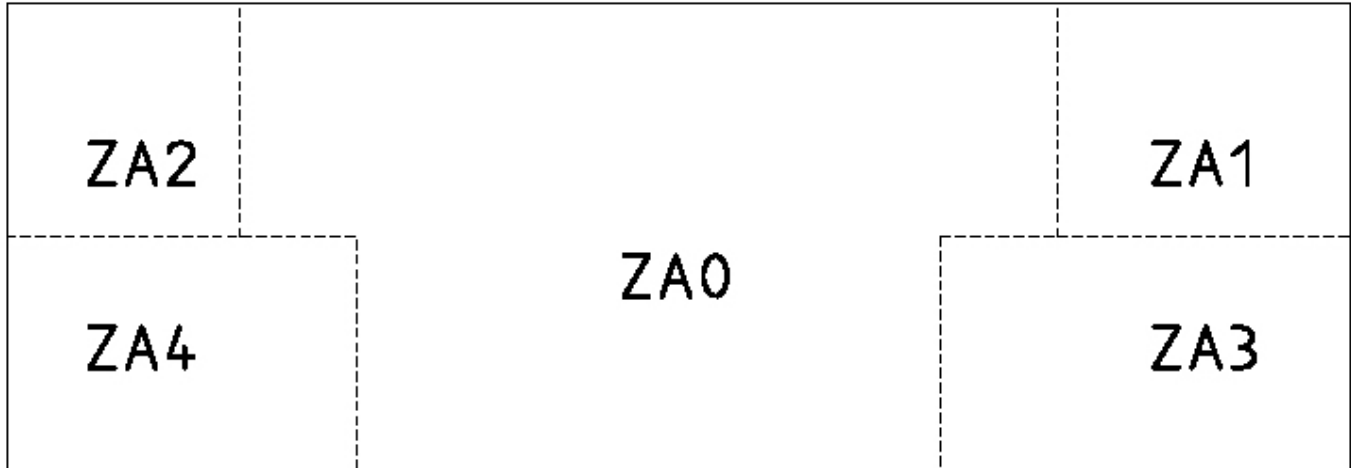
Not drawn to scale — all lines are only indicative

Figure 1 — Division of the alphanumeric section into zones

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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 Clause 7, 8 of this part of ISO/IEC 9995.

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.

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.

7.2   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, if there is no key in position E13, 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, if there is no key in position B00, 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.
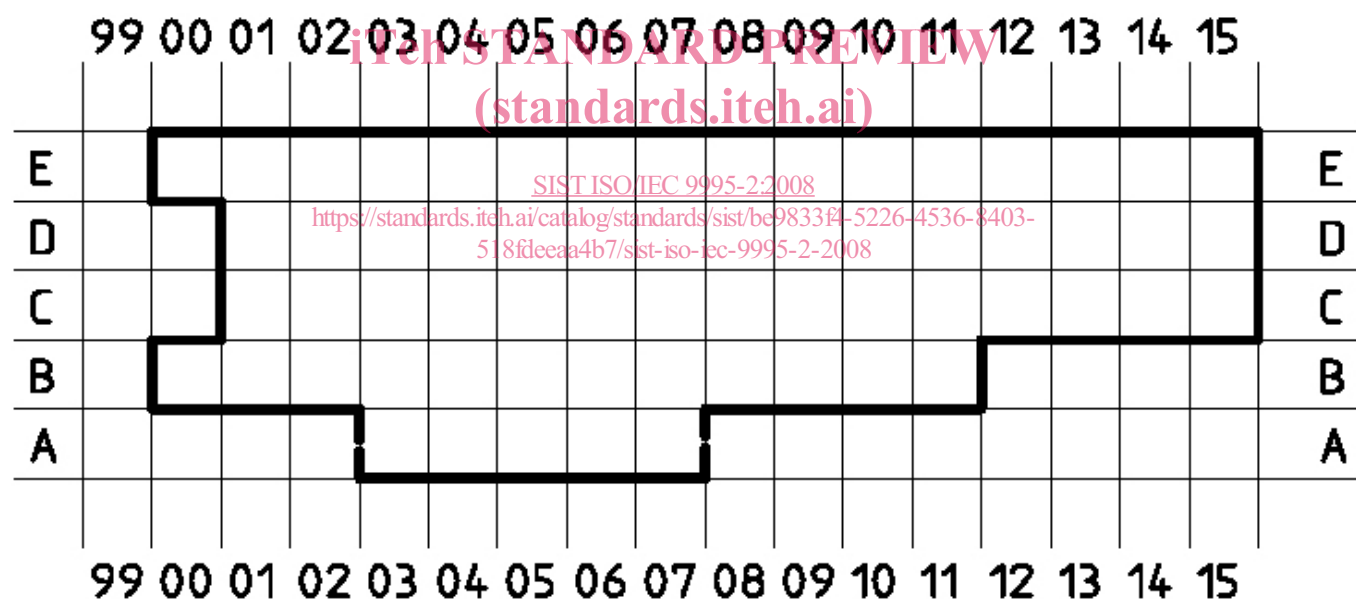

Figure 2 — Arrangement and location of keys in the alphanumeric zone of the alphanumeric section ZA0
for the general keyboard arrangement