INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC
9995-5

Information technology — Keyboard layouts for text and office systems —

Part 5:
Editing section

Technologies de l'information — Disposition des claviers conçus pour la bureautique —

Partie 5: Module d'édition

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

(standards.iteh.ai)

PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

(standards.iteh.ai)

ISO/IEC 9995-5:2006
https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/6316b2c7-ebed-4158-b7b1-
331cb8cddce8/iso-iec-9995-5-2006

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 2.

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 document 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 9995-5 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 9995-5:1994), 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*

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

(standards.iteh.ai)

Information technology — Keyboard layouts for text and office systems —

Part 5:
Editing section

1 Scope

Within the general scope described in ISO/IEC 9995-1, this part of ISO/IEC 9995 specifies the editing section and the division of that section into zones. It also specifies the cursor zone (ZE0) of the editing section and the allocation of functions to its keys. Further, this part of ISO/IEC 9995 specifies the arrangement, the number, and the location of the keys in the editing zones (ZE1 and ZE2) of the editing section as well as guidelines for the allocation of functions to the keys.

2 Conformance

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

(standards.iteh.ai)

Equipment is in conformance with this part of ISO/IEC 9995 if it meets the requirements of Clauses 5, 6, 8 and 12 and either 7.1, 9.1 and 10.1 or 7.2, 9.2 and 10.2.

3 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 9995-1:2006, *Information technology — Keyboard layouts for text and office systems — Part 1: General principles governing keyboard layouts*

ISO/IEC 9995-7:2002, *Information technology — Keyboard layouts for text and office systems — Part 7: Symbols used to represent functions*

4 Terms and definitions

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

5 Arrangement and location

The editing section is an arrangement of keys located between the alphanumeric section and the numeric section. Especially for left-handed people, the arrangement can be located to the left of the alphanumeric section and to the right of the numeric section. See ISO/IEC 9995-1:2006, 6.1 for more details.

6   Division into zones

The editing section is divided into zones as illustrated in Figure 1. The zones are numbered according to their relative importance and probable frequency of use.

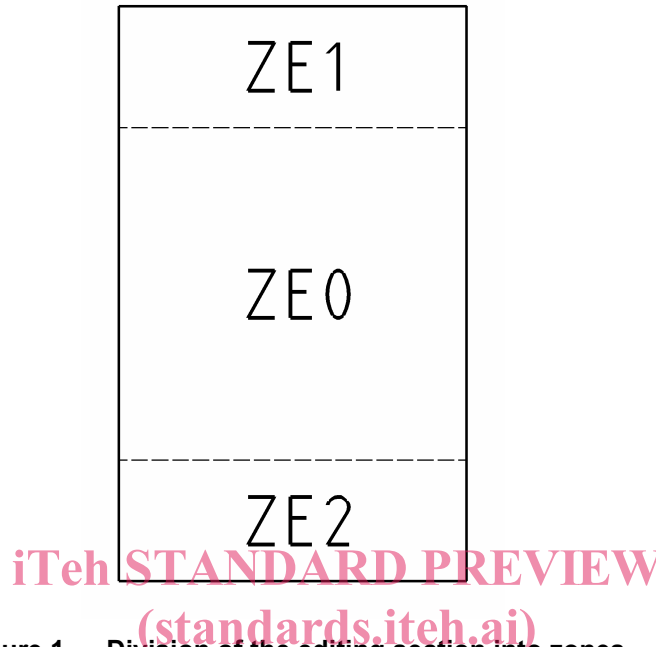Not drawn to scale – all lines are only indicative

ZE1

ZE0

ZE2

Figure 1 — Division of the editing section into zones

Zone ZE0 is the cursor zone of the editing section. The arrangement, the number, and the location of the keys as well as the allocation of functions to the keys are specified in Clauses 7 to 9 of this part of ISO/IEC 9995.

The zones ZE1 and ZE2 are the editing zones of the editing section. The arrangement, the number, and the location of the keys as well as the allocation of functions to the keys are specified in Clause 10 of this part of ISO/IEC 9995.

7   Cursor zone arrangement and location

The area of the cursor zone ZE0 is shown in Figure 2.

The keys of the cursor zone ZE0 shall be arranged in one of two ways: The "cross" arrangement (see 7.1) or the "inverted T" arrangement (see 7.2). This part of ISO/IEC 9995 does not indicate a preference for a particular arrangement.

7.1   "Cross" arrangement

The "cross" arrangement is shown in Figure 3 as located in rows A, B and C in the cursor zone ZE0. It may alternatively be located in the same columns of rows B, C and D in the same zone. The placement of the "cross" arrangement may be influenced by the size and placement of the editing zones ZE1 and ZE2.

7.2   "Inverted T" arrangement

The "inverted T" arrangement is shown in Figure 4 as located in rows A and B. It may alternatively be located in the same columns of rows B and C or in the same columns of rows C and D. The placement of the "inverted T" arrangement may be influenced by the size and placement of the editing zones ZE1 and ZE2.

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.
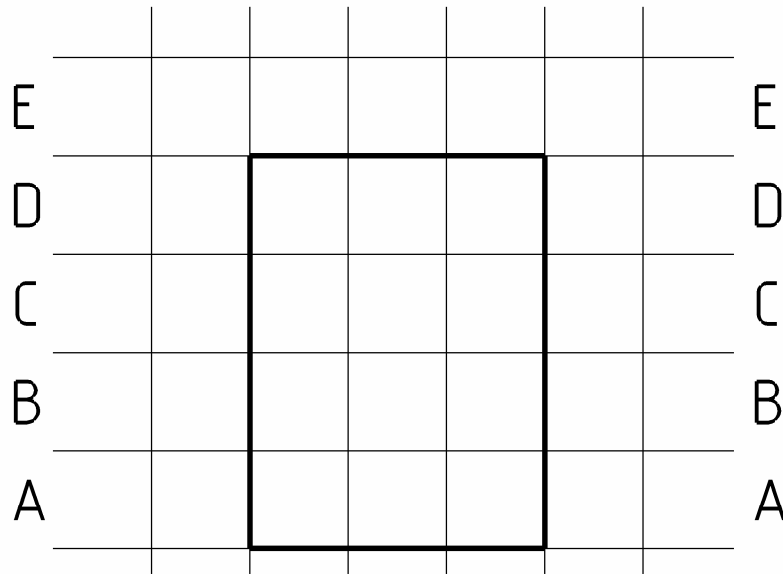
Figure 2 — Cursor zone ZE0

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.
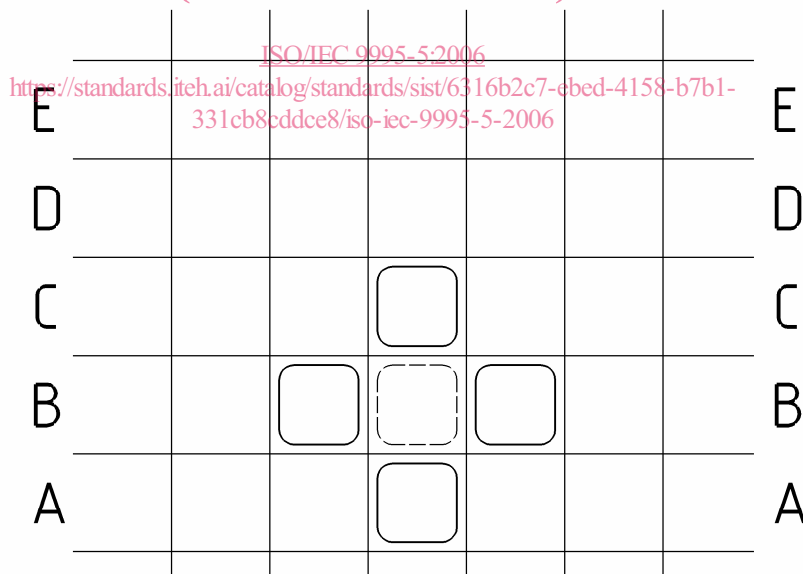
Figure 3 — "Cross" arrangement

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.
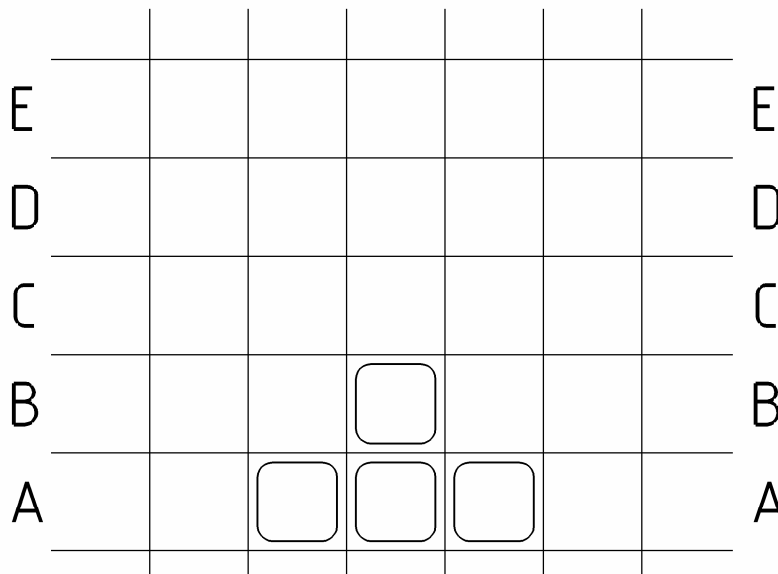

Figure 4 — "Inverted T" arrangement

8   Functions of the cursor zone

The four basic cursor control functions to be allocated to the keys of the cursor zone are Cursor up, Cursor down, Cursor left, Cursor right.

The use of symbols for cursor function keys shall be as specified in ISO/IEC 9995-7.

9   Allocation

The four basic cursor control functions shall be allocated to the keys of the cursor zone ZE0 in one of two ways selected from Clause 9, to give either the "cross" layout (see 9.1) or the "inverted T" layout (see 9.2).

9.1   "Cross" layout

The use of symbols for cursor function keys shall be as specified in ISO/IEC 9995-7.

The keys are marked with the symbols of Table 1 according to the principles of key labelling as specified in ISO/IEC 9995-1.

The "cross" layout is shown in Figure 5 as located in rows A, B, and C in the cursor zone ZE0. It may alternatively be located in rows B, C, and D of the same zone. The placement of the "cross" layout may be influenced by the size and placement of the editing zones ZE1 and ZE2.

Table 1 — Function names of the "cross" layout

Key	Function name	Conventional symbol
B31	Cursor left	Leftwards pointing arrow
A32	Cursor down	Downwards pointing arrow
B33	Cursor right	Rightwards pointing arrow
C32	Cursor up	Upwards pointing arrow

This part of ISO/IEC 9995 does not define any function to be allocated to the key in the middle of the "cross" layout. It is permitted to use the key for a function for cursor manipulation or not to provide this key at all. In the latter case, the keys for horizontal movement of the cursor may be placed immediately adjacent to each other so that the cross arrangement is only two columns wide. The preferred method is the three-column wide cross shown in Figure 5.

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.
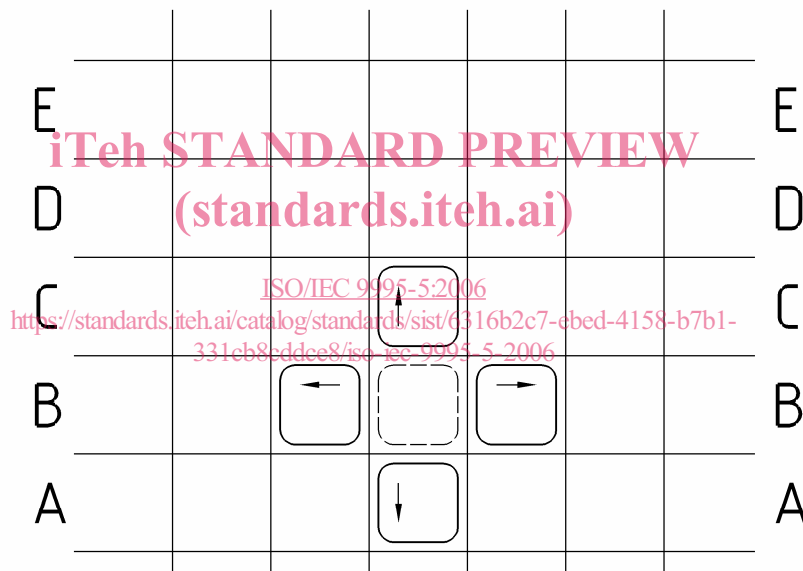

Figure 5 — "Cross" layout

9.2 "Inverted T" layout

The use of symbols for cursor function keys shall be as specified in ISO/IEC 9995-7.

The keys are marked with the symbols of Table 2 according to the principles of key labelling as specified in ISO/IEC 9995-1.

The "inverted T" layout is shown in Figure 6 as located in rows A and B in the cursor zone ZE0. It may alternatively be located in rows B and C or in rows C and D of the same zone. The placement of the "inverted T" layout may be influenced by the size and placement of the editing zones ZE1 and ZE2.