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Informacijska tehnologija - Razpored tipk na tipkovnici za potrebe besedil in pisarniških sistemov - 3. del: Dopolnilni razporedi tipk za alfanumerično območje v alfanumeričnem delu

Information technology -- Keyboard layouts for text and office systems -- Part 3: Complementary layouts of the alphanumeric zone of the alphanumeric section

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Technologies de l'information -- Disposition des claviers conçus pour la bureautique --
Partie 3: Dispositions complémentaires de la zone alphanumérique du module
alphanumérique

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**Information technology — Keyboard
layouts for text and office systems —**

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

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ISO/IEC 9995-3:2010(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 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 9995-3 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 35, *User interfaces*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 9995-3:2002), which has been technically revised. The main modifications consist of the following:

- defining of a new common secondary group layout while keeping the previous one for compatibility reasons;
- fixing some issues due to the expansion of the Universal Character Set;
- adding missing Latin characters in use in countries which have referenced this part of ISO/IEC 9995 precedingly;
- adding support for the Vietnamese Latin characters.

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 and function section*
- *Part 7: Symbols used to represent functions*
- *Part 8: Allocation of letters to the keys of a numeric keypad*

Introduction

The MES-1 repertoire specified in ISO 10646 permits the representation of 40 recognized European languages (plus Afrikaans) using a Latin-based alphabet.

The extended character repertoire presented in this part of ISO/IEC 9995 is intended to fulfill the following goals.

- All names (personal and organizational) and texts written in official main languages of all countries can be entered correctly (provided they use the Latin script).
- All names and texts written in most “indigenous” or “aboriginal” languages can be written correctly (provided they use the Latin script).

NOTE At this time, this does not apply to some languages of North America and most languages of Central Africa, which use more special letters and letterforms than can be handled by the means currently defined in this part of ISO/IEC 9995. However, languages which rely on multiple diacritical marks instead, like Yorùbá, are supported.

- It is possible to write typographically correct at the character level (therefore en-/em-dashes, different quote forms, etc. are included).
- Standardized transliterations of geographical and personal names from non-Latin scripts into Latin are supported at least for widely used languages.
- The Latin script variants Fraktur (Blackletter) and Gaelic (which have some contemporary use in spite of their “old fashioned” look) are supported (for environments which provide appropriate fonts and automatic ligating for Fraktur which can be controlled by the “zero width non-joiner”).
- Some symbols used commonly in business texts are provided, like € or ®.

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Information technology — Keyboard layouts for text and office systems —

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

1 Scope

Within the general scope described in ISO/IEC 9995-1, this part of ISO/IEC 9995 defines the allocation on a keyboard of a set of graphic characters which, when used in combination with an existing national version keyboard layout or the complementary Latin group layout as defined in this part of ISO/IEC 9995, allows the input of a minimum character repertoire as defined by collection 281 (MES-1) specified in ISO/IEC 10646 and proposes extensions of this minimum repertoire.

This part of ISO/IEC 9995 is primarily intended for word-processing and text-processing applications.

2 Conformance

The layout of a keyboard conforms to this part of ISO/IEC 9995 if the allocation of the graphic characters of the common secondary group (group 2) is as defined in one of the two layouts of Clause 5, and if the allocation of the graphic characters of the primary group (group 1) conforms to one of the following layouts:

- a national keyboard standard;
- a national keyboard layout established by common usage in a particular country;
- the complementary Latin group layout as defined in Clause 6.

NOTE ISO/IEC 9995-2:2009, Annex A gives examples of allocations of graphic characters to the primary group of the alphanumeric zone of the alphanumeric section.

Any statement of conformance to this part of ISO/IEC 9995 shall be taken by default to imply that the complete current common secondary group layout (Group 2) has been implemented, unless

- a subset is explicitly declared,
- the use of the outdated common secondary group (or a subset thereof) is explicitly declared,

and provided that all other requirements of Clause 5 are respected.

ISO/IEC 9995-3:2010(E)

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, *Information technology — Keyboard layouts for text and office systems — Part 1: General principles governing keyboard layouts*

ISO/IEC 10646:2003, *Information technology — Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS)*

4 Terms and definitions

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

5 Common secondary group layout

5.1 General

The common secondary group layout (in either its current or its outdated version) specified in ISO/IEC 9995-3 requires a keyboard with at least 48 graphic keys according to ISO/IEC 9995-2. This layout requires the provision of another group as defined in ISO/IEC 9995-1. The graphic characters of group 1 and the layout of these on the keyboard are defined by the relevant national keyboard layout standard or established by common usage.

The graphic characters of the outdated version of the common secondary group (group 2) are those of the repertoire specified in collection 281 (titled MES-1) as specified in ISO/IEC 10646 that are not found as group 1 characters in all national keyboard layouts nor in layouts established by common usage in a particular country.

The graphic characters of the current version of the common secondary group are a superset of the repertoire specified in the outdated version with changes in the arrangement of some characters.

This leads to a certain duplication of graphic characters between the group 1 layouts and the layout of the common secondary group (group 2). However, it allows the graphic characters of the common secondary group and their allocation to keys to be always the same for their use with any established Latin group layout.

The allocation of the characters of the common secondary group (group 2) shall be as defined in Table 1 or Table 2.

The encoding of characters is not specified in this part of ISO/IEC 9995 but any implementation shall ensure that the character use correspond to their ISO/IEC 10646 identifiers (identifiers hereafter starting with "U+") documented for each character in Tables 1 to 6.

NOTE 1 The repertoire of MES-1 (collection 281) of ISO/IEC 10646 is identical to the union of the character repertoire of ISO/IEC 6937:1994 with the character EURO SIGN (which has not yet been encoded in any version of ISO/IEC 6937 and at time of publication of this part of ISO/IEC 9995 there was no plan to update ISO/IEC 6937 to that effect). ISO/IEC 6937 was historically the prime reference for the repertoire used by ISO/IEC 9995-3 before it was amended to allocate a keyboard position to the euro sign. The reference to ISO/IEC 6937 having been deprecated for this part of ISO/IEC 9995, it has not been included in the current list of normative references. This does not preclude to implement the repertoire of ISO/IEC 6937 as a subset but this is now outside the scope of this part of ISO/IEC 9995. Implementations of subsets of MES-1 are allowed if they are declared specifically as mentioned in the conformance clause.

NOTE 2 The current common secondary group builds on MES-1, adding some characters that have come into use since the standardization of ISO/IEC 6937, i.e. some characters that are in use in Europe but that are not included in MES-1, and some characters used in Canadian aboriginal languages which use the Latin script. Support for Vietnamese Latin characters has also been added. At time of development of this part of ISO/IEC 9995, Sweden and Canada were

the only countries which had a national standard referencing a version of the common secondary group layout of ISO/IEC 9995-3.

Table 1 — Allocation of the graphic characters of the current common secondary group (group 2)

Key	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
E00	U+204A tironian sign et	U+00AD soft hyphen	U+007C vertical line
E01	U+00B9 superscript one	U+00A1 inverted exclamation mark	U+02B9 modifier letter prime
E02	U+00B2 superscript two	U+00A4 currency sign	U+02BA modifier letter double prime
E03	U+00B3 superscript three	U+00A3 pound sign	U+02BF modifier letter left half ring
E04	U+00BC vulgar fraction one quarter	U+20AC euro sign	U+02BE modifier letter right half ring
E05	U+00BD vulgar fraction one half	U+2191 upwards arrow	U+02C1 modifier letter reversed glottal stop
E06	U+00BE vulgar fraction three quarters	U+2193 downwards arrow	U+02C0 modifier letter glottal stop
E07	U+215B vulgar fraction one eighth	U+2190 leftwards arrow	U+007B left curly bracket
E08	U+215C vulgar fraction three eighths	U+2192 rightwards arrow	U+007D right curly bracket
E09	U+215D vulgar fraction five eighths	U+00B1 plus-minus sign	U+005B left square bracket
E10	U+215E vulgar fraction seven eighths	U+2122 trade mark sign	U+005D right square bracket
E11	U+005C reverse solidus	U+00BF inverted question mark	U+02BB modifier letter turned comma
E12	U+0327 combining cedilla	U+0328 combining ogonek	U+00AC not sign
D01	U+0242 latin small letter glottal stop	U+0241 latin capital letter glottal stop	U+030D combining vertical line above
D02	U+02B7 modifier letter small w	U+2126 ohm sign	U+0307 combining dot above
D03	U+0153 latin small ligature oe	U+0152 latin capital ligature oe	U+0306 combining breve
D04	U+00B6 pilcrow sign	U+00AE registered sign	U+0302 combining circumflex accent
D05	U+A78C latin small letter saltillo	U+A78B latin capital letter saltillo	U+0308 combining diaeresis
D06	U+027C latin small letter r with long leg	U+00A5 yen sign	U+0311 combining inverted breve
D07	U+0223 latin small letter ou	U+0222 latin capital letter ou	U+030C combining caron
D08	U+0131 latin small letter dotless i	U+214D aktieselskab	U+0313 combining comma above
D09	U+00F8 latin small letter o with stroke	U+00D8 latin capital letter o with stroke	U+031B combining horn
D10	U+00FE latin small letter thorn	U+00DE latin capital letter thorn	U+0309 combining hook above
D11	U+017F latin small letter long s	U+030A combining ring above	U+0300 combining grave accent
D12	U+0303 combining tilde	U+0304 combining macron	U+0040 commercial at
C01	U+00E6 latin small letter ae	U+00C6 latin capital letter ae	U+0329 combining vertical line below
C02	U+00DF latin small letter sharp s	U+00A7 section sign	U+0323 combining dot below
C03	U+00F0 latin small letter eth	U+00D0 latin capital letter eth	U+032E combining breve below
C04	U+0294 latin letter glottal stop	U+00AA feminine ordinal indicator	U+032D combining circumflex accent below
C05	U+014B latin small letter eng	U+014A latin capital letter eng	U+0331 combining macron below
C06	U+0272 latin small letter n with left hook	U+019D latin capital letter n with left hook	U+0332 combining low line
C07	U+0133 latin small ligature ij	U+0132 latin capital ligature ij	U+0325 combining ring below
C08	U+0138 latin small letter kra	U+0326 combining comma below	U+0335 combining short stroke overlay
C09	U+0142 latin small letter l with stroke	U+0141 latin capital letter l with stroke	U+0338 combining long solidus overlay
C10	U+0301 combining acute accent	U+030B combining double acute accent	U+00B0 degree sign
C11	U+019B latin small letter lambda with stroke	U+1E9E latin capital letter sharp s	U+2032 prime
C12	U+0259 latin small letter schwa	U+018F latin capital letter schwa	U+2033 double prime
B00	U+0149 latin small letter n preceded by apostrophe	U+00A6 broken bar	U+266A eighth note
B01	U+0292 latin small letter ezh	U+01B7 latin capital letter ezh	U+00AB left-pointing double angle quotation mark