INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION
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МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

Technical drawings — Lettering —

Part 3:
Diacritical and particular marks for the Latin alphabet

Dessins techniques — Écriture —

Partie 3: Signes diacritiques et signes particuliers à l'alphabet latin

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 3098-3 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical drawings*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

Technical drawings — Lettering —

Part 3:
Diacritical and particular marks for the Latin alphabet

1 Scope and field of application

This part of ISO 3098 specifies proportions and lays down dimensions for diacritical and particular marks for the Latin alphabet for use together with the characters shown in ISO 3098-1. These marks are listed in tables 2 and 3 according to various languages in which they are used.

2 Reference

ISO 3098-1, *Technical drawings — Lettering — Part 1: Currently used characters.*

3 General requirements

See ISO 3098-1.

4 Dimensions

See ISO 3098-1. The following additional requirement shall be noted:

When using diacritical marks, the minimum spacing of base lines shall be enlarged in accordance with table 1 (for an example, see figure 1).

Table 1

Values in millimetres

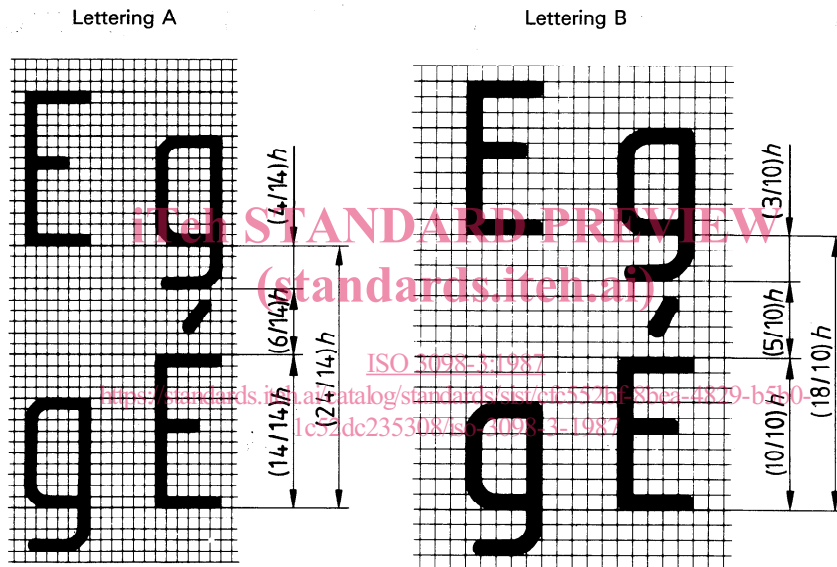| Lettering | Ratio | Lettering height, h | | | | | | |
		2,5	3,5	5	7	10	14	20
		Dimensions						
A	$(24/14)h$	4,2	6	8,4	12	16,8	24	33,6
B	$(18/10)h$	4,5	6,4	9	12,8	18	25,6	36

Figure 1

5 Examples

Special or typical characteristics (dimensions of diacritical marks, positions and spaces according to the relevant character) of lettering according to the various languages are specified in table 2.

The particular marks should be considered as being characters; they are specified in table 3.

NOTE — In order to obtain constant line density, to avoid blotting and skipping of lines and to ease writing, the characters shall be formed in such a way that lines cross or meet at right angles.

For lettering (A inclined and vertical; B inclined and vertical), see tables 2 and 3.

6 Bibliography

ISO 5426, *Extension of the Latin alphabet coded character set for bibliographic information interchange.*

Table 2

Dimensions and positions of diacritical marks				Diacritical marks (grave)	(acute)	(circumflex)	(caron)	(tilde)	(ring)	(diaeresis)	(cedilla)
Lettering A inclined	**Lettering A** vertical	**Lettering B** inclined	**Lettering B** vertical	Èè	Éé	Êê	Čč	Ññ	Åå	Ää	Çç
Albanian											Ç ç
Czech – Slovak					ÁÉÍĹÓŔÚÝ áéíĺóŕúý	Ô ô	ČĎĚŇŘŠŤŽ čďěňřšťž			Ü ü	
Danish									Å å		
Finnish									Å å		
Dutch – Flemish				à è	é ó	ê					ç
French				ÀÈÙ àèù	É é	ÂÊÎÔÛ âêîôû					ç ç
German											
Hungarian					ÁÉÍÓŐÚŰ áéíóőúű						
Icelandic					ÁÉÍÓÚÝ áéíóúý						
Italian				ÀÈÌÒÙ àèìòù	É é	Î î					
Norwegian									Å å		
Polish					ĆŃÓŚŹ ćńóśź						
Portuguese					ÁÉÍÓÚ áéíóú	ÊÔ êô		ÃÕ ãõ			ç
Romanian						ÂÎ âî			Ă ă		
Serbocroatian, Croatian, Slovenian					ĆÓ ćó		ČŠŽ čšž				
Spanish					ÁÉÍÓÚ áéíóú			Ñ ñ			
Swedish									Å å		
Turkish						ÂÊÎÛ âêîû			Ğ ğ		Ç ç
Estonian							ČŠŽ čšž	Õ õ			
Lettish							ČŠŽ čšž				
Latvian							ČŠŽ čšž				

1) See note on page 5.

Table 2 *(concluded)*

Dimensions and positions of diacritical marks	Albanian	Czech – Slovak	Danish	Finnish	Dutch – Flemish	French	German	Hungarian	Icelandic	Italian	Norwegian	Polish	Portuguese	Romanian	Serbocroatian (Croatian, Slovenian)	Spanish	Swedish	Turkish	Estonian	Lettish	Latvian
Lettering A inclined / vertical — **Lettering B** inclined / vertical																					
A	Ë ë / Ë ë	Á á		ÄÖ äö	ÄÖ äöö	Ëï ëï	ÄÖÜ äöü	ÄÖÜ äöü	Ö ö		Å å						ÄÖ äö	ÄÖÜ äöü	ÄÖÜ äöü		Ē ē / ē ē
Z												Ż ż									
O											Å å										
L		Ľ ď'ľ't'																		-ģ	
U														ŞŢ şţ				Ş ş		ĀĒĪŌŪ āēīōū	ŪŪ ūū
L												ĄĘ [1] ą ę								GĶĻNRA,E,I,U, ķ,ļ,ņ,ŗ,ā,ē,ī,u,	GĶĻNRA,E,I,U,
t												ł ł									
Dď									Ð ð						Đ đ						

1) In Polish, the diacritical mark for letters A, a, E and e shall be tangent to and not separate from the letters.

NOTE TO TABLE 2 — The "circles above" for letters A, a, U and u, as shown in table 2, have been in use for about 20 years without problems. However, in order to meet requirements for the reproduction of documents when using the same distance of base lines as shown in figure 1, these circles and their position relative to the upper-case letters A and U may be modified in accordance with figure 2.
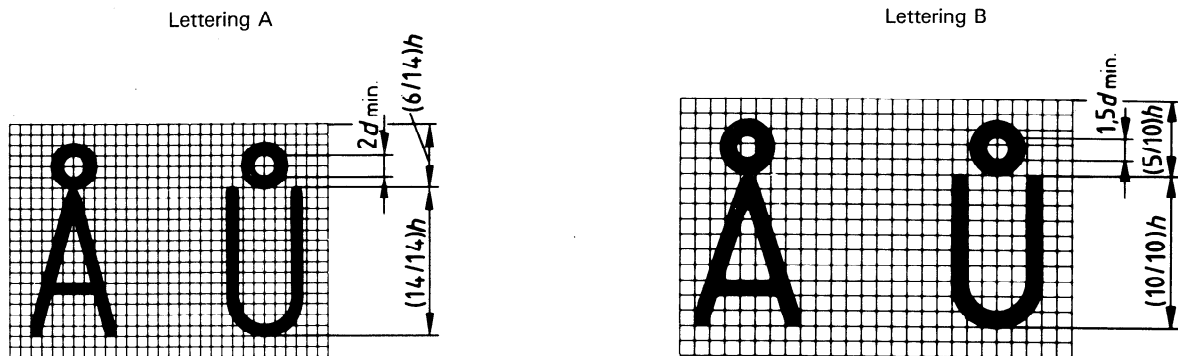
Lettering A   Lettering B

Figure 2

Table 3

Dimensions of particular marks				
Lettering A		Lettering B		
inclined	vertical	inclined	vertical	
Æ	Æ	Æ	Æ	**Danish** (Upper-case letter only)
æ	æ	æ	æ	**Icelandic** **Norwegian**
Œ	Œ	Œ	Œ	**French**
œ	œ	œ	œ	
Øø	Øø	Øø	Øø	**Danish** **Norwegian**
Þþ	Þþ	Þþ	Þþ	**Icelandic**
ß	ß	ß	ß	**German**

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ISO 3098-3:1987
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1c52dc235308/iso-3098-3-1987