INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 8859-1

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Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets —

Part 1:
Latin alphabet No. 1

Technologies de l'information — Jeux de caractères graphiques codés sur un seul octet —

Partie 1: Alphabet latin n° 1

Reference number
ISO/IEC 8859-1:1998(E)

Contents

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 nongovernmental, 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 JTC1. 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 8859-1 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology,* Subcommittee SC 2, *Character sets and information coding.*

This edition cancels and replaces ISO 8859-1:1987, which has been technically revised.

ISO/IEC 8859 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets*:

- *Part 1: Latin alphabet No. 1*
- *Part 2: Latin alphabet No. 2*
- *Part 3: Latin alphabet No. 3*
- *Part 4: Latin alphabet No. 4*
- *Part 5: Latin/Cyrillic alphabet*
- *Part 6: Latin/Arabic alphabet*
- *Part 7: Latin/Greek alphabet*
- *Part 8: Latin/Hebrew alphabet*
- *Part 9: Latin alphabet No. 5*
- *Part 10: Latin alphabet No. 6*

Annexes A to C of this part of ISO/IEC 8859 are for information only.

Introduction

ISO/IEC 8859 consists of several parts. Each part specifies a set of up to 191 graphic characters and the coded representation of these characters by means of a single 8-bit byte. Each set is intended for use for a particular group of languages.

Information technology – 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets –

Part 1: Latin alphabet No. 1

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 8859 specifies a set of 191 coded graphic characters identified as Latin alphabet No. 1.

This set of coded graphic characters is intended for use in data and text processing applications and also for information interchange.

The set contains graphic characters used for general purpose applications in typical office environments in at least the following languages:

Albanian, Basque, Breton, Catalan, Danish, Dutch, English, Faroese, Finnish, French (with restrictions, see Annex A.1, Notes), Frisian, Galician, German, Greenlandic, Icelandic, Irish Gaelic (new orthography), Italian, Latin, Luxemburgish, Norwegian, Portuguese, Rhaeto-Romanic, Scottish Gaelic, Spanish and Swedish.

This set of coded graphic characters may be regarded as a version of an 8-bit code according to ISO/IEC 2022 or ISO/IEC 4873 at level 1.

This part of ISO/IEC 8859 may not be used in conjunction with any other parts of ISO/IEC 8859. If coded characters from more than one part are to be used together, by means of code extension techniques, the equivalent coded character sets from ISO/IEC 10367 should be used instead within a version of ISO/IEC 4873 at level 2 or level 3.

The coded characters in this set may be used in conjunction with coded control functions selected from ISO/IEC 6429. However, control functions are not used to create composite graphic symbols from two or more graphic characters (see clause 6).

NOTE – ISO/IEC 8859 is not intended for use with Telematic services defined by ITU-T. If information coded according to ISO/IEC 8859 is to be transferred to such services, it will have to conform to the requirements of those services at the access-point.

2 Conformance

2.1 Conformance of information interchange

A coded-character-data-element (CC-data-element) within coded information for interchange is in conformance with this part of ISO/IEC 8859 if all the coded representations of graphic characters within that CC-data-element conform to the requirements of clause 6.

2.2 Conformance of devices

A device is in conformance with this part of ISO/IEC 8859 if it conforms to the requirements of 2.2.1, and either or both of 2.2.2 and 2.2.3. A claim of conformance shall identify the document which contains the description specified in 2.2.1.

2.2.1 Device description

A device that conforms to this part of ISO/IEC 8859 shall be the subject of a description that identifies the means by which the user may supply characters to the device, or may recognize them when they are made available to him, as specified respectively in 2.2.2 and 2.2.3.

2.2.2 Originating devices

An originating device shall allow its user to supply any sequence of characters from those specified in clause 6, and shall be capable of transmitting their coded representations within a CC-data-element.

2.2.3 Receiving devices

A receiving device shall be capable of receiving and interpreting any coded representations of characters that are within a CC-data-element, and that conform to clause 6, and shall make the corresponding characters available to its user in such a way that the user can identify them from among those specified there, and can distinguish them from each other.

3 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 8859. 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 8859 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.