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

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

*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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Printed in Switzerland

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 9995-3 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 9995-3:1994), 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*

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 part 1 of ISO/IEC 9995, this part of ISO/IEC 9995 defines in Clause 5 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 Clause 6 of this part of ISO/IEC 9995, allows the input of the character repertoire as defined by collection 281 (MES-1) specified in amendment 1 to ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000.

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

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 Clause 5 of this part of ISO/IEC 9995, 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 of this part of ISO/IEC 9995.

NOTE Refer to annex A of part 2 of ISO/IEC 9995 for examples of allocations of graphic characters to the primary group of the alphanumeric zone of the alphanumeric section.

Any statement of conformance to this International Standard shall be taken to imply that the complete common secondary group layout (Group 2) has been implemented, unless a subset is explicitly declared, provided that all other requirements of Clause 5 are respected.

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 Common secondary group layout

The common secondary group layout specified in ISO/IEC 9995-3 requires a keyboard with 48 graphic keys according to ISO/IEC 9995-2. This layout requires the provision of a second 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 common secondary group (group 2) are those of the repertoire specified in collection 281 (titled MES-1) as specified in amendment 1 to ISO/IEC 10646-1:2000 that are not found as group 1 characters in all national keyboard layouts nor in layouts established by common usage in a particular country. 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.

NOTE The repertoire of MES-1 (collection 281) of ISO/IEC 10646-1 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 International standard 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 International standard, 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 International standard. Implementations of subsets of MES-1 are allowed if they are declared specifically as mentioned in the conformance clause.