



**International
Standard**

ISO/IEC 9995-9

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

**Part 9:
Groups and mechanisms for
multilingual and multiscript input**

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

*Partie 9: Groupes et mécanismes pour la saisie multilingue et
multi-écritures*

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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.

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This document 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 9995-9:2016), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO/IEC 9995-9:2016/Amd. 1:2019.

The main changes are as follows:

- conformant keyboards now are required to have separate keys for digits, so miniature hardware keyboards are no longer supported;
- the descriptions of the groups defined in this document and of specific mechanisms to access these are separated, so other standards can reference specific groups without having to reference the mechanisms;
- the groups containing Latin letters and symbols are reorganized, minor changes are made to other groups, and some characters and three new groups for variants of the Georgian script were added;

- all references to characters which are not included in ISO/IEC 10646 (Unicode), and therefore have to be encoded in the PUA (Private Use Area) in specific fonts, were deleted;
- the optional special key which was named “Secondary Superselect” is now named “Special Character Select”;
- the formal recommendations for the positioning of the “Superselect” key and of a “Special Character Select” keys are dropped and only mentioned in informative notes.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 9995 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user’s national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Information technology — Keyboard layouts for office systems —

Part 9:

Groups and mechanisms for multilingual and multiscrypt input

1 Scope

Within the general scope described in ISO/IEC 9995-1, this document defines mappings of different sets of graphic characters onto the uppercase and lowercase forms of the 26 basic Latin characters (A–Z and a–z) and the digits 0–9, each of these mappings constituting a “group” as defined in ISO/IEC 9995-2.

A detailed synopsis is contained in the informative Annex C.

This document is primarily intended for word-processing and text-processing applications, to be used with keyboards which have at least 26 dedicated keys to enter letters and 10 additional keys to enter decimal digits.

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. 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, *Information technology — Universal Coded Character Set (UCS)*

Bibliography

- [1] IPA: Handbook of the International Phonetic Association. Cambridge 1999 (reprinted 2003). ISBN 0 521 63751 1.
- [2] The Unicode Standard, Version 5.0, 2006.