

ECMA

Standardizing Information and Communication Systems

**8-Bit Single-Byte Coded
Graphic Character Sets:
Latin Alphabet No. 5**

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Brief History

The adoption of ECMA-6 (ISO/IEC 646) as the agreed international 7-bit code for information interchange had led to the development of many national, international and application-oriented versions of this code.

These versions had a number of limitations generally inherent to the size of the code:

- they did not provide all graphic characters which were needed;
- for some characters, specially for accented letters, it was necessary to resort to BACKSPACE sequences, which created problems when processing data containing such composite characters;
- interchange among different versions was practically limited to the 82 common graphic characters.

With the advent of 8-bit coding it was possible to increase the number of graphic characters. ISO/IEC 6937, for example, provided a character set covering the requirements of most languages based on the Latin alphabet. This character set, although well suited for text communication, was difficult to use for processing as some graphic characters were represented by one and others by two bit combinations.

Thus the need was recognized for coded graphic character sets, each of which:

- is the same for all users of a given area,
- provides single-byte coding of all graphic characters, thus permitting easy processing,
- takes into account character sets used in the industry.

In 1982 the urgency of the need for an 8-bit single-byte coded character set was recognized in ECMA as well as in ANSI/X3L2 and numerous working papers were exchanged between the two groups. In February 1984 ECMA TC1 submitted to ISO/TC97/SC2 a proposal for such a coded character set. At its meeting of April 1984 SC2 decided to submit to TC97 a proposal for a new item of work for this topic. Technical discussions during and after this meeting led TC1 to adopt the coding scheme proposed by X3L2. International Standard ISO/IEC 8859-1 is based on this joint ANSI/ECMA proposal. ECMA published its corresponding Standard ECMA-94 in March 1985.

After this first publication, the work of ECMA TC1 on further coded graphic character sets has led to the following results:

- i. The first Edition, dated June 1988, of a Standard for Latin Alphabet No. 5. This ECMA Standard has been derived from Latin Alphabet No. 1 in which six Icelandic letters were referred by letters required for the Turkish language.
- ii. The second Edition of Standard ECMA-94, dated June 1986, comprising four coded graphic character sets for the Latin script, identified as Latin Alphabets No. 1 to No. 4. These alphabets have a number of characters in common, in particular those allocated to columns 02 to 07. They have all been submitted to ISO/IEC JTC 1 - the successor of ISO/TC97 - and are the subject of ISO/IEC 8859, Parts 1 to 4.
- iii. A series of ECMA Standards for coded graphic character sets comprising those characters of the Latin Alphabets allocated to columns 02 to 07 and characters of another script for multiple-language applications. These Standards ECMA-113, ECMA-114, ECMA-118 and ECMA-121 cover the Cyrillic, Arabic, Greek and Hebrew scripts, respectively. They have been submitted to JTC 1 for further processing as ISO/IEC standards and have been published as Part 5, Part 6, Part 7 and Part 8, respectively, of ISO/IEC 8859.

In 1999 the 2nd Edition of ISO/IEC 8859-9 has been published, as a technical revision of the 1st Edition of this International Standard. The 2nd Edition of ECMA-128 has been made technically identical with the 2nd Edition of ISO/IEC 8859-9

This 2nd edition of Standard ECMA-128 has been adopted by the ECMA General Assembly of December 1999.

Table of contents

1	Scope	1
2	Conformance	1
2.1	Conformance of information interchange	1
2.2	Conformance of devices	1
2.2.1	Device description	1
2.2.2	Originating devices	1
2.2.3	Receiving devices	1
3	References	1
4	Definitions	2
4.1	bit combination	2
4.2	byte	2
4.3	character	2
4.4	code table	2
4.5	coded character set; code	2
4.6	coded-character-data-element (CC-data-element)	2
4.7	graphic character	2
4.8	graphic symbol	2
4.9	position	2
5	Notation, code table and names	2
5.1	Notation	2
5.2	Layout of the code table	3
5.3	Names and meanings.	3
5.3.1	SPACE (SP)	3
5.3.2	NO-BREAK SPACE (NBSP)	3
5.3.3	SOFT HYPHEN (SHY)	3
6	Specification of the coded character set	3
6.2	Code table	8
7	Identification of the character set	8
7.1	Identification according to ECMA-35 and ECMA-43	8
7.2	Identification using the ISO International register of coded character sets to be used with escape sequences	9
Annex A	- Coverage of languages	11
Annex B	- Main differences between the first edition and this second edition of ECMA-128	13
Annex C	- Bibliography	15
Annex D	- Identification according to ISO/IEC 8824-1 (ASN.1)	17

1 Scope

This ECMA Standard specifies a set of 191 coded graphic characters identified as Latin alphabet No. 5.

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, Irish Gaelic (new orthography), Italian, Latin, Luxemburgish, Norwegian, Portuguese, Rhaeto-Romanic, Scottish Gaelic, Spanish, Swedish and Turkish.

This set of coded graphic characters may be regarded as a version of an 8-bit code according to Standard ECMA-35 or Standard ECMA-43 at level 1.

This ECMA Standard may not be used in conjunction with any other ECMA Standards for 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets. If coded characters from more than one ECMA Standard 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 Standard ECMA-43 at level 2 or level 3.

The coded characters in this set may be used in conjunction with coded control functions selected from ECMA-48. However, control functions are not used to create composite graphic symbols from two or more graphic characters (see clause 6).

NOTE

This ECMA Standard is not intended for use with Telematic services defined by ITU-T. If information coded according to this ECMA Standard 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 ECMA Standard 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 ECMA Standard 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 ECMA Standard shall be 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 References

- | | |
|---------|--|
| ECMA-6 | 7-Bit Input/Output Coded Character Set |
| ECMA-35 | Code Extension Techniques |

ECMA-43	8-Bit Coded Character Set Structure and Rules
ECMA-48	Control Functions for Coded Character Sets
ECMA-94	8-Bit Single-Byte Coded Graphic Character Sets - Latin Alphabets No. 1 to No. 4
ECMA-113	8-Bit Single-Byte Coded Graphic Character Sets - Latin/Cyrillic Alphabet
ECMA-118	8-Bit Single-Byte Coded Graphic Character Sets - Latin/Greek Alphabet
ECMA-144	8-Bit Single-Byte Coded Graphic Character Sets - Latin Alphabet No. 6

ISO/IEC 8824-1:1995, Information technology - Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of basic notation.

4 Definitions

For the purpose of this Standard the following definitions apply.

4.1 bit combination

An ordered set of bits used for the representation of characters.

4.2 byte

A bit string that is operated upon as a unit.

4.3 character

A member of a set of elements used for the organization, control, or representation of data.

4.4 code table

A table showing the characters allocated to each bit combination in a code.

4.5 coded character set; code

A set of unambiguous rules that establishes a character set and the one-to-one relationship between the characters of the set and their bit combinations.

4.6 coded-character-data-element (CC-data-element)

An element of interchanged information that is specified to consist of a sequence of coded representations of characters, in accordance with one or more identified standards for coded character sets.

4.7 graphic character

A character, other than a control function, that has a visual representation normally hand-written, printed or displayed, and that has a coded representation consisting of one or more bit combinations.

NOTE

In the 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets a single bit combination is used to represent each character.

4.8 graphic symbol

A visual representation of a graphic character or of a control function.

4.9 position

That part of a code table identified by its column and row co-ordinates.

5 Notation, code table and names

5.1 Notation

The bits of the bit combinations of the 8-bit code are identified by b_8 , b_7 , b_6 , b_5 , b_4 , b_3 , b_2 and b_1 , where b_8 is the highest-order, or most-significant bit and b_1 is the lowest-order, or least-significant bit.

The bit combinations may be interpreted to represent numbers in binary notation by attributing the following weights to the individual bits:

Bit	b ₈	b ₇	b ₆	b ₅	b ₄	b ₃	b ₂	b ₁
Weight	128	64	32	16	8	4	2	1

Using these weights, the bit combinations are identified by notations of the form xx/yy, where xx and yy are numbers in the range 00 to 15. The correspondence between the notations of the form xx/yy and the bit combinations consisting of the bits b₈ to b₁ is as follows:

- xx is the number represented by b₈, b₇, b₆ and b₅ where these bits are given the weights 8, 4, 2, and 1, respectively.
- yy is the number represented by b₄, b₃, b₂ and b₁ where these bits are given the weights 8, 4, 2, and 1, respectively.

The bit combinations are also identified by notations of the form hk, where h and k are numbers in the range 0 to F in hexadecimal notation. The number h is the same as the number xx described above, and the number k the same as the number yy described above.

5.2 Layout of the code table

An 8-bit code table consists of 256 positions arranged in 16 columns and 16 rows. The columns and the rows are numbered 00 to 15. In hexadecimal notation the columns and the rows are numbered 0 to F.

The code table positions are identified by notations of the form xx/yy, where xx is the column number and yy is the row number. The column and row numbers are shown at the top and left edges of the table, respectively. The code table positions are also identified by notations of the form hk, where h is the column number and k is the row number in hexadecimal notation. The column and row numbers are shown at the bottom and right edges of the table, respectively.

The positions of the code table are in one-to-one correspondence with the bit combinations of the code. The notation of a code table position, of the form xx/yy, or of the form hk, is the same as that of the corresponding bit combination.

5.3 Names and meanings.

This ECMA Standard assigns a unique name and a unique identifier to each graphic character. These names and identifiers have been taken from ISO/IEC 10646-1. This ECMA Standard also specifies an acronym for each of the characters SPACE, NO-BREAK SPACE and SOFT HYPHEN. For acronyms only Latin capital letters A to Z are used. It is intended that the acronyms be retained in all translations of the text.

Except for SPACE (SP), NO-BREAK SPACE (NBSP), and SOFT HYPHEN (SHY), this ECMA Standard does not define and does not restrict the meanings of graphic characters.

This ECMA Standard specifies a graphic symbol for each graphic character. This symbol is shown in the corresponding position of the code table. However, this Standard does not specify a particular style or font design for imaging graphic characters.

5.3.1 SPACE (SP)

A graphic character the visual representation of which consists of the absence of a graphic symbol.

5.3.2 NO-BREAK SPACE (NBSP)

A graphic character the visual representation of which consists of the absence of a graphic symbol, for use when a line break is to be prevented in the text as presented.

5.3.3 SOFT HYPHEN (SHY)

A graphic character that is imaged by a graphic symbol identical with, or similar to, that representing HYPHEN, for use when a line break has been established within a word.

6 Specification of the coded character set

This ECMA Standard specifies 191 characters allocated to the bit combinations of the code table (table 2). None of these characters are combining characters.

NOTE

Combining characters are described in Standard ECMA-35 in 6.3.3.

6.1 Characters of the set and their coded representation

See table 1.

Table 1 - Character set, coded representation

Bit combination	Hex	Identifier	Name
02/00	20	U+0020	SPACE
02/01	21	U+0021	EXCLAMATION MARK
02/02	22	U+0022	QUOTATION MARK
02/03	23	U+0023	NUMBER SIGN
02/04	24	U+0024	DOLLAR SIGN
02/05	25	U+0025	PERCENT SIGN
02/06	26	U+0026	AMPERSAND
02/07	27	U+0027	APOSTROPHE
02/08	28	U+0028	LEFT PARENTHESIS
02/09	29	U+0029	RIGHT PARENTHESIS
02/10	2A	U+002A	ASTERISK
02/11	2B	U+002B	PLUS SIGN
02/12	2C	U+002C	COMMA
02/13	2D	U+002D	HYPHEN-MINUS
02/14	2E	U+002E	FULL STOP
02/15	2F	U+002F	SOLIDUS
03/00	30	U+0030	DIGIT ZERO
03/01	31	U+0031	DIGIT ONE
03/02	32	U+0032	DIGIT TWO
03/03	33	U+0033	DIGIT THREE
03/04	34	U+0034	DIGIT FOUR
03/05	35	U+0035	DIGIT FIVE
03/06	36	U+0036	DIGIT SIX
03/07	37	U+0037	DIGIT SEVEN
03/08	38	U+0038	DIGIT EIGHT
03/09	39	U+0039	DIGIT NINE
03/10	3A	U+003A	COLON
03/11	3B	U+003B	SEMICOLON
03/12	3C	U+003C	LESS-THAN SIGN
03/13	3D	U+003D	EQUALS SIGN
03/14	3E	U+003E	GREATER-THAN SIGN
03/15	3F	U+003F	QUESTION MARK
04/00	40	U+0040	COMMERCIAL AT
04/01	41	U+0041	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A
04/02	42	U+0042	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER B
04/03	43	U+0043	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C
04/04	44	U+0044	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER D
04/05	45	U+0045	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E
04/06	46	U+0046	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER F
04/07	47	U+0047	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G
04/08	48	U+0048	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER H
04/09	49	U+0049	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I

Bit combination	Hex	Identifier	Name
04/10	4A	U+004A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER J
04/11	4B	U+004B	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER K
04/12	4C	U+004C	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER L
04/13	4D	U+004D	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER M
04/14	4E	U+004E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N
04/15	4F	U+004F	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O
05/00	50	U+0050	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER P
05/01	51	U+0051	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Q
05/02	52	U+0052	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER R
05/03	53	U+0053	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S
05/04	54	U+0054	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER T
05/05	55	U+0055	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U
05/06	56	U+0056	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER V
05/07	57	U+0057	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER W
05/08	58	U+0058	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER X
05/09	59	U+0059	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y
05/10	5A	U+005A	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Z
05/11	5B	U+005B	LEFT SQUARE BRACKET
05/12	5C	U+005C	REVERSE SOLIDUS
05/13	5D	U+005D	RIGHT SQUARE BRACKET
05/14	5E	U+005E	CIRCUMFLEX ACCENT
05/15	5F	U+005F	LOW LINE
06/00	60	U+0060	GRAVE ACCENT
06/01	61	U+0061	LATIN SMALL LETTER A
06/02	62	U+0062	LATIN SMALL LETTER B
06/03	63	U+0063	LATIN SMALL LETTER C
06/04	64	U+0064	LATIN SMALL LETTER D
06/05	65	U+0065	LATIN SMALL LETTER E
06/06	66	U+0066	LATIN SMALL LETTER F
06/07	67	U+0067	LATIN SMALL LETTER G
06/08	68	U+0068	LATIN SMALL LETTER H
06/09	69	U+0069	LATIN SMALL LETTER I
06/10	6A	U+006A	LATIN SMALL LETTER J
06/11	6B	U+006B	LATIN SMALL LETTER K
06/12	6C	U+006C	LATIN SMALL LETTER L
06/13	6D	U+006D	LATIN SMALL LETTER M
06/14	6E	U+006E	LATIN SMALL LETTER N
06/15	6F	U+006F	LATIN SMALL LETTER O
07/00	70	U+0070	LATIN SMALL LETTER P
07/01	71	U+0071	LATIN SMALL LETTER Q
07/02	72	U+0072	LATIN SMALL LETTER R
07/03	73	U+0073	LATIN SMALL LETTER S
07/04	74	U+0074	LATIN SMALL LETTER T
07/05	75	U+0075	LATIN SMALL LETTER U
07/06	76	U+0076	LATIN SMALL LETTER V
07/07	77	U+0077	LATIN SMALL LETTER W
07/08	78	U+0078	LATIN SMALL LETTER X
07/09	79	U+0079	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y
07/10	7A	U+007A	LATIN SMALL LETTER Z

Bit combination	Hex	Identifier	Name
07/11	7B	U+007B	LEFT CURLY BRACKET
07/12	7C	U+007C	VERTICAL LINE
07/13	7D	U+007D	RIGHT CURLY BRACKET
07/14	7E	U+007E	TILDE
10/00	A0	U+00A0	NO-BREAK SPACE
10/01	A1	U+00A1	INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK
10/02	A2	U+00A2	CENT SIGN
10/03	A3	U+00A3	POUND SIGN
10/04	A4	U+00A4	CURRENCY SIGN
10/05	A5	U+00A5	YEN SIGN
10/06	A6	U+00A6	BROKEN BAR
10/07	A7	U+00A7	SECTION SIGN
10/08	A8	U+00A8	DIAERESIS
10/09	A9	U+00A9	COPYRIGHT SIGN
10/10	AA	U+00AA	FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR
10/11	AB	U+00AB	LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
10/12	AC	U+00AC	NOT SIGN
10/13	AD	U+00AD	SOFT HYPHEN
10/14	AE	U+00AE	REGISTERED SIGN
10/15	AF	U+00AF	MACRON
11/00	B0	U+00B0	DEGREE SIGN
11/01	B1	U+00B1	PLUS-MINUS SIGN
11/02	B2	U+00B2	SUPERSCRIP TWO
11/03	B3	U+00B3	SUPERSCRIP THREE
11/04	B4	U+00B4	ACUTE ACCENT
11/05	B5	U+00B5	MICRO SIGN
11/06	B6	U+00B6	PILCROW SIGN
11/07	B7	U+00B7	MIDDLE DOT
11/08	B8	U+00B8	CEDILLA
11/09	B9	U+00B9	SUPERSCRIP
11/10	BA	U+00BA	MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR
11/11	BB	U+00BB	RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
11/12	BC	U+00BC	VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER
11/13	BD	U+00BD	VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF
11/14	BE	U+00BE	VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTER
11/15	BF	U+00BF	INVERTED QUESTION MARK
12/00	C0	U+00C0	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE
12/01	C1	U+00C1	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE
12/02	C2	U+00C2	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX
12/03	C3	U+00C3	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE
12/04	C4	U+00C4	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A DIAERESIS
12/05	C5	U+00C5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE
12/06	C6	U+00C6	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE
12/07	C7	U+00C7	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA
12/08	C8	U+00C8	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE
12/09	C9	U+00C9	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE
12/10	CA	U+00CA	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX
12/11	CB	U+00CB	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
12/12	CC	U+00CC	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE

Bit combination	Hex	Identifier	Name
12/13	CD	U+00CD	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE
12/14	CE	U+00CE	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX
12/15	CF	U+00CF	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS
13/00	D0	U+011E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER G WITH BREVE
13/01	D1	U+00D1	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER N WITH TILDE
13/02	D2	U+00D2	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE
13/03	D3	U+00D3	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE
13/04	D4	U+00D4	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX
13/05	D5	U+00D5	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE
13/06	D6	U+00D6	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS
13/07	D7	U+00D7	MULTIPLICATION SIGN
13/08	D8	U+00D8	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE
13/09	D9	U+00D9	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE
13/10	DA	U+00DA	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE
13/11	DB	U+00DB	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX
13/12	DC	U+00DC	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS
13/13	DD	U+0130	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DOT ABOVE
13/14	DE	U+015E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA
13/15	DF	U+00DF	LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S (German)
14/00	E0	U+00E0	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE
14/01	E1	U+00E1	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE
14/02	E2	U+00E2	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX
14/03	E3	U+00E3	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE
14/04	E4	U+00E4	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS
14/05	E5	U+00E5	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE
14/06	E6	U+00E6	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE
14/07	E7	U+00E7	LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA
14/08	E8	U+00E8	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE
14/09	E9	U+00E9	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE
14/10	EA	U+00EA	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX
14/11	EB	U+00EB	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS
14/12	EC	U+00EC	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE
14/13	ED	U+00ED	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE
14/14	EE	U+00EE	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX
14/15	EF	U+00EF	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS
15/00	F0	U+011F	LATIN SMALL LETTER G WITH BREVE
15/01	F1	U+00F1	LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE
15/02	F2	U+00F2	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE
15/03	F3	U+00F3	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE
15/04	F4	U+00F4	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX
15/05	F5	U+00F5	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE
15/06	F6	U+00F6	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS
15/07	F7	U+00F7	DIVISION SIGN
15/08	F8	U+00F8	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE
15/09	F9	U+00F9	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE
15/10	FA	U+00FA	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE
15/11	FB	U+00FB	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX
15/12	FC	U+00FC	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS
15/13	FD	U+0131	LATIN SMALL LETTER DOTLESS I
15/14	FE	U+015F	LATIN SMALL LETTER S WITH CEDILLA
15/15	FF	U+00FF	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS

6.2 Code table

For each character in the set the code table (table 2) shows a graphic symbol at the position in the code table corresponding to the bit combination specified in table 1.

The shaded positions in the code table correspond to bit combinations that do not represent graphic characters. Their use is outside the scope of this ECMA Standard; it is specified in other ECMA Standards, for example ECMA-48.

Table 2 - Code table of Latin alphabet No. 5

				b ₈	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
				b ₇	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
				b ₆	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	
				b ₅	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	
				00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15																	
b ₄	b ₃	b ₂	b ₁																		
0	0	0	0	00			SP	0	à	P	`	p			NBSP	°	À	Ğ	à	ğ	0
0	0	0	1	01			!	1	A	Q	a	q			ı	±	Á	Ñ	á	ñ	1
0	0	1	0	02			"	2	B	R	b	r			ç	²	Â	Ò	â	ò	2
0	0	1	1	03			#	3	C	S	c	s			£	³	Ã	Ó	ã	ó	3
0	1	0	0	04			\$	4	D	T	d	t			¤	'	Ä	Ô	ä	ô	4
0	1	0	1	05			%	5	E	U	e	u			¥	µ	Å	Ö	å	ö	5
0	1	1	0	06			&	6	F	V	f	v			ı	¶	Æ	Ö	æ	ö	6
0	1	1	1	07			'	7	G	W	g	w			§	·	Ç	×	ç	÷	7
1	0	0	0	08			(8	H	X	h	x			¨	,	È	Ø	è	ø	8
1	0	0	1	09)	9	I	Y	i	y			©	¹	É	Ù	é	ù	9
1	0	1	0	10			*	:	J	Z	j	z			ª	º	Ê	Ú	ê	ú	A
1	0	1	1	11			+	;	K	Ł	k	ł			«	»	Ë	Û	ë	û	B
1	1	0	0	12			,	<	L	\	l				¬	¼	İ	Ü	ı	ü	C
1	1	0	1	13			-	=	M	ı	m	ı			SHY	½	Í	İ	í	ı	D
1	1	1	0	14			.	>	N	^	n	~			®	¾	Î	Ş	î	ş	E
1	1	1	1	15			/	?	0	_	o				™	¿	Ï	ß	ï	ÿ	F
				0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C	D	E	F	hex	

99-0089-A

7 Identification of the character set

7.1 Identification according to ECMA-35 and ECMA-43

The graphic characters of this ECMA Standard constitute a single coded character set. However, in accordance with ECMA-35 and ECMA-43 the code table of this ECMA Standard may be considered to consist of the following components:

- The character SPACE represented by bit combination 02/00;

- a 94-character G0 graphic character set represented by bit combinations 02/01 to 07/14;
- a 96-character G1 graphic character set represented by bit combinations 10/00 to 15/15.

When the identification methods of ECMA-35 or ECMA-43 are used, this ECMA Standard shall be identified by the following pair of designation functions:

GZD4 04/02 (ESC 02/08 04/02)

G1D6 04/13 (ESC 02/13 04/13)

NOTE

The corresponding escape sequences are shown in parentheses.

7.2 Identification using the ISO International register of coded character sets to be used with escape sequences

According to 7.1 above the character set of this ECMA Standard may be considered to consist of the character SPACE, a 94-character G0 graphic character set, and a 96-character G1 graphic character set. The G0 and G1 graphic character sets may be identified by the use of the Registration Numbers from the ISO International register of coded character sets to be used with escape sequences.

When these Registration Numbers are used, this ECMA Standard shall be identified by the following pair of registration numbers:

- G0 graphic character set ISO-IR 6
- G1 graphic character set ISO-IR 148

Annex A
(informative)

Coverage of languages

A.1 Languages of European origin written in Latin script

The following ECMA Standards specify coded character sets which comprise various different selections of characters based on the Latin alphabet. These sets are identified by the numbers 1 to 6 as shown:

ECMA-94 Latin alphabets No. 1 to 4
ECMA-128 Latin alphabet No. 5
ECMA-144 Latin alphabet No. 6

Table A.1 - Language coverage

Language	Covered by alphabet(s)	Language	Covered by alphabet(s)	Language	Covered by alphabet(s)
Albania	1 2 5	Frisian	1 5	Norwegian	1 4 5 6
Basque	1 5	Galician	1 5	Polish	2
Breton	1 5	German	1 2 3 4 5 6	Portuguese	1 3 5
Catalan	1 5	Greenlandic	1 4 5 6	Rhaeto-Romanic	1 5
Croat	2	Hungarian	2	Romanian	2
Czech	2	Icelandic	1 6	Sámi	4 6
Danish	1 4 5 6	Irish Gaelic (<i>new orthography</i>)	1 5 6	Scottish Gaelic	1 5
Dutch	1 5	Italian	1 3 5	Slovak	2
English	1 2 3 4 5 6	Latin	1 2 3 4 5 6	Slovene	2 4 6
Esperanto	3	Latvian	4	Serbian	2
Estonian	4 6	Lithuanian	4 6	Spanish	1 5
Faroese	1 6	Luxemburgish	1 5	Swedish	1 4 5 6
Finnish	1 4 5 6	Maltese	3	Turkish	(3) 5
French	(1) (3) (5)				

NOTES

1. The list of languages in table A.1 is not exhaustive. It shows the languages that are included in the Scope clause of the Standards for the Latin alphabets.
2. For writing French, three characters (Œ, œ, Ÿ) not specified in Latin alphabets 1, 3 and 5, are also needed.
3. The various Sámi languages use partly differing orthographies. The character sets in Latin alphabets No. 4 and No. 6 cover the requirements of the Sámi languages most commonly used in Finland, Norway and Sweden. For the Skolt Sámi language used in Finland and Norway additional characters are needed.
4. There are several official written languages outside Europe that are covered by Latin alphabet No. 1. Examples are Indonesian/Malay, Tagalog (Philippines), Swahili, Afrikaans.
5. Use of Latin alphabet No. 3 for Turkish is deprecated.

A.2 Languages written in non-Latin scripts

The following ECMA Standards specify coded character sets which include graphic characters from alphabets other than the Latin alphabet:

ECMA-113	Latin/Cyrillic alphabet
ECMA-114	Latin/Arabic alphabet
ECMA-118	Latin/Greek alphabet
ECMA-121	Latin/Hebrew alphabet

The following official and regional languages are covered by these alphabets:

The Cyrillic characters included in Standard ECMA-113 cover Bulgarian, Byelorussian, (Slavic) Macedonian, Russian, Serbian and Ukrainian (as written up to 1990, see also the Scope of Standard ECMA-113).

The Arabic characters included in Standard ECMA-114 cover Arabic. The Greek characters included in ECMA-118 cover Greek (*monotonikó* orthography). The Hebrew characters included in ECMA-121 cover Hebrew.

Annex B
(informative)

Main differences between the first edition and this second edition of ECMA-128

- B.1** The names of the graphic characters have been amended where necessary to align them with the names of the characters adopted for all standards on coded character sets developed under the responsibility of ISO/IEC JTC 1. For each character the short identifiers specified in ISO/IEC 10646-1, Amendment 9, have been added to table 1.
- B.2** The new style of conformance clause, adopted for all standards on coded character sets, has been introduced.
- B.3** Object identifiers conforming to Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1, see ISO/IEC 8824-1) are specified in annex D for the character set, and the corresponding coded representations of this ECMA Standard. Registration numbers from the International register of coded character sets to be used with escape sequences have been included as an additional method of identifying the coded character set of this ECMA Standard.
- B.4** A new annex A has been added that identifies the coverage of languages by the Standards for the Latin alphabets.
- B.5** Various editorial adjustments and clarifications have been made to the text of the Standard. The hexadecimal equivalents of the bit combinations have been added to tables 1 and 2.
- B.7** Annex C, Bibliography, and annex D, Identification according to ISO/IEC 8824-1, have been added.

Annex C
(informative)

Bibliography

ECMA-48 Control Functions for Coded Character Sets (1991)

ISO/IEC 10367:1991 - Information technology - Standardized coded graphic character sets for use in 8-bit codes

ISO/IEC 10646-1:1993 - Information technology - Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) - Part 1:
Architecture and Basic Multilingual Plane

ISO International register of coded character sets to be used with escape sequences

Annex D
(informative)

Identification according to ISO/IEC 8824-1 (ASN.1)

In the terminology of ISO/IEC 8824-1 the character set of ISO/IEC 8859-9 (ECMA-128) and the corresponding coded representations are distinct, and are known as the "character abstract syntax" and the "character transfer syntax", respectively.

When the identification methods of ISO/IEC 8824-1 are used, ISO/IEC 8859-9 shall be identified by the following object identifiers:

- character set
 {iso standard 8859 9 abstract-syntax (1)}
- coded representations
 {iso standard 8859 9 transfer-syntax (0)}

The corresponding object descriptors shall be:

- character set "ISO 8859 part 9 repertoire"
- coded representations "ISO 8859 part 9 code".

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