

International Standard



7350

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Text communication — Registration of graphic character subrepertoires

Transmission de texte — Procédure d'enregistrement de sous-répertoires de caractères graphiques

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO technical committees. Every member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been authorized 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.

International Standard ISO 7350 was developed by Technical Committee ISO/TC 97 *Information processing systems*, and was circulated to the member bodies in January 1982.

It has been approved by the member bodies of the following countries:

Belgium	Hungary	Romania
Canada	Ireland	South Africa, Rep. of
China	Italy	Spain
Czechoslovakia	Japan	Sweden
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Mexico	United Kingdom
Finland	Netherlands	USA
France	Norway	
Germany, F.R.	Poland	

The member body of the following country expressed disapproval of the document on technical grounds:

Switzerland

Text communication — Registration of graphic character subrepertoires

0 Introduction

The internationally agreed repertoire of graphic characters for text communication is defined in ISO 6937. This graphic character repertoire contains a large number of characters. The purpose in defining subrepertoires of the graphic character repertoire is to facilitate communication with equipment capable of presenting text using a limited set of graphic characters at one time. An example of equipment that might make use of subrepertoires is a text communication terminal containing an output device that has a changeable printing element.

This International Standard specifies the procedures to be followed in preparing and maintaining a register of specific graphic subrepertoires and of assigning numeric identifiers to each. The purpose of this register is to serve as a reference for the subrepertoires already developed and of their associated numeric identifiers.

The assignment of numeric identifiers will also take account of future inclusion of additional repertoires in ISO 6937.

The publication of the register should promote compatibility in international information interchange and avoid duplication of effort in developing graphic character subrepertoires.

NOTE — Coded character sets (for example, the primary and the supplementary sets of graphic characters) defined in ISO 6937 will be registered once only in accordance with the procedures specified in ISO 2375 to enable the use of code extension techniques specified in ISO 2022. Subrepertoires derived therefrom must each be registered separately in accordance with the procedures of this International Standard.

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the procedures to be followed in preparing, publishing, and maintaining a register of graphic character subrepertoires and their assigned numeric identifiers which are composed entirely of graphic characters from the graphic character repertoire of ISO 6937.

2 Field of application

The numeric identifiers to which this International Standard refers may be used as parameter values of the control function IDENTIFY GRAPHIC SUBREPERTOIRE (IGS) defined in ISO 6937. The numeric identifiers may also be used in communication protocols and for visual identification by human operators.

3 References

ISO 2022, *Information processing — ISO 7-bit and 8-bit coded character sets — Code extension techniques*.

ISO 2375, *Data processing — Procedure for registration of escape sequences*.

ISO 6937, *Information processing — Coded character sets for text communication —*

Part 1: General introduction.

*Part 2: Latin alphabetic character and non-alphabetic graphic characters.*¹⁾

*Part 3: Control functions for page-image format.*¹⁾

4 Definition of a subrepertoire

Elements of a subrepertoire consist solely of graphic characters from the graphic character repertoire defined in ISO 6937. The coded representations of the characters of a subrepertoire are the same as those of the characters of the graphic character repertoire.

A numeric identifier assigned to a subrepertoire in accordance with this International Standard shall serve as an identification of the subrepertoire. Apart from such identification, registration shall not affect the status of the subrepertoire.

5 Registration authority

5.1 For the purpose of this International Standard and according to the rules for the designation and operation of registration authorities in the ISO Directives, the ISO Council has

¹⁾ At present at the stage of draft.

designated the National Computing Centre (NCC) Oxford Road, Manchester M1 7ED, England, to act as registration authority.

5.2 The registration authority shall maintain a register of graphic character subrepertoires and their assigned numeric identifiers. The contents of this register shall be available to ISO member bodies and organizations having liaison status with ISO or with any of its technical committees or sub-committees.

5.3 With regard to assignment of numeric identifiers to subrepertoires and of subsequent additions of subrepertoires to the register, the responsibilities of the registration authority shall be

- a) to receive from sponsoring authorities proposals of graphic subrepertoires to be assigned numeric identifiers;
- b) to ascertain that each proposal complies with the rules of subrepertoires specified in ISO 6937;
- c) to assign the next available number to be used as a numeric identifier when the proposal complies with the rules, unless the list of characters in the subrepertoire is identical to an already registered subrepertoire in which case the existing numeric identifier shall be assigned;
- d) to promulgate to all the member bodies and liaison organizations of ISO the graphic character subrepertoire and numeric identifier that has been assigned to each subrepertoire;
- e) to inform the appropriate sponsoring authority when a proposal does not comply with the rules.

A critical concept in the registration process is that the contents of an individual registration is never changed or deleted once it has been registered (except for editorial errors). This is contrasted with a standard which must be reviewed and/or revised periodically. When a standard is revised that had been used as the basis for a subrepertoire, the subrepertoire is not changed in the register. If the sponsoring authority desires recognition of such a revision, a new registration proposal is mandatory. That proposal will be handled as any other proposal following the normal procedures.

5.4 If the set of characters of a proposal is identical to an already registered subrepertoire the numeric identifier of the registered subrepertoire is assigned instead and the registration form is inserted in the register after the already registered subrepertoire. In this case, the numeric identifier is entered on the form by the sponsoring authority or the registration authority.

6 Sponsoring authorities

6.1 Proposals for registration of subrepertoires may be made by the following, which for the purposes of this International Standard are sponsoring authorities:

- a) any ISO technical committee or sub-committee;
- b) any group within the ISO sub-committee concerned with coding in information processing, appointed by the

sub-committee for purposes connected with text communication or the use of subrepertoires and their numeric identifiers;

c) any member body of ISO;

d) any international organization having liaison status with ISO or with any of its technical committees or sub-committees.

6.2 The responsibilities of the sponsoring authorities shall be

- a) to receive proposals concerning graphic character subrepertoires from within their respective countries or organizations;
- b) to make certain that proposals follow the rules for definitions outlined in clause 7;
- c) to effect such rationalization or coordination of these proposals as they may desire;
- d) to forward to the registration authority those proposals that have their support;
- e) to make known within their respective countries or organizations the results of the registration procedure as transmitted to them by the registration authority.

6.3 Proposals shall be forwarded to the registration authority on a standard form, the layout of which is included in the annex.

7 Rules for proposals

7.1 Proposals shall adhere to the rules for defining subrepertoires contained in ISO 6937.

7.2 If the proposal is based on an approved standard of an ISO member body or international organization, the proposal shall include the title of that standard as well as the name of the standards body that approved it and the date of its approval.

7.3 The proposal shall include the name of the application area which is typically the name of a country and the name of a natural language.

7.4 More than one subrepertoire may be registered relating to a natural language, country, or standard.

7.5 The proposal shall not name any commercial organization. This avoids direct assistance in a marketing situation and avoids legal complications in some countries.

7.6 The proposal shall not identify a product or utilize a proprietary trade or service mark.

7.7 The proposal shall use the same names or descriptions, graphic symbols, and graphic character identifiers as the graphic character repertoire of ISO 6937 even though these names may differ from those in the standard on which the proposal is based. No name for a character shall be omitted. Additional names or descriptions for a character may be included if they occur in the standard on which the proposal is based.