

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Information technology — Registration of repertoires of graphic characters from ISO/IEC 10367

*Technologies de l'information — Enregistrement des répertoires de
caractères graphiques de l'ISO/CEI 10367*



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Contents

1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Definition of a repertoire	1
4	Registration Authority	2
5	Sponsoring Authorities	2
6	Rules for proposals	3
7	Appeal procedures	3
Annexes		
A	Advisory Group of the Registration Authority (AG)	5
B	Forms for proposal for a graphic character repertoire	6

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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

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. 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 7350 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 7350 : 1984), which has been technically revised.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annex B is for information only.

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Information technology — Registration of repertoires of graphic characters from ISO/IEC 10367

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the procedures to be followed in preparing, publishing, and maintaining a register of graphic character repertoires which are composed entirely of graphic characters from ISO 10367. The coded representation of the characters of such repertoires is not prescribed by the entries in the register.

The SPACE character is deemed to be available with any repertoire.

A numeric identifier shall be assigned to each registered repertoire. It is intended to be used as a parameter value of the control function IDENTIFY GRAPHIC SUBREPERTOIRE (IGS) defined in ISO 6429. The numeric identifier may also be used in communication protocols and for visual identification by human operators.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard 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.

ISO 6429 : 1988,	<i>Information processing - Control functions for 7-bit and 8-bit coded character sets.</i>
ISO 6937 : 1983,	<i>Information processing - Coded character sets for text communication.</i>
ISO/IEC 10367 : 1991,	<i>Information technology - Standardized coded graphic character sets for use in 8-bit codes.</i>

3 Definition of a repertoire

A repertoire shall consist of graphic characters from ISO/IEC 10367 as follows:

either:

- a) the characters of the G0 set, and
- b) the characters of any number of supplementary sets except that of ISO 6937;

or:

- c) the characters of the G0 set, and
- d) the characters of any number of the supplementary sets chosen from the Arabic, Cyrillic, Greek, Hebrew or Basic Box Drawings supplementary sets, and
- e) a subrepertoire of the repertoire associated with the supplementary set of ISO 6937,

NOTE - The subrepertoires of ISO 6937 already registered in accordance with the first edition of ISO 7350 are not in accordance with the above definition. They are retained for reasons of continuity.

A repertoire may, after registration, be identified by a single IGS selective parameter value.

The character SPACE is deemed to be always available with any repertoire and, therefore, is not to be specified in the tables of repertoires submitted for registration.

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

4 Registration Authority ¹⁾

4.1 The Registration Authority shall maintain a register of graphic character repertoires and of their assigned numeric identifiers. The contents of this register shall be available to ISO/IEC National Bodies and organizations having liaison status with ISO/IEC or with any of their technical committees or sub-committees.

4.2 With regard to the assignment of numeric identifiers to repertoires and of subsequent additions of repertoires to the register, the responsibilities of the Registration Authority shall be

- a) to receive from Sponsoring Authorities proposals of graphic repertoires to be assigned numeric identifiers ;
- b) to ascertain that each proposal complies with clause 3,
- c) to circulate proposals to the National Bodies of the sub-committee concerned with coding for a 3-month period for information and comments;
- d) to take into account the comments received and where possible to integrate them in the final documents;
- e) 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 repertoire is identical to an already registered repertoire in which case the existing numeric identifier shall be assigned;
- f) to promulgate to all National Bodies and liaison organizations of ISO/IEC the graphic character repertoires and the numeric identifier that has been assigned to each repertoire;
- g) 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 has been used as the basis for a repertoire, the repertoire is not changed in the register. If the Sponsoring Authority desires recognition of such a revision, a new registration proposal shall be made by following the normal procedures.

4.3 If the set of characters of a proposal is identical with an already registered repertoire, the name of the applicant shall be added in the register on the cover page of the already registered repertoire.

5 Sponsoring Authorities

5.1 Proposals for registration of repertoires may be made only by the following, which for the purposes of this International Standard are Sponsoring Authorities:

- a) any ISO/IEC technical committee or sub-committee;

¹⁾ ISO and IEC Councils have designated ECMA, the European Computer Manufacturers Association, 114 Rue du Rhône, CH-1205 Geneva, Switzerland, to act as Registration Authority.