

Australian Standard[®]

**TEXT COMMUNICATION—
REGISTRATION OF GRAPHIC
CHARACTER SUBREPERTOIRES**

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CHARACTER SUBREPERTOIRES**

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PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Information Processing Systems. It is identical with and has been reproduced from International standard ISO 7350—1984, drawn up by ISO/TC 97, Information Processing Systems.

The purpose of this standard is to specify the procedures to be followed in the preparation and maintenance of a register of graphic subrepertoires. In addition, the full graphic repertoire from which subrepertoires may be derived is given. This repertoire will be incorporated in a future Australian standard.

For the purpose of this Australian standard, the text of the ISO standard given herein should be modified as follows:

- (a) *Terminology*: The words 'Australian standard' should replace the words 'International Standard' wherever they appear.
- (b) *Cross-references*: The references to International standards should be replaced by references to Australian standards as follows:

<i>Reference to International standard</i>	<i>Appropriate Australian standard</i>
ISO 2022, Information processing — ISO 7-bit and 8-bit coded character sets—Code extension techniques	AS 1953, Code extension techniques for use with the standard 7-bit coded character set

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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.

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 6837. 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.