

# Latin International keyboard layout

The **Latin International keyboard layout** is a keyboard layout defined in the international standard ISO/IEC 9995-3:2026 "Latin International keyboard layout", which was published in January 2026.<sup>[1]</sup> It enables the input of a large set of characters including diacritical marks, special Latin letters and punctuation marks used in other languages than English, and symbols needed for quality typography.

This standard defines several variants which apply to different hardware key arrangements with different placing of the function keys, while the keys assigned to character input are placed identically as far as possible. The variant "Latin International-A" resembles the common US keyboard layout as defined in the US standard ANSI INCITS X3.154-1988 (the widespread "ANSI QWERTY" layout), with the only exception that the key to the right of the space bar is used as an AltGr key instead of an Alt key, as it is common for many European and other keyboard layouts.

Thus, anyone familiar with the "ANSI QWERTY" layout can use the Latin International layout without having to learn new things, especially when touch-typing. They only have to learn new key combinations for the "new" characters that they actually want to use that were not on the "ANSI QWERTY" layout.

## Purpose

- All personal names and texts written in the national languages of all countries can be entered correctly (provided they use the Latin script).
- Common transliteration systems are supported, such as for Arabic, Chinese (Pinyin), Hebrew, Russian and other languages using the Cyrillic script, and Sanskrit.
- All characters used in "good typography" can be entered easily, like the em dash, the en dash, or the prime. Especially, the "comma-shaped apostrophe" gets a prominent position (being doubled as "closing single quote" which is allocated systematically with the other quotation marks).
- Furthermore, punctuation marks used in languages other than English are supported, as the different quotation marks used in different languages, or the reference mark ✖ which is used in Japan also in English texts.
- The Latin script variants Fraktur (Blackletter) and Gaelic, which have some contemporary use despite their "old-fashioned" look, are supported (for environments which provide appropriate fonts and automatic ligating for Fraktur, which can be controlled by the "zero width non-joiner").
- Symbols used commonly in business texts are provided, like ¥, £, €, ®, ™, or ø (diameter).

## Scope

### Depiction and general description of the layout



~ π ! ¼ @ ½ # ¾ \$ ¢ % ‰ ^ ¶ § & 7 ¸ * ‡ † ( « ‹ ) » ‹ » ✖ ÷ + ± ≠ ☒	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 - ( - ) = _	
↩	Q œ W ↩ E ə R ® r T þ Y ↩ U ↕ I ™ ℓ O ø P ℓ ℓ { ℓ ℓ } ℓ ℓ   !	
⏏	A æ S ß D ð F ƒ G Σ f H ℓ J    K ! ‡ L t : ☺ a " ☺ o ↩	
⏏	Z 3 X X√ C © , V ‹ “ B › ” N η M Ω μ < ≤ > ≥ ? ° • ⏏	
Ctrl	Fn (optional) ⌘ Alt	⏏ (AltGr) ⌘ (optional) ⏏ (optional) Ctrl (optional)

Keyboard layout "Latin International-A", using the common key arrangement ISO A ("ANSI")



The characters at the lower left of the keytop depictions are produced by pressing the key without pressing a special key simultaneously.

The characters at the upper left are produced by pressing the key together with  (the Shift key).

















The characters at the lower right (in black) are produced by pressing the key while holding down **AltGr**.

The characters at the upper right (depicted in blue) are entered using the "Extra Selector" key  (i.e. **AltGr** + , see the [following subsection](#)).

































## The "Extra Selector" key for characters shown at the upper right of the keycaps

The characters shown at the upper right of the keytop depictions are entered using the special "Extra Selector" key combination **AltGr** + , which has the symbol  (the **AltGr** key is [explained below](#)). If a letter is shown that has uppercase and lowercase variants, only the lowercase variant is shown on the keytop. If two characters are shown in the upper right quadrant of the keytop depiction, the first (upper left) one is to be entered using the [Shift key](#) on the second input key.


Examples:







- Icelandic  (lowercase thorn):  (**AltGr** + ) , release these keys, then .
- Icelandic  (uppercase thorn):  (**AltGr** + ) , release these keys, then  + .
- Copyright symbol ©:  (**AltGr** + ) , release these keys, then  + .
- Cent symbol ¢:  (**AltGr** + ) , release these keys, then .

Explanations for some of these characters and symbols:









-  (on ),  (on ),  (on ): These symbols denote diacritical marks spanning over or under two letters. They are to be entered after the first letter and before the second letter.
-  (on ) is the [Tironian et](#).
- : Narrow vertical rectangles mark symbols used as letters ([modifier letters](#) in Unicode terminology) which are used in transliteration systems and in the orthographies of some languages. Especially, the ' on the  key is the 'Okina used in [Hawaiian](#).
-  (on ) is a symbol for invisible [zero width non-joiner](#) which prevents unwanted [ligatures](#), as between the constituents of German [compound words](#) (e.g. at the "fi" in *Schilffinsel*, a compound of *Schilf* "reed" and *Insel* "island").
-  (on ) is the [dotless i](#) used in [Turkish](#), [Azerbaijani](#) and other languages.
-  (on ) denotes the letter *ʔ*/*ʕ* used for the [glottal stop](#) in some languages.
-  (on ) is the [sum symbol](#) (e.g. usable for descriptions of [spreadsheet formulas](#)).  (on ) is the [long s](#).
-     (on    ) are [click letters](#) used in some languages of [Namibia](#) and [South Africa](#).
-  (on ) and  (on ) are [bullet points](#).

## The AltGr key for characters shown at the lower right of the keycaps








The **AltGr** key (usually placed right of the space bar instead of the right **Alt** key) is to be pressed together with any key to input the character (or function) shown (or symbolized) at the lower right of the keycap. E.g., pressing **AltGr** together with  yields the [Yen/Yuan sign](#) "¥". Especially, this applies for the following special characters represented by symbols:




-  (**AltGr** + ): [Narrow no-break space](#)
-  (**AltGr** + ): [Non-breaking hyphen](#)
-  (**AltGr** + ): [Soft hyphen](#)

Moreover, for the following characters, explanations are given here:

-  (**AltGr** + ): This is the [diameter sign](#) (neither the null sign Ø nor the Danish letter Ø).
- ' (**AltGr** + ) and " (**AltGr** + ): These are the symbols for [foot/arcminute](#) and [inch/arcsecond](#).
- ' (**AltGr** + ): This is the "curly [apostrophe](#)" (the preferred form of the apostrophe in quality typography).
- - (**AltGr** + ) is the [minus sign](#) (visually matching the "+" sign), - (**AltGr** + ) is the [en dash](#), — (**AltGr** + ) is the [em dash](#).

The following functions can be selected by the **AltGr** key:

- : [Narrow horizontal rectangles mark dead keys](#) (see below).
-  (**AltGr** + ) is the "Superselect" key to select from a large set of special characters (see below).
-  (**AltGr** + ) is the "Extra Selector" key to select characters displayed in the upper right corner of the keytops (see above).
-  (**AltGr** + ) is the "IPA Special Selector key" to select characters of the [International Phonetic Alphabet](#) (see below).










-  (+) is the special dead key for the horizontal crossbar ([see below](#)).




## Dead keys (marked by horizontal rectangles)





Dead keys for [diacritical marks](#) are marked by narrow horizontal rectangles, which also indicate the position of the diacritical mark relative to the base letter (this is according to ISO/IEC 9995-11<sup>[2]</sup>). First, the dead key is to be pressed and released, then the base letter. According to ISO/IEC 9995-11, this only has to work for combinations for which individual [code points](#) are defined in [Unicode](#) ([precomposed characters](#)), as the Microsoft Windows keyboard [driver](#) model only allows this (as of December 2025). However, this covers the common use cases for widely used languages.

To be able to enter diacritical characters independently of this restriction, you can also enter them after the base character by actuating the dead key twice.

Examples:










- To enter the character Ç (capital C with cedilla), which is common and therefore available as a precombined character in Unicode, press  (i.e., +) , release them, and then press the  keys.
- To enter the character X̣ (capital X with macron below), which is not common and not available as a precombined character in Unicode, press + first, then  (i.e., +) twice.










The dead key "breve"  (+) puts the breve above of the character for all characters (e.g. Ä, ä), except for H and h where it is put beneath (as the characters Ĥ and ĥ are common in transliteration systems).

All dead keys are entered using the  key. The characters ` (grave accent) and ^ (circumflex accent) typed without pressing  behave like the according keys of the standard US ANSI keyboard, generating [spacing characters](#) (as appropriate e.g. for the input of [programming code](#)). Note that the dead key variant of ~ (the [tilde](#)) is placed on another key () than the spacing tilde, as the -place there already is occupied by the grave accent as dead key.











## Chained dead keys

Dead keys also can be chained, in particular for [Vietnamese](#). This works for result characters available as precomposed characters in Unicode (as it is the case for all common Vietnamese characters).

For example, to enter ŭ (u with [horn](#) and [underdot](#)), press + (i.e. +) for the horn, release these keys, then press + (i.e. +) for the underdot, release these keys, then press . (The order in which the diacritical marks are entered is irrelevant.)




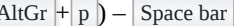
To enter a Ê (E with [acute accent](#) and [underdot](#)) for [Yoruba](#) (as an example of a character not available in Unicode as a precomposed character), press +, release these keys, then  (i.e. +) , then the same key combination again, then + (i.e. +) , then the same key combination again.

## Dead keys on digits: Superscripting and subscripting













The circumflex  (i.e., +) applied on a digit (i.e., pressed and released before typing the digit) yields the [superscript](#) version of the digit (as indicated by the arrow in the keyboard symbol). Likewise, the [caron](#)  (i.e., +) yields the [subscript](#) version of the digit. Besides digits, the same applies for the parentheses ( and ) , the [plus sign](#)  and the [hyphen-minus](#)  , the latter yielding a superscripted or subscripted [minus sign](#).

## Dead keys on space: Spacing variants of the diacritical marks



Applying a diacritical mark on the space yields a spacing variant of the mark (i.e., a character showing the mark on its own instead of being applied onto a letter) whenever such a character is contained in Unicode.

For instance, the input sequence  (i.e. +) –  yields "́".

For some diacritical marks for which no spacing variant is contained in Unicode, such sequences yield a spacing character similar to the diacritical mark, especially:

-  (i.e. +) –  yields "̵" (a superscript version of the [glottal stop letter](#)).
-  (i.e. +) –  yields "̶" (a slightly elevated [comma](#)).
-  (i.e. +) –  yields "̷" (a slightly elevated [full stop](#)).

**The special dead key for the horizontal crossbar** 

The special dead key  (AltGr + ) applies the horizontal crossbar onto letters. As any dead key, it is to be entered before the letter to which it applies. Especially, it is used to enter the following letters:

- Ð/đ used for Serbo-Croatian, Vietnamese and several other languages,
- Ħ/ħ for Maltese,
- Ț/ț for Sámi languages,
- Ȯ/ȭ for Comanche and other languages.

It is not to be used to enter L/l (as used for Polish, Sorbian, Venetian, and several North American indigenous languages), as the bar is not horizontal. Also, it is not suited for Icelandic Eth (Ð/ð), since this is a different letter than the đ with horizontal bar (although the uppercase forms look identical). These letters are entered with the "Extra Selector" (see above) followed by L/l resp. D/d.


















## The generic currency symbol ¤ as dead key to enter other currency symbols

The key  (AltGr + ) acts as a dead key to enter currency symbols. To enter such a symbol, enter  first and then a letter according to the following table (uppercase for symbols in the first line, lowercase for those in the second line).

	q	w	e	r	t	y	u	i	o	p	a	s	d	f	g	h	j	k	l	z	x	c	v	b	n	m	Space bar
A...Z a...z	Pts Ꝁ	Ɑ Ẃ	€ €	₤ ₣		¥ ¥	Ɱ Ɱ		₧ ₧	₪ ₪	₯ ₯	₲ ₲	₴ ₴	₵ ₵	£ £	₪ ₪	€ €	₭ ₭	₮ ₮	₯ ₯	\$ \$	¢ ¢	R M	฿ ฿	₹ ₹	₺ ₺	□






Note: The currency symbols at W, u, and Z are scheduled for inclusion in Unicode version 18.0, expected for September 2026.<sup>[3]</sup>

### Other characters which can be entered by dead keys



<b>Dead key</b> i.e. 													
<b>Second key</b>	=	-	=		-	H	h	C	c	E	e	I	i
<b>Result</b>		= [a]		 [b]	 [c]	 [H]	 [h]	 [C]	 [c]	 [E]	 [e]	 [I]	 [i]

- This is the double hyphen (a punctuation mark different from the equals sign).
- This is a diacritical mark to be entered after the character to which it applies.
- This is the two-em dash.
- The Dutch ligatures IJ/ij to be used when in fact required as single characters, instead of simply using the letter sequences "IJ"/"ij".

### Characters which can be entered by Shift+AltGr

Some additional characters can be entered by pressing a key together with  (Shift) + . These are not displayed on the keytops, according to ISO/IEC 9995-1:2026.<sup>[4]</sup> These are diacritical marks (and a special character combination on the  key) used for transliterations of non-Latin script systems and other special purposes, related to the ones shown in the lower right part of the keytops (which are accessed by  without ).

~	!	@	#	\$	%	^	&	*	(	)	-	+	☒
1	2	3	£	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	-	=	
↕	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	{	}	
⬆	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	:	"	←	

Diagram showing the characters enterable by  +  in the upper right parts of the keytops (there are no such characters below the ASDFGH row.)

The diacritical marks marked by narrow horizontal rectangles are dead keys.













The ones marked by a dotted circle are to be entered after the base letter on which they are to be applied.

⌘ (on the 6 key) denotes the "circumflex below" used in Venda, a language spoken in South Africa and Zimbabwe.

The overline on the **T** key and the underline on the **'** key yield connecting lines when applied to consecutive characters.

The following tables correspond to those in the international standard ISO/IEC 9995-9.<sup>[6]</sup>

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z
1	×	✓		—	∴				^	¨	ˆ		≈	˘	˚	°	/	˜	˙	¨	˘		˘		˘	˘
2	□	≈	⌚	×	∴	℥	∑	≡	≡	≡	⊙	⊙	≈		⊙	⊙	⊙	≈	÷	⊕	±	≈	≈	≈	≈	⊙
3		/	)			'	'	[	†	]	†	†			†	†	·	˘		†	†	'	:	(	†	
4	,		)					{	˘	}	↗	↘			˘		,		˘	,	˘		,	((	-	˘

- $\dot{\phantom{x}}$  (Length mark):  –  (dot; alternatively  – )
- $\cdot$  (half length mark):  –  (comma)
- $'$  (primary stress):  – 
- $,$  (secondary stress):  – 
- $\parallel$  (major intonation group):  – 

## Input of other characters using the "Superselect key" ☐

The "Superselect key" ☐ (AltGr+q) allows inputting a large set of special characters. Its symbol is named "square sun".<sup>[7]</sup> It works similar to a compose key, with the exception that the result does not visually resemble a composition of the two following characters. This key (including its name) is defined in its own international standard,<sup>[8]</sup> and, based on this, can be included into any keyboard layout. Therefore, some characters which can be entered by this mechanism are duplications of ones which can be entered with the Latin International keyboard directly. According to that standard, the keyboard symbol ☐ may be used instead of ☐ as long as the former symbol is not used for another purpose.

The characters selectable by the "Superselect" are listed in the following table. To enter one of the characters listed there, enter "Superselect" followed by:

- the "group" character (a lowercase letter "a"..."z"), which is shown in the first column, selecting the group of characters denoted by it in the table.
- the "selection" character, which is an uppercase or lowercase letter "A"..."Z"/"a"..."z" or (for some groups) a digit "0"..."9", selecting the letter shown in the corresponding column.

The table contains three rows for each group:

- the first one shows (besides a short description of the group) the characters selectable by "0"..."9" (if any),
- the second one shows the characters selectable by "A"..."Z",
- and the third one shows the characters selectable by "a"..."z".

Characters selectable by "Superselect"

	Description															1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0								
	Q q	W w	E e	R r	T t	Y y	U u	I i	O o	P p	A a	S s	D d	F f	G g	H h	J j	K k	L l	Z z	X x	C c	V v	B b	N n	M m							
a	Diacritics																																
	◌̇	◌̈	◌̋	◌̌	◌̍	◌̎	◌̏	◌̐	◌̑	◌̒	◌̓	◌̔	◌̕	◌̖	◌̗	◌̘	◌̙	◌̚	◌̛	◌̜	◌̝	◌̞	◌̟	◌̠	◌̡	◌̢							
v	Spacing diacritics and similar symbols																																
	◌̣	◌̤	◌̥	◌̦	◌̧	◌̨	◌̩	◌̪	◌̫	◌̬	◌̭	◌̮	◌̯	◌̰	◌̱	◌̲	◌̳	◌̴	◌̵	◌̶	◌̷	◌̸	◌̹	◌̺	◌̻	◌̼							
e	Additional Latin letters															˙	˚	˛	˜	˘	˙	˚	˛										
	◌̇	◌̈	◌̋	◌̌	◌̍	◌̎	◌̏	◌̐	◌̑	◌̒	◌̓	◌̔	◌̕	◌̖	◌̗	◌̘	◌̙	◌̚	◌̛	◌̜	◌̝	◌̞	◌̟	◌̠	◌̡	◌̢							
f	Additional Latin letters (e.g. for African languages)															ǀ	ǁ	ǃ	ǂ	ǃ	Ǆ	ǅ	ǆ	Ǉ	ǈ	ǉ	Ǌ	ǋ	ǌ	Ǎ	ǎ	Ǐ	ǐ
	ǀ	ǁ	ǂ	ǃ	Ǆ	ǅ	ǆ	Ǉ	ǈ	ǉ	Ǌ	ǋ	ǌ	Ǎ	ǎ	Ǐ	ǐ	Ǒ	ǒ	Ǔ	ǔ	ǖ	Ǘ	Ǚ	ǚ	ǜ	ǝ						
h	Latin letters with hook above and similar																																
	◌̇	◌̈	◌̋	◌̌	◌̍	◌̎	◌̏	◌̐	◌̑	◌̒	◌̓	◌̔	◌̕	◌̖	◌̗	◌̘	◌̙	◌̚	◌̛	◌̜	◌̝	◌̞	◌̟	◌̠	◌̡	◌̢							
b	Latin letters with hook below and similar																																
	◌̇	◌̈	◌̋	◌̌	◌̍	◌̎	◌̏	◌̐	◌̑	◌̒	◌̓	◌̔	◌̕	◌̖	◌̗	◌̘	◌̙	◌̚	◌̛	◌̜	◌̝	◌̞	◌̟	◌̠	◌̡	◌̢							
z	Latin Letters with horizontal stroke																																
	◌̇	◌̈	◌̋	◌̌	◌̍	◌̎	◌̏	◌̐	◌̑	◌̒	◌̓	◌̔	◌̕	◌̖	◌̗	◌̘	◌̙	◌̚	◌̛	◌̜	◌̝	◌̞	◌̟	◌̠	◌̡	◌̢							
x	Latin letters with diagonal stroke																																
	◌̇	◌̈	◌̋	◌̌	◌̍	◌̎	◌̏	◌̐	◌̑	◌̒	◌̓	◌̔	◌̕	◌̖	◌̗	◌̘	◌̙	◌̚	◌̛	◌̜	◌̝	◌̞	◌̟	◌̠	◌̡	◌̢							
r	Raised Latin letters and digits															1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0								
	◌̇	◌̈	◌̋	◌̌	◌̍	◌̎	◌̏	◌̐	◌̑	◌̒	◌̓	◌̔	◌̕	◌̖	◌̗	◌̘	◌̙	◌̚	◌̛	◌̜	◌̝	◌̞	◌̟	◌̠	◌̡	◌̢							
q	Smallcap-like shaped and lowered Latin letters and digits															1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0								
	◌̇	◌̈	◌̋	◌̌	◌̍	◌̎	◌̏	◌̐	◌̑	◌̒	◌̓	◌̔	◌̕	◌̖	◌̗	◌̘	◌̙	◌̚	◌̛	◌̜	◌̝	◌̞	◌̟	◌̠	◌̡	◌̢							
o	Encircled Latin letters and digits															①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩								
	◌̇	◌̈	◌̋	◌̌	◌̍	◌̎	◌̏	◌̐	◌̑	◌̒	◌̓	◌̔	◌̕	◌̖	◌̗	◌̘	◌̙	◌̚	◌̛	◌̜	◌̝	◌̞	◌̟	◌̠	◌̡	◌̢							
g	Greek letters																																
	◌̇	◌̈	◌̋	◌̌	◌̍	◌̎	◌̏	◌̐	◌̑	◌̒	◌̓	◌̔	◌̕	◌̖	◌̗	◌̘	◌̙	◌̚	◌̛	◌̜	◌̝	◌̞	◌̟	◌̠	◌̡	◌̢							
y	Additional Greek letters																																
	◌̇	◌̈	◌̋	◌̌	◌̍	◌̎	◌̏	◌̐	◌̑	◌̒	◌̓	◌̔	◌̕	◌̖	◌̗	◌̘	◌̙	◌̚	◌̛	◌̜	◌̝	◌̞	◌̟	◌̠	◌̡	◌̢							
c	Currency symbols																																
	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧	₧							
t	Letterlike and Other Symbols															⑪	⑫	⑬	⑭	⑮	⑯	⑰	⑱	⑲	⑳								

	‰	⌘	Ⓜ	®	™	≡	≡	≈	≈	⊙	Ⓟ	Ⓢ	Ⓜ	ℓ	/	/	/	△	△	△	△	△	♀	×	×	©	♣	#	No	Ω						
s	Geometric shapes and related symbols																	□	◆	□	▶	▶	▶	→	→	✓	✗									
	□ ■	◇ ◆	○ ●	◻ ◼	◻ ◼	◯ ⦶	▯ ▮	⬆ ⬇	☹ ☺	✗ ✓	▣ ▤	◆ ◇	◎ ⊙	↗ ↑	↘ ↓	↻ →	↻ ←	⊕ ⊖	⊞ ⊟	⊠ ⊡	⊢ ⊣	⊤ ⊥	⊦ ⊧	♥ ♥	♡ ♥	◦ ⋅	△ ▲	▽ ▼	▷ ►	◁ ◄						
m	Mathematical symbols																	¼	½	¾	⅛	⅜	⅝	⅞	⅓	⅔	∅									
	Q ≠	≧ ≦	≡ ≡	R √	∇ ⊥	≠ ≠	∪ ∪	∞ ∞	€ €	⇌ ⇌	× ×	∑ ∑	Δ ∂	∴ ∴	≡ ≡	ℏ h	≠ ≠	≠ ≠	≠ ≠	Z ↕	◇ ◇	C √	∧ ∨	\$ ↕	ℤ ℤ	ℤ ℤ	ℤ ℤ	ℤ ℤ	ℤ ℤ	ℤ ℤ						
p	Punctuation marks																	⸗	⸗	⸗	⸗	⸗	⸗	⸗	⸗	⸗	⸗	⸗	⸗	⸗	⸗	⸗	⸗	⸗		
	¿ ¿	p i	¿ ¿	« (	» )	⋮ ...	⌈ ⌈	≤ ≤	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	* °	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	7 ∅	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	¿ ¿	¿ ¿					
	Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M										

Note: In the "q" group, the lowered Latin letters w, y, and z are scheduled for inclusion in Unicode version 18.0, expected for September 2026. In the "c" group, the same applies to the currency symbols at W, u, and Z.<sup>[3]</sup>

The symbols shown in gray in the last group "Punctuation marks" are the ones defined in ISO/IEC 9995-7 and 9995-10 for the following invisible characters and special hyphens and dashes:

Input sequence	Unicode character
⸗ - p - 1	U+202F <u>NARROW NO-BREAK SPACE</u>
⸗ - p - 2	U+00A0 <u>NO-BREAK SPACE</u>
⸗ - p - 3	U+2003 <u>EM SPACE</u>
⸗ - p - 4	U+2007 <u>FIGURE SPACE</u>
⸗ - p - 5	U+2009 <u>THIN SPACE</u>
⸗ - p - 6	U+200A <u>HAIR SPACE</u>
⸗ - p - 7	U+200B <u>ZERO WIDTH SPACE</u>
⸗ - p - 8	U+034F <u>COMBINING GRAPHEME JOINER</u>
⸗ - p - 9	U+200D <u>ZERO WIDTH JOINER</u>
⸗ - p - 0	U+200C <u>ZERO WIDTH NON-JOINER</u>
⸗ - p - C	- U+2010 <u>HYPHEN</u> (for use where U+002D <u>HYPHEN-MINUS</u> is not appropriate)
⸗ - p - V	= U+2E40 <u>DOUBLE HYPHEN</u>
⸗ - p - B	— U+2015 <u>HORIZONTAL BAR</u>
⸗ - p - N	—— U+2E3A <u>TWO-EM DASH</u>
⸗ - p - M	———— U+2E3B <u>THREE-EM DASH</u>
⸗ - p - Z	~ U+2053 <u>SWUNG DASH</u>
⸗ - p - X	- U+2212 <u>MINUS SIGN</u>
⸗ - p - c	U+00AD <u>SOFT HYPHEN</u>
⸗ - p - v	- U+2011 <u>NON-BREAKING HYPHEN</u>
⸗ - p - b	- U+2012 <u>FIGURE DASH</u>
⸗ - p - n	- U+2013 <u>EN DASH</u>
⸗ - p - m	— U+2014 <u>EM DASH</u>





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