# C1 Controls and Latin-1 Supplement

Range: 0080-00FF

This file contains an excerpt from the character code tables and list of character names for *The Unicode Standard. Version 14.0* 

This file may be changed at any time without notice to reflect errata or other updates to the Unicode Standard. See https://www.unicode.org/errata/ for an up-to-date list of errata.

See https://www.unicode.org/charts/ for access to a complete list of the latest character code charts.

See https://www.unicode.org/charts/PDF/Unicode-14.0/ for charts showing only the characters added in Unicode 14.0.

See https://www.unicode.org/Public/14.0.0/charts/ for a complete archived file of character code charts for Unicode 14.0.

## Disclaimer

These charts are provided as the online reference to the character contents of the Unicode Standard, Version 14.0 but do not provide all the information needed to fully support individual scripts using the Unicode Standard. For a complete understanding of the use of the characters contained in this file, please consult the appropriate sections of The Unicode Standard, Version 14.0, online at https://www.unicode.org/versions/Unicode14.0.0/, as well as Unicode Standard Annexes #9, #11, #14, #15, #24, #29, #31, #34, #38, #41, #42, #44, #45, and #50, the other Unicode Technical Reports and Standards, and the Unicode Character Database, which are available online.

See https://www.unicode.org/ucd/ and https://www.unicode.org/reports/

A thorough understanding of the information contained in these additional sources is required for a successful implementation.

Copying characters from the character code tables or list of character names is not recommended, because for production reasons the PDF files for the code charts cannot guarantee that the correct character codes will always be copied.

#### **Fonts**

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See https://www.unicode.org/charts/fonts.html for a list.

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See https://www.unicode.org/pending/pending.html and https://www.unicode.org/alloc/Pipeline.html.

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0080

	800	009	00A	00B	00C	00D	00E	00F
0	( <b>XXX</b> )	[DCS]	NB SP	O 00B0	À	Ð	à	<b>ð</b>
1	<b>[XXX</b> ]	PU1]	00A1	<u>+</u>	Á	$ ilde{ ilde{\mathbf{N}}}_{ ext{00D1}}$	á	ñ
2	<b>BPH</b> 0082	PU2 0092	<b>¢</b>	2 00B2	Â	<b>Ò</b>	<b>â</b>	<b>ò</b>
3	<b>NBH</b>	[STS] 0093	£	3 00B3	Ã	Ó	ã	<b>Ó</b>
4	[IND] 0084	(CCH)	<b>Ö</b>	00B4	<b>Ä</b>	<b>Ô</b>	<b>ä</b>	<b>ô</b>
5	NEL 0085	(MW)	¥	<b>µ</b> 00B5	Å 00C5	Õ	å	<b>Õ</b>
6	SSA 0086	SPA 0096	<b>I</b> <b>I</b> 00A6	<b>∏</b> 00B6	Æ 0006	Ö 00D6	æ 00E6	<b>Ö</b>
7	[ESA]	[ <b>EPA</b> ]	<b>§</b>	• 00B7	<b>C</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>Ç</b>	• • 00F7
8	HTS	SOS 0098	• • 00A8	<b>5</b> 00B8	È	Ø 00D8	è 00E8	Ø 00F8
9	MT J	[XXX]	© 00A9	1 00B9	É	Ù	é 00E9	<b>ù</b>
Α	008A	SCI 009A	<u>a</u>	<u>O</u>	Ê	Ú	ê OOEA	Ú OOFA
В	PLD 008B	(CSI)	<b>≪</b> 00AB	>>> 00BB	Ë	Û	ë 00EB	û OOFB
С	PLU 008C	ST ]	<b></b>	1/4 00BC	Ì	Ü	ì	ü oofc
D	008D	OSC 009D	SHY 00AD	1/2 00BD	Í	Ý	1 00ED	ý
E	008E	PM 009E	R 00AE	3/ <sub>4</sub>	Î	P	<b>î</b>	þ OOFE
F	008F	(APC)	00AF	<b>¿</b> 00BF	Ï 00CF	ß	<b>1</b>	<b>ÿ</b>

C1 controls			009F	APC	<control></control>		
Alias names are those for ISO/IEC 6429:1992.					= APPLICATION PROGRAM COMMAND		
0800	xxx	<control></control>	Latin-1 punctuation and symbols				
0081	xxx	<control></control>	Basea	on IS	SO/IEC 8859-1 (aka Latin-1) from here.		
0082	ВРН	<control></control>	00A0	NB SP	NO-BREAK SPACE		
		= BREAK PERMITTED HERE			<ul> <li>commonly abbreviated as NBSP</li> </ul>		
0083	[MBH]	→ 2008  zero width space <control></control>			→ 0020 sp space		
0003	NBH	= NO BREAK HERE			→ 2007 🚮 figure space		
		→ 2060 w word joiner			→ 202F narrow no-break space		
0084	IND	<control></control>			→ 2060 www word joiner → 237D ъr shouldered open box		
		• formerly known as INDEX			→ FEFF EVEN zero width no-break space		
0085	NEL	<control></control>			≈ <nobreak> 0020 [sp]</nobreak>		
		= NEXT LINE (NEL)	00A1	i	INVERTED EXCLAMATION MARK		
0086	SSA	<control></control>		•	• Spanish, Asturian, Galician		
0007	r1	= START OF SELECTED AREA			• used in extended IPA to represent sublaminal		
0087	ESA	<control> = END OF SELECTED AREA</control>			lower alveolar percussive		
0088	нтѕ	<control></control>			→ 0021! exclamation mark		
0000	нтѕ	= CHARACTER TABULATION SET			→ A71E <sup>i</sup> modifier letter raised inverted exclamation mark		
0089	нтј	<control></control>	00A2	¢	CENT SIGN		
		= CHARACTER TABULATION WITH	UUAZ	¥	$\rightarrow$ 023C ¢ latin small letter c with stroke		
	,	JUSTIFICATION			$\rightarrow$ 20A5 <b>m</b> mill sign		
A800	VTS	<control></control>			→ 20B5 <b>C</b> cedi sign		
0000	[27:2]	= LINE TABULATION SET			→ 1D135 <sup>e</sup> musical symbol cut time		
008B	PLD	<control> = PARTIAL LINE FORWARD</control>	00A3	£	POUND SIGN		
008C	PLU	<control></control>			= pound sterling, Irish punt, Iira, etc.		
0000	L;	= PARTIAL LINE BACKWARD			• glyph may have one or two crossbars, in		
008D	RI	<control></control>			distinction from 20A4 €		
		= REVERSE LINE FEED			→ 20A4 £ lira sign		
008E	SS2	<control></control>			→ 20BA <b>†</b> turkish lira sign → 10192 <b>£</b> roman semuncia sign		
	r1	= SINGLE SHIFT TWO	00A4	Ø	CURRENCY SIGN		
008F	SS3	<control> = SINGLE SHIFT THREE</control>	00/11		• generic or unknown currency		
0090	DCS	<pre><control></control></pre>			• other currency symbol characters start at		
0030		= DEVICE CONTROL STRING			20A0 €		
0091	PU1	<control></control>			→ 0024 \$ dollar sign		
		= PRIVATE USE ONE	00A5	¥	YEN SIGN		
0092	PU2	<control></control>			= yuan sign (renminbi)		
	r1	= PRIVATE USE TWO			• glyph may have one or two crossbars, but the official symbol in Japan and China has two		
0093	STS	<control></control>			• in native context, specific ideographs may be		
0094	[]	= SET TRANSMIT STATE			used for units of these currencies		
0034	ссн	<control> = CANCEL CHARACTER</control>			→ 5143 元		
0095	MW	<control></control>			→ 5186 円		
		= MESSAGE WAITING	00A6	ł	BROKEN BAR		
0096	SPA	<control></control>			= broken vertical bar (1.0) = parted rule (in typography)		
	,,	= START OF GUARDED AREA			→ 007C I vertical line		
0097	EPA	<control></control>	00A7	§	SECTION SIGN		
0098	[000]	= END OF GUARDED AREA	•••	3	• used in referencing numbered sections or		
0090	sos	<control> = START OF STRING</control>			paragraphs		
0099	xxx	<control></control>			$ ightarrow$ 2E39 $ m ^8$ top half section sign		
009A	SCI	<control></control>	8A00		DIAERESIS		
		= SINGLE CHARACTER INTRODUCER			• this is a spacing character		
009B	csı	<control></control>			→ 0308 ° combining diaeresis ≈ 0020 sr 0308 °		
	,	= CONTROL SEQUENCE INTRODUCER	00A9	©	≈ 0020 [sr] 0308 ○ COPYRIGHT SIGN		
009C	ST	<control></control>	UUAS	U	→ 2117 ® sound recording copyright		
0000	[]	= STRING TERMINATOR			→ 24B8 © circled latin capital letter c		
009D	osc	<control> = OPERATING SYSTEM COMMAND</control>			→ 1F12F ② copyleft symbol		
009E	PM	<pre>- OPERATING 3131EW COMMAND <control></control></pre>			→ 1F1AD <b>M</b> mask work symbol		
550L		= PRIVACY MESSAGE			,		

0044	<u>a</u>	FEMININE OPPINAL INDICATOR	00D4	,	ACUTE ACCENT
00AA	=	FEMININE ORDINAL INDICATOR	00B4		ACUTE ACCENT
		• Spanish			• this is a spacing character
		→ 1D43 a modifier letter small a			<ul> <li>→ 02B9 ′ modifier letter prime</li> <li>→ 02CA ′ modifier letter acute accent</li> </ul>
00AB	«	≈ <super> 0061 a  LEFT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION</super>			→ 0301 6 combining acute accent
UUAD	"	MARK			$\rightarrow$ 0384 $\stackrel{?}{}$ greek tonos
		= left guillemet			→ 1FFD′ greek oxia
		= chevrons (in typography)			$\rightarrow$ 2032 ' prime
		• usually opening, sometimes closing			≈ 0020 SP 0301 6
		→ 226A ≪ much less-than	00B5	μ	MICRO SIGN
		→ 300A 《 left double angle bracket	0020	μ	≈ 03BC µ greek small letter mu
00AC	$\neg$	NOT SIGN	00B6	¶	PILCROW SIGN
		= angled dash (in typography)	****	"	= paragraph sign
		→ 2310 r reversed not sign			• section sign in some European usage
	,,	→ 2319 L turned not sign			→ 204B P reversed pilcrow sign
00AD	SHY	SOFT HYPHEN			→ 2761 ¶ curved stem paragraph sign
		= discretionary hyphen			ornament
		• commonly abbreviated as SHY			→ 2E3F ♥ capitulum
		<ul> <li>an invisible format character indicating a possible hyphenation location</li> </ul>	00B7	٠	MIDDLE DOT
00AE	R	REGISTERED SIGN			= midpoint (in typography)
OUAL	•	= registered trade mark sign (1.0)			= Georgian comma = Greek middle dot (ano teleia)
		→ 2122 TM trade mark sign			also used as a raised decimal point or to denote
		→ 24C7 ® circled latin capital letter r			multiplication; for multiplication 22C5 • is
		→ 1F16B MD raised md sign			preferred
		→ 1F16C MR raised mr sign			→ 002E. full stop
00AF	_	MACRON			→ 02D9 · dot above
		= overline, APL overbar			→ 0387 · greek ano teleia
		• this is a spacing character			→ 16EB • runic single punctuation
		• unlike 203E -, adjacent instances of this			→ 2022 • bullet
		character do not join			→ 2024 . one dot leader
		→ 02C9 <sup>-</sup> modifier letter macron			→ 2027 · hyphenation point
		→ 0304 <u>¯</u> combining macron			→ 2219 • bullet operator
		→ 0305 o combining overline → 203E overline			→ 22C5 · dot operator
		→ FE26 ○ combining conjoining macron			→ 2E31 · word separator middle dot
		≈ 0020 sp 0304 ō			→ 2E33 · raised dot
00B0	0	DEGREE SIGN			→ 30FB • katakana middle dot
ООВО		• this is a spacing character	00B8		→ A78F • latin letter sinological dot CEDILLA
		→ 02DA ° ring above	0000	5	• this is a spacing character
		→ 030A ° combining ring above			• other spacing accent characters:
		→ 2070 ° superscript zero			02D8 —02DB ,
		→ 2103 °C degree celsius			→ 0327 ç combining cedilla
		→ 2109 °F degree fahrenheit			≈ 0020 sp 0327 ç
		→ 2218 · ring operator	00B9	1	SUPERSCRIPT ONE
00B1	±	PLUS-MINUS SIGN			→ 00B2 <sup>2</sup> superscript two
		= biquintile (astrological aspect: 144°)			→ 00B3 <sup>3</sup> superscript three
0000	2	→ 2213 ∓ minus-or-plus sign			→ 2070 ° superscript zero
00B2	2	SUPERSCRIPT TWO			$\approx$ <super> 0031 1</super>
		<ul><li>squared</li><li>other superscript digit characters:</li></ul>	00BA	Ō	MASCULINE ORDINAL INDICATOR
		2070 $^{0}$ –2079 $^{9}$			• Spanish
		→ 00B9 ¹ superscript one			→ 1D52 ° modifier letter small o
		$\approx$ <super> 0032 2</super>			→ 2116 <b>N</b> o numero sign
00B3	3	SUPERSCRIPT THREE	0000		≈ <super> 006F o</super>
		= cubed	00BB	<b>»</b>	RIGHT-POINTING DOUBLE ANGLE QUOTATION MARK
		→ 00B9 ¹ superscript one			= right guillemet
		$\approx$ <super> 0033 3</super>			usually closing, sometimes opening
					→ 226B ≫ much greater-than
					→ 300B 》 right double angle bracket
					. 3

			۵		
Vulgar fractions			00D4	O	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX
The fraction bar for these may be rendered horizontally or at				~	≡ 004F <b>O</b> 0302 ô
a slant. For other fraction characters, see 2150-215E.		00D5	Õ	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH TILDE	
00BC	1/4	VULGAR FRACTION ONE QUARTER			≡ 004F <b>O</b> 0303 <sup>◦</sup>
		$\approx$ <fraction> 0031 1 2044/ 0034 4</fraction>	00D6	O	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS
00BD	1/2	VULGAR FRACTION ONE HALF			≡ 004F <b>O</b> 0308 °
		$\approx$ <fraction> 0031 1 2044/ 0032 2</fraction>	Math	ema	tical operator
00BE	3/4	VULGAR FRACTION THREE QUARTERS	00D7		MULTIPLICATION SIGN
		$\approx$ <fraction> 0033 3 2044/ 0034 4</fraction>	0001	^	= z notation Cartesian product
					$\rightarrow$ 0078 <b>x</b> latin small letter x
Punct		<del></del>			$\rightarrow$ 2613 <b>X</b> saltire
00BF	i	INVERTED QUESTION MARK			$\rightarrow$ 2715 $\times$ multiplication x
		= turned question mark			$\rightarrow$ 2718 <b>X</b> heavy ballot x
		• Spanish			$\rightarrow$ 274C <b>×</b> cross mark
		→ 003F ? question mark			$\rightarrow$ 2A2F × vector or cross product
		→ 2E2E ? reversed question mark			$\rightarrow$ 1F5D9 $\times$ cancellation x
Letter	'S				→ 1F7A9 × light saltire
00C0	À	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH GRAVE	_		- 11 /A3 X light saidle
0000		■ 0041 A 0300 ò	Lette	rs	
00C1	Á	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH ACUTE	00D8	Ø	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH STROKE
0001	11	■ 0041 A 0301 6			= o slash
00C2	Â	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX			→ 2205 Ø empty set
0002	71	■ 0041 A 0302 Ô	00D9	Ù	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH GRAVE
00C3	Ã	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH TILDE			≡ 0055 U 0300 ò
0003	А	$\equiv$ 0041 A 0303 $\tilde{\circ}$	00DA	Ú	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH ACUTE
00C4	Ä	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS			≡ 0055 <b>U</b> 0301 ′
0004	A	≡ 0041 A 0308 ©	00DB	Û	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX
00C5	Å	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE			≡ 0055 <b>U</b> 0302 ô
0003	A		00DC	Ü	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS
		→ 212B Å angstrom sign ≡ 0041 A 030A °			≡ 0055 U 0308 Ö
0006	/IC		00DD	Ý	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE
00C6	Æ	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER AE			≡ 0059 Y 0301 Ć
00C7	C	= latin capital ligature ae (1.1)	00DE	Þ	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER THORN
0007	Ç	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA	00DF	ß	LATIN SMALL LETTER SHARP S
0000	È	≡ 0043 C 0327 Ç			= Eszett
00C8	E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH GRAVE			• German
00C9	É	≡ 0045 E 0300 ò LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH ACUTE			• not used in Swiss High German
0009	E	$\equiv$ 0045 E 0301 $\circ$			<ul> <li>uppercase is "SS" (standard case mapping),</li> </ul>
00CA	Ê				alternatively 1E9E 🚯
UUCA	E	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX			• typographically the glyph for this character can
00CB	Ë	≡ 0045 E 0302 Ô  LATIN CAPITAL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS			be based on a ligature of 017F ${f f}$ with either
UUCB	E				0073 ${f s}$ or with an old-style glyph for 007A ${f z}$
0000	Ì	■ 0045 E 0308 Ö			(the latter similar in appearance to 0292 $\mathfrak{Z}$ ).
00CC	1	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH GRAVE			Both forms exist interchangeably today.
0000	Í	■ 0049 I 0300 ò			$\rightarrow$ 017F f latin small letter long s
00CD	1	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH ACUTE			→ 0292 3 latin small letter ezh
0005	Î	■ 0049 I 0301 Ó			$\rightarrow$ 03B2 $\beta$ greek small letter beta
00CE	1	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX	0050		→ 1E9E ß latin capital letter sharp s
00CF	Ϊ	■ 0049 I 0302 Ô	00E0	à	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH GRAVE
UUCF	1	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS	0054	2	= 0061 a 0300 ò
0000	D	■ 0049 I 0308 Ö	00E1	á	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH ACUTE
00D0	Đ	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER ETH	0050	•	= 0061 a 0301 €
		• lowercase is 00F0 <b>ð</b>	00E2	â	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH CIRCUMFLEX
		→ 0110 <b>Đ</b> latin capital letter d with stroke → 0189 <b>Đ</b> latin capital letter african d	0050	~	■ 0061 a 0302 ô
			00E3	ã	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH TILDE
		ightarrow A7C7 $f B$ latin capital letter d with short stroke overlay			• Portuguese
00D1	Ñ		0054		≡ 0061 a 0303 °
OODI	T.4	$\equiv$ 004E N 0303 $\tilde{\circ}$	00E4	ä	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH DIAERESIS
00D2	Ò	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH GRAVE	00==	٥	≡ 0061 a 0308 ö
UUDZ	J	≡ 004F O 0300 ò	00E5	å	LATIN SMALL LETTER A WITH RING ABOVE
00D3	Ó	LATIN CAPITAL LETTER O WITH ACUTE			• Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Walloon
0000	J	= 004F <b>Q</b> 0301 6			≡ 0061 a 030A °

**≡** 004F **O** 0301 ර

00E6	æ	LATIN SMALL LETTER AE	Lette	rs	
		= latin small ligature ae (1.1)	00F8	ø	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH STROKE
		= ash (from Old English æsc)	00.0	P	= o slash
		Danish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Faroese, Old			Danish, Norwegian, Faroese, IPA
		English, French, IPA			→ 2300 ø diameter sign
		→ 0153 œ latin small ligature oe	00F9	ù	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH GRAVE
0057		$\rightarrow$ 04D5 $\alpha$ cyrillic small ligature a ie			• French, Italian
00E7	ç	LATIN SMALL LETTER C WITH CEDILLA			≡ 0075 u 0300 ò
0050	>	≡ 0063 c 0327 ç	00FA	ú	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH ACUTE
00E8	è	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH GRAVE			≡ 0075 <b>u</b> 0301 ′
٥٥٢٥	<i>á</i>	≡ 0065 e 0300 ò	00FB	û	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH CIRCUMFLEX
00E9	é	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH ACUTE ≡ 0065 e 0301 ♦			≡ 0075 u 0302 ô
00EA	ê	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH CIRCUMFLEX	00FC	ü	LATIN SMALL LETTER U WITH DIAERESIS
UUEA	C	≡ 0065 e 0302 ô			≡ 0075 u 0308 ¨
00EB	ë	LATIN SMALL LETTER E WITH DIAERESIS	00FD	ý	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH ACUTE
UULB	C	≡ 0065 e 0308 °			<ul> <li>Czech, Slovak, Icelandic, Faroese, Welsh,</li> </ul>
00EC	ì	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH GRAVE			Malagasy
UULU	1	• Italian, Malagasy	0055		≡ 0079 y 0301 Ć
		= 0069 i 0300 ∂	00FE	þ	LATIN SMALL LETTER THORN
00ED	í	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH ACUTE			Icelandic, Old English, phonetics     Dunis letter begreved into Letin seriet
OOLD	1	≡ 0069 i 0301 6			<ul> <li>Runic letter borrowed into Latin script</li> <li>→ 16A6 runic letter thurisaz thurs thorn</li> </ul>
00EE	î	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH CIRCUMFLEX	00FF	ÿ	LATIN SMALL LETTER Y WITH DIAERESIS
		≡ 0069 i 0302 ô	0011	У	• French, medieval Hungarian orthography
00EF	ï	LATIN SMALL LETTER I WITH DIAERESIS			• uppercase is 0178 $\ddot{Y}$
		≡ 0069 i 0308 ö			= 0079 y 0308 °
00F0	ð	LATIN SMALL LETTER ETH			= 0073 <b>y</b> 0300 0
		• Icelandic, Faroese, Old English, IPA			
		ullet uppercase is 00D0 $ullet$			
		$ ightarrow$ 0111 ${f d}$ latin small letter d with stroke			
		$ ightarrow$ 03B4 $\delta$ greek small letter delta			
		$ ightarrow$ 2202 $\partial$ partial differential			
00F1	ñ	LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH TILDE			
		≡ 006E n 0303 ~			
00F2	ò	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH GRAVE			
0050	,	≡ 006F o 0300 ò			
00F3	ó	LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH ACUTE			
0054	^	= 006F o 0301 €			

#### **Mathematical operator**

- 00F7 ÷ DIVISION SIGN

  - occasionally used as an alternate, more visually distinct shape for a hyphen in some contexts
  - historically used as a punctuation mark to denote questionable passages in manuscripts

00F4 ô LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH CIRCUMFLEX

00F6 Ö LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH DIAERESIS

**=** 006F **o** 0302 **ô** 00F5  $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$  LATIN SMALL LETTER O WITH TILDE • Portuguese, Estonian, Livonian

 $\equiv$  006F o 0303  $\tilde{\circ}$ 

≡ 006F o 0308 ö

- → 070B <sup>--</sup> syriac harklean obelus → 2052 <sup>1</sup>⁄<sub>2</sub> commercial minus sign
- $\rightarrow$  2212 minus sign
- $\rightarrow$  2215 / division slash
- → 2223 | divides
- → 2236: ratio
- → 2797 ÷ heavy division sign
- $\rightarrow$  27CC) long division
- $\rightarrow$  2E13 % dotted obelos