

F. Chart of octal codes for characters

The characters and their octal codes in the Standard and ISOLatin1 encoded fonts are shown in Figure F.1. Dark gray areas signify codes reserved for control characters. In order to use all the extended characters (shown in the light gray boxes) you need to set **CHAR_ENCODING** to Standard+ or ISOLatin1+ in your `.gmtdefaults4` file¹.

Standard+									ISOLatin1+								
octal	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	octal	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
\03x		¾	³	™	²	ý	ÿ	ž	\03x		•	…	™	—	–	fi	ž
\04x		!	"	#	\$	%	&	'	\04x		!	"	#	\$	%	&	'
\05x	(	)	*	+	,	-	·	/	\05x	(	)	*	+	,	-	·	/
\06x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	\06x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
\07x	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?	\07x	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?
\10x	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	\10x	@	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
\11x	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	\11x	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
\12x	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	\12x	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W
\13x	X	Y	Z	[	\	]	^	–	\13x	X	Y	Z	[	\	]	^	–
\14x	‘	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	\14x	‘	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
\15x	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o	\15x	h	i	j	k	l	m	n	o
\16x	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	\16x	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w
\17x	x	y	z	{		}	~	f	\17x	x	y	z	{		}	~	š
\20x	Ã	Ç	Ð	Ł	Ñ	Õ	Š	Þ	\20x	Œ	†	‡	Ł	/	<	Š	>
\21x	Ý	ÿ	Ž	ã	ı	ç	©	°	\21x	œ	ÿ	Ž	ł	‰	”	“	”
\22x	÷	ð	ı	ı	–	μ	×	ñ	\22x	ı	`	´	^	~	-	˘	˙
\23x	½	¼	ı	õ	±	®	š	þ	\23x	”	,	°	˘	˘	˘	˘	˘
\24x		ı	¢	£	/	¥	f	§	\24x		ı	¢	£	¤	¥	ı	§
\25x	¤	'	“	«	<	>	fi	fl	\25x	”	©	ª	«	¬	-	®	–
\26x	Á	–	†	‡	·	Â	¶	•	\26x	°	±	²	³	´	μ	¶	·
\27x	,	”	”	»	…	‰	Ä	ı	\27x	˘	ı	°	»	¼	½	¾	ı
\30x	À	`	´	^	~	-	˘	˙	\30x	À	Á	Â	Ã	Ä	Å	Æ	Ç
\31x	”	É	°	˘	Ê	˘	˘	˘	\31x	È	É	Ê	Ë	Ì	Í	Î	Ï
\32x	—	Ë	È	Í	Î	Ï	Ì	Ó	\32x	Ð	Ñ	Ò	Ó	Ô	Õ	Ö	×
\33x	Ô	Ö	Ò	Ú	Û	Ü	Ù	á	\33x	Ø	Ù	Ú	Û	Ü	Ý	Þ	ß
\34x	â	Æ	ä	ª	à	é	ê	ë	\34x	à	á	â	ã	ä	å	æ	ç
\35x	è	Ø	Œ	°	í	î	ï	ì	\35x	è	é	ê	ë	ì	í	î	ï
\36x	ó	æ	ô	õ	ò	ı	ú	û	\36x	ð	ñ	ò	ó	ô	õ	ö	÷
\37x	ü	ø	œ	ß	ù	À	á	ÿ	\37x	ø	ù	ú	û	ü	ý	þ	ÿ

Figure F.1: Octal codes and corresponding symbols for StandardEncoding (left) and ISOLatin1Encoding (right) fonts.

¹ If you chose SI units during the installation then the default encoding is ISOLatin1+, otherwise it is Standard+.

The chart for the Symbol character set (*GMT* font number 12) and Pifont ZapfDingbats character set (font number 34) are presented in Figure F.2 below. The octal code is obtained by appending the column value to the \?? value, e.g., ∂ is \266 in the Symbol font. The euro currency symbol is \240 in the Symbol font and will print if your printer supports it (older printer's firmware will not know about the euro).

Symbol									ZapfDingbats								
octal	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	octal	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
\04x		!	∀	#	∃	%	&	∞	\04x		✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂
\05x	(	)	*	+	,	-	.	/	\05x	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂
\06x	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	\06x	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂
\07x	8	9	:	;	<	=	>	?	\07x	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂
\10x	≡	A	B	X	Δ	E	Φ	Γ	\10x	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂
\11x	H	I	∅	K	Λ	M	N	O	\11x	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂
\12x	Π	Θ	P	Σ	T	Y	ζ	Ω	\12x	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂
\13x	Ξ	Ψ	Z	[	∴	]	⊥	—	\13x	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂
\14x	—	α	β	χ	δ	ε	φ	γ	\14x	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂
\15x	η	ι	φ	κ	λ	μ	ν	ο	\15x	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂
\16x	π	θ	ρ	σ	τ	υ	ϖ	ω	\16x	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂
\17x	ξ	ψ	ζ	{		}	~		\17x	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂	✂
\24x	€	Υ	'	≤	/	∞	f	♣	\24x		♣	♣	♣	♣	♣	♣	♣
\25x	♦	♥	♠	↔	←	↑	→	↓	\25x	♣	♦	♥	♠	①	②	③	④
\26x	°	±	″	≥	×	∞	∂	•	\26x	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩	⑪	⑫
\27x	÷	≠	≡	≈	...		—	⌋	\27x	⑬	⑭	⑮	⑯	⑰	⑱	⑲	⑳
\30x	ℵ	ℳ	ℵ	ℶ	⊗	⊕	∅	∩	\30x	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
\31x	∪	⊃	⊇	⊄	⊂	⊆	∈	∉	\31x	⑨	⑩	⑪	⑫	⑬	⑭	⑮	⑯
\32x	∠	∇	®	©	™	Π	√	·	\32x	⑰	⑱	⑲	⑳	→	→	↔	↕
\33x	¬	∧	∨	↔	⇐	↑	⇒	↓	\33x	↖	→	↗	→	→	→	→	→
\34x	∅	∠	®	©	™	Σ	∫		\34x	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
\35x	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫		\35x	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→
\36x		∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫		\36x		→	→	→	→	→	→	→
\37x	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫	∫		\37x	→	→	→	→	→	→	→	→

Figure F.2: Octal codes and corresponding symbols for Symbol (left) and ZapfDingbats (right) fonts.