CharBar

Special characters made simple · v3.5 Preview 5

User manual

Custom Bars, favourites and appearance

Choose a set. Place the caret. Click a character.

For Windows

CharBar v3.5 Preview 5 · Charbar
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Instructions for the application’s workflows. Consult the in-app lists for available Packs, character sets and font guidance as the collection grows.

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1. Start here

CharBar puts clickable characters beside your work. Choose a language or symbol set, click where you want to type in your document, then click a character on the bar. CharBar also includes optional tools for keeping and organising text.

This manual explains how to use the application. The available content grows over time: use **Settings > Packs**, **Languages** and **Symbols** to see what your installation offers. The manual avoids a fixed catalogue total. Appendix A identifies the selections using H1+ in this release; About provides the current font advice. A separate Getting Started guide is available from Settings > About and the Start menu.

Your first character

1. Start CharBar and complete any language or previous-settings prompt.
2. Click the bar's **Settings** button, shown as a cog.
3. Open **Languages** or **Symbols** and choose a set.
4. Click **Use on CharBar**, then **Save and Close**.
5. Open an editable document, such as a note or a word-processing document.
6. Click inside the document to place the text cursor, also called the caret.
7. Click a character on CharBar. It is inserted at the caret. If you selected text first, the character replaces that selection.

If the set you need is missing, use the global search in Settings > Packs to add one language or install a containing Pack; see section 4. If characters appear as boxes or question marks in the document, see section 8.

A useful first layout

Use one bar for the characters you need most. Enable another bar when you want a second character set or the Clipboards tool alongside it. Each ordinary bar can keep its own selection, appearance and favourites.

For text collection, a practical arrangement is an alphabet on H1 and Clipboards on H2. Click a clipboard's writing area, then use the alphabet buttons to enter characters into that note.

2. Install, open and update CharBar

Install and launch

Run the current **CharBar v3.5 Preview 5 Windows x64 installer** on 64-bit Windows. Close CharBar first if updating. Setup installs the application, offline guides and redistributable document fonts for your Windows account, without requiring an administrator account. Choose the installation location and shortcuts; the Start menu can include Getting Started and the manual. Finish offers to launch CharBar and open Getting Started.

This Public Beta package is unsigned. Windows may display a SmartScreen warning or identify an unknown publisher. Download from the official CharBar repository and verify the supplied SHA-256 checksum if required. Official release status does not give an unsigned installer a verified Windows publisher identity. Keep Windows security protections enabled.

The installer needs space for the application and its document fonts. Windows Apps shows the application's estimated installed size; saved notes and the separately registered fonts are outside that estimate.

On first use, type a language name into **Find your language**, select a matching result, check its character preview, and choose **Use this language**. **Browse by continent instead** offers continent/subject, optional region and Pack navigation. Your starting language becomes ready to use without first installing an entire Pack.

Choose your CharBar language. Windows' display language and keyboard language can differ; choose the character set you want to work with. This selection does not change the language of your Windows keyboard or your documents.

Keep or replace previous settings

After an installation or update, CharBar may ask whether to **Use my previous settings**.

- Leave it ticked to retain your existing bar preferences and installed Pack selections.
- Untick it to start with fresh bar preferences and Pack selections, then choose your setup language.

A fresh setup starts with **System** appearance, following the operating system's light/dark setting. Bars, new companions, tool windows, the first-language chooser and Braille composer use this starting appearance. Settings follows H1. Retaining previous settings preserves explicitly saved appearance choices.

A fresh setup resets preferences and Pack choices. Saved clipboard documents are stored separately and remain available. The sign-in launch preference is retained by this setup reset.

Complete this prompt before using the bars. While a setup dialog is open, the bar behind it may be unavailable.

Update an existing installation

Save any clipboard changes and close CharBar before running an updated installer. Retain previous settings when you want your familiar arrangement and selections. Reopen CharBar afterwards and complete any settings-review prompt.

The full Public Beta installer also installs included document fonts. A character Pack makes content available inside CharBar; a font lets a program display it. Selecting a Pack does not apply a font to your document. Section 8 explains the distinction.

3. Know your bars and settings

Bar identities

Label	Purpose
H1	The first horizontal bar and the main place for application-wide startup settings.
H2	A second, independently configured horizontal bar.
V1	The first vertical side bar.
V2	The second vertical side bar.
H1+	A companion row automatically associated with a supported paired alphabet on H1.

A label may be less prominent when only one bar is in use. The bar's Settings window identifies the bar you are configuring.

Controls on the bar

Control	What it does
Cog / Settings	Opens settings for that bar.
Character buttons	Insert the displayed character or sequence into the active text editor. In Clipboards mode, numbered buttons open notes instead.
L favourite selector	Cycles through that bar's mixed list of favourite languages and saved Custom Bars.
S favourite selector	Cycles through that bar's favourite symbol sets.
C favourite selector	Cycles through that bar's separate list of saved Custom Bars.
A favourite selector	Cycles through that bar's favourite appearances.
Selection label	Identifies the set currently shown.
Page arrows	Show more characters or Custom Bar keys when they do not fit on one page.
Red Close button on H1	Exits CharBar, including its other bars, subject to the clipboard-save prompt.

On new ordinary bars, **L, S, C and A** all start **off** and can be enabled independently. Saved enabled choices are retained when updating. When shown, their order is L, S, C, A. Their left/right position can also be changed. Paired H1/H1+ selections have mandatory visibility rules: both controls are hidden on H1; H1+ shows only the selector for its own category. See section 4.

Choose the correct Settings window

Click the cog on the bar you want to change. Its title and a red outline around the target bar show which bar owns the settings session. To configure another bar, finish or close the current Settings window, then open the other bar's settings.

The main Settings pages cover **General**, **Startup**, **Appearance**, **Bar Locations**, **Languages**, **Symbols**, **Tools**, **Packs**, **Behaviour**, **Advanced** and **About**. Scroll a page when more information is below the visible area.

Understand the Settings buttons

Action	Result
Use on CharBar	Marks the chosen language or symbol set as your pending toolbar selection.
Apply	Tries the pending toolbar and presentation changes without saving them. Settings stays open.
Save and Close	Saves the chosen preferences and closes Settings. Use this for changes you want to keep.
Revert	Restores saved preferences and discards pending or applied Settings changes.
Close the Settings window without saving	Discards its unsaved presentation changes, including changes tried with Apply.
Reset to defaults	Prepares default preferences. They are not saved until you choose Save and Close.

The **A appearance scroller beside Reset to defaults** controls the Settings window itself; see section 6. Its choice is saved immediately and is separate from bar Apply, Save and Revert. Custom Bar manager actions also save immediately; section 18 explains them.

Pack installation, removal and direct language additions take effect immediately. Revert and closing Settings do not undo those actions. This differs from pending appearance, selection and layout edits.

4. Packs and character sets

Find one language quickly

1. Open **Settings > Packs** and type into **Search all languages or Packs…**.
2. Select a **language** result. Search includes content you have not installed and recognises common alternative names where supplied.
3. Choose **Add and use on this bar**, or **Use on this bar** if already available. Read the resulting status message. Paired languages belong on H1.
4. Check the bar and choose **Save and Close** to retain its selection.

A direct addition enables that language and any required companion groups without installing its entire Pack. **Individually added languages** lets you remove a direct addition later. A language remains available if another installed Pack or the starting-language selection still supplies it.

Browse and install a Pack

1. Under **Browse**, choose a continent or a subject such as Historical, Symbols, IPA or Runic.
2. Optionally narrow by **Region**, then choose a **Pack**.
3. Inspect **Pack contents** and any setup notice, then click **Install Pack**.
4. Open **Languages** or **Symbols**, select the set you want, and click **Use on CharBar**.
5. Click **Save and Close**.

A search result for a Pack offers **View Pack** to open its details. Global search spans all continents and subjects. Clear the search to return to ordinary browsing.

A language can appear in several geographical groupings and Packs. These are routes to shared content: installing overlapping Packs does not create duplicate language entries. Modern Nordic remains a Pack under Europe. Historical and Runic can share runic alphabets without making duplicate sets.

Pack installation makes content available; it does not put every supplied set on every bar. The Pack contents and Installed Packs lists have their own scrollbars below their headings; the whole Settings page can also scroll.

Remove a Pack

On **Packs**, select its row under **Installed Packs**, then click **Uninstall Pack**. Content supplied by that Pack becomes unavailable. A bar showing unavailable content may return to an available language.

Removing a Pack does not delete saved clipboard notes. An unavailable favourite may remain listed with a notice; reinstall the relevant Pack to use it again, or remove that favourite from the list.

Select a language or symbol set

For languages, open **Languages**, use **Language on CharBar**, and click **Use on CharBar**. For symbols, use **Symbols > Symbol set on CharBar**, then **Use on CharBar**. Finish with **Save and Close**.

Simply visiting a page or browsing its drop-down does not switch the bar’s active category. Use the selection button to make that choice explicit.

Paired alphabets and H1+

Select a supported main alphabet, or **Braille** on Symbols, on **H1**. With horizontal bars enabled, CharBar automatically shows **H1+**, a companion row holding the additional choices. Use H1 for its main letters and H1+ for uppercase, accents, signs or variants as appropriate. Appendix A lists the selections that use this arrangement.

H1+ follows H1's screen edge. It occupies the ordinary H2 position while the pair is active; it is not a third horizontal row. H2's saved selection, appearance and enabled state are retained. Selecting an ordinary unpaired set on H1 returns H2 when it is enabled. Eligible paired selections are configured on H1; companion subgroups are not separate languages to install individually.

Use H1+'s own cog to change its appearance, selected group and ordered favourites. Initial companion favourites are prepared for you. Saved edits to those lists are retained rather than being silently refilled or reordered on every restart or Pack reinstall. Named modern alphabets keep separate companion profiles; the runic alphabets share the Runic companion profile.

South Asian language collection

The **South Asian Pack** supplies the first 24 language targets as 28 script selections. Install it from **Settings > Packs**, or add an individual selection through the catalogue. Punjabi has Shahmukhi and Gurmukhi selections; Sindhi and Kashmiri have Arabic and Devanagari; Konkani has Devanagari and Latin. Meitei uses Meitei Mayek.

Choose the main selection on H1. Its own H1+ offers the related vowel signs/marks, numerals, punctuation and other appropriate groups. Meitei has a final-consonant group. Both rows use character pages with arrows and mouse-wheel navigation, keeping keys readable. Dotted circles identify combining marks and are display guides only. **ZWJ** and **ZWNJ** buttons insert the named join controls only when clicked. Each script selection keeps its own H1+ favourites and appearance.

Ordinary letters, ASCII digits and punctuation already on a standard en-GB keyboard are omitted. Native numeral scripts and supplementary signs remain available. Konkani Latin supplies its main accented letters on H1 and additional letters, accented uppercase and signs on H1+. Older saved selections of its ASCII digit group move to Signs.

Ten additional free Noto script fonts are included; see **About > Font recommendations**. Existing Noto Sans and Noto Naskh Arabic cover the Latin and Arabic-script selections. The installer can register included document fonts for your Windows account. Native-reader review and rendering/insertion in destination applications remain acceptance requirements for this preview. The installed `docs/south-asia` folder records sources, licences and precise coverage; historical scripts and extensive Vedic notation are separate scope.

North African language collection

The **North African Pack** audits 24 language targets as 11 new/enhanced, six shared Arabic-base and seven requiring further review. It adds Neo-Tifinagh, Coptic, Nobiin agii, Adlam and regional Latin supplements, reusing existing Arabic and Wolof. Coptic, Nobiin and Adlam have their own H1+; the small Latin supplements and uncased Tifinagh use ordinary bars. New Latin supplements omit ordinary en-GB keys. Three bundled Noto fonts support the new scripts. The `docs/north-africa` audit records exact coverage and remaining gaps; a shared script is not a promise of a complete variety-specific orthography.

If H2 is already displaying an **application collection**, choosing H1+ keeps three horizontal bars: H1 and H1+ remain paired, and H2 apps temporarily move to the top of the screen. H2 returns to its saved edge when H1+ closes. No vertical bar is taken by this application-mode exception.

Why favourite scrollers are disabled

Bar and selection	Language selector L	Symbol selector S
Ordinary unpaired bar	Off by default; optional	Off by default; optional
H1 showing a paired selection	Hidden and disabled	Hidden and disabled
H1+ for a language/alphabet	**Shown and required**	Hidden and disabled
H1+ for Braille (a symbol set)	Hidden and disabled	**Shown and required**

H1 remains the stable base row while H1+ cycles through its related groups. Hiding the unrelated selector prevents switching the companion into an unrelated category. The relevant H1+ selector stays available so its prepared groups remain reachable. Settings checkboxes are greyed out where a choice is required or unavailable; this is intentional.

H1's ordinary scroller visibility choices are kept separately and return when you leave the paired selection. H1+ is a character companion; use H1, H2, V1 or V2 for Clipboards. If you want a companion's hidden group back after editing its favourites, add the available group again from its own Settings page.

5. Favourites and quick switching

Favourites switch complete saved selections. **L** can mix languages and Custom Bars; **S** contains symbol sets; **C** contains only Custom Bars; **A** contains appearances. To collect individual characters and tool shortcuts, first make a Custom Bar as described in section 18.

Build a favourites list

1. Open the target bar's Settings.
2. On **Languages**, choose a set under **Favourite languages** and click **Add**.
3. Select a list entry and use **Move up** or **Move down** to set its order.
4. Use **Remove** to take an entry out of this favourites list.
5. On an ordinary bar, tick **Show language / Custom Bar favourite scroller (L) on this bar** if you want L visible. All four optional selectors are off by default. H1/H1+ paired rules override visibility as explained in section 4.
6. Click **Save and Close**.

Use the same process on **Symbols** for favourite symbol sets and the S selector. Removing a favourite does not uninstall its Pack.

Use favourites on the bar

Click L, S or C to advance to the next available favourite. Scroll down over that selector to advance, or up to go back. The list wraps around. The order follows the Settings list from top to bottom.

The selectors have separate lists. Each bar keeps its own lists, so you can organise different tasks on different bars. A selector needs at least one available favourite to do anything; favourites whose Packs are absent are skipped.

With a favourite selector focused, the arrow keys can also move through its list: up/left for previous and down/right for next.

Add a Custom Bar to either favourites list

Create and name the Custom Bar first. To mix it with languages, open the controlling bar's **Settings > Languages**, choose the named Custom Bar in the favourite choices, and **Add** it. Enable **L** and **Save and Close**. To keep a separate list, use **Tools > Custom Bar favourites (C)**, Add the bar, arrange it with **Move up / Move down**, enable **C**, and Save and Close. The same Custom Bar can appear in both lists. Removing a favourite keeps the Custom Bar definition and its tool data.

When H1 selects a Custom Bar favourite, it opens on that Custom Bar's last chosen host, **H2** initially. H2, V1 and V2 select it on their own surface. H1 keeps its ordinary characters. Vertical hosts only offer bars with at most **18 keys**. Save and close Settings before cycling Custom Bar favourites.

Choosing an ordinary language or symbol favourite restores ordinary content for the Custom Bar controlled by that selector. Other independently activated Custom Bars keep their own state. Renaming a Custom Bar updates its favourite label; deleting it makes the old favourite unavailable, and you can remove that entry from the list.

6. Arrange and customise the bars

Set screen positions

Open **Bar Locations** from H1's settings. If horizontal bars are disabled, V1 can manage the layout so that you can enable H1 again.

Enable horizontal bars and, if required, H2. Choose a single bar at the top or bottom, or arrange the horizontal pair together at an edge or split between top and bottom.

Enable side bars and optionally the second side bar. Choose left or right for one side bar; for two, choose both on one side or split across left and right.

Side bars use the height available between the horizontal bars and the taskbar. You can use side bars alone, but at least one bar type must remain enabled. Use **Apply** to inspect the arrangement, then **Save and Close** to keep it.

If layout controls are unavailable, open settings from the controlling bar. A paired alphabet manages its H1+ row automatically and temporarily replaces the ordinary H2 row.

Reach characters on a small screen

Horizontal language keys stay square through 30 keys. Longer rows can narrow within the readable minimum before using pages when space runs out. A smaller screen may require pages sooner. Custom Bars retain square keys and page when necessary.

A side bar divides a long set into pages. Use its page arrows, or scroll over the character area, to reach the other pages. The page indicator shows your current position. The number of buttons on a page adjusts to the space available.

Scroll over L or S to change favourites. Scroll over the side bar's characters to change character pages. These are separate actions.

Change appearance

New ordinary bars and companion profiles follow **H1's appearance** until you change their own appearance. An explicitly changed profile keeps its chosen appearance on later openings. Custom Bars use the appearance of their host bar.

Open **Appearance** on the bar you want to change. Choose **System** to follow the operating system's light/dark setting, or an explicit appearance to keep that choice. Choose a colour family and its **Light**, **Medium** or **Dark** shade; Coffee is one of the available families. Choose a toolbar font and font size. Compare **Current appearance** with **New appearance - live preview** before saving.

Custom colours let you set the bar background, key background, highlight, **key edges** and **font/text colour** independently. Choose the offered colours, inspect the preview, then Apply or Save and Close. Choose enough contrast to read text and distinguish key boundaries. Colours and typography are saved per bar, including companion profiles.

For stronger contrast, try **High Visibility (Yellow / Black)**. Preset colours provide coordinated text and icons; custom edge and text choices let you override their appearance. The Close button remains red.

The toolbar font and size affect CharBar's buttons. They do not set the font or size of text in your document or clipboard editor.

Settings window appearance

Settings follows **H1's current appearance and font family** by default, including when you open Settings from another bar. Its interface keeps normal page text sizes. Changes previewed on H1 update Settings while it is open.

Beside **Reset to defaults**, the **A** scroller changes Settings appearance independently. Click for the next choice; use the mouse wheel or arrow keys to move backwards or forwards. Right-click to choose directly:

Choice	Result
Follow H1	Settings follows H1 again; this is the default.
System	Settings follows the OS light/dark setting independently of H1.
Light / Dark / High Visibility / Custom	Settings keeps that separate appearance. The first separate choice takes H1's palette and font family as its starting point.

This Settings-window preference is **saved immediately**, applies to all Settings windows and does not change the bars or tool windows. Apply, Save and Close, Revert and closing Settings continue to control the bar changes described in section 3. Settings confirmation windows follow its current appearance.

Tool windows and confirmations

Use **Settings > Tools > Tool window appearance…** for Custom Bar management, dictionary and clipboard windows. Their theme, font and interface text size are separate from bar and Settings appearance. Fresh installations use **System**; an explicit saved choice is retained. The tool **A** switch cycles your configured favourite themes. App confirmation windows follow their owning window's appearance, including changes while a confirmation is open.

Clipboard document formatting has its own font and size controls; changing a window's appearance does not reformat the note.

Move the controls and hide optional buttons

Under **Behaviour > Control positions**, choose which end holds Settings and the favourite controls. The selection label moves to the opposite end. This changes the control layout; use **Bar Locations** for screen-edge positioning.

Use **Languages** for L, **Symbols** for S, **Tools > Custom Bar favourites** for C, and **Appearance** for A and its favourite themes. Each is independently switchable on ordinary bars. The companion category rules in section 4 still apply. **General** controls the H1 Close button. If you hide that button, **Settings > Close CharBar** remains available.

7. Enter characters, accents and special signs

Choose the insertion point

Click the text field you want to edit before using CharBar. Each subsequent character is sent to the active editor at its current caret or selection. To change destinations, click the other document or clipboard editor first.

A button can represent a single character or a sequence that belongs together. Its visible label may be a display aid. CharBar inserts the underlying character or sequence, rather than a picture of the button.

Combining marks

Some accents, vowel points and other signs combine with a preceding letter. Enter the base letter first, then its marks, in the order required by the writing system. To mark an existing letter, place the caret immediately after that letter before selecting the mark.

A dotted circle on a mark button shows where its base letter would sit. The circle is a display aid, not an instruction to insert a circle into your word. A mark entered without a suitable base may float, display on a dotted circle, or appear awkwardly spaced.

Some sets offer precomposed letters, while others supply separate combining signs. Read the set and companion labels when choosing between them. The document font and editor determine how well stacked marks are positioned.

Right-to-left text

CharBar supplies characters; your editor controls the paragraph’s writing direction and layout. Use that editor’s paragraph-direction options when working with a right-to-left script. You can place the caret and organise your document as you wish.

Mixed right-to-left text, left-to-right text, numbers and punctuation follow Unicode bidirectional rules. Their visual positions may differ from the order of your clicks. If the result is confusing, check paragraph direction and test a short passage in an editor with explicit direction controls.

Historical forms and variants

A specialist alphabet may need a specialist document font. Some historical variants share Unicode characters and are distinguished by the font’s letter shapes. Installing a Pack alone does not guarantee the same historical shape in every editor. See the in-app font recommendations for the selected script.

8. Fonts: the bar and your document

Two places to choose fonts

Where the font is chosen	What it changes
CharBar Settings > Appearance	The characters displayed on that bar.
Your word processor or text editor	Characters displayed in that application's document.
A CharBar clipboard editor's font controls	Formatting in that clipboard note.

What Setup installs

The full Public Beta installer registers the bundled document fonts for the **current Windows account**, as well as embedding specialist toolbar fonts. This also makes the installed families available to word processors and text editors used by that account. A different Windows user needs their own installation.

The included fonts are unmodified redistributable fonts under the **SIL Open Font License 1.1**, with copyright and licence notices supplied. They include Noto families for Greek, Cyrillic, Hebrew, Paleo-Hebrew, Gothic, Armenian and Georgian; Doulos SIL for phonetics; Junicode for historical Latin; and BabelStone's corresponding Runic families. Appendix B maps the recommendations to languages and Packs. **Segoe UI Symbol** is supplied by Windows and is not redistributed by CharBar.

Setup preserves pre-existing font registrations and does not replace them or claim ownership of them. If you already have a font installed, your existing version is retained. Raw source or portable publication files do not register document fonts automatically: use the full installer, or install the unmodified font files from **About > Open included document fonts and licences** using Windows' Install command.

Select a font in your document

1. Open **Settings > About > Fonts, languages and packs** for the language, font family, Pack assignments and advice.
2. Restart the receiving editor if its font list has not refreshed after installation.
3. Select the relevant passage in that editor and choose the recommended **font family there**.
4. Set paragraph direction separately when needed.

Installing a font makes it available; it does not automatically apply it. A toolbar appearance choice also does not change document or clipboard-note formatting. In a plain-text editor such as Notepad, use that editor's own font setting. In a word processor, select the relevant text and change its font. Some editors use font fallback, which can conceal a different face being used for part of the text.

Use **BabelStone Runic Staveless** for Hälsinge text: its short marks and the corresponding stave runes share Unicode characters. A generic Runic face displays stave forms for those same characters. Use the matching Long Branch, Short Twig, Dotted, Elder Futhark or Beagnoth family when those shapes matter. Manx is a Unicode transcription with representative forms, not a facsimile of every carving.

Paleo-Hebrew uses Unicode's Phoenician characters; **Noto Sans Phoenician** displays them. Square Biblical Hebrew and Yiddish use **Noto Serif Hebrew** for appropriate letter and mark coverage. **Noto Serif** supports polytonic Greek; **Doulos SIL** provides phonetic letters and marks;

Junicode supports specialist medieval Latin typography. Exact historical forms and advanced mark placement can also depend on the editor's shaping and font-feature support.

Keep or remove document fonts

Uninstall offers **Keep document fonts (recommended for saved documents)**, selected by default. This choice is separate from saving preferences or notes. If you clear it, CharBar removes only font files and registrations it installed and still recognises as unchanged. Fonts already present before Setup are preserved. A changed registration or locked file can stop removal: close editors and retry, or keep the fonts. Read the reported result rather than assuming a failed removal completed.

Installed fonts live in the account's Windows Fonts area; CharBar's ownership record and maintenance result are under `%LOCALAPPDATA%\CharBar-Fonts`. Keeping fonts lets documents continue to display after the application is removed. Reinstalling CharBar recognises its own retained font files. To remove retained fonts later, reinstall and uninstall again with the font choice cleared, or manage them deliberately in Windows Settings > Personalisation > Fonts.

Recognise font problems

Boxes, missing-glyph question marks, blank marks or badly positioned accents can indicate that the document font lacks the required support. If the bar looks correct but the document does not, start with the document's font selection.

Plain-text editors store characters without per-word formatting. They may use one display font for the whole document. Word processors can apply different fonts to selected passages. Preserve text in a Unicode-capable file format when saving or sharing it.

9. Clipboards: set up your text workspace

The Clipboards tool provides independent notes inside CharBar. It holds plain text and formatted text, including multiline notes. It does not store images. It is separate from Windows' clipboard and does not automatically collect everything you copy in other programs.

Enable Clipboards on a bar

1. Open settings from the ordinary bar you want to use for notes.
2. Open **Tools** and click **Use Clipboards on this bar**. This enables the necessary Tools content directly; no visit to Packs is needed.
3. Click **Save and Close**.
4. Click a numbered button to open its clipboard editor.

Each ordinary bar has its own numbered slots. For example, button 1 on H1 opens **H1-01**, while button 1 on H2 opens **H2-01**. The matching numbers are different notes. Side-bar IDs use V1 or V2 in the same way.

If numbered buttons do not all fit on a side bar, use its page arrows to reach the rest. You can put Clipboards on more than one ordinary bar and open several editors at once.

Write and format a note

Click the writing area and type normally. Use another bar's alphabet or symbol buttons to enter characters at the caret. To add text from another program, use **Paste from Windows** as explained in section 10.

Select text and use **Bold**, **Italic** or **Underline** to change its formatting. Choose a font and size, then click **Apply font**. An installed document font with suitable script support is still needed for specialist characters.

Use **Ctrl+click** on a recognised web URL to open it in your browser. An ordinary click edits the note. A URL is text, not an embedded browser; only supported web links are launched.

Undo and **Redo** undo or reapply edits in that editor. Use **Save** to preserve the note for a later session. The saved date appears in the editor; an asterisk in its title and an unsaved-change message indicate work still needs saving.

Close an editor without losing your place

Closing a clipboard editor hides its window and keeps its session contents. Click the same numbered button to reopen it. Hiding the editor is not the same as saving its contents to disk or exiting CharBar.

10. Copy and paste: choose the correct buffer

There are two separate ways to exchange text. Choose the commands for the destination you intend.

Command in a clipboard editor	Effect
Copy	Copies the selected text and supported formatting to CharBar's shared internal buffer.
Cut	Copies the selection to that buffer and removes it from this note.
Paste	Inserts the internal buffer at the caret, replacing any selection.
Paste from Windows	Imports text from Windows' clipboard into this note.
Copy to Windows	Exports the selection, or the whole note when nothing is selected, to Windows' clipboard.

Inside the clipboard writing area, **Ctrl+C**, **Ctrl+X** and **Ctrl+V** use CharBar's internal buffer. They do not automatically exchange text with another application.

The internal buffer is shared by the clipboard editors in this CharBar session. Its contents are temporary; save material in a clipboard slot if you want it to return after restarting CharBar.

Bring text in from another application

1. In the other application, select text and copy it normally.
2. In the CharBar note, click where it should go, or select text to replace.
3. Click **Paste from Windows**.

Supported formatted text is imported when possible. Images and embedded objects are not imported; where CharBar falls back to plain text, read the status message. Image-only clipboard contents cannot become an image in a note.

Send a note to another application

1. In the note, select the passage you want to export. Leave nothing selected to export the whole note.
2. Click **Copy to Windows**.
3. Click the destination document and paste there normally.

A plain-text destination keeps the text but drops formatting. The receiving application and its available fonts determine the final appearance.

Copy between CharBar notes

Select text in the source and click **Copy** or **Cut**. Open or focus the destination note, place the caret, and click **Paste**. These commands leave Windows' clipboard unchanged.

Use this method to transfer only a selection or insert text at a particular point. Use Move or Merge for a whole note, as described next.

11. Move and merge whole notes

The **Destination** list lets one clipboard act on another slot, including a slot belonging to a different bar. The destination need not already have an editor open.

Action	Destination	Source
Move to	Keeps existing destination text, then appends this note.	Becomes empty.
Merge into	Keeps existing destination text, then appends this note.	Keeps its contents.

When the destination already has text, the added note starts after a line break. These actions act on the whole source note; they do not use just the selected passage.

Move a note

1. In the source editor, choose the destination ID carefully.
2. Click **Move to**.
3. Open the destination and review the combined text.
4. Click **Save** in either linked note, or save all changes when exiting CharBar.

Saving one side of a move also saves its linked participants, so the saved source and destination agree about where the material now belongs.

Merge while keeping the source

Choose a destination and click **Merge into**. Review and save the destination. Use this when you want to collect passages while keeping the source notes available.

Moves and merges change the session immediately, but the changes still need saving. To remove or rearrange a small passage instead, use selection-based Cut, Copy and Paste.

12. Save, exit and recover your notes

Save deliberately

Click **Save** in a clipboard editor to write its current contents to the file associated with its ID. A linked move may save several notes together. Saving bar preferences with **Save and Close** does not save clipboard contents.

A saved note returns, with its saved date, when you reopen that slot in a later CharBar session. Ordinary unsaved typing is not guaranteed to survive a crash or power loss.

Exit choices

Use the red Close button on H1, or **Settings > Close CharBar**, to exit the application. When unsaved clipboard changes exist, CharBar offers:

Choice	Result
Save and exit	Saves current clipboard changes before closing.
Discard changes and exit	Leaves the previously saved notes intact and discards this session's unsaved changes.
Cancel	Keeps CharBar open so you can continue working.

The exit choice applies to the unsaved clipboard workspace, including notes whose editor windows were hidden. A note never saved before has no previous saved contents to return to after you discard it.

If saving fails

Read the message and keep CharBar open while you resolve the problem. A blocked save or a note that cannot be captured prevents a successful Save and exit. Check that the saved-note folder is accessible and not locked by another program, then retry.

If a paste is rejected, try a smaller passage or import plain text. Very large or unsupported content can be refused while existing note contents are retained.

After an interrupted save, CharBar may recover staged notes as unsaved changes. Review any recovery notice and the affected slots, then save them. Recovery during a save is not a replacement for saving your work normally.

Find and back up saved notes

In a clipboard editor, click **Open saved folder**. The default location is:

`%LOCALAPPDATA%\CharBar-Clipboards`

Saved files use their slot IDs, such as `H2-01.json`, and store note data, supported formatting and the saved date. They are not ordinary word-processing documents. Use **Copy to Windows** to export text.

For a backup, save your changes, close CharBar and copy the entire saved-note folder, including any recovery files. Before restoring a backup, close CharBar and preserve a copy of the existing folder. Restore to the matching saved-note location. Keep your own backup when updating or moving computers.

13. Startup, preferences and maintenance

Choose what opens on startup

Open **Startup** from H1's Settings. Use **Character set on startup** to choose **Last selected character set** or **Always use chosen character set**. The first restores each ordinary character bar's last-used set; the second uses a fixed language or symbol set. For a fixed selection, choose its category and set, then **Save and Close**.

The startup policy is application-wide. Companion alphabets follow their paired configuration. Bars saved in Clipboards mode retain their Tools selection separately from the language/symbol startup choice.

If H1 is disabled, enable horizontal bars through V1's **Bar Locations** controls before changing H1's startup settings.

Start with Windows

Tick **Start CharBar when I sign in to Windows** in H1's Startup settings and choose **Save and Close**. Untick and save to stop automatic sign-in launch. This controls launch at sign-in, rather than which characters appear after launch.

Find saved preferences

Open **Advanced > Open settings folder in File Explorer**. The main preference file is:

`%LOCALAPPDATA%\CharBar\settings.json`

Bar preferences and Pack selections belong to the settings area. Saved clipboard documents belong to the separate CharBar-Clipboards folder. If you want to back up your complete working setup, close CharBar and copy both folders. Run the full installer on a new computer to register its included document fonts, and install any additional fonts you used separately. Also copy your retained-settings backup if you want that fallback preserved.

Use the Settings controls for routine changes rather than editing these files by hand.

Reset or uninstall

Reset to defaults prepares default Settings choices; review them and choose **Save and Close** to commit them. To reset previous bar and Pack selections during setup, use the unticked previous-settings option described in section 2.

The Windows uninstaller has separate choices for preferences and document fonts. Save notes and close all bars before starting it.

Choice	What is kept or removed
Keep my saved settings (default)	Keeps preferences, bar layouts, favourites, startup character choices and Pack/direct-language selections for a future installation. A retained copy is made under `%LOCALAPPDATA%\CharBar-RetainedSettings`.
Remove my saved settings and Pack selections	After confirmation, removes recognised preference and Pack-selection documents plus their retained copies. All ordinary and companion bars return to a fresh setup.
Keep document fonts (default)	Leaves CharBar-installed document fonts available. Clear it to request removal of unchanged fonts owned by CharBar. Existing fonts are preserved.

Choice	What is kept or removed
Saved clipboard documents	Always kept separately under `%LOCALAPPDATA%\CharBar-Clipboards`, whichever preference/font choice you make.

A later installer can restore missing preference files from a valid retained copy, without replacing current files. At its previous-settings prompt, leave **Use my previous settings** ticked to use those choices, or untick it to reset active bar and Pack selections. The fresh-setup path keeps recovery copies; it does not silently reactivate the previous Packs.

Resetting preferences in Settings does not erase notes or uninstall document fonts. Removing preferences during uninstall does not erase notes either. To erase saved clipboard documents, first export anything you need, close CharBar, and deliberately remove the saved-note folder yourself. Keep a backup before manually removing data.

Silent uninstall keeps preferences, notes and fonts by default. It is intended for maintenance; normal interactive uninstall is the clearest way to review your choices. Sign-in launch registration for the removed installation is removed. Unknown files or linked folders are preserved; if cleanup reports a problem, review that message before reinstalling.

14. Troubleshooting

What you see	What to try
A character button does not type into the document.	Close or complete any setup/settings dialog, click an editable text field, then try again. Check that the field is not read-only. Test a simple note to distinguish a document restriction from a CharBar problem.
A character appears in the wrong place.	Click the intended caret position again and check whether text is selected. For mixed-direction text, review paragraph direction.
The bar is correct but the document shows boxes or question marks.	Restart the editor and select the installed matching document font. See About's font recommendations and section 8.
Marks look blank, float or sit on a circle.	Put the base letter before its combining signs and use a font with suitable mark support. The dotted circle on a button is a display aid.
A language or symbol set is missing.	Use global Packs search to add a language or inspect its containing Pack. Use the in-app lists rather than assuming a planned set is already supplied.
Selecting a set in Settings has no effect.	Click Use on CharBar, then Apply or Save and Close. Browsing a drop-down alone does not switch the bar.
Changes disappear when Settings closes.	Apply does not save. Use Save and Close; closing the window without saving discards the trial changes.
H2 has disappeared or its options are disabled.	Check whether H1 is using a paired alphabet. H1+ temporarily occupies that row; H2's preferences are retained.
A Custom Bar is saved but invisible.	Select it in the manager, choose H2/V1/V2 and click Activate. Check the 18-key vertical limit and H1+ ownership of H2.
Dictionary search is disabled.	Read the selected dictionary's installation status. Choose Install or manage selected dictionary, then Download and install. Character Packs and book shortcuts do not install word data.
A favourite selector does nothing or is absent.	Ordinary selectors default off. Enable the intended one in Settings. Paired H1 hides both; H1+ requires only its own category selector. Check available favourites and Pack status.
Not every character or clipboard button is visible on a side bar.	Use its page arrows or scroll over the character area.
Ctrl+V does not bring text from another program into a note.	In a CharBar clipboard editor, use Paste from Windows. Ctrl+V uses CharBar's internal buffer.
A note did not return after restart.	Confirm the bar and slot ID, then whether the note was saved. H1-01 and H2-01 are different notes. Hiding a window alone does not save it.
The application stays open after Save and exit.	Read the save/capture error, resolve it and retry. Cancel lets you inspect notes; Discard deliberately drops unsaved changes.
A settings window appears to belong to another bar.	Check the title and red target outline. Finish that settings session, then open the intended bar's cog.

H1+ or Braille seems incomplete

Open H1+'s cog and check its ordered favourites. Use L for language companions and S for Braille. H1's hidden selectors are intentional. Select the main Braille option on H1 to obtain its composer and companion; see section 16 for the Braille workflow.

Gather useful information

If a problem remains, open **Settings > Advanced**, click **Refresh content inventory**, then **Copy all diagnostics**. The **Show Packs.SharedMembership overlap details** checkbox is off by default. Enable it for the detailed shared-Pack membership list; disable it to omit that list. The preference is saved immediately. Content inventory refresh runs in the background; counts and validation errors remain available with the list off. The Advanced figures count companion mark/variant rows under their parent language or alphabet, with character-set totals shown separately; shared symbol sets count once.

Keep the installer/build name, your Windows version, the affected bar and set, and the steps that reproduce the problem. For document-display issues, include the editor and document font you used.

Review diagnostics before sharing them. A short example using non-private text is usually enough to show the problem.

15. Quick reference

Choose the right Save

You want to keep…	Use…
Custom Bar definitions, assignments and names	Saved immediately in the Custom Bar manager
Settings-window appearance	Saved immediately by its footer A scroller
A bar’s selected content, appearance, favourites or layout	**Settings > Save and Close**
A clipboard note	**Save** in that note
All unsaved clipboard changes before quitting	**Save and exit** at CharBar’s exit prompt
Text for another application	**Copy to Windows**, then paste and save in that application

Useful terms

Term	Meaning
Pack	An installable collection that makes character sets or tools available in CharBar.
Character set	The group of buttons selected for a bar.
Favourite	A shortcut to a complete language or symbol set on a particular bar.
Caret	The text insertion point in an editor.
Combining mark	A sign that joins a preceding base character.
Companion / H1+	An automatically paired row of additional letters, marks or variants.
Clipboard slot	An individual CharBar note identified by its bar and number.
Internal buffer	The temporary Cut/Copy/Paste buffer shared by CharBar’s clipboard editors.
Windows clipboard	The system clipboard used to exchange text with other applications.
Session	The period while CharBar remains running, including hidden note windows.

For the current content and font guidance, return to **Settings > Packs** and **Settings > About**. Their lists can grow without changing the basic workflows in this manual.

16. Braille: letters, numbers and the dot composer

Select the single **Braille** entry on **H1 > Settings > Symbols**, after enabling its Pack. H1 shows lowercase alphabet cells. H1+ starts with Uppercase and uses **S** to cycle its prepared favourites: Uppercase, Numbers, Punctuation, Indicators and the raw Patterns pages. These groups are part of the one Braille choice rather than extra main-menu symbol selections.

Uppercase buttons insert a capital indicator followed by the letter cell. Number buttons carry ordinary numeral labels and insert a numeric indicator plus the corresponding cell; they are ready-to-insert number sequences. For a continuous number or a particular Braille convention, inspect the sequence and use the relevant indicators/patterns deliberately rather than assuming repeated number-button clicks perform contextual translation. Optional print-letter hints help identify alphabet buttons; numeric hints remain visible.

Compose a particular dot pattern

Open the **Braille dot composer** from H1. It appears only for the main Braille row, not H1+.

1. Choose six-dot or eight-dot mode.
2. Toggle the numbered dots; the preview shows the resulting cell.
3. Click into the destination text first, then use **Insert cell** in the composer. CharBar sends the cell to that editor.
4. Use **Clear dots** to reset the selected dots.

Dots 1, 2 and 3 are the left column; dots 4, 5 and 6 are the right column. In eight-dot mode, 7 sits below 3 and 8 below 6. The empty selection inserts Unicode's blank Braille cell U+2800, not an ordinary space or the visible toolbar placeholder.

The Patterns favourites expose every encoded Unicode Braille dot pattern. A cell's meaning depends on the language and Braille code in use. CharBar supplies cells and selected Unified English Braille sequences; it does **not** translate prose, add contractions automatically, or drive a hardware Braille display. Choose a document font with Braille coverage, such as the included Noto Sans Symbols2, and use an appropriate Braille translation tool when translation is required.

17. Dictionaries and free dictionary sources

Open **Settings > Tools > Dictionary packs**. Search by language, native name or language code. Use **area**, **region** and **readiness** to narrow the list, as with character Packs. Select a result to read its scope, source, licence and related character selections.

Available in CharBar means a verified dictionary can be installed from the controls below the catalogue. Choose the language you want from the available prepared dictionaries; the Icelandic BÍN/bilingual expansion is optional and requires the base dictionary. Choose **Download and install**, or use **Install from file** with the original verified download. You can cancel; an existing dictionary is kept if an installation fails.

Free source identified means a reusable dictionary source exists but its CharBar pack still needs preparing. **Coverage review needed** means usable language-specific data has not yet been established. These results have source and licence information, without installation controls. Counts describe upstream coverage and may include very small glossaries. A language's source may not cover every script variant on the bars. The bundled catalogue is available offline and does not download dictionaries while you browse it.

For word lookup, use **Open dictionary lookup** in Tools, or attach a dictionary book button to an ordinary bar. Select an installed dictionary and search direction, then type, paste or use the character bars. If the word box or Look up button is disabled, the selected dictionary may not be installed. Read its status and choose **Install or manage selected dictionary…**, then **Download and install**. Listing a source in the catalogue or adding a book shortcut does not download it. Installation stays in Tools. English searches work across all installed dictionaries. Greek and base Icelandic match English definitions and return source headwords; these matches are not verified reverse translations. The Icelandic expansion adds bilingual word lookup and recorded inflection forms. Select a headword to read the full entry and use **Copy word**. Lookup works offline after installation; incomplete source coverage can still produce no result.

Settings > Tools > Tool appearance sets the theme, font and text size for dictionaries and Clipboards. Define favourite themes and enable their **A** switch to cycle by click or mouse wheel without reopening Settings. Each main bar has its own optional appearance favourite switch. Clipboard text formatting has a separate labelled font-size control beside the font family and Apply font button.

The installed `docs/dictionaries/Free-dictionary-catalogue.md` lists the sources and readiness. The dictionary guide in About explains lookup, installation, storage and licence credits in more detail.

18. Custom Bars C1–C10

Custom Bars collect the exact characters you use, together with shortcuts to existing clipboard notes and dictionaries. Save up to **ten named bars**, C1–C10. Their names appear on the bar and in favourites; C1–C10 identify the saved slots.

Create, activate and restore

1. Open **Settings > Tools**, scroll below Clipboards to **Custom Bars**, then choose **Custom Bars C1–C10…**. You can also right-click a bar's cog to open the manager.
2. Type a descriptive name and click **New custom bar**. Creating a definition does not show it automatically.
3. Select the saved bar and choose its host: **H2**, **V1** or **V2**. H1 remains available for ordinary characters.
4. Click the highlighted **Activate** button. The custom keys replace the host's ordinary content; its saved language/tool selection is kept.
5. Use **Restore ordinary content on selected host** when you want the host's ordinary content back. This retains the Custom Bar for later use.

Custom Bars allow up to **30 key slots on H2** or **18 on a vertical host**. Blank slots count towards the limit. Use **+** on the bar to add a blank. Keys stay square; arrows show additional pages when the available space is smaller than the bar's contents. A bar with more than 18 keys cannot be activated vertically until you reduce it or choose H2.

Capture an H1 character

1. Put the desired character set on H1.
2. In the manager, select the Custom Bar and choose **Edit keys**, or click **Edit** on the visible Custom Bar.
3. Click a **blank key on the Custom Bar**, then click the desired **character on H1**.
4. Repeat for another blank. Use **+** for more blanks within the limit.
5. Choose **Done / Cancel assignment**, press **Escape**, or close the manager to finish editing.

While editing, the bars take focus and H1 clicks assign characters without inserting text into your document. The assigned key keeps the original character or complete sequence, including combining marks and join controls. After leaving edit mode, click your document to choose the insertion point, then use the custom character normally.

To replace a filled key, select it under **Select a key to edit or fill** and choose **Delete selected key**, then add and fill a new blank. Deleting a key removes that slot.

Add an existing clipboard or dictionary

Select a blank key in the manager, or click a blank on the active bar. Choose **Add Clipboard…** or **Add Dictionary…**, select the target and click **Assign tool**. A clipboard choice uses its complete existing ID, such as **H2-01**. It opens the same saved note; it does not make another copy. A dictionary choice opens lookup for that dictionary; install its optional data separately through Dictionary packs before searching.

A Custom Bar can mix characters, clipboard shortcuts and dictionary shortcuts. Removing a shortcut, restoring ordinary content or deleting a Custom Bar keeps the underlying notes and installed dictionary data.

Application, folder, file and web shortcuts (v3.4)

Drag one application, supported OS shortcut, folder or file onto **+** to append a populated shortcut. A fresh **+** stays immediately before **Edit**. The source stays in place and is not launched during assignment. Scripts and command interpreters are not supported. H2 still holds 30 slots and vertical hosts 18; every launcher counts as one slot.

For keyboard-accessible assignment, click **+** to create a blank, open **Edit**, select the blank and choose **Add Application…**, **Add Folder…**, **Add File…** or **Add Web Address…**. The native picker provides an alternative to dragging.

Select an existing launcher in **Edit** and choose **Edit selected shortcut…** to change its target, short label or optional icon image path. Save preserves its identity; Cancel keeps the original. Deleting a shortcut never deletes the source file or application. An unavailable target is kept and offers **Repair shortcut…** when opened.

Windows ordinary `.lnk` files and `.url` web links are supported; special virtual/application-menu items without an inspectable path are rejected. Linux supports native executables and suitable `.desktop` application launchers through GIO. Browser drops accept http/https addresses. Mounted network paths can be used, but unmounted `smb://` links and multi-item drops are not supported. Missing icons use a fallback and label.

Custom Bar settings migrate to schema 2. Keep a pre-upgrade settings backup if you may return to v3.3; the older version cannot read launcher slots.

Use Custom Bars with H1+

H1+ occupies H2 while a paired alphabet is selected. An already active H2 Custom Bar with **18 or fewer slots** can temporarily move to an available vertical host. Leaving the pair returns the original arrangement. Saved, inactive Custom Bars do not turn on just because you select a paired language. If H1+ is already active and you activate from the manager, choose V1 or V2. A favourite can use the temporary vertical route when it fits and a host is available; a larger bar or unavailable host produces a message and keeps its saved definition.

Names, favourites and appearance

Choose a saved bar, edit its name and click **Rename** to update the visible label and favourites. To add it to L, C or both, follow section 5. Custom keys use their host bar’s appearance; use the host’s cog to change it. The manager’s **Appearance…** and **A** controls change tool-window appearance, as described in section 6.

Save and delete

Custom Bar creation, activation, assignment, renaming, restoration and deletion are **saved immediately**. They do not wait for Settings Apply or Save and Close, and Revert does not undo them. Clipboard contents still need their own Save.

Choose **Delete bar…** and review the named confirmation to delete an entire Custom Bar. This removes its custom keys and activations, while keeping clipboard documents and dictionary data. Cancel keeps the bar.

Custom Bar definitions are stored with your preferences under `%LOCALAPPDATA%\CharBar`. Save notes separately and back up both preferences and clipboard data as described in sections 12 and 13.

Appendix A. Selections using H1+

This appendix identifies the paired selections supplied with v3.4 Preview 1. It is a release reference, not a maximum catalogue size. Select each main entry on H1; its companion groups stay in H1+ and are not separate main languages.

Main selection	H1	H1+ favourites
Koine Greek	Basic alphabet	Lowercase and uppercase polytonic vowel/breathing groups
Vietnamese	Lowercase	Uppercase
Biblical Hebrew — Ktiv Menuqad	Letters	Niqqud; Te’amim; Textual marks
Cyrillic — Shared Alphabet	Shared letters in both cases	Extra lowercase and uppercase letters; combining accents
Modern Greek	Alphabet	Accented lowercase; accented uppercase; Signs
Gothic	Alphabet	Marks
Russian	Lowercase / normal letters	Uppercase; Signs
Ukrainian	Lowercase / normal letters	Uppercase; Signs
Belarusian (Cyrillic)	Lowercase / normal letters	Uppercase; Signs
Bulgarian	Lowercase / normal letters	Uppercase; Signs
Macedonian	Lowercase / normal letters	Uppercase; Signs
Serbian (Cyrillic)	Lowercase / normal letters	Uppercase; Signs
Montenegrin (Cyrillic)	Lowercase / normal letters	Uppercase; Signs
Rusyn (Cyrillic options)	Lowercase / normal letters	Uppercase; Signs
Tatar (Cyrillic)	Lowercase / normal letters	Uppercase; Signs
Bashkir	Lowercase / normal letters	Uppercase; Signs
Chuvash	Lowercase / normal letters	Uppercase; Signs
Udmurt	Lowercase / normal letters	Uppercase; Signs
Komi-Zyrian	Lowercase / normal letters	Uppercase; Signs
Komi-Permyak	Lowercase / normal letters	Uppercase; Signs
Armenian	Lowercase / normal letters	Uppercase; Signs
Georgian	Lowercase / normal letters	Uppercase; Signs
Yiddish (YIVO)	Letters	Signs
Elder Futhark — 24	Runes	Signs; Variants (shared Runic companion)

Main selection	H1	H1+ favourites
Anglo-Saxon Futhorc — 33	Runes	Signs; Variants (shared Runic companion)
Younger Futhark — Danish / Long Branch — 16	Runes	Signs; Variants (shared Runic companion)
Younger Futhark — Short Twig — 16	Runes	Signs; Variants (shared Runic companion)
Medieval Futhark — Latinised / Dotted — 37	Runes	Signs; Variants (shared Runic companion)
Manx Runes — Unicode transcription — 16	Runes	Signs; Variants (shared Runic companion)
Hälsinge Runes — Staveless — 16	Runes	Signs; Variants (shared Runic companion)
Braille (Symbols)	Lowercase cells; dot composer	Uppercase; Numbers; Punctuation; Indicators; Patterns
Modern Hebrew	Main letters / supplementary letters	Modern Hebrew — Niqqud; Modern Hebrew — Punctuation
Arabic (Modern Standard / Classical)	Main letters / supplementary letters	Arabic — Vowel marks (Harakat); Arabic — Arabic-Indic digits; Arabic — Punctuation; Arabic — Quranic signs (common Unicode); Arabic — Maghrebi and regional letters
Urdu	Main letters / supplementary letters	Urdu — Vowel signs and marks; Urdu — Numerals; Urdu — Signs and punctuation; Urdu — Join controls
Punjabi (Shahmukhi)	Main letters / supplementary letters	Punjabi (Shahmukhi) — Vowel signs and marks; Punjabi (Shahmukhi) — Numerals; Punjabi (Shahmukhi) — Signs and punctuation
Punjabi (Gurmukhi)	Main letters / supplementary letters	Punjabi (Gurmukhi) — Vowel signs and marks; Punjabi (Gurmukhi) — Numerals; Punjabi (Gurmukhi) — Signs and punctuation; Punjabi (Gurmukhi) — Join controls
Sindhi (Arabic)	Main letters / supplementary letters	Sindhi (Arabic) — Vowel signs and marks; Sindhi (Arabic) — Numerals; Sindhi (Arabic) — Signs and punctuation
Sindhi (Devanagari)	Main letters / supplementary letters	Sindhi (Devanagari) — Vowel signs and marks; Sindhi (Devanagari) — Numerals; Sindhi (Devanagari) — Signs and punctuation; Sindhi (Devanagari) — Join controls
Pashto	Main letters / supplementary letters	Pashto — Vowel signs and marks; Pashto — Numerals; Pashto — Signs and punctuation; Pashto — Join controls
Saraiki	Main letters / supplementary letters	Saraiki — Vowel signs and marks; Saraiki — Numerals; Saraiki — Signs and punctuation

Main selection	H1	H1+ favourites
Balochi (Arabic)	Main letters / supplementary letters	Balochi (Arabic) — Vowel signs and marks; Balochi (Arabic) — Numerals; Balochi (Arabic) — Signs and punctuation; Balochi (Arabic) — Join controls
Brahui (Arabic)	Main letters / supplementary letters	Brahui (Arabic) — Vowel signs and marks; Brahui (Arabic) — Numerals; Brahui (Arabic) — Signs and punctuation
Hindi	Main letters / supplementary letters	Hindi — Vowel signs and marks; Hindi — Numerals; Hindi — Signs and punctuation; Hindi — Join controls
Kashmiri (Arabic)	Main letters / supplementary letters	Kashmiri (Arabic) — Vowel signs and marks; Kashmiri (Arabic) — Numerals; Kashmiri (Arabic) — Signs and punctuation
Kashmiri (Devanagari)	Main letters / supplementary letters	Kashmiri (Devanagari) — Vowel signs and marks; Kashmiri (Devanagari) — Numerals; Kashmiri (Devanagari) — Signs and punctuation; Kashmiri (Devanagari) — Join controls
Dogri (Devanagari)	Main letters / supplementary letters	Dogri (Devanagari) — Vowel signs and marks; Dogri (Devanagari) — Numerals; Dogri (Devanagari) — Signs and punctuation; Dogri (Devanagari) — Join controls
Sanskrit (Devanagari)	Main letters / supplementary letters	Sanskrit (Devanagari) — Vowel signs and marks; Sanskrit (Devanagari) — Numerals; Sanskrit (Devanagari) — Signs and punctuation; Sanskrit (Devanagari) — Join controls
Gujarati	Main letters / supplementary letters	Gujarati — Vowel signs and marks; Gujarati — Numerals; Gujarati — Signs and punctuation; Gujarati — Join controls
Marathi	Main letters / supplementary letters	Marathi — Vowel signs and marks; Marathi — Numerals; Marathi — Signs and punctuation; Marathi — Join controls
Konkani (Devanagari)	Main letters / supplementary letters	Konkani (Devanagari) — Vowel signs and marks; Konkani (Devanagari) — Numerals; Konkani (Devanagari) — Signs and punctuation; Konkani (Devanagari) — Join controls
Konkani (Latin)	Main letters / supplementary letters	Konkani (Latin) — Uppercase; Konkani (Latin) — Additional Latin letters; Konkani (Latin) — Signs and punctuation

Main selection	H1	H1+ favourites
Bengali (Bangla)	Main letters / supplementary letters	Bengali (Bangla) — Vowel signs and marks; Bengali (Bangla) — Numerals; Bengali (Bangla) — Signs and punctuation; Bengali (Bangla) — Join controls
Assamese	Main letters / supplementary letters	Assamese — Vowel signs and marks; Assamese — Numerals; Assamese — Signs and punctuation; Assamese — Join controls
Odia	Main letters / supplementary letters	Odia — Vowel signs and marks; Odia — Numerals; Odia — Signs and punctuation; Odia — Join controls
Maithili (Devanagari)	Main letters / supplementary letters	Maithili (Devanagari) — Vowel signs and marks; Maithili (Devanagari) — Numerals; Maithili (Devanagari) — Signs and punctuation
Tamil	Main letters / supplementary letters	Tamil — Vowel signs and marks; Tamil — Numerals; Tamil — Signs and punctuation; Tamil — Join controls
Telugu	Main letters / supplementary letters	Telugu — Vowel signs and marks; Telugu — Numerals; Telugu — Signs and punctuation; Telugu — Join controls
Kannada	Main letters / supplementary letters	Kannada — Vowel signs and marks; Kannada — Numerals; Kannada — Signs and punctuation; Kannada — Join controls
Malayalam	Main letters / supplementary letters	Malayalam — Vowel signs and marks; Malayalam — Numerals; Malayalam — Signs and punctuation; Malayalam — Join controls
Nepali	Main letters / supplementary letters	Nepali — Vowel signs and marks; Nepali — Numerals; Nepali — Signs and punctuation; Nepali — Join controls
Meitei (Meitei Mayek)	Main letters / supplementary letters	Meitei (Meitei Mayek) — Final consonants; Meitei (Meitei Mayek) — Vowel signs and marks; Meitei (Meitei Mayek) — Numerals; Meitei (Meitei Mayek) — Signs and punctuation
Coptic	Main letters / supplementary letters	Coptic (standard letters) — Uppercase; Coptic (standard letters) — Marks; Coptic (standard letters) — Signs and punctuation
Nobiin	Main letters / supplementary letters	Nobiin (Nobiin agii) — Uppercase; Nobiin (Nobiin agii) — Marks

Main selection	H1	H1+ favourites
Adlam	Main letters / supplementary letters	Fula / Pulaar (Adlam) — Uppercase; Fula / Pulaar (Adlam) — Marks; Fula / Pulaar (Adlam) — Native numerals; Fula / Pulaar (Adlam) — Signs and punctuation

For every language row above, H1+ uses its Language selector. Braille alone uses its Symbol selector. Unpointed Square Hebrew and Paleo-Hebrew are ordinary single-row selections; the Menuqad selection is the paired Biblical Hebrew choice. Latin supplementary sets, including Dutch (Belgium / Flemish), remain ordinary sets where their selection does not require a companion.

Appendix B. Document fonts and Pack assignments

Setup installs the redistributable families below for the current account, preserving pre-existing installations. Choose the family in the receiving editor. Pack assignments describe where character content can be enabled; installing a font does not install its character Packs.

Language or use	Document font	Character Packs or tool scope
Biblical Hebrew — Paleo / Ktav Ivri	Noto Sans Phoenician	Biblical Hebrew — Paleo Pack
Modern and Biblical Hebrew	Noto Serif Hebrew	Biblical Hebrew — Square Unpointed Pack; Biblical Hebrew — Ktiv Menuqad Pack; Modern Hebrew Pack
Modern Cyrillic languages and combining accents	Noto Sans	Cyrillic; Modern European Languages; Modern Asian Languages
Koine Greek — polytonic	Noto Serif	Koine Greek
International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA)	Doulos SIL	IPA Pack
Historical Latin-script languages, editorial and scribal signs	Junicode	Historical Pack
Modern Greek — monotonic	Noto Sans	Typical European Pack; Modern European Languages
Gothic alphabet — Wulfila	Noto Sans Gothic	Historical Pack
Elder Futhark — 24 runes	BabelStone Runic Elder Futhark	Runic Pack; Historical Pack
Hälsinge / staveless runes	BabelStone Runic Staveless	Runic Pack; Historical Pack
Manx runes — Unicode transcription	BabelStone Runic (representative forms)	Runic Pack; Historical Pack
Anglo-Saxon Futhorc — 33 runes	BabelStone Runic Beagnoth	Runic Pack; Historical Pack
Younger Futhark — Danish / long branch — 16 runes	BabelStone Runic Long Branch	Runic Pack; Historical Pack
Younger Futhark — short twig — 16 runes	BabelStone Runic Short Twig	Runic Pack; Historical Pack
Medieval Futhark — Latinised / dotted runes	BabelStone Runic Dotted	Runic Pack; Historical Pack
Braille patterns, chess and extended Unicode symbols	Noto Sans Symbols2	Braille Patterns; Technical Symbols; Typography & Text Symbols; Arts & Music Symbols
Yiddish — YIVO letters, digraphs and pointed sequences	Noto Serif Hebrew	Modern European Languages
Armenian — letters, uppercase and punctuation	Noto Sans Armenian	Modern European Languages; Modern Asian Languages
Georgian — Mkhedruli and Mtavruli	Noto Sans Georgian	Modern European Languages; Modern Asian Languages
Romani — Pan-Vlax Latin	Noto Sans	Modern European Languages; Slavic & Balkan Languages (Latin Script)
Aromanian — Latin orthographic options	Noto Sans	Modern European Languages; Slavic & Balkan Languages (Latin Script)

Language or use	Document font	Character Packs or tool scope
Dutch (Belgium / Flemish)	Noto Sans	Modern European Languages; Low Countries Regional Languages
Arabic — Standard, Classical and common Quranic signs	Noto Naskh Arabic	Arabic Pack — Standard, Classical and common Quranic signs; Modern Asian Languages; Modern African Languages; South Asian Pack — first 24 languages (28 script selections)
Sindhi (Devanagari), Hindi, Kashmiri (Devanagari), Dogri (Devanagari), Sanskrit (Devanagari), Marathi, Konkani (Devanagari), Maithili (Devanagari), Nepali	Noto Sans Devanagari	South Asian Pack — first 24 languages (28 script selections)
Punjabi (Gurmukhi)	Noto Sans Gurmukhi	South Asian Pack — first 24 languages (28 script selections)
Gujarati	Noto Sans Gujarati	South Asian Pack — first 24 languages (28 script selections)
Bengali (Bangla), Assamese	Noto Sans Bengali	South Asian Pack — first 24 languages (28 script selections)
Odia	Noto Sans Oriya	South Asian Pack — first 24 languages (28 script selections)
Tamil	Noto Sans Tamil	South Asian Pack — first 24 languages (28 script selections)
Telugu	Noto Sans Telugu	South Asian Pack — first 24 languages (28 script selections)
Kannada	Noto Sans Kannada	South Asian Pack — first 24 languages (28 script selections)
Malayalam	Noto Sans Malayalam	South Asian Pack — first 24 languages (28 script selections)
Meitei (Meitei Mayek)	Noto Sans MeeteiMayek	South Asian Pack — first 24 languages (28 script selections)
Neo-Tifinagh	Noto Sans Tifinagh	North African Pack — audited script selections
Coptic and Nobiin agii	Noto Sans Coptic	North African Pack — audited script selections
Fula / Pulaar in Adlam	Noto Sans Adlam	North African Pack — audited script selections

Language or use	Document font	Character Packs or tool scope
Number forms and general symbols	Noto Sans Symbols	Typography & Text Symbols; Technical Symbols; Science Symbols; Arts & Music Symbols
Mathematics and scientific notation	Noto Sans Math	Mathematics Symbols; Science Symbols
Musical notation	Noto Music	Arts & Music Symbols
Box drawing and block diagrams	Noto Sans Mono	Technical Symbols
Monochrome signs and pictographs	Noto Emoji	Arts & Music Symbols; Technical Symbols
Dictionary text — Noto Sans Syriac	Noto Sans Syriac	Dictionary tools; no character Pack required
Dictionary text — Noto Sans Tagalog	Noto Sans Tagalog	Dictionary tools; no character Pack required
Dictionary text — Noto Sans Modi	Noto Sans Modi	Dictionary tools; no character Pack required
Dictionary text — Noto Sans Multani	Noto Sans Multani	Dictionary tools; no character Pack required
Dictionary text — Noto Sans Old Italic	Noto Sans Old Italic	Dictionary tools; no character Pack required
Dictionary text — Noto Sans Ogham	Noto Sans Ogham	Dictionary tools; no character Pack required
Dictionary text — Noto Sans Mongolian	Noto Sans Mongolian	Dictionary tools; no character Pack required
Dictionary text — Noto Sans Glagolitic	Noto Sans Glagolitic	Dictionary tools; no character Pack required
Dictionary text — Noto Sans InsPahlavi	Noto Sans InsPahlavi	Dictionary tools; no character Pack required
Dictionary text — Noto Sans Tamil Supplement	Noto Sans Tamil Supplement	Dictionary tools; no character Pack required
Dictionary text — Noto Sans Hebrew Thin	Noto Sans Hebrew Thin	Dictionary tools; no character Pack required
Dictionary text — Noto Serif Telugu	Noto Serif Telugu	Dictionary tools; no character Pack required
Dictionary text — Scheherazade New	Scheherazade New	Dictionary tools; no character Pack required
Dictionary text — Nom Na Tong	Nom Na Tong	Dictionary tools; no character Pack required
Dictionary text — CharBar Dictionary CJK	CharBar Dictionary CJK	Dictionary tools; no character Pack required
Dictionary text — CharBar Rare CJK	CharBar Rare CJK	Dictionary tools; no character Pack required

Use Settings > About for source links, detailed regional advice and any future additions. Licences and upstream provenance accompany the installed font files. A font’s broad coverage is not a guarantee that every stylistic form or every Unicode character is available; test the passage in your editor, especially stacked diacritics and historical forms.

Clipboard case conversion

Choose **Change case…** in a Clipboard editor. Select text first, or leave no selection to convert the whole note. Preview uppercase, lowercase, Title Case, Sentence case or toggle case with **Bar language**, a specific casing language, or **Unicode default**. Apply changes the previewed scope and keeps the complete previous note for **Restore original**. A partial combining sequence expands to include its base and marks. Cancel keeps the original. Conversion does not save automatically or replace CharBar's private buffer; **Copy converted** explicitly copies plain text to Windows.

Unicode rules handle Turkish/Azeri I, Lithuanian dots, German ß, Greek final sigma, Coptic and Adlam; uncased scripts remain unchanged. Dutch title case handles IJ. Title case lowercases the remainder of each word; sentence case lowercases the remainder and starts again after punctuation or a new line. Abbreviations and proper names are not inferred. Windows formatted notes are prepared on a detached editor and checked before replacement. Read the case conversion guide for scope and limits.

Five further optional dictionaries are available in Tools: general Arabic, Kabyle, Fula/Pulaar, Wolof and Coptic. All accept English definition searches. Kabyle and Wolof are small glossaries; Fula does not transliterate Adlam, and general Arabic is not a dictionary of every North African dialect. Coptic keeps source spellings, dialect labels and English glosses. Dictionary browsing now has 215 entries: 82 prepared dictionaries plus the Icelandic expansion, 30 further source candidates and 102 explicit coverage reviews. This edition includes 74 dictionaries with verified full imports. English definition search remains distinct from verified translation.

Catalogue audit

All 385 language definitions and 75 symbol sets are checked for references, Unicode payloads, descriptions and physical font coverage. Latin Inuktitut, Nynorsk, Bokmål, Tswana, Sepedi, Turkmen and Yoruba gain 35 missing letter/tone keys. For Yoruba, insert a letter followed by its standalone acute, grave or macron mark; the dotted circle is only a label guide. These additions do not require another H1+.

Science offers full Greek lowercase and uppercase. The superscript row includes Latin x and q, fractions gain five encoded forms, and a separate additional/historic currency row completes Unicode 17 currency-block signs. Existing payloads and order are preserved. All symbol rows use included fonts and fit within their buttons; descriptions include every codepoint of compound keys. See the full audit for sources, exact additions and remaining specialist-review scope.

Support CharBar

At the bottom of **Settings > About**, **buymeacoffee.com/randomphotosandvideos** opens Support CharBar on Buy Me a Coffee in your web browser.

Application collections and AppBar controls in v3.5

CharBar now includes AppBar v1.0 application collections, discovery, icons and bar options. Open Settings → App collections to view the current bar content without changing it. Choose Use apps explicitly to switch. Return to language bar is visible on that page and above every application Settings page; it restores the saved language, symbols or custom keys and keeps the application collections. CharBar keeps stacking and its existing character, language, font, dictionary and Clipboard functions.

Repeated Settings opens reuse checked catalogue data while CharBar is running. Changes to Pack definitions, activation choices or the starting language refresh the relevant snapshot. The first open after restarting CharBar performs the checks again. Saved settings and pending edits are always read afresh; explicit Pack activation and repair still verify the actual files.

Review setup suggestions: some buttons may be misplaced, unwanted or access a feature unsupported by your computer. With many Windows, hardware and application configurations, automatic setup cannot be 100% accurate. Move entries or right-click → Remove shortcut; original items are kept.

The **i On/Off** button controls hover descriptions. **Apply appearance to all bars** includes inactive bars and button-edge colours. The complete new workflow, mixed custom-bar copying, data retention and settings are explained in the Application collections guide.