Notes

• Syllabics are formed by a final + vowel. For example, the (m) key produces ᑮ and the (a) key produces ᑰ. So when you type m-a (ᒻᐊ), the syllabic ᖆ appears.

• Syllabics with the long dot ᆕ are accessed by using the semi-colon (;) key after the syllabic, e.g. ᑮ (k-a-;). Long vowels can also be formed by typing the vowel twice (as in the Inuktitut Roman orthography), e.g. ᑮ (k-a-a).

• The ng ᓂ symbol is typed (n-g) or (f). The nng ᓁ symbol is typed by (n-n-g) or (n-f). By typing any vowel after these finals, the syllabic series ᓁ, ᓂ, ᓃ; ᓄ, ᓅ, ᓆ are created.

• For the lh ᓷ final, type (lh), (x), or the Slash key. ᓷ followed by a vowel produces ᓸ, ᓹ, ᓺ.

• Unicode treats the q, ng, and nng syllabics as a single character. This means it takes only one backspace to delete something like ᖇ.

• To avoid syllabics from combining, use the Shift key. e.g. (k-a) is ᖈ, (k-A) is ᖙ. This also works with the combined syllabics, so (n-G-a) is ᕸ. 

• For writers that use the ai series (ᐱ,ᐲ,ᐳ, etc.), the key used is (e). (e) has been chosen instead of (a-i) so that users that prefer separate syllabics (ᐱ,ᐲ,ᐳ) can use the same keyboard. The aai series (ᐃ,ᐴ,ᐵ, etc.) is accessed with the (y) key.

• Some of the punctuation keys have been remapped. The original English values can be typed by holding down the RIGHT-ALT key.

  □ With the CAPS LOCK on, the keyboard becomes a US keylayout.