INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 10089

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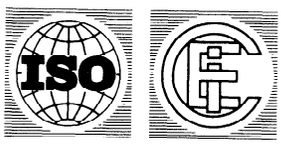
Information technology — 130 mm rewritable optical disk cartridge for information interchange

Technologies de l'information — Cartouches de disques optiques réutilisables à diamètre 130 mm *pour l'échange d'information*



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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO/IEC 10089 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*.

Annexes A, B, C, E, F, G and K form an integral part of this International Standard. Annexes D, H, I and J are for information only.

INTRODUCTION

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of 130 mm optical disk cartridges (ODC) of the type providing for information to be written, read and erased many times using the magneto-optical effect.

This International Standard together with a standard for volume and file structure provides for full data interchange between data processing systems.

Information technology — 130 mm rewritable optical disk cartridge for information interchange

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies

- definitions of the essential concepts;
- the environment in which the characteristics are to be tested;
- the environments in which the cartridge are to be operated and stored;
- the mechanical, physical and dimensional characteristics of the case and of the optical disk;
- the magneto-optical characteristics and the recording characteristics for recording the information, for reading the information and for erasing it many times, so as to provide physical interchangeability between data processing systems;
- two formats for the physical disposition of the tracks and sectors, the error correction codes, the modulation methods used for recording and the quality of the recorded signals.

2 Conformance

A 130 mm rewritable optical disk cartridge is in conformance with this International Standard if it meets all the mandatory requirements of clauses 8 to 16, and either those of clause 17 or those of clause 18.

3 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid international standards.

ISO 683-13:1986, *Heat treatable steels, alloy steels and free-cutting steels - Wrought stainless steels.*

IEC 950:1986, *Safety of information technology equipment including electrical business equipment*

4 Conventions and notations

The following conventions and notations apply in this International Standard.

a) In each field the information is recorded so that the most significant byte (byte 0) is recorded first. Within each byte the least significant bit is numbered bit 0, the most significant bit (i.e. bit 7 in an 8-bit byte) is recorded first. This order of recording applies also to the data input of the error-correcting codes, to the cyclic redundancy code, and to their code output.

b) Unless otherwise stated, numbers are expressed in binary notation. Where hexadecimal notation is used, the hexadecimal digits are shown between parentheses.

c) bit combinations are shown with the most significant bit to the left.

d) Negative values are expressed in TWO's complement notation.

e) The setting of bits is denoted by ZERO and ONE.