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Information technology — 12,65 mm wide magnetic tape cassette for information interchange — Helical scan recording — DTF-2

Technologies de l'information — Cassette de bande magnétique de 12,65 mm *de large pour l'échange d'information — Enregistrement par balayage en spirale — DTF-2*

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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 JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 20061 was prepared by ECMA (as Standard ECMA-315) and was adopted, under a special “fast-track procedure”, by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, in parallel with its approval of national bodies of ISO and IEC.

Annexes A and B form a normative part of this International Standard. Annexes C and D are for information only.

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Information technology — 12,65 mm wide magnetic tape cassette for information interchange — Helical scan recording — DTF-2

Section 1 - General

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1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the physical and magnetic characteristics of magnetic tape cassettes, using magnetic tape 12,65 mm wide so as to provide physical interchange of such cassettes between drives. It also specifies the quality of the recorded signals, the recording method and the recorded format, called Digital Tape Format-2 (DTF-2), thereby allowing data interchange between drives by means of such cassettes. The format supports variable length Logical Records, high-speed search, and the use of a registered algorithm for data compression.

This International Standard specifies two sizes of cassette. For the purposes of this International Standard the larger cassette is referred to as Type L, and the smaller as Type S.

Together with a standard for volume and file structure, e.g. International Standard ISO 1001, this International Standard provides for full data interchange between data processing systems.

2 Conformance

2.1 Magnetic tape cassette

A claim of conformance with this International Standard shall specify the Type of cassette. It shall be in conformance with this International Standard if:

– the case and unrecorded tape meet all the requirements of clause 8 to 10 for that Type

– the recording on the tape meets the requirements of clauses 11 to 17

2.2 Generating system

A claim of conformance with this International Standard shall specify which Type(s) of cassette is (are) supported. A system generating a magnetic tape cassette for interchange shall be in conformance with this International Standard if all the recordings that it makes, meet the mandatory requirements of this International Standard. A claim of conformance with this International Standard shall state whether or not one, or more, registered algorithm(s) is (are) implemented and, if so, the registered number(s) of (all) the implemented algorithm(s).

2.3 Receiving system

A claim of conformance with this International Standard shall specify which Type(s) of cassette is (are) supported. A system receiving a magnetic tape cassette for interchange shall be in conformance with this International Standard if it is able to handle any recording made on the tape according to this International Standard, and a claim of conformance shall state whether or not one, or more, registered algorithm(s) is (are) implemented and, if so, the registered number(s) of (all) the implemented algorithm(s).

3 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 527-3:1995, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties — Part 3: Test conditions for films and sheets*

ISO 1001:1986, *Information processing — File structure and labelling of magnetic tapes for information interchange*

ISO/IEC 11576:1994, *Information technology — Procedure for the registration of algorithms for the lossless compression of data*

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