EESTI STANDARD

EVS-EN 1556:1999

Vöötkodeerimine. Terminoloogia

Bar coding - Terminology

EVS **EESTI STANDARDIKESKUS**

EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

NATIONAL FOREWORD

Käesolev Eesti standard EVS-EN 1556:1999 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 1556:1998 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 1556:1999 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 1556:1998.
Käesolev dokument on jõustatud 12.12.1999 ja selle kohta on avaldatud teade Eesti standardiorganisatsiooni ametlikus väljaandes.	This document is endorsed on 12.12.1999 with the notification being published in the official publication of the Estonian national standardisation organisation.
Standard on kättesaadav Eesti standardiorganisatsioonist.	The standard is available from Estonian standardisation organisation.

Käsitlusala:	Scope:
Käesolev standard määratleb rea tehnilisi ja muid vöötkooditehnoloogiale kohaldatavaid termineid, mida on kasutatud CEN/TC 225 poolt loodud standardites ja mida võib kohata teiste organisatsioonide poolt loodud vöötkoodistandardites. Toodud määratlused on konteksti järgi seotud vöötkoodiga ja määratletud terminid võivad tavapäraselt omada laiemat tähendust kui käesolevas standardis on esitatud. Standardis on viidete tegemise hõlbustamiseks toodud ära ka määratletud terminite tõlked kahte teise Euroopa Standardikomitee (CEN) ametlikku keelde.	

ICS 01.040.35, 35.040

Võtmesõnad: andmetöötlus, märgituvastus, optiline tuvastus, sõnastik, vöötkoodid

EUROPEAN STANDARD
NORME EUROPÉENNE
EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 1556

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ICS 01.040.35; 35.040

Descriptors: Bar coding, terminology.

English version

Bar coding
Terminology

Codes à barres – Terminologie

Strichcodierung – Terminologie

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1998-02-28.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart 36, B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 225 "Bar coding", the secretariat of which is held by NNI.

Organisations contributing to the development of the standard include:

* AIM Europe
* International Article Numbering Association EAN

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 1998, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 1998.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

CEN Technical Committee 225 is responsible for a series of European Standards and Pre-Standards covering both technical and applications aspects of bar code technology. Many of these standards use specialist technical and other terms and this Standard defines a number of terms which may be encountered in more than one standard or in bar coding standards produced by other organisations, with the aim of encouraging consistency of usage and reducing the risk of ambiguity or misunderstanding.

1 Scope

This European Standard defines a number of technical and other terms applicable to bar code technology, which are used in the standards produced by CEN TC225 and may be encountered elsewhere in bar coding standards produced by other organisations. Definitions given are in the context of bar coding and the terms so defined may customarily have a wider meaning than that shown in this Standard. Translations of the terms defined into the two other official languages of CEN are also shown to facilitate cross-reference.

2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated references provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

ISO 646 Information technology - ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange.
ISO 8859 Information processing - 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets

3 Definitions of terms

3.1 ALGORITHM. A set of steps to be taken to effect a desired calculation.
French = ALGORITHME
German = ALGORITHMUS

3.2 ALPHANUMERIC. Alphabetic and numeric including punctuation marks.
French = ALPHANUMÉRIQUE
German = ALPHANUMERISCH

3.3 APERTURE. The opening in an optical device, such as a scanner, photometer, or camera, which determines its field of view. Most apertures are circular, but they may be rectangular or elliptical.
French = OUVERTURE
German = BLENDE

3.4 APPLICATION STANDARD. Specification defining the method by which and conditions under which bar code technology may be applied to a particular purpose, prescribing, for example, data formats, optical requirements and symbology-related parameters as subsets of the range defined by relevant technical standards.
French = NORME D'APPLICATION
German = ANWENDUNGSSTANDARD

3.5 ASCII. American Standard Code for Information Interchange: a computer code, as described in ISO 646, consisting of 128 alphanumeric and control characters, each encoded with 7 bits (8 including parity check), used for the exchange of information between computerised systems.
French = ASCII
German = ASCII