INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 12656

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Micrographics — Use of bar codes on aperture cards

Micrographie — Emploi de codes à barres sur les cartes à fenêtre

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Foreword

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

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member 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 shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 12656 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 171, *Document imaging applications*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Application issues*.

Annex A forms a normative part of this International Standard.

Introduction

Aperture cards are widely used for the storage and distribution of technical drawings and associated documents. For more than twenty years, punched codes have been used to identify the cards. Recent developments in encoding methods have led to the introduction of a number of printed codes that can be read by automated means. These machine-readable codes are simpler to apply than punched codes and require less expensive equipment.

This International Standard has been prepared to ensure that machine-readable codes appear in a standard position with standard dimensions on each card, to facilitate the use of these machine-readable codes in automatic equipment.

Micrographics — Use of bar codes on aperture cards

1   Scope

This International Standard specifies the type, dimensions, and positions of the coding on aperture cards that comply with ISO 3272-3.

This International Standard is applicable to OCR characters, bar codes, Hollerith, and printed Hollerith codes. It is not applicable to compressed bar codes.

2   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 1073-1:1976, *Alphanumeric character sets for optical recognition — Part 1: Character set OCR-A — Shapes and dimensions of the printed image*

ISO 1073-2:1976, *Alphanumeric character sets for optical recognition — Part 2: Character set OCR-B — Shapes and dimensions of the printed image*

ISO 1682:1973, *Information processing — 80 columns punched paper cards — Dimensions and location of rectangular punched holes*

ISO 3272-3:1975, *Microcopying of technical drawings and other drawing office documents — Part 3: Unitized 35 mm microfilm carriers*

ISO 6586:1980, *Data processing — Implementation of the ISO 7-bit and 8-bit coded character sets on punched cards*

3   Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
coding area
area of aperture card, excluding aperture and build-up area, in which coded data (i.e. optical coding) may be recorded

3.2
machine readable code
code, printed or punched on an aperture card, that can be read automatically by suitable equipment

3.3
main message
principal or only machine-readable message on an aperture card