

Implementation of
ISO/IEC 10090:1992

Information technology — 90 mm optical disk cartridges, rewritable and read only, for data interchange

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National foreword

This British Standard reproduces verbatim ISO/IEC 10090:1992 and implements it as the UK national standard.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, the ISO/IEC title page, pages ii to viii, pages 1 to 82 and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

**Information technology — 90 mm optical
disk cartridges, rewritable and read only,
for data interchange**

*Technologies de l'information — Cartouches pour disques optiques de
diamètre 90 mm, réinscriptibles et à lecture unique, pour échange de
données*



Reference number
ISO/IEC 10090:1992(E)

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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 10090 was prepared by the European Computer Manufacturers Association (as Standard ECMA-154) and was adopted, under a special “fast-track procedure”, by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC1, *Information technology* in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

Annex A, Annex B, Annex D, Annex E, Annex F, Annex H, Annex K, Annex M, Annex N and Annex R form an integral part of this International Standard. Annex C, Annex G, Annex J, Annex L, Annex P and Annex Q are for information only.

Introduction

This International Standard specifies the characteristics of 90 mm optical disk cartridges (ODCs) of the type providing for data to be written, read and erased many times using the thermo-magnetic and magneto-optical effects.

A part or all of the optical disk may be pre-recorded and be reproduced by stamping or other means. This information is read without recourse to 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. Interchange involves the ability to write, read and erase data without introducing any error.

Section 1. General

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies

- the conditions for conformance testing and the Reference Drive;
- the mechanical and physical characteristics of the cartridge, so as to provide mechanical interchangeability between data processing systems;
- the format of the information on the disk, both embossed and user-written;
- the characteristics of the embossed information on the disk;
- the magneto-optical characteristics of the disk, enabling processing systems to write data onto the disk;
- the minimum quality of user-written data on the disk, enabling data processing systems to read data from the disk.

2 Conformance

A 90 mm optical disk cartridge is in conformance with this International Standard if it meets all mandatory requirements specified herein.

Annex R specifies the zones of the disk in which the requirements for the signal characteristics given in the body of this International Standard shall be met, and the zones in which a relaxation of these requirements is permitted.

A drive claiming conformance with this International Standard shall be able, in the operating environment, to write on any optical disk cartridge which is in conformance with this International Standard, and to read from any optical disk cartridge which is in conformance with this International Standard.

A drive shall not claim conformance if it cannot accept the full range of media conforming to this International Standard but only a specific sub-set of it.

3 Normative reference

The following standard contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the edition indicated was 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 edition of the standard listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

IEC 950:1991, *Safety of information technology equipment, including electrical business equipment*.

4 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard the following definitions apply.

4.1 case

the housing for an optical disk, that protects the disk and facilitates disk interchange

4.2

cyclic redundancy check (CRC)

a method for detecting errors in data

4.3

embossed mark

a mark so formed as to be unalterable by magneto-optical means

4.4

entrance surface

the surface of the disk on to which the optical beam first impinges

4.5

error correction code (ECC)

an error-detecting code designed to correct certain kinds of errors in data

4.6

field

a subdivision of a sector

4.7

format

the arrangement or layout of information on the disk

4.8

groove

see 4.11

4.9

interleaving

the process of allocating the physical sequence of units of data so as to render the data more immune to burst errors

4.10

Kerr rotation

the rotation of the plane of polarization of an optical beam upon reflection from the recording layer, as caused by the magneto-optical effect

4.11

land and groove

a trench-like feature of the disk, applied before the recording of any information, and used to define the track location. The groove is located nearer to the entrance surface than the land with which it is paired to form a track

4.12

mark

a feature of the recording layer which may take the form of a magnetic domain, a pit, or any other type or form that can be sensed by the optical system. The pattern of marks represents the data on the disk

NOTE 1 Subdivisions of a sector which are named "mark" are not marks in the sense of this definition.

4.13

optical disk

a disk that will accept and retain information in the form of marks in a recording layer, that can be read with an optical beam

4.14

optical disk cartridge (ODC)

a device consisting of a case containing an optical disk

4.15**polarization**

the direction of polarization of an optical beam is the direction of the electric vector of the beam

NOTE 2 The plane of polarization is the plane containing the electric vector and the direction of propagation of the beam. The polarization is right-handed when to an observer looking in the direction of propagation of the beam, the end-point of the electric vector would appear to describe an ellipse in the clockwise sense.

4.16**recording layer**

a layer of the disk on, or in, which data is written during manufacture and/or use

4.17**Reed-Solomon code**

an error detection and/or correction code which is particularly suited to the correction of errors which occur in bursts or are strongly correlated

4.18**rewritable optical disk**

an optical disk in which data in specified areas can be written, erased and rewritten by an optical beam

4.19**sector**

the smallest addressable part of a track in the Information Zone of a disk that can be accessed independently of other addressable parts of the zone

4.20**substrate**

a transparent layer of the disk, provided for mechanical support of the recording layer, through which the optical beam accesses the recording layer

4.21**track**

the path which is to be followed by the focus of the optical beam during one revolution of the disk

4.22**zone**

an annular area of the disk

5 Conventions and notations**5.1 Representation of numbers**

- A measured value is rounded off to the least significant digit of the corresponding specified value. It implies that a specified value of 1,26 with a positive tolerance of + 0,01, and a negative tolerance of – 0,02 allows a range of measured values from 1,235 to 1,275.
- Letters and digits in parentheses represent numbers in hexadecimal notation.
- The setting of a bit is denoted by ZERO or ONE.
- Numbers in binary notation and bit combinations are represented by strings of ZEROs and ONES.
- Numbers in binary notation and bit combinations are shown with the most significant bit to the left.
- Negative values of numbers in binary notation are given in TWO's complement.
- In each field the data is recorded so that the most significant byte (byte 0) is recorded first. Within each byte the least significant bit is numbered 0 and is recorded last, the most significant bit (numbered 7 in an 8-bit byte) is recorded first. This order of recording applies also to the data input of the Error Detection and Correction circuits and to their output.

5.2 Names

The names of entities, e.g. specific tracks, fields, etc., are given with a capital initial.

6 List of acronyms

AM	Address Mark
CCS	Continuous Composite Servo (tracking method)
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
DDS	Disk Definition Sector
DMA	Defect Management Area
ECC	Error Correction Code
FA1	Functional Area 1
FA2	Functional Area 2
ID	Identifier
LSB	Least Significant Byte
MSB	Most Significant Byte
ODC	Optical Disk Cartridge
ODF	Offset Detection Field
PA	Postamble
PDL	Primary Defect List
RLL(2,7)	Run Length Limited (code)
SDL	Secondary Defect List
SM	Sector Mark
VFO	Variable Frequency Oscillator

7 General description of the optical disk cartridge

The optical disk cartridge which is the subject of this International Standard consists of a case containing an optical disk.

The case is a protective enclosure for the disk. It has access windows covered by a shutter. The windows are automatically uncovered by the drive when the cartridge is inserted into it.

The optical disk is recordable on one side. Data can be written onto the disk as marks in the form of magnetic domains in the recording layer and can be erased from it with a focussed optical beam, using the thermo-magnetic effect. The data can be read with a focussed optical beam, using the magneto-optical effect. The beam accesses the recording layer through the transparent substrate of the disk.

Part of the disk or the entire disk may contain read-only data in the form of pits embossed by the manufacturer. This data can be read using the diffraction of the optical beam by the embossed pits.

8 General requirements

8.1 Environments

8.1.1 Testing environment

The test environment is the environment where the air immediately surrounding the optical disk cartridge has the following properties:

Temperature	: 23 °C ± 2 °C
Relative humidity	: 45 % to 55 %
Atmospheric pressure	: 60 kPa to 106 kPa
Air cleanliness	: Class 100 000 (see Annex M)

No condensation on or in the optical disk cartridge shall occur. Before testing, the optical disk cartridge shall be conditioned in this environment for 48 h minimum. It is recommended that, before testing, the entrance surface of the optical disk shall be cleaned according to the instructions of the manufacturer of the disk.

Unless otherwise stated, all tests and measurements shall be made in this test environment.

8.1.2 Operating environment

This International Standard requires that an optical disk cartridge which meets all requirements of this International Standard in the specified test environment provides data interchange over the specified ranges of environmental parameters in the operating environment.

The operating environment is the environment where the air immediately surrounding the optical disk cartridge has the following properties:

Temperature	: 5 °C to 50 °C
Relative humidity	: 3 % to 85 %
Absolute humidity	: 1 g/m ³ to 30 g/m ³
Atmospheric pressure	: 60 kPa to 106 kPa
Temperature gradient	: 10 °C/h max.
Relative humidity gradient	: 10 %/h max.
Air cleanliness	: Office environment (see Annex Q)
Magnetic field strength at the recording layer for any condition under which a beam is in focus	: 32 000 A/m max.
Magnetic field strength at the recording layer during any other condition	: 48 000 A/m max.

No condensation on or in the optical disk cartridge shall occur. If an optical disk cartridge has been exposed to conditions outside those specified in this clause, it shall be acclimatized in an allowed operating environment for at least 2 h before use (see also Annex L).

8.1.3 Storage environment

The optical disk cartridge without any protective enclosure shall not be stored in an environment outside the range allowed for storage. The storage environment is defined as an environment where the air immediately surrounding the optical disk cartridge has the following properties:

Temperature	: – 10 °C to 50 °C
Relative humidity	: 3 % to 90 %
Absolute humidity	: 1 g/m ³ to 30 g/m ³
Atmospheric pressure	: 60 kPa to 106 kPa
Temperature gradient	: 15 °C/h max.
Relative humidity gradient	: 10 %/h max.
Air cleanliness	: Office environment (see Annex Q)
Magnetic field strength at the recording layer	: 48 000 A/m max.

No condensation on or in the optical disk cartridge shall occur.

8.1.4 Transportation

This International Standard does not specify requirements for transportation; guidance is given in Annex P.

8.2 Temperature shock

The optical disk cartridge shall withstand a temperature shock of up to 20 °C when inserted into, or removed from, the drive.

8.3 Safety requirements

The cartridge shall satisfy the safety requirements of IEC 950, when used in the intended manner or in any foreseeable use in an information processing system.

8.4 Flammability

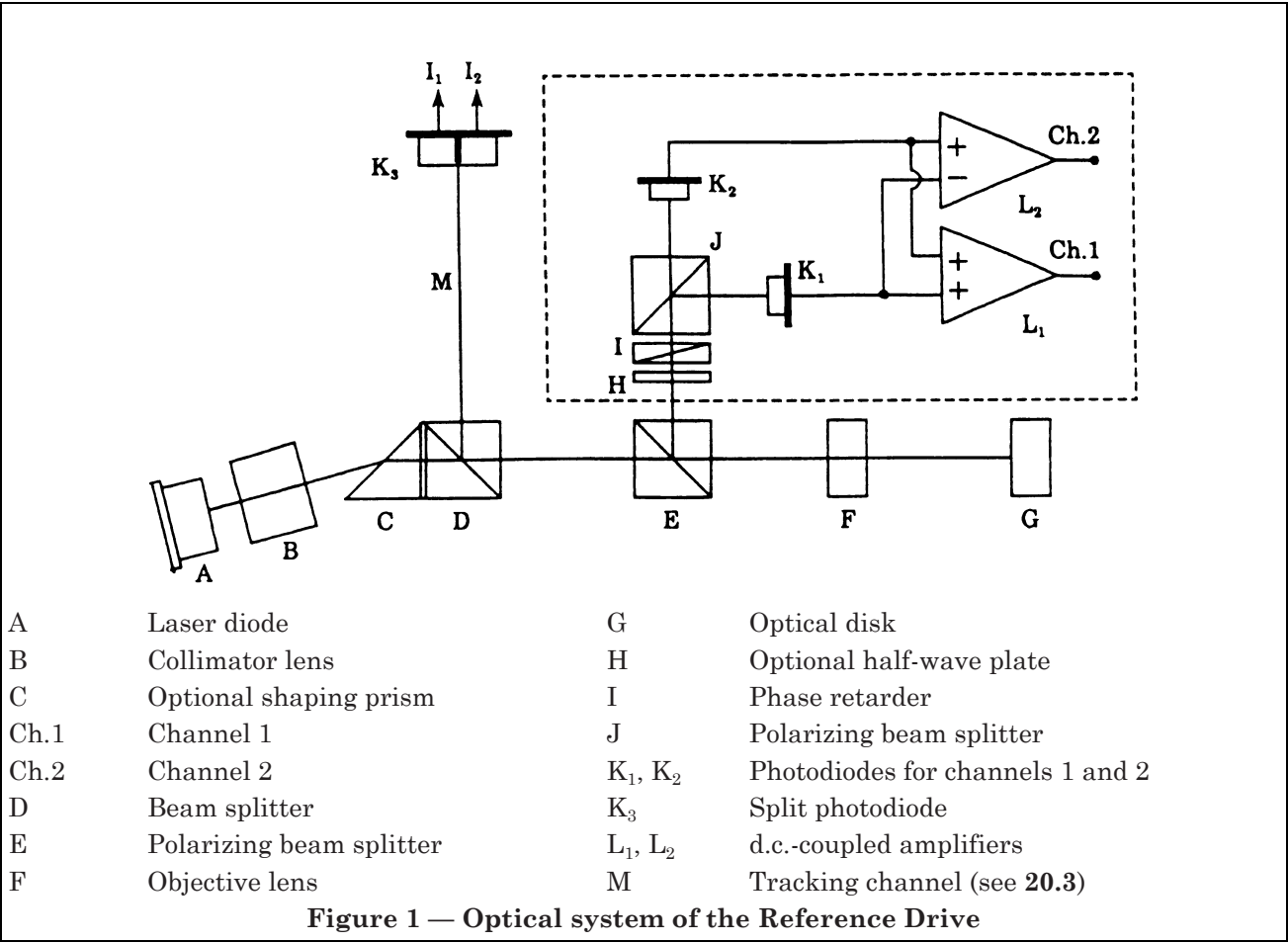
The cartridge and its components shall be made from materials that comply with the flammability class for HB materials, or better, as specified in IEC 950.

9 Reference Drive

The Reference Drive is a drive several critical components of which have well defined properties and which is used to test write, read and erase parameters of the disk for conformance to this International Standard. The critical components vary from test to test. This clause gives an outline of all components; components critical for tests in specific clauses only are specified in these clauses.

9.1 Optical system

The basic set-up of the optical system of the Reference Drive used for measuring the write, read and erase parameters is shown in Figure 1. Different components and locations of components are permitted, provided that the performance remains the same as that of the set-up in Figure 1. The optical system shall be such that the detected light reflected from the entrance surface of the disk is minimized so as not to influence the accuracy of the measurements.



In the absence of polarization changes in the disk, the polarizing beam splitter J shall be aligned to make the signal of detector K₁ equal to that of detector K₂. The direction of polarization in this case is called the neutral direction. The phase retarder I shall be adjusted such that the optical system does not have more than 2,5° phase retardation between the neutral polarization and the polarization perpendicular to it. This position of the retarder is called the neutral position.

The phase retarder can be used for the measurement of the narrow-band signal-to-noise ratio (see 26.2).

The beam splitter J shall have a p-s intensity reflectance ratio of at least 100.

The beam splitter E shall have an intensity reflectance R_p from F to H of nominally 0,30 for the neutral polarization direction. The reflectance R_s for the polarization perpendicular to the neutral direction shall be nominally 0,95. The actual value of R_s shall not be smaller than 0,90.

The imbalance of the magneto-optical signal is specified for a beam splitter with nominal reflectances. If the measurement is made on a drive with reflectances R_p' and R_s' for beam splitter E, then the measured imbalance shall be multiplied by

$$\sqrt{\frac{R_s R_p'}{R_p R_s'}}$$

to make it correspond to the nominal beam splitter E.

The output of Channel 1 is the sum of the currents through photodiodes K_1 and K_2 , and is used for reading embossed marks. The output of Channel 2 is the difference between photodiode currents, and is used for reading user-written marks with the magneto-optical effect.

9.2 Optical beam

The focussed optical beam used for writing, reading and erasing data shall have the following properties for both wavelengths:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| a) Wavelengths (λ) | 780 nm $\begin{smallmatrix} +15 \text{ nm} \\ -10 \text{ nm} \end{smallmatrix}$ | 825 nm $\begin{smallmatrix} +15 \text{ nm} \\ -10 \text{ nm} \end{smallmatrix}$ |
| b) Wavelength (λ) divided by the numerical aperture of the objective lens (NA) | $\lambda/\text{NA} = 1,475 \mu\text{m} \pm 0,035 \mu\text{m}$ for 780 nm
$\lambda/\text{NA} = 1,560 \mu\text{m} \pm 0,040 \mu\text{m}$ for 825 nm | |
| c) Filling D/W of the aperture of the objective lens | 1,0 max. | |
| d) Variance of the wavefront of the optical beam near the recording layer | $\lambda^2/180$ max. | |
| e) Polarization | parallel to the track | |
| f) Extinction ratio | 0,01 max. | |
| g) The optical power and pulse width for writing, reading and erasing, and the magnetic field shall be as specified in 20.2.2, 24.2.2, 24.3, 24.4 and 28.2.2. | | |

D is the diameter of the lens aperture and W is the beam diameter of the Gaussian beam where the intensity is $1/e^2$ of the maximum intensity.

The extinction ratio is the ratio of the minimum over the maximum power observed behind a linear polarizer in the optical beam, which is rotated over at least 180° .

9.3 Read channels

Two read channels shall be provided to generate signals from the marks in the recording layer. Channel 1 shall be used for reading the embossed marks, using the diffraction of the optical beam by the marks. Channel 2 shall be used for reading the user-written marks, using the rotation of the polarization of the optical beam due to the magneto-optical effect of the marks. The read amplifiers after the photo-detectors in Channel 1 and Channel 2 shall have a flat response within ± 1 dB from 100 kHz to 11,6 MHz.

9.4 Tracking

The Tracking channel of the drive provides the tracking error signals to control the servos for the axial and radial tracking of the optical beam. The method of generating the axial tracking error is not specified for the Reference Drive. The radial tracking error is generated by a split photodiode detector in the tracking channel. The division of the diode runs parallel to the image of the tracks on the diode.

The requirements for the accuracy with which the focus of the optical beam must follow the tracks is specified in 20.2.4.

9.5 Rotation of the disk

The spindle shall position the disk as specified in 12.4. It shall rotate the disk at $30,0 \text{ Hz} \pm 0,3 \text{ Hz}$. The direction of rotation shall be counter-clockwise when viewed from the objective lens.

Section 2. Mechanical and physical characteristics

10 Dimensional and physical characteristics of the case

10.1 General description of the case (see Figure 2)

The case is a rigid protective container of rectangular shape. It has a spindle window on Side A to allow the spindle of the drive to clamp the disk by its hub. Both Side A and Side B of the case have a head window, the one on Side A for the optical head of the drive, the other one on Side B for the magnetic head providing the necessary magnetic fields. A shutter uncovers the windows upon insertion into the drive, and automatically covers them upon removal from the drive. The case has features that enable a drive to reject a mis-inserted cartridge, write-inhibit and reflectance detection features, and gripper slots for an autochanger.

10.2 Reference planes of the case

The dimensions of the case shall be referred to three orthogonal reference planes X, Y and Z. The case shall be constrained such that four reference surfaces S_1 to S_4 on Side A of the case lie in plane Z when measuring those dimensions of the case in **10.3** which are referenced to this plane. The intersection of the three planes defines the centre of the location hole. The centre of the alignment hole shall lie in the X plane (see Annex N). A dimension of a feature referenced to one of the planes is the shortest distance from the feature to the plane.

10.3 Dimensions of the case

The dimensions of the case shall be measured in the test environment. The dimensions of the case in an operating environment can be estimated from the dimensions specified in this clause.

10.3.1 Overall dimensions (see Figure 3)

The total length of the case shall be

$$L_1 = 94,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,3 \text{ mm}$$

The distance from the top of the case to reference plane X shall be

$$L_2 = 76,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

The distance from the bottom of the case to reference plane X shall be

$$L_3 = 18,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

The total width of the case shall be

$$L_4 = 90,0 \text{ mm} \begin{matrix} +0,0 \text{ mm} \\ -0,4 \text{ mm} \end{matrix}$$

The distance from the left hand side of the case to reference plane Y shall be

$$L_5 = 85,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,3 \text{ mm}$$

The distance from the right hand side of the case to reference plane Y shall be

$$L_6 = 5,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

The corner at the top shall be rounded with a radius

$$R_1 = 1,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

and the two corners at the bottom with a radius

$$R_2 = 2,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

In the zones extending

$$L_7 = 8,6 \text{ mm min.}$$

from the left-hand and right-hand edges of the case, the thickness of the case shall be

$$L_8 = 6,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

The eight long edges of the case shall be rounded with a radius

$$R_3 = 0,3 \text{ mm} \begin{matrix} +0,2 \text{ mm} \\ -0,0 \text{ mm} \end{matrix}$$

10.3.2 Location hole (see Figure 3)

The centre of the location hole shall coincide with the intersection of the planes X, Y and Z. The diameter of the hole shall be

$$D_1 = 3,60 \text{ mm} \begin{matrix} +0,00 \text{ mm} \\ -0,06 \text{ mm} \end{matrix}$$

held to a depth

$$L_9 = 1,5 \text{ mm min.}$$

The location hole shall extend below plane Z by

$$L_{10} = 1,5 \text{ mm min.}$$

with a diameter equal to, or greater than D_1 .

The location hole shall not extend through Side B.

The lead-in edges shall be rounded with a radius

$$R_4 = 0,5 \text{ mm max.}$$

10.3.3 Alignment hole (see Figure 3)

The centre of the alignment hole shall lie in the X plane at a distance

$$L_{11} = 80,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

from reference plane Y.

The alignment hole shall have a substantially rectangular shape. Its dimensions shall be

$$L_{12} = 3,60 \text{ mm} \begin{matrix} +0,0 \text{ mm} \\ -0,06 \text{ mm} \end{matrix}$$

$$L_{13} = 4,4 \text{ mm} \begin{matrix} +0,2 \text{ mm} \\ -0,0 \text{ mm} \end{matrix}$$

held to a depth L_9 , below which the alignment hole shall extend to L_{10} , with dimensions equal to, or greater than, L_{12} and L_{13} , respectively.

The alignment hole shall not extend through Side B.

The lead-in edges shall be rounded with radius R_4 .

10.3.4 Reference surfaces (see Figure 4)

Side A of the case shall contain four reference surfaces S_1 , S_2 , S_3 and S_4 .

Surfaces S_1 and S_2 shall be circular with a diameter

$$D_2 = 7,0 \text{ mm min.}$$

S_1 shall be centred on the location hole, and S_2 shall be centred on the alignment hole.

Surfaces S_3 and S_4 shall be circular with a diameter

$$D_3 = 6,0 \text{ mm min.}$$

with their centres located at

$$L_{14} = 54,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_{15} = 1,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm and}$$

$$L_{16} = 81,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

No portion of the case or of the shutter mechanism (see **10.3.8**) shall protrude more than

$$L_{17} = 0,15 \text{ mm max.}$$

beyond plane Z.

10.3.5 Detents (see Figure 5)

The case shall have two symmetrical detents intended for autoloading. Each detent shall extend from plane Z up to

$$L_{18} = 5,0 \text{ mm min.}$$

and shall not extend through Side B.

Each detent is defined by a semi-circular section with a radius

$$R_5 = 2,1 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

which stretches out to the side of the case along two straight lines extending from the semi-circle. The radii of the two detents originate from

$$L_{19} = 65,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_{20} = 4,0 \text{ mm max.}$$

$$L_{21} = 84,0 \text{ mm max.}$$

The outside edges of the detents shall be rounded off by a radius

$$R_6 = 0,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

10.3.6 Functional Areas (see Figure 6)

The case shall have an opening in Side A the length of which shall be

$$L_{22} = 8,2 \text{ mm min.}$$

Its width shall be at least equal to L_{23} , and its centreline shall be located on the intersection of planes Y and Z.

Functional Area FA1 shall have the dimensions

$$L_{23} = 4,4 \text{ mm min.}$$

$$L_{24} = 3,6 \text{ mm min.}$$

Its centreline shall be in plane Z, and parallel to plane X at a distance

$$L_{25} = 7,8 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

from plane X. Side B shall have an opening corresponding to the surface of Functional Area FA1.

Functional Area FA2 shall have the dimensions L_{23} , L_{24} and

$$L_{26} = 4,0 \text{ mm min.}$$

Its centreline shall be in plane Z, and parallel to plane X at a distance

$$L_{27} = 12,8 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

There shall be no opening in Side B corresponding to Functional Area FA2.

The cartridge shall have a device capable of

- either closing FA1 or FA2,
- or closing both FA1 and FA2.

The two Functional Areas shall indicate the reflectance of the disk in the cartridge and whether or not writing on the disk is permitted, as specified in Table 1 (see also Figure 6).

Table 1 — Use of the Functional Areas FA1 and FA2

FA1	FA2	Writing	Reflectance	Type of Cartridge
Open	Closed	Inhibited	Low	— Rewritable with or without embossed zone, or
Closed	Open	Permitted		— fully embossed
Closed	Closed	Inhibited	High	fully embossed
Open	Open	Not specified by this International Standard		

The surface of the device shall be at a distance

$$L_{28} = 0,3 \text{ mm max.}$$

from plane Z.

10.3.7 Spindle and head windows (see Figure 7)

Side A of the case shall have a window to enable the spindle and the optical head of the drive to access the disk. The dimensions of the window are referenced to a centreline, located at a distance

$$L_{29} = 40,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

from plane Y. The width of the window shall be given by

$$L_{30} = 11,0 \text{ mm} \begin{array}{l} +0,2 \text{ mm} \\ -0,0 \text{ mm} \end{array}$$

and

$$L_{31} = 11,0 \text{ mm} \begin{array}{l} +0,2 \text{ mm} \\ -0,0 \text{ mm} \end{array}$$

The top of the window shall be given by radius

$$R_7 = 43,7 \text{ mm min.}$$

originating from L_{29} and

$$L_{32} = 27,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

The area bounded by R_7 and the top of the case shall be recessed from plane Z by

$$L_{33} = 2,0 \text{ mm} \begin{array}{l} +0,2 \text{ mm} \\ -0,0 \text{ mm} \end{array}$$

over the width of the window.

The bottom of the window shall be the arc of the semi-circle which smoothly joins the sides of the window. The centre of the semi-circle shall be defined by L_{29} and L_{32} .

Side B of the case shall have a window to enable the magnetic head of the drive to access the disk. The dimensions of the window are referenced to a centreline, located at a distance L_{29} from plane Y. The width of the window shall be given by L_{30} and L_{31} . The window shall extend from

$$L_{34} = 40,0 \text{ mm max.}$$

to the arc of R_7 , originating from L_{29} and L_{32} .

The area bounded by R_7 and the top of the case shall be, over the width of the window, at a distance

$$L_{35} = 4,2 \text{ mm} \begin{array}{l} +0,0 \text{ mm} \\ -0,4 \text{ mm} \end{array}$$

from plane Z.

The two inside corners shall be rounded with a radius

$$R_8 = 2,0 \text{ mm max.}$$

10.3.8 Shutter (see Figure 8)

The case shall have a spring-loaded shutter designed to completely cover the spindle and head windows when closed. When open, the shutter shall expose the windows up to at least the minimum size allowed by the following dimensions, given in **10.3.7**:

- on Side A: from the semi-circle at the bottom of the window up to the top of the case, and from L_{30} to L_{31} ;
- on Side B: from L_{34} up to the top of the case, and from L_{30} to L_{31} ;
- on the top: from plane Z to L_{33} , from L_{30} to L_{31} , from L_{35} up to Side B, and from L_{30} to L_{31} .

The shutter shall be free to slide in a recessed area of the case in such a way as to ensure that the overall thickness of the case and shutter does not exceed L_8 by more than L_{17} .

The shutter shall have one edge against which the shutter opener of the drive can push to open the shutter. When the shutter is closed, this edge shall be

$$L_{36} = 79,0 \text{ mm} \begin{array}{l} +0,0 \text{ mm} \\ -0,3 \text{ mm} \end{array}$$

from plane Y. A movement of the edge to

$$L_{37} = 55,5 \text{ mm min.}$$

shall be sufficient to open the windows to the minimum size specified in **10.3.8**. It shall be possible to move the edge to

$$L_{38} = 54,7 \text{ mm max.}$$

without exceeding the shutter opening force as specified in **10.4.5**, while leaving the minimum size window open.

10.3.9 Path for shutter opener and shutter sensor notch (see Figure 9)

The profile on the top of the case provides a path over which the shutter opener of the drive can travel.

The path shall run from

$$L_{39} = 81,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,3 \text{ mm}$$

to

$$L_{40} = 57,5 \text{ mm} \begin{matrix} +0,3 \text{ mm} \\ -0,0 \text{ mm} \end{matrix}$$

at a distance

$$L_{41} = 74,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,3 \text{ mm}$$

from plane X.

The lead-in edge at L_{39} shall be a ramp to the top of the case with an angle

$$A_1 = 45^\circ \pm 5^\circ$$

The path shall end in a notch with a width at the bottom from L_{40} to

$$L_{42} = 54,7 \text{ mm max.}$$

and a depth

$$L_{43} = 3,3 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

below L_{41} . The lead-in edge at the right-hand side of the notch shall be rounded with a radius

$$R_9 = 1,2 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

When the shutter edge is moved to L_{37} , a length of at least $(L_{40} - L_{37})$ of the notch shall be exposed.

This enables a drive to confirm that the shutter is fully open.

10.3.10 Mis-insert protections (see Figure 10)

The profile on the top of the case shall have two features to prevent the case from being inserted in the drive upside-down.

The first feature is a notch intended to capture and block the shutter opener of the drive if the case is loaded upside-down. It shall have a width from

$$L_{44} = 4,6 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

to

$$L_{45} = 1,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

and a depth

$$L_{46} = 3,1 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

below the top of the case.

The right-hand edge of the notch shall be

$$L_{47} = 75,4 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

above plane X.

The corners of this notch shall be rounded off by radii

$$R_{10} = 0,3 \text{ mm max.}$$

$$R_{11} = 0,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,3 \text{ mm}$$

The second feature is a chamfer and a tooth. If the case is correctly loaded, the chamfer pushes aside a possible pawl in the side of the sledge of the drive. If the case is loaded upside-down, the pawl catches the tooth and prevents further insertion of the case. The tooth is formed by the ramp specified in 10.3.10. The chamfer shall have an angle

$$A_2 = 45^\circ \pm 2^\circ$$

and a height

$$L_{48} = 5,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,3 \text{ mm}$$

10.3.11 Gripper slots (see Figure 11)

The case shall have two symmetrical gripper slots. The slot shall have a depth of

$$L_{49} = 2,5 \text{ mm} \begin{array}{l} +0,3 \text{ mm} \\ -0,0 \text{ mm} \end{array}$$

from the edge of the case and a width of

$$L_{50} = 4,0 \text{ mm} \begin{array}{l} +0,3 \text{ mm} \\ -0,0 \text{ mm} \end{array}$$

The lower edge of a slot shall be

$$L_{51} = 23,0 \text{ mm} \begin{array}{l} +0,0 \text{ mm} \\ -0,3 \text{ mm} \end{array}$$

above the bottom of the case.

The corners of the gripper slots shall be rounded off by radii

$$R_{12} = 0,4 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$R_{13} = 0,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

10.3.12 Label area (see Figure 12)

The case shall have one connected label area on Side A, the bottom and Side B, with dimensions

$$L_{52} = 4,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,3 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_{53} = 76,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,3 \text{ mm}$$

$$L_{54} = 30,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

and

$$L_{55} = 1,2 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

The four corners of the area shall be rounded with a radius

$$R_{14} = 2,0 \text{ mm max.}$$

When there is no label, the area shall be recessed by

$$L_{56} = 0,2 \text{ mm min. on all three sides.}$$

10.4 Mechanical characteristics

All requirements of this clause shall be met in the operating environment.

10.4.1 Material

The case shall be constructed from any suitable materials such that it meets the requirements of this International Standard.

10.4.2 Mass

The mass of the case without the optical disk shall not exceed 50 g.

10.4.3 Edge distortion

The cartridge shall meet the requirement of the edge distortion test defined in Annex A.

10.4.4 Compliance

The cartridge shall meet the requirement of the compliance (flexibility) test defined in Annex B. The requirement guarantees that a cartridge can be constrained in the proper plane of operation within the drive.

10.4.5 Shutter opening force

The spring force on the shutter shall be such that the force required to open the shutter does not exceed 1,5 N. It shall be sufficiently strong to close a free-sliding shutter, irrespective of the orientation of the case.

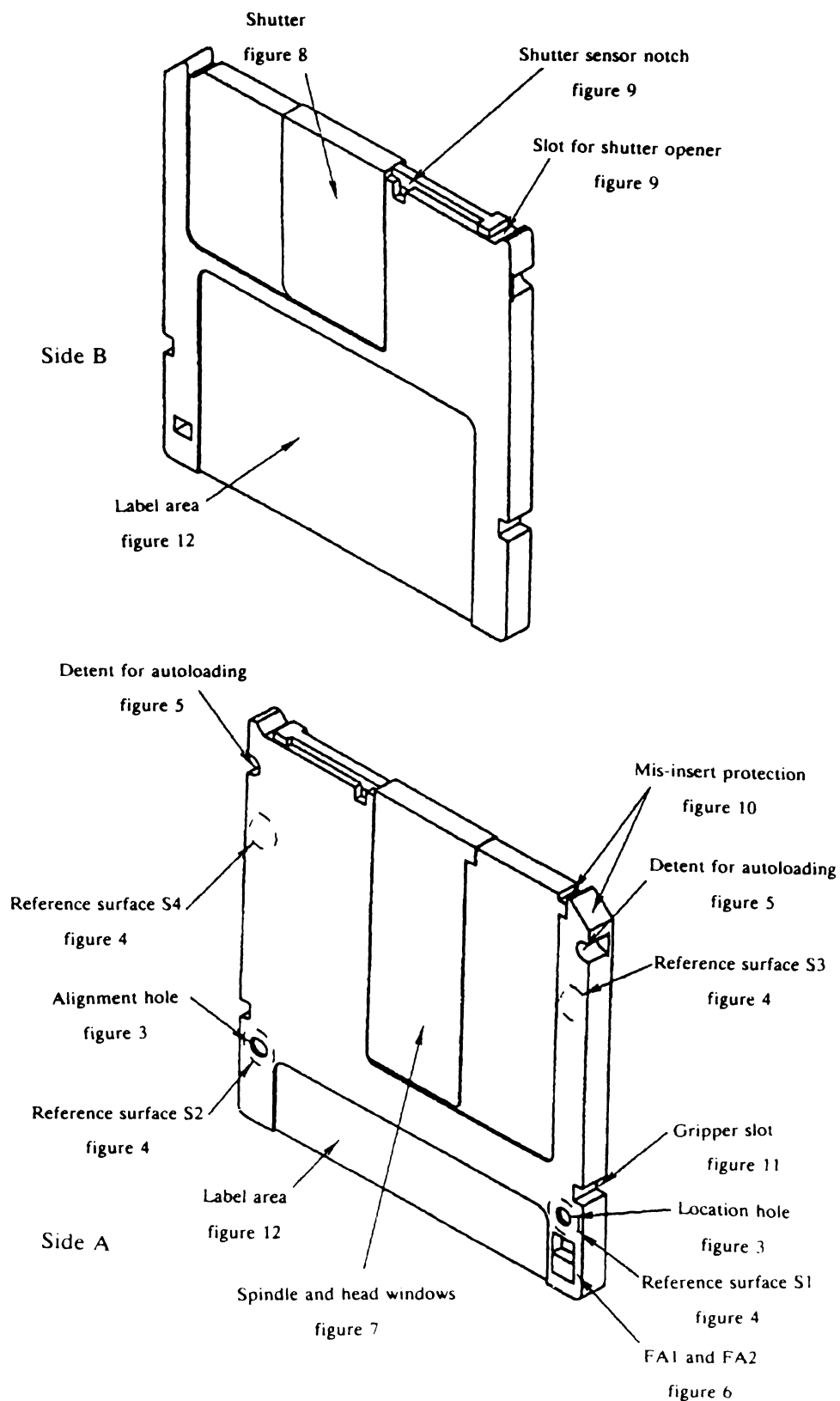
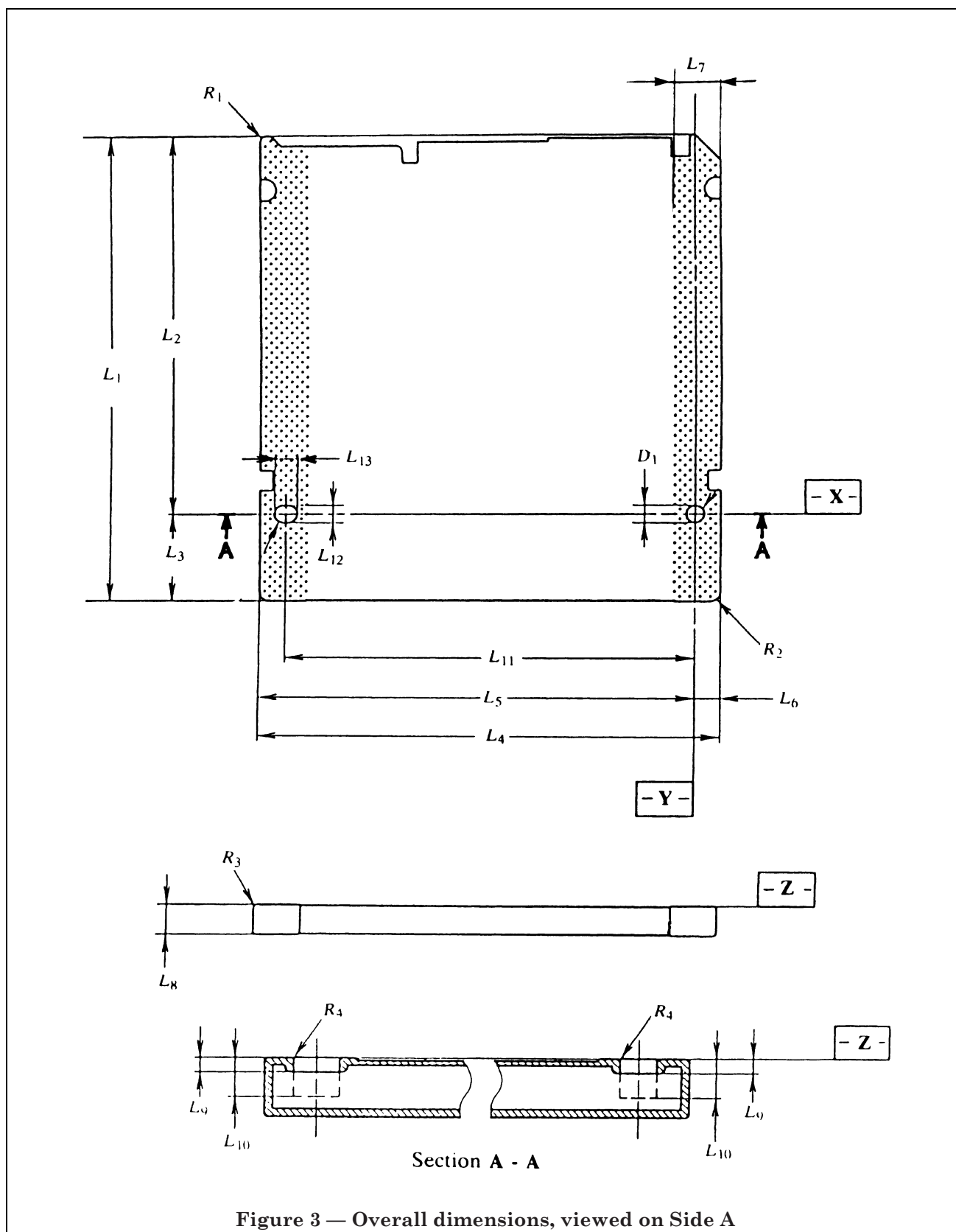


Figure 2 — General view of the case



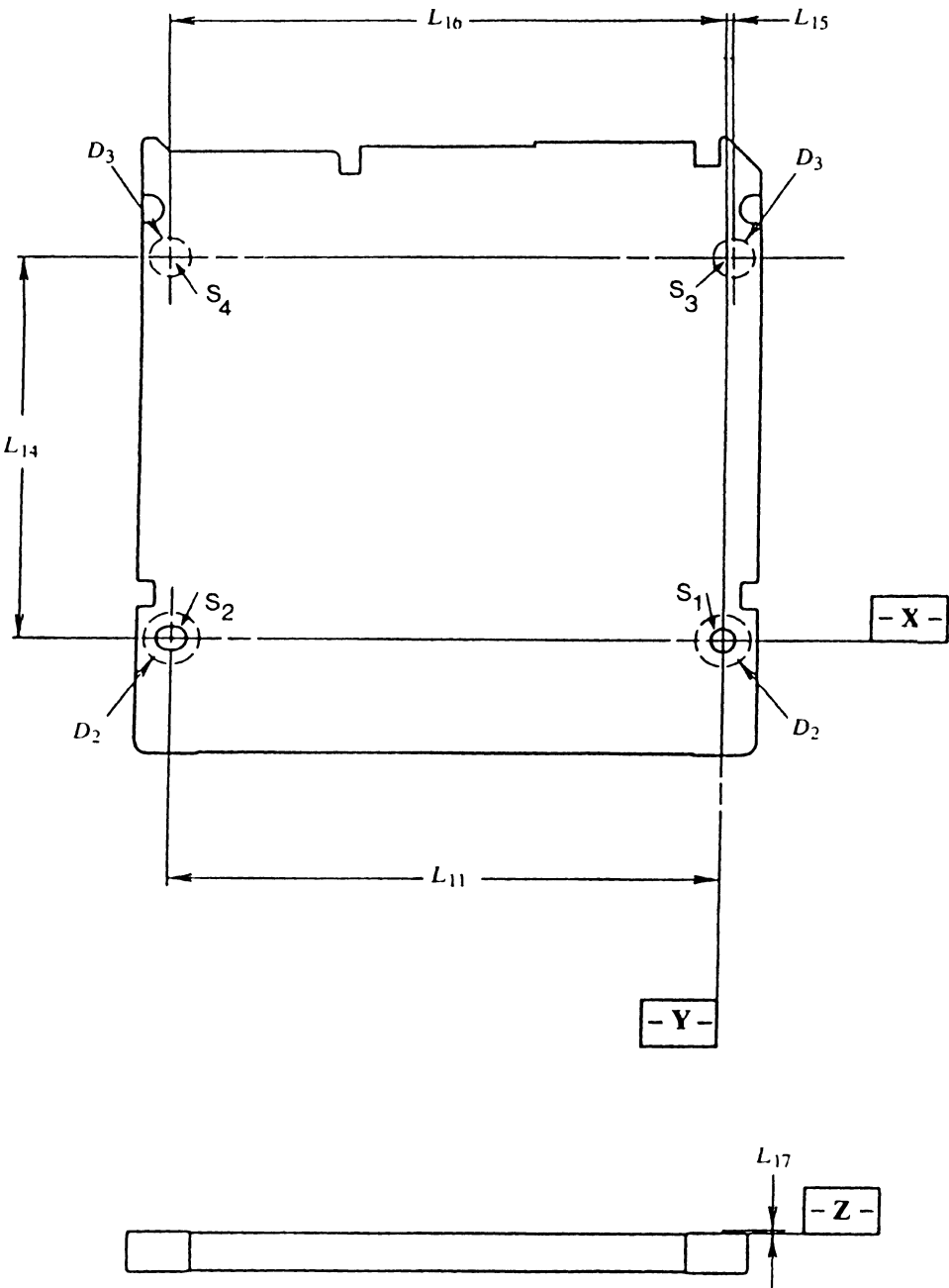


Figure 4 — Reference surfaces on Side A

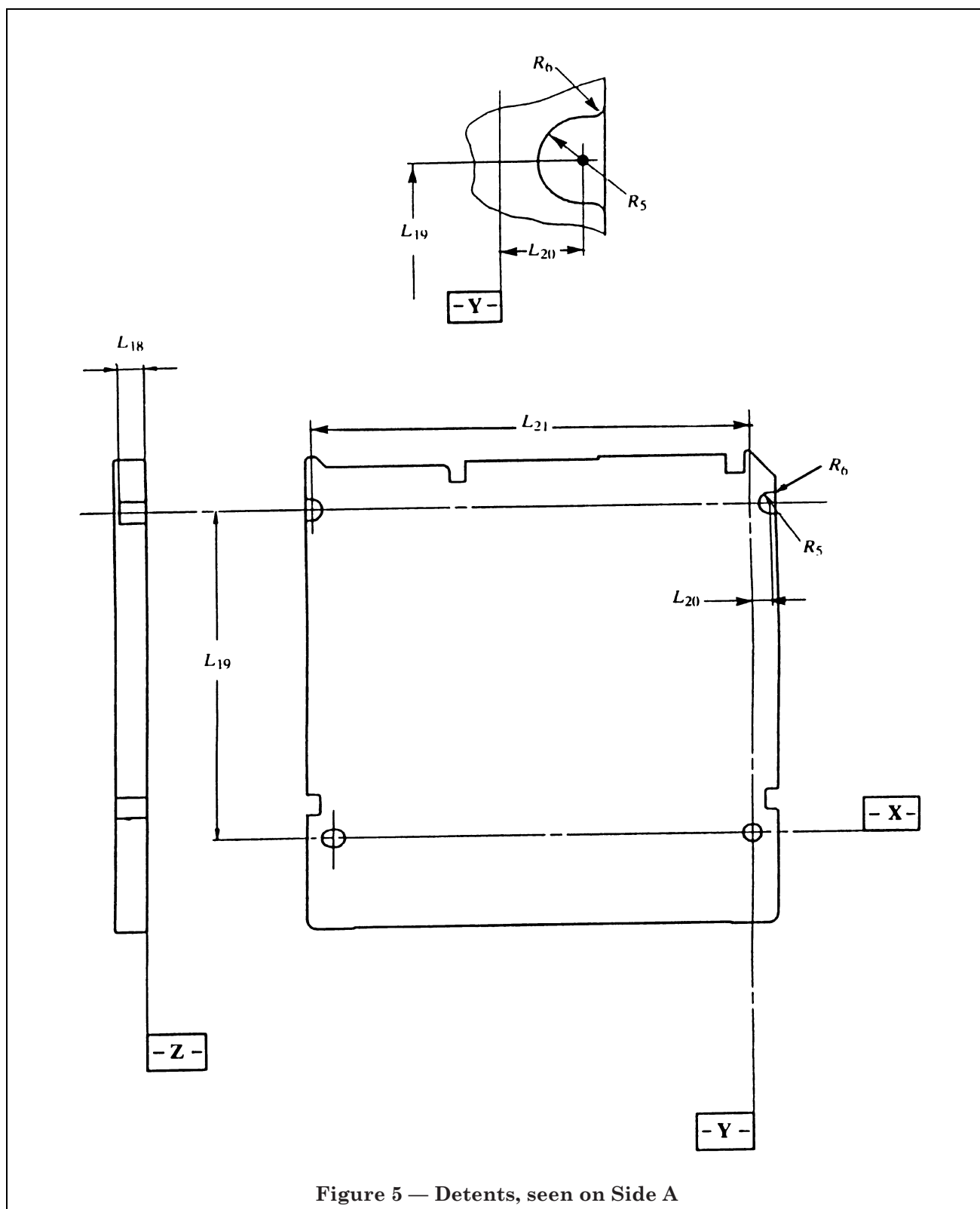


Figure 5 — Detents, seen on Side A