

Implementation of
ISO/IEC 12246:1993

**Information
technology —
8 mm wide magnetic
tape cartridge dual
azimuth format for
information
interchange —
Helical scan recording**

UDC 681.327.636

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- British Computer Society
- ICI Imagedata
- Institute of Quality Assurance
- Institution of Electrical Engineers
- International Computers Limited
- Kodak Limited

This British Standard, having been prepared under the direction of the Information Systems Technology Standards Policy Committee, was published under the authority of the Standards Board and comes into effect on 15 June 1994

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The following BSI references relate to the work on this standard:
Committee reference IST/4
Draft for comment 92/66914 DC

ISBN 0 580 23193 3

Amendments issued since publication

Amd. No.	Date	Comments

Contents

	Page
Committees responsible	Inside front cover
National foreword	ii
Foreword	vii
Text of ISO/IEC 12246	1

National foreword

This British Standard reproduces verbatim ISO/IEC 12246:1993 and implements it as the UK national standard.

This British Standard is published under the direction of the Information Systems Technology Standards Policy Committee whose Technical Committee IST/4 has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international committee any enquiries on interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

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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 iii to viii, pages 1 to 60 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 — 8 mm wide
magnetic tape cartridge dual azimuth
format for information interchange —
Helical scan recording**

*Technologies de l'information — Cartouche de bande magnétique de
8 mm de large de format double azimuth pour l'échange
d'information — Enregistrement par balayage en spirale*



Reference number
ISO/IEC 12246:1993(E)

Contents

	Page
Foreword	vii
Introduction	1
Section 1. General	
1 Scope	2
2 Conformance	2
3 Normative references	2
4 Definitions	2
4.1 a.c. erase	2
4.2 algorithm	2
4.3 Average Signal Amplitude	2
4.4 azimuth	2
4.5 back surface	2
4.6 bit cell	2
4.7 byte	3
4.8 cartridge	3
4.9 compressed data	3
4.10 Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC) Character	3
4.11 Error Correcting Code (ECC)	3
4.12 flux transition position	3
4.13 flux transition spacing	3
4.14 logical record	3
4.15 magnetic tape	3
4.16 Master Standard Reference Tape	3
4.17 Physical Beginning of Tape (PBOT)	3
4.18 Physical End of Tape (PEOT)	3
4.19 physical recording density	3
4.20 Secondary Reference Amplitude	3
4.21 Secondary Reference Field	4
4.22 Secondary Standard Reference Tape	4
4.23 Standard Reference Current	4
4.24 Tape Reference Edge	4
4.25 Test Recording Current	4
4.26 track	4
4.27 Typical Field	4
4.28 uncompressed data	4
5 Environment and safety	4
5.1 Testing environment	4
5.2 Operating environment	4
5.3 Storage environment	5
5.4 Transportation	5
5.5 Safety	5
5.6 Flammability	5
Section 2. Cartridge	
6 Dimensional and mechanical characteristics of the cartridge	6
6.1 General	6
6.2 Overall dimensions	6
6.3 Holding areas	6
6.4 Cartridge insertion	7
6.5 Window	7
6.6 Loading grips	7

	Page
6.7 Label areas	8
6.8 Datum areas and datum holes	8
6.9 Support areas	9
6.10 Recognition holes	9
6.11 Write-inhibit hole	10
6.12 Pre-positioning surfaces	10
6.13 Cartridge lid	10
6.14 Cartridge reel lock	11
6.15 Reel access holes	12
6.16 Interface between the reels and the drive spindles	12
6.17 Light path	13
6.18 Position of the tape in the case	13
6.19 Tape path zone	13
6.20 Tape access cavity	14
6.21 Tape access cavity clearance requirements	14
Section 3. Requirements for the unrecorded tape	
7 Mechanical, physical and dimensional characteristics of the tape	31
7.1 Materials	31
7.2 Tape length	31
7.2.1 Magnetic tape	31
7.2.2 Leader and trailer tapes	31
7.2.3 Splicing tape	31
7.3 Width	31
7.4 Discontinuities	31
7.5 Thickness	31
7.5.1 Thickness of magnetic tape	31
7.5.2 Thickness of leader and trailer tape	31
7.6 Longitudinal curvature	31
7.7 Cupping	31
7.8 Coating adhesion	32
7.9 Layer-to-layer adhesion	32
7.10 Tensile strength	32
7.10.1 Breaking strength	33
7.10.2 Yield strength	33
7.11 Residual elongation	33
7.12 Electrical resistance of the surface	33
7.13 Tape winding	34
7.14 Light transmittance of tape	34
8 Magnetic recording performance	34
8.1 Test conditions	34
8.2 Typical Field	34
8.3 Signal amplitude	34
8.4 Resolution	34
8.5 Narrow-band signal-to-noise ratio	34
8.5.1 Requirement	34
8.5.2 Procedure	34
8.6 Ease of erasure	35
8.7 Tape quality	35
8.7.1 Missing pulses	35

	Page
8.7.2 Missing pulse zone	35
8.8 Inhibitor tape	35
Section 4. Requirements for an interchanged tape	
9 Format	36
9.1 General	36
9.2 Information Matrix	36
9.2.1 Loading of the Information Matrix	37
10 Method of recording	40
10.1 Physical recording density	40
10.1.1 Long-term average bit cell length	40
10.1.2 Short-term average bit cell length	40
10.1.3 Rate of change	40
10.2 Bit shift	40
10.3 Read signal amplitudes	40
10.3.1 Amplitude of data signals	40
10.3.2 Amplitude of servo signals	41
10.4 Erasure	41
11 Track geometry	41
11.1 Track positions	41
11.2 Track pitch	42
11.2.1 Adjacent track pitch	42
11.2.2 Average track pitch	42
11.3 Track width	42
11.4 Track angle	42
11.5 Straightness of track edge	42
11.6 Azimuth	42
12 Format of a track	42
12.1 Channel Bit	42
12.2 Information Segment	42
12.2.1 Bit Synchronization Field	42
12.2.2 Information Segment Number	43
12.2.3 Information Segment field	43
12.3 Information Block	43
12.4 Physical track types	44
12.4.1 T1 and T2 track layouts	44
12.5 Search Field Zones	45
12.5.1 Search Field Data Zones	45
12.5.2 Search Field Zone Sequence of recording	46
12.6 Servo Zone	47
12.6.1 Servo Zone 1	47
12.6.2 Servo Zone 2	47
12.6.3 Servo Zone 3	47
12.7 Information Tracks	47
12.7.1 Format Track	47
12.7.2 Data Track	47
12.7.3 Long Tape Mark Track	47
12.7.4 Gap Track	47
12.7.5 End of Data Track	47
13 Tape Mark	48

	Page
13.1 Long Tape Mark	48
13.2 Short Tape Mark	48
14 End of Data	48
15 ID Information	48
15.1 Physical Block ID	48
15.2 Logical Block ID	48
15.3 Logical Record ID	48
15.4 Block type	49
15.4.1 Data Block	49
15.4.2 Gap Block	50
15.4.3 Format Block	50
15.4.4 Long/Short Tape Mark Block	50
15.4.5 End of Data Block	51
16 Rewritten Information Blocks	51
17 Physical Tape Format	51
17.1 Initial Erased Area	52
17.2 Logical Beginning of Tape Area (LBOT Area)	52
17.3 Usable area of the tape	52
Annex A (normative) Measurement of light transmittance of tape and leaders	53
Annex B (normative) Measurement of bit shift	55
Annex C (normative) Representation of 8-bit bytes by 10-bit patterns	57
Annex D (informative) Recommendations for transportation	60
Annex E (informative) Inhibitor tape	60
Figure 1 — Tape cartridge assembly top view (lid open)	15
Figure 2 — Tape cartridge assembly bottom view (lid closed)	15
Figure 3 — Top side (lid closed)	16
Figure 4 — Bottom side, datum and support areas	17
Figure 5 — Bottom side (lid removed)	18
Figure 6 — Details of datum and recognition holes	19
Figure 7 — Cross-sections of light path holes, recognition holes and write-inhibit hole	20
Figure 8 — Lid	21
Figure 9 — Lid release insertion channel	22
Figure 10 — Lid release requirement	23
Figure 11 — Reel lock release	24
Figure 12 — Direction of force needed to unlock the reel lock	25
Figure 13 — Direction of force needed to unlock the lid lock	25
Figure 14 — Direction of force needed to open the lid	26
Figure 15 — Light path and light window	26
Figure 16 — Internal tape path and light path	27
Figure 17 — Cartridge reel	28
Figure 18 — Interface with drive spindle	29
Figure 19 — Tape access cavity clearance	30
Figure 20 — Setup for measuring coating adhesion	32
Figure 21 — Setup for measuring electrical resistance	33
Figure 22 — Information Matrix	36
Figure 23 — Track layout and track location	41
Figure 24 — Information Segment Layout	42

	Page
Figure 25 — Segment field partitioning of the Information Matrix	44
Figure 26 — T1 and T2 track layouts	44
Figure 27 — Search Field Data Zone	45
Figure 28 — Physical Tape Layout	51
Figure A.1 — Optical arrangement	54
Figure A.2 — Measuring circuitry	55
Figure B.1 — Measurement of waveform	56
Table 1 — Representation of the Information Segment Numbers	43

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. 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 12246 was prepared by the European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA) (as Standard ECMA-169) and was adopted, under a special “fast-track procedure”, by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

Annex A, Annex B and Annex C form an integral part of this International Standard. Annex D, Annex E and Annex F are for information only.

Introduction

ISO/IEC have produced a series of International Standards for cassettes and cartridges containing magnetic tapes of different width and characteristics.

The first International Standards (e.g. ISO 3407, ISO 4057, ISO 8063, ISO 8462, ISO/IEC 9661, ISO/IEC 11559) dealt with media designed for the digital recording of data for storage and processing in data processing systems. Later, other magnetic media, originally developed for audio and video applications, have been considered for use in data processing applications for storage as well as for information interchange. The recording method known as helical scan recording, together with new types of magnetic tapes, allows to achieve capacities of more than 1 gigabyte of user data. International Standards ISO/IEC 10777, ISO/IEC 11319, ISO/IEC 11321, ISO/IEC 11557, ISO/IEC 12247 and ISO/IEC 12248 deal with such magnetic tape cartridges.

This International Standard is based on ISO/IEC 11319 with extensions and modifications which specify the additional features of the Dual Azimuth format. The specifications of the tape, cartridge, recorded signal, recording method and much of the recorded format are identical with those in ISO/IEC 11319.

It is not intended that this International Standard replace ISO/IEC 11319. Existing drives and cartridges which conform to ISO/IEC 11319 will continue to do so and will not conform to this International Standard. Future drives and tapes which conform to ISO/IEC 11319 may, in addition, conform to this International Standard, but only if they support those features herein which are not in ISO/IEC 11319.

Section 1. General

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the physical and magnetic characteristics of an 8 mm wide magnetic tape cartridge to enable interchangeability of such cartridges. It also specifies the quality of the recorded signals, the format and the recording method, thus allowing, together with ISO 1001 for Magnetic Tape Labelling, full data interchange by means of such magnetic tape cartridges. It is based on ISO/IEC 11319, but uses Dual Azimuth Recording to allow the raw capacity to be doubled. The format supports variable length Logical Records, high speed search, and the use of a registered data compression algorithm.

2 Conformance

A magnetic tape cartridge conforms to this International Standard if it satisfies all mandatory requirements specified herein. The tape requirements shall be satisfied throughout the extent of the tape.

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/R 527:1966, *Plastics — Determination of tensile properties*.

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

ISO 1302:1992, *Technical drawings — Method of indicating surface texture*.

ISO/IEC 11319:1993, *Information technology — 8 mm wide magnetic tape cartridge for information interchange — Helical scan recording*.

ISO/IEC 11576:1993, *Information technology — Procedure for the registration of algorithms for the lossless compression of data*.

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

4 Definitions

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

4.1

a.c. erase

a process of erasure utilizing alternating magnetic fields of decaying level

4.2

algorithm

a set of rules for transforming the logical representation of data

4.3

average signal amplitude

the average peak-to-peak value of the signal output of the read head measured over a minimum of 1,40 mm of track, exclusive of missing pulses

4.4

azimuth

the angular deviation, in degrees of arc, of the recorded flux transitions on a track from the line normal to the track centreline

4.5

back surface

the surface of the tape opposite to the magnetic coating used to record data

4.6

bit cell

a distance along the track allocated for the recording of a Channel Bit

4.7**byte**

an ordered set of bits acted upon as a unit

4.8**cartridge**

a case containing magnetic tape stored on twin reels

4.9**compressed data**

the representation of host-transmitted data after transformation by a data compression algorithm

4.10**cyclic redundancy check (CRC) character**

a character used for error detection

4.11**error correcting code (ECC)**

a mathematical procedure yielding bytes used for the detection and correction of errors

4.12**flux transition position**

that point which exhibits the maximum free-space flux density normal to the tape surface

4.13**flux transition spacing**

the distance along a track between successive flux transitions

4.14**logical record**

related data, from the host, treated as a unit of information

4.15**magnetic tape**

a tape that accepts and retains magnetic signals intended for input, output, and storage of data for information processing

4.16**master standard reference tape**

a tape selected as the standard for amplitude, Typical Field and Resolution

NOTE The Master Standard Reference Tape has been established by the SONY Corporation.

4.17**physical beginning of tape (PBOT)**

the transition from the tape leader to the opaque area of the splice by which the translucent leader tape is joined to the magnetic tape

4.18**physical end of tape (PEOT)**

the transition from the opaque area of the splice to the translucent trailer tape

4.19**physical recording density**

the number of recorded flux transitions per unit length of track, expressed in flux transitions per millimetre (ftpmm)

4.20**secondary reference amplitude**

the Average Signal Amplitude from the Secondary Standard Reference Tape when it is recorded with the Test Recording Current at 2 236 ftpmm

4.21

secondary reference field

the Typical Field of the Secondary Standard Reference Tape

4.22

secondary standard reference tape

a tape the performance of which is known and stated in relation to that of the Master Standard Reference Tape

NOTE Secondly Standard Reference Tapes can be ordered under the Part Number RSE-5001, until the year 2001, from the Sony Corporation, Magnetic Product Group, Data Media Sales Division, 6-7-35 Kitashinagawa, Shinagawa-ku, TOKYO 141, Japan. It is intended that these be used for calibrating Tertiary Reference Tapes for use in routine calibration.

4.23

standard reference current

the current that produces the Secondary Reference Field

4.24

tape reference edge

the lower edge of the tape when the magnetic coating is facing the observer and the supply reel is to the observer's right

4.25

test recording current

the current that is 1,5 times the Standard Reference Current

4.26

track

a diagonally positioned area on the tape along which a series of magnetic transitions may be recorded

4.27

typical field

in the plot of the Average Signal Amplitude against the recording field at the physical recording density of 2 236 ftpmm, the minimum field that causes an Average Signal Amplitude equal to 90 % of the maximum Average Signal Amplitude

4.28

uncompressed data

data from the host which is not transformed by a data compression algorithm

5 Environment and safety

The conditions specified below refer to ambient conditions immediately surrounding the cartridge. Cartridges exposed to environments outside these limits may still be able to function usefully; however, such exposure may cause permanent damage.

5.1 Testing environment

Unless otherwise specified, tests and measurements made on the cartridge to check the requirements of this International Standard shall be carried out under the following conditions

temperature:	23 °C ± 2 °C
relative humidity:	40 % to 60 %
conditioning period before testing:	24 h

5.2 Operating environment

Cartridges used for data interchange shall be capable of operating under the following conditions

temperature:	5 °C to 45 °C
relative humidity:	20 % to 80 %
wet bulb temperature:	26 °C max.

There shall be no deposit of moisture on or in the cartridge.

Conditioning before operating:

If a cartridge has been exposed during storage and/or transportation to a condition outside the above values, the cartridge shall be conditioned before use in the operating environment for a time at least equal to the period during which it has been out of the operating environment, up to a maximum of 24 h.

NOTE Rapid variations of temperature should be avoided.

5.3 Storage environment

For long-term or archival storage of cartridges the following conditions shall be observed

temperature: 5 °C to 32 °C

relative humidity: 20 % to 60 %

wet bulb temperature: 26 °C max.

The stray magnetic field at any point on the tape shall not exceed 4 000 A/m. There shall be no deposit of moisture on or in the cartridge.

5.4 Transportation

Recommended limits for the environment to which a cartridge may be subjected during transportation, and the precautions to be taken to minimize the possibility of damage, are provided in Annex D.

5.5 Safety

The cartridge and its components shall satisfy the requirements of IEC 950.

5.6 Flammability

The tape and the case components shall be made from materials which, if ignited from a match flame, do not continue to burn in a still carbon dioxide atmosphere.

Section 2. Cartridge

6 Dimensional and mechanical characteristics of the cartridge

6.1 General

The case of the cartridge shall consist of

- an upper half,
- a lower half,
- a lid pivotally mounted on the upper half.

In the drawings, an embodiment of the cartridge is shown as an example.

- Figure 1 is a perspective view of the cartridge seen from the top.
Figure 2 is a perspective view of the cartridge seen from the bottom.
Figure 3 shows the top side with the lid closed using third angle projection.
Figure 4 shows the bottom side, datum and support areas.
Figure 5 shows the bottom side with the lid removed.
Figure 6 shows the enlarged view of the datum and recognition holes.
Figure 7 shows the cross-sections through the light path holes, the recognition holes and the write-inhibit hole.
Figure 8 shows details of the lid when closed, rotating and open.
Figure 9 shows the details of the lid release insertion channel.
Figure 10 shows the lid lock release requirements.
Figure 11 shows the reel lock release requirements.
Figure 12 shows the reel unlock force direction.
Figure 13 shows the lid release force direction.
Figure 14 shows the lid opening force direction.
Figure 15 shows the light path and light window.
Figure 16 shows the internal tape path and light path.
Figure 17 shows the cartridge reel and a cross-section view of the cartridge reel.
Figure 18 shows the cross-section view of the cartridge reel interface with the drive spindle.
Figure 19 shows the tape access cavity clearance requirements.

The dimensions are referred to three orthogonal Reference Planes X, Y and Z.

6.2 Overall dimensions

See Figure 3.

The overall dimensions of the case with the lid in the closed position shall be

$$l_1 = 62,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,3 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_2 = 95,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_3 = 15,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

The distance from the near side to plane X shall be

$$l_4 = 47,35 \text{ mm} \pm 0,15 \text{ mm}$$

The distance from the right side to plane Y shall be

$$l_5 = 13,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

6.3 Holding areas

The holding areas shown hatched in Figure 3 shall be the areas along which the cartridge shall be held down when inserted in the drive. Their position and dimensions shall be

$$l_6 = 12,0 \text{ mm max.}$$

$$l_7 = 3,0 \text{ mm min.}$$

6.4 Cartridge insertion

The cartridge shall have asymmetrical features to prevent insertion in the drive in other than the correct orientation. These consist of a channel, a recess and an incline.

The channel (Figure 3 and Figure 9) shall provide for an unobstructed path, when the lid is closed and locked, to unlock the lid and the dimensions shall be

$$l_8 = 79,7 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_9 = 1,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{10} = 0,7 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{11} = 1,0 \text{ mm min.}$$

$$l_{12} = 1,2 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{13} = 0,8 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{14} = 1,2 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{15} = 0,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{16} = 1,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{17} = 1,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{18} = 3,8 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{19} = 0,2 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{20} = 2,3 \text{ mm min.}$$

$$l_{21} = 2,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

The recess dimensions (Figure 3 and Figure 5) shall be

$$l_{22} = 7,5 \text{ mm max.}$$

$$l_{23} = 11,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{24} = 1,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{25} = 1,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

The incline (Figure 8) is part of the lid structure and the dimensions shall be

$$l_{26} = 7,7 \text{ mm} \begin{smallmatrix} +0,0 \\ -2,5 \end{smallmatrix} \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{27} = 0,55 \text{ mm} \begin{smallmatrix} +0,05 \\ -0,10 \end{smallmatrix} \text{ mm}$$

$$A_1 = 17,5^\circ \pm 4,0^\circ$$

6.5 Window

See Figure 1.

A window may be provided on the top side so that a part of the reels is visible. The window, if provided, shall not extend beyond the height of the cartridge.

6.6 Loading grips

See Figure 3.

The cartridge shall have loading grips for automatic loading into a drive.

The dimensions and positions of the loading grips shall be

$$l_{28} = 39,35 \text{ mm} \pm 0,20 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{29} = 1,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{30} = 5,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,3 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{31} = 2,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_2 = 90^\circ \pm 5^\circ$$

6.7 Label areas

See Figure 3.

A portion of the rear side of the cartridge and a portion of the top side of the cartridge may be used for labels. The rear side area provides for readability of the label when it is stacked or inserted in the drive. The position and the size of the labels shall not interfere with the operation or clearance requirements of the cartridge component parts.

The area used for labels on the top side shall not extend beyond the inner edge of the holding areas defined by l_6 and l_7 .

The position and dimensions of the back side label area shall be

$$l_{32} = 0,5 \text{ mm min.}$$

$$l_{33} = 1,5 \text{ mm min.}$$

$$l_{34} = 80,0 \text{ mm max.}$$

The depth of the label depression shall be 0,3 mm max.

6.8 Datum areas and datum holes

See Figure 4, Figure 5 and Figure 6.

The annular datum areas A, B and C shall lie in plane Z. They determine the vertical position of the cartridge in the drive. Each shall have a diameter d_1 equal to $6,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$ and be concentric with the respective datum hole.

The centres of datum holes A and B lie in plane X.

The centre of the circular datum hole A shall be at the intersection of planes X and Y (see Figure 5).

The distance from the centre of datum hole B to plane Y (see Figure 4) shall be

$$l_{35} = 68,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

The distance from the centre of the circular datum hole C to plane Y (see Figure 6) shall be

$$l_{36} = 10,20 \text{ mm} \pm 0,05 \text{ mm}$$

The distance from the centre of datum hole D to plane Y (see Figure 6) shall be

$$l_{37} = 79,2 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

The distance from the centres of datum holes C and D to plane X (see Figure 5) shall be

$$l_{38} = 36,35 \text{ mm} \pm 0,08 \text{ mm}$$

The diameter of datum hole A and datum hole C shall be $3,00 \text{ mm} \begin{smallmatrix} +0,05 \\ -0,00 \end{smallmatrix} \text{ mm}$. The dimensions of datum hole A and datum hole C shall be

$$l_{39} = 1,2 \text{ mm} \begin{smallmatrix} +1,0 \\ -0,0 \end{smallmatrix} \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{40} = 2,6 \text{ mm min.}$$

$$l_{41} = 1,5 \text{ mm min.}$$

$$l_{42} = 4,0 \text{ mm min.}$$

$$l_{43} = 0,3 \text{ mm max.}$$

$$A_3 = 45^\circ \pm 1^\circ$$

The dimensions of datum hole B and datum hole D shall be

$$l_{39} = 1,2 \text{ mm} \begin{smallmatrix} +1,0 \\ -0,0 \end{smallmatrix} \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{40} = 2,6 \text{ mm min.}$$

$$l_{41} = 1,5 \text{ mm min.}$$

$$l_{42} = 4,0 \text{ mm min.}$$

$$l_{43} = 0,3 \text{ mm max.}$$

$$l_{44} = 3,00 \text{ mm} \begin{smallmatrix} +0,05 \\ -0,00 \end{smallmatrix} \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{45} = 3,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{46} = 3,00 \text{ mm} \pm 0,05 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_3 = 45^\circ \pm 1^\circ$$

$$r_1 = 1,7 \text{ mm min.}$$

6.9 Support areas

The cartridge support areas are shown shaded in Figure 4. Support areas A, B and C shall be coplanar with datum areas A, B and C, respectively, within $\pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$. Support area D shall be coplanar with datum plane Z within $\pm 0,15 \text{ mm}$.

The areas within l_{49} of the edge of the cartridge shall be recessed from the support areas.

The dimensions and positions of the support areas shall be

$$l_{35} = 68,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{47} = 10,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{48} = 11,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{49} = 0,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{50} = 7,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{51} = 30,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{52} = 5,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{53} = 64,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

6.10 Recognition holes

See Figure 5, Figure 6 and Figure 7.

There shall be 5 recognition holes numbered 1 to 5 as shown in Figure 6.

Their positions shall be defined by

$$l_{54} = 43,35 \text{ mm} \pm 0,15 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{55} = 3,7 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{56} = 2,3 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{57} = 6,4 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{58} = 3,7 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{59} = 2,3 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{60} = 6,4 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{61} = 79,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

All recognition holes shall have the cross-section F-F shown in Figure 7 and shall have a diameter of $3,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$.

$$l_{62} = 1,2 \text{ mm} \begin{matrix} +0,3 \\ -0,1 \end{matrix} \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{63} = 5,0 \text{ mm min.}$$

One of the cross-sections shows a recognition hole closed by a plug, the other shows the plug punched out. These plugs shall withstand an applied force of $0,5 \text{ N max.}$ without being punched out.

This International Standard prescribes the following states of these holes.

- Recognition hole 1 shall be closed.
- Recognition hole 2 shall be closed for tape of $13 \mu\text{m}$ nominal thickness.
- Recognition hole 2 shall be open for tape of $10 \mu\text{m}$ nominal thickness.
- Recognition holes 3, 4 and 5 shall be closed.

6.11 Write-inhibit hole

See Figure 6 and Figure 7.

The position and dimension of the write-inhibit hole shall be defined by

$$l_{55} = 3,7 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{62} = 1,2 \text{ mm} \begin{matrix} +0,3 \\ -0,1 \end{matrix} \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{63} = 5,0 \text{ mm min.}$$

$$l_{64} = 10,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

The diameter of the hole shall be $3,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$.

When the write-inhibit hole is open, recording on the tape is inhibited. When it is closed, recording is enabled.

The case may have a movable element allowing the write-inhibit hole to be opened or closed. If present, this element shall be such that the state of the write-inhibit hole shall be visible (see Figure 3 as an example). The write-inhibit hole closure shall be constructed to withstand a force of 0,5 N. The force required to open or close the write-inhibit hole shall be between 1 N and 15 N.

6.12 Pre-positioning surfaces

See Figure 3 and Figure 5.

These surfaces determine the position of the cartridge in the Y direction when inserted into the drive loading slot.

The dimensions of the pre-positioning surfaces shall be

$$l_{25} = 1,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{65} = 2,4 \text{ mm} \begin{matrix} +0,0 \\ -0,1 \end{matrix} \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{66} = 2,4 \text{ mm} \begin{matrix} +0,0 \\ -0,1 \end{matrix} \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{67} = 1,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{68} = 69,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{69} = 14,65 \text{ mm} \pm 0,10 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{70} = 13,15 \text{ mm} \pm 0,10 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_4 = 45^\circ \pm 1^\circ$$

6.13 Cartridge lid

See Figure 3 and Figure 8.

The cartridge shall include a lid for protection of the tape during handling, storage and transportation. The lid consists of two parts, the main part and an auxiliary part.

The main part rotates around axis A (see Figure 8) which is fixed relative to the case. The location of axis A shall be defined by l_{27} and

$$l_{71} = 7,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

The auxiliary part rotates around axis B which is fixed relative to the main part of the lid and moves with it. When the lid is in the closed position, the location of axis B shall be defined by

$$l_{72} = 7,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{73} = 10,1 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

The rotation of the auxiliary part is controlled, by a cam at each end, to give the path indicated in Figure 8.

When the lid is completely open, neither part shall extend above a plane located l_{77} above and parallel to plane Z.

$$l_{74} = 14,8 \text{ mm min.}$$

$$l_{75} = 11,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{76} = 1,2 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{77} = 22,3 \text{ mm max.}$$

$$A_5 = 85^\circ \pm 2^\circ$$

When the lid is in a partially open position, neither part shall extend above a plane located l_{78} above and parallel to plane Z.

$$l_{78} = 22,5 \text{ mm max.}$$

$$r_2 = 14,9 \text{ mm max.}$$

The main part is shown in Figure 3 and Figure 8.

$$l_{71} = 7,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{79} = 8,4 \text{ mm max.}$$

$$l_{80} = 15,2 \text{ mm} \begin{smallmatrix} +0,0 \\ -0,5 \end{smallmatrix} \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{81} = 15,3 \text{ mm} \begin{smallmatrix} +0,0 \\ -0,3 \end{smallmatrix} \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{82} = 13,15 \text{ mm} \pm 0,10 \text{ mm}$$

$$r_3 = 14,7 \text{ mm} \begin{smallmatrix} +0,0 \\ -0,3 \end{smallmatrix} \text{ mm}$$

The design of the locking mechanism is not specified by this International Standard except that it shall be operated by a release pin in the drive. In the lid closed and locked position, access to the lid lock release shall be unobstructed in the hatched area (see Figure 10) defined by

$$l_{83} = 2,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{84} = 6,3 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{85} = 1,2 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_6 = 45^\circ \pm 1^\circ$$

$$A_7 = 15^\circ \pm 1^\circ$$

The lid release mechanism shall be actuated when the drive release pin is in the shaded area (see Figure 10) defined by

$$l_{83} = 2,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{86} = 8,2 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{87} = 0,7 \text{ mm} \pm 0,2 \text{ mm}$$

$$A_8 = 15^\circ \pm 1^\circ$$

The force needed to unlock the lid lock shall not exceed 0,25 N in the direction shown in Figure 13.

The force needed to open the lid shall not exceed 1,0 N in the direction shown in Figure 14.

6.14 Cartridge reel lock

See Figure 11.

The reels shall be locked when the cartridge is removed from the tape drive. The design of the locking mechanism is not specified by this International Standard except that it shall be operated by a release pin in the drive.

The release mechanism shall be accessed through a hole in the case (see Figure 5) defined by

$$l_{88} = 34,5 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{89} = 35,85 \text{ mm} \pm 0,15 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{90} = 4,0 \text{ mm} \pm 0,1 \text{ mm}$$

$$l_{91} = 6,5 \text{ mm min.}$$

The reels shall be unlocked when the operating face of the release pin is located l_{95} from plane X. In this position there shall be a clearance of l_{96} between the locking mechanism and the inside of the rear wall of the cartridge.