

JTC 1

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 10036

First edition
1993-07-01

Information technology — Font information interchange — Procedure for registration of glyph and glyph collection identifiers

*Technologies de l'information — Échange d'information de fonte —
Procédures d'enregistrement des identificateurs de glyphes et jeux de
glyphes*



Reference number
ISO/IEC 10036:1993(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 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 10036 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 18, *Document processing and related communication*.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annexes B, C and D are for information only.

Introduction

The use of text processing in an open system for the interchange of documents in both office and publishing environments has prompted the development of an International Standard for the interchange of font resource information. A font resource, as defined by ISO/IEC 9541, includes glyph shape and glyph positioning information for a collection of glyphs. ISO/IEC 9541 requires unique identification of each glyph for which information is provided in a font resource, and the unique identification of the collection of glyphs comprising a font resource.

This International Standard specifies the procedures to be followed in preparing and maintaining a register of glyph identifiers and glyph collection identifiers. The purpose of these registers is to provide a common reference source to be used in the creation and interchange of font resources.

The registration process aims to be comprehensive, to include all glyphs used in the world, to assign unique and unambiguous identifiers, and to avoid changes in identifiers over time.

The publication of the registers should promote compatibility in interchange of font resource information and avoid duplication of effort in developing application-oriented glyph collections for font resources. Registration provides an identifier for glyph collections but registration should not be regarded as a standardization procedure. Nevertheless, as a matter apart from registration the glyph collection may, but need not, be the subject of an international, national, or other standard.

Information technology — Font information interchange — Procedure for registration of glyph and glyph collection identifiers

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the procedures to be followed by a Registration Authority in preparing, maintaining, and publishing a register of glyph identifiers and a register of glyph collection identifiers.

The glyph identifiers to which this International Standard refers are those described in ISO/IEC 9541-1, which provides for identification of glyphs within a font resource as to their design-independent shape and description. ISO/IEC 9541-1 also defines the concept of glyph collections, and provides for their naming.

A glyph identifier registered in accordance with this International Standard shall be used to identify the glyph in the glyph register. A glyph collection identifier registered in accordance with this International Standard shall be used to identify the glyph collection (of glyph identifiers) in the collection register.

2 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 indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/IEC 9541-1:1991, *Information technology — Font information interchange — Part 1: Architecture*.

3 Definitions

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

3.1 registrar: The person or organization appointed by the Registration Authority, responsible for preparing and maintaining the register(s).

3.2 Registration Authority: An organization nominated and appointed by ISO/IEC Council to register the entities required by the technical standard.

3.3 responsible body: A body, usually the JTC 1 Subcommittee, that wrote the technical standard, or if that body is not in existence any longer, the current body supporting the technical standard.

3.4 technical standard: A standard that includes the item or items that require an entity (name/value) to be registered.

4 Registration Authority

See annex A.

5 Registration procedure

5.1 Application requests

Any individual or organization having a need for registration of a glyph or glyph collection, shall request registration by completing and submitting the appropriate request form (annex C or D) to the registrar.

Fees may be charged per glyph or glyph collection registration, or portions of the registration process, to cover registration processing and maintenance of the register database. The levels of such fees are to be agreed upon between the Registrar and the Registration Authority. Fees, or a portion thereof, may be waived at the discretion of the registrar.

It is the responsibility of the requestor to ensure that the current request is not a duplicate of another request submitted by their own organization and/or currently contained in a published version of the register(s). Duplicate requests may be subject to a processing fee.

5.2 Application review

Upon receipt of a completed form and required fee, the registrar shall ensure that the required information has been provided and clearly stated. If the request form is complete, or questions of interpretation arise, the registrar will return the request by regular mail within two weeks of receipt.

If an identical glyph or glyph collection exists in the register, the registrar will record that identifier on the form and return the form to the applicant (see 5.4 for response time).

A processing fee may be charged for review of the form and search of the database.

5.3 Identifier assignment

An acceptable registration request will be processed as follows:

For glyphs, the identifier shall be assigned so as to satisfy the following conditions, listed in descending order of priority:

- a) Each assigned identifier shall be for a glyph distinct from all others in their design-independent shape and their description, with a description that is clear, concise and non-intersecting of others.
- b) Identifiers should be assigned in simple relationship to other international and national standards. Simple relationship implies, where reasonable, sequence and glyph description shall be respected.
- c) Glyph identifiers which occur together within writing scripts or applications should be grouped together. Where relevant, glyphs should be ordered as they would normally appear within the script, or application.
- d) Glyph identifiers should be assigned densely, and with shorter glyph identifiers assigned first; except that identifiers may be left unassigned to allow for future glyph assignments in compliance with the preceding conditions.

For collections, the identifier shall be assigned the next numeric value.

The registrar may seek the advice of appropriate technical experts in best satisfying these conditions. When this occurs, the registrar is encouraged to deal with experts sanctioned by national bodies or professional societies where appropriate. Resolution of questions should not be permitted to delay unduly the assignment of an identifier, and operating procedures should be established by the registrar to handle situations where delay or confusion may arise.