INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 10373-1:1998
TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

Published 2002-09-15

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION
INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ЭЛЕКТРОТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ КОМИССИЯ • COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

Identification cards — Test methods —

Part 1:
General characteristics tests

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

Cartes d'identification — Méthodes d'essai —

Partie 1: Essais des caractéristiques générales

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 1

Technical Corrigendum 1 to ISO/IEC 10373-1:1998 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 17, *Cards and personal identification*.

Replace Subclause 5.4 with the following:

5.4 Resistance to chemicals

The purpose of this test is to determine any adverse effects of a range of chemical contaminants on a card test sample (see ISO/IEC 7810:1995, ISO/IEC 7811-2:1995, ISO/IEC 7811-6:1996 and ISO/IEC 11694-3:1994).

5.4.1 Reagents

5.4.1.1 Solutions for short term contamination test

a) 5% aqueous solution of sodium chloride (NaCl, 98% minimum assay);

b) 5% aqueous solution of acetic acid (CH_3COOH, 99% minimum assay);

c) 5% aqueous solution of sodium carbonate (Na_2CO_3, 99% minimum assay);

ICS 35.240.15 **Ref. No. ISO/IEC 10373-1:1998/Cor.1:2002(E)**

© ISO/IEC 2002 – All rights reserved

Published in Switzerland

Documents
Document Sharing Hub

Full document details: ISO_IEC 10373-1_1998_Cor 1_2002

d) 60% aqueous solution of ethyl alcohol (CH_3CH_2OH, grain alcohol, 93% minimum assay);

e) 10% aqueous solution of sucrose ($C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$, 98% minimum assay);

f) Fuel B (according to ISO 1817:1985);

g) 50% aqueous solution of ethylene glycol ($HOCH_2CH_3OH$, 98% minimum assay).

5.4.1.2 Solutions for long term contamination

a) salt mist;

b) artificial perspiration (both solutions shall be prepared in accordance with ISO 105-E04:1989),

1) alkaline solution,

2) acid solution.

5.4.2 Procedure

Use a different sample card for each test.

Pre-condition the sample card according to 4.2 before testing and conduct the test under the test environment defined in 4.1.

Subject the each card to a visual inspection to establish its appearance prior to test and record the results of that examination.

Perform any pre-exposure measurements required by the base standard.

For cards with a magnetic stripe, record each sample card at 20 ft/mm (500 ftpi) using a test recording current of I_{min}, read and note the signal amplitude.

Expose the card to the appropriate short term or long term contamination described in 5.4.2.1 and 5.4.2.2.

Immediately after removal from the solution, wash the card in distilled water and dry it with absorbent tissue.

Perform any post-exposure measurements required by the base standard.

For cards with a magnetic stripe, read the signal amplitude on the apparatus used for the pre-exposure measurements and compare the result with the amplitude obtained at the beginning of the test.

Subject the card to a visual inspection to determine the effects of the test on its appearance and record the results of that examination.

5.4.2.1 Short term contamination

Submerge the card for 1 min in one of the solutions listed in 5.4.1.1 which shall be kept at a temperature between 20ºC and 25ºC.

5.4.2.2 Long term contamination

Expose the sample card to salt mist (see 5.4.1.2) for 24 h while mounted vertically in a cabinet in accordance with ISO 9227:1990.

Submerge the sample card in each artificial perspiration solution (see 5.4.1.2) for 24 h.

5.4.3 Test report

The test report shall state whether the card is testably functional (see clause 3) following the test and shall give the results of :

a) any pre-exposure and post-exposure tests required by the base standard;

b) visual examination.

© ISO/IEC 2002 – All rights reserved
Documents
Document Sharing Hub
Full document details: ISO_IEC 10373-1_1998_Cor 1_2002