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Application guide for ISO 10755, ISO 10756, ISO 10757, ISO 10758 and ISO 10759

*Guide d'application pour ISO 10755, ISO 10756, ISO 10757, ISO 10758
et ISO 10759*



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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards, but in exceptional circumstances a technical committee may propose the publication of a Technical Report of one of the following types:

- type 1, when the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts;
- type 2, when the subject is still under technical development or where for any other reason there is the future but not immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard;
- type 3, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example).

Technical Reports of types 1 and 2 are subject to review within three years of publication, to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards. Technical Reports of type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until the data they provide are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

ISO/TR 13928, which is a Technical Report of type 3, was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 130, *Graphic technology*.

This Technical Report has been developed to help implementors and users of ISO 10755 to ISO 10759. It is intended to supplement the above International Standards.

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Application guide for ISO 10755, ISO 10756, ISO 10757, ISO 10758 and ISO 10759

A. ISO 10755, 10756 and 10759 Implementors' Guide

This guide has been developed to help implementors of ISO 10755, 10756 and 10759, the standards for the exchange of colour picture, colour line art and monochrome image data on magnetic tape, develop their software. As various implementors have encountered areas of questions or concern, ISO/TC 130/WG 2 has attempted to clarify the clause in question via this guide. **THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN DOES NOT REPLACE OR MODIFY IN ANY WAY ANY PART OF ISO 10755, 10756 OR 10759.** This guide is meant to augment the specifications themselves. In any cases where a conflict exists between the two, ISO 10755, 10756 and 10759 take precedence.

Clause numbers will be used to locate the reader within the proper clauses of the International Standards. Clause numbers refer to all three International Standards ISO 10755, 10756 and 10759, unless prefixed by individual International Standard numbers.

3. Normative References

The ISO 1001 document referenced has been updated to 1986. The newest version appears to be identical to the DDES implementation where applicable, except for the use of the value "4" in BP 80 of VOL 1 (see clause 7.2.1). In order to maintain software compatibility, UEF00 has not been changed at this time. It is anticipated that a future version of UEF00 will provide for values of either a "3" or "4" in BP 80 of VOL 1 in order to provide conformance to the current version of ISO 1001.

6.2 DDES00 Tapes

As an alternative medium to half-inch reel to reel tape, the 8-mm Helical-Scan Digital Computer Tape Cartridge may be used if the participants in an interchange agree. This medium and recording method is being specified by ISO/IEC JTC 1, and when an International Standard results from this work, an amendment to clause 6.2 or ISO 10755, 10756 and 10759 will be proposed to cover this additional medium.

When the 8-mm tape is used, the participants must also agree on the block size to be used in the header and trailer labels. Two values are common, 80 bytes and 1024 bytes. If the value 1024 is used, data is only written in the first 80 bytes; the remainder of the block should not contain any data.

6.3 Extended User Exchange Format

To provide flexibility for the future the concept of the Extended User Exchange Format was developed to provide options for those implementors willing or able to use them. While it is necessary for an implementor to implement all UEF capabilities and features in order to meet full compliance with ISO 10755, 10756 or 10759, an implementor of EUEF capabilities and features may selectively implement only those features desired and still be in compliance (providing, of course, that those features chosen are implemented according to ISO 10755, 10756 or 10759 and all of the UEF subset is implemented).

6.6 Padding of Fields and Document Conventions

Where the specification calls for padded blanks or zeros, the blanks or zeros must be present in order to be in conformance with ISO 10755, 10756 or 10759.

6.8 Intermixing tape formats

The DDES tape format is defined identically in ISO 10755, 10756 and 10759. It is therefore entirely reasonable to record colour picture, colour line art and monochrome picture files on the same tape to represent the different components of a page or a job.

Furthermore, the parameters and layout of the ISO 10755, 10756 and 10759 file headers have been kept identical to the extent that this was possible, to allow for common implementations.

7.1 General Tape Format

When a file is split over multiple tapes in a volume set, the values in corresponding user header labels shall be the same for all file sections of that file.

The occurrence of the physical end of tape mark (EOT) prior to the end of the data on the tape (indicated by two logical tape marks) in the first tape of Figure 2 (illustration of two picture files on two tapes) is not an error. As specified in ISO 1864, the EOT mark is physically placed on the tape prior to the absolute end of the tape so that there is enough room to allow end of tape processing (i.e., end of volume and trailer records) once the EOT is encountered by the tape controller.

7.2.1 Volume 1 Header (VOL 1)

The volume identifier (BP 05-10) for purposes of ISO 10755, 10756 and 10759 is not checked but can be important for tape volume tracking and management. Its use is recommended.