INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 11962

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Micrographics — Image mark (blip) used with 16 mm and 35 mm roll microfilm

Micrographie — Repère d'image (pavé optique) utilisé avec des microfilms en rouleau de 16 mm et 35 mm

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 11962 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 171, *Document imaging applications*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Application issues*.

Micrographics — Image mark (blip) used with 16 mm and 35 mm roll microfilm

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the location, size, and density of single-size image marks and small, medium, and large image marks recorded on 16 mm and 35 mm microfilm for use in image-mark retrieval systems. It applies to 16 mm and 35 mm microfilm used in a retrieval system, regardless of the method and equipment used to generate the original or duplicate microfilm.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 5-2:2001, *Photography — Density measurements — Part 2: Geometric conditions for transmission density*

ISO 5-3:1995, *Photography — Density measurements — Part 3: Spectral conditions*

ISO 6196 (all parts), *Micrographics — Vocabulary*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the terms and definitions given in ISO 6196 apply.

4 Location of image marks

4.1 Image mark channel

Image marks shall be arranged in either of the following ways (see Figure 1):

— in a channel along the bottom edge of the microfilm;

— in two channels, one along the bottom edge of the microfilm and one along the top edge.

The width of a channel when measured from the nearest edge of the microfilm shall be not less than 2,16 mm (see Figure 2). The channel shall be reserved for blip marks and microfilm control codes and shall be kept free of document images, numbers and extraneous marks.

4.2 Splices

If the microfilm is spliced, the splice shall not alter or obscure any part of any image mark.

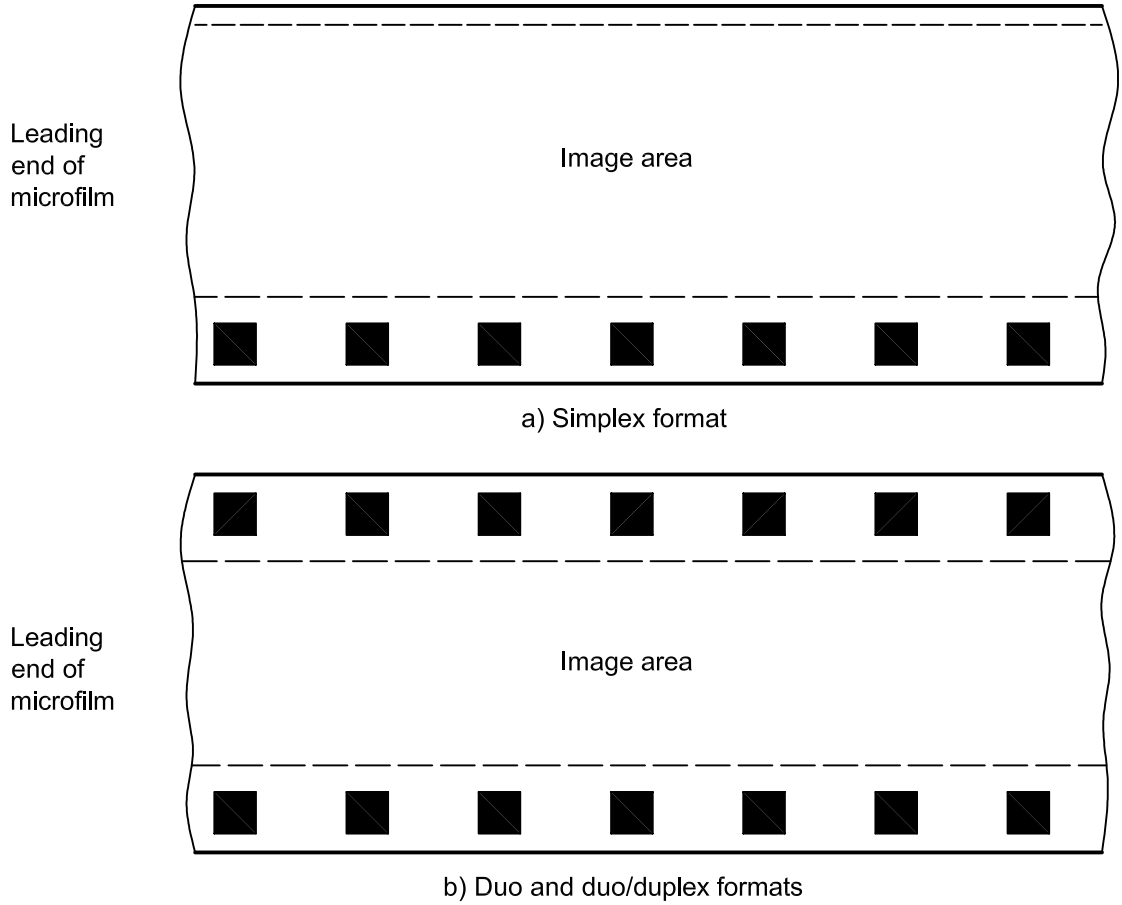

Figure 1 — Permissible channel locations

Dimensions in millimetres

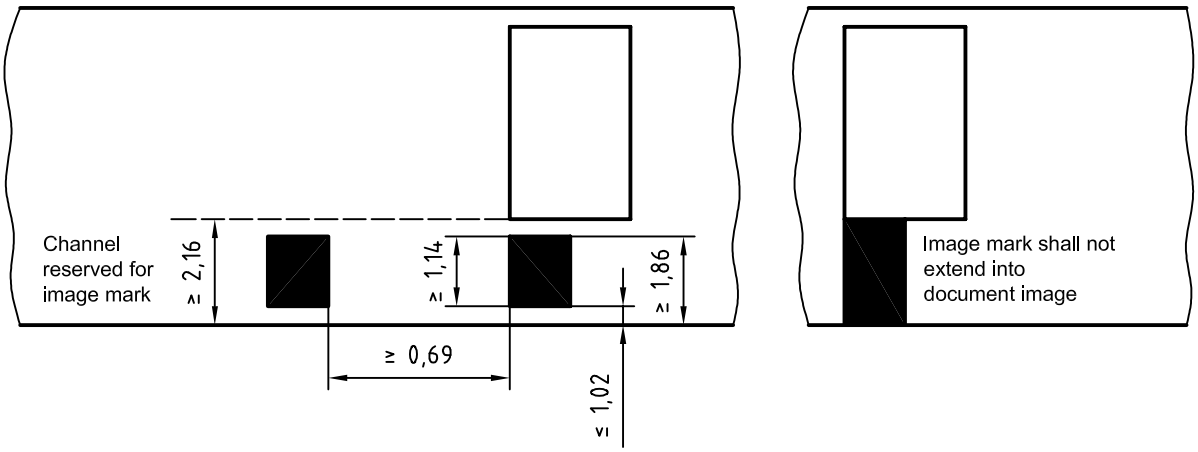

Figure 2 — Image mark location with reserved channel

4.3 Position of image marks

Each image mark shall be entirely within the image mark channel.

The distance from the leading edge of the image mark to the leading or trailing edge of the document image, measured parallel to the edge of the microfilm, shall be uniform within 0,15 mm throughout the roll of microfilm.

The image mark shall be positioned in the image mark channel, in either of the following positions:

a) with its leading edge aligned with the leading edge of the document image;

b) with its leading edge between the leading edge and trailing edge of the document image in a consistent position.

Position a) is strongly preferred.

If a large image mark extends beyond the trailing edge of the document image, its leading edge shall align with the leading edge of the document image.

4.4 Spacing

The space between image marks shall be not less than 0,69 mm (see Figure 2).

5 Dimensions of image marks

5.1 Length

The lengths of single-size image marks and small, medium and large image marks shall be as shown in Table 1. The length of each type of image mark shall be uniform throughout the microfilm.

Table 1 — Image mark lengths

Dimensions in millimetres

	Single-size mark	Small mark	Medium mark	Large mark
Minimum	0,6	0,6	2,2	4,2
Preferred	0,7	0,7	2,3	4,3
Maximum	7,9	1,3	3,1	7,9

5.2 Height

The height of the image mark measured across the film shall be a minimum of 1,14 mm but not exceed 2,16 mm and may not extend beyond the allowable channel width. (See Figure 2.)

5.3 Distance from the edge of the film

An image mark may start at any point from the edge of the film up to 1,02 mm from the edge but, in all cases, shall extend to a point 1,86 mm from the same edge. It shall not extend more than the 2,16 mm from that edge. (See Figure 2.)

6 Densities

The densities of image mark and background shall be as shown in Table 2.

Table 2 — Transmission densities of image marks

Dimensions in millimetres

Type of microfilm	Minimum density of the opaque area	Maximum density of the clear area
Silver halide[a]	1,0	0,25
Diazo[a]	1,0	0,20
Thermally processed silver[a]	1,25	0,45
Vesicular[b]	1,4	0,25

[a] Visual diffuse transmission density measured as specified in ISO 5-2 and ISO 5-3.

[b] Visual projection transmission density measured as specified in ISO 5-2.

7 Microfilm control code

7.1 General

Microfilm control code is machine-readable code used in some retrieval equipment to identify the roll of microfilm and to control or modify the operation of the equipment. It may comprise start codes, stop codes and data codes enclosed on the microfilm in various combinations of image marks and spaces.

7.2 Code characteristics

7.2.1 Density, code channel and polarity

Density, code channel and polarity shall conform to the specifications for image marks.

7.2.2 Start codes

Start codes shall comprise one or more image marks, each shall be at least 8,7 mm long and preceded by a space equal to or greater than the length of a small image mark.

7.2.3 Stop codes

Stop codes shall comprise one or more image marks, each shall be at least 8,7 mm long and preceded by a space equal to or greater than the length of a small image mark.

7.2.4 Data codes

Data codes shall be located between the start and stop codes and shall consist of image marks and spaces of the same length as those specified for small, medium or large image marks.

8 Symbols

If symbols are used, they shall occupy one or more frames at the beginning of the roll before the start code.

Images of symbols shall not encroach into the image mark channel(s).

It is preferred that frames containing symbols do not contain image marks so that the search parameter settings are maintained.

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