



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO/IEC 15421:2003

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Information technology - Automatic identification and data capture techniques - Bar code master test specifications (ISO/IEC 15421:2000)

Informationstechnik - Verfahren der automatischen Identifikation und Datenerfassung - Testspezifikationen für Strichcode-Master (ISO/IEC 15421:2001)

Technologies de l'information - Techniques d'identification automatique et de capture des données - Spécifications pour essai principal de codes a barres (ISO/IEC 15421:2000)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO/IEC 15421:2001

ICS:

35.040	Nabori znakov in kodiranje informacij	Character sets and information coding
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English version

Information technology - Automatic identification and data
capture techniques - Bar code master test specifications
(ISO/IEC 15421:2000)

Technologies de l'information - Techniques d'identification
automatique et de capture des données - Spécifications
pour essai principal de codes à barres (ISO/IEC
15421:2000)

Informationstechnik - Verfahren der automatischen
Identifikation und Datenerfassung - Testspezifikationen für
Strichcode-Master (ISO/IEC 15421:2001)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 20 October 2001.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

EN ISO/IEC 15421:2001 (E)

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Foreword

The text of the International Standard from Technical Committee ISO/IEC/JTC 1 "Information technology" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as a European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 225 "Bar coding", the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by June 2002, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by June 2002.

This document supersedes ENV 13065:1998.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

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Endorsement notice
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The text of the International Standard ISO/IEC 15421:2000 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modifications.

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO/IEC
15421

First edition
2000-09-15

**Information technology — Automatic
identification and data capture
techniques — Bar code master test
specifications**

*Technologies de l'information — Techniques d'identification automatique et
de capture des données — Spécifications pour essai principal de codes à
barres*

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Reference number
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ISO/IEC 15421:2000(E)

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.

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

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.

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

International Standard ISO/IEC 15421 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

Annex A of this International Standard is for information only.

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Introduction

The technology of bar coding is based on the recognition of patterns encoded in bars and spaces of specified dimensions. A wide variety of methods exists by which these bar and space patterns can be reproduced as a physical image. Conventional printing processes such as offset lithography, photogravure, letterpress, screen process, hot foil stamping and flexography, require one or more intermediate image carriers for example, artwork, photographic film, printing plates or cylinders, screens or dies.

The term bar code master refers to the first physical image of the complete bar code symbol from which the other image carriers can be produced. In order to make allowances for variability of the production processes, and to ensure the correct encoding of the data to be represented, certain procedures must be performed during the preparation of the bar code master.

This International Standard does not define the procedures but states the requirements for a bar code master.

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Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Bar code master test specifications

1 Scope

This International Standard defines the physical and related attributes of a bar code master and the quality criteria by which its conformity with this standard is to be assessed, and contains guidelines to assist in its use. The standard covers all forms of bar code master, irrespective of the mode of origination of the initial image, intended for reproduction by conventional printing processes.

2 Conformance

Conformance with this International Standard shall be established by measurement of the bar code master in accordance with the test methods defined in clause 7 to establish that the dimensional and optical density requirements set out in clause 6 have been met.

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

ISO 5466, *Photography — Processed safety photographic films — Storage practices*.

EN 1556, *Bar coding — Terminology*.

4 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the terms and definitions given in EN 1556 and the following apply.

4.1

achieved bar width difference

The average difference in width between specified and actual dimensions, for all bars within the symbol.

4.2

bar edge

The junction between a bar and space in a bar code symbol.

4.3

bar edge conformance

The accuracy with which a bar edge or part of a bar edge is located, relative to its specified location.