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STANDARD

**ISO/IEC**  
**10036**

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**Information technology — Font information  
interchange — Procedures for registration of  
font-related identifiers**

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
*Technologies de l'information — Échange d'information de fonte —  
Procédures d'enregistrement des identificateurs liés à la fonte*  
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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.

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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*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 10036:1993), which has been technically revised.

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 provides for the unique identification of font resources, each glyph for which information is provided in a font resource, and the unique identification of the collection of glyphs comprising a font resource.

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This International Standard specifies the procedures to be followed by the Registration Authority in preparing, maintaining, and publishing registers of identifiers which identify font-related objects. The purpose of these registers is to provide a common reference source to be used in the creation and interchange of font resources.

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The registration process aims to be comprehensive, 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 font reference information. Registration provides an identifier, but registration should not be regarded as a standardization procedure. Nevertheless, as a matter apart from registration, the registered object may, but need not, be the subject of an international, national, or other standard.

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# Information technology — Font information interchange — Procedures for registration of font-related identifiers

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the procedures to be followed by a Registration Authority in preparing, maintaining, and publishing registers of identifiers which identify font-related objects.

The objective of this International Standard is to provide a single point of contact for registration requests and for users to obtain information about the object registered (central registration within the registration authority's organization is not required, but a central point of contact is required).

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## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were 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 editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/IEC 8824-1:1995, *Information technology — Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of basic notation*.

ISO 8879:1986, *Information processing — Text and office systems — Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)*.

ISO/IEC 9070:1991, *Information technology — SGML support facilities — Registration procedures for public text owner identifiers*.

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

ISO/IEC 9541-2:1991, *Information technology — Font information interchange — Part 2: Interchange format*.

ISO/IEC 9541-3:1994, *Information technology — Font information interchange — Part 3: Glyph shape representation*.

ISO/IEC 10180:1995, *Information technology — Processing languages — Standard Page Description Language (SPDL)*.

### 3 Definitions

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

**3.1 applicant:** The person or organization requesting registration of a font-related object.

**3.2 font-related object:** An entity described in ISO/IEC 9541, or other ISO/IEC standards, for identification of font or glyph information in global interchange.

**3.3 register:** A formal or official recording of items, names, or actions.

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

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

**3.6 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.

**3.7 syllabary:** A list of glyphs, each one representing a syllable. ISO/IEC Council to register the entities required by the technical standard.

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

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See annex A.

### 5 Registration procedure

#### 5.1 Registration requests

Any individual or organization having a need for the assignment and registration of an identifier to identify a font-related object specified in clause 6 shall complete and submit to the registrar the appropriate registration request.

NOTE 1 Sample registration requests are provided in Annex C.

Each registration request shall contain the following information to identify the applicant:

- Contact Name (requesting individual)
- Organization Name (in case of the request by an organization)
- Address (includes street address)
- Telephone Number (plus country and area code)
- Facsimile Number (if available)
- Network Address (if available)

The above information is required by the registrar for response to the registration request and for future correspondence to validate uniqueness of the requested identifier against other existing or future identifiers. The applicant may request that this information not be published in the register.



Additional information, which is specific to the font-related object being registered, shall be provided as described in clause 6. This information may be included in publications of the register and shall be maintained in the register database.

Fees may be charged per 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.

NOTE 2 Softcopy registration requests with information in a format suitable for use in the register database may reduce the registration costs of the registrar and permit waiving of some portion of the fees.

It is the responsibility of the applicant 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 registration request and required fee, the registrar shall ensure that the required information has been provided and clearly stated. If the registration request is incomplete, or questions of interpretation arise, the registrar shall return the request by mail within two weeks of receipt.

If an identical font-related object exists in the register, the registrar shall record that identifier on the registration request and return the registration request to the applicant (see 5.4 for response time).

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

## 5.3 Identifier assignment

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The primary criterion for registration of any object is uniqueness (each object assigned an identifier in the register should, to the best ability of the registrar, represent a uniquely different object). No subjective rejection of a registration request is permitted.

The registrar may seek the advice of appropriate technical experts before assigning an identifier. 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.

The registrar shall not change an assigned identifier once registered. The registrar may revise the identifier's related descriptive information, if such a revision does not impact the application usage of the original registration request.

## 5.4 Application response

The applicant shall normally be notified of the assigned identifier within six weeks of the receipt of the registration request by the registrar. If the registrar cannot achieve this, the applicant shall be notified of the approximate date of availability.

## 5.5 Database maintenance

The registrar shall keep a file copy of all applications and responses. The registrar shall also maintain an electronic copy of all information required to print each register using commercially available hardware.

## 6 Object Registration

The registrar shall maintain registers of identifiers and associated descriptive information for each type of font-related object for which identifiers are assigned under this International Standard. For each such font-related object registered, the registrar shall assign both a public identifier as defined by ISO/IEC 9070 and an ASN.1 object identifier as defined by ISO/IEC 8824. Each register shall have an associated, globally unique, register name and register number. Each font-related object for which identifiers are assigned, shall be assigned a registration number which is unique within that register. The combination of register name or register number and font-related object number defines the public identifier and ASN.1 object identifier.

The following subclauses specify the register name and number for each type of object registered, and specific registration requirements (identifier value ranges and formats, assignment rules, and list of data elements required to assure identifier uniqueness) for those objects.

### 6.1 Glyphs

The canonical character string form of the public identifier assigned by this registration procedure shall be:

ISO/IEC 10036/RA//Glyphs::nnnn

where nnnn is the character string representing the sequence of decimal digits beginning with a non-zero digit which represents the registration number 'm' in the range between 1 and 4294967295 inclusive.

The object identifier assigned by this registration procedure shall be:

{ 1 1 10036 1 m }

where 'm' is the registration number in the range between 1 and 4294967295 inclusive.

The technical meaning and representation forms of glyph identifiers are defined in ISO/IEC 9541-1.

#### 6.1.1 Assignment rules

The numeric part of the identifier, the decimal number, 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 existing international character coding standards. Simple relationship implies that, 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.

#### 6.1.2 Data elements

Each glyph registration request shall include the following information:

- glyph description (should be as complete as possible, including names or titles for the glyph (e.g., related SGML public entity name; see ISO 8879), any significant information about the meaning or intended use

(e.g., initial, medial or final form), and any significant relationships to, or distinctions from, other registered glyphs (e.g., ligatures)),

- script, alphabet, or syllabary the glyph is used with (if any),
- language the glyph is used with (if any),
- application environment the glyph is used with (e.g., math, medical),
- statement of whether the glyph is similar in appearance to other glyphs in the register (provide glyph identifiers),
- statement of whether the glyph is similar in description to other glyphs in the register (provide glyph identifiers),
- statement of whether the glyph is design dependent or design independent (does the shape change with font typeface design changes); if design independent, the example glyph shape provided must represent the only permitted shape, and
- example glyph shape (the provided shape should either be in an ISO/IEC 9541-3 standard font interchange format, or should provide three scannable examples of the shape (72 point glyph shape, 24 point example showing coordinate system with position and escapement points, and 12 point example showing context with six to eight related glyphs of the same writing system)). The shape shall be a sample, design-independent representation, devoid of any design attributes which are not required to define the glyph.

## 6.2 Glyph collections

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The canonical character string form of the public identifier assigned by this registration procedure shall be:

ISO/IEC 10036/RA//Collections::nnnn

where nnnn is the character string representing the sequence of decimal digits beginning with a non-zero digit which represents the registration number 'm' in the range between 1 and 4294967295 inclusive.

The object identifier assigned by this registration procedure shall be:

{ 1 1 10036 2 m }

where 'm' is the registration number in the range between 1 and 4294967295 inclusive.

The technical meaning and representation forms of glyph collection identifiers are defined in ISO/IEC 9541-1.

### 6.2.1 Assignment rules

The numeric part of the identifier, the decimal number, shall be assigned so as to satisfy the following conditions, listed in descending order of priority:

- a) Each assigned identifier shall be for a collection distinct from all others in their set content (unique list of glyph identifiers).
- b) Collection identifiers which are related by function or writing system may be grouped together. If an organization requests international registration of multiple collections which had been previously registered locally by their organization, the registrar may assign identifiers which are similarly grouped together.