



SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST EN ISO/IEC 15423:2010

01-november-2010

Nadomešča:

SIST EN ISO/IEC 15423:2005

Informacijska tehnologija - Tehnike za samodejno razpoznavanje in zajem podatkov - Preskušanje skenerjev in dekodirnikov črtnih kod (ISO/IEC 15423:2009)

Information technology - Automatic identification and data capture techniques - Bar code scanner and decoder performance testing (ISO/IEC 15423:2009)

Informationstechnik - Automatische Identifikation und Datenerfassungsverfahren - Leistungsanforderungen an Strichcode-Scanner und -Decoder (ISO/IEC 15423:2009)

Technologies de l'information - Techniques automatiques d'identification et de capture des données - Contrôle de scanner de code à barres et de performance du décodeur (ISO/IEC 15423:2009)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISO/IEC 15423:2010

ICS:

35.040	Nabori znakov in kodiranje informacij	Character sets and information coding
35.180	Terminalska in druga periferna oprema IT	IT Terminal and other peripheral equipment

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN ISO 15423

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

September 2010

ICS 35.040

Supersedes EN ISO/IEC 15423:2005

English Version

Information technology - Automatic identification and data capture techniques - Bar code scanner and decoder performance testing (ISO/IEC 15423:2009)

Technologies de l'information - Techniques automatiques d'identification et de capture des données - Contrôle de scanner de code à barres et de performance du décodeur (ISO/IEC 15423:2009)

Informationstechnik - Automatische Identifikation und Datenerfassungsverfahren - Leistungsanforderungen an Strichcode-Scanner und -Decoder (ISO/IEC 15423:2009)

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Foreword

The text of ISO/IEC 15423:2009 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC/JTC 1 "Information technology" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and has been taken over as EN ISO/IEC 15423:2010 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 225 "AIDC technologies" 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2011.

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO/IEC
15423

Second edition
2009-11-15

**Information technology — Automatic
identification and data capture
techniques — Bar code scanner and
decoder performance testing**

*Technologies de l'information — Techniques automatiques
d'identification et de capture des données — Contrôle de scanner de
code à barres et de performance du décodeur*

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Reference number
ISO/IEC 15423:2009(E)



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Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
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Published in Switzerland

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ISO/IEC 15423:2009(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. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. 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 document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 15423 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 15423:2004), which has been technically revised.

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Introduction

The technology of bar coding is based on the recognition of patterns encoded in bars and spaces of defined dimensions or arrangements of marks in matrix patterns both of which are constructed according to rules defining the translation of characters into such patterns, known as the symbology specification.

Bar code symbols can be produced with a wide variety of printing and other techniques, and the overall symbol dimensions can be uniformly scaled to suit particular requirements.

There is a wide range of bar code reading equipment using various scanning techniques, which enable bar code symbols to be read under many different conditions.

Bar code symbols may be

- a) “linear” i.e. read in a single dimension, where the height of the bars provides redundancy of information, or
- b) “two dimensional”, either in stacked rows to be read unidimensionally with multiple scans, or as a matrix of elements requiring two dimensional reading.

Bar code reading equipment must be capable of reliably converting the information represented as a bar code symbol into a form meaningful to the host computer system or otherwise to the user.

Manufacturers of bar code equipment, the producers of bar code symbols and the users of bar code technology require publicly available standard test specifications for bar code reading equipment to ensure the accuracy and consistency of performance of this equipment.

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Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Bar code scanner and decoder performance testing

1 Scope

This International Standard defines the test equipment and procedures to be used to determine the performance of bar code scanning and decoding equipment. It deals with bar code scanning and decoding equipment both as integrated reading systems and as discrete units. It defines performance of the equipment in a particular configuration (e.g. a specific model) irrespective of the individual components used. It also defines in a normative annex operational parameters for the test equipment, and describes, in an informative annex, a means of classifying scanners.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 15415, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Bar code print quality test specification — Two-dimensional symbols*

ISO/IEC 15416, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Bar code print quality test specification — Linear symbols*

ISO/IEC 15417, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Code 128 bar code symbology specification*

ISO/IEC 15424, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Data Carrier Identifiers (including Symbology Identifiers)*

ISO/IEC 15426-1, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Bar code verifier conformance specifications — Part 1: Linear symbols*

ISO/IEC 15426-2, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Bar code verifier conformance specification — Part 2: Two-dimensional symbols*

ISO/IEC 15438, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — PDF417 bar code symbology specification*

ISO/IEC 16022, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Data Matrix bar code symbology specification*

ISO/IEC 16388, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Code 39 bar code symbology specification*

ISO/IEC 19762-1, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary — Part 1: General terms relating to AIDC*

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ISO/IEC 19762-2, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary — Part 2: Optically readable media (ORM)*

ISO/IEC 24723, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — EAN.UCC Composite bar code symbology specification*

ISO/IEC 24724, *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Reduced Space Symbology (RSS) bar code symbology specification*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 19762 and the following apply.

3.1 contact scanner
particular type of scanner in which the scanning action takes place with the scanner in actual or near contact with the symbol, e.g. wand or light pen

3.2 decode redundancy
acquisition of a predetermined number of identical decodes before acceptance by a decoder of a valid decode

EXAMPLE Decode redundancy of 2 requires two identical decodes.

3.3 exit window
datum point from which the reading diagram is measured, positioned on the beam midpoint and closest to the reading end of the scanner

3.4 maximum reading distance
distance from the exit window to the end of the depth of field

NOTE See R in Figure 2.

3.5 minimum reading distance
distance from the exit window to the beginning of the depth of field

NOTE See A in Figure 2.

3.6 raster distance
distance between the two most widely spaced adjacent scan lines projected on a plane at a defined distance from the scanner exit window

NOTE See E in Figure B.3.

3.7 raster width
distance between the two outermost scan lines projected on a plane at a defined distance from the scanner exit window

NOTE This covers a reading field which depends on the construction of the scanner and on the reading distance. See D in Figure B.3.

3.8 reading angle

angular rotation of a symbol in an axis relative to a scan line

NOTE Three different reading angles, tilt, skew and pitch are illustrated in Figure 1. Tilt refers to rotation around the z axis, skew to rotation around the x axis and pitch to rotation around the y axis.

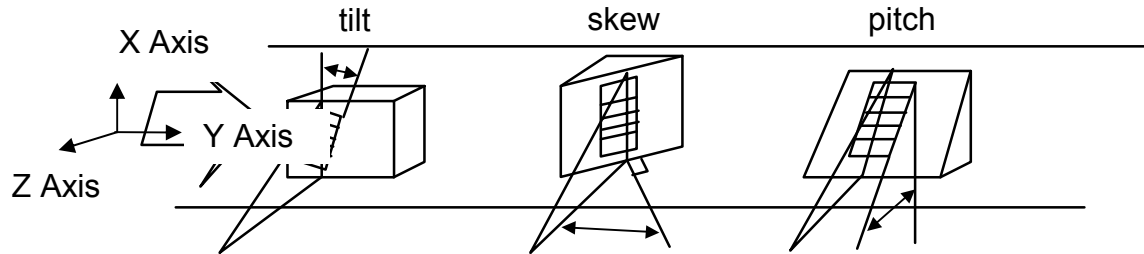


Figure 1 — Reading angles

3.9 reading diagram

graphical representation of the reading zone for a specific X dimension (or other parameters) of the bar code symbol

NOTE The parameters of the reading diagram are:

- measurements made from the exit window of the reader;
- reading distance, measured on the z axis;
- X dimension (in mm),
- skew, tilt and pitch angles;
- symbol contrast value;
- ambient light level; and
- symbology.

See Annex B.

3.10 reading zone

whole region (line, area or volume) in front of the exit window of a non-contact scanner in which defined symbols can be read

NOTE See zone MNOP in Figure 2.