
**Ophthalmic optics — Spectacle frames
and sunglasses electronic catalogue and
identification —**

**Part 1:
Product identification and electronic
catalogue product hierarchy**

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*Optique ophtalmique — Catalogue de montures de lunettes et de
lunettes de soleil et identification —*

*Partie 1: Identification des produits et hiérarchie des catalogues
électroniques*

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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 2.

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

ISO 10685-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Ophthalmic optics and instruments*.

ISO 10685 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Ophthalmic optics — Spectacle frames and sunglasses electronic catalogue and identification*:

— *Part 1: Product identification and electronic catalogue product hierarchy*

— *Part 2: Commercial information*

— *Part 3: Technical information*

Ophthalmic optics — Spectacle frames and sunglasses electronic catalogue and identification —

Part 1: Product identification and electronic catalogue product hierarchy

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10685 establishes rules and requirements for the definition of a unique identifier for spectacle frames and sunglass frames, and specifies the data information and file format used for identifying spectacle frames and sunglass frames.

It is applicable to sunglass clip-ons.

2 Normative references *iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW* (standards.iteh.ai)

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 4217, *Codes for the representation of currencies and funds*

ISO 8624, *Ophthalmic optics — Spectacle frames — Measuring system and terminology*

ISO 12870:—¹⁾, *Ophthalmic optics — Spectacle frames — Requirements and test methods*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1

brand/license owner

company owning or licensed for a brand name

4 Abbreviated terms

GS1 Global Standards 1, a global organization dedicated to the design and implementation of global standards and solutions to improve the efficiency and visibility of supply and demand chains globally and across sectors.

GTIN™²⁾ Global Trade Item Number™, used for the unique identification of trade items worldwide.

1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 12870:2004)

5 Frame identifier structure

5.1 GTIN-14

For the use of this part of ISO 10685, GTIN data exchange requires the use of 14 digits. In databases, it is recommended to manage a 14-digit field to comply with the identification of logistical units in the future.

The GTIN-14 standard is defined as the unique 14-digit identifier for items; it includes, in sequence, the following.

5.1.1 Indicator digit

The indicator digit is a one-digit logistical code. For the purposes of this part of ISO 10685, it is always set to zero (0). Future use of this indicator code may identify groupings of trade items according to GS1 standards.

5.1.2 Country code

The country code is the country code corresponding to the GS1 regional organization of which the brand/license owner is a member.

5.1.3 Brand/license owner code — Company prefix

The brand/license owner code is a code allocated to the brand owner by the GS1 regional organization of which the brand owner is a member.

5.1.4 Product code

Product codes are unique numbers. The value for product code is arbitrary and is at the discretion of the brand/license owner.

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5.2 Rules of application

5.2.1 General rules

5.2.1.1 Spectacle frames

A separate unique GTIN-14 is required whenever any of the basic characteristics of a frame are different in any way.

The basic characteristics of a spectacle frame are given in Table 1.

2) GTIN is the trademark identifier for trade items (which encompass both products and services) and is supplied by the GS1 System. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO of the product/service identifier named. Equivalent products may be used if they can be shown to lead to the same results.

Table 1 — Basic characteristics of a spectacle frame

Characteristic
Brand
Collection
Model
Colour
asize
dsize
lsize

A brand/license owner may decide to assign a separate GTIN-14 number in case any other physical or logistical characteristic of a spectacle frame is different (namely, lens shape, frame material, etc.).

5.2.1.2 Sunglass frames

A separate unique GTIN-14 is required whenever any of the basic characteristics of sunglass frames are different in any way.

The basic characteristics of a sunglass frame are given in Table 2.

Table 2 — Basic characteristics of a sunglass frame

Characteristic
Brand
Collection
Model
Colour
asize
dsize
lsize
Lens

A brand/license owner may decide to assign a separate GTIN-14 number in case any other physical or logistical characteristic of a sunglass frame is different (namely, lens shape, frame material, etc.).

5.2.2 Responsibility

The brand/license owner, the organization which owns the specifications of the frame regardless of where and by whom it is manufactured, is responsible for the allocation of the GTIN-14. On joining a GS1 member organization, the member receives a GS1 company prefix, which is for the sole use of the company to which it is assigned. The company prefix shall not be sold, leased or given, in whole or in part, for use by any other company.

The brand/license owner may be:

- the manufacturer or supplier: the company manufactures the frame or has it manufactured, in any country, and sells it under its own brand name;

- the importer or wholesaler: the importer or wholesaler has the frame manufactured, in any country, and sells it under its own brand name or the importer or wholesaler changes the trade item (for example by modifying the packaging of the trade item);
- the retailer: the retailer has the frame manufactured, in any country, and sells it under its own brand.

5.2.3 Re-use of a GTIN-14

Under no circumstances shall a code which has been assigned to a product be re-used at a later stage.

5.2.4 Brand/license ownership changes

5.2.4.1 Acquisitions and mergers

If a company is being acquired, the company's existing stocks on hand, which are numbered before the acquisition or merger, keep the same GTIN-14. Products that are produced after the acquisition or merger may keep the GTIN-14 allocated before the acquisition if the acquiring company maintains the GS1 membership.

A merger implies that someone has taken over a company and has assumed responsibility for the company's GS1 company prefix, as well as its assets and locations. Products that the acquired company produced under its GS1 company prefix may continue to be produced using the same prefix following the merger, since the acquiring company has full control.

If it so desired, the acquiring company may label all acquired products using their existing GS1 company prefix. The importance of ensuring trading partners are informed of any changes, in a timely manner, cannot be overemphasized. A company should be careful when centralizing the allocation of all numbers under one GS1 company prefix as it results in additional work and data file maintenance for customers.

5.2.4.2 Partial purchase

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If a company purchases a division of a company whose GS1 company prefix is used in divisions not purchased, the acquiring company shall change the GTIN-14 in the purchased division within one year. The rules concerning the use of the seller's GTIN-14s and other GS1 identification keys should be taken into consideration when drawing up the purchase contract.

At the earliest opportunity, the buyer should phase in new numbers, from its own range of numbers, for items whose brand name it has acquired. The buyer is able to do this, for example, when packaging is redesigned or reprinted.

During a company sale, and for four years following, the selling company shall not reallocate the original numbers to other items.

5.2.4.3 Split or spin-off

When a company splits into two or more separate companies each GS1 company prefix assigned to the original company shall be transferred to only one of the new companies. Any company left without a GS1 company prefix needs to apply to a GS1 member organization. The decision about which of the new companies should take the original GS1 company prefixes should be made in such a way as to minimize the number of additional GTIN-14s required. The decision should be part of the legal arrangements of the new companies.

It is not necessary for existing stocks of items to be renumbered. However, when any of the split or spin-off companies has trade items which are numbered with a GS1 company prefix that it no longer holds, the company should renumber those items using its own GS1 company prefix when new labelling or packaging is produced. Customers should be notified well in advance of the changes.

Split or spin-off companies that retain a GS1 company prefix shall keep a record of the GTIN-14s created which have been allocated to items they no longer own. They shall not re-use these GTIN-14s. Therefore, the company that did not retain the GS1 company prefix shall keep the company which now maintains it informed of the dates on which goods were last supplied using that GS1 company prefix or shall guarantee a date by which it is intended to make the change of number.

6 Identification data for frames item catalogue

Tables 3 to 5 specify the fields used to identify the electronic frame item catalogue (see Table 3) and an item within a frame catalogue (see Tables 4 and 5). Additional information and examples are available in Annex A.

- The “name” column defines the tag and attribute names within the XML file (see Annex B for schema definition).
- The “O/M” column indicates whether a field is optional (O) or mandatory (M).
- The “format” column indicates the data type, e.g.: TEXT.
- The “length” column indicates the field character length.
- The “description” column gives the description of the field.

Table 3 — Identification of an electronic frame item catalogue

Name	O/M	Format	Length	Description
Test	M	BOOLEAN	1	Identifier of test catalogue
Cdate	M	DATETIME	25	Catalogue date and time
Cvers	M	TEXT	max 25	Catalogue version
Sendcode	M	TEXT	max. 40	Legal name of the catalogue provider
Sendname	O	TEXT	max. 40	Contact name of the catalogue provider
Senddetails	O	TEXT	max. 200	Contact details of the catalogue provider
Cname	M	TEXT	35	Catalogue name
Crev	O	TEXT	6	Revision of catalogue version
Cid	M	TEXT	16	Catalogue identifier
Cstartdate	M	DATE	10	Catalogue start date
Cenddate	O	DATE	10	Catalogue end date
Supcode	M	TEXT	max. 25	Item supplier code
supcodequalifier	M	TEXT	max. 255	URI of item supplier code registrar
Supname	M	TEXT	max. 40	Item supplier legal name
Reccode	O	TEXT	max. 25	Catalogue recipient code
reccodequalifier	O	TEXT	max. 255	URI of catalogue recipient code registrar
Recname	O	TEXT	max. 40	Catalogue recipient legal name
Currcode	M	TEXT	max. 3	Currency for selling price

Table 4 — Identification of a spectacle frame item within an electronic frame catalogue

Name	O/M	Format	Length	Description
Gtin14	M	TEXT	14	GTIN
Mancode	M	TEXT	max. 40	Legal manufacturer
Downer	O	TEXT	max. 40	Data owner
Pclass	M	TEXT	max. 255	Code of the product class to which the frame item belongs within the frame classification
Mcode	M	TEXT	max. 25	Model code
Mdesc	O	TEXT	max. 25	Frame item marking
Snmb	O	BOOLEAN	1	Serial number
Datastatus	M	TEXT	1	Frame item data status
Dataupdatedate	M	DATETIME	25	Frame item update date
Bndcod	O	TEXT	max. 3	Brand code
Bnddes	O	TEXT	max. 25	Brand description
Collcod	O	TEXT	max. 3	Collection code
Colldes	O	TEXT	max. 25	Collection description
Ccode	O	TEXT	max. 10	Harmonized code system
Mcolc	M	TEXT	max. 6	Colour code
asize	M	INTEGER	max. 3	Nominal horizontal lens size (mm)
dsize	M	INTEGER	max. 2	Nominal distance between lenses (mm)
lsize	M	INTEGER	max. 3	Nominal overall length of side (mm)

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Table 5 — Identification of a sunglass frame item within an electronic frame catalogue

Name	O/M	Format	Length	Description
Gtin14	M	TEXT	14	GTIN
Mancode	M	TEXT	max. 40	Legal manufacturer
Downer	O	TEXT	max. 40	Data owner
Pclass	M	TEXT	max. 255	Code of the product class to which the frame item belongs within the frame classification
Mcode	M	TEXT	max. 25	Model code
Mdesc	O	TEXT	max. 25	Frame item marking
Snmb	O	BOOLEAN	1	Serial number
Datastatus	M	TEXT	1	Frame item data status
Dataupdatedate	O	DATETIME	25	Frame item update date
Bndcod	O	TEXT	max. 3	Brand code
Bnddes	O	TEXT	max. 25	Brand description
Collcod	O	TEXT	max. 3	Collection code
Colldes	O	TEXT	max. 25	Collection description
Ccode	O	TEXT	max. 10	Harmonized code system
Mcolc	M	TEXT	max. 6	Colour code
asize	O	INTEGER	max. 3	Nominal horizontal lens size (mm)
dsize	O	INTEGER	max. 2	Nominal distance between lenses (mm)
lsize	O	INTEGER	max. 3	Nominal overall length of side (mm)
Lens	M	TEXT	max. 25	Identifier of lens

For a sample XML file, see Annex C.

7 Marking — Barcode

Although product marking is not formally within the scope of this part of ISO 10685, items intended for scanning should be marked with a bar code symbol such as GTIN-12s or GTIN-13s belonging to the EAN/UPC symbology family.

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