
**Identification cards — Recording
technique —**

**Part 6:
Magnetic stripe: High coercivity**

Cartes d'identification — Technique d'enregistrement —

Partie 6: Bandeau magnétique: Haute coercivité

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Conformance	3
5 Physical characteristics of the identification card	3
5.1 General.....	3
5.2 Magnetic stripe area warpage.....	3
5.3 Surface distortions.....	4
6 Physical characteristics of the magnetic stripe	4
6.1 Height and surface profile of the magnetic stripe area.....	4
6.1.1 Surface profile of the magnetic stripe area.....	5
6.1.2 Height of the magnetic stripe area.....	6
6.2 Surface roughness.....	6
6.3 Adhesion of stripe to card.....	7
6.4 Wear of magnetic stripe from read/write head.....	7
6.5 Resistance to chemicals.....	7
7 Performance characteristics for the magnetic material	7
7.1 General.....	7
7.2 Testing and operating environment.....	7
7.3 Signal amplitude requirements for magnetic media.....	7
8 Encoding technique	9
9 Encoding specification, general	10
9.1 Angle of recording.....	10
9.2 Nominal bit density.....	11
9.3 Signal amplitude requirements for tracks 1, 2 and 3.....	11
9.4 Bit configuration.....	12
9.5 Direction of recording.....	12
9.6 Leading and trailing zeroes.....	12
10 Encoding specifications	12
10.1 Alphanumeric track, Track 1.....	12
10.1.1 Average bit density.....	12
10.1.2 Flux transition spacing variation.....	13
10.1.3 Coded character set.....	14
10.1.4 Maximum number of characters for ID-1 type card.....	15
10.2 Numeric track, Track 2.....	16
10.2.1 Average bit density.....	16
10.2.2 Flux transition spacing variation.....	16
10.2.3 Coded character set.....	16
10.2.4 Maximum number of characters for ID-1 type card.....	17
10.3 Numeric track, Track 3.....	17
10.3.1 Average bit density.....	17
10.3.2 Flux transition spacing variation.....	17
10.3.3 Coded character set.....	17
10.3.4 Maximum number of characters for ID-1 type card.....	17
11 Error detection	17
11.1 General.....	17
11.2 Parity.....	18
11.3 Longitudinal redundancy check (LRC).....	18
12 Location of encoded tracks	18

Annex A (informative) Magnetic stripe read compatibility — ISO/IEC 7811-2, ISO/IEC 7811-6	19
Annex B (informative) Magnetic stripe abrasivity	20
Annex C (informative) Static magnetic characteristics	21

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, SC 17, *Cards and personal identification*.

This fifth edition cancels and replaces the fourth edition (ISO/IEC 7811 6:2014), which has been technically revised.

Major changes from the previous edition are as follows:

- wherever possible, the same definitions, criteria and test methods are used in ISO/IEC 7811-2 and ISO/IEC 7811-6;
- the primary standard cards held by Q-Card are used to calibrate the manufacture of secondary reference cards. Other primary standard cards held by PTB and Card testing International (CTI) are used as backup to replace cards held by Q-Card as they wear out;
- the supplier of secondary reference cards has changed from PTB to Q-Card;
- during revision, some figure and table numbers may have changed and might not be the same between the two standards;
- changed the title of [Figure 10](#) to: Noise in signal waveform;
- changed from $0,08 U_R$ to $0,07 U_R$ in [Figure 10](#) to match text.

Notes in this document are only used for giving additional information intended to assist in the understanding or use of the document. They do not contain provisions or requirements to which it is necessary to conform in order to claim compliance with this document.

A list of all the parts in the ISO/IEC 7811 series, can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

ISO/IEC 7811-6:2018(E)

This corrected version of ISO/IEC 7811-6:2018 incorporates the following corrections:

Subclause [3.9](#), **test recording currents**:

two recording currents defined by:

$$I_{\min} = \text{recording current corresponding to } 3,5 F_R$$

$$I_{\max} = \text{recording current corresponding to } 5,0 F_R$$

has been corrected to:

two recording currents defined by:

$$I_{\min} = \text{recording current corresponding to } 2,8 F_R$$

$$I_{\max} = \text{recording current corresponding to } 3,5 F_R$$

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Identification cards — Recording technique —

Part 6: Magnetic stripe: High coercivity

1 Scope

ISO/IEC 7811 defines the characteristics for identification cards as defined in [Clause 3](#) of this document and the use of such cards for international interchange.

This document specifies requirements for a high coercivity magnetic stripe (including any protective overlay) on an identification card, the encoding technique and coded character sets. It takes into consideration both human and machine aspects and states minimum requirements.

Coercivity influences many of the quantities specified in this document but is not itself specified. The main characteristic of the high coercivity magnetic stripe is its improved resistance to erasure. This is achieved with minimal probability of damage to other magnetic stripes by contact while retaining read compatibility with magnetic stripes as defined in ISO/IEC 7811-2.

ISO/IEC 7811 provides criteria to which cards are to perform. No consideration is given within ISO/IEC 7811 to the amount of use, if any, experienced by the card prior to test. Failure to conform to specified criteria is negotiated between the involved parties.

ISO/IEC 10373-2 specifies the test procedures used to check cards against the parameters specified in this document.

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NOTE Numeric values in the SI and/or Imperial measurement system in this document may have been rounded off and are consistent with, but not exactly equal to each other. Using either system is correct but intermixing or reconvertng values can result in errors. The original design was made using the Imperial measurement system.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 4287, *Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) — Surface texture: Profile method — Terms, definitions and surface texture parameters*

ISO/IEC 7810, *Identification cards — Physical characteristics*

ISO/IEC 10373-1, *Identification cards — Test methods — Part 1: General characteristics*

ISO/IEC 10373-2, *Identification cards — Test methods — Part 2: Cards with magnetic stripes*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 7810 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 primary standard

set of reference cards established by the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB) and maintained by PTB, Q-Card, and Card Testing International secretariat that represent the values of U_R and I_R designated RM7811-6

3.2 secondary standard

reference card designated RM7811-6 that is related to the primary standard as stated in the calibration certificate supplied with each card

Note 1 to entry: Secondary standards can be ordered from Q-Card, 301 Reagan Street, Sunbury, PA 17801, USA. The source of secondary standards will be maintained at least until 2018.

3.3 unused un-encoded card

card possessing all the components required for its intended purpose, which has not been subjected to any personalization or testing operation, and which has been stored in a clean environment with no more than 48 h exposure to daylight and at temperatures between 5 °C and 30 °C and humidity between 10 % and 90 % without experiencing thermal shock

3.4 unused encoded card

card according to 3.3 that has only been encoded with all the data (magnetic, embossing, electronic, etc) required for its intended purpose

3.5 returned card

card according to 3.4 after it has been issued to the card holder and returned for the purpose of testing

3.6 flux transition

location of the greatest rate of change with distance of the magnetisation

3.7 reference current

I_R
minimum recorded current amplitude under the given test conditions that causes, on the reference card, a readback signal amplitude equal to 80 % of the reference signal amplitude U_R , at a density of 8 flux transitions per millimetre (200 flux transitions per inch) as shown in [Figure 6](#)

3.8 reference flux level

F_R
flux level in the test head that corresponds to the reference current I_R

3.9 test recording currents

two recording currents defined by:

$$I_{\min} = \text{recording current corresponding to } 2,8 F_R$$

$$I_{\max} = \text{recording current corresponding to } 3,5 F_R$$

3.10 individual signal amplitude

U_i
base-to-peak amplitude of a single readback voltage signal

3.11**average signal amplitude** U_A

sum of the absolute value of the amplitude of each signal peak (U_i) divided by the number of signal peaks (n) for a given track over the length of the magnetic stripe area

3.12**reference signal amplitude** U_R

maximum value of the average signal amplitude of a reference card corrected to the primary standard

3.13**physical recording density**

number of flux transitions per unit length recorded on a track

3.14**bit density**

number of data bits stored per unit of length

3.15**bit cell**

distance between two clocking flux transitions as shown in [Figure 11](#)

3.16**subinterval**

distance that is nominally half the distance between two clocking flux transitions as shown in [Figure 11](#)

3.17**demagnetisation current** I_d

D.C. current value that reduces the average signal amplitude to 80 % of the reference signal amplitude (U_R) on a secondary reference card that has been encoded at a density of 20 ft/mm (500 ftpi) at a current of I_{\min}

4 Conformance

A prerequisite for conformance with this document is conformance with ISO/IEC 7810. An identification card is in conformance with this document if it meets all mandatory requirements specified herein. Default values apply if no others are specified.

5 Physical characteristics of the identification card**5.1 General**

The identification card shall conform to the specification given in ISO/IEC 7810.

WARNING — The attention of card issuers is drawn to the fact that information held on the magnetic stripe may be rendered ineffective through contamination by contact with dirt and certain commonly used chemicals including plasticizers. It should also be noted that any printing or screening placed on top of the magnetic stripe must not impair the function of the magnetic stripe.

5.2 Magnetic stripe area warpage

Application of a 2,2 N (0.5 lbf) load evenly distributed on the front face opposite the magnetic stripe shall bring the entire stripe within 0,08 mm (0.003 in) of the rigid plate.

5.3 Surface distortions

There shall be no surface distortions, irregularities or raised areas on both the front and the back of the card in the area shown in [Figure 1](#) that might interfere with the contact between the magnetic head and magnetic stripe.

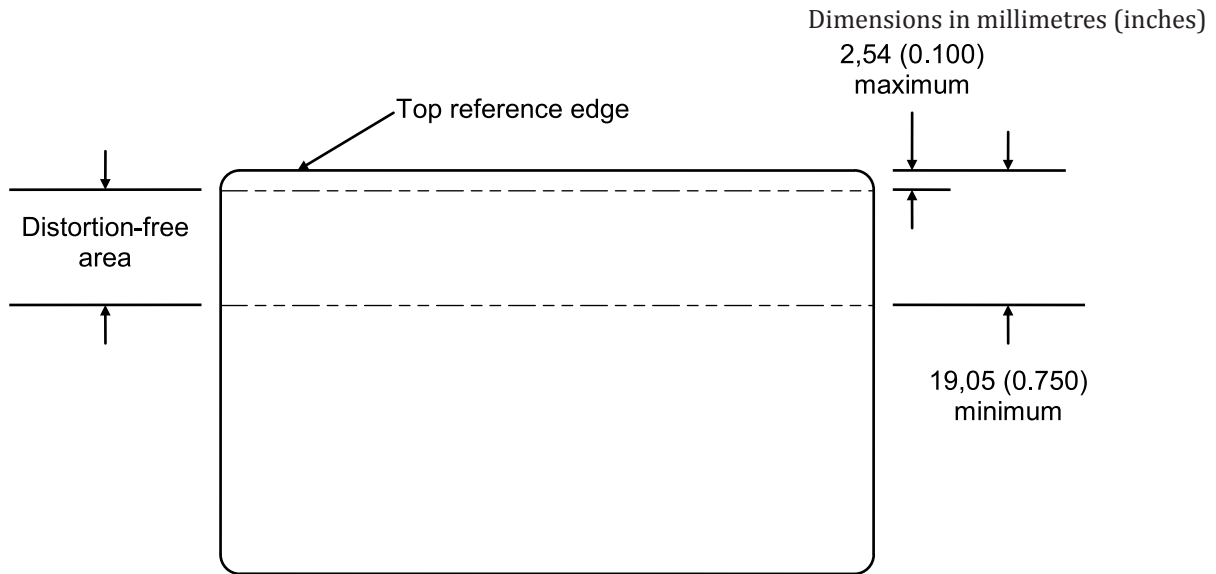


Figure 1 — Distortion-free area on card with magnetic stripe
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If a raised signature panel area is located on the front or back of the card, then it shall be no closer to the top edge of the card than 19,05 mm (0.750 in). [ISO/IEC 7811-6:2018](#)

NOTE Raised areas and distortions on other areas of the card can cause card transport problems with magnetic stripe processing equipment resulting in reading or writing errors.

6 Physical characteristics of the magnetic stripe

6.1 Height and surface profile of the magnetic stripe area

The magnetic stripe area is located on the back of the card as shown in [Figure 2](#).

NOTE In the case of the magnetic stripe area used for track 1 and 2, the dimension a as shown in [Figure 2](#) of the magnetic media could be less than the maximum dimension b as shown in [Figure 12](#) for the location of track 2 data on the card. It is desirable that the magnetic stripe area extend beyond the limits of the encoded track.

Dimensions in millimetres (inches)

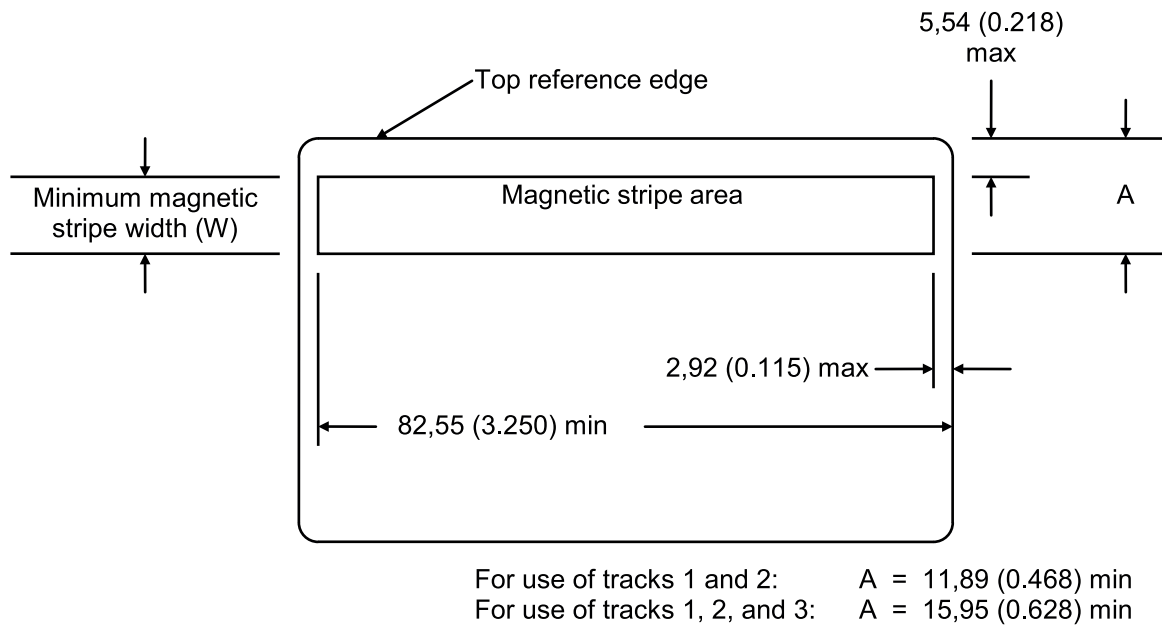


Figure 2 — Location of magnetic material for ID-1 type card
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6.1.1 Surface profile of the magnetic stripe area

ISO/IEC 7811-6:2018

The maximum vertical deviation (a) of the transverse surface profile of the magnetic stripe area is shown below. See Figure 3, Figure 4, and Figure 5. The slope of the surface profile curve shall be limited to: $-4a/W < \text{slope} < 4a/W$.

When the bending stiffness value (see ISO/IEC 7810) for the card is 20 mm or more then the surface profile limits are:

Minimum stripe width	As shown in Figure 3 A	As shown in Figure 3 B
W = 6,35 mm (0.25 in)	$a \leq 9,5 \mu\text{m}$ (375 μin)	$a \leq 5,8 \mu\text{m}$ (225 μin)
W = 10,28 mm (0.405 in)	$a \leq 15,4 \mu\text{m}$ (607 μin)	$a \leq 9,3 \mu\text{m}$ (365 μin)

When the bending stiffness value (see ISO/IEC 7810) for the card is less than 20 mm then the surface profile limits are:

Minimum stripe width	As shown in Figure 3 A	As shown in Figure 3 B
W = 6,35 mm (0.25 in)	$a \leq 7,3 \mu\text{m}$ (288 μin)	$a \leq 4,5 \mu\text{m}$ (175 μin)
W = 10,28 mm (0.405 in)	$a \leq 11,7 \mu\text{m}$ (466 μin)	$a \leq 7,3 \mu\text{m}$ (284 μin)

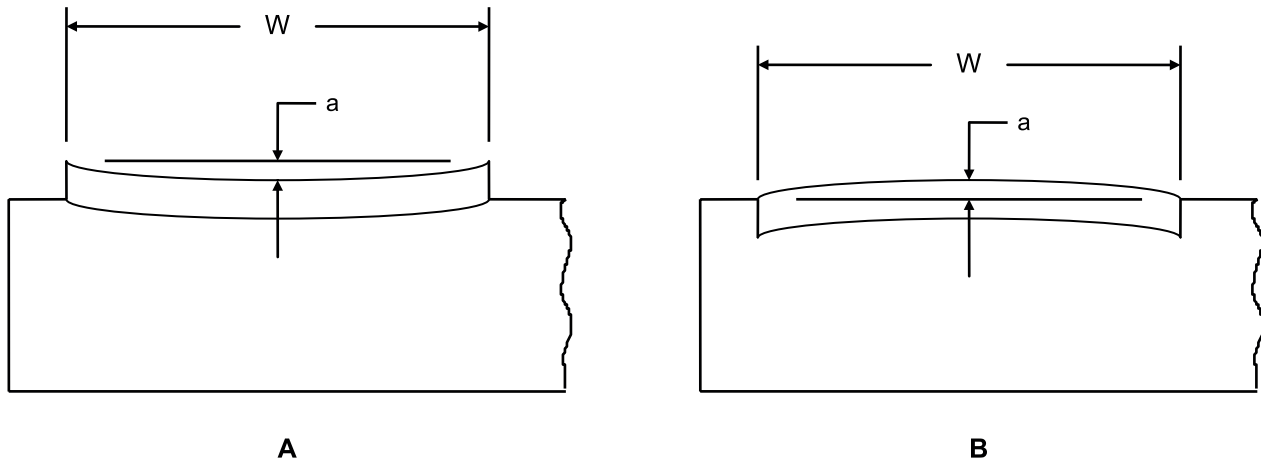


Figure 3 — Surface profile

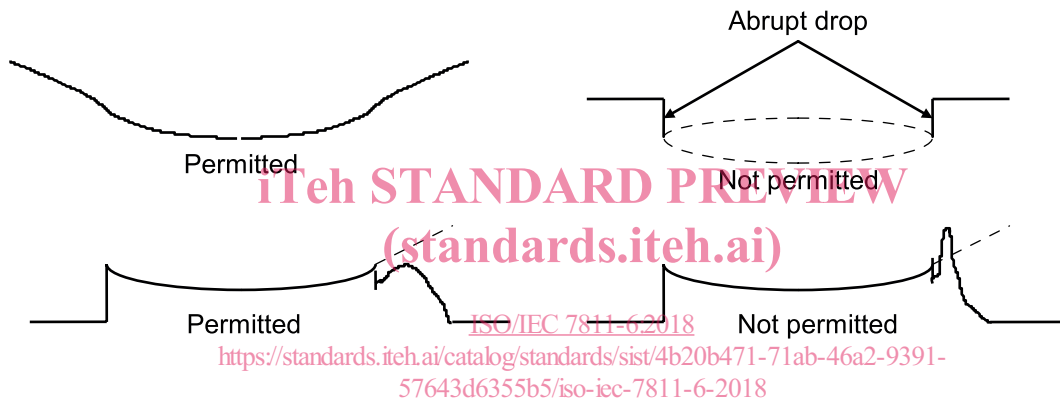


Figure 4 — Surface profile examples



Irregular profiles as shown may result in poor quality encoding.

Figure 5 — Irregular surface profile examples

6.1.2 Height of the magnetic stripe area

The vertical deviation (h) of the magnetic stripe area relative to the adjacent surface of the card shall be:

$$-0,005 \text{ mm } (-200 \text{ }\mu\text{in}) \leq h \leq 0,038 \text{ mm } (1500 \text{ }\mu\text{in})$$

Spiking in the profile caused by the material "squirt out" in hot stamping is not part of the stripe. It shall not extend above the magnetic stripe area height (h) as defined above.

6.2 Surface roughness

The average surface roughness (R_a) of the magnetic stripe area shall not exceed $0,40 \text{ }\mu\text{m}$ ($15.9 \text{ }\mu\text{in}$) in both the longitudinal and transverse directions when measured according to ISO 4287.