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**Identification cards — Optical memory
cards**

**Part 2:
Dimensions and location of the
accessible optical area**

Cartes d'identification — Cartes à mémoire optique

Partie 2: Dimensions et emplacement de la zone optique accessible

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ISO copyright office
Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20
Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11
Fax + 41 22 749 09 47
E-mail copyright@iso.org
Web www.iso.org

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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.

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 11694-2 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 17, *Cards and personal identification*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO/IEC 11694-2:2005), which has been technically revised.

ISO/IEC 11694 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Identification cards — Optical memory cards — Linear recording method*:

- *Part 1: Physical characteristics*
- *Part 2: Dimensions and location of the accessible optical area*
- *Part 3: Optical properties and characteristics*
- *Part 4: Logical data structures*
- *Part 5: Data format for information interchange for applications using ISO/IEC 11694-4, Annex B*
- *Part 6: Use of biometrics on an optical memory card*

Introduction

This part of ISO/IEC 11694 is one of a series of standards describing the parameters for optical memory cards and the use of such cards for the storage and interchange of digital data.

The standards recognize the existence of different methods for recording and reading information on optical memory cards, the characteristics of which are specific to the recording method employed. In general, these different recording methods will not be compatible with each other. Therefore, the standards are structured to accommodate the inclusion of existing and future recording methods in a consistent manner.

This part of ISO/IEC 11694 is specific to optical memory cards using the linear recording method. Characteristics which apply to other specific recording methods shall be found in separate standards documents.

This part of ISO/IEC 11694 defines the dimensions and location of the accessible optical area and the extent of compliance with, addition to, and/or deviation from the relevant base document, ISO/IEC 11693.

The user's attention is called to the possibility that compliance with this part of ISO/IEC 11694 may require use of an invention covered by patent rights and/or other material covered by copyrights. By publication of this part of ISO 11694, no position is taken with respect to the validity of this claim or of any patent rights or copyrights in connection therewith.

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Identification cards — Optical memory cards

Part 2: Dimensions and location of the accessible optical area

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 11694 defines the dimensions and location of the accessible optical area of optical memory cards with ID-1 dimensions using the linear recording method.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

3.1

reference edge

lower horizontal edge or left vertical edge, using the card orientation shown in Figure 1

3.2

reference track

first track located nearest the horizontal reference edge of the card, as shown in Figure 1

4 Dimensions and location

4.1 General

This part of ISO/IEC 11694 applies to cards containing only one accessible optical area. Optional card layouts are described in Annex A.

4.2 Accessible optical area

The dimensions and location of the accessible optical area shall be as shown in Figure 1.

4.2.1 Dimension C

Dimension C, as shown by Figure 1, is not fixed by this part of ISO/IEC 11694, but shall be left to each industry user group to specify for those applications requiring interchange. Dimension C shall never be less than 9,5 mm nor greater than 49,2 mm.

4.2.2 Dimension X

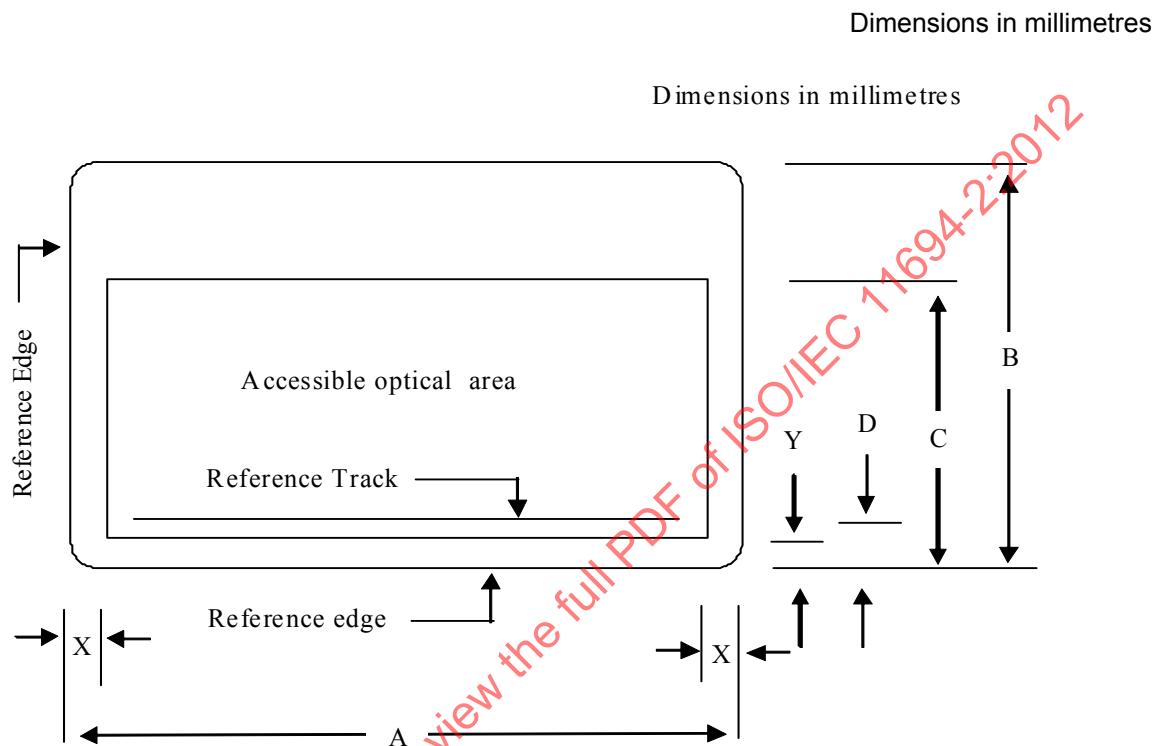
Dimension X shall be 1,0 mm maximum (see Figure 1).

4.2.3 Dimension Y

Dimension Y, as shown in Figure 1, shall be less than dimension D by at least 1,0 mm.

4.2.4 Skew

The skew of the reference track relative to the horizontal reference edge of the card shall be less than or equal to $0,2^{\circ}$ (see Figure 1).



NOTE Drawing not to scale.

Figure 1 — Dimensions and location of the accessible optical area

Annex A (informative)

Optional card layouts

A.1 General

This Annex specifies the dimensions and locations of the accessible optical area of optical memory cards using the linear recording method which may include other technologies in addition to the accessible optical area.

A.2 Accessible optical area

A.2.1 Location

The accessible optical area can be located on either face of the card.

A.2.2 Reference track

The reference track can be at the "top" or "bottom" of the card.

A.2.3 Size

The size of the accessible optical area can be adjusted to accommodate other technologies included on the card.

A.2.4 Co-existence

The user shall refer to ISO/IEC 11693-2. Technologies located co-incident with the accessible optical area on either side of the card shall not interfere with the accessible optical area.