INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION MEMACHAPOAHAA OPPAHMALUA DO CTAHAATMALORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



Information processing – 9-track, 12,7 mm (0.5 in) wide magnetic tape for information interchange recorded at 8 rpmm (200 rpi)

Traitement de l'information – Bande magnétique à 9 pistes, de 12,7 mm (0,5 in) de large, pour l'échange d'information, enregistrée à 8 rangées par millimètre (200 xpi)

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FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up 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

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 1862 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 97, *Computers and information processing*, and circulated to the Member Bodies in November 1974.

It has been approved by the Member Bodies of the following countries;

Belgium	Italy
Bulgaria	Japan
Czechoslovakia	New Zealand
France	Poland
Germany	Portugal
Hungary	Romania
Ireland	South Africa, Rep. of

Spain Switzerland Turkey U.S.A. U.S.S.R. Yugoslavia

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

This International Standard cancels and replaces ISO R 1862-1971 of which it constitutes a technical revision.

Recommendation

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1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

This International Standard specifies a 9-track, 8 rows per millimetre (rpmm) [200 rows per inch (rpi)], 12,7 mm (0.5 in) wide magnetic tape for interchangeability of tape between information processing systems which utilize the 7-bit coded character set specified in ISO 646. It refers solely to magnetic tape for digital recording, on which the direction of magnetization is nominally longitudinal as opposed to nominally transverse.

NOTES

1 Certain other aspects of coding requirements, such as significance of binary digits, sequence of characters, filling of unused positions and magnetic labelling for use on magnetic tape, are the subject of ISO 962 and ISO/R 1001.

2 Details of unrecorded tape and reels are specified in the complementary publication, ISO 1864.

2 REFERENCES

ISO 962, Information processing – Implementation of the 7-bit coded character set and its 7-bit and 8-bit extensions on 9-track, 12,7 mm (0.5 in) magnetic tape.

ISO/R 1001, Magnetic tape labeling and file structure for information interchange.

ISO 1864, Information processing – Unrecorded 12,7 mm (0.5 in) wide magnetic tape for information interchange – 8 and 32 rpmm (200 and 800 rpi), NRZI, and 63 rpmm (1 600 rpi), phase-encoded