This is a preview - click here to buy the full publication

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 12246

First edition 1993-12-15

Information technology — 8 mm wide magnetic tape cartridge dual azimuth format for information interchange — Helical scan recording

Technologies de l'information — Cartouche de bande magnétique de 8 mm de large de format double azimut pour l'échange d'information — Enregistrement par balayage en spirale

Contents

		Page
Secti	ion 1 - General	1
1	Scope	1
2	Conformance	1
3	Normative references	1
4	Definitions	1
4.1	a.c. erase	1
4.2	algorithm	1
4.3	Average Signal Amplitude	1
4.4	azimuth	2
4.5	back surface	2
4.6	bit cell	2
4.7	byte	2
4.8	cartridge	2
4.9	compressed data	2
4.10		2
4.11	8	2
4.12	•	2
4.13	1 0	2
4.14	6	2
4.15	6 1	2
4.16	** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** *** ***	2
4.17		2
4.18		2
4.19		2
4.20	Secondary Reference Amplitude	2
4.21		2
4.22	Secondary Standard Reference Tape	2

© ISO/IEC 1993

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including

4.23	Standard Reference Current	2
4.24	Tape Reference Edge	2
4.25	Test Recording Current	2
4.26	track	2
4.27	Typical Field	2
4.28	uncompressed data	2
5 Er	nvironment and safety	3
5.1	Testing environment	3
5.2	Operating environment	3
5.3	Storage environment	3
5.4	Transportation	3
5.5	Safety	3
5.6	Flammability	3
Section	n 2 - Cartridge	4
6 Di	imensional and mechanical characteristics of the cartridge	4
6.1	General	4
6.2	Overall dimensions	4
6.3	Holding areas	4
6.4	Cartridge insertion	5
6.5	Window	5
6.6	Loading grips	5
6.7	Label areas	6
6.8	Datum areas and datum holes	6
6.9	Support areas	7
6.10	Recognition holes	7
6.11	Write-inhibit hole	8
6.12	Pre-positioning surfaces	8
6.13	Cartridge lid	9
6.14	Cartridge reel lock	10
6.15	Reel access holes	11
6.16	Interface between the reels and the drive spindles	11
6.17	Light path	12
6.18	Position of the tape in the case	12
6.19	Tape path zone	12
6.20	Tape access cavity	13
6.21	Tape access cavity clearance requirements	13
Sectio	n 3 - Requirements for the unrecorded tape	30
7 M	echanical, physical and dimensional characteristics of the tape	30
7.1	Materials	30
7.2	Tape length	30
7.2.1	Magnetic tape	30
7.2.2	Leader and trailer tapes	30
7.2.3	Splicing tape	30

ISO/IEC 12246:1993 (E)

7.3	Width	30
7.4	Discontinuities	30
7.5	Thickness	30
7.5.1	Thickness of magnetic tape	30
7.5.2	Thickness of leader and trailer tape	30
7.6	Longitudinal curvature	30
7. 7	Cupping	31
7.8	Coating adhesion	31
7.9	Layer-to-layer adhesion	31
7.10	Tensile strength	32
7.10.1	Breaking strength	32
7.10.2	2 Yield strength	32
7.11	Residual elongation	32
7.12	Electrical resistance of the surface	32
7.13	Tape winding	33
7.14	Light transmittance of tape	33
8 M	Magnetic recording performance	33
8.1	Test conditions	33
8.2	Typical Field	33
8.3	Signal amplitude	34
8.4	Resolution	34
8.5	Narrow-band signal-to-noise ratio	34
8.5.1	Requirement	34
8.5.2	Procedure	34
8.6	Ease of erasure	34
8.7	Tape quality	34
8.7.1	Missing pulses	34
8.7.2	Missing pulse zone	34
8.8 In	nhibitor tape	34
Section	on 4 - Requirements for an interchanged tape	35
9 F	Format	35
9.1	General	35
9.2	Information Matrix	35
9.2.1	Loading of the Information Matrix	36
10 M	Method of recording	41
10.1	Physical recording density	41

	Long-term average bit cell length	41
10.1.2	Short-term average bit cell length	41
10.1.3	Rate of change	41
10.2	Bit shift	41
10.3	Read signal amplitudes	41
	Amplitude of data signals	41
10.3.2	Amplitude of servo signals	41
10.4	Erasure	41
11 Tr	ack geometry	42
11.1	Track positions	42
11.2	Track pitch	43
	Adjacent track pitch	43
11.2.2	Average track pitch	43
11.3	Track width	43
11.4	Track angle	43
11.5	Straightness of track edge	43
11.6	Azimuth	43
12 Fo	rmat of a track	43
12.1	Channel Bit	43
12.2	Information Segment	43
12.2.1	Bit Synchronization Field	44
12.2.2	Information Segment Number	44
12.2.3	Information Segment field	44
12.3	Information Block	45
12.4	Physical track types	45
12.4.1	T1 and T2 track layouts	46
12.5	Search Field Zones	46
12.5.1	Search Field Data Zones	46
12.5.2	Search Field Zone Sequence of recording	48
12.6	Servo Zone	49
12.6.1	Servo Zone 1	49
	Servo Zone 2	49
12.6.3	Servo Zone 3	49
12.7	Information Tracks	49

ISO/IEC 12246:1993 (E)

12.7.1	Format Track	49
12.7.2	Data Track	49
12.7.3	Long Tape Mark Track	49
	Gap Track	49
12.7.5	End of Data Track	49
13 Ta	ape Mark	50
13.1	Long Tape Mark	50
13.2	Short Tape Mark	50
14 Eı	and of Data	50
15 II	D Information	50
15.1	Physical Block ID	50
15.2	Logical Block ID	50
15.3	Logical Record ID	50
15.4	Block type	50
	Data Block	51
	2 Gap Block	52
	3 Format Block	52
	Long/Short Tape Mark Block	53
15.4.5	5 End of Data Block	53
	Rewritten Information Blocks	53
17 P	Physical Tape Format	54
17.1	Initial Erased Area	54
17.2	Logical Beginning of Tape Area (LBOT Area)	54
17.3	Usable area of the tape	54
Anne	xes	
	leasurement of light transmittance of tape and leaders	55 58
B - Measurement of bit shift		
C - Representation of 8-bit bytes by 10-bit patterns D - Recommendations for transportation E - Inhibitor tape		61
		64
		65

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. 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.

International Standard ISO/IEC 12246 was prepared by the European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA) (as Standard ECMA-169) and was adopted, under a special "fast-track procedure", by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

Annexes A, B and C form an integral part of this International Standard. Annexes D, E and F are for information only.

Introduction

ISO/IEC have produced a series of International Standards for cassettes and cartridges containing magnetic tapes of different width and characteristics.

The first International Standards (e.g. ISO 3407, ISO 4057, ISO 8063, ISO 8462, ISO/IEC 9661, ISO/IEC 11559) dealt with media designed for the digital recording of data for storage and processing in data processing systems. Later, other magnetic media, originally developed for audio and video applications, have been considered for use in data processing applications for storage as well as for information interchange. The recording method known as helical scan recording, together with new types of magnetic tapes, allows to achieve capacities of more than 1 gigabyte of user data. International Standards ISO/IEC 10777, ISO/IEC 11319, ISO/IEC 11321, ISO/IEC 11557, ISO/IEC 12247 and ISO/IEC 12248 deal with such magnetic tape cartridges.

This International Standard is based on ISO/IEC 11319 with extensions and modifications which specify the additional features of the Dual Azimuth format. The specifications of the tape, cartridge, recorded signal, recording method and much of the recorded format are identical with those in ISO/IEC 11319.

It is not intended that this International Standard replace ISO/IEC 11319. Existing drives and cartridges which conform to ISO/IEC 11319 will continue to do so and will not conform to this International Standard. Future drives and tapes which conform to ISO/IEC 11319 may, in addition, conform to this International Standard, but only if they support those features herein which are not in ISO/IEC 11319.

Information technology - 8 mm wide magnetic tape cartridge dual azimuth format for information interchange - Helical scan recording

Section 1 - General

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the physical and magnetic characteristics of an 8 mm wide magnetic tape cartridge to enable interchangeability of such cartridges. It also specifies the quality of the recorded signals, the format and the recording method, thus allowing, together with ISO 1001 for Magnetic Tape Labelling, full data interchange by means of such magnetic tape cartridges. It is based on ISO/IEC 11319, but uses Dual Azimuth Recording to allow the raw capacity to be doubled. The format supports variable length Logical Records, high speed search, and the use of a registered data compression algorithm.

2 Conformance

A magnetic tape cartridge conforms to this International Standard if it satisfies all mandatory requirements specified herein. The tape requirements shall be satisfied throughout the extent of the tape.

3 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/R 527:1966, Plastics - Determination of tensile properties.

ISO 1001:1986, Information processing - File structure and labelling of magnetic tapes for information interchange.

ISO 1302:1992, Technical drawings - Method of indicating surface texture.

ISO/IEC 11319: 1993, Information technology - 8 mm wide magnetic tape cartridge for information interchange - Helical scan recording.

ISO/IEC 11576:1993, Information technology - Procedure for the registration of algorithms for the lossless compression of data.

IEC 950:1991, Safety of information technology equipment, including electrical business equipment.