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## German contribution to the ISO/IEC/JTC1/SC17WG1 meeting in Paris, in June 2003

### Comments on ISO/IEC 10373-2

- 3.2, c: the impedance should be deleted as it is done in ISO/IEC 7816-1
- 5.4.2, 7: ..., residuals shall be removed from the surface completely
- 5.4.2.2, 1: replace vertically by a tilt of 20° as it is done in ISO 9227
- 5.4.3, b visual inspection as described in ISO 10289
- 5.7.1 fig. 7: The measurement should be done at the end of the card (83 mm +/- 0,2 mm). Any further length would affect the result because of the additional mass.
- 5.8.1, fig. 10: definition of  $h_w$  is missing (in the base standard, also)
- 5.12, 5.13: Tests are not necessary. There are no data from Germany concerning new requirements for X-rays.
- 5.15: see 5.7.1
- 5.16: Since there is no requirement in the base standard the embossibility should be an informative annex or deleted.

### Comments on ISO/IEC FCD 7811-7

**Title:**

nominal bit density is 17 bits per mm, the title of the standard should be ... 40 ft/mm  
The nominal capacity is usually calculated by:

Following the data given in 10.1.2.3 table 4: user data capacity 234 Bytes per track  
the nominal bit density would be:

user data capacity / nominal length of the track:  
= 234 Bytes / 80 mm = 2,925 Bytes / mm

Since we are dealing with 8 bit ASCII code a Byte contains 8 bits:

Byte density \* number of bits = nominal bit density  
2,925 Bytes / mm \* 8 = 23,4 bits / mm

**Foreword:**

the comparison of the bit density is not possible, because the bit structure is different. the nominal density of loco/hico is ?(never 8,27 bits / mm!) and of hd is 23,4 bits per mm.

**4.2:**

Change in the structure of the PTB:  
from 2003-06-01 FLab 2.24 will be changed to FB 2.5

**4.17:**

The definition of Ba6 is not very clear and can be misunderstood.

**4.25:** **$U_{F20b}$** 

magnitude of the individual element at the frequency of the Fourier spectrum corresponding to the recording density 20 ft/mm for a given track over the length of the magnetic stripe area before overwriting

**add 4.26:** **$U_{F20a}$** 

magnitude of the individual element at the frequency of the Fourier spectrum corresponding to the recording density 20 ft/mm for a given track over the length of the magnetic stripe area after overwriting

**6.1.1:**

The reduced values for the profile will be a problem for everybody who produces cards. see the final report of the PTB.

**7.3, table 1:**

see above  $U_{F20b}$  and  $U_{F20a}$

**7.3, table 1, note:**

The density of 20 ftpmm converts to 508 ftpi in this standard and to 500 ftpi in ISO/IEC 7811 part2 and part 6. These 2 are not different in principle. To ensure compatibility at the higher recording density the more accurate conversion is used in this part of the standard.

**9.2:**

40 bits per mm is not the nominal bit density. See above.

**9.3, table 2:**

The tolerance for L3 should be +/- 10 % (For symmetry reasons). The asymmetry does not provide any advantage, because the symmetric requirements for L1 and L2 will forbid asymmetric values of L3.