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Standards

Irish Standard  
I.S. EN ISO 16610-21:2012

# Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Filtration - Part 21: Linear profile filters: Gaussian filters (ISO 16610-21:2011)

## I.S. EN ISO 16610-21:2012

*Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:*

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**Geometrical product specifications (GPS) - Filtration - Part 21:  
Linear profile filters: Gaussian filters (ISO 16610-21:2011)**

Spécification géométrique des produits (GPS) - Filtrage -  
Partie 21: Filtres de profil linéaires: Filtres gaussiens (ISO  
16610-21:2011)

Geometrische Produktspezifikation (GPS) - Filterung - Teil  
21: Lineare Profilfilter: Gauß-Filter (ISO 16610-21:2011)

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## **Foreword**

The text of ISO 16610-21:2011 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 213 “Dimensional and geometrical product specifications and verification” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and has been taken over as EN ISO 16610-21:2012 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 290 “Dimensional and geometrical product specification and verification” the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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The text of ISO 16610-21:2011 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO 16610-21:2012 without any modification.

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**Geometrical product specifications  
(GPS) — Filtration —**

Part 21:  
**Linear profile filters: Gaussian filters**

*Spécification géométrique des produits (GPS) — Filtrage —  
Partie 21: Filtres de profil linéaires: Filtres gaussiens*



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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established 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. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member 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 shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 16610-21 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 213, *Dimensional and geometrical product specifications and verification*.

ISO 16610-21 cancels and replaces ISO 11562:1996, which has been technically revised.

ISO 16610 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Geometrical product specifications (GPS) — Filtration*:

- *Part 1: Overview and basic concepts* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 20: Linear profile filters: Basic concepts* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 21: Linear profile filters: Gaussian filters*
- *Part 22: Linear profile filters: Spline filters* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 28: Profile filters: End effects* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 29: Linear profile filters: Spline wavelets* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 30: Robust profile filters: Basic concepts* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 31: Robust profile filters: Gaussian regression filters* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 32: Robust profile filters: Spline filters* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 40: Morphological profile filters: Basic concepts* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 41: Morphological profile filters: Disk and horizontal line-segment filters* [Technical Specification]
- *Part 49: Morphological profile filters: Scale space techniques* [Technical Specification]

The following parts are planned:

- *Part 26: Linear profile filters: Filtration on nominally orthogonal grid planar data sets*
- *Part 27: Linear profile filters: Filtration on nominally orthogonal grid cylindrical data sets*

- *Part 42: Morphological profile filters: Motif filters*
- *Part 60: Linear areal filters: Basic concepts*
- *Part 61: Linear areal filters: Gaussian filters*
- *Part 62: Linear areal filters: Spline filters*
- *Part 69: Linear areal filters: Spline wavelets*
- *Part 70: Robust areal filters: Basic concepts*
- *Part 71: Robust areal filters: Gaussian regression filters*
- *Part 72: Robust areal filters: Spline filters*
- *Part 80: Morphological areal filters: Basic concepts*
- *Part 81: Morphological areal filters: Sphere and horizontal planar segment filters*
- *Part 82: Morphological areal filters: Motif filters*
- *Part 89: Morphological areal filters: Scale space techniques*

## **Introduction**

This part of ISO 16610 is a geometrical product specification (GPS) standard and is to be regarded as a global GPS standard (see ISO/TR 14638). It influences the chain links 3 and 5 of all chains of standards.

The ISO/GPS masterplan given in ISO/TR 14638 gives an overview of the ISO/GPS system of which this document is a part. The fundamental rules of ISO/GPS given in ISO 8015 apply to this document and the default decision rules given in ISO 14253-1 apply to specifications made in accordance with this document, unless otherwise indicated.

For more detailed information about the relation of this part of ISO 16610 to the GPS matrix model, see Annex D.

This part of ISO 16610 develops the terminology and a concept of Gaussian filters. It has the transmission for the cut-off wavelength as 50 % since the short wave and long wave portions of surface profile are separated and can be reconstructed without altering the surface profile.

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