NSAI Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN ISO 15423:2010

Information technology - Automatic identification and data capture techniques - Bar code scanner and decoder performance testing (ISO/IEC 15423:2009)

I.S. EN ISO 15423:2010

Incorporating amendments/corrigenda/National Annexes issued since publication:

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 15423

September 2010

ICS 35.040

Supersedes EN ISO/IEC 15423:2005

English Version

Information technology - Automatic identification and data capture techniques - Bar code scanner and decoder performance testing (ISO/IEC 15423:2009)

Technologies de l'information - Techniques automatiques d'identification et de capture des données - Contrôle de scanner de code à barres et de performance du décodeur (ISO/IEC 15423:2009)

Informationstechnik - Automatische Identifikation und Datenerfassungsverfahren - Leistungsanforderungen an Strichcode-Scanner und -Decoder (ISO/IEC 15423:2009)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 12 August 2010.

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Foreword

The text of ISO/IEC 15423:2009 has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC/JTC 1 “Information technology” of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) and has been taken over as EN ISO/IEC 15423:2010 by Technical Committee CEN/TC 225 “AIDC technologies” the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2011, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2011.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO/IEC 15423:2009 has been approved by CEN as a EN ISO/IEC 15423:2010 without any modification.

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I.S. EN ISO 15423:2010

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 15423

Second edition
2009-11-15

Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Bar code scanner and decoder performance testing

Technologies de l'information — Techniques automatiques d'identification et de capture des données — Contrôle de scanner de code à barres et de performance du décodeur

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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.

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ISO/IEC 15423 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 15423:2004), which has been technically revised.

Introduction

The technology of bar coding is based on the recognition of patterns encoded in bars and spaces of defined dimensions or arrangements of marks in matrix patterns both of which are constructed according to rules defining the translation of characters into such patterns, known as the symbology specification.

Bar code symbols can be produced with a wide variety of printing and other techniques, and the overall symbol dimensions can be uniformly scaled to suit particular requirements.

There is a wide range of bar code reading equipment using various scanning techniques, which enable bar code symbols to be read under many different conditions.

Bar code symbols may be

a) “linear” i.e. read in a single dimension, where the height of the bars provides redundancy of information, or

b) “two dimensional”, either in stacked rows to be read unidimensionally with multiple scans, or as a matrix of elements requiring two dimensional reading.

Bar code reading equipment must be capable of reliably converting the information represented as a bar code symbol into a form meaningful to the host computer system or otherwise to the user.

Manufacturers of bar code equipment, the producers of bar code symbols and the users of bar code technology require publicly available standard test specifications for bar code reading equipment to ensure the accuracy and consistency of performance of this equipment.