AS 1998—1977

Australian Standard®

A6 MICROFICHE

FOR ENGINEERING
AND OTHER DATA

(Excluding Computer Output Microfiche)

The following government departments and scientific and industrial organizations were officially represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard:

Associated Chambers of Manufacturers of Australia

Australia Gas Association

Bureau of Steel Manufacturers

Defence Standardization Committee

Department of Industry and Commerce

Electricity Supply Association of Australia

National Measurement Laboratory

Registrar-General's Office, N.S.W.

Society of Automotive Engineers — Australasia

Telecom Australia

The Institute of Draftsmen, Australia

The Institution of Engineers, Australia

The Institution of Production Engineers

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PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Drawing Practice Committee at the request of a number of government instrumentalities and other interests. It follows on the issue of AS 1203, Microfilming of Engineering Documents (35 mm), and AS 1717, Unitized Microfilm Carriers. The standard closely follows International Standard ISO 2707, Transparent A6 Size Microfiche of Uniform Division. In particular, the overall dimensions of the microfiche conform to those specified in ISO 2707. It should be noted that a companion International Standard, ISO 2708, is concerned with A6 microfiche of variable division.

Microfiche are used for the publication of reports, technical memoranda and similar documents to fulfil the increasing need for recording a greater number of pages on a single sheet of film. The aim has been to make provision for 60-frame and 98-frame formats suitable for documents whose size does not necessarily conform to the A series specified in ISO 216, Writing Paper and Certain Classes of Printed Matter — Trimmed Sizes — A and B Series.

NOTE: For consistency with drawing practice standards, the decimal comma has been used in this standard.

STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard
for
A6 MICROFICHE FOR ENGINEERING AND OTHER DATA (Excluding Computer Output Microfiche)

1 SCOPE. This standard specifies the physical characteristics, the requirements in the micro-image and non-micro-image areas, and the quality of A6 microfiche of uniform division having either a 60-frame or a 98-frame format. It refers to microfiche of the silver halide, diazo and vesicular types.

NOTE: The standard does not include microfiche derived from computer output microfilm (COM) nor jacketed microfilm.

2 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions apply:

2.1 'Shall' and 'Should' — 'shall' is taken to be mandatory and 'should' is taken to be advisory.

2.2 Column — a vertical series of micro-images on the microfiche.

2.3 Distribution copy — a copy of a microfiche which at least satisfies the quality requirements of Table 1, column 4.

2.4 Frame — an area bounded by a geometric sub-division of the microfiche grid containing a micro-image and its margins (see hatched area (a) in Fig. 1).

(a) *Single frame* — one micro-image and margins contained within a film frame occupying a single area on the grid pattern.

(b) *Double frame* — a combination of two horizontally adjacent frames (see Figs 3 and 4).

2.5 Frame margin — the non-information area between the micro-image and the frame boundary (see hatched area (b) in Fig. 1).

2.6 Grid pattern — a pattern formed by a series of imaginary vertical and horizontal lines defining the edges of the frames (see Fig. 1).

2.7 Information area — the available area which contains information, not including the frame margins (see hatched area (c) in Fig. 1, for a typical single frame).

2.8 Microfiche — a transparent flat rectangular sheet of photographic film having a number of micro-images arranged in horizontal rows and vertical columns. 'Microfiche' is used for either singular or plural.

2.9 Micro-images — an image originally obtained by means of an optical device which —

(a) greatly reduces the dimensions of the original document;

(b) is located within the information area; and

(c) after exposure and processing is a representation of the whole of the original.

2.10 Reduction ratio — the ratio of the linear measurement of a document to the linear measurement of the micro-image of that same document.

2.11 Reference corner — the lower left hand corner of the microfiche, (see Figs 2, 3 and 4).

2.12 Reference edge — the bottom edge of the microfiche (see Figs 2, 3 and 4).

2.13 Resolution — the ability to render visible fine detail of an object; a measure of sharpness of an image, expressed as the smallest resolution test pattern discernible in a resolution test chart.

2.14 Resolution test chart* — a carefully prepared card with a number of resolution test patterns inscribed at various spacings, used to evaluate resolution.

2.15 Resolution test pattern* — a numbered group of two sets of five equally spaced parallel lines at right angles to each other, as contained in the ISO test chart No 2.

2.16 Right reading — an image which is directly readable as opposed to one that is a mirror image.

2.17 Row — a horizontal series of micro-images on the microfiche.

2.18 Title — the descriptive identification of the information on the microfiche, readable without magnification.

2.19 Title backing — the opaque or semi-opaque treatment applied to the back of the title area of the microfiche to enhance readability and where required, to provide colour-coding indexing and inhibit duplication.

2.20 Title space — the area specifically allotted for title information (see Figs 3 and 4).

2.21 Trailer microfiche — a continuation microfiche produced from a multipage document which exceeds the frame capacity of a single microfiche.

3 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MICROFICHE.

3.1 Base Material. The base material of the microfiche shall conform to AS 1140, Definition of Motion Picture Safety Film.

NOTE: Film complying with ISO R 543, Definition and Marking of Safety Film for Motion Picture Uses, BS 850, Special Requirements for Cinematograph Film Designated as Safety Film, or ANSI PH1.25, Safety Photographic Film, is also acceptable.

3.2 Dimensions. The external dimensions of the microfiche shall be:

$$105 \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ -0{,}25 \end{smallmatrix} \text{ mm} \times 148 \begin{smallmatrix} 0 \\ -0{,}5 \end{smallmatrix} \text{ mm}$$

as shown in Fig. 2.

3.3 Thickness. The film used for the microfiche shall be between 0,1 mm and 0,22 mm thick.

3.4 Layout. The general layout shall conform to Fig. 3 for 60-frame microfiche and to Fig. 4 for 98-frame microfiche.

3.5 Title Backing. Where title backing is used, the increase in thickness to the microfiche shall not exceed 0,01 mm.

*ISO 3334 — Microcopying — ISO Test Chart No 2 — Description and Use in Photographic Documentary Reproduction. This is similar to the NBS Microcopy Resolution Test Patches. Information concerning their supply may be obtained from the Standards Association of Australia.