Second edition
2006-03-01

Ophthalmic optics — Information interchange for ophthalmic optical equipment

Optique ophtalmique — Échange d'informations pour l'équipement d'optique ophtalmique

Reference number
ISO 16284:2006(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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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.

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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.

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ISO 16284 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 172, *Optics and photonics*, Subcommittee SC 7, *Ophthalmic optics and instruments* and by Technical Committee CEN/TC 170, *Ophthalmic optics* in collaboration.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 16284:2001), which has been technically revised. Since the publication of the first edition in the year 2001, there have been a number of industry developments. Specifically, surface coater, front surface generator, lens measuring, inspection and lap feeder devices have all been developed. In order to communicate with these devices and to support new features on existing device types, the maintenance committee has proposed a number of new labels and device types. This revised International Standard also proposes a way of dealing with file-based data transfers between devices and hosts. In addition, a number of clarifications has been made to further explain certain requirements of the standard and deprecating several requirements because they have proved difficult to manage in practice.

Introduction

This International Standard is the result of a desire shared by manufacturers of optical laboratory equipment and producers of software used in optical laboratories to simplify the interconnection of their products.

The International Standard defined herein provides:

— a method by which machines and computer systems conduct their exchanges of data;

— a method by which computer systems can initialize such parameters on machines as the manufacturers thereof allow;

— a method by which machines can initialize computer systems with information that the systems can use for various purposes;

— a method by which a machine can inform a computer system as to what information it wants to receive, thus allowing machines to define new interfaces dynamically;

— a standard set of records and device types that are used to communicate agreed upon sets of information.

The last feature listed above requires that this International Standard be amended on a regular basis, as the need for new data elements is inevitable.