INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 9541-1:1991
TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 2

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Information technology — Font information interchange —

Part 1:
Architecture

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 2

Technologies de l'information — Échange d'informations sur les fontes —

Partie 1: Architecture

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 2

Technical corrigendum 2 to International Standard ISO/IEC 9541-1:1991 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 18, *Document processing and related communication.*

Pages 2 and 3

Subclauses 3.20 to 3.26

Increment the existing definition numbers 3.20 to 3.26 by one, and add:

3.20 naming authority: A portion of a hierarchical naming tree that unambiguously identifies an organizational entity responsible for naming.

UDC 681.3:655.24 **Ref. No. ISO/IEC 9541-1:1991/Cor.2:1994(E)**

Descriptors: data processing, text processing, information interchange, character sets, character subsets, alphanumeric character sets, representation of characters, architecture.

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Clause 4

To the list of components of the extended BNF, add:

& unordered conjunction (and)

To the list of examples, add:

f) **a ::= (b & c & [d]):** Element *a* is defined as the sequence of *b* and *c* and *d* occurring in any order, where *d* is optional

In the first sentence of the first paragraph after the examples, replace:

The formal data type definitions given in clause 8 identify the set of information that must be represented by all font information interchange formats that conform to this part of ISO/IEC 9541.

with:

The formal data type definitions given in clause 8 identify the set of information that may be represented by all font information interchange formats that conform to this part of this International Standard.

In the last sentence of the first paragraph after the examples, replace:

Each conforming interchange format is free to adopt the most efficient encoding mechanism available in its abstract syntax.

with:

Each conforming interchange format is free to adopt the most efficient encoding mechanism available in its abstract syntax, and to place limits (not provided for in the BNF notation) on the frequency of property occurrence.

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Subclause 6.2

Replace the second paragraph:

ISO/IEC 10036 glyphs are identified by structured names for which the equivalent canonical character string form is *"ISO/IEC 10036/RA//Glyphs::nnnn"*; where *"nnnn"* is a sequence of decimal digits beginning with a non-zero digit, which represents an integer in the range of 1 to $2^{32} - 1$.

with:

ISO/IEC 10036 glyphs are identified by structured names for which the equivalent canonical character string form is *"ISO/IEC 10036/RA//Glyphs::nnnn"*; where *"ISO/IEC 10036/RA"* is the Owner Name, *"Glyphs"* is the first Object Name Component of the Object Name, and *"nnnn"* is a sequence of decimal digits beginning with a non-zero digit, which represents an integer in the range of 1 to $2^{32} - 1$.

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Subclause 7.2

Replace the second paragraph:

ISO/IEC 10036 glyph collections are identified by structured names for which the equivalent canonical character string form is *"ISO/IEC 10036/RA//Collections::nnnn"; where "nnnn"* is a sequence of decimal digits beginning with a non-zero digit, which represents an integer in the range of 1 to $2^{32} - 1$.

with:

ISO/IEC 10036 glyph collections are identified by structured names for which the equivalent canonical character string form is *"ISO/IEC 10036/RA//Collections::nnnn"*; where *"ISO/IEC 10036/RA"* is the Owner Name, *"Collections"* is the first Object Name Component of the Object Name, and *"nnnn"* is a sequence of decimal digits beginning with a non-zero digit, which represents an integer in the range of 1 to $2^{32} - 1$.

Subclause 8.1

At the end of the first paragraph add:

> At the discretion of the font resource supplier, the same font resource name may be assigned to multiple font resources which are equivalent (e.g., containing corrections or additions which do not impact the compatibility of the resource).