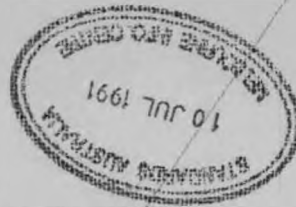


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Australian Standard®

**Information processing—Text and
office systems—Office Document
Architecture (ODA) and interchange
format**

**Part 7: Raster graphics content
architectures**

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Australian Standard®

Information processing—Text and office systems—Office Document Architecture (ODA) and interchange format

Part 7: Raster graphics content architectures

First published as AS 3951.7—1991.

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee on Information Systems—Interconnection. It is identical with and has been reproduced from ISO 8613-7:1989, *Information processing—Text and office systems—Office Document Architecture (ODA) and interchange format—Part 7: Raster graphics content architectures*.

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<i>Reference to International Standard or other Publication</i>		<i>Australian Standard</i>	
ISO		AS	
8613	Information processing—Text and office systems—Office Document Architecture (ODA) and interchange format	3951	Information processing—Text and office systems—Office Document Architecture (ODA) and interchange format
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8613-2	Part 2: Document structures	3851.2	Part 2: Document structures
8613-4	Part 4: Document profile	3851.4	Part 4: Document profile
8613-5	Part 5: Office Document Interchange Format (ODIF)	3951.5	Part 5: Office Document Interchange Format (ODIF)
8824	Information technology—Open Systems Interconnection—Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)	3625	Information technology—Open Systems Interconnection—Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)
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8879	Information processing—Text and office systems—Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)	3514	Information processing—Text and office systems—Standard generalized markup language (SGML)
CCITT			
Rec. T4	Standardization of Group 3 facsimile apparatus for document transmission	—	
Rec. T6	Facsimile coding schemes and coding control functions for Group 4 facsimile apparatus	—	

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Information processing—Text and office systems— Office Document Architecture (ODA) and interchange format

Part 7: Raster graphics content architecture

1 Scope

The purpose of ISO 8613 is to facilitate the interchange of documents.

In the context of ISO 8613, documents are considered to be items such as memoranda, letters, invoices, forms and reports, which may include pictures and tabular material. The content elements used within the documents may include graphic characters, geometric graphics elements and raster graphics elements, all potentially within one document.

NOTE – ISO 8613 is designed to allow for extensions, including typographical features, colour, spreadsheets and additional types of content such as sound.

ISO 8613 applies to the interchange of documents by means of data communications or the exchange of storage media.

It provides for the interchange of documents for either or both of the following purposes:

- to allow presentation as intended by the originator;
- to allow processing such as editing and reformatting.

The composition of a document in interchange can take several forms:

- formatted form, allowing presentation of the document;
- processable form, allowing processing of the document;
- formatted processable form, allowing both presentation and processing.

ISO 8613 also provides for the interchange of ODA information structures used for the processing of interchanged documents.

Furthermore, ISO 8613 allows for the interchange of documents containing one or more different types of content, such as character text, images, graphics and sound.

This part of ISO 8613 defines:

- the raster graphics content architectures that can be used in conjunction with the document architecture defined in ISO 8613–2;
- the internal structure of content portions that are structured according to a raster graphics content architecture;
- those aspects of positioning and imaging applicable to the presentation of raster graphics contents in a basic layout object;