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**Numerically controlled draughting  
machines — Draughting test for evaluation  
of performance —**

**Part 2:**  
Monochrome raster plotters

*Machines à dessiner à commande numérique — Essai de traçage pour  
l'évaluation des performances —*

*Partie 2: Traceurs à quadrillages monochromes*



## 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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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.

International Standard ISO 9959-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 10, *Technical drawings, product definition and related documentation*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Media and equipment for drawing and related documentation*.

ISO 9959 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Numerically controlled draughting machines — Draughting test for evaluation of performance*:

- *Part 1: Vector plotters*
- *Part 2: Monochrome raster plotters*

Annex A of this part of ISO 9959 is for information only.

# Numerically controlled draughting machines — Draughting test for evaluation of performance —

## Part 2: Monochrome raster plotters

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO 9959 specifies a draughting test for plotters based on raster image technology for evaluating the quality of the graphic output, independently of the machine type. It is applicable to monochrome raster plotters.

### 2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 9959. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 9959 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 3098-1:—<sup>1)</sup>, *Technical product documentation — Lettering — Part 1: Latin alphabet, numerals and marks*.

ISO 9179-1:1988, *Technical drawings — Numerically controlled draughting machines — Part 1: Vocabulary*.

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 9959, the terms and definitions given in ISO 9179-1 and the following apply.

#### 3.1 General physical terms and definitions

##### 3.1.1

##### **dot**

smallest image element

##### 3.1.2

##### **dot density**

number of dots per unit length or area

NOTE It is expressed in dots per millimetre or square millimetre.

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1) To be published. (Revision of ISO 3098-1:1974)