



Association Normeyes

OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE COMMON PARTS

Business Domain: Optic – Supply Chain

Business Process: Catalogue Process

Document Identification:

Title: OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue

Document location:

Version: 1.00

Release: r19

Date of AEO approval: 2024-08-30

Document Summary

Document Item	Current Value
Document Title	OPTO v 11 Optic Catalogue Implementation Guide – Common parts
Date Last Modified	2019-07-23
Current Document Issue	Issue #18
Status	Published
Document Description (one sentence summary)	Implementation guide for the common parts to any OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue

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Log of Changes

Issue No.	Date of Change	Changed By	Summary of Change
#1	2009-06-19	Julien DROUIN	Creation
#2	2009-07-07	Jean-Christophe LEROY	Review and completion of the document
#3	2009-07-13	Julien DROUIN Jean-Christophe LEROY	Final revision from GT XML
#4	2009-08-21	Julien DROUIN	Separation of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation guide for header - Implementation guide for lens - Implementation guide for pack
#5	2009-10-14	Julien DROUIN	Upgrade to new version of ebXML OPTO v11 schema. Added information about Classification and Characteristic for all optic products.
#13	2009-11-15	Jean-Christophe LEROY	Revision and minor corrections. Additional explanation added to describe the use and structure of the classification system.
#14	2010-04-08	Alexandre RIVALLAIN	The status of data 7.2.7. was changed from Mandatory to Optional. The status of data 7.4.1.6.5., 7.4.1.6.6., 7.4.1.6.7., 7.4.1.6.8., 7.4.1.6.9., were changed from Optional to Conditional.

Issue No.	Date of Change	Changed By	Summary of Change
#15	2011-03-31	Jean-Christophe LEROY Alexandre RIVALLAIN	Rewrote chapter 6.1. Moved chapter 6.2 to a separate guide. Added chapter 6.5. Updated all references and versions. Added Binary type to characteristics values. The status of data 7.4.1.6.10 was changed from Optional to Mandatory only for properties.
#17 beta	2014-10-06	Jean-Christophe Leroy	
#17	2016-11-02	Freddy DUBOIS	Updated all references and versions. Added OptionClass Modified <code><ValueBinary></code> in <code><ValueBinaryObject></code> Added ProductType Added MessageFormat
#18	2019-06-28	Jean-Baptiste DEUDON	Updated document for r18 release
#19	2024-07-24	Maxime DUCHENE	Updated document for r19 release Adding new header fields (Entity, Versions, ...)

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1. Preamble

This document is part of the OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue documentation set. It is not the purpose of this document to provide the reader with a complete understanding of the implementation of the OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue.

2. References

- OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue – Read me
- OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue – Understanding the ebXML Strategy
- OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue – Business Requirements Specification
- OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue – Requirements Specification Mapping
- OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue – Data dictionary

The following XML schema and XML documents are also used for reference:

- CatalogueManifest_1p1p2.xsd
- OpticReusableAggregateBusinessInformationEntity_1p1p3.xsd
- OpticClassifications_v1.0r19.xsd
- OpticQualifiedDataType_1p1p2.xsd
- Optic_CharacteristicTypeCode_1p1.xsd
- Optic_ActionCode_1p1.xsd
- Optic_StatusCode_1p1.xsd
- OO_DocumentTypeCode_1p0.xsd
- Optic_CatalogVersion_1p0.xsd
- Optic_PriceCode_1p2.xsd
- Optic_ProductType_1p1.xsd
- Optic_RangeCode_1p1.xsd
- Optic_RelationCode_1p1.xsd
- Optic_ScopeCode_1p0.xsd

Additional implementation guides are available for specific product implementation:

- Implementation guide – classification
- OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue – Implementation guide for lenses
- OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue – Implementation guide for Frame Shape Trace and Drilling Points
- OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue – Implementation guide for contact lenses and care products
- OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue – Implementation guide for packs
- OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue – Implementation guide for controls

3. Objective

This document aims to assist various stakeholders in the distribution chain of the catalogue to implement the OPTO v11 ebXML Optic Catalogue process.

The guide includes several sections:

- Chapter 4 provides the reader with a description of the business context and of the implementation scenarios.
- Chapter 5 guides the reader through ebXML standards
- Chapter 6 highlights the Information Model of the Catalogue message
- Chapter 7 details the content of all elements included the Catalogue Information Model. For each XML element and sub-element, possible values and attributes are defined. For each item, mapping to the data dictionary data number is provided. Note that implementation rules are also detailed and illustrated by samples. To facilitate the comprehension of the reader, elements are described in the exact same order used in the Business Requirement Specification.

This implementation guide is subject to evolutions. It shall be considered as the repository of any information useful to a successfully implement the OPTO v11 ebXML Optic Catalogue process.

4. Implementing OPTO v11 ebXML Catalogue

4.1. Business context

In Ophthalmic Optics, catalogues are intensively used. Several product types are purchased daily from optical stores based on the OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue format.

This format supports for now the following product types:

- Lenses,
- Contact lenses,
- Frames,
- Shapes,
- Care products,
- Accessories,
- Packs, and
- Controls.

In order to be able to support multiple type of products, the OPTO v11 format has been designed as product type agnostic. The complexity of Ophthalmic Optics catalogues is mainly the result of three factors that are specific to lenses:

- Lens products are tailor made. In most cases a lens cannot be ordered using a unique reference identifier. Instead it is the result of a combination of parameters defined within brackets that are described into the catalogue.
- Multiple options can be applied on a lens product. Some can be combined, others are incompatible. The lens catalogue provides a means to control the compatibility of options.
- Ordering freeform lenses requires measurement and parameters which are specific to the final wearer. The catalogue shall provide a mean to identify each parameter shall be provided for ordering a defined lens.

4.2. Catalogue distribution process

The exchange of catalogue information relies on three messages:

1. Optic Catalogue: the product catalogue itself
2. Catalogue Request: messages sent by a user to request the delivery of an Optic Catalogue
3. Application Response: Functional acknowledgement of either an Optic Catalogue integration or of a Catalogue Request

The messages are used within two scenarios:

1. The catalogue is distributed by a party to a user without any solicitation.
2. A user requests the reception of a catalogue

In scenario 1, the Catalogue can be provided through any media (i.e. e-mail, ftp, CDROM, DVD, etc.). There is no recommendation on whether it shall be compressed or not. Once the Catalogue is loaded into the user application, it can be successfully integrated, or it can fail or the process can be aborted by the users. In any case, an Application Response shall be sent through an on-line communication media to the Catalogue Provider.

In scenario 2, the user (Catalogue requester) shall generate a Catalogue Request message and send it to the Catalogue Provider. Based on the identification of the users defined in the Catalogue

Request message, the Catalogue Provider shall determine if the catalogue can be provided. The response to the request is called an Application Response. In any case an Application Response shall be sent through an on-line communication media to the Catalogue Requester. Once the Application Response is provided, scenario 1 applies.

5. Supporting ebXML standard

Scenarios use cases, and messages rely on international standards published by UN/CEFACT and commonly called ebXML (electronic business XML). (see <http://www.unece.org/cefact/index.htm> for more information).

ebXML is the result of the convergence of multiple XML standards for the interchange of business related data.

At the time this documentation has developed UN/CEFACT, the UN/CEFACT had not published yet a standard documentation for ebXML catalogues. However, UN/CEFACT had published a draft for public review of the Cross Industry Catalogue. The team that has developed the Optic Catalogue has decided to rely as much as possible on the structure of the Cross Industry Catalogue to develop the documentation and XML scheme. All components used are strictly conforming to the structure of the UN/CEFACT Core Components.

The OPTO v11 may evolves in order to conform to future decisions of UN/CEFACT concerning the Cross Industry Catalogue standard.

6. Catalogue Information Model

The Business Entities involved in a Catalogue and the relations between them are shown in the Catalogue Entity Model, figure 1 below.

A catalogue consists of Catalogue Items and these contain details of products, trade agreement and trade delivery. The business attributes of these entities form the basis for the information exchanged in the **Catalogue** transaction set.

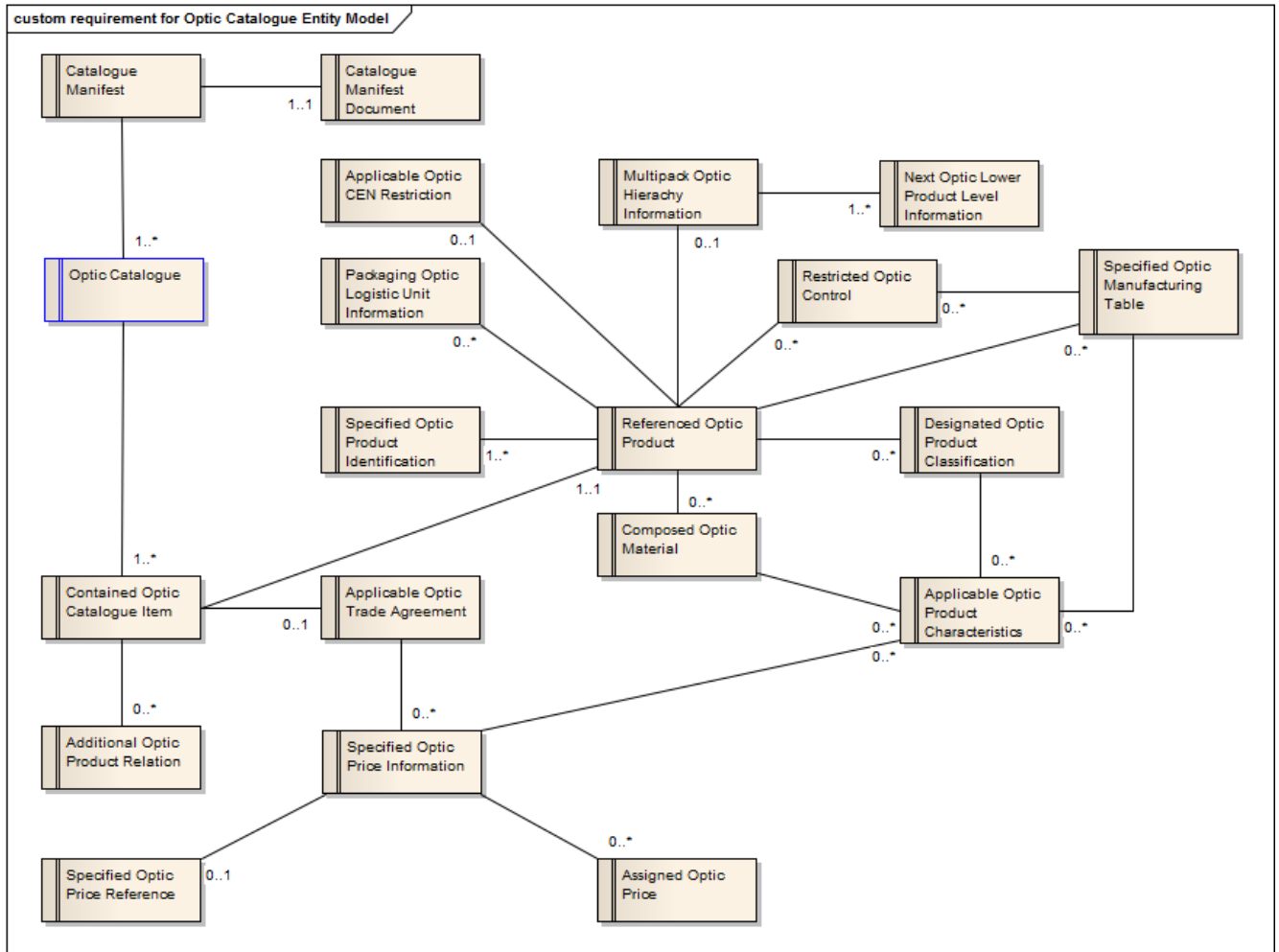


Figure 1: Optic Catalogue Entity Model

6.1. Understanding the Catalogue Structure

The root of a catalogue is a Catalogue Manifest. A Catalogue Manifest groups one to many Optic Catalogues. This can be useful for the segmentation of product types or in case the Catalogue Provider wants to combine catalogues originating from multiple suppliers and/or manufacturers.

The Catalogue Manifest Document identifies the Catalogue Provider. The "OpticPartyIdentificationCode-1.1.gc" document defines available codes.

Each Optic Catalogue contains one to many Optic Catalogue Items. The Item is the link between an Optic Product (defines all about the technical product) and an Optic Trade Agreement (defines all commercial conditions to acquire and get delivered the product).

The Optic Catalogue defines Supplier Party and Manufacturer Party. Party Identification code can be provided by the Normeyes Association. An XML document defines available codes.

An orderable Optic Product can be:

- a lens
- an option
- a frame
- a contact lens
- a contact lens packaging
- a care product
- an accessory
- a pack

Additional product type are defined (Combined lens ranges and options). However, the latest are not orderable.

Product type are defined in the Product section of the so called Classification (see document `OpticClassifications_v1.0r18.xml` and the Implementation Guide – Classification).

As for product types, material properties, trade agreement properties, price properties and manufacturing table properties are defined in the Properties section of the Classification.

It is important to note that characteristics are inherited from the parent Classes. As an example, given the Afocal class is a sub-class of the lens class, all characteristics applicable to the lens class will also apply to the Afocal class.

To better understand the catalogue structure, it is good to know that, in Entity model of the Catalogue, a few elements play a specific role:

- “Specific Product Identification” are required for all type of products. It corresponds to EDI codes that are used in the industry to identify a product, an option or a pack. It is also used to identify associations between lens ranges and options.
- “Specific Optic Manufacturing Table” are defined only for Lens products. Manufacturing Tables define ranges of feasibility for the production lenses.
- “Applicable Optic CEN Restriction” are used to manage regulation related information. There are not many of such information used in the lens industry except the CEN limitation and Category for Tinted lenses.
- “Restricted Optic Control” define required information in product orders to be valid.

Not visible in the Entity model, but important in term of logical structure associations are made possible through the “Multi-Pack Hierarchy Information”. This entity is the root of a set of association. Each associated element is linked through the “Next Optic Lower Level Product Information”. Associations can be

- pack of products (i.e. multiple lenses),
- combined option (association of two options), or
- combined lens range option (a lens and an option).

Associations have their own commercial information (Trade Agreement).

6.2. Classification system

The classification system is detailed in the Implementation Guide – Classification.

6.3. Mandatory items and Cardinalities

In order to keep the OPTO v11 ebXML schema generic, most elements of the schema are repeatable and optional. The approach adopted is aligned with the UN/CEFACT Cross Industry Catalogue. However, the reader shall rely on the data dictionary to determine if an information set is repeatable and/or if that information set is mandatory. It shall be considered that an OPTO v11 ebXML Optic Catalogue is correct only if it conforms to all of the documentation set provided by the Normeyes Association.

6.4. Catalogue update mechanism

When one receives a catalogue there are two possible situations:

- The catalogue has never been integrated into the destination software
- The catalogue is an update of a previously integrated catalogue

In order to understand how to identify and deal with both scenarios, please find below an extract of sample OPTO v11 Catalogue. Please note that this extract to be more comprehensive contains a minimal number of information and that mandatory information may be missing.

```
<ocm:CatalogueManifest xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:ocm="urn:edi:optique:data:standard:CatalogueManifest:1"
xmlns:oram="urn:edi:optique:data:standard:OpticReusableAggregateBusinessInformationEntity:1"
xsi:schemaLocation="urn:edi:optique:data:standard:CatalogueManifest:1
../Schema/local/edioptic/data/standard/CatalogueManifest_1p1p0.xsd">
  <ocm:CatalogueManifestDocument>
    <ProviderOpticParty>
      <ID>A</ID>
    </ProviderOpticParty>
  </ocm:CatalogueManifestDocument>
</ocm:OpticCatalogue>
<ID>B</ID>
<DeliveryDelimitedPeriod>
  <StartDateTime>DeliveryDelimitedPeriodStartDate</StartDateTime>
</DeliveryDelimitedPeriod>
<HistorizationStartDate>HistorizationStartDate</HistorizationStartDate>
<ContainedOpticCatalogueItem>
  <ID>C</ID>
  <ActionCode>D</ActionCode>
  <LastChangedDateTime>ContainedOpticCatalogueLastChangedDateTime</LastChangedDateTime>
  <ReferencedOpticProduct>
    <SpecifiedOpticProductIdentifier>
      <ID>E</ID>
    </SpecifiedOpticProductIdentifier>
  </ReferencedOpticProduct>
</ContainedOpticCatalogueItem>
</ocm:OpticCatalogue>
</ocm:CatalogueManifest>
```

Case 1: New catalogue

A catalogue shall be considered as new if there is no previously integrated catalogue that has the same combination of values ProviderOpticParty ID (Value **A**), and OpticCatalogue ID (Value **B**) as the one to be integrated.

Case 2: Update of a previously received catalogue

A catalogue shall be considered as an update of a previous catalogue if the ProviderOpticParty ID (Value **A**), and the OpticCatalogue ID (Value **B**) are identical to a catalogue that has already been integrated into the destination software.

Before integrating the catalogue, it is key to make sure that the catalogue is posterior to the one already integrated in the destination software. This is verified if the **DeliveryDelimitedPeriodStartDate** is posterior to the equivalent value of the catalogue previously integrated. In that case only the catalogue shall be integrated.

There are two possible modes of integration:

- Remove and load
- Update

It is recommended to proceed with the update mode. If the **DeliveryDelimitedPeriodStartDate** of the already integrated catalogue is anterior to the **HistorizationStartDate** of the new catalogue, the update mode is not possible.

The update process of a catalogue shall follow the below described process:

1. Identification of changes

There are several level of changes:

- ContainedOpticCatalogueItem (product level)
- OpticControl
- OpticManufacturingTable
- OpticTradeAgreement

At every level of change management the tag <LastChangedDateTime> identifies the last time a modification has been made. Changes can be identified by comparing at every level the LastChangedDateTime value with the already integrated catalogue **DeliveryDelimitedPeriodStartDate** value.

The nature of the change is indicated by the related <ActionCode> tag value:

- 1 : new, modified
- 2 : deleted

2. Identification of products affected by changes

In order to determine the product that is affected by a change, the key is the SpecifiedOpticProductIdentifier ID (Value **E**), which is the product identifier.

3. Update of products affected by changes

It is recommended to modify only the information affected by the change. However it is also possible to proceed through a remove and load process on the selected set of products that been identified as changed.

Note:

- Please note that the ContainedOpticCatalogueItem ID (Value **C**), shall not be used to compare to an existing catalogue. As a matter of fact, it is an auto incremented identifier that doesn't remain the same from one catalogue version to another.
- It is very important to make sure that the OpticCatalogue ID (Value **B**) is not modified from one version to another of the same catalogue.

6.5. Schema packages

Two types of delivery packages come with OPTOV11.

- The network package points to a hosted version of the schema located on Normeyes website.
- The local package is a fully autonomous local version of the schema.

Depending on the implementation, one may point to one or the other version.

Please note that in an OPTOV11 catalogue, there can be a mixed used of network and local files. As an example, the user may want to rely on local schema which help faster processing and validation of files. On the other hand, the user may point to network codelists which are more

frequently subject to updates. Please note that for all files as the version is part of the file name. the content of a published version of a file will never be altered.

7. Catalogue Elements

7.1. Message Header

A typical message header using a network package is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ocm:CatalogueManifest xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:ccts="urn:un:unece:uncefact:documentation:standard:CoreComponentsTechnicalSpecification:2"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns="urn:edi:optique:data:standard:OpticReusableAggregateBusinessInformationEntity:1"
xsi:schemaLocation="urn:edi:optique:data:standard:CatalogueManifest:1
http://www.Normeyes.org/standard/edioptic/data/standard/CatalogueManifest_1p1p2.xsd"
xmlns:ocm="urn:edi:optique:data:standard:CatalogueManifest:1">
```

A typical message header using a local package is as follows:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<ocm:CatalogueManifest xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
xmlns:ccts="urn:un:unece:uncefact:documentation:standard:CoreComponentsTechnicalSpecification:2"
xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns="urn:edi:optique:data:standard:OpticReusableAggregateBusinessInformationEntity:1"
xsi:schemaLocation="urn:edi:optique:data:standard:CatalogueManifest:1
../../Schema/local/edioptic/data/standard/CatalogueManifest_1p1p2.xsd"
xmlns:ocm="urn:edi:optique:data:standard:CatalogueManifest:1">
```

7.2. <ocm:CatalogueManifestDocument>Catalogue Manifest (Business Document)

A Catalogue Manifest is the root for one or more catalogues.

The catalogue manifest allows the development of multi-supplier and multi-product type catalogues.

Example:

A chain may be interested concatenate multiple catalogues from different suppliers prior to distribution in its network.

A supplier may send lens catalogue combined with a catalogue frame.

7.2.1. Test Indicator

Data Number = #3

Optional Data

Description: An indication of whether or not this catalogue manifest document is sent for test.

Data Type: Boolean

List of values:

- **false**: operational catalogue (default)
- **true**: test catalogue

Example:

```
<TestIndicator>>false</TestIndicator>
```

7.2.2. Country Area Code

Data Number = #1087

Mandatory Data

Description: Code identifying the country or countries in which the catalog is applicable. The coding must respect the country table defined in the ISO 3166 standard. The ZZ code means that the catalog is applicable in all countries. This data is repeatable.

Data Type: string

Example:

< CountryAreaCode>FR</ CountryAreaCode>

7.2.3. Catalogue Provider Entity Code

Data Number = #1088

Mandatory Data

Description: New identifier that will eventually replace the supplier code.

Data Type: string

Example:

< CatalogueProviderEntityCode>AAA</ CatalogueProviderEntityCode>

7.2.4. Catalogue Provider Entity Code Qualifier

Data Number = #1089

Mandatory Data

Data Type: enumerated

Example:

< CatalogueProviderEntityCodeQualifier>ZZX</ CatalogueProviderEntityCodeQualifier>

7.2.5. Catalogue Provider Entity Subcode

Data Number = #1090

Mandatory Data

Description: Sub-code used to identify the different catalog-issuing activities for the same legal entity.

Data Type: string

Example:

< CatalogueProviderEntitySubcode>FR</ CatalogueProviderEntitySubcode>

7.2.6. Catalogue Provider Entity Subcode Qualifier

Data Number = #1091

Mandatory Data

Data Type: enumerated

Example:

< CatalogueProviderEntitySubcodeQualifier>ZZW</ CatalogueProviderEntitySubcodeQualifier>

7.2.7. Catalogue Generation Software Entity Code

Data Number = #1101

Mandatory Data

Description: This code identifies the software publisher who exported the OPTOv11. The Entity code repository is available on the Normeyes website.

Data Type: string

Example:

< CatalogueProviderEntitySubcode>FR4EDI</ CatalogueProviderEntitySubcode>

7.2.8. Catalogue Generation Software Entity Name

Data Number = #1102

Mandatory Data

Description: This data, supplemented by the OPTOv11 generator, must identify the generating software.

Data Type: string

Example:

< CatalogueProviderEntitySubcode>Normeyes</ CatalogueProviderEntitySubcode>

7.2.9. Catalogue Generation Software Entity Version

Data Number = #1103

Mandatory Data

Description: This data, supplemented by the OPTOv11 generator, should make it possible to identify the version and revision of the generating software.

Data Type: string

Example:

< CatalogueProviderEntitySubcode>3</ CatalogueProviderEntitySubcode>

7.2.10. Description

Data Number = #316

Mandatory Data

Description: The textual description of this catalogue manifest document.

Data Type: String

Descriptions in multiple languages are supported.

Example:

<Description languageID="en"> Description of my catalog manifest </Description>

or only

<Description>Description of my catalog manifest</Description>

7.2.11. Version Identifier

Data Number = #5

Mandatory Data

Description: This data must be contains the current year or more .

Data Type: String

Example:

<VersionID>2016</VersionID>

7.2.12. Release Identifier

Data Number = #315

Mandatory Data

Description: The unique identifier for this release of this catalogue manifest.

Data Type: Integer

Example:

<ReleaseID>1</ReleaseID>

7.2.13. Request Reference Identifier

Data Number = NOT IN THE DATA DICTIONARY

Optional Data

Description: In case the catalogue is sent in response to a request, this is the unique identifier of the request.

Data Type: String

Example:

<RequestReferenceID>0123456</RequestReferenceID>

7.2.14. Provider Optic Party

Mandatory Data

Description: The party that provides this catalogue manifest.

Example:

<ProviderOpticParty>

...

</ProviderOpticParty>

7.2.14.1. Identifier

Data Number = #942 (qualifier #943) AND #949 (qualifier #950)

#942 Mandatory Data

#949 Optionnal Data

Description: A unique identifier of the provider.

Provider Id, up to two ids can be provided for a receiver

Example:

```
<ID schemeID="ZZY">NOV</ID>
```

```
<ID schemeID="167">0123456789123</ID>
```

List of values for schemeID:

- 167: VAT number
- 091: defined by manufacturer
- 092: defined by the receiver
- YZX: SIRET number
- ZZY: defined by the Normeyes Association
- ZZZ: not defined in marketing register

The list of codes defines by the Normeyes Association is provided at the following URL:

<http://www.Normeyes.org/standard/edioptic/codelist/standard/OpticPartyIdentificationCode-1.1.gc>

7.2.14.2.Name

Data Number = #944

Mandatory Data

Description: Provider name, expressed as text.

Names can be defined in multiple languages.

Example:

```
<Name>Provider Name</Name>
```

7.2.14.3.Postal CI Trade Address

Data Number = #945

Optional Data

Description: The provider postal address.

According to the data dictionary, the only information supported in the Postal Address is the Country Code.

Example:

```
<PostalCITradeAddress>
  <CountryID>FR</CountryID>
</PostalCITradeAddress>
```

7.2.14.4.Defined Optic Trade Contact

Optional Data

Description: Contact at the provider.

Example:

```
<DefinedOpticTradeContact>
...
</DefinedOpticTradeContact>
```

7.2.14.4.1. Person Name**Data Number = #946****Optional Data**

Description: Provider Contact Name.

Example:

`<PersonName>String</PersonName>`**Preliminary note:**

According to the data dictionary, only one of the following elements can be defined: Telephone, Telefax, Electronic Mail and Other Communication.

7.2.14.4.2. Telephone CI Universal Communication**Data Number = #947 (with #948=TE)****Optional Data**

Description: Telephone number of the contact at the provider.

Example:

```
<TelephoneCIUniversalCommunication>
  <CompleteNumber>+33 6 73 48 28 39</CompleteNumber>
</TelephoneCIUniversalCommunication>
```

7.2.14.4.3. Fax CI Universal Communication**Data Number = #947 (with #948=FX)****Optional Data**

Description: Fax number of the contact at the provider.

Example:

```
<FaxCIUniversalCommunication>
  <CompleteNumber>(02) 99 25 34 85</CompleteNumber>
</FaxCIUniversalCommunication>
```

7.2.14.4.4. Email URI CI Universal Communication**Data Number = #947 (with #948=EM)****Optional Data**

Description: Email address of the contact at the provider.

Example:

```
<EmailURICIUniversalCommunication>
  <CompleteNumber>contact@yahoo.fr</CompleteNumber>
</EmailURIUniversalCommunication>
```

7.2.14.4.5. Other CI Universal Communication**Data Number = #947 (with #948=XF or with #948=EI)****Optional Data**

Description: Mailmax or EDI of the contact at the provider.

Example:

```
<OtherCIUniversalCommunication>
  <ChannelCode>XF</ChannelCode>
  <CompleteNumber>contact@mailmax.fr</CompleteNumber>
</OtherCIUniversalCommunication>
```

7.2.15. Receiver Optic Party

Optional Data

Description: The party that shall receive this catalogue manifest.

Example:

```
<ReceiverOpticParty>
...
</ReceiverOpticParty>
```

7.2.15.1. Identifier

Data Number = #20 (qualifier #21) AND #951 (qualifier #952)

#20 Mandatory Data

#951 Optional Data

Description: A unique identifier of the receiver.

Up to two identifiers can be provided for a receiver

Example:

```
<ID schemeID="ZZY">CDO</ID>
<ID schemeID="167">0123456789123</ID>
```

List of values for schemeID:

- 167: VAT number
- 091: defined by the manufacturer
- 092: defined by the receiver
- YZX: SIRET number
- ZZY: defined by the Normeyes Association
- ZZZ: not defined in marketing register

The list of codes defines by the Normeyes Association is provided at the following URL:

<http://www.Normeyes.org/standard/edioptric/codelist/standard/OpticPartyIdentificationCode-1.1.gc>

7.2.15.2. Name

Data Number = #1025

Mandatory Data

Description: Receiver name, expressed as text.

Names can be defined in multiple languages.

Example:

```
<Name>Receiver Name</Name>
```

7.2.15.3. End Point URI CI Universal Communication

Data Number = #22

Optional Data

Description: Receiver End Point Identifier (Sale of point)

Example:

```
<EndPointURICIUniversalCommunication>
    <CompleteNumber>117228</CompleteNumber>
</EndPointURICIUniversalCommunication>
```

7.2.15.4. Postal CI Trade Address

Data Number = #23

Optional Data

Description: The address specified for this receiver.

According to the data dictionary, the only information supported in the Postal Address is the Country Code.

Example:

```
<PostalCITradeAddress>
    <CountryID>FR</CountryID>
</PostalCITradeAddress>
```

7.2.16. Format

Data Number = 1064

Mandatory Data

Description : This message indicate the Opto11 format

List of possible values:

- OPTOv11r15
- OPTOv11r16
- OPTOv11r18

Example:

```
</Format>OPTOv11r15</Format>
```

7.2.17. Primary Code

Data Number = #26

Mandatory Data

Description: The code specifying a currency in which monetary amounts are expressed in this document.

Example:

```
<PrimaryCode>EUR</PrimaryCode>
```

7.2.18. Secondary Optic Currency Exchange

Data Number = #553 - #554 - #555 (Secondary Currency 1)

= #556 - #557 - #558 (Secondary Currency 2)

= #559 - #560 - #561 (Secondary Currency 3)

Optional Element (0..n)

Description: The conversion of secondary currency to primary currency for optical industry trade purposes.

Example:

```
<SecondaryOpticCurrencyExchange>
  <SourceCode>EUT</SourceCode>
  <TargetCode>USD</TargetCode>
  <ConversionRate>1.3933</ConversionRate>
  <ConversionRateDateTime>2008-06-19T00:00:00Z</ConversionRateDateTime>
</SecondaryOpticCurrencyExchange>
```

7.3. Optic Catalogue (Catalogue Manifest)

Mandatory Element (1..n)

Description: A publication containing details of optical items for sale.

Please note that only one product type in a time can be part of a catalogue. The following product types are considered:

- lens
- option
- combined lens range option
- pack
- contact lens
- contact lens packaging
- care product
- frame
- shape
- trace
- drilling point
- accessory
- control

Example:

```
<ocm:OpticCatalogue>
...
</ocm:OpticCatalogue>
```

7.3.1. Identifier

Data Number = #4

Mandatory Data

Description: The unique identifier of the optic catalogue document. Please note that from one release or version to another of the catalogue, the identifier shall remain identical.

Data Type: String

Example:

`<ID>123456</ID>`

In `schemeDataURI` element, you can add the unique reference of `OpticClassification` file to avoid defining it for each `DesignatedOpticProductClassification`.

In `schemeURI` element, you can add the unique reference of Pictures URL (data number #1071) to avoid defining it for each `MultimediaPresentationPicture`.

```
<ID
schemeURI="http://www.Normeyes.org/images/"
schemeDataURI="http://www.Normeyes.org/standard/edioptic/codelist/standard/OpticClassificatio
ns_v1.0r18.xml">123456</ID>
```

7.3.2. Product type

Data Number = #56

Mandatory Data

Description: The unique catalogue's product type.

Example:

```
<ProductType>01</ProductType>
```

List of values :

- 01: Lenses
- 02: Options
- 03: Combined lens range and option
- 10: Pack of products
- 20: Contact lenses
- 21: Contact lenses packaging
- 22: Care products
- 30: Frames
- 31: Shapes
- 32: Traces
- 33: Drilling points
- 40: Accessories
- 99: Controls

7.3.3. Description

Data Number = #563

Mandatory Data (1..*)

Description: The textual description of this optic catalogue document.

Data Type: String

The description can be provided in multiple languages.

Example:

```
<Description languageID="en">Catalogue 2009-06</Description>
```

7.3.4. Validity Delimited Period

Data Number = #10 (StartDate) - #11 (EndDate)

Mandatory Element

Description: The period of validity of the catalogue.

Data Type: Delimited Period

Example:

```
<ValidityDelimitedPeriod>
    <StartDateTime>2009-10-01T00:00:00Z</StartDateTime>
    <EndDateTime>2009-12-31T00:00:00Z</EndDateTime>
</ValidityDelimitedPeriod>
```

7.3.5. Status Code

Mandatory Data

Description: The code specifying the status for this optic catalogue.

Data Type: Status Code

The value shall always be "Original"=1.

Example:

```
<StatusCode>1</StatusCode>
```

7.3.6. Supplier Optic Party

Mandatory Data

Description: The party who is the supplier of the products included in this optic catalogue.

Data Type: Party

```
<SupplierOpticParty>...</SupplierOpticParty>
```

7.3.6.1. Identifier

Data Number = #12 (qualifer #13) AND #953 (qualifier #954)

#12 Mandatory Data

#953 Optional Data

Description: A unique identifier of the supplier.

Up to two identifiers can be provided for a supplier.

Example:

```
<ID schemeID="ZZY">NOV</ID>
```

```
<ID schemeID="167">0123456789123</ID>
```

List of values for schemeID:

- 167: VAT number
- 091: defined by the manufacturer
- 092: defined by the receiver
- YZX: SIRET number
- ZZY: defined by the Normeyes Association
- ZZZ: not defined in marketing register

The list of codes defines by the Normeyes Association is provided at the following URL:

<http://www.Normeyes.org/standard/edioptic/codelist/standard/OpticPartyIdentificationCode-1.1.gc>

7.3.6.2. Name

Data Number = #529

Mandatory Data

Description: Supplier name, expressed as text.

Names can be defined in multiple languages.

Example:

```
<Name>Supplier Name</Name>
```

7.3.6.3. Party Legal Entity

Data Number = #14 - #15 - #16

Optional Data (0..n)

Description: The legal entities from the supplier that sale the products.

```
<SpecifiedOpticLegalOrganization>
  <Name>Sub Organization 1</Name>
</SpecifiedOpticLegalOrganization>
<SpecifiedOpticLegalOrganization>
  <Name>Sub Organization 2</Name>
</SpecifiedOpticLegalOrganization>
```

7.3.6.4. Postal CI Trade Address

Data Number = #542

Optional Data

Description: The supplier postal address.

In data dictionary we only use Country Code.

```
<PostalCITradeAddress>
  <CountryID>FR</CountryID>
</PostalCITradeAddress>
```

7.3.6.5. Defined Contact

Optional Data

Description: Contact at the supplier.

Example:

```
<DefinedOpticTradeContact>
...
</DefinedOpticTradeContact>
```

7.3.6.5.1. Person Name

Data Number = #17

Optional Data

Description: Supplier Contact Name

Example:

<PersonName>Contact Name</PersonName>

Preliminary note:

According to the data dictionary, only one of the following elements can be defined: Telephone, Telefax, Electronic Mail and Other Communication.

7.3.6.5.2. Telephone CI Universal Communication

Data Number = #18 (with #19=TE)

Optional Data

Description: Telephone number of the contact at the supplier.

Example:

<TelephoneCIUniversalCommunication>
 <CompleteNumber>+33 6 73 48 28 39</CompleteNumber>
 </TelephoneCIUniversalCommunication>

7.3.6.5.3. Fax CI Universal Communication

Data Number = #18 (with #19=FX)

Optional Data

Description: Fax number of the contact at the supplier.

Example:

<FaxCIUniversalCommunication>
 <CompleteNumber>(02) 99 25 34 85</CompleteNumber>
 </FaxCIUniversalCommunication>

7.3.6.5.4. Email URI CI Universal Communication

Optional Data

Data Number = #18 (with #19=EM)

Description: Email address of the contact at the supplier.

Example:

<EmailURICIUniversalCommunication>
 <CompleteNumber>contact@yahoo.fr</CompleteNumber>
 </EmailURICIUniversalCommunication>

7.3.6.5.5. Other CI Universal Communication

Optional Data

Data Number = #18 (with #19=X400 or with #19=EI)

Description: Mailmax or EDI of the contact at the supplier.

Example:

<OtherCIUniversalCommunication>
 <ChannelCode>XF</ChannelCode>
 <CompleteNumber>contact@mailmax.fr</CompleteNumber>

</OtherCIUniversalCommunication>

7.3.7. Delivery Delimited Period

Data Number = #6

Mandatory Element

Description: The date of generation of the catalogue.

Data Type: Delimited Period

Example:

```
<DeliveryDelimitedPeriod>
  <StartDateTime>2009-10-01T16:20:00Z</StartDateTime>
</DeliveryDelimitedPeriod>
```

7.3.8. Scope Identifier

Data Number = #540

Mandatory Data

Description: The unique identifier of the scope for this optic catalogue document.

Data Type: String

Example:

```
<ScopeID>01</ScopeID>
```

7.3.9. Note

Data Number = #9

Optional Data (0..*)

Description: Note that provides additional information about the optic catalogue, as a text.

Data Type: String

Notes in multiple languages are supported.

Example:

```
<Note languageID="fr"> Merci de prendre en compte les nouvelles montures </Note>
```

7.3.10. Historization Start Date

Data Number = #541

Mandatory Data

Description: Start date of historization of suppressions in the catalogue.

Data Type: Date

Example:

```
<HistorizationStartDate>2008-01-01</HistorizationStartDate>
```

7.3.11. Manufacturer Optic Party

Mandatory Data

Description: The party manufacturing the products included in the catalogue.

Data Type: Party

```
<SupplierOpticParty>
```

...

</SupplierOpticParty>

7.3.11.1.Identifier

Data Number = #543 (qualifier #544) AND #955 (qualifier #956)**#543 Mandatory Data****#955 Optional Data**

Description: A unique identifier of this manufacturer.

Up to two identifiers can be provided for a manufacturer.

Example:

<ID schemeID="ZZY">NOV</ID>

<ID schemeID="167">0123456789123</ID>

List of values for schemeID :

- 167: VAT number
- 091: defined by the manufacturer
- 092: defined by the receiver
- YZX: SIRET number
- ZZY: defined by the Normeyes Association
- ZZZ: not defined in marketing register

The list of codes defines by the Normeyes Association is provided at the following URL:

<http://www.Normeyes.org/standard/ediopic/codelist/standard/OpticPartyIdentificationCode-1.1.gc>

7.3.11.2.Name

Data Number = #545**Mandatory Data**

Description: Manufacturer name, expressed as text.

Names can be defined in multiple languages.

Example:

<Name>Manufacturer Name</Name>

7.3.11.3.Party Legal Entity

Data Number = #547 - #548 - #549**Optional Data (0..n)**

Description: The legal entities from the manufacturer that manufacture the products.

```

<SpecifiedOpticLegalOrganization>
  <Name>Sub Organization 1</Name>
</SpecifiedOpticLegalOrganization>
<SpecifiedOpticLegalOrganization>
  <Name>Sub Organization 2</Name>
</SpecifiedOpticLegalOrganization>

```

7.3.11.4. Postal CI Trade Address

Data Number = #546

Optional Data

Description: The manufacturer postal address.

In data dictionary we only use Country Code.

```
<PostalCITradeAddress>
  <CountryID>FR</CountryID>
</PostalCITradeAddress>
```

7.3.11.5. Defined Contact

Optional Data

Description: Contact at the manufacturer.

Example:

```
<DefinedOpticTradeContact>
...
</DefinedOpticTradeContact>
```

7.3.11.5.1. Person Name

Data Number = #550

Optional Data

Description: Manufacturer Contact Name

Example:

```
<PersonName>String</PersonName>
```

Preliminary note:

According to the data dictionary, only one of the following elements can be defined: Telephone, Telefax, Electronic Mail and Other Communication.

7.3.11.5.2. Telephone CI Universal Communication

Data Number = #551 (with #552=TE)

Optional Data

Description: Telephone number of the contact at the manufacturer.

Example:

```
<TelephoneCIUniversalCommunication>
  <CompleteNumber>+33 6 73 48 28 39</CompleteNumber>
</TelephoneCIUniversalCommunication>
```

7.3.11.5.3. Fax CI Universal Communication

Data Number = #551 (with #552=FX)

Optional Data

Description: Fax number of the contact at the manufacturer.

Example:

```
<FaxCIUniversalCommunication>
```

```
<CompleteNumber>(02) 99 25 34 85</CompleteNumber>
</FaxCIUniversalCommunication>
```

7.3.11.5.4. Email URI CI Universal Communication

Data Number = #551 (with #552=EM)

Optional Data

Description: Email address of the contact at the manufacturer.

Example:

```
<EmailURICIUniversalCommunication>
  <CompleteNumber>contact@yahoo.fr</CompleteNumber>
</EmailURICIUniversalCommunication>
```

7.3.11.5.5. Other CI Universal Communication

Data Number = #551 (with #552=X400 or with #552=EI)

Optional Data

Description: Mailmax or EDI of the contact at the manufacturer.

Example:

```
<OtherCIUniversalCommunication>
  <ChannelCode>XF</ChannelCode>
  <CompleteNumber>contact@mailmax.fr</CompleteNumber>
</OtherCIUniversalCommunication>
```

7.4. Optic Catalogue Item (Optic Catalogue)

Mandatory Element (1..n)

- 1) Lens or Options or Combined Lens Range Option: please consult the implementation guide for Lens
- 2) Contact Lens or Contact Lens Packaging: consult the implementation guide for Contact Lens
- 3) Frame, Shape and Drilling points: consult the implementation guide for Frame, Shape and Drilling points
- 4) Pack of Products: consult the implementation guide for Pack
- 5) Accessory: consult the implementation guide for Accessories
- 6) Control: consult the implementation guide for Control

7.4.1. Designated Optic Product Classification (Optic Product)

Mandatory Element

Description: The classification designated for this optical product.

A product could have only one class.

Example:

```
<DesignatedOpticProductClassification>
...
</DesignatedOpticProductClassification>
```

7.4.1.1. Class Code

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

Optional Data (to optimize the size of your catalogue, Normeyes recommends not given this information)

Description: Identification of the product class corresponding to the product in the context of the classification / ontology.

- Classes are described in the document OpticClassifications_v1.0r18.xml.
- The abstracts classes cannot be used here.
- Subclasses inherit the properties of parent classes.
- The ClassCode relates to the mother product class (subclass directly attached to the Product class).
- The SubClassCode relates to the precise property class that the characteristic is attached to.

If the OpticClassification File reference is set in the ID element of the OpticCatalog element

Exemple:

```
<ClassCode>LensClass</ClassCode>
```

7.4.1.2. Class Name

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

This data is not used in the OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue.

Optional Data (0..*) (to optimize the size of your catalogue, Normeyes recommends not given this information.)

Description: Optic product classification name, as text. Info ne pas le mettre pour des raison d'optimisation

Example:

```
<ClassName>Afocal</ClassName>
```

7.4.1.3. Sub Class Code

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

Mandatory Data

Description: Identification of the product class corresponding to the product in the context of the classification / ontology.

- Classes are described in the document OpticClassifications*.xml.
- The abstracts classes cannot be used here.
- Subclasses inherit the properties of parent classes.
- The ClassCode relates to the mother product class (subclass directly attached to the Product class).
- The SubClassCode relates to the precise product class that the product is attached to.

Example:

```
<SubClassCode>AfocalClass</SubClassCode>
```

7.4.1.4. Description

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

Optional Data (0..*) (to optimize the size of your catalogue, Normeyes recommends not given this information.)

This data is not used in the OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue.

Description: A textual description of this Optic product classification.

Example:

<Description>Class which describes afocal lens products and properties</Description>

7.4.1.5. Version Identifier

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

Optional Data (to optimize the size of your catalogue, Normeyes recommends not given this information.)

This data is not used in the OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue.

Description: The unique identifier for this version of this optic product classification.

Example:

<VersionID>1.0</VersionID>

7.4.1.6. Applicable Optic Product Characteristic (Optic Product Classification)

Optional Data (0..n)

You have to use the properties describes in the OpticClassifications.xml for the Classification.

Description: Used for further specification of product class for the product

Example:

<ApplicableOpticProductCharacteristic>

...

</ApplicableOpticProductCharacteristic>

7.4.1.6.1. Identifier

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

Mandatory Data

Description: A unique identifier for this Optic product characteristic.

Data Type: ID

Example:

<ID>478</ID>

7.4.1.6.2. Characteristic Type Code

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

Optional Data (to optimize the size of your catalogue, Normeyes recommends not given this information.)

Description: The code specifying a type of Optic product characteristic.

Data Type: CharacteristicTypeCode

List of values for Characteristic Type Code :

- Text

- Code
- Indicator
- Measure
- Picture
- Binary

Example:

`<CharacteristicTypeCode>Indicator</CharacteristicTypeCode>`

7.4.1.6.3. Name

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

Optional Data (to optimize the size of your catalogue, Normeyes recommends not given this information.)

Description: A textual name of this Optic product characteristic.

Data Type: String

Example:

`<Name languageID="en">Name</Name>`

7.4.1.6.4. Description

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

Optional Data (to optimize the size of your catalogue, Normeyes recommends not given this information.)

Description: A textual description of this Optic product characteristic.

Data Type: String

Example:

`<Description languageID="en">Main material code</Description>`

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

Conditional Data (it depends on data 7.4.1.6.2. Characteristic Type Code).

Description: Optic product characteristic value, as text.

Data Type: String

Example:

`<ValueText languageID="en">Main material code</ValueText>`

7.4.1.6.5. Text Value

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

Conditional Data (it depends on data 7.4.1.6.7. Characteristic Type Code).

Description: The text of a value for an optic product characteristic.

Data Type: String

Example:

`<ValueText>My text for description</ValueText>`

7.4.1.6.6. Value Code

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

Conditional Data (it depends on data 7.4.1.6.2. Characteristic Type Code).

Description: Optic product characteristic value, as enumerated value.

Data Type: Code

Example:

```
<ValueCode>A</ValueCode>
```

7.4.1.6.7. Value Indicator

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

Conditional Data (it depends on data 7.4.1.6.2. Characteristic Type Code).

Description: Optic product characteristic value, as boolean.

Data Type: Indicator

Example:

```
<ValueIndicator>true</ValueIndicator>
```

7.4.1.6.8. Value Measure

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

Conditional Data (it depends on data 7.4.1.6.2. Characteristic Type Code).

Description: Optic product characteristic value, as Measure (real).

Data Type: Measure

Example:

```
<ValueMeasure unitCode="05">3.14</ValueMeasure>
```

7.4.1.6.9. Value Binary Object

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

Conditional Data (it depends on data 7.4.1.6.2. Characteristic Type Code).

Description: Optic product characteristic value, as Binary.

Data Type: BinaryObject

Example:

```
<ValueBinaryObject>ac445c4545e5a</ValueBinaryObject>
```

7.4.1.6.10. Value Picture

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

Conditional Data (it depends on data 7.4.1.6.2. Characteristic Type Code).

Description: Optic product characteristic value.

Data Type: Picture

Example:

```
<ValuePicture>
  <DigitalImageBinaryObject uri="CollectionXYZ/SFR_model123.jpg"/>
</ValuePicture>
```

Limitation

All pictures used for the same model should be stored in the same repository.

Sample

Common URL: «http://www.Normeyes.org/images/»

Additional URL: «Collection%20XYZ/SFR_model123.jpg»

Pictures URL:

«http://www.Normeyes.org/images/Collection%20XYZ/S_model123.jpg»

«http://www.Normeyes.org/images/Collection%20XYZ/F_model123.jpg»

«http://www.Normeyes.org/images/Collection%20XYZ/R_model123.jpg»

7.4.1.6.11. Related Optic Product Classification

Data Number = NOT IN DICTIONARY

Mandatory Data only for properties Material and ManufacturingTable,).

Description: The property class that forms the context in which the characteristic is defined.

The ClassCode relates to the mother property class (subclass directly attached to the Property class).

The SubClassCode relates to the precise property class that the characteristic is attached to.

Data Type: String

Exemple: (recommended by Normeyes)

<RelatedOpticProductClassification>

<SubClassCode>LensMaterialClass</SubClassCode>

</RelatedOpticProductClassification>

8. Annexe

8.1. Optic Code Lists

8.1.1. Optic Action Code

To find the list of optic action code, please consult the following XML schema:

http://www.Normeyes.org/standard/edioptic/codelist/standard/Optic_ActionCode_1p1.xsd

8.1.2. Optic Characteristic Type Code

To find the list of optic characteristic type code, please consult the following XML schema:

http://www.Normeyes.org/standard/edioptic/codelist/standard/Optic_CharacteristicTypeCode_1p1.xsd

8.1.3. Optic Price Code

To find the list of optic price code, please consult the following XML schema:

http://www.Normeyes.org/standard/edioptic/codelist/standard/Optic_PriceCode_1p1.xsd

8.1.4. Optic Range Code

To find the list of optic range code, please consult the following XML schema:

http://www.Normeyes.org/standard/edioptic/codelist/standard/Optic_RangeCode_1p1.xsd

8.1.5. Optic Relation Code

To find the list of optic relation code, please consult the following XML schema:

http://www.Normeyes.org/standard/edioptic/codelist/standard/Optic_RelationCode_1p1.xsd

8.1.6. Optic Status Code

To find the list of optic status code, please consult the following XML schema:

http://www.Normeyes.org/standard/edioptic/codelist/standard/Optic_StatusCode_1p1.xsd

8.1.7. Optic Action Code

To find the list of optic action code, please consult the following XML schema:

http://www.Normeyes.org/standard/edioptic/codelist/standard/Optic_ActionCode_1p1.xsd

8.1.8. Optic Relation Code

To find the list of optic relation code, please consult the following XML schema:

http://www.Normeyes.org/standard/edioptic/codelist/standard/Optic_RelationCode_1p1.xsd

8.1.9. Optic Scope Code

To find the list of optic scope code, please consult the following XML schema:

http://www.Normeyes.org/standard/edioptic/codelist/standard/Optic_ScopeCode_1p0.xsd

8.2. UN/Cefact Code Lists

8.2.1. Currency Code

To find the list of Currency code, please consult the following XML schema:

`/uncefact/codelist/standard/ISO_ISO3AlphaCurrencyCode_20090305.xsd`

8.2.2. Unit Code

To find the list of Unit code, please consult the following XML schema:

`/uncefact/codelist/standard/UNECE_MeasurementUnitCommonCode_6.xsd`

8.2.3. Character Set Encoding Code

To find the list of character set encoding code, you have to consult the XML scheme:

`/uncefact/codelist/standard/UNECE_CharacterSetEncodingCode_40106.xsd`

8.2.4. Mime Media Type Code

To find the list of mime media type code, you have to consult the XML scheme:

`/uncefact/codelist/standard/IANA_MIMEMediaType_20100406.xsd`

8.3. ISO Code Lists

8.3.1. Language Code

The 2-character codification of ISO 639-1 is used for coding languages. Please consult the following link:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_ISO_639_language_codes

8.3.2. Date Time codification

The Date Time codification used in the OPTO v11 Optic Catalogue conforms to the numeric representation of date and time as defined in ISO 8604:2004. The extended format is preferred.

The following are examples of complete representations of date and time of day representations:

Extended format	Example
YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss	1985-04-12T10:15:30
YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ssZ	1985-04-12T10:15:30Z
YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss±hh:mm	1985-04-12T10:15:30+04:00
YYYY-MM-DDThh:mm:ss±hh	1985-04-12T10:15:30+04

Note: [Z] is used as UTC designator.