
**Information technology — Digital
publishing — EPUB3 —**

**Part 7:
EPUB3 Fixed-Layout Documents**

*Technologies de l'information — Publications numériques — EPUB3 —
Partie 7: Documents à mise en page fixe EPUB3*



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Published in Switzerland

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

In other circumstances, particularly when there is an urgent market requirement for such documents, the joint technical committee may decide to publish an ISO/IEC Technical Specification (ISO/IEC TS), which represents an agreement between the members of the joint technical committee and is accepted for publication if it is approved by 2/3 of the members of the committee casting a vote.

An ISO/IEC TS is reviewed after three years in order to decide whether it will be confirmed for a further three years, revised to become an International Standard, or withdrawn. If the ISO/IEC TS is confirmed, it is reviewed again after a further three years, at which time it must either be transformed into an International Standard or be withdrawn.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC TS 30135 series were prepared by Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (as KS X 6070 series) with International Digital Publishing Forum and were adopted, under a special “fast-track procedure”, by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information technology, in parallel with its approval by the national bodies of ISO and IEC.

ISO/IEC TS 30135 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Document description and processing languages — EPUB 3*:

- *Part 1: Overview*
- *Part 2: Publications*
- *Part 3: Content Documents*
- *Part 4: Open Container Format*
- *Part 5: Media Overlay*
- *Part 6: Canonical Fragment Identifier*
- *Part 7: Fixed-Layout Documents*

EPUB 3 Fixed–Layout Documents



INFORMATIONAL DOCUMENT

NOTE: It is anticipated that this document will be superseded by forthcoming updates to Publications 3.0 [Publications30] and Content Documents 3.0 [ContentDocs30] that will incorporate the metadata properties and mechanisms separately defined herein.

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Status of this Document

This is an IDPF Informational Document, produced by the IDPF EPUB working group and approved by the IDPF board of directors as of March 13, 2012. It may be updated, replaced, or rendered obsolete by other documents at any time.

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>Purpose and Scope

EPUB® documents, unlike print books or PDF files, are designed to change. The content flows, or reflows, to fit the screen and to fit the needs of the reader. The EPUB 3.0 Specification says that “content presentation should adapt to the user rather than the user having to adapt to a particular representation of content.”

But this principle doesn’t work for all types of documents. Sometimes content and design are so intertwined they cannot be separated. Any change in appearance risks changing the meaning, or losing all meaning. Fixed-layout documents give content creators greater control over presentation, when a reflowable EPUB is not suitable for the content.

This document, EPUB 3 Fixed-Layout Documents, defines a set of metadata properties to allow declarative expression of intended rendering behaviors of fixed-layout documents in the context of EPUB 3. It also defines mechanisms to express the intended rendering dimensions of fixed-layout XHTML and SVG [\[ContentDocs30\]](#) content, as well as bitmap images.

NOTE

EPUB 3 affords multiple mechanisms for representing fixed-layout content in EPUB 3 documents. When fixed-layout content is necessary, the author's choice of mechanism will depend on many factors including desired degree of precision, file size, accessibility, etc. This document does not attempt to dictate the author's choice of mechanism.