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Guichard orthogonal systems

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A three-orhtogonal system in Euclidean space E^3 with metric $ds^2 = H_1^2 + H_2^2 + H_3^2$ is called a Guichard system, if it verifies the following condition: $H_1^2 + H_2^2 \pm H_3^2 = const.$ There are some reasons to think such a system as an analogue of isothermic coordinates. The goal of communication is to discuss the integrability of the Guichard system as well as to construct its discret model in terms of the modern soliton theory.