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**Information and documentation —  
RFID in libraries —**

**Part 3:  
Fixed length encoding**

*Information et documentation — RFID dans les bibliothèques —  
Partie 3: Encodage de longueur fixe*



Reference number  
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## 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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Technical interoperability*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO 28560-3:2014), of which it constitutes a minor revision.

A list of all parts in the ISO 28560 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

Libraries are implementing radio frequency identification (RFID) as item identification to replace bar codes. RFID streamlines applications like user self-service, security, and materials handling. This standard data model for encoding information on RFID tags increases the cost-effectiveness of the technology within libraries, particularly through greater interoperability of RFID tags and equipment, and enhance support for resource sharing between libraries.

This document deals with the encoding of a basic set of data elements in a fixed length format and the rest of the data elements in optional extension blocks. ISO 28560-1 defines the set of mandatory and optional data elements.

ISO 28560-2 and this document are mutually exclusive with respect to an RFID tag being applied to a loan item. In other words, the RFID tag is encoded according to the rules of this document, or to the rules of ISO 28560-2, or to some proprietary rules. Depending on the technologies being used, and other features of tags that are claiming compliance with ISO 28560-2, the reading system might achieve a degree of interoperability.

This document provides essential standards-based information about RFID in libraries. Ongoing advice needs to be provided because of the evolving nature of RFID technology, and the opportunities to migrate between different types of legacy system and encoding rules of this document.

# Information and documentation — RFID in libraries —

## Part 3: Fixed length encoding

### 1 Scope

This document provides a data model and encoding rules for the use of radio frequency identification (RFID) tags for items appropriate for the needs of all types of libraries (including national, academic, public, corporate, special, and school libraries).

This document specifies the rules for encoding

- a subset of data elements taken from the total set of data elements listed in ISO 28560-1 into a basic block, and
- other data elements into extension blocks onto the RFID tag.

A source of additional information about implementation issues is provided in [Annex A](#).

### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 28560-1, *Information and documentation — RFID in libraries — Data elements and general guidelines for implementation*

ISO/IEC 10646, *Information technology — Universal coded character set (UCS)*

ISO/IEC 18000-3, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management — Part 3: Parameters for air interface communications at 13,56 MHz*

ISO/IEC 18046-3, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification device performance test methods — Part 3: Test methods for tag performance*

ISO/IEC 18047-3, *Information technology — Radio frequency identification device conformance test methods — Part 3: Test methods for air interface communications at 13,56 MHz*

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 28560-1 and the following apply.

#### 3.1

##### **basic block**

data block occupying the first 272 bits of the RFID tag

Note 1 to entry: If the RFID tag is limited to 256 bits (i.e. 32 bytes), the basic block is truncated.