

ICS 35.040
CCS A 14



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 35660.1-2017

**Information and documentation -- RFID in libraries -- Part 1:
Data elements and general guidelines for implementation
(English Translation)**

Issued on: December 29, 2017

Implemented on: December 29, 2017

**Issued by: General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine of the People's Republic of China, Standardization
Administration of the People's Republic of China**

Table of Contents

Preface
Introduction
1 Scope
2 Normative references
3 Terms and Definitions
4 User Data Element
4.1 User Data Element Overview
4.2 User Data Element Use
4.3 Selected Data Element Table Maintenance
5 System Data Elements
5.1 Correspondence between System Data and User Data
5.2 Library Identification and Collection Security System Data Elements
6 Data Security and Integrity Tools
7 Regional and Operational Rules
7.1 Rule element
7.2 Regional Rules
7.3 Business Rules
8 Privacy Issues
9 Implementation and Migration
9.1 New RFID System Implementation
9.2 Regional Model Migration
9.3 Using the Correct AFI Value
9.4 Identifying Compatible and Incompatible GB/T 35660 Labels
9.5 Migration of ISO/IEC 18000-3 Mode 1 RFID Tags
9.6 Migration of Other RFID Tag Technologies
9.7 Conversion Method
9.8 Retention of the Business Rules at Migration
10 Label Design and Label Placement
10.1 Label Design
10.2 Placement of RFID Tags
11 Standard Implementation
Appendix A (Informative) ISO 28560 Library RFID Related Information

Appendix B (Informative) RFID Tag Uniqueness

Appendix C (Normative) Application Class Code Value (Hexadecimal)

Appendix D (Informative) Country prefix 23 for supplier identifier

Appendix E (informative) Interoperability characteristics of anti-theft systems

Appendix F (Informative Appendix) International Standardization of ISO 15511:2009 ISIL Library and Related Organizations

Referential reference to an identifier

Reference

Foreword

GB/T 35660 "Information and Literature Library Radio Frequency Identification (RFID)" is divided into three parts.

--- Part 1. General guidelines for data elements and implementation;

--- Part 2. RFID data element coding based on ISO/IEC 15962 rules;

--- Part 3. Data Element Encoding Based on ISO/IEC 15962 Rules in Partitioned Storage RFID Tags.

This part is the first part of GB/T 35660.

This section was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This section adopts the redrafted law to modify the use of ISO 28560-1:2014 "Information and Literature Library Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) No. 1 Part. Data Elements and General Guidelines for Implementation.

The technical differences between this part and ISO 28560-1:2014 and the reasons are as follows.

--- Increased to meet the "card, library equipment and other single management" content (see Chapter 1).

--- With regard to normative references, this section made technical differences in order to adapt to China's technical conditions, the original international standards the standards listed in the references are actually adjusted according to the references in this section. The adjustments are reflected in the chapter 2 "Regulations".

In the "Citizen References", the following normative references are supplemented by the following standards. The specific adjustments are as follows.

- Replace GB/T 2659 with the international standard instead of ISO 3166-1;

- Use GB/T 19688 (all parts) instead of ISO 8549 (all parts);

- Added reference to ISO 15511 (see 4.2.3).

--- This section follows the principles given in ISO 15511 and formulates Chinese books in the absence of corresponding national standards.

The establishment of logos for museum industry and related organizations, and follow these two standard system architectures and regional autonomous parameter selection rules
Then, formulate a code plan for the institutions in China's regions, and give details in the 4.2.3 Institutional Code (ISIL).

rule.

---4.2.8 Corresponding MARC media format data elements may be selected from MARC media formats selected in various regions of the world (e.g.

CNMARC).

--- Added "standard implementation (Chapter 11)".

This section made the following editorial changes.

--- Added "Reference to ISO 15511:2009 ISIL Library and Related International Standards Identifiers" (see Appendix F).

Introduction

The library is using radio frequency identification (RFID) technology instead of bar code technology for library identification and for reader self-service, security Guaranteed document processing flow. Using standard data models to encode information in RFID tags can improve library technology investment the benefits of capital, especially through the increased interoperability of RFID tags and devices, can enhance resource sharing among libraries.

In the library's RFID standardization work, the Nordic National Library carried out research earlier, among which Denmark released the "Library RFID Number According to the model, the attention of the industry has caused the data model to be characterized by fixed-length coding. Later, Australia proposed a variable-length coding data model.

case. During this period, libraries in countries around the world have installed different systems. These systems are provided by different technologies and library systems.

Suppliers are provided. All of these constitute the basis for establishing an RFID system, but they also account for only a small part of the global library.

Through understanding the experience of national standard programs and supplier solutions, ISO Collaborative Library Organization jointly issued ISO 28560 List standards and provide data migration options for libraries that have completed technology introduction.

The labels used by the early libraries follow the distributor's own rules or comply with their original national RFID models.

Next, this type of tag uses a data model that is incompatible with ISO 28560, and there is no interoperability with the tags of the ISO 28560 data model.

Sex. In the library's RFID system introduced after the release of the ISO 28560 standard, the tags are compatible with the ISO 28560 data model and are mutually compatible.

The operability is greatly improved.

The purpose of adopting ISO 28560 to develop GB/T 35660 is to provide a set of international standards for Chinese libraries and related organizations.

The National Library of Libraries complies with national standards for RFID technology application standards.

This section regulates data elements and provides a general guide to implementation. Part 2 describes coding and frequency selection, and part 3 gives bands Partition memory RFID tag data element encoding scheme.

The exchange of data between RFID readers and library systems generally follows a common exchange protocol, such as SIP-2 and NCIP.

(See References).

This section can be used to implement the Chinese Regional Library of ISO/IEC 18000-3 Mode 1 and ISO/IEC 18000-63 Communication Protocols and related industry organizations.

It is not recommended that users use ISO 28560-3 in the Chinese region, but in practice, users should implement ISO 28560-3 when standard RFID operations related to international logistics, interlibrary loan, cataloging, and data exchange, users in Chinese jurisdictions can use ISO 28560-3 the standard function data terminal processes related jobs.

The correspondence between GB/T 35660 and ISO 28560 is as follows.

- Part 1 modified using ISO 28560-1:2014;
- Part 2 modified to adopt ISO 28560-2:2014;
- Part 3 was modified using ISO 28560-4:2014.

Information and Literature Library Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Part 1. General Guidelines for Data Elements and Implementation