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

GB/T 41734.6-2023

**Radiofrequency identification of animals - Part 6:
Representation of animal identification information (visual
display/data transfer)**

动物射频识别 第6部分：动物识别信息格式(视觉显示/数据传输)

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Foreword

This document was issued on 17 March 2023 by the State Administration for Market Regulation; Standardization Administration of the PRC and takes effect on 1 October 2023.

It is a GB/T standard: recommended rather than compulsory, but it is the text a Chinese reviewer applies when assessing a submission.

It is classified under ICS 65.040.99, Chinese classification B90.

This document is in accordance with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Guidelines for Standardization Work Part 1. Structure and Drafting Rules for Standardization Documents" drafting.

This document is Part 6 of GB/T 41734 "Radio Frequency Identification of Animals". GB/T 41734 has issued the following parts.

--- Part 1. Consistency assessment of radio frequency identification labels and GB/T 20563 and GB/T 22334 (including the issue of manufacturer codes put and use);

--- Part 2. Consistency assessment of radio frequency identification readers and GB/T 20563 and GB/T 22334;

--- Part 3. Performance evaluation of radio frequency identification tags in accordance with GB/T 20563 and GB/T 22334;

--- Part 4. Performance evaluation of radio frequency identification readers in accordance with GB/T 20563 and GB/T 22334;

--- Part 6. Animal identification information format (visual display/data transmission);

--- Part 7. Synchronization between GB/T 22334 identification systems.

This document is modified to adopt ISO 24631-6:2011 "Radio Frequency Identification of Animals Part 6. Animal Identification Information Format (Visual Display/Data

transmission)".

The technical differences between this document and ISO 24631-6:2011 and their reasons are as follows.

- Changed the scope of application of the standard to adapt to the development of the industry in my country (see Chapter 1);
- Replaced ISO 24631-1 (see Chapter 3) with the normatively quoted GB/T 41734.1 to adapt to the technical conditions of our country;
- Replaced ISO 3166-1 (see 4.1) with the normatively quoted GB/T 2659 to adapt to the technical conditions of our country;
- Replaced ISO 11784 (see 4.2, 4.3) with the normatively quoted GB/T 20563 to adapt to the technical conditions of our country.

The following editorial changes have been made to this document.

- Replaced ISO 11785 with the informative referenced GB/T 22334 (see Chapter 1);
- Deleted the source information of the term (see Chapter 3);
- Removed the terms "country code", "identification code", "manufacturer code", "radio frequency reader", "radio frequency tag", "tag reset" and "tag reset"

Set Count" "User Information Field" (see Chapter 3).

Please note that some contents of this document may refer to patents. The issuing agency of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

This document is proposed by China Machinery Industry Federation.

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Introduction

GB/T 41734 mainly involves the consistency of radio frequency identification tags and radio frequency identification readers. Currently, radio frequency identification tags used for animal identification

The main type of tag is injection type RFID tag, mainly including electronic ear tag RFID tag, electronic rumen pill RFID tag, leg ring

RFID tags. GB/T 20563 specifies the code structure for animal radio frequency identification, and GB/T 22334 specifies the technical code for animal radio frequency identification.

Technical guidelines, GB/T 41734 mainly solves the problems of radio frequency identification tags, radio frequency identification readers and GB/T 20563 and GB/T 22334

Consistency assessment, performance assessment and other issues.

GB/T 41734 is proposed to consist of seven parts.

--- Part 1. Consistency assessment of radio frequency identification labels and GB/T 20563 and GB/T 22334 (including the issue of manufacturer codes

put and use). The purpose is to give the consistency assessment of radio frequency identification tags and GB/T 20563 and GB/T 22334

method.

--- Part 2. Consistency assessment of RFID readers and GB/T 20563 and GB/T 22334. The purpose is to give the shot

Consistency assessment method for frequency identification readers and GB/T 20563 and GB/T 22334.

--- Part 3. Performance evaluation of radio frequency identification tags in accordance with GB/T 20563 and GB/T 22334. The purpose is to give

Performance evaluation methods for GB/T 20563 and GB/T 22334 radio frequency identification tags.

--- Part 4. Performance evaluation of radio frequency identification readers in accordance with GB/T 20563 and GB/T 22334. The purpose is to give

Compatible with GB/T 20563 and GB/T 22334 RFID reader performance evaluation method.

--- Part 5. Test procedures for the ability of radio frequency identification readers to read GB/T 20563 and GB/T 22334 radio frequency identification tags.

The purpose is to give the ability test of the radio frequency identification reader to read the radio frequency identification tags of GB/T 20563 and GB/T 22334

program.

--- Part 6. Animal identification information format (visual display/data transmission). The purpose is to regulate the display/transmission of animal identification information input data format.

--- Part 7. Synchronization between GB/T 22334 identification systems. The purpose is to give synchronization with the GB/T 22334 identification system method.

Animal RFID

Part 6. Format of animal identification information

(visual display/data transfer)

1 Scope

GB/T 41734.6-2023 fixes how an animal's identification number is shown and passed on once a radio frequency tag has been read. Clause 4 gives the information display format: the animal code built either from a country code plus a domestic identification code, or from a manufacturer code plus an identification code, with the general requirements that govern how each is presented on a reader screen and how the same data travels from the reader to the system behind it, where it can be stored for process control or display. Terms come from Part 1 of the series, and the codes themselves are set by the animal coding standards the document references rather than redefined here. The tags in use - injectable transponders, electronic ear tags, rumen boluses and leg rings - already carry a number that is unique; what goes wrong is downstream. If one reader shows the country code and another drops it, or the fields are ordered differently in a data file, the same animal appears