

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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## **Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Syntax for high-capacity ADC media**

*Technologies de l'information — Techniques d'identification et captage  
automatique des données — Syntaxe pour supports de CAD à haute  
capacité*

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## 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.

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 15434 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 15434:2005), which has been technically revised.

## Introduction

This International Standard defines the manner in which data is transferred to high-capacity automatic data capture (ADC) media from a supplier's information system and the manner in which data is transferred to the recipient's information system. This International Standard does not define the internal data storage format for specific high-capacity ADC media. This International Standard does not specify the application of data structures provided by a specific data syntax format. The application of the data structure is specified by industry conventions.

Users of ADC technologies benefit by being able to receive data in a standard form and by being able to provide data in a standard form. Static ADC technologies such as bar code symbologies, magnetic stripe, optical character recognition, surface acoustical wave (SAW) and Weigand effect typically encode a single field of data. Most applications of these technologies involve the encoding of a single field of data by the supplier of the medium and the subsequent decoding of the data field by the recipient. Encoding single fields of data permits the supplier to perform the encodation from a single field within the supplier's information system. Decoding single fields of data permits the recipient to input this data into a single field in the recipient's information system, in lieu of key entry.

High-capacity ADC technologies, such as two-dimensional symbols, RFID transponders, contact memories and smart cards, encode multiple fields of data. These multiple fields are usually parsed by the recipient's information system and then mapped to specific fields of data in the recipient's information system. This International Standard defines the syntax for high-capacity ADC media, so as to enable ADC users to utilize a single mapping utility, regardless of which high-capacity ADC medium is employed.

# Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture techniques — Syntax for high-capacity ADC media

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a transfer structure, syntax, and coding of messages and data formats when using high-capacity ADC media between trading partners (specifically between suppliers and recipients) and, where applicable, in support of carrier applications, such as bills of lading, and carrier sortation and tracking.

The data encoded according to this International Standard include

- data which may be used in the shipping, receiving and inventory of transport units;
- data which may be contained within supporting documentation, in paper or electronic form, related to unit loads or transport packages;
- data which may be used in the sortation and tracking of transport units.

This International Standard describes the ISO 646 syntax for automatic data capture.

This International Standard is not the controlling specification for data structures (e.g. CII) referenced in this International Standard.

This International Standard does not supersede or replace any applicable safety or regulatory marking or labelling requirements. This International Standard is to be applied in addition to any other mandated labelling requirements.

## 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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/IEC 646, *Information technology — ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange*

ISO/IEC 19762 (all parts), *Information technology — Automatic identification and data capture (AIDC) techniques — Harmonized vocabulary*

ANS MH10.8.2, *ASC MH 10 Data Identifiers and Application Identifiers*

ANS MH10.8.3, *ASC MH 10 Syntax for high capacity ADC media*

ANS X12, *Electronic Data Interchange*

CII Syntax Rule (Vers 3.00), *CII Syntax Rule Specifications (3.00) (Electronic Data Interchange — Japan)*

GS1 *General Specification*, GS1

ATA *Common Support Data Dictionary (CSDD)*, Air Transport Association