
**Information technology — Radio
frequency identification for item
management — RFID Emblem**

*Technologies de l'information — Identification par radiofréquence
(RFID) pour la gestion d'objets — Emblème RFID*



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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier; Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

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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 organisation to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organisations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

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 document 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).

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. 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) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see <https://patents.iec.ch>).

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 Organisation (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 29160:2012), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- Minimum size of RFID Emblem has been modified in order to match industry needs and constraints
- Information about the registration authority has been updated in [5.1](#)
- Annex D has been deleted
- RFID markings proposed by other organisations have been updated.

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.

Introduction

Radio frequency identification (RFID) is a technology that concerns all aspects of the supply chain, from manufacturing all the way to the end-user or consumer.

It is important for industrial users, retailers and consumers to know when an RFID tag is present. To this end, the RFID Emblem specified in this document provides the public with a readily identifiable method to inform users of the presence of RFID.

The RFID Emblem provides a visible identification of RFID transponders, interrogators, and tagged items. Visible signs inform consumers whether an item or product contains an RFID tag. Therefore, this meets one of the main requirements for consumer privacy protection.

The RFID Emblem is a public-domain object intended to augment rather than replace other emblems and logos such as recycling and CE (European Conformity) mark. The RFID Emblem requires no fee for use, nor does it have any membership or other use restriction or requirement, other than conformance to this document.

Information technology — Radio frequency identification for item management — RFID Emblem

1 Scope

This document specifies the design and use of the RFID Emblem: an easily identified visual guide that indicates the presence of radio frequency identification (RFID). It does not address the location of the RFID Emblem on a label. Specific placement requirements are left to application standards developers.

This document also specifies an RFID Index, which can be included in the RFID Emblem and which addresses the complication added by the wide range of RFID tags in existence (frequency, protocol and data structure). The RFID Index is a two-character code that provides specific information about tags and interrogators. Successful reading of RFID tags requires knowledge of the frequency, protocol and data structure information provided by the RFID Index.

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

3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms given in ISO/IEC 19762 and the following abbreviated terms apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

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|---------------|---|
| Bluetooth SIG | bluetooth special interest group |
| CAGE | commercial and government entity |
| EPC | electronic product code |
| EPCIS | electronic product code information service |
| GIAI | global individual asset identifier |
| GID | general identifier |
| GRAI | global returnable asset identifier |
| GSRN | global service relation number |
| GTIN | global trade identification number |
| ID | identifier |