

Department of Defense  
- Compliance With Military Labeling Standards



Now  
MIL-STD-129R!

# MIL-STD-129

## Container & Shipment Labeling





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Wikipedia defines MIL-STD-129 as...

MIL-STD-129 standard is used for maintaining uniformity while marking military equipment and supplies that are transported through ships. This standard has been approved to be used by the United States Department of Defense and all other government agencies.

Items must be marked for easy identification before they are transported. The marking helps the military personnel to fill the necessary requisition, when a particular stock goes short of the balance level.



### Introduction

MIL-STD-129 is getting a lot of attention as the deadlines to comply are actively being enforced and new contracts are including requirements to use RFID.

RFID is fast emerging as the technology of choice for reliable tracking of products across a wide spectrum of industries. The US Government's Department of Defense has adopted this standardized label and tagging system to track containers and shipment pallets and their contents employing RFID for some shipments going to specific destinations.

If you or your customers ship to the DoD, you will need to comply with Military Labeling Standards. The most common are MIL-STD-130 unit marking including Unique Identification (UID) and MIL-STD-129 container and shipment labeling which may include RFID.

These two standards, along with submitting the associated data to the DoD via the WAWF (Wide Area Workflow), are closely related.

Basically, there are two things you need to do to comply with MIL-STD-129 - Produce your labels and manage the workflow or communicate the related shipment data back to the DoD.

In this document, we are focused on compliance with MIL-STD-129 and RFID requirements, the how to get in compliance and manage your DoD Workflow.

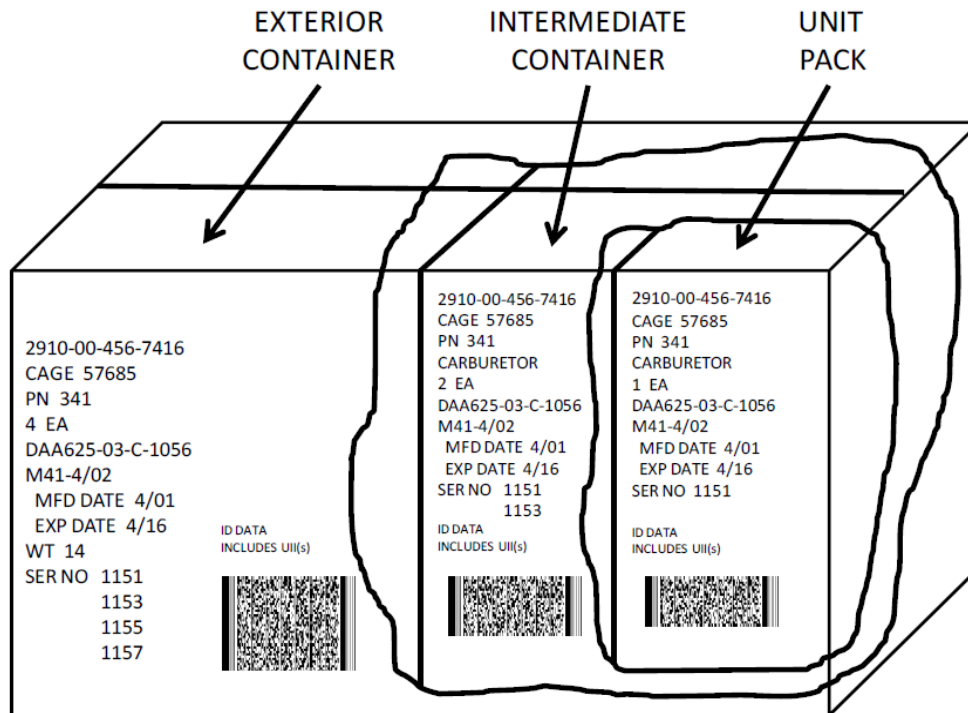
## MIL-STD-129P Change 4

MIL-STD-129 was put in place to enable the DoD to track shipping containers carrying military items using a standardized label format, list of data items and a requirement to transmit the relevant data back to the DoD upon shipment. The DoD can track those shipments for better field management and you get paid faster.

The current standard as of this document's publication date is MIL-STD-129P (4). It was generated after changes were made to the old MIL-STD-129P (3) on 19 September 2007.

The main changes that will effect DoD labeling are exterior marking and MSL, labeling serialized and UID Product, formatting the PDF417 barcode.

MIL-STD-129P may be the beginning of a convergence of MIL-STD-129 (labeling of packaging) and MIL-STD-130 (labeling of items). MIL-STD-129P4 requires IUUI information from MIL-STD-130 UID items to be included on exterior and intermediate containers.



Hierarchy of labels in MIL-STD-129P. Note that the linear Code39 labels are now optional. If there is space it might be a good idea to keep them - to help with scanning serial numbers to keep track of which items are packed, for example.

## Levels of Labeling DoD Shipment Containers

Under MIL-STD-129, shipping containers are categorized into 3 types - Unit Containers, Intermediate Containers and Exterior Containers.

Each has its own labeling requirements. For all type of containers, the basic format such as National Stock Number (NSN), item description and part number are mandatory.

For Exterior containers certain additional labels like Military Shipment Level (MSL), serial number barcode and Direct-Vendor Delivery level (DVD) are required.

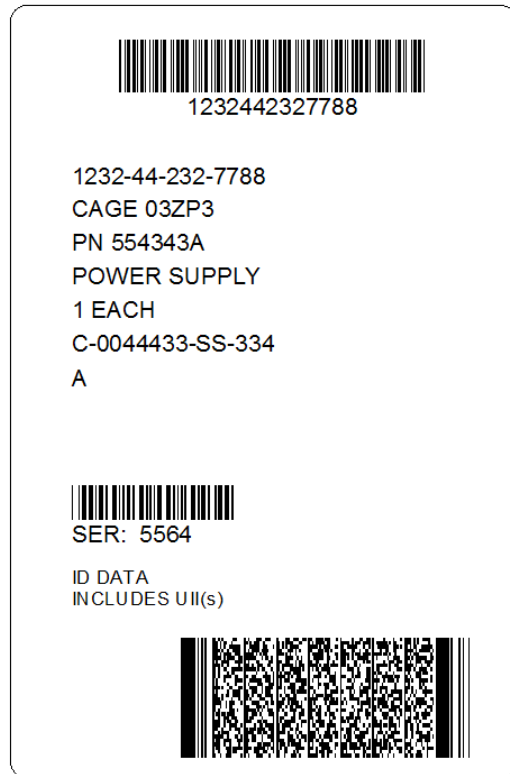


### Labeling Serialized and UID Product

Until now, serial numbers were required to be encoded into Linear Code39 barcodes on the Unit Container, Intermediate Container and Exterior Container Labels.

Under Change 4, this information now needs to be encoded into 2D PDF417 barcodes on these labels as well as the linear barcodes.

Here is an example of a label made for a UID item.



### Formatting the PDF417 Barcode

The 2D PDF417 barcode is encoded in accordance with ISO 15438, which is also used to encode the Datamatrix code on the UID labeling. The data fields included in the PDF417 are:

- Contract Line Item Number (CLIN)
- Contractor Shipment Number
- Contract Number
- NSN
- QTY and Unit of Issue
- Item Serial Number(s)
- Part Number
- Unique Item Identifier(s) (UII)
- Cage Code

The formatting is as shown in this table.

Compliance Indicator	Element Separators	Format Header	Format 06 DI	Format 07 DEI	Data Field	Data Format Type/Length	Sample Data without DI/DEI
D>					Message Header Compliance Indicator		D>
	RS	06			Data Identifier Format Header		06
	GS		4K		Contract Line Item Number (CLIN)	an6	0013AB
	GS		5K		Contractor Shipment Number	an7	PBPA001
	GS		8K		Contract Number	an..21	N00023-90-D-0009
	GS		N		NSN	an13	5950001234567
	GS		17V		CAGE Code	an5	1AAA9
	GS		1P		Part Number	an..16	9988771212SP
	GS		7Q		Quantity (Unit of Issue (UI))	an..5+an2	4EA

#### Item Unique Identification (UID)

See A.2.5 and the following four examples which use DI 'S' to encode serial numbers and DI '25S' to encode UIIs in the package. The 2D (PDF417) bar code may contain a mix of DIs S and 25S. The encoded serialized data structure follows the common data for each package NSN.

	RS	06			Data Identifier Format Header		06
	GS		S		Serial Number or Code	an..30	674A3606
	GS		25S		Unique Item Identifier (UII)	an..50	D1AAA99B25974M
	RS	06			Data Identifier Format Header		06
	GS		S		Serial Number or Code	an..30	674A3607
	GS		25S		Unique Item Identifier (UII)	an..50	D1AAA99B25975M
<b>Example – Multiple NSNs</b>							
Prepare a packing list for each NSN following the applicable examples above for 1 NSN.							
	RS	EOT			Format Trailer Message Trailer		

### Exterior Marking and MSL

Two new items were added in Change 4 that affects all users printing MIL-STD-129 labels. The Contract Line Item (CLIN) and Contractor Shipment Number (SN) must be printed in barcode form on the exterior label. These new data items are either encoded into Code39 barcodes or included in the PDF417 barcode.

The two items are also required to be included in the PDF417 barcode on the MSL label.

The exterior label can be encoded with up to 5 serial numbers. If there are more than 5 serialized items included in the container, a separate listing of serial numbers (including barcodes) needs to be placed inside the package.

There are 3 exterior label possibilities:



**MIL-STD-129 Exterior Label:** Normally you would use this along with the UPS or FedEx label. The label will look similar to that shown here to the left.



**Military Shipping Label or MSL:** This is the DoD label that has all the shipping and product information included.

A typical MSL is shown here.



**RFID Label:** If you already have the shipping labels, you can add an RFID label—just like this example.

The RFID label is the simplest to make because it contains far less information than the others. That is if you have an RFID printer/encoder or you can use a label printing service to produce 100% compliant labels.

You may have to do some or all of these levels of labeling to comply with MIL-STD-129 and this may or may not include RFID.

### How Do You Know Which Label Format You Need?

If it isn't clear from the contract (which is often the case) I'd suggest contacting your DCMA rep. They should be able to guide you in the right direction.

Once you have determined which type of label you will need, you have two choices for producing the labels required under MIL-STD-129.

You can choose to have your labels preprinted for you or printing and possibly encoding the labels on your own.

You have your Contract, you have your shipment ready to go. The steps between you and getting paid include:

- meeting labeling requirements outlined in MIL-STD-129 which may or may not include RFID. Intermediate containers and exterior shipment containers or pallets each have separate requirements.
- managing the DoD workflow which includes transmitting the relevant data via the WAWF.

### Two Steps To Determining If You Need RFID Labels

The first thing you want to look for in your government contract is the DFARS clause, DFARS-252.211-7006 Radio Frequency Identification. If this clause is present, you may need to supply an RFID label or tag.

Second, look further down the contract for a more specific listing such as shipments of a particular item class, or a list of distribution destinations that require the RFID component.

If your item matches a specific item called out in the contract, or is destined for a specific distribution location that requires RFID, then you will know your product or shipment requires that RFID label or tag in accordance with MIL-STD-129.

## Contract to Compliance

For many companies, when your DoD contract arrives in the mail or by fax, the person(s) responsible for entering the data gets to work. They are familiar with the manual process of entering the pertinent information such as the shipping address, the receiving address, how many, what class, shipping methods, methods of preservation, and much more; too many to list here. This includes all the information per standard, per item, that you will need to ship via the WAWF.

To save time, go back to your contract contact person and request your contract data be sent electronically in EDI 850 Data Format. For those who subcontract, this may mean going back to your customer.

Once your labels are done, there is still much to be done to be in compliance. The DoD requires information about the units, shipping containers and pallets to be sent so they can track goods in the supply chain and inventory.

## Managing the DoD Workflow

### *From Contract, to Shipment, To Getting Paid*

As part of the compliance process, the data associated with each UID mark such as Cage Code, Serial Number, and identifiers must be reported back to the DoD. At this point, you may be looking at both MIL-STD-130 unit level and UID labeling data in conjunction with MIL-STD-129 and RFID shipment data.

Complex UID hierarchies may exist when using subassemblies. It may be that the embedded UIDs are sealed up within the parent product or the product is already shrink wrapped, but for whatever reason, the user needs to have explicit knowledge of the UID hierarchy without taking the product apart.

This parent/child relational data including UID data and RFID shipping labels can be very complex, time-consuming and prone to errors when handled manually.

*UID Registry Data Submission:* The UID registry is a software system created by the Department of Defense that acts as a

repository for information on all items that meet UID criteria. The UID registry allows the DoD to gain increased visibility into their vast network of assets. In order to comply with the DoD mandate for UID, you must submit all UID information to the UID registry directly or via the WAWF.

*The WAWF or Wide Area Workflow* is an essential communication tool for every business that supplies inventory to the DoD. Submission to WAWF replaces the manual DD250 document. It helps expedite payments and is now required by the DoD.

The Wide Area Workflow system can now accept UID data along with receiving reports and combo (2-N-1) documents. The wide area workflow system will then forward on all UID data to the UID registry.

Suppliers can submit their shipments to the WAWF through the WAWF web site or direct electronic submission. The choice is yours. You should look at all the costs to decide - including your time and error rates.

## UID, RFID and the WAWF

In the simplest case a single product can be RFID labeled. A more complicated example could be a pallet that contains several containers each with their RFID label and several individual packaged products with their RFID labels.

Whether a single container is labeled or a nested layer of containers are labeled, the data from each labeled level is needed for WAWF submission.

The RFID serialization and the RFID associations between the logistic units of the shipment must be reported together as a parent-child relationship.

The mandate requires that the individual UIDs in a shipment are associated with the RFID label serial number of the logistic unit in which they are contained. The RFID label numbers or UID serial numbers must be entered into the WAWF manually or automatically using the WAWF or specially designed software.

## Integrated Workflow Solutions for Efficient Processing

If you are transmitting using the WAWF, you can submit data directly or use software solutions that fully integrates RFID, UID, WAWF and the UID Registry.

For larger volumes of data, using idWorx! software will save on electronic submission costs and time.



# LABELS Compliance Level ONE



## LOGMATIX



## Easiest Way To Compliance

### Preprinted Label Service - Logmatix by ID Technology

MIL-STD-129 requires an MSL shipping label on every carton and pallet that ships to the DoD. If you have low volume labeling requirements, or a limited number of cartons and pallets shipping to the DoD destinations that require RFID encoded information, preprinted and/or pre-encoded labels are an economical choice.

#### 100% Compliant Labels

As labels are printed and encoded, each label is verified to ensure each barcode and encoded chip contains exactly the information it is required to contain. MIL-STD-129 Label Printing Service provides a verification report for each label. This report serves as the Certificate of Compliance and will meet requests for compliance verification from your DCMA.

#### Traveler Form Labels

If your company already has a labeling system to handle shipping requirements, and your contract calls out DFARS 252.211-7006 and destination for RFID, a preprinted, pre-encoded, sequential Traveler Form Label can be applied in addition to your existing shipping label for compliance.

Traveler Form Labels are a two-part, preprinted, pre-encoded, sequentially numbered 2"x4" RFID label. The bottom portion of the label is encoded with the necessary information and is affixed to the carton or case alone or next to your current shipping label. The top is perforated, bar coded with the same information and attached to the Traveler Form. When ready to send the information via the WAWF, this portion is scanned into the data transmission field, sending accurate shipment identifiers without having to be at the shipment container.

Place the bottom part of the label next to your current shipping label and affix the top to your Traveler Form. Scan this part when transmitting information to the WAWF for accuracy and efficiency.

#### Metal Mount RFID Labels

If you are applying RFID tags to metal or packaging/pallets that contain metal objects or parts, your preprinted labels can be applied to a spacer of specially engineered foam to hold the tag far enough away from the metal surface for the RFID tag to function.

RFID Metal mount Labels are available in a number of forms. Printed, encoded and mounted (ready to use) as you see in the photo. Printed and encoded labels along with a roll of the die cut foam spacers (this is a little less expensive) and can also be provided just the rolls of foam if you print and encode the labels yourself.



# LABELS

Compliance Level

# TWO

*ID Technology can provide you with everything you need to be able to easily produce compliant labels for MIL-STD-129*



Handheld and fixed RFID Readers for accurate reading of encoded data.

## Print Your Own labels

### Complete Solutions To Manage Your Own Labeling

For larger volume, or frequent requests for military shipping labels, printing your MIL-STD-129 and RFID labels can save you time and provide control over your labeling production.

Complete printing systems include high-resolution thermal transfer printers, RFID label design software with preset templates, scanners and readers to help avoid unnecessary delays at a DCMA inspection.

Optional installation and training can help you to maximize your staff productivity and ensure 100% compliance with DoD MIL-STD-129.

*Available Compliance Kits and Components include:*

- Bar Code/RFID Thermal Transfer Printers
- Handheld or Fixed Readers
- Label Design Software and Templates
- Blank or Preprinted labels and RFID labels with matching ribbons
- Mobile Workstations to bring your DoD labeling to the source of production
- On-site service for repairs and maintenance



# WORKFLOW

Compliance Level

# THREE



**M**obile Workstations brings your DoD on-demand printing to where you need it, when you need it. Maximize the use of your printers and labeling supplies for new levels of control and flexibility.

## The Complete Integrated DoD Workflow

### Contract Control, Labeling, Verification, WAWF

The WAWF web site offers graphical interface to submit product and shipment data without any additional software to generate the electronic documents and submit them by entering each submission by hand. Entering UID and associated RFID data into the web site can include large amounts of data quickly. This can mean wait times that make submission of shipments difficult and almost assured user errors.

idWorx! is a completely integrated, modular solution for MIL-STD-129 compliance including RFID.

With idWorx!, you can:

- Use a graphical interface with step-by-step instructions to simplify making the labels, inputting the data and automated electronic WAWF and UID registry submission.
- Choose the modular with the functionality you need for MIL-STD-129 and MIL-STD-130 or a combination of both to unify the compliance workflow process into your existing business processes.
- Gain control of your labeling requirement and serialization.
- idWorx! uses direct electronic submission for fast and easy submission.
- Avoid electronic submission costs which may save you thousands of dollars annually.

idWorx! is available with the support and services you will need to meet compliance requirements even under the most demanding deadlines. Complete with installation and training, idWorx! software will enable you to achieve DoD mandate compliance for RFID and UID.

**idWorx! - the only software solution that fully integrates RFID, UID, WAWF, and the UID Registry.**

### idWorx!

idWorx! automatically encodes all of the shipment information, including UID and RFID data, into the EDI format required for electronic submission.

idWorx! double checks every business rule enforced by the WAWF and makes sure that they are correct before submittal.

idWorx! software relates parent/child for UID and relates all UID items to the RFID number assigned to that box.

Transmitting the data to the WAWF or to your trading partner via AIA can be done efficiently, accurately and without disruption to your current systems with idWorx!

idWorx! is easy-to-use right out of the box and it is modular.

## The Complete Solution with ID Technology

ID Technology has unique qualifications to help you meet the requirements of DoD Military Labeling under MIL-STD-129 including RFID and MIL-STD-130 including UID.

What makes ID Technology different?

- ID Technology is a label manufacturer that understands all the aspects of the label to meet and exceed longevity, performance and formatting requirements.
- ID Technology has been designing bar code and labeling systems for over 25 years in many different industries. We understand the challenges of the most demanding client applications.
- ID Technology partners with industry manufacturers and suppliers to enable us to deliver quality products and service to fit our customer's needs.
- ID Technology provides the services and support to simplify the DoD compliance labeling process. With Winco ID, you will know you are in compliance and will know what you need to avoid costly delays in shipments.



# FAQ

## FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Wikipedia defines RFID as...

Radio-frequency identification (RFID) is the use of an object (typically referred to as an RFID tag) applied to or incorporated into a product, animal, or person for the purpose of identification and tracking using radio waves. Some tags can be read from several meters away and beyond the line of sight of the reader.

Most RFID tags contain at least two parts. One is an integrated circuit for storing and processing information, modulating and demodulating a radio-frequency (RF) signal, and other specialized functions. The second is an antenna for receiving and transmitting the signal.

There are generally two types of RFID tags: active RFID tags, which contain a battery and thus can transmit its signal autonomously, and passive RFID tags, which have no battery and require an external source to initiate signal transmission.

Today, RFID is used in enterprise supply chain management to improve the efficiency of inventory tracking and management.

### What Changed in MIL-STD-129R

There were a couple of changes to the labels in MIL-STD-129R (released in February 2014).

On the MSL, there is an additional field in the barcode - Transportation Tracking Number (TTN). This applies to a unit move cargo that also includes a unit move TCN.

On the unit and intermediate labels, how the serial numbers and Individual Unique Item Identifiers (IUII) are encoded into the PDF417 barcode. For each item, the serial number and IUII (if a UID item) are kept together in their own Format 06 envelope.

The linear Code39 barcodes are now optional, if the data is encoded in the 2D PDF417 barcode.

RFID is now required unless specifically exempted. Munitions and explosives need to be tagged with "hazards of electromagnetic radiation to ordnance" (HERO) compliant tags.

### When is RFID required?

RFID is required when the relevant DFARS clauses are included in your contract with the Department of Defense. Though you are not required to become RFID compliant before you execute on the new contract, it is usually a good idea to implement and pilot an RFID solution well beforehand because substantial planning can be required.

The RFID mandate from the Department of the Defense is not as simple as slapping an additional label on the outside of a box. The required steps may change business processes across many organizational boundaries and buyoff on a final RFID solution will usually require input from decision makers in various departments such as IT, Manufacturing, Quality Assurance, Shipping, Contracts, and Finance.

MIL-STD-129R has slightly changed the rules on RFID stating that unless specifically exempted in a contract, RFID needs to be used on all shipping units.

### What information is in an RFID label?

The data in an RFID label destined for the Department of Defense is usually very minimal, it won't contain much more than your DoD cage code and a serial number. No other significant information is programmed into the label.

### How does the DoD use RFID to know what is in your boxes?

The answer is that you communicate information about what is in each logistic unit by sending receiving reports to the DoD via the Wide Area Workflow System (WAWF).

The Wide Area Workflow system is a proprietary software system developed by the Department of Defense that receives invoice and shipping data from DoD suppliers in electronic form.

As you label your RFID shipping units, you must keep track of which contract line items (and optionally which UID or Unique Identification instances) are in each of the boxes and pallets you are labeling. When you ship your goods to the DoD you must also submit a receiving report containing all of this RFID information. When the Department of Defense RFID system interrogates your boxes with its RFID readers it will look up each RFID label it finds in the Wide Area Workflow database and only then can it discover what contract line items and UID instances are in each shipping container.

### How are UID and RFID related?

If you are shipping UID items to the DoD you must specify which UID instances are in each RFID logistic unit. This is troublesome because many DoD suppliers may have systems that allow them visibility into what serialized items are in a shipment, but they do not have systems that track serialized items down to the case or pallet level.

### What kind of equipment do I need for RFID?

All RFID technology used in the Department of Defense



MIL-STD-129 mandate be compliant with EPC Global Class 1 Generation 2 classification. By purchasing EPC compliant labels, printers, and readers you can be assured that regardless of manufacturer, your equipment will be compliant with DoD RFID policy.

At a minimum you will need an RFID enabled printer to program your RFID shipping labels. Additionally, you will likely want to use an externally mounted RFID reader to verify that your RFID labels are still working after they have been applied to cases and pallets.

However if you are not ready to make the investment in hardware, consider using a preprint/pre-encoding label service. Make sure you receive a Certificate of Compliance for each lot for back up should your DCMA request it.

### Critical Factors of RFID Label Performance

There are many environmental, product, and packaging factors known to interfere or alter the performance of RFID.

Product makeup may affect readability (liquids absorb radio signals, metals scatter them), as will mixed pallet scenarios and label placement.

Package contents and packaging design may affect label readability, particularly if metals, liquids, high carbon or salt content is involved. You will want to place the RFID label as far away from any of these elements as possible and be sure to test for readability.

Before applying your RFID label and shipping to the DoD, it is critically important to conduct read tests. Identifying sources of interference in your RFID labeling environment is best done as early in the labeling process as possible.

You must also understand how the environmental attributes of your products will affect RFID readability. Corrugated cardboard that is exposed to humidity will hold moisture and that can be enough to interfere with your label read.

If you are applying RFID labels to metal or packaging/pallets that contain metal objects or parts, you will need to use a spacer of specially engineered foam behind the label to hold

it far enough away from the metal surface for the RFID label to function.

RFID Metal mount Labels are available in a number of forms. Printed, encoded and mounted (ready to use) as you see in the photo. Printed and encoded labels along with a roll of the die cut foam spacers (this is a little less expensive) and can also be provided just the rolls of foam if you are printing and encoding the labels yourself.

If you need a more durable solution, there are also special encapsulated tags available for use on metal objects. These are normally used for returnable objects (where they can easily be reprogrammed for the next shipment) as well as for use in RFID asset tracking applications.

### Getting the Government Contract

Help is available by contacting the Procurement Technical Assistance Program (PTAP) in your area.

The New Hampshire Procurement Technical Assistance Program (NH-PTAP) is sponsored and brought to you by the State of New Hampshire Business Resource Center and the Defense Logistics Agency. This national program provides specialized and professional assistance to individuals and businesses seeking to learn about contracting and subcontracting opportunities with Department of Defense (DoD), other federal agencies, or state and local governments.

If you are interested in learning more about this program, please visit [Procurement Technical Assistance Centers website](#).

For businesses located in New Hampshire: <http://www.nheconomy.com/sell-to-the-government/our-provided-services/>.

### What are the DoD Mandates?

There are 3 main DoD mandates that currently affect suppliers to the DoD, they are commonly referred to as the UID, RFID, and WAWF mandates.



The UID mandate requires that products have a globally unique serial number embedded in a 2D Datamatrix barcode, and that this barcode is either directly marked on the part or affixed to the part via a label. In addition, this information is to be stored in a DoD database called the UID Registry.

The RFID mandate requires that logistic shipping units (pallets, cases, boxes, etc) containing products that are sent to the DoD shall be globally uniquely serialized, and this serial number is stored in an RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) label affixed to the logistic unit.

The WAWF mandate requires electronic submission of invoices, advance shipping notices, UID, and RFID data, and is intended to replace the paper DD250 system.

### What is the difference between RFID and IUID?

Within IUID, UII is a piece of data associated with an item that uniquely identifies it through out its life. RFID is a vehicle for holding and sharing data.

IUID of tangible items deals with physical marking as prescribed in the policy and are applied directly on items or on labels themselves. IUID also requires data to be captured about the item and submitted electronically to a registry database. Think of this as creating a birth certificate for the item.

RFID is either a passive (unpowered) or active (powered) transmitter/receiver that stores information on the case or pallet in which UII'd and non-UII'd items are placed. The RFID label may store the unique item numbers for the items in the case or pallet or simply a different unique packaging number that when accessed in a transportation or logistics database provides an inventory of the items in the case or pallet. Eventually we will see RFID labels on the item packaging.

### How are these mandates related?

The DoD mandates are intimately linked. For example, RFID labels on a case must “point” or be “associated with” the UID items contained in the case.

### Can I still use the same shipping labels I’ve been using to ship to the DoD?

If your company already has a shipping label system that works, there is no need to reinvent another. If you are required to comply with MIL-STD-129, you will need to affix another label that meets the requirements of MIL-STD-129 and RFID along with your original shipping label.

Traveler Form Labels are especially helpful in these scenarios as labeling your shipment typically takes place in another area from transmitting the related data via the WAWF.

Traveler Form Labels are a two-part, preprinted, pre-encoded, sequentially numbered 2”x4” RFID label.

The bottom portion of the label is encoded with the necessary information and is affixed to the carton or case.

The top is perforated, bar coded with the same information and attached to the Traveler Form.



When ready to send the information via the WAWF, this portion is scanned into the data transmission field, sending accurate shipment identifiers without having to be at the shipment container.

This not only simplifies data entry, it ensures accuracy of information transmitted by avoiding manual entries.

### Get In Compliance And Stay Current

MIL-STD-129 and MIL-STD-130 outlines specific requirements such as label type, format, data to be encoded and how. This may include identification at the unit level, the box or case level, shipping container, RFID, UID or all of these.

ID Technology can help you implement your compliance plan, meet immediate labeling needs, and manage the associated data. You'll know you are in compliance before your DCMA representative arrives for inspection with a little planning and expert advise.

Choose the option that best meets your business needs:

1. Preprinted, pre-encoded, labels let you ease into compliance with MIL-STD-129 and RFID requirements.
2. Complete label printing and encoding systems for printing your own container and pallet labels lets you gain tighter controls over your labeling and shipping process.
3. Unify Your workflow and managing the data requirements with idWorx! Software solutions for WAWF and UID Registry Data Submission.

Once you are in compliance, we will help you "stay" in compliance.



### Other Helpful Resources

Labeling News - Stay current with changes in Standards, access to new products and reviews, technical tips, and related industry stories at ID Technology's Online Magazine:

<http://www.labelingnews.com>

DPAP: Defense Procurement and Acquisition Policy:

<http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/>

MIL-STD-129 (all versions) Military Marking for Shipment and Storage:

<http://idt.gs/1jy0kzx>

Guide to DoD Contracting Opportunities:

<http://idt.gs/R95x7l>

Documents Designed To Assist In UID implementation:

<http://www.acq.osd.mil/dpap/pdi/uid/guides.html>

Attaining Government Contracts through PTAP:

<http://idt.gs/R933Gh>

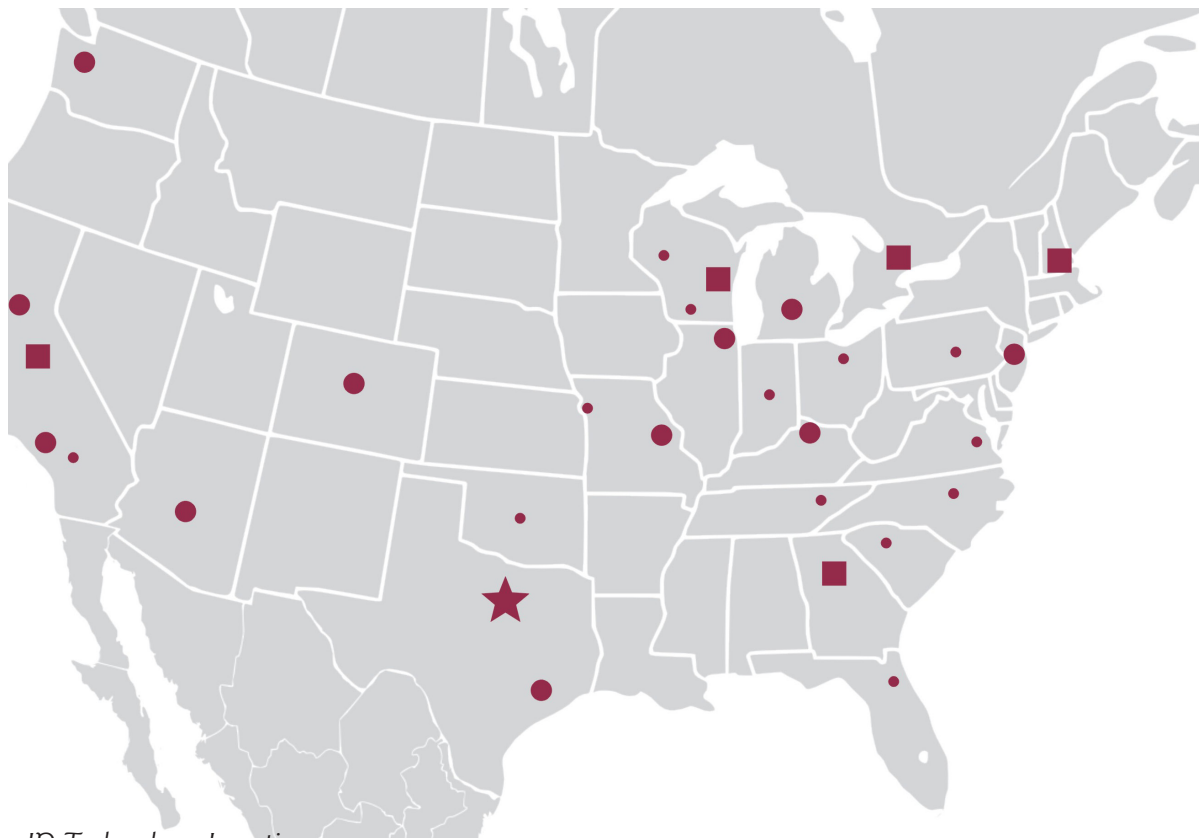
DoD's RFID Initiative:

<http://idt.gs/1nbTznP>

US DoD Suppliers' Passive RFID Information Guide Ver 15.0:

<http://idt.gs/1jxYbnp>

\*If you have to comply with MIL-STD-130 with Unique Identification, please contact ID Technology for your guide to compliance.

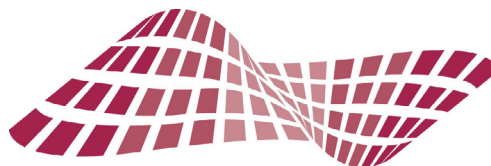


### ID Technology Locations

- Label Manufacturing Facility & Regional Sales/Service Office
- Regional Sales/Service Office
- Area Sales/Service Office
- Corporate Headquarters - Fort Worth, TX

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# LOGMATIX

### Contact Information

ID Technology  
2051 Franklin Drive  
Ft. Worth, TX 76106  
<http://www.idtechnology.com>  
P: 888-438-3242  
E: [info@idtechnology.com](mailto:info@idtechnology.com)

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### MIL-STD-130 Labeling Support

Unique Identification Compliance Labels  
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