O, BROTHER WHAT TO DO WITH THE 024, 028, & 588 FIELDS FOR CDs & DVDs?

Good morning! My name is Eric McKinney and I'm a newer cataloger at the Illinois Heartland Library System's Cataloging Maintenance Center. I came to the CMC from Millikin University in Decatur, where I cataloged a variety of items for 13 years. But nothing like I've seen at the CMC so far, everything from books in braille and Arabic to local genealogy records. I've also enjoyed watching the previous Online with the CMC recordings. They are such a wealth of information that I learn as much as anyone. I'm excited to be a part of the CMC and look forward to learning more about cataloging with everyone. So, as the title screen says, today I'd like to talk about using fields 024, 028, and the 588 with CDs and DVDs.

AGENDA

024 – OTHER STANDARD IDENTIFIER – INDICATORS & SUBFIELDS

028 – PUBLISHER OR DISTRIBUTOR NUMBER – INDICATORS & SUBFIELDS

588 – SOURCE OF DESCRIPTION NOTE – INDICATORS & SUBFIELDS

We will look at both the indicators and subfields of the 024, 028, and 588 fields as they pertain (mostly) to CDs and DVDs. I say mostly because I did sneak a bit of information on music scores and vinyl albums into the presentation since some indicators deal directly with them. Feel free to type any questions you have in the chat box at any time. I will also take your questions at the end of the presentation. So, with the introductions and preliminaries out of the way, let's dive in!

024 – OTHER STANDARD NUMBER

Definition:

Standard numbers or codes published on an item that cannot be accommodated in another field such as the 020, 022, 027, etc.

OCLC.org

020 – International Standard Book Number (ISBN)
022 – International Standard Serial Number (ISSN)
027 – Standard Technical Report Number (STRN)

The 024 is a required field if applicable. If the information is on the item, it should be recorded.

024 – FIRST INDICATOR

- 0 – International Standard Record Code (ISRC)
- 1 – Universal Product Code (UPC)
- 2 – International Standard Music Number (ISMN)
- 3 – International Article Number a.k.a the European Article Number (EAN)
- 4 – Serial Item and Contribution Identifier (SICI)
- 7 – Source specified in subfield $2
- 8 – Unspecified type of standard number or code

The first indicator is the type of standard number or code you will be using. There are 7 options for indicator 1. Note that there is no 5 or 6. Only 2 of them apply to CDs or DVDs – 0 & 1, so we will take a closer look at those. We will also take a quick look at the International Standard Music Number.

024 INDICATOR 0
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD
RECORDING CODE (ISRC)

https://isrc.com/index.html

"ISRC (International Standard Recording Code) is the globally recognized standard numbering system for audio and music video recordings. It functions as a universal identification number for each sound recording. The ISRC is a string of 12 alphanumeric characters broken into 4 elements separated by hyphens. The elements are:

1. The country code, which consists of 2 characters and comes from ISO 3166, Codes for the Representation of Names and countries.
2. The first owner of the recording which consists of 3 characters.
3. The year of recording code. Only 2 characters – the last two numerals of the year, e.g. 22, for something this year.
4. And the Recording code. 5 characters assigned sequentially by the first owner.

ISRC codes are primarily used to identify and catalog individual songs (tracks) on an album. The ISRC allows you to get paid for digital music sales by ensuring that your royalties are tracked properly. ISRC codes are necessary to sell your individual tracks via iTunes and other online music distributors. They are also required for any songs that you plan to offer for streaming on Spotify and other streaming services.

Similarly, you need to get ISRC codes in order to have your songs added to the Billboard charts. In order to have a chance at making the Billboard music charts, your release must

be registered with Nielsen SoundScan using your ISRC codes for the individual tracks. If you do not register them, your sales figures are not counted, and you remain invisible to the system.

ISRC Codes are also used to identify videos and spoken word recordings such as audio books, sermons, and training programs."

[ISRC Codes :: Register ISRC Codes for Music and Video @ The ISRC Team - Global ISRC Experts.](#)

You can obtain an ISRC from https://isrc.com/index.html

024 INDICATOR 1
UNIVERSAL PRODUCT CODE
(UPC) – CDs

Indicator 1 -1 is the Universal Product Code or UPC. Using one of my favorite musical group's new CD as an example (shameless plug!) we can find the UPC on the back cover.
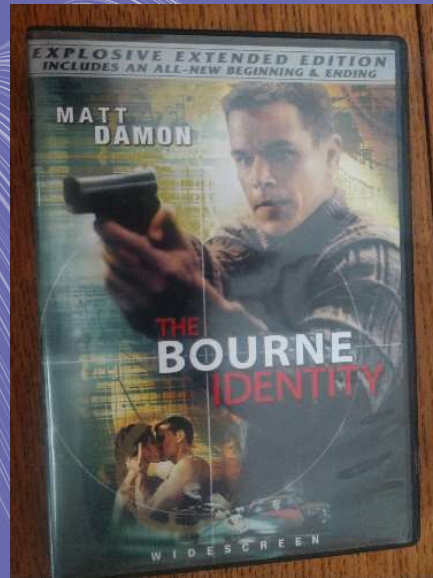
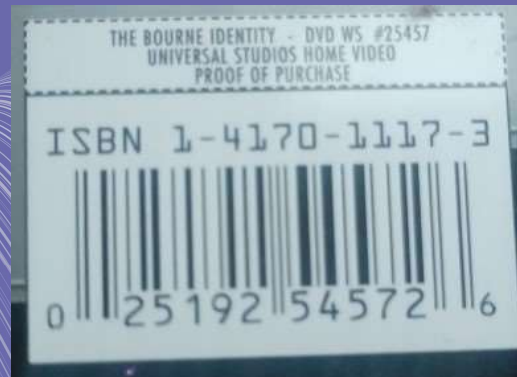024 INDICATOR 1
UNIVERSAL PRODUCT CODE
(UPC) – CDs

The UPC is the familiar barcode with 12 digits below it. The UPC consists of three parts. The first digit is the Number System Character (NSC). It will always be to the left, outside of the bars. The second through eleventh characters will always be directly beneath the barcode. Finally, the twelfth digit, a check digit, will be at the bottom right, outside of the bars. The numbers are entered without the initials UPC, hyphens, or spaces. Per OCLC: "The three parts might be arranged differently depending on the kind of resource (audio, video, serials, paperback books and other barcode structure)." Audio and video products are treated the same. The ten digits of part 2, printed below the parallel bars, consist of three elements: a five-digit code that designates the manufacturer assigned by the Uniform Code Council; a five-digit selection number; and a single digit configuration number. The fifth digit of the first element serves as both the last digit of the manufacturer designation and the first digit of the selection number. The tenth digit (configuration number) indicates the format of the product."

024 INDICATOR 1
UNIVERSAL PRODUCT CODE
(UPC) – DVDs

Much like with CDs, the UPC is located on the back cover of DVDs.

024 INDICATOR 1
UNIVERSAL PRODUCT CODE
(UPC) – DVDs

If the item has an ISBN it is listed directly above the barcode. It can be coded in the 020. The number below the barcode is the UPC.

024 - INDICATOR 2
DIFFERENCE INDICATOR

Blank – No information provided

0 – No difference

1 – Difference

As mentioned in the previous slide, there are three options for the 024 indicator 2. OCLC tells us it should be used to indicate the difference between a scanned number or code and same number or code in eye-readable form.

Blank – Or the eye readable number does not appear in a form adequate for scanning.

0 – Both versions are the same.

1 – There is a difference in the versions.

024 – THE SUBFIELDS

$a Standard number or code

$c Terms of availability –   024 2   M953264218 ‡c Rental material

$d Additional codes following the standard code

024 1   027011003559 ‡d 03862

$q Qualifying information –   024 2   M1408 ‡q (score)
024 2   M1409 ‡q (parts)

$z Canceled/invalid standard code --   024 1   ‡z 5539143515

a – We just saw some examples of those with the UPC, ISRC, etc.

c – It was used for pricing info but not so much any more. It is now used to indicate if rental material is available.

d – Additional codes following the standard code. This is where the manufacturer's price info can be placed. It is found above its own smaller barcode to the right of the main code. It is coded as 024 1 027011003509 $d 03862.

q – A brief description of qualifying information associated with the number recorded in a. For example, a score with parts would be presented as: 024 2 024 2 M1408 $q (score) and 024 2 M
1409 $q (parts).

z - Same as the 035, indicates a number that is no longer in use. It is coded like: 024 1 $z 5539143515.

024 INDICATOR 2
INTERNATIONAL STANDARD
MUSIC NUMBER (ISMN)

ISMN M-2306-7122-4

9 790230 671224

ISMN 979-0-2600-0043-8

9 790260 000438

I won't spend a lot of time on this as they are mainly found on publications such as scores. But I did want to mention the ISMN as it is at least music-related. ISMNs are agency assigned. An ISMN can consist of 10 digits (those used before 2008) or 13 digits (those post 2008). The 10 digit ISMN starts with the letter M, followed by 8 digits and a character check digit that applies to the previous 8 digits. The 13 digit ISMN has no M but instead begins with 9790. Like the ISMC, do not enter the initials ISMN, hyphens, or spaces.
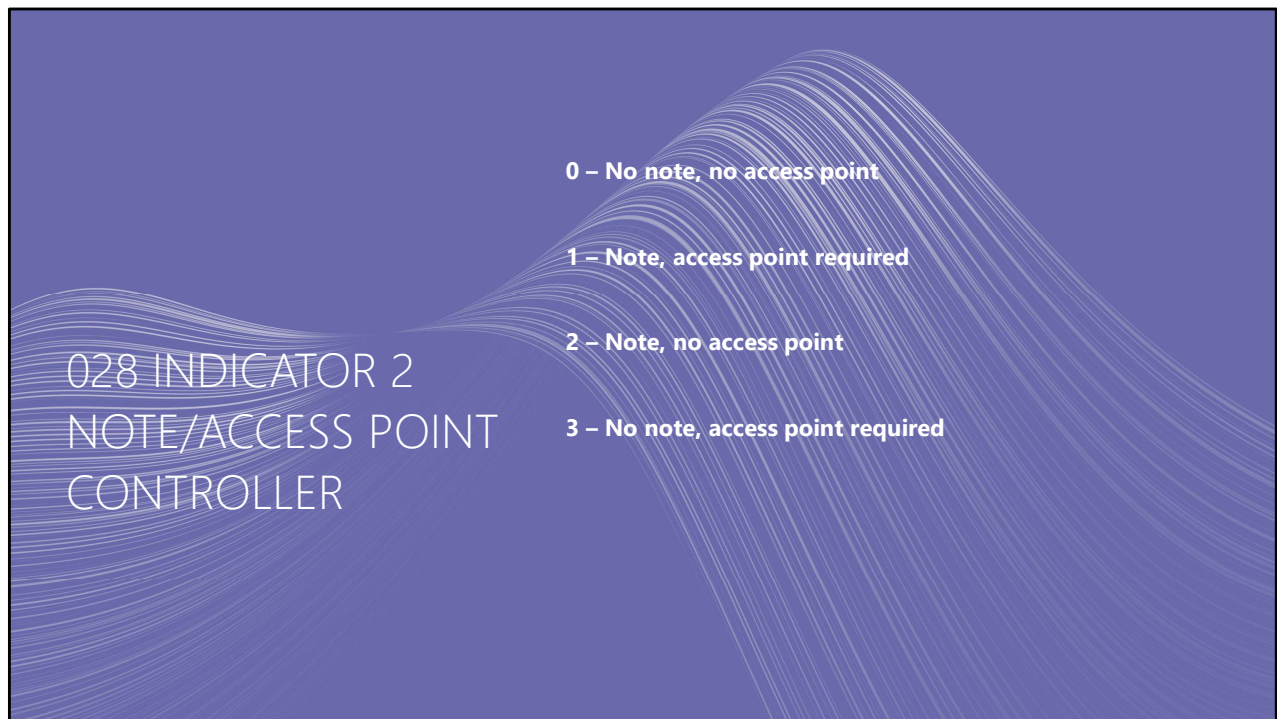
028 – PUBLISHER OR DISTRIBUTOR NUMBER

Definition:

Formatted number used for sound recordings, printed music, other music-related materials, and video recordings. Publisher's and distributor's numbers that are given in an unformatted form are recorded in field 500. A print constant identifying the kind of publisher or distributor number may be generated based on the value in the 1st indicator position. Repeatable for multiple numbers associated with an item.

OCLC.org

That brings us to the 028 field. The 028 is a required field. If the information is on the item, it should be recorded.

028 INDICATOR 2 NOTE/ACCESS POINT CONTROLLER

0 – No note, no access point

1 – Note, access point required

2 – Note, no access point

3 – No note, access point required

I thought I would start with the second indicator for the 028 field as it is simply the note/access point controller. Use the indicators depending on whether you want to generate a note and/or access point. You have probably seen this in other fields.

0 -- Generates neither.
1 – Generates a note and the access point is required. (This is preferred by many catalogers as it will both display the number and make it searchable.)
2 – Generates a note but no access point required. (This is more common but doesn't allow for searching by the number.)
3 – Does not generate a note, but the access point is required.

028 FIRST INDICATOR TYPE OF NUMBER

0 – Issue number

1 – Matrix number

2 – Plate number

3 – Other music publisher number

4 – Video recording publisher number

5 – Other publisher number

6 – Distributor number

With that out of the way, we can look at the first indicator. There are seven options for the first indicator. Most deal with music but there is one for videos, as well as a couple more that might apply to a video. Let's look at each.

028 INDICATOR 0
ISSUE NUMBER

0 - Assigned by the publisher to identify the issue or serial designation of a sound recording. This can be a full recording, one side of a recording, or a certain performance on a recording. Many times, it can be found on the spine of the CD. Here is a picture of the issue number for the Gov't Mule CD. Below that, is how the 028 field will look. There may be more than one issue number (e.g. a set where discs are sold individually.) A separate 028 field should be used for each issue number. This can be coded as 028 0 1 FAN01449 $b Fantasy.

028 INDICATOR 1
MATRIX NUMBER

`028 | 1 | 1 | 2YEAX3094 (matrix)`

1. Disappointingly, this has nothing to do with Keanu Reeves. The matrix number is also for sound recordings. OCLC tells us it is the number of the master recording from which the specific recording was pressed. Usually associated with vinyl. Albums may have the number stamped or handwritten on the label of the disc. You can see the matrix number on this example directly above the word STEREO. So, the 028 in this case would look like 028 1 1 2YEAX3094 (matrix).
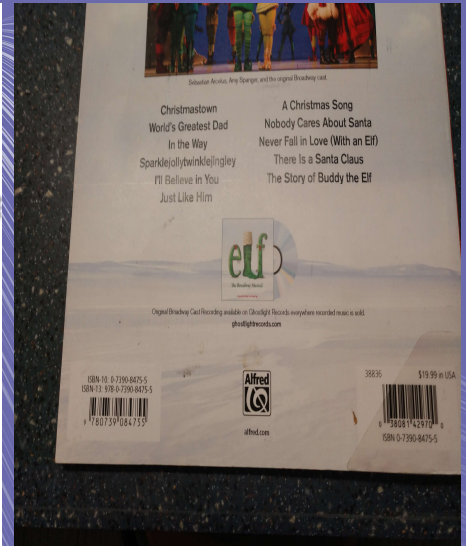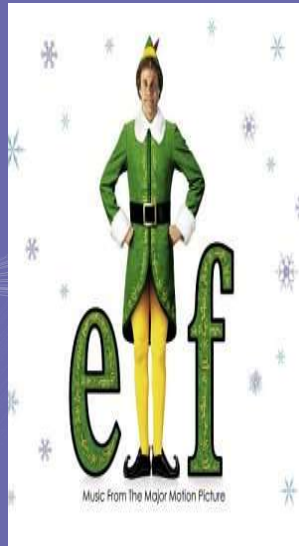
028 INDICATOR 2
PLATE NUMBER
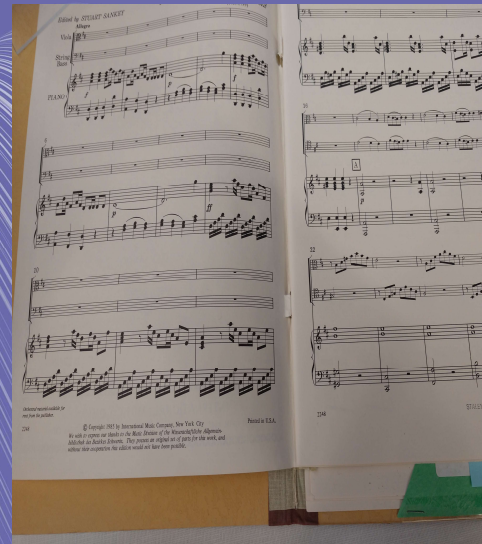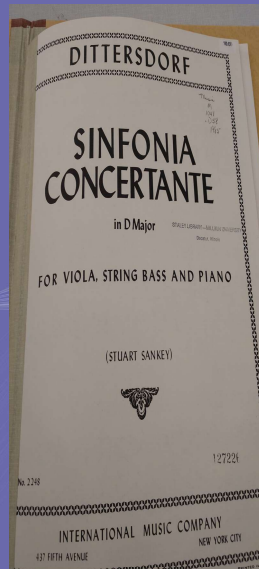
028 | 2 | 1 | 2248 ‡b International Music Company

2. Assigned by the publisher to specific music publications such as a score. The number can typically be found at the bottom of each page but might also be on the title page. It may include initials, abbreviations, or words identifying the publisher. It might also be followed by a number denoting the number of pages. In our example, there is simply the number. It appears on the title page as well as the bottom of each page. Our 028 in this case looks like 028 2 1 2248 $b International Music Company.

028 INDICATOR 3
OTHER MUSIC
PUBLISHER NUMBER

028 | 3 | 1 | 38836 ǂb Alfred Publishing Company

3. Indicator 3 can also used for scores. If there is another music publisher number, it will appear usually on the title page, cover, and the first page. However, you an also use indicator three if the number you see doesn't fit into one of the 3 above categories. In the example above the UPC is a string of numbers: 38836. It is not the issue, matrix, or plate number. So, in this case, we can use 3 in indicator 1. It is coded like 028 3 1 38836 $b Alfred Publishing Company.
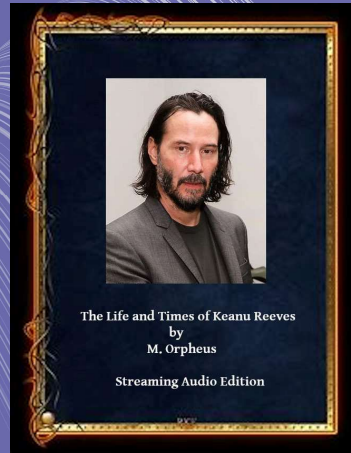
028 INDICATOR 4
VIDEO RECORDING
PUBLISHER NUMBER

4. Just what it says. Might be on the item or packaging. Can often be found on the spine. Apologies for the potato quality of the image, Ansel Adams I am not. We code this as 028 4 1 254557.

028 INDICATOR 5
OTHER PUBLISHER
NUMBER

The Life and Times of Keanu Reeves
by
M. Orpheus

Streaming Audio Edition

| 028 | 5 | 1 | N285E231O ǂb Amazon |

5. The number before you does not fit into one of the above 4 categories. The example above is how the streaming audiobook, "The Life and Times of Keanu Reeves" would be coded.

028 INDICATOR 6
DISTRIBUTOR NUMBER

???
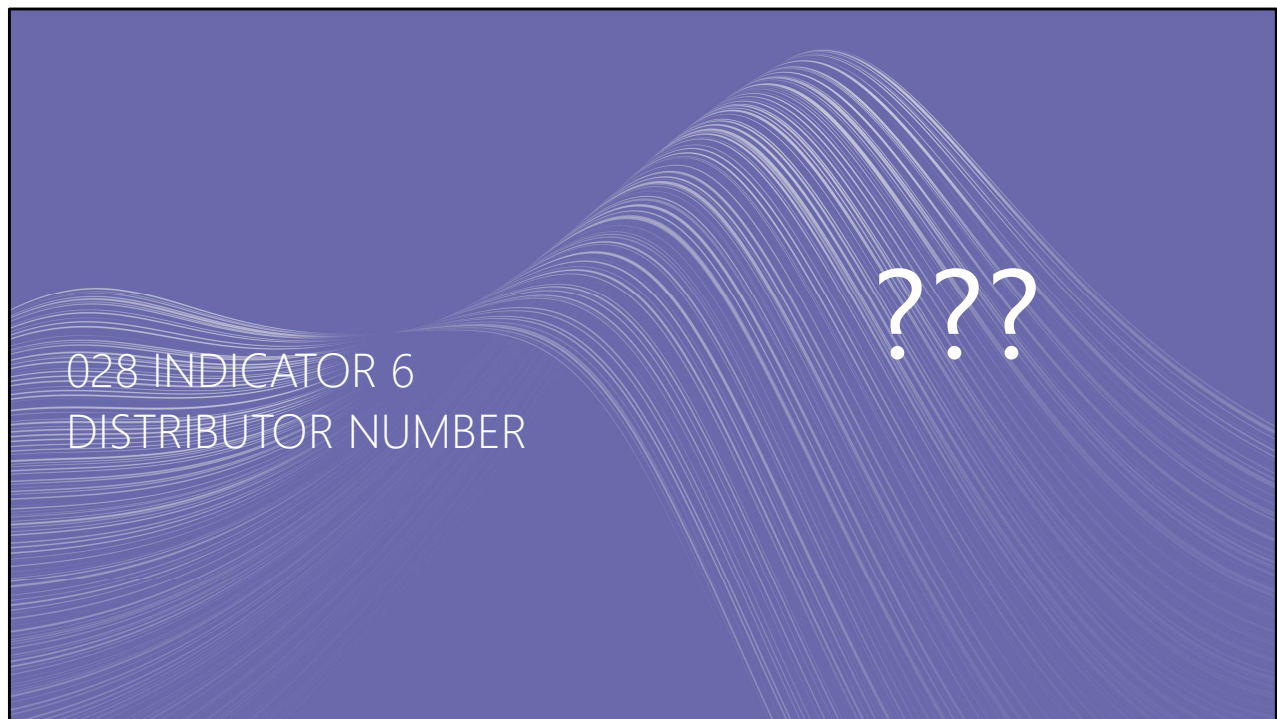
6. Distributor number is assigned by the distributor. It's not always clear if you are looking at a publisher's number or a distributor's number. When in doubt, record it as a publisher. I've personally never seen one.

028 – THE SUBFIELDS

a – Publisher or distributor number

b – Source

q – Qualifying information
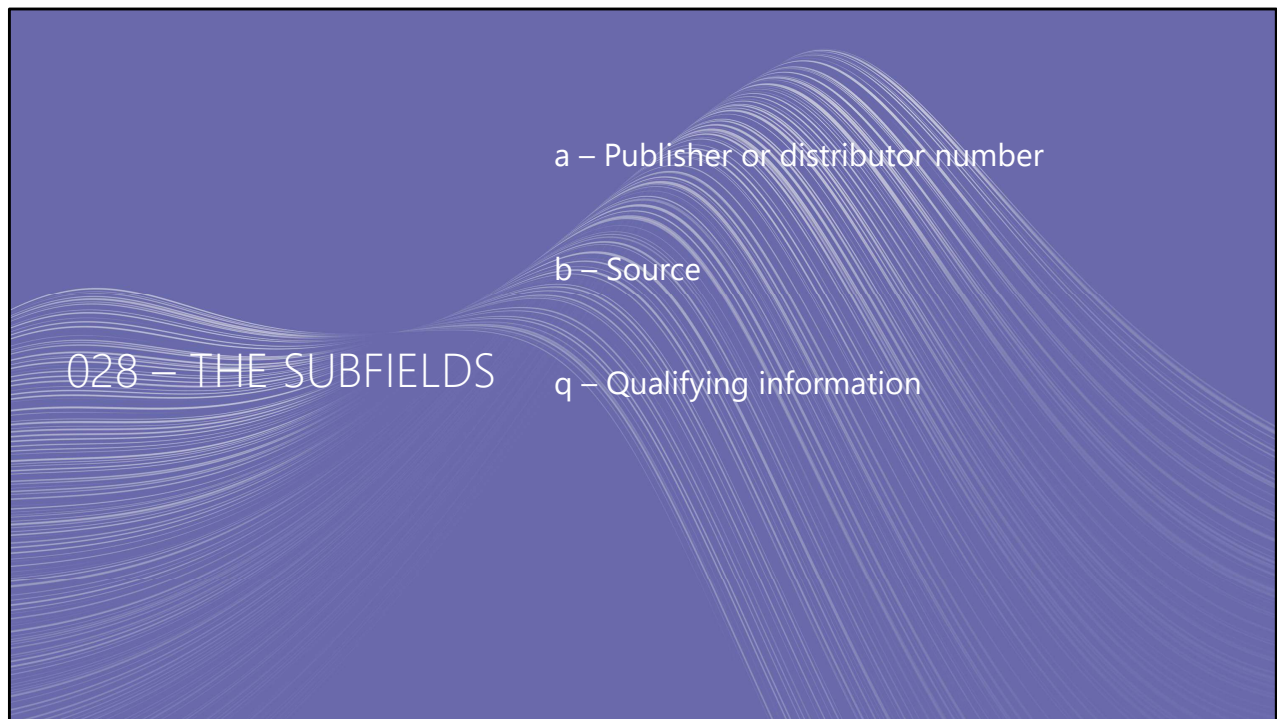
a – Just what it says. The number assigned by the publisher or distributor.

b – Use the publisher's name if cataloging a score, an audio recording or a video recording.

q – Is a newer subfield intended for qualifying information. It can include qualifiers such as where the info is found on the item or if there are parts.

588 – SOURCE OF DESCRIPTION NOTE

Definition:

Information used for tracking and controlling the metadata contained in the record. It includes general and specific source of description notes that are of special interest to other catalogers.

OCLC.org

The 588 is also a required field. If the information is on the item, it should be recorded. It can be used for serials to identify issues or on kits to identify each piece used as a basis for identification of the resource. If the resource is online, be sure to include the date the resource was viewed.

588
INDICATOR 1
DISPLAY
CONSTANT
CONTROLLER

Blank – No information provided

0 – Source of description

1 – Latest issue consulted

Blank – Just what it says

0 – Source of description. Notes like "Title from container" used to go in the 500 but now can go in 588 coded 0 for the first indicator.

1 – If cataloging serials use 1 to note the latest issue consulted to get the description.

a – Subfield a is for notes that contain administrative information. We talked about moving descriptions like "Title from cover" to the 588 field but it can also be used to describe an item in other ways, such as latest issue consulted. If it is an online resource, be sure to include the date viewed in parentheses.

And that concludes our presentation.

RESOURCES

- OCLC Bibliographic Formats and Standards - https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en.html

- International Standard Recording Code - https://www.isrc.com/index.html

- International Article Number - https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Article_Number#EAN-13_barcode_example

- Music Cataloging at Yale - https://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music

- Special Libraries Cataloging – CDs: https://special-cataloguing.com/node/1398
  DVDs: https://special-cataloguing.com/node/1400

Here are the resources used for today's presentation.

Thank you for listening.

If you have any questions, bring 'em on!

On the call with me today is Dr. Pam Thomas. We will be happy to take any questions!