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What is mil-std-130

What’s the difference between MIL-STD-130 and MIL-STD-129? Military Standard 130 (or MIL-STD-130) is the asset identification standard for the US Department of Defense that gives directions on how to mark and label each piece of equipment. MIL-STD-130 dictates, among many other things, the use of a two-dimensional Data Matrix barcode to be used on all qualifying assets. This 2D Data Matrix barcode when scanned connects the user immediately to that particular record in the IUID Registry. It is also required that all qualifying DoD assets be associated with an Item Unique Identification (referred to as IUID in the military). The purpose of this IUID is to have a globally unique number associated with a particular item for all time. To that end, MIL-STD-130 also dictates that IUID labels need to be permanently affixed to the asset and be readable for the life of that asset. Military Standard 129 (or MIL-STD-129) provides details and establishes the standards for Military Shipping Labels so that all shipments are easily identified in a consistent manner. At its most basic level, Military Shipping Labels (MSLs) are used to identify who the shipper is, what supplies or assets are being delivered and the final destination of the shipment. If you have a MIL-STD-129 clause in your contract, it will identify whether an RFID tag is required as an embedded inlay in the military shipping label. DLA locations that are equipped with RFID reading capability, can read tags off of the pallets or cases they’re receiving in order to expedite the accountability. Using the RFID technology from these military shipping labels they are able to push through the put-away cycles and automatically trigger payments back to the contractors directly from the receipt of the shipment. Watch this quick video segment from our recent webinar to learn more about the difference between MIL-STD-130 and MIL-STD-129. This video also discusses the role that Auto-ID technology plays when it comes to DoD contract reporting obligations to IRAPT and IUID Registry. A Definition of MIL-STD-130 Military Standard 130 (MIL-STD-130) contains a detailed set of requirements and specifications for identification marking of U.S. military property. The standard practice involved in MIL-STD-130 has undergone some revisions, including MIL-STD-130N, which was released in December 2007 and MIL-STD-130N w/ Change 1, which was released in November 2012. MIL-STD-130 is just one of several standards developed by the United States Government to guide individuals and organizations both within and outside of the Department of Defense (DoD) through uniform engineering and technical requirements for military-unique or modified commercial processes, procedures, practices, and methods. As per the MIL-STD-130N w/ Change 1 Foreword, the DoD “continues to provide evolving clarification, increased insight, guidance, and marking criteria regarding implementation of machine-readable information (MRI) for identification marking of U.S. military property and automatic data capture. MRI provides a valuable tool for life-cycle asset management from acquisition through manufacture to distribution and final disposition. However, the use of MRI may not be suitable or adequate for every identification marking need. The application of free text item identification marking in combination with or in lieu of MRI is still necessary for many end users of the identified item.” The foreword also states, “As with product designers, simply stating that items produced under a contract shall be marked per MIL-STD-130 is not sufficient. They must clearly state what identification marking is required, to include the specific item unique identification (IUID) provisions as applicable, and that development of specific item marking requirements be based on the criteria provided in this standard.” MIL-STD-130 and UID: The Basics So, what does MIL-STD-130 mean for you? It’s important to know that there are complex item marking requirements involved in complying with MIL-STD-130, and that it can be daunting for military prime contractors and their subcontractors to understand all of them. A particular type of marking within MIL-STD-130 is Item Unique Identification (IUID), commonly referred to as UID (unique identification) which when specified requires all military contractors to place specific markings on their equipment. The government calls for unique and specific numbers to be assigned to government-owned and government-purchased tangible equipment, in accordance with established rules and guidelines as set forth by MIL-STD-130. The UID compliant marking must be applied to the asset or directly marked on the asset for its lifecycle. The number associated with the UID marking is the unique item identifier, or UII, which is designed to be globally unique. UID tags will satisfy a wide range of applications, from tactical applications with zero-reflection requirements, to applications requiring extreme sand and gravel resistance. Camcode provides mark engineering services, durable label design and manufacturing services to ensure compliance with MIL-STD-130 regulations, and offers UID registration. Camcode is one of the few companies that also offers on-site marking installation services for hassle-free UID compliance. MIL-STD-130 Best Practices Because the UID Labels must withstand extreme environments and last for the useful life of the asset, it is important to choose a company with durable label solutions for UID compliance. It also is impor tant to choose a full-service UID provider who understands the defense industry and the ins and outs of MIL-STD-130 so that your method for marking assets, managing data, installing labels and marks, and registering items meets compliance at every step of the way. You then can be assured that you are reaping all of the benefits associated with automatic identification and data capture in relation to your UID labels. These benefits can include property accountability, preventive maintenance management, operational cost reduction, warranty information management, logistics support, and accurate reporting. That way, UID and MIL-STD-130 compliance can add value to your business by helping you improve asset tracking of your items. Examples of such business value include export control management (e.g., International Tracking in Arms Regulations (ITAR) requirements) and managing your asset check-in/check-out) efficiently. Recommended Reading on MIL-STD-130 For more information on MIL-STD-130, visit the following articles: Asset Tracking Solutions from Camcode: The US Department of Defense utilizes highly specific sets of rules to standardize military operations. These are referred to as MIL-STD guides. Each document involves a different topic. MIL-STD-130 policies are for marking and identifying military owned assets. Specifically using the Item Unique Identification (IUID) system. What is MIL-STD? A MIL-STD (Military Standard) is a set of guidelines set forth by the United States Department of Defense (DoD). These standards are put in place to ensure uniformity throughout the military. Each MIL-STD document thoroughly explains its criteria. They typically include rule lists, explanations, and diagrams. The sheer number of acronyms, abbreviations, and highly specific verbiage might overwhelm the reader. In order to combat this, the guides also include full definitions, glossaries, and appendices. By using clear and comprehensive descriptions, the MIL-STD leaves little to interpretation. Involved parties have all the information they need. How Precise are the Guidelines? The rules set forth by the DoD are extremely specific. This makes sure all of the processes are followed in the exact same way every time. The guidelines are incredibly detailed. For example, MIL-STD-130 specifies down to even specific fonts that should be used for marking. It may seem like a lot of effort to adhere to these procedures, however it is the best way to establish and ensure uniformity. The goal of MIL-STD-130 is to set in place clear guidelines for identifying military equipment, parts, and assets. A main focus of the document is establishing the UID system. UID or IUID stands for Item Unique Identification. The purpose of this is to place a one-of-a-kind code on each individual asset. No duplicates are permitted. The codes are scanned into a tracking system which allows for asset monitoring. Important information includes: location, condition, asset value, etc. DoD Assets which require a UID tracking code Serially Managed Items Mission Essential Assets Controlled Inventory The acquisition cost for that unit is greater than \$5,000 Who Does this Impact? This rule set impacts many individuals and organizations among various levels of military involvement. Military organizations themselves have to adhere to these new rules in their daily operations. This should be a seen as a good thing as the policies are there to provide major benefits and eliminate any miscommunication or inefficiencies. Outside of the military, civilian owned contracting firms that manufacture for the Federal Government have to follow these standards as well. If your organization produces for the military, you must stay up to date on all the latest changes. Organizations which comply with the regulations on a consistent basis are more likely to receive and maintain Government contracts. In comparison, failure to do so may result in cancellation of contracts or even refusal of payment. The negative impact from a manufacturer’s perspective is added time and cost associated with following these practices. The highly specified rules means producers must be extremely diligent throughout all stages of the manufacturing process. It also adds burden to customers as they must provide extremely specific information to the manufacturer. This can slow down production, create bottlenecks, and lead to wasted resources even if small errors are made. When are Military Standards Updated? MIL-STDs are not permanent. They must adapt to new situations and developments as they develop. Military needs may change over time in new environments or tasks. Plus, technology’s rapid advance means the DoD has to keep up. In addition, problems may arise with the current set of specifications. After a new policy is adopted, inefficiencies or issues with the process means another update is necessary. The guidelines are updated at various intervals, typically every few years (if needed). What’s New in MIL-STD-130N w/Change 1? The most recent update to MIL-STD-130 is titled MIL-STD-130N w/Change 1. It was put into effect on November 16, 2012. The previous version (MIL-STD-130N) was published on December 17, 2007. The new changes include a total of 7 additional business rules. Examples include: Added a provision that labels may contain a free text warning such as “AUTHORIZED REMOVAL ONLY” or “DO NOT REMOVE” to preclude unintentional removal Clarified the font characters that are allowed for item unique identification (IUID) marking Added a business rule for marking “very small parts” using IUID procedures even while the marking cannot meet the minimum requirements of this standard. In addition to new rules, several prior rules were revised and administrative changes were noted. The revisions include verbiage changes, as well as new definitions. A number of them include clarifications of the prior policies. For example: it now specifies font characters for IUID markers. Wrap-Up Military standards are meant to make the Department of Defense and affiliated organizations work as effectively as possible. By establishing clear and descriptive guidelines, miscommunications are eliminated. A uniform organization should run more efficiently. If you are an individual or organization affected by MIL-STD policies, it is in your best interest to stay up-to-date on any changes. Knowing the ins and outs of the guidelines will ensure you don’t run into any issues.

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