Standard for Identification and Labelling of Products in the value chain of the Norwegian HVAC and Plumbing Industry

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Introduction

This document defines the standard for uniform identification and labelling of packaging levels identified as 'F'-pack (consumer unit), 'M'-pack (wholesale unit), 'D'-pack (trading unit) and 'T'-pack (transport unit/pallet) in the HVAC and plumbing industry in Norway. Certain product groups have both M-packs and D-packs, while others only have D-packs. Not all product groups have all packaging levels. Some may only have an F-pack and a T-pack, while for other products the F-pack and the T-pack may consist of the same unit.

The aim of the document is to create the basis for an efficient flow of products and information along the value chain for HVAC and plumbing supplies. This will simplify product identification in the information flow, labelling by the manufacturer/supplier, shipping by the forwarding agent/carrier and goods reception by the wholesaler, shop/warehouse, craftsman or construction site.

The labelling concept described in this document can only be implemented in the HVAC and plumbing supplies industry if procedures are in place for exchanging all necessary basic data between the participants in the value chain. NRF's own product database www.vvsnrf.no will be used to make the basic data available within the industry.

It is assumed in this document that the packaging levels F-pack, M-pack, D-pack and T-pack will be defined for all products. F-pack denotes a unit that the consumer purchases from a HVAC or plumber's shop, or from a tradesman or contractor. M-pack will in many cases be the smallest saleable unit from the supplier. D-pack and T-pack are described as outer packaging. These are logistic units, used for shipment along the value chain.

Every effort shall be made to see that F-packs are identified with an NRF number, a GTIN (Global Trade Item Number) and preferably also the manufacturer/supplier's own product number. NRF numbers are marked in plain text and the GTIN is marked in plain text and with a barcode. The lowest packaging level, the F-pack, is identified with the industry's NRF number. This number is the recommended identifier for the product in daily dealings between participants in the value chain. The GTIN will be used for identification at packaging levels higher than F-pack.

The individual packaging levels are identified by GTIN. It is essential that specific GTINs and barcodes are allocated to product packages according to established rules. This document provides a more detailed description of how a GTIN is built up and the rules for changing a GTIN. The document also recommends how the various packaging levels should be labelled. The labelling concept covers both product information and transport information.
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1. Packaging levels for HVAC and plumbing supplies

For HVAC and plumbing supplies, a distinction is made between the following packaging levels. (All packaging levels can be traded in all parts of the HVAC and plumbing industry).

F-Pack

'The consumer unit': the unit usually purchased by a consumer and scanned at the shop counter (POS) or bought from a tradesman or contractor. It should always be possible to pack an F-pack as a single package. Alternatively, those items that cannot be included in a single combined package must be allocated their own NRF number and GTIN. In the HVAC and plumbing industry this is often described as the smallest saleable unit or 'sales unit'. F-packs may also come in single packs or multi-packs.

M-Pack

'Wholesale unit' (e.g. a bag): the unit that may be traded in the HVAC and plumbing industry by wholesalers, shops/warehouses and construction sites. It contains several F-packs. (The M-pack also has some special variants). Not all products have both an M-pack and a D-pack.

D-Pack

A 'trading unit': the unit (box) that can be traded in the HVAC and plumbing industry by manufacturers/suppliers, wholesalers, shops/warehouses and construction sites. If the product also has an M-pack, the D-pack contains several M-packs. If the product does not have an M-pack, the D-pack contains several F-packs. (The D-pack also has some special variants). Not all products have both an M-pack and a D-pack.

T-pack

A 'transport unit': the unit (e.g. a pallet) that is transported between participants in the value chain. A T-pack usually contains several D-packs, but may in some cases only contain F-packs.
Examples of packaging hierarchies for HVAC and plumbing supplies: Products where the packaging units F-pack, M-pack, D-pack and T-pack are found:

F-pack

M-pack

D-pack

T-pack

Products where the packaging units F-pack, D-pack and T-pack are found:

F-pack

D-pack

T-pack
Products where the packaging units F-pack and T-pack are found:

F-pack

T-pack

Products where the F-pack and T-pack are the same unit:

F-pack = T-pack:
2. General points about identification and barcode labelling

Identification of products - F-pack, M-pack, D-pack and T-pack

In the HVAC and plumbing industry products are identified by NRF number in plain text, and by GTIN in barcode and plain text form.

The NRF number is the Norwegian HVAC and plumbing industry's own 7-digit numbering system for identifying products. Suppliers can order NRF numbers for their products and register the associated data on www.vvsnrf.no.

GTIN is a global numbering system that ensures unique identification of products. GTIN can have up to 14 digits. All packaging levels: F-pack, M-pack, D-pack and T-pack shall have unique GTINs. GTINs come in the following variants:

- GTIN 8 Used for small products (F-pack)
- GTIN 12 Used in the USA and Canada (F-pack, M-pack, D-pack and T-pack)
- GTIN 13 Used for F-pack, M-pack, D-pack and T-pack

Examples of barcodes:

EAN-8  EAN-13  UPC-A  ITF-14

Participants who receive and sell products from suppliers in the HVAC and plumbing industry, both nationally and internationally, must be able to handle NRF numbers and all types of GTIN.

The NRF number identifies the product. The GTINs identify the packages, which are converted (corresponding) to a quantity x of the product (NRF number).

GTIN-13, GTIN-12 or GTIN-8 are used for F-packs. GTIN-13 is most common and is preferred in the HVAC and plumbing industry. All types of GTIN may be used for M-pack, D-pack and T-pack (outer packaging), i.e. GTIN-14, GTIN-13, GTIN-12 or GTIN-8 (unusual). GTIN-13 and GTIN-14 are most common for outer packaging.

NOTE:
It is recommended that when numbering and labelling their products, suppliers should use GTIN-13, plus an NRF number. This applies to all packaging levels, i.e. F-pack, M-pack, D-pack and T-pack.

For more detailed information on the composition and structure of GTINs and labelling, see:
- GS1 Guide to numbering and labelling with GTIN
- GS1 Outer packaging guide

These documents can be obtained by contacting GS1 Norway or they can be downloaded electronically from GS1 Norway's website: www.gs1.no.
**Rules for changing GTINs**

If changes are made to existing products, the question often arises of whether a new GTIN should be allocated to the changed package or whether the existing GTIN can be retained. The general rule is that if the content of a package is changed (for example, the net weight or the number of units the package contains), the package shall be allocated a new GTIN. If the design or the price is changed the existing GTIN is retained. On GS1 Norway’s website under GTIN rules (1) you can find further links to sites in English explaining the detailed rules for determining whether the item should have a new GTIN or keep its existing one.

(1) [http://www.gs1.no/gtin/gtin-regler/](http://www.gs1.no/gtin/gtin-regler/)

**Rules for changing NRF numbers**

If changes are made to an existing product that do not affect the product’s characteristics it is not normally necessary to change the NRF number. This also applies when the location of manufacture is changed.

If changes are made to a product that lead to the GTIN for the F-pack being altered, the NRF number must also be changed.

If changes are made to the product that lead to the GTIN for an M-pack, D-pack or T-pack being altered, the NRF number must not be changed.

One advantage of this is that the NRF number can follow the product for a longer period. If you have any questions about whether or not to change the NRF number, please contact NRF.

**Barcode labelling of products**

In general the GS1 system offers the following barcode symbols for marking the GTIN on F-packs, M-packs, D-packs and T-packs:

1. The EAN/UPC symbol
2. The ITF 14 symbol
3. The GS1-128 symbol

The following is recommended for suppliers who are required to label their products with a GTIN barcode:
For more information, see [GS1 Outer packaging guide](#).

**The EAN/UPC symbol**
The EAN/UPC symbol consists of the symbols EAN-8, UPC-A (USA and Canada) and EAN-13. The EAN-13 symbol is used for suppliers who are required to label a package with a GTIN-13 barcode. Use of the EAN-13 symbol is recommended for all packaging levels, i.e. F-pack, D-pack and T-pack. Very small products (F-pack) are numbered with GTIN-8 and barcode labelled with the EAN-8 symbol.

**The EAN-13 symbol with GTIN-13**

**The ITF-14 symbol**
The ITF symbol may only be used on M-packs, D-packs and T-packs (outer packaging). The ITF symbol is normally used in circumstances where the EAN/UPC symbol does not give adequate readability. This may be the case if the surface is uneven, for example on corrugated cardboard. Note that the ITF symbol contains 14 digits. A zero ('0') must therefore be added in front of the GTIN-13 number if the package is to be barcoded with an ITF-14 symbol.
The GS1-128 symbol
The GS1-128 symbol allows for the inclusion of several types of information in one and the same barcode.

Quality of the barcode symbols
It is mandatory for the barcode symbols used in the HVAC and plumbing industry (EAN/UPC, ITF and GS1-128) to satisfy a minimum print quality of Grade C, as required by the ISO/IEC 15416 standard. The barcode must be readable at all stages of the value chain throughout the product’s life, i.e. for as long as the product is for sale.

Identification of transport units (packages)
In the HVAC and plumbing industry transport units (packages) are identified using SSCC codes (Serial Shipping Container Codes). SSCC is a global numbering system that ensures unique identification of transport units. SSCC has a fixed length of 18 digits. SSCC codes are barcode labelled with GS1-128.

Each individual transport unit shall have its own unique SSCC code. The SSCC code is used by the carriers in Norway for unique identification of goods. See more about transport labelling in Section 4.

3. Product labelling of standard HVAC and plumbing supplies

Labelling with NRF numbers in plain text and GTIN in plain text and barcode
F-packs shall have an NRF number and GTIN. This applies to all products. It means that the product must be allocated an NRF number and GTIN even if it is impracticable to physically label the product with these numbers.
Labelling F-packs
When labelling F-packs the following information shall be used:

Product text
The product’s product text shall be shown in plain text on the F-pack’s product label. It is recommended that the product text be based on the product text registered in the NRF database, consisting of product name, characteristics (manufacturer, type, dimensions and other relevant product characteristics that help to identify the product) and any trademark text. If the F-pack is a product that can be ordered, the product text shown on the F-pack label must tally with the product texts shown on the order confirmation, packing note and invoice from the supplier/owner of the goods.

Brand owner
The name of the brand owner shall appear in plain text on the label or packaging.

Practical guidelines for labelling F-packs
The label on the F-pack – size, design and positioning: The product information may either be written on a label attached to the packaging or be printed directly on the packaging.

As the shape and size of F-packs varies, the size and design of the label may also vary.

The positioning of the label must be considered in conjunction with the positioning of the barcode symbol. See GS1 Guide to numbering and labelling with GTIN.

Size and positioning of the barcode symbol on the F-pack: When marking an F-back with a barcode label the EAN-13 symbol must be used. The exception is products that are so small that it is not possible to use an EAN-13 symbol. If such products are to be labelled, the GTIN-8 number and EAN-8 barcode symbol must be used. Barcode labelling is recommended for all products.

For size and positioning of the barcode symbol, see GS1 Guide to numbering and labelling with GTIN.

Bundles of pipes/pipes – positioning of barcode symbol
It is recommended that the barcode symbol on bundles of pipes/pipes be placed high up on the side, centred in the middle of the pipe.
Example of a GS1 product label for an F-pack with an EAN/UPC symbol

If the product is small, the GTIN must be shown on the label, as a minimum.

Labelling M-packs and D-packs
NRF number and GTIN
D-packs shall be numbered with an NRF number and GTIN. It is recommended that GTIN-13 be used, but GTIN-14 may be used if desired.

Product text
The product’s product text shall be shown in plain text on M-pack and F-pack product labels. The product text shall be based on the product text registered in the NRF database, consisting of product name, characteristics (manufacturer, type, dimensions and other relevant product characteristics that help to identify the product) and any trademark text. The product texts on the M-packs and D-packs must tally with the product texts shown on the order confirmation, packing note and invoice from the supplier/owner of the goods.

Brand owner
The name of the brand owner shall appear in plain text on the label or packaging.

Further product information is optional.

The supplier’s article number may be shown in plain text.

Batch or lot no
This is a number generated by the manufacturer. It is used to achieve full traceability along the value chain in relation to production and packing of the product. Batch or lot numbers shall be marked in plain text and using a GS1-128 barcode symbol where it is necessary to link the product to a certificate or specific batch of production.

Date
If desired, the production, packing and best-before dates may be marked on labels both in plain text and using a GS1-128 barcode.
Practical guidelines for labelling M-packs and D-packs

The label on the M-pack or D-pack – size, design and positioning: The product information may either be written on a label attached to the packaging, or be printed directly on the packaging.

One product label is sufficient on an M-pack or D-pack. The label shall be placed on one of the M-pack or D-pack’s vertical sides. It is recommended that the label be placed on one of the M-pack or D-pack’s vertical sides and that all M-pack and D-pack labels be placed on the same side as the T-pack labels (consistent orientation).

Bundles of pipes – positioning of barcode symbol

It is recommended that the barcode symbol on a bundle of pipes be placed high up on the side, centred in the middle of the pipe.

Since the shape and size of M-packs and D-packs varies considerably, the size and design of the label may also vary.

The positioning of the label must be considered in conjunction with the positioning of the barcode symbol.

See GS1 Outer packaging guide.

The barcode symbol on an M-pack or D-pack – size and positioning

M-packs and D-packs shall be labelled with one of the following barcode symbols:
• The EAN-13 symbol - recommended
• The ITF-14 symbol - on uneven surfaces, e.g. corrugated cardboard
• The GS1-128 symbol - if more information than just the GTIN is included in the barcode symbol

If it is only the GTIN that is to be shown in barcode form on the packaging, the EAN-13 symbol is recommended. The ITF-14 symbol is used on uneven surfaces, e.g. corrugated cardboard. If the bar code label is to include more information than just the GTIN, e.g. the batch or lot no and/or best before date, the GS1-128 symbol must be used. For the size and positioning of these barcode symbols, refer to GS1 Outer packaging guide.
Example of a GS1 product label for an M-pack and D-pack with a EAN/UPC symbol

Example of a GS1 product label for an M-pack and D-pack with an ITF-14 symbol
Labelling T-packs
In this specification a distinction is made between two different types of T-pack, depending on the content of the unit.

Standard T-pack. This is a T-pack that contains the same product (same NRF number/GTIN) with a fixed quantity of D-packs, where it is also possible to label the T-pack with unambiguous information.

T-pack with different products (mixed pallet). This is a unit that contains different products or where labelling the T-pack with unambiguous information is not possible. This type of T-pack can only be labelled with transport information (see Section 6).

It is mandatory for all goods that can be delivered on EUR pallets (1,200 x 800 mm) in accordance with the requirements in http://www.epal-pallets.de to be delivered on approved EUR pallets and not on disposable pallets.

The examples below show T-packs in the form of pallets.

When labelling standard T-packs the following information shall be used:

GTIN – Global Trade Item Number on T-packs
T-packs shall be numbered with GTINs. It is recommended that GTIN-13 be used, but GTIN-14 may be used if desired.

Product text
The product’s product text shall be shown in plain text on the T-pack’s product label. The product text shall be based on the product text registered in the NRF database, consisting of product name, characteristics (manufacturer, type, dimensions and other relevant product characteristics that help to identify the product) and any trademark text. The product texts on the T-pack must tally with the product texts shown on the order confirmation, packing note and invoice.

When labelling mixed pallets the pallet itself shall be marked with the transport label only.
Brand owner
The name of the brand owner shall appear in plain text on the label or packaging.

Further product information
The supplier’s article number may be shown in plain text on the label.

Batch or lot no
This is a number generated by the manufacturer. It is used to achieve full traceability along the value chain in relation to the production and packing of the product. The batch or lot number may be marked in both plain text and using a GS1-128 barcode symbol.

Date
If desired, the production, packing and best-before dates can be marked both in plain text and using a GS1-128 barcode.

Gross weight in whole kg shall (should in the case of mixed pallets) be marked, in plain text only, on every individual T-pack. Gross weight means the weight of the products, packaging and load carrier (pallet).

For standard pallets, maximum stacking weight (in whole kg) should be marked in plain text.

If the product has a temperature requirement, this shall be marked in plain text only.

Practical guidelines for labelling standard T-packs
The label on the T-pack - size, design and positioning: The product information is printed on a label that is attached to the packaging.

One product label is usually sufficient on a T-pack. If the T-pack is a pallet, it is recommended that the pallet be marked with two labels.

As the size and shape of a T-pack may vary, the size and design of the label may also vary.

One of the following sizes is recommended:
• A5 (148 x 210 mm)
• A6 (105 x 148 mm)

The positioning of the label must be considered in conjunction with the positioning of the barcode symbol. See GS1 Outer packaging guide.

The barcode symbol on the T-pack – size and positioning
T-packs shall be labelled with one of the following barcode symbols:
• The EAN-13 symbol - recommended
• The ITF-14 symbol - on uneven surfaces, e.g. corrugated cardboard
• The GS1-128 symbol - if more information than just the GTIN is included in the barcode symbol.
If it is only the GTIN that is to be shown in barcode form on the packaging, the EAN-13 symbol is recommended. This requires use of a GTIN-13 number. If a GTIN-14 number is used on the T-pack, either the ITF-14 symbol or GS1-128 must be used. The ITF-14 symbol is used on uneven surfaces, e.g. corrugated cardboard. If the barcode label is to include more information than just the GTIN, e.g. the SSCC code, batch or lot no and/or best before date, the GS1-128 symbol must be used. Concerning size and positioning of these barcode symbols, see GS1 Outer packaging guide.

**Bundles of pipes – positioning of barcode symbol**

It is recommended that the barcode symbol on a bundle of pipes be placed high up on the side, centred in the middle of the pipe.

![Bundles of pipes](image)

**Specification and rules for measuring the various packages**

The measuring rules in GS1 shall be used, so that everybody take measurements in the same way and no misunderstandings arise. The global standard 'GDSN Package Measurement Rules' contains measuring rules for all types of package.

Note that consumer and 'non-consumer' articles are measured in different ways.
Example of a GS1 product label for a standard pallet with GTIN for a T-pack labelled with an EAN/UPC symbol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GEBERIT</th>
<th>Mapress bend 90 36 esker á 25 stk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GTIN</td>
<td>4024723888888</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NRF nr.</td>
<td>1234567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lev. artikkelnr.</td>
<td>30001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example of a GS1 product label for a standard pallet with GTIN for a T-pack labelled with an ITF-14 symbol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GEBERIT</th>
<th>Mapress bend 90 36 esker á 25 stk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lev. artikkelnr.</td>
<td>30001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example of a GS1 product label for a standard pallet with GTIN for a T-pack labelled with a GS1-128 symbol

4. Labelling with transport information
Transport units in the HVAC and plumbing industry

A transport unit means a physical unit (package) that is transported between a sender and recipient and that must be labelled with its own transport label. In practice, all packaging levels for HVAC and plumbing supplies, i.e. F-packs, D-packs and T-packs, may constitute transport units, but the most common transport unit is the T-pack sent by a manufacturer/supplier to a wholesaler.

Where it is possible to use standard pallets, approved EUR pallets that comply with the European Standard NS-EN 13698-1 shall be used. Goods that do not fit on standard pallets shall be packed on/in appropriate disposable packaging so that the products are adequately protected and can be handled using fork lift trucks. The pallet/packaging shall be of such quality that it can be stored in a pallet rack.

All wooden packaging shall be approved in accordance with International Standard ISPM 15. This primarily applies to pallets and pallet frames.

The maximum weight for a single pallet is 600 kg and the maximum height is 1,250 mm, including the pallet. If possible pallets shall not contain a mixture of items, i.e. if an article covers at least one layer on a pallet it shall be delivered on a single pallet.

Wherever possible, pallets shall be unmixed. Articles in a delivery that have the same GTIN shall always be packed together. Different articles shall be clearly separated.

Articles that consist of several components shall be packed together so that a complete article is achieved. Only complete articles shall be delivered.

Bundles of pipes shall be unmixed and labelled with a GTIN, quantity and charge number. The maximum weight per bundle is 1,200 kg and the bundles shall be supported by wooden spacers of at least 75 x 75 mm dimension.

Large articles that cannot be placed on pallets must be fitted with lifting lugs.

Labelling of transport units

Labelling of transport units in the HVAC and plumbing industry will be based on the general goods labelling concept used by carriers in Norway. See GS1 Transport guide.

Transport units shall be labelled with the following information:

**SSCC code**

The SSCC code is an 18-digit GS1 number that provides a unique identification for each individual T-pack. The SSCC code (package ID) is marked as a barcode using GS1-128 and is usually included on the transport label on the T-pack. If desired, it may be printed on the product label on the T-pack. Each individual T-pack shall be labelled with the SSCC code in plain text and with a barcode.

For more information about the SSCC code, see [GS1 Outer packaging guide](#).

Note that if both a product label and a transport label are used, the SSCC code may appear on both labels, provided that the numbers used are identical.
Transport label for customer-packed units
Customer-packed unit shall be labelled with a transport label containing the following information:

- Sender – the supplier should be stated
- Recipient – the end recipient/final delivery address should be stated
- In the 'via' field it is recommended that the distribution warehouse be stated if the pallet is to be split/cross-docked
- This label has a special ‘Transport Information’ field. This is information that the buyer sends to the supplier when placing the order, and that the supplier must include on the label of the customer-packed unit.

Sender's name, address etc.
The transport unit shall be labelled in plain text with the sender’s name, street address, postal code and postal district.

Recipient's name, address etc.
The transport unit shall be labelled in plain text with the goods recipient's name, street address, postal code and postal district.

When sending via a groupage terminal
The transport unit shall be labelled in plain text with the name, street address, postal code and postal district of the groupage terminal. This information shall be stated in the 'via' field.

Buyer's reference
The transport unit may be labelled in plain text with the buyer's reference number. Note that if the customer's order number is stated, this can be barcoded with GS1-128 by using AI400 (see Enclosure 1).

Gross weight
Gross weight in whole kg shall be marked, in plain text, on each individual transport unit. Gross weight means the aggregate weight of the products, packaging and load carrier (pallet). If a 'T-pack is labelled with a product label, it is sufficient for the gross weight to be shown on one of the labels.
Examples of GS1 transport labels

The transport label – design and size
As regards the design and size of the label, all the above information has to be printed on the label. Refer to GS1 Transport guide for the positioning of the information, print sizes etc.

The following recommendations apply to transport label dimensions:
- The width of the label shall be 105 mm or 148 mm
- The height of the label may vary. Recommended formats are: A5 (148 mm x 210 mm), A6 (105 mm x 148 mm) or 105 mm x 192 mm

Positioning of labels on transport units
All transport units shall be labelled with at least one transport label.

If the transport unit is a standard F-pack, D-pack or T-pack, it shall also be labelled with a product label.

One transport label is usually sufficient on a T-pack. If the T-pack is a pallet, it is recommended that the pallet be marked with 2 labels.

The product and transport labels shall be placed on the same sides. When several labels are used on the same side of the pallet, the labels shall be positioned below each other. The label that contains the SSCC code shall be placed in the lowest position. If the label contains several barcodes, the barcode with the SSCC code shall be printed on the bottom barcode row. It is recommended to place the SSCC code alone on one row.
The general rule is that the label be located so that the bottom part of the lowest barcode is at least 400 mm above floor level and the top of the uppermost barcode is no more than 800 mm above floor level. The label shall also be placed at least 50 mm from the vertical edge. For pallets lower than 400 mm the labels shall be placed as high up as possible.

If all the information is known at the time when the unit is labelled and there is room on the label, all information (i.e. for both product and transport labels) may be combined on a single label.

**Different information**
The same information (AI) shall only appear once on the product and transport labels. In practice this means that the same information may not be repeated on the same label, or appear on several labels on the unit (pallet). The exception is the SSCC code, which is permitted on both labels, provided that the numbers used are identical.

**The barcode symbol on the transport label**
– size and positioning
All transport labels shall be labelled with the GS1-128 symbol.
For more information, see [GS1 Transport guide](#).
Enclosure

Bar code labelling of T-packs with the GS1-128 symbol

The table below shows examples of different kinds of information and the use of AIs for labelling product information on T-packs using the GS1-128 symbol:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opplysnings</th>
<th>AI</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GTIN for T-pak</td>
<td>A(01)</td>
<td>(n2 + n14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batch eller lot nummer</td>
<td>A(10)</td>
<td>(n2 + an..20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produksjonsdato</td>
<td>A(11)</td>
<td>(n2 + n6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakkedato</td>
<td>A(13)</td>
<td>(n2 + n6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best-før-dato</td>
<td>A(15)</td>
<td>(n2 + n6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note the following in particular:

- The scale shown is in the range 50–94% of normal size.
- The minimum height of the barcode is 32 mm.
- When labelling with a GTIN (AI01 and AI02), 14 digits shall always be used. When a GTIN has 13 digits, a '0' must precede the number (e.g. 07038010000065).
- When GS1-128 is used for barcode labelling, a delimiter, known as Function Code 1 (FNC1), is entered between the individual groups of information. This applies except in the case of AIs with a pre-defined fixed length. The following AIs used in this document have a pre-defined fixed length: AI00, AI01, AI02 and AI15. It is recommended that AIs to be followed by FNC1 be placed at the end of the barcode row, as the FNC1 code can then be omitted.
- It is important that the requirements for clear margins are adhered to. When the scale is 50%, the clear margins to right and left are 5 mm, and when the scale is 94%, the clear margins are 9.4 mm.

Overview of labelling transport units with the GS1-128 symbol

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opplysnings</th>
<th>AI</th>
<th>Format</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SSCC nummer</td>
<td>A(00)</td>
<td>(n2 + n18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(se kap. 6 for nærmere informasjon)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnummer for Norge</td>
<td>A(420)</td>
<td>(n3 + an...20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Postnummer for utlandet</td>
<td>A(421)</td>
<td>(n3 + n3 + an...9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sendningsnummer (Fraktbrev)</td>
<td>A(401)</td>
<td>(n3 + n17)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For further information, see Section 4 Labelling with transport information.