

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO  
9115

First edition  
1987-08-01



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION  
ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION  
МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ

## Documentation — Bibliographic identification (biblid) of contributions in serials and books

*Documentation — Identification bibliographique (biblid) des contributions dans les  
publications en série et les livres*

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Reference number  
ISO 9115:1987 (E)

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 9115 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 46, *Documentation*.

Users should note that all International Standards undergo revision from time to time and that any reference made herein to any other International Standard implies its latest edition, unless otherwise stated.

# Documentation — Bibliographic identification (biblid) of contributions in serials and books

## 0 Introduction

This International Standard is intended to facilitate the identification of contributions in serial publications, and contributions in books containing separate works by different authors by means of a standard code called biblid. It is for use by the bibliographic community.

The principal function of the biblid is to provide, on the first page of a contribution, a standardized unique identifier in coded eye-readable form. It facilitates such processes as automated record matching, information retrieval, identification of separates, document ordering and delivery, etc.

## 1 Scope and field of application

This International Standard specifies the code for identification of contributions in serials and books containing separate works by different authors.

Biblid consists of a code identifier and a code.

There are two types of biblid

- the serial biblid intended for contributions in serial publications to which ISSN have been assigned;
- the book biblid for contributions by different authors in publications which have an ISBN.

## 2 References

ISO 2108, *Documentation — International Standard Book Numbering (ISBN)*.

ISO 3297, *Documentation — International Standard Serial Numbering (ISSN)*.

ISO 5127, *Documentation and information — Vocabulary — Part 2: Traditional documents*.

*Part 3a): Acquisition, identification and analysis of documents and data*.

## 3 Definitions

For the purpose of this International Standard, the following definitions apply:

**3.1 biblid (Bibliographic Identification):** A code composed of alphanumeric and special characters displayed in standardized eye-readable form on every contribution in serials and in books containing separate works by different authors.

**3.2 bibliographic community:** Those organizations and individuals involved in the provision and use of services relating to bibliographic materials of any kind and in any medium.

NOTE — The community includes publishers of books and serials, booksellers, wholesalers, subscription agencies and other suppliers of publications of all kinds, producers and distributors of software and audiovisual material, libraries, abstracting and indexing and other information services, scientific, technical and other institutions and organizations, both profit and non-profit making.

**3.3 book:** Document of several pages forming an independent bibliographic unit.

NOTE — This may be in print or non-print form. Pamphlets are included, within the ISBN system as well as microform and mixed media publications.

**3.4 code:** A brief structured string of characters based on a set of rules designed to provide identification of the data item to be represented.

**3.5 code identifier:** A concise name or legend, not part of the code, but preceding it whenever it is displayed, in order to distinguish that code from all others. Examples: ISBN, ISSN.

NOTE — The code identifier is usually written in capital roman letters.

**3.6 contribution:** Independent text forming a part of a publication (see ISO 5127-2).

**3.7 ISBN (International Standard Book Number):** Number which identifies internationally each book or each edition of a book of a certain publisher (see ISO 2108).

**3.8 ISSN (International Standard Serial Number):** Number which identifies internationally the key-title of a serial (see ISO 3297).

**3.9 issue designation:** Numeric and/or alphabetic characters appearing on each separately issued part of a serial designating the position of that part in the publication sequence.

NOTE — The designation may consist of one or more orders of division, and may be hierarchically arranged (e.g. volume, number, part, etc.).

**3.10 pagination:** The numbering of the pages, or equivalent units, of a document (see ISO 5127-3a).

**3.10.1 inclusive pagination:** The pagination of the first and last pages of a contribution.

NOTE — Inclusive pagination may indicate a continuous sequence of page numbers (i.e. when the contribution is printed without interruption from the first to the last page) or a non-continuous sequence (i.e. when other material intervenes between the first and last pages on which the contribution is printed).

**3.11 publication:** Document usually published in multiple copies and offered for general distribution (see ISO 5127-2).

**3.12 separate:** An offprint of a contribution, available separately from the publication in which it appears.

**3.13 serial:** A publication in printed form or not, issued in successive parts, usually having numerical or chronological designations, intended to be continued indefinitely.

Serials include periodicals, newspapers, annuals (reports, year-books, directories, etc.), journals, memoirs, proceedings, transactions, etc. of societies, and monographic series (see ISO 5127-2).

NOTE — This definition does not include works produced in parts for a predetermined or finite period.

## 4 Composition and characteristics of biblid

### 4.1 Code design and format

**4.1.1** Biblid is designed for computer and manual applications. It permits transcription into machine systems.

**4.1.2** Biblid uses a structured, variable-length format, consisting of alphabetic, numeric and special characters for punctuation, listed in 4.2.

**4.1.3** The legend BIBLID is used as a code identifier.

### 4.2 Punctuation

The characters shown in the table are used for punctuation.

### 4.3 Spacing

The biblid format requires an uninterrupted sequence of characters; no blanks shall be used for spacing. Blanks, used to separate the parts of an ISBN, shall be replaced by hyphens.

*Exemple:* BIBLID 3-8007-1317-9(1983)p.158-170

Table

Symbol	Name	Purpose	Example
-	hyphen	1 — to separate the first four digits from the last four alphanumeric characters of the ISSN  2 — to separate the four parts of the ISBN; spaces should not be used for separation  3 — to separate the first and the last page where the paging is continuous	0170-6012  0-442-25874-7  p.76-81
/	slash diagonal solidus	to separate the first and the last page in the inclusive pagination where the paging is non-continuous	p.101/226
()	parentheses	to enclose the year of publication	(1983)
:	colon	to separate the first order of division in the issue designation from the next, e.g. volume: issue	1:10 = vol. 1, no. 10
;	semicolon	to separate the second order division in the issue designation from lower orders, other than page, e.g. issue; part	7;4 = issue 7; part 4
.	period full stop	to indicate the abbreviation of 'pagina'	p.68

#### 4.4 Code identifier

The code identifier BIBLID shall be used for both types of biblid (serial and book). It precedes the code when presented in eye-readable form to facilitate identification of the code. The code identifier does not form part of the code itself.

#### 4.5 Code structure

There are two structures of biblid: one for the serial biblid, the other for the book biblid.

##### 4.5.1 The serial biblid

###### 4.5.1.1 The standard number

The first element of the serial biblid shall be the ISSN presented in the 1234-5679 format without the code identifier 'ISSN'. The hyphen is retained in the eye-readable presentation. If there is more than one ISSN, that relating to the hierarchically lowest unit shall be used.

###### 4.5.1.2 Year of publication

The second element shall be the year of publication as stated on the issue in which the contribution appears. The year shall be written in arabic numerals (4 digits) and enclosed in parentheses. If the nominal publication date of the issue spans more than one calendar year, only the first year shall be recorded. If the year of publication is not recorded in the source, left and right parentheses shall be placed immediately adjacent to one another.

###### 4.5.1.3 Issue designation

The next element shall be the issue designation. The designation shall be recorded using the numeric and/or alphabetic designations appearing on the issue. Terms designating the order of division ('volume', 'number', etc.) are omitted. Roman numerals shall be transcribed as arabic numerals. If only alphabetic characters instead of numeric designation are given on the issue, they shall be transcribed in upper case, but not more than the first four characters.

The first order of designation (the volume) shall be separated from the second order by a colon. The second and each subsequent order, other than page, shall be separated from the next by a semicolon. If a publication has no volume level enumeration recorded on the source but only issue and part, the semicolon shall separate the second and third order of division.

###### 4.5.1.4 Pagination

The fourth element shall be the inclusive pagination, indicated by the page numbers for the page on which the contribution begins and the page on which it ends. The inclusive pagination shall be preceded by the abbreviation 'p.' (pagina). If the paging is continuous (i.e. if the contribution is printed without interruption by other texts or advertisements from the first to the last page) the first and last page numbers shall be separated by a hyphen.

If the paging is non-continuous (i.e. if there is other material intervening between the first and last page on which the contribution is printed) the first and last page numbers shall be separated by a slash. If the contribution begins and ends on the same page, the page number shall be given only once.

##### 4.5.2 The book biblid

###### 4.5.2.1 The standard number

The first element of the book biblid shall be the ISBN, presented in the standard format with each of the four variable-length parts separated by a hyphen. The code identifier 'ISBN' is omitted.

If the book consists of more than one volume, the ISBN for the volume in which the contribution appears is recorded, not the ISBN for the multivolume set. For publications having both an ISSN and an ISBN, the book biblid shall be used.

###### 4.5.2.2 Year of publication

The second element shall be the year of publication as given in the book in which the contribution appears. The year shall be recorded as specified in 4.5.1.2. If the book consists of more than one volume, and the year of publication differs from volume to volume, the year of publication for the volume in which the contribution appears shall be recorded.

###### 4.5.2.3 Pagination

The third element shall be the inclusive pagination, indicated by the page numbers for the page on which the contribution begins and the page on which it ends. The pagination shall be recorded as specified in 4.5.1.4.

#### 4.6 Examples

Serial biblid:

BIBLID 0272-1716(1983)3:3p.68-70

Serial biblid with volume, issue and additional part number and continuous pagination:

BIBLID 0172-9926(1984)12:6;2p.7-26

Serial biblid without volume number, but issue and part number and non-continuous (broken) pagination:

BIBLID 0006-7539(1984)4090;3p.1996/2003

Serial biblid with year of publication not recorded, Roman numerals (VII) for the volume, no numeric designation for the issue (Spring issue) and one page only:

BIBLID 0271-4159(17:SPR)p.82

Book biblid:

BIBLID 0-8600-0002-8(1972)p.154-172

Book biblid with year of publication not recorded:

BIBLID 91-970326-2-X()p.117-121