Part Numbers in the IUID Registry

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Current Part Number vs Original Part Number

The first time an item is reported to the IUID Registry, it must have a Unique Item Identifier (UII). Even though there are other formats, most UII's use one of the following constructions:

- Type 1: Issuing Agency Code + Enterprise Identifier + Serial Number
- Type 2:
    - Variant 1: Issuing Agency Code + Enterprise Identifier + Part Number + Serial Number
    - Variant 2: Issuing Agency Code + Enterprise Identifier + Batch/Lot Number + Serial Number

A subset of data known as the pedigree or birth record, is required consisting of acquisition information, UII value and its individual parts, and other information that describes the item when it was first entered into the IUID Registry. This data is never changed within the IUID Registry (except if a data entry error is corrected). Subsequent events may be recorded that signify changes to the item, but they are in addition to the pedigree data, not a replacement, to show changes and events over time; the item's biography, so to speak.

In the birth record, there are two elements that capture part number (definitions are from the IUID XML Schema):

- Original Part Number - The Enterprise assigned Part Number corresponding to the assigned UID. Required if UID Type is UID2 and the Part Number was used within the UID.
- Current Part Number - An item's current part number. Used only if different from the original part number.

If UID Type 2, Variant 1 is used, Original Part Number will always contain the part number value used in the UII. Current Part Number would only be used if the item's form, fit, and function changed between assigning the UII to the item and entering it into the IUID Registry since the modification does not change either the UII or the part number value used in the UII. For UID Type 1 and UID Type 2, Variant 2, Current Part Number would never be needed and Original Part Number, if provided, would contain the part number of the item at the time it was entered into the IUID Registry.

Example 1: Company XYZ has adopted the UII Type 2, Variant 1 for all of its internal manufacturing, tracking, and stock processes. DoD requests 10 widgets that Company XYZ sells. When Company XYZ queried its inventory, there were no widgets but there were plenty of gadgets that could be converted into widgets. All of the gadgets had UIIs assigned using the gadget part number. After they were converted to widgets, they now had the widget part number but the UII did not change. When the

items were delivered to the government and entered into the IUID Registry, the pedigree/birth record was populated as follows:

- UII: Issuing Agency Code + Enterprise Identifier + Gadget Part Number + Serial Number
- Original Part Number: Gadget Part Number
- Current Part Number: Widget Part Number

Example 2: A DoD depot has gone through and marked all of its inventory with UIIs using UII Type 2, Variant 1. Before it can record the information in the IUID Registry, it gets a rush order for 2 rifles without night scopes and 2 rifles with night scopes. On the shelf, they find only rifles with night scopes but they can modify them so that they no longer have scopes.   The modification results in a part number change. Again, the UII and the part number used to create the UII remain the same. After the rifles are shipped, the items are recorded in the IUID Registry as follows:

- Rifles with night scopes
    - o UII: Issuing Agency Code + Enterprise Identifier + Night Scope Part Number + Serial Number
    - o Original Part Number: Night Scope Part Number
    - o Current Part Number: not provided, not applicable
- Rifles without night scopes:
    - o UII: Issuing Agency Code + Enterprise Identifier + Night Scope Part Number + Serial Number
    - o Original Part Number: Night Scope Part Number
    - o Current Part Number: Rifle without Night Scope Part Number

Note: Rifles with night scopes do not enter any data for the Current Part Number.

Example 3: Company ABC has adopted the UII Type 1 for all of its internal manufacturing, tracing, and stock processes. DoD requests 10 gizmos that Company XYZ sells. When Company XYZ queried its inventory, there were no gizmos but there were plenty of whatzits that could be converted into gizmos. All of the whatzits had UIIs assigned using the whatzit part number. After they were converted to gizmos, they now had the gizmo part number but the UII did not change. When the items were delivered to the government and entered into the IUID Registry, the pedigree/birth record was populated as follows:

- UII: Issuing Agency Code + Enterprise Identifier + Serial Number
- Original Part Number: Gizmos Part Number (if provided but not required)
- Current Part Number: not provided, not applicable

NOTE: There is no requirement to provide Original Part Number; it is optional when UII Type 1 (or UII Type 2, Variant 2) is used.

Some may be wondering why a rollover update is not provided to record the part number changes. The key is that these items were not in the IUID Registry at the time the rollover event took place and the

IUID Registry is only interested in recording events that have happened after an item is entered or 'birthed' in the IUID Registry. The birth record provides the state of the item when it is first entered. Updates, including rollovers and changes to the mark information, are added to record events that happened after an item is entered in the IUID Registry. Part numbers associated with these actions are discussed below.

Marks

Part numbers may also be recorded in the IUID Registry if they are physically marked on an item. There may be multiple part number marks because of different marking methods (barcode, human readable, etc.) or because of different values. Why would there be different values for an item's part number?

A possible scenario is that the government orders part ABC from a trusted vendor. When the vendor checks his shelves, he doesn't have enough to fulfill the order; thus, he orders some from the manufacturer. The manufacturer identifies those items with his part number, XYZ. When the vendor receives the items from the manufacturer, those items are marked with the human readable part number XYZ. Before the vendor ships to the government, he marks the items with his part number, ABC, as human readable and as a barcode but does not remove the manufacturer's part number mark. When delivered to the government, the following part number marks may be entered into the IUID Registry as part of the item's initial loading:

- Manufacturer's Part Number:
    - o Value – ABC
    - o Method – Human Readable
    - o Effective Date – Date Manufacturer added mark
    - o Marker Identifier & Code – Manufacturer's CAGE
- Vendor's Part Number:
    - o Value – XYZ
    - o Method – Human Readable
    - o Effective Date – Date Vendor added mark
    - o Marker Identifier & Code – Vendor's CAGE
- Vendor's Part Number:
    - o Value – XYZ
    - o Method – Barcode
    - o Effective Date – Date Vendor added mark
    - o Marker Identifier & Code – Vendor's CAGE

Note: If the UII mark is provided in any tangible method such as human readable or 2D compliant on the item as opposed to "Defined", no other marks are required to be entered into the IUID Registry including part number marks.

After the initial load into the IUID Registry of an item, things may happen that change the marks on an item such as data plate replacements. For instance, the initial entry marks were attached to the item with adhesive but because of the harsh environment, it is peeling off and will be replaced with a riveted

data plate by the government. In addition, it was decided that only the vendor's part number, XYZ, would be replaced. Because part of the data recorded for each mark is who placed the mark on the item, the following updates would be entered into the IUID Registry:

- Manufacturer's Part Number (adhesive):
    - Value – ABC
    - Method – Human Readable
    - Effective Date – Date Government removed mark
    - Marker Identifier & Code – Manufacturer's CAGE
- Vendor's Part Number (Adhesive):
    - Value – XYZ
    - Method – Human Readable
    - Effective Date – Date Government removed mark
    - Marker Identifier & Code – Vendor's CAGE
- Vendor's Part Number (adhesive):
    - Value – XYZ
    - Method – Barcode
    - Effective Date – Date Government removed mark
    - Marker Identifier & Code – Vendor's CAGE
- Vendor's Part Number (metal plate):
    - Value – XYZ
    - Method – Human Readable
    - Effective Date – Date Government added mark
    - Marker Identifier & Code – Government's DoDAAC
- Vendor's Part Number (metal plate):
    - Value – XYZ
    - Method – Barcode
    - Effective Date – Date Government added mark
    - Marker Identifier & Code – Government's DoDAAC

Rollovers

Rollovers are changes in form, fit, or function that effect an item's batch/lot number, national stock number (NSN), and/or part number. If any of the three are different as a result of a rollover that occurred after the item's initial entry into the IUD Registry, the item's record in the IUID Registry is updated with information such as the contract under which the rollover occurred, the new values, and the effective date of the rollover among others.

For example, it has been determined that one of the rifles that was previously bought with a scope will have the scope removed resulting in a change to the part number and to the NSN. Two rollover events would be recorded in the IUID Registry:

- Rollover Event 1:

- - - Type – Part Number
    - Value – new part number
    - Contract – the contract under which the rollover was performed
    - Effective date – date the rollover occurred
- Rollover Event 2:
    - Type – National Stock Number
    - Value – new NSN
    - Contract – the contract under which the rollover was performed
    - Effective date – date the rollover occurred

Note: Ideally, if there are related marks on the item for Part Number or NSN, they would be modified at the same time to reflect the new values and to remove the old values. If they are modified, then Mark events would also be entered into the IUID Registry, but the Part Number change would not cause either the UII or the pedigree data to change.