

# SIEMENS

Siemens Norm  
Siemens Standard

## SN 01050

Ausgabe I Edition 2013-07

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ICS 03.100.50

Deskriptoren:

Benummerung, Sachnummer mit Firmen-Code (SFC)

Ersatz für Ausgabe I SupersedesEdition 2010-11

Descriptors:

Numbering, Code Numbers with Company Code (SFC)

Benummerung

**Sachnummer mit Firmen-Code (SFC)**

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Numbering

**Code Numbers with Company Code (SFC)**

Continued on pages 2 to 17

I IA IT D SR NBG M

## Previous Editions

SN 01050:	2004-10, 2004-08, 2007-10, 2010-11
SN 01050-1:	1992-07, 1994-05, 1998-08, 2002-12, 2003-05
SN 01050-2:	1998-11, 2002-12
SN 01050-3 :	1992-07, 1995-11

## Changes

In comparison to the edition 2010-11 the standard was updated regarding the links to TIP-Officer and CCS.

**The responsible editor of this norm is I IA IT D SR, hereinafter referred to as "Functional Department"**

## Responsibility for standard

This standard is defined and modified by Workgroup TIP (Technical Identification of Products). If necessary the responsible TIP-Officer is able to provide you with older versions of this standard: [TIP-Officer](#).

## Referenced Standards

SN 01000-1	Numbering; Products and Technical Documents; Principal Number Systems
SN 01000-2	Numbering; Products and Technical Documents; Special Number Systems
SN 01009	Numbering; Siemens Code Numbers; Documents – Numbers for Standards
SN 01012	Numbering; Siemens Code Numbers; Issue Codes, Language Codes, Codes for Outside Products
SN 01021	Numbering; Siemens Code Numbers; Assignment Overview for Block 5
SN 01022	Numbering; Siemens Code Numbers; Document Types (arranged in alphabetical order and according to identifiers)
SN 01060	Numbering; Technical Number System (TNS)

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# 1 Preface

The sole scope of this standard is to make it possible to integrate outside (external) number systems into the Siemens number systems. Subsequently the accordingly numbered products are identified within Siemens and become process able in the automatic internal procedures by using the NORM program. The SFC number system is a special number system. Before using this standard, it is necessary to check whether or not one of the principal number systems (see also SN 01000-1) should be given preference. Furthermore, it should be taken into consideration that the NORM program does not carry out any equivalent checking or editing of the code number ( when processing the code number with company code) as is the case with other number systems (e.g., TNS, SSN, MLFB).

Any other use of this standard going beyond the above (“use for other purposes“) is to be documented and checked by the users. Often numbers not permitted for the inter-Group exchange (internal numbers) “creep” into the procedures by means of a company code. This manner of proceeding involves risks because the document structures “hidden” behind these numbers can often be insufficient, unclear, redundant and inconsistent, or are not available at all (please note product and manufacturer’s liability, certification aspects).

## 2 Area of Application

This standard defines the use of code numbers of outside manufacturers and suppliers when (in justified cases) ensuring uniform design of outside products by generating internal documentation (e.g., with TNS or Siemens Code Number) is dispensed with or, for example, documents of outside companies are not renumbered for in-house use.


If the manufacturer of an outside product is not known, the supplier is considered to be the manufacturer. In justifiable exceptional cases, Siemens-internal organizational units can be treated as outside manufacturers.

The use of this standard must be coordinated with the [TIP-Officer](#). (numbering coordinators).

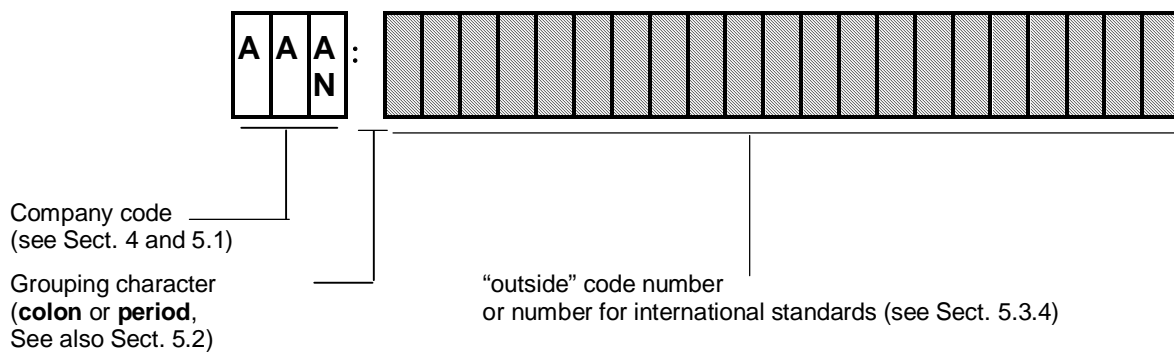
### 3 Number System

A = Letter position (A ... Z; including I and O)

N = Number position (2-9, without 0 and 1)

 = Letter position / number position / special character

Number position (NS) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25



## 4 Company Code

### 4.1 Requests

New requests for company codes of outside manufacturers or suppliers should be submitted via the TIP-Officer to the Functional Department. Documentation of all assigned numbers and the application form can be found in Corporate Code System [CCS](#).

In here the contact address of the company for which the SFC code (usually at the time of request) is stored.

### 4.2 Address Change and Updating

Changes can be made without intervention of the TIP-Officer.

Any address change that becomes known is to be reported to the Functional Department. This also applies to addresses that were requested by other departments. The CCS form must also be used for changes /blocking of addresses.

The up-to-date accuracy of the company addresses in CCS depends on your cooperation. As the maintaining persons are not involved in the business operations of the Groups, they do not have the necessary access to the company addresses involved.

If there are more than one address for one company (e.g., subsidiaries, branch offices, agencies), only the main address needs to be indicated in this standard; other addresses are possible, but not necessary (avoiding of unnecessary maintenance effort). If the users of a company code contact addresses other than those indicated here (e.g., subsidiaries, branch offices, and agencies of the company code stored for the company), this is of no significance for the use of the code number with company code.

## 5 Application

A maximum of 21 data positions is available for entering the code number of the outside manufacturer. The overall length of the Siemens product number of 25 number positions must not be exceeded, including additions such as issue, language and document type.

### 5.1 Company code (NS 1-3)

The company code for outside manufacturers and supplies is created in the following format:

Number position (NS) 1 2 3

A	A	A
---	---	---

Example: HIR for the Hirschmann company

#### Exception

The following format AAN is permitted for country-specific assignment of outside products that are only used locally:

Number position (NS) 1 2 3

A	A	N
---	---	---

The country code is coded in accordance with ISO 3166-1 in number positions 1 – 2 for country-specific assignment. (The list of valid country keys according to this standard is also provided in [CCS](#)). Numbers 1 and 0 are not permitted. At digit 3 are only allowed: numbers 2 – 9. Example: F12 for locally used outside products in Finland. Program Norm is checking for correct occupancy of tolerated keys and use of 1 or 0 at the 3<sup>rd</sup> digit is rejected.

The general SFC code (not the country-specific SFC code) of the manufacturer or supplier is to be used for products that are sold worldwide.

### 5.2 Grouping Character (NS 4)

A colon or period must be used in NS 4 as the grouping character.

The colon points to product numbers of outside manufacturers with or with out additions. The product number and the additions are checked by NORM and edited (not only in printed format).

The period points to product numbers of outside manufacturers with optionally defined additions. The product number is checked by NORM only for format validity; editing does not take place. Additions are not edited by NORM; see example in Sect. 5.3.3

### 5.3 Outside Code Number

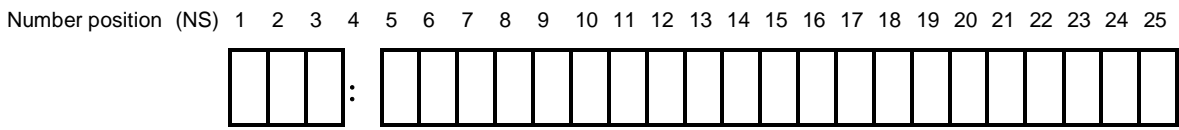
The following applications are available for outside code numbers:

- Application without additions, Sect. 5.3.1
- Application with additions, Sect. 5.3.2
- Application for external product number with optionally defined additions, Sect. 5.3.3.
- Application for the numbering of products in accordance with international standards, Sect. 5.3.4



### 5.3.1 Application without specifying additions

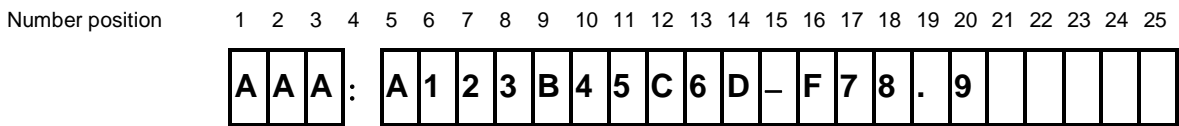
Grouping character colon “:”



“outside” code number

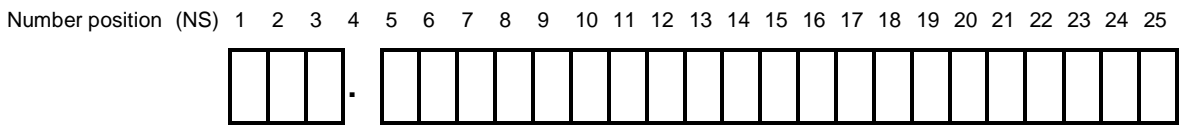
(21 NS are available)

Example for correctly positioned notation



Example for abbreviated notation: AAA:000A123B45C6D-F78.9

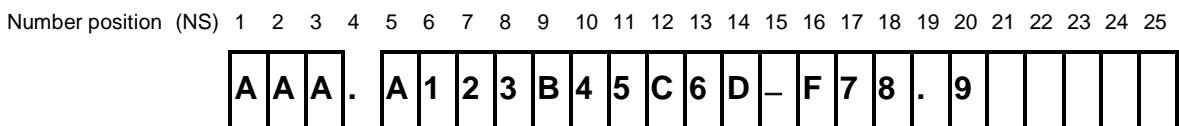
Grouping character period “.”



“outside” code number

(21 NS are available)

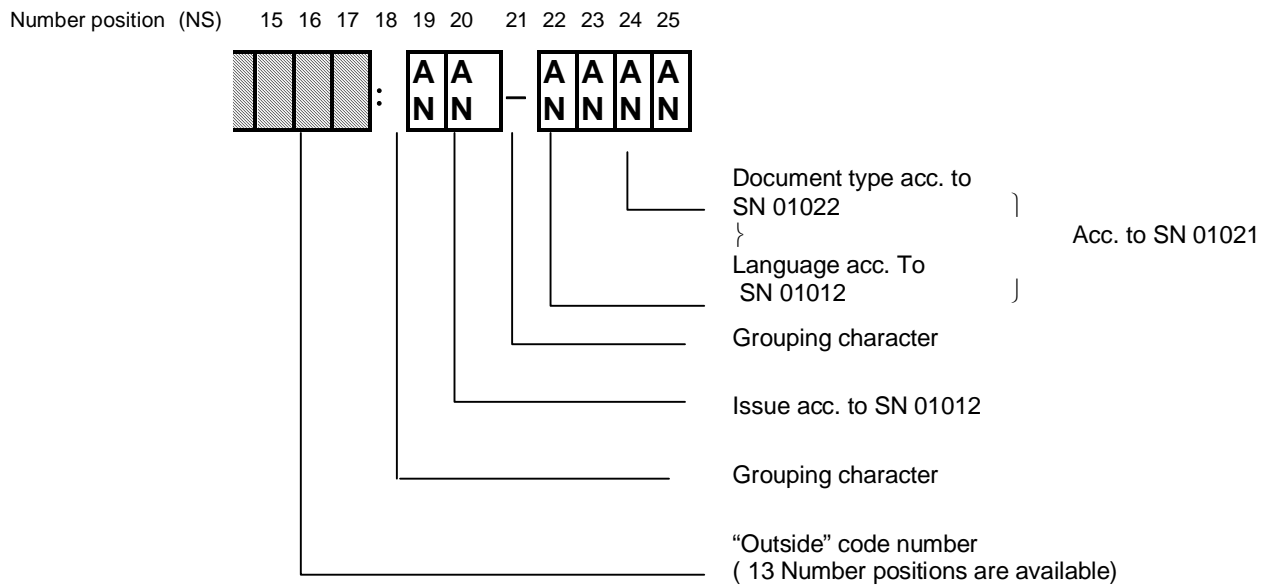
Example for correctly positioned notation



### 5.3.2 Application with defined additions

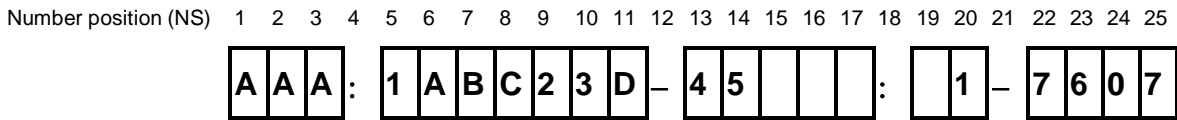
If additions are specified in accordance with SN 01021, SN 01022, SN 01012, etc., such as issue, language document type, in the SFC, a colon must be in NS 4 and immediately preceding the additional data in NS 18.

The additional data are checked by NORM and edited in printed format.



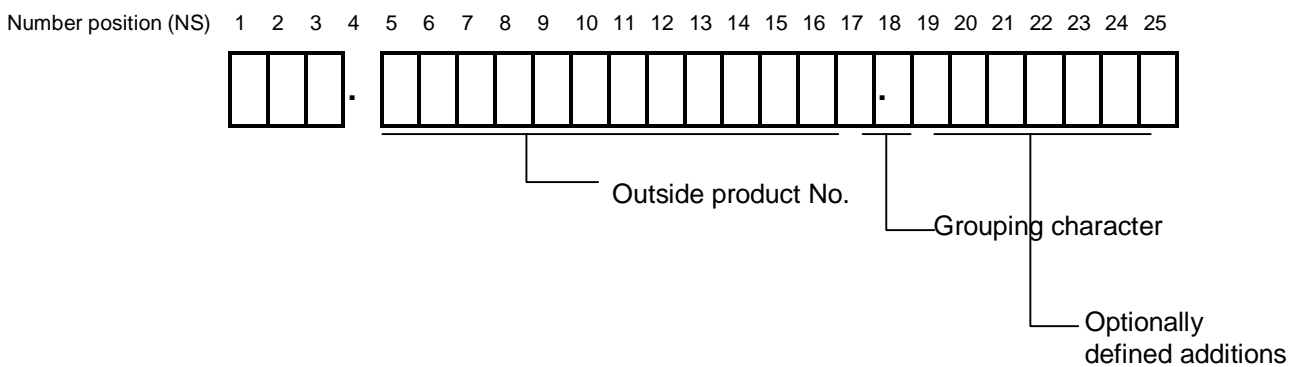
If this application is shown in Bar Code 39, the colon in number position 18 is also changed into a hyphen; however, in the case of a reversal (automatic data capture) the hyphen is left. The same applies also to any additional colons within the outside code number.

Example correctly positioned notation



Example for abbreviated notation: AAA:1ABC23D-45:1-7607

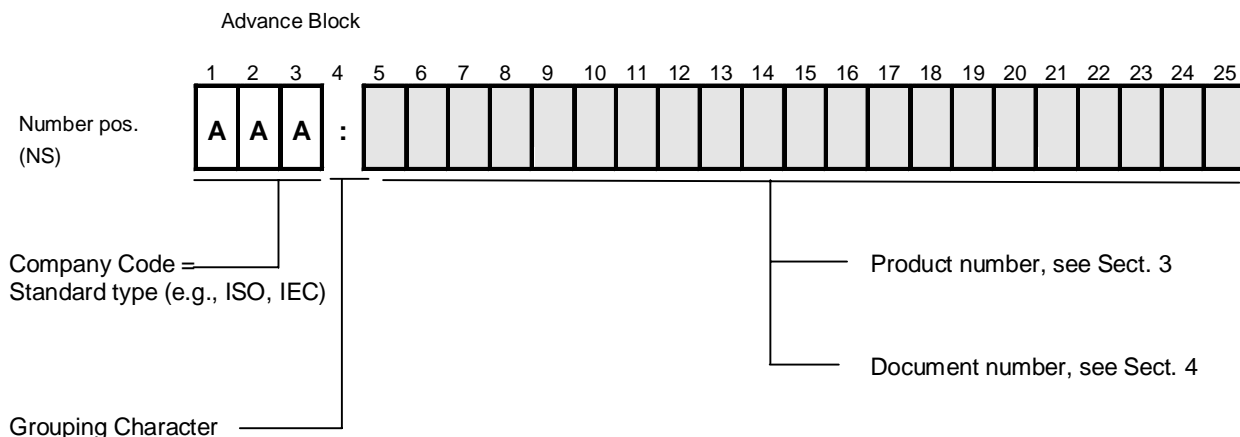
### 5.3.3 Application, with optionally defined additions



### 5.3.4 Application for numbering of products in accordance with international standards

The situation of the numbering standardization objects in accordance with the Siemens code number system on the one hand, and the obligation to adopt international and European standards into the German standards publications on the other hand, made the preparation of these outlines necessary. The central idea was that the code number of the product could be used to determine the document that describes the technical requirements and features for the product (in the format valid in Germany). The following applies to products and documents.

### Number System



The following company codes (standard type) are maintained for the international standards in NORIS <sup>1)</sup>:

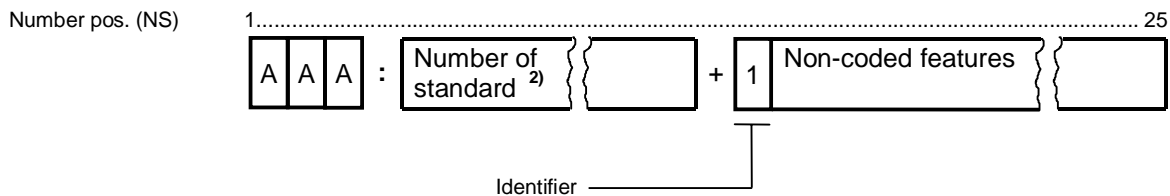
- ENO for EN and DIN EN standards
- ENY for DIN EN ISP
- ETY for DIN ETS
- IEC for IEC, DIN IEC, DIN EN IEC and EN IEC standards
- IEY for IEC / ISO
- ISO for ISO, DIN ISO, DIN EN ISO, and EN ISO standards
- ISZ for ISO / IEC

### Product numbering

Different requirements make it necessary to create code numbers for observing different rules.

Depending on the type of standard and the number that is variable in length, a number identifier follows the grouping character (+) for the following system of numbering:

### Non-coded (plain text) identification (Identifier 1)



Example: DIN ISO 4381  
Name of a storage metal with the abbreviation  
PbSb15Sn10: **ISO4381-PbSb15Sn10**  
Code number with company code **ISO:4381+1PbSb15Sn10**

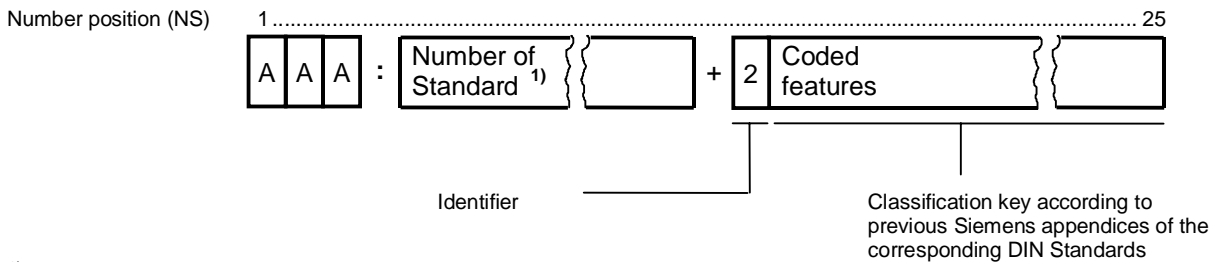
Note: The non-coded identification must be used if the features of the standard designation can be listed without any changes within the 25 number positions.

<sup>1)</sup> Standardization information system

**Coded identification (Identifier 2)**

Note 1: An explanatory supplement for this Section is in preparation.

Note 2: It is recommended to give preference to the procedure according to Sect. 0 or 0.



<sup>1)</sup> See appropriate Standard for notation

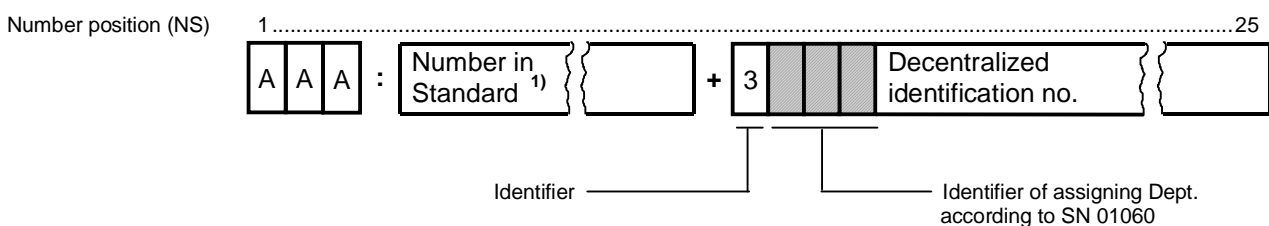
Example 1 (for creating a code number if the standard is called DIN EN ... ):  
DIN EN 24017<sup>1</sup>

Example 2 (for creating a code number if the standard is called DIN EN ISO ...):  
DIN EN ISO 1580  
Name of a flathead screw with a thread of M5, nominal length / = 20 mm and property class 4.8:

**ISO 1580–M5x20–4.8**

Code number with company code: **ISO: 1580+2Q200–S**

**Decentralized identification number (Identifier 3)**



<sup>1)</sup> See also Sect. 3

Example: Sheet steel refined by hot dip coating process in accordance with EN 10143

The requirements, features and definitions should be coordinated between the user and the decentralized assigning department in this case.

<sup>1</sup> When an ISO Standard was incorporated into the German Standards Publication as a DIN EN Standard, the rule “DIN EN number = ISO number +2000” temporarily applied to the new DIN EN number. Now the following applies: keeping the original ISO Standards + prefix DIN and/or EN. When IEC Standards are adopted, the rule “DIN EN number = IEC number +600000” currently applies. See also CEN/CENELEC Policies and Procedures, Appendix B4.4 Table B.1 (in Standards Guidelines – No).

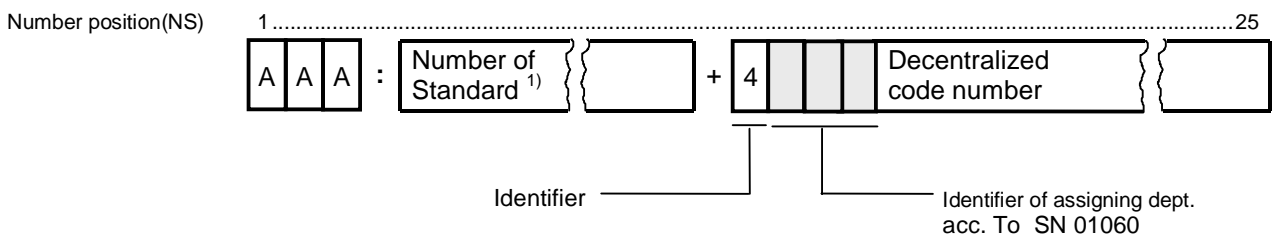
Decentr. Ident. No.	Standard for Dimension	Thick-ness mm	Limit Dim.	Width mm	Grenz-abmaß	Length mm	Limit Dim.	Even Surface	Stand-ard	Material Name
100	EN 10143	0.80	S	1,200	--	2,500	--	FS	EN 10142	FeP05GZF100RB-0
101	EN 10143	0.60	--	1,000	--	2,00	--	--	EN 10142	FeP05GZF100RB-0



Code number: **ENO:+10143 + 3A1W100**

Note: The decentralized identification number can be used internally in the Groups or factories in coordination with the responsible assignment department, if requirements, features and definitions are to be coded within the Groups. Retrieval systems based on features are advantageous as supporting means. It should also be investigated whether technical data sheets or parts lists are possible alternatives for individual parts.

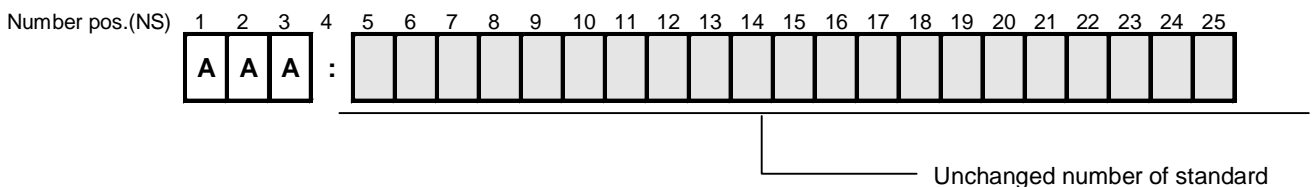
**Decentralized coding (Identifier 4)**



Note: Decentralized coding can be used internally in the Groups / factories in coordination with the responsible assigning department. It can also be adopted by assigning departments of other Groups.

**Document numbering**

- **Number of a standard introduced without changes**

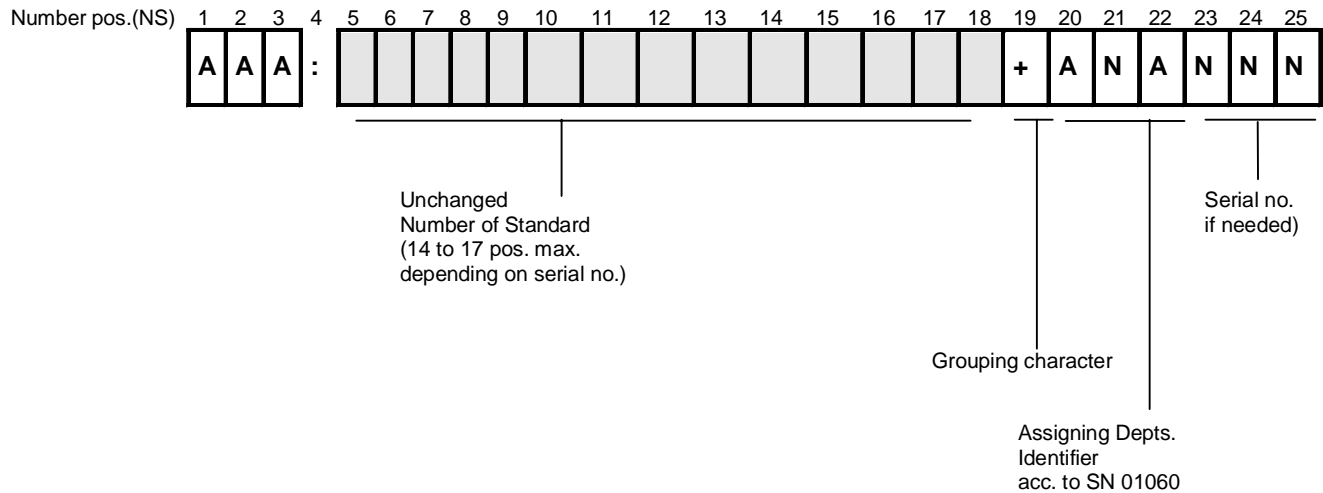


Example (randomly selected): **DIN IEC 68 Part 3-1B**

Name of the Standard: **IEC: 68-3-1B**

- **Number of a Standard introduced with modifications**

Note: The modification can only be done on a selective basis or as a supplement to the international standard.



### Example (randomly selected)

Name of Standard: DIN EN 123-45/A6

Document number: ENO: 123-45/A6+A1W

### Explanations

In addition to the code number with company code for products in accordance with international standards, the designation in the standard (name, number of standard, dimensions, material, surface, etc.) is to be indicated in parts lists, documents for manufacturing under license, and customer documentation.

## 6 Notation

The explanations outlined in Sect. 5.2, "Grouping Character", for notations should be observed.

### **Application in accordance with Sect. 5.3.1 and Sect. 5.3.2**

The "external" code number is to be entered, left justified, without changes – however, **without** spaces or blanks. When using NORM, it is not necessary to observe the notation, since NORM will take care of correct editing.

### **Application according to Sect. 5.3.3**

The "external" code number is to be entered without changes, as specified in the original and, if applicable, **with** existing spaces or blanks.

### **Bar Code 39 application**

- **A colon ( : )** is replaced with a hyphen (-) because it is not available in the Code 39 character set. If Code 39 is converted back to plain text (automatic data capture), only the hyphen in number position 4 (colon grouping character for SFC) is changed back to a colon. All other hyphens (in all applications according to Sect. 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3) remain as hyphens when converting back to plain text, because hyphens frequently are a component of the original external code numbers.
- **An asterisk ( \* )** in the SFC is replaced with the Dollar character (\$) because it is not available in the Code 39 character set. During conversion of Code 39 back to plain text, all Dollar characters are converted to asterisks.



## 7 Explanations

It should be noted here that documentation (as is required for in-house development) may not be necessary for outside products. Even the definition of Siemens code numbers in accordance with the customary rules is not necessary. However, when defining code numbers with company code (SFC) in accordance with this standard, care must be taken that standardization rules are not violated and that – if available in the Groups – appropriate approval procedures are observed.

Project-specific applications represent a special case in the context of this Standard. When adopting complete external documentation, the expensive preparation of appropriate in-house documents is saved.

However, when using this Standard, it should be noted that (with the exception of reducing the development expenditures in specific cases and saving documentation) the following disadvantages might arise:

- Missing proof of quality assurance and thus no guarantee of technical functions
- Multiple numbering (with all of the consequences for administration and storage) of various parts with the same functions and characteristics.
- Problems with manufacture under license (acquisition)
- Uncertainty of material planning
- Accountability for product liability

The following additional implications must be taken into consideration when defining code numbers with company code (SFC) for components:

- Additional expenses in case of changes
- No substitute supplier can be identified (use of market prices, target dates, unit numbers, etc.)
- Higher costs for individual components as compared to standard components
- Type variety because of individual specifications as compared to selection lists with several components with identical functions and features under one code number

Based on the aspects mentioned above, it is recommended to restrict the use of this standard to components or not to authorize it (Group-internal regulation).