

CINDA READER'S MANUAL	II.4.1
4: BLOCK NUMBER	May 1997

4 - BLOCK NUMBER

Format

Columns 12 -14 A three digit number identifying particular work within the target, quantity, lab. specification.

Coding rules

This field should be left blank by Readers. Block numbers may only be assigned to entries by the CINDA Centres.

Each CINDA Centre will assign block numbers within a different range for work done in laboratories within their geographical service area.

Coding rules for groups of new entries to be blocked together submitted by external readers are given on page II.6.2.

CINDA READER'S MANUAL	II.4.2
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NDS Block number assignment

New block numbers start with "4", followed by the last 2 digits of the approximate year of measurement for experiments, or the last 2 digits of the year of publication minus 70 for other work. If a block number calculated this way is already in use for a given Z-A-Q-LAB combination, the closest free block number is used.

If an entire block is deleted the block number can be reassigned.

NEA-DB block number assignment

Block numbers are assigned by the loading program in an increasing order. For a new Z-A-Q-LAB combination the program always gives 150 as block number. For the next record with the same Z-A-Q-LAB combination but from a different experiment, the assigned block number would be 151. If an entire block is deleted, the block number cannot be reassigned.

NNDC block number assignment

Block numbers are assigned manually, usually 7 followed by 2 digits of year of first reference entered for the block.

CJD block number assignment

Block numbers are specified by readers only in CJD. New block numbers start with "4", followed by the last 2 digits of the year of measurement (or publication) minus "1" for experiments, or the last 2 digits of the year of publication minus "70" for other work. If a block number is already in use for a given Z-A-Q-LAB combination, the closest free block number is used.