

## Nonsequential Numbering: Monographs

**Nonsequential Enumerations in Monographs** for this manual can be defined as *a multipart monograph that has been assigned non-sequential enumeration causing the items to be shelved apart from each other.*

The general rule of practice is to include in the 852 subfield h (\$h) that part of the SuDocs number for which each issue has in common. The remaining part of the book number is placed in the 866, 867, or 868 fields as appropriate in *sequential order*. If necessary, qualify each **866** entry with the respective volume or part number.

### Example 1:

Tag	I1	I2	Subfield data
852	3		\$b GVUSFICHE \$h Y 4.ED 8/1:100-
866	3	0	\$a 12 (v.2)
866	3	0	\$a 28 (v.1)

This example follows the premise that the **28** is the enumeration. It is qualified by the volume number in parentheses using a space to separate the two data elements. Because of the space, it should be coded as nonstandard by recording a **0** in the second indicator position (**I2**).

### Example 2:

Tag	I1	I2	Subfield data
852	3		\$b GVUSFICHE \$h Y 4.ED 8/1:100-
866	3	1	\$a 12=v.2
866	3	1	\$a 28=v.1

This example treats the enumeration (**28**) and the volume number (**v.1**) as *Multiple Enumerations*. As such, each data element is separated by an equal sign (=) as prescribed in the ANSI/NISO standard. ([1] 5.5.4.4)

### Example 3:

Tag	I1	I2	Subfield data
852	3		\$b GVUSFICHE \$h Y 4.ED 8/1:100-
866	3	0	\$a no. 12 (v.2)
866	3	0	\$a no. 28 (v.1)

This example is recorded to model the caption-generated display when the 853/863 couplings in the MFHD are used. The use of the spaces makes it nonstandard so the second indicator (**I2**) in the 866 is coded with a **0**.