

Nonsequential Numbering: Serials

Nonsequential Enumerations in serials for this manual can be defined as *a serial within a series that has been classed using the series number and when the numbering causes the subsequent issues 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. If necessary, qualify the entry with the year of coverage.

Example 1:

Tag	I1	I2	Subfield data
852	3		\$a GYG \$b GVUSFICHE \$h A 13.80:NC-
866	4	0	\$a 111 (1987)
866	4	0	\$a 123 (1988)

This example follows the premise that the **111** is the enumeration. It is qualified by the year 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		\$a GYG \$b GVUSFICHE \$h A 13.80:NC-
866	4	1	\$a 111=1987
866	4	1	\$a 123=1988

This example treats the enumeration (**111**) and the chronology (**1987**) 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		\$a GYG \$b GVUSFICHE \$h A 13.80:NC-
866	4	0	\$a no. 111 (1987)
866	4	0	\$a no. 123 (1988)

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