

116 CODED DATA FIELD: GRAPHICS

Field Definition and Scope

This field contains coded data relating to non-projected graphics (e.g. prints and photographs) needed for library and museum-based cataloguing.

Repeatable if more than one type of graphic material is covered by the same catalogue record.

This field was designed prior to the release of the FRBR and IFLA LRM, therefore, all data from this field are relevant for pre-FRBR/IFLA LRM or non-FRBR/IFLA LRM context.

According to the FRBR/IFLA LRM, some data in this field are preferably carried in the linked authority data (see Related Fields) describing the relevant related entity, unless the information pertains to the manifestation.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
116	CODED DATA FIELD: GRAPHICS	R	O
a	Coded Data for Graphics	NR	O

Indicators

Indicator	Value	Description
1	#	blank (not defined)
2	#	blank (not defined)

Subfields Description

\$a Coded Data for Graphics

Codes indicate aspects of graphic.

The subfield is 17-characters in length. Not repeatable.

Subfield \$a fixed-length data elements:

Name of Data Element	Number of Characters	Character Positions
Specific Material Designation	1	0
Primary Support Material	1	1
Secondary Support Material	1	2
Colour	1	3
Technique (Drawings, Paintings)	6	4-9
Technique (Prints)	6	10-15
Functional Designation	2	16-17

Notes on Field Contents

If coding is not attempted for a data element, the fill character should be used in the character positions designated for the data element. If all seven data elements are not coded, the field should not be present.

\$a/0 Specific Material Designation

1-character code is used to record the specific material designation that describes the special class of material (usually the class of physical object) to which the resource belongs. The following codes are used:

a	collage	An original work created by affixing various materials (paper, wood, newspaper, cloth, etc.) to a surface.
b	drawing	An original visual representation (other than a print or painting) made with pencil, pen, chalk, or other writing instrument on paper or similar non-rigid support.

c	painting	An original visual representation produced by applying paint to a surface.
d	photomechanical reproduction	Any picture produced in imitation of another picture through the use of a photographic process to transfer the image to a printing surface. Hence, a snapshot made to document a painting or a Xerox copy of a print are considered photomechanical reproductions. Art reproductions, postcards, posters, and study prints are included here.
e	photonegative	A piece of film, a glass plate, or paper on which appears a “negative” image, i.e. directly opposite to a “positive” image (photoprint), slide, or transparency. Used to produce a positive print. Does not include negative photoprints, photoprints that are a combination of negative and positive images, photographs or solarized prints, all of which are considered to be techniques used when making photoprints.
f	photoprint	A positive image made either directly or indirectly on a sensitised surface by the action of light or other radiant energy. The term “photoprint” is used here as a more precise term than “photograph”, which technically can cover both the print and the negative. Radiographs and opaque stereographs are included here.
h	picture	A two-dimensional visual representation accessible to the naked eye and generally on an opaque backing. This term is used when a more specific designation is unknown or not desired.
i	print	A design or picture transferred from an engraved plate, wood block, lithographic stone, or other medium. Generally, there are four types: planographic print, relief print, intaglio print, and stencil print.
k	technical drawing	A cross section, detail, diagram, elevation, perspective, plan, working plan, etc., made for use in an engineering or other technical context.
m	master	Any plate, mould, matrix, die etc. which allows the reproduction of the same impression.
z	other non-projected graphic type	Other types not included in the above. Includes mixed media productions made by a combination of freehand and printing techniques when one or the other does not predominate. In some cases, where mixed media are applied, one must decide whether the creator intends the resource to be a photoprint (even though it is painted over the photographic image). Hand colouring is considered a technique applied to a printing process; this aspect is covered by a character position 3. Computer-produced graphics and the various duplication masters (including spirit masters and transparency masters) are included here.

\$a/1 Primary Support Material

1-character code is used to specify the type of material used for the primary support (i.e., the support or base on which an image is printed or executed) of a non-projected graphic. The following codes are used:

a	canvas
b	bristol board
c	cardboard/illustration board
d	glass
e	synthetics (plastic, vinyl, etc.)
f	skins (leather, parchment, vellum, etc.)
g	textiles (including man-made fibres)
h	metal
i	paper
j	plaster
k	hardboard
l	porcelain
m	stone
n	wood

u	unknown
v	mixed collection
z	other

\$a/2 Secondary Support Material

1-character code is used to specify the type of material (other than normal museum matting) to which the primary support is attached (mounting).

This character position is coded only when the mount or mat is of historical, informational, aesthetic, or archival importance. (In other cases code “y” is used.) The same codes are used within this element as with Primary Support Material (character position 1), with the following additional code:

y	no secondary support
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\$a/3 Colour

1-character code indicates the colour characteristics of the non-projected graphic resource.

Use blank if this data pertains to FRBR/IFLA LRM entity other than the Manifestation.

a	one colour	The image is in a single colour (i. e. monochrome). Used for monochrome artwork. Not used with photographic materials. Does not include black-and-white.
b	black-and-white	The image is in black-and-white tones only.
c	multicoloured	The image is in more than one colour.
d	hand coloured	The image, produced by a printing or photographic process, is coloured by hand.
u	unknown	
v	mixed	The image is in a combination of black-and-white, one colour, and/or colours.
x	not applicable	The colour characteristics do not apply.
z	other	The image has colour characteristics not covered by the other defined codes. Includes stained, tinted, toned (e.g., sepia).
#	value position not needed	According to cataloguing rules based on IFLA LRM, this data is not needed at the manifestation level.

\$a/4-9 Techniques (Drawings, Paintings)

2-character code is used to specify the technique in which drawing and paintings are executed. There are three two-character positions for technique codes and they should be entered from left to right, any unused positions being filled with blanks. If a graphic is not a drawing or painting, the first character positions contain xx (Not Applicable) and the remaining positions contain blanks. The following codes are used:

aa	pencil
ab	graphite
ac	colour pencil
ad	India ink
ae	lavierung India ink
af	coal
ag	chalk
ah	black chalk
ai	sanguine
aj	water colour
ak	tempera
al	gouache
am	pastel
an	oil
ba	felt-tip pen

bb	stain
bc	crayon
bd	sepia
be	writing ink
bf	casein
bg	golding
bh	encaustic
bi	acrylics
bj	collage
bk	silver point
bl	air brush
uu	unknown
vv	mixed
xx	not applicable
zz	other

\$a/10-15 Technique (Prints)

2-character code is used to specify the technique in which prints are executed. There are three two-character positions for technique codes and they should be entered from left to right, any unused positions being filled with blanks. If a graphic is not a print, the first two character positions contain xx (not applicable) and the remaining positions contain blanks. The following codes are used:

ba	woodcut
bb	chiaroscuro woodcut
bc	white-line woodcut
bd	camaiu
be	heliogravure
bf	chromolithography
bg	lino-cut
bh	etching
bi	lithography
bj	photolithography
bk	zincography
bl	algraphy
bm	aquatint
bn	reservage (sugar aquatint)
ca	verniss-mou (soft ground etching or tracing)
cb	engraving
cc	engraving in the crayon manner
cd	burin engraving
ce	drypoint
cf	mezzotinta (mezzotint)
cg	monotype
ch	silkscreen
ci	steel engraving
cj	computer graphics
ck	photocopying
uu	unknown
vv	mixed
xx	not applicable
zz	other

\$a/16-17 Functional Designation

2-character code is used to describe the functional form of the resource. If the code does not apply, the two character positions contain xx (not applicable). The following codes are used:

aa	architectural drawing	Graphic delineation made for the design and construction (or documentation of design and construction) of sites, structures, buildings, details, fixtures, furnishings, and decorations, as well as other objects designed by an architect or architectural office.
ab	item cover	Cover forming the binding or outer enclosure of an resource, i.e. hardback or paperback book covers, record sleeves, etc. Covers may be detached or attached to the resource.
ac	sticker	Message or design on slips of paper that are gummed or otherwise treated to adhere to a surface. Also included book owners' identification labels (ex libris); usually intended for attaching inside a book. Book plates may be attached or detached.
ad	poster	Single or multi-sheet chiefly pictorial notice made for posting, usually in a public place, to attract attention to events, activities, causes, goods, or services. The purely decorative posters made since about 1960 are included.
ae	postcard	Card with a graphic scene on one side, on which a message may be written or printed for mailing without an envelope.
af	greetings card	Card sent or given on special occasions; usually bearing messages of good will.
ag	chart	An opaque sheet that exhibits information in a graphic or tabular form, e.g. a wall chart.
ah	playing cards	Cards made in sets of a designated number of cards and marked for use in playing one or more games or telling fortunes; marks may follow a standard suit and rank system or may be special designs.
ai	flash card	A card or other opaque material printed with words, numerals, or pictures and designed for rapid display. Activity cards are included here.
aj	ephemera	Transient everyday resources, usually printed and on paper, that are manufactured for a specific limited use, then often thrown away. Also included everyday resources that are meant to be saved, at least for a while. Code as ephemera if no more specific code is suitable.
an	calendar	A table showing the months, days, of the week, and dates of a given year.
as	place card	Decorated card that marks a place reserved for occupancy.
au	santino	Printed card which has, on one side, the picture of a holy or sacred subject and, on the other side a prayer or an appeal formula.
uu	unknown	
vv	mixed	
xx	not applicable	
zz	other	

Related Fields

UNIMARC/Authorities format	
147 CODED DATA FIELD: COLOUR AND SOUND CONTENT	In the case of LRM compliant cataloguing, information related to colour and sound content should be entered in field 147 in expression entity records. Information pertaining to the manifestation level should be entered in field 116.

History

1994	New subfields/values: Revised and no longer provisional.
2002	Field issued/re-issued with corrections/additions.
2017	Changes for colour indicator.
2020	Changes to scope of field, subfield a position 3 and added Related fields.
2023	Text edit.