
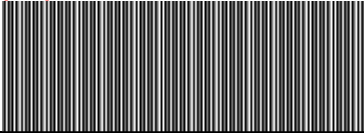
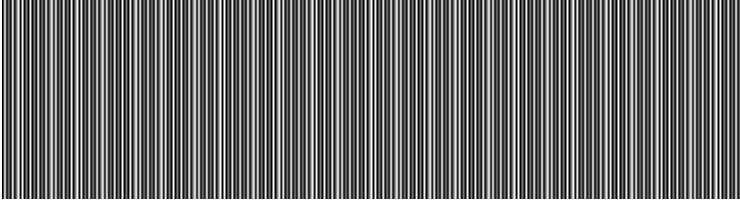


SSCC-18 / UCC-128 Carton Label

**Illustration not to scale*

Actual size = 4"x6"

| | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| A | Ship From: Ship From Name 54321 St Address Town, ST 54321 | Ship To: Ship To Name 1234 Street Address City, ST 12345 | B |
| C | Ship To Postal Code (420) 85040  | CARRIER: B / L NUMBER: 123456 Number of cartons: 1 of XXX | D |
| E | Contents: PO Number: 123456-00 UPC#: 123456789012 (or "mixed") SKU#: 150675 (or "mixed") Carton Quantity: 12 each (or "mixed") | Carton Weight: 10 lbs. Size: Large (or "mixed") Color: White (or "mixed") Vendor Part #: 2112313 (or "mixed") | |
| F | (92) 10001  | Mark For: 116 | G |
| H | Serialized Shipping Container Barcode  (00) 0 0042273 000000113 1 | | |

ZONE

CONTENT

FIELDS IN RED ARE OPTIONAL

- A** Vendors ship from name and address (10 to 12 pt font)
- B** Ship to name and address (10 to 12 pt font)
- C** Ship To postal code and barcode (10 to 16 pt font)
- D** Shipment Information (Carrier, B/L #) (10 to 16 pt font)
Carton Tally information (Box xx of yyy)
- E** Carton Contents: (PO#, SKU or Item #s, Carton pieces count) (10 to 16 pt font)
- F** Marked for Location barcode – REQUIRED FOR CROSS DOCK SHIPMENTS
- G** Mark For location code – REQUIRED FOR CROSS DOCK SHIPMENTS
- H** UCC-128 Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC-18)

SSCC

The Check Digit for a Serial Shipping Container Code (SSCC) Number is figured using the standard modulo calculation. Here is how it works:

| Position | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|---------------|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| EX. SSCC ID | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 5 | J |
| | 1 | | 6 | | 4 | | 4 | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | |
| <i>Step 2</i> | Add the values in positions 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17 (Ex. 30) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Step 3</i> | Multiply results of Step 2 by 3 (30x3 = 90) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 0 | | 1 | | 1 | | 8 | | 9 | | 8 | | 7 | | 6 | | |
| <i>Step 4</i> | Add the values in positions 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16 (Ex. 33) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Step 5</i> | Add Steps 3 & 4 (Ex. 123) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Step 6</i> | Step 5 rounded up to the nearest multiple of 10 less Step 5 (Ex. 130-123 = 7) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 |

Step One:

Suppose you want to find the Check Digit for the SSCC ID Number 10614141192837465. Set up a table with 18 columns, and put the number 10614141192837465 into Positions One through Seventeen. Position Eighteen will be blank because it is reserved for the Check Digit.

Step Two:

Add the numbers in Positions One, Three, Five, Seven, Nine, Eleven, Thirteen, Fifteen, and Seventeen:
 $(1 + 6 + 4 + 4 + 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 = 30)$.

Step Three:

Multiply the result of Step Two by three:
 $(30 \times 3 = 90)$.

Step Four:

Add the numbers in Positions Two, Four, Six, Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fourteen, and Sixteen:
 $(0 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 9 + 8 + 7 + 6 = 33)$.

Step Five:

Add the results of Step Three and Step Four:
 $(90 + 33 = 123)$.

Step Six:

The Check Digit is the smallest number needed to round the result of Step Five up to a multiple of 10. In this example, the Check Digit is 7.