PID-A61F

PID A61F is a small sized label useful for cases where label application area is limited. Its Size and RF Performance makes it an ideal choice for Retail and Apparel Applications. It performs well on various non-metallic objects including plastic or cardboard cases & glass surfaces making it ideal for multiple industrial applications.

Applications

- Asset Tracking
- Retail Applications
- Warehouse Management

Electrical Specifications

Operational Frequency	FCC: 902-928MHz ETSI: 865- 868 MHz
Interface Protocol	ISO 18000-63 and EPCglobal Gen2v2
Chip Type*	IMPINJ MONZA R6-P
Memory Configuration	EPC Memory - 96 / 128 bits USER Memory - 64 /32 bits
Date Retention	50 Years
Write Cycle Endurance	100,000 cycles
Read Range**	Free Air- 6-7m(ETSI), 3-4m(FCC) On Glass-6-7 m (ETSI), 4-5 m(FCC) On Plastic- 5-7 m(ETSI), 11-12 m(FCC) On Cardboard- 6-8 m(ETSI), 5-6 m(FCC)
Applicable Surface	Non- Metallic Surfaces

Products Characteristics

Label Size	42.0 X 17.0mm/1.65X 0.66in
Antenna Size	40.0 X 15.0mm /1.57X 0.59 in
Antenna Material	Aluminium
Face Material	White TT Printable Polyester
Adhesive	General Purpose permanent adhesive
Weight	0.75g
Final Inspection	100% tested, defective tags are marked

Delivery Format

Packaging	Roll
Core Inner Diameter	76mm
Roll Outer Diameter (Max.)	200mm
Unwinding Direction	Label on outside of roll
Standard Roll Size	5000Pcs
Standard Web Pitch	20.835mm

Environmental Specifications

Operating Temperature	-20°C/ + 70°C (-4°F / +158°F)
Ideal Storage Condition	+23°C / 50% RH
Expected Lifetime	Years in normal operating conditions
Water Resistance	IP67

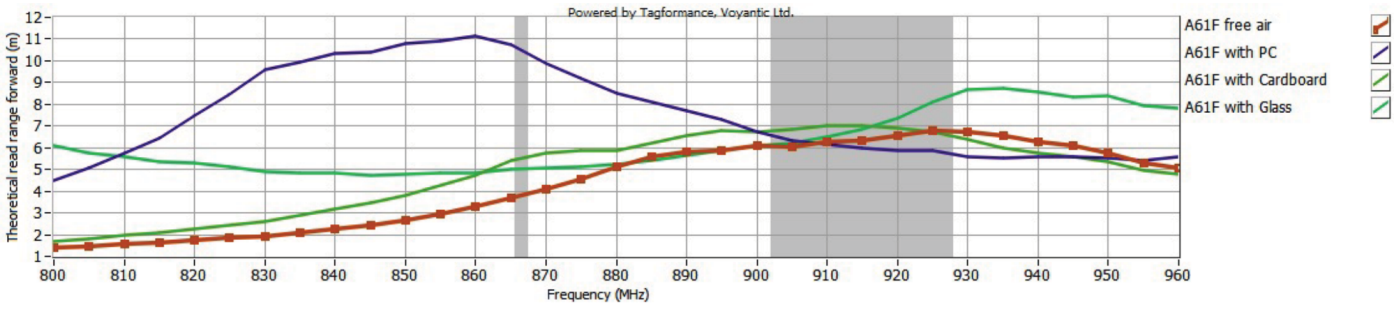
Personalization

- **Customer specific encoding of EPC**
- **Customised printing of logo, text, barcode etc**

IC Option

IMPINJ Monza R6P	EPC Memory - 96 / 128 bits USER Memory - 64 /32 bits
IMPINJ Monza M730 / M750	EPC Memory - 128 bits / 96 bits USER Memory - 0 /32 bits
NXP Ucode 9	EPC Memory - 96 bits

READ RANGE GRAPH



** The indicated read range values are measured in our laboratory testing environment, where antennas with optimum directivity are used with maximum allowed operating power. Different surface materials and environments may exhibit different results.