

What is Electronic Identification?

Electronic identification (EID) is nothing more than a means of automatically identifying your stock with a guaranteed unique number.

Using EID with a scale or computer offers:

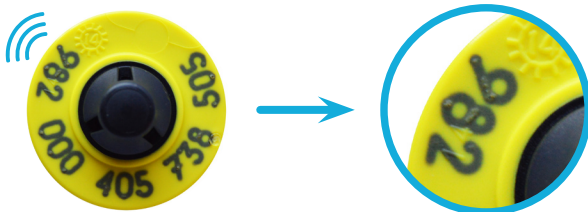
- Labour savings
- The promise of data validity
- Accurate records

How do the EID tags work?

EID tags are passive inductive couplers, they will remain receptive for much longer than the animal can possibly live. The transponder in the tag is respondent to the reader.

The EID tag gets its energy from a field created by the reader. The EID tag charges and sends its number to the reader 9 times per second!

The Allflex ISO coded EID tags are programmed with a guaranteed unique 15-digit number that cannot be altered.



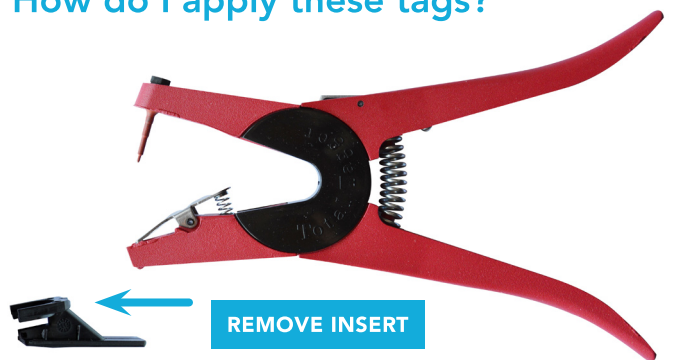
The first three digits in an EID tag number represents the manufacturer, this number is assigned to manufacturers by ICAR.

Allflex manufacturer code: 982.

All Allflex transponders comply with ISO 11784 & ISO 11785, this guarantees worldwide compatibility with any reader that complies with these standards.



How do I apply these tags?



When you receive your tags, you will receive instructions with your UTT (Universal Total Tagger) on how to apply, it is important to follow these instructions carefully as it can have an effect on tag performance if applied incorrectly.

Can the EID tag store any of the animals life data on it?

The only data that is stored on the tag is the unique number. You use that unique number in conjunction with software and hardware to record the animal's life data.

Can I read an animal's EID tag from afar?

No, the tags have a relatively short reading distance to enable them to be used for individual recording where there are plenty stock.

FDX vs HDX

FDX (full duplex) tags have a shorter reading range and no protection from outside interference. HDX (half duplex) tags are higher performing and have a longer read range with protection from outside interference.