

5JSC/RDA/Part A/Categorization  
8 August 2006

**TO:** Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR  
**FROM:** Deirdre Kiorgaard, Chair, JSC  
**SUBJECT:** **Categorization of content and carrier**

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*Related documents:*

5JSC/RDA/Part I  
5JSC/RDA/Part I/Chapter 3  
5JSC/Chair/6/Chair follow-up and responses  
5JSC/Chair/10

When the draft of RDA part I, and part I chapter 3 were issued, some sections were marked as “to be added” pending responses to the GMD/SMD Working Group report and finalization of the RDA/ONIX Framework. The Editor has now prepared the attached drafts of sections 3.2, 3.3, and 4.2.

Constituencies are asked to respond by 18 September 2006.

August 4, 2006

**To:** Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR  
**From:** Tom Delsey, RDA Editor  
**Subject:** Categorization of content and carrier

*Related documents:*

5JSC/Chair/6/Chair follow-up  
5JSC/Chair/6/Chair follow-up/ACOC response  
5JSC/Chair/6/Chair follow-up/ALA response  
5JSC/Chair/6/Chair follow-up/BL response  
5JSC/Chair/6/Chair follow-up/CCC response  
5JSC/Chair/6/Chair follow-up/CILIP response  
5JSC/Chair/6/Chair follow-up/LC response  
5JSC/Chair/10 (*RDA/ONIX Framework for Resource Categorization*  
(version 1.0))

Attached are Editor's drafts of RDA sections 3.2 (Media category), 3.3 (Type of carrier), and 4.2 (Content category). Draft definitions for all the terms used to designate categories in sections 3.2, 3.3, and 4.2 are included in a partial glossary at the end of the proposal.

The drafts are based in large part on proposals made by the GMD/SMD Working Group (5JSC/Chair/6/Chair follow-up), but a number of the categories and terms proposed by the Working Group have been modified to bring them into line with the *RDA/ONIX Framework for Resource Categorization*. Constituency responses to the Working Group's proposals have also been taken into account.

**Objectives**

The primary function of the RDA elements for Content category, Media category, and Type of carrier is to assist the user in selecting resources that are appropriate to their needs with respect to type of content and type of carrier.

The categories proposed for inclusion under the three elements have been designed to meet the following objectives:

- *Comprehensiveness.* The categories defined for each element should cover as fully as possible the range of categories that may be applicable to the resource described.
- *Clarity.* The scope of each category should be stated in clear and unambiguous terms.
- *Extensibility.* The categorization framework should be amenable to future extension to accommodate newly emerging types of content, media, and formats.
- *Compatibility.* The categories defined for each element should be compatible, as far as possible, with those defined by other resource description communities.
- *Adaptability.* The display of category labels should be adaptable to the needs and preferences of specific user communities.

### ***Alignment with the RDA/ONIX Framework for Resource Categorization***

The RDA elements for Content category, Media category, and Type of carrier have been designed to conform to the *RDA/ONIX Framework for Resource Categorization*.

The categories defined for Content category represent a concatenation of four attributes of resource content defined in the Framework:

- *Character* (i.e., the fundamental form of communication in which the content of the resource is expressed)
- *Sensory Mode* (i.e., the human sense through which the content of a resource is intended to be perceived)
- *Image Dimensionality* (i.e., the number of spatial dimensions in which the image content of a resource is intended to be perceived)
- *Image Movement* (i.e., the perceived presence or absence of movement in the image content of a resource).

The categories defined for Media category reflect the attribute of resource carrier defined in the Framework as *Intermediation Tool* (i.e., the type of device intended to be used to enable the content of the resource to be perceived).

The categories for Type of carrier represent a concatenation of Intermediation Tool with two additional attributes of carrier defined in the Framework:

- *Storage Medium Format* (i.e., the physical form of the material on which the content of the resource is stored)
- *Housing Format* (i.e., the physical format of the encasing for the storage medium).

The accompanying tables provide mappings of the proposed RDA categories to the corresponding attribute values specified in the RDA/ONIX Framework for the construction of Base Content Categories and Base Carrier Categories. The mappings serve as a means of providing a formal RDA/ONIX definition or ontology for each of the proposed RDA categories. Those formal definitions, in turn, will serve as the basis for developing crosswalks between RDA categories and categories used in ONIX.

While each of the proposed RDA categories has been mapped to its corresponding RDA/ONIX Base Content Category or Base Carrier Category, certain of the categories proposed for Type of carrier represent Qualified Categories (i.e., categories constructed by defining an RDA sub-value of a primary value specified in the RDA/ONIX Framework and using that sub-value to qualify an RDA/ONIX Base Category).

The sub-values that are being proposed for purposes of constructing RDA Qualified Categories for type of carrier are of two kinds:

1. *Sub-values of RDA/ONIX primary values for Storage Medium Format.* For example, a value for *card* (a small sheet of opaque material) is proposed as an RDA sub-value of the RDA/ONIX primary value *sheet* (a flat piece of thin material—paper, plastic, etc.—usually rectangular in shape). The sub-value for *card* is used in combination with a number of RDA/ONIX Base Categories to differentiate carriers in a card format from those in a more generic sheet format.
2. *Sub-values of RDA/ONIX primary values for Intermediation Tool.* For example, values for *aperture card reader*, *microfiche reader*, *microopaque reader*, and *microfilm reader* (devices designed for use with aperture cards, microfiches, microopaques, and microfilm, respectively) are proposed as RDA sub-values of the RDA/ONIX primary value *microform reader* (a device that magnifies microforms for reading with the unaided eye). Those sub-values are used in combination with a number of RDA/ONIX Base Categories to differentiate microfiche cassettes from microfilm cassettes, etc. A similar set of RDA sub-values has been proposed as sub-values of the RDA/ONIX primary value *projector* to differentiate slides from overhead transparencies, etc.

In the interests of enhancing the precision of crosswalks between RDA and ONIX, the RDA sub-values proposed for the construction of Qualified Carrier Categories have been flagged as user-defined sub-values to be considered for joint implementation by both RDA and ONIX.

### ***Levels of specificity***

The categories proposed for Content category and Media category are defined at a broad level, roughly paralleling the General Material Designations given in list 1 of AACR2 rule 1.1C1. They are designed to assist the user in selecting resources appropriate to their needs on the basis of very general characteristics of the content and carrier of the resource.

The categories proposed for Type of carrier are defined at a more specific level, roughly paralleling the Specific Material Designations given in rule .5B in AACR2 chapters 2 through 12.

The categories proposed for Type of carrier do not incorporate the additional level of specificity proposed by the GMD/SMD Working Group. In general, that additional level of specificity tends to incorporate into the “specific carrier” categories attributes of the carrier that are recorded in other RDA elements such as production method (etching, lithograph, woodcut, etc.), medium (acrylic, oil, watercolour, etc.), digital characteristics (ASCII, GIF, HTML, JPEG, etc.), and other characteristics of videorecordings (Betamax, VHS, etc.).

### ***Relationship between Type of carrier and Extent***

The proposed RDA element for Type of carrier is designed to function independently of the element for Extent. The two elements serve different purposes.

For certain formats, the RDA instructions for recording extent given under 3.4 specify the terms for type of carrier listed under 3.3 as terms to be used to designate the type of unit when expressing extent. In those instances, the format listings under 3.4 generally parallel the media categories that are used to subdivide the list of terms for type of carrier under 3.3. The format listings under 3.4, however, will need to be revisited after decisions are made on the categories used to designate media category and type of carrier to ensure that the two sets of listings are aligned.

For a number of other formats (books, scores, maps, etc.), the instructions given under 3.4 do not specify terms listed under 3.3 as terms to be used to designate the type of unit when expressing extent. Those instructions reflect established conventions for indicating the extent of resources in those formats. The terms proposed under 3.3 to designate type of carrier will have no direct bearing on those instructions.

It is assumed that the instructions on recording extent will include the option that is in the current draft of chapter 3 under 3.4.0.4 to use a term in common usage to record the specific format of the carrier instead of a term listed under 3.3.

### ***Terminology***

The terms used to designate categories in the drafts of sections 3.2, 3.3, and 4.2 have been drawn from several sources—the Working Group’s report, the RDA/ONIX Framework, and constituency responses both to the Working Group’s report and to drafts of other sections of RDA. Although the terms are designed to reflect common usage, it is recognized that usage varies from one community to another and changes over time. The terms used in the drafts should be treated simply as “labels” to designate the categories.

The draft instructions make allowance for recording categories either by using the terms listed or by recording a corresponding coded value. The instructions do not prescribe how the categories are to be displayed. The intent is to provide agencies using RDA flexibility to adapt displays to the needs and preferences of their user communities. Agencies may choose to be selective in which elements they display, and may display them either as separate elements or in combination. They may also choose to display the categories using different terms than those

that are listed under 3.2, 3.3, and 4.2. The only requirement is that the elements be recorded so that they map directly to the categories as they are defined.

## 3.2 MEDIA CATEGORY

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### OPTIONAL ELEMENT

#### *Contents*

3.2.0 Basic instructions on recording media category

## 3.2.0 BASIC INSTRUCTIONS ON RECORDING MEDIA CATEGORY

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#### *Contents*

3.2.0.1 Scope

3.2.0.2 Recording media category

### 3.2.0.1 Scope

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- 3.2.0.1.1  **Media category** is a categorization of the carrier(s) of a resource, reflecting in general terms the type of intermediation device that is required to view, play, run, etc., the content of the resource.

### 3.2.0.2 Recording media category

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- 3.2.0.2.1  Record the media category to which the carrier of the resource belongs using one or more of the terms listed below (or an equivalent code), as applicable.

TERM	SCOPE
<i>audio</i>	Media used to store recorded sound, designed for use with a playback device such as a turntable, audiocassette player, CD player, or MP3 player. Includes media used to store digitally encoded as well as analog sound.
<i>digital</i>	Media used to store electronic files, designed for use with a computer. Includes media that are accessed remotely through file servers as well as direct-access media such as computer tapes and discs.
<i>microform</i>	Media used to store reduced-size images, designed for use with a device such as a microfilm or microfiche reader. Includes both transparent and opaque micrographic media.
<i>microscopic</i>	Media used to store minute objects, designed for use with a device such as a microscope to reveal details invisible to the naked eye.
<i>projected</i>	Media used to store moving or still images, designed for use with a projection device such as a motion picture film projector, slide

projector, or overhead projector. Includes media designed to project both two-dimensional and three-dimensional images.

*stereographic*

Media used to store pairs of still images, designed for use with a device such as a stereoscope or stereograph viewer to give the effect of three dimensions.

*unmediated*

Media used to store text, music notation, images, forms, etc., designed to be perceived directly through one or more of the human senses without the aid of an intermediating device. Includes media containing visual and/or tactile content produced using processes such as printing, engraving, lithography, etc., embossing, texturing, etc., or by means of handwriting, drawing, painting, etc. Also includes media used to convey three-dimensional forms such as sculptures, models, etc.

*video*

Media used to store moving or still images, designed for use with a playback device such as a videocassette player or DVD player. Includes media used to store digitally encoded as well as analog images.

3.2.0.2.2 ➤ If none of the terms listed above apply to the carrier of the resource being described, record *other* (or an equivalent code).

3.2.0.2.3 ➤ Record as many terms (or codes) as are applicable to the resource being described.

***Alternative:***

3.2.0.2.4 If the resource being described comprises two or more media categories record only

- a) the media category that applies to the predominant part of the resource (if there is a predominant part)
- or b) the media categories that apply to the most substantial parts of the resource (including the predominant part, if there is one).

## 3.3 TYPE OF CARRIER

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### REQUIRED ELEMENT

#### *Contents*

3.3.0 Basic instructions on recording type of carrier

### 3.3.0 BASIC INSTRUCTIONS ON RECORDING TYPE OF CARRIER

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#### *Contents*

3.3.0.1 Scope

3.3.0.2 Recording type of carrier

#### 3.3.0.1 Scope

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- 3.3.0.1.1  **Type of carrier** is a categorization of the carrier(s) of a resource, reflecting in general terms the format of the storage medium and housing of the carrier in combination with the type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of the resource.

#### 3.3.0.2 Recording type of carrier

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- 3.3.0.2.1  Record the type of carrier used to convey the content of the resource using one or more of the terms listed below (or an equivalent code), as applicable.

##### ***Audio carriers***

audio cartridge  
 audio cassette  
 audio cylinder<sup>1</sup>  
 audio disc  
 audio roll<sup>2</sup>  
 audio tape reel  
 audio film reel<sup>3</sup>

##### ***Digital carriers***

computer card  
 computer chip cartridge  
 computer disc  
 computer disc cartridge  
 computer tape cartridge  
 computer tape cassette  
 computer tape reel  
 online<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Use for wax cylinders, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Use for piano rolls, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Use for sound-track films, whether or not they are intended to accompany visual images on film.

**Microform carriers**

aperture card  
 microfiche  
 microfiche cassette  
 microfilm cartridge  
 microfilm cassette  
 microfilm reel  
 microfilm slip  
 microopaque

**Microscopic carriers**

microscope slide

**Projected carriers**

film cartridge  
 film cassette  
 film reel  
 filmstrip  
 filmstrip cartridge  
 overhead transparency  
 slide<sup>5</sup>

**Stereographic carriers**

stereograph card  
 stereograph reel

**Unmediated carriers**

book<sup>6</sup>  
 card  
 flipchart  
 sheet

**Video carriers**

video cartridge  
 video cassette  
 video disc  
 video tape reel

3.3.0.2.2 ➤ If none of the terms listed above apply to the carrier of the resource being described, record *other* (or an equivalent code).

3.3.0.2.3 ➤ Record as many terms (or codes) as are applicable to the resource being described.

**Alternative:**

3.3.0.2.4 If the resource being described comprises two or more types of carrier, record only

- a) the carrier type that applies to the predominant part of the resource (if there is a predominant part)  
 or b) the carrier types that apply to the most substantial parts of the resource (including the predominant part, if there is one).

<sup>4</sup> Use for digital resources that are accessed remotely through a communications network.

<sup>5</sup> Use for photographic slides only; for slides designed to be used with a microscope use *microscope slide*.

<sup>6</sup> Use for all types of bound volumes (hardcover or soft cover), including those with spiral bindings, slide bindings, ring bindings, etc.

## 4.2 CONTENT CATEGORY

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### OPTIONAL ELEMENT

#### *Contents*

- 4.2.0 Basic instructions on recording content category
- 4.2.1 Computer programs, datasets, etc.
- 4.2.2 Cartographic content

### 4.2.0 BASIC INSTRUCTIONS ON RECORDING CONTENT CATEGORY

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#### *Contents*

- 4.2.0.1 Scope
- 4.2.0.2 Recording content category

#### 4.2.0.1 Scope

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- 4.2.0.1.1  **Content category** is a categorization of the content of a resource, reflecting the fundamental form of communication in which the content is expressed and the human sense through which it is intended to be perceived. For content expressed in image(s), the categorization also reflects the number of spatial dimensions in which the content is intended to be perceived and the perceived presence or absence of movement.

#### 4.2.0.2 Recording content category

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- 4.2.0.2.1  Record the content category contained in the resource using one or more of the terms listed below (or an equivalent code), as applicable.

<b>TERM</b>	<b>SCOPE</b>
<i>image</i>	Content expressed through line, shape, shading, etc., intended to be perceived visually as a still image or images in two dimensions. Includes drawings, paintings, diagrams, photographic images (stills), etc.
<i>moving image</i>	Content expressed through images intended to be perceived as moving, in two dimensions. Includes motion pictures (using live action and/or animation), film and video recordings of performances, events, etc., video games, etc., other than those intended to be perceived in three dimensions (see <i>three-dimensional moving image</i> ). Moving images may or may not be accompanied by sound.
<i>music notation</i>	Content expressed through a notational system for music intended to be perceived visually.

		Includes all forms of music notation other than those intended to be perceived through touch (see <i>tactile music</i> ).
	<i>performed music</i>	Content expressed through music in an audible form. Includes recorded performances of music, computer-generated music, etc.
	<i>spoken word</i>	Content expressed through language in an audible form. Includes recorded readings, recitations, speeches, etc., computer-generated speech, etc.
	<i>tactile image</i>	Content expressed through line, shape, and/or other forms, intended to be perceived through touch as a still image(s) in two dimensions.
	<i>tactile music</i>	Content expressed through a notational system for music intended to be perceived through touch. Includes Braille music and other tactile systems of music notation.
	<i>tactile text</i>	Content expressed through a notational system for language intended to be perceived through touch. Includes Braille text and other tactile systems of language notation.
	<i>text</i>	Content expressed through a notational system for language intended to be perceived visually. Includes all forms of language notation other than those intended to be perceived through touch (see <i>tactile text</i> ).
	<i>three-dimensional form</i>	Content expressed through a form or forms intended to be perceived visually and/or through touch from more than one side. Includes sculptures, models, naturally occurring objects and specimens, holograms, etc.
	<i>three-dimensional moving image</i>	Content expressed through images intended to be perceived as moving, in three dimensions. Includes 3-D motion pictures (using live action and/or animation), 3-D video games, etc. Three-dimensional moving images may or may not be accompanied by sound.

4.2.0.2.2 ➤ If none of the terms listed above apply to the content of the resource being described, record *other* (or an equivalent code).

4.2.0.2.3 ➤ Record as many terms (or codes) as are applicable to the resource being described.

**Alternative:**

4.2.0.2.4 If the resource being described comprises two or more content categories record only

- a) the content category that applies to the predominant part of the resource (if there is a predominant part)
- or b) the content categories that apply to the most substantial parts of the resource (including the predominant part, if there is one).

**4.2.1 COMPUTER PROGRAMS, DATASETS, ETC.**

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- 4.2.1.1 ➤ For content that is not intended to be perceived through the human senses (e.g., digitally encoded computer programs, datasets, character sets, etc.), record the content category as *other* (see 4.2.0.2), and add an appropriate qualifier using one of the terms listed below (or an equivalent code).

<b>TERM</b>	<b>SCOPE</b>
<i>computer program</i>	Content expressed through digitally encoded instructions intended to be processed and performed by a computer. Includes operating systems, applications software, etc.
<i>computer dataset</i>	Content expressed through a digitally encoded dataset(s) intended to be processed by a computer. Includes numeric data, environmental data, etc., used by applications software to calculate averages, correlations, etc., or to produce models, etc., but not normally displayed in its raw form. For data intended to be perceived in the form of language, music, or image(s), see 4.2.0.2.

- 4.2.1.2 ➤ Record as many terms (or codes) as are applicable to the resource being described.

**4.2.2 CARTOGRAPHIC CONTENT**

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- 4.2.2.1 ➤ For cartographic content, record the content category following the instructions given under 4.2.0–4.2.1, as applicable, and add as a qualifier the term *cartographic* (or an equivalent code).

*image (cartographic)*  
*moving image (cartographic)*  
*other (computer dataset) (cartographic)*  
*tactile image (cartographic)*  
*three-dimensional form (cartographic)*

## GLOSSARY

- Aperture card.** A card with one or more rectangular openings or apertures holding frames of microfilm.
- Audio.** A category of media used to store recorded sound, designed for use with a playback device such as a turntable, audiocassette player, CD player, or MP3 player.
- Audio cartridge.** A cartridge containing an audio tape.
- Audio cassette.** A cassette containing an audio tape.
- Audio cylinder.** A roller-shaped object on which sound waves are incised or indented in a continuous circular groove.
- Audio disc.** A disc on which sound waves, recorded as modulations or pulses, are incised or indented in a continuous spiral groove.
- Audio roll.** A roll of paper on which musical notes are represented by perforations, designed to mechanically reproduce the music when used in a player piano, player organ, etc.
- Audio tape.** A length of magnetic tape on which are recorded electrical signals that can be converted to sound using audio playback equipment.
- Audio tape reel.** An open reel holding a length of audio tape to be used with reel-to-reel audio equipment.
- Audio film reel.** An open reel holding a length of film on which the sound intended to accompany moving images is recorded.
- Binding.** An outer cover affixed to a gathering of one or more sheets.
- Book.** One or more sheets contained in a binding.
- Card.** A small sheet of opaque material.
- Cartographic.** A category of content representing the whole or part of the Earth or any celestial body at any scale.
- Cartridge.** 1. A casing fitted with a single reel holding a length of tape or film which has its ends joined together in a continuous loop. 2. A casing fitted with a single reel or hub holding a length of microfilm, the end of which is left free for threading into a microfilm reader. 3. A casing holding one or more computer discs or chips.
- Cassette.** A casing fitted with two reels holding a length of tape or film, the ends of which are each attached to a separate reel.
- Computer card.** A card containing digitally encoded data designed for use with a computer.
- Computer chip cartridge.** A cartridge containing a miniaturized electronic circuit on a small wafer of semiconductor silicon.
- Computer dataset.** A category of content expressed through a digitally encoded dataset(s), intended to be processed by a computer.
- Computer disc.** A disc containing digitally encoded data, magnetically or optically recorded, designed for use with a computer.
- Computer disc cartridge.** A cartridge containing one or more computer discs.
- Computer program.** A category of content expressed through digitally encoded instructions intended to be processed and performed by a computer.
- Computer tape.** A length of magnetic tape on which are recorded digitally encoded data designed to be processed by a computer.

- Computer tape cartridge.** A cartridge containing a computer tape.
- Computer tape cassette.** A cassette containing a computer tape.
- Computer tape reel.** An open reel holding a length of computer tape to be used with a computer tape drive.
- Disc.** A flat, circular piece of plastic, metal, etc.
- Digital.** A category of media used to store electronic files, designed for use with a computer.
- Film cartridge.** A cartridge containing a length of motion picture film.
- Film cassette.** A cassette containing a length of motion picture film.
- Film reel.** An open reel holding a length of motion picture film to be used with a motion picture film projector.
- Filmstrip.** A short strip of film.
- Filmstrip.** A roll of film containing a succession of images intended for projection one at a time, with or without recorded sound.
- Filmstrip cartridge.** A cartridge containing a filmstrip.
- Image.** A category of content expressed through line, shape, shading, etc., intended to be perceived visually as a still image(s) in two dimensions.
- Microfiche.** A sheet of film bearing a number of microimages in a two-dimensional array.
- Microfiche cassette.** A cassette containing a length of uncut microfiches.
- Microfilm.** A length of film bearing a number of microimages in linear array.
- Microfilm cartridge.** A cartridge containing a length of microfilm.
- Microfilm cassette.** A cassette containing a length of microfilm.
- Microfilm reel.** An open reel holding a length of microfilm to be threaded into a microfilm reader.
- Microfilm slip.** A short strip of microfilm cut from a roll.
- Microopaque.** A sheet of opaque material bearing a number of microimages in a two-dimensional array.
- Microform.** A category of media used to store reduced-size images, designed for use with a device such as a microfilm or microfiche reader.
- Microscopic.** A category of media used to store minute objects, designed for use with a device such as a microscope to reveal details invisible to the naked eye.
- Moving image.** A category of content expressed through images intended to be perceived as moving, in two dimensions.
- Music notation.** A category of content expressed through a notational system for music intended to be perceived visually.
- Online.** A digital resource accessed by means of hardware and software connections to a communications network.
- Overhead transparency.** A sheet of transparent material bearing an image designed for use with an overhead projector.
- Performed music.** A category of content expressed through music in an audible form.
- Projection.** A category of media used to store moving or still images, designed for use with a projection device such as a motion picture film projector, slide projector, or overhead projector.
- Reel.** A flanged spool designed to hold a length of tape or film.

- Roll.** A wound length of material (paper, film, tape, etc.).
- Sheet.** A flat piece of thin material (paper, plastic, etc.), usually rectangular in shape.
- Slide.** A small sheet of transparent material bearing an image designed for use with a slide projector or viewer.
- Spoken word.** A category of content expressed through language in an audible form.
- Stereograph card.** A card bearing stereographic images.
- Stereograph reel.** A disc with openings around the perimeter holding pairs of still images designed for use with a stereograph viewer.
- Stereographic.** A category of media used to store pairs of still images, designed for use with a device such as a stereoscope or stereograph viewer to give the effect of three dimensions.
- Tactile image.** A category of content expressed through line, shape, and/or other forms intended to be perceived through touch as a still image(s) in two dimensions.
- Tactile music.** A category of content expressed through a notational system for music intended to be perceived through touch.
- Tactile text.** A category of content expressed through a notational system for language intended to be perceived through touch.
- Text.** A category of content expressed through a notational system for language intended to be perceived visually.
- Three-dimensional moving image.** A category of content expressed through images intended to be perceived as moving, in three dimensions.
- Three-dimensional form.** A category of content expressed through a form or forms intended to be perceived, either visually and/or through touch, from more than one side.
- Unmediated.** A category of media used to store text, music notation, images, forms, etc., designed to be perceived directly through one or more of the human senses without the aid of an intermediating device.
- Video.** A category of media used to store moving or still images, designed for use with a playback device such as a videocassette player or DVD player.
- Video cartridge.** A cartridge containing a video tape.
- Video cassette.** A cassette containing a video tape.
- Video disc.** A disc on which video signals, with or without sound, are recorded.
- Video tape.** A length of magnetic tape on which are recorded electrical signals that can be converted to images using video playback equipment.
- Video tape reel.** An open reel holding a length of video tape for use with reel-to-reel video equipment.

## RDA Media Category

RDA Media Category label	RDA/ONIX BaseCarrierCategory							
	IntermediationTool							
	microform reader	microscope	projector	stereoscope	audio player	audiovisual player	computer	not required
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
audio					■			
digital							■	
microform	■							
microscopic		■						
projected			■					
stereographic				■				
unmediated								■
video						■		



RDA Type of Carrier

RDA Type of Carrier label	RDA/ONIX BaseCarrierCategory																							
	StorageMediumFormat								HousingFormat						IntermediationTool									
	sheet	strip	roll	disc	sphere	cylinder	chip	file server	binding	flipchart	reel	cartridge	cassette	not applicable	microform reader	microscope	projector	stereoscope	audio player	audiovisual player	computer	not required		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
<b>Microform carriers</b>																								
aperture card (see Note 2)	■												■	■										
microfiche (see Note 2)	■												■	■										
microfiche cassette (see Note 2)			■									■		■										
microfilm cartridge			■								■			■										
microfilm cassette (see Note 2)			■									■		■										
microfilm reel			■							■				■										
microfilm slip (see Note 2)		■												■	■									
microopaque (see Note 2)	■													■	■									
<b>Microscopic carriers</b>																								
microscope slide	■												■		■									



## RDA Type of Carrier

RDA Type of Carrier label	RDA/ONIX BaseCarrierCategory																							
	StorageMediumFormat								HousingFormat						IntermediationTool									
	sheet	strip	roll	disc	sphere	cylinder	chip	file server	binding	flipchart	reel	cartridge	cassette	not applicable	microform reader	microscope	projector	stereoscope	audio player	audiovisual player	computer	not required		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
<b>Video carriers</b>																								
video cartridge			■								■									■				
video cassette			■									■								■				
video disc				■									■							■				
video tape reel			■							■										■				
<p>Note 1: <i>Computer card</i>, <i>stereograph card</i>, and <i>card</i> are qualified categories, constructed by using the RDA-defined value <i>card</i> (a small sheet of opaque material) as a sub-value of the RDA/ONIX primary value <i>sheet</i>.</p> <p>Note 2: <i>Aperture card</i> is a qualified category, constructed by using the RDA-defined value <i>aperture card reader</i> (a microform reader designed for use with aperture cards) as a sub-value of the RDA/ONIX primary value <i>microform reader</i>. <i>Microfiche</i> and <i>microfiche cassette</i> are qualified categories, constructed by using the RDA-defined value <i>microfiche reader</i> (a microform reader designed for use with microfiches) as a sub-value of the RDA/ONIX primary value <i>microform reader</i>. <i>Microfilm cassette</i> and <i>microfilm slip</i> are qualified categories, constructed by using the RDA-defined value <i>microfilm reader</i> (a microform reader designed for use with microfilm) as a sub-value of the RDA/ONIX primary value <i>microform reader</i>. <i>Microopaque</i> is a qualified category, constructed by using the RDA-defined value <i>micoopaque reader</i> (a microform reader designed for use with microopaques) as a sub-value of the RDA/ONIX primary value <i>microform reader</i>.</p> <p>Note 3: <i>Filmstrip cartridge</i> is a qualified category, constructed by using the RDA-defined value <i>filmstrip projector</i> (a projector designed for use with filmstrips) as a sub-value of the RDA/ONIX primary value <i>projector</i>. <i>Overhead transparency</i> is a qualified category, constructed by using the RDA-defined value <i>overhead projector</i> (a projector designed for use with overhead transparencies) as a sub-value of the RDA/ONIX primary value <i>projector</i>. <i>Slide</i> is a qualified category, constructed by using the RDA-defined value <i>slide projector</i> (a projector designed for use with slides) as a sub-value of the RDA/ONIX primary value <i>projector</i>.</p>																								

RDA Content Category

RDA Content Category label	RDA/ONIX BaseContentCategory															
	Character				SensoryMode						Image Dimensionality			Image Movement		
	language	music	image	other	sight	hearing	touch	taste	smell	none	two-dimensional	three-dimensional	not applicable	still	moving	not applicable
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	1	2	3
image			■		■						■			■		
moving image			■		■					■				■		
music notation		■			■							■				■
performed music		■				■						■				■
spoken word	■					■						■				■
tactile image			■				■			■			■			
tactile music		■					■					■				■
tactile text	■						■					■				■
text	■				■							■				■
three-dimensional form			■		■							■		■		
three-dimensional moving image			■		■							■		■		