

Radio-Frequency Identification

Overview

Radio-frequency identification (RFID) is a wireless proximity technology using radio-frequency electromagnetic fields to transfer data from a tag attached to an object, for the purposes of identification and tracking. Unlike a bar code, the tag does not require line of sight association with the reader and may be embedded in the tracked object.

Within the physical records management industry, passive tags, tuned to the UHF 915 MHz frequency, are attached to items such as file folders and boxes and then detected by either fixed or portable RFID readers. And with the industry adoption of Generation 2 standards, supplier competition has increased resulting in greater read ranges and significant price reductions.

Application

An Infolinx WEB™ RFID-enabled solution provides rapid return on investment to organizations whose physical records are particularly valuable and/or mobile. Typical implementations include the installation of fixed readers in high-traffic work areas, portals in entry or exit doors, and the use of portable scanners for inventory or lost item identification purposes.

Benefits

Hundreds of hours per year, per organization, are spent searching for misplaced files. Some of these files are never found. And an inordinate amount of staff resource time is lost just getting the right information into the right hands. A properly installed RFID implementation yields the following benefits:

- Reduced inventory reconciliation times by as much as 80%
- Detection of lost or missing items
- Simultaneous check-in/check-out of multiple items
- Increased productivity and accountability
- Decreased legal exposure resulting from lost records