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## TagIQ™ vs. RFID

### One Problem - 2 Ways to Address It - One Best Solution...

TagIQ™ - A TagIQ™ Tag is a passive device that is activated by touch allowing the user to read, write, change and store standardized data at the asset location. At end of shift, the collected, updated data is quickly and easily HotSynced into a host computer from the TagIQ™ Reader which transmits its data in a few seconds, eliminating manual input, thereby keeping data collection time to a minimum. The complete history of each TagIQ™ Tag is stored on the host computer.

#### Distinct Advantages of TagIQ™ Tags:

- TagIQ™ Tags hold significantly more information. 4K of RAM is available.
- With the TagIQ™ Reader, information contained on the TagIQ™ Tag can be updated at the asset location.
- Time spent transferring data to host computer(s) is drastically lowered because of direct HotSync digital data transfers. Virtually eliminates the need for manual data entry at the host computer.
- Equipment - can be read without expensive electro-optical equipment
- Data Storage - can hold up to 100 times the data of an RFID Tag.
- Secure - prove its identity by its unique serial number.
- Change Data - contents of the TagIQ™ Tag data can be changed while attached to any asset.
- Touches – TagIQ™ Tag have been wear tested for over one million touches.
- Harsh Environment – Capable of withstanding operating temperatures of -40°C to +70°C

### RFID – Technology Flawed by Fragility

RFID - The RFID tag is scanned in the field with a hand-held computer / scanner. A signal is then sent to the host database, required instructions and data is compiled and sent back to the hand-held device. The potential exists for multiple scans and multiple drill down menus at each service point. RFID utilizes a relational database, which can present problems if procedures are not followed and data is not entered correctly. i.e. data entered on the wrong row or wrong column. Whereas a TagIQ™ solution utilizes standardized data fields, in ASCII format which is easily ported to excel or Crystal Reports and various ERP and CMMS programs.

## Distinct Disadvantages of RF Tags

RF technology is unstable for the following reasons;

- Compatibility between manufacturing companies does not exist.
- There is no standardization, with the software, hardware, or each manufacturer's assigned frequencies.
- RFID Tags – the name is inherent as to what is contained on the RFID tag. The only information on an RFID tag is an ID number.
- Inherent Problems – Extremely expensive to install. Each facility needs extensive wiring for all floors where assets are to be monitored.
- Range of Reception – depending of desired range of reception; the energy consumption may be quite high – minimum / maximum ranges make zoning difficult.
- Interference – from intentional transmitters (radio stations) and unintentional transmitters (electronic equipment, engines, neon lamps, and the influence of electromagnetic fields from human bodies.
- Frequency – a more serious problem is the availability of frequencies for the receiving and transmitting channels and the approval of national authorities. Every country has its own rules and regulations regarding frequencies, which prevents a common standard for worldwide use.