Editing the 007 Fixed Field in Evergreen

The 007 field is crucial for DVD and Blu-ray formats; Evergreen uses this field to pull the information that will show up in the OPAC (the icon).

Sometimes, it’s difficult to get the 007 field to appear. One way to add it is to right-click in the LDR column (far left) in the MARC edit screen.

You are looking for “Add/Replace 007,” not the 007 that’s grayed-out.
So now you can edit the text in the 007 to correspond to your item. It’s helpful to refer to the OCLC Bibliographic Formats and Standards, which are online. Here is a link directly to the information for “007 Physical Description fixed Field (Motion Picture)”:  [https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/0xx/007motio.html](https://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/0xx/007motio.html)

The indicators (the two spaces that precede the 007) are undefined (left blank). From there, you’re going to input what looks like a string of letters in code. And they are in code: cataloging code! Let’s examine the following:

| 007 | vd csaizq |

This is a little unusual, because it doesn’t use subfields the same way you see them elsewhere in the record. They are called subfields, but you don’t precede them with a subfield the way you might do in one of the variable fields. The letters you’re inputting here are “bytes.” The bytes are numbered like so: Byte 01, Byte 02. But of course it’s can’t be quite that easy: when you’re cataloging a film, the first position is occupied by “v” (videorecording), and it’s not numbered. “v” is subfield a, Byte 01 is subfield b, and so on.

**v=videorecording. Subfield a.**

**Byte 01=SMD (Specific Material Designation). Subfield b.**

The first byte immediately follows the “v,” no space. You can consult OCLC (linked above) for your particular item type. For our example purposes, “d” is “videodisc” (DVD or Blu-Ray).

**Byte 02=leave a space. Subfield c.**

**Byte 03=color. Subfield d.**

Our example is coded “c” for “multicolored.”

**Byte 04=videorecording format. Subfield e.**

Our example uses “s,” which isn’t yet in Bibliographic Formats and Standards: s is Blu-ray. The other one you might expect to use often is “v” for DVD.

**Byte 05=Sound on medium or separate. Subfield f.**

The example uses “a,” which means the sound is on the medium (it’s on the disc)

**Byte 06=Medium for sound. Subfield g.**

Our example uses subfield “i,” which indicates “videodisc.” This is appropriate in the case of a DVD or Blu-ray.

**Byte 07=Dimensions. Subfield h.**

The example uses “z” for other. Dimensions doesn’t refer to the disc itself; it’s for the width of the motion picture. Some films might be shot in 35 mm or 70 mm; this is something you’d likely see on the case. The example is a recent film, and, as will often be the case with newer things, “other” is the appropriate code.

**Byte 08=Configuration of Playback Channel. Subfield i.**

The example uses “q,” which indicates “multichannel, surround or quadraphonic.” Again, this will often be the case with more recent films, but there are other options. This is a time to consult the case. Sometimes information will be printed around the center of the disc itself.
007 is a repeatable field, meaning you can have more than one of them. This is necessary if you’ve got a DVD/Blu-Ray combo pack: same movie, packaged together, two different discs. You’ll want both icons to show up in Evergreen for optimum searching:

Fortunately, it’s easy to do! Repeat the process above to insert a second 007 field. You can then repeat the steps above for the second disc. It might look something like this:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>006</th>
<th>m q c</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>vd cwaizq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>vd cwaizq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>007</td>
<td>c0 c1 c2 c3 c4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The highlighted difference: The “s” in the first 007 is the Blu-Ray. The “v” in the second is the DVD.

Final Reminders:

The example above does not cover every possibility for the 007 fixed fields. The example shown above is fairly common for recent Blu-rays (and the DVD example at the end is also common). Your item may not precisely match what’s shown above, though: you can always consult the Bibliographic Formats and Standards.