Understanding Our Numbering Systems

The Continuous Ribbon Numbering System (Glasses Originating From Spectrum)

Oceanside glass originating from Spectrum Glass Company is classified by a code system that attempts to identify colors by number, and in most cases describes lightness or darkness, color dominance, light transmission and texture. Letters are used to additionally ascribe characteristics such as glass family or texture. The system is imperfect, and most rules have their exceptions — especially since the system has spanned over 40 years of growth and evolution. What follows is based on the original intentions of the system with notes about changes that have affected its accuracy.

The numerical portion of the code has digits to designate:

- Category/Series — general product description
- Color(s)
- Intensity of color (lightness / darkness)
- Degree of translucency

CATEGORY/SERIES (Always the 1st digit in a product code)
- 100 series = Transparent/Cathedral (single non-Opal colors).
- 200 series = Opal glasses, either solid colors or non-white Opals in a Transparent mix.
- 300 series = Mix of single Transparent color with white Opal.
- 400 series = Mix of two Transparent colors.
- 500 series = One Transparent color described by blended hues (like greenish blue).
- 600 series = Multi-color mixes (3+) including white Opal.
- 700 series = Multi-color mixes (3+) not including white. *(There are no 700 series products)*
- 800 series = One Blended-hue Transparent (500 series) mixed with white Opal**.**

COLOR:
The second number in a SKU will always assign either the only color or the dominant color of a product. Colors are represented as follows:
- 1 = Amber
- 2 = Green
- 3 = Blue
- 4 = Purple
- 5 = Red
- 6 = Yellow
- 7 = Orange
- 8 = Gray
- 9 = Pink
- 0 = Clear
- 00 = Black

INTENSITY
Intended to reflect the relative lightness or darkness of the colors, starting from 0 = clear. Note that our current system eliminated all decimal points, so that there is now considerable deviation of this attribute in the palest colors.
0.1 to 0.9 = pale (Decimal points are no longer used, see 140-8 example below)
1 to 2 = light
3 to 4 = medium
5 to 6 = dark
7 to 9 = very dark

Reading The 100 Series Code

The 100 Series (Transparent, single color) products are the simplest and most straightforward to interpret and work well to illustrate the first three attributes we attempt to quantify.

100 Series:
1st digit = category/series (100 Series)
2nd digit = indicates color
3rd digit = indicates intensity

Examples:
1. 121 = Transparent, green, light
2. 136 = Transparent, blue, dark
3. 140-8* = Transparent, purple, pale

(*Note that originally, this glass was represented using a decimal point — 140.8 — to indicate that the color intensity was lower than the number 1, but all decimal points were removed for simplicity when Oceanside took over the line. Bear in mind that, while simpler, it now skews the original intention of classification for the palest colors produced.)

More complex products require more digits to explain numerically. When Opal glasses are integrated into the system, the degree of light passing through a product is an important characteristic to quantify. Translucency levels are added into the codes of 200 series products and beyond as explained below.

TRANSLUCENCY
The degree of light transmission, as affected by the proportion of Opal, white or colored, in the product. Actual light transmission is also related to the color intensity and texture of the glass. The system uses numbers 5-9, the higher the number being the most Transparent.

Examples:
1. 5 = Semi-dense (Mostly Opal with swirls of Transparent color)
2. 6 = Semi-translucent
3. 7 = Translucent (About 50% Transparent color, 50% Opal)
4. 8 = Semi-transparent
5. 9 = Most transparent (Mainly Transparent color with swirls of Opal, "Wispy")

Reading Codes In The 200 Series And Beyond

200 SERIES:
1. 1st digit- category (200 series)
2. 2nd digit- base color
3. 3rd digit- added color or influencing hue.
4. 4th digit - after a dash, indicates translucency (except where replacing a decimal point).
5. 5th digit - intensity of the dominant color.

EXAMPLES:
1. 291-61 = Solid Opal, amber-ish pink, Semi-translucent, light intensity (Champagne)
2. 201-61 = Clear glass, Opal amber added, semi-translucent, light intensity.
3. 230-76 = Opal, Blue, no added color influence, semi-transparent, dark

300 SERIES:
1. 1st digit-indicates category (300 series).
2. 2nd digit-indicates color.
3. 3rd digit-indicates translucency.
4. 4th digit-after a dash indicates intensity of the Transparent color.

  EXAMPLES:
  1. 329-6 = Opal mix, green, wispy - dark
  2. 347-1 = Opal mix, purple, translucent - light
  3. 315-2 = Opal mix, amber, semi-dense - medium

400 SERIES:
1. 1st digit-indicates category (400 series).
2. 2nd digit-indicates dominant color.
3. 3rd digit-indicates secondary color.
4. 4th & 5th digits-after a dash, indicates intensity of the colors, respectively.

  EXAMPLES:
  1. 411-15 = mix of two ambers, one light, one dark
  2. 430-6 = mix of blue and clear, blue is dark
  3. 451-20 = dominant red with amber, red is darker

500 SERIES:
1. 1st digit-indicates category (500 series).
2. 2nd digit-indicates primary color.
3. 3rd digit-indicates influencing hue.
4. 4th digit- after a dash, indicates intensity.

  1. 538-4 = Transparent, grayish blue-medium
  2. 523-2 = Transparent, bluish-green - light

600 SERIES:

1. 1st digit-indicates category (600 series).
2. 2nd digit-indicates dominant color.
3. 3rd digit-indicates secondary color.
4. Additional digits before dash - indicate additional colors in mix.
5. 1st digit after dash - indicates translucency.
6. 2nd digit after dash (optional) - indicates intensity of dominant color**.**

       EXAMPLES:

1. 609-8 = White, clear & pink - semi-transparent
2. 675-5 = White, orange & red - semi-dense
3. 633-7 = White, blue & blue - translucent

700 SERIES:

1. 1st digit-indicates category (700 series – only in theory, there are no 700 products).
2. 2nd digit - indicates dominant color.
3. Additional digits before dash - indicate additional colors in mix, in order of dominance.
4. 1st digit after dash - indicates intensity of dominant colors**.**

       EXAMPLES:

1. 7032-6 = Clear, blue & green, - dark
2. 7443-4 = Purple, purple & blue, - medium
3. (These are examples only, not actual products)

800 SERIES:

1. 1st digit-indicates category (800 series).
2. 2nd & 3rd digit-same as 500 series.
3. 4th digit-after a dash, indicates translucency.
4. 5th digit- indicates intensity**.**

       EXAMPLES:

1. 826-71 = White, yellowish-green, - translucent, light color intensity (Lime)
2. 843-71 = White, bluish purple, - translucent, light intensity (Lavender)

LETTERS: Texture Codes

Most stock numbers carry a suffix indicating the glass texture. Not all textures are available in every product.
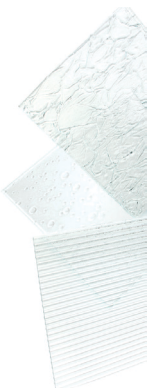
1. **C** = Cord
2. **CC** = Corsica
3. **CZ** = Corteza
4. **FL** = Firelight
5. **G** = Granite
6. **GG** = Crystal Ice
7. **H** = Hammered

8. **HS** = Hammered small
9. **K** = Krinkle
10. **QR** = Quarter-Reed
11. **R** = Ripple
12. **RR** = Rough Rolled
13. **RW** = RainWater
14. **S** = smooth surface (no texture)
15. **Seedy** = seedy glass
16. **SN** = Satin
17. **SNseedy** = Satin Seedy
18. **V** = Vecchio

LETTERS: Type Codes

Special glass types carry a designation in their stock number, as either a suffix or a prefix. These are the Type Codes used as a prefix:

A	= Extra-long lengths for architectural use
BR	= Baroque™
OA	= OpalArt™
SPIRIT	= Spirit™

These are the Type Codes used as a suffix:

A	= Artíque®
F	= Fusible
W	= Waterglass®
IR	= Iridescent glass
2MM	= Thin
5MM	= Thick

Examples:
1. 100A-F = Clear Artique Fusible
2. 100GG-F Clear Crystal Ice Fusible
3. 132W-F – Light Blue Waterglass Fusible
4. Spirit-410-7S-F = Monterrey Spirit™ Fusible
5. BR/308 = White on Clear Baroque™
6. 100S-2MM-F = Clear Thin Fusible

Exceptions & Oddities

Recognize that it is impossible to create a perfect numerical communication system for a subject as infinite as color, not to mention multi-color mixes with varying translucency, textures and special effects. So, when you find a seeming anomaly, bear with us. Here are a few that exist now:

1009: Solid Black. The digits read "Transparent (1), black (00), very dark (9).
[*Transparent? Technically, there is no opal glass introduced but it's still completely opaque.*]

200S = Solid White. The digits read Opal (2), no color added (0), no color added (0)

Most Baroque products never adhered to the classification system as in BR/Clear

Glasses Originating From Uroboros

Uroboros Glass Company, naturally, had a completely different numbering system to classify their products. Although they did not produce detailed guides to understanding their codes as Spectrum did, we can outline a few of the basics for you. The first two digits represented the style/texture of glass. For instance, a glass that was standard (3mm) thickness and smooth began with a "60-" prefix. Thin, smooth products began with "61-," and other 2-digit prefixes were used to convey different texture families. For Uroboros, "00" was the color code for Clear, "56" was the color code for Black, and so on.

Examples
60-56-F = Smooth 3mm, Black, Fusible
60-00-F = Smooth 3mm, Clear, Fusible

For continuity, Oceanside has tried to keep all product codes as close to their originating form as possible. There are still quite a few products that begin with a "60-" prefix, which now indicates they are most well known by their Uroboros stock numbers, regardless of how they are currently being produced. If a product is still produced using the original hand rolled method, it will be noted in the product description.