Universal menu book

bar code configuration and commands manual

OPTICON

Set up your personal configuration

Universal menu book

bar code configuration and commands manual

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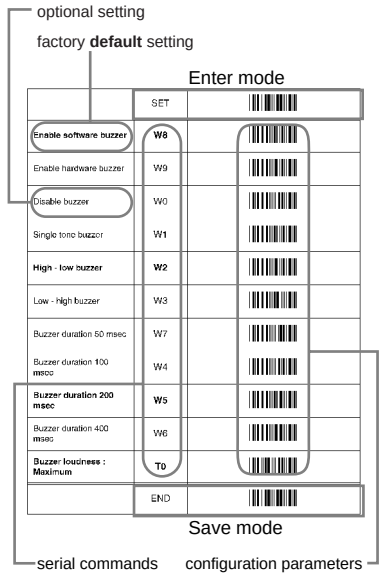
INTRODUCTION

This menu book is intended for setting up your bar code reader to optimize its performance for your particular application. When the required options have been configured, they remain in the reader, even after power down. The reader can be returned to factory default by reading the default label.

Menu labels

The reader must be set by reading the bar code labels in the menu table. The layout of the table is explained in next figure 0.01.

Fig. 0.01. Menu labels



Besides options, some chapters have commands. The commands need to be scanned directly, without reading the “SET” and “END” labels. The commands are executed directly and, unlike options, are not stored in non volatile memory.

Configuring via the menu book
To configure the required options proceed as follows:
• scan the SET label
• scan the required option(s)
• scan the END label
After scanning the END label, the new settings are stored in non volatile memory.

Recommended steps to follow for quick configuration
After checking your connection you are ready to start the configuration of your reader.

• Check connection:
Ensure that the power is disconnected from your equipment before you connect the reader. After connecting the data cable, the power can be applied to the equipment and the reader.

• 1:
Use chapter 1 to set the correct default for your reader.
* The reader is now in factory default.

• 2:
Use chapter 2 to optimize the interface.
* The reader is now able to read bar codes and transmit the data.

• 3:
Use chapter 3 to optimize the reader for the type of bar codes you use. Set the readable codes first and then the options for each of these codes.
* The reader is now able to read the codes you selected, validate the data using length and check digit and transmit that part of the data you specified.

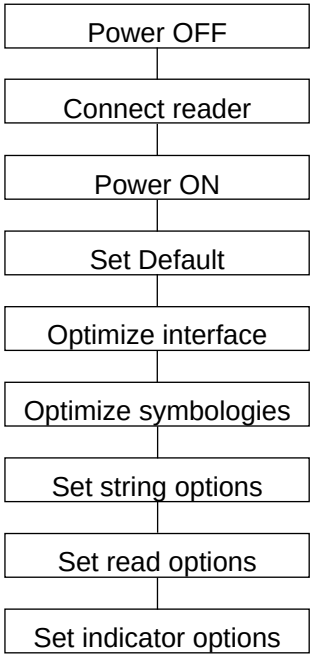
• 4:
Use chapter 4 to select the string options for your application. These include transmission of code length, conversion of upper and lower case and setting a prefix and suffix.
* The reader can now read and transmit the data in the required format.

• 5:
Use chapter 5 to select the read options to your preference. These options affect the read mode, read time, trigger and redundancy.

• 6:
Use chapter 6 to select the indicator options you prefer. These options affect the operation of the buzzer and good read LED.
* The reader will now operate to your personal preference.

See figure 0.02.

Fig. 0.02. Configuring via the menu book



Configuring via RS232
In the middle column of the menu pages the command is printed, e.g. U2. These commands can be sent to readers with an RS232 interface. To configure via the RS232 port proceed as follows:

- transmit <ESC><Command string 1><CR>
- transmit <ESC><Command string 2><CR>
- transmit <ESC><Command string n><CR>
- transmit <ESC><Z2><CR>

<ESC>
<ESC> is the ASCII escape character (Hex 1B).

<Command string>
<Command string> is the ASCII command with its parameters as would be scanned from the menu book, i.e. <ESC>M41B<CR> configures the ASCII control code <STX> as the prefix for Code 39.
Example in hexadecimal format:
1B 4D 34 31 4B ØD
Each 3-character command should be preceded with the '[' character (Hex 5B) i.e. <Esc>[BCC<CR> is used to enable Data Matrix.
Each 4-character command should be preceded with the ']' character (Hex 5D) i.e. <Esc>]DIAU<CR> is used to disable auto connect.

<CR>
<CR> is the ASCII CR character (Hex ØD).

<Z2>
Some options are not immediately active, like baud rate settings. Most other options are immediately active, but the command Z2 must be send to store the settings to non volatile memory.

The following commands may be used to:

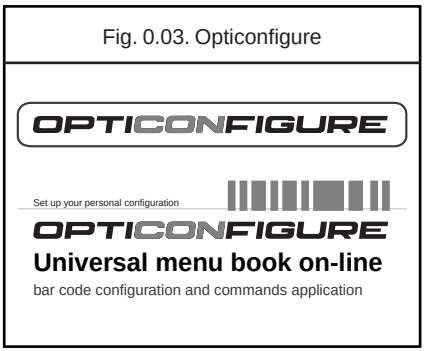
Command B	sound a good read beep
Command E	sound an error beep
Command L	switch on good read LED
Command Y	de-trigger the reader
Command Z	trigger the reader

The characters transmitted must be separated by an intercharacter delay to allow the reader to process each character received and to execute the command string.

Configuring via OptiConfigure
OptiConfigure is the interactive Universal menu book version. With OptiConfigure it is possible to create your own personal setup sheet on-line. OptiConfigure supports Opticon bar code readers which can be configured with this Universal menu book. In addition OptiConfigure offers product specific and less often used menu labels. Based on the product and software version selected, OptiConfigure will show these specific options.

OptiConfigure can be accessed via the Opticon home page (www.opticon.com). From there select the OptiConfigure button.

Fig. 0.03. Opticonfigure



1. DEFAULTS

This option allows you to undo all previously configured options and bring the reader's configuration back to factory default settings. These factory default settings are printed in bold.

Note that differences may occur depending on the type of interface as will be mentioned in the text.

Select only the correct default settings corresponding to your hardware "defaults" label.

The interfaces supported depend on the reader model and software release.
Please consult your sales office for not listed interfaces.

1. Defaults

	SET	
RS232	U2	
Serial TTL	SS	
AT wedge	UB	
USB	SU	
Bluetooth	SO	
IEEE 802.15.4	SM	
	END	

2. INTERFACE

This chapter describes the configurable transmission options for your reader. Some options may not be relevant to the type of reader you have. An attempt to configure the reader for such options does not affect its operation and usually results in the reader producing an error tone, indicating you tried to make an illegal configuration entry.

2.1. RS232 options

This paragraph describes the specific options for a reader with an RS232 interface.

Bar code readers with an RS232 interface are normally supplied with either a DB25 or DB9 female connector. Both connectors are fitted with an external power connector. See figure 2.01 or 2.02.

Fig. 2.01. RS232 options DB25

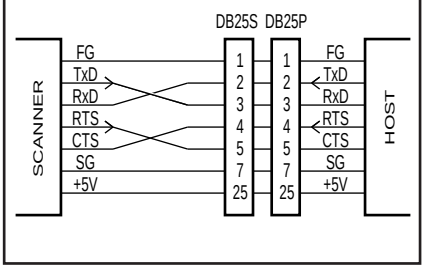
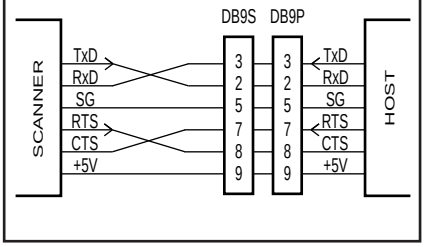


Fig. 2.02. RS232 options DB9



Other connectors and/or connections are available by special order.

Pin functions as seen from the bar code reader.

FG:
Frame Ground: This is normally connected to the "chassis ground" at the host computer. In the RS232 specification the use of FG is optional.

TxD:
Transmitted Data: Transmits data from the reader to the host. This connection is mandatory.

RxD:
Received Data: Receives data from the host to the reader. This connection is required if you want to send commands to the bar code reader or if software handshaking or acknowledgement control is used.

RTS:
Request To Send: A general purpose output to the host, used for hardware flow control. This connection is optional.

CTS:
Clear To Send: A general purpose input to the bar code reader, used for hardware flow control. This connection is optional.

SG:
Signal Ground: Reference point for power supply and interface signals. This connection is mandatory.

+5V:
5 Volt power supply to the reader. This pin is disconnected when the external power connector is in use.

2.1.1. Baud rate settings

The baud rate is the rate at which bits are transmitted from the reader to the host, and vice versa. Both the reader and the host should be set to the same baud rate

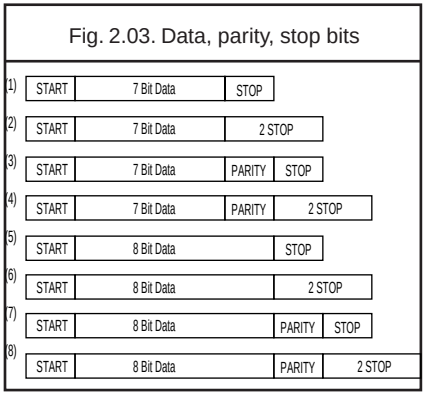
	SET	
150 baud	K0	
300 baud	K1	
600 baud	K2	
1200 baud	K3	
2400 baud	K4	
4800 baud	K5	
9600 baud	**K6**	
19200 baud	K7	
38400 baud	K8	
57600 baud	K9	
115200 baud	SZ	
	END	

2.1.2. Data, parity and stop bits

The data characters may be transferred in one of the following formats:

A parity bit may be added to every character so that the total number of 1's in the data bits, together with the parity bit, is odd for odd parity or even for even parity. See figure 2.03.

Fig. 2.03. Data, parity, stop bits



	SET	
7 data bits	L0	
8 data bits	**L1**	
No parity	**L2**	
Even parity	L3	
Odd parity	L4	
1 stop bit	**L5**	
2 stop bits	L6	
	END	

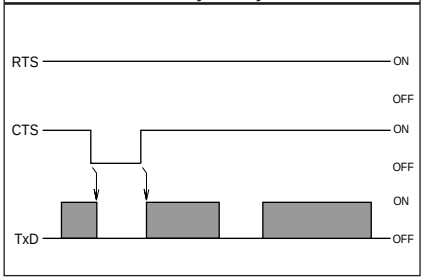
2.1.3. Handshaking

Data flow control is available using either hardware (Modem, Busy/Ready) or software (XON/XOFF). In addition, an optional acknowledgement control is available (ACK/NAK with or without error response). Flow control may be combined with acknowledgement control. The RS232 voltage levels employed by most readers for transmission are either -10V (OFF) or +10V (ON).

1. No handshake:
Does not employ any handshaking: data is transmitted regardless of the control signals. This option will undo any handshake and flow control options selected.

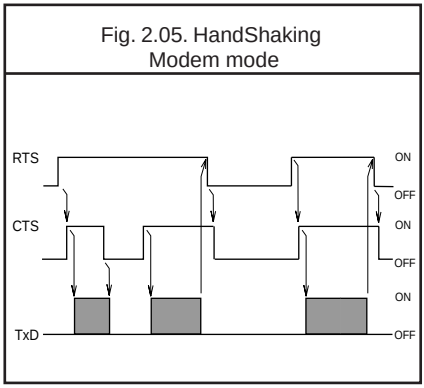
2. Busy/ready:
The reader's RTS is ON as soon as the power is supplied to the reader and will stay ON while the reader can receive data from the host. The host will keep the reader's CTS ON while it is ready to receive data from the reader. While CTS is ON the reader is able to transmit data. The reader will abort transmission with an error indication of the buzzer when the CTS is not ON within a certain configurable period. The reader may drop RTS to OFF during transmission if it can not receive data simultaneously. See figure 2.04.

Fig. 2.04. HandShaking
Busy/ready



3. Modem mode:
The reader's RTS is OFF as soon as power is supplied to the reader. The reader will turn RTS ON when it wants to transmit data to the host. The host should respond by putting CTS ON when it is ready to receive data. While CTS is ON the reader is allowed to transmit data. When all data has been transmitted, the reader will turn RTS OFF. In response, the host should turn OFF the reader's CTS. If, while RTS is ON, the CTS line is not ON for a certain configurable period, the reader will terminate the transmission with an error indication of the buzzer. See figure 2.05.

Fig. 2.05. HandShaking
Modem mode



4. XON/XOFF:
The reader sends data until an XOFF (ASCII DC3, Hex 13) character is received from the host. Only when the reader receives an XON (ASCII DC1, Hex 11) character, the reader continues to send its data.

5. ACK/NAK:
After data has been transmitted, the reader expects to receive one of the following responses from the host:

Response: "ACK" (ASCII: Hex Ø6)
Action: The reader completes transmission with the good-read buzzer.

Response: "NAK" (ASCII: Hex 15)
Action: The reader sends the data again.

Response: "DC1" (ASCII: Hex 11)
Action: The reader completes transmission without a good-read or error buzzer.

Response: "None"
Action: If there is no response within one second then the reader terminates transmission with an error buzzer. See figure 2.06.

Fig. 2.06. HandShaking
ACK/NAK

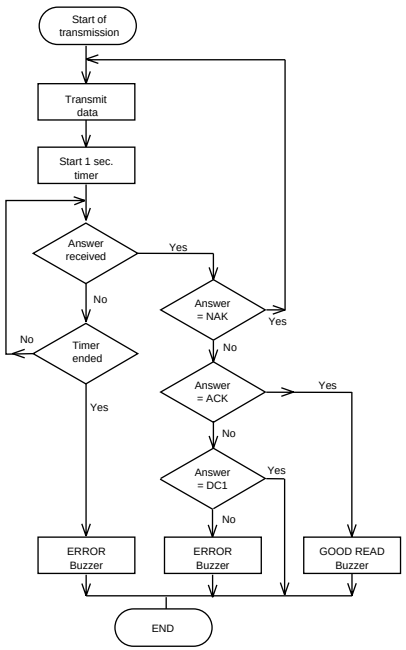
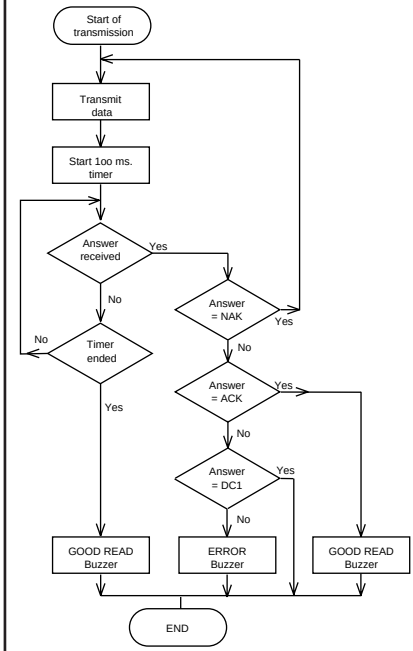


Fig. 2.07. HandShaking
ACK/NAK no response



6. ACK/NAK no response:
The difference from the ACK/NAK mode is that when no response from the host is received within 100 ms, the reader assumes that the data has been received correctly by the host.

Response: "ACK" (ASCII: Hex Ø6)
Action: The reader completes transmission with the good-read buzzer.

Response: "NAK" (ASCII: Hex 15)
Action: The reader sends the data again.

Response: "DC1" (ASCII: Hex 11)
Action: The reader completes transmission without a good-read or error buzzer.

Response: "None"
Action: If there is no response within 100 ms then the reader terminates transmission with a good read buzzer. See figure 2.07.

2.1.3. Handshaking

	SET	
No handshake	**P0**	
Busy/ready	P1	
Modem	P2	
XON/XOFF	ZG	
ACK/NAK	P3	
ACK/NAK NO RESPONSE	P4	
Flow Control time out indefinitely	**I0**	
Flow Control time out 100ms	I1	
Flow Control time out 200ms	I2	
Flow Control time out 400ms	I3	
	END	

2.1.4. Intercharacter delay for RS232

The intercharacter delay introduces a configurable time delay after each character transmitted. This may be used if the connected computer or terminal does not support flow control and is not capable of handling the received data.

	SET	
No delay	**KA**	
20 ms delay	KB	
50 ms delay	KC	
100 ms delay	KD	
	END	

2.2. Keyboard wedge/USB options

This paragraph describes the options which are relevant to readers with a wedge or USB interface. The following parameters can be configured:

- keyboard language
- special options
- intercharacter delay

Because these options are interdependent, it is important to perform the configuration in the sequence given.

Please consult your sales office for keyboard layouts and language currently supported.

Keyboard wedge operation modes:
This mode enables or disables responses from PC wedge to the computer during booting.
In normal cases, the keyboard handles the responses to the computer. The PC wedge is only listening in order to be aware of the keyboard state.

With keyboard:
Use this mode in case a keyboard is connected to the PC wedge Y-cable.
The wedge is only listening in case the computer is booting or when the wedge is idle.

Without keyboard:
Use this mode in case no keyboard is connected to the PC wedge Y-cable. In some cases this mode is required in case only a PC USB keyboard is connected. If this option is enable, the computer can detect the wedge as a keyboard. In case the computer reports a keyboard error or in case no data is displayed, try this option. It is required to power OFF the PC, wait 10 seconds and power ON the PC again. Do not enable this option in case a keyboard is connected to the Y-cable.

The wedge is responding to all commands from the computer.

The 'without keyboard' option is only supported for PC/AT wedges.

	SET	
With keyboard	**KM**	
Without keyboard	KL	
	END	

2.2.1. Keyboard language

Keyboards are also different depending on country or language. Examples are the QWERTY and AZERTY keyboards. Select the same language that has been selected on your PC.

The languages supported depend on the reader model and software release. Please consult your sales office for the languages currently supported.

	SET	
US	**KE**	
UK	KV	
German	KG	
French	KI	
Italian	OW	
Spanish	KJ	
Portuguese	PH	
Swiss (French)	PL	
Swiss (German)	PK	
	END	

	SET	
Dutch	PI	
Belgian	PJ	
Swedish	PD	
Finnish	PG	
Danish	KK	
Norwegian	PE	
Japanese	PM	
Czech	WF	
	END	

2.2.2. Special options

This section contains some specialised keyboard options.

Do not use numpad:
The reader wil emulate the numerical keys on the alpha keypad when transmitting numerical data.

Use numpad:
The reader will emulate the numerical keypad when transmitting numerical data. The NUMLOCK should always be ON when this option has been selected.

Auto NumLock mode:
When selecting this option, the bar code reader automatically uses the correct NumLock state.

No CAPSLOCK mode:
This options cancels the CAPSLOCK mode.

CAPSLOCK mode:
This option ensures that data is displayed correctly when the keyboard is normally in CAPSLOCK mode. The keyboard is returned in the CAPSLOCK mode after transmission.

Auto CAPSLOCK mode:
When selecting this option, the transmitted data is displayed correctly, disregarding the CAPSLOCK state.

	SET	
Do not use numpad	**RN**	
Use numpad	RM	
Auto numlock mode	/A	
No CAPSLOCK mode	**5Q**	
CAPSLOCK mode	8A	
Auto CAPSLOCK mode	2U	
	END	

2.2.3. Intercharacter delay for wedges/USB

The intercharacter delay can be used to adapt the reader's data transmission speed to the system. If the transmission speed is too high, the system may not be able to receive all characters. Adjust the intercharacter delay until the data is received correctly.

The default value as well as the actual delay time depend on the terminal type and language selected.

2.2.3. Intercharacter delay for wedges/USB

	SET	
No delay	LA	
Delay = 1	LB	
Delay = 2	LC	
Delay = 3	LD	
Delay = 4	LE	
Delay = 5	LF	
Delay = 6	LG	
Delay = 7	LH	
Delay = 8	LI	
Delay = 9	LJ	
Delay = 10	LK	
	END	

2.3. Wireless options

This section is intended to configure a wireless connection to an Opticon cradle and third party dongles. Options are available to minimize the reader's power consumption and to maximize working time and enable secure data exchange.

Default Bluetooth connection:
By default the reader is configured to connect to the Opticon cradle. Simply read the twelve character Bluetooth address label on the bottom of the cradle. The reader automatically connects to the cradle and automatically configures the pin code, authentication and encryption.

Default IEEE 802.15.4 connection:
By default the reader is configured to connect to the Opticon cradle. Simply read the ten-character address label on the bottom of the cradle. The reader automatically connects to the cradle and automatically configures the pin code, authentication and encryption.
With IEEE 802.15.4, the connection only exists during data transfers. Therefor the options "Auto disconnect" and "Auto reconnect" are not supported.

DRS232 cradle connection:
In case the cradle is connected to the computer via RS232, the communication parameters such as baud rate, data bits, parity and stop bits can be configured via the bar code reader. For baud rate settings and for data, parity and stop bits refer to the applicable paragraphs as described earlier in this chapter.

USB cradle connection:
In case the cradle is connected to the computer via USB, the USB driver for the cradle needs to be installed. This driver can be downloaded from www.opticon.com. The USB driver installs a serial port on the computer. Please consult your sales office for not listed platforms.

Bluetooth dongle connection:
In case a third party Bluetooth dongle is used, the Bluetooth address, pin code and security options needs to be configured manually. Consult your Bluetooth dongle manual how to obtain the Bluetooth address, how to configure the pin code and secure transmission. You need this information to configure the bar code reader. The Bluetooth dongle's driver installs a serial port on the computer, which is used by the bar code reader to transmit the data.

Keyboard emulation:
In case keyboard emulation is required, Opticon's program Tscan can convert the serial data from a COM port into keyboard data. Ask your local dealer or sales office how to obtain Tscan.

Enable auto connect to Opticon cradle:
After reading the address label on the cradle, the reader immediately tries to establish a connection.

Disable auto connect to Opticon cradle:
After reading the address label on the cradle, the reader needs to be connected manually.

Connect to other Bluetooth device:
In order to connect to a different Bluetooth device scan the applicable menu labels in the following configuration order:
- set Bluetooth device address (mandatory)
- set Security (optional)
- read label: Manually connect (mandatory)

Bluetooth options:
The reader can be configured for several options:
- set connection (mandatory), choose from trigger connection or auto connection
- select an address (mandatory)
- select security method (optional)
- set power savings (optional)
- select memorizing options (optional)

IEEE 802.15.4 options:
The reader can be configured for several options:
- set connection (mandatory)
- set trigger connect options (optional)
- set power savings (optional)
- select memorizing options (optional)

2.3.1. Bluetooth address

To enable the Bluetooth reader to communicate to another Bluetooth device, the Bluetooth address of that device must be configured in the reader.
The Bluetooth address can be found on the other device. Mostly it is displayed on the product label as a 12 digits number or a number with 6 hex digit pairs.

To configure an Opticon Bluetooth bar code reader to connect to a third party Bluetooth dongle, the following steps must be taken:
- step 1 - retrieve the dongle's MAC address
- step 2 - set the reader to connect directly to a computer
- step 3 - set the MAC address of the dongle in the reader
- step 4 - establish connection to the Bluetooth module

Example for manually connection and configuration:
Example Step 1.
The following information is retrieved from the dongle's Bluetooth manager:
Dongle make/type: MSI MS6967
Bluetooth Address: 00 04 12 34 AF 56
Secure Connection: Not Required.

Example Step 2.
- read the following codes:
  <SET>
  <Connect to PC>

Example Step 3.
Note: when reading the same menu label again, it is necessary to keep the reader away from the menu book for about one second.

- from this chapter read:
  <Set bluetooth address label>
- from the chapter Direct input numeric read:
  <0>
  keep reader away from menu book...
  <0>
  keep reader away from menu book...
  <0>
  <4> <1> <2> <3> <4>
- from the chapter Direct input character read:
  <A> <F>
- from the chapter Direct input numeric read:
  <5> <6>
- from this chapter read:
  <End bluetooth address label>
  <END>

Example Step 4.
- read the command label:
  <Manually connect>

Commands for (dis)connection:
In case a Bluetooth address is already configured, the reader can be manually connected or disconnected with the following command labels:
- connection: <Manually connect>
- disconnection: <Manually disconnect>

2.3.1. Bluetooth address

	SET	
Set bluetooth address label	BDAS	
End bluetooth address label	BDAE	
Disable auto connect	DIAU	
Enable auto connect	**ENAU**	
Connect to PC	CNPC	
Connect to Cradle	**CNCR**	
	END	

2.3.1. Bluetooth address commands

Manually disconnect	+-DISC-+	
Manually connect	+-CONN-+	

2.3.2. Bluetooth security

To provide additional security connections, the Bluetooth specification allows you to enable a special security setting, so that a PIN-code is required from the bar code reader in order to establish a connection.

Use 'secured' connections

If you want to use 'secured' connections:

- scan enable authentication label
- scan the PIN-code labels. The PIN-code is a code of 1 to 16 characters. Any personal combination alpha-numeric characters can be used. Read direct input (numeric) characters from the chapter: String options
- enable authentication on the host
- if encryption is required, scan enable encryption labels

Use 'unsecured' connections

If you want to use 'unsecured' connections:

- scan disable authentication labels
- disable authentication on the host

	SET	
Set PIN-code label	PINS	
End PIN-code label	PINE	
Authentication if not paired	**AUTO**	
Disable authentication	AUTD	
Enable authentication	AUTE	
Disable encryption	**ENCD**	
Enable encryption	ENCE	
	END	

2.3.3. Trigger connection options

Press trigger switch time to connect:
This is the time the trigger switch needs to be pressed where after the reader tries to establish a connection.

	SET	
Disabled	**PC00**	
1 second	PC01	
2 seconds	PC02	
3 seconds	PC03	
4 seconds	PC04	
5 seconds	PC05	
6 seconds	PC06	
7 seconds	PC07	
8 seconds	PC08	
9 seconds	PC09	
	END	

2.3.4. Trigger disconnect options

Press trigger switch time to disconnect:
This is the time the trigger switch needs to be pressed where after the reader disconnects.

	SET	
Disabled	**PD00**	
1 second	PD01	
2 seconds	PD02	
3 seconds	PD03	
4 seconds	PD04	
5 seconds	PD05	
6 seconds	PD06	
7 seconds	PD07	
8 seconds	PD08	
9 seconds	PD09	
	END	

2.3.5. Auto disconnect options

Auto disconnect:
If the reader is idle for the configured time, it will disconnect. Purpose options are power saving.

	SET	
Disabled	**AD00**	
10 minutes	AD01	
20 minutes	AD02	
30 minutes	AD03	
40 minutes	AD04	
50 minutes	AD05	
60 minutes	AD06	
	END	

2.3.6. Auto reconnect options

Auto reconnect:
If the reader is disconnected because it is out of range or the Bluetooth device is not available, the reader will try to establish the connection during the configured time. If this time is expired, the reader stops trying. The reader will not reconnect after reading the manually disconnect label or after auto disconnection.

	SET	
Disabled	CA00	
1 minute	CA01	
2 minutes	CA02	
3 minutes	CA03	
4 minutes	CA04	
5 minutes	**CA05**	
6 minutes	CA06	
7 minutes	CA07	
8 minutes	CA08	
9 minutes	CA09	
	END	

2.3.7. Wireless power saving

Activation levels:
In order to reduce the power consumption it is possible to set the activity rate of the reader. The default setting is 'Active', meaning that the reader will continuously check for communication. By setting the level to a certain time the reader will reduce activity and check for communication only at the set time.

Auto disconnect:
Power consumption can also be reduced by auto disconnect settings as described in the chapters: Auto disconnect options and Auto reconnect options.

	SET	
Level 0	**LV00**	
Level 1 300 slots, 187.5ms	LV01	
Level 2 500 slots, 312.5ms	LV02	
Level 3 700 slots, 437.0ms	LV03	
Level 4 900 slots, 562.5ms	LV04	
Level 5 1100 slots, 687.5ms	LV05	
Level 6 1300 slots, 812.5ms	LV06	
Level 7 1500 slots, 937.5ms	LV07	
	END	

2.3.8. Memorizing

Memorizing options can be used to temporary store bar code data in case the bar code reader lost its connection. As soon the reader is connected again, the temporary stored data is transmitted to the computer and the storage area is cleared.
The data is stored in RAM. In case the battery is depleted or battery is removed, data is lost.

The bar code reader is automatically disconnected in case:
- the bar code reader is out of range (too far away from cradle),
- power from cradle is lost.

Data memorizing disabled:
Bar code data is not stored automatically, in case the connection is lost. Data memorizing can manually be started by reading the Start/ continue memorizing option.

Data memorizing enabled:
Bar code data is stored automatically, in case the connection is lost.

Memorize after connection loss:
Data is only temporary stored in case the bar code reader lost its connection. Memorizing stops in case the +-DISC-+ label is read or in case the wireless address is changed.

Always memorize when not connected:
Data is always temporary stored in case the bar code reader is not connected.

Memorize control labels:
The next options should be used without reading the SET and END label. These memorizing options are intended to manually control the memorizing mode.

Start/continue memorizing:
Manually start memorizing. In case memorized data was present, it will continue memorizing.

Stop/pause memorizing:
Manually stop memorizing. Memorizing can be continued by reading the Start/continue memorizing option.

Clear all memorized data:
All memorizing data is deleted and the storage area is cleared.

Available memory for memorizing is reader dependent (12kB)

2.3.8. Memorizing

	SET	
Data memorizing disabled	**DTMD**	
Data memorizing enabled	DTME	
Memorize after connection loss	**BM0**	
Always memorize when not connected	BM1	
	END	

2.3.8. Memorizing commands

Clear all memorized data	+-MCLR-+	
Start/continue memorizing	+-MSTR-+	
Stop/pause memorizing	+-MSTP-+	

3. CODE OPTIONS

The menu options in this chapter are intended to select:

- which bar code types can be read
- the permissible length of the bar codes to be read
- bar code specific options

In short: the decoding characteristics of the reader can be adjusted.

3.1. Setting of readable codes

These options do not affect the reading of the menu labels. The required bar code types can be selected by enabling a single readable code only and enabling readable codes.

It is strongly recommended to select only the required codes.
Advantages of selecting only the required codes are:

- faster reading
- no accidental scanning of unwanted bar codes
- reduced probability of reading errors which can not be prevented completely, because of the limited security of some bar code types

Some bar codes are translations or special variants of other bar code types. The next figure lists their relationships. See figure 3.01.

Example:
To read Italian Pharmaceutical type bar codes, Enable Code 39, Select the option 'Italian Pharmaceutical' from the 'Options for Code 39'.

Fig. 3.01. Setting of readable codes table RELATIONS

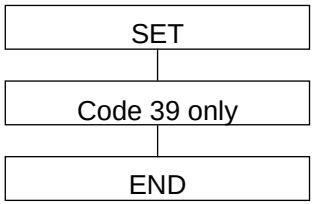
Code type:		Belongs to:
ABC Code	▶▶	Codabar
Code 39 Full ASCII	▶▶	Code 39
CX Code	▶▶	Codabar
EAN 128	▶▶	Code 128
ISBN Bookland	▶▶	EAN-13
ISSN	▶▶	EAN-13
ISMN	▶▶	EAN-13
Tri-Optic	▶▶	Code 39

3.1.1. Enabling a single read. code

With this option you can set the reader to read a single bar code type only. If you select 'Code 39 only', no other codes will be read.

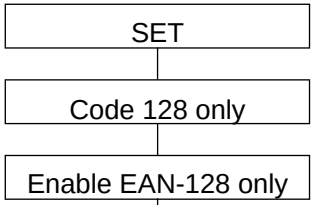
Example:
If you want to read Code 39 only, you read the option 'Code 39 only'. See figure 3.02.

Fig. 3.02. Enabling a single readable code: Code 39



Example:
If you want to read one of the special bar codes as listed in the relations table for setting of readable codes, e.g. EAN128 only, you read the option 'Code 128 only' followed by 'Enable EAN-128 only' from the 'Options for Code 128'. See figure 3.03.

Fig. 3.03. Enabling a single readable code: Code 128



3.1.1. Enabling a single read. code

	SET	
All codes excl. add-on	A0	
Only all UPC and EAN codes	J0	
UPC only	J1	
UPC + 2 only	J2	
UPC + 5 only	J3	
EAN only	J4	
EAN + 2 only	J5	
EAN + 5 only	J6	
Code 39 only	A2	
Tri-Optic only	JD	
Codabar only	A3	
Industrial 2of5 only	J7	
Interleaved 2of5 only	J8	
	END	

	SET	
S-Code only	RA	
Matrix 2of5 only	AB	
Chinese Post Matrix 2of5 only	JE	
Korean Postal Authority code only	JL	
IATA only	A4	
MSI/Plessey only	A7	
Telepen only	A9	
UK/Plessey only	A1	
Code 128 only	A6	
Code 93 only	A5	
Code 11 only	BLB	
RSS-14 only	J9	
RSS-limited only	JJ	
	END	

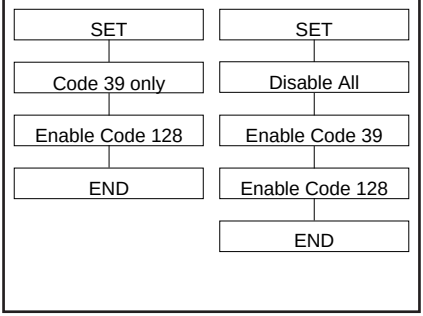
	SET	
RSS-expanded only	JK	
DataMatrix ECC000 - 140 only	BG2	
DataMatrix ECC200 only	BC0	
Aztec only	BC5	
Aztec runes only	BF4	
QR Code only	BC1	
Maxicode only	BC2	
PDF417 only	BC3	
MicroPDF417 only	BC4	
Enable all 1D codes only	BCA	
Enable all 2D codes only	BCB	
	END	

3.1.2. Enabling of readable codes

With this option you can set the reader to read a number of bar code types or simply enable additional bar code types.

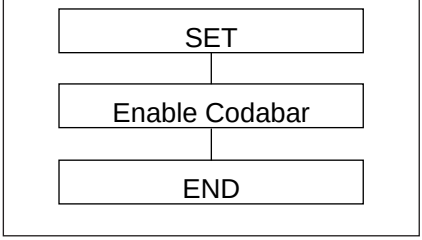
Example:
If you only want to read Code 39 and Code 128, you read 'Code 39 only' and 'enable Code 128'. Alternatively you can read 'Disable All', 'Enable Code 39' and 'Enable Code 128'. See figure 3.04.

Fig. 3.04. Enabling of readable codes



Example:
If you want to enable Codabar in addition to what you already have configured, you read 'Enable Codabar'. See figure 3.05.

Fig. 3.05. Enabling of readable codes addition



3.1.2. Enabling of readable codes

	SET	
All codes excl. add-on	A0	
Enable UPC	**R1**	
Enable UPC + 2	R2	
Enable UPC + 5	R3	
Enable EAN	**R4**	
Enable EAN + 2	R5	
Enable EAN + 5	R6	
Enable Code 39	**B2**	
Enable Tri-Optic	**JZ**	
Enable Codabar	**B3**	
Enable Industrial 2of5	**R7**	
Enable Interleaved 2of5	**R8**	
Enable S-Code	**R9**	
	END	

	SET	
Enable Matrix 2of5	BB	
Enable Chinese Post Matrix 2of5	JS	
Enable Korean Postal Authority code	WH	
Enable IATA	**B4**	
Enable MSI/Plessey	**B7**	
Enable Telepen	**B9**	
Enable UK/Plessey	**B1**	
Enable Code 128	**B6**	
Enable Code 93	**B5**	
Enable Code 11	BLC	
Enable RSS-14	JX	
Enable RSS-limited	JY	
Enable RSS-expanded	DR	
	END	

	SET	
Enable DataMatrix ECC000 - 140	BG0	
Enable DataMatrix ECC200	**BCC**	
Enable Aztec	**BCH**	
Enable Aztec runes	BF2	
Enable QR Code	**BCD**	
Enable Maxicode	**BCE**	
Enable PDF417	**BCF**	
Enable MicroPDF417	**BCG**	
Enable all 1D codes	BCM	
Enable all 2D codes	BCN	
Disable all	B0	
	END	

3.2. Setting of number of characters

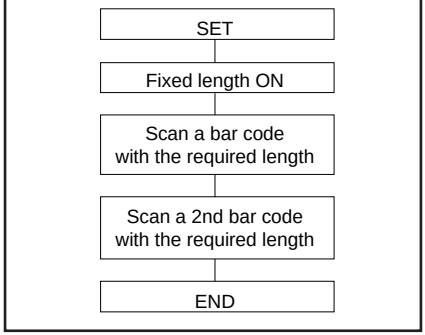
If you are going to read bar codes of known length, it is recommended to set the reader for a fixed number of characters. This can be done for up to two lengths. The reader uses this to verify that labels read are of the correct length, rejecting any labels which do not have the specified length. The advantage of setting a fixed length, is that it provides protection against short scans of labels, such as Interleaved 2of5, which do not provide sufficient security against partial scan. The length checking is done on the label data and is not affected by options such as (not) transmit start/ stop character or check digit. Setting the number of characters does not affect fixed length codes, such as EAN-13. 2D symbologies such as PDF417 and Data Matrix are also not affected by fixed length settings.

The following options are available:

Fixed length OFF all codes.
This option cancels the fixed length checking.

Fixed length ON all codes.
This option enables the fixed length checking. Two fixed lengths are programmed which will affect all variable length codes. This is done by reading the following labels:
<SET>
<Fixed length ON - all codes> a bar code with the required length, a second bar code with the required length (this may be the same one as the first one)
<END>
See figure 3.06.

Fig. 3.06. Setting Fixed length ON all codes



It is possible to configure a fixed length or a minimum and a maximum length for selected symbologies by reading the respective option followed by a barcode label with the required length. The different functions may be combined and will be used as follows:

- if a label is checked for fixed length, it will not be checked for minimum or maximum length
- if a label is not checked for fixed length it will be checked for both minimum and maximum length

By reading an option followed by the 'END' label, the function is disabled or the values for that option are reset to their default. The default values are:

- fixed: disabled, thus no fixed length checking
- minimum: according to the next figure (The minimum length of the 2of5 bar code types can not be changed independent.)
- maximum: disabled, thus no maximum length checking. (The maximum length is reader dependent)

See figure 3.07.

Fig. 3.07. Setting Minimum length table

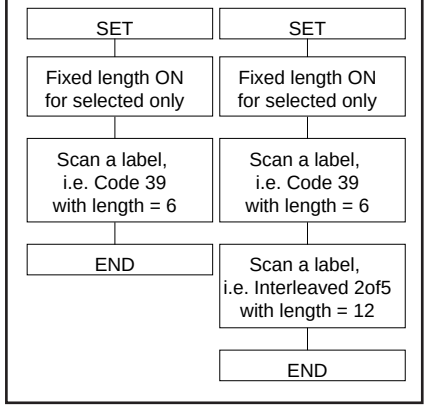
Code type:	Minimum length
Codabar	5
Code 11	1
Code 39	1
Code 93	1
Code 128	1
Industrial 2of5	5
Interleaved 2of5	6
IATA	5
Matrix 2of5	5
MSI/Plessey	3
UK/Plessey	2
RSS-expanded	1
S-Code	5
Telepen	1

Fixed length ON for selected codes:
This option enables fixed length checking for different bar code types and will only affects the bar code types read. The number of fixed lengths which can be configured is reader dependent.

<SET>
<Fixed length ON for selected codes>
Scan bar codes of the required type and length
<END>

Example:
The 2 examples shown in the next figure have the following results: In the first example only Code 39 labels will be checked for a length of 6 characters. Any other bar code type will not be checked for fixed length. In the second example Code 39 labels will be checked for a length of 6 characters and Interleaved 2of5 labels for a length of 12 characters. This implies that also Industrial 2of5, Matrix 2of5 and S-Code are checked for a fixed length of 12 characters. Any other bar code type will not be checked for fixed length. See figure 3.08.

Fig. 3.08. Setting Fixed length ON selected codes



Minimum length for selected codes:
This option modifies the default minimum length table. The number of minimum lengths which can be configured is reader dependent. This is done by reading the following labels:
<SET>
<Minimum length for selected codes>
Scan bar codes of the required type and length
<END>

Example:
The two examples shown in the next figure have the following result: In the first example only Code 39 labels will be checked for a minimum length of 2 characters. All other bar code types will be checked for a minimum length as displayed in the next figure.
In the second example Code 39 labels will be checked for a minimum length of 2 characters and Interleaved 2of5 labels for a minimum length of 4 characters. This implies that also Industrial 2of5, Matrix 2of5 and S-Code are checked for a minimum length of 4 characters. All other bar code types will be checked for a minimum length as per figure 3.09.

Fig. 3.09. Setting Minimum length for selected codes

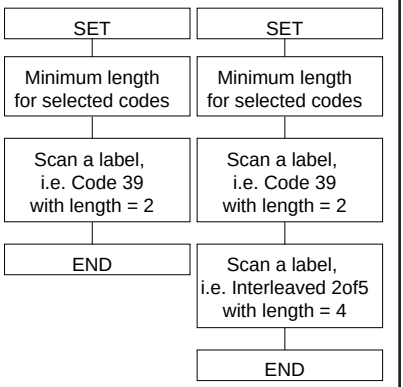
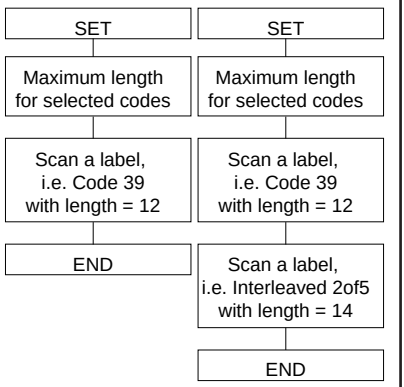


Fig. 3.10. Setting Maximum length for selected codes



Maximum length for selected codes:
This option enables the maximum length checking. The number of maximum lengths which can be configured is reader dependent. This is done by reading the following labels:
<SET>
<Maximum length for selected codes>
Scan bar codes of the required type and length
<END>

Example:
The two following examples shown in the next figure have the following result: In the first example only Code 39 labels will be checked for a maximum length of 12 characters. Any other bar code types will not be checked for a maximum length. In the second example Code 39 labels will be checked for a maximum length of 12 characters and Interleaved 2of5 labels for a maximum length of 14 characters. This implies that also Industrial 2of5, Matrix 2of5 and S-Code are checked for a maximum length of 14 characters. Any other bar code types will not be checked for a maximum length. See figure 3.10.

3.2. Setting of number of characters

	SET	
Fixed length OFF all codes	**H0**	
Fixed length ON all codes	H1	
Fixed length ON for selected codes	HK	
Minimum length for selected codes	HL	
Maximum length for selected codes	HM	
	END	

3.3. Setting code specific options

Code specific options may be configured affecting:

- enabling and disabling code variants and translations, such as EAN-128, as were listed in the relations table for setting of readable codes
- data verification such as by means of a check digit calculation. A check digit has a value that can be calculated from the other data characters and is usually the last data character in a bar code
- pre-editing of the data string such as removing the check-digit and/or start/stop characters

The more common options are described here:

Check CD:
This option enables the check digit calculation. If the calculated check digit does not correspond to the check digit in the bar code, then the bar code is ignored. The use of a check digit greatly improves the security of a bar code.

Not check CD:
This option disables the check digit calculation. This option is required when the bar codes do not contain a check digit or contain an invalid check digit.

Transmit CD:
This option enables the transmission of the check digit together with the data characters. If the check digit calculation is disabled, the reader can not differentiate anymore between a (valid) check digit and a data character. It will therefore transmit all data characters of the label, including what could constitute a check digit.

Not transmit CD:
This option disables the transmission of the check digit. If the check digit calculation is disabled, the reader can not differentiate between a (valid) check digit and a data character. It will therefore transmit all data characters of the label, excluding the character that could constitute the check digit for the type of bar code.

Transmit ST/SP:
This option enables the transmission of the start and stop characters of a bar code.

Not transmit ST/SP:
This option disables the transmission of the start and stop characters of a bar code. The next figure summarizes the effect of the transmit options for a Code 39 label with:
- start and stop characters '*'
- data characters '1 2 3 4 5 6'
- or data characters '1 2 3 4 5' and check digit '6'

Note that because '6' is, according to the Code 39 specifications, not a valid check digit for this label. The check digit calculation must therefore be disabled in order for the label to be accepted.

See figure 3.11.

Fig. 3.11. Setting code specific options

	Transmit CD	Not transmit CD
Transmit ST/SP	* 1 2 3 4 5 6 *	* 1 2 3 4 5 *
Not transmit ST/SP	1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4 5

3.3.1. Options for UPC-A

The UPC-A symbology is a fixed length symbology encoding 11 data digits, a check digit and non printable start/stop characters. The following characters are supported:
- the digits 0 up to 9

An optional leading zero can be transmitted, which together with the data and the check digit forms a 13 digit field providing compatibility with the EAN-13 format. For string format see figure 3.12.

Fig. 3.12. Options for UPC-A

UPC-A		
leading zero	data (11 digits)	check digit

UPC-A add-on 2/add-on 5:
The UPC-A symbology as described above can be succeeded by an additional 2 or 5 digit UPC-A code. For string format see figure 3.13.

Fig. 3.13. Options for UPC-A

UPC-A +2, +5			
leading zero	data (11 digits)	check digit	add-on 2 or 5

Options for UPC-A:
- disable transmission of the leading zero
- disable transmission of the check digit

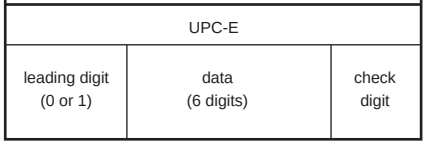
	SET	
UPC-A, No leading zero, transmit CD	**E3**	
UPC-A, No leading zero, not transmit CD	E5	
UPC-A, Leading zero, transmit CD	E2	
UPC-A, Leading zero, not transmit CD	E4	
	END	

3.3.2. Options for UPC-E

The UPC-E symbology is a fixed length symbology encoding 6 data digits, a check digit and non printable start/stop characters. The following characters are supported:
• the digits 0 upto 9

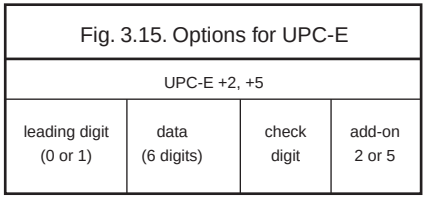
An optional leading digit can be transmitted, which together with the data and the check digit forms an 8 digit field providing a compatibility with the EAN-8 format. For string format see figure 3.14.

Fig. 3.14. Options for UPC-E



UPC-E add-on 2/add-on 5:
The UPC-E symbology as described above can be succeeded by an additional 2 or 5 digit UPC-E code. For string format see figure 3.15.

Fig. 3.15. Options for UPC-E



UPC-E0 stands for UPC version E0 and the first digit is always a '0'. UPC-E1 stand for UPC version E1 and the first digit is a '1'. Options for UPC-E0 affects UPC-E1 too. Support for UPC-E1 is reader dependent.

Options for UPC-E:
- enable transmission of the leading digit
- disable transmission of the check digit
- transmit UPC-E as UPC-A

Transmit UPC-E as UPC-A:
If this option is enabled, a UPC-E label is transmitted in the UPC-A format.

3.3.2. Options for UPC-E

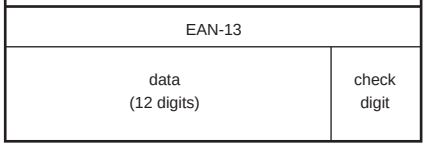
	SET	
UPC-E, No leading digit, transmit CD	**E7**	
UPC-E, No leading digit, not transmit CD	E9	
UPC-E, Leading digit, transmit CD	E6	
UPC-E, Leading digit, not transmit CD	E8	
Transmit UPC-E as is	**6Q**	
Transmit UPC-E as UPC-A	6P	
	END	

3.3.3. Options for EAN-13 and EAN-8

EAN-13:
The EAN-13 symbology is a fixed length symbology encoding 12 data digits, a check digit and non printable start/stop characters. The following characters are supported:
• the digits 0 upto 9

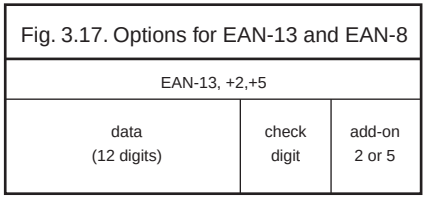
The data may be translated into ISBN, ISSN or ISMN format. For string format see figure 3.16.

Fig. 3.16. Options for EAN-13 and EAN-8



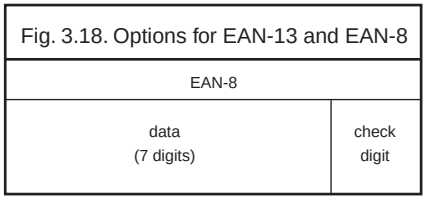
EAN-13 add-on 2/add-on 5:
The EAN-13 symbology as described above can be succeeded by an additional 2 or 5 digit code. For string format see figure 3.17.

Fig. 3.17. Options for EAN-13 and EAN-8



EAN-8:
The EAN-8 symbology is a fixed length symbology encoding 7 data digits, a check digit and non printable start/stop characters. The following characters are supported:
• the digits 0 upto 9
For string format see figure 3.18.

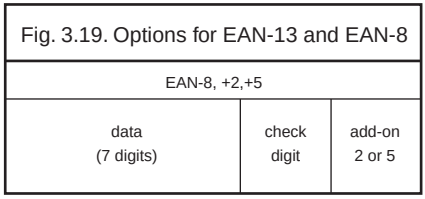
Fig. 3.18. Options for EAN-13 and EAN-8



EAN-8 add-on 2/add-on 5:
The EAN-8 symbology as described above can be succeeded by an additional 2 or 5 digit code. For string format see figure 3.19.

Options for EAN:
• disable transmission of the check digit
• enable ISBN, ISSN or ISMN translation

Fig. 3.19. Options for EAN-13 and EAN-8



Enable ISBN, ISSN or ISMN translation:
If this option is enabled, an EAN-13 label is verified for the correct format and transmitted as a 10-digit ISBN number, 8 digit ISSN number. In case of ISMN, the character M is transmitted followed by 9 digits. Support for these translations is reader dependent.

3.3.3. Options for EAN-13 and EAN-8

	SET	
EAN-13 not transmit CD	6J	
EAN-13 transmit CD	**6K**	
EAN-8 not transmit CD	6H	
EAN-8 transmit CD	**6I**	
Disable ISBN translation	**IB**	
Enable ISBN translation	IA	
Enable ISBN if possible	IK	
Disable ISSN translation	**HN**	
Enable ISSN translation	HO	
Enable ISSN if possible	4V	
Disable ISMN translation	**IO**	
Enable ISMN translation	IP	
Enable ISMN if possible	IQ	
	END	

3.3.4. Options for Code 39 and It. Pharm.

Code 39:
Code 39 is a variable length symbology with an optional check digit and printable start/stop characters. The following characters are supported:
- the digits 0 up to 9
- the upper case characters A up to Z
- the characters - . $ / + % SPACE
- start/stop character is *

The checksum is calculated as the sum modulo 43 of the numerical value of the data characters. In full ASCII mode, all 128 ASCII characters are supported. This is done by combining one of the characters +, %, $ or / with one of the alpha characters (A upto Z). For string format see figure 3.20.

Italian Pharmaceutical:
In this mode the Code 39 data is translated to the Italian pharmaceutical format. This format has a fixed length containing 8 numeric data values followed by a single mandatory check digit. An optional leading 'A' can be transmitted. For string format see figure 3.21.

Options for Code 39:
- enable full ASCII conversion
- enable Italian Pharmaceutical conversion
- enable check digit
- disable transmission of the check digit
- enable transmission of start/stop
- enable leading A for Italian Pharmaceutical
- selection of the minimum number of data characters

Normal Code 39:
In this mode the decoded data characters are transmitted without further translation.

Full ASCII Code 39:
In this mode the decoded data characters are translated to full ASCII Code 39.

Full ASCII Code 39 if possible:
In this mode the decoded data characters are translated to full ASCII Code 39. Invalid combinations are not translated and are transmitted as is.

Italian Pharmaceutical only:
In this mode the decoded data characters are translated to the Italian Pharmaceutical format. If the data does not comply with the Italian Pharmaceutical format, the label is rejected.

Italian Pharmaceutical if possible:
In this mode the decoded data characters are translated to the Italian Pharmaceutical format. If the data does not comply with the Italian Pharmaceutical format, then the data is transmitted as Normal or full ASCII Code 39.

Concatenation:
If a Code 39 bar code contains a leading space, the data is stored into the reader's buffer without the leading space. As soon as a Code 39 bar code is read without a leading space, the data is appended to the reader's buffer and the entire buffer is transmitted and cleared for new data. In case a non Code 39 bar code is read, the data in the non-Code 39 bar code is transmitted and the buffer is cleared. The buffer size is reader dependent.

Fig. 3.20. Options for Code 39 and It.Pharm.

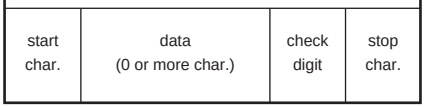


Fig. 3.21. Options for Code 39 and It.Pharm.

3.3.4. Options for Code 39 and It.Pharm.

	SET	
Normal Code 39	**D5**	
Full ASCII Code 39	D4	
Full ASCII Code 39 if possible	+K	
It. Pharmaceutical only	D6	
It. Pharmaceutical if possible	D7	
Not check CD	**C1**	
Check CD	C0	
Not transmit CD	D8	
Transmit CD	**D9**	
Not transmit ST/SP	**D1**	
Transmit ST/SP	D0	
Not transm. Id. A for It. Pharm.Code	**DA**	
Transmit leading A for It. Pharm.Code	DB	
	END	

	SET	
Minimum 3 digits	8D	
Minimum 1 digit	**8E**	
Disable concatenation	**+M**	
Enable concatenation	+L	
	END	

3.3.5. Options for Codabar

Codabar (NW7):
Codabar (NW7) is a variable length symbology with an optional check digit and printable start/stop characters. The next characters are supported:
- the digits 0 upto 9
- the characters - $: / . +
- start/stop characters are A, B, C or D

The checksum is calculated as the sum modulo 16 of the numerical values of all data characters. For string format see figure 3.22.

ABC-Code:
The ABC code is an acronym for American Blood Commission. This code consists of two bar codes which are decoded in one read cycle. The code is concatenated when the stop character of the first bar code and the start character of the second bar code is a D. These two D's are not transmitted. For string format see figure 3.23.

CX-Code:
The CX-Code consists of two bar codes which are decoded in one read cycle. The code is concatenated when the stop character of the first bar code is a C, and the start character of the second bar code is a B. The B and C characters are not transmitted. For string format see figure 3.24.

Options for Codabar:
- enable ABC code concatenation
- enable CX code concatenation
- enable check digit check
- disable transmission of the check digit
- disable transmission of start/stop
- selection of start/stop character translation
- selection of minimum number of data characters
- enable library space (CLSI) insertion

Fig. 3.22. Options for Codabar

Codabar			
start char.	data (1 or more char.)	check digit	stop char.

Fig. 3.23. Options for Codabar

ABC Code					
start char.	data (1 or more char.)	check digit	data (1 or more char.)	check digit	stop char.

Fig. 3.24. Options for Codabar

CX Code					
start char.	data (1 or more char.)	check digit	data (1 or more char.)	check digit	stop char.

Space insertion:
This option inserts spaces in position 2, 7, 13, of the data string for use in library systems.

ST/SP translation:
This option enables the translation and transmission of the start and stop characters. Thus if the option ST/SP: abcd/tn*e is chosen, the start character is converted to lower case, e.g. from A, B, C or D to a, b, c, or d respectively and the stop character is converted from A, B, C or D to t, n, *, or e respectively. The next figure shows the resulting format for these options with a Codabar label using A and B as start and stop characters and 1 2 3 4 5 6 as data characters. For string format see figure 3.25.

Minimum data characters:
Codabar labels are checked for a minimum of 1, 3 or 5 characters are set by the user. If the number of characters in the label is shorter than the number set, the label will be rejected. If the fixed length option is used for Codabar type labels then such labels will additionally be checked for fixed length.

Inter character gap check:
This option enables the reading of Codabar labels with a large or irregular gap between characters. Checking the gap means that it is not allowed to have a gap. Disable the gap check allows gaps in the bar code.

Fig. 3.25. Options for Codabar

Codabar Start and Stop

1 2 3 4 5 6	Not transmit ST/SP
A 1 2 3 4 5 6 B	ST/SP: ABCD/ABCD
a 1 2 3 4 5 6 b	ST/SP: abcd/abcd
A 1 2 3 4 5 6 N	ST/SP: ABCD/TN*E
a 1 2 3 4 5 6 n	ST/SP: abcd/tn*e

<DC1> 1 2 3 4 5 6 <DC2>	
<DC1>	ST/SP: ASCII Hex 11
<DC2>	ST/SP: ASCII Hex 12
<DC3>	ST/SP: ASCII Hex 13
<DC4>	ST/SP: ASCII Hex 14

3.3.5. Options for Codabar

	SET	
Enable only Codabar normal mode	**HA**	
Enable only ABC code	H4	
Enable only CX code	H5	
Enable Codabar, ABC and CX	H3	
Not check CD	**H7**	
Check CD	H6	
Not transmit CD	H9	
Transmit CD	**H8**	
Disable space insertion	**HE**	
Enable space insertion	HD	
Not transmit ST/SP	**F0**	
ST/SP: ABCD/ABCD	F3	
ST/SP: abcd/abcd	F4	
	END	

	SET	
ST/SP: ABCD/TN*E	F1	
ST/SP: abcd/tn*e	F2	
ST/SP: <DC1><DC2><DC3><DC4>/ <DC1><DC2><DC3><DC4>	HJ	
Minimum data one character	HC	
Minimum data three characters	HB	
Minimum data five characters	**HF**	
Disable intercharacter gap check	HI	
Enable intercharacter gap check	**HH**	
	END	

3.3.6. Options for 2of5 and S-Code

Code 2of5:
Code 2of5 is a variable length symbology with an optional check digit and non printable start and stop characters. The following characters are supported:
• the digits 0 upto 9

The checksum is calculated as the sum modulo 10 of the numerical values of all the data characters.

Industrial 2of5:
This symbology encodes a single digit in each data symbol. Information is carried in the bars only.

Interleaved 2of5:
This symbology encodes a pair of digits in each symbol, the number of digits are therefore always an even number. Information is carried in the bars and spaces. The start and stop pattern is not unique inside the code. It is therefore essential to use the fixed length option to prevent partial reads.

S-Code:
This symbology encodes like Interleaved 2of5 but encodes the last data character as Industrial 2of5. The number of data digits is therefore always an odd number.
Information is carried in the bars and the spaces.The start and stop pattern is not unique inside the code. It is therefore essential to use the fixed length option to prevent partial reads.

Matrix 2of5:
This symbology encodes 1 digit in each character, the number of digits can therefore be an odd or an even number. Information is carried in the bars and spaces.

For string format of the supported symbologies see figure 3.26.

Options for code 2of5:
- disable transmission of the check digit
- enable check digit check
- selection of the minimum number of data characters
- disable space check for industrial 2of5
- transmit S-Code as Interleaved 2of5

Minimum data characters:
Code 2of5 are checked for a minimum of 1, 3 or 5 characters as set by the user. If the number of characters in the label is less then the number set, the label will be rejected. If the fixed length option is used for a Code 2of5 type label, than such label will additionally be checked for fixed length.

Space check:
This option enables the reading of Industrial 2of5 labels with a large or irregular spacing.

Transmit S-Code as Interleaved 2of5:
This option enables to transmit S-Code as Interleaved 2of5 by adding a leading zero.

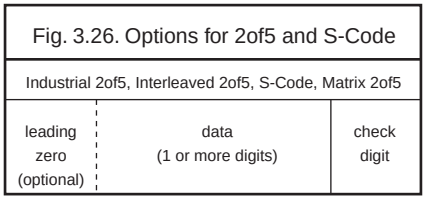


Fig. 3.26. Options for 2of5 and S-Code

3.3.6. Options for 2of5 and S-Code

	SET	
Not transmit CD	E1	
Transmit CD	**E0**	
Not check CD	**G0**	
Check CD	G1	
Minimum data one character	GE	
Minimum data three character	GF	
Minimum data five character	**GI**	
Disable space check for Industrial 2of5	GK	
Enable space check for Industrial 2of5	**GJ**	
Not transmit S-Code as Interleaved 2of5	**GH**	
Transmit S-Code as Interleaved 2of5	GG	
	END	

3.3.7. Options for IATA

The IATA code is a variable length symbology with an optional check digit and non printable start/stop characters. The following characters are supported:
- the digits 0 upto 9

The checksum is calculated as the modulo seven of the data string. IATA is acronym for International Air Transport Association. For string format see figure 3.27.

Options for IATA:
- enable check digit check
- selection of the check digit calculation
- disable transmission of the check digit

Check digit calculation:
If the check digit calculation is required, then the appropriate calculation method must be selected.

Fig. 3.27. Options for IATA

IATA				
CPN coupon (1digit)	AC airline code (3 digits)	FC form code (2 digits)	SN serial number (8 digits)	CD check digit (1 digit)

	SET	
Not check CD	**4H**	
Check FC and SN only	4I	
Check CPN, FC and SN	4J	
Check CPN, AC, FC and SN	4K	
Not transmit CD	4M	
Transmit CD	**4L**	
	END	

3.3.8. Options for MSI/Plessey

MSI Plessey is a variable length symbology with one or two optional check digit calculations CD1 and CD2 and non printable start/stop characters. The following characters are supported:
- the digits 0 up to 9

The checksum is calculated as the sum modulo 10 or 11 of the data characters. The checksum CD2 is calculated as the sum modulo 10 or 11 of the data characters and CD1. For string format see figure 3.28.

Options for MSI/Plessey:
- disable check digit check
- selection of the check digit calculation
- selection of the number of check digits to be transmitted

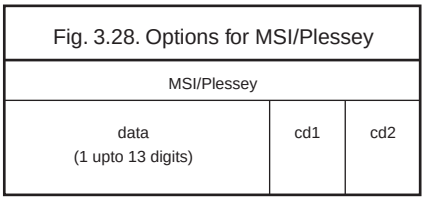
Check digit:
If the check digit calculation is required, then the appropriate calculation method must be selected.

Not transmit CD:
The character positions CD1 and CD2 are not transmitted.

Transmit CD1:
The character position CD2 is not transmitted.

Transmit CD1 and CD2:
All characters in the label are transmitted.

Fig. 3.28. Options for MSI/Plessey



3.3.8. Options for MSI/Plessey

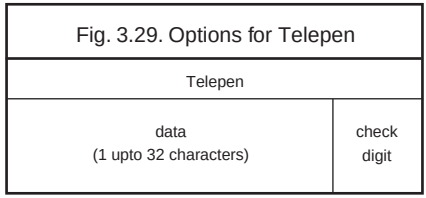
	SET	
Not check CD	4A	
Check 1 CD = MOD 10	**4B**	
Check 2 CD's = MOD 10/ MOD 10	4C	
Check 2 CD's = MOD 10/ MOD 11	4D	
Check 2 CD's = MOD 11/ MOD 10	4R	
Not transmit CD	4G	
Transmit CD1	**4E**	
Transmit CD1 and CD2	4F	
	END	

3.3.9. Options for Telepen

Telepen is a variable length symbology with a check digit and non printable start/stop characters. The following characters are supported:
- in numeric mode, the digits 00 upto 99
- in full ASCII mode, all 128 ASCII characters

The check digit calculation is derived from the sum of all data characters modulo 127. The check digit cannot be transmitted. For string format see figure 3.29.

Fig. 3.29. Options for Telepen



Options for Telepen:
- selection of ASCII mode

	SET	
Numeric mode	**D2**	
ASCII mode	D3	
	END	

3.3.10. Options for UK/Plessey

UK Plessey is a variable length symbology with a mandatory checksum and non printable start/ stop characters. The following characters are supported:
- the digits 0 upto 9
- the characters A upto F

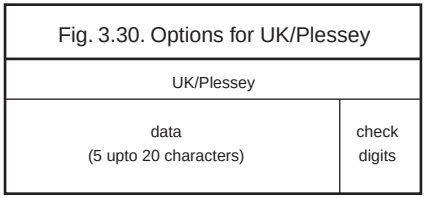
The checksum contains 2 digits and is calculated from the numerical values of all the data digits. For string format see figure 3.30.

Options for UK Plessey:
- enable A to X conversion
- disable transmission of the check digits
- enable library space (CLSI) insertion

Space insertion:
This option inserts spaces in position 2, 5, 11, 14 of the data string for use in library systems.

A to X conversion:
This option converts the character 'A' into an 'X'. The data and check digits are affected.

Fig. 3.30. Options for UK/Plessey



	SET	
Not transmit CD's	4O	
Transmit CD's	**4N**	
Disable space insertion	**DO**	
Enable space insertion	DN	
Disable A to X conversion	**DP**	
Enable A to X conversion	DQ	
	END	

3.3.11. Options for Code 128 and EAN-128

Code 128:
Code 128 is a variable length symbology with a mandatory check digit and non printable start/ stop characters. The following characters are supported:
- all 128 ASCII characters
- 4 non data function characters
- 3 start characters
- 4 code set selection characters
- 1 stop character

The check digit is calculated as the sum modulo 103 of the start character and the weighted values of the data and special characters. For string format see figure 3.31.

Options for Code 128:
- enable concatenation

EAN-128:
In this mode the Code128 data is translated to the EAN-128 format. EAN-128 data starts with the FNC1 character and separates 2 data fields with the FNC1 character.
The first FNC1 character is translated to]C1, and the second FNC1 character is translated to an ASCII GS (hex 1D) character. For string format see figure 3.32.

Options for EAN-128:
- enable EAN128 conversion

Enable EAN-128 only:
In this mode the decoded data characters are translated to the EAN-128 format. If the data does not comply with the EAN-128 format, then the label is rejected.

Enable EAN-128 if possible:
In this mode the decoded data characters are translated to the EAN-128 format. If the data does not comply with the EAN-128 format, then the label is transmitted as code 128.

FNC2 Concatenation:
If a Code 128 bar code contains a leading FNC2 character, the data is stored into the reader's buffer. As soon as a Code 128 bar code is read without a leading FNC2 character, the data is appended to the reader's buffer and the entire buffer is transmitted and cleared for new data. In case a non Code 128 bar code is read, the data in the non-Code 128 bar code is transmitted and the buffer is cleared. The buffer size is reader dependent.

Fig. 3.31. Options for Code 128 and EAN-128

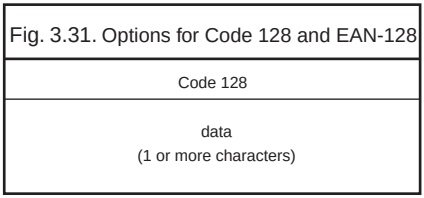
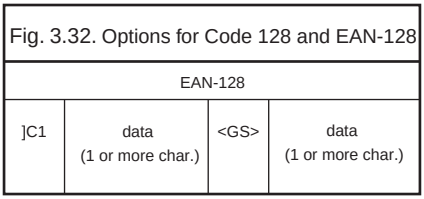


Fig. 3.32. Options for Code 128 and EAN-128



3.3.11. Options for Code 128 and EAN-128

	SET	
Disable EAN-128	**OF**	
Enable EAN-128 only	JF	
Enable EAN-128 if possible	OG	
Disable concatenation	**MP**	
Enable concatenation	MO	
	END	

3.3.12. Options for Code 93

Code 93 is a variable length symbology with 2 mandatory check digits and non printable start/ stop characters. The following characters are supported:
- the digits 0 upto 9
- the upper case characters A upto Z
- the characters - . $ / + % SPACE
- 4 non printable shift characters

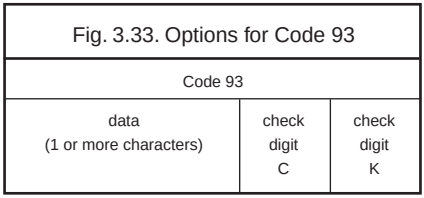
The first check digit (C) is the modulo 47 sum of the weighted data character values. The second check digit (K) is the modulo 47 sum of the weighted data character values including the first check digit (C). The check digits are not transmitted.

The special shift characters are control characters and are not transmitted with the data. If one of these characters is followed by an upper case character 'A' upto 'Z', it is transmitted as 1 single character. In case of an invalid combination, the label is rejected. This method enables support for full 128 ASCII characters encodation. The encodation is compatible with the Code 39 $, %, / and + characters. For string format see figure 3.33.

Options for Code 93:
- enable concatenation
- transmission of check digits
- calculation of check digits

Concatenation:
If a Code 93 bar code contains a leading space, the data is stored into the reader's buffer without the leading space. As soon as a Code 93 bar code is read without a leading space, the data is appended to the reader's buffer and the entire buffer is transmitted and cleared for new data. In case a non Code 93 bar code is read, the data in the non-Code 93 bar code is transmitted and the buffer is cleared. The buffer size is reader dependent. Support for this option is reader dependent.

Fig. 3.33. Options for Code 93



3.3.12. Options for Code 93

	SET	
Not check CD	9Q	
Check CD	**AC**	
Not transmit CD	**DZ**	
Transmit CD	DY	
Disable concatenation	**+W**	
Enable concatenation	+V	
	END	

3.3.13. Options for Code 11

Code 11 is a variable length symbology with 1 or 2 optional check digits and non printable start/stop characters. If the data is 10 or less characters, one check digit is used. If the data is more then 10 characters, then 2 check digits are used. The following characters are supported:

- the digits 0 upto 9
- the dash character '-'

The first check digit is the modulo 11 sum of the weighted data character values.
The second check digit is the modulo 11 sum of the weighted data character values including the first check digit. The check digits are not transmitted. For string format see figure 3.34.

Options for Code 11:

- disable check digit(s)
- automatic checking for 1 or 2 check digits depending of the number of data characters
- enable transmission of check digit(s)

Fig. 3.34. Options for Code 11

Code 11		
data (1 or more characters)	cd1	cd2

	SET	
Not check CD	BLF	
Check 1 CD	BLG	
Check 2 CDs	BLH	
Check auto 1 or 2 CDs	**BLI**	
Not transmit CD(s)	**BLJ**	
Transmit CD(s)	BLK	
	END	

3.3.14. Options for Korean Postal Authority code

Korean Postal Authority code is a fixed length numeric symbology with a mandatory check digit. The check digit is not transmitted.
For string format see figure 3.35.

Options for Korean Postal Authority code:
- transmit dash
- not transmit dash
- transmit CD
- not transmit CD

Transmit dash:
The dash character '-' (hex 2D) is printed between the 3rd and 4th digit

Fig. 3.35. Options for Korean Postal Authority code

Korean Postal Authority code			
check digit	data (3 digits)	dash (-)	data (3 digits)

	SET	
Not transmit CD	***-**	
Transmit CD	*+	
Not transmit dash	*/	
Transmit dash	***.**	
	END	

3.3.15. Options for RSS

Support for these options is reader dependent.

Maximum data capacity:
- RSS-14 group and RSS limited: Application Identifier "01" and 14 digits.
- RSS Expanded: 74 numeric or 41 alpha characters

Checksums:
The RSS family uses a mandatory checksum. The RSS-14 group uses a modulo 79 checksum, RSS Limited uses a modulo 89 checksum and RSS Expanded uses a modulo 211 checksum. The checksum is always calculated and is not transmitted.

Encodable characters:
- RSS-14 group and RSS limited: digits 0 up to 9
- RSS Expanded: subset of ISO 646: upper, lower case characters, digits, 20 punctuation characters and function character FNC1

The next RSS versions are supported:
- RSS-14 including truncated, stacked, stacked omni directional
- RSS Limited
- RSS Expanded, Expanded stacked

For string format see figure 3.36 or 3.37.

Options for RSS:
- transmission of CD
- transmission of Application Identifier

Not transmit CD:
Do not transmit the last character of RSS.

Fig. 3.36. Options for RSS

RSS-14, RSS Limited		
application identifier (01)	data (13 digits)	cd (1 digit)

Fig. 3.37. Options for RSS

RSS Expanded	
data (1 upto 73 characters)	cd (1 character)

	SET	
Not transmit CD	DM	
Transmit CD	**DL**	
Not transmit Application Identifier	DT	
Transmit Application Identifier	**DS**	
	END	

3.3.16. Options for Composite Codes

CC-A is a modified MicroPDF417 version.
CC-B is standard MicroPDF417.
CC-C is standard PDF417.

Maximum data capacity:
- CC-A: 56 characters
- CC-B: 338 characters
- CC-C: 2361 characters

Symbol size:
- 1D part: see RSS and EAN codes
- Composite part: CC-A and CC-B same as MicroPDF417, CC-C same as PDF417

Error correction:
- 1D part: only error detection
- Composite part: Reed Solomon error correction

Encodable characters:
- ASCII values 0 - 127 (ISO 646)
- ASCII values 128 - 255 (ISO 8859-1, Latin alphabet No. 1, extended ASCII)
- with ECI: many other character sets

For string format of composite codes see figure 3.38 or 3.39 or 3.40.

Options for Composite codes:
- enable composite code
- ignore link flag
- output mode

For string format of composite codes see figure 3.41.

Fig. 3.38. Options for Composite Codes

Composite A	
1D data (1 upto 73 characters)	composite data (1 upto 56 characters)

Fig. 3.39. Options for Composite Codes

Composite B	
1D data (1 upto 73 characters)	composite data (1 upto 338 characters)

Fig. 3.40. Options for Composite Codes

Composite C	
1D data (1 upto 73 characters)	composite data (1 upto 2361 characters)

Fig. 3.41. Combined options for Composite Codes

Composite Enable	Link Flag	Output Mode	Output Result
BHE	RP	BL0	1D / 1D+2D
BHE	RP	BL1	2D / 1D+2D
BHE	RP	BL2	1D / 2D / 1D+2D
BHE	RQ	BL0	1D+2D
BHE	RQ	BL1	1D+2D
BHE	RQ	BL2	1D+2D
BHF	RP	BL0	1D
BHF	RP	BL1	2D
BHF	RP	BL2	1D / 2D
BHF	RQ	BL0	1D
BHF	RQ	BL1	2D
BHF	RQ	BL2	1D / 2D

3.3.16. Options for Composite Codes

	SET	
Not ignore composite link flag	**RQ**	
Ignore composite link flag	RP	
Disable Composite on RSS	**BHF**	
Enable Composite on RSS	BHE	
As a single component, only 1D component is allowed	BL0	
As a single component, only 2D component is allowed	BL1	
As a single component, only 1D+2D component is allowed	**BL2**	
	END	

3.3.17. Options for DataMatrix

Data Matrix is a variable size matrix symbology with selectable error correction levels.

Maximum data capacity (ECC200):
- alphanumeric data: 2335 characters
- 8-bit data: 1556 characters
- numeric data: 3116 characters

Symbol size:
ECC000 - 140:
- odd number of rows and columns, square shape.
- minimum: 9 * 9 modules, maximum: 49 * 49 modules

ECC200:
- even number of rows and columns, square or rectangular shape
- square: minimum 10 * 10, maximum 144 * 144 modules
- rectangular: minimum 8 * 18, maximum 16 * 48 modules

Error correction:
- ECC000 - 140: four levels of convolutional error correction, option for error detection only
- ECC200: Reed-Solomon error correction

For new applications ECC200 is recommended.

Additional features:
- extended Channel Interpretation (ECI, ECC200 only): support for different character sets and data interpretations
- structured append (ECC200 only): represent data in up to 16 Data Matrix symbols

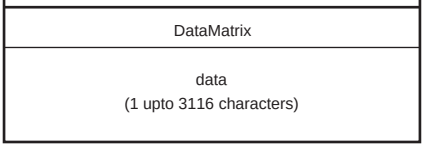
Support for these options is reader dependent. The supported character set and the maximum decodable number of characters, is reader dependent

Encodable characters:
- ASCII values 0 - 127 (ISO 646)
- ASCII values 128 - 255 (ISO 8859-1, Latin alphabet No. 1, extended ASCII)
- with ECI: many other character sets

For string format see figure 3.42.

Options for DataMatrix:
- Structured append time out: see chapter Read options

Fig. 3.42. Options for DataMatrix



3.3.18. Options for Aztec

Aztec code is a variable size matrix symbology with selectable error correction levels.

Maximum data capacity:
Standard Aztec:
- alphanumeric: 3067 characters
- numeric: 3832 characters
- byte: 1914 characters

Aztec runes:
- values 000 up to 255 (3 digits)

Symbol size:
Standard Aztec:
- minimum: 15 * 15 modules
- maximum: 151 * 151 modules

Aztec runes:
- fixed: 11 * 11 modules

Error correction:
User selectable Reed-Solomon error correction levels from 5% to 95% of data region.

Additional features:
- extended Channel Interpretation (ECI): support for different character sets and data interpretations
- structured append: represent data in up to 26 Aztec symbols
- mirror image: decode symbol in mirror reversal presentation

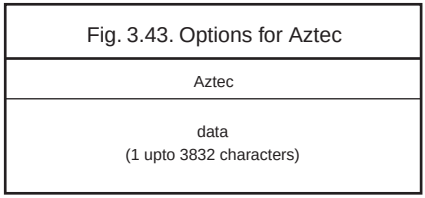
Support for these options is reader dependent. The supported character set and the maximum decodable number of characters, is reader dependent

Encodable characters:
- ASCII values 0 - 127 (ISO 646)
- ASCII values 128 - 255 (ISO 8859-1, Latin alphabet No. 1, extended ASCII)
- with ECI: many other character sets

For string format see figure 3.43.

Options for Aztec:
- structured append time out: see chapter Read options

Fig. 3.43. Options for Aztec



3.3.19. Options for QR Code

QR code is a variable size matrix symbology with selectable error correction levels.

Fig. 3.44. Options for QR Code
QR Code
data (1 upto 7089 characters)

Maximum data capacity:
Model 1:
- alphanumeric data: 707 characters
- 8-bit data: 486 characters
- numeric data: 1167 characters
- kanji data: 299 characters

Model 2:
- alphanumeric data: 4296 characters
- 8-bit data: 2953 characters
- numeric data: 7089 characters
- kanji data: 1817 characters

Symbol size:
Model 1:
- minimum: 21 * 21 modules
- maximum: 73 * 73 modules

Model 2:
- minimum: 21 * 21 modules
- maximum: 177 * 177 modules

Error correction:
Four levels of Reed-Solomon error correction.

Additional features:
- extended Channel Interpretation (ECI, model 2 only): support for different character sets and data interpretations.
- structured append: represent data in up to 16 QR Code symbols.

Support for these options is reader dependent. The supported character set and the maximum decodable number of characters, is reader dependent

Encodable characters:
- ASCII values 0 - 127 (ISO 646)
- ASCII values 128 - 255 (ISO 8859-1, Latin alphabet No. 1, extended ASCII)
- with ECI: many other character sets

For string format see figure 3.44.

Options for QR code:
- structured append time out: see read mode options
- no further options supported

3.3.20. Options for Maxicode

Maxicode is a fixed size matrix symbology with selectable error correction levels.

Maximum data capacity:
- alphanumeric data: 93 characters
- numeric data: 138 characters

Symbol size:
28.14mm wide * 26.91mm high (including quiet zones)

Error correction:
2 levels of Reed-Solomon error correction.

Additional features:
- extended Channel Interpretation (ECI): support for different character sets and data interpretations
- structured append: represent data in up to 8 Maxicode symbols

Support for these options is reader dependent. The supported character set and the maximum decodable number of characters, is reader dependent.

Encodable characters:
- ASCII values 0 - 127 (ISO 646)
- ASCII values 128 - 255 (ISO 8859-1, Latin alphabet No. 1, extended ASCII)
- with ECI: many other character sets

For string format see figure 3.45.

Options for Maxicode:
- structured append time out: see read mode options
- no further options supported

Fig. 3.45. Options for Maxicode

Maxicode
data (1 upto 138 characters)

3.3.21. Options for PDF417

PDF417 is variable size multi row (stacked) symbology with selectable error correction levels.

Maximum data capacity:
- text compaction: 1850 characters
- byte compaction: 1108 characters
- numeric compaction: 2710 characters

Symbol size:
- number of row: 3 up to 90
- number of columns: 1 up to 30

Error correction:
8 levels of error correction. Option for error detection only.

Additional features:
- extended Channel Interpretation (ECI): support for different character sets and data interpretations
- macro PDF417: represent data in up to 99.999 PDF417 symbols
- truncated PDF417: reduce some overhead to obtain smaller symbology size

Support for these options is reader dependent. The supported character set and the maximum decodable number of characters, is reader dependent

Encodable characters:
- ASCII values 0 - 127 (ISO 646)
- ASCII values 128 - 255 (ISO 8859-1, Latin alphabet No. 1, extended ASCII)
- for macro PDF417: many other character sets

For string format see figure 3.46.

Options for PDF417:
- macro PDF417 timeout (same as Structured append time out): see read mode options
- no further options available

Fig. 3.46. Options for PDF417

PDF417
data (1 upto 2710 characters)

3.3.22. Options for MicroPDF417

MicroPDF417 is variable size multi row (stacked) symbology with fixed error correction levels.

Maximum data capacity:
- text compaction: 250 characters
- byte compaction: 150 characters
- numeric compaction:366 characters

Symbol size:
- number of row: 4 up to 44
- number of columns: 1 up to 4

Error correction:
Number of error correction codewords is dependent of symbol size and can not be changed.

Additional features:
- extended Channel Interpretation (ECI): support for different character sets and data interpretations
- macro MicroPDF417 (structured append mode): represent data in up to 99.999 MicroPDF417 symbols

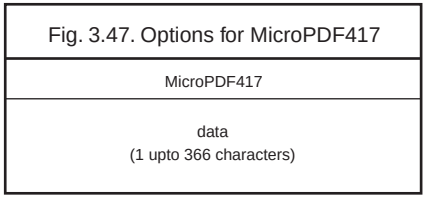
Support for these options is reader dependent. The supported character set and the maximum decodable number of characters, is reader dependent

Encodable characters:
- ASCII values 0 - 127 (ISO 646)
- ASCII values 128 - 255 (ISO 8859-1, Latin alphabet No. 1, extended ASCII)
- for macro MicroPDF417: many other character sets

For string format see figure 3.47.

Options for MicroPDF417:
- macro MicroPDF417 timeout (same as Structured append time out): see read mode options
- no further options available

Fig. 3.47. Options for MicroPDF417



4. STRING OPTIONS

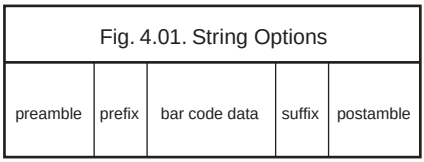
This chapter describes the alterations which can be made to the format of the transmitted data string.

Options available are:
- case conversion
- transmission of a code identifier
- transmission of the code length
- transmission of a prefix
- transmission of a suffix

The string format is transmitted as in figure 4.01.

The bar code data has the format as described in chapter ‘Code Options’.

Fig. 4.01. String Options

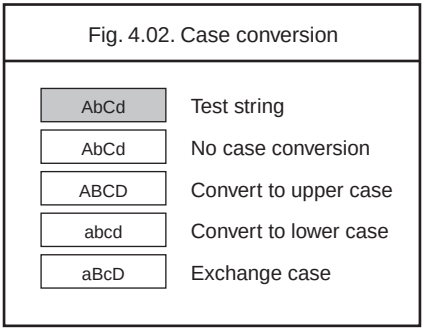


Note:
Preamble is the same as common prefix.
Postamble is the same as common suffix.

4.1. Case conversion

The bar code data may be converted to either lower or upper case or the case may be exchanged. These options may be used if the user of a wedge has a preference to leave for instance the CAPSLOCK on or if the host requires upper case characters only. See figure 4.02.

Fig. 4.02. Case conversion



	SET	
No case conversion	**YZ**	
Convert to upper case	YW	
Convert to lower case	YX	
Exchange case	YY	
	END	

4.2. Set prefix and suffix

A prefix and suffix of maximum 4 direct input entries each may be included in front and at the end of the string respectively.

Bar code readers with an RS232 interface may be programmed with all 128 ASCII characters. Keyboard wedges may additionally be programmed with the special keys supported by the keyboard, e.g. function keys.

Default settings are:
- RS232: Prefix - None, Suffix - ^M (CR)
- Wedge: Prefix - None, Suffix - return

How to set a prefix or a suffix:
To configure a prefix for example for Code-39 as C39: scan the following labels from this current chapter 'String Options':
<SET>
<Set prefix Code 39>
<C>
<3>
<9>
<:>
<END>

Bar code readers which do not support a different prefix or suffix for each symbology have to make use of <ALL>.

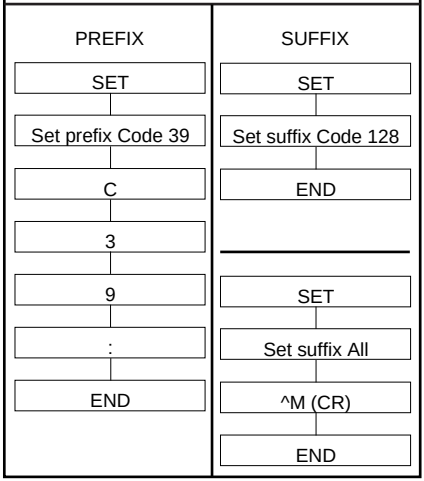
How to clear a prefix or suffix:
To clear the suffix for example for Code 128 scan the following labels:
<SET>
<Set suffix Code 128>
<END>

How to set a suffix for all symbologies:
To configure for example the suffix <CR> for all symbologies scan the following labels:
<SET>
<Set suffix ALL>
<^M (CR)>
<END>

Note that this last example is for an RS232 interface. For a wedge interface a ^M (CR) results in the key combination <ctrl>M.

If the direct input keyboard key <return> from this chapter is selected then the result is a <carriage return> or <Enter> key. See figure 4.03.

Fig. 4.03. Set prefix and suffix



Preamble and postamble:
A preamble is transmitted before the prefix and can contain up to 8 direct input characters. A postamble is transmitted after the suffix and can contain up to 8 direct input characters. A preamble and postamble will be transmitted for all symbologies. By default, the preamble and postamble is empty.

Code identification Opticon:
A code identification and the code length may be included as a prefix or suffix. The direct input 'code identifier' provides a quick method of programming in addition to programming a separate prefix or suffix for each bar code type. See figure 4.04.

Code identification AIM/ISO:
The Code identifier will be transmitted in the ISO 15424 format :]cm, where:
-] is ASCII value decimal 93
- c is code character
- m is modifier character(s)

For a detailed list of the modifier character 'm' and the AIM-ID's, refer to the ISO15424 standard. See figure 4.05.

In case the modifier is an asterix (*), the value depends on the options of the symbology or on the configured Code options. For details refer to their own respective modifier tables. See figures 4.06 up to 4.15.

Code length:
The code length is transmitted as 2 digits, representing the decimal number of data characters transmitted, excluding prefix and suffix characters. For 2D bar codes the code length is transmitted as 6 digits. It is also possible to send for both 1D and 2D codes the length as 6 digits.

These direct input characters count as 1 entry of the 4 permissible entries for a prefix or suffix.

Example:
If you want to configure the prefix <code identifier>:<code length>:
scan the following labels:
<SET>
<Set prefix all>
<Code identification>
<:>
<Code length>
<:>
<END>

If you want to use the code identifiers, but need another code identifier for Code 39, you scan the following labels:
<SET>
<Set prefix all>
<Code identification>
<:>
<Set prefix Code 39>
<$>
<:>
<END>

Fig. 4.04. Set prefix and suffix
OPTICON Code identifiers

UPC-A	-	C
UPC-A +2	-	F
UPC-A +5	-	G
UPC-E	-	D
UPC-E +2	-	H
UPC-E +5	-	I
EAN-13	-	B
EAN-13 +2	-	L
EAN-13 +5	-	M
EAN-8	-	A
EAN-8 +2	-	J
EAN-8 +5	-	K
Code 39	-	V
Code 39 Full ASCII	-	W
Italian Pharmaceutical	-	Y
Codabar	-	R
Codabar ABC	-	S
Codabar CX	-	f
Industrial 2of5	-	O
Interleaved 2of5	-	N
S-Code	-	g
Matrix 2of5	-	Q
IATA	-	P
MSI/Plessey	-	Z
Telepen	-	d
UK/Plessey	-	a
Code 128	-	T
EAN-128	-	T
Code 93	-	U
Code 11	-	b
Korean Postal Authority code	-	c
RSS	-	y
CC-A	-	m
CC-B	-	n
CC-C	-	l
DataMatrix	-	t
Aztec	-	o
QR code	-	u
Maxi Code	-	v
MicroPDF417	-	s
PDF417		r

Fig. 4.05. Set prefix and suffix

AIM/ISO15424 Code identifiers

Symbology		]AIM-ID *(Modifier table)	
UPC-A	-	]E0	
EAN-13	-		
UPC-E	-		
UPC-A +2	-	]E3	
UPC-A +5	-		
UPC-E +2	-		
UPC-E +5	-		
EAN-13 +2	-		
EAN-13 +5	-		
EAN-8	-	]E4	
EAN-8 +2	-	]E7	
EAN-8 +5	-		
Code 39	-	]A*	(4.06)
Code 39 Full ASCII	-		
Tri-Optic	-	]X0	
Code 39 It. Pharmaceutical	-		
Codabar	-	]F*	(4.07)
Codabar ABC	-		
Codabar CX	-	]X0	
Industrial 2of5	-	]S0	
Interleaved 2of5	-	]I*	(4.08)
S-Code	-	]X0	
Matrix 2of5	-		
IATA	-	]R*	(4.09)
MSI/Plessey	-	]M*	(4.10)
	-	]X0	
Telepen	-	]B*	(4.11)
Code 128	-	]C0	
EAN-128	-	]C1	
Code 93	-	]G0	
Code 11	-	]H*	(4.12)
	-	]X0	
Korean Postal Authority code	-	]X0	
RSS	-	]e0	
RSS with CC-A	-		
RSS with CC-B	-		
EAN-128 with CC-C	-		
CC-A (transmitted separately)	-	]e1	
CC-B (transmitted separately)	-		
CC-C (transmitted separately)	-		
PDF417	-	]L0	
MicroPDF417	-		
Data Matrix	-	]d*	(4.13)
Aztec	-	]z*	(4.14)
QR Code	-	]Q*	(4.15)
Maxicode	-	]U*	(4.16)

Fig. 4.06. Modifiers for Code 39

AIM/ISO15424 Code identifiers for : A*

Code options	]AIM-ID
Normal Code 39 (D5) Not check CD (C1) Transmit CD (D9)	]A0
Normal Code 39 (D5) Check CD (C0) Transmit CD (D9)	]A1
Normal Code 39 (D5) Not check CD (C1) Not transmit CD (D8)	]A2
Normal Code 39 (D5) Check CD (C0) Not transmit CD (D8)	]A3
Full ASCII Code 39 (D4) or Full ASCII Code 39 if pos. (+K) Not check CD (C1) Transmit CD (D9)	]A4
Full ASCII Code 39 (D4) or Full ASCII Code 39 if pos. (+K) Check CD (C0) Transmit CD (D9)	]A5
Full ASCII Code 39 (D4) or Full ASCII Code 39 if pos. (+K) Not check CD (C1) Not transmit CD (D8)	]A6
Full ASCII Code 39 (D4) or Full ASCII Code 39 if pos. (+K) Check CD (C0) Not transmit CD (D8)	]A7

Fig. 4.07. Modifiers for Codabar

AIM/ISO15424 Code identifiers for : F*

Code options	]AIM-ID
Codabar normal mode (HA) Not check CD (H7) Transmit CD (H8)	]F0
Codabar ABC (H3 or H4) Not check CD (H7) Transmit CD (H8)	]F1
Codabar normal mode (HA) Check CD (H6) Transmit CD (H8)	]F2
Codabar ABC (H3 or H4) Check CD (H6) Transmit CD (H8)	]F3
Codabar normal mode (HA) Not check CD (H7) Not transmit CD (H9)	]F4
Codabar ABC (H3 or H4) Not check CD (H7) Not transmit CD (H9)	]F5
Codabar normal mode (HA) Check CD (H6) Not transmit CD (H9)	]F6
Codabar ABC (H3 or H4) Check CD (H6) Not transmit CD (H9)	]F7

Fig. 4.08. Modifiers for Interleaved 2of5

AIM/ISO15424 Code identifiers for : I*

Code options		]AIM-ID
Not check CD (G0)	Transmit CD (E0)	]I0
Check CD (G1)	Transmit CD (E0)	]I1
Not check CD (G0)	Not transmit CD (E1)	]I2
Check CD (G1)	Not transmit CD (E1)	]I3

Fig. 4.09. Modifiers for IATA

AIM/ISO15424 Code identifiers for : R*

Code options	]AIM-ID
Not check CD (4H) Transmit CD (4L)	]R0
Check FC and SN only (4I) or Check CPN,FC and SN (4J) or Check CPN,AC,FC and SN (4K) Transmit CD (4L)	]R1
Not check CD (4H) Not transmit CD (4M)	]R2
Check FC and SN only (4I) or Check CPN,FC and SN (4J) or Check CPN,AC,FC and SN (4K) Not transmit CD (4M)	]R3

Fig. 4.10. Modifiers for MSI/Plessey

AIM/ISO15424 Code identifiers for : M* / X0

Code options Checksum + Transmit			]AIM-ID
Check 1 CD = MOD 10 (4B):			
(4B) +	Transmit CD1	(4E)	]M0
(4B) +	Not transmit CD	(4G)	]M1
(4B) +	Transmit CD1 and CD2	(4F)	]X0
Check 2 CD's = MOD 10/ MOD 10 (4C):			
(4C) +	(4E) or (4G) or (4F)		]X0
Check 2 CD's = MOD 10/ MOD 11 (4D):			
(4D) +	(4E) or (4G) or (4F)		]X0
Check 2 CD's = MOD 11/ MOD 10 (4R):			
(4R) +	(4E) or (4G) or (4F)		]X0

Fig. 4.11. Modifiers for Telepen

AIM/ISO15424 Code identifiers for : B*

Code options	]AIM-ID
Telepen (numeric or ASCII only):	
ASCII mode (D3)	]B0
Numeric mode (D2)	]B1
Telepen (numeric followed by ASCII):	
ASCII mode (D3)	]B0
Numeric mode (D2)	]B2
Telepen (ASCII followed by numeric)(not supported):	
ASCII mode (D3)	]B0
Numeric mode (D2)	]B2

Fig. 4.12. Modifiers for Code 11

AIM/ISO15424 Code identifiers for : H* / X0

Code options	]AIM-ID
Check 1 CD (BLG) or Check auto 1 or 2 CDs (BLI) (length < 12) Transmit CD(s) (BLK)	]H0
Check 2 CDs (BLH) or Check auto 1 or 2 CDs (BLI) (length > 12) Transmit CD(s) (BLK)	]H1
Check 1 CD (BLG) or Check 2 CDs (BLH) or Check auto 1 or 2 CDs (BLI) (length > 12) Not transmit CD(s) (BLJ)	]H3
Not check CD (BLF) Not transmit CD(s) (BLJ)	]X0

Fig. 4.13. Modifiers for DataMatrix

AIM/ISO15424 Code identifiers for : d*

Symbology, data structure	]AIM-ID
ECC000 - ECC140	]d0
ECC200	]d1
ECC200, FNC1 in 1st or 5th position	]d2
ECC200, FNC1 in 2nd or 6th position	]d3
ECC200, supporting ECI protocol	]d4
ECC200, FNC1 in 1st or 5th position and supporting ECI protocol	]d5
ECC200, FNC1 in 2nd or 6th position and supporting ECI protocol	]d6

Fig. 4.14. Modifiers for Aztec

AIM/ISO15424 Code identifiers for : z*

Data structure	]AIM-ID
No structure / other	]z0
FNC1 preceeding 1st message character	]z1
FNC1 following an initial letter or pair of digits	]z2
ECI protocol implemented	]z3
FNC1 preceeding 1st message character and ECI protocol implemented	]z4
FNC1 following an initial letter or pair of digits, ECI protocol implemented	]z5
Structured append header included	]z6
Structured append header included and FNC1 preceeding 1st message character	]z7
Structured append header included, FNC1 following an initial letter or pair of digits	]z8
Structured append header included and ECI protocol implemented	]z9
Structured append header included, FNC1 preceeding 1st message character, ECI protocol implemented	]zA
Structured append header included, FNC1 following an initial letter or pair of digits, ECI protocol implemented	]zB
Aztec runes	]zC

Fig. 4.15. Modifiers for QR Code

AIM/ISO15424 Code identifiers for : Q*

Model, data structure	]AIM-ID
Model 1	]Q0
Model 2, ECI protocol not implemented	]Q1
Model 2, ECI protocol implemented	]Q2
Model 2, ECI protocol not implemented, FNC1 in first position	]Q3
Model 2, ECI protocol implemented, FNC1 in first position	]Q4
Model 2, ECI protocol not implemented, FNC1 in second position	]Q5
Model 2, ECI protocol implemented, FNC1 in second position	]Q6

Fig. 4.16. Modifiers for Maxicode

AIM/ISO15424 Code identifiers for : U*

Data structure	]AIM-ID
Symbol in mode 4 or 5	]U0
Symbol in mode 2 or 3	]U1
Symbol in mode 4 or 5, ECI protocol implemented	]U2
Symbol in mode 2 or 3, ECI protocol implemented	]U3

4.2.1. Set prefix

	SET	
All Codes	RY	
UPC-A	N1	
UPC-A + add on	M0	
UPC-E	N2	
UPC-E + add on	M1	
EAN-13	N3	
EAN-13 + add on	M2	
EAN-8	N4	
EAN-8 + add on	M3	
Code 39	M4	
Codabar	M5	
Industrial 2of5	M6	
Interleaved 2of5	M7	
	END	

	SET	
S-Code	MB	
Matrix 2of5	GL	
IATA	I8	
MSI/Plessey	N0	
Telepen	L8	
UK/Plessey	MA	
Code 128	M9	
Code 93	M8	
Code 11	BLD	
Korean Postal Authority code	*$	
RSS	OE	
Composite codes	RR	
DataMatrix	MD	
	END	

	SET	
Aztec	BF0	
QR Code	MK	
Maxicode	ML	
PDF417	OC	
MicroPDF417	OD	
ISO track 1 (IATA)	MH	
ISO track 2 (ABA)	MI	
ISO track 3 (THRIFT)	MJ	
Clear all prefixes	MG	
Preamble	MZ	
	END	

4.2.2. Set suffix

	SET	
All Codes	RZ	
UPC-A	N6	
UPC-A + add on	O0	
UPC-E	N7	
UPC-E + add on	O1	
EAN-13	N8	
EAN-13 + add on	O2	
EAN-8	N9	
EAN-8 + add on	O3	
Code 39	O4	
Codabar	O5	
Industrial 2of5	O6	
Interleaved 2of5	O7	
	END	

	SET	
S-Code	OB	
Matrix 2of5	GM	
IATA	I9	
MSI/Plessey	N5	
Telepen	L9	
UK/Plessey	OA	
Code 128	O9	
Code 93	O8	
Code 11	BLE	
Korean Postal Authority code	*%	
RSS	PQ	
Composite codes	RS	
DataMatrix	PO	
	END	

	SET	
Aztec	BF1	
QR Code	PW	
Maxicode	PX	
PDF417	PY	
MicroPDF417	PZ	
ISO track 1 (IATA)	PT	
ISO track 2 (ABA)	PU	
ISO track 3 (THRIFT)	PV	
Clear all suffixes	PR	
Postamble	PS	
	END	

4.3.1. Direct input keyboard keys

	SET	
F1	8J	
F2	8K	
F3	8L	
F4	8M	
F5	8N	
F6	8O	
F7	8P	
F8	8Q	
F9	8R	
F10	8S	
F11	8T	
F12	8U	
Backspace	9X	
	END	

	SET	
TAB	7H	
RETURN	**7I**	
Enter (Numeric keypad)	7Q	
ESC	7J	
Arrow down	7K	
Arrow up	7L	
Arrow right	7M	
Arrow left	7N	
<DEL>	7T	
<INSERT>	VQ	
<HOME>	VR	
<END>	VS	
Page up	7O	
	END	

	SET	
Page down	7P	
Left <Shift>	7U	
Left <Ctrl>	7W	
Left <Alt>	7Y	
Right <Shift>	7V	
Right <Ctrl>	7X	
Right <Alt>	7Z	
CAPSLOCK	9S	
	END	

4.3.2. Direct input character misc.

	SET	
<SPACE>	5A	
!	5B	
“	5C	
#	5D	
$	5E	
%	5F	
&	5G	
'	5H	
(	5I	
)	5J	
*	5K	
+	5L	
,	5M	
	END	

	SET	
-	5N	
.	5O	
/	5P	
:	6A	
;	6B	
<	6C	
=	6D	
>	6E	
?	6F	
@	6G	
[	7A	
\	7B	
]	7C	
	END	

	SET	
^	7D	
_	7E	
‘	7F	
{	9T	
|	9U	
}	9V	
~	9W	
	END	

4.3.3. Direct input numeric

	SET	
0	Q0	
1	Q1	
2	Q2	
3	Q3	
4	Q4	
5	Q5	
6	Q6	
7	Q7	
8	Q8	
9	Q9	
	END	

4.3.4. Direct input character

	SET	
A	0A	
B	0B	
C	0C	
D	0D	
E	0E	
F	0F	
G	0G	
H	0H	
I	0I	
J	0J	
K	0K	
L	0L	
M	0M	
	END	

	SET	
N	0N	
O	0O	
P	0P	
Q	0Q	
R	0R	
S	0S	
T	0T	
U	0U	
V	0V	
W	0W	
X	0X	
Y	0Y	
Z	0Z	
	END	

4.3.5. Direct input lower case character

	SET	
a	$A	
b	$B	
c	$C	
d	$D	
e	$E	
f	$F	
g	$G	
h	$H	
i	$I	
j	$J	
k	$K	
l	$L	
m	$M	
	END	

	SET	
n	$N	
o	$O	
p	$P	
q	$Q	
r	$R	
s	$S	
t	$T	
u	$U	
v	$V	
w	$W	
x	$X	
y	$Y	
z	$Z	
	END	

4.3.6. Direct input control character

	SET	
^@ (NULL)	9G	
^A (SOH)	1A	
^B (STX)	1B	
^C (ETX)	1C	
^D (EOT)	1D	
^E (ENQ)	1E	
^F (ACK)	1F	
^G (BEL)	1G	
^H (BS)	1H	
^I (HT)	1I	
^J (LF)	1J	
^K (VT)	1K	
^L (FF)	1L	
	END	

	SET	
^M (CR)	1M	
^N (SO)	1N	
^O (SI)	1O	
^P (DLE)	1P	
^Q (DC1)	1Q	
^R (DC2)	1R	
^S (DC3)	1S	
^T (DC4)	1T	
^U (NAK)	1U	
^V (SYN)	1V	
^W (ETB)	1W	
^X (CAN)	1X	
^Y (EM)	1Y	
	END	

	SET	
^Z (SUB)	1Z	
^[(ESC)	9A	
^\ (FS)	9B	
^] (GS)	9C	
^^ (RS)	9D	
^_ (US)	9E	
DEL (ASCII 127)	9F	
	END	

4.3.7. Direct input code id/length

	SET	
Code identification	$2	
Code identification ISO-15424 / AIM	$1	
Code length (1D = 2 digits, 2D = 6 digits)	$3	
Code length (1D and 2D = 6 digits)	$6	
	END	

5. READ OPTIONS

This chapter allows to set the read mode, trigger type and redundancy.

5.1. Read mode options

The following read modes are available:

Single read:
When a bar code has been decoded, the reader will be turned OFF. The reader must be triggered again to read another label. This option and 'Disable trigger' can not be programmed at the same time.

Multiple read:
When a bar code has been decoded, the reader will stay ON for a time as set by 'Read time options' or indefinitely if the trigger switch has been disabled. The same label can only be decoded again after the label has not been detected for a number of scans.

Continuous read:
The reader will produce as much data as it can decode regardless whether it is the same or not. This mode is mainly used for demonstration and diagnosis.

Disable trigger:
This is applicable to readers which have a trigger switch. When this option is selected, the reader will stay ON all the time.
Note: Selecting this option for a laser reader means that the laser diode is ON continuously, which may reduce the lifetime of this component. Also local legislation may require that the trigger switch is always enabled. Therefore it is recommended not to disable the trigger switch for laser readers.

Add-on wait mode:
Used if UPC/EAN with add-on is enabled. The reader searches within the selected time for a valid add-on code. If a valid add-on code is found, the reader transmits the data immediately. If nothing is found behind the code, the reader will transmit the data without add-on. If something is found behind the code, the reader ignored the code in case it is not a valid add-on.

Trigger repeat:
This option makes it more easy to select a single bar code from a sheet filled with bar codes. If the trigger switch is pressed once, the laser beam is on during the configured read time. The laser beam can now be moved to the required bar code. If the trigger switch is pressed again, the bar code is decoded and transmitted. If the read time expires, the laser switches off and the trigger sequence should be repeated. If the read time is set to 0, then if the trigger switch is pressed, the laser is on, but does not accept bar codes. As soon the trigger switch is released, the barcode is decoded and transmitted. Support for this option is reader dependent.

Structured append time out:
When a bar code consists of multiple physical bar codes, this time out value is used. The next bar code must be read before this time out is expired. The time out value is between 1 and 255 seconds. This value can be configured by reading 1 up to 3 direct input numeric characters from chapter: String options. Default the structured append time out is set to 30 seconds.

5.1. Read mode options

	SET	
Single read	S0	
Multiple read	**S1**	
Continuous read	S2	
Disable trigger	S7	
Enable trigger	S8	
Add-on wait mode disabled	XA	
Add-on wait mode 0.25 sec.	XB	
Add-on wait mode 0.50 sec.	**XC**	
Add-on wait mode 0.75 sec.	XD	
Disable trigger repeat	**/K**	
Enable trigger repeat	/M	
Structured append time out	BE2	
	END	

5.1.1. Multiple read reset time

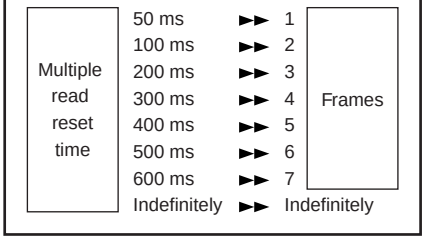
This option can be used in conjunction with multiple read mode.

- for Laser and CCD readers, it sets the time that the reader should be pointed away from the label before it can decode the same label again
- for Image readers, it sets the number of frames that the reader should be pointed away from the label before it can decode the same label again

Indefinitely means that the next bar code must always be different, during the time the bar code reader is triggered.

For the image reader the multiple reset time is not measured in ms, but in frames. The duration of each frame is variable, and is dependent of the captured image. See figure 5.01.

Fig. 5.01. Multiple read reset time



	SET	
50ms	AH	
100ms	AI	
200ms	AJ	
300ms	AK	
400ms	AL	
500ms	**AM**	
600ms	AN	
Indefinitely	AG	
	END	

5.1.2. Quiet zone options

With this option the reader can decode bar codes that have smaller start and/or end margins than specified for the symbology. Be careful when using this option. It may increase the possibility of partial reads and ghost reads. Do not use smaller margin checks then necessary. If possible replace the bar code labels by ones that have correct start and end margins.

	SET	
No margin check	YN	
Margin check 1/7 nominal	YO	
Margin check 2/7 nominal	YP	
Margin check 3/7 nominal	YQ	
Margin check 4/7 nominal	YR	
Margin check 5/7 nominal	YS	
Margin check 6/7 nominal	YT	
Margin check normal	**YU**	
	END	

5.1.3. Auto trigger options

These options are used to activate the auto trigger option of the reader. This is only supported for reader equipped with the auto trigger option.

Disable auto trigger:
The auto trigger function is not activated.

Enable auto trigger:
The reader will be triggered if it detects changes in brightness.

Stand detection:
The option enables auto trigger automatically in case the reader is inserted into the stand. If the reader is removed from the stand, auto trigger is disabled and the reader should be triggered manually. This option is disabled in case the auto trigger option is activated. Support for this option is reader dependent and a special stand is required.

	SET	
Disable auto trigger	**+F**	
Enable auto trigger	+I	
Enable auto trigger stand detection	*4	
	END	

5.2. Read time options

The length of the period that the reader is ON after the trigger switch is pressed, or (in multiple or continuous read mode) after a label has been read. Selecting a read time of 0 means that the reader will stay ON as long as the trigger switch is being pressed. Selecting a read time for readers without a trigger switch, or when the trigger switch is disabled, does not have any effect.

5.2. Read time options

	SET	
0 seconds	Y0	
1 second	Y1	
2 seconds	**Y2**	
3 seconds	Y3	
4 seconds	Y4	
5 seconds	Y5	
6 seconds	Y6	
7 seconds	Y7	
8 seconds	Y8	
9 seconds	Y9	
Read time * 10	YL	
Indefinitely	YM	
	END	

5.3. Power control

For CCD readers without a trigger switch the LEDs may be pulsed to reduce power consumption. If this option is selected the LEDs will flash until the reader is reading a bar code. The LEDs will remain on as long as the reader detects a bar code.

For some CCD readers the LEDs may be placed in a low power mode to reduce power consumption. If this option is selected the LEDs will emit less light which will reduce the depth of field.

For some RS232 readers the RS232 interface may be placed in a stand by mode to reduce power consumption. If this option is selected, the RS232 outputs from the reader are in a high impedance state when the reader is not transmitting. The reader can not receive RS232 commands when this option is selected.

The motor options are only applicable for selected laser bar code readers and with trigger enabled. In case the read time is expired, the motor can be switched OFF. In case the trigger is activated, the motor is switched ON again. To reduce the start-up time of the motor, the motor can be configured to half speed in idle mode. The Auto shutoff time can be configured between 1 and 9999 seconds, by reading 1 up to 4 direct input numeric characters from chapter: String options. A value of 0 (default) means that the bar code reader enters the idle state if the read time has expired.

5.3. Power control

	SET	
LEDs continuous	**S5**	
LEDs pulsed	S6	
LEDs low power disabled	**VX**	
LEDs low power enabled	VW	
RS232 low power stand by disabled	**S4**	
RS232 low power stand by enabled	S3	
Disable motor when idle	4Z	
Enable motor when idle	4Y	
Motor half speed when idle	BBA	
Auto shutoff time	BBB	
	END	

5.4. Redundancy

This is the number of times that a label must be correctly decoded before it is transmitted. Selecting a higher redundancy count makes reading slower, but it reduces the probability of reading errors, especially when labels of poor definition are used.

	SET	
Read 1 time, redundancy = 0	X0	
Read 2 times, redundancy = 1	**X1**	
Read 3 times, redundancy = 2	X2	
Read 4 times, redundancy = 3	X3	
	END	

5.5. Positive and negative bar codes

Usually bar codes are printed black on white, but sometimes white on black. These labels are called positive and negative respectively. In case the 'negative bar codes' option has been selected, positive labels may not be decoded anymore or with difficulty. This also applies to menu labels. To enable the reader to read positive labels again, a number of negative menu labels have been included.

	SET	
Positive bar codes	**V2**	
Negative bar codes	V3	
Positive and negative bar codes	V4	
Positive bar codes	**V2**	
Positive and negative bar codes	V4	
SET / END	ZZ	
	END	

5.6. Resolution and density

The following options optimise the reader for different label qualities. The specific options supported are dependent on the reader hardware. Experiment with these options to get optimum reading performance.

Filter:
The option 'filter ON' improves the reading of low density labels and labels with reduced printing quality.

Scan rate:
The option 'scan rate LOW' improves the reading of high density labels together with a reduced power consumption.

Digitiser:
The option 'high density' improves the reading of labels at a near distance and reading high density labels.

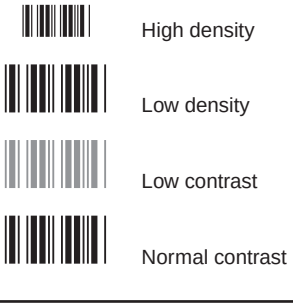
Gain:
The option 'gain HIGH' improves the reading of low contrast labels and high density labels. See figure 5.02.

Fig. 5.02. Resolution and density

Density	High	Low
Filter	OFF	ON
Scan rate	Low	High
Digitiser	High density	Normal
Gain	High	Normal
Contrast	Low	Normal
Gain	High	Normal

Density:
See figure 5.03.

Fig. 5.03. Resolution and density



5.6. Resolution and density options

	SET	
Filter ON	X4	
Filter OFF	**X5**	
Filter alternating ON/OFF	X6	
Scan rate high	**TJ**	
Scan rate low	TK	
Scan rate alternating high / low	TL	
Digitizer normal	**TM**	
Digitizer high density	TN	
Digitizer alternating normal / high	TO	
Gain normal	**TP**	
Gain high	TQ	
Gain alternating	TR	
	END	

6. INDICATOR OPTIONS

This chapter describes the options for the Buzzer and Good Read LED.

6.1. Buzzer settings

These options determine the buzzer type, tone, duration and loudness. The buzzer tone and loudness are reader dependent due to different buzzer types.

Buzzer type:
The buzzer may be disabled or enabled as either a hardware or software buzzer. Not all readers support both a hardware and software buzzer.

Buzzer tone:
If a software buzzer is used, the buzzer tone may be selected as shown in figure 6.01.

Buzzer duration and loudness:
If a software buzzer is used, a buzzer duration of 50, 100, 200 or 400 msec. may be selected. The loudness can be adjusted in four different steps.

Buzzer before transmission:
The good read buzzer will be activated after decoding the bar code, but before transmission. During the transmission the buzzer sequence will be completed.

Buzzer after transmission:
The good read buzzer will be activated after transmission.

Enable startup buzzer:
When this options is selected, the reader will generate a single good read buzzer to indicate the reader is ready after the reader is supplied with power.

Disable startup buzzer:
When this options is selected, the reader will not sound the buzzer after the reader is supplied with power.

Fig. 6.01. Buzzer Settings

Buzzer	Frequency	Duration
Single tone	3 KHz	100%
High - low	3 KHz - 2.5 KHz	50% - 50%
Low - high	3 KHz - 4 KHz	50% - 50%

	SET	
Disable buzzer	W0	
Enable software buzzer	**W8**	
Single tone buzzer	W1	
High - low buzzer	**W2**	
Low - high buzzer	W3	
	END	

	SET	
Buzzer duration 50 msec	W7	
Buzzer duration 100 msec	W4	
Buzzer duration 200 msec	**W5**	
Buzzer duration 400 msec	W6	
Buzzer loudness: Maximum	**T0**	
Buzzer loudness: Loud	T1	
Buzzer loudness: Normal	T2	
Buzzer loudness: Minimum	T3	
Buzzer before transmission	**VY**	
Buzzer after transmission	VZ	
Disable startup buzzer	GD	
Enable startup buzzer	GC	
	END	

6.2. Good read LED

The Good Read LED can be disabled or set for several durations.

	SET	
Disable indicator	T4	
Indicator duration: 0.2 s	**T5**	
Indicator duration: 0.4 s	T6	
Indicator duration: 0.8 s	T7	
	END	

7. MISCELLANEOUS

7.1. Diagnostics

The options in this part are primarily intended for diagnostic purposes. The following options are available:

Transmit software version:
The software version is transmitted.

Transmit ROM checksum:
The software calculated checksum over the internal program is transmitted.

Transmit settings:
The reader settings are transmitted as a string of hexadecimal numbers.

Transmit ASCII printable string:
The printable ASCII characters Hex 20 upto Hex 7F are transmitted.

Transmit ASCII control string:
The non printable ASCII control characters Hex 00 upto Hex 1F are transmitted.

	SET	
Transmit software version	Z1	
Transmit ROM checksum	ZY	
Transmit settings	Z3	
Transmit ASCII printable string	ZA	
Transmit ASCII control string	YV	
	END	

7.2. Serial configuration support

Disable configuring via RS232:
The reader ignores all configuration commands from the RS232 port. The trigger and buzzer commands are still accepted.

Enable configuring via RS232:
The reader accepts all configuration commands from the RS232 port.

Disable trigger via RS232:
The reader ignores the trigger command, <Z> (Hex 5A), via the RS232 port.

Enable trigger via RS232:
The reader accepts the trigger command via the RS232 port.

Disable buzzer via RS232:
The reader ignores the buzzer command via the RS232 port.

Enable buzzer via RS232:
The reader accepts the buzzer command, <B> (Hex 42) for the good read buzzer and <E> (Hex 45) for the error buzzer, via the RS232 port.

Disable Good read LED via RS232:
The reader ignores the good read LED command via the RS232 port.

Enable Good read LED via RS232:
The reader accepts the good read LED command, <L>(Hex 4C), via the RS232 port.

Disable ACK/NAK for RS232 commands:
The reader does not transmit <ACK> nor <NAK> when a command is received.

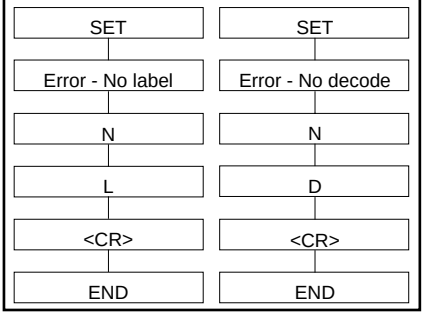
Enable ACK/NAK for RS232 commands:
The reader transmits an <ACK> (Hex 06) after each valid RS232 command and a <NAK> (Hex 15) after each invalid RS232 command.

Error message - No label:
Following this menu label a maximum of 4 direct input characters may be read. These characters will be transmitted if during the read time of the reader no label was detected. This function is only available on readers where the trigger is enabled. If no direct input character is read following the command, the error message is disabled. The function may be combined with 'Error message - No decode'.

Error message - No decode:
Following this menu label a maximum of 4 direct input characters may be read. These characters will be transmitted if during the read time of the reader a label was detected, but nothing could be decoded. This function is only available on readers where the trigger is enabled. If no direct input character is read following the command, the error message is disabled.The function may be combined with 'Error message - No label'.

Example:
The following two examples will set the messages 'NL<CR>' and 'ND<CR>' for No label and No decode respectively. The two examples may both be active at the same time. See figure 7.01.

Fig. 7.01. Serial configuration support



7.2. Serial configuration support

	SET	
Disable configuring via RS232	TS	
Enable configuring via RS232	**TT**	
Disable trigger via RS232	8B	
Enable trigger via RS232	**8C**	
Disable buzzer via RS232	WB	
Enable buzzer via RS232	**WA**	
Disable good read LED via RS232	TY	
Enable good read LED via RS232	**TZ**	
Disable ACK/NAK for RS232 comm.	**WD**	
Enable ACK/NAK for RS232 comm.	WC	
Error message No label	TH	
Error message No decode	TI	
Clear error messages No label and No decode	TG	
	END	

A. TROUBLE SHOOTING

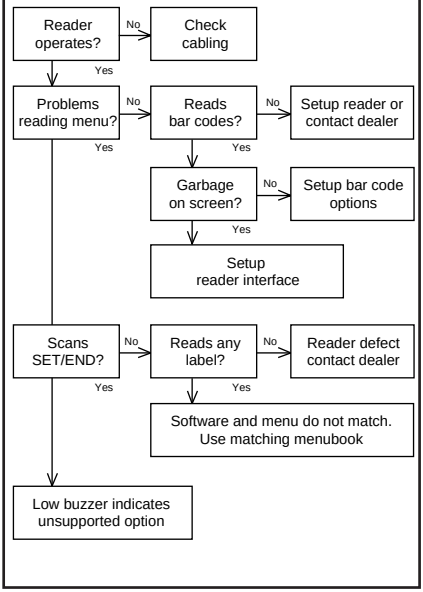
The trouble shooting diagram can be of help if your reader does not operate as expected. If any problem is not covered or solved with this diagram you need to contact your dealer.

Whether the reader operates or not can be checked in the following way:

- it should beep after the power has been switched ON
- it should either react on a trigger(if any) or it should emit light at the scan side of the reader (LEDs)

See figure A.01.

Fig. A.01. Trouble shooting



B. GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AIM:
An acronym for Association for Automatic Identification and Mobility. This is referring to an organization that is an authority for standards for bar codes.

ASCII:
An acronym for American Standard Code for Information Interchange. This refers to a set of 128 characters that are standardized. These characters include all basic English characters, digits, punctuation characters and control characters.

Bar:
The dark element of a printed symbol.

Bar code:
An array of parallel rectangular bars and spaces which together represent data elements of characters in a particular symbology. The bars and spaces are arranged in a predetermined pattern, following unambiguous rules defined by the symbology.

Bar code density:
The number of bar code characters which can be represented in a linear unit of measure. Bar code density is often expressed in characters per inch.

Bar code label:
A label that carries a bar code and, optionally, other human-readable information; it can be affixed to an article.

Bar code reader:
A device used to scan and decode a bar code symbol.

Bar width:
The thickness of a bar measured from the edge closest to the symbol start character to the trailing edge of the same bar. Also known as element width.

Baudrate:
The rate at which data is transferred over a serial interface, expressed in bits per second.

Bluetooth:
A wireless transmission protocol that uses radio frequency waves. More information on bluetooth can be found on the Internet site: http://www.bluetooth.org

Bluetooth dongle:
A device that converts electrical signals into radio frequency waves according to the bluetooth standard.

CCD reader:
A scanning device which uses the CCD technology. CCD is an acronym for Charge Coupled Device. Light from a lightsource within the CCD reader is reflected by a bar code label and falls on an array of light sensitive elements in the reader, the CCD. Whether the light is reflected depends on black or white parts of the bar code. The presence (or absence) of reflected light determines the presence (or absence) of electrical charge (electrons) in the distinct elements. The result is an electrical image of the bar code which can be used for further processing.

Character:
A single group of bars and spaces which represent an individual number, letter or punctuation mark. It is usually composed of six, seven or eight bits.

Check digit:
A character included within a symbol whose value is based, mathematically, on other characters within the symbol. It is used to perform a mathematical check to ensure the accuracy of the read.

CMOS interface:
A serial interface that typically is used between embedded devices. The CMOS standard defines a logical "1" level at the same level as the power supply of the electronic components that are used inside the device.

CMOS scanner:
A scanning device, which uses the CMOS technology. CMOS is an acronym for Complementary Metal Oxide Semiconductors. Light from a light source within the CMOS scanner is reflected by a bar code label and falls on an array of light sensitive elements in the scanner, the CMOS sensor. Whether the light is reflected depends on black or white parts of the bar code. The presence (or absence) of reflected light determines the presence (or absence) of electrical charge (electrons) in the distinct elements. The result is an electrical image of the bar code, which can be used for further processing.

Composite code:
A bar code label that consists of two parts of two different symbologies: a linear (1D) part and a composite (2D) part. The composite part holds meta information about the product (like manufacturing date, quantity, etc.), while the linear part holds the product identification code.

Data:
Digital information.

Default:
A standard option or parameter setting. Default settings are present in the memory of a device. If no other value or option is chosen within a program (or bar code menu), the default settings are automatically chosen.

Disable:
To disable an option means, to deactivate.

ECC:
An acronym for Error Correction Code. See error correction.

ECI:
An acronym for Extended Channel Interpretation. This refers to a method used in 2-dimensional bar codes to encoded characters in other code sets then ASCII.

Emulation:
The imitation of all or part of one device by another so that the mimicking device can accept the same data and perform the same functions as the actual device.

Enable:
To enable an option means, to activate it.

Error correction:
The possibility to correct read errors in a bar code. Most 2D bar codes have extra information that allows correction of the bar code. This makes it possible to read (partly) damaged bar codes.

Fixed length:
Relates to a symbol in which the data elements must be of specific length.

Flow control:
See handshaking.

Format:
A message or data structure that allows identification of control and data parts by their position within a frame.

Handshaking:
The initial exchange between two data communication systems prior to and during data transmission. The first unit sends a signal, then waits for an appropriate signal in response. A handshake method (such as XON/XOFF), parity setting, number of data bits, and number of stop bits.

IEEE 802.15.4:
A wireless transmission protocol that uses radio frequency waves.

Intensity:
The amount of radiant or luminous flux per unit solid angle that is diverging from a light source.

Inter character delay:
The time between transmitting two characters.

Interface:

Allows devices to communicate with each other. Used most often to refer to the design of hardware and software which allows connection of network components and transfer of information.

ISO:

An acronym for International Organization for Standardization. This is referring to an organization, which is an authority for international standards.

Keyboard wedge:

This device permits you to connect a bar code reader between the computer and it's keyboard by way of an Y-cable. The computer "suggests" that the scanned data is keyboard entered. Normal software can still be used.

Laser reader:

A scanning device which utilises a laser diode for it's source of illumination. Laser is an acronym for Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation. A physical process which after focussing leads a light beam with special properties. A laser beam can be very powerful. For bar code scanning a low energy, safe laser beam is used. Opticon's laser readers are Class 1 (Highest security).

Parity:

A method of checking for errors in transmitted data. The eight bits of each transmitted character are added, and the total must always be an odd number for odd parity and an even number for even parity. If the total is wrong, the communications software detects that an error has occured during transmission and may request that the data is retransmitted.

Preamble:

Also known as common prefix. This is one or more characters, which accompany the transported data. The preable is put in front of the code specific prefix and the bar code data itself.

Prefix:

One or more characters which accompany transported data. A prefix is put in front of the data and is part of the frame.

Postamble:

Also known as common suffix. This is one or more characters, which accompany the transported data. The postamble is transmitted at the end of the data, right after the code specific suffix.

Protocol:

Usually, a specified method for determining how and when to format and send data. A serial (asynchronous) transmission protocol might include the baudrate, handshake method (XON/XOFF, etc.), parity setting, number of data bits (character length), and number of stop bits.

Resolution:

In optics, sharpness; the ability of a reader to read the narrow bars in bar codes.

Reader:

A device that examines a spatial pattern, one part after another, and generates analog or digital signals corresponding to the pattern. The reader converts bar code symbols to electrical signals for input to a bar code reader decoder for processing and subsequent output through a data communications interface.

Scan engine:

The digitizer part of the bar code reader. The scan engine uses one of the following techniques: laser, CCD or CMOS.

Scan rate:

The scan engine consists of an illumination part (optional), a sensor part and a digitizer part. With this, it translates a printed bar code into a computer readable form. The scan engine uses one of the following techniques: laser, CCD or CMOS.

Scanner:

See Scan-engine.

Start bit:

A control bit used to indicate the start of a group of data bits being sent in asynchronous transmission.

Stop bit:

A control bit used to indicate the end of a group of data bits being sent in asynchronous transmission.

Structured append:
The possibility to concatenate multiple bar codes into one block of data. This method is supported by most 2D bar codes.

Suffix:

One or more characters which accompany transported data. A suffix is put at the end of the data and is part of the frame.

Symbology:

A set of rules specifying the way in which data may be represented.

Trigger:
A signal that initiates an action or a series of events. The trigger button on a bar code reader will start the scan-engine and try to decode the scanned and digitized data.

TTL interface:
A serial interface that typically is used between embedded devices. The TTL standard defines a logical "1" level at 5 volt.

C. EXAMPLE CODES

Fig. C.01. Example for UPC-A

Fig. C.02. Example for UPC-A +2

Fig. C.03. Example for UPC-A +5

Fig. C.04. Example for UPC-E

default data: 1234565

Fig. C.05. Example for UPC-E +2

default data: 213224022

Fig. C.06. Example for UPC-E +5

default data: 654321756789

Fig. C.07. Example for UPC-E1

default data: 2345670

Fig. C.08. Example for UPC-E1 +2

default data: 657832690

Fig. C.09. Example for UPC-E1 +5

default data: 098765032418

Fig. C.10. Example for EAN-13 (ISBN)

ISBN data: 0131103628

Fig. C.11. Example for EAN-13 +2

Fig. C.12. Example for EAN-13 +5

Fig. C.13. Example for EAN-8

Fig. C.14. Example for EAN-8 +2

Fig. C.15. Example for EAN-8 +5

Fig. C.16. Example for Code 39

Fig. C.17. Code 39 Full ASCII

encoded data: *C+O+D+E 39*

Fig. C.18. Code 39 Italian Pharmaceutical (Full Italian Pharmaceutical)

encoded data: *V2GZD9*

Full Italian Pharmaceutical data: A908557705

Fig. C.19. Example for Tri-Optic

encoded data: $260R01$

Fig. C.20. Example for Codabar

encoded data: C01235D

Fig. C.21. Example for Codabar ABC

encoded data: C01234D

encoded data: D56789A

Codabar ABC data: 0123456789

Fig. C.22. Example for Codabar CX

encoded data: A12344C

encoded data: B56784B

Codabar CX data: 1234456784

Fig. C.23. Example for Industrial 2of5

Appendix

Fig. C.24. Example for Interleaved 2of5 with bearer bars

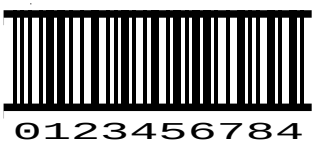


Fig. C.25. Example for S-Code

Fig. C.26. Example for Matrix 2of5

Fig. C.27 Example for Chinese Post

encoded data: 04641000501

Fig. C.28 Example for Korean Postal Authority code

Fig. C.29. Example for IATA

Fig. C.30. Example for MSI/Plessey with MOD 10 Checksum

encoded data: 024687

Fig. C.31. Example for Telepen numeric (Telepen ASCII)

Telepen ASCII data: Telepen

Fig. C.32. Example for UK/Plessey

encoded data: 02468F8

Fig. C.33. Example for Code 128

Fig. C.34. Example for EAN-128

encoded data: <FNC1>2143658709

Fig. C.35. Example for Code 93

Fig. C.36. Example for Code 11

encoded data: 1234-56784

Fig. C.37. Example for RSS-14

encoded data: 65473728281919

Fig. C.38. Example for RSS-14 stacked

encoded data: 98321456098768

Fig. C.39. Example for RSS-14 truncated

encoded data: 00012345678905

Fig. C.40. Example for RSS Limited

encoded data: 17834783468340

Fig. C.41. Example for RSS Expanded

encoded data: 012345ABCDE

Fig. C.42. Example for Composite Component A

encoded RSS-14 data: 01234567891231
encoded CC-A data: CC-A : up to 56 characters

default data:
0101234567891231CC-A : up to 56 characters

Fig. C.43. Example for Composite Component B

encoded RSS-14 data: 56128923901255
encoded CC-B data: CC-B:encodes up to 338 alphanumeric characters

default data:
0156128923901255CC-B:encodes up to 338 alphanumeric characters

Fig. C.44. Example for Composite Component C

encoded EAN-128 data: <FNC1>503012345678
encoded CC-C data: 0213012345678937240<GS>
101234567ABCDEFG

default data:
5030123456780213012345678937240<GS>
101234567ABCDEFG

Fig. C.45. Example for DataMatrix (ECC200)

DataMatrix sample bar code.

Fig. C.46. Example for Aztec

Aztec sample bar code.

Fig. C.47. Example for Aztec runes

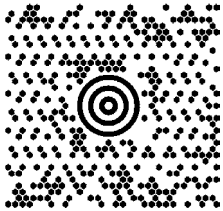
025

encoded data: 25

Fig. C.48. Example for QR Code (Model 2)

QR Code sample bar code.

Fig. C.49. Example for Maxicode (Mode 4)



MaxiCode sample bar code.

Fig. C.50. Example for PDF417

PDF417 sample bar code.

Fig. C.51. Example for MicroPDF417

MicroPDF417 sample bar code.

MASKING CARD

OPTICON

SET

You can take out this card and pull out the window.

The window spares out one bar code while masking all the other.

END