Honeywell

GEN8 DB

2D Imager Decoder Board

Used with N6803/N6903 Series



User Guide

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Customer Support

Technical Assistance

To search our knowledge base for a solution or to log in to the Technical Support portal and report a problem, go to automation.honeywell.com and click **Support > Productivity Solutions**.

For our latest contact information, see honeywell.com/PSSlocations.

Limited Warranty

For warranty information, go to automation.honeywell.com and click **Support > Productivity Solutions > Warranties**.

CHAPTER

1 GETTING STARTED

Introduction

GEN8 DB is a compact decode board that is compatible with Honeywell's latest N6803/N6903 Series scan engines. It supports the scan engine's MIPI interface and connects to the host in 2 ways:

- Board to Board—The decode board snaps directly on to the host connector for a cable-less integration.
- Board to ZIF—For designs where the decode board needs to be mounted separate from the host connector.

Both types of connections support RS232 and USB signals.

For software updates and additional information, visit the Honeywell website at automation.honeywell.com.

About This Manual

This User Guide provides demonstration, installation, and programming instructions for the decode board + scan engine.

Honeywell's scan engines are factory programmed for the most common terminal and communications settings. If you need to change these settings, programming is accomplished by scanning the barcodes in this guide, using the EZConfig-Scanning tool (see page 177), or by sending serial commands (see Chapter 9).

An asterisk (*) next to an option indicates the default setting.

For scan engine integration in to a host system and software decode, refer to the *Integration Manual* for the specific engine.

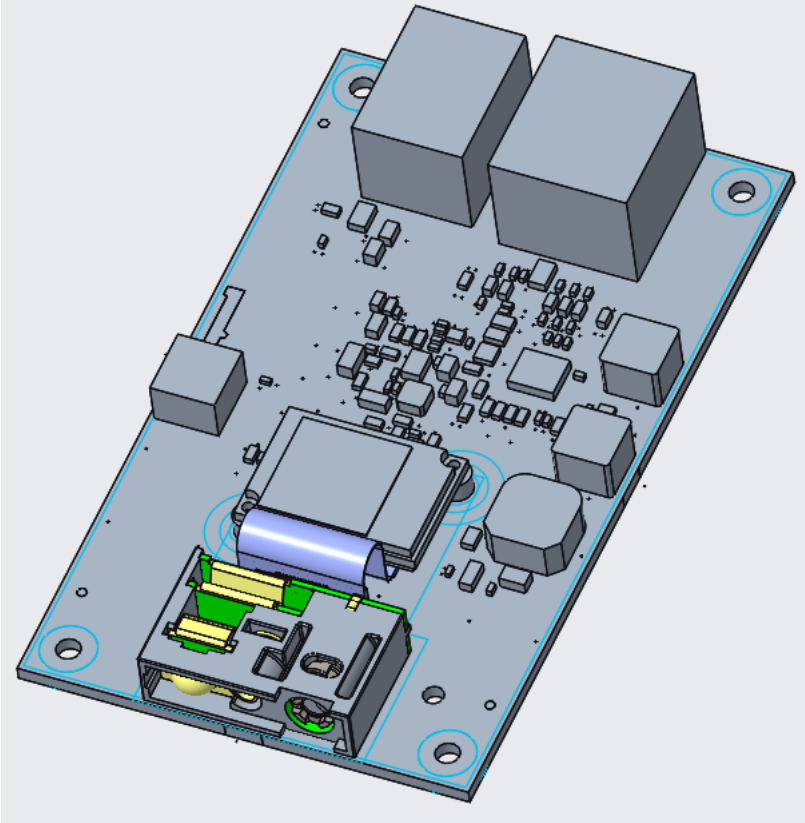
Unpacking Your Device

After you open the shipping carton, take the following steps:

- Check for damage during shipment. Report damage immediately to the carrier who delivered the carton.
- Make sure the items in the carton match your order.
- Save the shipping container for later storage or shipping.

Connecting the Scan Engine to the PC

For development and evaluation purposes the GEN8 DB + scan engine can be connected to a PC for using a Honeywell interface board using a board to board connection.

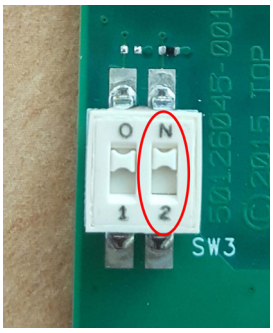


GEN8 DB + N6803/N6903 Mounted on the Honeywell Interface Board

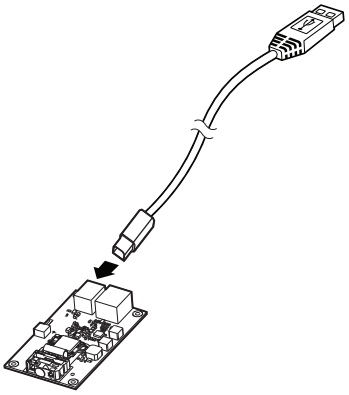
Board to Board—USB Serial Interface

Note: *For USB serial interface you must install the USB driver before connecting your scan engine. Download the driver from the Honeywell website at automation.honeywell.com.*

1. Set the switch on the interface board as shown below.



2. Connect the USB interface cable (standard USB-A to USB-B cable) to the interface board and to a USB port on the computer. The engine powers-up and emits a series of beeps from low to high.



3. The host automatically selects the USB speed (Full-Speed by default), however you can change the speed by scanning one of the following barcode.

USBSPD0.

*** Full-Speed USB**

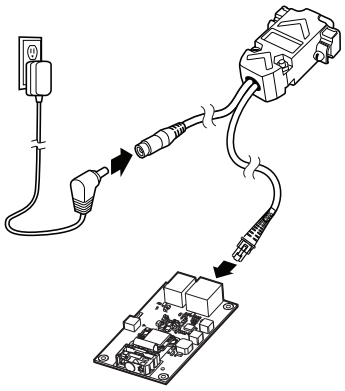
USBSPD1.

High-Speed USB

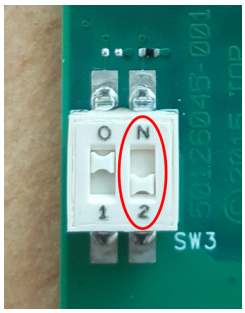
4. Verify the scan engine operation by scanning a barcode from the Sample Symbols in the back of this manual. The scan engine beeps once when a barcode is successfully decoded. If you want to see the scanned data, use EZConfig Scanner tool (see Scan Data on page 178).

Board to Board–RS232 Serial Port Interface

1. Connect the serial interface cable (CBL-020-300-C00) to the interface board and to the computer.



2. Set the switch on the interface board as shown below.



3. Connect the power supply connector to the serial interface cable. Plug in the power supply. The engine powers-up and emits a series of beeps from low to high.
4. Scan the RS232 interface barcode below. This programs the scan engine for an RS232 interface at 115,200 baud, parity–none, 8 data bits, and 1 stop bit.

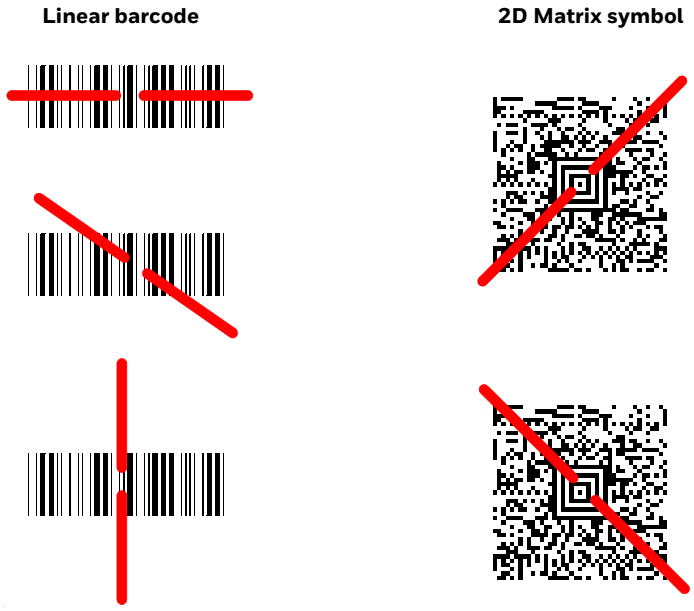
TERMID0;232BAD9;232WRD2

RS232 Interface

5. Verify the scan engine operation by scanning a barcode from the Sample Symbols in the back of this manual. The scan engine beeps once when a barcode is successfully decoded. If you want to see the scanned data, use EZConfig Scanner tool (see Scan Data on page 178).

Reading Techniques

The scan engine has a view finder that projects a bright red or green aiming beam that corresponds to the scan engine's horizontal field of view. The aiming beam should be centered over the barcode, but it can be positioned in any direction for a good read.



The aiming beam is smaller when the scan engine is closer to the code and larger when it is farther from the code. Symbologies with smaller bars or elements (mil size) can be read closer to the unit. Symbologies with larger bars or elements (mil size) should be read farther from the unit. To read single or multiple symbols (on a page or on an object), hold the scan engine at an appropriate distance from the target, pull the trigger, and center the aiming beam on the symbol. If the code being scanned is highly reflective (e.g., laminated), it may be necessary to tilt the code up 15° to 18° to prevent unwanted reflection.

Note: *Reading a barcode in a densely packed area can be improved using the centering setting on 49.*

Menu Barcode Security Settings

Honeywell scan engines are programmed by scanning menu barcodes or by sending serial commands to the scan engine. If you want to restrict the ability to scan menu codes, you can use the Menu Barcode Security settings. Contact the nearest technical support office (see Customer Support on page xix) for further information.

Setting Custom Defaults

You have the ability to create a set of menu commands as your own, custom defaults. To do so, scan the Set Custom Defaults barcode below before scanning the menu commands for your custom defaults. If a menu command requires scanning numeric codes from the back cover, then a Save code, that entire sequence will be saved to your custom defaults. When you have entered all the commands you want to save for your custom defaults, scan the Save Custom Defaults barcode.



Set Custom Defaults



Save Custom Defaults

You may have a series of custom settings and want to correct a single setting. To do so, just scan the new setting to overwrite the old one. For example, if you had previously saved the setting for Beeper Volume at Low to your custom defaults, and decide you want the beeper volume set to High, just scan the Set Custom Defaults barcode, then scan the Beeper Volume High menu code, and then Save Custom Defaults. The rest of the custom defaults will remain, but the beeper volume setting will be updated.

Note: *Custom defaults are not applied immediately after scanning the Save Custom Defaults barcode. To activate the custom defaults, you must read the Activate Defaults barcode below.*

Resetting the Custom Defaults

If you want the custom default settings restored to your scan engine, scan the Activate Defaults barcode below. This is the recommended default barcode for most users. It resets the scan engine to the custom default settings. If there are no custom defaults, it will reset the scan engine to the factory default settings. Any settings that have not been specified through the custom defaults will be defaulted to the factory default settings.



Activate Defaults

Note: *You can also use serial commands to send the list of custom defaults to your scan engine. See* *Setting the Custom Defaults on page 185*.

Note: *To Remove custom defaults see* *Resetting the Factory Defaults on page 180*.

CHAPTER

2 PROGRAMMING THE INTERFACE

Introduction

This chapter describes how to program your system for the desired interface.

Programming the Interface

Use the following configuration barcodes to program the interface.

Note: *After you scan one of the codes, power cycle the host terminal to have the interface in effect.*

RS232 Serial Port

The RS232 Interface barcode is used when connecting to the serial port of a PC or terminal. The following RS232 Interface barcode also programs baud rate and data format as indicated below. It also changes the trigger mode to manual.

Option	Setting
Baud Rate	115,200 bps
Data Format	8 data bits, no parity bit, 1 stop bit



TERMID0;232BAD9;232WRD2

RS232 Interface

USB IBM SurePos

Scan one of the following “Plug and Play” codes to program the scan engine for an IBM SurePos (USB handheld scanner) or IBM SurePos (USB tabletop scanner) interface.

Note: *After scanning one of these codes, you must power cycle the cash register.*



USB IBM SurePos (USB Handheld Scanner) Interface



USB IBM SurePos (USB Tabletop Scanner) Interface

Each barcode above also programs the following suffixes for each symbology:

Symbology	Suffix	Symbology	Suffix
EAN 8	0C	Code 39	00 0A 0B
EAN 13	16	Interleaved 2 of 5	00 0D 0B
UPC A	0D	Code 128	00 18 0B
UPC E	0A		

USB PC or Macintosh Keyboard

Scan one of the following codes to program the scan engine for USB PC Keyboard or USB Macintosh Keyboard. Scanning these codes also adds a CR suffix.



USB Keyboard (PC)



USB Keyboard (Mac)



USB Japanese Keyboard (PC)

USB HID

Scan the following code to program the scan engine for USB HID.

TERMID131.

USB HID

USB Serial

Scan the following code to program the scan engine to emulate a regular RS232-based COM Port. If you are using a Microsoft® Windows® PC, you will need to download a driver from the Honeywell website (automation.honeywell.com). The driver will use the next available COM Port number. Apple® Macintosh computers recognize the scan engine as a USB CDC class device and automatically use a class driver.

TERMID130.

USB Serial

Note: *No extra configuration (e.g., baud rate) is necessary.*

CTS/RTS Emulation

USBCTS1.

CTS/RTS Emulation On

USBCTS0.

*** CTS/RTS Emulation Off**

ACK/NAK Mode

USBACK1.

ACK/NAK Mode On

USBACK0.

*** ACK/NAK Mode Off**

Secondary Interface for USB

When using a USB interface, you may wish to configure your scanner to communicate with scanner management software. Scan the **Secondary Interface On** barcode to communicate with the scanner management software. To disable this capability, scan **Secondary Interface Off.** *Default = Secondary Interface Off.*


REMIFC0.
***Secondary Interface Off**


REMIFC1.
Secondary Interface On

Keyboard Country Layout

If your interface is USB Keyboard or Keyboard Wedge, your keyboard layout default is a US keyboard. To change this layout, refer to the chart below for your keyboard country. Scan the appropriate barcode below to change the layout.

By default, national character replacements are used for the following characters: #$@[\]^`{|}~ See ISO 2022/ISO 646 Character Replacements on page 222 to view the character replacements for each country.

Keyboard Countries


KBDCTY0.
*** United States**


KBDCTY35.
Albania


KBDCTY81.
Azeri (Cyrillic)


KBDCTY80.
Azeri (Latin)


KBDCTY82.
Belarus

Keyboard Countries (Continued)


KBDCTY1.
Belgium


KBDCTY33.
Bosnia


KBDCTY16.
Brazil


KBDCTY59.
Brazil (MS)


KBDCTY52.
Bulgaria (Cyrillic)


KBDCTY53.
Bulgaria (Latin)


KBDCTY54.
Canada (French legacy)


KBDCTY18.
Canada (French)


KBDCTY55.
Canada (Multilingual)


KBDCTY32.
Croatia


KBDCTY15.
Czech


KBDCTY40.
Czech (Programmers)

Keyboard Countries (Continued)


KBDCTY39.
Czech (QWERTY)


KBDCTY38.
Czech (QWERTZ)


KBDCTY8.
Denmark


KBDCTY11.
Dutch (Netherlands)


KBDCTY41.
Estonia


KBDCTY83.
Faroese


KBDCTY2.
Finland


KBDCTY3.
France


KBDCTY84.
Gaelic


KBDCTY4.
Germany


KBDCTY17.
Greek


KBDCTY64.
Greek (220 Latin)

Keyboard Countries (Continued)


KBDCTY61.
Greek (220)


KBDCTY65.
Greek (319 Latin)


KBDCTY62.
Greek (319)


KBDCTY63.
Greek (Latin)


KBDCTY66.
Greek (MS)


KBDCTY60.
Greek (Polytonic)


KBDCTY12.
Hebrew


KBDCTY50.
Hungarian (101 key)


KBDCTY19.
Hungary


KBDCTY75.
Iceland


KBDCTY73.
Irish


KBDCTY56.
Italian (142)

Keyboard Countries (Continued)


KBDCTY5.
Italy


KBDCTY28.
Japan ASCII


KBDCTY78.
Kazakh


KBDCTY79.
Kyrgyz (Cyrillic)


KBDCTY14.
Latin America


KBDCTY42.
Latvia


KBDCTY43.
Latvia (QWERTY)


KBDCTY44.
Lithuania


KBDCTY45.
Lithuania (IBM)


KBDCTY34.
Macedonia


KBDCTY74.
Malta


KBDCTY86.
Mongolian (Cyrillic)

Keyboard Countries (Continued)


KBDCTY9.
Norway


KBDCTY20.
Poland


KBDCTY57.
Polish (214)


KBDCTY58.
Polish (Programmers)


KBDCTY13.
Portugal


KBDCTY25.
Romania


KBDCTY26.
Russia


KBDCTY67.
Russian (MS)


KBDCTY68.
Russian (Typewriter)


KBDCTY21.
SCS


KBDCTY37.
Serbia (Cyrillic)


KBDCTY36.
Serbia (Latin)

Keyboard Countries (Continued)

KBDCTY22.
Slovakia

KBDCTY49.
Slovakia (QWERTY)

KBDCTY48.
Slovakia (QWERTZ)

KBDCTY31.
Slovenia

KBDCTY10.
Spain

KBDCTY51.
Spanish variation

KBDCTY23.
Sweden

KBDCTY29.
Switzerland (French)

KBDCTY6.
Switzerland (German)

KBDCTY85.
Tatar

KBDCTY27.
Turkey F

KBDCTY24.
Turkey Q

Keyboard Countries (Continued)

KBDCTY76.
Ukrainian

KBDCTY7.
United Kingdom

KBDCTY87.
United States (Dvorak)

KBDCTY88.
United States (Dvorak left)

KBDCTY89.
United Stated (Dvorak right)

KBDCTY30.
United States (International)

KBDCTY77.
Uzbek (Cyrillic)

Keyboard Style

This programs keyboard styles, such as Caps Lock and Shift Lock. If you have used Keyboard Conversion settings, they will override any of the following Keyboard Style settings. *Default = Regular.*

Regular is used when you normally have the Caps Lock key off.

KBDSTY0.
*** Regular**

Caps Lock is used when you normally have the Caps Lock key on.

KBDSTY1.
Caps Lock

Shift Lock is used when you normally have the Shift Lock key on (not common to U.S. keyboards).

KBDSTY2.
Shift Lock

Automatic Caps Lock is used if you change the Caps Lock key on and off. The software tracks and reflects if you have Caps Lock on or off. This selection can only be used with systems that have an LED that notes the Caps Lock status (AT keyboards).

KBDSTY6.
Automatic Caps Lock

Autocaps via NumLock barcode should be scanned in countries (e.g., Germany, France) where the Caps Lock key cannot be used to toggle Caps Lock. The NumLock option works similarly to the regular Autocaps, but uses the NumLock key to retrieve the current state of the Caps Lock.

KBDSTY7.
Autocaps via NumLock

Emulate External Keyboard should be scanned if you do not have an external keyboard (IBM AT or equivalent).

KBDSTY5.
Emulate External Keyboard

Note: *After scanning the Emulate External Keyboard barcode, you must power cycle your computer.*

Keyboard Conversion

Alphabetic keyboard characters can be forced to be all upper case or all lowercase. So if you have the following barcode: “abc569GK,” you can make the output “ABC569GK” by scanning Convert All Characters to Upper Case, or to “abc569gk” by scanning Convert All Characters to Lower Case.

These settings override Keyboard Style selections.

Note: *If your interface is a keyboard wedge, first scan the menu code for Automatic Caps Lock (page 20). Otherwise, your output may not be as expected.*

Default = Keyboard Conversion Off.


KBDCNV0.
*** Keyboard Conversion Off**


KBDCNV1.
Convert All Characters to Upper Case


KBDCNV2.
Convert All Characters to Lower Case

Control Character Output

This selection sends a text string instead of a control character. For example, when the control character for a carriage return is expected, the output would display [CR] instead of the ASCII code of 0D. Refer to ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252) on page 216. Only codes 00 through 1F are converted (the first column of the chart).

Note: *Control + X (Control + ASCII) Mode overrides this mode.*

Default = Off


KBDNPE1.
Control Character Output On


KBDNPE0.
*** Control Character Output Off**

Keyboard Modifiers

This modifies special keyboard features, such as CTRL+ ASCII codes and Turbo Mode.

Control + X (Control + ASCII) Mode On: The scan engine sends key combinations for ASCII control characters for values 00-1F. Windows is the preferred mode. All keyboard country codes are supported. DOS mode is a legacy mode, and it does not support all keyboard country codes. New users should use the Windows mode.

Windows Mode Prefix/Suffix Off: The scan engine sends key combinations for ASCII control characters for values 00-1F, but it does not translate any prefix or suffix information.

Default = Control + X Mode Off.


KBDCAS2.
Windows Mode Control + X Mode On


KBDCAS0.
*** Control + X Mode Off**


KBDCAS1.
DOS Mode Control + X Mode On


KBDCAS3.
Windows Mode Prefix/Suffix


KBDCAS4.
DOS Mode Control + X Mode On with Windows Mode Prefix/ Suffix

Turbo Mode: The scan engine sends characters to a terminal faster. If the terminal drops characters, do not use Turbo Mode. *Default = Off*


KBDTMD1.
Turbo Mode On


KBDTMD0.
*** Turbo Mode Off**

Numeric Keypad Mode: Sends numeric characters as if entered from a numeric keypad. *Default = Off*


KBDNPS1.
Numeric Keypad Mode On


KBDNPS0.
*** Numeric Keypad Mode Off**

Automatic Direct Connect Mode: This selection can be used if you have an IBM AT style terminal and the system is dropping characters. *Default = Off*


KBDADC1.
Automatic Direct Connect Mode On


KBDADC0.
*** Automatic Direct Connect Mode Off**

RS232 Modifiers

RS232 Baud Rate

Baud Rate sends the data from the scan engine to the terminal at the specified rate. The host terminal must be set for the same baud rate as the scan engine. *Default = 115,200.*


232BAD0.
300


232BAD1.
600


232BAD2.
1200


232BAD3.
2400


232BAD4.
4800


232BAD5.
9600


232BAD6.
19200


232BAD7.
38400


232BAD8.
57,600


232BAD9.
*** 115,200**

RS232 Word Length: Data Bits, Stop Bits, and Parity

Data Bits sets the word length at 7 or 8 bits of data per character. If an application requires only ASCII Hex characters 0 through 7F decimal (text, digits, and punctuation), select 7 data bits. For applications that require use of the full ASCII set, select 8 data bits per character. *Default = 8.*

Stop Bits sets the stop bits at 1 or 2. *Default = 1.*

Parity provides a means of checking character bit patterns for validity. *Default = None.*


232WRD3.
7 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Even


232WRD0.
7 Data, 1 Stop, Parity None


232WRD6.
7 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Odd


232WRD4.
7 Data, 2 Stop, Parity Even


232WRD1.
7 Data, 2 Stop Parity None


232WRD7.
7 Data, 2 Stop, Parity Odd


232WRD5.
8 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Even


232WRD2.
*** 8 Data, 1 Stop, Parity None**


232WRD8.
8 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Odd


232WRD14.
8 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Mark

RS232 Receiver Time-Out

The unit stays awake to receive data until the RS232 Receiver Time-Out expires. A manual or serial trigger resets the time-out. When an RS232 receiver is sleeping, a character may be sent to wake up the receiver and reset the time-out. A transaction on the CTS line will also wake up the receiver. The receiver takes 300 milliseconds to completely come up. Change the RS232 receiver time-out by scanning the bar-code below, then scanning digits from the inside back cover of this manual, then scanning Save. The range is 0 to 300 seconds. *Default = 0 seconds (no time-out - always on).*


232LPT.
RS232 Receiver Time-Out

RS232 Handshaking

RS232 Handshaking allows control of data transmission from the scan engine using software commands from the host device. When RTS/CTS is turned Off, no data flow control is used.

Flow Control, No Timeout: The scan engine asserts RTS when it has data to send, and will wait indefinitely for CTS to be asserted by the host.

Two-Direction Flow Control: The scan engine asserts RTS when it is OK for the host to transmit. The host asserts CTS when it is OK for the device to transmit.

Flow Control with Timeout: The scan engine asserts RTS when it has data to send and waits for a delay (see RS232 Timeout on page 26) for CTS to be asserted by the host. If the delay time expires and CTS is not asserted, the device transmit buffer is cleared and scanning may resume.
Default = RTS/CTS Off.


232CTS1.
Flow Control, No Timeout


232CTS2.
Two-Direction Flow Control


232CTS3.
Flow Control with Timeout


232CTS0.
*** RTS/CTS Off**

RS232 Timeout

When using Flow Control with Timeout, you must program the length of the delay you want to wait for CTS from the host. Set the length (in milliseconds) for a time-out by scanning the barcode below, then setting the timeout (from 1-5100 milli-seconds) by scanning digits from the inside back cover, then scanning Save.


232DEL.
RS232 Timeout

XON/XOFF

Standard ASCII control characters can be used to tell the scan engine to start sending data (XON/XOFF On) or to stop sending data (XON/XOFF Off). When the host sends the XOFF character (DC3, hex 13) to the scan engine, data transmission stops. To resume transmission, the host sends the XON character (DC1, hex 11). Data transmission continues where it left off when XOFF was sent. *Default = XON/XOFF Off*.


232XON1.
XON/XOFF On



*** XON/XOFF Off**

ACK/NAK

After transmitting data, the scan engine waits for an ACK character (hex 06) or a NAK character (hex 15) response from the host. If ACK is received, the communications cycle is completed and the scan engine looks for more barcodes. If NAK is received, the last set of barcode data is retransmitted and the scan engine waits for ACK/NAK again. Turn on the ACK/NAK protocol by scanning the ACK/NAK On barcode below. To turn off the protocol, scan ACK/NAK Off. *Default = ACK/NAK Off*.



ACK/NAK On



*** ACK/NAK Off**

RS232 Stop Mode

Scan the following barcode to force the engine into a stop mode. Restart the engine by using a trigger pull, nWake, or RxD toggle.



RS232 Stop Mode On

CHAPTER

3 INPUT/OUTPUT SETTINGS

Power Up Beeper

The scan engine can be programmed to beep when it's powered up. Scan the **Off** barcode(s) if you don't want a power up beep. *Default = Power Up Beeper On - Scanner.*



BEPPWR0.

Power Up Beeper Off - Scanner



BEPPWR1.

*** Power Up Beeper On - Scanner**

Beep on BEL Character

You may wish to force the scan engine to beep upon a command sent from the host. If you scan the **Beep on BEL On** barcode below, the scan engine will beep every time a BEL character is received from the host. *Default = Beep on BEL Off.*



BELBEP0.

***Beep on BEL Off**



BELBEP1.

Beep on BEL On

Trigger Click

To hear an audible click every time the scanner trigger is pressed, scan the **Trigger Click On** barcode below. Scan the **Trigger Click Off** code if you don't wish to hear the click. (This feature has no effect on serial or automatic triggering.) *Default = Trigger Click Off.*


BEPTRG0.
***Trigger Click Off**


BEPTRG1.
Trigger Click On

Good Read and Error Indicators

Beeper – Good Read

The beeper may be programmed **On** or **Off** in response to a good read. Turning this option off only turns off the beeper response to a good read indication. All error and menu beeps are still audible. *Default = Beeper - Good Read On.*


BEPBEP0.
Beeper - Good Read Off


BEPBEP1.
*** Beeper - Good Read On**

Beeper Volume – Good Read

The beeper volume codes modify the volume of the beep the scan engine emits on a good read. *Default = High.*


BEPLVL1.
Low


BEPLVL2.
Medium


BEPLVL3.
*** High**


BEPLVL0.
Off

Beeper Pitch – Good Read

The beeper pitch codes modify the pitch (frequency) of the beep the scan engine emits on a good read. *Default = Medium.*


BEPFQ11600.
Low (1600 Hz)


BEPFQ12700.
*** Medium (2700 Hz)**


BEPFQ14200.
High (4200 Hz)

Beeper Pitch – Error

The beeper pitch codes modify the pitch (frequency) of the sound the scan engine emits when there is a bad read or error. *Default = Razz.*


BEPFQ2250.
*** Razz (250 Hz)**


BEPFQ23250.
Medium (3250 Hz)


BEPFQ24200.
High (4200 Hz)

Beeper Duration – Good Read

The beeper duration codes modify the length of the beep the scan engine emits on a good read. *Default = Normal.*



*** Normal Beep**



Short Beep

LED – Good Read

The LED indicator can be programmed **On** or **Off** in response to a good read. *Default = On.*



*** LED – Good Read On**



LED – Good Read Off

Number of Beeps – Good Read

The number of beeps of a good read can be programmed from 1 - 9. The same number of beeps will be applied to the beeper and LED in response to a good read. For example, if you program this option to have five beeps, there will be five beeps and five LED flashes in response to a good read. The beeps and LED flashes are in sync with one another. To change the number of beeps, scan the barcode below and then scan a digit (1-9) barcode and the **Save** barcode on the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual. *Default = 1.*



Number of Good Read Beeps/LED Flashes

Number of Beeps – Error

The number of beeps and LED flashes emitted by the scan engine for a bad read or error can be programmed from 1 - 9. For example, if you program this option to have five error beeps, there will be five error beeps and five LED flashes in response

to an error. To change the number of error beeps, scan the barcode below and then scan a digit (1-9) barcode and the Save barcode on the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual. *Default = 1*.

BEPERR.
Number of Error Beeps/LED Flashes

Good Read Delay

This sets the minimum amount of time before the scan engine can read another barcode. *Default = 0 ms (No Delay).*

DLYGRD0.
*** No Delay**

DLYGRD500.
Short Delay (500 ms)

DLYGRD1000.
Medium Delay (1,000 ms)

DLYGRD1500.
Long Delay (1,500 ms)

User-Specified Good Read Delay

If you want to set your own length for the good read delay, scan the barcode below, then set the delay (from 0-30,000 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the inside back cover, then scanning **Save**.

DLYGRD.
User-Specified Good Read Delay

Trigger Modes

Manual Trigger Mode

When in manual trigger mode, the scanner scans until a barcode is read, or until the trigger is released. Two modes are available, Normal and Enhanced. Normal mode offers good scan speed and the longest working ranges (depth of field). Enhanced mode will give you the highest possible scan speed but slightly less range than Normal mode. Enhanced mode is best used when you require a very fast scan speed and don't require a long working range. *Default = Manual Trigger-Normal.*



*** Manual Trigger - Normal**



Manual Trigger - Enhanced

LED Illumination - Manual Trigger

If you wish to set the illumination LED brightness, scan one of the barcodes below. This sets the LED illumination for the scan engine when the trigger is pressed. *Default = High.*

Note: *The LEDs are like a flash on a camera. The lower the ambient light in the room, the brighter the LEDs need to be so the scan engine can "see" the barcodes.*

Note: *Lower LED illumination settings are more visible to the user on rolling shutter engines than global shutter engines.*



Off



Low



Medium



*** High**

Trigger Toggle

Trigger Toggle mode lets you quickly hit the trigger two or three times to put the scanner into either imaging mode or centering mode, then toggle back to scanning. So, like a double-click with a mouse, you can control what the next scanner's action will be. For example, you could double-press the trigger to go into imaging mode, then the next trigger press takes the image. The scanner then reverts to scanning mode. Use the following codes to configure what action you would like the scanner to take when in Trigger Toggle mode. *Default = Off*.



***Trigger Toggle Off**



Trigger Toggle - Image Capture



Trigger Toggle - Centering

Trigger Number

This sets the number of trigger preses required to activate the Trigger Toggle Mode. *Default = 3 Quick Triggers*.



2 Quick Triggers



3 Quick Triggers



4 Quick Triggers

Trigger Toggle Timeout

This sets the length of time the scanner stays in trigger toggle mode before reverting to scan mode. After scanning the **Trigger Toggle Timeout** barcode, set the time-out duration (from 0 to 65 seconds) by scanning digits from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 227, then **Save**. *Default = 5 seconds.*

Note: *If this is set to 0, you must repeat the toggle sequence to return to the default scanning mode. For example, if 2 quick trigger presses puts the scanner into centering mode and the Trigger Timing is 0, you would have to do 2 quick presses again to go back to the default scanning mode.*



Trigger Toggle Timeout

Trigger Toggle Indicator

When using the Trigger Toggle Mode, you can enable beep and LED indicators that indicate when switching to primary mode. When on, beeper beeps twice, first time 100 ms at 1800 Hz, second beep 150 ms at 1000 Hz. Default = Off.



*** Off**



On

Serial Trigger Mode

You can activate the scan engine either by pressing the trigger, or using a serial trigger command (see Trigger Commands on page 185). You must be in a serial interface mode in order to use serial triggering. Refer to RS232 Serial Port (page 9) or USB Serial (page 11) for further information. When in serial mode, the scan engine scans until a barcode has been read or until the deactivate command is sent. The scan engine can also be set to turn itself off after a specified time has elapsed (see Read Time-Out, which follows).

Read Time-Out

Use this selection to set a time-out (in milliseconds) of the scan engine's trigger when using serial commands to trigger the scan engine. Once the scan engine has timed out, you can activate the scan engine either by pressing the trigger or using a serial trigger command. After scanning the **Read Time-Out** barcode, set the

timeout duration (from 0-300,000 milliseconds) by scanning digits on the Programming Chart inside the back cover, then scanning **Save**. *Default = 30,000 ms.*



Read Time-Out

Snap & Ship Trigger Mode

Use the Snap and Ship trigger mode to take a picture and send it to the host. The image will be sent to the host as a BMP file. This mode does not decode barcodes.

Note: *Dual sensor engines are not supported in Snap & Ship Trigger Mode.*



Snap & Ship

Presentation Modes

Presentation Mode

Presentation Mode uses ambient light and scan engine illumination to detect barcodes. When in Presentation Mode, the LEDs remain dim until a barcode is presented to the scan engine, then the aimer turns on and the LEDs turn up to read the code. If the light level in the room is not high enough, Presentation Mode may not work properly.

Scan the following barcode to program your scan engine for Presentation Mode.

Note: *Dual sensor engines are not supported in PAPTPR.*



Presentation Mode

Streaming Presentation Mode

When in Streaming Presentation mode the scan illumination remains on all the time to continuously search for barcodes. Two modes are available, Normal and Enhanced. Normal mode offers good scan speed and the longest working ranges

(depth of field). Enhanced mode will give you the highest possible scan speed but slightly less range than Normal mode. Enhanced mode is best used when you require a very fast scan speed and don't require a long working range.

Note: *Dual sensor engines are not supported in PAPSPN/PAPSPE.*


PAPSPN.
Streaming Presentation Mode - Normal


PAPSPE.
Streaming Presentation Mode - Enhanced

When using Preferred Symbology (page 51), a lower priority symbol must be centered on the aiming pattern to be read in Streaming Presentation Mode.

LED Illumination - Presentation Mode

If you wish to set the illumination LED brightness, scan one of the barcodes below. This sets the LED illumination for the scanner when it is in Presentation Mode. (If the scanner is triggered manually, the LED illumination will switch to the setting for a manual trigger. See "LED Illumination - Manual Trigger" on page 34.) *Default = High.*

Note: *The LEDs are like a flash on a camera. The lower the ambient light in the room, the brighter the LEDs need to be so the scanner can "see" the barcodes.*

Note: *Lower LED illumination settings are more visible to the user on rolling shutter engines than global shutter engines.*


PWRLDC0.
Off


PWRLDC100.
Low


PWRLDC150.
*** High**

Note: *LED Illumination - Presentation Mode does not apply to Streaming Presentation Mode or Mobile Phone Read Mode.*

Presentation LED Behavior after Decode

When a scan engine is in presentation mode, the LEDs dim 30 seconds after a barcode is decoded. If you wish to dim the LEDs immediately after a barcode is decoded, scan the **LEDs Off** barcode, below. *Default = LEDs On.*



*** LEDs On**



LEDs Off

Presentation Sensitivity

Presentation Sensitivity is a numeric range that increases or decreases the scan engine's reaction time to barcode presentation. To set the sensitivity, scan the **Sensitivity** barcode, then scan the degree of sensitivity (from 0-20) from the inside back cover, and **Save**. 0 is the most sensitive setting, and 20 is the least sensitive. *Default = 1.*



Sensitivity

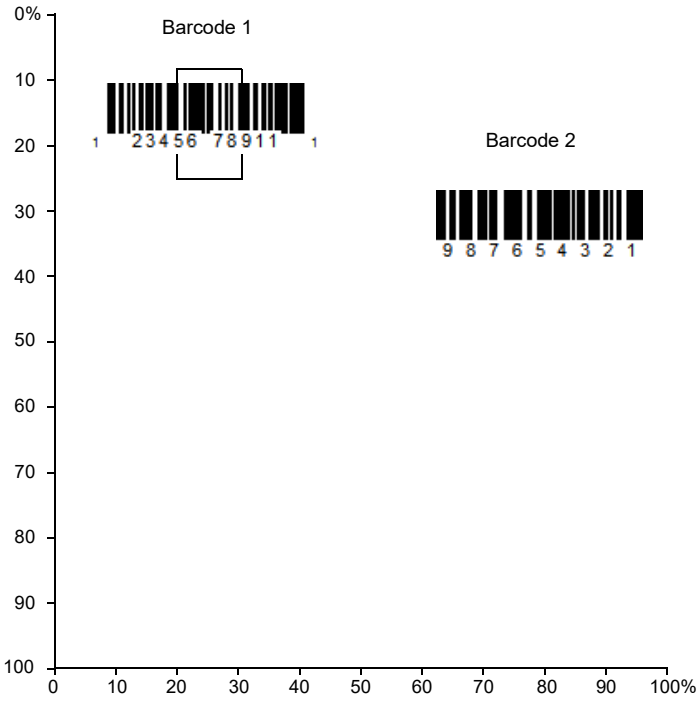
Presentation Centering

Use Presentation Centering to narrow the scanner's field of view when it is in the stand to make sure the scanner reads only those barcodes intended by the user. For instance, if multiple codes are placed closely together, Presentation Centering will insure that only the desired codes are read.

Note: *To adjust centering when the scanner is hand-held, see Centering (page 49).*

If a barcode is not touched by a predefined window, it will not be decoded or output by the scanner. If Presentation Centering is turned on by scanning **Presentation Centering On**, the scanner only reads codes that pass through the centering window you specify using the **Top of Presentation Centering Window**, **Bottom of Presentation Centering Window**, **Left**, and **Right of Presentation Centering Window** barcodes.

In the example below, the white box is the centering window. The centering window has been set to 20% left, 30% right, 8% top, and 25% bottom. Since Barcode 1 passes through the centering window, it will be read. Barcode 2 does not pass through the centering window, so it will not be read.



Note: *A barcode needs only to be touched by the centering window in order to be read. It does not need to pass completely through the centering window.*

Scan **Presentation Centering On**, then scan one of the following barcodes to change the top, bottom, left, or right of the centering window. Then scan the percent you want to shift the centering window using digits on the inside back cover of this manual. Scan **Save**. *Default Presentation Centering = 40% for Top and Left, 60% for Bottom and Right.*

PDCWIN1.
Presentation Centering On

PDCWIN0.
*** Presentation Centering Off**

PDCTOP.
Top of Presentation Centering Window

PDCBOT.
Bottom of Presentation Centering Window



Left of Presentation Centering Window



Right of Presentation Centering Window

CodeGate®

When CodeGate is **On**, the trigger is used to allow decoded data to be transmitted to the host system. The scanner remains on, scanning and decoding barcodes, but the barcode data is not transmitted until the trigger is pressed. When CodeGate is **Off**, barcode data is transmitted when it is decoded. *Default = CodeGate Off Out-of-Stand.*



*** CodeGate Off Out-of-Stand**



CodeGate On Out-of-Stand

Mobile Phone Read Mode

When this mode is selected, your scan engine is optimized to read barcodes from mobile phone or other LED displays. However, the speed of scanning printed barcodes may be slightly lower when this mode is enabled. You can enable **Mobile Phone Reading** for either a hand held device, or for a hands-free (presentation) application.

Note: *Global shutter engines are better for reading barcodes on cell phones and paper since there are dual exposure controls to optimize the reading for each on every other frame.*

Note: *Dual sensor engines are not supported in Mobile Phone Read Mode.*



Hand Held Scanning - Mobile Phone



Streaming Presentation - Mobile Phone

Note: *To turn off Mobile Phone Read Mode, scan a* ***Manual*** *or* ***Serial Trigger Mode*** *barcode (see page 34).*

Character Activation Mode

You may use a character sent from the host to trigger the scan engine to begin scanning. When the activation character is received, the scan engine continues scanning until either the Character Activation Timeout (page 43), the deactivation character is received (see Deactivation Character on page 44), or a barcode is transmitted. Scan the following **On** barcode to use character activation, then use **Activation Character** (following) to select the character you will send from the host to start scanning. *Default = Off.*



Activation Character



*** Off**



On

Activation Character

This sets the character used to trigger scanning when using Character Activation Mode. On the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), page 216, find the hex value that represents the character you want to use to trigger scanning. Scan the

following barcode, then use the Programming Chart to read the alphanumeric combination that represents that ASCII character. Scan **Save** to finish. *Default = 12 [DC2].*



Activation Character

End Character Activation After Good Read

After a barcode is successfully detected and read from the scan engine, the illumination can be programmed either to remain on and scanning, or to turn off. When **End Character Activation After Good Read** is enabled, the illumination turns off and stops scanning after a good read. If you scan **Do Not End Character Activation After Good Read**, the illumination remains on after a good read. *Default = Do Not End Character Activation After Good Read.*



*** Do Not End Character Activation After Good Read**



End Character Activation After Good Read

Character Activation Timeout

You can set a timeout for the length of time the illumination remains on and attempting to decode barcodes when using Character Activation Mode. Set the length (in milliseconds) for a timeout by scanning the following barcode, then setting the timeout (from 1-300,000 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual, then scanning Save. *Default = 30,000 ms.*



Character Activation Timeout

Character Deactivation Mode

If you have sent a character from the host to trigger the scan engine to begin scanning, you can also send a deactivation character to stop scanning. Scan the following **On** barcode to use character deactivation, then use Deactivation Character (following) to select the character you will send from the host to terminate scanning. *Default = Off.*



*** Off**



On

Deactivation Character

This sets the character used to terminate scanning when using Character Deactivation Mode. On the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), page 216, find the hex value that represents the character you want to use to terminate scanning. Scan the following barcode, then use the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual to read the alphanumeric combination that represents that ASCII character. Scan Save to finish. *Default = 14 [DC4].*



Deactivation Character

Poor Quality Codes

Poor Quality 1D Codes

This setting improves the scanner's ability to read damaged or badly printed linear barcodes. When **Poor Quality 1D Reading On** is scanned, poor quality linear barcode reading is improved, but the scanner's snappiness is decreased, making it less aggressive when reading good quality barcodes. This setting does not affect 2D barcode reading. *Default = Poor Quality 1D Reading Off.*



Poor Quality 1D Reading On



*** Poor Quality 1D Reading Off**

Poor Quality PDF Barcodes

This setting improves the scanner's ability to read damaged or badly printed PDF barcodes by combining information from multiple images. When **Poor Quality PDF On** is scanned, poor quality PDF barcode reading is improved, but the scanner's snappiness is decreased, making it less aggressive when reading good quality barcodes. This setting does not affect 1D barcode reading. *Default = Poor Quality PDF Reading Off.*



Poor Quality PDF Reading On



*** Poor Quality PDF Reading Off**

Decode Security

Robust and aggressive processing on Code 39, UPC, and Code 128 for handling of damaged codes, print errors, and under sampling. **Very High Reading Tolerance** is the most permissive mode. When enabled, the scanner reads codes of variable quality. **Low Reading Tolerance** is the least permissive mode. *Default = Medium Reading Tolerance*.



Very High Reading Tolerance



High Reading Tolerance



*** Medium Reading Tolerance**



Low Reading Tolerance

Decode Time-Out

This setting defines the overall decode time-out. It is a number in milliseconds.

Scan the **Decode Time-Out** barcode, then scan the time-out duration from 0-2500 ms on the inside back cover, and **Save**. Default = 600 ms.



Decode Time-Out

Hands Free Time-Out

The Presentation Modes are referred to as “hands free” modes. If the scanner’s trigger is pulled when using a hands free mode, the scanner changes to manual trigger mode. You can set the time the scanner should remain in manual trigger mode by setting the **Hands Free Time-Out**. Once the time-out value is reached, (if there have been no further trigger pulls) the scanner reverts to the original hands free mode.

Scan the **Hands Free Time-Out** barcode, then scan the time-out duration (from 0-300,000 milliseconds) from the inside back cover, and **Save**. *Default = 5,000 ms.*



Hands Free Time-Out

Reread Delay

This sets the time period before the scan engine can read the *same* barcode a second time. Setting a reread delay protects against accidental rereads of the same barcode. Longer delays are effective in minimizing accidental rereads. Use shorter delays in applications where repetitive barcode scanning is required. Reread Delay only works when in a Presentation Mode (see page 37). *Default = Medium.*



Short (500 ms)


DLYRRD750.
*** Medium (750 ms)**


DLYRRD1000.
Long (1000 ms)


DLYRRD2000.
Extra Long (2000 ms)

User-Specified Reread Delay

If you want to set your own length for the reread delay, scan the barcode below, then set the delay (from 0-30,000 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the inside back cover, then scanning Save.


DLYRRD.
User-Specified Reread Delay

2D Reread Delay

Sometimes 2D barcodes can take longer to read than other barcodes. If you wish to set a separate Reread Delay for 2D barcodes, scan one of the programming codes that follows. **2D Reread Delay Off** indicates that the time set for Reread Delay is used for both 1D and 2D barcodes. *Default = 2D Reread Delay Off.*


DLY2RR0.
*** 2D Reread Delay Off**


DLY2RR1000.
Short (1000ms)


DLY2RR2000.
Medium (2000ms)


DLY2RR3000.
Long (3000ms)



Extra Long (4000ms)

Illumination Lights

If you want the illumination lights on while reading a barcode, scan the **Lights On** or **Lights On - Mobile Phone Reading** barcode, below. However, if you want to turn just the lights off, scan the **Lights Off** barcode. *Default = Lights On.*

Note: *This setting does not affect the aimer light. The aiming light can be set using Aimer Mode (page 49).*



*** Lights On**



Lights Off



Lights On - Mobile phone Reading

Aimer Delay

The aimer delay allows a delay time for the operator to aim the scan engine before the picture is taken. Use these codes to set the time between when the trigger is pulled and when the picture is taken. During the delay time, the aiming light will appear, but the illumination LEDs won't turn on until the delay time is over. *Default = Off.*



200 milliseconds



400 milliseconds



*** Off *(no delay)***

User-Specified Aimer Delay

If you want to set your own length for the duration of the delay, scan the barcode below, then set the time-out by scanning digits (0 - 4,000 ms) from the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual, then scan **Save**.


SCNDLY.
Delay Duration

Aimer Mode

This feature allows you to turn the aimer on and off. When the **Interlaced** barcode is scanned, the aimer is interlaced with the illumination LEDs, when **Concurrent** is selected the aimer and illumination are on at the same time. *Default = Interlaced*.

Note: *SCNAIM2 and SCNAIM5 are both Interlaced,however SCNAIM5 is only for N6803MR and is the default. All other engines use Interlaced SCNAIM2 as the default.*

Note: *SCNAIM3 is only available for N6903.*


SCNAIM0.
Off


SCNAIM2.
*** Interlaced**


SCNAIM3.
Concurrent


SCNAIM5.
*** Interlaced (N6803MR only)**

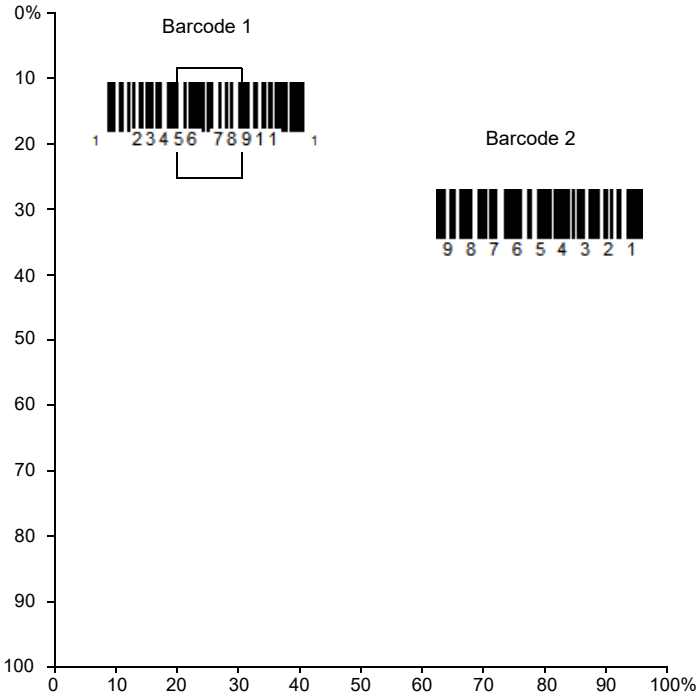
Centering

Use Centering to narrow the scan engine's field of view to make sure that when the scanner is hand-held, it reads only those barcodes intended by the user. For instance, if multiple codes are placed closely together, centering will insure that only the desired codes are read. (Centering can be used in conjunction with Aimer Delay, page 48, for the most error-free operation in applications where multiple

codes are spaced closely together. Using the Aimer Delay and Centering features, the scanner can emulate the operation of older systems, such as linear laser barcode scanners.)

If a barcode is not touched by a predefined window, it will not be decoded or output by the scan engine. If centering is turned on by scanning **Centering On**, the scan engine only reads codes that pass through the centering window you specify using the **Top of Centering Window** and **Bottom of Centering Window** barcodes.

In the example below, the white box is the centering window. The centering window has been set to 8% top and 25% bottom. Since Barcode 1 passes through the centering window, it will be read. Barcode 2 does not pass through the centering window, so it will not be read.



A barcode needs only to be touched by the centering window in order to be read. It does not need to pass completely through the centering window.

Scan **Centering On**, then scan one of the following barcodes to change the top and bottom of the centering window. Then scan the percent you want to shift the centering window using digits on the inside back cover of this manual. Scan **Save**. *Default Centering = 40% for Top, 60% for Bottom.*

DECWIN1.
Centering On

DECWIN0.
*** Centering Off**



Top of Centering Window



Bottom of Centering Window

Preferred Symbology

The scan engine can be programmed to specify one symbology as a higher priority over other symbologies in situations where both barcode symbologies appear on the same label, but the lower priority symbology cannot be disabled.

For example, you may be using the scanner in a retail setting to read U.P.C. symbols, but have occasional need to read a code on a drivers license. Since some licenses have a Code 39 symbol as well as the PDF417 symbol, you can use Preferred Symbology to specify that the PDF417 symbol be read instead of the Code 39.

Preferred Symbology classifies each symbology as **high priority**, **low priority**, or as an **unspecified type**. When a low priority symbology is presented, the scanner ignores it for a set period of time (see Preferred Symbology Time-out on page 52) while it searches for the high priority symbology. If a high priority symbology is located during this period, then that data is read immediately.

If the time-out period expires before a high priority symbology is read, the scanner will read any barcode in its view (low priority or unspecified). If there is no barcode in the scanner's view after the time-out period expires, then no data is reported.

Note: *A low priority symbol must be centered on the aiming pattern to be read.*

Scan a barcode below to enable or disable Preferred Symbology. *Default = Preferred Symbology Off.*



Preferred Symbology On



*** Preferred Symbology Off**

High Priority Symbology

To specify the high priority symbology, scan the High Priority Symbology barcode below. On the Symbology Charts on page 213, find the symbology you want to set as high priority. Locate the Hex value for that symbology and scan the 2 digit hex value from the Programming Chart (inside back cover). Scan Save to save your selection. *Default = None*



High Priority Symbology

Low Priority Symbology

To specify the low priority symbology, scan the Low Priority Symbology barcode below. On the Symbology Charts on page 213, find the symbology you want to set as low priority. Locate the Hex value for that symbology and scan the 2 digit hex value from the Programming Chart (inside back cover).

If you want to set additional low priority symbologies, scan FF, then scan the 2 digit hex value from the Programming Chart for the next symbology. You can program up to 5 low priority symbologies. Scan Save to save your selection. *Default = None*



Low Priority Symbology

Preferred Symbology Time-out

Once you have enabled Preferred Symbology and entered the high and low priority symbologies, you must set the time-out period. This is the period of time the scan engine will search for a high priority barcode after a low priority barcode has been encountered. Scan the barcode below, then set the delay (from 1-3,000 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the inside back cover, then scanning Save. *Default = 500 ms.*



Preferred Symbology Time-out

Preferred Symbology Default

Scan the barcode below to set all Preferred Symbology entries to their default values.



Preferred Symbology Default

Output Sequence Overview

Output Sequence Editor

This programming selection allows you to program the scan engine to output data (when scanning more than one symbol) in whatever order your application requires, regardless of the order in which the barcodes are scanned. Reading the ***Default Sequence*** symbol programs the scan engine to the Universal values, shown below. These are the defaults. Be certain you want to delete or clear all formats before you read the ***Default Sequence*** symbol.

Note: *To make Output Sequence Editor selections, you'll need to know the Code ID, code length, and character match(es) your application requires. Use the Alphanumeric symbols (inside back cover) to read these options. You must hold the trigger while reading each barcode in the sequence.*

To Add an Output Sequence

1. Scan the ***Enter Sequence*** symbol (see Require Output Sequence, page 56).
2. **Code ID**
   On the Symbology Charts on page 213, find the symbology to which you want to apply the output sequence format. Locate the Hex value for that symbology and scan the 2 digit hex value from the Programming Chart (inside back cover).
3. **Length**
   Specify what length (up to 9999 characters) of data output will be acceptable for this symbology. Scan the four digit data length from the Programming Chart. (Note: 50 characters is entered as 0050. 9999 is a universal number, indicating all lengths.) When calculating the length, you must count any programmed prefixes, suffixes, or formatted characters as part of the length (unless using 9999).
4. **Character Match Sequences**
   On the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), page 216, find the Hex value that represents the character(s) you want to match. Use the Programming Chart to read the alphanumeric combination that represents the ASCII characters. (99 is the Universal number, indicating all characters.)
5. **End Output Sequence Editor**
   Scan ***F F*** to enter an Output Sequence for an additional symbology, or ***Save*** to save your entries.

Other Programming Selections

- ***Discard***
  This exits without saving any Output Sequence changes.

Output Sequence Example

In this example, you are scanning Code 93, Code 128, and Code 39 barcodes, but you want the scanner to output Code 39 1st, Code 128 2nd, and Code 93 3rd, as shown below.

Note: *Code 93 must be enabled to use this example.*



A - Code 39



B - Code 128



C - Code 93

You would set up the sequence editor with the following command line:

SEQBLK62999941FF6A999942FF69999943FF

SEQBLK	sequence editor start command
62	code identifier for **Code 39**
9999	code length that must match for Code 39, 9999 = all lengths
41	start character match for Code 39, 41h = “A”
FF	termination string for first code
6A	code identifier for **Code 128**
9999	code length that must match for Code 128, 9999 = all lengths
42	start character match for Code 128, 42h = “B”
FF	termination string for second code
69	code identifier for **Code 93**
9999	code length that must match for Code 93, 9999 = all lengths
43	start character match for Code 93, 43h = “C”
FF	termination string for third code

To program the previous example using specific lengths, you would have to count any programmed prefixes, suffixes, or formatted characters as part of the length. If you use the example on page 54, but assume a <CR> suffix and specific code lengths, you would use the following command line:

SEQBLK62001241FF6A001342FF69001243FF

SEQBLK	sequence editor start command
62	code identifier for **Code 39**
0012	A - Code 39 sample length (11) plus CR suffix (1) = 12

41	start character match for Code 39, 41h = “A”
FF	termination string for first code
6A	code identifier for **Code 128**
0013	B - Code 128 sample length (12) plus CR suffix (1) = 13
42	start character match for Code 128, 42h = “B”
FF	termination string for second code
69	code identifier for **Code 93**
0012	C - Code 93 sample length (11) plus CR suffix (1) = 12
43	start character match for Code 93, 43h = “C”
FF	termination string for third code

Output Sequence Editor



Enter Sequence



Default Sequence

Partial Sequence

If an output sequence operation is terminated before all your output sequence criteria are met, the barcode data acquired to that point is a “partial sequence.”

Scan **Discard Partial Sequence** to discard partial sequences when the output sequence operation is terminated before completion. Scan **Transmit Partial Sequence** to transmit partial sequences. (Any fields in the sequence where no data match occurred will be skipped in the output.)



Transmit Partial Sequence



*** Discard Partial Sequence**

Require Output Sequence

When an output sequence is **Required**, all output data must conform to an edited sequence or the scan engine will not transmit the output data to the host device. When it's **On/Not Required**, the scan engine will attempt to get the output data to conform to an edited sequence but, if it cannot, the scan engine transmits all output data to the host device as is.

When the output sequence is ***Off***, the barcode data is output to the host as the scan engine decodes it. *Default = Off.*

Note: *This selection is unavailable when the Multiple Symbols Selection is turned on.*


SEQ_EN2.
Required


SEQ_EN1.
On/Not Required


SEQ_EN0.
***Off**

Multiple Symbols

When this programming selection is turned **On**, it allows you to read multiple symbols with a single pull of the scanner's trigger. If you press and hold the trigger, aiming the scanner at a series of symbols, it reads unique symbols once, beeping (if turned on) for each read. The scanner attempts to find and decode new symbols as long as the trigger is pulled. When this programming selection is turned **Off**, the scanner will only read the symbol closest to the aiming beam. *Default = Off.*


SHOTGN1.
On


SHOTGN0.
*** Off**

No Read

With No Read turned **On**, the scan engine notifies you if a code cannot be read. If using an EZConfig-Scanning Tool Scan Data Window (see page 177), an “NR” appears when a code cannot be read. If No Read is turned **Off**, the “NR” will not appear. *Default = Off.*



On



*** Off**

If you want a different notation than “NR,” for example, “Error,” or “Bad Code,” you can edit the output message (see Data Formatting beginning on page 65). The hex code for the No Read symbol is 9C.

Video Reverse

Video Reverse is used to allow the scan engine to read barcodes that are inverted. The **Video Reverse Off** barcode below is an example of this type of barcode. Scan **Video Reverse Only** to read *only* inverted barcodes. Scan **Video Reverse and Standard Barcodes** to read both types of codes.

Note: *After scanning **Video Reverse Only**, menu barcodes cannot be read. You must scan **Video Reverse Off** or **Video Reverse and Standard Barcodes** in order to read menu barcodes.*

Note: *Images downloaded from the unit are not reversed. This is a setting for decoding only*



***Video Reverse Off**



Video Revers Only



Video Reverse and Standard Barcodes

Working Orientation

Some barcodes are direction-sensitive. For example, KIX codes and OCR can misread when scanned sideways or upside down. Use the working orientation settings if your direction-sensitive codes will not usually be presented upright to the scanner. *Default = Upright.*

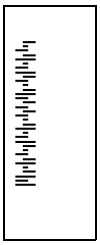
Upright:



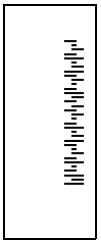
Upside Down:



Vertical, Top to Bottom: (Rotate CW 90°)



Vertical, Bottom to Top: (Rotate CCW 90°)





*** Upright**



Vertical, Bottom to Top



Upside Down



Vertical, Top to Bottom

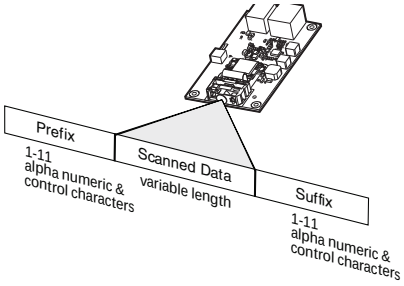
CHAPTER

4 DATA EDITING

Prefix/Suffix Overview

When a barcode is scanned, additional information is sent to the host computer along with the barcode data. This group of barcode data and additional, user-defined data is called a “message string.” The selections in this section are used to build the user-defined data into the message string.

Prefix and Suffix characters are data characters that can be sent before and after scanned data. You can specify if they should be sent with all symbologies, or only with specific symbologies. The following illustration shows the breakdown of a message string:



Points to Keep In Mind

- It is not necessary to build a message string. The selections in this chapter are only used if you wish to alter the default settings. *Default prefix = None. Default suffix = None*.
- A prefix or suffix may be added or cleared from one symbology or all symbologies.
- You can add any prefix or suffix from the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216, plus Code ID and AIM ID.
- You can string together several entries for several symbologies at one time.
- Enter prefixes and suffixes in the order in which you want them to appear on the output.

- When setting up for specific symbologies (as opposed to all symbologies), the specific symbology ID value counts as an added prefix or suffix character.
- The maximum size of a prefix or suffix configuration is 200 characters, which includes header information.

To Add a Prefix or Suffix:

Step 1. Scan the **Add Prefix** or **Add Suffix** symbol (page 61).

Step 2. Determine the 2 digit Hex value from the Symbology Chart (included in the Symbology Charts, beginning on page 213) for the symbology to which you want to apply the prefix or suffix. For example, for Code 128, Code ID is “j” and Hex ID is “6A”.

Step 3. Scan the 2 hex digits from the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual or scan 9, 9 for all symbologies.

Step 4. Determine the hex value from the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216, for the prefix or suffix you wish to enter.

Note: *To add the Code ID, scan **5, C, 8, 0**.*
*To add AIM ID, scan **5, C, 8, 1**.*
*To add a backslash (\), scan **5, C, 5, C**.*
To add a backslash (\) as in Step 7, you must scan 5C twice – once to create the leading backslash and then to create the backslash itself.

Step 5. Scan the 2 digit hex value from the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual.

Step 6. Repeat Steps 4 and 5 for every prefix or suffix character.

Step 7. Scan **Save** to exit and save, or scan Discard to exit without saving.

Repeat Steps 1-6 to add a prefix or suffix for another symbology.

Example: Add a Tab Suffix to All Symbologies

Step 1. Scan **Add Suffix**.

Step 2. Scan **9, 9** from the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual to apply this suffix to all symbologies.

Step 3. Scan **0, 9** from the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual. This corresponds with the hex value for a horizontal tab, shown in the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216.

Scan **Save**, or scan **Discard** to exit without saving.

To Clear One or All Prefixes or Suffixes

You can clear a single prefix or suffix, or clear all prefixes/suffixes for a symbology. If you have been entering prefixes and suffixes for single symbologies, you can use **Clear One Prefix (Suffix)** to delete a specific character from a symbology. When you **Clear All Prefixes (Suffixes)**, all the prefixes or suffixes for a symbology are deleted.

Step 1. Scan the **Clear One Prefix** or **Clear One Suffix** symbol.

Step 2. Determine the 2 digit Hex value from the Symbology Chart (included in the Symbology Charts, beginning on page 213) for the symbology from which you want to clear the prefix or suffix.

Step 3. Scan the 2 digit hex value from the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual or scan **9, 9** for all symbologies.

Your change is automatically saved.

To Add a Carriage Return Suffix to All Symbologies

Scan the following barcode if you wish to add a carriage return suffix to all symbologies at once. This action first clears all current suffixes, then programs a carriage return suffix for all symbologies.



Add CR Suffix
All Symbologies

Prefix Selections



Add Prefix



Clear One Prefix



Clear All Prefixes

Suffix Selections


SUFBK2.
Add Suffix


SUFCL2.
Clear One Suffix


SUFCA2.
Clear All Suffixes

Function Code Transmit

When this selection is enabled and function codes are contained within the scanned data, the scan engine transmits the function code to the terminal. Charts of these function codes are provided in ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252) starting on page 216. When the scanner is in keyboard wedge mode, the scan code is converted to a key code before it is transmitted. *Default = Enable.*


RMVFNC0.
*** Enable**

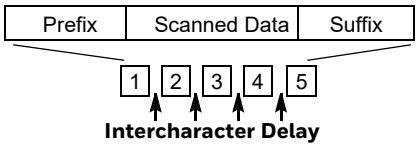

RMVFNC1.
Disable

Intercharacter, Interfunction, and Intermessage Delays

Some terminals drop information (characters) if data comes through too quickly. Intercharacter, interfunction, and intermessage delays slow the transmission of data, increasing data integrity.

Intercharacter Delay

An intercharacter delay of up to 5000 milliseconds (in 5ms increments) may be placed between the transmission of each character of scanned data. Scan the **Intercharacter Delay** barcode below, then scan the number of 5ms delays, and the **Save** barcode using the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual.





Intercharacter Delay

To remove this delay, scan the **Intercharacter Delay** barcode, then set the number of delays to **0**. Scan the **Save** barcode using the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual.

Note: *Intercharacter delays are not supported in USB serial emulation.*

User Specified Intercharacter Delay

An intercharacter delay of up to 5000 milliseconds (in 5ms increments) may be placed after the transmission of a particular character of scanned data. Scan the **Delay Length** barcode below, then scan the number of 5ms delays, and the **Save** barcode using the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual.

Next, scan the Character to Trigger Delay barcode, then the 2-digit hex value for the ASCII character that will trigger the delay ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216.



Delay Length

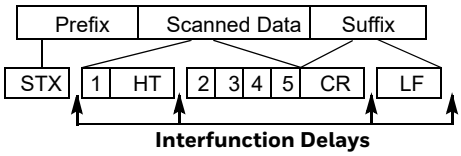


Character to Trigger Delay

To remove this delay, scan the **Delay Length** barcode, and set the number of delays to **0**. Scan the **Save** barcode using the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual.

Interfunction Delay

An interfunction delay of up to 5000 milliseconds (in 5ms increments) may be placed between the transmission of each control character in the message string. Scan the **Interfunction Delay** barcode below, then scan the number of 5ms delays, and the **Save** barcode using the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual.



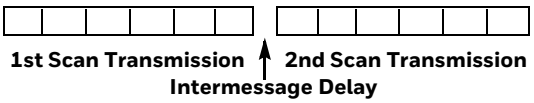


Interfunction Delay

To remove this delay, scan the **Interfunction Delay** barcode, then set the number of delays to **0**. Scan the **Save** barcode using the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual.

Intermessage Delay

An intermessage delay of up to 5000 milliseconds (in 5ms increments) may be placed between each scan transmission. Scan the **Intermessage Delay** barcode below, then scan the number of 5ms delays, and the **Save** barcode using the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual.





Intermessage Delay

To remove this delay, scan the **Intermessage Delay** barcode, then set the number of delays to **0**. Scan the **Save** barcode using the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual.

CHAPTER

5 DATA FORMATTING

Data Format Editor Introduction

You may use the Data Format Editor to change the scan engine's output. For example, you can use the Data Format Editor to insert characters at certain points in barcode data as it is scanned. The selections in the following pages are used only if you wish to alter the output. *Default Data Format setting = None.*

Normally, when you scan a barcode, it is output automatically. However, when you create a format, you must use a "send" command (see Send Commands on page 68) within the format program to output data.

Multiple formats may be programmed into the scan engine. They are stacked in the order in which they are entered. However, the following list presents the order in which formats are applied:

1. Specific Terminal ID, Actual Code ID, Actual Length
2. Specific Terminal ID, Actual Code ID, Universal Length
3. Specific Terminal ID, Universal Code ID, Actual Length
4. Specific Terminal ID, Universal Code ID, Universal Length
5. Universal Terminal ID, Actual Code ID, Actual Length
6. Universal Terminal ID, Actual Code ID, Universal Length
7. Universal Terminal ID, Universal Code ID, Actual Length
8. Universal Terminal ID, Universal Code ID, Universal Length

The maximum size of a data format configuration is 2000 bytes, which includes header information.

If a barcode is read that fails the first data format, the next data format, if there is one, will be used on the barcode data. If there is no other data format, the raw data is output.

If you have changed data format settings, and wish to clear all formats and return to the factory defaults, scan the **Default Data Format** code below.

DFMDF3.

*** Default Data Format**

Add a Data Format

Step 1. Scan the **Enter Data Format** symbol (page 67).

Step 2. **Select Primary/Alternate Format**
Determine if this will be your primary data format, or one of 3 alternate formats. This allows you to save a total of 4 different data formats. To program your primary format, scan 0 using the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual. If you are programming an alternate format, scan 1, 2, or 3, depending on which alternate format you are programming. (See "Primary/Alternate Data Formats" on page 82 for further information.)

Step 3. **Terminal Type**
Refer to Terminal ID Table (page 68) and locate the Terminal ID number for your PC. Scan three numeric barcodes on the inside back cover to program the scan engine for your terminal ID (you must enter 3 digits). For example, scan 0 0 3 for an AT wedge.

Note: *099 indicates all terminal types.*

Step 4. **Code ID**
In the Symbology Charts, beginning on page 213, find the symbology to which you want to apply the data format. Locate the Hex value for that symbology and scan the 2 digit hex value from the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual.

If you wish to create a data format for all symbologies, with the exception of some specific symbologies, refer to B8 (page 80).

If you are creating a data format for Batch Mode Quantity, use 35 for the Code ID

Note: *99 indicates all symbologies.*

Step 5. **Length**
Specify what length (up to 9999 characters) of data will be acceptable for this symbology. Scan the four digit data length from the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual. For example, 50 characters is entered as 0050.

Note: *9999 indicates all lengths.*

Step 6. **Editor Commands**
Refer to Data Format Editor Commands (page 68). Scan the symbols that represent the command you want to enter.

Step 7. Scan **Save** to save your data format, or **Discard** to exit without saving your changes.



Enter Data Format



Save



Discard

Other Programming Selections

- **Clear One Data Format**
  This deletes one data format for one symbology. If you are clearing the primary format, scan 0 from the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual. If you are clearing an alternate format, scan 1, 2, or 3, depending on the format you are clearing. Scan the Terminal Type and Code ID (see Symbology Charts on page 213), and the barcode data length for the specific data format that you want to delete. All other formats remain unaffected.
- **Clear all Data Formats**
  This clears all data formats.
- **Save** to exit and save your data format changes.
- **Discard** to exit without saving any data format changes.



Clear One Data Format



Clear All Data Formats



Save



Discard

Terminal ID Table

Terminal	Model(s)	Terminal ID
USB	PC keyboard (HID)	124
	Mac Keyboard	125
	PC Keyboard (Japanese)	134
	Serial (COM driver required)	130
	HID POS	131
	USB SurePOS Handheld	128
	USB SurePOS Tabletop	129
Serial	RS232 TTL	0

Data Format Editor Commands

When working with the Data Format Editor, a virtual cursor is moved along your input data string. The following commands are used to both move this cursor to different positions, and to select, replace, and insert data into the final output.

Send Commands

F1–Send All Characters

Include in the output message all of the characters from the input message, starting from current cursor position, followed by an insert character. *Syntax = F1xx* where xx stands for the insert character's hex value for its ASCII code. Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216 for decimal, hex and character codes.

F2–Send a number of characters

Include in the output message a number of characters followed by an insert character. Start from the current cursor position and continue for "nn" characters or through the last character in the input message, followed by character "xx." *Syntax = F2nnxx* where nn stands for the numeric value (00-99) for the number of characters, and xx stands for the insert character's hex value for its ASCII code. Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216 for decimal, hex and character codes.

Example: Send a number of characters



Send the first 10 characters from the barcode above, followed by a carriage return.
Command string: F2100D

F2	"Send a number of characters" command
10	Number of characters to send
0D	Hex value for a CR

The data is output as: **1234567890**

Example: Split characters into 2 lines

Send the first 10 characters from the barcode above, followed by a carriage return, followed by the rest of the characters.

Command string: F2100DF10D

F2	"Send a number of characters" command
10	Number of characters to send for the first line
0D	Hex value for a CR
F1	"Send all characters" command
0D	Hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
1234567890
ABCDEFGHIJ
<CR>

F3–Send all characters up to a particular character

Include in the output message all characters from the input message, starting with the character at the current cursor position and continuing to, but not including, the search character "ss," followed by an insert character. The cursor is moved forward to the "ss" character. *Syntax = F3ssxx* where ss stands for the search character's hex value for its ASCII code, and xx stands for the insert character's hex value for its ASCII code.
Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216 for decimal, hex and character codes.

Example: Send all characters up to a particular character



Using the barcode above, send all characters up to but not including "D," followed by a carriage return.

Command string: F3440D

F3	"Send all characters up to a particular character" command

44	Hex value for a 'D"
0D	Hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
1234567890ABC
<CR>

B9—Send all characters up to a string

Include in the output message all characters from the input message, starting with the character at the current cursor position and continuing to, but not including, the search string "s...s." The cursor is moved forward to the beginning of the "s...s" string. *Syntax = B9nnnns...s* where nnnn stands for the length of the string, and s...s stands for the string to be matched. The string is made up of hex values for the characters in the string. Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216 for decimal, hex and character codes.

B9 Example: Send all characters up to a defined string



Using the barcode above, send all characters up to but not including "AB."

Command string: B900024142

B9	"Send all characters up to a string" command
0002	Length of the string (2 characters)
41	Hex value for A
42	Hex value for B

The data is output as: **1234567890**

E9—Send all but the last characters

Include in the output message all but the last "nn" characters, starting from the current cursor position. The cursor is moved forward to one position past the last input message character included. *Syntax = E9nn* where nn stands for the numeric value (00-99) for the number of characters that will not be sent at the end of the message.

F4—Insert a character multiple times

Send "xx" character "nn" times in the output message, leaving the cursor in the current position. *Syntax = F4xxnn* where xx stands for the insert character's hex value for its ASCII code, and nn is the numeric value (00-99) for the number of times it should be sent. Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216 for decimal, hex and character codes.

E9 and F4 Example: Send all but the last characters, followed by 2 tabs



Send all characters except for the last 8 from the barcode above, followed by 2 tabs.

Command string: E908F40902

E9	"Send all but the last characters" command
08	Number of characters at the end to ignore
F4	"Insert a character multiple times" command
09	Hex value for a horizontal tab
02	Number of times the tab character is sent

The data is output as: **1234567890AB <tab><tab>**

BA–Insert a string

Send "ss" string of "nn" length in the output message, leaving the cursor in the current position. *Syntax = BAnnnns...s* where nnnn stands for the length of the string, and s...s stands for the string. The string is made up of hex values for the characters in the string. Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216 for decimal, hex and character codes.

B9 and BA Example: Look for the string "AB" and insert 2 asterisks (**)



Using the barcode above, send all characters up to but not including "AB." Insert 2 asterisks at that point, and send the rest of the data with a carriage return after.

Command string: B900024142BA00022A2AF10D

B9	"Send all characters up to a string" command
0002	Length of the string (2 characters)
41	Hex value for A
42	Hex value for B
BA	"Insert a string" command
0002	Length of the string to be added (2 characters)
2A	Hex value for an asterisk (*)
2A	Hex value for an asterisk (*)
F1	"Send all characters" command
0D	Hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
1234567890ABCDEFGHIJ**
<CR>

B3—Insert symbology name

Insert the name of the barcode's symbology in the output message, without moving the cursor. Only symbologies with a Honeywell ID are included (see Symbology Charts on page 213). Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216 for decimal, hex and character codes.

B4—Insert barcode length

Insert the barcode's length in the output message, without moving the cursor. The length is expressed as a numeric string and does not include leading zeroes.

B3 and B4 Example: Insert the symbology name and length



Send the symbology name and length before the barcode data from the barcode above. Break up these insertions with spaces. End with a carriage return.

Command string: B3F42001B4F42001F10D

B3	"Insert symbology name" command
F4	"Insert a character multiple times" command
20	Hex value for a space
01	Number of times the space character is sent
B4	"Insert barcode length" command
F4	"Insert a character multiple times" command
20	Hex value for a space
01	Number of times the space character is sent
F1	"Send all characters" command
0D	Hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
Code128 20 1234567890ABCDEFGHIJ
<CR>

B5—Insert key strokes

Insert a key stroke or combination of key strokes. Key strokes are dependent on your keyboard (see Keyboard Key References on page 224). Any key can be inserted, including arrows and functions. *Syntax = B5xxssnn* where xx is the number of keys pressed (without key modifiers), ss is the key modifier from the table below, and nn is the key number from the Keyboard Key References, page 224.

Key Modifiers	
No Key Modifier	00
Shift Left	01
Shift Right	02
Alt Left	04
Alt Right	08
Control Left	10
Control Right	20

Example: B501021F inserts an “A” on a 104 key, U.S. style keyboard. B5 = the command, 01 = number of keys pressed (without the key modifier), 02 is the key modifier for Shift Right, and 1F is the “a” key. If a lower case “a” were to be inserted, B501001F would be entered.

If there are three keystrokes, the syntax would change from B5xxssnn for one keystroke to B5xxssnnssnnssnn. An example that would insert "abc" is as follows: B503001F00320030F833.

Note: *Key modifiers can be added together when needed. Example: Control Left+Shift Left = 11.*

Move Commands

F5—Move the cursor forward a number of characters

Move the cursor ahead “nn” characters from current cursor position.
Syntax = F5nn where nn is the numeric value (00-99) for the number of characters the cursor should be moved ahead.

F5 Example: Move the cursor forward and send the data

1234567890ABCDEFGHIJ

Move the cursor forward 3 characters, then send the rest of the barcode data from the barcode above. End with a carriage return.

Command string: F503F10D

F5	“Move the cursor forward a number of characters” command
03	Number of characters to move the cursor

F1	“Send all characters” command
0D	Hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
4567890ABCDEFGHIJ
<CR>

F6—Move the cursor backward a number of characters

Move the cursor back “nn” characters from current cursor position.
Syntax = F6nn where nn is the numeric value (00-99) for the number of characters the cursor should be moved back.

F7—Move the cursor to the beginning

Move the cursor to the first character in the input message. *Syntax = F7.*

FE and F7 Example: Manipulate barcodes that begin with a 1



Search for barcodes that begin with a 1. If a barcode matches, move the cursor back to the beginning of the data and send 6 characters followed by a carriage return. Using the barcode above:

Command string: FE31F7F2060D

FE	“Compare characters” command
31	Hex value for 1
F7	“Move the cursor to the beginning” command
F2	“Send a number of characters” command
06	Number of characters to send
0D	Hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
123456
<CR>

EA—Move the cursor to the end

Move the cursor to the last character in the input message. *Syntax = EA.*

Search Commands

F8–Search forward for a character

Search the input message forward for “xx” character from the current cursor position, leaving the cursor pointing to the “xx” character. *Syntax = F8xx* where xx stands for the search character’s hex value for its ASCII code.
Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216 for decimal, hex and character codes.

F8 Example: Send barcode data that starts after a particular character



Search for the letter “D” in barcodes and send all the data that follows, including the “D.” Using the barcode above:

Command string: F844F10D

F8	“Search forward for a character” command
44	Hex value for “D”
F1	“Send all characters” command
0D	Hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
DEFGHIJ
<CR>

F9–Search backward for a character

Search the input message backward for “xx” character from the current cursor position, leaving the cursor pointing to the “xx” character. *Syntax = F9xx* where xx stands for the search character’s hex value for its ASCII code.
Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216 for decimal, hex and character codes.

B0–Search forward for a string

Search forward for “s” string from the current cursor position, leaving cursor pointing to “s” string. Syntax = B0nnnnS where nnnn is the string length (up to 9999), and S consists of the ASCII hex value of each character in the match string. For example, B0000454657374 will search forward for the first occurrence of the 4 character string “Test.”
Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216 for decimal, hex and character codes.

B0 Example: Send barcode data that starts after a string of characters



Search for the letters “FGH” in barcodes and send all the data that follows, including “FGH.” Using the barcode above:

Command string: B00003464748F10D

B0	“Search forward for a string” command
0003	String length (3 characters)
46	Hex value for “F”
47	Hex value for “G”
48	Hex value for “H”
F1	“Send all characters” command
0D	Hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
FGHIJ
<CR>

B1—Search backward for a string

Search backward for “s” string from the current cursor position, leaving cursor pointing to “s” string. Syntax = B1nnnnS where nnnn is the string length (up to 9999), and S consists of the ASCII hex value of each character in the match string. For example, B1000454657374 will search backward for the first occurrence of the 4 character string “Test.”
Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216 for decimal, hex and character codes.

E6—Search forward for a non-matching character

Search the input message forward for the first non-“xx” character from the current cursor position, leaving the cursor pointing to the non-“xx” character. *Syntax = E6xx* where xx stands for the search character’s hex value for its ASCII code. Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216 for decimal, hex and character codes.

E6 Example: Remove zeroes at the beginning of barcode data



This example shows a barcode that has been zero filled. You may want to ignore the zeroes and send all the data that follows. E6 searches forward for the first character that is not zero, then sends all the data after, followed by a carriage return. Using the barcode above:

Command string: E630F10D

E6	“Search forward for a non-matching character” command
30	Hex value for 0
F1	“Send all characters” command
0D	Hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
37692
<CR>

E7—Search backward for a non-matching character

Search the input message backward for the first non-“xx” character from the current cursor position, leaving the cursor pointing to the non-“xx” character. *Syntax = E7xx* where xx stands for the search character’s hex value for its ASCII code. Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216 for decimal, hex and character codes.

Miscellaneous Commands

FB—Suppress characters

Suppress all occurrences of up to 15 different characters, starting at the current cursor position, as the cursor is advanced by other commands. When the FC command is encountered, the suppress function is terminated. The cursor is not moved by the FB command.
Syntax = FBnnxxyy . .zz where nn is a count of the number of suppressed characters in the list, and xxyy .. zz is the list of characters to be suppressed.

FB Example: Remove spaces in barcode data



This example shows a barcode that has spaces in the data. You may want to remove the spaces before sending the data. Using the barcode above:

Command string: FB0120F10D

FB	“Suppress characters” command
01	Number of character types to be suppressed
20	Hex value for a space
F1	“Send all characters” command
0D	Hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
34567890
<CR>

FC—Stop suppressing characters

Disables suppress filter and clear all suppressed characters. *Syntax = FC.*

E4—Replace characters

Replaces up to 15 characters in the output message, without moving the cursor. Replacement continues until the E5 command is encountered. *Syntax = E4nnxx-$_1$xx$_2$yy$_1$yy$_2$...zz$_1$zz$_2$* where nn is the total count of the number of characters in the list (characters to be replaced plus replacement characters); xx_1 defines characters to be replaced and xx_2 defines replacement characters, continuing through zz_1 and zz_2.

E4 Example: Replace zeroes with CRs in barcode data



If the barcode has characters that the host application does not want included, you can use the E4 command to replace those characters with something else. In this example, you will replace the zeroes in the barcode above with carriage returns.

Command string: E402300DF10D

E4	"Replace characters" command
02	Total count of characters to be replaced, plus the replacement characters (0 is replaced by CR, so total characters = 2)
30	Hex value for 0
0D	Hex value for a CR (the character that will replace the 0)
F1	"Send all characters" command
0D	Hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
1234
5678
ABC
<CR>

E5—Stop replacing characters

Terminates character replacement. *Syntax = E5.*

FE–Compare characters

Compare the character in the current cursor position to the character “xx.” If characters are equal, move the cursor forward one position. *Syntax = FExx* where xx stands for the comparison character’s hex value for its ASCII code.
Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216 for decimal, hex and character codes.

B2–Compare string

Compare the string in the input message to the string “s.” If the strings are equal, move the cursor forward past the end of the string. Syntax = B2nnnnS where nnnn is the string length (up to 9999), and S consists of the ASCII hex value of each character in the match string. For example, B2000454657374 will compare the string at the current cursor position with the 4 character string “Test.”
Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 216 for decimal, hex and character codes.

EC–Check for a number

Check to make sure there is an ASCII number at the current cursor position. The format is aborted if the character is not numeric.

EC Example: Only output the data if the barcode begins with a number

If you want only data from barcodes that begin with a number, you can use EC to check for the number.

Command string: ECF10D

EC	“Check for a number” command
F1	“Send all characters” command
0D	Hex value for a CR

If this barcode is read, 

the next data format, if there is one, will be used on the data. If there is no other format, the format fails and the raw data is output as **AB1234**.

If this barcode is read: 

the data is output as:

1234AB
<CR>

ED–Check for non-numeric character

Check to make sure there is a non-numeric ASCII character at the current cursor position. The format is aborted if the character is numeric.

ED Example: Only output the data if the barcode begins with a letter

If you want only data from barcodes that begin with a letter, you can use ED to check for the letter.

Command string: EDF10D

ED	"Check for a non-numeric character" command
F1	"Send all characters" command
0D	Hex value for a CR

If this barcode is read, 

the next data format, if there is one, will be used on this data. If there is no other format, the format fails and the raw data is output as **1234AB**.

If this barcode is read: 

the data is output as:

AB1234
<CR>

EF–Insert a delay

Inserts a delay of up to 49,995 milliseconds (in multiples of 5), starting from the current cursor position. Syntax = EFnnnn where nnnn stands for the delay in 5ms increments, up to 9999. This command can only be used with keyboard emulation.a

B8–Discard Data

Discards types of data. For example, you may want to discard Code 128 barcodes that begin with the letter A. In step 4 (page 66), select 6A (for Code 128), and in step 5, select 9999 (for all lengths). Enter FE41B8 to compare and discard Code 128 barcodes that begin with the letter A. *Syntax = B8.*

Note: *The B8 command must be entered after all other commands.*
The Data Format must be Required (see page 81) in order for the B8 command to work.
If Data Format is On, but Not Required (page 81), barcode data that meets the B8 format is scanned and output as usual.
Because the data format needs to be On and Required (page 82) for the B8 command, you must input data formats for all barcodes you wish to discard as well as all barcodes you wish to output.
Other data format settings impact the B8 command. If Data Format Non-Match Error Tone is On (page 82), the scan engine emits an error tone. If Data format Non-Match Error Tone is Off, the code is disabled for reading and no tone is sounded.

Data Formatter

When Data Formatter is turned Off, the barcode data is output to the host as read, including prefixes and suffixes.


DFM_EN0.
Data Formatter Off

You may wish to require the data to conform to a data format you have created and saved. The following settings can be applied to your data format:

- **Data Formatter On, Not Required, Keep Prefix/Suffix**
  Scanned data is modified according to your data format, and prefixes and suffixes are transmitted.
- **Data Formatter On, Not Required, Drop Prefix/Suffix**
  Scanned data is modified according to your data format. If a data format is found for a particular symbol, those prefixes and suffixes are not transmitted. If a data format is *not* found for that symbol, the prefixes and suffixes *are* transmitted.
- **Data Format Required, Keep Prefix/Suffix**
  Scanned data is modified according to your data format, and prefixes and suffixes are transmitted. Any data that does not match your data format requirements generates an error tone and the data in that barcode is not transmitted. If you wish to process this type of barcode without generating an error tone, see Data Format Non-Match Error Tone.
- **Data Format Required, Drop Prefix/Suffix**
  Scanned data is modified according to your data format. If a data format is found for a particular symbol, those prefixes and suffixes are not transmitted. Any data that does not match your data format requirements generates an error tone. If you wish to process this type of barcode without generating an error tone, see Data Format Non-Match Error Tone.

Choose one of the following options. *Default = Data Formatter On, Not Required, Keep Prefix/Suffix.*


DFM_EN1.
*** Data Formatter On, Not Required, Keep Prefix/Suffix**


DFM_EN3.
Data Formatter On, Not Required, Drop Prefix/Suffix



Data Format Required, Keep Prefix/Suffix



Data Format Required, Drop Prefix/Suffix

Data Format Non-Match Error Tone

When a barcode is encountered that doesn't match your required data format, the scan engine normally generates an error tone. However, you may want to continue scanning barcodes without hearing the error tone. If you scan the Data Format Non-Match Error Tone Off barcode, data that doesn't conform to your data format is not transmitted, and no error tone will sound. If you wish to hear the error tone when a non-matching barcode is found, scan the Data Format Non-Match Error Tone On barcode. *Default = Data Format Non-Match Error Tone On*.



*** Data Format Non-Match Error Tone On**



Data Format Non-Match Error Tone Off

Primary/Alternate Data Formats

You can save up to four data formats, and switch between these formats. Your primary data format is saved under 0. Your other three formats are saved under **1**, **2**, and **3**. To set your device to use one of these formats, scan one of the barcodes below.



Primary Data Format



Data Format 1



Data Format 2



Data Format 3

Single Scan Data Format Change

You can also switch between data formats for a single scan. The next barcode is scanned using an alternate data format, then reverts to the format you have selected above (either Primary, 1, 2, or 3).

For example, you may have set your device to the data format you saved as Data Format 3. You can switch to Data Format 1 for a single trigger pull by scanning the Single Scan-Data Format 1 barcode below. The next barcode that is scanned uses Data Format 1, then reverts back to Data Format 3.



Single Scan-Primary Data Format



Single Scan-Data Format 1



Single Scan-Data Format 2



Single Scan-Data Format 3

CHAPTER

6 SYMBOLOGIES

This programming section contains the following menu selections. Refer to Chapter 9 for settings and defaults.

- All Symbologies
- Aztec Code
- China Post (Hong Kong 2 of 5)
- Chinese Sensible (Han Xin) Code
- Codabar
- Codablock A
- Codablock F
- Code 11
- Code 128
- Code 32 Pharmaceutical (PARAF)
- Code 39
- Code 93
- Data Matrix
- Digimarc Barcode™
- DotCode
- EAN/JAN-13
- EAN/JAN-8
- Grid Matrix
- GS1 Composite Codes
- GS1 DataBar Expanded
- GS1 DataBar Limited
- MSI Redundancy
- GS1 Emulation
- GS1-128
- Interleaved 2 of 5
- Korea Post On/Off
- Matrix 2 of 5
- MaxiCode
- MicroPDF417
- MSI
- NEC 2 of 5
- Postal Codes - 2D
- Postal Codes - Linear
- PDF417
- QR Code
- Straight 2 of 5 IATA (two-bar start/stop)
- Straight 2 of 5 Industrial (three-bar start/stop)
- TCIF Linked Code 39 (TLC39)
- Telepen
- Trioptic Code
- UPC-A
- UPC-A/EAN-13 with Extended Coupon Code
- UPC-E0
- UPC-E1

All Symbologies

If you want to decode all the symbologies allowable for your scanner, scan the **All Symbologies On** code. If on the other hand, you want to decode only a particular symbology, scan **All Symbologies Off** followed by the **On** symbol for that particular symbology.

Note: *Scanner performance may reduce by scanning **All Symbologies On**. Only scan when needed.*



All Symbologies On



All Symbologies Off

Note: *When **All Symbologies On** is scanned, 2D Postal Codes are not enabled. 2D Postal Codes must be enabled separately.*

Message Length Description

You are able to set the valid reading length of some of the barcode symbologies. You may wish to set the same value for minimum and maximum length to force the scanner to read fixed length barcode data. This helps reduce the chances of a mis-read.

Example: Decode only those barcodes with a count of 9-20 characters.

Min. length = 09; Max. length = 20

Example: Decode only those barcodes with a count of 15 characters.

Min. length = 15; Max. length = 15

For a value other than the minimum and maximum message length defaults, scan the barcodes included in the explanation of the symbology, then scan the digit value of the message length and Save barcodes on the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual. The minimum and maximum lengths and the defaults are included with the respective symbologies.

Codabar

<Default All Codabar Settings>

CBRDFT.

Codabar On/Off

CBRENA1.

*** On**

CBRENA0.

Off

Codabar Start / Stop Characters

Start/Stop characters identify the leading and trailing ends of the barcode. You may either transmit, or not transmit Start/Stop characters. *Default = Don't Transmit*.

CBRSSX1.

Transmit

CBRSSX0.

*** Don't Transmit**

Codabar Check Character

Codabar check characters are created using different "modulos." You can program the scanner to read only Codabar barcodes with Modulo 16 check characters. *Default = No Check Character.*

No Check Character indicates that the scanner reads and transmits barcode data with or without a check character.

When Check Character is set to **Validate and Transmit**, the scanner will only read Codabar barcodes printed with a check character, and will transmit this character at the end of the scanned data.

When Check Character is set to **Validate, but Don't Transmit**, the unit will only read Codabar barcodes printed *with* a check character, but will not transmit the check character with the scanned data.

CBRCK20.
*** No Check Character**

CBRCK21.
Validate Modulo 16, but Don't Transmit

CBRCK22.
Validate Modulo 16 and Transmit

Codabar Concatenation

Codabar supports symbol concatenation. When you enable concatenation, the scanner looks for a Codabar symbol having a "D" start character, adjacent to a symbol having a "D" stop character. In this case the two messages are concatenated into one with the "D" characters omitted.



Select Require to prevent the scanner from decoding a single "D" Codabar symbol without its companion. This selection has no effect on Codabar symbols without Stop/Start D characters.

On

CBRCCT0.
*** Off**

CBRCCT2.
Require

Codabar Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 2-60. *Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 60*.

CBRMIN.
Minimum Message Length

CBRMAX.
Maximum Message Length

Code 39

< Default All Code 39 Settings >

C39DFT.

Code 39 On/Off

C39ENA1.
*** On**

C39ENA0.
Off

If your are reading Code 39 barcodes, Codablock A should remain disabled. If you are enabling Codablock A (see page 130), you should disable Code 39.

Code 39 Start / Stop Characters

Start/Stop characters identify the leading and trailing ends of the barcode. You may either transmit, or not transmit Start/Stop characters. *Default = Don't Transmit.*

C39SSX1.
Transmit



*** Don't Transmit**

Code 39 Check Character

No Check Character indicates that the scanner reads and transmits barcode data with or without a check character.

When Check Character is set to **Validate, but Don't Transmit**, the unit only reads Code 39 barcodes printed with a check character, but will not transmit the check character with the scanned data.

When Check Character is set to **Validate and Transmit**, the scanner only reads Code 39 barcodes printed with a check character, and will transmit this character at the end of the scanned data. *Default = No Check Character.*



*** No Check Character**



Validate, but Don't Transmit



Validate and Transmit

Code 39 Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 0-48. *Minimum Default = 0, Maximum Default = 48*.



Minimum Message Length



Maximum Message Length

Code 39 Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading Code 39 barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the Code 39 Redundancy barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*



Code 39 Redundancy

Code 39 Append

This function allows the scanner to append the data from several Code 39 barcodes together before transmitting them to the host computer. When the scanner encounters a Code 39 barcode with the append trigger character(s), it buffers Code 39 barcodes until it reads a Code 39 barcode that does not have the append trigger. The data is then transmitted in the order in which the barcodes were read (FIFO). *Default = Off.*



On



*** Off**

Code 32 Pharmaceutical (PARAF)

Code 32 Pharmaceutical is a form of the Code 39 symbology used by Italian pharmacies. This symbology is also known as PARAF.

Note: *Trioptic Code (page 93) must be turned off while scanning Code 32 Pharmaceutical codes.*



On



*** Off**

Full ASCII

If Full ASCII Code 39 decoding is enabled, certain character pairs within the bar-code symbol will be interpreted as a single character. For example: $V will be decoded as the ASCII character SYN, and /C will be decoded as the ASCII character #. *Default = Off*.

NUL	%U	DLE	$P	SP	SPACE	0	0	@	%V	P	P	‘	%W	p	+P
SOH	$A	DC1	$Q	!	/A	1	1	A	A	Q	Q	a	+A	q	+Q
STX	$B	DC2	$R	“	/B	2	2	B	B	R	R	b	+B	r	+R
ETX	$C	DC3	$S	#	/C	3	3	C	C	S	S	c	+C	s	+S
EOT	$D	DC4	$T	$	/D	4	4	D	D	T	T	d	+D	t	+T
ENQ	$E	NAK	$U	%	/E	5	5	E	E	U	U	e	+E	u	+U
ACK	$F	SYN	$V	&	/F	6	6	F	F	V	V	f	+F	v	+V
BEL	$G	ETB	$W	‘	/G	7	7	G	G	W	W	g	+G	w	+W
BS	$H	CAN	$X	(	/H	8	8	H	H	X	X	h	+H	x	+X
HT	$I	EM	$Y	)	/I	9	9	I	I	Y	Y	i	+I	y	+Y
LF	$J	SUB	$Z	*	/J	:	/Z	J	J	Z	Z	j	+J	z	+Z
VT	$K	ESC	%A	+	/K	;	%F	K	K	[	%K	k	+K	{	%P
FF	$L	FS	%B	,	/L	<	%G	L	L	\	%L	l	+L	|	%Q
CR	$M	GS	%C	-	-	=	%H	M	M	]	%M	m	+M	}	%R
SO	$N	RS	%D	.	.	>	%I	N	N	^	%N	n	+N	~	%S
SI	$O	US	%E	/	/O	?	%J	O	O	_	%O	o	+O	DEL	%T

Character pairs /M and /N decode as a minus sign and period respectively. Character pairs /P through /Y decode as 0 through 9.



Full ASCII On



*** Full ASCII Off**

Code 39 Code Page

Code pages define the mapping of character codes to characters. If the data received does not display with the proper characters, it may be because the bar-code being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, scan the barcode below, select the code page with which the barcodes were created (see ISO 2022/ISO 646 Character

Replacements on page 222), and scan the value and the **Save** barcode from the Programming Chart on the inside the back cover of this manual. The data characters should then appear properly.

C39DCP.
Code 39 Code Page

Code 39 Unconventional Inter-Character Gaps

Use this setting to configure the scanner to read Code 39 barcodes with unconventional inter-character gaps. Default = Off.

C39UIC1.
On

C39UIC0.
*** Off**

Trioptic Code

Note: *If you are going to scan Code 32 Pharmaceutical codes (page 91), Trioptic Code must be off.*

Trioptic Code is used for labeling magnetic storage media.

TRIENA1.
On

TRIENA0.
*** Off**

Trioptic Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading Trioptic barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To

adjust the redundancy, scan the Trioptic Redundancy barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*

TRIVOT.

Trioptic Redundancy

Interleaved 2 of 5

< Default All Interleaved 2 of 5 Settings >

I25DFT.

Interleaved 2 of 5 On/Off

I25ENA1.

*** On**

I25ENA0.

Off

Check Digit

No Check Digit indicates that the scanner reads and transmits barcode data with or without a check digit.

When Check Digit is set to **Validate, but Don't Transmit**, the unit only reads Interleaved 2 of 5 barcodes printed with a check digit, but will not transmit the check digit with the scanned data.

When Check Digit is set to **Validate and Transmit**, the scanner only reads Interleaved 2 of 5 barcodes printed with a check digit, and will transmit this digit at the end of the scanned data. *Default = No Check Digit.*

I25CK20.

*** No Check Digit**

I25CK21.

Validate, but Don't Transmit


I25CK22.
Validate and Transmit

Interleaved 2 of 5 Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 2-80. *Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 80.*


I25MIN.
Minimum Message Length


I25MAX.
Maximum Message Length

FEBRABAN Decode

Febraban is an I 2 of 5 barcode that requires special check characters to be inserted in the transmitted data stream. It is used by the Brazilian Federation of Banks. Scan the barcodes below to turn FEBRABAN Boleto decoding on or off. *Default = Off.*


I25PAY1.
FEBRABAN Decode On


I25PAY0.
FEBRABAN Decode Off

NEC 2 of 5

< Default All NEC 2 of 5 Settings >


N25DFT.

NEC 2 of 5 On/Off


N25ENA1.
*** On**


N25ENA0.
Off

Check Digit

No Check Digit indicates that the scanner reads and transmits barcode data with or without a check digit.

When Check Digit is set to **Validate, but Don't Transmit**, the unit only reads NEC 2 of 5 barcodes printed with a check digit, but will not transmit the check digit with the scanned data.

When Check Digit is set to **Validate and Transmit**, the scanner only reads NEC 2 of 5 barcodes printed with a check digit, and will transmit this digit at the end of the scanned data. *Default = No Check Digit.*


N25CK20.
*** No Check Digit**


N25CK21.
Validate, but Don't Transmit


N25CK22.
Validate and Transmit

NEC 2 of 5 Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 2-80. *Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 80.*


N25MIN.
Minimum Message Length



Maximum Message Length

NEC 2 of 5 Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading NEC 2 of 5 barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the NEC 2 of 5 Redundancy barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*



NEC 2 of 5 Redundancy

Code 93

< Default All Code 93 Settings >



Code 93 On/Off



*** On**



Off

Code 93 Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 0-80. *Minimum Default = 0*, *Maximum Default = 80*.

C93MIN.
Minimum Message Length

C93MAX.
Maximum Message Length

Code 93 Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading Code 93 barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the Code 93 Redundancy barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*

C93VOT.
Code 93 Redundancy

Code 93 Append

This function allows the scanner to append the data from several Code 93 barcodes together before transmitting them to the host computer. When this function is enabled, the scanner stores those Code 93 barcodes that start with a space (excluding the start and stop symbols), and does not immediately transmit the data. The scanner stores the data in the order in which the barcodes are read, deleting the first space from each. The scanner transmits the appended data when it reads a Code 93 barcode that starts with a character other than a space. *Default = Off.*

C93APP1.
On

C93APP0.
*** Off**

Code 93 Code Page

Code pages define the mapping of character codes to characters. If the data received does not display with the proper characters, it may be because the bar-code being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, scan the barcode below, select the code page with which the barcodes were created (see ISO 2022/ISO 646 Character Replacements on page 222), and scan the value and the **Save** barcode from the Programming Chart on the inside the back cover of this manual. The data characters should then appear properly.


C93DCP.
Code 93 Code Page

Straight 2 of 5 Industrial (three-bar start/stop)

<Default All Straight 2 of 5 Industrial Settings>


R25DFT.

Straight 2 of 5 Industrial On/Off


R25ENA1.
On


R25ENA0.
*** Off**

Straight 2 of 5 Industrial Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-48. *Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 48*.


R25MIN.
Minimum Message Length


R25MAX.
Maximum Message Length

Straight 2 of 5 Industrial Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading Straight 2 of 5 Industrial barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the **Straight 2 of 5 Industrial Redundancy** barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*



Straight 2 of 5 Industrial Redundancy

Straight 2 of 5 IATA (two-bar start/stop)

<Default All Straight 2 of 5 IATA Settings>



Straight 2 of 5 IATA On/Off



On



*** Off**

Straight 2 of 5 IATA Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-48. *Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 48.*



Minimum Message Length

A25MAX.
Maximum Message Length

Straight 2 of 5 IATA Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading Straight 2 of 5 IATA barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the **Straight 2 of 5 IATA Redundancy** barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*

A25VOT.
Straight 2 of 5 IATA Redundancy

Matrix 2 of 5

<Default All Matrix 2 of 5 Settings>

X25DFT.

Matrix 2 of 5 On/Off

X25ENA1.
On

X25ENA0.
*** Off**

Matrix 2 of 5 Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-80. *Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 80.*

X25MIN.
Minimum Message Length

X25MAX.
Maximum Message Length

Matrix 2 of 5 Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading Matrix 2 of 5 barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a bar-code is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the **Matrix 2 of 5 Redundancy** barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*

X25VOT.
Matrix 2 of 5 Redundancy

Code 11

<Default All Code 11 Settings>

C11DFT.

Code 11 On/Off

C11ENA1.
On

C11ENA0.
*** Off**

Check Digits Required

This option sets whether 1 or 2 check digits are required with Code 11 barcodes. *Default = Two Check Digits.*

C11CK20.
One Check Digit

C11CK21.
*** Two Check Digits**

Code 11 Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-80. *Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 80.*

C11MIN.
Minimum Message Length

C11MAX.
Maximum Message Length

Code 11 Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading Code 11 barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the **Code 11 Redundancy** barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*

C11VOT.
Code 11 Redundancy

Code 128

<Default All Code 128 Settings>



Code 128 On/Off



*** On**



Off

If you are reading Code 128 barcodes, Codablock F should remain disabled. If you are enabling Codablock F (see page 131), you should disable Code 128.

ISBT 128 Concatenation

In 1994 the International Society of Blood Transfusion (ISBT) ratified a standard for communicating critical blood information in a uniform manner. The use of ISBT formats requires a paid license. The ISBT 128 Application Specification describes 1) the critical data elements for labeling blood products, 2) the current recommendation to use Code 128 due to its high degree of security and its space-efficient design, 3) a variation of Code 128 that supports concatenation of neighboring symbols, and 4) the standard layout for barcodes on a blood product label. Use the barcodes below to turn concatenation on or off. *Default =Off.*



On



*** Off**

Code 128 Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 0-80. *Minimum Default = 0, Maximum Default = 80*.

128MIN.
Minimum Message Length

128MAX.
Maximum Message Length

Code 128 Append

This function allows the scanner to append the data from several Code 128 barcodes together before transmitting them to the host computer. When the scanner encounters a Code 128 barcode with the append trigger character(s), it buffers Code 128 barcodes until it reads a Code 128 barcode that does not have the append trigger. The data is then transmitted in the order in which the barcodes were read (FIFO). *Default = On.*

128APP1.
*** On**

128APP0.
Off

Code 128 Code Page

Code pages define the mapping of character codes to characters. If the data received does not display with the proper characters, it may be because the barcode being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, scan the barcode below, select the code page with which the barcodes were created (see ISO 2022/ISO 646 Character Replacements on page 222), and scan the value and the **Save** barcode from the Programming Chart on the inside the back cover of this manual. The data characters should then appear properly.

128DCP.
Code 128 Code Page

Code 128 Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading Code 128 barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the Code 128 Redundancy barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*



Code 128 Redundancy

GS1-128

<Default All GS1-128 Settings>



GS1-128 On/Off



*** On**



Off

GS1-128 Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-80. *Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 80.*



Minimum Message Length



Maximum Message Length

GS1-128 Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading GS1-128 barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the **GS1-128 Redundancy** barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*



GS1-128 Redundancy

Telepen

<Default All Telepen Settings>



Telepen On/Off



On



*** Off**

Telepen Output

Using AIM Telepen Output, the scanner reads symbols with start/stop pattern 1 and decodes them as standard full ASCII (start/stop pattern 1). When Original Telepen Output is selected, the scanner reads symbols with start/stop pattern 1 and decodes them as compressed numeric with optional full ASCII (start/stop pattern 2). *Default = AIM Telepen Output.*



*** AIM Telepen Output**



Original Telepen Output

Telepen Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-60. *Minimum Default = 1*, *Maximum Default = 60*.



Minimum Message Length



Maximum Message Length

Telepen Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading Telepen barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the **Telepen Redundancy** barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0*.



Telepen Redundancy

UPC-A

<Default All UPC-A Settings>



UPC-A On/Off



*** On**



Off

Note: *To convert UPC-A barcodes to EAN-13, see* *Convert UPC-A to EAN-13 on page 116.*

UPC-A Check Digit

This selection allows you to specify whether the check digit should be transmitted at the end of the scanned data or not. *Default = On*.



*** On**



Off

UPC-A Number System

The numeric system digit of a U.P.C. symbol is normally transmitted at the beginning of the scanned data, but the unit can be programmed so it will not transmit it. *Default = On.*



*** On**



Off

UPC-A Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading UPC-A barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To

adjust the redundancy, scan the UPC-A Redundancy barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*

UPAVOT.
UPC-A Redundancy

UPC-A Addenda

This selection adds 2 or 5 digits to the end of all scanned UPC-A data. *Default = Off for both 2 Digit and 5 Digit Addenda.*

UPAAD21.
2 Digit Addenda On

UPAAD20.
*** 2 Digit Addenda Off**

UPAAD51.
5 Digit Addenda On

UPAAD50.
*** 5 Digit Addenda Off**

UPC-A Addenda Required

When *Required* is scanned, the scanner will only read UPC-A barcodes that have addenda. You must then turn on a 2 or 5 digit addenda listed on page 110. *Default = Not Required.*

UPAARQ1.
Required

UPAARQ0.
*** Not Required**

Addenda Timeout

You can set a time during which the scanner looks for an addenda. If an addenda is not found within this time period, the data can be either transmitted or discarded, based on the setting you are using for UPC-A Addenda Required (page 110). Set the length (in milliseconds) for this timeout by scanning the barcode below, then setting the timeout (from 0-65535 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the Programming Chart, then scanning Save. Default = 100.

DLYADD.
Addenda Timeout

UPC-A Addenda Separator

When this feature is on, there is a space between the data from the barcode and the data from the addenda. When turned off, there is no space. *Default = On.*

UPAADS1.
*** On**

UPAADS0.
Off

UPC-A/EAN-13 with Extended Coupon Code

Use the following codes to enable or disable UPC-A and EAN-13 with Extended Coupon Code. When left on the default setting (Off), the scanner treats Coupon Codes and Extended Coupon Codes as single barcodes.

If you scan the **Allow Concatenation** code, when the scanner sees the coupon code and the extended coupon code in a single scan, it transmits both as one symbologies. Otherwise, it transmits the first coupon code it reads.

If you scan the **Require Concatenation** code, the scanner must see and read the coupon code and extended coupon code in a single read to transmit the data. No data is output unless both codes are read. *Default = Off.*

CPNENA0.
*** Off**

CPNENA1.
Allow Concatenation

CPNENA2.
Require Concatenation

Coupon GS1 DataBar Output

If you scan coupons that have both UPC and GS1 DataBar codes, you may wish to scan and output only the data from the GS1 DataBar code. Scan the **GS1 Output On** code below to scan and output only the GS1 DataBar code data. *Default = GS1 Output Off.*

CPNGS10.
*** GS1 Output Off**

CPNGS11.
GS1 Output On

UPC-E0

<Default All UPC-E Settings>

UPEDFT.

UPC-E0 On/Off

Most U.P.C. barcodes lead with the 0 number system. To read these codes, use the UPC-E0 On selection. If you need to read codes that lead with the 1 number system, use UPC-E1 (page 115). *Default = On.*

UPEEN01.
*** UPC-E0 On**

UPEEN00.
UPC-E0 Off

UPC-E0 Expand

UPC-E Expand expands the UPC-E code to the 12 digit, UPC-A format. *Default = Off.*



On



*** Off**

UPC-E0 Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading UPC-EO barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the UPC-EO Redundancy barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*



UPC-EO Redundancy

UPC-E0 Addenda Required

When Required is scanned, the scanner will only read UPC-E barcodes that have addenda. *Default = Not Required.*



Required



*** Not Required**

UPC-E0 Addenda Separator

When this feature is On, there is a space between the data from the barcode and the data from the addenda. When turned Off, there is no space. *Default = On.*


UPEADS1.
*** On**


UPEADS0.
Off

UPC-E0 Check Digit

Check Digit specifies whether the check digit should be transmitted at the end of the scanned data or not. *Default = On.*


UPECKX1.
*** On**


UPECKX0.
Off

UPC-E0 Leading Zero

This feature allows the transmission of a leading zero (0) at the beginning of scanned data. To prevent transmission, scan Off. *Default = On.*


UPENSX1.
*** On**


UPENSX0.
Off

UPC-E0 Addenda

This selection adds 2 or 5 digits to the end of all scanned UPC-E data. *Default = Off for both 2 Digit and 5 Digit Addenda.*



2 Digit Addenda On



*** 2 Digit Addenda Off**



5 Digit Addenda On



*** 5 Digit Addenda Off**

UPC-E1

Most U.P.C. barcodes lead with the 0 number system. For these codes, use UPC-E0 (page 112). If you need to read codes that lead with the 1 number system, use the **UPC-E1** On selection. *Default = Off.*



UPC-E1 On



*** UPC-E1 Off**

EAN/JAN-13

<Default All EAN/JAN Settings>



EAN/JAN-13 On/Off


E13ENA1.
*** On**


E13ENA0.
Off

Convert UPC-A to EAN-13

When **UPC-A Converted to EAN-13** is selected, UPC-A barcodes are converted to 13 digit EAN-13 codes by adding a zero to the front. When **Do not Convert UPC-A** is selected, UPC-A codes are read as UPC-A.


UPAENA0.
UPC-A Converted to EAN-13


UPAENA1.
*** Do not Convert UPC-A**

EAN/JAN-13 Check Digit

This selection allows you to specify whether the check digit should be transmitted at the end of the scanned data or not. *Default = On.*


E13CKX1.
*** On**


E13CKX0.
Off

EAN/JAN-13 Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading EAN/JAN-13 barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a bar-code is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode.

To adjust the redundancy, scan the EAN/JAN-13 Redundancy barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*

E13VOT.

EAN/JAN-13 Redundancy

EAN/JAN-13 Addenda

This selection adds 2 or 5 digits to the end of all scanned EAN/JAN-13 data. *Default = Off for both 2 Digit and 5 Digit Addenda.*

E13AD21.

2 Digit Addenda On

E13AD20.

*** 2 Digit Addenda Off**

E13AD51.

5 Digit Addenda On

E13AD50.

*** 5 Digit Addenda Off**

EAN/JAN-13 Addenda Required

When Required is scanned, the scanner will only read EAN/JAN-13 barcodes that have addenda. *Default = Not Required.*

E13ARQ1.

Required

E13ARQ0.

*** Not Required**

EAN-13 Beginning with 290 Addenda Required

This setting programs the scanner to require a 5 digit addenda only on EAN-13 barcodes that begin with “290.” The following settings can be programmed:

Require 5 Digit Addenda: All EAN-13 barcodes that begin with “290” must have a 5 digit addendum. The EAN-13 barcode with the 5 digit addendum is then transmitted as a single, concatenated barcode. If a 5 digit addendum is not found within the Addenda Timeout period, the EAN-13 barcode is discarded.

Note: *if you are using EAN-13 Beginning with 290 Addenda Required, this setting will take precedence.*

Don’t Require 5 Digit Addenda: If you have selected Require 5 Digit Addenda, and you want to disable this feature, scan **Don’t Require 5 Digit Addenda**. EAN-13 barcodes are transmitted, depending on the setting you are using for EAN/JAN-13 Addenda Required.

Default = Don’t Require 5 Digit Addenda.



***Don’t Require 5 Digit Addenda**



Require 5 Digit Addenda

EAN-13 Beginning with 378/379 Addenda Required

This setting programs the scanner to require any combination of a 2 digit addenda or a 5 digit addenda on EAN-13 barcodes that begin with a “378” or “379.” The following settings can be programmed:

Require Addenda: All EAN-13 barcodes that begin with a “378” or “379” must have a 2 digit addenda, a 5 digit addenda, or a combination of these addenda. The EAN-13 barcode with the addenda is then transmitted as a single, concatenated barcode. If the required addenda is not found within the Addenda Timeout period, the EAN-13 barcode is discarded.

Don’t Require Addenda: If you have selected Require Addenda, and you want to disable this feature, scan **Don’t Require Addenda**. EAN-13 barcodes are transmitted, depending on the setting you are using for EAN/JAN-13 Addenda Required.

Default = Don’t Require Addenda.



*** Don’t Require Addenda**



Require 2 Digit Addenda



Require 5 Digit Addenda



Require 2 or 5 Digit Addenda

EAN-13 Beginning with 414/419 Addenda Required

This setting programs the scanner to require any combination of a 2 digit addenda or a 5 digit addenda on EAN-13 barcodes that begin with a “414” or “419.” The following settings can be programmed:

Require Addenda: All EAN-13 barcodes that begin with a “414” or “419” must have a 2 digit addenda, a 5 digit addenda, or a combination of these addenda. The EAN-13 barcode with the addenda is then transmitted as a single, concatenated barcode. If the required addenda is not found within the Addenda Timeout period, the EAN-13 barcode is discarded.

Don’t Require Addenda: If you have selected Require Addenda, and you want to disable this feature, scan **Don’t Require Addenda**. EAN-13 barcodes are transmitted, depending on the setting you are using for EAN/JAN-13 Addenda Required.

Default = Don’t Require Addenda.



*** Don’t Require Addenda**



Require 2 Digit Addenda



Require 5 Digit Addenda



Require 2 or 5 Digit Addenda

EAN-13 Beginning with 434/439 Addenda Required

This setting programs the scanner to require any combination of a 2 digit addenda or a 5 digit addenda on EAN-13 barcodes that begin with a “434” or “439.” The following settings can be programmed:

Require Addenda: All EAN-13 barcodes that begin with a “434” or “439” must have a 2 digit addenda, a 5 digit addenda, or a combination of these addenda. The EAN-13 barcode with the addenda is then transmitted as a single, concatenated barcode. If the required addenda is not found within the Addenda Timeout period, the EAN-13 barcode is discarded.

Don’t Require Addenda: If you have selected Require Addenda, and you want to disable this feature, scan **Don’t Require Addenda**. EAN-13 barcodes are transmitted, depending on the setting you are using for EAN/JAN-13 Addenda Required.

Default = Don’t Require Addenda.



*** Don’t Require Addenda**



Require 2 Digit Addenda



Require 5 Digit Addenda



Require 2 or 5 Digit Addenda

EAN-13 Beginning with 977 Addenda Required

This setting programs the scanner to require a 2 digit addenda only on EAN-13 barcodes that begin with “977.” The following settings can be programmed:

Require 2 Digit Addenda: All EAN-13 barcodes that begin with “977” must have a 2 digit addendum. The EAN-13 barcode with the 2 digit addendum is then transmitted as a single, concatenated barcode. If a 2 digit addendum is not found within the Addenda Timeout period, the EAN-13 barcode is discarded.

Don’t Require 2 Digit Addenda: If you have selected Require 2 Digit Addenda, and you want to disable this feature, scan **Don’t Require 2 Digit Addenda**. EAN-13 barcodes are transmitted, depending on the setting you are using for EAN/JAN-13 Addenda Required.

Default = Don’t Require 2 Digit Addenda.



*** Don’t Require 2 Digit Addenda**



Require 2 Digit Addenda

EAN-13 Beginning with 978 Addenda Required

These settings program the scanner to require a 5 digit addenda only on EAN-13 barcodes that begin with “978.” The following settings can be programmed:

Require 5 Digit Addenda: All EAN-13 barcodes that begin with “978” must have a 5 digit addendum. The EAN-13 barcode with the 5 digit addendum is then transmitted as a single, concatenated barcode. If a 5 digit addendum is not found within the Addenda Timeout period, the EAN-13 barcode is discarded.

Don’t Require 5 Digit Addenda: If you have selected Require 5 Digit Addenda, and you want to disable this feature, scan **Don’t Require 5 Digit Addenda**. EAN-13 barcodes are transmitted, depending on the setting you are using for EAN/JAN-13 Addenda Required.

Default = Don’t Require 5 Digit Addenda.



*** Don’t Require 5 Digit Addenda**



Require 5 Digit Addenda

EAN-13 Beginning with 979 Addenda Required

These settings program the scanner to require a 5 digit addenda only on EAN-13 barcodes that begin with “979.” The following settings can be programmed:

Require 5 Digit Addenda: All EAN-13 barcodes that begin with “979” must have a 5 digit addendum. The EAN-13 barcode with the 5 digit addendum is then transmitted as a single, concatenated barcode. If a 5 digit addendum is not found within the Addenda Timeout period, the EAN-13 barcode is discarded.

Don’t Require 5 Digit Addenda: If you have selected Require 5 Digit Addenda, and you want to disable this feature, scan **Don’t Require 5 Digit Addenda**. EAN-13 barcodes are transmitted, depending on the setting you are using for EAN/JAN-13 Addenda Required.

Default = Don't Require 5 Digit Addenda.

ARQ9790.
*** Don't Require 5 Digit Addenda**

ARQ9791.
Require 5 Digit Addenda

EAN/JAN-13 Addenda Separator

When this feature is **On**, there is a space between the data from the barcode and the data from the addenda. When turned Off, there is no space. *Default = On.*

E13ADS1.
*** On**

E13ADS0.
Off

Note: *If you want to enable or disable EAN13 with Extended Coupon Code, refer to* *UPC-A/ EAN-13 with Extended Coupon Code (page 111).*

ISBN Translate

When On is scanned, EAN-13 Bookland symbols are translated into their equivalent ISBN number format. *Default = Off.*

E13ISB1.
On

E13ISB0.
*** Off**

EAN/JAN-8

<Default All EAN/JAN-8 Settings>

EA8DFT.

EAN/JAN-8 On/Off


EA8ENA1.
*** On**


EA8ENA0.
Off

EAN/JAN-8 Check Digit

This selection allows you to specify whether the check digit should be transmitted at the end of the scanned data or not. *Default = On.*


EA8CKX1.
*** On**


EA8CKX0.
Off

EAN/JAN-8 Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading EAN/JAN-8 barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the **EAN/JAN-8 Redundancy** barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*


EA8VOT.
EAN/JAN-8 Redundancy

EAN/JAN-8 Addenda

This selection adds 2 or 5 digits to the end of all scanned EAN/JAN-8 data. *Default = Off for both 2 Digit and 5 Digit Addenda.*


EA8AD21.
2 Digit Addenda On


EA8AD20.
*** 2 Digit Addenda Off**


EA8AD51.
5 Digit Addenda On


EA8AD50.
*** 5 Digit Addenda Off**

EAN/JAN-8 Addenda Required

When Required is scanned, the scanner will only read EAN/JAN-8 barcodes that have addenda. *Default = Not Required.*


EA8ARQ1.
Required


EA8ARQ0.
*** Not Required**

EAN/JAN-8 Addenda Separator

When this feature is **On**, there is a space between the data from the barcode and the data from the addenda. When turned **Off**, there is no space. *Default = On.*


EA8ADS1.
*** On**


EA8ADS0.
Off

MSI

<Default All MSI Settings>



MSI On/Off



On



*** Off**

MSI Check Character

Different types of check characters are used with MSI barcodes. You can program the scanner to read MSI barcodes with Type 10 check characters. *Default = Validate Type 10, but Don't Transmit.*

When Check Character is set to **Validate Type 10/11 and Transmit**, the scanner will only read MSI barcodes printed with the specified type check character(s), and will transmit the character(s) at the end of the scanned data.

When Check Character is set to **Validate Type 10/11, but Don't Transmit**, the unit will only read MSI barcodes printed with the specified type check character(s), but will not transmit the check character(s) with the scanned data.



*** Validate Type 10, but Don't Transmit**



Validate Type 10 and Transmit



Validate 2 Type 10 Characters, but Don't Transmit



Validate 2 Type 10 Characters and Transmit



Validate Type 11 then Type 10 Character, but Don't Transmit



Validate Type 11 then Type 10 Character and Transmit



Disable MSI Check Characters

MSI Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 4-48. *Minimum Default = 4*, *Maximum Default = 48*.



Minimum Message Length



Maximum Message Length

MSI Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading MSI barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the MSI Redundancy barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*



MSI Redundancy

GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional

< Default All GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional Settings >

RSSDFT.

GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional On/Off

RSSENA1.

*** On**

RSSENA0.

Off

GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional Redundancy barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*

RSSVOT.

GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional Redundancy

GS1 DataBar Limited

< Default All GS1 DataBar Limited Settings >

RSLDFT.

GS1 DataBar Limited On/Off

RSLENA1.
*** On**

RSLENA0.
Off

GS1 DataBar Limited Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading GS1 DataBar Limited barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the GS1 DataBar Limited Redundancy barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*

RSLVOT.
GS1 DataBar Limited Redundancy

GS1 DataBar Expanded

< Default All GS1 DataBar Expanded Settings >

RSEDFT.

GS1 DataBar Expanded On/Off

RSEENA1.
*** On**

RSEENA0.
Off

GS1 DataBar Expanded Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 4-74. *Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 74*.



Minimum Message Length



Maximum Message Length

GS1 DataBar Expanded Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading GS1 DataBar Expanded barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the **GS1 DataBar Expanded Redundancy** barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*



GS1 DataBar Expanded Redundancy

Codablock A

<Default All Codablock A Settings>

CBADFT.

Codablock A On/Off

CBAENA1.
On

CBAENA0.
*** Off**

If you are reading Code 39 barcodes, Codablock A should remain disabled. If you are enabling Codablock A, you should disable Code 39 (see page 89).

Codablock A Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-600. *Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 600.*

CBAMIN.
Minimum Message Length

CBAMAX.
Maximum Message Length

Codablock F

<Default All Codablock F Settings>

CBFDFT.

Codablock F On/Off


CBFENA1.
On


CBFENA0.
*** Off**

If you are reading Code 128 barcodes, Codablock F should remain disabled. If you are enabling Codablock F, you should disable Code 128 (see page 104).

Codablock F Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-2048. *Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 2048*.


CBFMIN.
Minimum Message Length


CBFMAX.
Maximum Message Length

Label Code

The standard Label Code is used in libraries. *Default = Off.*


LBLENA1.
On


LBLENA0.
***Off**

PDF417

< Default All PDF417 Settings >

PDFDFT.

PDF417 On/Off

PDFENA1.

*** On**

PDFENA0.

Off

PDF417 Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-2750. *Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 2750*.

PDFMIN.

Minimum Message Length

PDFMAX.

Maximum Message Length

PDF417 Code Page

PDF417 Code pages define the mapping of character codes to characters. If the data received does not display with the proper characters, it may be because the barcode being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, scan the barcode below, select the code page with which the barcodes were created (see ISO 2022/ISO 646 Character Replacements on page 222), and scan the value and the **Save** barcode from the Programming Chart on the inside the back cover of this manual. The data characters should then appear properly.

PDFDCP.

PDF417 Code Page

MacroPDF417

MacroPDF417 is an implementation of PDF417 capable of encoding very large amounts of data into multiple PDF417 barcodes. When this selection is enabled, these multiple barcodes are assembled into a single data string. *Default = On.*


PDFMAC1.
*** On**


PDFMAC0.
Off

MicroPDF417

< Default All MicroPDF417 Settings >


MPDDFT.

MicroPDF417 On/Off


MPDENA1.
On


MPDENA0.
*** Off**

MicroPDF417 Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-366. *Minimum Default = 1*, *Maximum Default = 366*.


MPDMIN.
Minimum Message Length



Maximum Message Length

MicroPDF417 Code Page

MicroPDF417 Code pages define the mapping of character codes to characters. If the data received does not display with the proper characters, it may be because the barcode being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, scan the barcode below, select the code page with which the barcodes were created (see ISO 2022/ISO 646 Character Replacements on page 222), and scan the value and the **Save** barcode from the Programming Chart on the inside the back cover of this manual. The data characters should then appear properly.



MicroPDF417 Code Page

GS1 Composite Codes

Linear codes are combined with a unique 2D composite component to form a new class called GS1 Composite symbology. GS1 Composite symbologies allow for the co-existence of symbologies already in use. *Default = Off.*



On



*** Off**

UPC/EAN Version

Scan the **UPC/EAN Version On** barcode to decode GS1 Composite symbols that have a U.P.C. or an EAN linear component. (This does not affect GS1 Composite symbols with a GS1-128 or GS1 linear component.) *Default = UPC/EAN Version Off.*



UPC/EAN Version On



*** UPC/EAN Version Off**

Note: *If you scan coupons that have both UPC and GS1 DataBar codes, you may wish to scan and output only the data from the GS1 DataBar code. See Coupon GS1 DataBar Output (page 112) for further information.*

GS1 Composite Code Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-2435. *Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 2435*.



Minimum Message Length



Maximum Message Length

GS1 Composite Code Code Page

GS1 Composite Code pages define the mapping of character codes to characters. If the data received does not display with the proper characters, it may be because the barcode being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, scan the barcode below, select the code page with which the barcodes were created (see ISO 2022/ISO 646 Character Replacements on page 222), and scan the value and the **Save** barcode from the Programming Chart on the inside the back cover of this manual. The data characters should then appear properly.



GS1 Composite Code Code Page

GS1 Emulation

The scanner can automatically format the output from any GS1 data carrier to emulate what would be encoded in an equivalent GS1-128 or GS1 DataBar symbol. GS1 data carriers include UPC-A and UPC-E, EAN-13 and EAN-8, ITF-14, GS1-128, and GS1-128 DataBar and GS1 Composites. (Any application that accepts GS1 data can be simplified since it only needs to recognize one data carrier type.)

If **GS1-128 Emulation** is scanned, all retail codes (U.P.C., UPC-E, EAN8, EAN13) are expanded out to 16 digits. If the AIM ID is enabled, the value will be the GS1-128 AIM ID,]C1 (see Symbology Charts on page 213).

If **GS1 DataBar Emulation** is scanned, all retail codes (U.P.C., UPC-E, EAN8, EAN13) are expanded out to 16 digits. If the AIM ID is enabled, the value will be the GS1-DataBar AIM ID,]e*m* (see Symbology Charts on page 213).

If **GS1 Code Expansion Off** is scanned, retail code expansion is disabled, and UPC-E expansion is controlled by the UPC-E0 Expand (page 113) setting. If the AIM ID is enabled, the value will be the GS1-128 AIM ID,]C1 (see Symbology Charts on page 213).

If **EAN8 to EAN13 Conversion** is scanned, all EAN8 barcodes are converted to EAN13 format.

Default = GS1 Emulation Off.



GS1-128 Emulation



GS1 DataBar Emulation



GS1 Code Expansion Off



EAN8 to EAN13 Conversion



*** GS1 Emulation Off**

TCIF Linked Code 39 (TLC39)

This code is a composite code since it has a Code 39 linear component and a MicroPDF417 stacked code component. All barcode readers are capable of reading the Code 39 linear component. The MicroPDF417 component can only be decoded if **TLC39 On** is selected. The linear component may be decoded as Code 39 even if TLC39 is off. *Default = Off.*

T39ENA1.
On

T39ENA0.
*** Off**

QR Code

< Default All QR Code Settings >

QRCDFT.

QR Code On/Off

This selection applies to both QR Code and Micro QR Code.

QRCENA1.
*** On**

QRCENA0.
Off

QR Code Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-7089. *Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 7089.*

QRCMIN.
Minimum Message Length

QRCMAX.
Maximum Message Length

QR Code Append

This function allows the scanner to append the data from several QR Code barcodes together before transmitting them to the host computer. When the scanner encounters an QR Code barcode with the append trigger character(s), it buffers the number of QR Code barcodes determined by information encoded in those barcodes. Once the proper number of codes is reached, the data is output in the order specified in the barcodes. *Default = On.*

QRCAPP1.
*** On**

QRCAPP0.
Off

QR Code Page

QR Code pages define the mapping of character codes to characters. If the data received does not display with the proper characters, it may be because the barcode being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, scan the barcode below, select the code page with which the barcodes were created (see ISO 2022/ISO 646 Character Replacements on page 222), and scan the value and the **Save** barcode from the Programming Chart on the inside the back cover of this manual. The data characters should then appear properly.

QRCDCP.
QR Code Page

QR Code No Quiet Zone

Activate QR Code No Quiet Zone to be able to decode barcodes with no quiet zone around the patterns.

QRCNQZ1.
On

QRCNQZ0.
Off

DotCode

< Default All DotCode Settings >

DOTDFT.

DotCode On/Off

DOTENA1.
On

DOTENA0.
*** Off**

Poor Quality DotCodes

This setting improves the scanner's ability to read damaged or badly printed DotCodes. *Default = Poor Quality DotCodes Off.*

Note: *When enabled decoding may be longer.*

DOTEXS1.
Poor Quality DotCodes On

DOTEXS0.
*** Poor Quality DotCodes Off**

DotCode Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-2400. *Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 2400.*



Minimum Message Length



Maximum Message Length

Digimarc Barcode™

Digimarc Decoder Attempts

Set the number of attempts by scanning the barcode below, then setting the number of attempts (0-10) by scanning digits from the Programming Chart beginning on page 227 of this manual, the **Save**. Minimum to Maximum attempts = 0-10. *Default = 3.*



Digimarc Decoder Attempts

Digimarc Barcode

This setting programs the scanner to decode Digimarc Barcode using Digimarc and ID decoders. When Digimarc Barcode is set to **On**, the Digimarc decoder is used on most frames and the Honeywell decoder will read every fifth frame.

When Digimarc Barcode is set to **Use Honeywell Decoder then Both Decoders**, the Honeywell decoder will read the number of attempts set by the Digimarc Decoder Attempts and then will use both Honeywell and Digimarc decoders. When Digimarc Barcode is set to **Use Digimarc Decoder then Both Decoders**, the Digimarc decoder will read the number of attempts set by the Digimarc Decoder Attempts and then will use both Honeywell and Digimarc decoders.

When Digimarc Barcdoe is set to **Use Honeywell Decoder then Alternates Decoders**, the Honeywell decoder will read the number of attempts set by the Digimarc Decoder Attempts and then will alternate between Honeywell and Digimarc decoders. When Digimarc Barcode is set to **Uses Digimarc Decoder then Alternates Decoders**, the Digimarc decoder will read the number of attempts set by the Digimarc Decoder Attempts and then will alternate between Honeywell and Digimarc decoders.

Default = Uses Digimarc Decoder then Both Decoders.



Off



On



Use Honeywell Decoder then Both Decoders



*** Use Digimarc Decoder then Both Decoders**



Use Honeywell Decoder then Alternates Decoders



Use Digimarc Decoder then Alternates Decoders

Data Matrix

< Default All Data Matrix Settings >



Data Matrix On/Off



*** On**



Off

Low Contrast Data Matrix Enhancements

Use this setting if you are reading low contrast Data Matrix and dot peened direct part mark barcodes. If you are having trouble reading non-dot peen Data Matrix barcodes, it may be helpful to turn this setting off by scanning the **Low Contrast Data Matrix Enhancements Off**. *Default = Low Contrast Data Matrix Enhancements On*.



***Low Contrast Data Matrix Enhancements On**



Low Contrast Data Matrix Enhancements Off



Reflective Low Contrast Data Matrix Enhancements On

Data Matrix Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-3116. *Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 3116*.



Minimum Message Length



Maximum Message Length

Data Matrix Append

This function allows the scanner to append the data from several Data Matrix barcodes together before transmitting them to the host computer. When the scanner encounters an Data Matrix barcode with the append trigger character(s), it buffers

the number of Data Matrix barcodes determined by information encoded in those barcodes. Once the proper number of codes is reached, the data is output in the order specified in the barcodes. *Default = On.*

IDMAPP1.
*** On**

IDMAPP0.
Off

Data Matrix Code Page

Data Matrix Code pages define the mapping of character codes to characters. If the data received does not display with the proper characters, it may be because the barcode being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, scan the barcode below, select the code page with which the barcodes were created (see ISO 2022/ISO 646 Character Replacements on page 222), and scan the value and the Save barcode from the Programming Chart on the inside the back cover of this manual. The data characters should then appear properly.

IDMDCP.
Data Matrix Code Page

Grid Matrix

<Default All Grid Matrix Settings>

GMXDFT.

Grid Matrix On/Off

GMXENA1.
On

GMXENA0.
*** Off**

Grid Matrix Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-2751. *Minimum Default = 1*, *Maximum Default = 2751*.



Minimum Message Length



Maximum Message Length

MaxiCode

< Default All MaxiCode Settings >



MaxiCode On/Off



On



*** Off**

MaxiCode Message Format

Use this setting to specify whether the secondary message of a MaxiCode barcode is decoded or not. *Default = Primary Required, Secondary if Available*.



Primary Message Only



***Primary Required, Secondary if Available**



Both Primary and Secondary Required

MaxiCode Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1–150. *Minimum Default = 1*, *Maximum Default = 150*.



Minimum Message Length



Maximum Message Length

Aztec Code

< Default All Aztec Code Settings >



Aztec Code On/Off



*** On**



Off

Aztec Code Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-3832. *Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 3832*.

AZTMIN.
Minimum Message Length

AZTMAX.
Maximum Message Length

Aztec Append

This function allows the scanner to append the data from several Aztec barcodes together before transmitting them to the host computer. When the scanner encounters an Aztec barcode with the append trigger character(s), it buffers the number of Aztec barcodes determined by information encoded in those barcodes. Once the proper number of codes is reached, the data is output in the order specified in the barcodes. *Default = On.*

AZTAPP1.
*** On**

AZTAPP0.
Off

Aztec Code Page

Aztec Code pages define the mapping of character codes to characters. If the data received does not display with the proper characters, it may be because the barcode being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, scan the barcode below, select the code page with which the barcodes were created (see ISO 2022/ISO 646 Character Replacements on page 222), and scan the value and the Save barcode from the Programming Chart on the inside the back cover of this manual. The data characters should then appear properly.

AZTDCP.
Aztec Code Page

Chinese Sensible (Han Xin) Code

< Default All Han Xin Settings >

HX_DFT.

Han Xin Code On/Off

HX_ENA1.
On

HX_ENA0.
*** Off**

Han Xin Code Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1–7833. *Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 7833*.

HX_MIN.
Minimum Message Length

HX_MAX.
Maximum Message Length

Postal Codes – 2D

The following lists the possible 2D postal codes, and 2D postal code combinations that are allowed. Only one 2D postal code selection can be active at a time. If you scan a second 2D postal code selection, the first selection is overwritten. *Default = 2D Postal Codes Off.*

POSTAL0.
*** 2D Postal Codes Off**

Single 2D Postal Codes:



Australian Post On



British Post On



Canadian Post On



Intelligent Mail Barcode On



Japanese Post On



KIX Post On



Planet Code On

Also see Planet



Postal-4i On



Postnet On

Also see Postnet



Postnet with B and B' Fields On

POSTAL2.
InfoMail On

Combination 2D Postal Codes:

POSTAL8.
InfoMail and British Post On

POSTAL20.
Intelligent Mail Barcode and Postnet with B and B' Fields On

POSTAL14.
Postnet and Postal-4i On

POSTAL16.
Postnet and Intelligent Mail Barcode On

POSTAL17.
Postal-4i and Intelligent Mail Barcode On

POSTAL19.
Postal-4i and Postnet with B and B' Fields On

POSTAL12.
Planet Code and Postnet On

POSTAL18.
Planet Code and Postnet with B and B' Fields On

POSTAL13.
Planet Code and Postal-4i On

POSTAL15.

Planet Code and Intelligent Mail Barcode

POSTAL21.

Planet Code, Postnet, and Postal-4i On

POSTAL22.

Planet Code, Postnet, and Intelligent Mail Barcode On

POSTAL23.

Planet Code, Postal-4i, and Intelligent Mail Barcode On

POSTAL24.

Postnet, Postal-4i, and Intelligent Mail Barcode On

POSTAL25.

Planet Code, Postal-4i, and Postnet with B and B' Fields On

POSTAL26.

Planet Code, Intelligent Mail Barcode, and Postnet with B and B' Fields On

POSTAL27.

Postal-4i, Intelligent Mail Barcode, and Postnet with B and B' Fields On

POSTAL28.

Planet Code, Postal-4i, Intelligent Mail Barcode, and Postnet On



**Planet Code,
Postal-4i,
Intelligent Mail Barcode, and
Postnet with B and B' Fields On**

Planet Code Check Digit

This selection allows you to specify whether the check digit should be transmitted at the end of Planet Code data. *Default = Don't Transmit.*



Transmit Check Digit



*** Don't Transmit Check Digit**

Postnet Check Digit

This selection allows you to specify whether the check digit should be transmitted at the end of Postnet data. *Default = Don't Transmit.*



Transmit Check Digit



*** Don't Transmit Check Digit**

Australian Post Interpretation

This option controls what interpretation is applied to customer fields in Australian 4-State symbols.

Bar Output lists the bar patterns in "0123" format.

Numeric N Table causes that field to be interpreted as numeric data using the N Table.

Alphanumeric C Table causes the field to be interpreted as alphanumeric data using the C Table. Refer to the Australian Post Specification Tables.

Combination C and N Tables causes the field to be interpreted using either the C or N Tables.

AUSINT0.
*** Bar Output**

AUSINT1.
Numeric N Table

AUSINT2.
Alphanumeric C Table

AUSINT3.
Combination C and N Tables

Postal Codes – Linear

The following lists linear postal codes. Any combination of linear postal code selections can be active at a time.

China Post (Hong Kong 2 of 5)

<Default All China Post (Hong Kong 2 of 5) Settings>

CPCDFT.

China Post (Hong Kong 2 of 5) On/Off

CPCENA1.
On

CPCENA0.
*** Off**

China Post (Hong Kong 2 of 5) Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 2-80. *Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 80*.


CPCMIN.
Minimum Message Length


CPCMAX.
Maximum Message Length

China Post Redundancy

If you are encountering errors when reading China Post barcodes, you may want to adjust the redundancy count. Redundancy adjusts the number of times a barcode is decoded before transmission, which may reduce the number of errors. Note that the higher the redundancy count, the longer it will take to decode the barcode. To adjust the redundancy, scan the China Post Redundancy barcode below, then scan a redundancy count between 0 and 10 on the Programming Chart. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*


CPCVOT.
China Post Redundancy

Korea Post

<Default All Korea Post Settings>


KPCDFT.

Korea Post On/Off


KPCENA1.
On


KPCENA0.
*** Off**

Korea Post Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 86) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 2-80. *Minimum Default = 4*, *Maximum Default = 48*.



Minimum Message Length



Maximum Message Length

Korea Post Check Digit

This selection allows you to specify whether the check digit should be transmitted. *Default = Don't Transmit.*



Transmit Check Digit



*** Don't Transmit Check Digit**

CHAPTER

7 IMAGING COMMANDS

The scan engine is like a digital camera in the way it captures, manipulates, and transfers images. The following commands allow you to alter the way the scan engine performs these functions.

Single-Use Basis

Imaging Commands with their modifiers send instructions to the scan engine on a single-use basis, and take effect for a single image capture. Once that capture is complete, the scan engine reverts to its imaging default settings. If you want to permanently change a setting, you must use the serial default commands (see Chapter 9). When the serial default command is used, that selection becomes the new, permanent setting for the scan engine.

Command Syntax

Multiple modifiers and commands can be issued within one sequence. If additional modifiers are to be applied to the same command, just add the modifiers to that command. For example, to add 2 modifiers to the Image Snap command, such as setting the Imaging Style to 1P and the Wait for Trigger to 1T, you would enter IMGSNP1P1T.

Note: *After processing an image capture command (IMGSNP or IMGBOX), you must follow it with an IMGSHP command if you want to see it on your terminal.*

To add a command to a sequence, each new command is separated with a semicolon. For example, to add the Image Ship command to the above sequence, you would enter IMGSNP1P1T;IMGSHP.

The imaging commands are:

Image Snap - IMGSNP (page 156)

Image Ship - IMGSHP (page 159)

Intelligent Signature Capture - IMGBOX (page 168)

The modifiers for each of these commands follow the command description.

Note: *The images included with each command description are examples only. The results you achieve may be different from those included in this manual. The quality of the output you receive will vary depending on lighting, quality of the initial image/object being captured, and distance of the scan engine from the image/object. To achieve a high quality image, it is recommended that you position your scan engine 4-6" (10.2-15.2 cm) away from the image/object you are capturing.*

Step 1 – Take a Picture Using IMGSNP

Image Snap – IMGSNP

An image is taken whenever the hardware button is pressed, or when the Image Snap (IMGSNP) command is processed.

The image snap command has many different modifiers that can be used to change the look of the image in memory. Any number of modifiers may be appended to the IMGSNP command. For example, you can use the following command to snap an image, increase the gain, and have the beeper sound once the snap is complete: IMGSNP2G1B

IMGSNP Modifiers

P – Imaging Style

This sets the Image Snap style.

0P	**Decoding Style** This processing allows a few frames to be taken until the exposure parameters are met. The last frame is then available for further use.
1P	**Photo Style *(default)*** This mimics a simple digital camera, and results in a visually optimized image.
2P	**Manual Style** This is an advanced style that should only be used by an experienced user. It allows you the most freedom to set up the scan engine, and has no auto-exposure.

B – Beeper

Causes a beep to sound after an image is snapped.

0B	No beep *(default)*
1B	Sounds a beep when the image is captured.

T - Wait for Trigger

Waits for a hardware button push before taking the image. This is only available when using Photo Style (1P).

0T	Takes image immediately *(default)*
1T	Waits for a button push, then takes the image

L - LED State

Determines if the LEDs should be on or off, and when. Ambient illumination (0L) is preferred for taking pictures of color documents, such as ID cards, especially when the scan engine is in a stand. LED illumination (1L) is preferred when the scanner is handheld. LED State is not available when using Decoding Style (0P).

0L	LEDs off *(default)*
1L	LEDs on

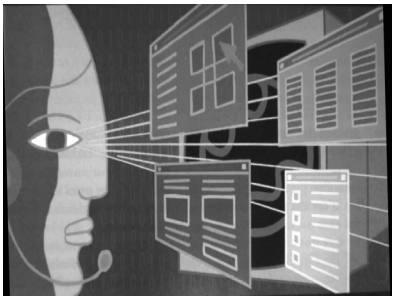
E - Exposure

Exposure is used in Manual Style only (1P|2P), and allows you to set the exposure time. This is similar to setting a shutter speed on a camera. The exposure time determines how long the scanner takes to record an image. On a bright day, exposure times can be very short because plenty of light is available to help record an image. At nighttime, exposure time can increase dramatically due to the near absence of light. Units are 127 microseconds. *Default = 500.*

*n*E	Range: 1-26 000 for N670X

Example:

Exposure at 7874E with fluorescent lighting:



Exposure at 100E with fluorescent lighting:



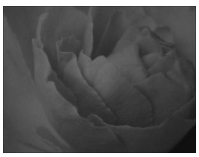
G - Gain

Gain is used in Manual Style only (2P). Like a volume control, the gain modifier boosts the signal and multiplies the pixel value. As you increase the gain, the noise in an image is also amplified. *Default = 6*.

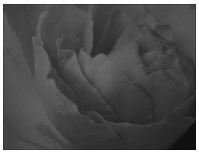
40G	Medium gain
64G	Heavy gain *(default)*
96G	Maximum gain

Example:

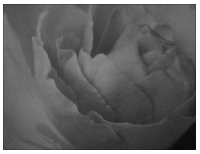
Gain at 1G:



Gain at 4G:



Gain at 8G:



W - Target White Value

Sets the target for the median grayscale value in the captured image. For capturing close-up images of high contrast documents, a lower setting, such as 75, is recommended. Higher settings result in longer exposure times and brighter images, but if the setting is too high, the image may be overexposed. Target White Value is only available when using Photo Style (1P). *(Default = 125)*

*n*W	Range: 0 - 255

Example:

White Value at 75W:



White Value at 125W:



White Value at 200W:



D - Delta for Acceptance

This sets the allowable range for the white value setting (see W - Target White Value). Delta is only available when using Photo Style (1P). *(Default = 25)*

*n*D	Range: 0 - 255

U - Update Tries

This sets the maximum number of frames the scan engine should take to reach the D - Delta for Acceptance. Update Tries is only available when using Photo Style (1P). *(Default = 6)*

*n*U Range: 0 - 10

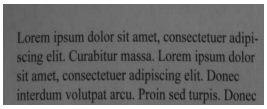
% - Target Set Point Percentage

Sets the target point for the light and dark values in the captured image. A setting of 75% means 75% of the pixels are at or below the target white value, and 25% of the pixels are above the target white value. Altering this setting from the default is not recommended under normal circumstances. To alter grayscale values, W - Target White Value should be used. *(Default = 50)*

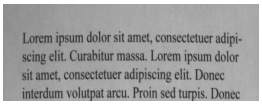
n% Range: 0 - 99

Example:

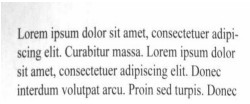
Target Set Point Percentage at 97%:



Target Set Point Percentage at 50%:



Target Set Point Percentage at 40%:



Step 2 – Ship a Picture Using IMGSHP

Image Ship – IMGSHP

An image is taken whenever the button is pressed, or when the Image Snap (IMGSNP) command is processed. The last image is always stored in memory. You can “ship” the image by using the **IMGSHP** command.

The image ship commands have many different modifiers that can be used to change the look of the image output. Modifiers affect the image that is transmitted, but do not affect the image in memory. Any number of modifiers may be appended to the **IMGSHP** command.

Example: You can use the following command to snap and ship a bitmap image with gamma correction and document image filtering: **IMGSNP**;**IMGSHP8F75K26U**

IMGSHP Modifiers

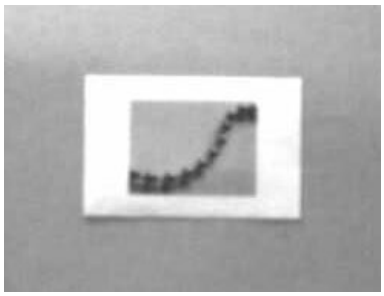
A - Infinity Filter

Enhances pictures taken from very long distances (greater than 10 feet or 3m). The Infinity Filter should not be used with IMGSNP Modifiers (page 156).

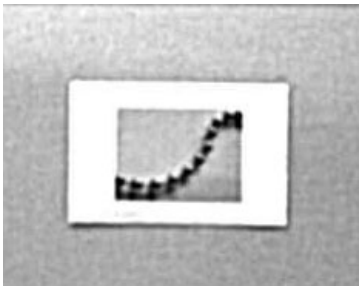
0A	Infinity filter off *(default)*
1A	Infinity filter on

Example:

Infinity Filter off (0A) from approximately 12 feet (3.66m) away:



Infinity Filter on (1A) from approximately 12 feet (3.66m) away:



C - Compensation

Flattens the image to account for variations in illumination across the image.

0C	Compensation disabled (default)
1C	Compensation enabled

Example:

Compensation at 0C:



Compensation at 1C:



D - Pixel Depth

Indicates the number of bits per pixel in the transmitted image (KIM or BMP format only).

8D	8 bits per pixel, grayscale image *(default)*
1D	1 bit per pixel, black and white image

E - Edge Sharpen

An edge sharpen filter cleans up the edges of an image, making it look cleaner and sharper. While edge sharpening does make the image look cleaner, it also removes some fine detail from the original image. The strength of the edge sharpen filter can be entered from 1 to 24. Entering a 23E gives the sharpest edges, but also increases noise in the image.

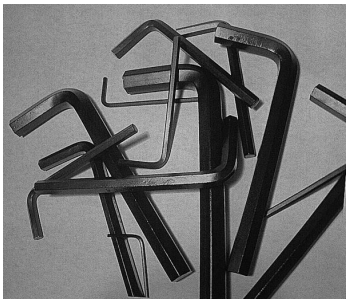
0E	Don't sharpen image *(default)*
14E	Apply edge sharpen for typical image
*n*e	Apply edge sharpen using strength *n* (*n* = 1-24)

Example:

Edge Sharpen at 0E:



Edge Sharpen at 24E:



F - File Format

Indicates the desired format for the image.

0F	KIM format
1F	TIFF binary
2F	TIFF binary group 4, compressed
3F	TIFF grayscale
4F	Uncompressed binary (upper left to lower right, 1 pixel/bit, 0 padded end of line)
5F	Uncompressed grayscale (upper left to lower right, bitmap format)
6F	JPEG image *(default)*
8F	BMP format (lower right to upper left, uncompressed)
15F	BMP Uncompressed raw image

H - Histogram Stretch

Increases the contrast of the transmitted image. Not available with some image formats.

0H	No stretch *(default)*
1H	Histogram stretch

Example:

Histogram Stretch at 0H:



Histogram Stretch at 1H:



I - Invert Image

Invert image is used to rotate the image around the X or Y axis.

1ix	Invert around the X axis (flips picture upside down)
1iy	Invert around the Y axis (flips picture left to right)

Example:

Image not inverted:



Image with Invert Image set to 1ix:



Image with Invert Image set to 1iy:



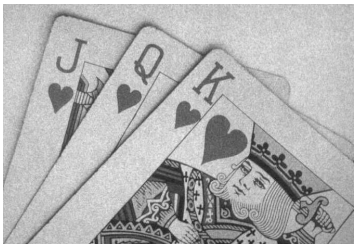
IF- Noise Reduction

Used to reduce the salt and pepper noise in an image.

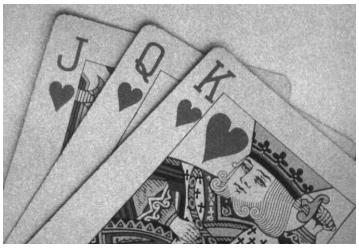
0if	No salt and pepper noise reduction (default)
1if	Salt and pepper noise reduction

Example:

Noise Reduction Off (0if):



Noise Reduction On (1if):



IR - Image Rotate

0ir	Image as snapped (rightside up) (default)
1ir	Rotate image 90 degrees to the right
2ir	Rotate image 180 degrees (upside down)
3ir	Rotate image 90 degrees to the left

Example:

Image Rotate set to 0ir:



Image Rotate set to 2ir:

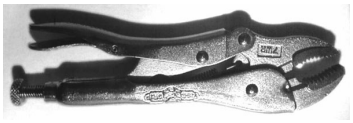


Image Rotate set to 1ir:



Image Rotate set to 3ir:



J - JPEG Image Quality

Sets the desired quality when the JPEG image format is selected. Higher numbers result in higher quality, but larger files. Smaller numbers result in greater amounts of lossy compression, faster transmission times, lower quality, but smaller files. *(Default = 50)*

*n*J	Image is compressed as much as possible while preserving quality factor of *n* (*n* = 0 - 100)
0J	Worst quality (smallest file)
100J	Best quality (largest file)

K - Gamma Correction

Gamma measures the brightness of midtone values produced by the image. You can brighten or darken an image using gamma correction. A higher gamma correction yields an overall brighter image. The lower the setting, the darker the image. The optimal setting for text images is 50K.

0K	Gamma correction off *(default)*
50K	Apply gamma correction for brightening typical document image
*n*K	Apply gamma correction factor *n* (*n* = 0-1,000)

Example:

Gamma Correction set to 0K:



Gamma Correction set to 50K:



Gamma Correction set to 255K:



L, R, T, B, M - Image Cropping

Ships a window of the image by specifying the left, right, top, and bottom pixel coordinates. Device columns are numbered 0 through 1279, and device rows are numbered 0 through 959.

*n*L The left edge of the shipped image corresponds to column *n* of the image in memory. Range: N670X = 000 - 1279, N6803/N6903 = 000-1919. *(Default = 0)*

*n*R The right edge of the shipped image corresponds to column *n* - 1 of the image in memory. Range: N670X = 000 - 1279, N6803/N6903 = 000-1919. *(Default = all columns)*

*n*T The top edge of the shipped image corresponds to row *n* of the image in memory. Range: 000 - 799. *(Default = 0)*

*n*B The bottom edge of the shipped image corresponds to row *n* - 1 of the image in memory. Range: 000 - 799. *(Default = all rows)*

Example:

Uncropped Image:



Image Crop set to 300R:



Image Crop set to 300L:



Image Crop set to 200B:



Image Crop set to 200T:



Alternately, specify the number of pixels to cut from the outside margin of the image; thus only the center pixels are transmitted.

*n*M Margin: cut *n* columns from the left, *n* + 1 columns from the right, *n* rows from the top, and *n* + 1 rows from the bottom of the image. Ship the remaining center pixels. Range: N670X = 0 - 238., N6803/N6903 = 0 - 398.
(Default = 0, or full image)

Example:

Image Crop set to 238M:



P - Protocol

Used for shipping an image. Protocol covers two features of the image data being sent to the host. It addresses the protocol used to send the data (Hmodem, which is an Xmodem 1K variant that has additional header information), and the format of the image data that is sent.

0P	None (raw data)
2P	None *(default for USB)*
3P	Hmodem compressed *(default for RS232)*
4P	Hmodem

S - Pixel Ship

Pixel Ship sizes an image in proportion to its original size. It decimates the image by shipping only certain, regularly spaced pixels. For example, 4S would transmit every fourth pixel from every fourth line. The smaller number of pixels shipped, the smaller the image, however, after a certain point the image becomes unusable.

1S	Ship every pixel *(default)*
2S	Ship every 2nd pixel, both horizontally and vertically
3S	Ship every 3rd pixel, both horizontally and vertically

Example:

Pixel Ship set to 1S:



Pixel Ship set to 2S:



Pixel Ship set to 3S:



Pixel Ship set to 4S:



U - Document Image Filter

Allows you to input parameters to sharpen the edges and smooth the area between the edges of text in an image. This filter should be used with gamma correction (see page 164), with the scan engine in a stand, and the image captured using the command:

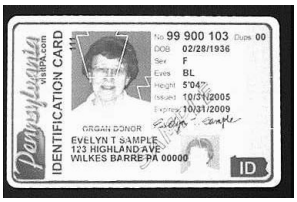
IMGSNP1P0L168W90%32D

This filter typically provides better JPEG compression than the standard E - Edge Sharpen command (see page 167). This filter also works well when shipping pure black and white images (1 bit per pixel). The optimal setting is 26U.

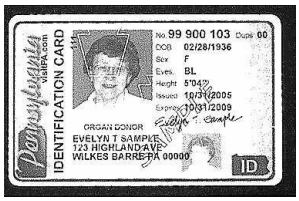
0U	Document image filter off *(default)*
26U	Apply document image filter for typical document image
*n*U	Apply document image filter using grayscale threshold n. Use lower numbers when the image contrast is lower. 1U will have a similar effect to setting E - Edge Sharpen (page 161) to 22e. Range: 0-255

Example:

Document Image Filter set to 0U:



Document Image Filter set to 26U:



V - Blur Image

Smooths transitions by averaging the pixels next to the hard edges of defined lines and shaded areas in an image.

- 0VDon't blur *(default)*
- 1VBlur

Example of Blur Image Off



Example of Blur Image On



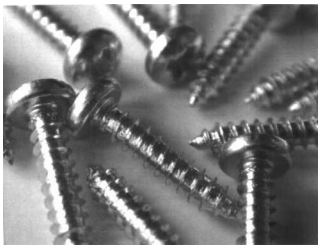
W - Histogram Ship

A histogram gives a quick picture of the tonal range of an image, or key type. A low-key image has detail concentrated in the shadows; a high-key image has detail concentrated in the highlights; and an average-key image has detail concentrated in the midtones. This modifier ships the histogram for an image.

- 0WDon't ship histogram *(default)*

- 1WShip histogram

Image used for histogram:



Histogram of image at left:



Image Size Compatibility

If you have applications that expect an image ship to return exactly 640x480 pixels, scan the Force VGA Resolution barcode. *Default = Native Resolution.*

IMGVGA1.

Force VGA Resolution

IMGVGA0.

*** Native Resolution**

Intelligent Signature Capture – IMGBOX

IMGBOX allows you to configure the size and location of a signature capture area relative to its proximity to a barcode. This allows you to tailor a signature capture area to a specific form. In order to use IMGBOX, you need a set form where the signature box location is in a known location relative to a barcode. You can input the overall size of the signature area, as well as specify how far the signature area is from the barcode, vertically and horizontally. You can also set the resolution and file format for the final output of the signature capture image.

Note: *IMGBOX commands can only be triggered by one of the following types of barcodes: PDF417, Code 39, Code 128, Aztec, Codabar, and Interleaved 2 of 5. Once one of these symbologies has been read, the image is retained for a possible IMGBOX command.*

Signature Capture Optimize

If you will be using your scan engine to capture signatures frequently, you should optimize it for this purpose. However, the speed of scanning barcodes may be slowed when this mode is enabled. *Default = Off.*

DECBND1.

Optimize On

DECBND1.

Optimize On

Below is an example of a signature capture application. In this example, the aimer is centered over the signature capture area and the trigger is pressed. A single beep is emitted, indicating that the scan engine has read a Code 128 barcode and the data has been transferred to the host. If using a Granit scan engine, the scan engine also vibrates. An IMGBOX command may now be sent from the host to specify the coordinates of the signature capture area below that code, and indicating that only that area containing the signature should be transferred as an image to the host.

To see this example, align the aimer with the signature area (not with the barcode), then press the trigger.

Signature Capture Area

Send the following IMGBOX command string after the button push:

Example: *IMGBOX245w37h55y.*

Note: *Case is not important in the command string. It is used here only for clarity.*

The following image is captured:



The IMGBOX commands have many different modifiers that can be used to change the size and appearance of the signature image output by the scan engine. Modifiers affect the image that is transmitted, but do not affect the image in memory. Any number of modifiers may be appended to the IMGBOX command.

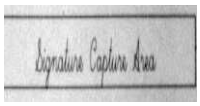
Note: *The IMGBOX command will return a NAK unless a window size (width and height) are specified. See H - Height of Signature Capture Area (page 171) and W - Width of Signature Capture Area (page 172).*

IMGBOX Modifiers

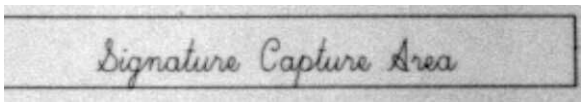
A - Output Image Width

This option is used to size the image horizontally. If using this option, set the resolution (R) to zero.

Example of Image Width set to



Example of Image Width set to



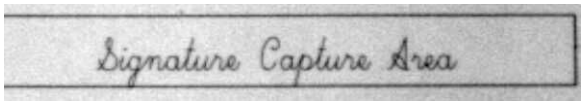
B - Output Image Height

This option is used to size the image vertically. If using this option, set the resolution (R) to zero.

Example of Image Height set to 50B:



Example of Image Height set to 100B:



D - Pixel Depth

This indicates the number of bits per pixel in the transmitted image, which defines whether it will be grayscale or black and white.

- 8D 8 bits per pixel, grayscale image *(default)*
- 1D 1 bit per pixel, black and white image

F - File Format

This option indicates the type of file format in which to save the image.

- 0F KIM format

- 1F TIFF binary
- 2F TIFF binary group 4, compressed
- 3F TIFF grayscale
- 4F Uncompressed Binary
- 5F Uncompressed grayscale
- 6F JPEG image *(default)*
- 7F Outlined image
- 8F BMP format

H - Height of Signature Capture Area

The height of the signature capture area must be measured in inches divided by .01. In the example, the height of the area to be captured is 3/8 inch, resulting in a value of H = .375/0.01 = 37.5.

Example: ***IMGBOX245w37h55y.***

K - Gamma Correction

Gamma measures the brightness of midtone values produced by the image. You can brighten or darken an image using gamma correction. A higher gamma correction yields an overall brighter image. The lower the setting, the darker the image. The optimal setting for text images is 50K.

- 0K Gamma correction off *(default)*
- 50K Apply gamma correction for brightening typical document image
- *n*K Apply gamma correction factor *n* (*n* = 1-255)

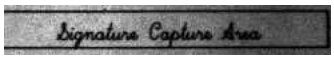
Example of Gamma Correction set to 0K:



Example of Gamma Correction set to 50K:



Example of Gamma Correction set to 255K:

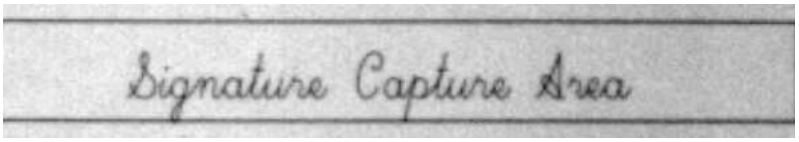


R - Resolution of Signature Capture Area

The resolution is the number of pixels that the scan engine outputs per each minimum bar width. The higher the value for R, the higher the quality of the image, but also the larger the file size. Values begin at 1000. The scan engine automatically

inserts a decimal point between the first and second digit. For example, use 2500 to specify a resolution of 2.5. Set to zero when using the A and B modifiers (see A - Output Image Width and B - Output Image Height on page 170).

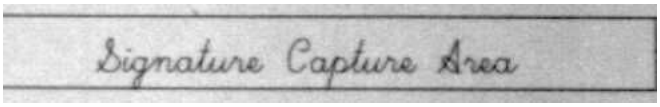
Example of Resolution set to 0R:



Example of Resolution set to



Example of Resolution set to



S - Barcode Aspect Ratio

All dimensions used in IMGBOX are measured as multiples of the minimum element size of the barcode. The barcode aspect ratio allows you to set the ratio of the barcode height to the narrow element width. In the example, the narrow element width is .010 inches and the barcode height is 0.400 inches, resulting in a value of S = 0.4/0.01 = 40.

W - Width of Signature Capture Area

The width of the signature capture area must be measured in inches divided by .01. In the example, the width of the area to be captured is 2.4 inches, resulting in a value of W = 2.4/0.01 = 240. (A value of 245 was used in the example to accommodate a slightly wider image area.)

Example: ***IMGBOX245w37h55y.***

X - Horizontal Barcode Offset

The horizontal barcode offset allows you to offset the horizontal center of the signature capture area. Positive values move the horizontal center to the right and negative values to the left. Measurements are in multiples of the minimum bar width.

Example of Horizontal Offset set to



Example of Horizontal Offset set to -



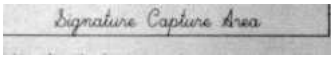
Y - Vertical Barcode Offset

The vertical barcode offset allows you to offset the vertical center of the signature capture area. Negative numbers indicate that the signature capture is above the barcode, and positive numbers indicate that the area is below the barcode. Measurements are in multiples of the minimum bar width.

Example of Vertical Offset set to -7Y:



Example of Vertical Offset set to 65Y:



RF Default Imaging Device

The scan engine supports imaging command processing (IMGSHP, IMGSNP, IMGBOX) so that EZConfig-Scanning (see page 177) and other applications are able to perform imaging functions as if they were communicating directly with a scanner. To accomplish this, the scanner uses a menu command called RF_DID (RF Default Imaging Device). RF_DID is the name of the scanner (BT_NAM) that is to receive imaging commands. The default for RF_DID is "*"indicating that imaging commands are to be sent to all associated scanners. Change this setting to RF_DID-*scanner_name* to ensure that they are sent to a particular scanner.

CHAPTER

8 UTILITIES

To Add a Test Code ID Prefix to All Symbologies

This selection allows you to turn on transmission of a Code ID before the decoded symbology. (See the Symbology Charts, beginning on page 213) for the single character code that identifies each symbology.) This action first clears all current prefixes, then programs a Code ID prefix for all symbologies. This is a temporary setting that will be removed when the unit is power cycled.



Add Code ID Prefix to All Symbologies (Temporary)

Show Decoder Revision

Scan the barcode below to output the decoder revision.



Show Decoder Revision

Show Scan Driver Revision

Scan the barcode below to output the scan driver revision. The scan driver controls image capture.



Show Scan Driver Revision

Show Software Revision

Scan the barcode below to output the current software revision, unit serial number, and other product information for both the scan engine and base.

REVINF.

Show Software Revision

Show Data Format

Scan the barcode below to show current data format settings.

DFMBK3?.

Data Format Settings

Test Menu

When you scan the **Test Menu On** code, then scan a programming code in this manual, the scan engine displays the content of a programming code. The programming function will still occur, but in addition, the content of that programming code is output to the terminal.

Note: *This feature should not be used during normal scan engine operation.*

TSTMNU1.

On

TSTMNU0.

*** Off**

TotalFreedom

TotalFreedom is an open system architecture that makes it possible for you create applications that reside on your scan engine. Decoding apps and Data Formatting apps can be created using TotalFreedom. For further information about TotalFreedom, go to our website at automation.honeywell.com.

Application Plug-Ins (Apps)

Any apps that you are using can be turned off or on by scanning the following barcodes. Apps are stored in groups: Decoding, and Formatting. You can enable and disable these groups of apps by scanning that group's **On** or **Off** barcode below. You can also scan the **List Apps** barcode to output a list of all your apps.


PLGDCE1.
*** Decoding Apps On**


PLGDCE0.
Decoding Apps Off


PLGFOE1.
*** Formatting Apps On**


PLGFOE0.
Formatting Apps Off


PLGINF.
List Apps

Note: *You must reset your device in order for the apps setting to take effect.*

EZConfig-Scanning Introduction

EZConfig-Scanning provides a wide range of PC-based programming functions that can be performed on a scan engine connected to your PC's COM port. EZConfig-Scanning allows you to download upgrades to the scan engine's firmware, change programmed parameters, and create and print programming barcodes. Using EZConfig-Scanning, you can even save/open the programming parameters for a scan engine. This saved file can be e-mailed or, if required, you can create a single barcode that contains all the customized programming parameters and mail or fax that barcode to any location. Users in other locations can scan the barcode to load in the customized programming.

To communicate with a scan engine, EZConfig-Scanning requires that the PC have at least one available serial communication port, or a serial port emulation using a physical USB port. If you are using the serial port and RS232 cable, an external power supply is required. When using a USB serial port emulation, only a USB cable is required.

EZConfig-Scanning Operations

The EZConfig-Scanning software performs the following operations:

Scan Data

Scan Data allows you to scan barcodes and display the barcode data in a window. Scan Data lets you send serial commands to the scan engine and receive a scan engine response that can be seen in the Scan Data window. The data displayed in the Scan Data window can either be saved in a file or printed.

Configure

Configure displays the programming and configuration data of the scan engine. The scan engine's programming and configuration data is grouped into different categories. Each category is displayed as a tree item under the "Configure" tree node in the application explorer. When one of these tree nodes is clicked, the right-hand side is loaded with the parameters' form belonging to that particular category. The "Configure" tree option has all the programming and configuration parameters specified for a scan engine. You can set or modify these parameters as required. You can later write the modified settings to the scan engine, or save them to a dcf file.

Imaging

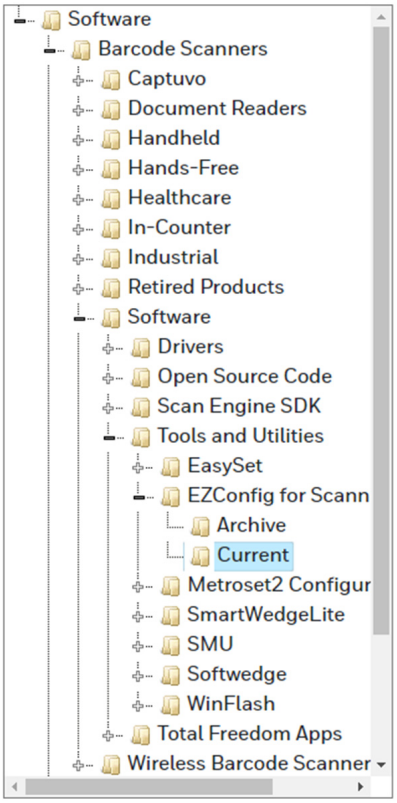
Imaging provides all the image-related functions that a 2D scan engine can perform. You can capture an image using the current settings, and the image will be displayed in an image window. Images captured from the scan engine can be saved to files in different image formats. You can modify the image settings and save the image settings to an INI file, which can be loaded later to capture new images. Imaging also lets you preview the images continuously captured by the scan engine.

Install the EZConfig for Scanning Tool

To download and install EZConfig:

1. Access the Honeywell Technical Support Downloads Portal at https://hsmftp.honeywell.com/.
2. Register (if you haven't already), then login.

3. Browse to **Software/Barcode Scanners/Software/Tools and Utilities/ EZConfig for Scanning** > **Current** and download the tool.



4. Double click on the Setup.exe file. Follow the screen prompts to install the EZConfig for Scanning Tool.
5. Open EZConfig to configure your scanner.

Resetting the Factory Defaults

Caution: This selection erases all your settings and resets the scan engine to the original factory defaults. It also disables all plugins.

If you aren't sure what programming options are in your scan engine, or you've changed some options and want to restore the scan engine to factory default settings, first scan the Remove **Custom Defaults** barcode, then scan **Activate Defaults**. This resets the scan engine to the factory default settings.



Remove Custom Defaults



Activate Defaults

The Menu Commands, beginning on page 186 list the factory default settings for each of the commands (indicated by an asterisk (*) on the programming pages).

CHAPTER

9 SERIAL PROGRAMMING COMMANDS

The serial programming commands can be used in place of the programming barcodes. Both the serial commands and the programming barcodes will program the scan engine. For complete descriptions and examples of each serial programming command, refer to the corresponding programming barcode in this manual.

The device must be set to an RS232 interface (see page 9). The following commands can be sent via a PC COM port using terminal emulation software.

Conventions

The following conventions are used for menu and query command descriptions:

parameter	A label representing the actual value you should send as part of a command.
[*option*]	An optional part of a command.
{Data}	Alternatives in a command.
bold	Names of menus, menu commands, buttons, dialog boxes, and windows that appear on the screen.

Menu Command Syntax

Menu commands have the following syntax (spaces have been used for clarity only):

Prefix Tag SubTag {Data} [, SubTag {Data}] [; Tag SubTag {Data}] [...] Storage

Prefix	Three ASCII characters: **SYN M CR** (ASCII 22,77,13).
Tag	A 3 character case-insensitive field that identifies the desired menu command group. For example, all RS232 configuration settings are identified with a Tag of **232**.
SubTag	A 3 character case-insensitive field that identifies the desired menu command within the tag group. For example, the SubTag for the RS232 baud rate is **BAD**.
Data	The new value for a menu setting, identified by the Tag and SubTag.
Storage	A single character that specifies the storage table to which the command is applied: **!** (exclamation point) => performs the command's operation on the device's volatile menu configuration table. **.** (period) => performs the command's operation on the device's non-volatile menu configuration table. Use the non-volatile table only for semi-permanent changes you want saved through a power cycle.

Note: *The scan engine's flash has a limited number of write cycles. When sending commands frequently Honeywell recommends using the volatile (! exclamation point) memory as often as possible.*

Serial Command Example

Set the RS232 baud rate to 115,200: *SYN M CR 232BAD9. or \x16M\x0D232BAD9.*

Prefix	Tag	SubTag	Data	Storage
SYN M CR	232	BAD	9	.

Query Commands

Several special characters can be used to query the device about its settings.

^	What is the default value for the setting(s).
?	What is the device's current value for the setting(s).
*****	What is the range of possible values for the setting(s). (The device's response uses a dash (-) to indicate a continuous range of values. A pipe (|) separates items in a list of non-continuous values.)

:Name: Field Usage (Optional)

This command returns the query information from the scan engine.

Tag Field Usage

When a query is used in place of a Tag field, the query applies to the *entire* set of commands available for the particular storage table indicated by the Storage field of the command. In this case, the SubTag and Data fields should not be used because they are ignored by the device.

SubTag Field Usage

When a query is used in place of a SubTag field, the query applies only to the subset of commands available that match the Tag field. In this case, the Data field should not be used because it is ignored by the device.

Data Field Usage

When a query is used in place of the Data field, the query applies only to the specific command identified by the Tag and SubTag fields.

Concatenation of Multiple Commands

Multiple commands can be issued within one Prefix/Storage sequence. Only the Tag, SubTag, and Data fields must be repeated for each command in the sequence. If additional commands are to be applied to the same Tag, then the new command sequence is separated with a comma (,) and only the SubTag and Data fields of the additional command are issued. If the additional command requires a different Tag field, the command is separated from previous commands by a semicolon (;).

Responses

The device responds to serial commands with one of three responses:

ACK	Indicates a good command which has been processed.
ENQ	Indicates an invalid Tag or SubTag command.
NAK	Indicates the command was good, but the Data field entry was out of the allowable range for this Tag and SubTag combination, e.g., an entry for a minimum message length of 100 when the field will only accept 2 characters.

When responding, the device echoes back the command sequence with the status character inserted directly before each of the punctuation marks (the period, exclamation point, comma, or semicolon) in the command.

Examples of Query Commands

In the following examples, a bracketed notation [ ] depicts a non-displayable response.

Example: What is the range of possible values for Codabar Coding Enable?

Enter: **cbrena*.**

Response: **CBRENA0-1[ACK]**

This response indicates that Codabar Coding Enable (CBRENA) has a range of values from 0 to 1 (off and on).

Example: What is the default value for Codabar Coding Enable?

Enter: **cbrena^.**

Response: **CBRENA1[ACK]**

This response indicates that the default setting for Codabar Coding Enable (CBRENA) is 1, or on.

Example: What is the device's current setting for Codabar Coding Enable?

Enter: **cbrena?.**

Response: **CBRENA1[ACK]**

This response indicates that the device's Codabar Coding Enable (CBRENA) is set to 1, or on.

Example: What are the device's settings for all Codabar selections?

Enter: **cbrena?.**

Response: **CBRCCT0[ACK],**
CBRCK20[ACK],
CBRDFT[ACK],
CBRENA1[ACK],
CBRMAX60[ACK],
CBRMIN4[ACK],
CBRSSX0[ACK],
CBRVST0[ACK].

This response indicates that the device's Codabar Coding Enable (CBRENA) is set to 1, or on

- The Start/Stop Character (SSX) is set to 0, or Don't Transmit
- The Check Character (CK2) is set to 0, or Not Required
- Concatenation (CCT) is set to 0, or Disabled
- The Minimum Message Length (MIN) is set to 4 characters
- The Maximum Message Length (MAX) is set to 60 characters
- Default setting (DFT) has no value.

Trigger Commands

You can activate and deactivate the scan engine with serial trigger commands. First, the scan engine must be put in Manual Trigger Mode by scanning a Manual Trigger Mode barcode (page 34), or by sending a serial menu command for triggering (page 191). Once the scan engine is in serial trigger mode, the trigger is activated and deactivated by sending the following commands:

Activate: **SYN T CR**

Deactivate: **SYN U CR**

The scan engine scans until a barcode has been read, until the deactivate command is sent, or until the serial time-out has been reached (see "Read Time-Out" on page 36 for a description, and the serial command on page 191).

Setting the Custom Defaults

You can set the custom defaults by sending serial commands. Use the following concatenated command format to store custom defaults in your product:

MNUCDF;DEFOVR;<CMD1>;<CMD2>; ... <CMDX>;MNUCDS@

Set Custom Defaults	Remove Custom Default List	Menu Command List	Save Custom Defaults (@ = save to custom default table)
MNUCDF	DEFOVR	<CMD1>;<CMD2>; ... <CMDX>	MNUCDS@

The custom defaults are not applied immediately, to activate send the Activate Defaults command or read the **DEFALT** barcode below.

Resetting the Custom Defaults

If you want the custom default settings restored to your scan engine, scan the Activate Custom Defaults barcode below. This resets the scan engine to the custom default settings. If there are no custom defaults, it will reset the scan engine to the factory default settings. Any settings that have not been specified through the custom defaults will be defaulted to the factory default settings.

DEFALT.

Activate Custom Defaults

The charts on the following pages list the factory default settings for each of the commands (indicated by an asterisk (*) on the programming pages).

Note: *To remove custom defaults, see Resetting the Factory Defaults on page 180.*

Menu Commands

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
Product Default Settings			
Setting Custom Defaults	Set Custom Defaults	MNUCDF	6
	Save Custom Defaults	MNUCDS	6
Resetting the Custom Defaults	Activate Custom Defaults	DEFALT	7
Resetting the Factory Defaults	Remove Custom Defaults	DEFOVR	180
Programming the Interface			
RS232 Interface	RS232 Serial Port	TERMID0;232BAD9;232WRD2	9
Plug and Play Codes: USB	USB Keyboard (PC)	PAP124	10
	USB Keyboard (Mac)	PAP125	10
	USB HID	TERMID131	11
	USB Serial	TERMID130	11
	CTS/RTS Emulation On	USBCTS1	11
	CTS/RTS Emulation Off*	USBCTS0	11
	ACK/NAK Mode On	USBACK1	11
	ACK/NAK Mode Off*	USBACK0	11
Remote MasterMind for USB	ReM Off	REMIFC0	12
	*ReM On	REMIFC1	12
Program Keyboard Country	*U.S.A.	KBDCTY0	12
	Albania	KBDCTY35	12
	Azeri (Cyrillic)	KBDCTY81	12
	Azeri (Latin)	KBDCTY80	12
	Belarus	KBDCTY82	12
	Belgium	KBDCTY1	13
	Bosnia	KBDCTY33	13
	Brazil	KBDCTY16	13
	Brazil (MS)	KBDCTY59	13
	Bulgaria (Cyrillic)	KBDCTY52	13
	Bulgaria (Latin)	KBDCTY53	13
	Canada (French legacy)	KBDCTY54	13
	Canada (French)	KBDCTY18	13
	Canada (Multilingual)	KBDCTY55	13
	Croatia	KBDCTY32	13
	Czech	KBDCTY15	13
	Czech (Programmers)	KBDCTY40	13

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
	Czech (QWERTY)	KBDCTY39	14
	Czech (QWERTZ)	KBDCTY38	14
	Denmark	KBDCTY8	14
	Dutch (Netherlands)	KBDCTY11	14
	Estonia	KBDCTY41	14
	Faeroese	KBDCTY83	14
	Finland	KBDCTY2	14
	France	KBDCTY3	14
	Gaelic	KBDCTY84	14
	Germany	KBDCTY4	14
	Greek	KBDCTY17	14
	Greek (220 Latin)	KBDCTY64	14
	Greek (220)	KBDCTY61	15
	Greek (319 Latin)	KBDCTY65	15
	Greek (319)	KBDCTY62	15
	Greek (Latin)	KBDCTY63	15
	Greek (MS)	KBDCTY66	15
	Greek (Polytonic)	KBDCTY60	15
	Hebrew	KBDCTY12	15
	Hungarian (101 key)	KBDCTY50	15
	Hungary	KBDCTY19	15
	Iceland	KBDCTY75	15
	Irish	KBDCTY73	15
	Italian (142)	KBDCTY56	15
	Italy	KBDCTY5	16
	Japan ASCII	KBDCTY28	16
	Kazakh	KBDCTY78	16
	Kyrgyz (Cyrillic)	KBDCTY79	16
	Latin America	KBDCTY14	16
	Latvia	KBDCTY42	16
	Latvia (QWERTY)	KBDCTY43	16
	Lithuania	KBDCTY44	16
	Lithuania (IBM)	KBDCTY45	16
	Macedonia	KBDCTY34	16
	Malta	KBDCTY74	16
	Mongolian (Cyrillic)	KBDCTY86	16
	Norway	KBDCTY9	17

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
	Poland	KBDCTY20	17
	Polish (214)	KBDCTY57	17
	Polish (Programmers)	KBDCTY58	17
	Portugal	KBDCTY13	17
	Romania	KBDCTY25	17
	Russia	KBDCTY26	17
	Russian (MS)	KBDCTY67	17
	Russian (Typewriter)	KBDCTY68	17
	SCS	KBDCTY21	17
	Serbia (Cyrillic)	KBDCTY37	17
	Serbia (Latin)	KBDCTY36	17
	Slovakia	KBDCTY22	18
	Slovakia (QWERTY)	KBDCTY49	18
	Slovakia (QWERTZ)	KBDCTY48	18
	Slovenia	KBDCTY31	18
	Spain	KBDCTY10	18
	Spanish variation	KBDCTY51	18
	Sweden	KBDCTY23	18
	Switzerland (French)	KBDCTY29	18
	Switzerland (German)	KBDCTY6	18
	Tatar	KBDCTY85	18
	Turkey F	KBDCTY27	18
	Turkey Q	KBDCTY24	18
	Ukrainian	KBDCTY76	19
	United Kingdom	KBDCTY7	19
	United Stated (Dvorak right)	KBDCTY89	19
	United States (Dvorak left)	KBDCTY88	19
	United States (Dvorak)	KBDCTY87	19
	United States (International)	KBDCTY30	19
	Uzbek (Cyrillic)	KBDCTY77	19
Keyboard Conversion	*Keyboard Conversion Off	KBDCNV0	20
	Convert all Characters to Upper Case	KBDCNV1	20
	Convert all Characters to Lower Case	KBDCNV1	21

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
Keyboard Style	*Regular	KBDSTY0	19
	Caps Lock	KBDSTY1	19
	Shift Lock	KBDSTY2	20
	Automatic Caps Lock	KBDSTY6	20
	Emulate External Keyboard	KBDSTY5	20
Control Character Output	*Control Character Output Off	KBDNPE0	21
	*Control Character Output On	KBDNPE1	21
Keyboard Modifiers	*Control + X Off	KBDCAS0	22
	DOS Mode Control + X	KBDCAS1	22
	Windows Mode Control + X	KBDCAS2	22
	Windows Mode Prefix/Suffix Off	KBDCAS3	22
	DOS Mode Control +X Mode On with Windows Mode Prefix/Suffix	KBDCAS4	22
	*Turbo Mode Off	KBDTMD0	22
	Turbo Mode On	KBDTMD1	22
	*Numeric Keypad Off	KBDNPS0	22
	Numeric Keypad On	KBDNPS1	22
	*Auto Direct Connect Off	KBDADC0	23
	Auto Direct Connect On	KBDADC1	23
Baud Rate	300 BPS	232BAD0	23
	600 BPS	232BAD1	23
	1200 BPS	232BAD2	23
	2400 BPS	232BAD3	23
	4800 BPS	232BAD4	23
	9600 BPS	232BAD5	23
	19200 BPS	232BAD6	24
	38400 BPS	232BAD7	24
	57600 BPS	232BAD8	24
	*115200 BPS	232BAD9	24
Word Length: Data Bits, Stop Bits, and Parity	7 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Even	232WRD3	24
	7 Data, 1 Stop, Parity None	232WRD0	24
	7 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Odd	232WRD6	24
	7 Data, 2 Stop, Parity Even	232WRD4	24
	7 Data, 2 Stop, Parity None	232WRD1	24
	7 Data, 2 Stop, Parity Odd	232WRD7	25
	8 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Even	232WRD5	25

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
	*8 Data, 1 Stop, Parity None	232WRD2	25
	8 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Odd	232WRD8	25
	8 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Mark		25
RS232 Receiver Time-out	Range 0 - 300 seconds	232LPT###	25
RS232 Handshaking	*RTS/CTS Off	232CTS0	26
	Flow Control, No Timeout	232CTS1	26
	Two-Direction Flow Control	232CTS2	26
	Flow Control with Timeout	232CTS3	26
	RS232 Timeout	232DEL####	26
	*XON/XOFF Off	232XON0	27
	XON/XOFF On	232XON1	26
	*ACK/NAK Off	232ACK0	27
	ACK/NAK On	232ACK1	27
RS232 Stop Mode	RS232 Stop Mode On	232SDY	27
Input/Output Selections			
Power Up Beeper	Power Up Beeper Off - Scanner	BEPPWR0	29
	*Power Up Beeper On - Scanner	BEPPWR1	29
Beep on BEL Character	Beep on BEL On	BELBEP1	29
	*Beep on BEL Off	BELBEP0	29
Trigger Click	On	BEPTRG1	30
	*Off	BEPTRG0	30
Beeper - Good Read	Off	BEPBEP0	30
	*On	BEPBEP1	30
Beeper Volume - Good Read	Off	BEPLVL0	30
	Low	BEPLVL1	30
	Medium	BEPLVL2	30
	*High	BEPLVL3	30
Beeper Pitch - Good Read (Frequency)	Low (1600) (min 400Hz)	BEPFQ11600	31
	*Medium 2700)	BEPFQ12700	31
	High (4200) (max 9000Hz)	BEPFQ14200	31
Beeper Pitch - Error (Frequency)	*Razz (250) (min 200Hz)	BEPFQ2800	31
	Medium (3250)	BEPFQ23250	31
	High (4200) (max 9000Hz)	BEPFQ24200	31
Beeper Duration - Good Read	*Normal Beep	BEPBIP0	32
	Short Beep	BEPBIP1	32
LED - Good Read	Off	BEPLED0	32
	*On	BEPLED1	32

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
Number of Beeps - Error	*1	BEPERR3	32
	Range 1 - 9	BEPERR#	32
Number of Beeps - Good Read	*1	BEPRPT1	32
	Range 1 - 9	BEPRPT#	32
Good Read Delay	*No Delay	DLYGRD0	33
	Short Delay (500 ms)	DLYGRD500	33
	Medium Delay (1000 ms)	DLYGRD1000	33
	Long Delay (1500 ms)	DLYGRD1500	33
User-Specified Good Read Delay	Range 0 - 30,000 ms	DLYGRD#####	33
Manual Trigger Mode	*Manual Trigger - Normal	PAPHHF	34
	Manual Trigger - Enhanced	PAPHHS	34
LED Illumination - Manual Trigger	Off	PWRNOL0	34
	Low	PWRNOL100	34
	Medium	PWRNOL120	34
	*High	PWRNOL150	34
Trigger Toggle	*Trigger Toggle Off	TRGTGM0	35
	Trigger Toggle - Image Capture	TRGTGM1	35
	Trigger Toggle - Centering	TRGTGM2	35
Trigger Number	2 Quick Triggers	TRGTPC2	35
	*3 Quick Triggers	TRGTPC3	35
	4 Quick Triggers	TRGTPC4	35
Trigger Toggle Timeout	Trigger Toggle Timeout (Range 0-65) *5	TRGTGT##	36
Trigger Toggle Indicator	*Off	TRGIND0	36
	On	TRGIND1	36
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	*On	MAXENA1	144
	Off	MAXENA0	144
MaxiCode Message Format	Primary Message Only	MAXFMT0	144
	Primary Required, Secondary if Available	MAXFMT1	144
	Both Primary and Secondary Required	MAXFMT2	144
MaxiCode Msg. Length	Minimum (1-150) *1	MAXMIN	145
	Maximum (1-150) *150	MAXMAX	145

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
Aztec Code	Default All Aztec Code Settings	AZTDFT	145
	*On	AZTENA1	145
	Off	AZTENA0	145
Aztec Code Msg. Length	Minimum (1-3832) *1	AZTMIN	146
	Maximum (1-3832) *3832	AZTMAX	146
Aztec Append	*On	AZTAPP1	146
	Off	AZTAPP0	146
Aztec Code Page	Aztec Code Page (*51)	AZTDCP##	146
Chinese Sensible (Han Xin) Code	Default All Han Xin Code Settings	HX_DFT	147
	On	HX_ENA1	147
	*Off	HX_ENA0	147
Chinese Sensible (Han Xin) Code Msg. Length	Minimum (1-7833) *1	HX_MIN	147
	Maximum (1-7833) *7833	HX_MAX	147
Postal Codes - 2D			
2D Postal Codes	*Off	POSTAL0	147
Single 2D Postal Codes	Australian Post On	POSTAL1	148
	British Post On	POSTAL7	148
	Canadian Post On	POSTAL30	148
	Intelligent Mail Barcode On	POSTAL10	148
	Japanese Post On	POSTAL3	148
	KIX Post On	POSTAL4	148
	Planet Code On	POSTAL5	148
	Postal-4i On	POSTAL9	148
	Postnet On	POSTAL6	148
	Postnet with B and B' Fields On	POSTAL11	148
	InfoMail On	POSTAL2	149
Combination 2D Postal Codes	InfoMail and British Post On	POSTAL8	149
	Intelligent Mail Barcode and Postnet with B and B' Fields On	POSTAL20	149
	Postnet and Postal-4i On	POSTAL14	149
	Postnet and Intelligent Mail Barcode On	POSTAL16	149
	Postal-4i and Intelligent Mail Barcode On	POSTAL17	149
	Postal-4i and Postnet with B and B' Fields On	POSTAL19	149
	Planet and Postnet On	POSTAL12	149
	Planet and Postnet with B and B' Fields On	POSTAL18	149

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
	Planet and Postal-4i On	POSTAL13	149
	Planet and Intelligent Mail Barcode On	POSTAL15	150
	Planet, Postnet, and Postal-4i On	POSTAL21	150
	Planet, Postnet, and Intelligent Mail Barcode On	POSTAL22	150
	Planet, Postal-4i, and Intelligent Mail Barcode On	POSTAL23	150
	Postnet, Postal-4i, and Intelligent Mail Barcode On	POSTAL24	150
	Planet, Postal-4i, and Postnet with B and B' Fields On	POSTAL25	150
	Planet, Intelligent Mail Barcode, and Postnet with B and B' Fields On	POSTAL26	150
	Postal-4i, Intelligent Mail Barcode, and Postnet with B and B' Fields On	POSTAL27	150
	Planet, Postal-4i, Intelligent Mail Barcode, and Postnet On	POSTAL28	150
	Planet, Postal-4i, Intelligent Mail Barcode, and Postnet with B and B' Fields On	POSTAL29	151
Planet Code Check Digit	Transmit	PLNCKX1	151
	*Don't Transmit	PLNCKX0	151
Postnet Check Digit	Transmit	NETCKX1	151
	*Don't Transmit	NETCKX0	151
Australian Post Interpretation	Bar Output	AUSINT0	152
	Numeric N Table	AUSINT1	152
	Alphanumeric C Table	AUSINT2	152
	Combination N and C Tables	AUSINT3	152
Postal Codes - Linear			
China Post (Hong Kong 2 of 5)	Default All China Post (Hong Kong 2 of 5) Settings	CPCDFT	152
	*Off	CPCENA0	152
	On	CPCENA1	152
China Post (Hong Kong 2 of 5) Msg. Length	Minimum (2 - 80) *4	CPCMIN##	153
	Maximum (2 - 80) *80	CPCMAX##	153
China Post Redundancy	Range (0-10) *0	CPCVOT##	153
Korea Post	Default All Korea Post Settings	KPCDFT	153
	*Off	KPCENA0	153
	On	KPCENA1	153
Korea Post Msg. Length	Minimum (2 - 80) *4	KPCMIN##	154
	Maximum (2 - 80) *48	KPCMAX##	154

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
Korea Post Check Digit	Transmit Check Digit	KPCCHK1	154
	*Don't Transmit Check Digit	KPCCHK0	154
Imaging Default Commands			
Image Snap	Default all Imaging Commands	IMGDFT	155
	Imaging Style - Decoding	SNPSTY0	156
	*Imaging Style - Photo	SNPSTY1	156
	Imaging Style - Manual	SNPSTY2	156
	Beeper On	SNPBEP1	156
	*Beeper Off	SNPBEP0	156
	*Wait for Trigger Off	SNPTRG0	157
	Wait for Trigger On	SNPTRG1	157
	*LED State - Off	SNPLED0	157
	LED State - On	SNPLED1	157
	Exposure 1-26 000 microseconds N670X	SNPEXP	157
	*Gain - None	SNPGAN1	158
	Gain - Medium	SNPGAN2	158
	Gain - Heavy	SNPGAN4	158
	Gain - Maximum	SNPGAN8	158
	Target White Value (0-255) *125	SNPWHT###	158
	Delta for Acceptance (0-255) *25	SNPDEL###	158
	Update Tries (0-10) *6	SNPTRY##	159
	Target Set Point Percentage (1-99) *50	SNPPCT##	159
Image Ship	*Infinity Filter - Off	IMGINF0	160
	Infinity Filter - On	IMGINF1	160
	*Compensation Off	IMGCOR0	160
	Compensation On	IMGCOR1	160
	*Pixel Depth - 8 bits/pixel (grayscale)	IMGBPP8	160
	Pixel Depth - 1 bit/pixel (B&W)	IMGBPP1	160
	*Don't Sharpen Edges	IMGEDG0	161
	Sharpen Edges (0-23)	IMGEDG##	161
	*File Format - JPEG	IMGFMT6	161
	File Format - KIM	IMGFMT0	161
	File Format - TIFF binary	IMGFMT1	161
	File Format - TIFF binary group 4, compressed	IMGFMT2	161
	File Format - TIFF grayscale	IMGFMT3	161
	File Format - Uncompressed binary	IMGFMT4	161

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
	File Format - Uncompressed grayscale	IMGFMT5	161
	File Format - BMP	IMGFMT8	161
	*Histogram Stretch Off	IMGHIS0	162
	Histogram Stretch On	IMGHIS1	162
	*Noise Reduction Off	IMGFSP0	163
	Noise Reduction On	IMGFSP1	163
	Invert Image around X axis	IMGNVX1	162
	Invert Image around Y axis	IMGNVY1	162
	Rotate Image none	IMGROT0	163
	Rotate Image 90° right	IMGROT1	163
	Rotate Image 180° right	IMGROT2	163
	Rotate Image 90° left	IMGROT3	163
	JPEG Image Quality (0-100) *50	IMGJQF###	164
	*Gamma Correction Off	IMGGAM0	164
	Gamma Correction On (0-1000)	IMGGAM###	164
	Image Crop - Left (0-1279) *0	IMGWNL###	165
	Image Crop - Right (0-1279) *all columns	IMGWNR###	165
	Image Crop - Top (0-799) *0	IMGWNT###	165
	Image Crop - Bottom (0-799) *all rows	IMGWNB###	165
	Image Crop - Margin (1-398) *0	IMGMAR###	165
	Protocol - None (raw)	IMGXFR0	166
	Protocol - None (default USB)	IMGXFR2	166
	Protocol - Hmodem Compressed	IMGXFR3	166
	Protocol - Hmodem	IMGXFR4	166
	Ship Every Pixel	IMGSUB1	166
	Ship Every 2nd Pixel	IMGSUB2	166
	Ship Every 3rd Pixel	IMGSUB3	166
	*Document Image Filter Off	IMGUSH0	166
	Document Image Filter On (0-255)	IMGUSH###	166
	*Don't Ship Histogram	IMGHST0	167
	Ship Histogram	IMGHST1	167
Image Size Compatibility	Force VGA Resolution	IMGVGA1	168
	*Native Resolution	IMGVGA0	168
Intelligent Signature Capture	Optimize On	DECBND1	168
	*Optimize Off	DECBND0	168
Utilities			
Add Code ID Prefix to All Symbologies (Temporary)		PRECA2,BK2995C80!	175

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
Show Decoder Revision		REV_DR	175
Show Scan Driver Revision		REV_SD	175
Show Software Revision		REVINF	176
Show Data Format		DFMBK3?	176
Test Menu	On	TSTMNU1	176
	*Off	TSTMNU0	176
Application Plug-Ins (Apps)	*Decoding Apps On	PLGDCE1	177
	Decoding Apps Off	PLGDCE0	177
	*Formatting Apps On	PLGFOE1	177
	Formatting Apps Off	PLGFOE0	177
	List Apps	PLGINF	177
Resetting the Factory Defaults	Remove Custom Defaults	DEFOVR	180
	Activate Defaults	DEFALT	180

CHAPTER

10 MAINTENANCE AND TROUBLESHOOTING

Repairs

Repairs and/or upgrades are not to be performed on this product. These services are to be performed only by an authorized service center. Contact your Honeywell representative for further information.

Inspecting Cords and Connectors

Inspect the scan engine's interface cable and connector for wear or other signs of damage. A badly worn cable or damaged connector may interfere with scan engine operation. Contact your Honeywell distributor for information about cable replacement.

Troubleshooting

The scan engine automatically performs self-tests whenever you turn it on. If your scan engine is not functioning properly, review the following Troubleshooting Guide to try to isolate the problem.

Is the power on? Is the red or green aiming illumination line on?

If the aiming line doesn't appear, check that:

- The cable is connected properly.
- The host system power is on (if external power isn't used).

Is the scan engine having trouble reading your symbols?

If the scan engine isn't reading symbols well, check that the symbols:

- Aren't smeared, rough, scratched, or exhibiting voids.
- Aren't coated with frost or water droplets on the surface.

- Are enabled in the scan engine or in the decoder to which the scan engine connects.

Is the barcode displayed but not entered?

The barcode is displayed on the host device correctly, but you still have to press a key to enter it (the Enter/Return key or the Tab key, for example).

You need to program a suffix. Programming a suffix enables the scan engine to output the barcode data plus the key you need (such as “CR”) to enter the data into your application. Refer to Prefix/Suffix Overview on page 59 for further information.

Does the scan engine read the barcode incorrectly?

If the scan engine reads a barcode, but the data is not displayed correctly on the host screen:

- The scan engine may not be programmed for the appropriate terminal interface. For example, you scan “12345” and the host displays “@es%.”

  Reprogram the scan engine with the correct Plug and Play or Terminal selection barcode. See Chapter 2 and Chapter 3.

The scan engine may not be programmed to output your barcode data properly. For example, you scan “12345” and the host displays “A12345B.”

Reprogram the scan engine with the proper symbology selections. See Chapter 6.

The scan engine won’t read your barcode at all.

1. Scan the sample barcodes in the back of this manual. If the scan engine reads the sample barcodes, check that your barcode is readable.
   Verify that your barcode symbology is enabled (see Chapter 6).
2. If the scan engine still can’t read the sample barcodes, scan All Symbologies on page 86.

If you aren’t sure what programming options have been set in the scan engine, or if you want the factory default settings restored, scan Resetting the Factory Defaults on page 180.

APPENDIX

A REFERENCE CHARTS

Symbology Charts

Note: *"m" represents the AIM modifier character. Refer to International Technical Specification, Symbology Identifiers, for AIM modifier character details.*

Prefix/Suffix entries for specific symbologies override the universal (All Symbologies, 99) entry.

Refer to Data Editing beginning on page 59 and Data Formatting beginning on page 65 for information about using Code ID and AIM ID.

Linear Symbologies

	AIM		Honeywell	
Symbology	**ID**	**Possible modifiers (m)**	**ID**	**Hex**
All Symbologies				99
Codabar	]F*m*	0-1	a	61
Code 11	]H3		h	68
Code 128	]C*m*	0, 1, 2, 4	j	6A
Code 32 Pharmaceutical (PARAF)	]X0		<	3C
Code 39 (supports Full ASCII mode)	]A*m*	0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7	b	62
TCIF Linked Code 39 (TLC39)	]L2		T	54
Code 93 and 93i	]G*m*	0-9, A-Z, a-m	i	69
EAN	]E*m*	0, 1, 3, 4	d	64
EAN-13 (including Bookland EAN)	]X0		d	64
EAN-13 with Add-On	]E3		d	64
EAN-13 with Extended Coupon Code	]E3		d	64
EAN-8	]E4		D	44
EAN-8 with Add-On	]E3		D	44

	AIM		Honeywell	
Symbology	**ID**	**Possible modifiers (m)**	**ID**	**Hex**
GS1				
GS1 DataBar	]e*m*	0	y	79
GS1 DataBar Limited	]e*m*		{	7B
GS1 DataBar Expanded	]e*m*		}	7D
GS1-128	]C1		I	49
2 of 5				
China Post (Hong Kong 2 of 5)	]X0		Q	51
Interleaved 2 of 5	]I*m*	0, 1, 3	e	65
Matrix 2 of 5	]X0		m	6D
NEC 2 of 5	]X0		Y	59
Straight 2 of 5 IATA	]R*m*	0, 1, 3	f	66
Straight 2 of 5 Industrial	]S0		f	66
MSI	]M*m*	0, 1	g	67
Telepen	]B*m*		t	74
UPC		0, 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, A, B, C		
UPC-A	]E0		c	63
UPC-A with Add-On	]E3		c	63
UPC-A with Extended Coupon Code	]E3		c	63
UPC-E	]E0		E	45
UPC-E with Add-On	]E3		E	45
UPC-E1	]X0		E	45

Add Honeywell Code ID				5C80
Add AIM Code ID				5C81
Add Backslash				5C5C
Batch mode quantity			5	35

2D Symbologies

Symbology	AIM		Honeywell	
	ID	Possible modifiers (m)	ID	Hex
All Symbologies				99
Aztec Code	]z*m*	0-9, A-C	z	7A
Chinese Sensible Code (Han Xin Code)	]h0		H	48
Codablock A	]O6	0, 1, 4, 5, 6	V	56
Codablock F	]O*m*	0, 1, 4, 5, 6	q	71
Code 49	]T*m*	0, 1, 2, 4	l	6C
Data Matrix	]d*m*	0-6	w	77
GS1	]e*m*	0-3	y	79
GS1 Composite	]e*m*	0-3	y	79
GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional	]e*m*		y	79
MaxiCode	]U*m*	0-3	x	78
PDF417	]L*m*	0-2	r	72
MicroPDF417	]L*m*	0-5	R	52
QR Code	]Q*m*	0-6	s	73
Micro QR Code	]Q*m*		s	73

Postal Symbologies

Symbology	AIM		Honeywell	
	ID	Possible modifiers (m)	ID	Hex
All Symbologies				99
Australian Post	]X0		A	41
British Post	]X0		B	42
Canadian Post	]X0		C	43
China Post	]X0		Q	51
InfoMail	]X0		,	2c
Intelligent Mail Barcode	]X0		M	4D
Japanese Post	]X0		J	4A
KIX (Netherlands) Post	]X0		K	4B
Korea Post	]X0		?	3F
Planet Code	]X0		L	4C
Postal-4i	]X0		N	4E
Postnet	]X0		P	50

ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252)

In keyboard applications, ASCII Control Characters can be represented in 3 different ways, as shown below. The CTRL+X function is OS and application dependent. The following table lists some commonly used Microsoft functionality. This table applies to U.S. style keyboards. Certain characters may differ depending on your Country Code/PC regional settings.

Non-printable ASCII control characters			**Keyboard Control + ASCII (CTRL+X) Mode**		
			Control + X Mode Off (KBDCAS0)	**Windows Mode Control + X Mode On (KBDCAS2)**	
DEC	**HEX**	**Char**		**CTRL + X**	**CTRL + X function**
0	00	NUL	Reserved	CTRL+ @	
1	01	SOH	NP Enter	CTRL+ A	Select all
2	02	STX	Caps Lock	CTRL+ B	Bold
3	03	ETX	ALT Make	CTRL+ C	Copy
4	04	EOT	ALT Break	CTRL+ D	Bookmark
5	05	ENQ	CTRL Make	CTRL+ E	Center
6	06	ACK	CTRL Break	CTRL+ F	Find
7	07	BEL	Enter / Ret	CTRL+ G	
8	08	BS	*(Apple Make)*	CTRL+ H	History
9	09	HT	Tab	CTRL+ I	Italic
10	0A	LF	*(Apple Break)*	CTRL+ J	Justify
11	0B	VT	Tab	CTRL+ K	hyperlink
12	0C	FF	Delete	CTRL+ L	list, left align
13	0D	CR	Enter / Ret	CTRL+ M	
14	0E	SO	Insert	CTRL+ N	New
15	0F	SI	ESC	CTRL+ O	Open
16	10	DLE	F11	CTRL+ P	Print
17	11	DC1	Home	CTRL+ Q	Quit
18	12	DC2	PrtScn	CTRL+ R	
19	13	DC3	Backspace	CTRL+ S	Save
20	14	DC4	Back Tab	CTRL+ T	
21	15	NAK	F12	CTRL+ U	
22	16	SYN	F1	CTRL+ V	Paste
23	17	ETB	F2	CTRL+ W	
24	18	CAN	F3	CTRL+ X	
25	19	EM	F4	CTRL+ Y	

Non-printable ASCII control characters			Keyboard Control + ASCII (CTRL+X) Mode		
			Control + X Mode Off (KBDCAS0)	Windows Mode Control + X Mode On (KBDCAS2)	
DEC	HEX	Char		CTRL + X	CTRL + X function
26	1A	SUB	F5	CTRL+ Z	
27	1B	ESC	F6	CTRL+ [	
28	1C	FS	F7	CTRL+ \	
29	1D	GS	F8	CTRL+]	
30	1E	RS	F9	CTRL+ ^	
31	1F	US	F10	CTRL+ -	
127	7F	?	NP Enter		

Lower ASCII Reference Table

Note: *Windows Code page 1252 and lower ASCII use the same characters.*

Printable Characters								
DEC	HEX	Character	DEC	HEX	Character	DEC	HEX	Character
32	20	<SPACE>	64	40	@	96	60	`
33	21	!	65	41	A	97	61	a
34	22	"	66	42	B	98	62	b
35	23	#	67	43	C	99	63	c
36	24	$	68	44	D	100	64	d
37	25	%	69	45	E	101	65	e
38	26	&	70	46	F	102	66	f
39	27	'	71	47	G	103	67	g
40	28	(	72	48	H	104	68	h
41	29	)	73	49	I	105	69	i
42	2A	*	74	4A	J	106	6A	j
43	2B	+	75	4B	K	107	6B	k
44	2C	,	76	4C	L	108	6C	l
45?	2D	-	77	4D	M	109	6D	m
46	2E	.	78	4E	N	110	6E	n
47	2F	/	79	4F	O	111	6F	o
48	30	0	80	50	P	112	70	p
49	31	1	81	51	Q	113	71	q
50	32	2	82	52	R	114	72	r

Printable Characters (Continued)								
DEC	**HEX**	**Character**	**DEC**	**HEX**	**Character**	**DEC**	**HEX**	**Character**
51	33	3	83	53	S	115	73	s
52	34	4	84	54	T	116	74	t
53	35	5	85	55	U	117	75	u
54	36	6	86	56	V	118	76	v
55	37	7	87	57	W	119	77	w
56	38	8	88	58	X	120	78	x
57	39	9	89	59	Y	121	79	y
58	3A	:	90	5A	Z	122	7A	z
59	3B	;	91	5B	[	123	7B	{
60	3C	<	92	5C	\	124	7C	|
61	3D	=	93	5D	]	125	7D	}
62	3E	>	94	5E	^	126	7E	~
63	3F	?	95	5F	_	127	7F	?

Extended ASCII Characters					
DEC	**HEX**	**CP 1252**	**ASCII**	**Alternate Extended**	**PS2 Scan Code**
128	80	€	Ç	up arrow ↑	0x48
129	81		ü	down arrow ↓	0x50
130	82	‚	é	right arrow →	0x4B
131	83	*ƒ*	â	left arrow ←	0x4D
132	84	„	ä	Insert	0x52
133	85	…	à	Delete	0x53
134	86	†	å	Home	0x47
135	87	‡	ç	End	0x4F
136	88	ˆ	ê	Page Up	0x49
137	89	‰	ë	Page Down	0x51
138	8A	Š	è	Right ALT	0x38
139	8B	‹	ï	Right CTRL	0x1D
140	8C	Œ	î	Reserved	n/a
141	8D		ì	Reserved	n/a
142	8E	Ž	Ä	Numeric Keypad Enter	0x1C
143	8F		Å	Numeric Keypad /	0x35
144	90		É	F1	0x3B
145	91	‘	æ	F2	0x3C

Extended ASCII Characters (Continued)					
DEC	**HEX**	**CP 1252**	**ASCII**	**Alternate Extended**	**PS2 Scan Code**
146	92	’	Æ	F3	0x3D
147	93	“	ô	F4	0x3E
148	94	”	ö	F5	0x3F
149	95	•	ò	F6	0x40
150	96	–	û	F7	0x41
151	97	—	ù	F8	0x42
152	98	˜	ÿ	F9	0x43
153	99	™	Ö	F10	0x44
154	9A	š	Ü	F11	0x57
155	9B	›	¢	F12	0x58
156	9C	œ	£	Numeric Keypad +	0x4E
157	9D		¥	Numeric Keypad -	0x4A
158	9E	ž	Pts	Numeric Keypad *	0x37
159	9F	Ÿ	ƒ	Caps Lock	0x3A
160	A0		á	Num Lock	0x45
161	A1	¡	í	Left Alt	0x38
162	A2	¢	ó	Left Ctrl	0x1D
163	A3	£	ú	Left Shift	0x2A
164	A4	¤	ñ	Right Shift	0x36
165	A5	¥	Ñ	Print Screen	n/a
166	A6	¦	ª	Tab	0x0F
167	A7	§	º	Shift Tab	0x8F
168	A8	¨	¿	Enter	0x1C
169	A9	©	⌐	Esc	0x01
170	AA	ª	¬	Alt Make	0x36
171	AB	«	½	Alt Break	0xB6
172	AC	¬	¼	Control Make	0x1D
173	AD		¡	Control Break	0x9D
174	AE	®	«	Alt Sequence with 1 Character	0x36
175	AF	¯	»	Ctrl Sequence with 1 Character	0x1D
176	B0	°	░		
177	B1	±	▒		
178	B2	²	▓		
179	B3	³	│		
180	B4	´	┤		

Extended ASCII Characters (Continued)					
DEC	**HEX**	**CP 1252**	**ASCII**	**Alternate Extended**	**PS2 Scan Code**
181	B5	µ	╡		
182	B6	¶	╢		
183	B7	·	╖		
184	B8	¸	╕		
185	B9	¹	╣		
186	BA	º	║		
187	BB	»	╗		
188	BC	¼	╝		
189	BD	½	╜		
190	BE	¾	╛		
191	BF	¿	┐		
192	C0	À	└		
193	C1	Á	┴		
194	C2	Â	┬		
195	C3	Ã	├		
196	C4	Ä	─		
197	C5	Å	í		
198	C6	Æ	╞		
199	C7	Ç	╟		
200	C8	È	╚		
201	C9	É	╔		
202	CA	Ê	╩		
203	CB	Ë	╦		
204	CC	Ì	╠		
205	CD	Í	═		
206	CE	Î	╬		
207	CF	Ï	╧		
208	D0	Ð	╨		
209	D1	Ñ	╤		
210	D2	Ò	╥		
211	D3	Ó	╙		
212	D4	Ô	╘		
213	D5	Õ	╒		
214	D6	Ö	╓		

Extended ASCII Characters (Continued)					
DEC	**HEX**	**CP 1252**	**ASCII**	**Alternate Extended**	**PS2 Scan Code**
215	D7	×	╫		
216	D8	Ø	╪		
217	D9	Ù	┘		
218	DA	Ú	┌		
219	DB	Û	█		
220	DC	Ü	▄		
221	DD	Ý	▌		
222	DE	Þ	▐		
223	DF	ß	▀		
224	E0	à	α		
225	E1	á	ß		
226	E2	â	Γ		
227	E3	ã	π		
228	E4	ä	Σ		
229	E5	å	σ		
230	E6	æ	µ		
231	E7	ç	τ		
232	E8	è	Φ		
233	E9	é	Θ		
234	EA	ê	Ω		
235	EB	ë	δ		
236	EC	ì	∞		
237	ED	í	φ		
238	EE	î	ε		
239	EF	ï	∩		
240	F0	ð	≡		
241	F1	ñ	±		
242	F2	ò	≥		
243	F3	ó	≤		
244	F4	ô	⌠		
245	F5	õ	⌡		
246	F6	ö	÷		
247	F7	÷	≈		
248	F8	ø	°		
249	F9	ù	∙		

Extended ASCII Characters (Continued)					
DEC	**HEX**	**CP 1252**	**ASCII**	**Alternate Extended**	**PS2 Scan Code**
250	FA	ú	·		
251	FB	û	√		
252	FC	ü	ⁿ		
253	FD	ý	²		
254	FE	þ	■		
255	FF	ÿ			

ISO 2022/ISO 646 Character Replacements

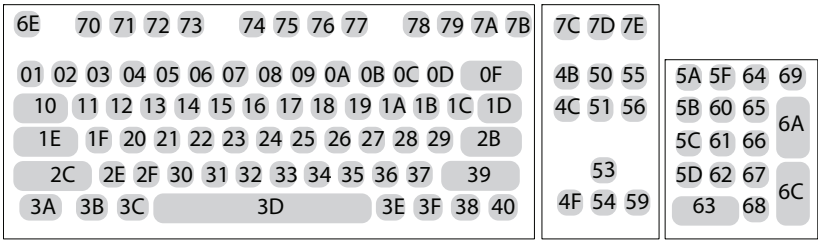
Code pages define the mapping of character codes to characters. If the data received does not display with the proper characters, it may be because the bar-code being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, select the code page with which the barcodes were created. The data characters should then appear properly.

Code Page Selection Method/ Country	Standard	Keyboard Country	Honeywell Code Page Option
United States (standard ASCII)	ISO/IEC 646-IRV	?n/a	1
Automatic National Character Replacement	ISO/IEC 2022	?n/a	2 (default)
Binary Code page	?n/a	?n/a	3
Default "Automatic National Character replacement" will select the below Honeywell Code Page options for Code128, Code 39 and Code 93.			
United States	ISO/IEC 646-06	0	1
Canada	ISO /IEC 646-121	54	95
Canada	ISO /IEC 646-122	18	96
Japan	ISO/IEC 646-14	28	98
China	ISO/IEC 646-57	92	99
Great Britain (UK)	ISO /IEC 646-04	7	87
France	ISO /IEC 646-69	3	83
Germany	ISO/IEC646-21	4	84
Switzerland	ISO /IEC 646-CH	6	86
Sweden / Finland (extended Annex C)	ISO/IEC 646-11	2	82
Ireland	ISO /IEC 646-207	73	97
Denmark	ISO/IEC 646-08	8	88
Norway	ISO/IEC 646-60	9	94
Italy	ISO/IEC 646-15	5	85
Portugal	ISO/IEC 646-16	13	92

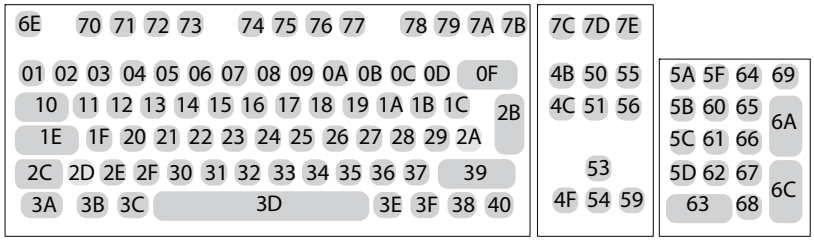
Code Page Selection Method/ Country	Standard	Keyboard Country	Honeywell Code Page Option
Spain	ISO/IEC 646-17	10	90
Spain	ISO/IEC 646-85	51	91

Dec			35	36	64	91	92	93	94	96	123	124	125	126
Hex			23	24	40	5B	5C	5D	5E	60	7B	7C	7D	7E
US	**0**	**1**	**#**	**$**	**@**	**[**	****	**]**	**^**	**`**	**{**	**|**	**}**	**~**
CA	**54**	**95**	#	$	à	â	ç	ê	î	ô	é	ù	è	û
CA	**18**	**96**	#	$	à	â	ç	ê	É	ô	é	ù	è	û
JP	**28**	**98**	#	$	@	[	¥	]	^	`	{	|	}	¯
CN	**92**	**99**	#	¥	@	[	\	]	^	`	{	|	}	¯
GB	**7**	**87**	£	$	@	[	\	]	^	`	{	|	}	~
FR	**3**	**83**	£	$	à	°	ç	§	^	µ	é	ù	è	¨
DE	**4**	**84**	#	$	§	Ä	Ö	Ü	^	`	ä	ö	ü	ß
CH	**6**	**86**	ù	$	à	é	ç	ê	î	ô	ä	ö	ü	û
SE/FI	**2**	**82**	#	¤	É	Ä	Ö	Å	Ü	é	ä	ö	å	ü
DK	**8**	**88**	#	$	@	Æ	Ø	Å	^	`	æ	ø	å	~
NO	**9**	**94**	#	$	@	Æ	Ø	Å	^	`	æ	ø	å	¯
IE	**73**	**97**	£	$	Ó	É	Í	Ú	Á	ó	é	í	ú	á
IT	**5**	**85**	£	$	§	°	ç	é	^	ù	à	ò	è	ì
PT	**13**	**92**	#	$	§	Ã	Ç	Õ	^	`	ã	ç	õ	°
ES	**10**	**90**	#	$	§	¡	Ñ	¿	^	`	°	ñ	ç	~
ES	**51**	**91**	#	$	·	¡	Ñ	Ç	¿	`	´	ñ	ç	¨
COUNTRY	**Country Keyboard**	**Honeywell CodePage**	**ISO / IEC 646 National Character Replacements**											

Keyboard Key References



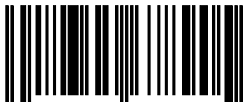
104 Key U.S. Style Keyboard



105 Key European Style

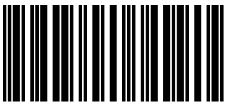
Sample Symbols

UPC-A



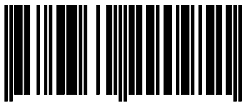
0 123456 7890

Interleaved 2 of 5



1234567890

EAN-13



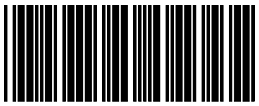
9 780330 290951

Code 128



Code 128

Code 39



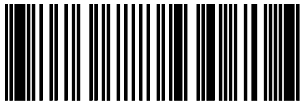
BC321

Codabar



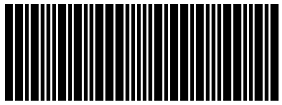
A13579B

Code 93



123456-9$

Straight 2 of 5 Industrial



123456

Matrix 2 of 5



6543210

RSS-14



(01)00123456789012

Sample Symbols

PDF417



Car Registration

Postnet



Zip Code

Data Matrix



Test Symbol

QR Code



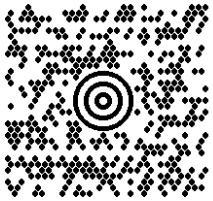
Numbers

Aztec



Package Label

MaxiCode



Test Message

Micro PDF417



Test Message

Programming Chart



0



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9

Programming Chart



A



B



C



D



E



F



Save



Discard



Reset

Note: *If you make an error while scanning the letters or digits (before scanning Save), scan Discard, scan the correct letters or digits, and Save again.*

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GEN8DB-EN-UG Rev C
07/26