Honeywell

Genesis™ XP 7680g

Presentation Area Imager

User Guide

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Customer Support

Technical Assistance

Go to sps.honeywell.com and select **Support** to search our knowledge base for a solution or to log into the Technical Support portal.

Product Service and Repair

Honeywell International Inc. provides service for all of its products through service centers throughout the world. Go to sps.honeywell.com and select **Support** to find a service center near you or to get a Return Material Authorization number (RMA #) before returning a product.

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For warranty information, go to sps.honeywell.com and select **Support > Warranties**.

GET STARTED

About This Manual

This User Guide provides installation and programming instructions for the Genesis XP 7680g hands-free area imaging scanner. Product specifications, dimensions, warranty, and customer support information are also included.

Honeywell barcode scanners 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.

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

Unpack Your Device

After you open the shipping carton containing the product, 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.

Scanner Features

Scan Trigger

Illumination LEDs

Illumination LEDs

IR Wakeup Sensor

Scanner Status LED Ring

Accessory Expansion Port

Cable Port

Connect the Device

Note: *It is important to insert the black O-ring onto the end of the communication cable as shown, and make sure that the O-ring cannot be seen after the cable is inserted into the scanner. This ensures proper assembly and IP52 compliance function.*

Connect with USB

A scanner can be connected to the USB port of a computer.

1. Connect the appropriate interface cable to the device first, then to the computer.

   Genesis XP 7680 USB Connection:

2. The scanner beeps.

3. Verify the scanner operation by scanning a barcode from the Sample Symbols, beginning on page 239.

The unit defaults to a USB PC Keyboard. Refer to page 12 for other USB terminal settings.

Connect with Keyboard Wedge

A scanner can be connected between the keyboard and PC as a "keyboard wedge," where the scanner provides data output that is similar to keyboard entries. The following is an example of a keyboard wedge connection:

1. Turn off power and disconnect the keyboard cable from the back of the terminal/computer.

2. Connect the appropriate interface cable to the device and to the terminal/computer.

Genesis XP 7680 Scanner Keyboard Wedge Connection:

Note: *The power supply must be ordered separately, if needed.*

3. Turn the terminal/computer power back on. The scanner beeps.

4. Verify the scanner operation by scanning a barcode from the Sample Symbols, beginning on page 239.

The unit defaults to an IBM PC AT and compatibles keyboard wedge interface with a USA keyboard. A carriage return (CR) suffix is added to barcode data.

Connect with RS232 Serial Port

1. Turn off power to the terminal/computer.

2. Connect the appropriate interface cable to the scanner.

Note: *For the scanner to work properly, you must have the correct cable for your type of terminal/computer.*

Genesis XP 7680 Scanner RS232 Serial Port Connection:

Note: *The power supply must be ordered separately, if needed.*

3. Plug the serial connector into the serial port on your computer. Tighten the two screws to secure the connector to the port.

4. Once the scanner has been fully connected, power up the computer.

This interface programs 115,200 baud, 8 data bits, no parity, and 1 stop bit.

Connect with RS485

A Xenon scanner can be connected for an IBM POS terminal interface.

1. Connect the appropriate interface cable to the device, then to the computer.

Genesis XP 7680 Scanner RS485 Connection:

Note: *The power supply must be ordered separately, if needed.*

2. Turn the terminal/computer power back on. The scanner beeps.

3. Verify the scanner operation by scanning a barcode from the Sample Symbols, beginning on page 239. The scanner beeps once.

For further RS485 settings, refer to RS485 on page 10.

Reading Techniques

Present the barcode to the scanner. The Illumination LEDs turn on.

Optional: For aiming assistance, press and hold the scan trigger button and center the aiming dot on the barcode.

The aiming dot should be centered over the barcode, but it can be positioned in any direction for a good read. The aiming dot is smaller when the scanner is closer to the code and larger when it is farther from the code. Symbologies with smaller bars or elements (mil size) should be read closer to the unit. Symbologies with larger bars or elements (mil size) should be read farther from the unit.

Troubleshooting

- If the light level in the room is not high enough, the barcode may not be read.
- If the barcode is highly reflective (e.g., laminated), you may need to tilt the scanner at an angle so the barcode can be scanned.

Scanner Status LED Ring

The Genesis XP 7680 has a 360 degree LED ring that surrounds the scan region and provides feedback about the scanner status:

LED	Status
White	Idle: The Genesis XP is ready to scan and does not identify anything in the scan field.
Green	Good read
Red	Error

Menu Barcode Security Settings

Honeywell scanners are programmed by scanning menu barcodes or by sending serial commands to the scanner. 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 Technical Assistance on page xiii) for further information.

Set 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 Programming Chart, beginning on page 241,

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.

MNUCDP.

Set Custom Defaults

MNUCDS.

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.

Reset the Custom Defaults

If you want the custom default settings restored to your scanner, scan the **Activate Custom Defaults** barcode below. This is the recommended default barcode for most users. It resets the scanner to the custom default settings. If there are no custom defaults, it will reset the scanner 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

2 PROGRAM THE INTERFACE

Introduction

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

Program the Interface – Plug and Play

Plug and Play barcodes provide instant scanner set up for commonly used interfaces.

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

Keyboard Wedge

If you want your system programmed for an IBM PC AT and compatibles keyboard wedge interface with a USA keyboard, scan the barcode below. Keyboard wedge is the default interface.

Note: *The following barcode also programs a carriage return (CR) suffix.*

PAP_AT.

IBM PC AT and Compatibles with CR suffix

Laptop Direct Connect

For most laptops, scanning the **Laptop Direct Connect** barcode allows operation of the scanner in parallel with the integral keyboard. The following **Laptop Direct Connect** barcode also programs a carriage return (CR) suffix and turns on Emulate External Keyboard ().

PAPLTD.
Laptop Direct Connect
with CR suffix

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 a carriage return (CR) and a line feed (LF) suffix, 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

PAP232.
RS232 Interface

RS485

Scan one of the following "Plug and Play" codes to program the scanner for an IBM POS terminal interface.

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

PAPP5B.
IBM Port 5B Interface

PAP9B1.
IBM Port 9B
HHBCR-1 Interface

IBM Port 17 Interface

IBM Port 9B
HHBCR-2 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 0A 0B
UPC E	0A	Code 128 **	00 18 0B
		MaxiCode	00 2F 0B

* Suffixes programmed for Code 128 with IBM 4683 Port 5B, IBM 4683 Port 9B HHBCR-1, and IBM 4683 Port 17 Interfaces

**Suffixes programmed for Code 128 with IBM 4683 Port 9 HHBCR-2 Interface

USB IBM SurePos

Scan one of the following "Plug and Play" codes to program the scanner 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	Code 39	00 0A 0B

USB PC or Macintosh Keyboard

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

PAP124.
USB Keyboard (PC)

PAP125.
USB Keyboard (Mac)

TRMUSB134.
USB Japanese Keyboard (PC)

USB HID

Scan the following code to program the scanner for USB HID Barcode scanners.

PAP131.
USB HID Barcode Scanner

USB Serial

If you are using a Microsoft® Windows® PC, you will need to download the latest driver from the Honeywell website (sps.honeywell.com) and go to **Get Resources** – **Downloads** – **Software**. The driver will use the next available COM Port number. Apple® Macintosh computers recognize the scanner as a USB CDC class device and automatically use a class driver.

After the driver is downloaded, scan the following code to program the scanner to emulate a regular RS232-based COM Port.

TRMUSB130.
USB Serial

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

Note: *If you scan the USB Serial barcode either with an older Honeywell serial driver, or no driver installed, you may no longer be able to scan barcodes. If this happens, either uninstall the older driver versions and install the latest driver, or delete the specific device entry in Device Manager.*

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

Verifone® Ruby Terminal

Scan the following Plug and Play code to program the scanner for a Verifone Ruby terminal. This barcode sets the baud rate to 1200 bps and the data format to 8 data bits, mark parity bit, 1 stop bit. It also adds a line feed (LF) suffix and programs the following prefixes for each symbology:

Symbology	Prefix
UPC-A	A
UPC-E	A
EAN-8	FF
EAN-13	F

PAPRBY.
Verifone Ruby Settings

Gilbarco® Terminal

Scan the following Plug and Play code to program the scanner for a Gilbarco terminal. This barcode sets the baud rate to 2400 bps and the data format to 7 data bits, even parity, 2 stop bits. It also adds a carriage return (CR) suffix and programs the following prefixes for each symbology:

Symbology	Prefix
UPC–A	A
UPC–E	E0
EAN–8	FF
EAN–13	F

PAPGLB.
Gilbarco Settings

Honeywell Bioptic Aux Port

Scan the following Plug and Play code to program the scanner for a Honeywell bioptic scanner auxiliary port configuration. This barcode sets the baud rate to 38400 bps and the data format to 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit.

PAPBIO.
Honeywell Bioptic Settings

Datalogic™ Magellan® Aux Port

Scan the following Plug and Play code to program the scanner for a Datalogic Magellan auxiliary port configuration. This barcode sets the baud rate to 9600 bps and the data format to 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit.

PAPMAG.
Datalogic Magellan Settings

Wincor Nixdorf Terminal

Scan the following Plug and Play code to program the scanner for a Wincor Nixdorf terminal. This barcode sets the baud rate to 9600 bps and the data format to 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit.

PAPWNX.

Wincor Nixdorf Terminal Settings

Wincor Nixdorf Beetle™ Terminal

Scan the following Plug and Play code to program the scanner for a Wincor Nixdorf Beetle terminal. The following prefixes are programmed for each symbology:

Symbology	Prefix	Symbology	Prefix
Aztec Code	V	Interleaved 2 of 5	I
Codabar	N	MaxiCode	T
Code 93	L	MicroPDF417	S
Code 128	K	PDF417	Q
Data Matrix	R	QR Code	U
EAN-8	B	Straight 2 of 5 IATA	H
EAN-13	A	UPC-A	A0
GS1 DataBar	E	UPC-E	C
GS1-128	P	All other barcodes	M

PAPBTL.

Wincor Nixdorf Beetle Settings

Wincor Nixdorf RS232 Mode A

Scan the following Plug and Play code to program the scanner for a Wincor Nixdorf RS232 Mode A terminal. This barcode sets the baud rate to 9600 bps and the data format to 8 data bits, odd parity, 1 stop bit. The following prefixes are programmed for each symbology:

Symbology	Prefix	Symbology	Prefix
Code 128	K	EAN-13	A
Code 93	L	GS1-128	K
Codabar	N	Interleaved 2 of 5	I
UPC-A	A0	Straight 2 of 5 IATA	H
UPC-E	C	GS1 DataBar	E
EAN-8	B		
All other barcodes	M		

PAPWMA.

**Wincor Nixdorf RS232 Mode A
Settings**

Keyboard Country Layout

If your interface is USB Keyboard or Keyboard Wedge, your keyboard layout default is a US keyboard. To change this layout, scan the appropriate Keyboard Country barcode below. By default, national character replacements are used for the following characters: # $ @ [\ ] ^ ' { | } ~. Refer to the "ISO 2022/ISO 646 Character Replacements" on page A-234 to view the character replacements for each country.

Keyboard Countries

KBDCTY0.
* United States

KBDCTY35.

Albania

KBDCTY81.
Azeri (Cyrillic)

KBDCTY80.

Azeri (Latin)

Keyboard Countries (Continued)

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
KBDCTY82.
Belarus

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
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

Keyboard Countries (Continued)

||||||||||||||||||||||||
KBDCTY40.
Czech (Programmers)

||||||||||||||||||||||||
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

Keyboard Countries (Continued)

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
KBDCTY64.
Greek (220 Latin)

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
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

Keyboard Countries (Continued)

||||||||||||||||||||
KBDCTY56.
Italian (142)

||||||||||||||||||||
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

Keyboard Countries (Continued)

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
KBDCTY86.
Mongolian (Cyrillic)

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
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)

Keyboard Countries (Continued)

KBDCTY36.
Serbia (Latin)

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

Keyboard Countries (Continued)

KBDCTY24.
Turkey Q

KBDCTY76.
Ukrainian

KBDCTY7.
United Kingdom

KBDCTY87.
United States (Dvorak)

KBDCTY88.
United States (Dvorak left)

KBDCTY89.
United States (Dvorak right)

KBDCTY30.
United States (International)

KBDCTY77.
Uzbek (Cyrillic)

Keyboard Wedge Modifiers

ALT Mode

If your barcode contains special characters from the extended ASCII chart, for example, an e with an accent grave (è), you will use ALT Mode. (See Extended ASCII Characters on page 231.)

Note: *Scan the ALT mode barcode after scanning the appropriate Keyboard Country code.*

If your keystrokes require the ALT key and 3 or 4 characters, scan the **3 Characters** or **4 Characters** barcode. The data is then output with the special character(s) for values 00–255. *Default = Off*.

|||| ||| ||| || ||| |||| ||| ||| ||||
KBDALT0.
* Off

|||| ||| ||| || ||| |||| ||| ||| ||||
KBDALT6.
3 Characters

|||| ||| ||| || ||| |||| ||| ||| ||||
KBDALT7.
4 Characters

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 25). Otherwise, your output may not be as expected.*

Default = Keyboard Conversion Off.

KBDCNV0.
* Keyboard Conversion Off

```
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 230. Only codes 00 through 1F are converted (the first column of the chart). *Default = Off.*

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

```
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 scanner 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. Refer to ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), page 230 for CTRL+ X Values.

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

Support ALT 3 Digit HEX Mode: The scanner sends key combinations for ASCII control characters for values 00–1F transmitted as the ALT key and 3 digits.

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**

```
KBDCAS5.
```
Supports ALT 3 Digit HEX Mode

Turbo Mode: The scanner 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 scanner to the terminal at the specified rate. The host terminal must be set for the same baud rate as the scanner. *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 barcode below, then scanning digits from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241, then scanning **Save**. The range is 0 to 300 seconds. *Default = 0 seconds (no time-out - always on).*

||||||||||||||||||||||||||
232LPT.
RS232 Receiver Time-Out

RS232 Handshake

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

Flow Control, No Timeout: The scanner 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 scanner 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 scanner asserts RTS when it has data to send and waits for a delay (see RS232 Timeout on page 31) 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 timeout by scanning the barcode below, then setting the timeout (from 1–5100 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241, then scanning **Save**.

232DEL.
RS232 Timeout

XON/XOFF

Standard ASCII control characters can be used to tell the scanner 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 scanner, 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

232XON0.
* XON/XOFF Off

ACK/NAK

After transmitting data, the scanner 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 scanner looks for more barcodes. If NAK is received, the last set of barcode data is retransmitted and the scanner 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.*

232ACK1.
ACK/NAK On

232ACK0.
* ACK/NAK Off

Scanner to Bioptic Communication

The following settings are used to set up communication between Honeywell scanners and bioptic scanners.

Note: *The scanner's baud rate must be set to 38400 and the RS232 timeout must be set to 3000 in order to communicate with a bioptic scanner. See "RS232 Modifiers" on page 28, and* RS232 Timeout *on page 31 for further information.*

Scanner-Bioptic Packet Mode

Packet Mode On must be scanned to set the scanner's format so it is compatible with a bioptic scanner. *Default = Packet Mode Off.*

232PKT0.
* Packet Mode Off

232PKT2.
Packet Mode On

Scanner-Bioptic ACK/NAK Mode

Bioptic ACK/NAK On must be scanned so the scanner will wait for an ACK or NAK from a bioptic scanner after each packet is sent. The Scanner-Bioptic ACK/NAK Timeout (below) controls how long the scanner will wait for a response. *Default = Bioptic ACK/NAK Off.*

232NAK0.
* Bioptic ACK/NAK Off

232NAK1.
Bioptic ACK/NAK On

Scanner-Bioptic ACK/NAK Timeout

This allows you to set the length (in milliseconds) for a timeout for a bioptic scanner's ACK/NAK response. Scan the barcode below, then set the timeout (from 1-30,000 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241, then scanning **Save**. *Default = 5100.*

232DLK.
ACK/NAK Timeout

3   INPUT/OUTPUT SETTINGS

Power Up Beeper

The scanner 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 scanner to beep upon a command sent from the host. If you scan the **Beep on BEL On** barcode below, the scanner 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 scanner emits on a good read. *Default = High for Xenon XP, Low for Xenon XP healthcare scanners.*

BEPLVL1.

* Low

BEPLVL2.

Medium

BEPLVL3.
* High

BEPLVL0.
Off

Beeper Pitch – Good Read

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

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
BEPBIP0.
* Normal Beep

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
BEPBIP1.
Short Beep

LED – Good Read

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

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
BEPLED1.
* LED – Good Read On

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
BEPLED0.
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 from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241, then **Save.** *Default = 1.*

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
BEPRPT.
Number of Good Read Beeps/LED Flashes

Number of Beeps – Error

The number of beeps and LED flashes emitted by the scanner 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 from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241, then **Save**. *Default = 1.*

||||||||||||||||||||||||

BEPERR.

Number of Error Beeps/LED Flashes

Good Read Delay

This sets the minimum amount of time before the scanner 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 Programming Chart, beginning on page 241, then **Save**.

||||||||||||||||||||||||

DLYGRD.

User-Specified Good Read Delay

Object Detection Mode

Object Detection Mode uses an infrared (IR) beam to detect when an object is in the scanner's field of view. When an object is detected, the scanner attempts to scan the barcode. Scan **Object Detection Mode** then the **Short Range** code for a target that's approximately 6 inches (15cm) away. Or, scan **Object Detection Mode** then the **Mid Range** code for a target that's approximately 9 inches (23cm) away.

PAPTIR.

Object Detection Mode

AOSRNG1.

*Object Detection – Short Range

AOSRNG2.

Object Detection – Mid Range

Trigger Modes

Manual Trigger

Scan the Manual Trigger - Normal code to require that the scan trigger be pressed to read. When in manual trigger mode, the scanner scans until a barcode is read, or until the scan 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.

PAPHHF.

Manual Trigger – Normal

PAPHHS.

Manual Trigger – Enhanced

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.

TRGTGM0.
*Trigger Toggle Off

TRGTGM1.
Trigger Toggle – Image Capture

TRGTGM3.
Trigger Toggle – Centering

Trigger Number

This sets the number of trigger presses required to activate the Trigger Toggle Mode.

TRGTPC2.
2 Quick Triggers

TRGTPC3.
3 Quick Triggers

TRGTPC4.
4 Quick Triggers

Trigger Timing

This sets the timing of the trigger presses in order to qualify as a trigger toggle, rather than a regular trigger press. After scanning the **Trigger Timing** barcode, set the time-out duration (from 50-2,000 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241, then **Save**. *Default = 400ms.*

TRGTTI.
Trigger Timing

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 241, 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

Serial Trigger

You can activate the scanner either by pressing the trigger, or using a serial trigger command (see Trigger Commands on page 190). You must be in a serial interface mode in order to use serial triggering. Refer to RS232 Serial Port (page 10) or USB Serial (page 12) for further information. When in serial mode, the scanner scans until a barcode has been read or until the deactivate command is sent. The scanner 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 scanner's trigger when using serial commands to trigger the scanner. Once the scanner has timed out, you can activate the scanner either by pressing the trigger or using a serial trigger command. After scanning the **Read Time-Out** barcode, set the time-out duration (from 0-300,000 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241, then **Save**. *Default = 30,000 ms.*

Read Time-Out

Presentation Mode

Presentation Mode uses ambient light and scanner illumination to detect barcodes. When in Presentation Mode, the LEDs remain dim until a barcode is presented to the scanner, 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 scanner for Presentation Mode.

Presentation Mode

Triggered Presentation Mode

This mode uses light to detect the presence of an object. *Default = Ambient and Scanner Light*.

Ambient Light Only

*Ambient and Scanner Light

Presentation LED Behavior after Decode

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

* LEDs On

LEDs Off

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 3-54).*

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 from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241, then **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

PDCLFT.
Left of
Presentation Centering
Window

PDCRGT.
Right of Presentation
Centering Window

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.*

DECLDI1.
Poor Quality 1D Reading On

DECLDI0.
* Poor Quality 1D Reading Off

Poor Quality PDF Codes

This setting improves the scanner's ability to read damaged or badly printed PDF codes by combining information from multiple images. It is useful when a complete barcode cannot be seen in one image. This setting does not affect 1D barcode reading. *Default = Poor Quality PDF Reading On.*

*Poor Quality PDF Reading On

Poor Quality PDF Reading Off

Low Resolution PDF Codes

This setting improves the scanner's ability to read low resolution PDF codes. When **Low Resolution PDF Codes On** is scanned, poor quality PDF code 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 = Low Resolution PDF Codes Off.*

Low Resolution PDF Codes On

* Low Resolution PDF Codes Off

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

AOSCGD1.
**CodeGate On
Out-of-Stand**

Hands Free Time-Out

Presentation Mode is referred to as a "hands free" mode. 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 then **Save**. *Default = 5,000 ms.*

TRGPTO.
Hands Free Time-Out

Reread Delay

This sets the time period before the scanner 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 *Default = Medium.*

DLYRRD500.
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 Programming Chart, beginning on page 241, then **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)

DLY2RR4000.
Extra Long (4000ms)

Character Activation

You may use a character sent from the host to trigger the scanner to begin scanning. When the activation character is received, the scanner continues scanning until either the Character Activation Timeout (page 3-50) is reached, the deactivation character is received (see Deactivation Character on page 50), or a

barcode is transmitted. Scan the **On** barcode to use character activation, then use Activation Character (page 49) to select the character you will send from the host to start scanning. *Default = Off.*

* 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 230, 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 scanner, 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.

**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, beginning on page 241, then **Save**. *Default = 30,000 ms.*

Character Activation Timeout

Character Deactivation

If you have sent a character from the host to trigger the scanner 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 230, find the hex value that represents the character you want to use to terminate scanning. Scan the following barcode, then use the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241 to read the alphanumeric combination that represents that ASCII character. Scan **Save** to finish. *Default = 14 [DC4].*

Deactivation Character

Illumination Lights

If you want the illumination lights on while reading a barcode, scan the **Lights On** 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 52).*

SCNLED1.
* Lights On

SCNLED0.
Lights Off

Aimer Delay

The aimer delay allows a delay time for the operator to aim the scanner 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 LEDs won't turn on until the delay time is over. *Default = Off.*

SCNDLY1.
1 millisecond

SCNDLY250.
250 milliseconds

SCNDLY500.
500 milliseconds

SCNDLY0.
* Off (no

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, beginning on page 241, then **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. *Default = Interlaced*

SCNAIM0.
Off

SCNAIM2.
* Interlaced

Presentation Aimer Mode

This feature allows you to turn the aimer on and off while the scanner is in Presentation Mode, Presentation – Mobile Phone, Streaming Presentation Mode, or Streaming Presentation – Mobile Phone. When the Interlaced bar code is scanned, the aimer is interlaced with the illumination LEDs. *Default = Aimer Off*.

PDCAIM2.
Interlaced

PDCAIM0.
* Off

Enhanced Object Detection

When in Enhanced Object Detection mode, the scan illumination remains on all the time to continuously search for bar codes. When in Normal Object Detection mode, the scan illumination turns on while reading a bar code and is off when idle. Enhanced mode offers better object detection sensitivity. *Default = Normal Object Detection*.

Note: *Note: Enhanced Object Detection only works while in Presentation Mode (TRGMOD3)* *.*

TRGOPE0.
*Normal Object Detection

TRGOPE1.
Enhanced Object Detection

Centering

Use Centering to narrow the scanner'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 51, 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.)

Note: *To adjust centering when the scanner is in a stand, see Presentation Centering (page 3-43).*

Single Code Centering

Scan **Single Code Centering** to target the barcode closest to the center of the image. Singling out a barcode in this manner increases scanning accuracy when there are multiple barcodes close together.

Single Code Centering

Custom Centering

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

Example: 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 **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 from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241, then **Save**. *Default Centering = 40% for Top and Left, 60% for Bottom and Right.*

DECWIN1.
Centering On

DECWIN0.
* Centering Off

DECTOP.
Top of Centering Window

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
DECBOT.
Bottom of Centering Window

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
DECLFT.
Left of Centering Window

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
DECRGT.
Right of Centering Window

Preferred Symbology

The scanner 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 57) 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.*

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
PRFENA1.
Preferred Symbology On

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
PRFENA0.
* 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 227, 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, beginning on page 241, then **Save**. *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 227, 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, beginning on page 241.

If you want to set additional low priority symbologies, scan **FF**, then scan the 2 digit hex value from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241, 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 scanner 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 Programming Chart, beginning on page 241, then **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 scanner 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. You can define up to 15 barcodes in an output sequence.

Note: *To make Output Sequence Editor selections, you'll need to know the code I.D., code length, and character match(es) your application requires. Use the alphanumeric symbols from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241. You must hold the trigger while reading each barcode in the sequence.*

To Add an Output Sequence

An output sequence is created using a string of serial commands that is sent to the scanner. This string is most easily sent to the scanner using the EZConfig software tool (see EZConfig for Scanning Introduction on page 185). You can also accomplish this by scanning alphanumeric barcodes (see the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241).

1. If you are using barcodes to create your output sequence, scan Enter Output Sequence on page 62.

2. **Code I.D.**
   On the Symbology Charts on page 227, find the symbology to which you want to apply the output sequence format. Make a note of the hex value for that symbology. If you are using barcodes to create your output sequence, scan the 2 digit hex value from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241.

3. **Length**
   Specify what length (up to 9999 characters) of data output will be acceptable for this symbology. Make a note of the length. If you are using barcodes to create your output sequence, scan the 4 digit data length Programming Chart, beginning on page 241. (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 230, find the hex value that represents the character(s) you want to match. Make a note of the hex value for the character(s). If you are using barcodes to create your output sequence, use the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241 to read the alphanumeric combination that represents the ASCII characters. (99 is the universal number, indicating all characters.)

5. **End Output Sequence Editor**
   Use **FF** to terminate this string or to begin another output sequence. If you are using barcodes, scan **F F.** Scan **Save** to save your entries.

Other Programming Selections

If you are creating an output sequence using barcodes, scan **Discard** () to exit without saving any output sequence changes.

Output Sequence Editor Commands

SEQBLK	Sequence editor start command.
SEQPRE	Add prefix to complete output sequences.
SEQSUF	Add suffix to complete output sequences.
SEQSEP	Add separators to complete output sequences.
SEQTTS1	Transmit partial sequence.
SEQSAT	Define satisfactory subsets of full output sequence.
SEQTIM	Timeout for sequence members when using SEQSAT.
SEQIPR	Add prefix to partial output sequences.
SEQISU	Add suffix to partial output sequences.
SEQISE	Add separators to partial output sequences.
TRGSTO	Timeout for partial output sequences.
FF	Termination string.
SEQ_EN1	Require output sequence on/not required.
SEQ_EN2	Require output sequence required.
BEPSIN0	Good read beep – each code in sequence.
BEPSIN1	Good read click – each code in sequence.
BEPISE0	Good read beep – partial sequence output.
BEPISE1	Error tone – partial sequence output.

Examples outlining how to use these commands are shown below:

Output Sequence Example 1 - Three Symbologies

MSGPDF417

CODE39SMPL

TSTMSGCODE128

In this example, you are scanning PDF417, Code 128, and Code 39 barcodes, but you want the scanner to output Code 39 first, Code 128 second, and PDF417 third.

Set up the sequence editor with the following command line:

SEQBLK	sequence editor start command
62	code identifier for Code 39
9999	code length that must match for Code 39, 9999 = all lengths
43	start character match for Code 39, 43h = "C"
FF	termination string for first code
6A	code identifier for Code 128
9999	code length that must match for Code 128, 9999 = all lengths
54	start character match for Code 128, 54h = "T"
FF	termination string for first code
72	code identifier for PDF417
9999	code length that must match for PDF417, 9999 = all lengths
4D	start character match for PDF417, 4Dh = "M"
FF	termination string for third code

The whole command line would look like this:

SEQBLK62999943FF6A999954FF7299994DFF.

SEQDFT;SEQ_EN1;SEQBLK6299...

SEQDFT;SEQ_EN1;SEQBLK62999943FF6A999954FF7299994DFF.

The data is output as:

CODE39SMPLTSTMSGCODE128MSGPDF417

Output Sequence Example 2 – Three Symbologies with <> Separators

In this example, you are scanning the same three barcodes, but you want <> brackets and a carriage return and line feed to separate your output.

MSGPDF417

TSTMSGCODE128

CODE39SMPL

The sequence editor would use the same command line as shown in :

SEQBLK	sequence editor start command
62	code identifier for Code 39
9999	code length that must match for Code 39, 9999 = all lengths
43	start character match for Code 39, 43h = "C"
FF	termination string for first code
6A	code identifier for Code 128
9999	code length that must match for Code 128, 9999 = all lengths
54	start character match for Code 128, 54h = "T"
FF	termination string for first code
72	code identifier for PDF417
9999	code length that must match for PDF417, 9999 = all lengths
4D	start character match for PDF417, 4Dh = "M"
FF	termination string for third code

But you would add your <> separators for each sequence:

SEQSEP99	separator for each sequence, 99 = all symbologies
3C	left bracket (<)
3E	right bracket (>)

And add the carriage return and line feed as a suffix:

SEQSUF99	separator for suffixes, 99 = all symbologies
0D	carriage return
0A	line feed

The whole command line would look like this:

SEQBLK62999943FF6A999954FF7299994DFF;SEQSEP993C3E;SEQSUF990D0A.

SEQDFT;SEQ_EN1;SEQBLK6299...

SEQDFT;SEQ_EN1;SEQBLK62999943FF6A999954FF7299994DFF;SEQSEP993C3E;SEQSUF990D0A.

The data is output as:

CODE39SMPL<>TSTMSGCODE128<>MSGPDF417 [CR] [LF]

Enter Output Sequence

If you are using barcodes to create your output sequence, scan **Enter Output Sequence** to begin scanning your string.

SEQBLK.

Enter Output 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." You can define how partial sequences are output using the same types of command strings you used to create output sequences.

Partial Sequence Example – Three Symbologies with <> Separators, but with a Damaged Code

In this example, you are scanning PDF417, Code 128, and Code 39 barcodes, and you want the scanner to output Code 39 first, Code 128 second, and PDF417 third, in brackets, as shown below, but the Code 39 barcode has been damaged and cannot be output.

MSGPDF417

TSTMSGCODE128

CODE39SMPL

You would use the same command line as shown in Output Sequence Example 2 – Three Symbologies with <> Separators (page 61):

SEQBLK	sequence editor start command
62	code identifier for Code 39
9999	code length that must match for Code 39, 9999 = all lengths
43	start character match for Code 39, 43h = "C"
FF	termination string for first code
6A	code identifier for Code 128
9999	code length that must match for Code 128, 9999 = all lengths
54	start character match for Code 128, 54h = "T"
FF	termination string for first code
72	code identifier for PDF417
9999	code length that must match for PDF417, 9999 = all lengths
4D	start character match for PDF417, 4Dh = "M"
FF	termination string for third code

But you would add your <> separators for each sequence:

SEQISE99	separator for each sequence, 99 = all symbologies
3C	left bracket (<)
3E	right bracket (>)

And add the carriage return and line feed as a suffix:

SEQISU99	separator for suffixes, 99 = all symbologies
0D	carriage return
0A	line feed

And you would add **>PARTIAL<** as the prefix to note the partial sequence:

SEQTTS1	transmit partial sequence
SEQIPR99	add partial sequence prefix, 99 = all symbologies
3E	right bracket (>)
50	P
41	A
52	R
54	T
49	I
41	A
4C	L
3C	left bracket (<)

The whole command line would look like this:

SEQBLK62999943FF6A999954FF7299994DFF;SEQISE993C3E;SEQISU990D0A;SEQTTS1;SEQIPR993E5041525449414C3C.

SEQDFT;SEQ_EN1;SEQBLK6299...

SEQDFT;SEQ_EN1;SEQBLK62999943FF6A999954FF7299994DFF;SEQISE993C3E;SEQISU990D0A;
SEQTTS1;SEQIPR993E5041525449414C3C.

The data is output as:

>PARTIAL<TSTMSGCODE128<>MSGPDF417 [CR] [LF]

Discard Partial Output Sequence

If you want to discard partial sequences when the output sequence operation is terminated before completion, scan **Discard Partial Sequence**.

SEQTTS0.

* Discard Partial Sequence

Output Sequence Timeouts

You can set a timeout for every code in the output sequence defined by the SEQBLK command. The scanner applies the shortest timeout corresponding to any of the codes that have been read during the current trigger session. When the timeout expires, the scanner sends all codes that it has been read in the order they appear in the sequence defined by SEQBLK.

To specify the timeout, use the SEQTIM command followed by a list of timeouts in milliseconds. Each timeout is specified as a 4-decimal digit terminated by FF. The timeout value 9999 is special and indicates that the timeout for that code is "infinite".

The number of timeouts specified should correspond to the number of codes in the sequence defined by SEQBLK. You can specify one additional timeout, which will apply to codes not matching any member of the sequence. This can be useful if Require Output Sequence is **On/Not Required**. If you do not specify an additional timeout for codes not in the defined sequence, the last timeout specified by SEQTIM will apply.

Output Sequence Timeout Example

For example, if SEQBLK defines a 4-code sequence, you can specify timeouts of 5, 6, 7, and 8 seconds for codes 1-4 respectively using the command **SEQTIM5000FF6000FF7000FF8000FF**. Codes that are not part of the defined sequence would have an implied timeout of 8 seconds in this case (the final timeout in the list). To explicitly specify a timeout for such codes, you can include one more timeout at the end of the list. For example, to include a timeout of 1 second for non-sequence codes, use the command **SEQTIM5000FF6000FF7000FF8000FF1000FF**.

Satisfactory Subset of Full Sequence

You can define one or more subsets of barcodes from the complete sequence specified by SEQBLK. When you scan all the codes from one of these subsets, the scanner will transmit all the codes it has read in the sequence. The scanner sends the codes in the order defined by SEQBLK.

Note: *To use the satisfactory subset feature, you must supply a timeout for each code in the sequence using SEQTIM.*

Satisfactory Subset of Full Sequence Timeout Example

To specify a subset, list its members using the SEQSAT command and terminate each subset with FF. The members of each subset are specified as single hex digits corresponding to their index within the full sequence, 1 being the first. For example, to specify two subsets, the first consisting of the first and second code in the sequence and the second subset consisting of the second and third code, use the command **SEQSAT12FF23FF**.

To define a subset with an odd number of codes, insert a 0 before the final code index. For example, to define a 3-code subset consisting of the first, second, and third codes, use the command **SEQSAT1203FF**.

In this example command **SEQBLK62999943FF6A999954FF7299994DFF** will set the first code in the sequence to Code 39 "C", second code to Code 128 "T", and third code to PDF417 "M".

The command **SEQSAT01FF23FF** will satisfy the sequence if either Position 1 is scanned or Position 2 and 3 are scanned, it will send out the position 1 barcode or Position 2 and 3 barcode right away.

SEQDFT;SEQ_EN1;SEQBLK6299...

SEQDFT;SEQ_EN1;SEQBLK62999943FF6A999954FF7299994DFF;SEQSEP993D3E;SEQSUF990D0A;
SEQSAT01FF23FF;SEQTIM5000FF6000FF7000FF8000FF.

Verify the below combination output sequence:

1. Scan Code 39. Output **CODE39SMPL**

2. Scan Code 128, and then scan Code 39 and wait for timeout. Output **CODE39SMPLTSTMSGCODE128**

3. Scan PDF417, and then scan Code 39 and wait for timeout. Output **CODE39SMPLMSGPD417**

4. Scan Code 128, and then scan PDF417. Output **TSTMSGCODE128MSGPDF417**

5. Scan PDF417, and then scan Code 128. Output **TSTMSGCODE128MSGPDF417**

SEQDFT;SEQ_EN1;SEQBLK6299...

SEQDFT;SEQ_EN1;SEQBLK62999943FF6A999954FF7299994DFF;SEQSEP993D3E;SEQSUF990D0A;
SEQSAT01FF23FF;SEQTIM5000FF6000FF7000FF8000FF;SEQTTS1.

Verify the combination with SEQTTS1:

1. First scan Code 39. Output **CODE39SMPL**

2. First scan Code 128, and then scan Code 39 and wait for timeout. Output **CODE39SMPLTSTMSGCODE128**

3. First scan PDF417, and then scan Code 39 and wait for timeout. Output **CODE39SMPLMSGPDF417**

4. First scan Code 128, and then scan PDF417. Output **TSTMSGCODE128MSGPDF417**

5. First scan PDF417, and then scan Code 128. Output **TSTMSGCODE128MSGPDF417**

Default Output Sequence

Default Sequence programs the scanner to all universal values. Be certain you want to delete or clear all formats before you read the **Default Sequence** symbol.

SEQDFT.
Default Sequence

Require Output Sequence

When an output sequence is **Required,** all output data must conform to an edited sequence or the scanner will not transmit the output data to the host device. When it's **On/Not Required**, the scanner will attempt to get the output data to conform to an edited sequence but, if it cannot, the scanner transmits all output data to the host device as is, or formatted according to the partial sequence output format (see Partial Sequence on page 62).

When the output sequence is **Off**, the barcode data is output to the host as the scanner 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

Good Read Tone – Output Sequences

The scanner may be programmed to either beep or click in response to a good read of each barcode in an output sequence, or to emit a beep or error tone for a partial sequence. *Default = Good Read Click – Each Code in Sequence and Error Tone – Partial Sequence Output.*

BEPSIN0.
Good Read Beep – Each Code in Sequence

||||||||||||||||||||||
BEPSIN1.

*** Good Read Click – Each
Code in Sequence**

||||||||||||||||||||||
BEPISE0.

**Good Read Beep – Partial
Sequence Output**

||||||||||||||||||||||
BEPISE1.

*** Error Tone – Partial
Sequence Output**

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 and or vibrating (if turned on) for each read. The scanner attempts to find and decode new symbols as long as the trigger is pulled. The maximum number of barcodes read is 21. 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 scanner notifies you if a code cannot be read. If using an EZConfig-Scanning Tool Scan Data Window (see page 185), an "NR" appears when a code cannot be read. If No Read is turned **Off**, the "NR" will not appear. *Default = Off.*

||||||||||||||||||||||
SHWNRD1.
On

||||||||||||||||||||||
SHWNRD0.
* Off

If you want a different notation than "NR," for example, "Error," or "Bad Code," you can edit the output message (see Data Format beginning on page 79). The hex code for the No Read symbol is **9C**.

Video Reverse

Video Reverse is used to allow the scanner 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.*

VIDREV1.
Video Reverse Only

VIDREV2.
Video Reverse and Standard Barcodes

VIDREV0.
* Video Reverse Off

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:

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

Upside Down:

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

ROTATN0.
* Upright

ROTATN1.
Vertical, Bottom to Top

ROTATN2.
Upside Down

ROTATN3.
Vertical, Top to Bottom

Optimized Scanning for Tobacco Products

Tobacco codes are specialized Dot Code barcodes used on tobacco products in most of Europe and Data Matrix codes used on tobacco products in Russia. The following plug and play commands improve the scanning of these tobacco barcodes.

Optimized Scanning for European Tobacco Products

Optimized Scanning for Russian Tobacco Products

Optimized Scanning for both European and Russian Tobacco Products

4 | DATA EDIT

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:

Prefix	Scanned Data	Suffix
1-11 alpha numeric & control characters	variable length	1-11 alpha numeric & control characters

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 230, plus Code I.D. and AIM I.D.

- 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.

Add a Prefix or Suffix:

Step 1.   Scan the **Add Prefix** or **Add Suffix** symbol (page 75).

Step 2.   Determine the 2 digit hex value from the Symbology Charts (beginning on page 227) 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, beginning on page 241, or scan **9, 9** for all symbologies.

To add the Code I.D., scan **5, C, 8, 0**.
To add the AIM I.D., scan **5, C, 8, 1**.
To add the serial number, scan **5, C, 8, 8**.
To add a backslash (\), scan **5, C, 5, C**.

Note: *When adding a backslash (\), you must scan 5C twice – once to create the leading backslash and then to create the backslash itself.*

Step 4.   Repeat Steps 2 and 3 for every prefix or suffix character.

Step 5.   Scan **Save** to exit and save, or scan **Discard** to exit without saving.

Repeat the steps above 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, beginning on page 241 to apply this suffix to all symbologies.

Step 3.   Scan **0, 9** from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241. This corresponds with the hex value for a horizontal tab, shown in the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 230.

Step 4.   Scan **Save**, or scan **Discard** to exit without saving.

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 227) 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, beginning on page 241 or scan **9, 9** for all symbologies.

Your change is automatically saved.

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.

VSUFCR.
Add CR Suffix
All Symbologies

Prefix Selections

PREBK2.
Add Prefix

PRECL2.
Clear One Prefix

PRECA2.
Clear All Prefixes

Suffix Selections

SUFBK2.
Add Suffix

SUFCL2.
Clear One Suffix

SUFCA2.
Clear All Suffixes

Function Code Transmit

By default, all ASCII control characters are transmitted with barcode data. These non-printable characters are translated into predefined key strokes, or CTRL+X functions (see ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 230). If these key strokes interfere with your host's software application, scan **Disable** to keep these ASCII control characters from being transmitted. *Default = Enable.*

RMVFNC0.
* Enable

RMVFNC1.
Disable

Note: *You can also use a custom data format (see Data Format beginning on page 79) to translate these characters into a more meaningful output.*

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 from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241, then **Save**.

Prefix	Scanned Data	Suffix

1 2 3 4 5
Intercharacter Delay

DLYCHR.
Intercharacter Delay

To remove this delay, scan the **Intercharacter Delay** barcode, then set the number of delays to 0. Scan the **Save** barcode from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241.

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 from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241, then **Save**.

Next, scan the **Character to Trigger Delay** barcode, then the 2-digit hex value for a printable character to trigger the delay (see Lower ASCII Reference Table, page 231.)

DLYCRX.
Delay Length

DLY_XX.
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 from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241.

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 from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241.

Interfunction Delays

DLYFNC.
Interfunction Delay

To remove this delay, scan the **Interfunction Delay** barcode, then set the number of delays to 0. Scan the **Save** barcode from the beginning on page 241.

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 from the beginning on page 241.

1st Scan Transmission   **2nd Scan Transmission**
Intermessage Delay

DLYMSG.
Intermessage Delay

To remove this delay, scan the **Intermessage Delay** barcode, then set the number of delays to **0**. Scan the **Save** barcode from the beginning on page 241.

                                                                       Genesis XP User Guide

5

DATA FORMAT

Data Format Editor Introduction

You may use the Data Format Editor to change the scanner'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 82) within the format program to output data.

Multiple formats may be programmed into the scanner. 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

Show Data Format

Scan the barcode below to show current data format settings.

DFMBK3?.

Data Format Settings

Add a Data Format

Step 1.   Scan the **Enter Data Format** symbol (page 81).

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** from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241. 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 97 for further information.)

Step 3.   **Terminal Type**
Refer to Terminal ID Table (page 82) and locate the Terminal ID number for your PC. Scan three numeric barcodes from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241, to program the scanner 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 I.D.**
In the Symbology Charts, beginning on page 227, 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, beginning on page 241.

If you wish to create a data format for all symbologies, with the exception of some specific symbologies, refer to B8 (page 95).

If you are creating a data format for Batch Mode Quantity, use **35** for the Code I.D.

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, beginning on page 241. For example, 50 characters is entered as **0050**.

Note: ***9999*** *indicates all lengths.*

Step 6.   **Editor Commands**
Refer to Data Format Editor Commands (page 82). 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.

DFMBK3.
Enter Data Format

MNUSAV.
Save

MNUABT.
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, beginning on page 241. 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 I.D. (see Symbology Charts on page 227), 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**
  Exit and save your data format changes.

- **Discard**
  Exit without saving any data format changes.

DFMCL3.
Clear One Data Format

DFMCA3.
Clear All Data Formats

```
||| |||| || ||||| || ||||| |||| |||| || ||||
              MNUSAV.
                 Save
```

```
                                                    ||| ||| ||||| || ||| ||||| || |||||| |||
                                                              MNUABT.
                                                                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	000
	RS232 True	000
	RS485 (IBM-HHBCR 1+2, 46xx)	051
Keyboard	PS2 compatibles	003
	AT compatibles	002

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

Send all characters

F1 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 230 for decimal, hex and character codes.

Send a number of characters

F2 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 230 for decimal, hex and character codes.

F2 Example: Send a number of characters

1234567890ABCDEFGHIJ

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

F2 is the "Send a number of characters" command

10 is the number of characters to send

0D is the hex value for a CR

The data is output as: **1234567890**

F2 and F1 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 is the "Send a number of characters" command

10 is the number of characters to send for the first line

0D is the hex value for a CR

F1 is the "Send all characters" command

0D is the hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
1234567890
ABCDEFGHIJ
<CR>

Send all characters up to a particular character

F3 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 230 for decimal, hex and character codes.

F3 Example: Send all characters up to a particular character

1234567890ABCDEFGHIJ

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

Command string: **F3440D**

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

44 is the hex value for a 'D"

0D is the hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
1234567890ABC
<CR>

Send all characters up to a string

B9 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 230 for decimal, hex and character codes.

B9 Example: Send all characters up to a defined string

1234567890ABCDEFGHIJ

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

Command string: **B900024142**

B9 is the "Send all characters up to a string" command

0002 is the length of the string (2 characters)

41 is the hex value for A

42 is the hex value for B

The data is output as: **1234567890**

Send all but the last characters

E9 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.

Insert a character multiple times

F4 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 230 for decimal, hex and character codes.

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

1234567890ABCDEFGHIJ

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

Command string: **E908F40902**

E9 is the "Send all but the last characters" command

08 is the number of characters at the end to ignore

F4 is the "Insert a character multiple times" command

09 is the hex value for a horizontal tab

02 is the number of times the tab character is sent

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

Insert a string

BA 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 230 for decimal, hex and character codes.

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

1234567890ABCDEFGHIJ

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 is the "Send all characters up to a string" command

0002 is the length of the string (2 characters)

41 is the hex value for A

42 is the hex value for B

BA is the "Insert a string" command

0002 is the length of the string to be added (2 characters)

2A is the hex value for an asterisk (*)

2A is the hex value for an asterisk (*)

F1 is the "Send all characters" command

0D is the hex value for a CR

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

Insert symbology name

B3 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 227). Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 230 for decimal, hex and character codes.

Insert barcode length

B4 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 zeros.

B3 and B4 Example: Insert the symbology name and length

1234567890ABCDEFGHIJ

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 is the "Insert symbology name" command

F4 is the "Insert a character multiple times" command

20 is the hex value for a space

01 is the number of times the space character is sent

B4 is the "Insert barcode length" command

F4 is the "Insert a character multiple times" command

20 is the hex value for a space

01 is the number of times the space character is sent

F1 is the "Send all characters" command

0D is the hex value for a CR

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

Insert key strokes

B5 Insert a key stroke or combination of key strokes. Key strokes are dependent on your keyboard (see Keyboard Key References on page 237). Any key can be inserted, including arrows and functions. *Syntax = 5CB5xxssnn* 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 237.

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

For example, B501021F inserts an "A" on a 104 key, U.S. style keyboard. B5 = the command, 01 = number of key press events (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. The sum is converted to hexadecimals.*

Example: Control Left+Shift Left = 17, converted to hexadecimal = 11.

Move Commands

Move the cursor forward a number of characters

F5 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 is the "Move the cursor forward a number of characters" command

03 is the number of characters to move the cursor

F1 is the "Send all characters" command

0D is the hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
4567890ABCDEFGHIJ
<CR>

Move the cursor backward a number of characters

F6 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.

Move the cursor to the beginning

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

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

1234567890ABCDEFGHIJ

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 is the "Compare characters" command

31 is the hex value for 1

F7 is the "Move the cursor to the beginning" command

F2 is the "Send a number of characters" command

06 is the number of characters to send

0D is the hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
123456
<CR>

Move the cursor to the end

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

Search Commands

Search forward for a character

F8 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 230 for decimal, hex and character codes.

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

1234567890ABCDEFGHIJ

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 is the "Search forward for a character" command

44 is the hex value for "D"

F1 is the "Send all characters" command

0D is the hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
DEFGHIJ
<CR>

Search backward for a character

F9 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 230 for decimal, hex and character codes.

Search forward for a string

B0 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, B00000454657374 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 230 for decimal, hex and character codes.

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

1234567890ABCDEFGHIJ

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

Command string: **B00003464748F10D**

B0 is the "Search forward for a string" command

0003 is the string length (3 characters)

46 is the hex value for "F"

47 is the hex value for "G"

48 is the hex value for "H"

F1 is the "Send all characters" command

0D is the hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
FGHIJ
<CR>

Search backward for a string

B1 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, B10004454657374 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 230 for decimal, hex and character codes.

Search forward for a non-matching character

E6 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 230 for decimal, hex and character codes.

E6 Example: Remove zeros at the beginning of barcode data

J00037692

This example shows a barcode that has been zero filled. You may want to ignore the zeros 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 is the "Search forward for a non-matching character" command

30 is the hex value for 0

F1 is the "Send all characters" command

0D is the hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
37692
<CR>

Search backward for a non-matching character

E7 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 230 for decimal, hex and character codes.

Miscellaneous Commands

Suppress characters

FB 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

345 678 90

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 is the "Suppress characters" command

01 is the number of character types to be suppressed

20 is the hex value for a space

F1 is the "Send all characters" command

0D is the hex value for a CR

The data is output as:
34567890
<CR>

Stop suppressing characters

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

Replace characters

E4 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 zeros with CRs in barcode data

1234056780ABC

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 zeros in the barcode above with carriage returns.

Command string: **E402300DF10D**

E4 is the "Replace characters" command

02 is the total count of characters to be replaced, plus the replacement characters (0 is replaced by CR, so total characters = 2)

30 is the hex value for 0

0D is the hex value for a CR (the character that will replace the 0)

F1 is the "Send all characters" command

0D is the hex value for a CR

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

Stop replacing characters

E5 Terminates character replacement. *Syntax = E5.*

Compare characters

FE 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 230 for decimal, hex and character codes.

Compare string

B2 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 230 for decimal, hex and character codes.

Check for a number

EC 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 is the "Check for a number" command

F1 is the "Send all characters" command

0D is the 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>

Check for non-numeric character

ED 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 is the "Check for a non-numeric character" command

F1 is the "Send all characters" command

0D is the 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>

Insert a delay

EF 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.

Discard Data

B8 Discards types of data. For example, you may want to discard Code 128 barcodes that begin with the letter A. In step 4 (page 80), 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 95) in order for the B8 command to work.*
If Data Format is On, but Not Required (page 96), barcode data that meets the B8 format is scanned and output as usual.
Because the data format needs to be **On** *and* **Required** *(page 96) 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 96), the scanner 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**

DFM_EN2.
**Data Format Required,
Keep Prefix/Suffix**

DFM_EN4.
**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 scanner 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*.

DFMDEC0.
*** Data Format Non–Match Error
Tone On**

DFMDEC1.
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.

ALTFNM0.
Primary Data Format

ALTFNM1.
Data Format 1

ALTFNM2.
Data Format 2

ALTFNM3.
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.

VSAF_0.
Single Scan-Primary
Data Format

||||||||||||||||||||||
VSAF_1.
Single Scan-Data Format 1

||||||||||||||||||||||
VSAF_2.
Single Scan-Data Format 2

||||||||||||||||||||||
VSAF_3.
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
- GS1 Composite Codes
- GS1 DataBar Expanded
- GS1 DataBar Limited
- GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional
- GS1 Emulation
- GS1-128

- Interleaved 2 of 5
- Korea Post
- Label Code
- 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

For best scanner performance, you should only enable the symbologies that you need. Scan **All Symbologies Off** to disable all symbologies, then enable the symbologies you need by scanning the **On** barcode for each symbology.

ALLENA0.

All Symbologies Off

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 misread.

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 from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241. 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.

A 1 2 3 4 D   D 5 6 7 8 A

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.

CBRCCT1.
On

CBRCCT0.
* Off

CBRCCT2.
Require

Codabar Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 100) 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

||||||||||||||||||||||||
C39DFT.

Code 39 On/Off

||||||||||||||||||||||||
C39ENA1.
* On

||||||||||||||||||||||||
C39ENA0.
Off

If you are reading Code 39 barcodes, Codablock A should remain disabled. If you are enabling Codablock A (see Codablock A on page 139), 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

||||||||||||||||||||||||
C39SSX0.
* 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 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 0-48. Minimum Default = 0, Maximum Default = 48.

Minimum Message Length

Maximum Message Length

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 139) must be turned off while scanning Code 32 Pharmaceutical codes.

C39B321.

On

C39B320.

* Off

Full ASCII

If Full ASCII Code 39 decoding is enabled, certain character pairs within the barcode 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*.

Full ASCII Table

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.

C39ASC1.

Full ASCII On

||||||||||||||||||||||||||||

C39ASC0.
* 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 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 234), and scan the value and the **Save** barcode from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241. The data characters should then appear properly.

||||||||||||||||||||||||||||

C39DCP.
Code 39 Code Page

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 barcode]
* No Check Digit

![I25CK21 barcode]
Validate, but Don't Transmit

![I25CK22 barcode]
Validate and Transmit

Interleaved 2 of 5 Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 2–80. Minimum Default = 6, Maximum Default = 80.

![I25MIN barcode]
Minimum Message Length

![I25MAX barcode]
Maximum Message Length

FEBRABAN Decode

Scan the barcodes below to turn FEBRABAN Boleto decoding on or off. *Default = Off.*

![I25PAY1 barcode]
FEBRABAN Decode On

![I25PAY0 barcode]
*FEBRABAN Decode Off

NEC 2 of 5

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
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 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 2-80. Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 80.

||| |||||||| || ||| |||| ||||
N25MIN.
Minimum Message Length

||| |||||||| |||| ||| ||| |||
N25MAX.
Maximum Message Length

Code 93

< Default All Code 93 Settings >

||| ||||||| || |||| ||||
C93DFT.

Code 93 On/Off

||| |||||||| || |||||| |||
C93ENA1.
* On

||| |||||||| ||| ||| |||||
C93ENA0.
Off

Code 93 Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 100) 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 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 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 234), and scan the value and the **Save** barcode from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241. 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 100) 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 IATA (two-bar start/stop)

<Default All Straight 2 of 5 IATA Settings>

|||| |||||||| || ||| |||||| ||||||
A25DFT.

Straight 2 of 5 IATA On/Off

||| ||||||||| || ||| ||||||| ||||||
A25ENA1.
On

||| |||||||| ||| ||| |||||| ||| |||
A25ENA0.
* Off

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, beginning on page 241. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*

||| ||||||| ||| ||||| || ||||| |||
A25VOT.
Straight 2 of 5 IATA Redundancy

Straight 2 of 5 IATA Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-48. Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 48.

||| ||||||| || | ||||| |||| |||
A25MIN.
Minimum Message Length

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 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1–80. Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 80.

||||||||||||||||||||||||
X25MIN.
Minimum Message Length

||||||||||||||||||||||||
X25MAX.
Maximum Message Length

Code 11

‖‖|‖‖|‖‖|‖|‖|‖‖|
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 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1–80. Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 80.

‖|‖‖|‖‖|‖|‖|‖|
C11MIN.
Minimum Message Length

‖|‖‖|‖‖|‖|‖|‖|
C11MAX.
Maximum Message Length

Code 128

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
128DFT.

Code 128 On/Off

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
128ENA1.
* On

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
128ENA0.
Off

If you are reading Code 128 barcodes, Codablock F should remain disabled. If you are enabling Codablock F (see Codablock F on page 140), 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.*

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
ISBENA1.
On

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
ISBENA0.
* Off

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, beginning on page 241. Then scan the **Save** barcode. *Default = 0.*

Code 128 Redundancy

Code 128 Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 0–80. Minimum Default = 0, Maximum Default = 80.

Minimum Message Length

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 = Off.*

On

* 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 234), and scan the value and the **Save** barcode from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241. The data characters should then appear properly.

Code 128 Code Page

GS1-128

<Default All GS1-128 Settings>

GS1DFT.

GS1-128 On/Off

GS1ENA1.
* On

GS1ENA0.
Off

GS1-128 Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-80. Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 80.

GS1MIN.
Minimum Message Length

GS1MAX.
Maximum Message Length

Telepen

<Default All Telepen Settings>

||||||||||||||||||||
TELDFT.

Telepen On/Off

||||||||||||||||||||
TELENA1.
On

||||||||||||||||||||
TELENA0.
* 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.*

||||||||||||||||||||
TELOLD0.
* AIM Telepen Output

||||||||||||||||||||
TELOLD1.
Original Telepen Output

Telepen Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-60. Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 60.

||||||||||||||||||||
TELMIN.
Minimum Message Length

UPC-A

<Default All UPC-A Settings>

||||||||||||||||||||
UPADFT.

UPC-A On/Off

||||||||||||||||||||
UPBENA1.
* On

||||||||||||||||||||
UPBENA0.
Off

Note: To convert UPC-A barcodes to EAN-13, see *Convert UPC-A to EAN-13* on page 126.

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*.

||||||||||||||||||||
UPACKX1.
* On

||||||||||||||||||||
UPACKX0.
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 can be programmed so it is not transmitted (**Off**). *Default = On.*

UPANSX1.
* On

UPANSX0.
Off

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 . *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. Set the length (in milliseconds) for this timeout by scanning the barcode below, then setting the timeout (from 0-500 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241 of this manual, then **Save**. *Default = 120.*

Note: *The Addenda Timeout setting is applied to all addenda and coupon code searches.*

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

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/EAN-13 with Extended Coupon Code. Set the length (in milliseconds) for this timeout by scanning the barcode below, then setting the timeout (from 0-500 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241 of this manual, then **Save**. *Default = 120.*

Note: *The Addenda Timeout setting is applied to all addenda and coupon code searches.*

||||||||||||||||||||
DLYADD.
Addenda Timeout

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 125). *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.*

||||||||||||||||||||||||
UPEEXP1.
On

||||||||||||||||||||||||
UPEEXP0.
* Off

UPC-E0 Addenda Required

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

||||||||||||||||||||||||
UPEARQ1.
Required

||||||||||||||||||||||||
UPEARQ0.
* 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-E0 Addenda Required. Set the length (in milliseconds) for this timeout by scanning the barcode below, then setting the timeout (from 0-500 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241 of this manual, then **Save**. *Default = 120.*

Note: *The Addenda Timeout setting is applied to all addenda and coupon code searches.*

DLYADD.
Addenda Timeout

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.*

UPEAD21.
2 Digit Addenda On

UPEAD20.
* 2 Digit Addenda Off

UPEAD51.
5 Digit Addenda On

UPEAD50.
* 5 Digit Addenda Off

UPC-E1

Most U.P.C. barcodes lead with the 0 number system. For these codes, use UPC-E0 (page 123). If you need to read codes that lead with the 1 number system, use the **UPC-E1 On** selection. *Default = Off.*

UPEEN11.
UPC-E1 On

```
||| ||||| ||| ||| ||| |||||| |||
UPEEN10.
```
* UPC-E1 Off

EAN/JAN-13

<Default All EAN/JAN Settings>

```
||| ||||| ||| ||||| ||| ||||
E13DFT.
```

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 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 *(page 128), 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.

||||||| |||| ||||| |||||||||||
ARQ3780.
* Don't Require Addenda

|||||||||| |||||||||||||||| ||| |||
ARQ3781.
Require 2 Digit Addenda

||||||||||| |||||||||||||| ||| |||
ARQ3782.
Require 5 Digit Addenda

|||||||||| |||||||||||||||| |||||
ARQ3783.
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.

||||| ||| |||||||||||||||||| |||| |||
ARQ4140.
* Don't Require Addenda

||||||| ||||||||||||||||| |||| |||
ARQ4141.
Require 2 Digit Addenda

||||| |||| |||||||||||||||| ||||||
ARQ4142.
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.

ARQ9770.
 * Don't Require 2 Digit Addenda

ARQ9771.
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.

ARQ9780.
 * Don't Require 5 Digit Addenda

ARQ9781.
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

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 EAN/JAN-13 Addenda Required. Set the length (in milliseconds) for this timeout by scanning the barcode below, then setting the timeout (from 0-500 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241 of this manual, then **Save**. *Default = 120.*

Note: *The Addenda Timeout setting is applied to all addenda and coupon code searches.*

DLYADD.

Addenda Timeout

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 121).*

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

EA8CKX1.
* On

EA8CKX0.
Off

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

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 EAN/JAN-8 Addenda Required. Set the length (in milliseconds) for this timeout by scanning the barcode below, then

setting the timeout (from 0-500 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241 of this manual, then **Save**. *Default = 120.*

Note: *The Addenda Timeout setting is applied to all addenda and coupon code searches.*

DLYADD.
Addenda Timeout

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>

MSIDFT.

MSI On/Off

MSIENA1.
On

MSIENA0.
* 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.

MSICHK0.

* Validate Type 10, but Don't Transmit

MSICHK1.

Validate Type 10 and Transmit

MSICHK2.

Validate 2 Type 10 Characters, but Don't Transmit

MSICHK3.

Validate 2 Type 10 Characters and Transmit

MSICHK4.

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

MSICHK5.

Validate Type 11 then Type 10 Character and Transmit

MSICHK6.

Disable MSI Check Characters

MSI Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 4–48. Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 48.

Minimum Message Length

Maximum Message Length

GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional

< Default All GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional Settings >

GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional On/Off

* On

Off

GS1 DataBar Limited

< Default All GS1 DataBar Limited Settings >

RSLDFT.

GS1 DataBar Limited On/Off

RSLENA1.
* On

RSLENA0.
Off

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 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 4–74. Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 74.

RSEMIN.
Minimum Message Length

Trioptic Code

> **Note:** *If you are going to scan Code 32 Pharmaceutical codes (page 105), Trioptic Code must be off.*

Trioptic Code is used for labeling magnetic storage media.

‖‖‖‖ ‖‖‖ ‖‖‖ ‖‖‖‖
TRIENA1.
On

‖‖‖‖ ‖‖‖ ‖‖‖ ‖‖‖‖
TRIENA0.
* Off

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 Code 39 on page 103).

Codablock A Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 100) 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 Code 128 on page 115).

Codablock F Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 100) 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 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-2750. Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 2750.

||||| |||| ||| ||||
PDFMIN.
Minimum Message Length

||||| |||| ||| ||||
PDFMAX.
Maximum Message Length

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

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MPDENA0.
* Off

MicroPDF417 Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-366. Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 366.

MPDMIN.
Minimum Message Length

MPDMAX.
Maximum Message Length

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.*

COMENA1.
On

COMENA0.
* 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.*

COMUPC1.
UPC/EAN Version On

COMUPC0.
* 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 122) for further information.*

GS1 Composite Code Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-2435. Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 2435.

COMMIN.
Minimum Message Length

COMMAX.
Maximum Message Length

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 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 227).

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 227).

If **GS1 Code Expansion Off** is scanned, retail code expansion is disabled, and UPC–E expansion is controlled by the UPC–E0 Expand (page 123) setting. If the AIM ID is enabled, the value will be the GS1-128 AIM ID,]C1 (see Symbology Charts on page 227).

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

Default = GS1 Emulation Off.

EANEMU1.
GS1-128 Emulation

EANEMU2.
GS1 DataBar Emulation

EANEMU3.
GS1 Code Expansion Off

EANEMU4.
EAN8 to EAN13 Conversion

EANEMU0.
* 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

|||| |||| |||| |||| ||||
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 100) 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. There are 3 ways to scan appended QR Code:

One Scan: Pull the trigger one time and all appended QR Codes in the same image are decoded.

Swipe: Pull and hold down the trigger and scan all appended QR Codes while keeping the trigger pressed. The scanner emits short beeps for each partial QR Code that is scanned and buffered. One long beep is emitted after the last QR Code is scanned and the data is complete. Not compatible with Presentation mode.

Point and Shoot: Pull the trigger one time for each image. The scanner emits a short beep for each partial QR Code that is scanned and buffered. One long beep is emitted after the last QR Code is scanned and the data is complete. Not compatible with Presentation mode.

Default = One Scan.

QRCAPP1.
* One Scan

QRCAPP2.
Swipe

QRCAPP3.
Point and Shoot

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 234), and scan the value and the **Save** barcode from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241. The data characters should then appear properly.

QRCDCP.
QR Code Page

Prohibit QR Code with Web Link

Use this function to disable or enable the scanning of QR codes that contain "http" or "https".

QRCWEB1.
*On
(Prohibit QR codes with web links)

QRCWEB0.
Off
(Allow QR codes with web links)

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.*

DOTEXS1.
Poor Quality DotCodes On

DotCode Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 100) 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 241 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 ID decoder will read every fifth frame.

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

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

Default = Uses Digimarc Decoder then Both Decoders.

DIGENA0.

Off

DIGENA1.

On

DIGENA2.

Uses ID Decoder then Both Decoders

DIGENA3.

* Uses Digimarc Decoder then Both Decoders

DIGENA4.

Uses ID Decoder then Alternates Decoders

DIGENA5.

Uses Digimarc Decoder then Alternates Decoders

Data Matrix

< Default All Data Matrix Settings >

||||| |||| |||| |||||
IDMDFT.

Data Matrix On/Off

||||| |||| |||| |||||
IDMENA1.
* On

||||| |||| |||| |||||
IDMENA0.
Off

Direct Part Marking Decoding

If you are having trouble reading Direct Part Marking (DPM) barcodes, scan **Dotpeen DPM Decoding** for Dotpeen codes or scan **Reflective (Etched) DPM Decoding** for reflective (etched) codes. *Default = Disable DPM Decoding.*

||||| |||| |||| |||||
DPMENA1.
Dotpeen DPM Decoding

||||| |||| |||| |||||
DPMENA0.
* Disable DPM Decoding

||||| |||| |||| |||||
DPMENA2.
Reflective (Etched) DPM Decoding

Data Matrix Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-3116. Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 3116.

IDMMIN.
Minimum Message Length

IDMMAX.
Maximum Message Length

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 234), and scan the value and the **Save** barcode from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241. The data characters should then appear properly.

IDMDCP.
Data Matrix Code Page

MaxiCode

< Default All MaxiCode Settings >

MAXDFT.

MaxiCode On/Off

MAXENA1.
On

MAXENA0.
* Off

MaxiCode Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 100) 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 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-3832. Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 3832.

Minimum Message Length

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 234), and scan the value and the **Save** barcode from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 241. 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 100) 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:

||||||||||||||||||||||||||
POSTAL1.
Australian Post On

||||||||||||||||||||||||||
POSTAL7.
British Post On

||||||||||||||||||||||||||
POSTAL30.
Canadian Post On

||| POSTAL10. |||
Intelligent Mail Barcode On

||| POSTAL3. |||
Japanese Post On

||| POSTAL4. |||
KIX Post On

||| POSTAL5. |||
Planet Code On

Also see Planet Code Check
Digit, page 159.

||| POSTAL9. |||
Postal-4i On

||| POSTAL6. |||
Postnet On

Also see Postnet Check
Digit, page 159.

||| POSTAL11. |||
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

POSTAL29.
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.*

||| ||| | ||| | ||| |||
PLNCKX1.
Transmit Check Digit

||| ||| | ||| | ||| |||
PLNCKX0.
* 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.*

||| ||| | ||| | ||| |||
NETCKX1.
Transmit Check Digit

||| ||| | ||| | ||| |||
NETCKX0.
* 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

|||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
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 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 2-80. Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 80.

|||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
CPCMIN.
Minimum Message Length

CPCMAX.
Maximum Message Length

Korea Post

<Default All Korea Post Settings>

KPCDFT.

Korea Post

KPCENA1.
On

KPCENA0.
* Off

Korea Post Message Length

Scan the barcodes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 100) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 2–80. Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 48.

KPCMIN.
Minimum Message Length

KPCMAX.
Maximum Message Length

Korea Post Check Digit

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

KPCCHK1.
Transmit Check Digit

||| |||| ||| ||| || |||

KPCCHK0.

* Don't Transmit Check Digit

CHAPTER
7

IMAGING COMMANDS

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

Single-Use Basis

Imaging Commands with their modifiers send instructions to the scanner on a single-use basis, and take effect for a single image capture. Once that capture is complete, the scanner 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 scanner.

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 164)

Image Ship – IMGSHP (page 167)

Intelligent Signature Capture – IMGBOX (page 176)

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 scanner from the image/object. To achieve a high quality image, it is recommended that you position your scanner 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 trigger 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.

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 scanner, 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 trigger press before taking the image. This is only available when using Photo Style (1P).

0T   Takes image immediately *(default)*

1T   Waits for a trigger press, 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 scanner 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 (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 = 7874)*

*n*E   Range: 1 – 7874

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.

1G   No gain *(default)*

2G   Medium gain

4G   Heavy gain

8G   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 scanner 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: 1 – 99

Example:

Target Set Point Percentage at 97%:	**Target Set Point Percentage at 50%:**	**Target Set Point Percentage at 40%:**
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Curabitur massa. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Donec interdum volutpat arcu. Proin sed turpis. Donec	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Curabitur massa. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Donec interdum volutpat arcu. Proin sed turpis. Donec	Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Curabitur massa. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetuer adipiscing elit. Donec interdum volutpat arcu. Proin sed turpis. Donec

Step 2 – Ship a Picture Using IMGSHP

Image Ship – IMGSHP

An image is taken whenever the trigger 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 164).

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.

OE   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.

OF   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 with Invert**
                                           Image set to 1ix: **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: 000 – 843. *(Default = 0)*
*n*R	The right edge of the shipped image corresponds to column *n* – 1 of the image in memory. Range: 000 – 843. *(Default = all columns)*
*n*T	The top edge of the shipped image corresponds to row *n* of the image in memory. Range: 000 – 639. *(Default = 0)*

*n*B   The bottom edge of the shipped image corresponds to row *n* – 1 of the image in memory. Range: 000 – 639. *(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: 0 – 238.
(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.

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 172), with the scanner 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 175). 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 169) 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.

0V   Don't blur *(default)*

1V   Blur

Example: **Blur Image Off (0V):**   **Blur Image On (1V):**

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.

0W   Don't ship histogram *(default)*

1W   Ship histogram

Example: **Image used for histogram:**   **Histogram of image:**

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

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.

Signature Capture Optimize

If you will be using your scanner 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

‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖‖
DECBND0.
* Optimize Off

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 scanner has read a Code 128 barcode and the data has been transferred to the host. 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.

Send the following IMGBOX command string after the trigger press:

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 scanner. 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 179) and W – Width of Signature Capture Area (page 180).*

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: **Image Width set to 200A:**

Image Width set to 600A:

B - Output Image Height

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

Example:

Image Height set to 50B:

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.

OK   Gamma correction off *(default)*

50K   Apply gamma correction for brightening typical document image

*n*K   Apply gamma correction factor *n* (*n* = 1-255)

Example: **Gamma Correction set to 0K:**

Gamma Correction set to 50K:

Gamma Correction set to 255K:

R – Resolution of Signature Capture Area

The resolution is the number of pixels that the scanner 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 scanner 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 178).

Example:

Resolution set to 0R:

Resolution set to 1000R:

Resolution set to 2000R:

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:

Horizontal Offset set to 75X:

Horizontal Offset set to –75X:

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:　　**Vertical Offset set to -7Y:**　　　　　　　.

Vertical Offset set to 65Y:

8 UTILITIES

To Add a Test Code I.D. Prefix to All Symbologies

This selection allows you to turn on transmission of a Code I.D. before the decoded symbology. (See the Symbology Charts, beginning on page 227 for the single character code that identifies each symbology.) This action first clears all current prefixes, then programs a Code I.D. prefix for all symbologies. This is a temporary setting that will be removed when the unit is power cycled.

PRECA2,BK2995C80!

**Add Code I.D. Prefix to
All Symbologies (Temporary)**

Show Software Revision

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

REVINF.

Show Software Revision

Test Menu

When you scan the **Test Menu On** code, then scan a programming code in this manual, the scanner 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 scanner operation.*

TSTMNU1.
On

TSTMNU0.
* Off

TotalFreedom

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

EZConfig for Scanning provides a wide range of PC-based programming functions that can be performed on the scanner connected to your PC. EZConfig for Scanning allows you to download upgrades to the scanner's firmware, change programmed parameters, and create and print programming barcodes. Using EZConfig for Scanning, you can even save/open the programming parameters. 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.

Configure with EZConfig for Scanning

Use the EZConfig for Scanning tool to configure your scanner online:

1. Access the Honeywell Technical Support Downloads Portal at https://hsmftp.honeywell.com.

2. Go to **Software** > **Barcode Scanners** > **Software** > **Tools and Utilities** > **EZConfig for Scanning** > **Current**.

3. Download the **Setup** version of EZConfig for Scanning.

4. Open EZConfig to configure your scanner.

Reset the Factory Defaults

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

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

DEFOVR.
Remove Custom Defaults

DEFALT.
Activate Defaults

The Menu Commands, beginning on page 192, list the factory default settings for each of the commands (indicated by an asterisk (*) on the programming pages).

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 scanner. 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 10). 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 [:Name:] 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. An exclamation point (!) performs the command's operation on the device's volatile menu configuration table. A 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.

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 PAP sub command.

Note: *When using the >, all other commands will return NAK.*

?	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 scanner.

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: cbr?.

Response: CBRENA1[ACK],
SSX0[ACK],
CK20[ACK],
CCT1[ACK],
MIN2[ACK],
MAX60[ACK],
DFT[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 1, or Enabled;
the Minimum Message Length (MIN) is set to 2 characters;
the Maximum Message Length (MAX) is set to 60 characters;
and the Default setting (DFT) has no value.

Trigger Commands

You can activate and deactivate the scanner with serial trigger commands. First, the scanner must be put in Manual Trigger Mode by scanning a Manual Trigger Mode barcode (page 40), or by sending a serial menu command for triggering (page 42). Once the scanner 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 scanner 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 42 for a description, and the serial command on page 198).

Reset the Custom Defaults

If you want the custom default settings restored to your scanner, scan the **Activate Custom Defaults** barcode below. This resets the scanner to the custom default settings. If there are no custom defaults, it will reset the scanner 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).

Menu Commands

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
Product Default Settings			
Set Custom Defaults	Set Custom Defaults	MNUCDP	8
	Save Custom Defaults	MNUCDS	8
Reset the Custom Defaults	Activate Custom Defaults	DEFALT	8
Program the Interface			
Plug and Play Codes	Keyboard Wedge: IBM PC AT and Compatibles with CR suffix	PAP_AT	9
	Laptop Direct Connect with CR suffix	PAPLTD	10
	RS232 Serial Port	PAP232	10
Plug and Play Codes: RS485	IBM Port 5B Interface	PAPP5B	10
	IBM Port 9B HHBCR-1 Interface	PAP9B1	10
	IBM Port 17 Interface	PAPP17	11
	IBM Port 9B HHBCR-2 Interface	PAP9B2	11
Plug and Play Codes: IBM SurePos	USB IBM SurePos Handheld	PAPSPH	11
	USB IBM SurePos Tabletop	PAPSPT	11
Plug and Play Codes: USB	USB Keyboard (PC)	PAP124	12
	USB Keyboard (Mac)	PAP125	12
	USB Japanese Keyboard (PC)	TRMUSB134	12
	USB HID	PAP131	12
	USB Serial	TRMUSB130	12
	CTS/RTS Emulation On	USBCTS1	13
	*CTS/RTS Emulation Off	USBCTS0	13
	ACK/NAK Mode On	USBACK1	13
	*ACK/NAK Mode Off	USBACK0	13
Plug and Play Codes	Verifone Ruby Terminal	PAPRBY	13
	Gilbarco Terminal	PAPGLB	14
	Honeywell Bioptic Aux Port	PAPBIO	14
	Datalogic Magellan Aux Port	PAPMAG	14
	Wincor Nixdorf Terminal	PAPWNX	15
	Wincor Nixdorf Beetle	PAPBTL	15
	Wincor Nixdorf RS232 Mode A	PAPWMA	16

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
Program Keyboard Country	*U.S.A.	KBDCTY0	16
	Albania	KBDCTY35	16
	Azeri (Cyrillic)	KBDCTY81	16
	Azeri (Latin)	KBDCTY80	16
	Belarus	KBDCTY82	17
	Belgium	KBDCTY1	17
	Bosnia	KBDCTY33	17
	Brazil	KBDCTY16	17
	Brazil (MS)	KBDCTY59	17
	Bulgaria (Cyrillic)	KBDCTY52	17
	Bulgaria (Latin)	KBDCTY53	17
	Canada (French legacy)	KBDCTY54	17
	Canada (French)	KBDCTY18	17
	Canada (Multilingual)	KBDCTY55	17
	Croatia	KBDCTY32	17
	Czech	KBDCTY15	17
	Czech (Programmers)	KBDCTY40	18
	Czech (QWERTY)	KBDCTY39	18
	Czech (QWERTZ)	KBDCTY38	18
	Denmark	KBDCTY8	18
	Dutch (Netherlands)	KBDCTY11	18
	Estonia	KBDCTY41	18
	Faroese	KBDCTY83	18
	Finland	KBDCTY2	18
	France	KBDCTY3	18
	Gaelic	KBDCTY84	18
	Germany	KBDCTY4	18
	Greek	KBDCTY17	18
	Greek (220 Latin)	KBDCTY64	19
	Greek (220)	KBDCTY61	19
	Greek (319 Latin)	KBDCTY65	19
	Greek (319)	KBDCTY62	19
	Greek (Latin)	KBDCTY63	19
	Greek (MS)	KBDCTY66	19
	Greek (Polytonic)	KBDCTY60	19
	Hebrew	KBDCTY12	19
	Hungarian (101 key)	KBDCTY50	19

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
	Hungary	KBDCTY19	19
	Iceland	KBDCTY75	19
	Irish	KBDCTY73	19
	Italian (142)	KBDCTY56	20
	Italy	KBDCTY5	20
	Japan ASCII	KBDCTY28	20
	Kazakh	KBDCTY78	20
	Kyrgyz (Cyrillic)	KBDCTY79	20
	Latin America	KBDCTY14	20
	Latvia	KBDCTY42	20
	Latvia (QWERTY)	KBDCTY43	20
	Lithuania	KBDCTY44	20
	Lithuania (IBM)	KBDCTY45	20
	Macedonia	KBDCTY34	20
	Malta	KBDCTY74	20
	Mongolian (Cyrillic)	KBDCTY86	21
	Norway	KBDCTY9	21
	Poland	KBDCTY20	21
	Polish (214)	KBDCTY57	21
	Polish (Programmers)	KBDCTY58	21
	Portugal	KBDCTY13	21
	Romania	KBDCTY25	21
	Russia	KBDCTY26	21
	Russian (MS)	KBDCTY67	21
	Russian (Typewriter)	KBDCTY68	21
	SCS	KBDCTY21	21
	Serbia (Cyrillic)	KBDCTY37	21
	Serbia (Latin)	KBDCTY36	22
	Slovakia	KBDCTY22	22
	Slovakia (QWERTY)	KBDCTY49	22
	Slovakia (QWERTZ)	KBDCTY48	22
	Slovenia	KBDCTY31	22
	Spain	KBDCTY10	22
	Spanish variation	KBDCTY51	22
	Sweden	KBDCTY23	22
	Switzerland (French)	KBDCTY29	22
	Switzerland (German)	KBDCTY6	22

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
	Tatar	KBDCTY85	22
	Turkey F	KBDCTY27	22
	Turkey Q	KBDCTY24	23
	Ukrainian	KBDCTY76	23
	United Kingdom	KBDCTY7	23
	United Stated (Dvorak right)	KBDCTY89	23
	United States (Dvorak left)	KBDCTY88	23
	United States (Dvorak)	KBDCTY87	23
	United States (International)	KBDCTY30	23
	Uzbek (Cyrillic)	KBDCTY77	23
ALT Mode	* Off	KBDALT0	24
	3 Characters	KBDALT6	24
	4 Characters	KBDALT7	24
Keyboard Style	*Regular	KBDSTY0	24
	Caps Lock	KBDSTY1	24
	Shift Lock	KBDSTY2	24
	Automatic Caps Lock	KBDSTY6	25
	Autocaps via Num Lock	KBDSTY7	25
	Emulate External Keyboard	KBDSTY5	25
Keyboard Conversion	*Keyboard Conversion Off	KBDCNV0	25
	Convert all Characters to Upper Case	KBDCNV1	26
	Convert all Characters to Lower Case	KBDCNV2	26
Control Character Output	*Control Character Output Off	KBDNPE0	26
	Control Character Output On	KBDNPE1	26

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
Keyboard Modifiers	*Control + X Off	KBDCAS0	27
	DOS Mode Control + X	KBDCAS1	27
	Windows Mode Control + X	KBDCAS2	27
	Windows Mode Prefix/Suffix Off	KBDCAS3	27
	DOS Mode Control + X Mode On with Windows Mode Prefix/Suffix	KBDCAS4	27
	Supports ALT 3 Digit HEX Mode	KBDCAS5	27
	*Turbo Mode Off	KBDTMD0	27
	Turbo Mode On	KBDTMD1	27
	*Numeric Keypad Off	KBDNPS0	27
	Numeric Keypad On	KBDNPS1	27
	*Auto Direct Connect Off	KBDADC0	28
	Auto Direct Connect On	KBDADC1	28
Baud Rate	300 BPS	232BAD0	28
	600 BPS	232BAD1	28
	1200 BPS	232BAD2	28
	2400 BPS	232BAD3	28
	4800 BPS	232BAD4	28
	9600 BPS	232BAD5	29
	19200 BPS	232BAD6	29
	38400 BPS	232BAD7	29
	57600 BPS	232BAD8	29
	*115200 BPS	232BAD9	29
Word Length: Data Bits, Stop Bits, and Parity	7 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Even	232WRD3	29
	7 Data, 1 Stop, Parity None	232WRD0	29
	7 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Odd	232WRD6	29
	7 Data, 2 Stop, Parity Even	232WRD4	29
	7 Data, 2 Stop, Parity None	232WRD1	29
	7 Data, 2 Stop, Parity Odd	232WRD7	30
	8 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Even	232WRD5	30
	*8 Data, 1 Stop, Parity None	232WRD2	30
	8 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Odd	232WRD8	30
	8 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Mark	232WRD14	30
RS232 Receiver Time-out	Range 0 - 300 seconds *0	232LPT###	30

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
RS232 Handshaking	*RTS/CTS Off	232CTS0	31
	Flow Control, No Timeout	232CTS1	31
	Two-Direction Flow Control	232CTS2	31
	Flow Control with Timeout	232CTS3	31
	RS232 Timeout (1-5100 milliseconds)	232DEL####	31
	*XON/XOFF Off	232XON0	32
	XON/XOFF On	232XON1	31
	*ACK/NAK Off	232ACK0	32
	ACK/NAK On	232ACK1	32
Scanner-Bioptic Packet Mode	*Packet Mode Off	232PKT0	32
	Packet Mode On	232PKT2	32
Scanner-Bioptic ACK/NAK Mode	*Bioptic ACK/NAK Off	232NAK0	33
	Bioptic ACK/NAK On	232NAK1	33
Scanner-Bioptic ACK/NAK Timeout	ACK/NAK Timeout (1-30000 milliseconds) *5100	232DLK#####	33
Input/Output Selections			
Power Up Beeper	Power Up Beeper Off - Scanner	BEPPWR0	35
	*Power Up Beeper On - Scanner	BEPPWR1	35
Beep on BEL Character	Beep on BEL On	BELBEP1	35
	*Beep on BEL Off	BELBEP0	35
Trigger Click	On	BEPTRG1	36
	*Off	BEPTRG0	36
Beeper - Good Read	Off	BEPBEP0	36
	*On	BEPBEP1	36
Beeper Volume - Good Read	Off	BEPLVL0	36
	*Low (Default-Xenon XP healthcare)	BEPLVL1	36
	Medium	BEPLVL2	36
	*High (Default - Xenon XP)	BEPLVL3	37
Beeper Pitch - Good Read (Frequency)	Low (1600 Hz) (min 400 Hz)	BEPFQ11600	37
	*Medium (2700 Hz)	BEPFQ12700	37
	High (4200 Hz) (max 9000 Hz)	BEPFQ14200	37
Beeper Pitch - Error (Frequency)	*Razz (250 Hz) (min 200 Hz)	BEPFQ2800	37
	Medium (3250 Hz)	BEPFQ23250	37
	High (4200 Hz) (max 9000 Hz)	BEPFQ24200	37
Beeper Duration - Good Read	*Normal Beep	BEPBIP0	38
	Short Beep	BEPBIP1	38

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
LED - Good Read	Off	BEPLED0	38
	*On	BEPLED1	38
Number of Beeps - Good Read	(Range 1 - 9) *1	BEPRPT#	38
Number of Beeps - Error	(Range 1 - 9) *1	BEPERR#	38
Good Read Delay	*No Delay	DLYGRD0	39
	Short Delay (500 ms)	DLYGRD500	39
	Medium Delay (1000 ms)	DLYGRD1000	39
	Long Delay (1500 ms)	DLYGRD1500	39
User-Specified Good Read Delay	Range 0 - 30,000 ms	DLYGRD#####	39
Object Detection Mode	Object Detection Mode	PAPTIR	40
	*Short Range	AOSRNG1	40
	Mid Range	AOSRNG2	40
Trigger Modes	*Manual Trigger - Normal	PAPHHF	40
	Manual Trigger - Enhanced	PAPHHS	40
Trigger Toggle	*Trigger Toggle Off	TRGTGM0	41
	Trigger Toggle - Image Capture	TRGTGM1	41
	Trigger Toggle Off - Centering	TRGTGM3	41
Trigger Number	2 Quick Triggers	TRGTPC2	41
	3 Quick Triggers	TRGTPC3	41
	4 Quick Triggers	TRGTPC4	41
Trigger Timing	Trigger Timing (Range 50 - 2000) *400	TRGTTI####	41
Trigger Toggle Timeout	Trigger Toggle Timeout (Range 0 - 65) *5	TRGTGT##	42
Serial Trigger Mode	Read Time-Out (0 - 300,000 ms) *30,000	TRGSTO####	42
Presentation Mode	Presentation Mode	PAPTPR	42
Triggered Presentation Mode	Ambient Light Only	PDCLED0	43
	*Ambient and Scanner Light	PDCLED1	43
Presentation LED Behavior After Decode	*LEDs On	TRGPCK1	43
	LEDs Off	TRGPCK0	43

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
Presentation Centering	Presentation Centering On	PDCWIN1	44
	*Presentation Centering Off	PDCWIN0	44
	Left of Presentation Centering Window (*40%)	PDCLFT###	45
	Right of Presentation Centering Window (*60%)	PDCRGT###	45
	Top of Presentation Centering Window (*40%)	PDCTOP###	45
	Bottom of Presentation Centering Window (*60%)	PDCBOT###	45
Poor Quality Codes	Poor Quality 1D Reading On	DECLDI1	45
	*Poor Quality 1D Reading Off	DECLDI0	45
	*Poor Quality PDF Reading On	PDFXPR10	45
	Poor Quality PDF Reading Off	PDFXPR0	46
	Low Resolution PDF Codes On	PDFDMI1	46
	*Low Resolution PDF Codes Off	PDFDMI0	46
CodeGate	*CodeGate Off Out-of-Stand	AOSCGD0.	46
	CodeGate On Out-of-Stand	AOSCGD1.	47
Hands Free Time-Out	Range (0 - 300,000 ms) 5000 ms	TRGPTO######	47
Reread Delay	Short (500 ms)	DLYRRD500	47
	*Medium (750 ms)	DLYRRD750	47
	Long (1000 ms)	DLYRRD1000	47
	Extra Long (2000 ms)	DLYRRD2000	47
User-Specified Reread Delay	Range 0 - 30,000 ms	DLYRRD#####	48
2D Reread Delay	*2D Reread Delay Off	DLY2RR0	48
	Short (1000ms)	DLY2RR1000	48
	Medium (2000ms)	DLY2RR2000	48
	Long (3000ms)	DLY2RR3000	48
	Extra Long (4000ms)	DLY2RR4000	48
Character Activation Mode	*Off	HSTCEN0	48
	On	HSTCEN1	48
	Activation Character (Range 0-255) *12 [DC2]	HSTACH###	49
	Do Not End Character Activation After Good Read	HSTCGD0	49
	End Character Activation After Good Read	HSTCGD1	49
	Character Activation Timeout (Range 1 - 300,000) *30,000 ms	HSTCDT######	50

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
Character Deactivation Mode	*Off	HSTDEN0	50
	On	HSTDEN1	50
	Deactivation Character (Range 0–255) *14 [DC4]	HSTDCH###	50
Illumination Lights	*Lights On	SCNLED1	51
	Lights Off	SCNLED0	51
Aimer Delay	1 millisecond	SCNDLY1	51
	250 milliseconds	SCNDLY250	51
	500 milliseconds	SCNDLY500	51
	*Off (no delay)	SCNDLY0	51
User–Specified Aimer Delay	Range 0 - 4,000 ms	SCNDLY####	52
Aimer Mode	Off	SCNAIM0	52
	*Interlaced	SCNAIM2	52
Presentation Aimer Mode	Interlaced	PDCAIM2	53
	*Off	PDCAIM0	53
Enhanced Object Detection	*Normal Object Detection	TRGOPE0	53
	Enhanced Object Detection	TRGOPE1	53
Single Code Centering	Single Code Centering	DECWIN1;DECTOP49;DECBOT51;DECRGT51;DECLFT49	54
Centering Window	Centering On	DECWIN1	55
	*Centering Off	DECWIN0	55
	Left of Centering Window (*40%)	DECLFT###	56
	Right of Centering Window (*60%)	DECRGT###	56
	Top of Centering Window (*40%)	DECTOP###	55
	Bottom of Centering Window (*60%)	DECBOT###	56
Preferred Symbology	On	PRFENA1	56
	*Off	PRFENA0	56
	High Priority Symbology	PRFCOD##	57
	Low Priority Symbology	PRFBLK##	57
	Preferred Symbology Timeout (Range 100–3000) *500	PRFPTO####	57
	Preferred Symbology Default	PRFDFT	57
Output Sequence Editor	Enter Output Sequence	SEQBLK	59
	Add Prefix to Complete Output Sequences	SEQPRE	59
	Add Suffix to Complete Output Sequences	SEQSUF	59
	Add Separators to Complete Output Sequences	SEQSEP	59

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
	Terminate String	FF	59
Partial Sequence	Transmit Partial Output Sequence	SEQTTS1	59
	Add Prefix to Partial Output Sequences	SEQIPR	59
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	*Off	CBAENA0	139
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Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
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Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
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	Infinity Filter – On	IMGINF1	168
	*Compensation Off	IMGCOR0	168
	Compensation On	IMGCOR1	168
	*Pixel Depth – 8 bits/pixel (grayscale)	IMGBPP8	168
	Pixel Depth – 1 bit/pixel (B&W)	IMGBPP1	168
	*Don't Sharpen Edges	IMGEDG0	169
	Sharpen Edges (0-23)	IMGEDG##	169

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
	*File Format – JPEG	IMGFMT6	169
	File Format – KIM	IMGFMT0	169
	File Format – TIFF binary	IMGFMT1	169
	File Format – TIFF binary group 4, compressed	IMGFMT2	169
	File Format – TIFF grayscale	IMGFMT3	169
	File Format – Uncompressed binary	IMGFMT4	169
	File Format – Uncompressed grayscale	IMGFMT5	169
	File Format – BMP	IMGFMT8	169
	*Histogram Stretch Off	IMGHIS0	170
	Histogram Stretch On	IMGHIS1	170
	*Noise Reduction Off	IMGFSP0	171
	Noise Reduction On	IMGFSP1	171
	Invert Image around X axis	IMGNVX1	170
	Invert Image around Y axis	IMGNVY1	170
	Rotate Image none	IMGROT0	171
	Rotate Image 90° right	IMGROT1	171
	Rotate Image 180° right	IMGROT2	171
	Rotate Image 90° left	IMGROT3	171
	JPEG Image Quality (0-100) *50	IMGJQF###	172
	*Gamma Correction Off	IMGGAM0	172
	Gamma Correction On (0-1000)	IMGGAM###	172
	Image Crop – Left (0-843) *0	IMGWNL###	172
	Image Crop – Right (0-843) *843	IMGWNR###	172
	Image Crop – Top (0-639) *0	IMGWNT###	172
	Image Crop – Bottom (0-639) *639	IMGWNB###	173
	Image Crop – Margin (1-238) *0	IMGMAR###	173
	Protocol – None (raw)	IMGXFR0	173
	Protocol – None (default USB)	IMGXFR2	173
	Protocol – Hmodem Compressed (default RS232)	IMGXFR3	173
	Protocol – Hmodem	IMGXFR4	173
	*Ship Every Pixel	IMGSUB1	174
	Ship Every 2nd Pixel	IMGSUB2	174
	Ship Every 3rd Pixel	IMGSUB3	174
	*Document Image Filter Off	IMGUSH0	174

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
	Document Image Filter On (0-255)	IMGUSH###	174
	*Don't Ship Histogram	IMGHST0	175
	Ship Histogram	IMGHST1	175
Image Size Compatibility	Force VGA Resolution	IMGVGA1	175
	*Native Resolution	IMGVGA0	176
Intelligent Signature Capture	Optimize On	DECBND1	176
	*Optimize Off	DECBND0	176
Utilities			
Add Code I.D. Prefix to All Symbologies (Temporary)		PRECA2,BK2995C80!	183
Show Software Revision		REVINF	183
Test Menu	On	TSTMNU1	184
	*Off	TSTMNU0	184
Application Plug-Ins (Apps)	*Decoding Apps On	PLGDCE1	184
	Decoding Apps Off	PLGDCE0	184
	*Formatting Apps On	PLGFOE1	184
	Formatting Apps Off	PLGFOE0	184
	List Apps	PLGINF	184
Reset the Factory Defaults	Remove Custom Defaults	DEFOVR	186
	Activate Defaults	DEFALT	186

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PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

Genesis XP 7680GSR Scanner Product Specifications

Parameter	Specification
Mechanical	
Height	4.1 inches (105mm) / 5.7 inches (145mm) with stand
Length	3.2 inches (80mm)
Width	1.6 inches (40mm)
Weight	12 ounces (340g) with stand 7.1 ounces (200g) without stand
Electrical	
Voltage Requirements	5.0 VDC ±0.25V
Current Draw	400mA @ 5VDC, 2.0W
Illumination LED: Peak Wavelength	 660nm ±10nm (Digimarc SKU only) (red LED) IEC 62471: "Exempt Risk Group" 2700K (white LED) IEC 62471: "Exempt Risk Group"
Aiming: Peak Wavelength LED	 520nm ±18nm (green LED) IEC 62471: "Exempt Risk Group"
Environmental	
Temperature Ranges: Operating Storage	 32°F to 122°F (0°C to 50°C) –40°F to 158°F (–40°C to 70°C)
Humidity	0 to 95% non-condensing
Mechanical Drop	Operational after 50 drops from 5 feet (1.5m) to concrete
ESD Tolerance	Up to ±15kV direct air Up to ±8 kV indirect coupling plane

Parameter (Continued)	Specification
Sealant Rating	IP52
Image	
Image Size	1280 x 800 pixels
Scan Performance	
Skew Angle	65°
Pitch Angle	65°
Motion Tolerance	Up to 400 cm/s (158 in/s) for 13 mil UPC at optimal focus
Symbol Contrast	20%

Depth of Field Charts

7680g Typical Performance

Focus		Standard Range	
Symbology		**Near Distance**	**Far Distance**
3 mil Cod 39	mm	0	98
	in.	0	3.9
5 mil Code 39	mm	0	151
	in.	0	6.0
6.7 mil PDF417	mm	0	138
	in.	0	5.4
10 mil Data Matrix	mm	0	129
	in.	0	5.1
13 mil UPC	mm	0	250
	in.	0	9.9
20 mil QR Code	mm	0	212
	in.	0	8.3
Resolution (1D)	3 mil (.076mm)		
Resolution (2D)	5 mil (.127mm)		

7680g Guaranteed Performance

Focus		Standard Range	
Symbology		**Near Distance**	**Far Distance**
3 mil Cod 39	mm	0	88
	in.	0	3.5
5 mil Code 39	mm	0	126
	in.	0	4.9
6.7 mil PDF417	mm	0	124
	in.	0	4.9
10 mil Data Matrix	mm	0	112
	in.	0	4.4
13 mil UPC	mm	0	210
	in.	0	8.3
20 mil QR Code	mm	0	175
	in.	0	6.9

Standard Connector Pinouts

Note: *The following pin assignments are not compatible with some Honeywell legacy products. Use of a cable with improper pin assignments may lead to damage to the unit. Use of any cables not provided by the manufacturer may result in damage not covered by your warranty.*

Keyboard Wedge

10 Pin RJ41 Modular Plug – connects to the base

1   **Cable shield**

2   **Cable select**

3   **Supply ground**

4   **Terminal data**

5   **Terminal clock**

6   **Keyboard clock**

7   **+5V power**

8   **Keyboard data**

9

10

Serial Output

10 Pin RJ41 Modular Plug – connects to the base

1	Cable shield
2	Cable select
3	Supply ground
4	Transmit data
5	Receive data – serial data to scanner
6	CTS
7	+5V power
8	RTS
9	
10	

RS485 Output

10 Pin RJ41 Modular Plug – connects to the base

Note: *RS485 signal conversion is performed in the cable.*

1	Cable shield
2	Cable select
3	Supply ground
4	Transmit data
5	Receive data – serial data to scanner
6	
7	+5V power
8	Transmit Enable
9	
10	

USB

10 Pin Modular Plug - connects to the base

1	Cable shield
2	Cable select
3	Supply ground
4	
5	
6	
7	+5V power
8	
9	Data +
10	Data –

Required Safety Labels

Illumination output

Part Number, Serial Number and Revision Information location

Compliance Label location

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 (see Customer Support on page xiii).

Maintenance

Your device provides reliable and efficient operation with a minimum of care. Although specific maintenance is not required, the following sections describe periodic checks to ensure dependable operation.

Clean the Scanner

The scanner and scanner window may be cleaned with a soft cloth dampened with water or a mild detergent–water solution. If a mild detergent solution is used, wipe the scanner with a clean cloth dampened only with water to remove any detergent residue.

Note: *Reading performance may degrade if the scanner's window is not clean. If the window is visibly dirty, or if the scanner isn't operating well, clean the window.*

⚠ **Caution:** **Do not submerge the scanner in water or cleaning solution. Do not use abrasive wipes or cloths on the scanner's window. Abrasive wipes may scratch the window. Never use solvents (e.g., acetone) on the housing or window. Solvents may damage the finish or the window.**

Caution: **Ensure all components are dry prior to mating the scanner with charging accessories or other peripheral devices. Mating wet components may cause damage not covered by the warranty.**

About Disinfectant-ready Models

Genesis XP scanners have an external plastic housing that is designed to resist the effects of harsh chemicals. These scanners are equipped with disinfectant-ready housings (DRH) for the general-purpose market. Please refer to the General Purpose Disinfectant-Ready Housing Cleaning Guide located on your device's product page at sps.honeywell.com.

Inspect Cords and Connectors

Inspect the interface cable and connector for wear or other signs of damage. A badly worn cable or damaged connector may interfere with scanner operation. Contact your distributor for information about cable replacement. Cable replacement instructions are on page 224.

Replace Cable

The standard interface cable is attached to the scanner with an 1O-pin modular connector. When properly seated, the connector is held in the scanner's handle by a flexible retention tab. The interface cable is designed to be field replaceable.

- Order replacement cables from Honeywell or from an authorized distributor.
- When ordering a replacement cable, specify the cable part number of the original interface cable.

Replace an Interface Cable

1. Turn off the power to the host system.
2. Disconnect the scanner's cable from the terminal or computer.
3. Locate the small hole on the back of the scanner's handle. This is the cable release.
4. Straighten one end of a paper clip.
5. Insert the end of the paper clip into the small hole and press in. This depresses the retention tab, releasing the connector. Pull the connector out while maintaining pressure on the paper clip, then remove the paper clip.

Cable Release

6. Replace with the new cable.
   Insert the connector into the opening and press firmly. The connector is keyed to go in only one way, and will click into place.

Troubleshoot

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

Is the power on? Is the aimer on?

If the aimer isn't illuminated, check that:

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

Is the scanner having trouble reading your symbols?

If the scanner 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 scanner or in the decoder to which the scanner 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 scanner 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 73 for further information.

If you aren't sure what programming options have been set in the scanner, or if you want the factory default settings restored, refer to Reset the Factory Defaults on page 186.

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 Edit beginning on page 73 and Data Format beginning on page 79 for information about using Code ID and AIM ID.

Linear Symbologies

	AIM		Honeywell	
Linear 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)	]E0		d	64
EAN-13 with Add-On	]E3		d	64
EAN-13 with Extended Coupon Code	]E3		d	64
EAN-8	]E4		D	44

	AIM		Honeywell	
Linear Symbology	**ID**	**Possible modifiers (m)**	**ID**	**Hex**
EAN-8 with Add-On	]E3		D	44
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

	AIM		Honeywell	
2D Symbology	**ID**	**Possible modifiers (m)**	**ID**	**Hex**
All Symbologies				99
Aztec Code	]z*m*	0-9, A-C	z	7A

2D Symbology	AIM		Honeywell	
	ID	Possible modifiers (m)	ID	Hex
Chinese Sensible Code (Han Xin Code)	]X0		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
Dot Code	]J0		.	2E
GS1	]e*m*	0-3	y	79
GS1 Composite	]e*m*	0-3	y	79
GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional	]e*m*	0-3	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

Postal 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 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	
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
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

Extended ASCII Characters (Continued)					
DEC	HEX	CP 1252	ASCII	Alternate Extended	PS2 Scan Code
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
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	´	┤		
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	┴		

Extended ASCII Characters (Continued)					
DEC	HEX	CP 1252	ASCII	Alternate Extended	PS2 Scan Code
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	╓		
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	÷	≈		

Extended ASCII Characters (Continued)

DEC	HEX	CP 1252	ASCII	Alternate Extended	PS2 Scan Code
248	F8	ø	°		
249	F9	ù	·		
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 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, 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 Keyboard
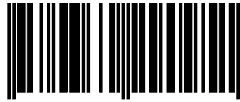
SAMPLE SYMBOLS

UPC-A

0 123456 7890

Interleaved 2 of 5
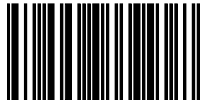
01234567890

EAN-13
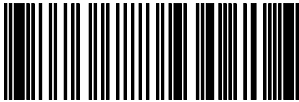
9 780330 290951

Code 128

Code 128

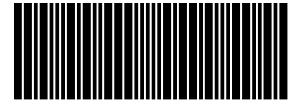**Code 39**

BC321

Codabar

A13579B

Code 93

123456-9$

Straight 2 of 5 Industrial

123456

Matrix 2 of 5
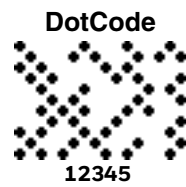
6543210

RSS-14

(01) 00123456789012

PDF417

Car Registration

Code 49

1234567890

SAMPLE SYMBOLS (CONTINUED)

Postnet

Zip Code

Data Matrix

Test Symbol

QR Code

Numbers

MaxiCode

Test Message

Micro PDF417

Test Message

DotCode

12345

PROGRAMMING CHART

||||||||||||||||||||||
K0K
0

||||||||||||||||||||||
K1K
1

||||||||||||||||||||||
K2K
2

||||||||||||||||||||||
K3K
3

||||||||||||||||||||||
K4K
4

||||||||||||||||||||||
K5K
5

||||||||||||||||||||||
K6K
6

||||||||||||||||||||||
K7K
7

||||||||||||||||||||||
K8K
8

||||||||||||||||||||||
K9K
9

PROGRAMMING CHART (CONTINUED)

```
KAK
```
A

```
KBK
```
B

```
KCK
```
C

```
KDK
```
D

```
KEK
```
E

```
KFK
```
F

```
MNUSAV.
```
Save

```
MNUABT.
```
Discard

```
RESET_.
```
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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