Wasp Labeler +2D
Getting Started

Wasp®
BARCODE TECHNOLOGIES

Chapter 1 - Getting Started

1.1 Introduction

Thank you for your purchase of the Wasp Labeler barcode creation software. This topic contains information that will help familiarize you with barcodes and show you how to create customized barcodes. The Introductory Materials section contains important information you should familiarize yourself with prior to creating barcodes.

Introductory Materials

Wasp Labeler Capabilities
What is a Barcode?
Navigating the Main Screen
Creating a Static Label
Binding a Data Source to an Object
Using String Builder to Concatenate Data
Creating Enumerated Labels
Example Labels
Barcode Symbology Reference

After you have read the introductory materials, you are ready to start using Wasp Labeler. Click on the link below to go to the next step in the Getting Started section.

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1.2 Getting Started - Wasp Labeler Capabilities

Wasp Labeler is a professional label generation application designed to meet the most demanding barcode labeling and printing requirements. Easily generate barcode labels, asset or inventory labels, address labels and envelopes with PostNet Zip Codes, ID badge labels, business checks, and date and time stamps for perishable goods, then print your labels from any local or network Windows printer. You can import data directly from your corporate databases or you can create a new Microsoft Access database. In addition, Wasp Labeler can generate compliance labels for practically every industry.

Wasp Labeler:

- Supports the following barcode languages:

  AztecCode, Codabar, Code 128, Code 39, Code 93, DataMatrix, EanJan13, EanJan8, Interleaved2of5, Isbn, Itf14, MaxiCode, MicroPDF417, MicroQRCode, Msi, PDF417, Postnet, QRCode, GS1, GS1Stacked, GS1Omnidirectional, GS1Truncated, GS1Expanded, GS1Limited, UCCEAN128, UPC-A, UPC-E

  For a description of each of these symbologies, please refer to the **Barcode Symbology Reference**.

- Prints the most popular 2D barcodes:

  DataMatrix, MaxiCode, MicroPDF, MicroQRCode, PDF417, Aztec Code and QRCode

- Supports any laser, dot matrix, thermal or ink jet printer using a standard Windows printer driver.

- Allows you to edit multiple labels concurrently.

- Allows you to input data on the label at print time.

- Capable of advanced graphic resizing and graphic rotation.

- Allows import of bitmap files (*.bmp), JPEG (*.jpg, *.jpeg, *.jpe, *jfif), PNG (*.png), TIFF (*.tiff, *.tif), GIF (*.gif), ICON (*ico).

- Allows connecting to external databases:

  Microsoft Access, Microsoft SQL Server, ODBC data sources,
  QuickBooks® as well as comma separated files or other delimited text files.

- Allows import of text files or Microsoft Excel worksheets.

- Allows import of QuickBooks® data (version 2008 or later).

- Includes over 100 label layout templates.

Wasp Labeler supports drawing objects including text, lines, rectangles, ellipses, and barcodes. Each of these drawing objects has full edit capabilities including draw style, size, position and color. In addition, practically any picture can be imported onto the label design, linked to the original file, or retrieved from a database.

Wasp Labeler supports Static, Serialization, Prompt at Print Time, External Data Source, Bind to Another Object, and Date/Time for objects. The 'Prompt at Print Time' feature is used to interactively enter information onto the label at print time. The 'External Data Source' feature allows you to import, view, and edit information from the most common databases and allows your Text and Bar Code objects to retrieve their source value from an external file. In addition, Wasp Labeler provides the capability to quickly create your own database.

1.3 Getting Started - What is a Barcode?

A barcode is a graphical representation of a set of numeric or alphanumeric characters that can be read by a barcode scanner.

1234 becomes: 1234 .

Whse1 becomes: Whse1 .

Assigning a permanent barcode to each site, location, item, supplier and customer creates an environment where a mobile device can be used to easily keep track of inventory movements and alleviates the problem of data-entry errors.

Barcodes get wider with the amount of numbers and characters you want represented by them. In other words, the width is determined by the amount of numbers or characters represented by the barcode. Some barcode scanners have a limited width that they can read. If you have very long item numbers or location numbers you may need to reconsider the numbering scheme or the scanner you are using. Also be aware that many of the less expensive barcode readers do not read barcodes that are bent, at an angle, are too small or are damaged. Consider the possible disposition of your barcodes before choosing a scanner.

There are many different barcode formats or symbologies. The different symbologies can be thought of as different fonts. The same characters are represented by different symbologies in different ways. For example, the two symbologies below represent the same information (Whse1).

Whse1

These different formats exist to provide ways to compress more data into a smaller space, to represent a different set of characters or to enable scanning at different angles or distances.

When using Wasp Labeler, barcodes should be printed using a high quality laser or ink jet printer, or a thermal label printer. You want the barcode label to be high quality because low quality barcodes are harder to scan and usually do not last long. Wasp Labeler can print to a regular printer or a barcode printer.

1.4 Getting Started - Navigating the Main Screen

In this topic:

Help/Resizing Icons
- **Accessing Help**
- **Resizing/Minimizing Wasp Labeler**

Tabs
Icon Toolbar
Design Window
Properties Box
- **Hide/Show the Properties Box**
- **Move the Properties Box**

This topic provides a brief overview of Wasp Labeler's **Main** screen. The **Main** screen provides access to all of the features and functions you will need to create customized labels or to create labels using the templates. Use this topic to help familiarize yourself with getting around in the application. Links to detailed instructions for using each function are provided throughout this topic.

A: Help/Resizing Icons
B: Tabs
C: Icon Toolbar
D: Design Window
E: Properties Box

1.4.1 Section A: Help/Resizing Icons

This section contains icons that allow you to adjust the size of the Labeler screen, access this Help file or close the Labeler window.

Accessing Help

Launching the Help File: You can launch this Help file from anywhere in the Labeler application by clicking the question mark icon in the top right of the screen. Using this method launches the Help with the topic related to the currently open screen/tab displayed. You can search for or navigate to other topics as needed.

Context-Sensitive Help: You can access a Help topic specific to the screen or feature you are currently using by clicking on the small question mark arrow that appear on most screens and in the **Properties** box. Clicking the **Help** icon on the **Properties** box launches **Help** specific to the object you have selected. You can also launch context-sensitive help by hitting the F7 key on your keyboard.

Help Button Example - Screen

Help Button Example - Properties Box

Resizing/Minimizing Wasp Labeler

Wasp Labeler can be resized to fit your whole screen or reduced to appear as a portion of your screen.

To resize the window, click the icon in the top, right of the **Main** screen, as shown below:

The screen will reduce in size when the icon is clicked. You can resize the screen by dragging any of the corners or borders. Labeler will remember the size when it is closed and re-opened.

To minimize the screen and place it on the taskbar, click the minimize icon in the top, right of the **Main** screen, as shown below:

Labeler will be placed on your taskbar. To reopen it, click on the icon on your taskbar.

1.4.2 Section B: Tabs

File Tab:

The **File Tab** contains save, open, and close options. This tab also allows you to launch example labels and check for updates to your software. Click on an icon to access a function.

Design Tab:

The **Design Tab** contains all of the options for customizing your label. Click on an icon to access that function. The toolbar on this tab is divided into 5 sections:

Clipboard - This section contains basic commands such as Cut, Copy, Paste, Undo and Redo.
Insert - The Insert options allow you to insert text, basic shapes, a picture or a barcode into your label.
Arrange - The Arrange menu allows for precision placement of objects or text you insert onto your label.

Layout Options - Use these options to change the layout of your label or to hide/show the ruler along the top and side of the label.
View - The View menu allows you to zoom in or out.

Changes you make will appear in the Label Design window.

Data Tab:

The **Data Tab** allows you to add a database, spreadsheet, .csv file or other data source to your label project. You can then associate an object on your label, such as a text field or a barcode with the data source.

Print Tab:

The **Print Tab** contains functions relating to printing your labels, including **Page Layout**.

1.4.3 Section C: Icon Toolbar

The tabs at the top of the **Main** screen allow you to switch between functionalities. The tabs act as a way to group Wasp Labeler's features together by task. For instance, the **File** tab contains functionality related to opening a new file, closing a file, saving a file, etc., while the **Design** tab contains functionality related to creating and designing your labels. When you first open Wasp Labeler, the **Design** tab is displayed and this is the tab you will probably use the most.

You can switch to a different tab by clicking on the desired tab label.

1.4.4 Section D: Design Window

The Wasp Labeler **Design** window, by default, shares space on the **Main** screen with the **Properties** box. You can **<u>Hide the Properties</u>** box entirely, or you can resize the **Design** window as needed. To resize the window, place your mouse over the dividing line between the **Design** window and the **Properties** box until your cursor turns into a double arrow, as shown below:

With the left button held down on your mouse, drag the dividing line either left or right. Keep in mind that you cannot expand the **Design** window over the **Properties** box. When the **Design** window reaches it's maximum width, it will stop moving. If you need more design area, **<u>hide the Properties Box</u>**.

1.4.5 Section E: Properties Box

The **Properties** box contains options specific to the type of object you have selected in the **Design** window (barcode, text box, picture or drawing object). You can hide the **Properties** box or "dock" it in a different location as needed.

Hide/Show the Properties Box

The **Properties** box is displayed on the **Main** screen by default. This box displays information relating to the tab you are currently using. For example, on the **Design** tab, the **Properties** box displays the various options available to the selected object.. If you want to have a larger design area, you can hide the **Properties** box by clicking on the **Pin** icon in the right-hand corner of the box, as shown below:

When the **Properties** box is hidden, a label will appear on the right side of the screen as shown below:

Move the Properties Box

By default the **Properties Box** is docked on the right side of the Labeler screen. You can move, or redock, the **Properties Box** to the center-left, center-right or left side of the screen as needed.

1. Click on the top of the **Properties Box** and drag it. The box will undock from it's current location and appear as a small, floating box similar to the example shown below:

2. Drag the box to the center or left of the screen. Arrows appear on the screen showing you all dockable locations as shown below:

3. Drag the box to an arrow.. The screen will highlight yellow indicating the area in which the box will appear if docked there. In the example shown below, the box would appear from the center of the window to the right.

You can then let go of the box and it will dock where indicated.

To move the **Properties** box back to the default location, click the **Reset Docking** icon on the **Design Tab** toolbar.

1.5 Getting Started - Creating a Static Label

Now that you are familiar with the basics of moving around the **Main** screen, you can begin creating your labels. This topic will take you through the steps to create the most basic label - a static barcode label. A static label means the information on it does not change. The label does not pull information from a database, isn't serialized, etc.

For this example, we are going to create one name badge label containing a standard Code 128 barcode and a text field containing a name and employee ID number. Links are provided in each step to detailed information regarding the tabs and screens.

1. **Open a document:**

   Open a **New Document** and make sure the **Design** tab is selected.

2. **Add a barcode:**

   Click on the barcode icon and drag it to the **Design** window.

You can move the barcode around on your label as needed by clicking on it and dragging it where you want it.

3. **Define your barcode:**

By default, a Code128 barcode with content123456789 will be placed onto your label. Use the **Properties** box to select the appropriate barcode and enter the content (what you want encoded in the barcode).

a. Make sure the barcode is selected in the **Design** window.

b. Click the **Barcode** tab in the **Properties** box.

c. Make sure Code 128 is selected in the **Symbology** drop down box.

d. Enter the data you want encoded in the barcode into the **Content** box. In this case, we want the employee name and employee ID number so entered Jane Doe123456 into the **Content** box.

Note that your label changes to display Jane Doe123456 below the barcode.

e. Now that we have the content in the barcode, we can specify how it should be formatted. In this case, we want the employee ID number to appear below the employee name. To do this, click the ellipse (...) button to the right of the **Content** field. The **Special Characters** menu option appears.

Place your cursor where you want the break to occur. Here we will place the cursor after the e in Doe. Then click the **Special Characters** button. A list of all available special characters appears. Scroll through the list and select **<CR>** (carriage return). Now your data will appear as follows:

Note: For a description of the ASCII Special Characters, please refer to the topic **ASCII Special Character Codes**.

The barcode on your design label will look similar to the following:

4. **Add additional objects to your label:**

   You can include additional objects on your label as needed. In the case of the name badge we are creating in this example, a graphic such as a picture of the employee or a company logo might be included. To add objects, you will follow the same steps you used for adding a barcode. Click on the icon of the object you want to add and drag it to your label.

5. **Save your label:**

   It is a good idea to save your label periodically so you won't lose any information in the event of an unexpected shutdown. To save your Label, click the **File tab**. Select **Save** from the toolbar, then select a name and location for your label. You can also save by pressing **CTRL + S** on your keyboard to save the label.

6. **Choose the label stock on which you want to print:**

   When you have your label designed the way you want, you can print it to the label printer of your choice. You can select the label stock on the **Print tab**. When you open the **Print** tab, an example of how your label will print is displayed as shown below:

The example in the screen shot above shows a layout of 4 labels per page. To change the type of label, click the **Layout** button on the toolbar. The **Page Setup** screen appears:

The **Page Setup** screen allows you to choose a different label template or create custom templates. The template should match the label stock you are using. For our example label, we want to print just one employee badge for Jane Doe. Let's assume our example company uses a laser printer with Avery name badge labels for the employee badges. In this case, we should select Avery Laser from the **Family** drop down and Name Badge from the **Type** drop down. The screen will now look like this:

Click **Done** to close the **Page Setup** screen. Notice that the **Print Preview** window changes based on the **Family** and **Type** of label you selected. The **Properties** box indicates that 8 labels will be printed, because this particular type of label (Avery Name Badge) has 8 labels per page. We just want to print one label, so in the **Number of Labels** section select **Specify** and enter 1 as shown below:

7. **Print your label:**

   Now you are ready to print your label. **<u>Click the Print button on the Print tab toolbar</u>**. The standard Windows Print screen will appear allowing you to select a printer.

That's it! You've created a static barcode label. You can move on to the next step:

1.6 Getting Started - Binding a Data Source to an Object

Now that you can create a basic label (see **Getting Started - Creating a Static Label**), let's try binding a data source to an object. This allows you to create one label template, attach a database to it, then let Labeler pull information from the database when printing. For example, if you are creating employee badges, you can create one template badge, then bind a database containing all employee names and ID numbers to objects on your label. When printing, Labeler will pull the information from the database and place it in the associated (bound) barcode or text box on the badge.

This topic will show you the basic steps for attaching a database to your label using the Static Label you created in the previous step.

1. **Open your label.**

   On the **File** tab, select the **Open** icon.

   Recently opened files will appear in the drop down. If you see your label listed, click on it to open. If you do not see your label in the list, click **Open Files From Folder**. Browse to your label and select it. It will appear in the **Design** window.

2. **Select an External Data Source on the Data tab.**

   We'll add a data source to this project using the **Data** tab. Your data source options are listed on the **Data** tab.

Select the type of database you want to add. For this example, we want to add a .txt file that contains a list of employee ids, and names so click on **Text**.

The **Data Source - Text File (delimited)** screen appears:

Select your file and the associated **Delimiter**, then click **Apply**. For detailed instructions on adding a **Text** file, see the topic **Connecting to a Text File**.

3. **Bind an object on the label to a column in the data source.**

   On the **Design** tab, select the object to which you want to bind data. The property options for the selected object appear in the Properties box.

Here we have selected the barcode object and want to bind it to the Employee ID column in the data source. On the **Properties box > Content tab**, click the **Database** button. A window appears displaying all available columns from the data source.

Select the appropriate column from the drop down list and click **Done**.

Notice that the **Properties Box** now indicates that this object is using the Employee ID column as the data source.

That's all there is to adding a data source and binding an object to it. You can continue binding objects to columns or other data sources (Serialized Numbers or Letters, Data/Time, Etc.) as needed.

1.7 Getting Started - Using String Builder to Concatenate Data

In the previous example we learned how to add a data source to the label project and bind an object to a column within that data source. Now let's learn how to concatenate, or combine, two different columns. Joined data is called a "string". Creating strings allows you to bind data from two different columns in your data source to one object. Continuing the Employee Badge example: we previously bound the column containing the Employee ID to a barcode, now let's bind the Employee First Name and Employee Last Name columns to a text box.

1. **Add a Text Box Object.**

   Click on the barcode icon and drag it to the **Design** window.

   The **Properties Box** updates with options for the text box.

2. **Create a String using String Builder.**

On the **Properties Box > Content tab**, click the **String Builder** button.

The **String Builder** screen appears.

For this example we want to create a string containing two database columns: Employee Last Name and Employee First Name. Let's assume we want the Last Name first, then a comma and a space, followed by the First Name. The result should look like this:

Doe, John

a. First, select **Database Column** from the drop down, then click the **Add Substring** button.

The **Data Source - Database** screen appears allowing you to select a column.

b. Select Employee Last Name, then click **Done**.

The substring appears in the window as shown:

c. Now repeat Steps a and b, but this time select Employee First Name from the drop down list and click **Done**. Another substring will be added.

d. Highlight the substring **Column: Employee First Name** and select **Add Space Before** in the **Substring Properties** box.

e. Now we just need to add the comma. To do this, we'll add a static substring with the character "," in it. Select **Static** from the drop down menu, then click **Add Substring.** The **Static** content screen appears. Enter a comma in the text box provided, then click **OK**.

f. The **Static** substring appears in the **String** list. Highlight it and click the up arrow icon once to move it between the Employee Last Name and Employee First Name substrings.

g. Notice that your sample data at the bottom of the **String Builder** screen now shows the correct formatting for your data. Click **OK** to save your new string. The **Content Source** for your text box now shows <StringBuilder>.

1.8 Getting Started - Creating Enumerated Labels

A common need when printing labels is a "label counter" or "copy counter". Counters tell you what number out of a set each label represents: i.e. 1 of 12, 2 of 12, 3 of 12, etc.

You can create these counters using a text field and the **String Builder** screen. You have four counter field options on the **String Builder** screen:

Label Counter - This counts the number of unique labels.
Label Total - The total number of unique labels.
Copies Counter - This counts the number of copies of unique labels.
Copies Total - The total number of copies.

Example One: Your warehouse wants to create inventory labels for a set of 20 printers. Each printer is the same make and model, but has a unique serial number. You need a label that has a barcode connected to your inventory database containing the inventory number for the printer type, a serialized barcode representing the serial number and a label counter.

Steps:

1. **Add your Inventory Database** to the label project.

2. **Insert a barcode** onto your label and **connect it to the inventory number column in your inventory database**.

3. Insert another barcode and **bind it to Serial Number**. Make sure the **Last value as next print job's seed** checkbox is selected on the **Serial Number Settings** screen.

4. **Add a textbox** to your label.

5. With the textbox selected, click **String Builder** in the **Properties Box > Content tab**. The **String Builder** screen appears.

6. On the **String Builder** screen, select **Label Counter**, then click **Add Substring**.

The substring will be added to the list as shown below:

7. Now select **Static** from the drop down and click **Add Substring**.

   The **Static** window appears.

8. Highlight the sample text and type "of" (without quotation marks), then click **OK**.

9. With your **Static** substring highlighted in the list, select **Add > SPACE Before** and **Add > SPACE After**.

10. Finally, select **Label Total** from the drop down list and click **Add Substring**. **Label Total** will be added to your substring list. Your screen should look similar to the following:

11. On the **Print** tab enter 20 in the **Number of Labels > Specify** field.

Now your label will look similar to the following:

Example Two: You are sending a shipment to a customer. The items will be packed into two separate boxes. You need identical labels on each box with a counter indicating 1 of 2 and 2 of 2.

Steps:

1. Create your label as desired
2. **Add a textbox** to your label.
3. With the textbox selected, click **String Builder** in the **Properties Box > Content tab**. The **String Builder** screen appears.
4. On the **String Builder** screen, select **Copies Counter**, then click **Add Substring**.

The substring will be added to the list as shown below:

5. Now select **Static** from the drop down and click **Add Substring**.

The **Static** window appears.

6. Highlight the sample text and type "of" (without quotation marks), then click **OK**.

7. With your **Static** substring highlighted in the list, select **Add > SPACE Before** and **Add > SPACE After**.

8. Finally, select **Copy Total** from the drop down list and click **Add Substring**. **Copy Total** will be added to your substring list. Your screen should look similar to the following:

9. On the **Print** tab enter 2 in the **Number of Copies > Manual from User** field.

1.9 Getting Started - Example Labels

Wasp Labeler includes a set of example labels that you can access for a quick demonstration of various Labeler features. Choosing an example label is a good starting point for your label design. Review the descriptions in the list of example labels and choose one that best fits your needs.

1. On the **File** tab, select the **Example Templates** icon.

The **Example Templates** screen appears.

2. Scroll through the list of available label templates. Highlight a label to see a preview and description.

3. To open an example template in the design window, highlight a template and click the **Open** button. The label will open in the design window.

You can click on any of the elements on the label and see their associated properties in the **Properties** box.

You can do a "**Save As**" function to save the label under a different name and make changes to it as needed. You cannot make changes directly to the label template. If you try to save changes directly to the template file, the following screen appears:

Click **OK** on the warning screen to pick a new name and location for your new label.

1.10 Barcode Symbology Reference

Note: All example barcodes use the Wasp Labeler default properties unless otherwise noted.

C | D | E | G | I | M | P | Q | U

C

Codabar

Codabar is a variable length symbology capable of encoding 16 characters within any length message. Codabar can encode six special characters ("+" (plus), "-" (minus), "$" (dollar sign), "/" (slash), ":" (colon), and "." (point)) and all numeric digits. There are also 4 start/stop code choices possible when using the Codabar symbology. These characters (A, B, C, or D) must be included at the beginning or ending of a string. Codabar symbology for any new applications today should not be considered except under unusual circumstances because it is limited and out-dated.

Codabar is widely used in library systems and blood banks and for some package transport companies.

Codabar Example (No Check Digit)

Code 11

Code 11 is used primarily in telecommunications. The symbol can encode any length string consisting of the digits 0-9 and the dash character (-). One or more modulo-11 check digit(s) can be included.

Code 11 Example (No Check Digit)

Code 128

Code 128 is variable length and encodes the full 128 ASCII character set. Each character is represented by 11 modules that can be one of four bar widths. Code 128 is the most easily read code with the highest message integrity due to several separate message check routines. Of all the common linear symbologies, Code 128 is the most flexible. It supports both alpha and numeric characters easily, has the highest number of characters per inch, and is variable length.

Code 128 is widely used in the shipping industry.

The Code 128 character set includes the digits 0-9, the letters A-Z (upper and lower case), and all standard ASCII symbols and control codes. The codes are divided into three character sets: A, B, and C.

- **Character Set A** - Contains capital letters, control characters and digits.
- **Character Set B** - Contains all printable characters.
- **Character Set C** - Contains only numbers and the FNC1 character.

Code 128 Example

A special version of **Code 128 called GS1** (formerly known as **UCC/EAN 128**) is used extensively world wide in shipping and packaging industries.

Code 39

Code 39 is variable length and is the most frequently used symbology in industrial bar code systems today. The principal feature is to encode messages using the full alphanumeric character set. Three of the nine elements (bars) are wide and six elements are narrow.

Code 39 Extended (Full ASCII Code): Standard Code 39 contains only 43 characters (0-9, A-Z, $, /, %, +). Code 39 can be extended to an 128 character symbology (full ASCII) by combining one of the special characters ($, /, %, +) with a letter (A-Z) to form the characters that are not present in the standard Code 39 symbology. For example, in standard Code 39 a lowercase "a" cannot be represented. In Code 39 Full ASCII, however, "a" is represented as "+A".

Code 39 Example (No Check Digit)

Code 93

Code 93 encodes the full 128 ASCII character set using 9 modules arranged into 3 bars with adjacent spaces. Two of the characters are check characters. Code 93 is similar to Code 39 but encodes more characters per inch. Code 93 encodes the full 128 ASCII character set and is encoded similarly to Code 39 Extended.

Code 93 Example

D

Data Matrix

Data Matrix is a 2D, variable length symbology capable of encoding all 128 ASCII characters and a number of different character sets. Each Data Matrix symbol consists of a perimeter quiet zone, border with two solid edges and two dashed edges, and cells inside the border which are dark or light. The border's two solid lines with data cells are used for symbol identification, orientation, and cell location. Data Matrix can accommodate up to 500 MB per square inch with a data capacity of 1 to 2335 characters. Data Matrix has a high degree of redundancy and resists printing defects.

Data Matrix is popular for labeling small products because it can encode many characters in a small area. It is becoming the industry standard for marking small electronic equipment. It is also used in the aeronautical industry and the US Department of Defense. Data Matrix barcodes can be read by smart phones by downloading a reader.

Data Matrix Example

E

EAN/JAN

The EAN/JAN-13 is fixed length and is similar to the UPC-A symbology, but encodes a 13th digit. Also, the "12th and 13th" digits of an EAN-13, may represent a country code in its entirety or just the beginning of the country code, which may vary from 2 to 3 digits. The code 00-04 and 06-09 are assigned to the United States. The nominal height for the EAN/JAN-13 bar code is one inch. The reduced size is 80% of the nominal size.

The EAN/JAN-8 is fixed length and is similar to the UPC-E code, but includes two more digits for the country code. The nominal height for the EAN/JAN-8 bar code is one inch. The reduced size is 80% of the nominal size.

EAN/JAN 8 Example

EAN/JAN 13 Example

G
GS1 (Formerly RSS)

The GS1 family contains three linear symbologies to be used with the GS1 (formerly EAN.UCC) system. The use of this symbology is intended to comply with the GS1 application guidelines.

GS1 bar code symbols are intended for encoding identification numbers and data supplementary to the identification. The administration of the numbering system by GS1 ensures that identification codes assigned to particular items are unique worldwide and they and the associated supplementary data are defined in a consistent way. The major benefit for the users of the GS1 system is the availability of uniquely defined identification code and supplementary data formats for use in their trading transactions.

GS1-14 encodes the full 14-digit GS1 item identification in a linear symbol that can be scanned omnidirectionally by suitably programmed point-of-sale scanners.

GS1-Limited encodes a 14-digit GS1 item identification with indicator digits of zero or one in a linear symbol for use on small items that will not be scanned at the point-of-sale.

GS1-14 Stacked is a variation of GS1-14 symbology that is stacked in two rows and is used when the normal symbol would be too wide for the application. It comes in two versions – a truncated version used for small item marking applications, and a taller omnidirectional version that is designed to be read by omnidirectional scanners.

GS1 Expanded encodes GS1 item identification plus supplementary AI element strings such as weight and "best before" date in a linear symbol that can be scanned omnidirectionally by suitably programmed point-of-sale scanners. GS1 Expanded can also be printed in multiple rows as a stacked column.

GS1Stacked Omnidirectional allows the full height GS1-14 to be printed in two rows of two segments each, which reduces the overall length of the linear bar code so it can fit better on certain packaging configurations. The separator pattern between the two rows is designed to eliminate cross-row scanning errors.

GS1 Truncated

Any member of the GS1 family can be printed as a stand-alone linear symbol or as a composite symbol with an accompanying 2D Composite component printed directly above the GS1 linear component.

GS1-128 (Formerly UCC/EAN 128)

GS1-128 is a Serial Shipping Container Code with a secure bar code symbology. It allows all participants in the supply chain to use a common, standard solution for their individual tracking and tracing needs.

The GS1-128 bar code symbology requires AIs to define the data architecture. AIs are prefixes which indicate the meaning and format of the data which follows. Among the things they may be used for are item identification, measurements, quantities, traceability, dates, transaction references and location numbers.

GS1-128 Example

The GS1-128 symbology has three composite types - CC-A, CC-B and CC-C. These composite types are actually two barcodes on top of each other. Due to this, in addition to the AI, you will need to use the | symbol to differentiate between the two barcodes. If you do not use the | symbol, the scanner will not be able to read the barcode.

For example, the data you enter in the Content field (on the Design tab) for a composite barcode might look like the following:

(01)03212345678906|(21)A1B2C3D4E5F6G7H8

This is actually two barcodes. The | symbol marks the end of the first barcode "(01)03212345678906" and the beginning of the second "(21)A1B2C3D4E5F6G7H8 ". The data in the () marks is the AI for each barcode.

I

Intelligent Mail

The Intelligent Mail barcode is used for domestic mail in the United States. It combines the capabilities of the POSTNET and PLANET barcodes into one. It includes the routing ZIP code and tracking information.

Intelligent Mail Example

Interleaved 2 of 5

Interleaved 2 of 5 is a variable length, even-numbered, numeric bar code symbol. It is typically used in industrial and master carton labeling. The symbology uses bars to represent the first character and the interleaved (white) spaces to represent the second character. Each character has two wide elements and three narrow elements. A modulo 10 check character can be used to enhance data security for Interleaved 2 of 5 barcode symbols. When this option is selected, the last digit of the symbol is assumed to be the check digit, and it is compared to a calculated check digit to verify the symbol.

Interleaved 2 of 5 Example (No Check Digit)

ISBN

The International Standard Book Number (ISBN) is a unique machine-readable identification number used to identify books. ISBN is based on an ISO International Standard that was first published in 1972 as ISO 2108. ISO 2108 specifies the basic structure of an ISBN, the rules for its allocation, and the administration of the ISBN system.

ISBN barcodes have consisted of 13 digits since 2007. Prior to 2007 they contained 13 digits. An International Standard Book Number consists of 4 or 5 parts:

- for a 13-digit ISBN, a GS1 (Code 128) *prefix*: 978 or 979 (indicating the industry; in this case, 978 denotes book publishing)
- the *group identifier*, (language-sharing country group)
- the *publisher code*,
- the *item number*, (title of the book) and
- a check sum character or a check digit.

The ISBN separates its parts (*group*, *publisher*, *title* and *check digit*) with either a hyphen or a space. Other than the check digit, no part of the ISBN will have a fixed number of digits

ISBN Example

ITF14

The ITF-14 Traded Unit Case Code is used in the retail sector on outer cases and pallets (traded units). Based on Interleaved 2 of 5, the 14-digit code is numeric and used to display the unique traded unit number. Bearer bars must be included in horizontal form for codes printed on labels, and as a full box (with H gauges) when printed directly on corrugated surfaces.

ITF14 Example

M

MaxiCode

Predominantly used by United Parcel Service to sort mail at high speed, MaxiCode is well suited to being read quickly and often in any direction. MaxiCode is a fixed-size 2D matrix barcode symbology having 866 hexagonal elements arranged in 33 rows around a central finder pattern. The size of a MaxiCode symbol is 1.1 inch by 1.05 inch. A single MaxiCode symbol can encode up to 93 characters of data and uses five different code sets to encode all 256 ASCII characters. MaxiCode uses three unique properties when encoding the data: Class of Service, Country Code, and Mode.

Maxicode Example (Postal Code 75074, Country Code 840, Class of Service 003)

MicroPDF417

MicroPDF417 is a multi-row 2D symbology, derived from and closely based on PDF417. It is designed for applications that need improved area efficiency but without the requirement for PDF417's maximum data capacity. A limited set of symbols is available, together with a fixed level of error correction for each symbol size. Module dimensions are user-specified to enable symbol production and reading by a wide variety of techniques.

MicroPDF417 Example

Micro QR Code

Micro QR Code is a very small QR Code that fits applications that require a smaller space and use smaller amounts of data, such as ID of printed circuit boards and electronics parts, etc.

Micro QR Code Example

MSI

The MSI character set consist of the numbers 0..9 as well as two "guard" characters (representing the beginning and end of the barcode). The symbology does not support alphabetic characters.

MSI Example

123456789

P

PDF417

PDF417 is a stacked linear barcode symbol format used in a variety of applications, primarily transport, identification cards, and inventory management. PDF stands for Portable Data File. Each character consists of 4 bars and 4 spaces in a 17 module structure. The name of the symbol is derived from the format of the code. PDF stands for "Portable Data File" and "417" is derived from the module structure. Each PDF417 symbol consists of 3 to 90 stacked rows surrounded by a quiet zone on all four sides. Each row consists of a leading quiet zone, start pattern, left row indicator character, one to thirty data characters, right row indicator character, stop pattern, and trailing quiet zone.

PDF417 supports text compaction, numeric compaction, and byte compaction that correlate the mapping between codeword values and decoded data. PDF417 can accommodate up to 340 characters per square inch with a maximum data capacity of 1850 text characters.

PDF 417 Example

POSTNET

POSTNET (Postal Numeric Encoding Technique) is a barcode symbology that is used by the United States Postal Service to assist in directing mail. The ZIP Code or ZIP+4 code is encoded in half- and full-height bars. Most often, the delivery point is added, usually being the last two digits of the address or PO box number.

The barcode starts and ends with a full bar (often called a guard rail or frame bar and represented as the letter "S" in one version of the USPS TrueType Font) and has a check digit after the ZIP, ZIP+4, or delivery point. The encoding table is shown on the right.

Each individual digit is represented by a set of five bars, two of which are full bars (i.e. two-out-of-five code). The full bars represent "on" bits in a pseudo-binary code in which the places represent, from left to right: 7, 4, 2, 1, 0. (Though in this scheme, zero is encoded as 11 decimal, or "binary" 11000.)

POSTNET Example

Q

QR Code

A QR code (abbreviated from Quick Response code) is a specific matrix barcode (or two-dimensional code) that is readable by dedicated QR barcode readers and camera telephones. The code consists of black modules arranged in a square pattern on a white background. The information encoded may be text, URL, or other data.

QR Code Example

U

UPC-A

Each UPC-A barcode consists of a scannable strip of black bars and white spaces, above a sequence of 12 numerical digits. No letters, characters, or other content of any kind may appear on a standard UPC-A barcode. The digits and bars maintain a one-to-one correspondence - in other words, there is only one way to represent each 12-digit number visually, and there is only one way to represent each visual barcode numerically.

The UPC-A barcode is used on retail goods.

UPC-A Example

UPC-E

To allow the use of UPC barcodes on smaller packages where a full 12-digit barcode may not fit, a 'zero-compressed' version of UPC was developed called UPC-E. This symbology differs from UPC-A in that it only uses a 6-digit code, does not use middle guard bars, and the end bit pattern (E) becomes 010101. The way in which a 6-digit UPC-E relates to a 12-digit UPC-A is determined by the last (right-hand most) digit.

UPC-E Example