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Vuquest™ 3320g

Area-Imaging Scanner

User Guide

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Customer Support

Technical Assistance

To search our knowledge base for a solution or to log in to the Technical Support portal and report a problem, go to www.hsmcontactsupport.com.

For our latest contact information, see www.honeywellaidc.com/locations.

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Limited Warranty

For warranty information, go to www.honeywellaidc.com and click Get Resources > Product Warranty.

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CHAPTER

1 GETTING STARTED

About This Manual

This User's Guide provides installation and programming instructions for the Vuquest™ 3320 area-imaging scanner. Product specifications, dimensions, warranty, and customer support information are also included.

Honeywell bar code 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 bar codes in this guide.

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

Unpacking 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.

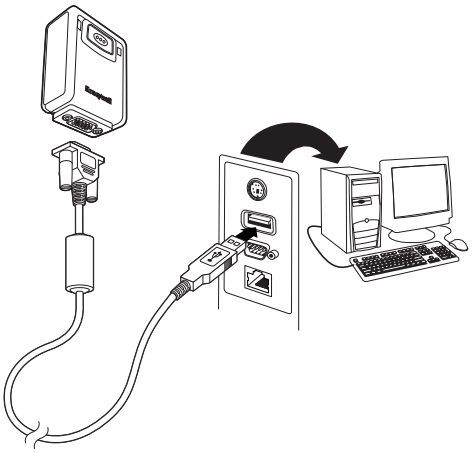
Connecting the Device

Connecting 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.

Scanner USB Connection:



   b. The scanner beeps.

   c. Verify the scanner operation by scanning a bar code from the Sample Symbols in the back of this manual.

The unit defaults to a USB PC Keyboard. Refer to page 9 for other USB terminal settings.

For additional USB programming and technical information, refer to "USB Application Note," available at www.honeywellaidc.com.

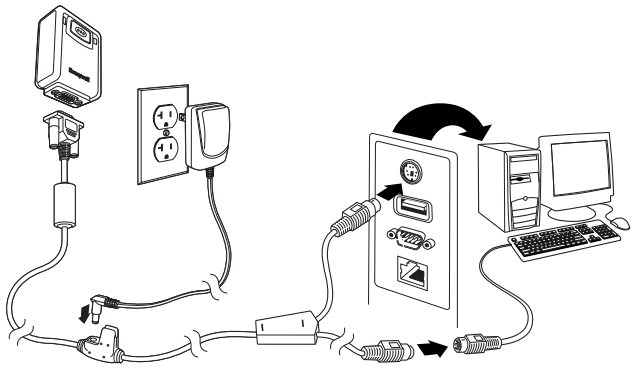
Connecting with Keyboard Wedge

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.

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

Scanner Keyboard Wedge Connection:



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

   d. Verify the scanner operation by scanning a bar code from the Sample Symbols in the back of this manual. The scanner beeps once.

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 bar code data.

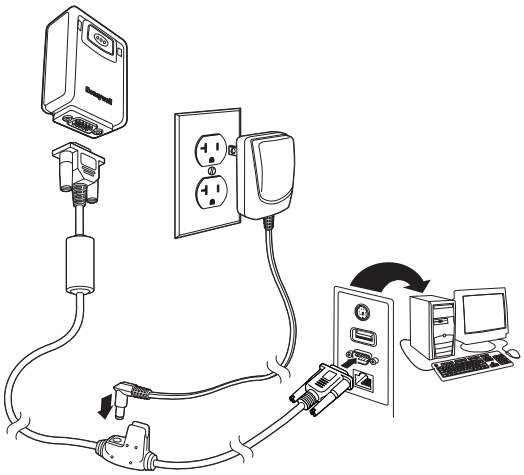
Connecting with RS232 Serial Port

1. Turn off power to the terminal/computer.

   b. 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.*

Scanner RS232 Serial Port Connection:



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

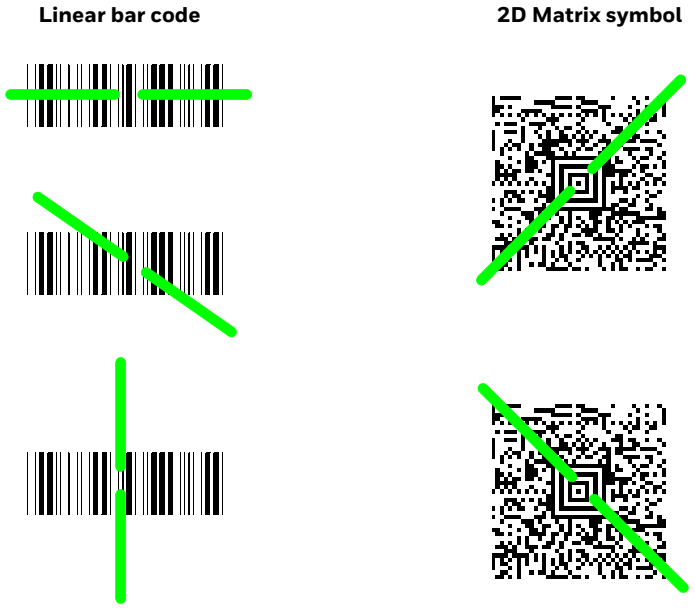
d. Once the scanner has been fully connected, power up the computer.

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

Note: *Please note, the end of the cable with the ferrite plugs into the scanner. The end of the cable with the label "DO NOT connect this end to the bar code scanner" plugs into the computer.*

Reading Techniques

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



The aiming beam 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. To read single or multiple symbols (on a page or on an object), hold the scanner at an appropriate distance from the target, push the button, and center the aiming beam on the symbol. If the code being scanned is highly reflective (e.g., laminated), it may be necessary to tilt the code up 15° to 18° to prevent unwanted reflection.

Menu Bar Code Security Settings

Honeywell scanners are programmed by scanning menu bar codes or by sending serial commands to the scanner. If you want to restrict the ability to scan menu codes, you can use the Menu Bar Code Security settings. Please contact the nearest technical support office (see Technical Assistance on page xiii) for further information.

Setting Custom Defaults

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

Set Custom Defaults

Save Custom Defaults

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

Resetting the Custom Defaults

If you want the custom default settings restored to your scanner, scan the Activate Custom Defaults bar code below. This is the recommended default bar code 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.

Activate Custom Defaults

CHAPTER

2 PROGRAMMING THE INTERFACE

Introduction

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

Programming the Interface – Plug and Play

Plug and Play bar codes 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 bar code below. Keyboard wedge is the default interface.

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

IBM PC AT and Compatibles with CR suffix

Laptop Direct Connect

For most laptops, scanning the **Laptop Direct Connect** bar code allows operation of the scanner in parallel with the integral keyboard. The following **Laptop Direct Connect** bar code also programs a carriage return (CR) suffix and turns on Emulate External Keyboard (page 22).

Laptop Direct Connect with CR suffix

RS232 Serial Port

The RS232 Interface bar code is used when connecting to the serial port of a PC or terminal. The following RS232 Interface bar code 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

RS232 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 bar code 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 and LF.

USB Keyboard (PC)

USB Keyboard (Mac)

USB Japanese Keyboard (PC)

USB HID

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

USB HID Bar Code Scanner

USB Serial

Scan the following code to program the scanner to emulate a regular RS232-based COM Port. If you are using a Microsoft® Windows® PC, you will need to download a driver from the Honeywell website (www.honeywellaidc.com). 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.

TRMUSB130.
USB Serial

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

CTS/RTS Emulation

USBCTS1.
CTS/RTS Emulation On

USBCTS0.
*** CTS/RTS Emulation Off**

ACK/NAK Mode

USBACK1.
ACK/NAK Mode On

USBACK0.
*** ACK/NAK Mode Off**

Remote MasterMind™ for USB

When using a USB interface, you may wish to configure your scanner to communicate with Remote MasterMind Scanner Management Software (ReM). Scan the **ReM On** bar code to communicate with ReM. To disable this capability, scan **ReM Off**. *Default = ReM On.*

REMIFC0.
ReM Off

REMIFC1.

*** ReM On**

Verifone® Ruby Terminal Default Settings

Scan the following Plug and Play code to program the scanner for a Verifone Ruby terminal. This bar code 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 an 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

Note: *If you are having unexpected results with this programming code, scan the Activate Defaults bar code on page 5 first, then scan the programming code above.*

Gilbarco® Terminal Default Settings

Scan the following Plug and Play code to program the scanner for a Gilbarco terminal. This bar code 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

Note: *If you are having unexpected results with this programming code, scan the Activate Defaults bar code on page 5 first, then scan the programming code above.*

Honeywell Bioptic Aux Port Configuration

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

Honeywell Bioptic Settings

Note: *If you are having unexpected results with this programming code, scan the Activate Defaults bar code on page 5 first, then scan the programming code above.*

Datalogic™ Magellan© Aux Port Configuration

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

Datalogic Magellan Bioptic Settings

Note: *If you are having unexpected results with this programming code, scan the Activate Defaults bar code on page 5 first, then scan the programming code above.*

NCR Bioptic Aux Port Configuration

Scan the following Plug and Play code to program the scanner for an NCR bioptic scanner auxiliary port configuration. The communication should be set at 9600bps baud rate, 7 data bit data format, even parity and 1 stop bit. The following prefixes are programmed for each symbology:

Symbology	Prefix	Symbology	Prefix
UPC-A	A	Interleaved 2 of 5	b
UPC-E	E0	Code 128	f
		GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional	r
EAN-8	FF	GS1 DataBar Expanded	r
EAN-13	F	Codabar	N
Code 39	a	Code 32 Pharmaceutical (PARAF)	a

NCR Bioptic Settings

Note: *If you are having unexpected results with this programming code, scan the Activate Defaults bar code on page 5 first, then scan the programming code above.*

Wincor Nixdorf Terminal Default Settings

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

Wincor Nixdorf Terminal Settings

Note: *If you are having unexpected results with this programming code, scan the Activate Defaults bar code on page 5 first, then scan the programming code above.*

Wincor Nixdorf Beetle™ Terminal Default Settings

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 bar codes	M

Wincor Nixdorf Beetle Settings

Note: *If you are having unexpected results with this programming code, scan the Activate Defaults bar code on page 5 first, then scan the programming code above.*

Keyboard Country Layout

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

By default, national character replacements are used for the following characters: **#$@[\]^‘{|}~** See Symbology Charts on page A-209 to view the character replacements for each country.

Keyboard Countries

KBDCTY0.
*** United States**

KBDCTY35.
Albania

KBDCTY81.
Azeri (Cyrillic)

KBDCTY80.
Azeri (Latin)

KBDCTY82.
Belarus

KBDCTY1.
Belgium

KBDCTY33.
Bosnia

KBDCTY16.
Brazil

KBDCTY59.
Brazil (MS)

Keyboard Countries (Continued)

KBDCTY52.
Bulgaria (Cyrillic)

KBDCTY53.
Bulgaria (Latin)

KBDCTY54.
Canada (French legacy)

KBDCTY18.
Canada (French)

KBDCTY55.
Canada (Multilingual)

KBDCTY32.
Croatia

KBDCTY15.
Czech

KBDCTY40.
Czech (Programmers)

KBDCTY39.
Czech (QWERTY)

KBDCTY38.
Czech (QWERTZ)

KBDCTY8.
Denmark

KBDCTY11.
Dutch (Netherlands)

Keyboard Countries (Continued)

KBDCTY41.
Estonia

KBDCTY83.
Faroese

KBDCTY2.
Finland

KBDCTY3.
France

KBDCTY84.
Gaelic

KBDCTY4.
Germany

KBDCTY17.
Greek

KBDCTY64.
Greek (220 Latin)

KBDCTY61.
Greek (220)

KBDCTY65.
Greek (319 Latin)

KBDCTY62.
Greek (319)

KBDCTY63.
Greek (Latin)

Keyboard Countries (Continued)

KBDCTY60.
Greek (Polytonic)

KBDCTY50.
Hungarian (101 key)

KBDCTY75.
Iceland

KBDCTY56.
Italian (142)

KBDCTY28.
Japan ASCII

KBDCTY79.
Kyrgyz (Cyrillic)

KBDCTY66.
Greek (MS)

KBDCTY12.
Hebrew

KBDCTY19.
Hungary

KBDCTY73.
Irish

KBDCTY5.
Italy

KBDCTY78.
Kazakh

Keyboard Countries (Continued)

KBDCTY42.
Latvia

KBDCTY44.
Lithuania

KBDCTY34.
Macedonia

KBDCTY86.
Mongolian (Cyrillic)

KBDCTY20.
Poland

KBDCTY58.
Polish (Programmers)

KBDCTY14.
Latin America

KBDCTY43.
Latvia (QWERTY)

KBDCTY45.
Lithuania (IBM)

KBDCTY74.
Malta

KBDCTY9.
Norway

KBDCTY57.
Polish (214)

Keyboard Countries (Continued)

KBDCTY13.
Portugal

KBDCTY25.
Romania

KBDCTY26.
Russia

KBDCTY67.
Russian (MS)

KBDCTY68.
Russian (Typewriter)

KBDCTY21.
SCS

KBDCTY37.
Serbia (Cyrillic)

KBDCTY36.
Serbia (Latin)

KBDCTY22.
Slovakia

KBDCTY49.
Slovakia (QWERTY)

KBDCTY48.
Slovakia (QWERTZ)

KBDCTY31.
Slovenia

Keyboard Countries (Continued)

KBDCTY10.
Spain

KBDCTY51.
Spanish variation

KBDCTY23.
Sweden

KBDCTY29.
Switzerland (French)

KBDCTY6.
Switzerland (German)

KBDCTY85.
Tatar

KBDCTY27.
Turkey F

KBDCTY24.
Turkey Q

KBDCTY76.
Ukrainian

KBDCTY7.
United Kingdom

KBDCTY87.
United States (Dvorak)

KBDCTY88.
United States (Dvorak left)

Keyboard Countries (Continued)

KBDCTY89.
United Stated (Dvorak

KBDCTY30.
United States (International)

KBDCTY77.
Uzbek (Cyrillic)

Keyboard Style

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

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

KBDSTY0.
*** Regular**

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

KBDSTY1.
Caps Lock

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

KBDSTY2.
Shift Lock

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

KBDSTY6.
Automatic Caps Lock

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

Autocaps via NumLock

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

Emulate External Keyboard

Note: *After scanning the Emulate External Keyboard bar code, 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 bar code: “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 21). Otherwise, your output may not be as expected.*

Default = Keyboard Conversion Off.

*** Keyboard Conversion Off**

Convert All Characters to Upper Case

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 212. Only codes 00 through 1F are converted (the first column of the chart).

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

Default = Off.

KBDNPE1.
Control Character Output On

KBDNPE0.
*** Control Character Output Off**

Keyboard Modifiers

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

Control + X (Control + ASCII) Mode On

The 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 212 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 any prefix or suffix information.

Default = Control + X Mode Off.

KBDCAS2.
Windows Mode Control + X Mode On

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

DOS Mode Control + X Mode On

Windows Mode Prefix/Suffix

Turbo Mode

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

Turbo Mode On

*** Turbo Mode Off**

Numeric Keypad Mode

Sends numeric characters as if entered from a numeric keypad. *Default = Off.*

Numeric Keypad Mode On

*** 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.*

Automatic Direct Connect Mode On

*** 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.
57600

232BAD9.
*** 115,200**

300

600

1200

2400

4800

9600

19200

38400

57,600

*** 115,200**

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

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

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

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

232WRD3.
7 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Even

232WRD0.
7 Data, 1 Stop, Parity None

232WRD6.
7 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Odd

232WRD4.
7 Data, 2 Stop, Parity Even

232WRD1.
7 Data, 2 Stop Parity None

232WRD7.
7 Data, 2 Stop, Parity Odd

232WRD5.
8 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Even

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

232WRD8.
8 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Odd

232WRD14.
8 Data, 1 Stop, Parity Mark

RS232 Receiver Time-Out

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

232LPT.
RS232 Receiver Time-Out

RS232 Handshaking

RS232 Handshaking allows control of data transmission from the 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 29) for CTS to be asserted by the host. If the delay time expires and CTS is not asserted, the device transmit buffer is cleared and scanning may resume.
Default = RTS/CTS Off.

232CTS1.
Flow Control, No Timeout

232CTS2.
Two-Direction Flow Control

232CTS3.
Flow Control with Timeout

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

RS232 Timeout

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

232DEL.
RS232 Timeout

XON/XOFF

Standard ASCII control characters can be used to tell the 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 trans-mission 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 bar codes. If NAK is received, the last set of bar code data is retransmitted and the scanner waits for ACK/NAK again. Turn on the ACK/NAK protocol by scanning the **ACK/NAK On** bar code 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 25, and RS232 Timeout on page 29 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.*

*** Packet Mode Off**

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.*

*** Bioptic ACK/NAK Off**

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 bar code below, then set the timeout (from 1-30,000 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the inside back cover, then scanning Save. *Default = 5100.*

ACK/NAK Timeout

CHAPTER

3 INPUT/OUTPUT SETTINGS

Power Up Beeper

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

Power Up Beeper Off - Scanner

*** 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 bar code below, the scanner will beep every time a BEL character is received from the host. *Default = Beep on BEL Off.*

***Beep on BEL Off**

Beep on BEL On

Trigger Click

To hear an audible click every time the scanner button is pushed, scan the Trigger Click On bar code 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.*

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 bar code below and then scan a digit (1-9) bar code and the Save bar code on the inside the back cover of this manual. *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 bar code below and then scan a digit (1-9) bar code and the Save bar code on the inside the back cover of this manual. *Default = 1.*

BEPERR.
Number of Error Beeps/LED Flashes

Good Read Delay

This sets the minimum amount of time before the scanner can read another bar code. *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 bar code below, then set the delay (from 0 - 30,000 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the inside back cover, then scanning Save.

DLYGRD.
User-Specified Good Read Delay

Manual Trigger Modes

When in manual trigger mode, the scanner scans until a bar code is read, or until the button is released. Two modes are available, Normal and Enhanced. Normal mode offers good scan speed and the longest working ranges (depth of field). Enhanced mode will give you the highest possible scan speed but slightly less

range than Normal mode. Enhanced mode is best used when you require a very fast scan speed and don't require a long working range. *Default = Manual Trigger-Normal.*

PAPHHF.
*** Manual Trigger - Normal**

PAPHHS.
Manual Trigger -

LED Illumination - Manual Trigger

If you wish to set the illumination LED brightness, scan one of the bar codes below. This sets the LED illumination for the scanner when the button is pushed. *Default = High.*

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

PWRNOL0.
Off

PWRNOL100.
Low

PWRNOL150.
*** High**

Serial Trigger Mode

You can activate the scanner either by pushing the button, or using a serial trigger command (see Trigger Commands on page 174). When in serial mode, the scanner scans until a bar code 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 button when using serial commands to trigger the scanner. Once the scanner has timed out, you can activate the scanner either by pushing the button or using a serial trigger

command. After scanning the Read Time-Out bar code, set the time-out duration (from 0-300,000 milliseconds) by scanning digits on the inside the back cover, then scanning Save. *Default = 30,000 ms.*

Read Time-Out

Presentation Mode

Presentation Mode uses ambient light and scanner illumination to detect bar codes. When in Presentation Mode, the LEDs remain dim until a bar code 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 bar code to program your scanner for Presentation Mode.

Presentation Mode

LED Illumination - Presentation Mode

If you wish to set the illumination LED brightness, scan one of the bar codes below. This sets the LED illumination for the scanner when it is in Presentation Mode. (If the scanner is triggered manually, the LED illumination will switch to the setting for a manual trigger. (See LED Illumination - Manual Trigger on page 38.) *Default = High.*

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

Off

Low

*** High**

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

Presentation LED Behavior after Decode

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

TRGPCK1.
*** LEDs On**

TRGPCK0.
LEDs Off

Presentation Sensitivity

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

TRGPMS.
Sensitivity

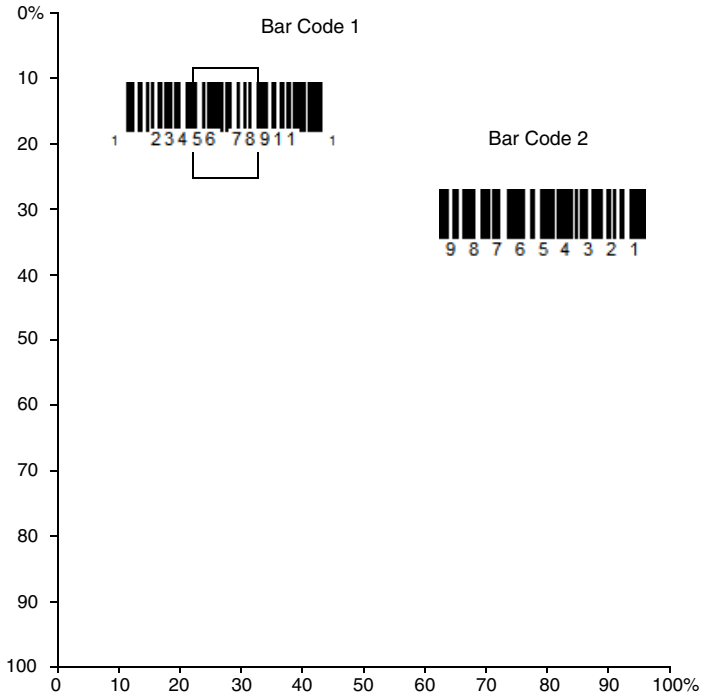
Presentation Centering

Use Presentation Centering to narrow the scanner's field of view when it is in Presentation Mode to make sure the scanner reads only those bar codes 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 3-49).*

If a bar code 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 bar codes.

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 Bar Code 1 passes through the centering window, it will be read. Bar Code 2 does not pass through the centering window, so it will not be read.



Note: *A bar code 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 bar codes to change the top, bottom, left, or right of the centering window. Then scan the percent you want to shift the centering window using digits on the inside back cover of this manual. Scan Save. *Default Presentation Centering = 40% for Top and Left, 60% for Bottom and Right.*

PDCWIN1.
Presentation Centering On

PDCWIN0.
*** Presentation Centering Off**

PDCTOP.
Top of Presentation Centering Window

Bottom of Presentation Centering Window

Left of Presentation Centering Window

Right of Presentation Centering Window

CodeGate®

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

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

CodeGate On Out-of-Stand

Streaming Presentation™ Mode

When in Streaming Presentation mode, the scanner's aimer goes out after a short time, but the scan illumination remains on all the time to continuously search for bar codes. 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.

Streaming Presentation Mode - Normal

PAPSPE.
Streaming Presentation Mode - Enhanced

When using Preferred Symbology (page 3-50), a lower priority symbol must be centered on the aiming pattern to be read in Streaming Presentation Mode.

Mobile Phone Read Mode

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

PAPHHC.
Hand Held Scanning - Mobile Phone

PAPSPC.
Streaming Presentation - Mobile Phone

Note: *To turn off Mobile Phone Read Mode, scan a Manual or Serial Trigger Mode bar code (see page 37).*

Hands-Free Time-Out

The Presentation Mode is referred to as “hands-free” mode. If the scanner’s button is pushed 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 button pushes) the scanner reverts to the original hands-free mode.

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

TRGPTO.
Hands-Free Time-Out

Character Activation Mode

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 Laser Timeout (page 3-44), the deactivation character is received (see Deactivation Character on page 46), or a bar code is transmitted. Scan the following On bar code to use character activation, then use Activation Character (following) to select the character you will send from the host to start scanning. *Default = Off.*

HSTCEN0.
*** Off**

HSTCEN1.
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 212, find the hex value that represents the character you want to use to trigger scanning. Scan the following bar code, then use the Programming Chart to read the alphanumeric combination that represents that ASCII character. Scan Save to finish.

HSTACH.
Activation Character

Character Activation Laser Timeout

You can set a timeout for the length of time the laser remains on and attempting to decode bar codes when using Character Activation Mode. Set the length (in milliseconds) for a timeout by scanning the following bar code, then setting the timeout (from 1-65535 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the Programming Chart, then scanning Save. *Default = 5000 ms.*

HSTCDT.
Character Activation Laser Timeout

Character Deactivation Mode

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 bar code to use character deactivation, then use Deactivation Character (following) to select the character you will send from the host to terminate scanning. *Default = Off.*

HSTDEN0.
*** Off**

HSTDEN1.
On

End Character Activation After Good Read

After a bar code 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. *Default = End Character Activation After Good Read.*

HSTCGD0.
Do Not End Character Activation After Good Read

HSTCGD1.
*** 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 bar codes when using Character Activation Mode. Set the length (in milliseconds) for a timeout by scanning the following bar code, then setting the timeout (from 1-300,000 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the Programming Chart inside the back cover of this manual, then scanning Save. *Default = 30,000 ms.*

HSTCDT.
Character Activation Timeout

Deactivation Character

This sets the character used to terminate scanning when using Character Deactivation Mode. On the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), page 212, find the hex value that represents the character you want to use to terminate scanning. Scan the following bar code, then use the Programming Chart to read the alphanumeric combination that represents that ASCII character. Scan Save to finish.

HSTDCH.
Deactivation Character

Reread Delay

This sets the time period before the scanner can read the *same* bar code a second time. Setting a reread delay protects against accidental rereads of the same bar code. Longer delays are effective in minimizing accidental rereads. Use shorter delays in applications where repetitive bar code scanning is required. Reread Delay only works when in a Presentation Mode (see page 39). *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 bar code below, then set the delay (from 0-65,535 milliseconds) by scanning digits from the inside back cover, then scanning Save.

DLYRRD.
User-Specified Reread Delay

2D Reread Delay

Sometimes 2D bar codes can take longer to read than other bar codes. If you wish to set a separate Reread Delay for 2D bar codes, 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 bar codes. *Default = 2D Reread Delay Off.*

*** 2D Reread Delay Off**

Short (1000ms)

Medium (2000ms)

Long (3000ms)

Extra Long (4000ms)

Illumination Lights

If you want the illumination lights on while reading a bar code, scan the Lights On bar code, below. However, if you want to turn just the lights off, scan the Lights Off bar code. *Default = Lights On.*

Note: *This setting does not affect the aimer light. The aiming light can be set using Aimer Mode (page 48).*

*** Lights On**

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 button is pushed 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.*

SCNDLY200.
200 milliseconds

SCNDLY400.
400 milliseconds

SCNDLY0.
*** Off *(no***

User-Specified Aimer Delay

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

SCNDLY.
Delay Duration

Aimer Mode

This feature allows you to turn the aimer on and off. When the Interlaced bar code is scanned, the aimer is interlaced with the illumination LEDs. *Default = Interlaced.*

SCNAIM0.
Off

SCNAIM2.
*** Interlaced**

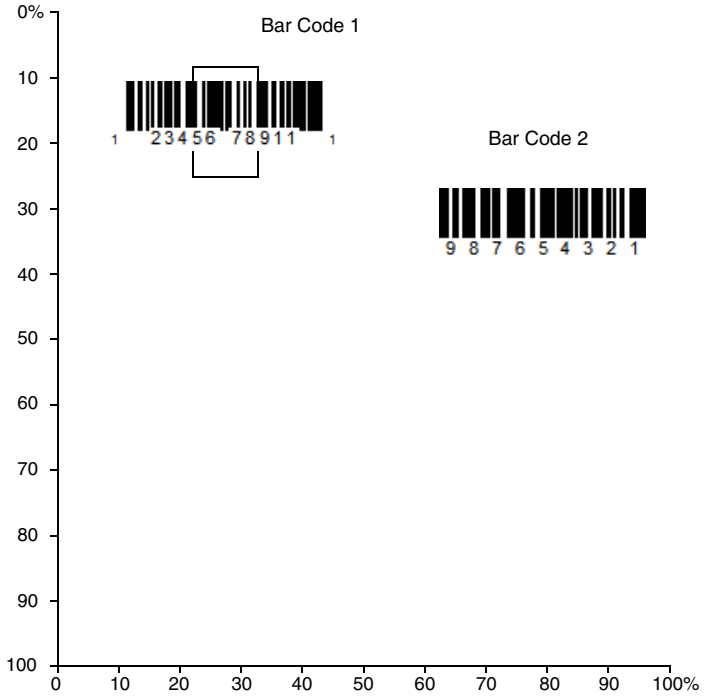
Centering

Use Centering to narrow the scanner's field of view to make sure that when the scanner is hand-held, it reads only those bar codes intended by the user. For instance, if multiple codes are placed closely together, centering will insure that only the desired codes are read. (Centering can be used in conjunction with Aimer Delay, page 48, for the most error-free operation in applications where multiple codes are spaced closely together. Using the Aimer Delay and Centering features, the scanner can emulate the operation of older systems, such as linear laser bar code scanners.)

Note: *To adjust centering when the scanner is in Presentation Mode, see Presentation Centering (page 3-40).*

If a bar code is not touched by a predefined window, it will not be decoded or output by the scanner. If Centering On is checked, 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 selections.

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 Bar Code 1 passes through the centering window, it will be read. Bar Code 2 does not pass through the centering window, so it will not be read.



Note: *A bar code 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 bar codes to change the top, bottom, left, or right of the centering window. Then scan the percent you want to shift the centering window using digits on the inside back cover of this manual. Scan Save. *Default 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 bar code symbologies appear on the same label, but the lower priority symbology cannot be disabled.

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

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

If the time-out period expires before a high priority symbology is read, the scanner will read any bar code in its view (low priority or unspecified). If there is no bar code 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 bar code below to enable or disable Preferred Symbology. *Default = Preferred Symbology Off.*

Preferred Symbology On

*** Preferred Symbology Off**

High Priority Symbology

To specify the high priority symbology, scan the High Priority Symbology bar code below. On the Symbology Charts on page 209, find the symbology you want to set as high priority. Locate the Hex value for that symbology and scan the 2 digit hex value from the Programming Chart (inside back cover). Scan Save to save your selection. *Default = None*

High Priority Symbology

Low Priority Symbology

To specify the low priority symbology, scan the Low Priority Symbology bar code below. On the Symbology Charts on page 209, find the symbology you want to set as low priority. Locate the Hex value for that symbology and scan the 2 digit hex value from the Programming Chart (inside back cover).

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

Low Priority Symbology

Preferred Symbology Time-out

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

Preferred Symbology Time-out

Preferred Symbology Default

Scan the bar code 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 bar codes are scanned. Reading the **Default Sequence** symbol programs the scanner to the Universal values, shown below. These are the defaults. Be certain you want to delete or clear all formats before you read the **Default Sequence** symbol.

Note: *To make Output Sequence Editor selections, you'll need to know the code I.D., code length, and character match(es) your application requires. Use the Alphanumeric symbols from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 341. You must hold the trigger while reading each bar code in the sequence.*

To Add an Output Sequence

1. Scan the *Enter Sequence* symbol (see Require Output Sequence, page 55).
2. **Code I.D.**
   On the Symbology Charts on page 327, find the symbology to which you want to apply the output sequence format. Locate the Hex value for that symbology and scan the 2 digit hex value from the Programming Chart (inside back cover).

3. **Length**
   Specify what length (up to 9999 characters) of data output will be acceptable for this symbology. Scan the four digit data length Programming Chart, beginning on page 341. (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 330, find the Hex value that represents the character(s) you want to match. Use the Programming Chart, beginning on page 341, to read the alphanumeric combination that represents the ASCII characters. (99 is the Universal number, indicating all characters.)
5. **End Output Sequence Editor**
   Scan **F F** to enter an Output Sequence for an additional symbology, or **Save** to save your entries.

Other Programming Selections

Discard exits without saving any Output Sequence changes.

Output Sequence Example

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

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

A - Code 39

B - Code 128

C - Code 93

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

SEQBLK62999941FF6A999942FF69999943FF

The breakdown of the command line is shown below:

SEQBLK sequence editor start command

62 code identifier for **Code 39**

9999 code length that must match for Code 39, 9999 = all lengths

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

To program the previous example using specific lengths, you would have to count any programmed prefixes, suffixes, or formatted characters as part of the length. If you use the example on page 53, but assume a <CR> suffix and specific code lengths, you would use the following command line:

SEQBLK62001241FF6A001342FF69001243FF

The breakdown of the command line is shown below:

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

Output Sequence Editor

SEQBLK.
Enter Sequence

SEQDFT.
Default Sequence

Partial Sequence

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

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

SEQTTS1.
Transmit Partial Sequence

SEQTTS0.
*** Discard Partial 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.

When the output sequence is *Off*, the bar code 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**

Multiple Symbols

When this programming selection is turned On, it allows you to read multiple symbols with a single push of the scanner's button. If you push and hold the button, aiming the scanner at a series of symbols, it reads unique symbols once, beeping (if turned on) for each read. The scanner attempts to find and decode new symbols as long as the button is pushed. 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 Tool Scan Data Window (see page 167), 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 Formatting beginning on page 5-65). The hex code for the No Read symbol is 9C.

Video Reverse

Video Reverse is used to allow the scanner to read bar codes that are inverted. The Video Reverse Off bar code below is an example of this type of bar code. Scan Video Reverse Only to read *only* inverted bar codes. Scan Video Reverse and Standard Bar Codes to read both types of codes.

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

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

Video Reverse Only

Video Reverse and Standard Bar Codes

*** Video Reverse Off**

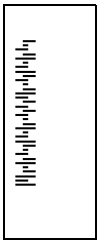
Working Orientation

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

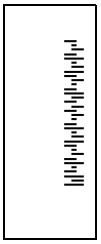
Upright:

Upside Down:

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



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



ROTATN0.
*** Upright**

ROTATN1.
Vertical, Bottom to Top

ROTATN2.
Upside Down

ROTATN3.
Vertical, Top to Bottom

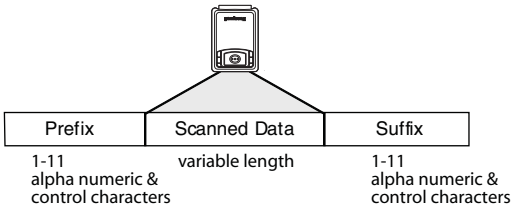
CHAPTER

4 DATA EDITING

Prefix/Suffix Overview

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

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



Points to Keep In Mind

- It is not necessary to build a message string. The selections in this chapter are only used if you wish to alter the default settings. *Default prefix = None. Default suffix = None*.
- A prefix or suffix may be added or cleared from one symbology or all symbologies.
- You can add any prefix or suffix from the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 212, 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.

To Add a Prefix or Suffix:

Step 1. Scan the Add Prefix or Add Suffix symbol (page 62).

Step 2. Determine the 2 digit Hex value from the Symbology Chart (included in the Symbology Charts beginning on page 209) 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 inside the back cover of this manual or scan 9, 9 for all symbologies.

Step 4. Determine the hex value from the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 212, for the prefix or suffix you wish to enter.

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

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

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

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

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

Example: Add a Tab Suffix to All Symbologies

Step 1. Scan Add Suffix.

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

Step 3. Scan 0, 9 from the inside the back cover of this manual. This corresponds with the hex value for a horizontal tab, shown in the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 212.

Scan Save, or scan Discard to exit without saving.

To Clear One or All Prefixes or Suffixes

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

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

Step 2. Determine the 2 digit Hex value from the Symbology Chart (included in the Symbology Charts beginning on page 209) for the symbology from which you want to clear the prefix or suffix.

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

Your change is automatically saved.

To Add a Carriage Return Suffix to All Symbologies

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

Add CR Suffix
All Symbologies

Prefix Selections

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

When this selection is enabled and function codes are contained within the scanned data, the scanner transmits the function code to the terminal. Charts of these function codes are provided in ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252) starting on page 212. When the scanner is in keyboard wedge mode, the scan code is converted to a key code before it is transmitted. *Default = Enable.*

RMVFNC0.
*** Enable**

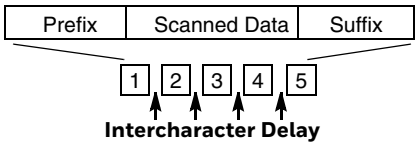
RMVFNC1.
Disable

Intercharacter, Interfunction, and Intermessage Delays

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

Intercharacter Delay

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



Intercharacter Delay

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

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

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 bar code below, then scan the number of 5ms delays, and the Save bar code using the inside the back cover of this manual.

Next, scan the Character to Trigger Delay bar code, then the 2-digit hex value for a printable character to trigger the delay (see Symbology Charts, page 209).

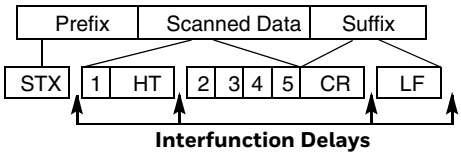
Delay Length

Character to Trigger Delay

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

Interfunction Delay

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

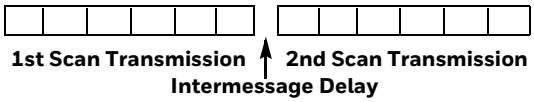


DLYFNC.
Interfunction Delay

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

Intermessage Delay

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



DLYMSG.
Intermessage Delay

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

CHAPTER

5 DATA FORMATTING

Data Format Editor Introduction

You may use the Data Format Editor to change the scanner's output. For example, you can use the Data Format Editor to insert characters at certain points in bar code 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 bar code, it is output automatically. However, when you create a format, you must use a "send" command (see Send Commands on page 68) within the format program to output data.

Multiple formats may be programmed into the 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 bar code is read that fails the first data format, the next data format, if there is one, will be used on the bar code 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.

*** Default Data Format**

Add a Data Format

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

Step 2. Select **Primary/Alternate Format**
Determine if this will be your primary data format, or one of 3 alternate formats. This allows you to save a total of 4 different data formats. To program your primary format, scan **0** from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 341. 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 83 for further information.)

Step 3. **Terminal Type**
Refer to Terminal ID Table (page 68) and locate the Terminal ID number for your PC. Scan three numeric bar codes from the Programming Chart, beginning on page 341, 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 327, 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 341.

If you wish to create a data format for all symbologies, with the exception of some specific symbologies, refer to B8 (page 81).

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 341. For example, 50 characters is entered as **0050**.

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

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

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

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 341. 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 327), and the bar code 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
Serial	HID POS	131
	USB SurePOS Handheld	128
	USB SurePOS Tabletop	129
	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 330 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 330 for decimal, hex and character codes.

F2 Example: Send a number of characters

Send the first 10 characters from the bar code 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 bar code 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 330 for decimal, hex and character codes.

F3 Example: Send all characters up to a particular character

Using the bar code 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 330 for decimal, hex and character codes.

B9 Example: Send all characters up to a defined string

Using the bar code 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 330 for decimal, hex and character codes.

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

Send all characters except for the last 8 from the bar code 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 330 for decimal, hex and character codes.

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

Using the bar code 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 bar code’s symbology in the output message, without moving the cursor. Only symbologies with a Honeywell ID are included (see Symbology Charts on page 327). Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 330 for decimal, hex and character codes.

Insert bar code length

B4 Insert the bar code’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

Send the symbology name and length before the bar code data from the bar code 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 bar code 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 337). 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 337.

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 key-stroke 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 bar code data from the bar code 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 bar codes that begin with a 1

Search for bar codes that begin with a 1. If a bar code matches, move the cursor back to the beginning of the data and send 6 characters followed by a carriage return. Using the bar code 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 330 for decimal, hex and character codes.

F8 Example: Send bar code data that starts after a particular character

Search for the letter “D” in bar codes and send all the data that follows, including the “D.” Using the bar code 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 330 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, B0000454657374 will search forward for the first occurrence of the 4 character string “Test.”
Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 330 for decimal, hex and character codes.

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

Search for the letters “FGH” in bar codes and send all the data that follows, including “FGH.” Using the bar code 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, B1000454657374 will search backward for the first occurrence of the 4 character string “Test.”
Refer to the ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252), beginning on page 330 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 330 for decimal, hex and character codes.

E6 Example: Remove zeros at the beginning of bar code data

This example shows a bar code 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 bar code 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 330 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 bar code data

This example shows a bar code that has spaces in the data. You may want to remove the spaces before sending the data. Using the bar code 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 bar code data

If the bar code 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 bar code 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 330 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 330 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 bar code begins with a number

If you want only data from bar codes 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 bar code 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 bar code 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 bar code begins with a letter

If you want only data from bar codes 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 bar code 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 bar code 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 bar codes that begin with the letter A. In step 4 (page 66), select 6A (for Code 128), and in step 5, select 9999 (for all lengths). Enter FE41B8 to compare and discard Code 128 bar codes that begin with the letter A. *Syntax = B8.*

Note: *The B8 command must be entered after all other commands.*
*The Data Format must be **Required** (see page 81) in order for the B8 command to work.*
If Data Format is On, but Not Required (page 82), bar code data that meets the B8 format is scanned and output as usual.
*Because the data format needs to be **On** and **Required** (page 82) for the B8 command, you must input data formats for all bar codes you wish to discard as well as all bar codes you wish to output.*
Other data format settings impact the B8 command. If Data Format Non-Match Error Tone is On (page 82), 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 bar code data is output to the host as read, including prefixes and suffixes.

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 bar code is not transmitted. If you wish to process this type of bar code 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 bar code 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 bar code is encountered that doesn't match your required data format, the scanner normally generates an error tone. However, you may want to continue scanning bar codes without hearing the error tone. If you scan the **Data Format Non-Match Error Tone Off** bar code, 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 bar code is found, scan the **Data Format Non-Match Error Tone On** bar code. *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 bar codes below.

Primary Data Format

Data Format 1

Data Format 2

Data Format 3

Single Scan Data Format Change

You can also switch between data formats for a single scan. The next bar code 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** bar code below. The next bar code that is scanned uses Data Format 1, then reverts back to Data Format 3.

Single Scan-Primary Data Format

Single Scan-Data Format 1

Single Scan-Data Format 2

Single Scan-Data Format 3

CHAPTER

6 EXTERNAL INPUT / OUTPUT

The Vuquest 3320 scanner can be integrated with a variety of third party devices. The External Trigger and Illumination Controls can be configured using the bar codes in this chapter. These controls offer simple trigger signals. An External I/O license and cable are required; contact the nearest technical support office for further information (see Technical Assistance on page xiii).

External Input

External Trigger Control

The External Trigger Control allows object detection from the third party device to trigger the scanner. If you want to use the third party device object detection, scan the External Trigger Control On bar code. If you want to use the 3320 scanner object detection, scan the External Trigger Control Off bar code. *Default = External Trigger Control Off.*

*** External Trigger Control Off**

External Trigger Control On

External Trigger Polarity

External Trigger Polarity has two states, High and Low. A digital high polarity is 1 and a digital low polarity is 0. If the third party device triggers on low polarity, 0, scan the External Trigger Polarity Low bar code. *Default = External Trigger Polarity High*.

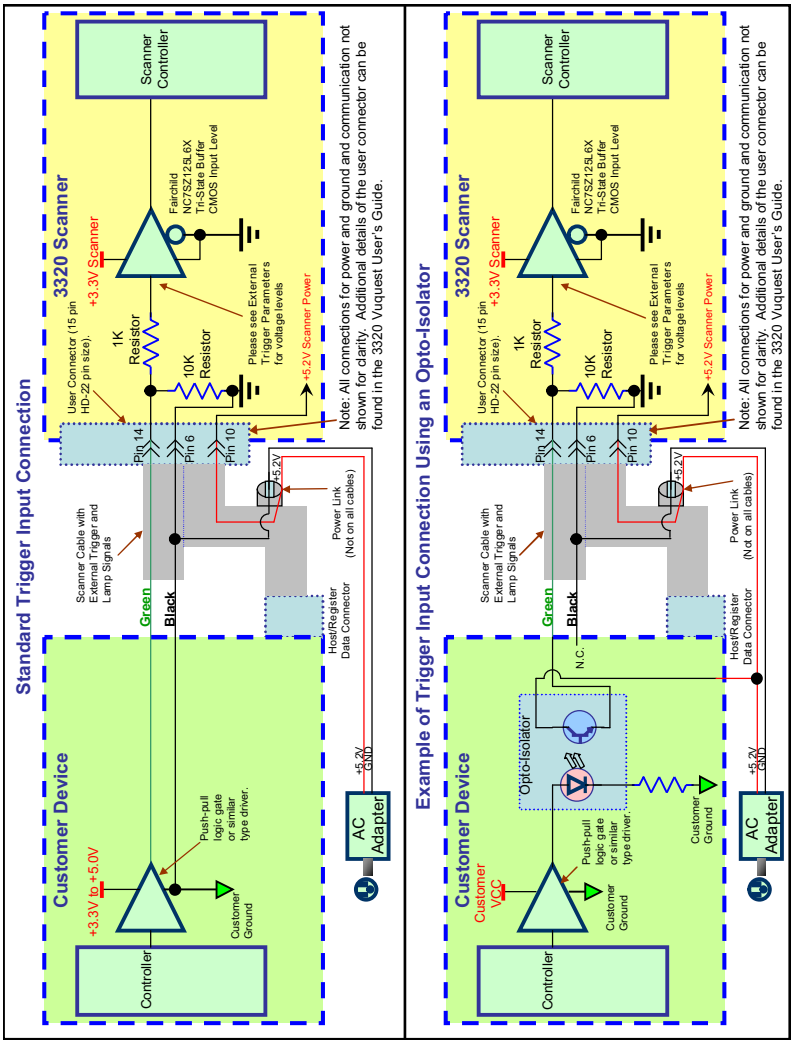
*** External Trigger Polarity High**

External Trigger Polarity Low

External Trigger Parameters

Absolute Maximum		
Maximum Input Voltage	Low Value: -0.5 Volts High Value: +5.5 Volts	The input is protected by an input protection diode on the ground side. The input voltage can be below ground provided it is current limited below the value shown on the next line of this table.
Maximum Input Current	Low Value: -6 Milliamperes	Input protection diode current. The limiting factor on current is the dissipation in the 1KΩ, 0402 resistor (not the gate diode limit).
Parameter Values		
Input Resistance to Ground	Low Value: 9.7 KΩ Nominal Value: 10.0 KΩ High Value: 10.3 KΩ	Pull down resistor loading.
Maximum Input Low Voltage Logical Low Level	High Value: 0.8 Volts	Value does not include harness drops or margin for noise.
Input High Voltage Threshold	Low Value: 2.6 Volts	Value does not include harness drops or margin for noise.

External Trigger Schematic



External Output

External Illumination Control

The External Illumination Control allows the third party device to use external illumination, supplemental to the illumination from the scanner. If the illumination will be provided by the third party device, scan the External Illumination Control On bar code. *Default = External Illumination Control Off.*

EXTILLO.

*** External Illumination Control Off**

External Illumination Control

External Illumination Parameters

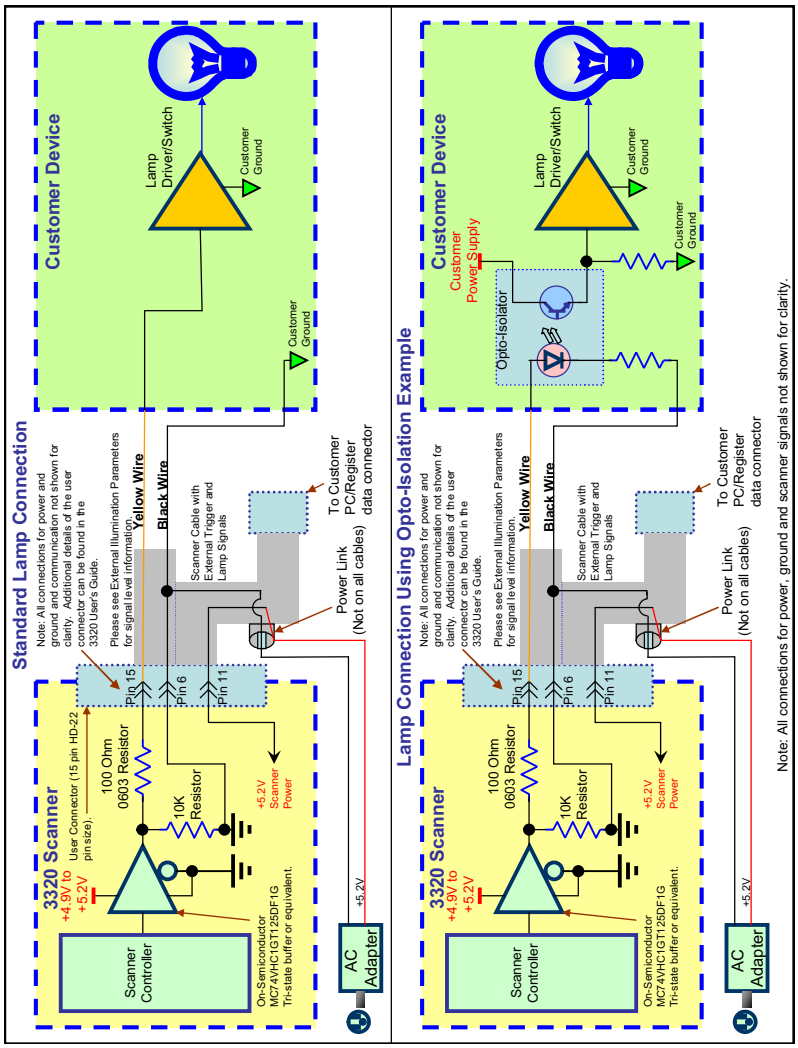
Absolute Maximum

Maximum voltage on output pin with scanner powered down.	High Value: 6 Volts	This allows a pull-up to be connected to this line provided it does not exceed the current on the next line of this table while operating.
Maximum current driven into pin from external source.	High Value: 5mA	Maximum current limited by series resistor dissipation.

Parameter Values

Output Low Voltage Iout = 500uA	High Value: 0.6 Volts	Internal one-hundred ohm series resistor drop included.
Output Low Voltage Iout = 1mA	High Value: 0.7 Volts	
Output Low Voltage Iout = 4mA	High Value: 1.0 Volts	
Output Low Voltage Iout = 6mA	High Value: 1.2 Volts	
Output High Voltage Iout = -500uA	Low Value: 3.6 Volts	
Output High Voltage Iout = -1mA	Low Value: 3.5 Volts	
Output High Voltage Iout = -4mA	Low Value: 3.3 Volts	
Output High Voltage Iout = -6mA	Low Value: 3.1 Volts	

External Illumination Schematic



CHAPTER

7 SYMBOLOGIES

This programming section contains the following menu selections. Refer to Chapter 10 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
- 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
- Matrix 2 of 5
- MaxiCode
- MicroPDF417
- MSI
- NEC 2 of 5
- Postal Codes - 2D
- Postal Codes - Linear
- PDF417
- GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional
- QR Code
- Straight 2 of 5 IATA (two-bar start/stop)
- Straight 2 of 5 Industrial (three-bar start/stop)
- TCIF Linked Code 39 (TLC39)
- Telepen
- Trioptic Code
- UPC-A
- UPC-A/EAN-13 with Extended Coupon Code
- UPC-E0
- UPC-E1

All Symbologies

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

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

All Symbologies On

All Symbologies Off

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

Message Length Description

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

EXAMPLE: Decode only those bar codes with a count of 9-20 characters.
Min. length = 09Max. length = 20

EXAMPLE: Decode only those bar codes with a count of 15 characters.
Min. length = 15Max. length = 15

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

Codabar

<Default All Codabar Settings>

Codabar On/Off

*** On**

Off

Codabar Start / Stop Characters

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

Transmit

*** Don't Transmit**

Codabar Check Character

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

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

When Check Character is set to *Validate and Transmit*, the scanner will only read Codabar bar codes 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 bar codes printed *with* a check character, but will not transmit the check character with the scanned data.

CBRCK20.
*** No Check Character**

CBRCK21.
Validate Modulo 16, but Don't Transmit

CBRCK22.
Validate Modulo 16 and Transmit

Codabar Concatenation

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

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

CBRCCT1.
On

CBRCCT0.
*** Off**

CBRCCT2.
Require

Codabar Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 2-60. Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 60.

CBRMIN.
Minimum Message Length

CBRMAX.
Maximum Message Length

Code 39

< Default All Code 39 Settings >

C39DFT.

Code 39 On/Off

C39ENA1.
*** On**

C39ENA0.
Off

Code 39 Start / Stop Characters

Start/Stop characters identify the leading and trailing ends of the bar code. 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 bar code data with or without a check character.

When Check Character is set to Validate, but Don't Transmit, the unit only reads Code 39 bar codes 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 bar codes printed with a check character, and will transmit this character at the end of the scanned data. *Default = No Check Character.*

C39CK20.
*** No Check Character**

C39CK21.
Validate, but Don't Transmit

C39CK22.
Validate and Transmit

Code 39 Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 0-48. Minimum Default = 0, Maximum Default = 48.

C39MIN.
Minimum Message Length

C39MAX.
Maximum Message Length

Code 39 Append

This function allows the scanner to append the data from several Code 39 bar codes together before transmitting them to the host computer. When the scanner encounters a Code 39 bar code with the append trigger character(s), it buffers

Code 39 bar codes until it reads a Code 39 bar code that does not have the append trigger. The data is then transmitted in the order in which the bar codes were read (FIFO). *Default = Off.*

C39APP1.
On

C39APP0.
*** 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 126) 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 bar code symbol will be interpreted as a single character. For example: $V will be decoded as the ASCII character SYN, and /C will be decoded as the ASCII character #. *Default = Off.*

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

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

Full ASCII On

*** Full ASCII Off**

Code 39 Code Page

Code pages define the mapping of character codes to characters. If the data received does not display with the proper characters, it may be because the bar code being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, scan the bar code below, select the code page with which the bar codes were created (see Symbology Charts on page 209), and scan the value and the Save bar code from the on the inside the back cover of this manual. 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 bar code 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 bar codes 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 bar codes printed with a check digit, and will transmit this digit at the end of the scanned data. *Default = No Check Digit.*

I25CK20.
*** No Check Digit**

I25CK21.
Validate, but Don't Transmit

I25CK22.
Validate and Transmit

Interleaved 2 of 5 Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 2-80. Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 80.

I25MIN.
Minimum Message Length

I25MAX.
Maximum Message Length

NEC 2 of 5

< Default All NEC 2 of 5 Settings >

N25DFT.

NEC 2 of 5 On/Off

N25ENA1.
*** On**

N25ENA0.
Off

Check Digit

No Check Digit indicates that the scanner reads and transmits bar code 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 bar codes 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 bar codes 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 bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) 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 bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) 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 bar codes together before transmitting them to the host computer. When this function is enabled, the scanner stores those Code 93 bar codes 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 bar codes are read, deleting the first space from each. The scanner transmits the appended data when it reads a Code 93 bar code that starts with a character other than a space. *Default = Off.*

C93APP1.
On

C93APP0.
*** Off**

Code 93 Code Page

Code pages define the mapping of character codes to characters. If the data received does not display with the proper characters, it may be because the bar code being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, scan the bar code below, select the code page with which the bar codes were created (see Symbology Charts on page 209), and scan the value and the Save bar code from the on the inside the back cover of this manual. The data characters should then appear properly.

C93DCP.
Code 93 Code Page

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

<Default All Straight 2 of 5 Industrial Settings>

R25DFT.

Straight 2 of 5 Industrial On/Off

R25ENA1.
On

R25ENA0.
*** Off**

Straight 2 of 5 Industrial Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) 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 Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-48. Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 48.

A25MIN.
Minimum Message Length

A25MAX.
Maximum 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 bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) 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

<Default All Code 11 Settings>

C11DFT.

Code 11 On/Off

C11ENA1.
On

C11ENA0.
*** Off**

Check Digits Required

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

C11CK20.
One Check Digit

C11CK21.
*** Two Check Digits**

Code 11 Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) 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

<Default All Code 128 Settings>

128DFT.

Code 128 On/Off

128ENA1.
*** On**

128ENA0.
Off

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 bar codes on a blood product label. Use the bar codes below to turn concatenation on or off. *Default =Off.*

ISBENA1.
On

ISBENA0.
*** Off**

Code 128 Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 0-80. Minimum Default = 0, Maximum Default = 80.

128MIN.
Minimum Message Length

128MAX.
Maximum Message Length

Code 128 Append

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

128APP1.
*** On**

128APP0.
Off

Code 128 Code Page

Code pages define the mapping of character codes to characters. If the data received does not display with the proper characters, it may be because the bar code being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, scan the bar code below, select the code page with which the bar codes were created (see Symbology Charts on page 209), and scan the value and the Save bar code from the on the inside the back cover of this manual. The data characters should then appear properly.

128DCP.
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 bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) 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 bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-60. Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 60.

TELMIN.
Minimum Message Length

TELMAX.
Maximum Message Length

UPC-A

<Default All UPC-A Settings>

UPADFT.

UPC-A On/Off

UPAENA1.
*** On**

UPAENA0.
Off

Note: *To convert UPC-A bar codes to EAN-13, see Convert UPC-A to EAN-13 on page 118.*

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 the unit can be programmed so it will not transmit it. *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 bar codes that have addenda. You must then turn on a 2 or 5 digit addenda listed on page 113. *Default = Not Required.*

UPAARQ1.
Required

*** Not Required**

UPC-A Addenda Separator

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

*** On**

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 bar codes.

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 symbology. 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.*

*** Off**

Allow Concatenation

Require Concatenation

Coupon GS1 DataBar Output

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

CPNGS10.
*** GS1 Output Off**

CPNGS11.
GS1 Output On

UPC-E0

<Default All UPC-E Settings>

UPEDFT.

UPC-E0 On/Off

Most U.P.C. bar codes 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 117). *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

*** Off**

UPC-E0 Addenda Required

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

Required

*** Not Required**

UPC-E0 Addenda Separator

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

*** On**

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.*

*** On**

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. bar codes lead with the 0 number system. For these codes, use UPC-E0 (page 115). 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

*** UPC-E1 Off**

EAN/JAN-13

<Default All EAN/JAN Settings>

EAN/JAN-13 On/Off

*** On**

Off

Convert UPC-A to EAN-13

When UPC-A Converted to EAN-13 is selected, UPC-A bar codes 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.

UPC-A Converted to EAN-13

*** 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 bar codes that have addenda. *Default = Not Required.*

E13ARQ1.
Required

E13ARQ0.
*** Not Required**

EAN/JAN-13 Addenda Separator

When this feature is On, there is a space between the data from the bar code 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 114).*

ISBN Translate

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

E13ISB1.
On

E13ISB0.
*** Off**

EAN/JAN-8

<Default All EAN/JAN-8 Settings>

EA8DFT.

EAN/JAN-8 On/Off

EA8ENA1.
*** On**

EA8ENA0.
Off

EAN/JAN-8 Check Digit

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

EA8CKX1.
*** On**

EA8CKX0.
Off

EAN/JAN-8 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**

5 Digit Addenda On

*** 5 Digit Addenda Off**

EAN/JAN-8 Addenda Required

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

Required

*** Not Required**

EAN/JAN-8 Addenda Separator

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

*** On**

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 bar codes. You can program the scanner to read MSI bar codes 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 bar codes 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 bar codes 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

Validate 2 Type 10 Characters and Transmit

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

Validate Type 11 then Type 10 Character and Transmit

Disable MSI Check Characters

MSI Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) 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 >

RSSDFT.

GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional On/Off

RSSENA1.
*** On**

RSSENA0.
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 bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 4-74. Minimum Default = 4, Maximum Default = 74.

RSEMIN.
Minimum Message Length

RSEMAX.
Maximum Message Length

Trioptic Code

Note: *If you are going to scan Code 32 Pharmaceutical codes (page 97), 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**

Codablock A Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) 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**

Codablock F Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-2048. Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 2048.

CBFMIN.
Minimum Message Length

CBFMAX.
Maximum Message Length

PDF417

< Default All PDF417 Settings >

PDFDFT.

PDF417 On/Off

PDFENA1.
*** On**

PDFENA0.
Off

PDF417 Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) 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 bar codes. When this selection is enabled, these multiple bar codes are assembled into a single data string. *Default = On.*

PDFMAC1.
*** On**

PDFMAC0.
Off

MicroPDF417

< Default All MicroPDF417 Settings >

MPDDFT.

MicroPDF417 On/Off

MPDENA1.
On

MPDENA0.
*** Off**

MicroPDF417 Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) 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* bar code 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 115) for further information.*

GS1 Composite Code Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) 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 GS1-128 DataBar and GS1 Composites. (Any application that accepts GS1 data can be simplified since it only needs to recognize one data carrier type.)

If GS1-128 Emulation is scanned, all retail codes (U.P.C., UPC-E, EAN8, EAN13) are expanded out to 16 digits. If the AIM ID is enabled, the value will be the GS1-128 AIM ID,]C1 (see Symbology Charts on page 209).

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 209).

If GS1 Code Expansion Off is scanned, retail code expansion is disabled, and UPC-E expansion is controlled by the UPC-E0 Expand (page 115) setting. If the AIM ID is enabled, the value will be the GS1-128 AIM ID,]C1 (see Symbology Charts on page 209).

If EAN8 to EAN13 Conversion is scanned, all EAN8 bar codes 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 bar code readers are capable of reading the Code 39 linear component. The MicroPDF417 component can only be decoded if TLC39 On is selected. The linear component may be decoded as Code 39 even if TLC39 is off. *Default = Off.*

T39ENA1.
On

T39ENA0.
*** Off**

QR Code

< Default All QR Code Settings >

QRCDFT.

QR Code On/Off

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

QRCENA1.
*** On**

QRCENA0.
Off

QR Code Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) 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 bar codes together before transmitting them to the host computer. When the scanner encounters an QR Code bar code with the append trigger character(s), it buffers

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

QRCAPP1.
*** On**

QRCAPP0.
Off

QR Code Page

QR Code pages define the mapping of character codes to characters. If the data received does not display with the proper characters, it may be because the bar code being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, scan the bar code below, select the code page with which the bar codes were created (see Symbology Charts on page 209), and scan the value and the Save bar code from the on the inside the back cover of this manual. The data characters should then appear properly.

QRCDCP.
QR Code Page

Data Matrix

< Default All Data Matrix Settings >

IDMDFT.

Data Matrix On/Off

IDMENA1.
*** On**

IDMENA0.
Off

Data Matrix Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) 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 bar code being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, scan the bar code below, select the code page with which the bar codes were created (see Symbology Charts on page 209), and scan the value and the Save bar code from the on the inside the back cover of this manual. 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 bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-150. Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 150.

MAXMIN.

Minimum Message Length

MAXMAX.

Maximum Message Length

Aztec Code

< Default All Aztec Code Settings >

AZTDFT.

Aztec Code On/Off

AZTENA1.
*** On**

AZTENA0.
Off

Aztec Code Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-3832. Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 3832.

AZTMIN.
Minimum Message Length

AZTMAX.
Maximum Message Length

Aztec Append

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

AZTAPP1.
*** On**

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 bar code being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, scan the bar code below, select the code page with which the bar codes were created (see Symbology Charts on page 209), and scan the value and the Save bar code from the on the inside the back cover of this manual. The data characters should then appear properly.

Aztec Code Page

Chinese Sensible (Han Xin) Code

< Default All Han Xin Settings >

Han Xin Code On/Off

On

*** Off**

Han Xin Code Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) for additional information. Minimum and Maximum lengths = 1-7833. Minimum Default = 1, Maximum Default = 7833.

Minimum Message Length

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.*

*** 2D Postal Codes Off**

Single 2D Postal Codes:

POSTAL1.
Australian Post On

POSTAL7.
British Post On

POSTAL30.
Canadian Post On

POSTAL10.
Intelligent Mail Bar Code On

POSTAL3.
Japanese Post On

POSTAL4.
KIX Post On

POSTAL5.
Planet Code On

Also see Planet

POSTAL9.
Postal-4i On

POSTAL6.
Postnet On

Also see Postnet

POSTAL11.
Postnet with B and B' Fields On

InfoMail On

Combination 2D Postal Codes:

POSTAL8.
InfoMail and British Post On

POSTAL14.
Postnet and Postal-4i On

POSTAL17.
Postal-4i and Intelligent Mail Bar Code On

POSTAL12.
Planet Code and Postnet On

POSTAL13.
Planet Code and Postal-4i On

POSTAL20.
Intelligent Mail Bar Code and Postnet with B and B' Fields On

POSTAL16.
Postnet and Intelligent Mail Bar Code On

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

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

POSTAL15.
Planet Code and Intelligent Mail Bar Code

POSTAL21.

**Planet Code,
Postnet, and
Postal-4i On**

POSTAL22.

**Planet Code,
Postnet, and
Intelligent Mail Bar Code On**

POSTAL23.

**Planet Code,
Postal-4i, and
Intelligent Mail Bar Code On**

POSTAL24.

**Postnet,
Postal-4i, and
Intelligent Mail Bar Code On**

POSTAL25.

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

POSTAL26.

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

POSTAL27.

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

POSTAL28.

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

POSTAL29.

**Planet Code,
Postal-4i,
Intelligent Mail Bar Code, 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**

AUSINT1.
Numeric N Table

AUSINT2.
Alphanumeric C Table

AUSINT3.
Combination C and N Tables

Postal Codes – Linear

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

China Post (Hong Kong 2 of 5)

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

CPCDFT.

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

CPCENA1.
On

CPCENA0.
*** Off**

China Post (Hong Kong 2 of 5) Message Length

Scan the bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) 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 bar codes below to change the message length. Refer to Message Length Description (page 92) 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. *Default = Don't Transmit.*

KPCCHK1.
Transmit Check Digit

KPCCHK0.
*** Don't Transmit Check Digit**

CHAPTER

8 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 10). 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 148)

Image Ship - IMGSHP (page 151)

Intelligent Signature Capture - IMGBOX (page 158)

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 button is pushed, or when the Image Snap (IMGSNP) command is processed.

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

IMGSNP Modifiers

P - Imaging Style

This sets the Image Snap style.

- 0PDecoding 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.
- 1PPhoto Style *(default)*. This mimics a simple digital camera, and results in a visually optimized image.
- 2PManual 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.

- 0BNo beep *(default)*
- 1BSounds a beep when the image is captured.

T - Wait for Trigger

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

- 0TTakes image immediately *(default)*

- 1TWaits for a button push, then takes the image

L - LED State

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

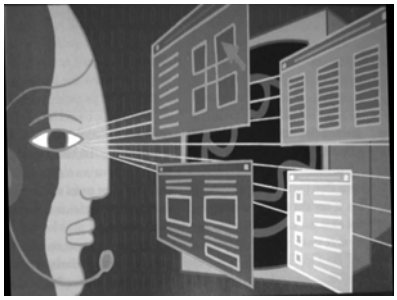
- 0LLEDs off *(default)*
- 1LLEDs on

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*ERange: 1 - 7874

Example of Exposure at 7874E with fluorescent lighting:



Example of 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.

- 1GNo gain *(default)*
- 2GMedium gain
- 4GHeavy gain
- 8GMaximum gain

Example of Gain at 1G:

Example of Gain at 4G:

Example of Gain at 8G:

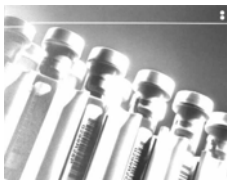
W - Target White Value

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*WRange: 0 - 255

Example of White Value at 75W:

Example of White Value at 125W:



Example of 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*DRange: 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)*

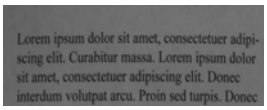
- *n*URange: 0 - 10

% - Target Set Point Percentage

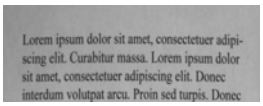
Sets the target point for the light and dark values in the captured image. A setting of 75% means 75% of the pixels are at or below the target white value, and 25% of the pixels are above the target white value. Altering this setting from the default is not recommended under normal circumstances. To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

- n%Range: 1 - 99

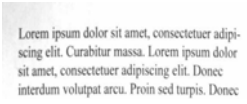
Example of Target Set Point Percentage at 97%:



Example of Target Set Point Percentage at 50%:



Example of Target Set Point Percentage at 40%:



Step 2 – Ship a Picture Using IMGSHP

Image Ship – IMGSHP

An image is taken whenever the button is pushed, 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. For example, you can use the following command to snap and ship a bitmap image with gamma correction and document image filtering: IMGSNP;IMGSHP8F75K26U

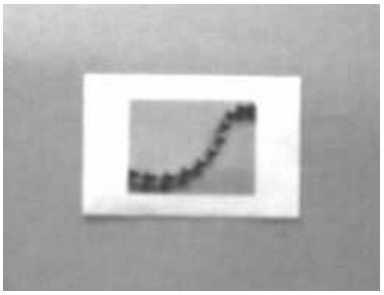
IMGSHP Modifiers

A - Infinity Filter

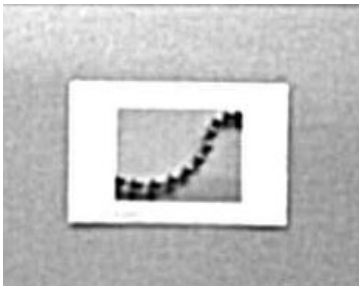
Enhances pictures taken from very long distances (greater than 10 feet or 3m). The Infinity Filter should not be used with IMGSNP Modifiers (page 148).

- 0AInfinity filter off *(default)*
- 1AInfinity filter on

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



Example of 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.

- 0CCompensation disabled *(default)*

- 1CCompensation enabled

Example of Compensation at 0C:

Example of Compensation at 1C:

D - Pixel Depth

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

- 8D8 bits per pixel, grayscale image *(default)*
- 1D1 bit per pixel, black and white image

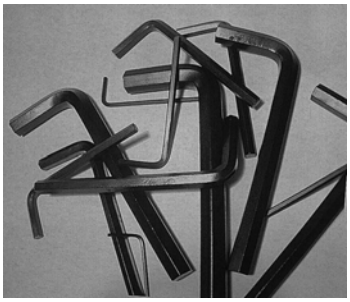
E - Edge Sharpen

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.

- 0EDon't sharpen image *(default)*
- 14EApply edge sharpen for typical image
- *n*eApply edge sharpen using strength *n* (*n* = 1-24)

Example of Edge Sharpen at 0E:

Example of Edge Sharpen at 24E:



F - File Format

Indicates the desired format for the image.

- 0FKIM format
- 1FTIFF binary
- 2FTIFF binary group 4, compressed
- 3FTIFF grayscale

- 4FUncompressed binary (upper left to lower right, 1 pixel/bit, 0 padded end of line)
- 5FUncompressed grayscale (upper left to lower right, bitmap format)
- 6FJPEG image *(default)*
- 8FBMP format (lower right to upper left, uncompressed)

H - Histogram Stretch

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

- 0HNo stretch *(default)*
- 1HHistogram stretch

Example of Histogram Stretch at 0H:

Example of Histogram Stretch at 1H:

I - Invert Image

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

- 1ixInvert around the X axis (flips picture upside down)
- 1iyInvert around the Y axis (flips picture left to right)

Example of image not inverted:

Example of image with Invert Image set to 1ix:

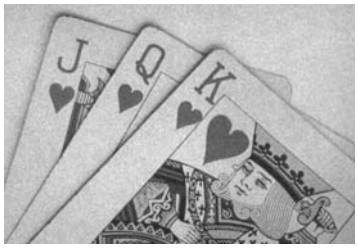
Example of image with Invert Image set to 1iy:

IF- Noise Reduction

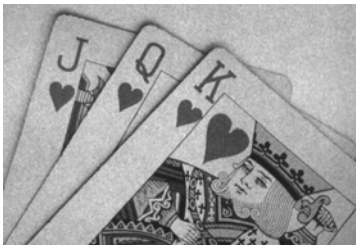
Used to reduce the salt and pepper noise in an image.

- 0ifNo salt and pepper noise reduction (default)
- 1ifSalt and pepper noise reduction

Example of Noise Reduction Off (0if):



Example of Noise Reduction On (1if):



IR - Image Rotate

- 0irImage as snapped (rightside up) (default)
- 1irRotate image 90 degrees to the right
- 2irRotate image 180 degrees (upside down)
- 3irRotate image 90 degrees to the left

Example of Image Rotate set to 0ir:

Example of Image Rotate set to 2ir:

Example of Image Rotate set to 1ir:

Example of 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)
- 0Jworst quality (smallest file)
- 100Jbest 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.

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

Example of Gamma Correction set to 0K:

Example of Gamma Correction set to 50K:

Example of Gamma Correction set to 255K:

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

Note: *Image Cropping should not be used with IMGSHP Modifiers (see page 151).*

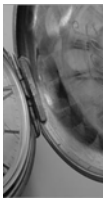
Ships a window of the image by specifying the left, right, top, and bottom pixel coordinates. Device columns are numbered 0 through 1279, and device rows are numbered 0 through 959.

- *n*LThe left edge of the shipped image corresponds to column *n* of the image in memory. Range: 000 - 843. *(Default = 0)*
- *n*RThe right edge of the shipped image corresponds to column *n* - 1 of the image in memory. Range: 000 - 843. *(Default = all columns)*
- *n*TThe top edge of the shipped image corresponds to row *n* of the image in memory. Range: 000 - 639. *(Default = 0)*
- *n*BThe bottom edge of the shipped image corresponds to row *n* - 1 of the image in memory. Range: 000 - 639. *(Default = all rows)*

Uncropped Image:

Example of Image Crop set to 300R:

Example of Image Crop set to 300L:



Example of Image Crop set to 200B:

Example of 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*MMargin: 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 of 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.

- 0PNone (raw data)
- 2PNone *(default for USB)*
- 3PHmodem compressed *(default for RS232)*
- 4PHmodem

S - Pixel Ship

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

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

Example of Pixel Ship set to 1S:

Example of Pixel Ship set to 2S:

Example of Pixel Ship set to 3S:

U - Document Image Filter

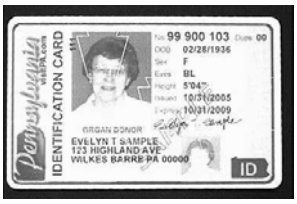
Allows you to input parameters to sharpen the edges and smooth the area between the edges of text in an image. This filter should be used with gamma correction (see page 154), with the scanner in a stand, and the image captured using the command:

IMGSNP1P0L168W90%32D

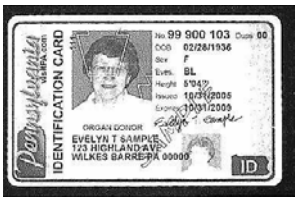
This filter typically provides better JPEG compression than the standard E - Edge Sharpen command (see page 157). This filter also works well when shipping pure black and white images (1 bit per pixel). The optimal setting is 26U.

- 0UDocument image filter off *(default)*
- 26UApply document image filter for typical document image
- *n*UApply 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 152) to 22e. Range: 0-255.

Example of Document Image Filter set to 0U:



Example of Document Image Filter set to 26U:



V - Blur Image

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

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

Example of Blur Image Off (0V):

Example of Blur Image On (1V):

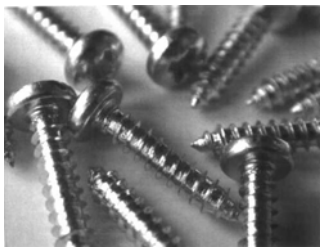
W - Histogram Ship

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.

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

- 1WShip histogram

Image used for histogram:



Histogram of image at left:

Image Size Compatibility

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

IMGVGA1.

Force VGA Resolution

IMGVGA0.

*** Native Resolution**

Intelligent Signature Capture – IMGBOX

IMGBOX allows you to configure the size and location of a signature capture area relative to its proximity to a bar code. 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 bar code. You can input the overall size of the signature area, as well as specify how far the signature area is from the bar code, vertically and horizontally. You can also set the resolution and file format for the final output of the signature capture image.

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

Signature Capture Optimize

If you will be using your scanner to capture signatures frequently, you should optimize it for this purpose. However, the speed of scanning bar codes 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 button is pushed. A single beep is emitted, indicating that the scanner has read a Code 128 bar code 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 bar code), then push the button.

Send the following IMGBOX command string after the button push:

Example: IMGBOX245w37h55y.

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

The following image is captured:

The IMGBOX commands have many different modifiers that can be used to change the size and appearance of the signature image output by the 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.

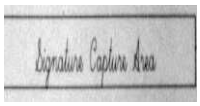
Note: *The IMGBOX command will return a NAK unless a window size (width and height) are specified. See H - Height of Signature Capture Area (page 161) and W - Width of Signature Capture Area (page 162).*

IMGBOX Modifiers

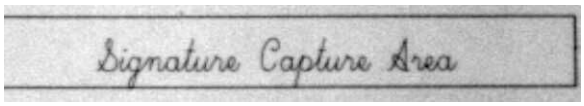
A - Output Image Width

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

Example of Image Width set to 200A:



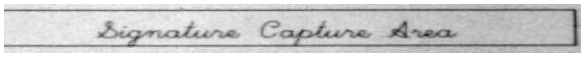
Example of Image Width set to 600A:



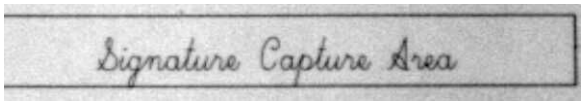
B - Output Image Height

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

Example of Image Height set to 50B:



Example of Image Height set to 100B:



D - Pixel Depth

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

- 8D8 bits per pixel, grayscale image *(default)*
- 1D1 bit per pixel, black and white image

F - File Format

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

- 0FKIM format

- 1FTIFF binary
- 2FTIFF binary group 4, compressed
- 3FTIFF grayscale
- 4FUncompressed Binary
- 5FUncompressed grayscale
- 6FJPEG image *(default)*
- 7FOutlined image
- 8FBMP 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

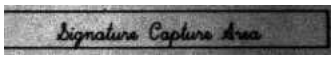
Gamma measures the brightness of midtone values produced by the image. You can brighten or darken an image using gamma correction. A higher gamma correction yields an overall brighter image. The lower the setting, the darker the image. The optimal setting for text images is 50K.

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

Example of Gamma Correction set to 0K:

Example of Gamma Correction set to 50K:

Example of Gamma Correction set to 255K:

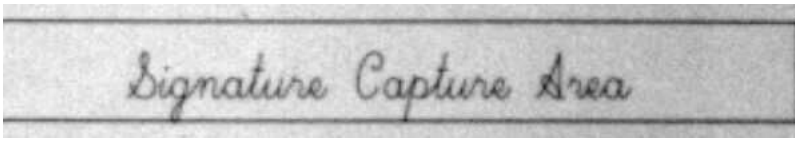


R - Resolution of Signature Capture Area

The resolution is the number of pixels that the 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

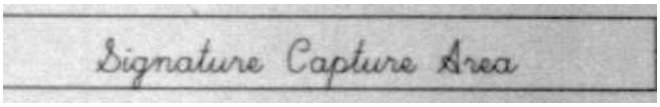
decimal point between the first and second digit. For example, use 2500 to specify a resolution of 2.5. Set to zero when using the A and B modifiers (see A - Output Image Width and B - Output Image Height on page 160).

Example of Resolution set to 0R:



Example of Resolution set to 1000R:

Example of Resolution set to 2000R:



S - Bar Code Aspect Ratio

All dimensions used in IMGBOX are measured as multiples of the minimum element size of the bar code. The bar code aspect ratio allows you to set the ratio of the bar code height to the narrow element width. In the example, the narrow element width is .010 inches and the bar code 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.)

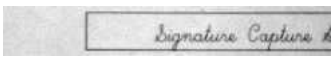
Example: ***IMGBOX245w37h55y.***

X - Horizontal Bar Code Offset

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

Example of Horizontal Offset set to 75X:

Example of Horizontal Offset set to -75X:

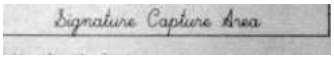


Y - Vertical Bar Code Offset

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

Example of Vertical Offset set to -7Y:

Example of Vertical Offset set to 65Y:



CHAPTER

9 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 209) 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.

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

Show Decoder Revision

Scan the bar code below to output the decoder revision.

Show Decoder Revision

Show Scan Driver Revision

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

Show Scan Driver Revision

Show Software Revision

Scan the bar code below to output the current software revision, unit serial number, and other product information for the scanner.

REVINF.

Show Revision

Show Data Format

Scan the bar code below to show current data format settings.

DFMBK3?.

Data Format Settings

Test Menu

When you scan the Test Menu On code, then scan a programming code in this manual, the 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 www.honeywellaidc.com.

Application Plug-Ins (Apps)

Any apps that you are using can be turned off or on by scanning the following bar codes. 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 bar code below. You can also scan the List Apps bar code 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 Cloud for Scanning Introduction

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

EZConfig Cloud for Scanning Operations

The EZConfig Cloud for Scanning software performs the following operations:

Scan Data

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

Configure

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

Imaging

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

Install EZConfig Cloud for Scanning

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

1. Access the Honeywell web site at www.honeywellaidc.com
2. Click on the **Browse Products** tab. Under **Software**, select **Device Management**.
3. Click on **EZConfig Cloud for Scanning**.
4. Scroll to the bottom of the page and click on **Register for free access now** to sign up.

Resetting the Factory Defaults

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 bar code, then scan Activate Defaults. This resets the scanner to the factory default settings.

Remove Custom Defaults

Activate Defaults

The Menu Commands, beginning on page 176 list the factory default settings for each of the commands (indicated by an asterisk (*) on the programming pages).

CHAPTER

10 SERIAL PROGRAMMING COMMANDS

The serial programming commands can be used in place of the programming bar codes. Both the serial commands and the programming bar codes will program the scanner. For complete descriptions and examples of each serial programming command, refer to the corresponding programming bar code in this manual.

The device must be set to an RS232 interface (see page 8). 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).
:Name:	This command is only used with cordless devices. It is used to specify whether you're communicating with the base or the scanner. To send information to the scanner (with the base connected to host), use :Xenon: The default factory setting for a Xenon scanner is Xenon

scanner. This setting is changed by using the BT_NAM command, which accepts alphanumeric values. If the name is not known, a wildcard (*) can be used :*

Note: *Since the base stores all work group settings and transfers to them to scanner once they are linked, changes are typically done to the base and not to the scanner.*

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 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 bar code (page 117), or by sending a serial menu command for triggering (page 119). 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 bar code has been read, until the deactivate command is sent, or until the serial time-out has been reached (see Read Time-Out on page 119 for a description, and the serial command on page 181).

Resetting the Custom Defaults

If you want the custom default settings restored to your scanner, scan the **Activate Custom Defaults** bar code 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.

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			
Setting Custom Defaults	Set Custom Defaults	MNUCDF	5
	Save Custom Defaults	MNUCDS	5
Resetting the Custom Defaults	Activate Custom Defaults	DEFALT	5
Programming the Interface			
Plug and Play Codes	Keyboard Wedge: IBM PC AT and Compatibles with CR suffix	PAP_AT	7
	Laptop Direct Connect with CR suffix	PAPLTD	8
	RS232 Serial Port	PAP232	8
Plug and Play Codes: IBM SurePos	USB IBM SurePos Handheld	PAPSPH	8
	USB IBM SurePos Tabletop	PAPSPT	8
Plug and Play Codes: USB	USB Keyboard (PC)	PAP124	9
	USB Keyboard (Mac)	PAP125	9
	USB Japanese Keyboard (PC)	TRMUSB134	9
	USB HID	PAP131	9
	USB Serial	TRMUSB130	10
	CTS/RTS Emulation On	USBCTS1	10
	CTS/RTS Emulation Off*	USBCTS0	10
	ACK/NAK Mode On	USBACK1	10
	*ACK/NAK Mode Off	USBACK0	10
Remote MasterMind for USB	ReM Off	REMIFC0	10
	*ReM On	ReMIFC1	10
Plug and Play Codes	Verifone Ruby Terminal	PAPRBY	11
	Gilbarco Terminal	PAPGLB	11
	Honeywell Bioptic Aux Port	PAPBIO	11
	Datalogic Magellan Aux Port	PAPMAG	12
	NCR Bioptic Aux Port	PAPNCR	12
	Wincor Nixdorf Terminal	PAPWNX	13
	Wincor Nixdorf Beetle	PAPBTL	13
Program Keyboard Country	*U.S.A.	KBDCTY0	14
	Albania	KBDCTY35	14
	Azeri (Cyrillic)	KBDCTY81	14
	Azeri (Latin)	KBDCTY80	14
	Belarus	KBDCTY82	14

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
	Belgium	KBDCTY1	14
	Bosnia	KBDCTY33	14
	Brazil	KBDCTY16	14
	Brazil (MS)	KBDCTY59	14
	Bulgaria (Cyrillic)	KBDCTY52	15
	Bulgaria (Latin)	KBDCTY53	15
	Canada (French legacy)	KBDCTY54	15
	Canada (French)	KBDCTY18	15
	Canada (Multilingual)	KBDCTY55	15
	Croatia	KBDCTY32	15
	Czech	KBDCTY15	15
	Czech (Programmers)	KBDCTY40	15
	Czech (QWERTY)	KBDCTY39	15
	Czech (QWERTZ)	KBDCTY38	15
	Denmark	KBDCTY8	15
	Dutch (Netherlands)	KBDCTY11	15
	Estonia	KBDCTY41	16
	Faeroese	KBDCTY83	16
	Finland	KBDCTY2	16
	France	KBDCTY3	16
	Gaelic	KBDCTY84	16
	Germany	KBDCTY4	16
	Greek	KBDCTY17	16
	Greek (220 Latin)	KBDCTY64	16
	Greek (220)	KBDCTY61	16
	Greek (319 Latin)	KBDCTY65	16
	Greek (319)	KBDCTY62	16
	Greek (Latin)	KBDCTY63	16
	Greek (MS)	KBDCTY66	17
	Greek (Polytonic)	KBDCTY60	17
	Hebrew	KBDCTY12	17
	Hungarian (101 key)	KBDCTY50	17
	Hungary	KBDCTY19	17
	Iceland	KBDCTY75	17
	Irish	KBDCTY73	17
	Italian (142)	KBDCTY56	17
	Italy	KBDCTY5	17

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
	Japan ASCII	KBDCTY28	17
	Kazakh	KBDCTY78	17
	Kyrgyz (Cyrillic)	KBDCTY79	17
	Latin America	KBDCTY14	18
	Latvia	KBDCTY42	18
	Latvia (QWERTY)	KBDCTY43	18
	Lithuania	KBDCTY44	18
	Lithuania (IBM)	KBDCTY45	18
	Macedonia	KBDCTY34	18
	Malta	KBDCTY74	18
	Mongolian (Cyrillic)	KBDCTY86	18
	Norway	KBDCTY9	18
	Poland	KBDCTY20	18
	Polish (214)	KBDCTY57	18
	Polish (Programmers)	KBDCTY58	18
	Portugal	KBDCTY13	19
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	GS1 DataBar Emulation	EANEMU2	132
	GS1 Code Expansion Off	EANEMU3	132
	EAN8 to EAN13 Conversion	EANEMU4	132
	*GS1 Emulation Off	EANEMU0	132
TCIF Linked Code 39	On	T39ENA1	132
	*Off	T39ENA0	132

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
QR Code	Default All QR Code Settings	QRCDFT	133
	*On	QRCENA1	133
	Off	QRCENA0	133
QR Code Msg. Length	Minimum (1-7089) *1	QRCMIN####	133
	Maximum (1-7089) *7089	QRCMAX####	133
QR Code Append	*On	QRCAPP1	134
	Off	QRCAPP0	134
QR Code Page	QR Code Page (*3)	QRCDCP##	134
Data Matrix	Default All Data Matrix Settings	IDMDFT	135
	*On	IDMENA1	135
	Off	IDMENA0	135
Data Matrix Msg. Length	Minimum (1-3116) *1	IDMMIN####	135
	Maximum (1-3116) *3116	IDMMAX####	135
Data Matrix Code Page	Data Matrix Code Page (*51)	IDMDCP##	135
MaxiCode	Default All MaxiCode Settings	MAXDFT	136
	On	MAXENA1	136
	*Off	MAXENA0	136
MaxiCode Msg. Length	Minimum (1-150) *1	MAXMIN###	136
	Maximum (1-150) *150	MAXMAX###	136
Aztec Code	Default All Aztec Code Settings	AZTDFT	137
	*On	AZTENA1	137
	Off	AZTENA0	137
Aztec Code Msg. Length	Minimum (1-3832) *1	AZTMIN####	137
	Maximum (1-3832) *3832	AZTMAX####	137
Aztec Append	On	AZTAPP1	137
	*Off	AZTAPP0	138
Aztec Code Page	Aztec Code Page (*51)	AZTDCP##	138
Chinese Sensible (Han Xin) Code	Default All Han Xin Code Settings	HX_DFT	138
	On	HX_ENA1	138
	*Off	HX_ENA0	138
Chinese Sensible (Han Xin) Code Msg. Length	Minimum (1-7833) *1	HX_MIN####	138
	Maximum (1-7833) *7833	HX_MAX####	139
Postal Codes - 2D			
2D Postal Codes	*Off	POSTAL0	139
Single 2D Postal Codes	Australian Post On	POSTAL1	140
	British Post On	POSTAL7	140
	Canadian Post On	POSTAL30	140

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
	Intelligent Mail Bar Code On	POSTAL10	140
	Japanese Post On	POSTAL3	140
	KIX Post On	POSTAL4	140
	Planet Code On	POSTAL5	140
	Postal-4i On	POSTAL9	140
	Postnet On	POSTAL6	140
	Postnet with B and B' Fields On	POSTAL11	140
	InfoMail On	POSTAL2	141
Combination 2D Postal Codes	InfoMail and British Post On	POSTAL8	142
	Intelligent Mail Bar Code and Postnet with B and B' Fields On	POSTAL20	142
	Postnet and Postal-4i On	POSTAL14	142
	Postnet and Intelligent Mail Bar Code On	POSTAL16	142
	Postal-4i and Intelligent Mail Bar Code On	POSTAL17	142
	Postal-4i and Postnet with B and B' Fields On	POSTAL19	142
	Planet and Postnet On	POSTAL12	142
	Planet and Postnet with B and B' Fields On	POSTAL18	142
	Planet and Postal-4i On	POSTAL13	142
	Planet and Intelligent Mail Bar Code On	POSTAL15	142
	Planet, Postnet, and Postal-4i On	POSTAL21	143
	Planet, Postnet, and Intelligent Mail Bar Code On	POSTAL22	143
	Planet, Postal-4i, and Intelligent Mail Bar Code On	POSTAL23	143
	Postnet, Postal-4i, and Intelligent Mail Bar Code On	POSTAL24	143
	Planet, Postal-4i, and Postnet with B and B' Fields On	POSTAL25	143
	Planet, Intelligent Mail Bar Code, and Postnet with B and B' Fields On	POSTAL26	143
	Postal-4i, Intelligent Mail Bar Code, and Postnet with B and B' Fields On	POSTAL27	143
	Planet, Postal-4i, Intelligent Mail Bar Code, and Postnet On	POSTAL28	143
	Planet, Postal-4i, Intelligent Mail Bar Code, and Postnet with B and B' Fields On	POSTAL29	143
Planet Code Check Digit	Transmit	PLNCKX1	144
	*Don't Transmit	PLNCKX0	144
Postnet Check Digit	Transmit	NETCKX1	144
	*Don't Transmit	NETCKX0	144

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
Australian Post Interpretation	Bar Output	AUSINT0	144
	Numeric N Table	AUSINT1	145
	Alphanumeric C Table	AUSINT2	145
	Combination N and C Tables	AUSINT3	145
Postal Codes - Linear			
China Post (Hong Kong 2 of 5)	Default All China Post (Hong Kong 2 of 5) Settings	CPCDFT	145
	*Off	CPCENA0	145
	On	CPCENA1	145
China Post (Hong Kong 2 of 5) Msg. Length	Minimum (2 - 80) *4	CPCMIN##	145
	Maximum (2 - 80) *80	CPCMAX##	146
Korea Post	Default All Korea Post Settings	KPCDFT	146
	*Off	KPCENA0	146
	On	KPCENA1	146
Korea Post Msg. Length	Minimum (2 - 80) *4	KPCMIN##	146
	Maximum (2 - 80) *48	KPCMAX##	146
Korea Post Check Digit	Transmit Check Digit	KPCCHK1	146
	*Don't Transmit Check Digit	KPCCHK0	146
Imaging Default Commands			
Image Snap	Default all Imaging Commands	IMGDFT	147
	Imaging Style - Decoding	SNPSTY0	148
	*Imaging Style - Photo	SNPSTY1	148
	Imaging Style - Manual	SNPSTY2	148
	Beeper On	SNPBEP1	148
	*Beeper Off	SNPBEP0	148
	*Wait for Trigger Off	SNPTRG0	148
	Wait for Trigger On	SNPTRG1	148
	*LED State - Off	SNPLED0	149
	LED State - On	SNPLED1	149
	Exposure (1-7874 microseconds)	SNPEXP	149
	*Gain - None	SNPGAN1	149
	Gain - Medium	SNPGAN2	149
	Gain - Heavy	SNPGAN4	149
	Gain - Maximum	SNPGAN8	149
	Target White Value (0-255) *125	SNPWHT###	150
	Delta for Acceptance (0-255) *25	SNPDEL###	150
	Update Tries (0-10) *6	SNPTRY##	150

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
	Target Set Point Percentage (1-99) *50	SNPPCT##	150
Image Ship	*Infinity Filter - Off	IMGINF0	151
	Infinity Filter - On	IMGINF1	151
	*Compensation Off	IMGCOR0	151
	Compensation On	IMGCOR1	151
	*Pixel Depth - 8 bits/pixel (grayscale)	IMGBPP8	152
	Pixel Depth - 1 bit/pixel (B&W)	IMGBPP1	152
	*Don't Sharpen Edges	IMGEDG0	152
	Sharpen Edges (0-23)	IMGEDG##	152
	*File Format - JPEG	IMGFMT6	153
	File Format - KIM	IMGFMT0	152
	File Format - TIFF binary	IMGFMT1	152
	File Format - TIFF binary group 4, compressed	IMGFMT2	152
	File Format - TIFF grayscale	IMGFMT3	152
	File Format - Uncompressed binary	IMGFMT4	153
	File Format - Uncompressed grayscale	IMGFMT5	153
	File Format - BMP	IMGFMT8	153
	*Histogram Stretch Off	IMGHIS0	153
	Histogram Stretch On	IMGHIS1	153
	*Noise Reduction Off	IMGFSP0	154
	Noise Reduction On	IMGFSP1	154
	Invert Image around X axis	IMGNVX1	153
	Invert Image around Y axis	IMGNVY1	153
	Rotate Image none	IMGROT0	154
	Rotate Image 90° right	IMGROT1	154
	Rotate Image 180° right	IMGROT2	154
	Rotate Image 90° left	IMGROT3	154
	JPEG Image Quality (0-100) *50	IMGJQF###	154
	*Gamma Correction Off	IMGGAM0	155
	Gamma Correction On (0-1000)	IMGGAM###	155
	Image Crop - Left (0-640) *0	IMGWNL###	155
	Image Crop - Right (0-640) *639	IMGWNR###	155
	Image Crop - Top (0-480) *0	IMGWNT###	155
	Image Crop - Bottom (0-480) *479	IMGWNB###	155
	Image Crop - Margin (1-238) *0	IMGMAR###	156
	Protocol - None (raw)	IMGXFR0	156
	Protocol - None (default USB)	IMGXFR2	156

Selection	Setting * Indicates default	Serial Command # Indicates a numeric entry	Page
	Protocol - Hmodem Compressed	IMGXFR3	156
	Protocol - Hmodem	IMGXFR4	156
	Ship Every Pixel	IMGSUB1	156
	Ship Every 2nd Pixel	IMGSUB2	156
	Ship Every 3rd Pixel	IMGSUB3	156
	*Document Image Filter Off	IMGUSH0	157
	Document Image Filter On (0-255)	IMGUSH###	157
	*Don't Ship Histogram	IMGHST0	157
	Ship Histogram	IMGHST1	157
Image Size Compatibility	Force VGA Resolution	IMGVGA1	158
	*Native Resolution	IMGVGA0	158
Intelligent Signature Capture	Optimize On	DECBND1	159
	*Optimize Off	DECBND0	159
Utilities			
Add Code I.D. Prefix to All Symbologies (Temporary)		PRECA2,BK2995C80!	165
Show Decoder Revision		REV_DR	165
Show Scan Driver Revision		REV_SD	165
Show Software Revision		REVINF	166
Show Data Format		DFMBK3?	166
Test Menu	On	TSTMNU1	166
	*Off	TSTMNU0	166
Application Plug-Ins (Apps)	*Decoding Apps On	PLGDCE1	167
	Decoding Apps Off	PLGDCE0	167
	*Formatting Apps On	PLGFOE1	167
	Formatting Apps Off	PLGFOE0	167
	List Apps	PLGINF	167
Resetting the Factory Defaults	Remove Custom Defaults	DEFOVR	169
	Activate Defaults	DEFALT	169

CHAPTER

11 PRODUCT SPECIFICATIONS

3320 Scanner Product Specifications

Parameter	Specification
Dimensions (Typical):	
Height	1.0 inches (26mm)
Length	2.9 inches (73mm)
Width	2.0 inches (51mm)
Weight	2.7 ounces (77g)
Wavelength:	
Illumination LED	633nm
Aimer LED	528nm
Image Size	844 x 640 pixels
Skew Angle	±65°
Pitch Angle	±45°
Motion Tolerance: Enhanced Streaming Presentation Trigger	SR, HD version: up to 200 inches per second for 13 mil UPC ER version: up to 106 inches per second for 13 mil UPC
Symbol Contrast	Grade 1.0 (20% or greater)
Voltage Requirements	4 - 5.5 VDC at input connector
Current Draw @5VDC	Scanning Standby 450mA, 2.3W90mA, 0.45W
Power Supply Noise Rejection	Maximum 100mV peak to peak, 10 to 100 kHz
Temperature Ranges:	
Operating	-4°F to +122°F (-20°C to 50°C)
Storage	-4°F to +158°F (-20°C to 70°C)
Humidity	5 to 95% non-condensing

Mechanical Drop	Operational after 30 drops from 4.9 feet (1.5m) to concrete at 23°C
Vibration	Withstands 5G peak from 22 to 300 Hz
ESD Tolerance	Up to 15kV direct air Up to 8 kV indirect coupling plane
Solids and Water Protection	IP53

Depth of Field

Typical Performance

Focus		Standard Range (SR)		High Density (HD)		Extended Range (ER)	
Symbology		**Near Distance**	**Far Distance**	**Near Distance**	**Far Distance**	**Near Distance**	**Far Distance**
5 mil Code 39	in.	2.16	6.26	.87	4.92	5.35	8.66
	mm	55	159	22	125	136	220
13 mil UPC	in.	1.53	17.13	1.18	7.48	2.32	20.31
	mm	39	435	30	190	59	516
10 mil Data Matrix	in.	1.85	8.50	.63	5.59	4.76	10.79
	mm	47	216	16	142	121	274
20 mil Data Matrix	in.	1.30	16.30	.75	8.23	2.05	19.13
	mm	33	414	19	209	52	486

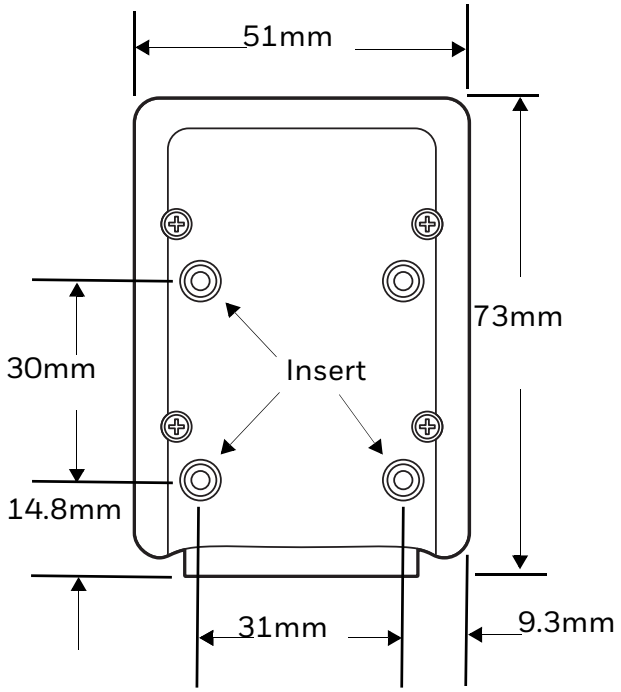
Guaranteed Performance

Focus		Standard Range (SR)		High Density (HD)		Extended Range (ER)	
Symbology		**Near Distance**	**Far Distance**	**Near Distance**	**Far Distance**	**Near Distance**	**Far Distance**
5 mil Code 39	in.	2.52	5.71	1.18	4.68	5.79	8.82
	mm	64	145	30	119	147	224
13 mil UPC	in.	2.16	16.14	1.26	6.97	2.79	19.02
	mm	55	410	32	177	71	483
10 mil Data Matrix	in.	2.44	7.68	.71	5.32	5.32	9.10
	mm	62	195	18	135	135	254
20 mil Data Matrix	in.	1.85	14.84	.91	7.91	4.02	15.98
	mm	47	377	23	201	102	406

Note: *Performance may be impacted by bar code quality and environmental conditions.*

Mounting Specifications

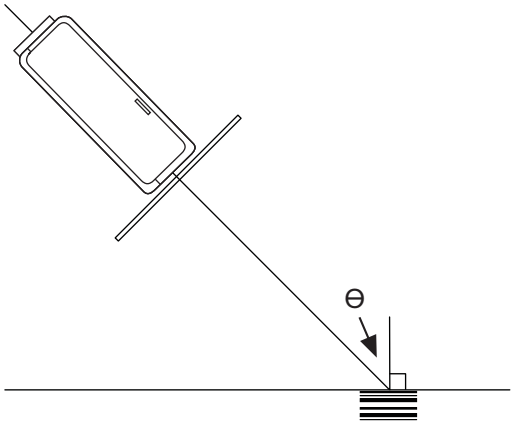
The 3320 has three M3 x 0.5mm threaded inserts (5.0mm maximum depth) on the bottom of the scanner for mounting with screws. Do not exceed 3cm-kg torque.



Mounting General Guidelines

- Avoid specular reflections, caused by ambient and internal light sources.
- The bar code should be slightly off perpendicular to the axis of the scanner.
- To reduce specular reflections the skew angle can vary significantly depending on the application such as: ambient illumination sources, code size and code type.
- Excessive angles should be avoided.
- Other factors, such as surface qualities, mounting distances, secondary windows and external illumination can easily impact these recommendations.
- If a secondary window is used, the window should be mounted as close to the front of scanner as possible at a 90° angle to the optical axis to avoid specular reflections.
- For secondary windows, Honeywell recommends the following:
- Optical quality glass
- >95% transmission in the nominal 650nm wavelength
- Anti-reflective coating on both sides

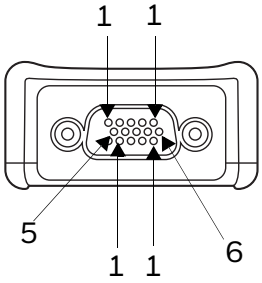
- Avoid window thickness above 2mm
- A skew angle of 15° to 20° between the normal of the bar code's surface and the optical axis of the imager is sufficient to avoid specular reflections.
- Avoid pitch angles above 20° to prevent code compression.



Standard Cable Pinouts

Keyboard Wedge

15 Pin D-type

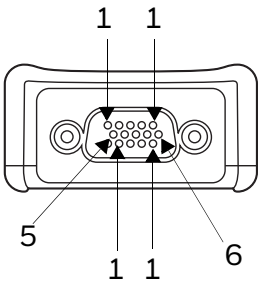


1PC Data
2KB Clock
3KB Data
4Reserved
5Reserved
6Ground
7Reserved
8Jump to Pin 11
9PC Clock
10 Host Power (+5V)
11 Adapter Power
12 Jump to Pin 10
13 Reserved
14Reserved
15 Reserved

Note: *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.*

Serial Output

15 Pin D-type

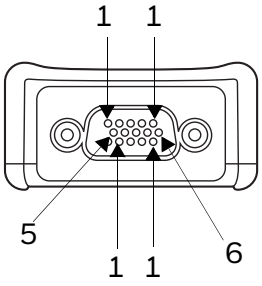


1 Reserved
2Reserved
3Reserved
4Reserved
5Reserved
6Ground
7TXD
8RXD
9Reserved
10 Reserved
11 Adapter Power
12 CTS
13 RTS
14 External Trigger
15 External Illumination

Note: *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.*

USB

15 Pin D-type

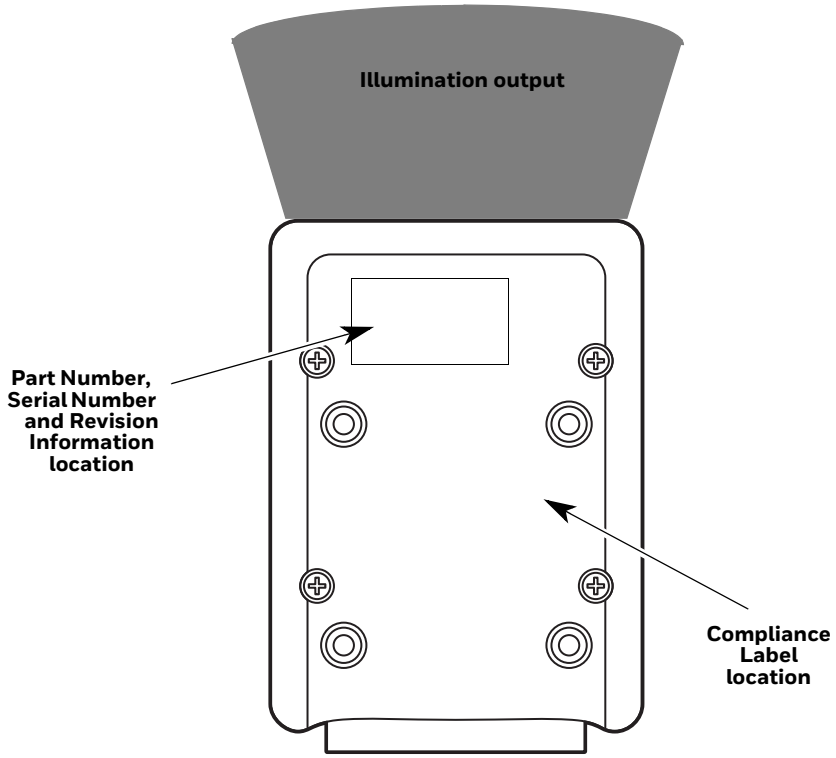


1Reserved
2Reserved
3Reserved
4USB D–
5USB D+
6Ground
7Reserved
8Reserved
9Reserved
10Host Power (+5V)
11 Jump to Pin 10
12 Reserved
13 Reserved
14 External Trigger
15 External Illumination

Note: *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.*

Required Safety Labels

Scanner



CHAPTER

12 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 periodic checks ensure dependable operation:

Cleaning the Scanner

The scanner's housing may be cleaned with a soft cloth or tissue dampened with water (or a mild detergent-water solution.) If a detergent solution is used, rinse with a clean tissue dampened with water only.

⚠ Caution:

Do not submerge the scanner in water. The scanner's housing is not watertight.

Do not use abrasive wipes or tissues 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.

Cleaning the Window

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 with one of the cleaning solutions listed below.

- Sani-Cloth® HB wipes
- Sani-Cloth® Plus wipes
- Super Sani-Cloth® wipes
- Isopropyl Alcohol wipes (70%)
- CaviWipes™
- Virex® 256
- 409® Glass and Surface Cleaner
- Windex® Blue
- Clorox® Bleach – 10%
- Gentle dish soap and water

Inspecting 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 206.

Replacing Cables

The standard interface cable is attached to the scanner with an 15-pin modular connector. 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.

Replacing an Interface Cable

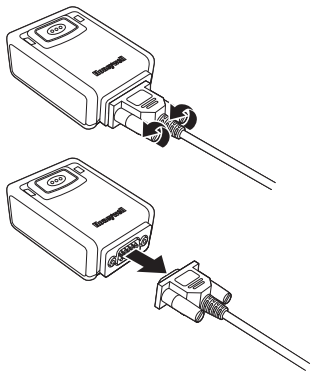
1. Turn the power to the host system OFF.

   b. Disconnect the scanner's cable from the terminal or computer.

   c. Rotate the two screws counter clockwise to loosen the screws.

   d. Gently pull the connector.

   e. Replace with the new cable.
   Insert the connector into the socket on the 3320. Rotate the two screws clockwise to tighten.



Troubleshooting a Corded Scanner

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 button 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 bar code displayed but not entered?

The bar code 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 bar code data plus the key you need (such as "CR") to enter the data into your application. Refer to Prefix/Suffix Overview on page 59 for further information..

The scanner won't read your bar code at all.

1. Scan the sample bar codes in the back of this manual. If the scanner reads the sample bar codes, check that your bar code is readable.
   Verify that your bar code symbology is enabled (see Chapter 7).

   b. If the scanner still can't read the sample bar codes, scan All Symbologies On, page 92.

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 Activate Custom Defaults on page 5.

APPENDIX

A REFERENCE CHARTS

Symbology Charts

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

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

Refer to Data Edit beginning on page 151 and Data Format beginning on page 157 for information about using Code ID and AIM ID.

Linear Symbologies

	AIM		Honeywell	
Symbology	**ID**	**Possible modifiers (m)**	**ID**	**Hex**
All Symbologies				99
Codabar	]F*m*	0-1	a	61
Code 11	]H3		h	68
Code 128	]C*m*	0, 1, 2, 4	j	6A
Code 32 Pharmaceutical (PARAF)	]X0		<	3C
Code 39 (supports Full ASCII mode)	]A*m*	0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7	b	62
TCIF Linked Code 39 (TLC39)	]L2		T	54
Code 93 and 93i	]G*m*	0-9, A-Z, a-m	i	69
EAN	]E*m*	0, 1, 3, 4	d	64
EAN-13 (including Bookland EAN)	]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	
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	
Symbology	**ID**	**Possible modifiers (m)**	**ID**	**Hex**
All Symbologies				99
Aztec Code	]z*m*	0-9, A-C	z	7A
Chinese Sensible Code (Han Xin Code)	]X0		H	48

Symbology	AIM		Honeywell	
	ID	Possible modifiers (m)	ID	Hex
Codablock A	]O6	0, 1, 4, 5, 6	V	56
Codablock F	]O*m*	0, 1, 4, 5, 6	q	71
Code 49	]T*m*	0, 1, 2, 4	l	6C
Data Matrix	]d*m*	0-6	w	77
GS1	]e*m*	0-3	y	79
GS1 Composite	]e*m*	0-3	y	79
GS1 DataBar Omnidirectional	]e*m*	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

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 Bar Code	]X0		M	4D
Japanese Post	]X0		J	4A
KIX (Netherlands) Post	]X0		K	4B
Korea Post	]X0		?	3F
Planet Code	]X0		L	4C
Postal-4i	]X0		N	4E
Postnet	]X0		P	50

ASCII Conversion Chart (Code Page 1252)

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

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

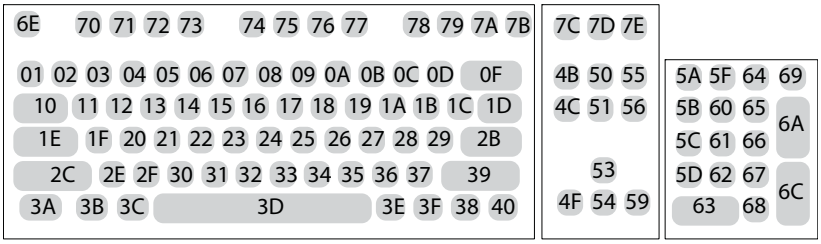
Code pages define the mapping of character codes to characters. If the data received does not display with the proper characters, it may be because the bar code being scanned was created using a code page that is different from the one the host program is expecting. If this is the case, select the code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

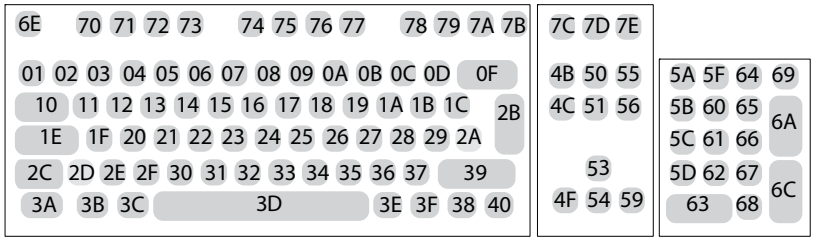
Code Page Selection Method/ Country	Standard	Keyboard Country	Honeywell Code Page Option
Spain	ISO/IEC 646-17	10	90
Spain	ISO/IEC 646-85	51	91

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



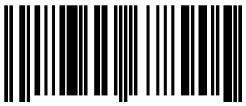
104 Key U.S. Style Keyboard



105 Key European Style Keyboard

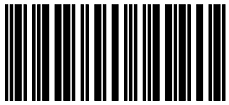
Sample Symbols

UPC-A



0 123456 7890

Interleaved 2 of 5



01234567890

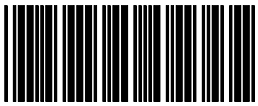
EAN-13

9 780330 290951

Code 128

Code 128

Code 39

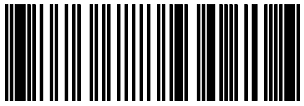


BC321

Codabar

A13579B

Code 93



123456-9$

Straight 2 of 5 Industrial

123456

Matrix 2 of 5

6543210

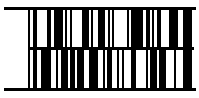
RSS-14

(01) 00123456789012

PDF417

Car Registration

Code 49



1234567890

Sample Symbols (Continued)

Postnet

Zip Code

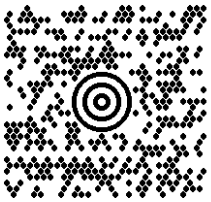
Data Matrix

Test Symbol

QR Code

Numbers

MaxiCode



Test Message

Micro PDF417

Test Message

Programming Chart

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Programming Chart (Continued)

A

B

C

D

E

F

Save

Discard

Reset

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

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