Bar Code Terminology Defined

Vmin This number indicates a value for the lowest point of reflectivity in the image of a bar code label. The blackest black would have a value of 0. This value can be found on the SETUP SCREEN.

Vmax This number indicates a value for the highest point of reflectivity in the image of a bar code. The whitest white would have a value of 255. This value can be found on the SETUP SCREEN.

Iris [Vmax – Vmin = Iris] This number is an indication of how much light is being allowed onto the surface of the CCD element of the video camera. It is always equal to Vmax minus Vmin. It can be found on the SETUP SCREEN.

Ideal This is referring to a value on the SETUP SCREEN. It is a number, which indicates the ideal IRIS setting. This number is chosen and entered into the system as a DEFAULT PARAMETER on the JOB SCREEN.

Int. parameters These are found on the SETUP SCREEN. They are a group of numbers, which indicate what values were chosen to verify a bar code label.

Target This number correlates vision bar code data to wand bar code data. It can be found on the SETUP SCREEN. A TARGET value will increase or decrease due to differences in X dimensions, bar heights, or electronic noise. A full size UPC label will have a target of 190.

Xdim The narrowest element of a barcode image. It is measured in nanoseconds. If the X dimension is specified to be 400, then a 1X bar should be 400ns in length. The narrowest bar or space that the **INTEGRA 9000 / 9000Q** can identify is 200ns. This value can be found on the SETUP SCREEN.

Height This number indicates how many horizontal scan lines of the video camera detected bar code data. It is figured out by determining the difference between the lowest scan line number ever decoded and the highest scan line ever decoded. A standard UPC label will have a height of 140. This figure can be found on the SETUP SCREEN.

GT Abbreviation for Global Threshold. The global threshold number represents a DC position located half way between the highest recorded reflectance and the lowest recorded reflectance. DECODABILITY is measured at this DC position. This number can be found on the SETUP SCREEN.

Global Threshold See definition of GT

Bar Code Terminology Defined - continued

Sweep   A number found on the SETUP SCREEN, which indicates how much relative CONTRAST, and MODULATION a bar code label has. Sweeps greater than 30 are good. Sweeps less than 10 are not good.

Label Repeat   The distance between the top of a bar code image to the top of the next bar code image. Setting this number on the SETUP SCREEN will allow the operator to see how fast the web is going when on the OPERATE SCREEN.

Grade %   This is LABEL VISION's grade percentage. Do not confuse it with **ISO/CEN/ANSI's** grade percentages. We correlate to **ISO/CEN/ANSI** but not to the actual **ISO/CEN/ANSI** grade percent. The GRADE % is found on the SETUP SCREEN and the OPERATE SCREEN.

Blemish %   The BLEMISH % is an indication of what percent of the total measured bar height has spots or voids. It can be set to sound an alarm if a certain percent of error is reached. It is displayed on the SETUP SCREEN and can be set on the ALARM SCREEN.

Ratio   This is the ratio between wide elements and narrow elements. It is used to measure DECODABILITY properly. This applies to symbologies Code 39, Codabar, and 1 2 of 5. It is found on the SETUP SCREEN.

Narrow bar   An indication of the bar width in nanoseconds. This is located on the SETUP width SCREEN and is displayed in real time.

Cloaking   A term used to describe placing an electronical mask over a bar code label. It is used when there is more than one bar code image in the field of view at the same time.

Job File   A JOB FILE starts when a job is entered on the JOB SCREEN. It is updated on the REPORTS SCREEN.

Run File   A RUN FILE is started and ended with the START RUN and STOP RUN function of the OPERATE SCREEN. You can have up to 50 RUNS inside of one JOB FILE. After that, it deletes the oldest run and adds the newest run.