

**Vöötkodeerimine. Sümbolispetsifikatsioonid. "Codabar"**

**Bar coding - Symbology specifications - "Codabar"**

## EESTI STANDARDI EESSÕNA

## NATIONAL FOREWORD

See Eesti standard EVS-EN 798:2000 sisaldab Euroopa standardi EN 798:1995 ingliskeelset teksti.	This Estonian standard EVS-EN 798:2000 consists of the English text of the European standard EN 798:1995.
Standard on jõustunud sellekohase teate avaldamisega EVS Teatajas.	This standard has been endorsed with a notification published in the official bulletin of the Estonian Centre for Standardisation.
Euroopa standardimisorganisatsioonid on teinud Euroopa standardi rahvuslikele liikmetele kättesaadavaks 23.08.1995.	Date of Availability of the European standard is 23.08.1995.
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ICS 35.040

Võtmesõnad: alphanumeric character sets, bar codes, character recognition, characteristics, data processing, graphic characters, optical recognition, symbols,

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Descriptors: data processing, character recognition, optical recognition, graphic characters, alphanumeric character sets, bar codes, symbols, characteristics

English version

**Bar coding - Symbology specifications -  
"Codabar"**

Codes à barres - Spécifications des symbolologies  
- "Codabar"

Strichcodierung - Symbologiespezifikationen -  
"Codabar"

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Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

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**CEN**

European Committee for Standardization  
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Europäisches Komitee für Normung

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## Foreword

This European Standard has been prepared by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 225 "Bar coding" of which the secretariat is held by NNI.

This European Standard is submitted to CEN members for Formal Vote.

Organisations contributing to the development of the standard include:

- AIM Europe (Automatic Identification Manufacturers)

NOTE: Not all of the symbologies which appear in this document are defined in European Standards; for information on current European Standards contact the CEN Central Secretariat or National Standards Organisations.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a National Standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by February 1996, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by February 1996.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

## Introduction

The technology of bar coding is based on the recognition of patterns encoded in bars and spaces of defined dimensions. There is a number of methods of encoding information in bar code form, known as symbologies, and the rules defining the translation of characters into bar and space patterns and other essential features are known as the symbology specification. "Codabar" is one such symbology.

Previously, symbology specifications have been developed and published by a number of organisations, resulting in certain instances in conflicting requirements for certain symbologies.

Manufacturers of bar code equipment and users of bar code technology require publicly available standard symbology specifications to which they can refer when developing equipment and application standards.

## 1 Scope

This standard

- specifies the bar code symbology known as "Codabar";
- specifies the "Codabar" symbology characteristics, data character encodation, dimensions, tolerances, and decoding algorithms and application-defined parameters.

## 2 Normative references

This European Standard incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this European Standard only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

prEN 1556	Bar coding - Terminology
prEN 1635	Bar coding - Test specifications for bar code symbols
ISO 646:1991	Information technology - ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange

## 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this European Standard the definitions in prEN 1556 shall apply.

## 4 Requirements

### 4.1 Symbology characteristics

The characteristics of "Codabar" are:

- a) Encodable character set:
  - 1) 10 digits: 0 - 9 (ASCII characters 48 to 57 inclusive, in accordance with ISO 646);
  - 2) 6 special characters: \$ + - . / : (ASCII characters 36, 43, 45, 46, 47 and 58 respectively, in accordance with ISO 646);
  - 3) 4 start/stop characters: A B C D;
- b) Code type: discrete;
- c) Data string length encodable: variable
- d) Elements per symbol character: 7, of which either 2 or 3 are wide and the remainder narrow, comprising 4 bars and 3 spaces;
- e) Bidirectionally decodable: yes;
- f) Character self-checking: yes;
- g) Symbol check characters: none;
- h) Symbol character density: 10 or 11 to 12 or 14 modules per character, inclusive of minimum inter-character gap, depending on
  - 1) character encoded (see Table 1);
  - 2) wide/narrow ratio;