

PrecisionID

Code 128 Barcode Fonts

User Manual



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PrecisionID Code 128 Barcode Font User Manual

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Limitations of the demo version: The demo version of this product may be used for evaluation purposes only. In the demo version, the number 7 and the characters G, S and X contain the demo watermark. All other characters and symbols are exactly the same as the purchased version. If you are using the demo version and you would like to order, please visit: <http://www.precisionid.com/>

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Code 128 Barcode Symbology Overview

Code 128 Barcodes are also referred to as UCC-128, EAN-128 or UCC/EAN 128. Code 128 Barcodes can encode uppercase and lowercase letters, numbers, special characters and functions such as tabs and returns. Code128 Barcodes require that a MOD 103 check digit be included in the barcode before the stop digit for the scanner to read it. All barcodes require start and stop characters.

PrecisionID Code 128 Barcode Font Product Overview

Code 128 Barcodes are more complex most other linear barcodes because they require a check digit and contain 3 character sets with special switch functions. PrecisionID Font Formatting Components™ are provided with this package to simplify this process and make printing code 128 barcodes with our fonts an easy task. The PrecisionID Font Formatting Components™ include a Crystal Reports UFL, Microsoft VBA module for Excel and Access and Visual Basic source code, which may also be used as a guide for conversion to other languages. This package also provides working examples for Word, Access, Excel and Crystal Reports.

Installation

Microsoft Windows

Decompress the barcode fonts in the supplied ZIP file with a decompression utility, such as Winzip. PrecisionID Barcode fonts are compatible with all 32-bit versions of Windows. PrecisionID recommends using the supplied **Setup.exe** file to install the fonts automatically in Windows. If you wish to manually install the fonts in Windows, open the Control Panel and choose Fonts; then choose Install New Font and browse to the folder that contains the code 128 bar code fonts with the TTF extension extracted from the zip file.

Macintosh OS X

PrecisionID fonts are compatible with all versions of Macintosh OS Version 10.1 and greater (OSX). Decompress the barcode fonts in the supplied ZIP file with a decompression utility such as Stuffit Expander. Drag the barcode font files with the TTF extension to the Library/Fonts folder of your hard drive. To activate the fonts, restart the application; some applications may require a restart of the computer.

Other Operating Systems

We supply Windows TrueType (TTF) fonts as well as Binary (PFB) and ASCII (PFA) versions of PostScript fonts. Consult the documentation for your operating system about instructions and which barcode font to install.

Using PrecisionID Code 128 Barcode Fonts to Create Barcodes

When creating barcodes with PrecisionID fonts, we recommend using the PrecisionID Font Formatting Components™. These functions automatically format the data and calculate and add the required Start, Stop and MOD 103 check characters. The returned text when displayed or printed in the PrecisionID Code 128 Barcode Font is a valid, scannable barcode.

To calculate the check digit manually, we suggest following the Visual Basic source code we provide. This code is located in the [Examples\VB Module](#) folder of the package.

Microsoft Office 2010 and Office 2007 Examples

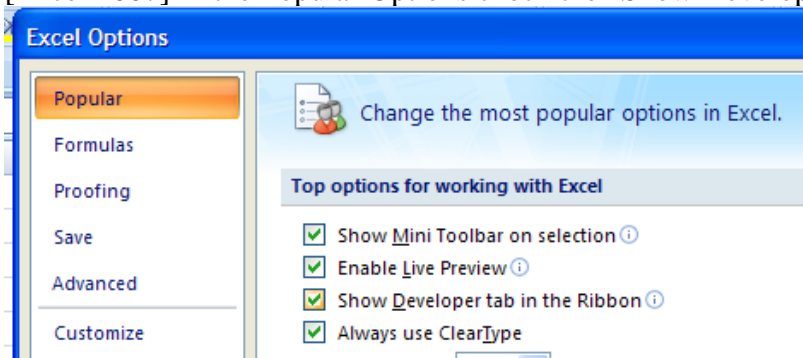
The results for the following tutorials are saved in the [examples](#) folder of the product zip file or the product installation directory. Refer to the examples provided in this folder for quick and accurate implementation of your PrecisionID barcode.

Microsoft Excel 2010 and Excel 2007

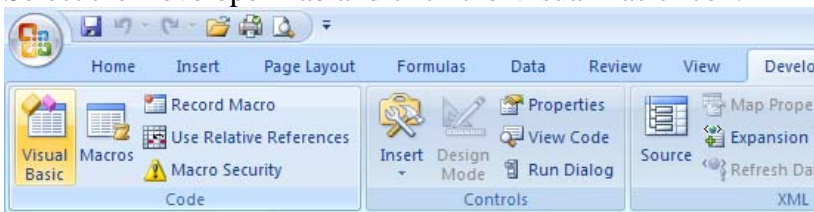
1. NOTE: the [PrecisionID C128 T04](#) font is formatted specifically for use in Microsoft Excel. Other fonts may work but may not format properly in the cells.
2. In this example we will create a barcode in cell **B8** using the data from cell **A8** for the barcode.
3. Extract the [PrecisionID_C128_Module.bas](#) file from the package and place it in a folder of your choice.
4. Before creating Code 128 barcodes in Excel 2010 or 2007, you must enable the Developer Menu to import the required module so it will run. If you already see the Developers Tab, you may skip to Step 10
5. [Excel 2010] Select the File Tab and then Options from list in the left column.
6. [Excel 2010] In the Excel Options window select Customize Ribbon
7. [Excel 2010] In the right half of the window, check the “Developer” check box and click OK.
8. [Excel 2007] Click the Office Button and select Excel Options at the bottom.



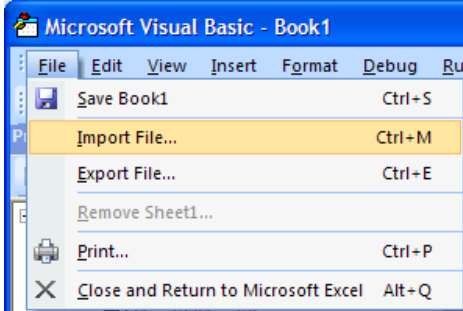
9. [Excel 2007] In the Popular Options check the “Show Developer Tab in the Ribbon”. Click OK.



10. Select the Developer Tab and click the Visual Basic Icon.



- Choose File – Import File and navigate to the PrecisionID_C128_Module.bas file located in the Program Files\PrecisionID Code 128 Font Package folder. After this module is imported, it will be visible in the list of modules. Choose File – Close and return to Excel.



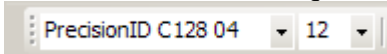
- In cell B8, enter the formula =PrecisionID_C128AUTO(A8) which is required to format the data to the font.

	A	B
8	TEST 1234	=PrecisionID_C128AUTO(A8)

- Notice that the formula changed the data from cell A8 and appended additional characters at the beginning and ending of the text. Also notice that numbers from the data are compressed into other characters; this is normal when using Code 128 Auto and the barcode contains 4 or more consecutive number characters.

	A	B
8	TEST 1234	ïTESTÂÇ,BÇÏ

- With cell B8 selected, choose the PrecisionID C128 T04 font, which is specifically formatted for use in Microsoft Excel, and choose 12 for the point size. PrecisionID also recommends centering the text in this cell so the barcode will contain white space before and after the barcode. It is required to select the appropriate barcode font for the formula being used. For example, a code 128 barcode formula requires a Code 128 barcode font.



- After selecting the bar code font, the barcode will appear. Size the width of the column so that there is some white space before and after the bars of the barcode.

	A	B
8	TEST 1234	

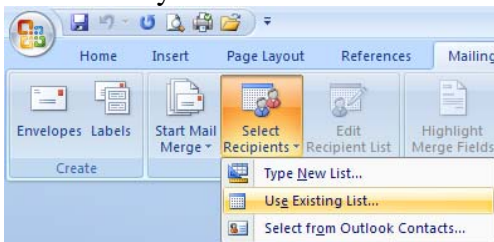
- To create an entire column of barcodes, choose Edit – Copy with cell B8 selected.
- Highlight cells you wish to add barcodes to in column B and choose Edit - Paste. The formula will automatically adjust for the other cells.

Microsoft Word 2010 and Word 2007 Mail-Merge

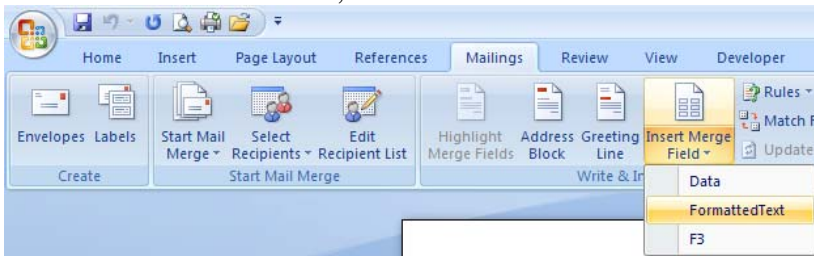
1. Open the mail merge document.
2. To create a barcode in a Word 2010 or 2007 mail-merge, we must insert a merge field from a data source that has already formatted the text for the barcode font. In this example, we use Excel as the data source. The Excel spreadsheet data source must already be setup with barcodes just like the Excel Tutorial in this document.
3. In Word 2007, select the Mailings menu item, click Start Mail Merge and select the type of document to create.



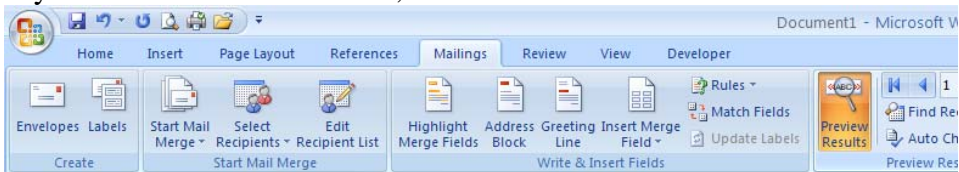
4. Click Select Recipients and select Use Existing List. Navigate to the spreadsheet with the barcode data. Finally select the Worksheet within the Workbook with the data, i.e. "sheet1".



5. Place the cursor at the location for the barcode and click Insert Merge Field and select the information to be inserted; i.e. "FormattedText".



6. If you click "Preview Results", the text formatted for the barcode from the data source appears.



Text formatted to barcode font:
İTESTÂÇ,BÇİ

7. Select the text in the merged data and choose the **PrecisionID C128 08** font. Make the font 12 points in size.

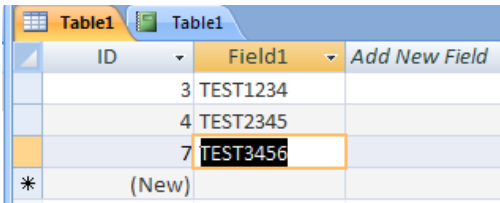


8. For additional help, see Word 2007 Help or use the Mail Merge Wizard under Mailings - Start Mail Merge.

Microsoft Access 2010 and Access 2007

To create a code 128 barcode in a Microsoft Access report:

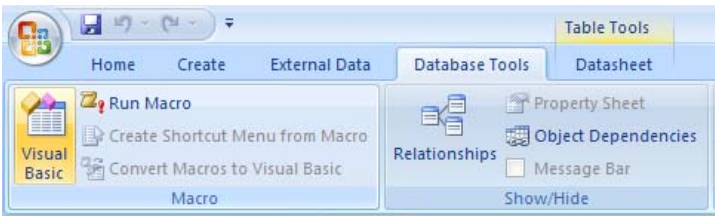
1. Run the Setup program to install the barcode fonts, VB Module, and Access Example file.
2. Create a new blank database. [Access 2010] Select the File tab and double click New Database or [Access 2007] Click the Office Button, select New, name the file, and click Create.
3. Enter some data into a new field. This data will be encoded into a barcode.



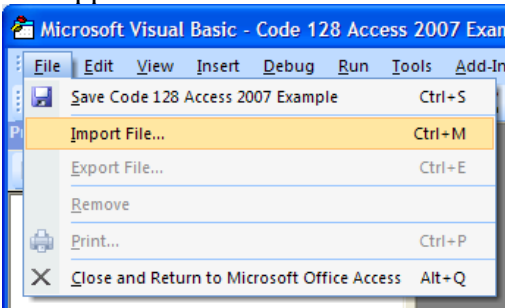
A screenshot of a Microsoft Access data table. The table has two columns: 'ID' and 'Field1'. The data rows are as follows:

ID	Field1
3	TEST1234
4	TEST2345
7	TEST3456
*	(New)

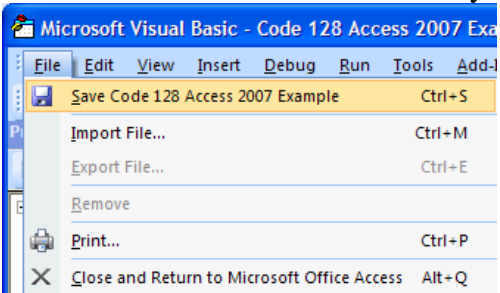
4. Save the database.
5. Before creating barcodes in Microsoft Access, you must import the required module. Select Database Tools and click the Visual Basic button.



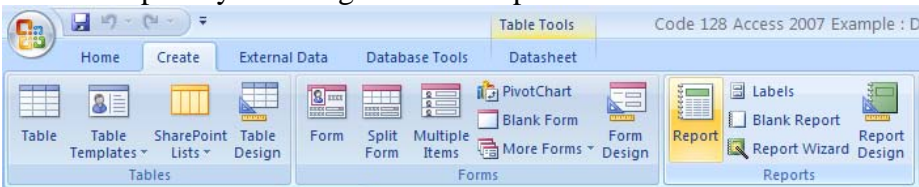
6. Select File – Import File... and navigate to the PrecisionID_C128_Module.bas, which is located in the Program Files/PrecisionID Code 128 Font Package folder. After it is properly imported, it will appear as one of the modules in the database.



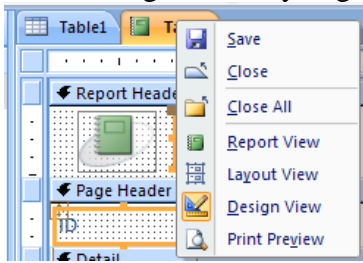
7. Save the module with the database by selecting File – Save.



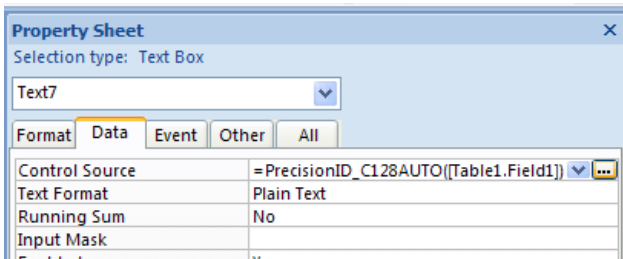
8. Select File – Close to return to Microsoft Access 2010 / 2007.
9. Create a report by selecting Create – Report in the Ribbon.



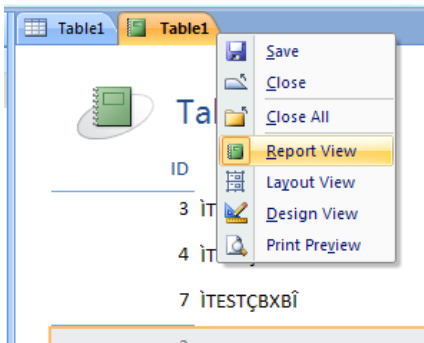
10. Go to Design Mode by Right Clicking the Reports Tab and selecting Design View.



11. Add a Textbox to the report. This text box will be modified to contain a barcode.
12. Select the textbox and if the properties window is not visible, Right click on the text box and choose properties.
13. Place the formula `=PrecisionID_C128AUTO([Field1])` for Access 2010 or `=PrecisionID_C128AUTO([Table1.Field1])` for Access 2007 in the control source property of the text box where Table1 is the table and Field1 is the field that contains the data to be encoded into the code 128 barcode. The PrecisionID formulas for code sets A, B, or C may be used instead if the barcode needs to be limited to one code set. See code set information later in this manual.



14. Change back to Report View by right clicking the report's tab and selecting Report View. You should see that the formula changed the data from the database and appended additional characters at the beginning and ending of the text. You may notice that the numbers from the data are compressed into other characters; this is normal when using Code 128 Auto and the barcode contains 4 or more consecutive number characters.



15. Switch back to the report in Design View, select the text box and choose one of the PrecisionID fonts such as `PrecisionID C128 T08` and choose 12 for the point size of the font. You must select the appropriate font for the formula you are using. For example, if you have a formula for a Code 128 barcode, you must select a Code 128 Font.
16. Size the text box so it is large enough to contain the entire barcode. You will need to adjust both the height and width. Be sure to leave some extra space to the right and left of the barcode in the report. Generally, the space should be about 3 times wider than the thickest bar in the code 128 barcode.

17. Switch back to Report View and the Code 128 Barcode will appear in the text box.



Microsoft Office 2000 Examples

The following tutorials are saved in the [examples](#) folder of the product zip file or in the installation directory. Refer to the examples provided in this folder for quick and accurate implementation of your PrecisionID barcode.

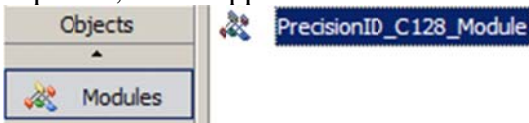
Microsoft Access 2000

To create a code 128 barcode in a Microsoft Access report:

1. Run the Setup program to install the barcode fonts and Access Example file.
2. Before creating barcodes in Microsoft Access, you must import the required module. Choose Modules – Import and select the Access Example.mdb file, which will be located in the [Program Files\Precision ID Code 128 Font Package](#) folder.



3. Choose the [PrecisionID_C128_Module](#) to import from the other database. After it is properly imported, it will appear as one of the modules in the database.



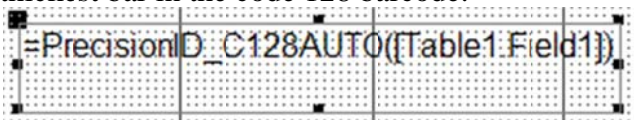
4. Open a report in design view and add a text box to your report. The text box will be modified to contain a barcode.
5. Right click on the text box and choose properties.
6. Place the formula `=PrecisionID_C128AUTO([Table1.Field1])` in the control source property of the text box where Table1 is the table and Field1 is the field that contains the data to be encoded into the code 128 barcode.



7. Run the report. You should see that the formula changed the data from the database and appended additional characters at the beginning and ending of the text. You may notice that the numbers from the data are compressed into other characters; this is normal when using Code 128 Auto and the barcode contains 4 or more consecutive number characters.

ïTESTÇ,Dgï

8. Open the report in design view, select the text box and choose one of the PrecisionID fonts such as [PrecisionID C128 T08](#) and choose 12 for the point size of the font. You must select the appropriate font for the formula you are using. For example, if you have a formula for a Code 128 barcode, you must select a Code 128 Font.
9. Size the text box so it is large enough to contain the entire barcode. You will need to adjust both the height and width. Be sure to leave some extra space to the right and left of the barcode on the report. Generally, you need about 3 times the space to the left and right of the barcode as the thickest bar in the code 128 barcode.

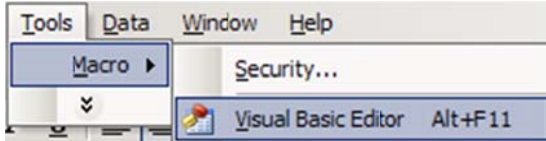


10. Save and run your report. You should see the barcode appear in the text box.

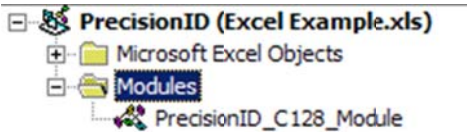


Microsoft Excel 2000

- NOTE: the **PrecisionID C128 T04** font is formatted specifically for use in Microsoft Excel. Other fonts may work but may not format properly in the cells.
- In this example we will create a barcode in cell **B8** using the data from cell **A8** for the barcode.
- Extract the **PrecisionID_C128_Module.bas** file from the package and place it in the “My Documents” folder.
- Before creating Code 128 barcodes in Excel, you must import the required module and change the security setting so it will run. In Excel, choose Tools – Macro – Security and set the security level to Medium. Choose Tools – Macro – Visual Basic Editor.



- Choose File – Import File and select the **PrecisionID_C128_Module.bas** file from the list of files. After this module is imported, it will be visible in the list of modules. Choose File – Close and return to Excel.



- In cell B8, enter the formula of **=PrecisionID_C128AUTO(A8)** which is required to format the data to the font.

	A	B
8	TEST 1234	=PrecisionID_C128AUTO(A8)

- Notice that the formula changed the data from cell A8 and appended additional characters at the beginning and ending of the text. Also notice that numbers from the data are compressed into other characters; this is normal when using Code 128 Auto and the barcode contains 4 or more consecutive number characters.

	A	B
8	TEST 1234	İTESTÂÇ,BÇİ

- With cell B8 selected, choose the **PrecisionID C128 T04** font, which is specifically formatted for use in Microsoft Excel, and choose 12 for the point size. PrecisionID also recommends centering the text in this cell so the barcode will contain white space before and after the barcode. It is required to select the appropriate barcode font for the formula being used. For example, a code 128 barcode formula requires a Code 128 barcode font.



- After selecting the bar code font, the barcode will appear. Size the width of the column so that there is some white space before and after the bars of the barcode.

	A	B
8	TEST 1234	

- To create an entire column of barcodes, choose Edit – Copy with cell B8 selected.
- Highlight cells you wish to add barcodes to in column B and choose Edit - Paste. The formula will automatically adjust for the other cells.

Microsoft Word 2000 Mail-Merge

1. Open the mail merge document.
2. To create a barcode in a Word mail-merge, we must insert a merge field from a data source that already formatted the text to the barcode font. In this example, we use Excel as the data source. The Excel spreadsheet data source must already be setup with barcodes just like the Excel Tutorial in this document.
3. In Word, Choose Tools – Letters and Mailings – Mail Merge and select the Excel spreadsheet for your data source. Be sure to select the columns and range for the cells that contain the data formatted to the barcode font. You may have to go through the Word mail-merge tutorial for assistance if you are unsure of how to connect to a data source or perform a mail-merge.
4. When connected to the data source, we insert the merge field of <FormattedText> into the document. When we choose the “View Merged Data” option, we see the text formatted to the barcode font from the data source appear.

Text formatted to barcode font:
İTESTÂÇ,BCİ

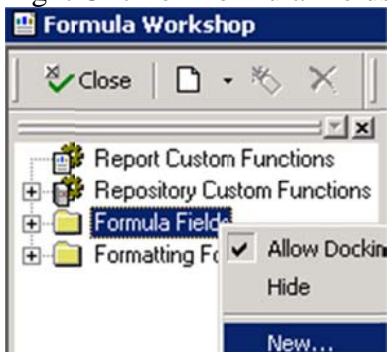
5. Select the text in the merged data and choose the **PrecisionID C128 08** font. Make the font 12 points in size.



Crystal Reports

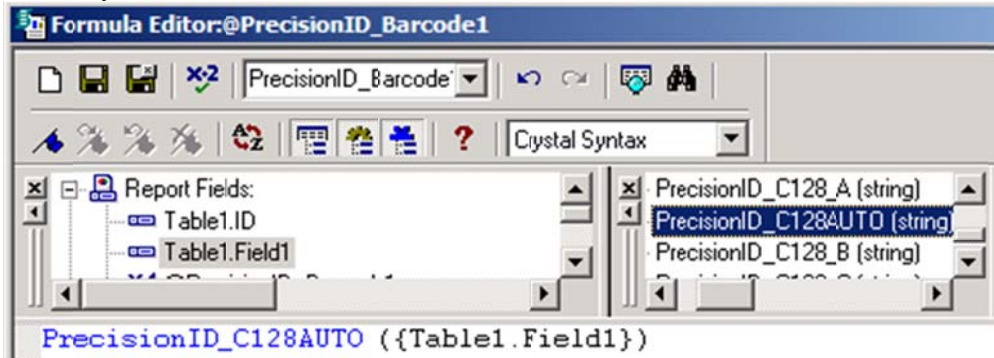
This example was created in Crystal Reports version 8. Implementation in other versions of Crystal Reports is very similar if not identical. The fonts and UFL are compatible with Crystal version 7 and above.

1. Open your Crystal Report and switch to design mode. In version 8, choose Insert – Formula Field or in version 9 and above choose Report – Formula Workshop.
2. Right Click on Formula Fields and choose New.



3. Give your formula field a name, in this example we will name it **PrecisionID_Barcode1**. In versions 9 and above, if you are asked to use the editor or the expert, choose Use Editor.
4. In the Formula Editor, choose Functions - Additional Functions and select the **PrecisionID_C128AUTO()** function. The U25PrecisionID.dll UFL file must be installed before you can use this formula or you will receive an error. This UFL file is installed by running the Setup.exe file in the font package. The U25PrecisionID.dll file is also provided in the Crystal DLL folder of the Zip file. To manually install it, copy it to the Windows System directory or the directory where the Crystal DLLs are located. When the U25PrecisionID.dll file is installed and active, the PrecisionID formulas will appear in the Formula Workshop under Additional Functions.

- Place the cursor between the parentheses in the formula and select the field you wish to encode in the barcode from the Report Fields area in the Formula Editor. A correct formula will appear something like `PrecisionID_C128AUTO ({Table1.Field1})` where Table1.Field1 is the table and field of your database.



- The tables and fields should be visible above in your database connection. Choose Save and Close.
- From the Field Explorer, drag the `PrecisionID_Barcode1` Formula Field to the report.
- Choose File – Print Preview. You should see that the formula field formatted the data from the database and appended additional characters at the beginning and ending of the text. You may notice that the numbers from the data are compressed into other characters; this is normal when you are using Code 128 Auto and the barcode contains 4 or more consecutive number characters.



- Switch back to design mode, select the formula field and choose the `PrecisionID C128 T08` font. Set the point size to 12 points or to the size appropriate for your application. You must select the appropriate font for the formula you are using and the point size must be large enough for the scanner you are using (we recommend 12 points).
- Size the formula field so it is large enough to contain the entire barcode. You will need to adjust both the height and width. Be sure to leave some extra space to the right and left of the barcode on the report. Generally, you need about 3 times the space to the left and right of the barcode as the thickest bar in the code 128 barcode.



- The barcode should now be visible when you run your report.



Information for Specific Implementations

Creating Check Digits in Other Applications

The easiest method of creating source code for a check digit in a custom application is to use our [PrecisionID_C128_Module.bas](#) module as a guide. The module was written to be compatible with Visual Basic 6 and Microsoft Office VBA and may be viewed with a text editor. This module is located in the [Examples\VB Module](#) folder of the package.

Printing Text Below the Barcode

Human-readable or text fonts are not provided in this package because they do not work well with Code 128. If you need to place text below the barcode, we suggest simply printing the data you are encoding in a text font below the barcode on your report.

UCC/EAN-128 Barcodes

Our PrecisionID Font Formatting Components™ allow the creation of UCC128 and EAN128 barcodes by simply substituting the ASCII 202 character for the FNC1 when in C128AUTO. For example, to create the UCC/EAN barcode of (8100) 712345 (21) 12345678 the text of $\hat{E}8100654321\hat{E}2187654321$ would need to be sent to the C128AUTO function where \hat{E} is the ASCII 202 character or Chr(202) in VB. The text portion for this barcode type must be created as a separate field below the barcode using a text font.

The Excel example has a very good example of creating EAN-128 barcodes.

USPS EAN128 Barcodes

The [PrecisionID C128 14](#) font when printed at 16 points creates the required bar code size for USPS EAN128 barcodes. The text at the bottom of the barcode must be formatted properly and printed with the [PrecisionID OCR-A](#) font to meet the USPS specification.

Specifications

Font Point Sizes and X Dimension (Narrow Bar Width)

Our fonts are designed to print with precision on high resolution printers as well as low resolution printers such as 203 dpi thermal barcode printers. When printing at 203 dpi, the point size chosen should be a multiple of 6. When printing at 300 dpi, the point size chosen should be a multiple of 4.

Font point size	X Dimension (narrow bar width) measured in mils (1/1000 of an inch)
6	5
8	7
12 (recommended)	10
16	13
20	16
24	20
36	30

Font Names and Bar Code Height

The numbers at the end of the font name are to identify the height of the font in millimeters (mm) when printed at 12 points.

Font Name	Approximate Font Height at 12 points
PrecisionID C128 04	.18" or 04mm (use in Excel)
PrecisionID C128 08	.30" or 08mm
PrecisionID C128 12	.45" or 12mm
PrecisionID C128 14	.56" or 14mm (used for USPS and EAN 128)
PrecisionID C128 18	.70" or 18mm
PrecisionID C128 22	.90" or 22mm

Code 128 Character Sets A, B, and C

The PrecisionID_C128Auto(*data*) function automatically switches between character sets to create the most compact barcode possible for the data. Most of the time the barcode will start with character set B as it has the broadest and most common variety of characters. When several consecutive numbers appear in the data, the function will switch to character set C and if a control character is encountered (such as a TAB or CR), the function will switch to character set A.

Some implementations of Code 128 may require the barcode be limited to a specific character set. If this is required, additional functions are provided that do not auto-switch. See The Code 128 Character Chart for the specific characters available within each character set.

Character Set A	PrecisionID_C128_A(<i>data</i>)
Character Set B	PrecisionID_C128_B(<i>data</i>)
Character Set C	PrecisionID_C128_C(<i>data</i>)

The Code 128 Character Chart

The fonts were created according to the chart below. If you have an advanced knowledge of the Code 128 specifications, you can use this chart to manually create your barcodes and calculate the check digit.

Value	Set_A	Set_B	Set_C	ASCII	Text
0	Space	Space	0	194	Â
1	!	!	1	33	!
2	"	"	2	34	"
3	#	#	3	35	#
4	\$	\$	4	36	\$
5	%	%	5	37	%
6	&	&	6	38	&
7	'	'	7	39	'
8	((8	40	(
9))	9	41)
10	*	*	10	42	*
11	+	+	11	43	+
12	,	,	12	44	,
13	-	-	13	45	-
14	.	.	14	46	.
15	/	/	15	47	/
16	0	0	16	48	0
17	1	1	17	49	1
18	2	2	18	50	2
19	3	3	19	51	3
20	4	4	20	52	4
21	5	5	21	53	5
22	6	6	22	54	6
23	7	7	23	55	7
24	8	8	24	56	8
25	9	9	25	57	9
26	:	:	26	58	:
27	;	;	27	59	;
28	<	<	28	60	<
29	=	=	29	61	=
30	>	>	30	62	>
31	?	?	31	63	?
32	@	@	32	64	@
33	A	A	33	65	A
34	B	B	34	66	B
35	C	C	35	67	C
36	D	D	36	68	D
37	E	E	37	69	E
38	F	F	38	70	F
39	G	G	39	71	G
40	H	H	40	72	H
41	I	I	41	73	I
42	J	J	42	74	J
43	K	K	43	75	K

Value	Set_A	Set_B	Set_C	ASCII	Text
54	V	V	54	86	V
55	W	W	55	87	W
56	X	X	56	88	X
57	Y	Y	57	89	Y
58	Z	Z	58	90	Z
59	[[59	91	[
60	\	\	60	92	\
61]]	61	93]
62	^	^	62	94	^
63	_	_	63	95	_
64	nul	`	64	96	`
65	soh	a	65	97	a
66	stx	b	66	98	b
67	etx	c	67	99	c
68	eot	d	68	100	d
69	eno	e	69	101	e
70	ack	f	70	102	f
71	bel	g	71	103	g
72	bs	h	72	104	h
73	ht	i	73	105	i
74	lf	j	74	106	j
75	vt	k	75	107	k
76	ff	l	76	108	l
77	cr	m	77	109	m
78	s0	n	78	110	n
79	s1	o	79	111	o
80	dle	p	80	112	p
81	dc1	q	81	113	q
82	dc2	r	82	114	r
83	dc3	s	83	115	s
84	dc4	t	84	116	t
85	nak	u	85	117	u
86	syn	v	86	118	v
87	etb	w	87	119	w
88	can	x	88	120	x
89	em	y	89	121	y
90	sub	z	90	122	z
91	esc	{	91	123	{
92	fs		92	124	
93	gs	}	93	125	}
94	rs	~	94	126	~
95	us	del	95	195	Ã
96	Fn 3	Fn 3	96	196	Ä
97	Fn 2	Fn 2	97	197	Å

44	L	L	44	76	L
45	M	M	45	77	M
46	N	N	46	78	N
47	O	O	47	79	O
48	P	P	48	80	P
49	Q	Q	49	81	Q
50	R	R	50	82	R
51	S	S	51	83	S
52	T	T	52	84	T
53	U	U	53	85	U

98	Shift	Shift	98	198	Æ
99	code C	code C	99	199	Ç
100	code B	Fn 4	code B	200	È
101	Fn 4	code A	code A	201	É
102	Fn 1	Fn 1	Fn 1	202	Ê
103	Start A	Start A	Start A	203	Ë
104	Start B	Start B	Start B	204	Ì
105	Start C	Start C	Start C	205	Í
	Stop	Stop	Stop	206	Î

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