

Aztec Code Printing Guide

A 2D symbology originally developed by Welch Allyn. The symbology encodes the data in a pattern of squares surrounding a group of concentric square rings at the center. The square rings provide a target for scanners to use to properly locate the bar code image. Depending upon the size, the symbology can encode up to 3,832 numeric digits, 3,067 alphabetic characters, or 1,914 bytes of binary data.

Example



A
`ESC(s0p0v20,0b24830T`
 1 2 3 4 5

B
 TypeHaus, 655 Second St. Encinitas, CA

ESC ASCII Escape (ESC) code. Decimal 27. Hex 1B. Marks the start of a command sequence to distinguish it from printable text.

A Aztec Code symbology selection command and parameters.

1 Start of bar code commands. Required. Must be an ESC code followed by the 2 characters exactly as shown.

2 Error correction (ECC) selection. Optional. 0 to 3 numeric digits followed by "p". 0 is default ECC of 23% + 3 codewords. 1-99 selects ECC level in %. 101-104 selects Compact ECC format 1-4 layers. 201-232 selects Full-Range ECC format 1-32 layers. 300 selects Aztec Rune ECC format. Default is 0.

3 Inverse image selection. Optional. 0 or 1 numeric digit followed by "v". 0 selects black-on-white (normal). 1 selects white-on-black (inverse). 0 is default.

4 Small modules (small black data squares) size and undercut selection. Optional. 0 or more numeric digits, followed by comma, followed by 0 or more numeric digits, followed by "b". First value (value before the comma) selects size of small modules in 1/600" increments. The example selects 20/600" which results in 0.15" square modules. Default is 20/600". Second value (value after the comma) selects the undercut in 1/600" increments. Value can be from 0 to 1 less than the module size (the first value). Default is 0/600".

5 Aztec Code bar code symbology selection. Required. 6 characters must be sent exactly as shown.

B Aztec Code bar code data. Follows immediately after selection command without spaces, line feeds, carriage returns, or any other data. Standard ASCII human-readable data can be specified as shown. Binary data, including ASCII control codes, requires the use of the Transparent Print Data command sequence discussed in the introductory sections of the BarCodeJet Printing Guide.

Standard PCL5 typeface selection, symbol set selection, and positioning commands must follow the bar code data in order to resume normal text printing. Refer to the introductory sections of the BarCodeJet Printing Guide for more information and instructions common to all bar codes.

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