

Barcode Scanning Guidelines

» There are four user-controlled factors that influence scanning performance.

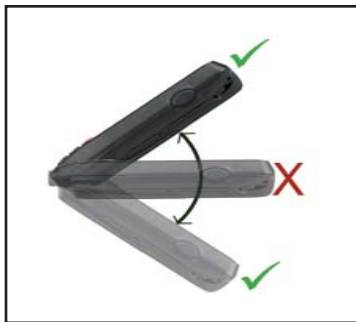


Image a

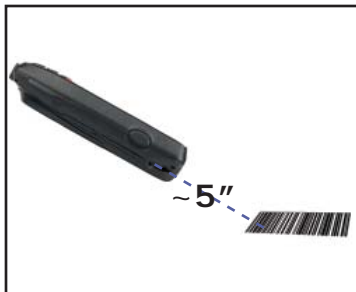


Image b



Image c

1. Angle

The angle of the handheld scanner in relation to the barcode is an important factor in scanning performance. The device is designed to read barcodes at an angle. Scanning straight on is not recommended because light reflected from the material the barcode is printed on can interfere with scanning (refer to image a).

2. Motion

The scanning mechanism in the Janam device is an imager. An imager is similar to a digital camera in that it takes a digital image of a barcode (the device then uses advanced software to decode the barcode in the captured image). Like a digital camera, the imager should be held as still as possible when scanning a barcode. There is a tendency for users to 'wave' the handheld device as they scan a barcode. This action will produce erratic scanning performance.

3. Distance

The imager is capable of reading codes from 2 to 12 inches. The 'sweet spot' or optimal point of focus is typically about 5 inches from the barcode (refer to image b). Keep in mind, however, that scanning distances may vary depending on the dimensions and quality of the barcode as well as the material the barcode is printed on.

4. Orientation

The imager reads barcodes even when the handheld device is not aligned with the barcode (refer to image c). This is called omnidirectional reading. There is no need to line up the device to match the orientation of the barcode.