

# Agamik Code 39 Demo Fonts Manual

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**Agamik Ltd  
Cathlaw House  
Torphichen  
West Lothian  
United Kingdom  
EH 48 4NW**

**Phone: (+44) (0)1506 650163  
Fax: (+44) (0)1506 630216  
e-mail [sales@agamik.co.uk](mailto:sales@agamik.co.uk)  
http: [www.agamik.co.uk](http://www.agamik.co.uk)**

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# Installation

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Agamik Code 39 Demo fonts are supplied as Truetype and Postscript® Type 1 formats. For accuracy in scanning it is recommended that only the Truetype or Postscript fonts are used for printing.

## Installing on Macintosh

Drag the fonts onto the System Folder and release the mouse button. The computer will ask if you want to add these fonts to the Fonts folder, click OK. The fonts will be not be available in any currently running application.

## Installing in Windows 9x

Select the Start menu from the task bar. From the Settings option select Control Panel. From the Control Panel window double click the Fonts icon. From the window's File menu select Install New Font, and select the Code 39 fonts using the open file dialog.

## Installing in Windows 3.1x

Using program manager open the Control Panel, usually under the Main Folder. Double click the Font icon and press the Add... button and select the Code 39 fonts using the open file dialog.

# Using the Fonts

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The fonts come as two types Code 39 and Code 39 Bars. Code 39 characters are defined as bars and the relevant character underneath. Code 39 Bars consists of bars only. For the demo versions all the odd digits are redefined as the zero character and every second character from B and b onwards has been redefined as A or a.

## Creating a barcode

A Code 39 barcode consists of a start character one or more data characters and a stop character. There should be at least one data character and you may enter up to 40 altogether. The complete character set comprises all digits, all capital letters and seven selected characters : minus (-), dot (.), space ( ), dollar (\$), slash (/), plus (+) and percent (%). To the left and right of the barcode is a white area, known as the Light Margin Indicator, to enable scanners to distinguish the barcode from its surroundings. A space either side of the barcode will usually be sufficient to create the correct width of Light Margin Indicator.

Code 39 may or may not have start and stop characters, depending on the scanning system. The start and stop characters are asterisks (\*). Agamik Code 39 has two forms of the Start/Stop characters asterisk (\*) which displays an asterisk under the bars and exclamation mark (!) which is bars only. Standard Code 39 consists of upper case only, but Agamik Code 39 defines the lower case characters to be the same bars as the upper case characters, but the characters underneath the bars are lower case.

The space character, which is defined in Code 39 will not be printed properly because both Macintosh and Windows do not display a character defined as a space, but skip the width of the defined character. To get round this Agamik Code 39 has define the query (?) character as the same bars set as the space character.

For example to create a barcode of data ACEG 2468 with stop and start characters, the text in the barcode font would have to be \* ACEG? 2468\* to display the data with surrounding asterisks, and ! ACEG? 2468! to display only the data characters.

If you are creating a barcode within a word processor document it is better to type the whole document first and only change the barcode data to the Code 39 font before printing. If using the font from a database create a display field that is the same data as the barcode field but in the barcode font. This enables a printed layout to be designed and used with less of a chance of an error.

Some scanning systems want a Code 39 barcode to have a check code. The check code may be is an extra character added on to the end of the data.

Note that a problem with the check code may indicate an omission or error elsewhere in your data, so we suggest you always check all the characters.

The algorithm for calculating the Code 39 checkcode assigns a value for each of the 43 characters, from 0 to 42. The values for the barcode data characters are added together and the check code is the character whose value is the total modulo 43.

The digits, 0-9, have assigned values 0-9.

The letters, A-Z, have assigned values 10-35.

The selected characters, listed above, have assigned values 36-42.

minus (-)	36
dot (.)	37
space ( )	38
dollar (\$)	39
slash (/)	40
plus (+)	41
percent (%)	42

Thus the data RX% 55 would have check code L:

$27 + 33 + 42 + 38 + 5 + 5 = 150; 150 \text{ modulo } 43 = 21.$

Note the significance of the <space> character - RX%55 would have a different check code Q:

$27 + 33 + 42 + 5 + 5 = 112; 112 \text{ modulo } 43 = 26.$

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