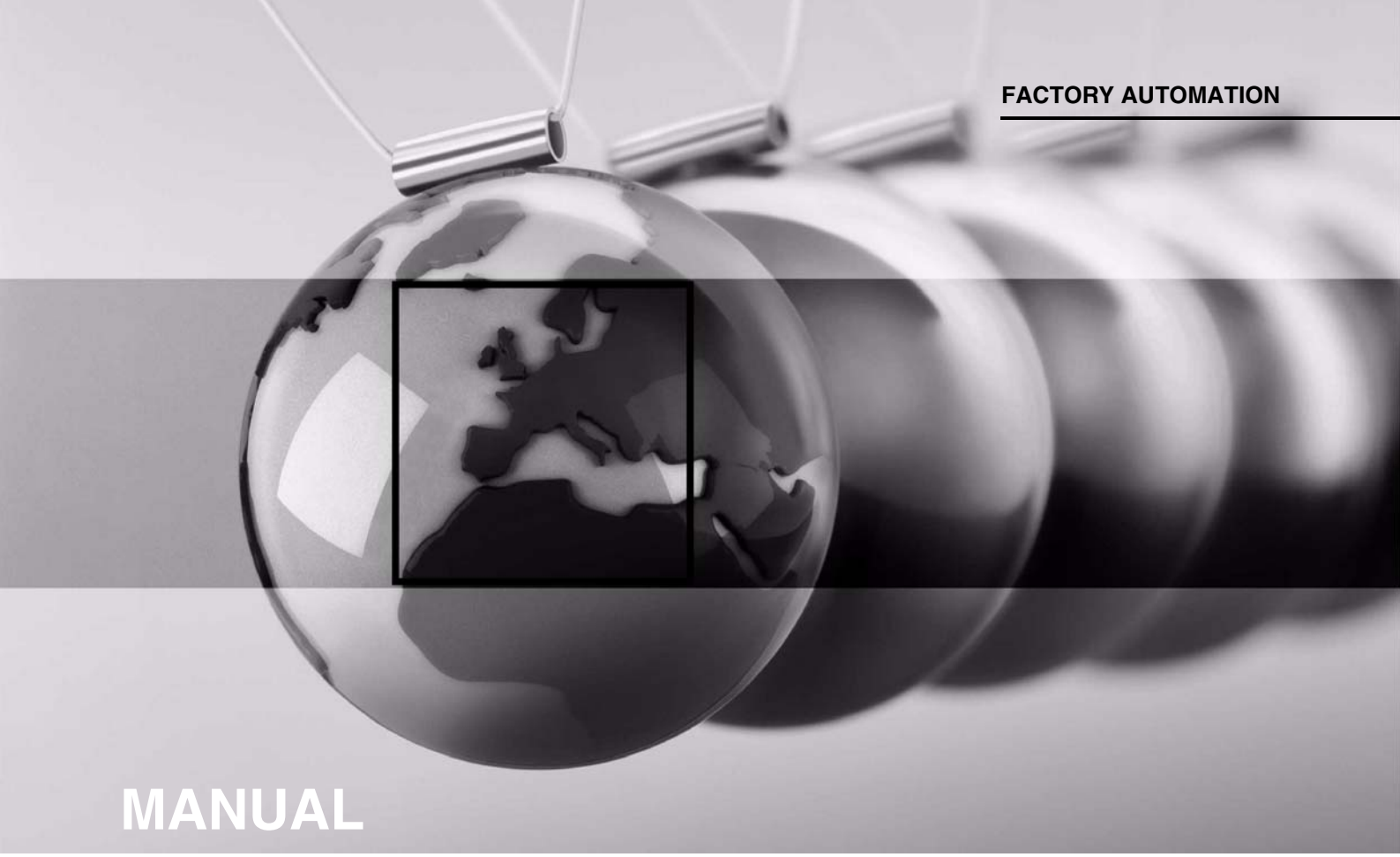


MANUAL

VB14N

BARCODESCANNER

CE

PEPPERL+FUCHS
SENSING YOUR NEEDS

With regard to the supply of products, the current issue of the following document is applicable: The General Terms of Delivery for Products and Services of the Electrical Industry, published by the Central Association of the Electrical Industry (Zentralverband Elektrotechnik und Elektroindustrie (ZVEI) e.V.) in its most recent version as well as the supplementary clause: "Expanded reservation of proprietorship"

CONTENTS

REFERENCES

CONVENTIONS

This manual uses the following conventions:

“User” or “Operator” refers to anyone using a VB14N.

“Device” refers to the VB14N.

“You” refers to the System Administrator or Technical Support person using this manual to install, mount, operate, maintain or troubleshoot a VB14N.

REFERENCE DOCUMENTATION

The documentation related to the VB14N management is listed below:

- CBX100 Installation Manual
- CBX500 Installation Manual
- CBX Accessory Manuals
- Genius™ Help On Line

SAFETY AND COMPLIANCE NOTICES

LASER SAFETY

The following information is provided to comply with the rules imposed by international authorities and refers to the correct use of the VB14N scanner.

Standard Regulations

This scanner utilizes a low-power laser diode. Although staring directly at the laser beam momentarily causes no known biological damage, avoid staring at the beam as one would with any very strong light source, such as the sun. Avoid that the laser beam hits the eye of an observer, even through reflective surfaces such as mirrors, etc.

This product conforms to the applicable requirements of IEC 60825-1 and complies with 21 CFR 1040.10 except for deviations pursuant to Laser Notice N° 50, date June 24, 2007. The scanner is classified as a Class 2 laser product according to IEC 60825-1 regulations.

There is a safety device, which allows the laser to be switched on only if the motor is rotating above the threshold for its correct scanning speed.

The laser beam can be switched off through a software command (see also the Genius™ Help On Line).

WARNING

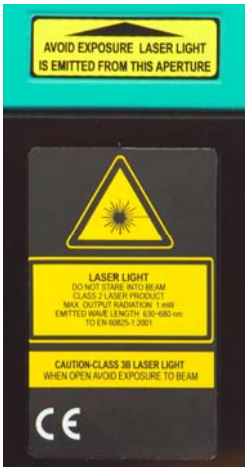
Use of controls or adjustments or performance of procedures other than those specified herein may result in exposure to hazardous visible laser light.

The laser light is visible to the human eye and is emitted from the window on the front of the scanner (Figure A, 7).

Warning labels indicating exposure to laser light and the device classification are applied onto the body of the scanner (Figure A, 1).

Disconnect the power supply when opening the device during maintenance or installation to avoid exposure to hazardous laser light.
The laser diode used in this device is classified as a class 3B laser product according to EN 60825-1 regulations and as a Class IIIb laser product according to CDRH regulations.

Any violation of the optic parts in particular can cause radiation up to the maximum level of the laser diode (35 mW at 630 to 680 nm).



Warning and Device Class Labels

FCC COMPLIANCE

Modifications or changes to this equipment without the expressed written approval of Pepperl+Fuchs could void the authority to use the equipment.

This device complies with PART 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this device must accept any interference received, including interference which may cause undesired operation.

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

POWER SUPPLY

This product is intended to be installed by Qualified Personnel only.

This accessory device is intended to be supplied by a UL Listed or CSA Certified Power Unit with «Class 2» or LPS power source, which supplies power directly to the scanner via the 25-pin connector.

CE COMPLIANCE

Warning:
This is a Class A product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

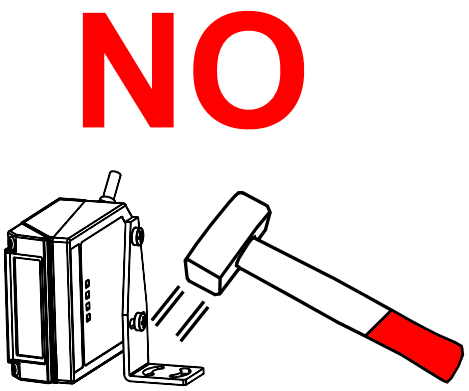
HANDLING

The VB14N is designed to be used in an industrial environment and is built to withstand vibration and shock when correctly installed, however it is also a precision product and therefore before and during installation it must be handled correctly to avoid damage.

- avoid that the scanners hit one another causing damage. They should be handled separately.

- avoid that the scanners are dropped (exceeding shock limits).

- do not fine tune the positioning by striking the scanner or bracket.



- do not weld the scanner into position which can cause electrostatic, heat or output window damage.

- do not spray paint near the scanner which can cause output window damage.

GENERAL VIEW

VB14N

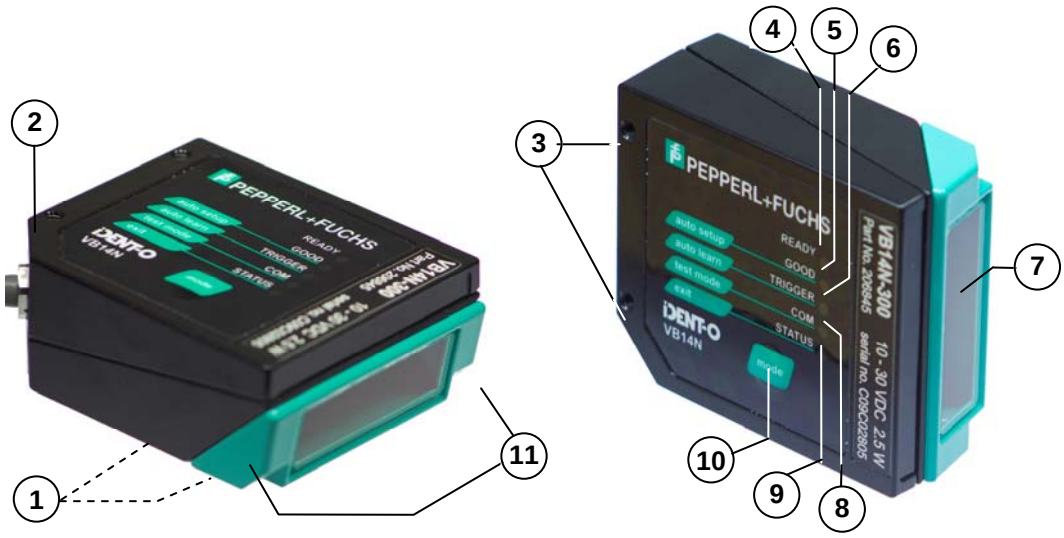


Figure A

1 Warning and Device Class Labels
2 "POWER ON" LED
3 Mounting Holes
4 "READY" LED
5 "GOOD" LED
6 "TRIGGER" LED
7 Laser Beam Output Window
8 "COM" LED
9 "STATUS" LED
10 Push Button
11 Accessory Mounting Holes

1 RAPID CONFIGURATION

NOTE *This chapter illustrates a Stand Alone application. For other types of installations, such as ID-NET™, Fieldbus, Pass-Through, Multiplexer Layout, etc., refer to chapters 4, 5 and 6. For complete scanner configuration using the Genius™ configuration program, refer to the Context-Sensitive Help On-Line.*

STEP 1 – CONNECT THE SYSTEM

To connect the system in a Stand Alone configuration, you need the hardware indicated in Figure 1.

In this layout the data is transmitted to the Host on the main serial interface.

In Local Echo communication mode, data is transmitted on the RS232 auxiliary interface independently from the main interface selection.

When On-Line Operating mode is used, the scanner is activated by an External Trigger (photoelectric sensor) when the object enters its reading zone.

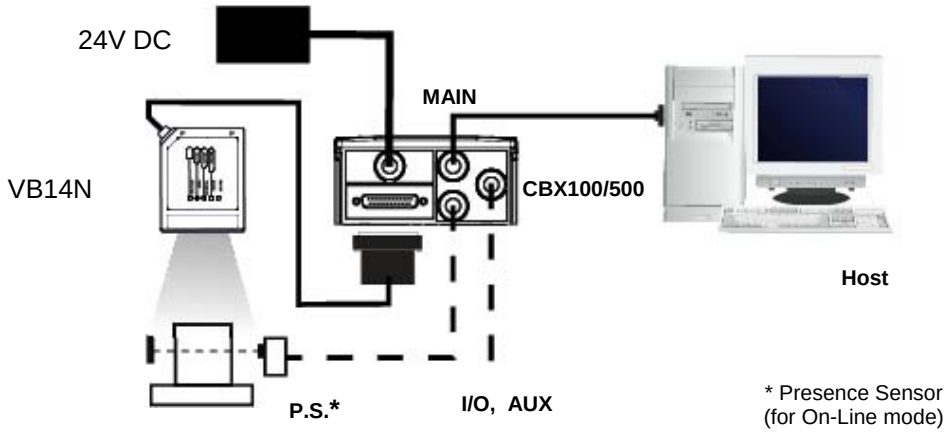


Figure 1 – VB14N in Stand Alone Layout

CBX100/500 Pinout for VB14N

The table below gives the pinout of the CBX100/500 terminal block connectors. Use this pinout when the VB14N reader is connected by means of the CBX100/500:

CBX100/500 Terminal Block Connectors			
Input Power		**Outputs**	
Vdc	Power Supply Input Voltage +	+V	Power Source - Outputs
GND	Power Supply Input Voltage -	-V	Power Reference - Outputs
Earth	Protection Earth Ground	O1+	Output 1 +
		O1-	Output 1 -
Inputs		O2+	Output 2 +
+V	Power Source – External Trigger	O2-	Output 2 -
I1A	External Trigger A (polarity insensitive)	**Auxiliary Interface**	
I1B	External Trigger B (polarity insensitive)	TX	Auxiliary Interface TX
-V	Power Reference – External Trigger	RX	Auxiliary Interface RX
+V	Power Source – Inputs	SGND	Auxiliary Interface Reference
I2A	Input 2 A (polarity insensitive)	**ID-NET™**	
I2B	Input 2 B (polarity insensitive)	REF	Network Reference
-V	Power Reference – Inputs	ID+	ID-NET™ network +
Shield		ID-	ID-NET™ network -
Shield	Network Cable Shield		

Main Interface			
	RS232	**RS485 Full-Duplex**	**RS485 Half-Duplex**
	TX	TX+	RTX+
	RTS	TX-	RTX-
	RX	***RX+**	
	CTS	***RX-**	
	SGND	SGND	SGND

***** Do not leave floating, see par. 4.2.2 for connection details.

CAUTION

Do not connect GND, SGND and REF to different (external) ground references. GND, SGND and REF are internally connected through filtering circuitry which can be permanently damaged if subjected to voltage drops over 0.8 Vdc.

25-pin Connector Pinout for VB14N

The table below gives the pinout of the 25-pin male D-sub connector for connection to the power supply and input/output signals. Use this pinout when the VB14N reader is connected by means of the 25-pin connector:

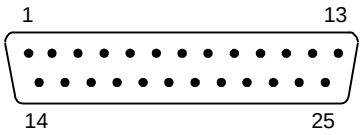


Figure 2 - 25-pin Male D-sub Connector

25-pin D-sub male connector pinout				
Pin	**Name**	**Function**		
13, 9	Vdc	Power supply input voltage +		
25, 7	GND	Power supply input voltage -		
1	CHASSIS	Cable shield connected to chassis		
18	I1A	External Trigger A (polarity insensitive)		
19	I1B	External Trigger B (polarity insensitive)		
6	I2A	Input 2 A (polarity insensitive)		
10	I2B	Input 2 B (polarity insensitive)		
8	O1+	Output 1 +		
22	O1-	Output 1 -		
11	O2+	Output 2 +		
12	O2-	Output 2 -		
20	RX	Auxiliary RS232 RX		
21	TX	Auxiliary RS232 TX		
23	ID+	ID-NET™ network +		
24	ID-	ID-NET™ network -		
14, 15, 16, 17	NC	Not Connected		
Pin	**Name**	**RS232**	**RS485 Full-Duplex**	**RS485 Half-Duplex**
2	MAIN INTERFACE (SW SELECTABLE)	TX	TX+	RTX+
3		RX	*RX+	
4		RTS	TX-	RTX-
5		CTS	*RX-	

***** Do not leave floating, see par. 5.2.2 for connection details.

STEP 2 – MOUNTING AND POSITIONING THE SYSTEM

1. To mount the VB14N, use the mounting bracket to obtain the most suitable position for the reader as shown in the figures below.

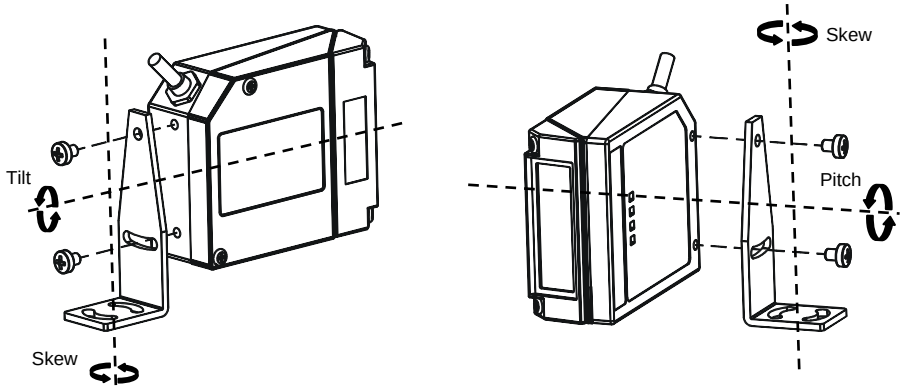
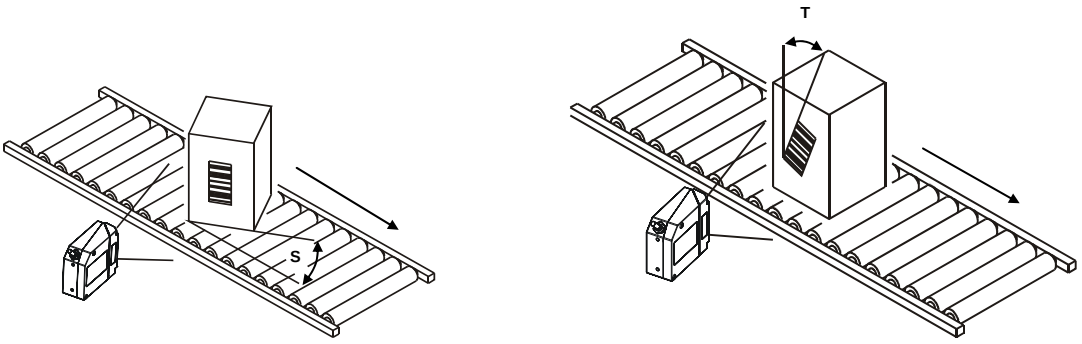


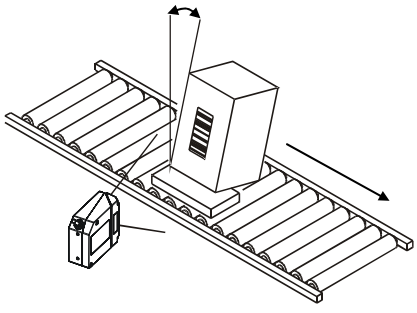
Figure 3 - Positioning with Mounting Bracket

2. When mounting the VB14N take into consideration these three ideal label position angles: **Skew 10° to 30°, Tilt 0° and Pitch 0°**.



Assure at least 10° **Minimize**

Figure 4 –Skew and Tilt Angles



Minimize

Figure 5 – Pitch Angle

3. Refer to the Reading Diagrams in par. 7.4 to decide the distance your scanner should be positioned at.

STEP 3 – MODE BUTTON CONFIGURATION

The Mode Button is the intuitive Human Machine Interface designed to improve ease of installation and maintenance.

Status and diagnostic information are clearly presented by means of the five colored LEDs, whereas the single push button gives immediate access to the following relevant functions:

- *AutoSetup* to self-optimize and auto-configure reading performance in demanding applications
- *AutoLearn* to self-detect and auto-configure for reading unknown barcodes (by type and length)
- *Test Mode* with bar-graph visualization to check static reading performance

The colors and meaning of the five LEDs are illustrated in the following table:

READY (green)	This LED indicates the device is ready to operate.
GOOD (green)	This LED confirms successful reading.
TRIGGER (yellow)	This LED indicates the status of the reading phase.
COM (yellow)	This LED indicates active communication on main serial port. *
STATUS (red)	This LED indicates a NO READ result.

* When connected to a Fieldbus network through the CBX500, the COM LED is always active, even in the absence of data transmission, because of polling activity on the Fieldbus network.

During the reader startup (reset or restart phase), all the LEDs blink for one second.

On the back of the reader near the cable, the “POWER ON” LED indicates the laser scanner is correctly powered.

Auto Learn

If you are configuring your scanner using the Mode Button, you must start with the *Auto Learn* procedure.

1. Enter the *Auto Learn* function by holding the Mode push button pressed until the LEARN LED is on.
2. Release the button to enter the *Auto Learn* function.
   Once entered, the reader starts a procedure to automatically detect and recognize barcodes (by type and length), which are presented to it (*). The laser turns on and the LEARN LED blinks to indicate the ongoing process.

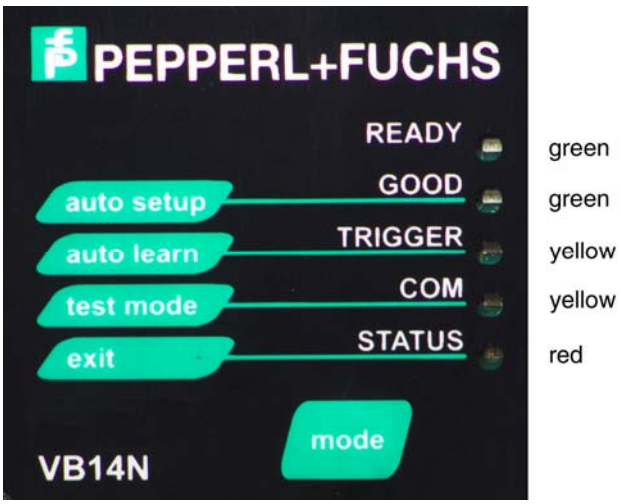


Figure 6 – Auto Learn Function

The procedure is as follows:

A) **place** the desired barcode on the scanline.

B) **wait** until the LEARN LED stays steady on (indicating the reader has detected the barcode).

C) **repeat**, if needed, the above two steps to program up to 10 different barcodes (the LEARN LED returns to the blinking state for the next code). If more than one barcode is detected in the scan line, the Multi Label mode is enabled (refer to the “Software Configuration Parameter Guide” Help file).

3. **Exit** the process by pressing the Mode push button once. The scanner will restart at the end of the process, and then the detected barcodes are automatically configured in scanner memory.

NOTE

If the barcode cannot be read because of low contrast or excessive ambient light, you can perform the AutoSetup function to optimize the optical parameters. Then you can perform AutoLearn to recognize the barcode symbology.

NOTE

On exit from Autolearn, the following parameters are forced: Code Combination = Single Label, Reading Mode = Linear. If necessary, these parameters can be changed through Genius™.

* In case of Programming Barcodes (refer to the “ID-NET™: Programming Barcodes And Setup Procedure” document).

Auto Setup (Optional)

At the end of the *Auto Learn* procedure, you have the possibility to follow the *Auto Setup* procedure to set up the reading parameters.

1. Enter the *Auto Setup* function by holding the Mode push button pressed until the SETUP LED is on.
2. Release the button to enter the *Auto Setup* function.
3. Once entered, if a barcode label is positioned in front of the scanline, the scanner automatically performs the optimal setup of the reading parameters for that specific barcode.

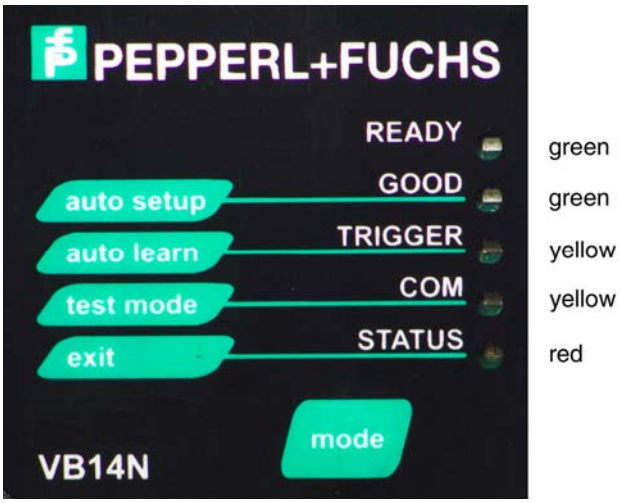


Figure 7 – Auto Setup Function

The procedure is as follows:

A) **place** the desired barcode on the scanline.

B) **enter** the AutoSetup function (the laser turns on and the SETUP LED blinks to indicate the ongoing process)

C) **wait** until the SETUP LED stays steady on (indicating the reader has detected the barcode)

This procedure ends either when the barcode is successfully decoded or after a timeout of about 7 (seven) seconds.

The scanner will restart at the end of the process, and then the optimized reading parameters for that barcode are automatically configured in scanner memory.

NOTE

If your application has been configured using Mode Button, go to STEP 5.

Reset Scanner to Factory Default (Optional)

If it ever becomes necessary to reset the scanner to the factory default values, you can perform this procedure by holding the Mode push button pressed while powering up the scanner. At the end of the procedure (about 5-6 seconds), the Configuration and Environmental parameters are reset, and all LEDs blink simultaneously 3 times.

STEP 4 – INSTALLING GENIUS™ CONFIGURATION PROGRAM

Genius™ is a Barcode scanner configuration tool providing several important advantages:

- Wizard approach for new users;
- Multi-language version;
- Defined configuration directly stored in the reader;
- Communication protocol independent from the physical interface allowing to consider the reader as a remote object to be configured and monitored.

Install the Genius™ Software! (Download from www.pepperl-fuchs.com)

This configuration procedure assumes scanner connection to a CBX100/500. Genius™, running on a laptop computer, is connected to the scanner auxiliary port through the CBX100/500 9-pin connector. To communicate with the scanner, Genius™ performs an auto baudrate detection starting from its default parameters which are 115200, 8, N, 1. These parameters can also be set in the Genius™ Tools>Options>Communications window.

Wizard for Quick Reader Setup

After installing the Genius™ software program the following window appears asking the user to choose the desired configuration level.

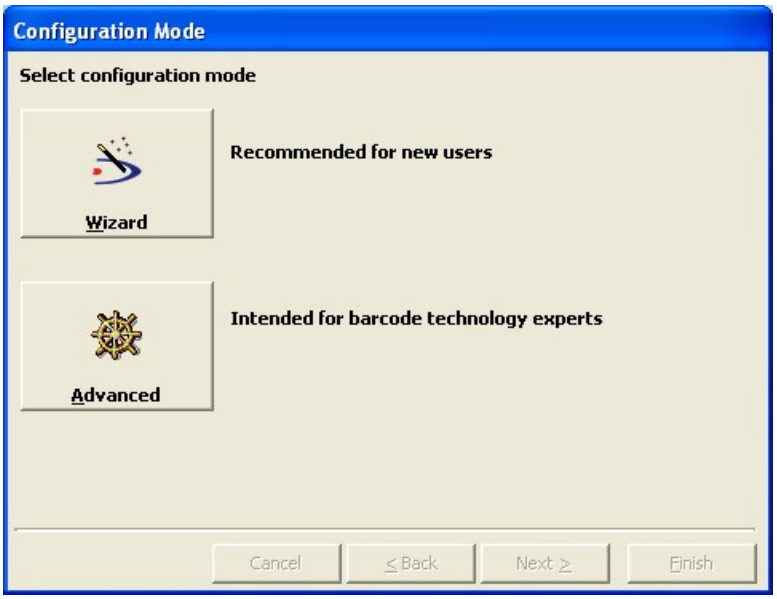
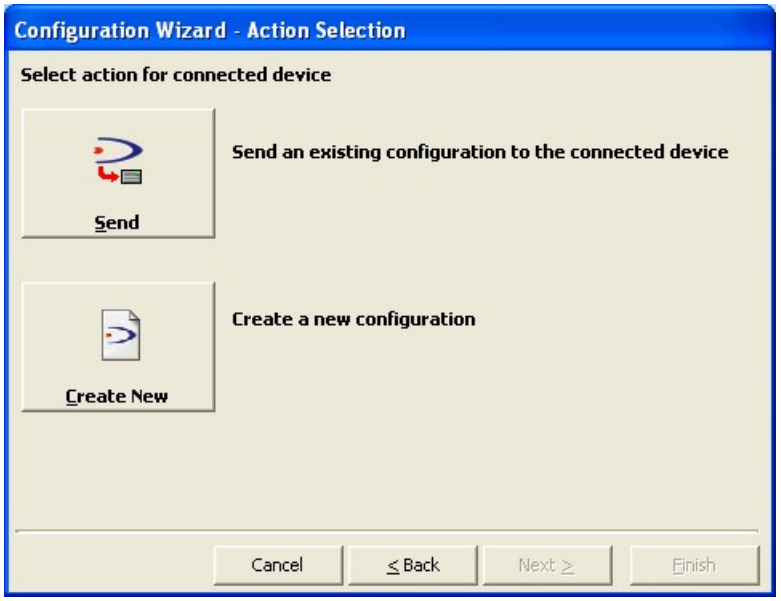


Figure 8 - Genius™ Wizard Opening Window

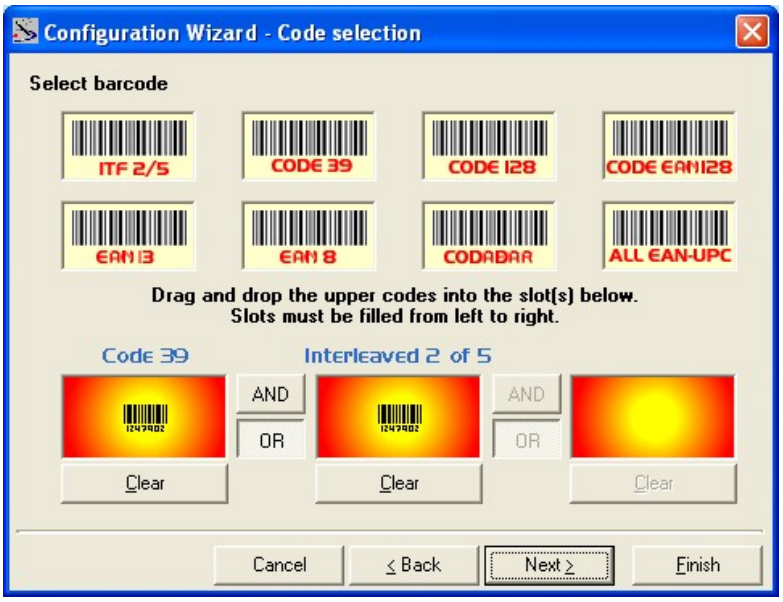
The Wizard option is advised for rapid configuration or new users, since it shows a step-by-step scanner configuration.

1. Select the *Create a new configuration* button.

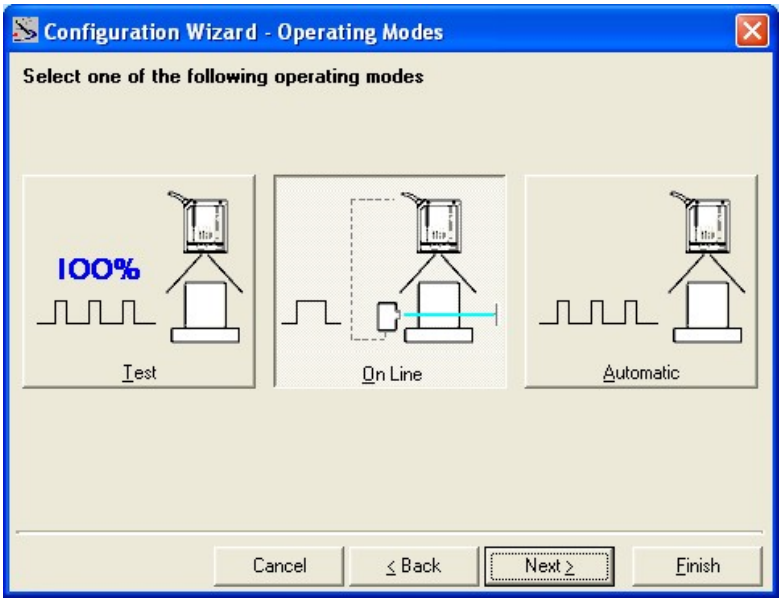


You will be guided through the configuration being asked to define the following parameters:

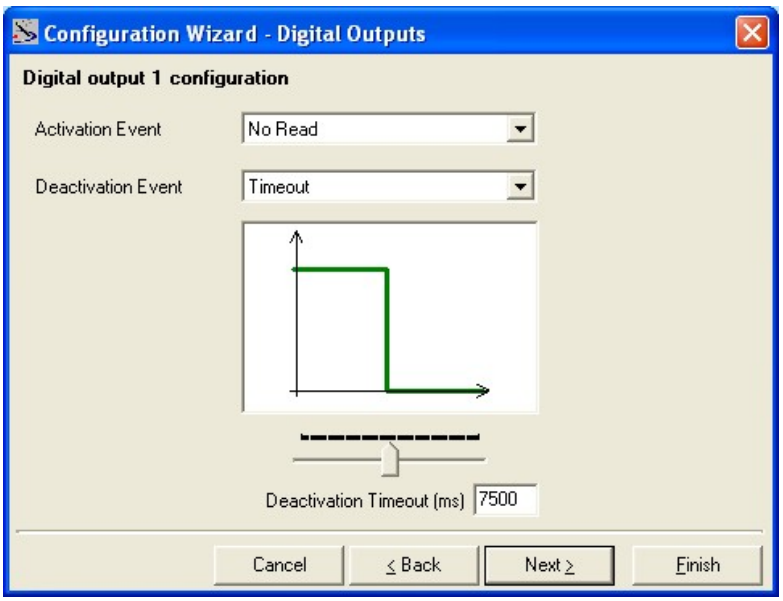
a. Barcode selection and definition



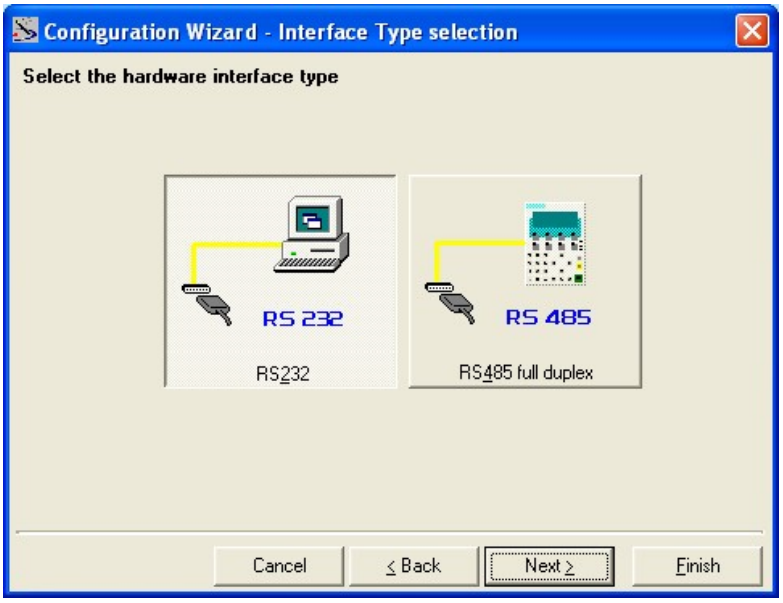
b. Operating mode selection and definition



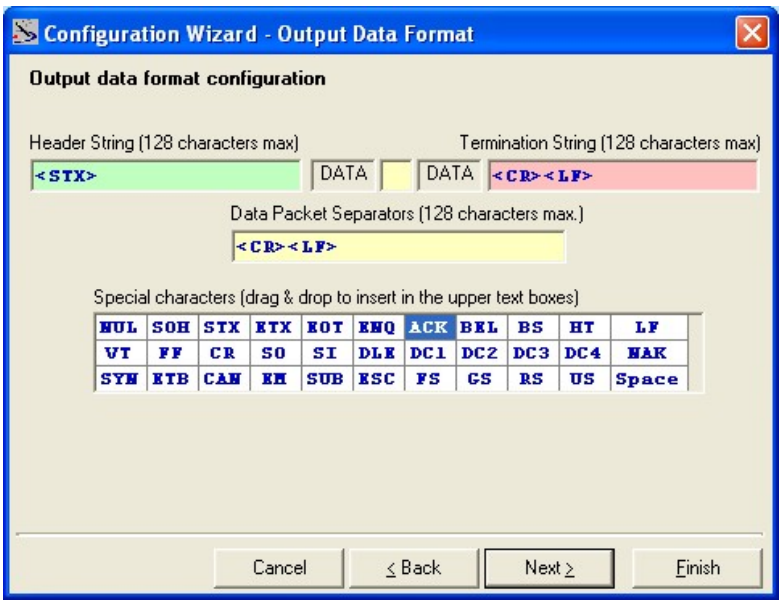
c. Digital Outputs configuration



d. Hardware interface selection



e. Output data format configuration



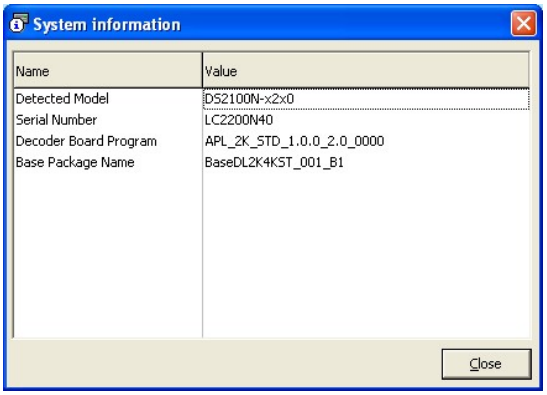
The **On Line** operating Mode requires the reader to be connected to an External Trigger/Presence Sensor using I1A and I1B inputs.

The **Automatic** operating mode does not require connection to an external Presence Sensor. When working in this mode the reader is continuously scanning, while the reading phase is activated each time a barcode enters the reader reading zone. The reader stops reading after an N number of scans without a code. Barcode characters are transmitted on the serial interface. In case of a failed reading phase no message is sent to the host computer.

2. After defining the parameter values the following window appears allowing to complete the reader configuration as follows:
   - Saving the configuration to disk;
   - Switching to Advanced mode;
   - Sending the configuration to the scanner.

3. After sending the configuration to the scanner you have completed the configuration process.

4. By clicking Finish, the System Information window will be displayed with specific information concerning the scanner.



STEP 5 – TEST MODE

Use a code suitable to your application to test the system.

1. Enter the *Test mode* function by holding the Mode push button pressed until the TEST LED is on.
2. Release the button to enter the *Test mode* function.
   Once entered, the Bar-Graph on the five LEDs is activated and if the scanner starts reading barcodes the Bar-Graph shows the Good Read Rate. In case of no read condition, only the STATUS LED is on and blinks.

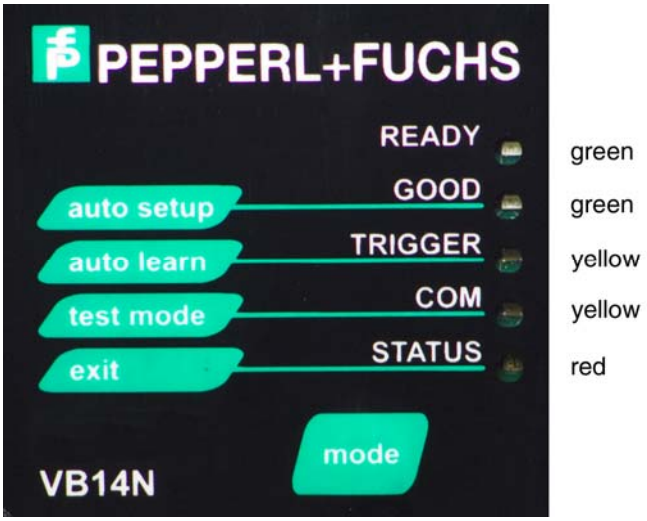


Figure 9 – Test Mode Function

3. To exit the Test Mode, press the Mode push button once.

NOTE

By default, the Test Mode exits automatically after two minutes.

ADVANCED SCANNER CONFIGURATION

The following are alternative or advanced scanner configuration methods:

Host Mode Programming

The scanner can also be configured from a host computer using the Host Mode programming procedure, by commands via the serial interface.

Advanced Genius™ Configuration

The ADVANCED selection available when starting the Genius™ program is addressed to expert users being able to complete a detailed scanner configuration. By choosing this option it is possible either to start a new scanner configuration or to open and modify an old one. The desired parameters can be defined in the following window, similar to the MS Explorer:

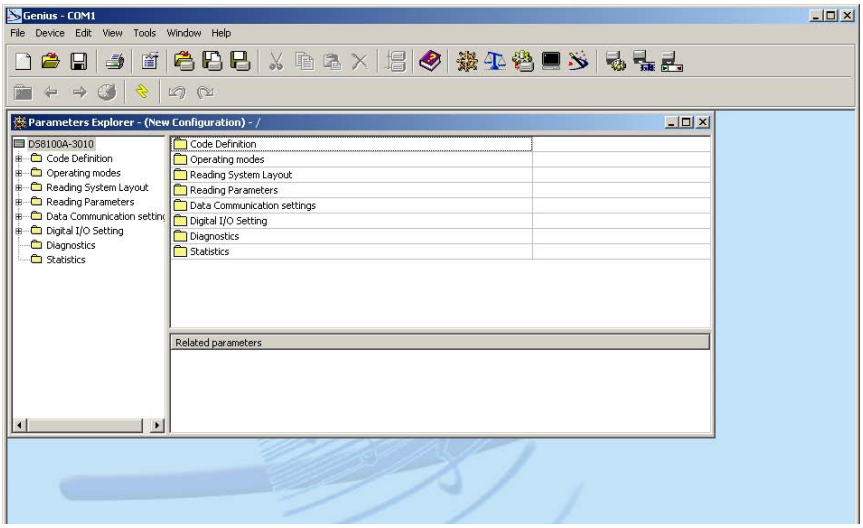


Figure 10 - Genius™ Parameter Explorer Window

Alternative Layouts

- The ID-NET™ is a built-in high-speed interface dedicated for high-speed scanner interconnection. ID-NET™ is in addition to the Main and Auxiliary serial interfaces.
  If you need to install an ID-NET™ network refer to the VB14N Reference Manual.
  The scanner can also be configured by reading programming barcodes. See the ID-NET™ Setup Procedure Using Programming Barcodes.
- If you need to install a Pass-Through network refer to the VB14N Reference Manual.
- If you need to install a Multiplexer network refer to the VB14N Reference Manual.
- If you need to install an RS232 Master/Slave (for backward compatibility) refer to the VB14N Reference Manual.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The VB14N laser scanner satisfies the most advanced needs of a wide range of users. It has been developed focusing on the realistic requirements of its target market. The outstanding result is an extremely compact, cost-effective and easy to use industrial scanner.

Standard Application Program

A standard application program is factory-loaded onto the VB14N. This program controls barcode reading, serial port interfacing, data formatting and many other operating and control parameters.

It is completely configurable from a host computer through the Genius™ utility program.

Some of the main features of VB14N are listed below:

- ACB (Advanced Code Builder)
- small dimensions and light weight
- software programmable scanning speed on all models
- linear and raster version
- completely configurable via serial interface (Genius™)
- 3 serial communication interfaces (Main, Auxiliary, ID-NET™)
- supply voltage from 10 to 30 Vdc
- reads all popular codes
- test mode to verify the reading features and exact positioning of the scanner without the need for external tools
- programmable in 4 different operating modes to suit the most various barcode reading system requirements
- code verifier
- low power consumption

The VB14N uses a solid-state laser diode as a light source; the light emitted has a wavelength between 630 and 680 nm. Refer to the section “Safety Precautions” at the beginning of this manual for information on laser safety.

The protection class of the enclosure is IP65, the reader is therefore suitable for industrial environments where high protection against harsh external conditions is required.

2.1.1 Indicators

The five LEDs on the side of the scanner (Figure A) indicate the following:

READY	(green)	This LED indicates the device is ready to operate.
GOOD	(green)	This LED confirms successful reading.
TRIGGER	(yellow)	This LED indicates the status of the reading phase. *
COM	(yellow)	This LED indicates active communication on main serial port. **
STATUS	(red)	This LED indicates a NO READ result.

* In On-Line mode the TRIGGER LED corresponds to the active reading phase signaled by the Presence Sensor. In Automatic and Continuous modes the TRIGGER LED is always on indicating that the reader is ready to read a code.

** When connected to a Fieldbus network through the CBX500, the COM LED is always active, even in the absence of data transmission, because of polling activity on the Fieldbus network.

During the reader startup (reset or restart phase), all the LEDs blink for one second.

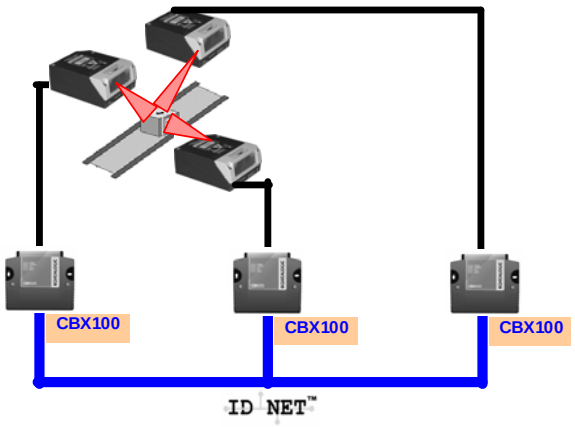
On the back of the reader near the cable, the “POWER ON” LED indicates the laser scanner is correctly powered.

2.2 ID-NET™

The ID-NET™ is a built-in high-speed interface dedicated for high-speed scanner interconnection. The ID-NET™ is in addition to the Main and Auxiliary serial interfaces.

The following network configurations are available:

- **ID-NET™ M/S Synchronized:** Single station – multiple scanners

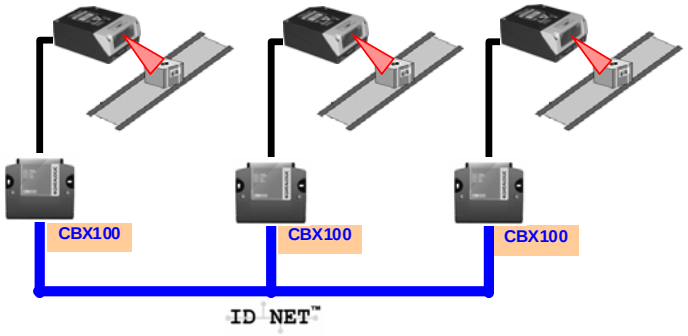


ID-NET™ interface allows local connection of multiple scanners reading different sides of the same target. All scanners share a single presence sensor and activate/deactivate simultaneously.

At the end of each reading phase a single data message is transmitted to the host.

Thanks to ID-NET™, data communication among scanners is highly efficient so that an immediate result will be available.

- **ID-NET™ M/S Multidata:** Multiple stations – single scanner



ID-NET™ interface allows connection of scanners reading objects placed on independent conveyors. All scanners are typically located far away from each other and they use a dedicated presence sensor.

At the end of each reading phase, each scanner transmits its own data message to the host. Thanks to ID-NET™, data collection among readers is accomplished at a high speed without the need of external multiplexing device. This leads to an overall cost reduction and to a simple system wiring.

2.2.1 How To Setup/Configure the Scanner Network

A complete ID-NET™ scanner network can be rapidly setup, as follows:

Mounting & Connection

1. Mechanically mount/install all the readers (refer to par. 3.1 and 3.2).
2. Wire ID-NET™ (refer to par. 4.3 or 5.3).
3. Connect the planned Master scanner to a PC by means of the Genius™ configuration software.
4. Power up the entire system.

Configuration

1. Launch Genius™.
2. From the Genius™ Device Menu select “Local Device Network Settings” and program the Role of the Master scanner (Synchronized or Multidata).

   This procedure requires the Network Baud Rate be the same for all Slaves and Master, (500 kbs is the default value). It can be changed after network setup using Genius™ through the Master scanner. See also the alternative procedure in the note below.
3. At the prompt to "Send updated Network configuration to the Local Device" (Master) choose "Yes".
4. Then run the NET-AUTOSET procedure from the Icon in the Devices Area. Genius™ sets all slave scanners according to the Master Role (Synchronized or Multidata), and assigns each a random address. If necessary, this address can be changed through the Network Wizard.
5. Configure the System parameters via Genius™.
6. If using the CBX connection box equipped with a BM100 Backup module, perform System Backup at the Master.

The scanner network is ready.

NOTE	*If necessary, the ID-NET™ baudrate can be set individually on each Slave scanner to match the Master. Connect each Slave to Genius™ and set the Reading System Layout > Network Baudrate parameter. Then follow the procedure above.*

NOTE	*An alternative method of programming scanner address and role assignment can be accomplished by using the “Connectivity Programming Barcodes”.*

2.3 HUMAN MACHINE INTERFACE

The Mode Button is the intuitive Human Machine Interface designed with the precise goal of improving ease of installation and maintenance.

Status and diagnostic information are clearly presented by means of five-colored LEDs, whereas the single multi-function key gives immediate access to relevant functions:

- *Autosetup* to self-optimize reading performance in demanding applications
- *Autolearn* to self-detect unknown barcodes
- *Test Mode* with bar-graph visualization to check static reading performance

The colors and meaning of the five LEDs when in the one of the operating modes (On-Line, Automatic or Continuous) are illustrated in par 2.1.1.

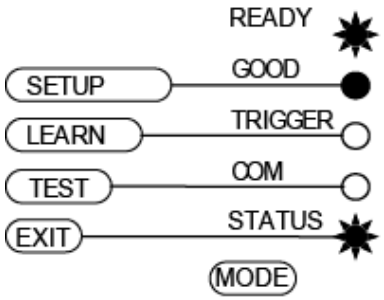
NOTE

The Mode Button functions do not work if the motor or laser are turned off, see chp. 9 for details.

2.3.1 Diagnostic Indication

The “STATUS” and “READY” LEDs blink simultaneously to signal the presence of a failure. Diagnostic message transmission on interfaces can be enabled to provide details about specific failure conditions.

At the same time one or more LEDs light up according to the following scheme:



LED	STATUS
READY	BLINK
GOOD	ON to indicate any Failure different than Motor or Laser failures.
TRIGGER	ON to indicate a Motor Failure.
COM	ON to indicate a Laser Failure.
STATUS	BLINK

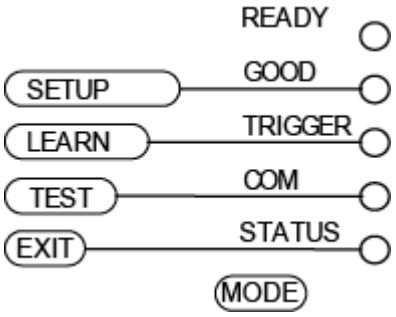
2.3.2 Mode Button Functions

Quick access to the following functions is provided by an easy procedure using the push button:

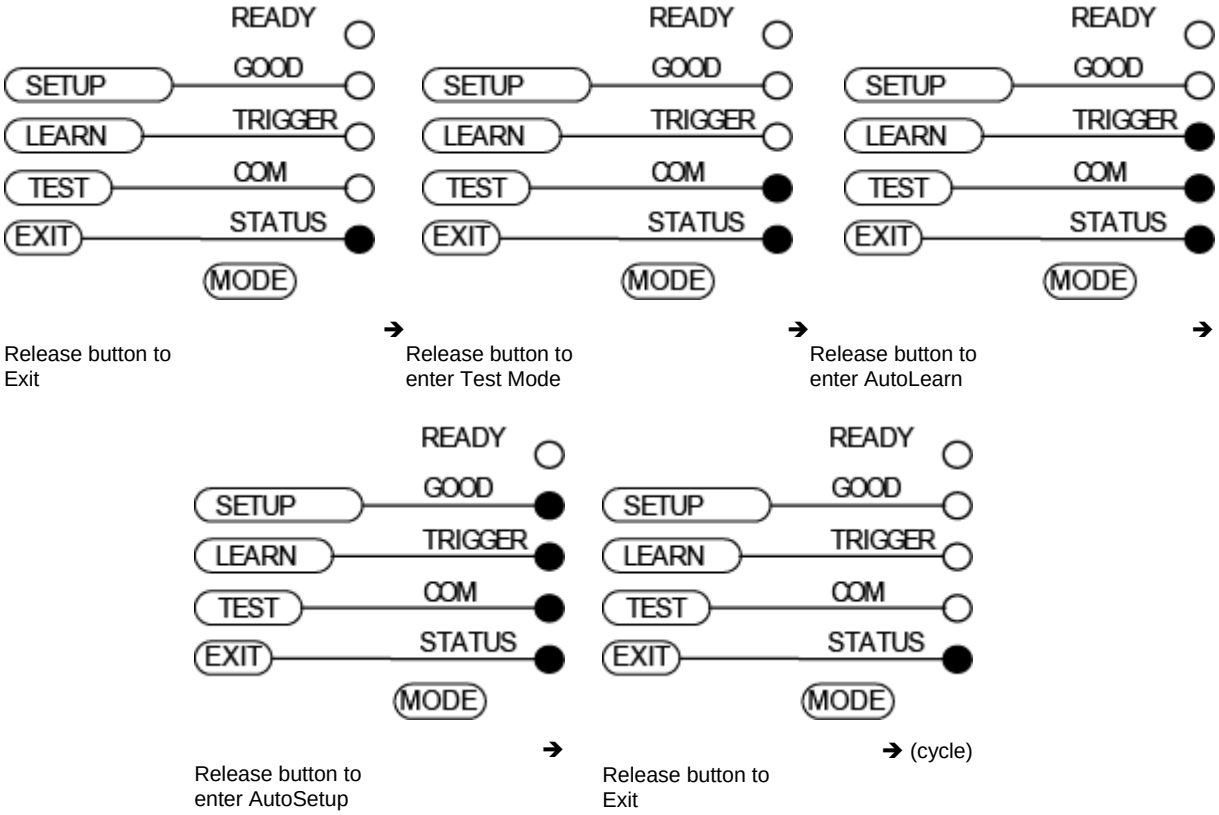
1 – **Press** the button (the STATUS LED will give a visual feedback).

2 – **Hold** the button until the specific function LED is on (TEST, LEARN or SETUP).

3 – **Release** the button to enter the specific function.



Once button is pressed, the cycle of LEDs activation is as follows:



Test Mode Function

Once entered, the Bar-Graph on the five LEDs is activated and if the scanner starts reading barcodes the Bar-Graph shows the Good Read Rate. In case of no read condition, only the STATUS LED is on and blinks.

To exit the Test Mode, press the Mode push button once.

AutoLearn Function

Once entered, the reader starts a procedure to automatically detect and recognize barcodes (by type and length), which are presented to it[1]. The laser turns on and the LEARN LED blinks to indicate the ongoing process.

The procedure is as follows:

- **place** the desired barcode on the scanline.
- **wait** until the LEARN LED stays steady on (indicating the reader has detected the barcode).
- **repeat**, if needed, the above two steps to program up to 10 different barcodes (the LEARN LED returns to the blinking state for the next code). If more than one barcode is detected in the scan line, the Multi Label mode is enabled (refer to the "*Software Configuration Parameter Guide*" Help file).
- **exit** the process by pressing the Mode push button once.

The scanner will restart at the end of the process, and then the detected barcodes are automatically configured in scanner memory.

AutoSetup Function

Once entered, if a barcode label is positioned in front of the scanline, the scanner automatically performs the optimal setup of the reading parameters for that specific barcode.

The procedure is as follows:

- **place** the desired barcode on the scanline.
- **enter** the *AutoSetup* function (the laser turns on and the SETUP LED blinks to indicate the ongoing process).
- **wait** until the SETUP LED stays steady on (indicating the reader has detected the barcode).

This procedure ends either when the barcode is successfully decoded or after a timeout of about 7 (seven) seconds.

The scanner will restart at the end of the process, and then the optimized reading parameters for that barcode are automatically configured in scanner memory.

NOTE

The AutoSetup function does not modify the programmed barcode symbologies. If needed, the AutoLearn function can be performed after Autosetup.

Reset Scanner to Factory Default

If it ever becomes necessary to reset the scanner to the factory default values, you can perform this procedure by holding the Mode push button pressed while powering up the scanner. At the end of the procedure (about 5-6 seconds), the Configuration and Environmental parameters are reset, all LEDs blink simultaneously 3 times.

[1] In case of Programming Barcodes (refer to the "ID-NET™: Programming Barcodes And Setup Procedure" document)

3 INSTALLATION

3.1 MECHANICAL INSTALLATION

VB14N can be installed to operate in different positions. The four screw holes (M4 x 5) on the body of the reader are for mechanical fixture (Figure A, 3). The diagrams below give the overall dimensions of the scanner and mounting bracket and may be used for installation.
Refer to par. 3.1.1 and 3.2 for correct positioning.

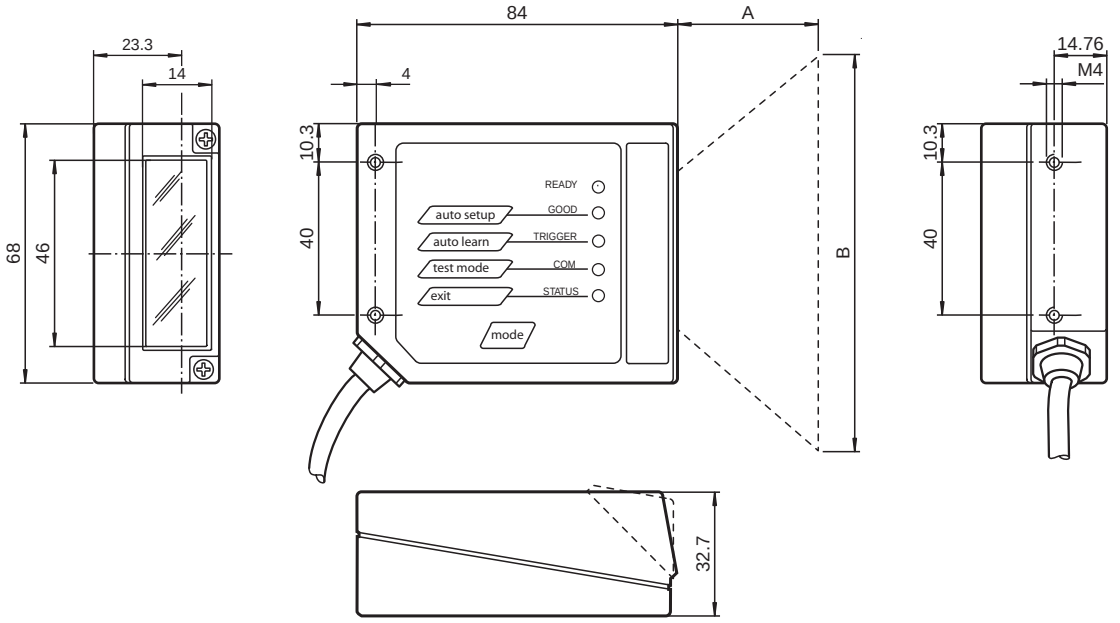


Figure 11 –VB14N Overall Dimensions

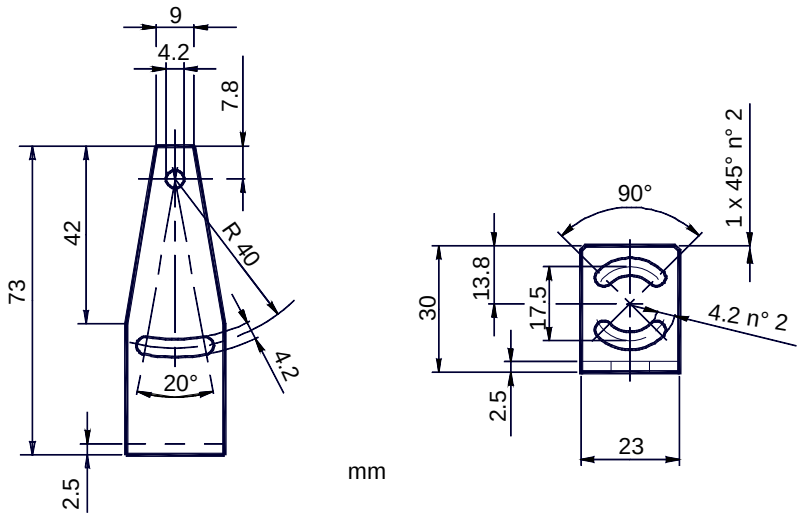


Figure 12 – Mounting Bracket Overall Dimensions

3.1.1 Mounting VB14N

Using the VB14N mounting bracket you can obtain the most suitable position for the reader as shown in the figure below:

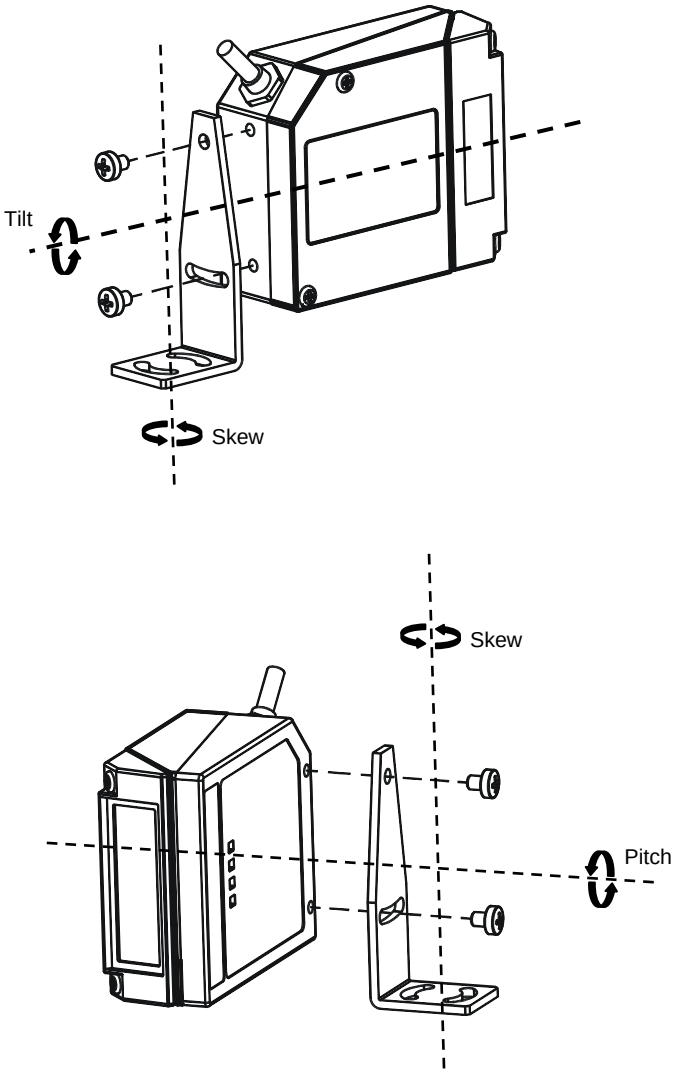


Figure 13 – Positioning with Mounting Bracket

3.1.2 Mounting Scanner Accessories

DM-VB14A is an accessory deflection mirror available on request for VB14N.

- The DM-VB14A is a 90° deflection mirror

The installation of the deflection mirror is very easy (Figure 14).

CAUTION

Avoid any contact with the deflection mirror, mirrored rotor, the lenses or other optical components; otherwise the performance of the reader will be reduced.

1. Turn off the device.
2. Remove the VB14N scanning window unscrewing the two cover screws.
3. Fix the mirror to the device by means of the two fixing screws.
4. Remount the scanning window so that the opening face is now at 90° with respect to the VB14N body.

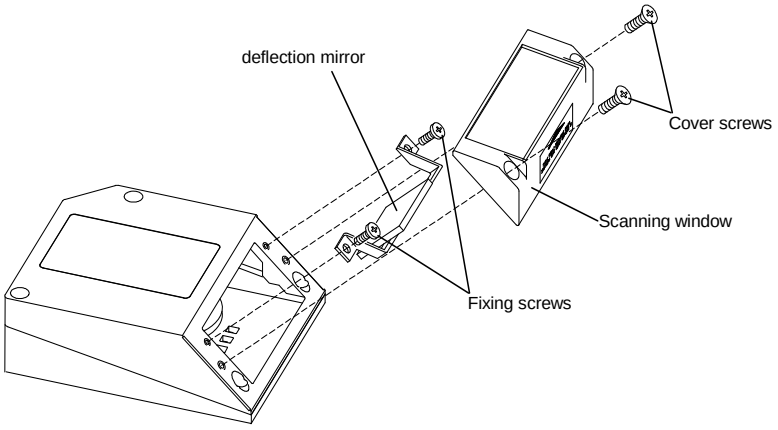


Figure 14 - Installation of the Deflection Mirror

3.2 POSITIONING

The VB14N scanner is able to decode moving barcode labels at a variety of angles, however significant angular distortion may degrade reading performance.

When mounting the VB14N take into consideration these three ideal label position angles: **Skew 10° to 30°, Tilt 0° and Pitch 0°**.

Follow the suggestions for the best orientation:

The **Skew** angle is represented by the value **S** in Figure 15. Position the reader to **assure at least 10°** for the **Skew** angle. This avoids the direct reflection of the laser light emitted by the VB14N.

For the raster version, this angle refers to the most inclined or external raster line, so that all other raster lines assure **more** than 10° Skew.

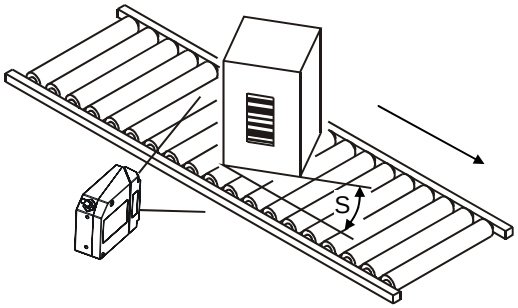


Figure 15 - Skew Angle

The **Tilt** angle is represented by the value **T** in Figure 16. Position the reader in order to **minimize** the **Tilt** angle.

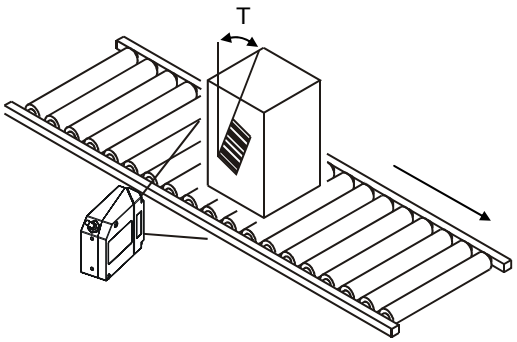


Figure 16 - Tilt Angle

By using the ACB (Advanced Code Builder) software parameter, the tilt angle is less critical and can be decoded even if the scan line doesn't cross the entire code.

See par. 7.1 or the Help On Line for details.

The **Pitch** angle is represented by the value **P** in Figure 17. Position the reader in order to **minimize** the **Pitch** angle.

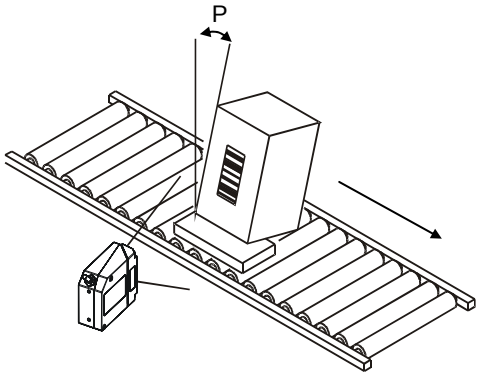


Figure 17 - Pitch Angle

4 CBX ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

All VB14N models are equipped with a cable terminated by a 25-pin male D-sub connector for connection to the power supply and input/output signals.

We recommend making system connections through one of the CBX connection boxes since they offer the advantages of easy connection, easy device replacement and filtered reference signals.

NOTE

If you require direct wiring to the scanner the details of the connector pins and relative connections are indicated in Chaper 5.

The table below gives the pinout of the CBX100/500 terminal block connectors. Use this pinout when the VB14N reader is connected by means of the CBX100/500:

CBX100/500 Terminal Block Connectors			
Input Power			
Vdc	Power Supply Input Voltage +		
GND	Power Supply Input Voltage -		
Earth	Protection Earth Ground		
Inputs			
+V	Power Source – External Trigger		
I1A	External Trigger A (polarity insensitive)		
I1B	External Trigger B (polarity insensitive)		
-V	Power Reference – External Trigger		
+V	Power Source – Inputs		
I2A	Input 2 A (polarity insensitive)		
I2B	Input 2 B (polarity insensitive)		
-V	Power Reference – Inputs		
Outputs			
+V	Power Source - Outputs		
-V	Power Reference - Outputs		
O1+	Output 1 +		
O1-	Output 1 -		
O2+	Output 2 +		
O2-	Output 2 -		
Auxiliary Interface			
TX	Auxiliary Interface TX		
RX	Auxiliary Interface RX		
SGND	Auxiliary Interface Reference		
ID-NET™			
REF	Network Reference		
ID+	ID-NET™ network +		
ID-	ID-NET™ network -		
Shield	Network Cable Shield		
Main Interface			
	RS232	**RS485 Full-Duplex**	**RS485 Half-Duplex**
	TX	TX+	RTX+
	RX	***RX+	
	RTS	TX-	RTX-
	CTS	***RX-	
	SGND	SGND	SGND

***** Do not leave floating, see par. 4.2.2 for connection details.

NOTE

To avoid electromagnetic interference when the scanner is connected to a CBX connection box, verify the jumper positions in the CBX as indicated in its Installation Manual.

4.1 POWER SUPPLY

Power can be supplied to the scanner through the CBX100/500 spring clamp terminal pins as shown in Figure 18:

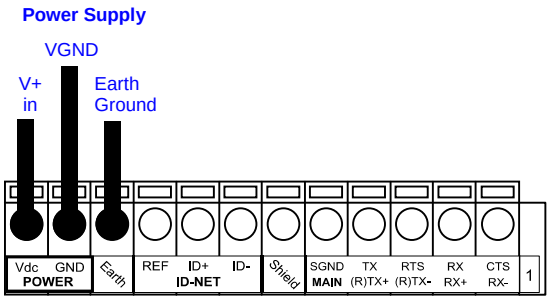


Figure 18 - Power Supply Connections

The power must be between 10 and 30 Vdc only.

It is recommended to connect the device CHASSIS to earth ground (Earth) by setting the appropriate jumper in the CBX connection box. See the CBX Installation Manual for details.

4.2 MAIN SERIAL INTERFACE

CAUTION

Do not connect to the Main Interface spring clamp terminals if using Host Interface Modules (Fieldbus) with the CBX500.

The signals relative to the following serial interface types are available on the CBX spring clamp terminal blocks.

If the interface type is not compatible with the current communication handshaking, then the system forces the handshake to **none**.

The main interface type and the relative parameters (baud rate, data bits, etc.) can be set using the Genius™ utility program or the Genius™ based Host Mode Programming procedure.

Details regarding the connections and use of the interfaces are given in the next paragraphs.

4.2.1 RS232 Interface

The serial interface is used in this case for point-to-point connections; it handles communication with the host computer and allows both transmission of code data and the programming of the scanner. This is the default setting.

The following pins are used for RS232 interface connection:

CBX100/500	Function
TX	Transmit Data
RX	Receive Data
RTS	Request To Send
CTS	Clear To Send
SGND	Signal Ground

It is always advisable to use shielded cables. The overall maximum cable length must be less than 15 m (49.2 ft).

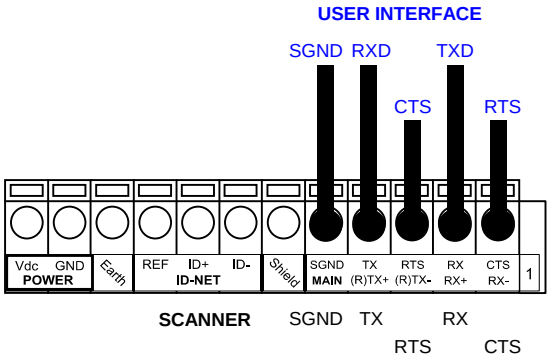


Figure 19 – RS232 Main Interface Connections Using Hardware Handshaking

The RTS and CTS signals control data transmission and synchronize the connected devices.

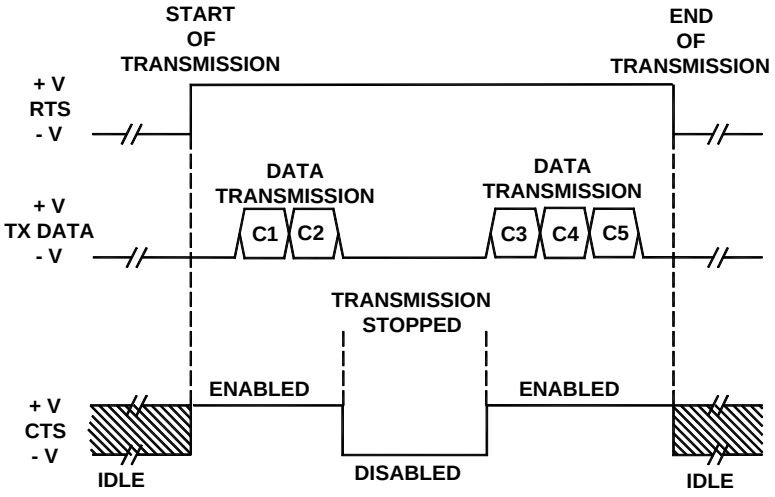


Figure 20 - RS232 Control Signals

If the RTS/CTS handshaking protocol is enabled, the VB14N activates the RTS output to indicate a message is to be transmitted. The receiving unit activates the CTS input to enable the transmission.

4.2.2 RS485 Full-Duplex Interface

The RS485 full-duplex (5 wires + shield) interface is used for non-polled communication protocols in point-to-point connections over longer distances (max 1200 m / 3940 ft) than those acceptable for RS232 communications or in electrically noisy environments.

The CBX pinout follows:

CBX100/500	Function
TX+	RS485 Transmit Data +
RX+	RS485 Receive Data +
TX-	RS485 Transmit Data -
RX-	RS485 Receive Data -
SGND	Signal Ground

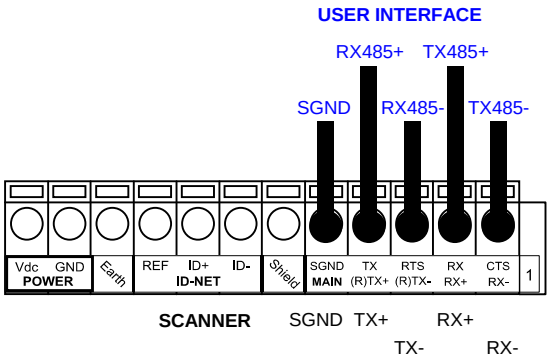


Figure 21 - RS485 Full-duplex Connections

NOTE

For applications that do not use RX485 signals, do not leave these lines floating but connect them to SGND as shown below.

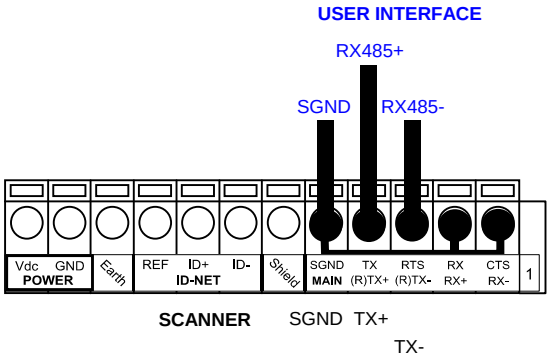


Figure 22 - RS485 Full-duplex Connections using Only TX Signals

4.2.3 RS485 Half-Duplex Interface

NOTE

This interface is provided for backward compatibility. We recommend using the more efficient ID-NET™ network for Master/Slave or Multiplexer layouts.

The RS485 half-duplex (3 wires + shield) interface is used for polled communication protocols.

CBX100/500	Function
RTX+	RS485 Receive/Transmit Data +
RTX-	RS485 Receive/Transmit Data -
SGND	Signal Ground

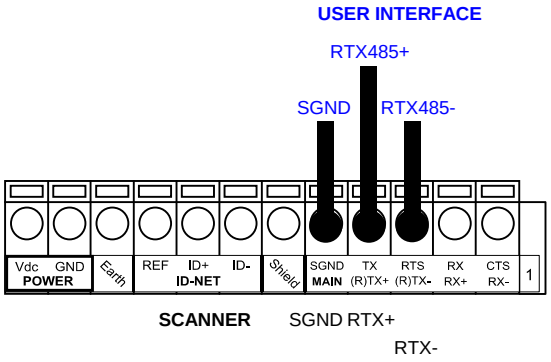


Figure 23 - RS485 Half-duplex Connections

This interface is forced by software when the protocol selected is MUX32 protocol.

4.3 ID-NET™ INTERFACE

CBX100/500	Function
Shield	Network Cable Shield
ID+	ID-NET™ network +
ID-	ID-NET™ network -
REF	Network Reference

4.3.1 ID-NET™ Cables

The following instructions are referred to Figure 25, Figure 26 and Figure 27.

- The general cable type specifications are: CAT5 twisted pair + additional CAT5 twisted pair, shielded cable AWG 24 (or AWG 22) stranded flexible.

  We recommend using DeviceNet cables (drop or trunk type) to the following reference standards:

  AN50325 – IEC 62026

  UL STYLE 2502 80°C 30V
- Cable Shield MUST be connected to earth ground ONLY at the Master.
- NEVER use ID-NET™ cable shield as common reference.
- The ID-NET™ max cable length depends on the baudrate used, (see the Baudrate Table below).
- For Common Power Connections use only 2 wires (ID+ and ID-).
  - DC Voltage Power cable (Vdc – GND) should be handled as a signal cable (i.e. do not put it together with AC cable):
  - Wire dimensioning must be checked in order to avoid voltage drops greater than 0.8 Volts.
  - Cable should lie down as near as possible to the ID-NET™ cable (avoiding wide loops between them).
- Scanner's chassis may be connected to earth.
- Network inside the same building.

Baudrate Table			
Baud Rate	125 kbps	250 kbps	**500 kbps**
Cable Length	1200 m	900 m	**700 m**

NOTE

The default ID-NET™ baudrate is 500 kbps. Lower ID-NET™ baudrates allow longer cable lengths.

4.3.2 ID-NET™ Response Time

The following figure shows the response time of the ID-NET™ network. This time is defined as the period between the Trigger activation and the beginning of data transmission to the Host.

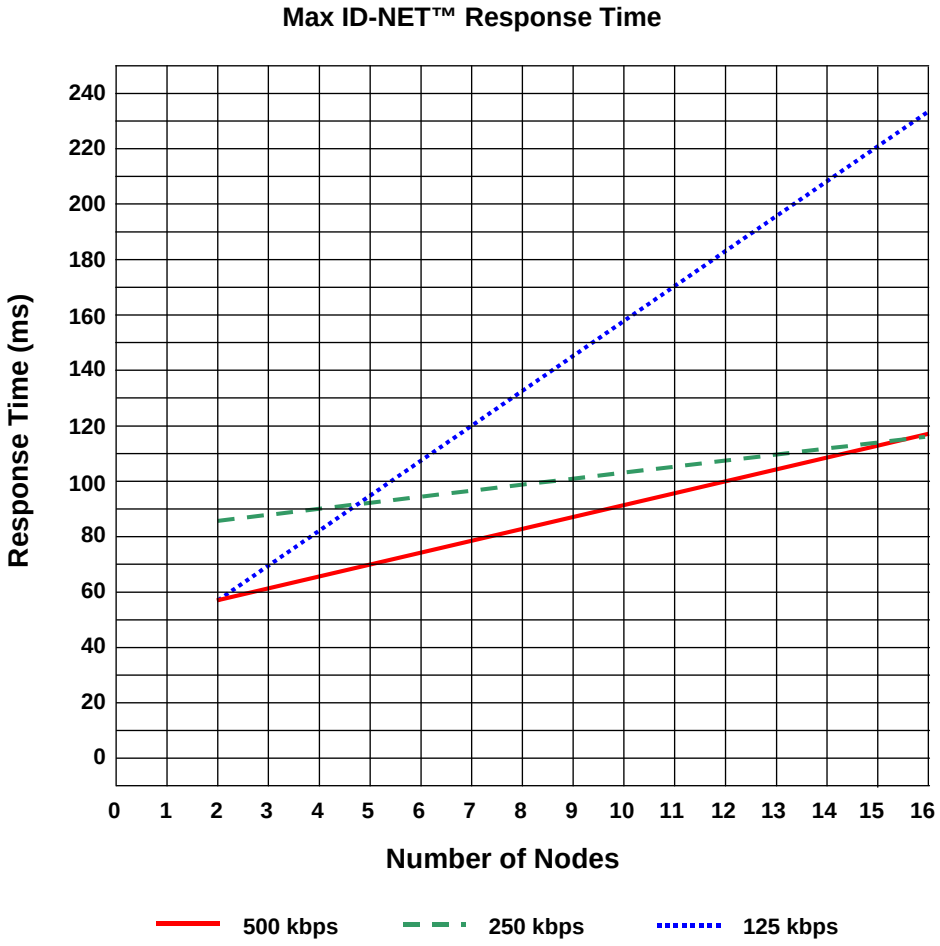


Figure 24 – ID-NET™ Response Time

CONDITIONS:

- ID-NET™ M/S Synchronized layout
- message length = 50 bytes per node

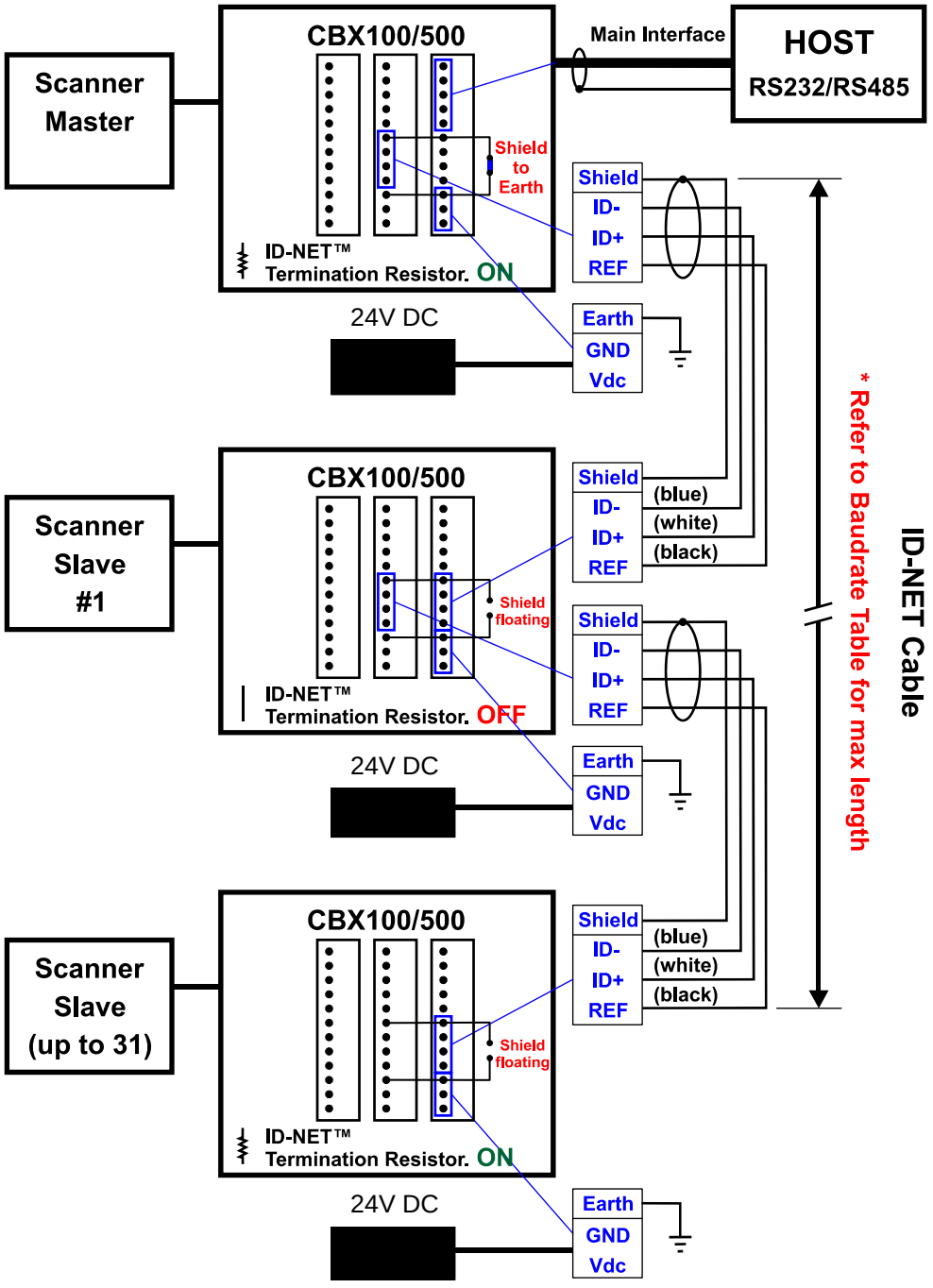


Figure 25 – ID-NET™ Network Connections with isolated power blocks

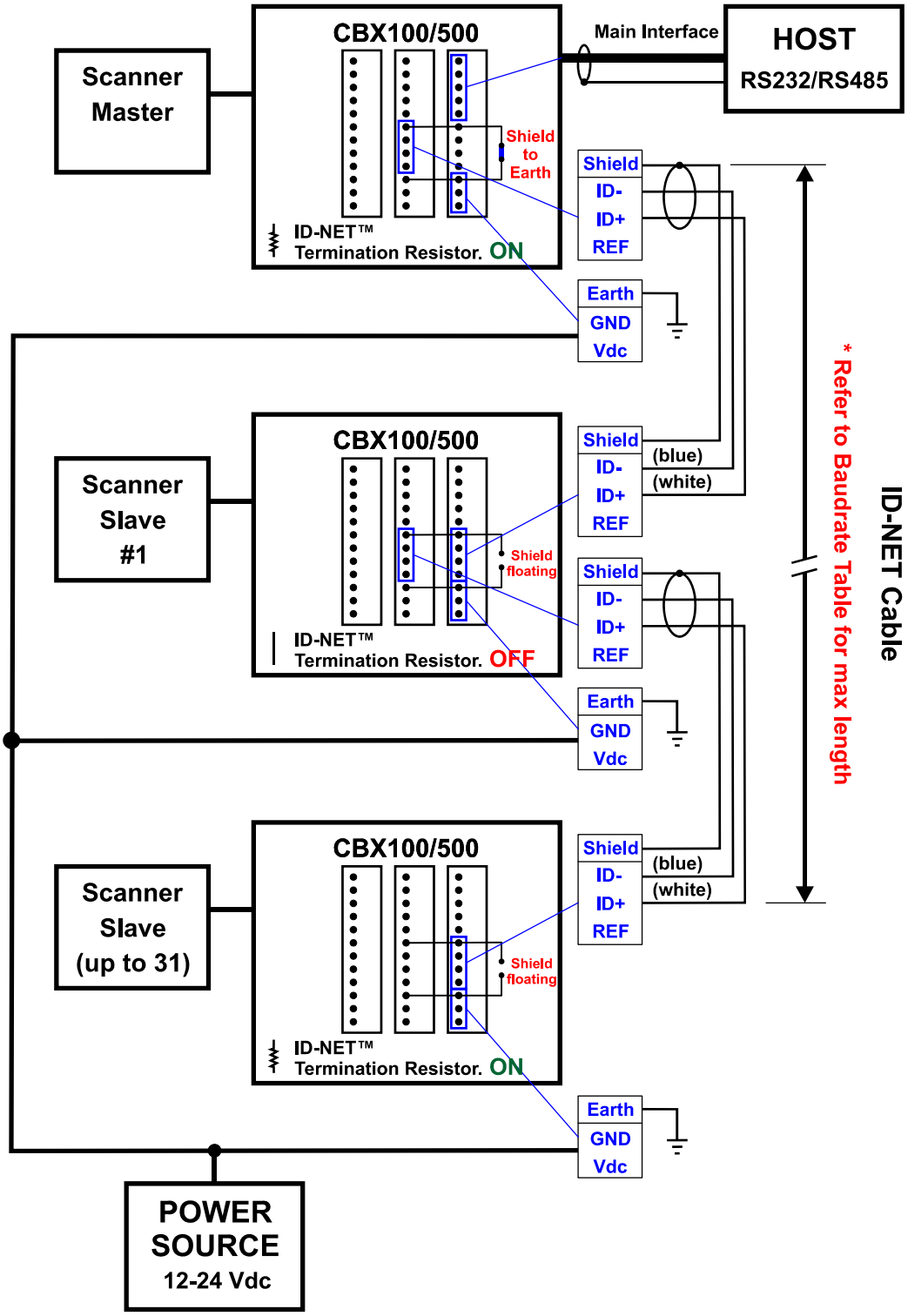


Figure 26 - ID-NET™ Network Connections with Common Power Branch Network

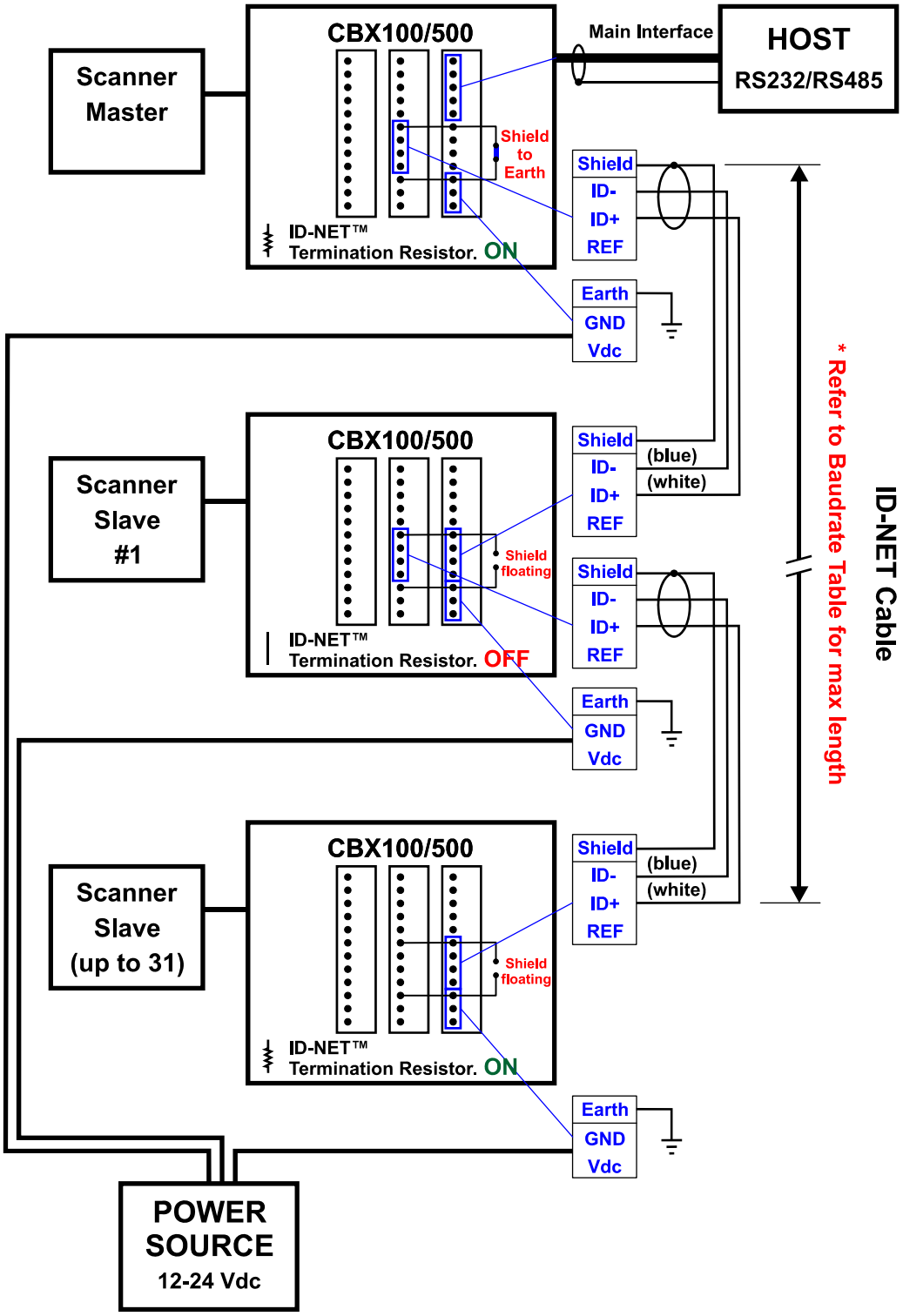


Figure 27 – ID-NET™ Network Connections with Common Power Star Network

4.3.3 ID-NET™ Network Termination

The network must be properly terminated in the first and last scanner of the network. This is done by setting the ID-NET™ Termination Resistance Switch in the CBX100/500 to ON.

4.4 AUXILIARY RS232 INTERFACE

The auxiliary serial interface is used exclusively for RS232 point-to-point connections.

The parameters relative to the aux interface (baud rate, data bits, etc.) as well as particular communication modes such as LOCAL ECHO can be defined using the Genius™ utility program or Genius™ based Host Mode Programming.

The 9-pin female Auxiliary Interface connector inside the CBX is the preferred connector for device configuration or communication monitoring.

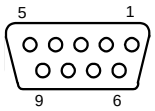


Figure 28 - 9-pin female connector

If permanent system wiring is required, the following pins are used to connect the RS232 auxiliary interface:

CBX100/500	Function
RX	Auxiliary Interface Receive Data
TX	Auxiliary Interface Transmit Data
SGND	Auxiliary Interface Reference

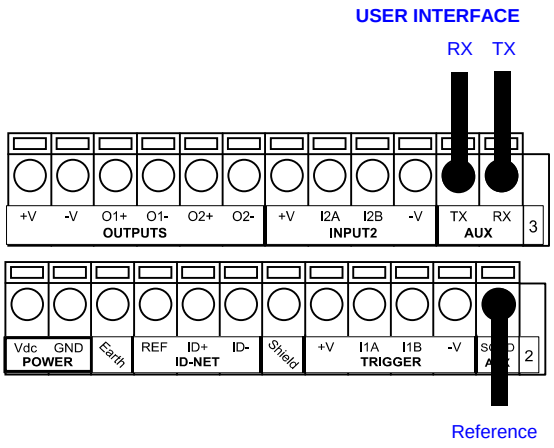


Figure 29 - RS232 Auxiliary Interface Connections

NOTE

Do not connect the Aux Interface to the CBX spring clamp connectors and the 9-pin connector simultaneously.

4.5 INPUTS

There are two optocoupled polarity insensitive inputs available on the scanner: Input 1 (External Trigger) and Input 2, a generic input:

The electrical features of both inputs are:

Maximum voltage: 30 Vdc

Maximum current: 12 mA (scanner) + 12 mA (CBX)

An anti-disturbance filter is implemented in software on both inputs so that the minimum pulse duration is ≅ 5 milliseconds. This value can be increased through the software parameter Debounce Filter, see the "Software Configuration Parameter Guide" Help file".

CBX100/500	Function
+V	Power Source - External Trigger
I1A	External Trigger A (polarity insensitive)
I1B	External Trigger B (polarity insensitive)
-V	Power Reference - External Trigger

The External Trigger input is used in the On-Line operating Mode and tells the scanner to scan for a code. The active state of this input is selected in software. Refer to the Genius™ Help On Line.

The yellow Trigger LED (Figure A, 3) is on when the active state of the External Trigger corresponds to ON.

This input is optocoupled and can be driven by both an NPN and PNP type command. The connections are indicated in the following diagrams:

EXTERNAL TRIGGER INPUT CONNECTIONS USING VB14N POWER

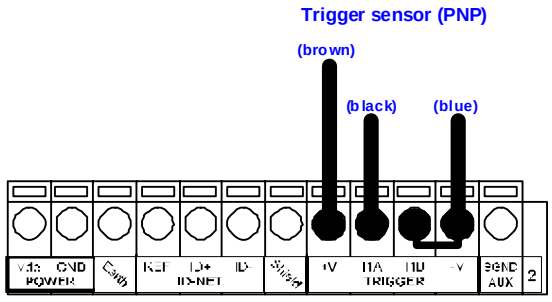


Figure 30 – Trigger sensor (PNP) External Trigger Using VB14N Power

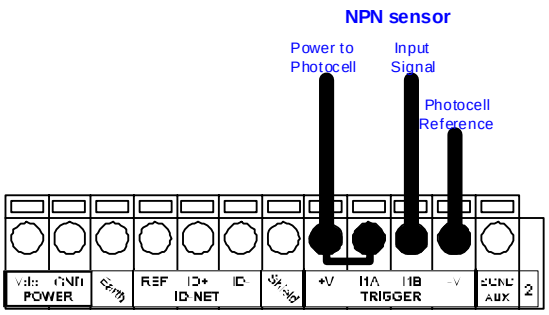


Figure 31 - NPN External Trigger Using VB14N Power

EXTERNAL TRIGGER INPUT CONNECTIONS USING EXTERNAL POWER

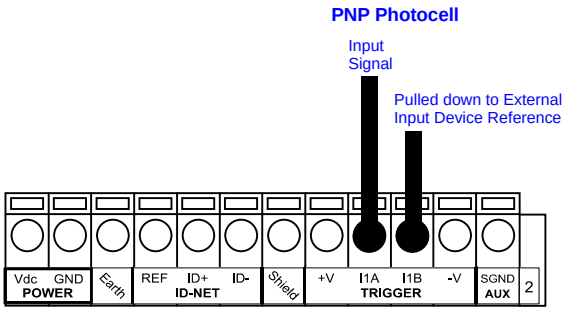


Figure 32 - PNP External Trigger Using External Power

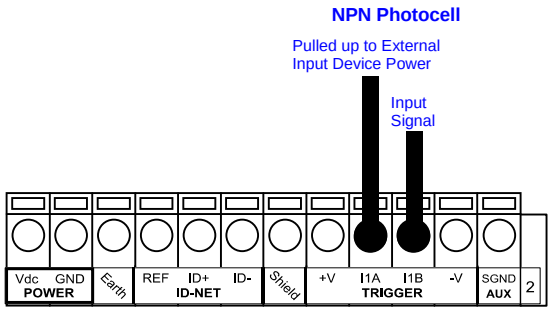
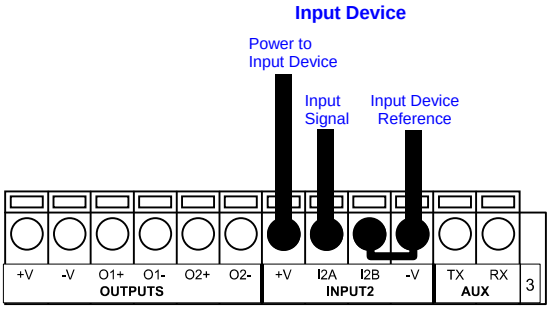


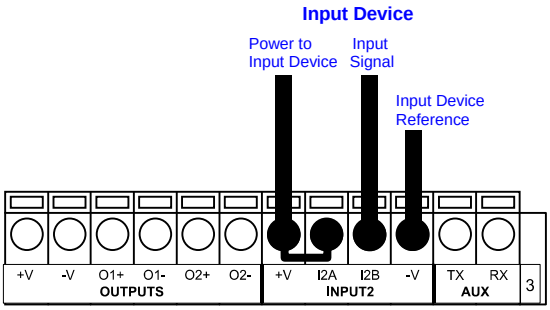
Figure 33 - NPN External Trigger Using External Power

CBX100/500	Function
+V	Power Source - Inputs
I2A	Input 2 A (polarity insensitive)
I2B	Input 2 B (polarity insensitive)
-V	Power Reference - Inputs

INPUT 2 CONNECTIONS USING VB14N POWER



PNP Input 2 Using VB14N Power



NPN Input 2 Using VB14N Power

INPUT 2 CONNECTIONS USING EXTERNAL POWER

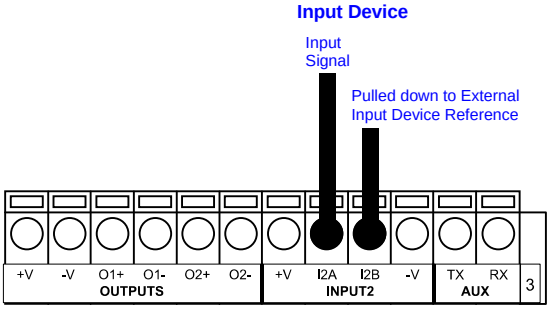


Figure 34 - PNP Input 2 Using External Power

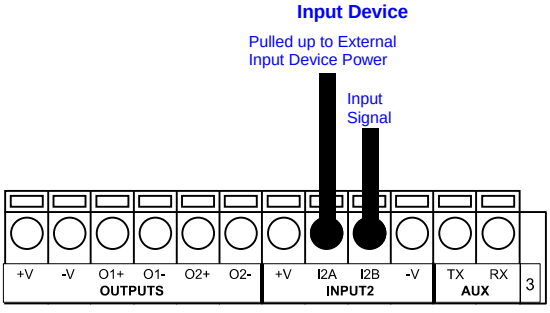


Figure 35 - NPN Input 2 Using External Power

4.5.1 Code Verifier

If the VB14N is used as a Code Verifier, the verifier code can be configured in software through the Genius™ configuration program. However it is also possible to use one of the inputs to trigger when the scanner should store a code read as the verifier code.

The Code Verifier parameter must be enabled, and the configuration parameters to allow correct Code Type reading must be saved to the scanner in order to read the verifier code.

When the selected input is activated, the next read code will be stored as the verifier code in the scanner's non-volatile (Flash) memory.

For more details see the Verifier Parameters in the "Software Configuration Parameter Guide" Help file.

4.6 OUTPUTS

Two general purpose outputs are available.

CBX100/500	Function
+V	Power Source - Outputs
O1+	Output 1 +
O1-	Output 1 -
O2+	Output 2 +
O2-	Output 2 -
-V	Power Reference Outputs

The meaning of the two outputs Output 1 and Output 2 can be defined by the user (No Read, Right, Wrong, etc.). Refer to the Genius™ Help On Line.

By default, Output 1 is associated with the No Read event, which activates when the code signaled by the external trigger is not decoded, and Output 2 is associated with the Complete Read event, which activates when all the selected codes are correctly decoded.

The output signals are fully programmable being determined by the configured Activation/Deactivation events, Deactivation Timeout or a combination of the two.

OUTPUT CONNECTIONS USING VB14N POWER

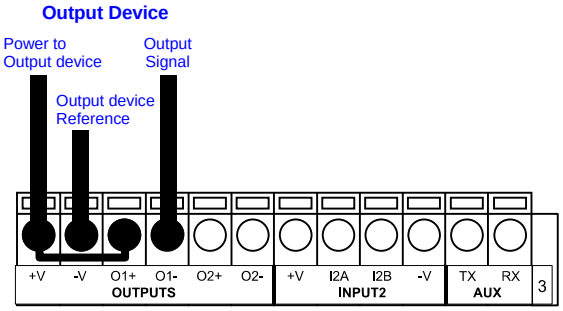


Figure 36 - Open Emitter Output Using VB14N Power

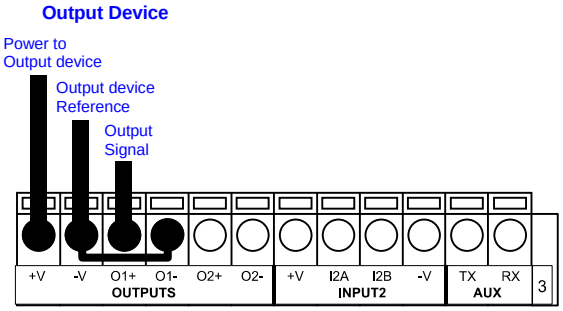


Figure 37 - Open Collector Output Using VB14N Power

OUTPUT CONNECTIONS USING EXTERNAL POWER

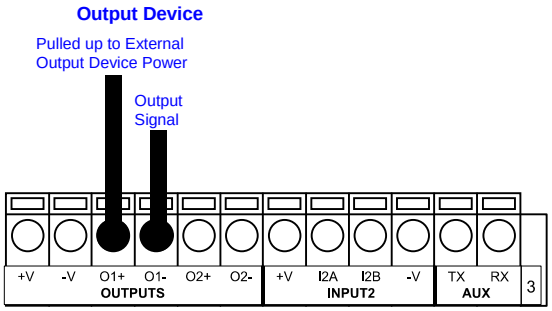


Figure 38 - Open Emitter Output Using External Power

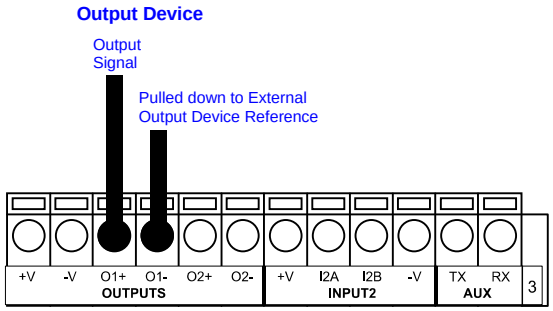


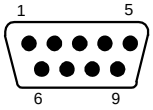
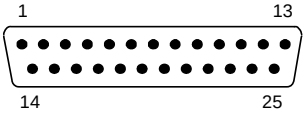
Figure 39 - Open Collector Output Using External Power

V_{CE} max = 30 Vdc

I max = 40 mA continuous; 130 mA pulsed

4.7 USER INTERFACE - HOST

The following table contains the pinout for standard RS232 PC Host interface. For other user interface types please refer to their own manual.

RS232 PC-side connections			
 9-pin male connector		 25-pin male connector	
Pin	**Name**	**Pin**	**Name**
2	RX	3	RX
3	TX	2	TX
5	GND	7	GND
7	RTS	4	RTS
8	CTS	5	CTS

5 25-PIN CABLE ELECTRICAL CONNECTIONS

All VB14N models are equipped with a cable terminated by a 25-pin male D-sub connector for connection to the power supply and input/output signals. The details of the connector pins are indicated in the following table.

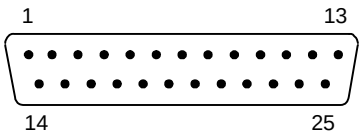


Figure 40 - 25-pin Male D-sub Connector

25-pin D-sub male connector pinout				
Pin	**Name**	**Function**		
13, 9	Vdc	Power supply input voltage +		
25, 7	GND	Power supply input voltage -		
1	CHASSIS	Cable shield connected to chassis		
18	I1A	External Trigger A (polarity insensitive)		
19	I1B	External Trigger B (polarity insensitive)		
6	I2A	Input 2 A (polarity insensitive)		
10	I2B	Input 2 B (polarity insensitive)		
8	O1+	Output 1 +		
22	O1-	Output 1 -		
11	O2+	Output 2 +		
12	O2-	Output 2 -		
20	RX	Auxiliary Interface RX		
21	TX	Auxiliary Interface TX		
23	ID+	ID-NET™ network +		
24	ID-	ID-NET™ network -		
14, 15, 16, 17	NC	Not Connected		
Pin	**Name**	**RS232**	**RS485 Full-Duplex**	**RS485 Half-Duplex**
2	MAIN INTERFACE (SW SELECTABLE)	TX	TX+	RTX+
3		RX	***RX+	
4		RTS	TX-	RTX-
5		CTS	***RX-	

***** Do not leave floating, see par. 5.2.2 for connection details.

5.1 POWER SUPPLY

Power can be supplied to the scanner through the pins provided on the 25-pin connector used for communication with the host (Figure 41):

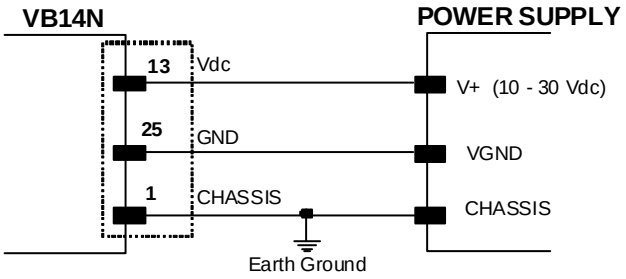


Figure 41 - Power Supply Connections

The power must be between 10 and 30 Vdc only.

It is recommended to connect pin 1 (CHASSIS) to a common earth ground.

5.2 MAIN SERIAL INTERFACE

The signals relative to the following serial interface types are available on the input/output connector of VB14N.

If the interface type is not compatible with the current communication handshaking, then the system forces the handshake to **none**.

The main interface type and the relative parameters (baud rate, data bits, etc.) can be set using the Genius™ utility program or the Genius™ based Host Mode Programming procedure.

Details regarding the connections and use of the interfaces are given in the next paragraphs.

5.2.1 RS232 Interface

The serial interface is used in this case for point-to-point connections; it handles communication with the host computer and allows both transmission of code data and the programming of the scanner. This is the default setting.

The following pins are used for RS232 interface connection:

25-pin	Name	Function
2	TX	Transmit Data
3	RX	Receive Data
4	RTS	Request To Send
5	CTS	Clear To Send
7	GND	Ground

It is always advisable to use shielded cables. The overall maximum cable length must be less than 15 m (49.2 ft).

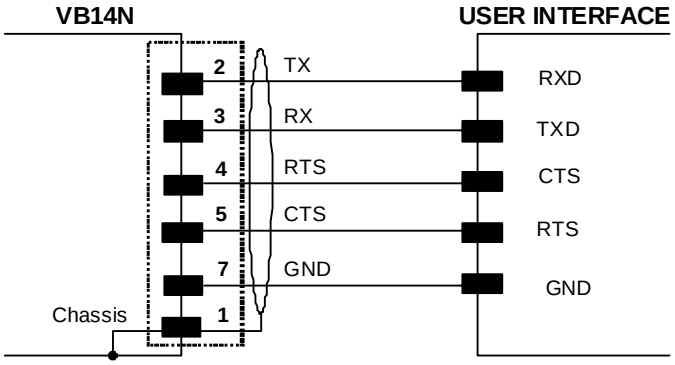


Figure 42 – RS232 Main Interface Connections Using Hardware Handshaking

The RTS and CTS signals control data transmission and synchronize the connected devices.

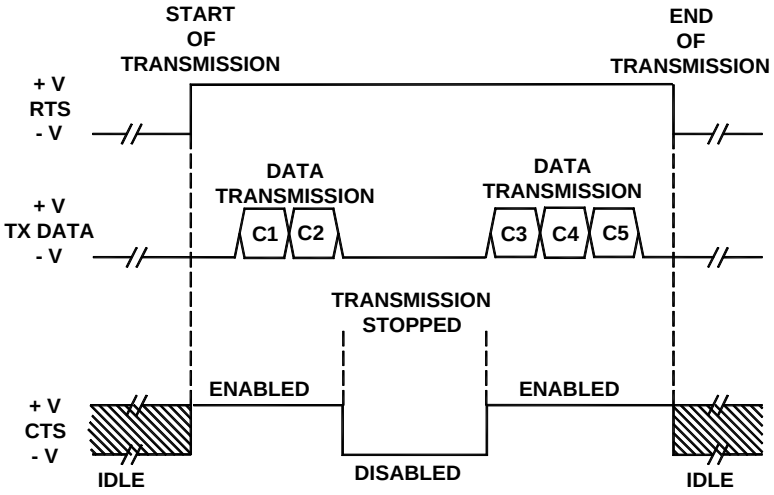


Figure 43 - RS232 Control Signals

If the RTS/CTS handshaking protocol is enabled, the VB14N activates the RTS output to indicate a message is to be transmitted. The receiving unit activates the CTS input to enable the transmission.

5.2.2 RS485 Full-Duplex Interface

The RS485 full-duplex (5 wires + shield) interface is used for non-polled communication protocols in point-to-point connections over longer distances (max 1200 m / 3940 ft) than those acceptable for RS232 communications or in electrically noisy environments.

The connector pinout follows:

25-pin	Name	Function
2	TX+	RS485 Transmit Data +
3	RX+	RS485 Receive Data +
4	TX-	RS485 Transmit Data -
5	RX-	RS485 Receive Data -
7	GND	Ground

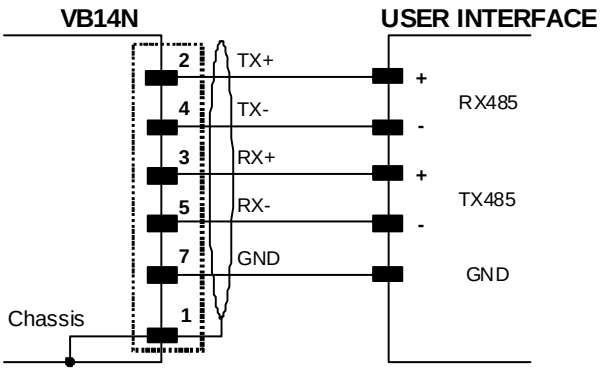


Figure 44 - RS485 Full-duplex Connections

NOTE

For applications that do not use RX signals, do not leave these lines floating but connect them to GND as shown below.

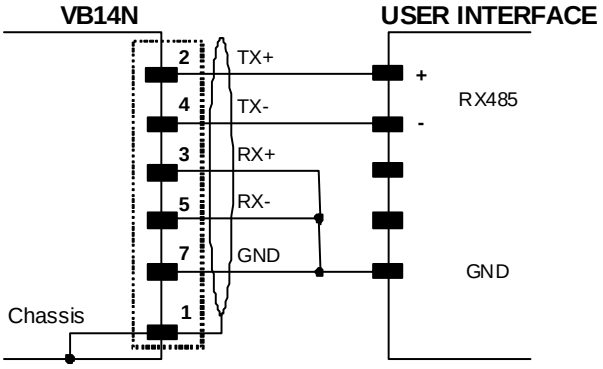


Figure 45 - RS485 Full-duplex Connections using Only TX Signals

5.2.3 RS485 Half-Duplex Interface

NOTE

This interface is provided for backward compatibility. We recommend using the more efficient ID-NET™ network for Master/Slave or Multiplexer layouts.

The RS485 half-duplex (3 wires + shield) interface is used for polled communication protocols.

The connector pinout follows:

25-pin	Name	Function
2	RTX+	RS485 Receive/Transmit Data +
4	RTX-	RS485 Receive/Transmit Data -
7	GND	Ground

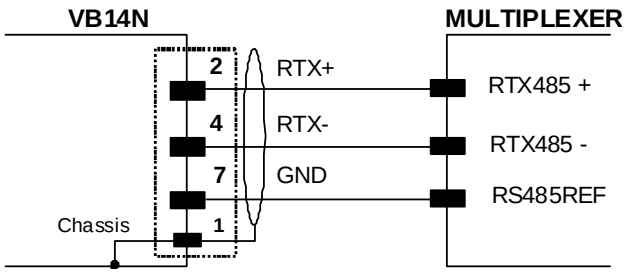


Figure 46 - RS485 Half-duplex Connections

This interface is forced by software when the protocol selected is MUX32 protocol.

5.3 ID-NET™ INTERFACE

25-pin	Name	Function
23	ID+	ID-NET™ network +
24	ID-	ID-NET™ network -
7	GND	Ground

5.3.1 ID-NET™ Cables

The following instructions are referred to Figure 48, Figure 49 and Figure 50.

- The general cable type specifications are: CAT5 twisted pair + additional CAT5 twisted pair, shielded cable AWG 24 (or AWG 22) stranded flexible.

  We recommend using DeviceNet cables (drop or trunk type) to the following reference standards:

  AN50325 – IEC 62026

  UL STYLE 2502 80°C 30V
- Cable Shield MUST be connected to earth ground ONLY at the Master.
- NEVER use ID-NET™ cable shield as common reference.
- The ID-NET™ max cable length depends on the baudrate used, (see the Baudrate Table below).
- For Common Power Connections use only 2 wires (23 and 24).
  - DC Voltage Power cable (Vdc – GND) should be handled as a signal cable (i.e. do not put it together with AC cable):
  - Wire dimensioning must be checked in order to avoid voltage drops greater than 0.8 Volts.
  - Cable should lie down as near as possible to the ID-NET™ cable (avoiding wide loops between them).
- Scanner's chassis may be connected to earth.
- Network inside the same building.

Baudrate Table			
Baud Rate	125 kbps	250 kbps	**500 kbps**
Cable Length	1200 m	900 m	**700 m**

* Application dependent, contact your Datalogic Automation representative for details.

NOTE

The default ID-NET™ baudrate is 500 kbps. Lower ID-NET™ baudrates allow longer cable lengths.

5.3.2 ID-NET™ Response Time

The following figure shows the response time of the ID-NET™ network. This time is defined as the period between the Trigger activation and the beginning of data transmission to the Host.

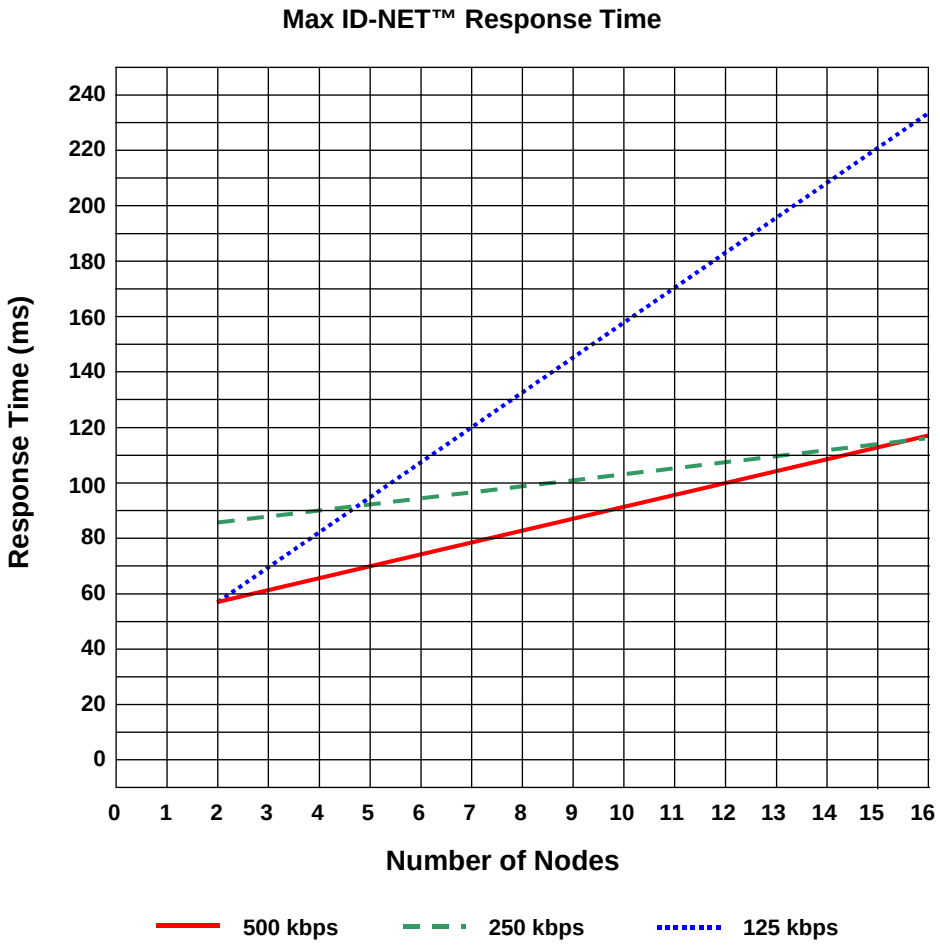


Figure 47 – ID-NET™ Response Time

CONDITIONS:

- ID-NET™ M/S Synchronized layout
- message length = 50 bytes per node

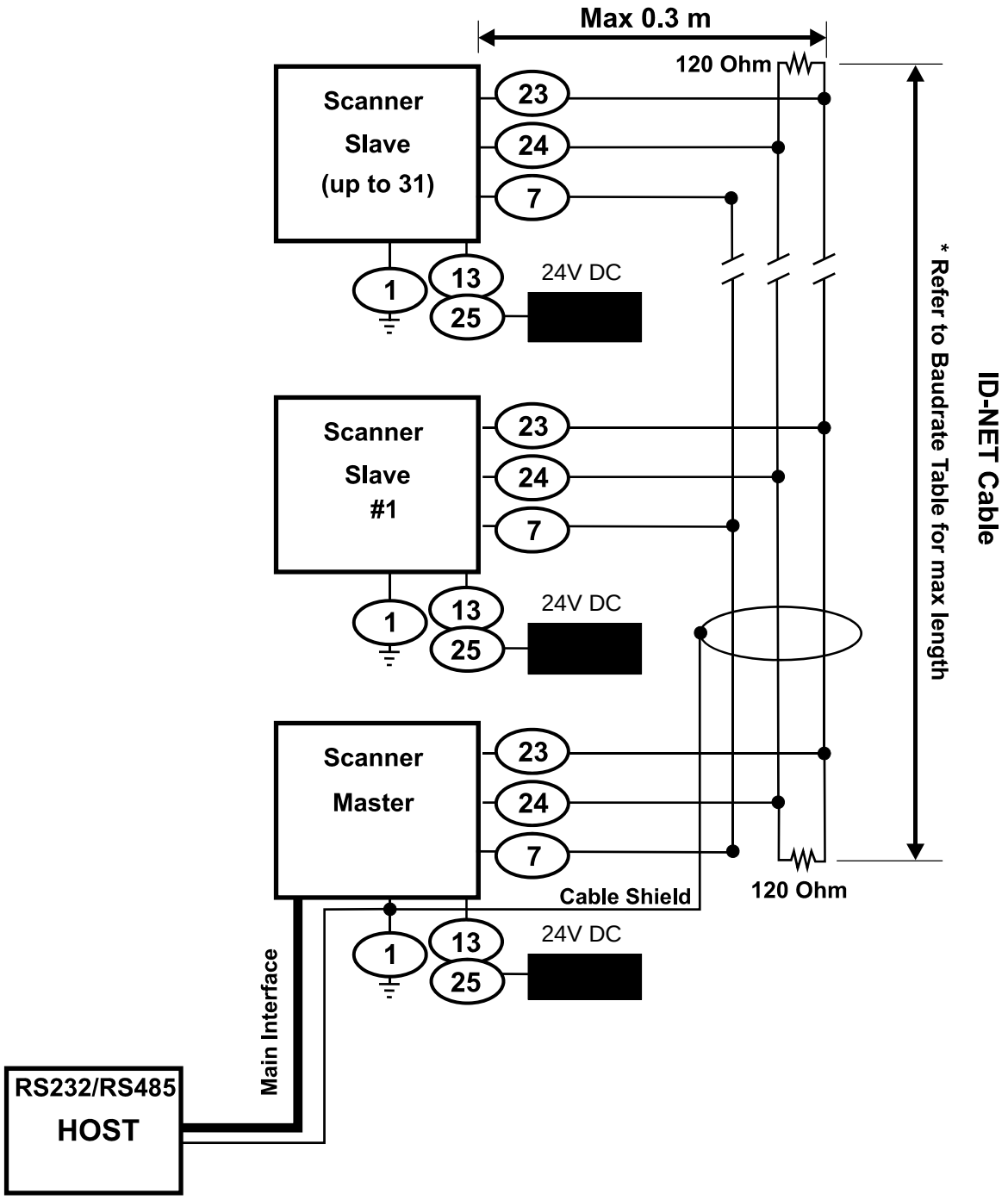


Figure 48 – ID-NET™ Network Connections with isolated power blocks

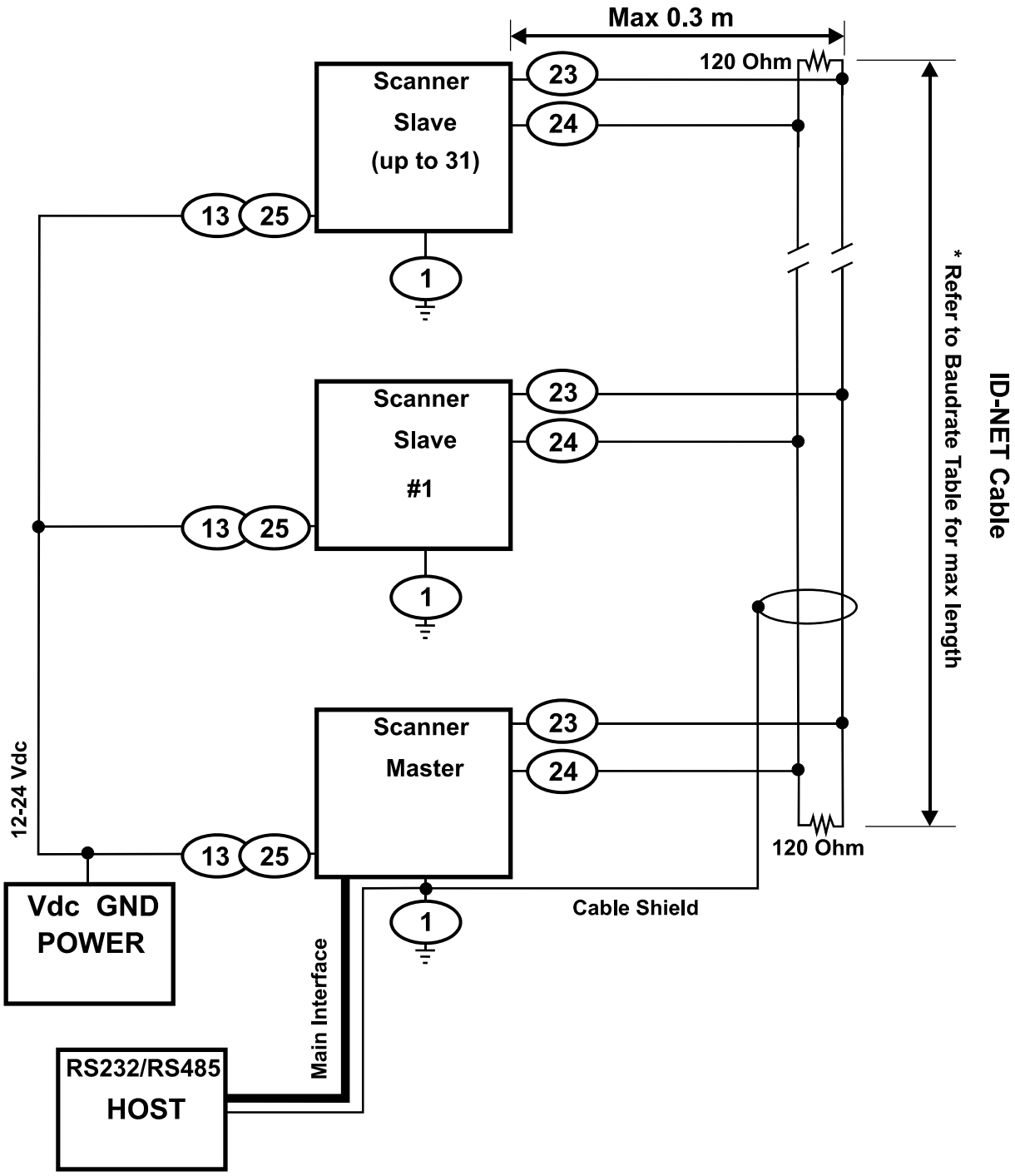


Figure 49 - ID-NET™ Network Connections with Common Power Branch Network

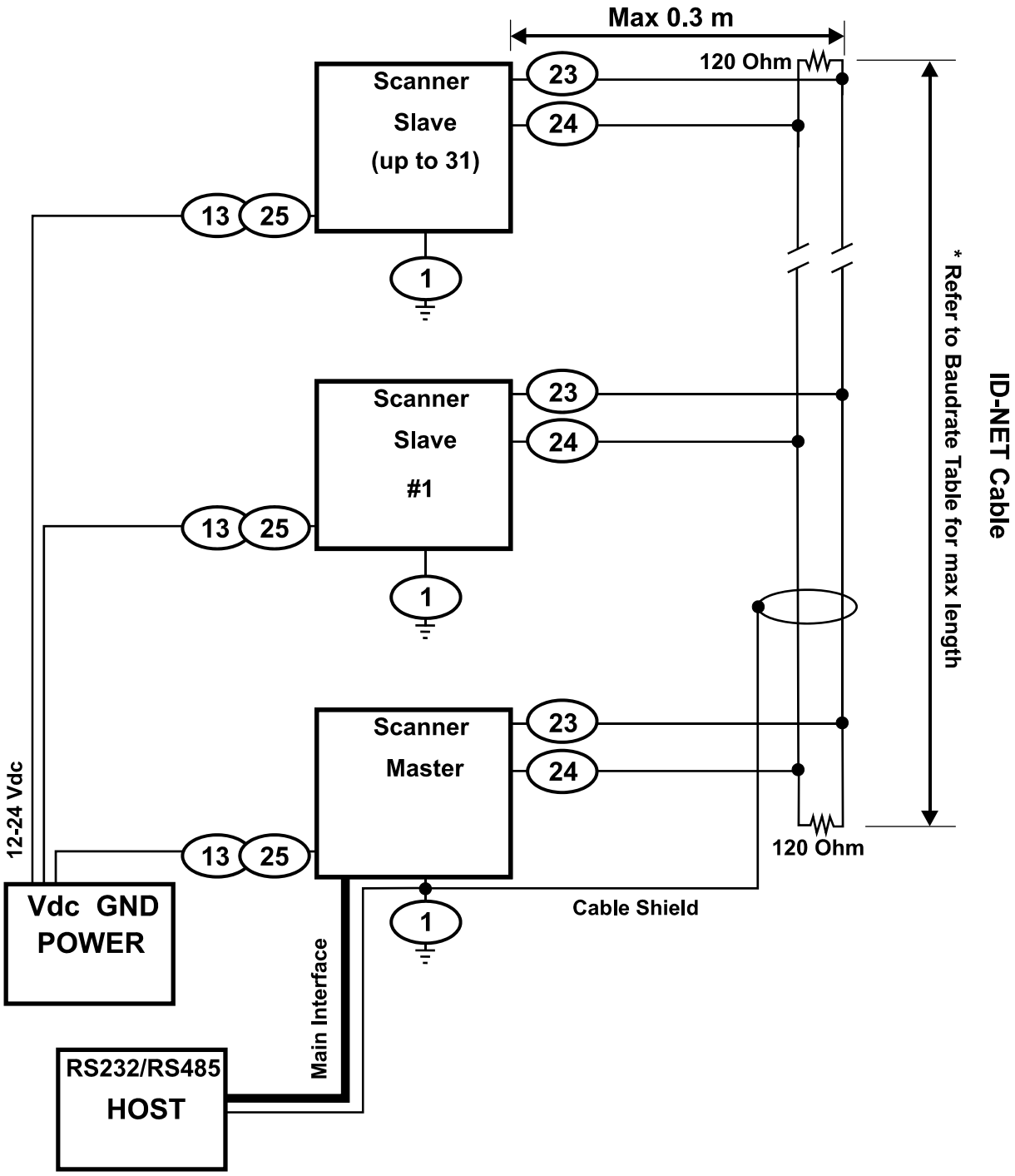


Figure 50 – ID-NET™ Network Connections with Common Power Star Network

5.3.3 ID-NET™ Network Termination

The network must be properly terminated by a 120 Ohm resistor at the first and last scanner of the network.

5.4 AUXILIARY RS232 INTERFACE

The auxiliary serial interface is used exclusively for RS232 point-to-point connections.

The parameters relative to the aux interface (baud rate, data bits, etc.) as well as particular communication modes such as LOCAL ECHO can be defined using the Genius™ utility program or Genius™ based Host Mode Programming.

The following pins of the 25-pin connector are used to connect the RS232 auxiliary interface:

Pin	Name	Function
20	RX	Receive Data
21	TX	Transmit Data
7	GND	Ground

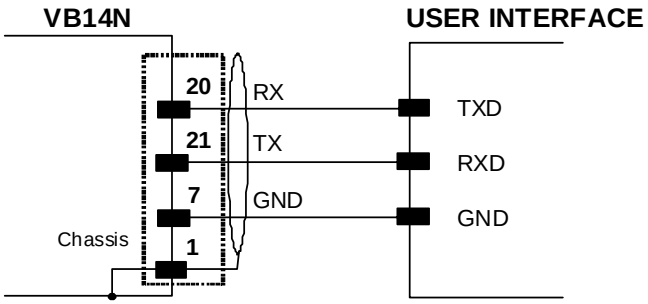


Figure 51 - RS232 Auxiliary Interface Connections

5.5 INPUTS

There are two optocoupled polarity insensitive inputs available on the scanner: Input 1 (External Trigger) and Input 2, a generic input:

The electrical features of both inputs are:

Maximum voltage: 30 Vdc

Maximum current: 12 mA

An anti-disturbance filter is implemented in software on both inputs so that the minimum pulse duration is ≅ 5 milliseconds. This value can be increased through the software parameter Debounce Filter, see the "Software Configuration Parameter Guide" Help file".

25-pin	Name	Function
9	Vdc	Power Source - External Trigger
18	I1A	External Trigger A (polarity insensitive)
19	I1B	External Trigger B (polarity insensitive)
7	GND	Power Reference - External Trigger

The External Trigger input is used in the On-Line operating Mode and tells the scanner to scan for a code. The active state of this input is selected in software. Refer to the Genius™ Help On Line.

The yellow Trigger LED (Figure A, 3) is on when the active state of the External Trigger corresponds to ON.

This input is optocoupled and can be driven by both an NPN and PNP type command. The connections are indicated in the following diagrams:

EXTERNAL TRIGGER INPUT PNP Photocell

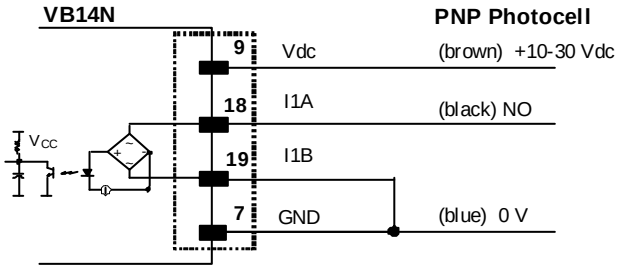


Figure 52 - Photocell (PNP) External Trigger Using VB14N Power

EXTERNAL TRIGGER INPUT CONNECTIONS USING VB14N POWER

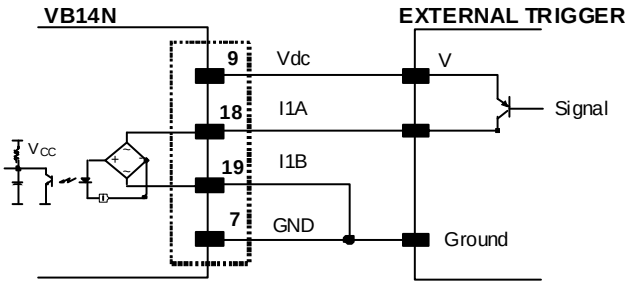


Figure 53 - PNP External Trigger Using VB14N Power

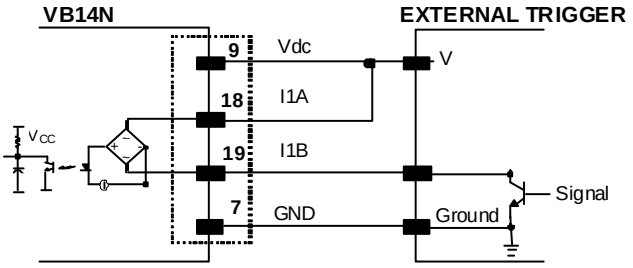


Figure 54 - NPN External Trigger using VB14N Power

EXTERNAL TRIGGER INPUT CONNECTIONS USING EXTERNAL POWER

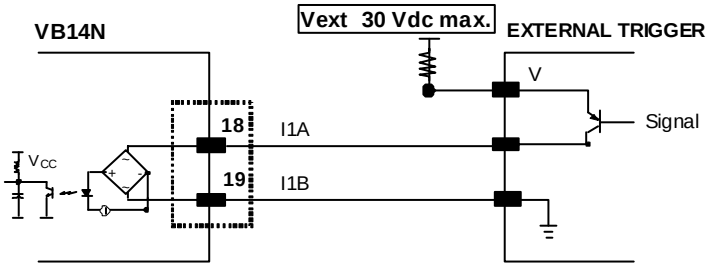


Figure 55 - PNP External Trigger Using External Power

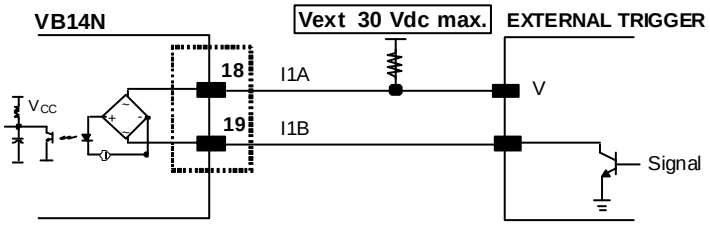


Figure 56 - NPN External Trigger Using External Power

25-pin	Name	Function
9	Vdc	Power Source Inputs
6	I2A	Input 2 A (polarity insensitive)
10	I2B	Input 2 B (polarity insensitive)
7	GND	Power Reference - Inputs

INPUT 2 CONNECTIONS USING VB14N POWER

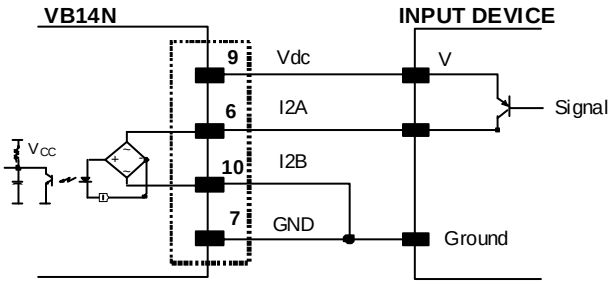


Figure 57 - PNP Input 2 Using VB14N Power

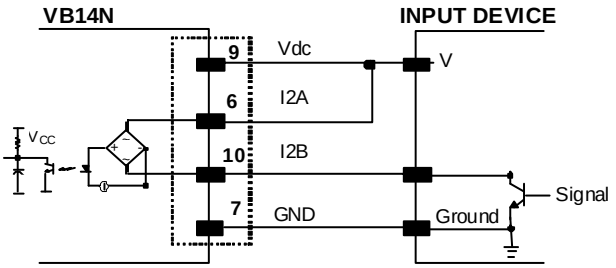


Figure 58 - NPN Input 2 Using VB14N Power

INPUT 2 CONNECTIONS USING EXTERNAL POWER

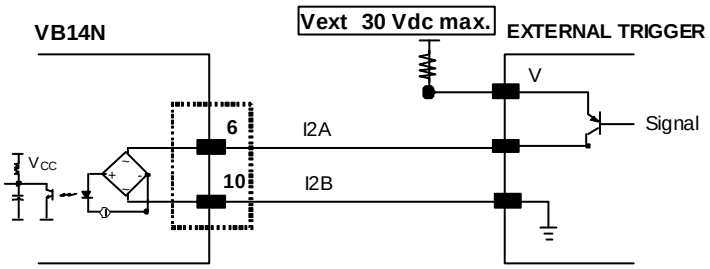


Figure 59 - PNP Input 2 Using External Power

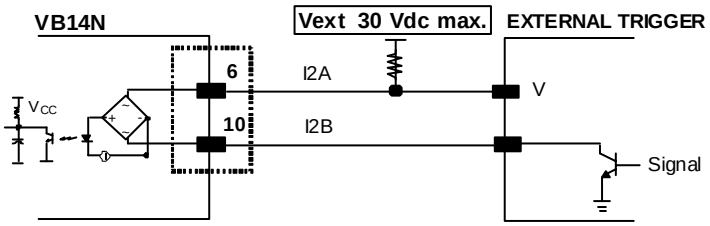


Figure 60 - NPN Input 2 Using External Power

5.5.1 Code Verifier

If the VB14N is used as a Code Verifier, the verifier code can be configured in software through the Genius™ configuration program. However it is also possible to use one of the inputs to trigger when the scanner should store a code read as the verifier code.

The Code Verifier parameter must be enabled, and the configuration parameters to allow correct Code Type reading must be saved to the scanner in order to read the verifier code.

When the selected input is activated, the next read code will be stored as the verifier code in the scanner's non-volatile (Flash) memory.

For more details see the Verifier Parameters in the " Software Configuration Parameter Guide" Help file.

5.6 OUTPUTS

Two general purpose outputs are available. The following pins are present on the 25-pin connector of the scanner:

25-pin	Name	Function
9	Vdc	Power Source - Outputs
8	O1+	Output 1 +
22	O1-	Output 1 -
11	O2+	Output 2 +
12	O2-	Output 2 -
7	GND	Power Reference - Outputs

The meaning of the two outputs Output 1 and Output 2 can be defined by the user (No Read, Right, Wrong, etc.). Refer to the Genius™ Help On Line.

By default, Output 1 is associated with the No Read event, which activates when the code signaled by the external trigger is not decoded, and Output 2 is associated with the Complete Read event, which activates when all the selected codes are correctly decoded.

The output signals are fully programmable being determined by the configured Activation/Deactivation events, Deactivation Timeout or a combination of the two.

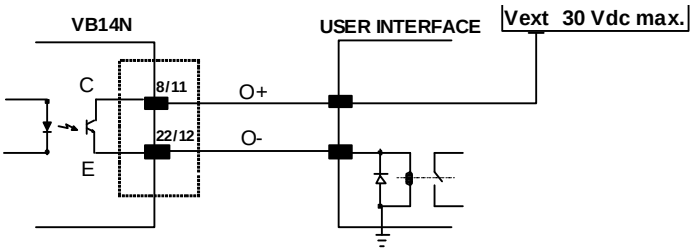


Figure 61 - Open Emitter Output Connections

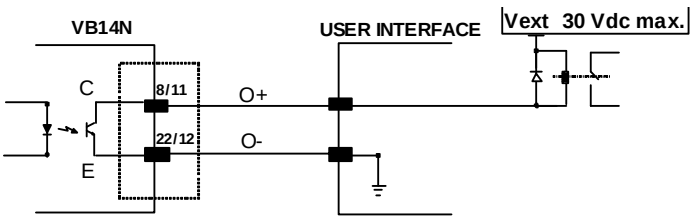


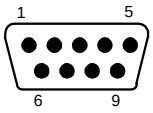
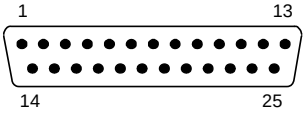
Figure 62 - Open Collector Output Connections

V_{CE} max = 30 Vdc

I max = 40 mA continuous; 130 mA pulsed

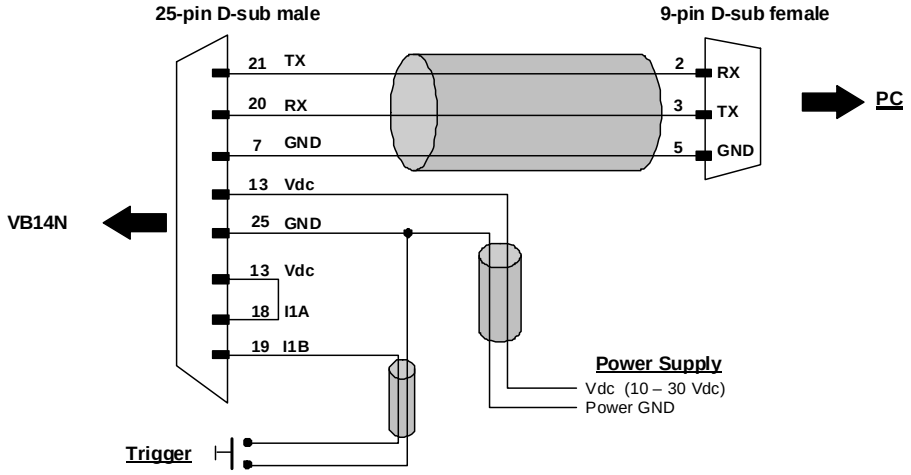
5.7 USER INTERFACE - HOST

The following table contains the pinout for standard RS232 PC Host interface. For other user interface types please refer to their own manual.

RS232 PC-side connections			
 9-pin male connector		 25-pin male connector	
Pin	**Name**	**Pin**	**Name**
2	RX	3	RX
3	TX	2	TX
5	GND	7	GND
7	RTS	4	RTS
8	CTS	5	CTS

How To Build A Simple Interface Test Cable:

The following wiring diagram shows a simple test cable including power, external (push-button) trigger and PC RS232 COM port connections.



Test Cable for VB14N

6 TYPICAL LAYOUTS

The following typical layouts refer to system hardware configurations. Dotted lines in the figures refer to optional hardware configurations within the particular layout.

These layouts also require the correct setup of the software configuration parameters. Complete software configuration procedures can be found in the **Guide To Rapid Configuration** in the Genius™ Help On Line.

6.1 POINT-TO-POINT

In this layout the data is transmitted to the Host on the main serial interface. A Genius™ based Host Mode programming can be accomplished either through the main interface or the Auxiliary interface.

In Local Echo communication mode, data is transmitted on the RS232 auxiliary interface independently from the main interface selection.

When On-Line Operating mode is used, the scanner is activated by an External Trigger (photoelectric sensor) when the object enters its reading zone.

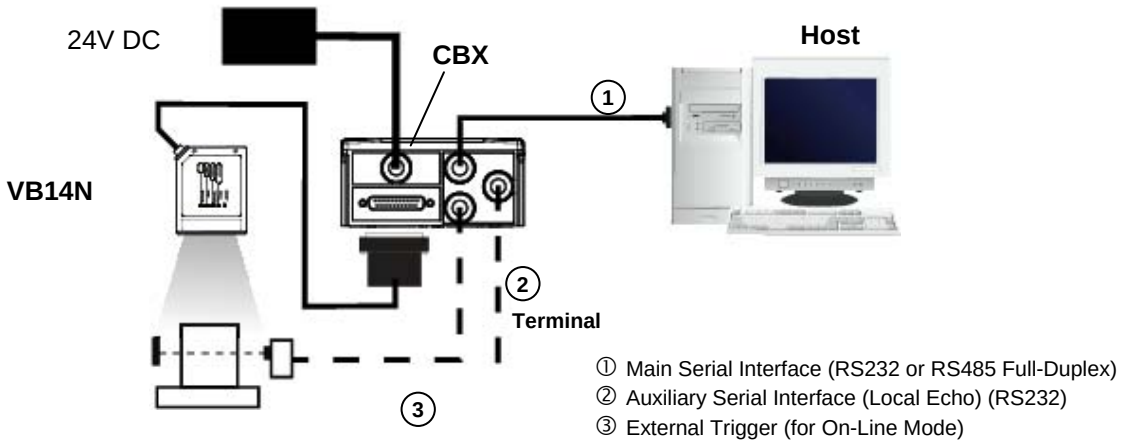


Figure 63 – Serial Interface Point-to-Point Layout

In this layout a single scanner functions as a Slave node on a Fieldbus network. The data is transmitted to the Host through an accessory Fieldbus interface board installed inside the CBX500 connection box.

Scanner configuration can be accomplished through the Auxiliary interface using the Genius™ configuration program or Genius™ based Host Mode programming.

In Local Echo communication mode, data is transmitted on the RS232 auxiliary interface independently from the Fieldbus interface selection.

When On-Line Operating mode is used, the scanner is activated by an External Trigger (photoelectric sensor) when the object enters its reading zone.

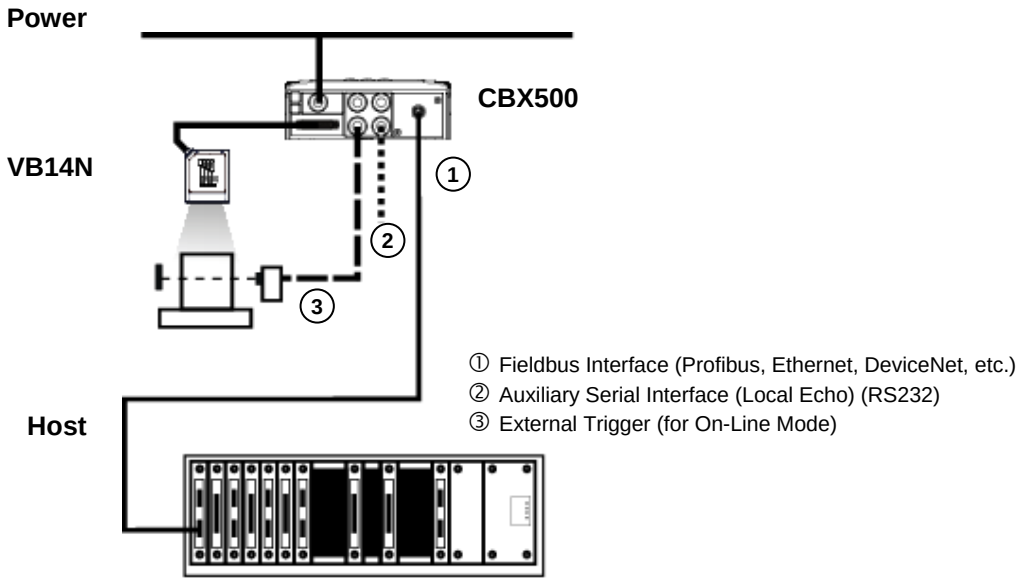


Figure 64 – Fieldbus Interface Point-to-Point Layout

6.2 PASS-THROUGH

Pass-through mode allows two or more devices to be connected to a single external serial interface.

Each VB14N transmits the messages received by the Auxiliary interface onto the Main interface. All messages will be passed through this chain to the host.

When On-Line Operating mode is used, the scanner is activated by an External Trigger (photoelectric sensor) when the object enters its reading zone.

Applications can be implemented to connect a device such as a hand-held reader to the Auxiliary port of the last scanner in the chain for manual code reading capability.

The Main and Auxiliary ports are connected as shown in the figure below:

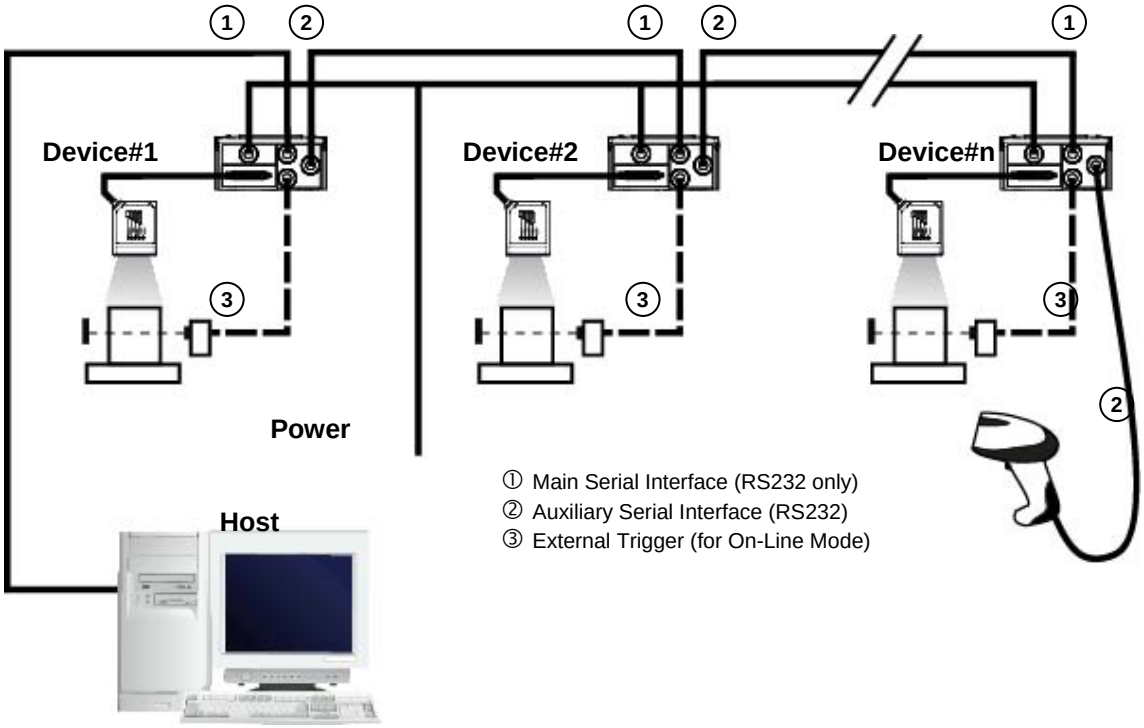


Figure 65 – Pass-Through Layout

An alternative Pass-Through layout allows the more efficient ID-NET™ network to be used. This layout is really an ID-NET Master/Slave Multidata layout which also allows **each** scanner (Master and Slaves) to accept input on the Auxiliary interface, for example to connect a device such as a hand-held reader for manual code reading capability.

Each VB14N transmits its own messages plus any messages received by its Auxiliary interface onto the ID-NET™ interface. The Master passes all messages to the Host.

When On-Line Operating mode is used, the scanner is activated by an External Trigger (photoelectric sensor) when the object enters its reading zone.

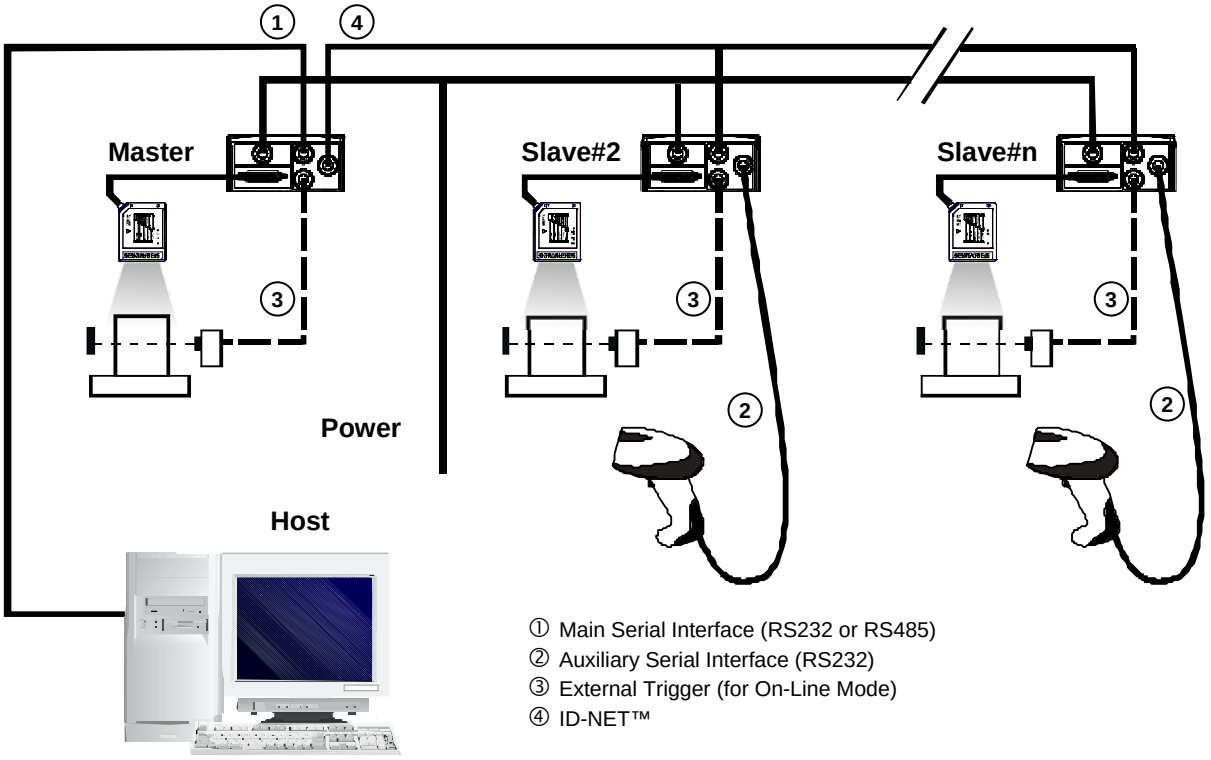


Figure 66 – Pass-Through On ID-NET™ Layout

6.3 ID-NET™

The ID-NET™ connection is used to collect data from several scanners to build a multi-point or a multi-sided reading system; there can be one master and up to 31 slaves connected together.

The slave scanners are connected together using the ID-NET™ interface. Every slave scanner must have a ID-NET™ address in the range 1-31.

The master scanner is also connected to the Host on the RS232/RS485 main serial interface.

For a Master/Slave Synchronized layout the External Trigger signal is unique to the system; there is a single reading phase and a single message from the master scanner to the Host computer. **It is not necessary to bring the External Trigger signal to all the scanners.**

The main, auxiliary, and ID-NET™ interfaces are connected as shown in the figure below.

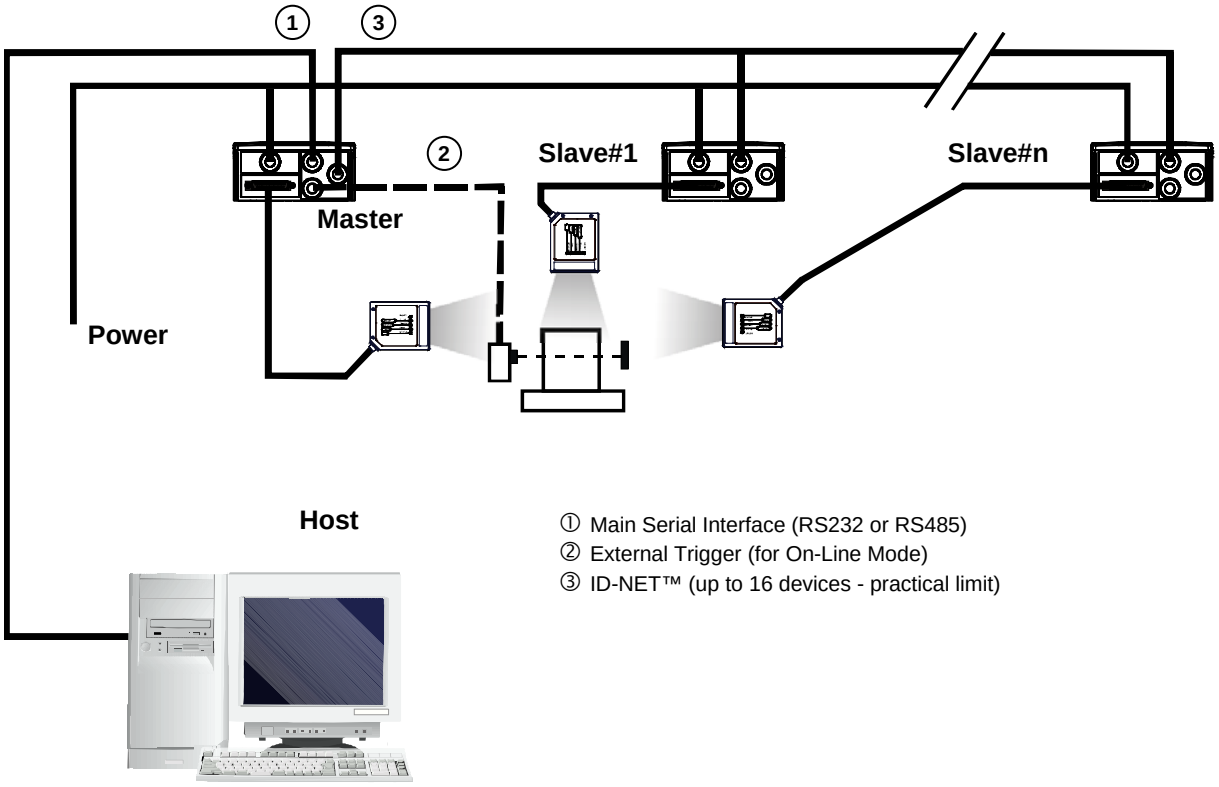


Figure 67 – ID-NET™ M/S Synchronized Layout

For a Master/Slave Multidata layout each scanner has its own reading phase independent from the others; each single message is sent from the master scanner to the Host computer.

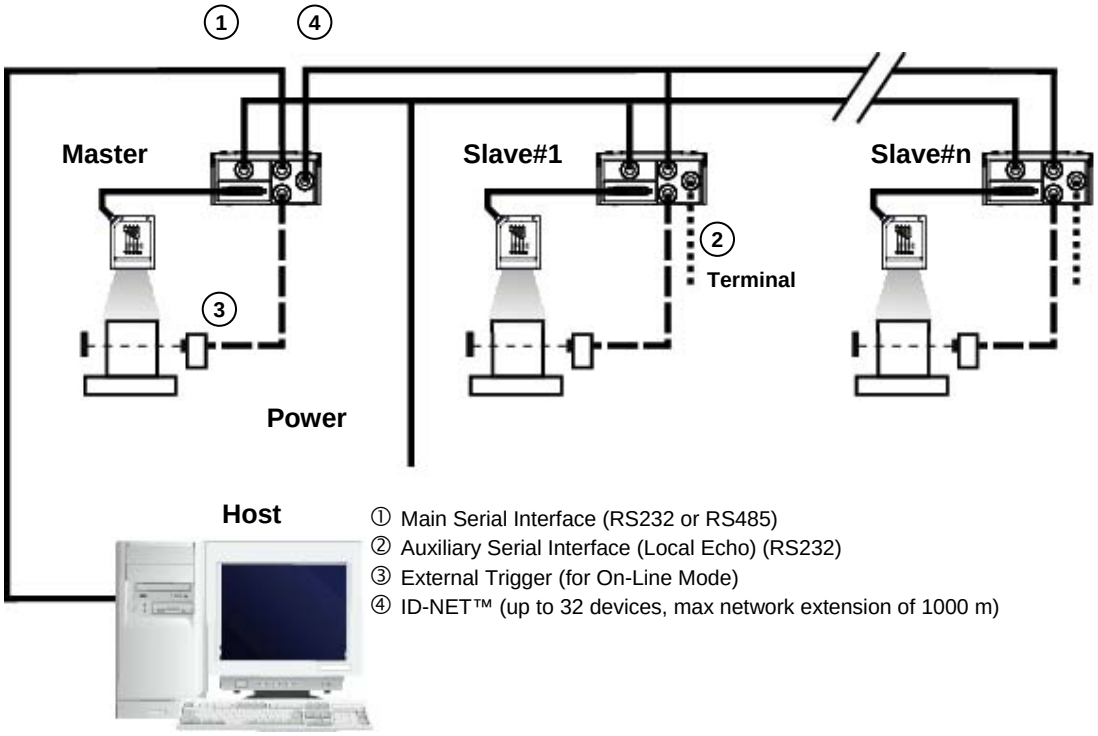


Figure 68 – ID-NET™ M/S Multidata

NOTE

The auxiliary serial interface of the slave scanners can be used in Local Echo communication mode to control any single scanner (visualize collected data) or to configure it using the Genius™ utility or the Genius™ based Host Mode programming procedure.

The ID-NET™ termination resistor switches must be set to ON only in the first and last CBX connection box.

Alternatively, the Master scanner can communicate to the Host as a Slave node on a Fieldbus network. This requires using an accessory Fieldbus interface board installed inside the CBX500 connection box.

System configuration can be accomplished through the Auxiliary interface of the Master scanner (internal CBX500 9-pin connector) using the Genius™ configuration program or Genius™ based Host Mode programming.

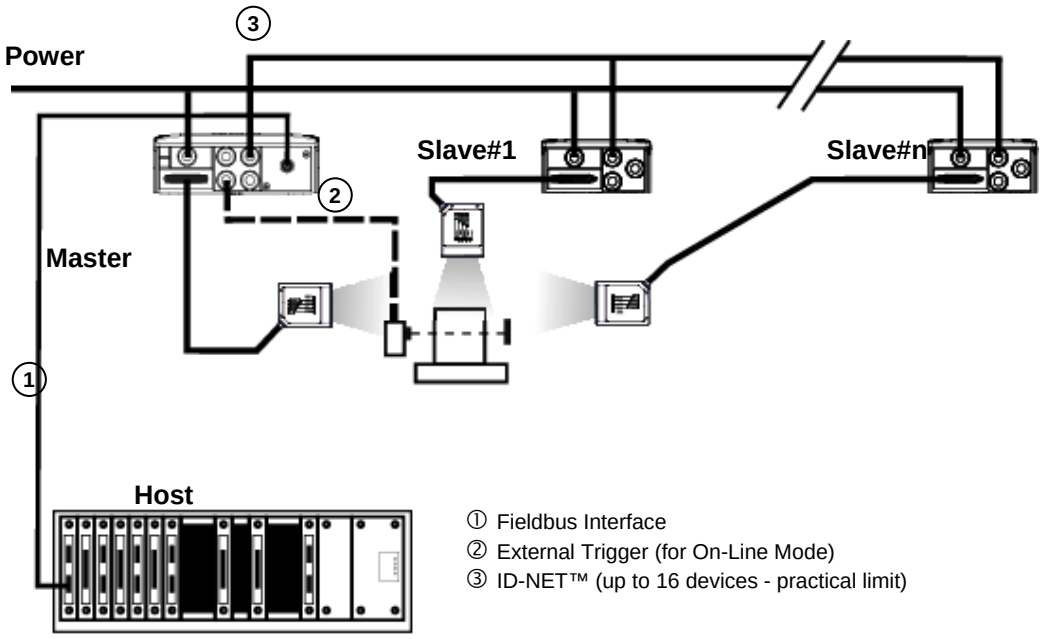


Figure 69 – ID-NET™ Fieldbus M/S Synchronized Layout

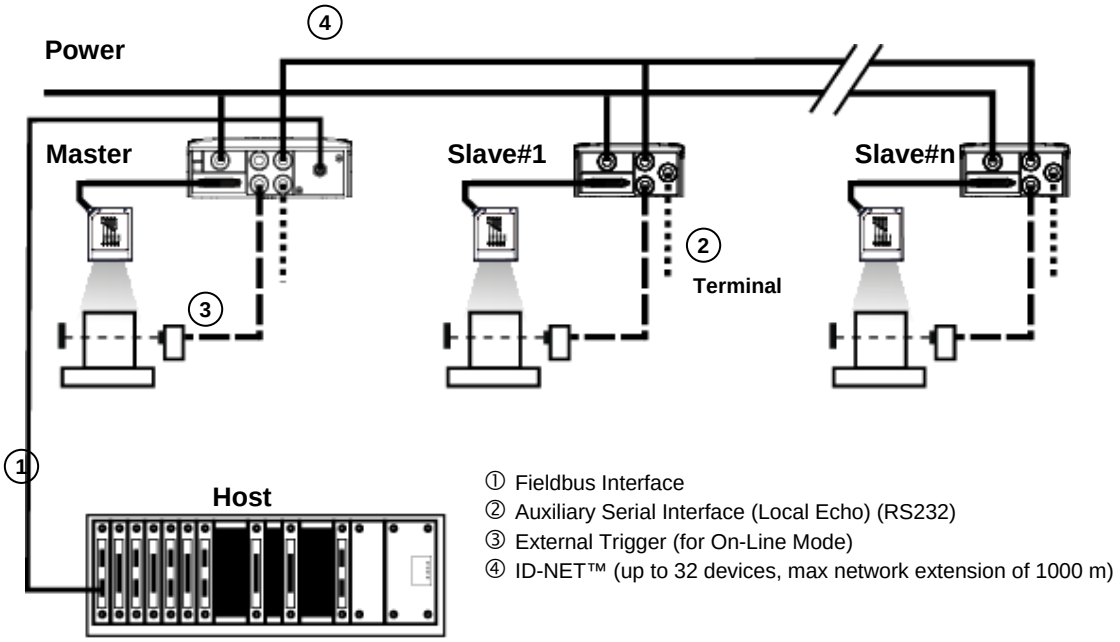


Figure 70 – ID-NET™ Fieldbus M/S Multidata

6.4 RS232 MASTER/SLAVE

NOTE

This interface is provided for backward compatibility. We recommend using the more efficient ID-NET™ network for Master/Slave or Multiplexer layouts.

The RS232 master/slave connection is used to collect data from several scanners to build either a multi-point or a multi-sided reading system; there can be one master and up to 9 slaves connected together.

The Slave scanners use RS232 only on the main and auxiliary serial interfaces. Each slave VB14N transmits the messages received by the auxiliary interface onto the main interface. All messages will be passed through this chain to the Master.

The Master scanner is connected to the Host on the RS232/RS485 main serial interface.

There is a single reading phase and a single message from the master scanner to the Host computer.

Either On-Line or Serial On-Line Operating modes can be used in this layout.

When On-Line Operating mode is used, the external trigger signal is unique to the system, however it is not necessary to bring the external trigger signal to the Slave scanners.

The main and auxiliary ports are connected as shown in the figure below.

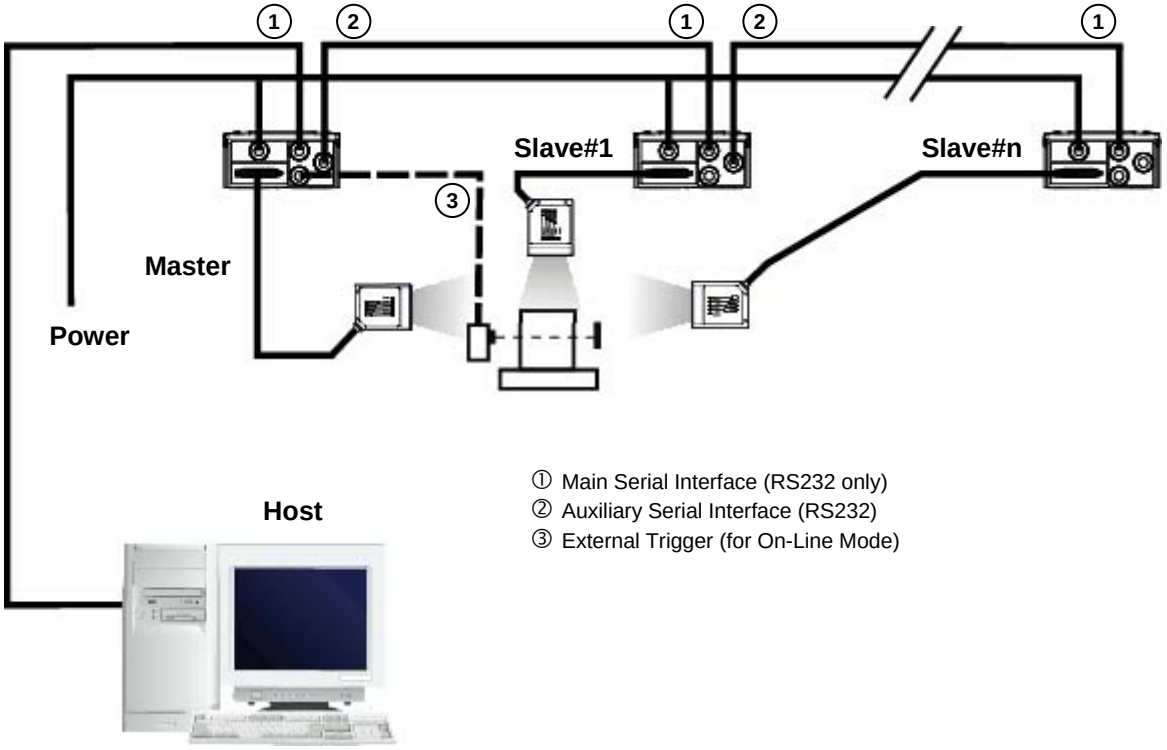


Figure 71 – RS232 Master/Slave Layout

7 READING FEATURES

7.1 ADVANCED CODE BUILDER (ACB)

In addition to linear reading, the Advanced Code Builder (ACB) allows code reading by “stitching” together two partial reads of it. ACB is not as powerful as Advanced Code Reconstruction due to limits on tilt angle, speed and Multi-label function; but it is effective in the case of close-to-linear, small height codes, damaged codes, or poor print quality codes.

ACB is used to read a code label when the scan line does not cross the label along its entire length (excessive tilt angle).

Linear Reading

Linear Reading

ACB Reading

ACB Reading

ACB reads two fragments of a label containing a start or a stop character and a number of digits, and puts them together to build the complete label.

ACB also has an intrinsic ability to increase the reading percentage of damaged codes as in the examples below:

ACB Readable

Not ACB Readable

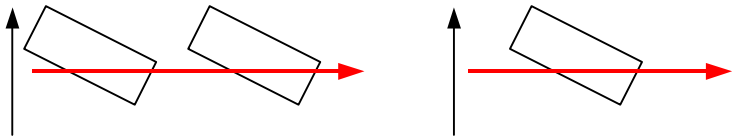
ACB Readable

ACB is disabled by default but can be enabled for the following code types:

- Code 25 Interleaved
- Code 39 Family
- Codabar
- Code 128/EAN128
- EAN/UPC (without ADD-Ons)
- Code 93

7.1.1 Important ACB Reading Conditions

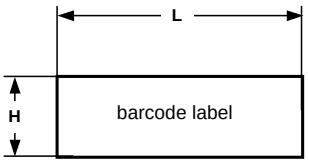
- **Do not use ACB for omni-directional reading stations.**
- ACB can be activated for each symbology independently from the others.
- ACB requires that the code be in movement with respect to the scanner.
- ACB requires fixed length barcode reading.
- The codes read with ACB enabled must pass in front of the scanner one at a time.



- Code concatenation and ACB are not compatible and therefore cannot be enabled simultaneously on the same code.
- For correct operation, ACB requires at least 5 scans for each of the two fragments.

7.1.2 Tilt Angle Improvement with ACB

ACB allows barcode reading with an increased tilt angle. The tilt angle depends upon the code aspect ratio defined as H/L according to the table below:



Aspect Ratio H/L	Max theoretical linear tilt angle	Max practical ACB angle
0.33	18°	30°
0.25	14°	23°
0.125	7°	11°

7.2 LINEAR CODE READING

The number of scans performed on the code by the VB14N and therefore the decoding capability is influenced by the following parameters:

- number of scans per second
- code motion speed
- label dimensions
- scan direction with respect to code motion

At least 5 scans during the code passage should be allowed to ensure a successful read.

7.2.1 Step-Ladder Mode

If scanning is perpendicular to the code motion direction (Figure 72), the number of effective scans performed by the reader is given by the following formula:

SN = [(LH/LS) * SS] – 2

Where:
SN = number of effective scans
LH = label height (in mm)
LS = label movement speed in (mm/s)
SS = number of scans per second

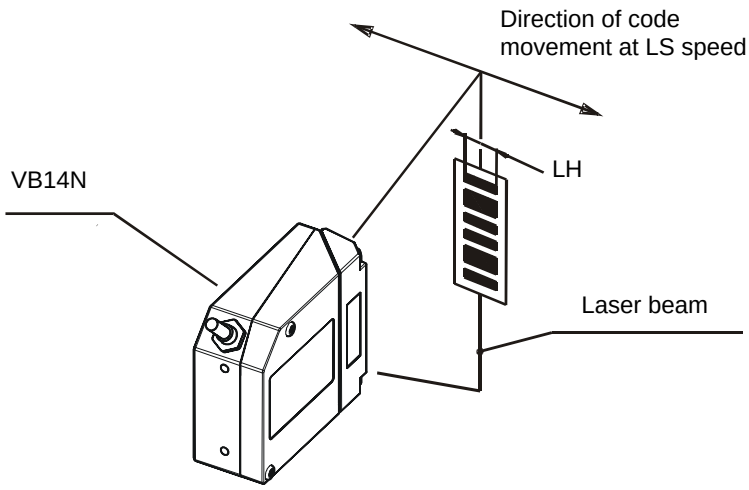


Figure 72 - "Step-Ladder" Scanning Mode

For example, the VB14N-300 (500 scans/sec.) for a 25 mm high code moving at 1000 mm/s performs:

[(25/1000) * 500] - 2 = 10 effective scans.

7.2.2 Picket-Fence Mode

If scanning is parallel to the code motion, (Figure 73), the number of effective scans is given by the following formula:

SN = [((FW-LW)/LS) * SS] -2

Where:
- SN = number of effective scans
- FW = reading field width (in mm)
- LW = label width (in mm)
- LS = label movement speed (in mm/s)
- SS = scans per second

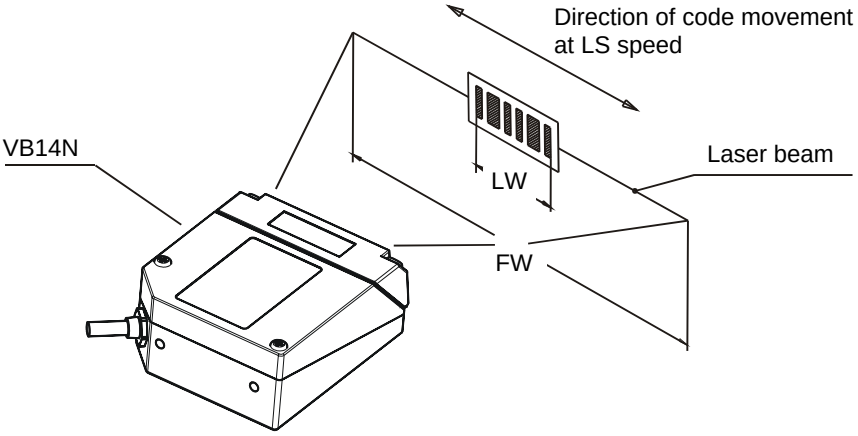


Figure 73 - "Picket-Fence" Scanning Mode

For example, for a 60 mm wide code moving in a point where the reading field is 160 mm wide at a 1500 mm/s speed, the VB14N-300 (500 scans per sec.), performs:

[((160-60)/1500) * 500] - 2 = 31 effective scans

7.3 PERFORMANCE

The VB14N scanner is available in different versions according to the reading performance.

Version	Max Code Resolution	Speed
	mm (mils)	scans/s
VB14N-300	0.20 (8)	500 to 800
VB14N-600	0.35 (14)	600 to 1000
VB14N-300-R	0.20 (8)	500 to 800
VB14N-600-R	0.35 (14)	600 to 1000

Version	Reading Distance
VB14N-300 /-R	40 mm (1.6 in) - 300 mm (11.8 in) on 0.50 mm (20 mils) codes
VB14N-600 /-R	190 mm (7.5 in) - 600 mm (23,6 in) on 0.50 mm (20 mils) codes

Refer to the diagrams given in par. 7.4 for further details on the reading features. They are taken on various resolution sample codes at a 25 °C ambient temperature, depending on the conditions in the notes under the diagrams.

7.3.1 Raster

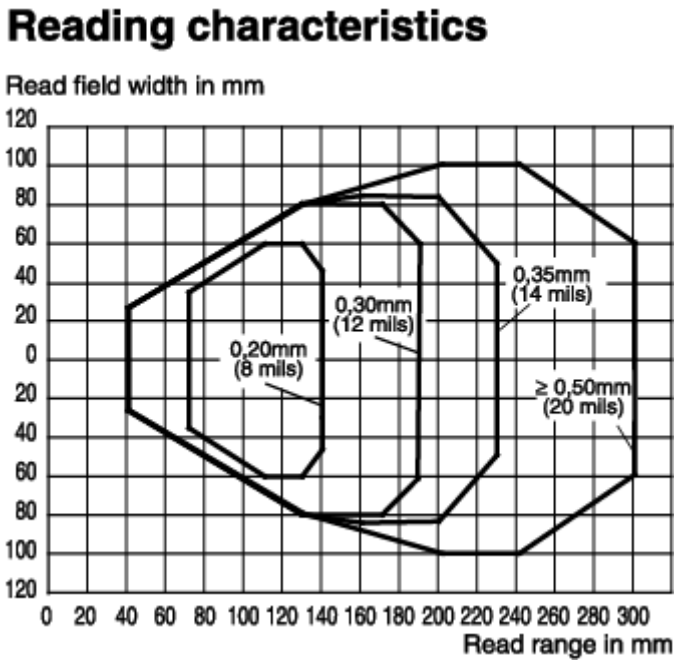
Raster versions are available. The distance between the top and bottom scan lines is called capture and is measured from the laser beam output window.

VB14N-300-R: The maximum capture is 18 mm (0.7 in) at 300 mm (11.8 in).

VB14N-600-R: The maximum capture is 35 mm (1.4 in) at 600 mm (23.6 in).

7.4 READING DIAGRAMS

VB14N-300 /-R



NOTE: (0,0) is the center of the laser beam output window.

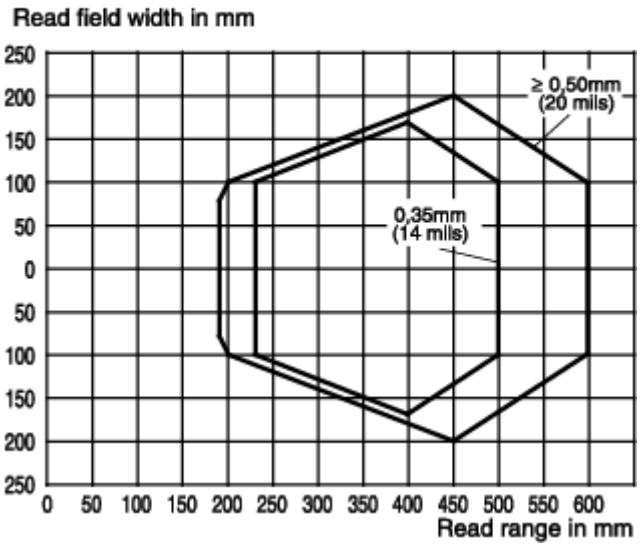
CONDITIONS

Optic Version	=	Linear
Code	=	Interleaved 2/5 or Code 39
PCS	=	0.90
"Pitch" angle	=	0°
"Skew" angle	=	15°
"Tilt" angle	=	0°
*Reading Conditions	=	Standard
*Scan Speed	=	500 scans/sec

* Parameter selectable in Genius™

VB14N-600 /-R

Reading characteristics



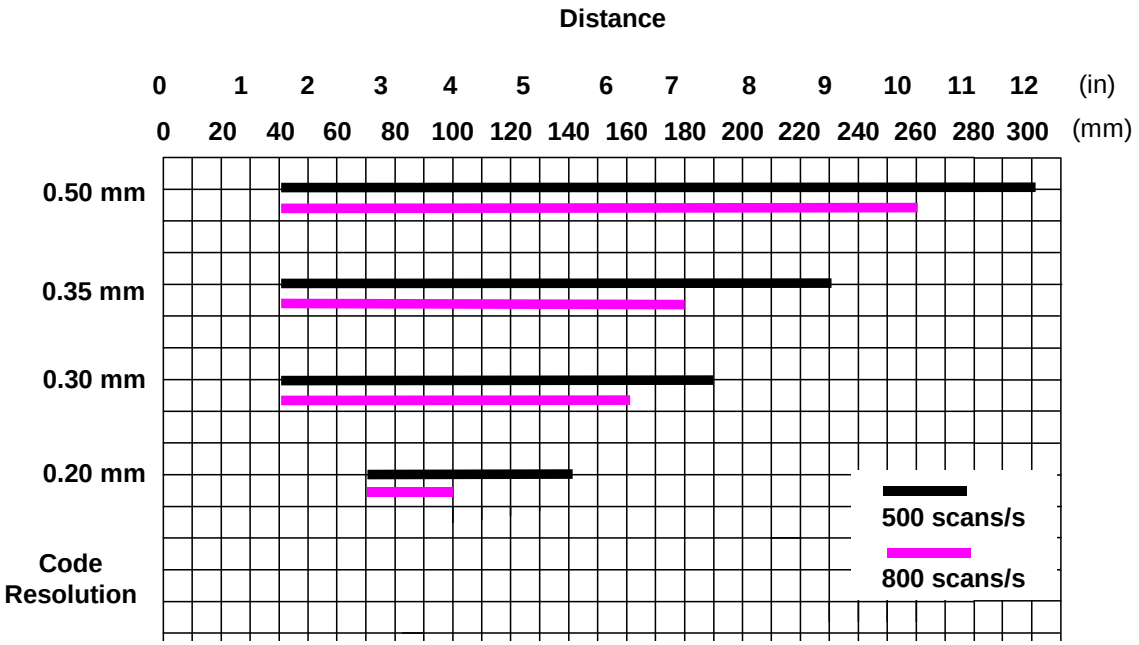
NOTE: (0,0) is the center of the laser beam output window.

CONDITIONS

Optic Version	=	Linear
Code	=	Interleaved 2/5 or Code 39
PCS	=	0.90
"Pitch" angle	=	0°
"Skew" angle	=	10°
"Tilt" angle	=	0°
*Code Resolution	=	High for 0.35mm (14 mils) codes
	=	Standard for 0.50mm (20 mils) codes or greater
*Reading Conditions	=	Standard
*Scan Speed	=	800 scans/sec

* Parameter selectable in Genius™

VB14N-300 /-R
Reading Distance vs Scanning Speed



8 MAINTENANCE

8.1 CLEANING

Clean the laser beam output window periodically for continued correct operation of the reader.

Dust, dirt, etc. on the window may alter the reading performance.

Repeat the operation frequently in particularly dirty environments.

Use soft material and alcohol to clean the window and avoid any abrasive substances.

WARNING

Clean the window of the VB14N when the scanner is turned off or, at least, when the laser beam is deactivated.

9 TROUBLESHOOTING

9.1 GENERAL GUIDELINES

When wiring the device, pay careful attention to the signal name (acronym) on the CBX100/500 spring clamp connectors (chp. 4). If you are connecting directly to the scanner 25-pin connector pay attention to the pin number of the signals (chp 5).

If you need information about a certain reader parameter you can refer to the Genius™ program help files.

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE	
Problem	**Suggestions**
Power On: the “Power On”/”Ready” LED is not lit	Is power connected? If using a power adapter, is it connected to a wall outlet? If using rail power, does rail have power? If using CBX100, does it have power (check switch and LED)? Measure voltage either at pin 13 and pin 25 (for 25-pin connector) or at spring clamp Vdc and GND (for CBX).
On line Mode: TRIGGER LED is not lit (when external trigger activates)	Is sensor connected to I1A, I1B spring clamps (for CBX) or to pins 18 and 19 (for 25-pin connector)? Is power supplied to photo sensor? Are the photo sensor LEDS (if any) working correctly? Is the sensor/reflector system aligned?
On line Mode: TRIGGER LED is correctly lit but nothing happens (no reading results)	Is the software configuration consistent with the application condition (operating mode etc.)? In the Genius™ program select the Operating Mode branch and check for related parameters.
Serial On line Mode: the reader is not triggered (no reading results)	In the Genius™ program select the Operating Mode branch and check if Serial On Line is selected in the On Line Options. Are the Start – Stop characters correctly assigned? Is the serial trigger source correctly connected and configured?
On line Mode and Serial On Line: Reader doesn’t respond correctly to the expected external signals end	In the Genius™ program select the Operating Mode branch and check the Reading Phase Timeout parameterization.
Mode: Mode Button functions don't work. LEDs light up but do not allow access to the functions.	The Mode Button functions don't work if the scanner motor or laser are turned off. Check if the motor or laser are turned off through the following parameters: • Beam Shutter = enabled • Scan Speed = Motor Off • Energy Saving>Serial Motor Off has been sent

TROUBLESHOOTING GUIDE	
Problem	**Suggestions**
Reading: Not possible to read the target barcode (always returns No Read) or the Auto Setup procedure Fails.	Check synchronization of reading pulse with object to read: Is the scan line correctly positioned? Place barcode in the center of scan line and run Test mode (selectable by Genius™ as an Operating Mode). If you still have trouble, check the following: • Is the reading distance within that allowed (see reading diagrams)? • Is the Tilt angle too large? • Is the Skew angle less than 10° (direct reflection)? • Choose the Code Definition branch and enable different Code Symbologies (except Pharmacode). Length = Min and Max (variable). • Is the Bar Code quality sufficient?
Communication: Device is not transmitting anything to the host	• Is the serial cable connected? • Is the correct wiring respected? • Are serial host settings equivalent to the serial device setting? • If using CBX, be sure the RS485 termination switch is positioned to OFF.
Communication: Data transferred to the host are incorrect, corrupted or incomplete	• In the Genius™ program select the Data Communication Settings/Data Format/Standard Parameters branch and check the Header, Separators, and Terminator values • Also check the Code Field Length and Fill Character values. • Are the COM port parameters correctly assigned?
Communication: Always returns the Reader Failure Character (<BEL> char as default)	• Note the exact model and Serial Number of the device. • Contact Pepperl+Fuchs.
How do I obtain my units' serial numbers?	• The device's serial number is printed on a label that is affixed to the body of the reader. • Serial numbers consist of 9 characters: one letter, 2 numbers, and another letter followed by 5 numbers.

10 TECHNICAL FEATURES

ELECTRICAL FEATURES	VB14N-300 /-R	VB14N-600 /-R
Input Power		
Supply Voltage	10 to 30 Vdc	
Power consumption max.	0.3 to 0.1 A; 3 W	0.5 to 0.17 A; 5 W
Serial Interfaces		
Main Serial Interface	Sw programmable: RS232; RS485 FD and HD	
Baudrate	1200 - 115200	
Auxiliary	RS232	
Baudrate	1200 - 115200	
ID-NET™	RS485 Half-duplex	
Baudrate	Up to 1 MBaud	
Inputs		
Input 1 (External Trigger), Input 2	Optocoupled, polarity insensitive	
Voltage	10 to 30 Vdc	
Current Consumption	12 mA max.	
Minimum Pulse Duration	5 ms.	
Outputs		
Output 1, Output 2	Optocoupled	
V_{CE}	30 Vdc max.	
Collector Current	40 mA continuous max.; 130 mA pulsed max.	
$V_{CE\ saturation}$	1V max. at 10 mA	
Power Dissipation	80 mW max. at 45 °C (ambient temperature)	
OPTICAL FEATURES		
Light Source	Semiconductor laser diode	
Wave Length	In the range 630 to 680 nm	
Safety Class	Class 2 - EN 60825-1; Class II - CDRH	
READING FEATURES (Note 1)		
Scan Rate (software program.)	(500 to 800 scans/sec)	(600 to 1000 scans/sec)
Aperture Angle	50°	
Maximum Reading Distance	See reading diagrams	
Maximum Resolution		
ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES		
Operating Temperature (Note 2)	0° to +45 °C (+32° to +113 °F)	
Storage Temperature	-20° to +70 °C (-4° to +158 °F)	
Humidity max.	90% non condensing	
Vibration Resistance	14 mm @ 2 to 10 Hz; 1.5 mm @ 13 to 55 Hz;	
EN 60068-2-6	2 g @ 70 to 200 Hz; 2 hours on each axis	
Bump Resistance	30g; 6 ms;	
EN 60068-2-29	5000 shocks on each axis	
Shock Resistance	30g; 11 ms;	
EN 60068-2-27	3 shocks on each axis	
Protection Class – EN 60529	IP65	
PHYSICAL FEATURES		
Mechanical Dimensions	68 x 84 x 34 mm (2.7 x 3.3 x 1.3 in)	
Weight	330 g (11.6 oz.)	

Note 1: Further details given in par. 7.3.

Note 2: If the reader is used in high temperature environments (over 40 °C), use of the Beam Shutter is advised (see the Genius™ configuration program) and/or a thermally conductive support (such as the metal bracket provided).

SOFTWARE FEATURES	
READABLE CODES *EAN/UPC (including Add-on 2 and Add-on 5) *2/5 Interleaved *Code 39 (Standard and Full ASCII) *Codabar *ABC Codabar	*Code 93 *Code 128 *EAN 128 ISBT 128 Pharmacode Plessey *ACB Readable.
Code Selection	up to ten different symbologies during one reading phase
Decoding Safety	can enable multiple good reads of same code
Headers and Terminators	Up to 128-byte header string Up to 128-byte terminator string
Operating Modes	On-Line, Serial On-Line, Verifier, Automatic, Continuous, Test
Configuration Modes	Mode Button Functions Genius™ utility program Genius™ based Host Mode Programming
Special Functions	Code Verifier ACB (Advanced Code Builder) Motor Off and SW_Speed Control Programmable Diagnostic and Statistic Messages
Parameter Storage	Non-volatile internal Flash
USER INTERFACE	
LED Indicators	Ready, Good, Trigger, Com, Status, Power On
Multi-function Key	Mode Button

GLOSSARY

ACB (Advanced Code Builder)
Advanced Code Builder (ACB) allows code reading by “stitching” together two partial reads of it. ACB is effective in reading codes positioned close-to-linear, small height codes, damaged codes, or poor print quality codes. See par. 7.1.

Aperture
Term used on the required CDRH warning labels to describe the laser exit window.

Barcode
A pattern of variable-width bars and spaces which represents numeric or alphanumeric data in machine-readable form. The general format of a barcode symbol consists of a leading margin, start character, data or message character, check character (if any), stop character, and trailing margin. Within this framework, each recognizable symbology uses its own unique format.

Barcode Label
A label that carries a barcode and can be affixed to an article.

Baud Rate
A unit used to measure communications speed or data transfer rate.

CDRH (Center for Devices and Radiological Health)
This organization (a service of the Food and Drug Administration) is responsible for the safety regulations governing acceptable limitations on electronic radiation from laser devices. Datalogic devices are in compliance with the CDRH regulations.

Code Positioning
Variation in code placement that affects the ability of a scanner to read a code. The terms Pitch, Skew, and Tilt deal with the angular variations of code positioning in the X, Y and Z axes. See pars. 3.1.1 and 3.2. Variations in code placement affect the pulse width and therefore the decoding of the code. Pulse width is defined as a change from the leading edge of a bar or space to the trailing edge of a bar or space over time. Pulse width is also referred to as a transition. Tilt, pitch, and skew impact the pulse width of the code.

Decode
The process of translating a barcode into data characters using a specific set of rules for each symbology.

Decoder
As part of a barcode reading system, the electronic package which receives the signals from the scanner, performs the algorithm to interpret the signals into meaningful data and provides the interface to other devices. The decoder is normally integrated into the scanner.

EAN
European Article Number System. The international standard barcode for retail food packages.

FLASH
An on-board non-volatile memory chip.

Full Duplex
Simultaneous, two-way, independent transmission in both directions.

Half Duplex
Transmission in either direction, but not simultaneously.

Host
A computer that serves other terminals in a network, providing services such as network control, database access, special programs, supervisory programs, or programming languages.

Interface
A shared boundary defined by common physical interconnection characteristics, signal characteristics and meanings of interchanged signals.

LED (Light Emitting Diode)
A low power electronic device that can serve as a visible or near infrared light source when voltage is applied continuously or in pulses. It is commonly used as an indicator light and uses less power than an incandescent light bulb but more than a Liquid Crystal Display (LCD). LEDs have extremely long lifetimes when properly operated.

Multidrop Line
A single communications circuit that interconnects many stations, each of which contains terminal devices. See RS485.

Parameter
A value that you specify to a program. Typically parameters are set to configure a device to have particular operating characteristics.

Picket-Fence Orientation
When the barcode's bars are positioned vertically on the product, causing them to appear as a picket fence. The first bar will enter the scan window first. See par. 7.2.2.

Pitch
Rotation of a code pattern about the X-axis. The normal distance between center line or adjacent characters. See pars. 3.1.1 and 3.2.

Position
The position of a scanner or light source in relation to the target of a receiving element.

Protocol
A formal set of conventions governing the formatting and relative timing of message exchange between two communicating systems.

Raster
The process of projecting the laser beam at varied angles spaced evenly from each other. Typically, the mirrored rotor surfaces are angled to create multiple scan lines instead of a single beam.

Resolution
The narrowest element dimension, which can be distinguished by a particular reading device or printed with a particular device or method.

RS232
Interface between data terminal equipment and data communication equipment employing serial binary data interchange.

RS485
Interface that specifies the electrical characteristics of generators and receivers for use in balanced digital multipoint systems such as on a Multidrop line.

Scanner
A device that examines a printed pattern (barcode) and either passes the uninterpreted data to a decoder or decodes the data and passes it onto the Host system.

Serial Port
An I/O port used to connect a scanner to your computer, identifiable by a 9-pin or 25-pin connector.

Signal
An impulse or fluctuating electrical quantity (i.e.: a voltage or current) the variations of which represent changes in information.

Skew
Rotation about the Y-axis. Rotational deviation from correct horizontal and vertical orientation; may apply to single character, line or entire encoded item. See pars. 3.1.1 and 3.2.

Step-Ladder Orientation
When the barcode's bars are positioned horizontally on the product, causing them to appear as a ladder. The ends of all bars will enter the scan window first. See par. 7.2.1.

Symbol
A combination of characters including start/stop and checksum characters, as required, that form a complete scannable barcode.

Tilt
Rotation around the Z axis. Used to describe the position of the barcode with respect to the laser scan line. See pars. 3.1.1 and 3.2.

Trigger Signal
A signal, typically provided by a photoelectric sensor or proximity switch, which informs the scanner of the presence of an object within its reading zone.

UPC
Acronym for Universal Product Code. The standard barcode type for retail food packaging in the United States.

Visible Laser Diode
A light source used in scanners to illuminate the barcode symbol. Generates visible red light at wavelengths between 630 and 680 nm.

FACTORY AUTOMATION – SENSING YOUR NEEDS

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