

# KEY STEPS TO BARCODE IMPLEMENTATION

To gain the full benefits of product numbering, product numbers must be allocated correctly and the bar codes must be printed accurately to ensure that they <u>scan first time</u>, every time.

## 1. Become a GS1 Mauritius member and obtain a GS1 Global Company Prefix (GCP)

You need to be registered with GS1 Mauritius to obtain a bank of numbers. These numbers will include a Company Prefix which is uniquely assigned to your company. The GCP is, depending on the range of numbers you applied for, either in nine, eight, or seven digits of thirteen-digit Global Trade Item Number (GTIN).

	9 Digit company prefix : 1 000 numbers											
	Company Prefix						lte	em N	0.	С		
Р	Ρ	Ρ	Р	Р	Ρ	Ρ	Р	Ρ	I	I	I	С

8 Digit company prefix : 10 000 numbers

	Company Prefix						Item No.			С		
Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	I	Т	I	Т	С

#### 7 Digit company prefix : 100 000 numbers

Company Prefix					Item No.				С			
Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Р	Ρ	Р	Р	I	I	I	I	I	С

### 2. Assign Numbers

Using your GS1 Global Company Prefix, generate your number(s). When assigning numbers to retail items a separate Global Trade Item Number (GTIN) must be given for each different size, shape, weight, colour, flavor, pack configuration, promotional variant.

Number sequentially. Example of Sequential Numbering

GLN:	609123456000C
Product A:	609123456001C
Product B:	609123456002C
Product C:	609123456003C

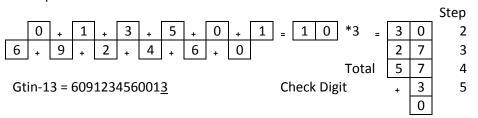
Check digit calculation

The GTIN Check Digit Calculator is available on

http://www.gs1.org/barcodes/support/check\_digit\_calculator

- 1. GTIN-13 : Enter 12 digits in blocks
- 2. Add digits in top blocks and multiply answer by 3
- 3. Add digits in lower blocks
- 4. Add result of step 2 above to result of step 3
- 5. Check Digit is a number, which when added to the unit digit of result of step 4, produces an answer of 0

GTIN-13 Example : 609123456001-C



- Numbering of Outer Cases 14 digit (GTIN-14)
  - Prefix the internal consumer unit number with any digit from 1-8 (indicator) and re-calculate the check digit
  - o Indicator 9 is reserved for variable measure items

Keep a record of numbers allocated to the products in a database

SEQUENCE	CHECK DIGIT	GTIN	PRODUCT DESCRIPTION
609123456001	3	6091234560013	Ex: Jam Strawberry 50g
609123456002	0	6091234560020	Jam Peach 50g
609123456003	7	6091234560037	Jam Strawberry 100gr

## 3. Select a barcode printing method

Bar code labels can either be printed by a printer or produced in-house.

### 4. Select a 'primary' scanning environment

There are four basic scanning environments for trade items that ultimately will influence the choice of the barcode, size and placement. These environments are:

- Retail Point-of-Sale Only
- General Distribution Only
- Point-of-Sale and General Distribution
- Special environments (e.g. medical device marketing)

### 5. Select the most appropriate barcode

Please refer to the table below for selecting the right barcode:

Application Areas	Encoded GTIN and / or attribute information	Symbol
General Retail Point-of-Sale and General Distribution	GTIN-13	EAN-13
Outercase	GTIN-13	EAN-13
	GTIN-14	ITF-14 / GS1-128
Pallet	GTIN-14	ITF-14 / GS1-128
	SSCC	GS1-128 (00)

### 6. Pick a barcode size

The EAN/UCC Symbol has a nominal height and width.

Standard Size 100%	Width (mm)	Height (mm)
EAN/UCC for GTIN-13	37.29	25.91

The specified magnification range for an EAN/UCC Symbol for a GTIN-13 being scanned at

- Retail POS : 80% 200%
- General distribution : 150% 200%
- For more information, please refer to the GS1 General Specifications

Note:

- <u>Truncation</u> (where the height is decreased) should be avoided as it may have a negative impact on scan rates for omnidirectional scanners.
- <u>Light Margins / Quiet Zones</u> is the area surrounding the bar code on the left and right. Without these light margins, the scanner is unable to recognise the beginning and the end of the bar code. The light margins vary depending on the magnification of the bar code. For a nominal size (100%), the right light margin should be 2,31 mm and 3,63 mm to the left, with 0,33 mm required from the top of the bars. Make sure that absolutely no information or graphics infringe on this area.

### 7. Format the Barcode Human Readable Interpretation

The text beneath a barcode is important because if the barcode is damaged or of poor quality, then the text is used as a back-up.

### 8. Pick a barcode colour

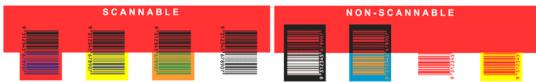
Scanners interpret bar codes by measuring the widths of the light and dark bars. The optimum colour combination for a barcode symbol is black bars with a white background (spaces and Quiet Zones).

Combinations of other colours can be equally as effective. As a scanner's beam is a shade of red, the contrast seen by scanner is different to that seen by the human eye. The table below gives an indication of how certain colour combinations work together.

Suitable Colour Combinations					
Good Contrast	Poor Contrast				
Black on White	Red on White				
Blue on white	Orange on White				
Green on white	Yellow on White				
Black on Red	Black on Blue				
Blue on Orange	Black on Green				
Green on yellow	Red on Blue				

#### Suitable Colour Combinations

If you want to use other colours, the following may help you:



### 9. Choose the barcode placement



**Picket Fence** 



Ladder

# **NEVER ON THE BASE!**

<ul> <li>Consumer Units</li> <li>Close to the natural base</li> <li>Lower right quadrant</li> <li>Opposite the promotional panel</li> <li>Between 8mm and 100mm from the edge</li> <li>Orientated ladder fashion on cylindrical products</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Multipacks and Cash &amp; Carry Packs</li> <li>On longer side and, if possible, opposite the promotional panel</li> <li>Lower right quadrant</li> <li>Choose flat surface if irregular</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>For Distribution</li> <li>Lowest edge of bar code is 32 mm from base of unit and at least 19mm from vertical edges.</li> <li>Placement must be on the short side and the side to the right.</li> <li>Picket Fence</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>For Pallets</li> <li>Height from 400mm to 800mm from base of unit.</li> <li>Not closer than 50mm from vertical edges</li> </ul>

### 10. Enhance a barcode quality

Once the barcode symbols have been printed, they need to be tested. Testing is the technical process by which a barcode symbol is analysed to determine its conformance with specifications for the symbol. Ongoing checks are recommended to ensure that the barcode complies with the required quality standard and to identify any potential problems.

