Configuring a Random Weight Bar Code

Procedure

You can set up bar codes for variable weight items, such as prepared foods, and have these bar codes printed on a label or a customer receipt.

Note

The UPC and EAN standards can both be used for embedded price/weight labels that are used for in-store variable price/weight items. They can be entered at the POS terminal using a scanner, or by manually entering the random price/weight bar code number. This procedure describes how to configure a random weight bar code.

Two types of random price/weight bar codes are supported:

- UPCA codes which start with 2 and are twelve digits in length
- EAN 13 codes which start with 2 and are thirteen digits in length.

The barcode configuration set up in Chromis is based on the GS1 standard for variable product barcodes.

EAN13

2 0 I I I I I V P P P P C	**Price based on /100**
2 1 I I I I I V P P P P C	**Price based on /10**
2 2 I I I I I V P P P P C	**Price**
2 3 I I I I I V W W W W C	**Weight based on /1000**
2 4 I I I I I V W W W W C	**Weight based on /100**
2 5 I I I I I V W W W W C	**Weight based on /10**
2 8 R R R R R P P P P P C	**Price based on 5 digit/100**

Where := I represents product code
:= V verifier
:= P Price
:= C Barcode check digit

UPC

2 I I I I I V P P P P C	**Price based on /10**

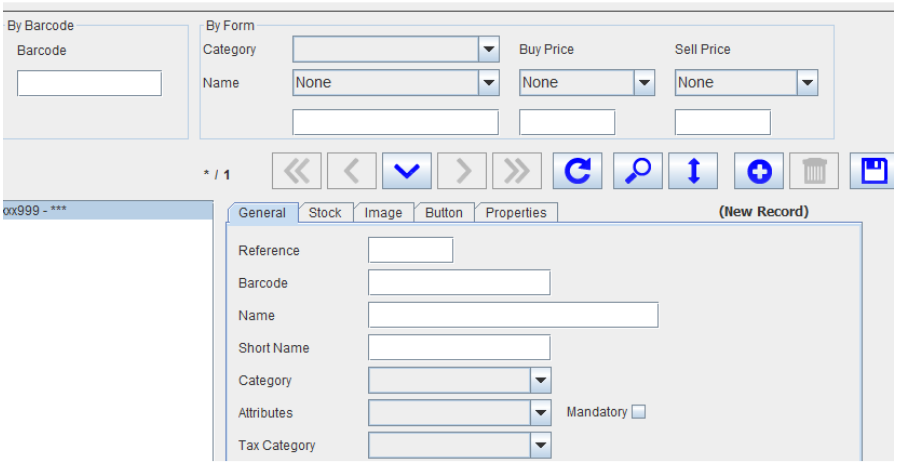
UPC use the product selling price to determine if the barcode is price or weight based.

Setting up the products on Chromis

Say, we wish to sell apples in the store, and these will use as price based barcode. The price will be 2 decimal places long.

First we will setup the product as EAN13, we do not to tell the software what code we will using.

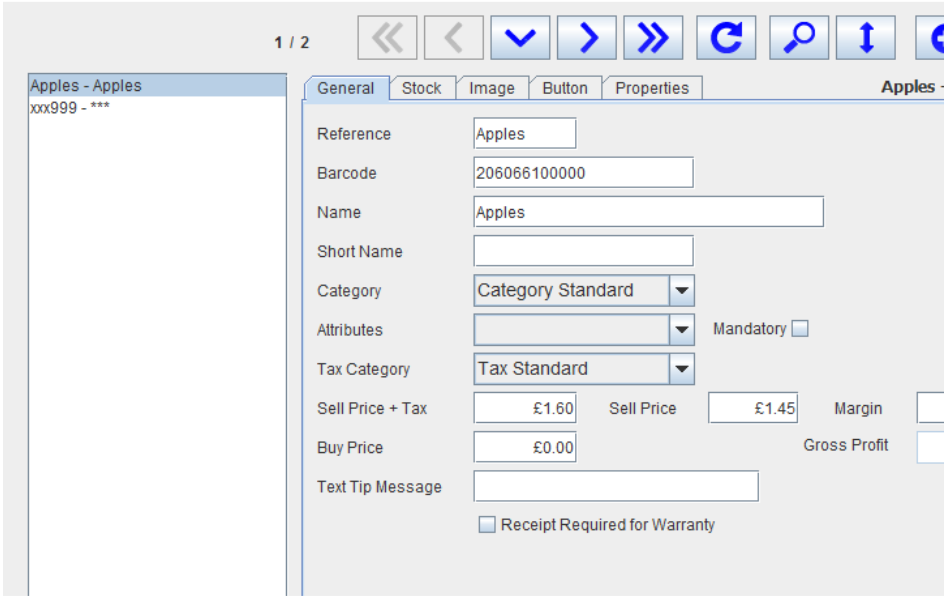
Goto the products setup page in Chromis.



We need to create the barcode for the product so that we can track all sales, as each sale can have a different barcode.

We have indicated that we will use a price based barcode and 2 decimal places, so will start the barcode with ' 20'

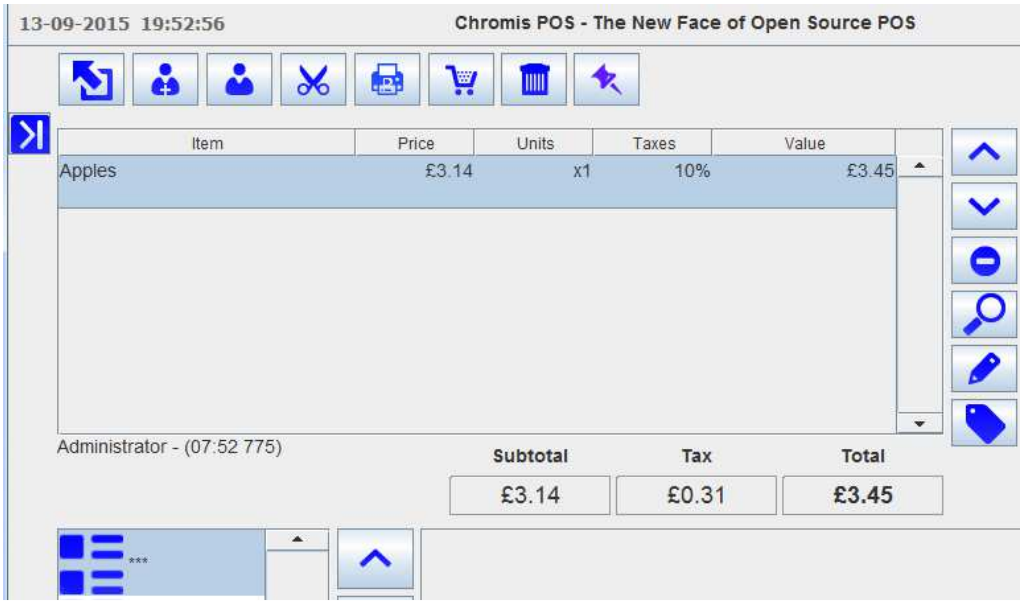
Next we need a product code for apples, this a 5 character code, so we will use 60661, so are barcode is now '2060661', finally we need to pad the code out with '00000', so the end result is '206066100000'. You may noticed that the barcode is only 12 characters not 13, we do not need a check digit for the product code here.



We can now create the product in Chromis, using the above barcode. As we are using a price based barcode we do not have to set a selling price for this, but if you are also attaching scales, it is best to set one.

A customer brings the product to the till to be scanned, with following barcode produce by the scales at your fresh fruit counter.

You scan the barcode into Chromis and get the following screen.

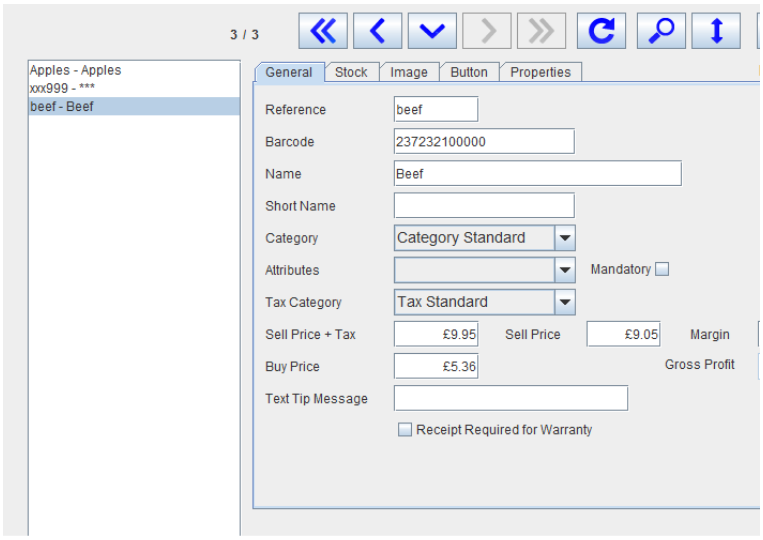


You will see that the 0345 have been translated into the price 3.45.

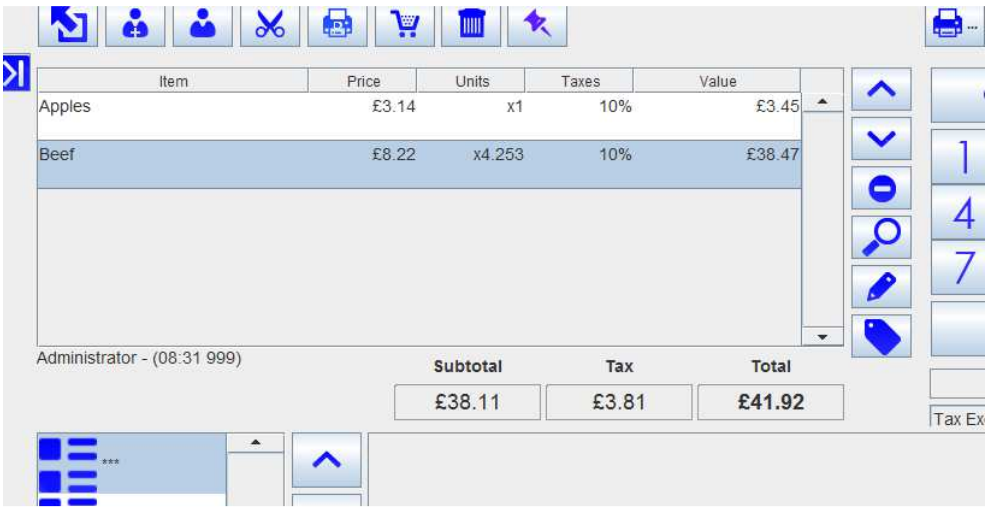
So now let's set up a product that use a weight based format.

For example we sell all the meat by weight and this is printed on the barcode set to 3 decimal places. So for that the barcode will start with '23'

Next we need a product code for beef, again this a 5 character code, so we will use 72321, so are barcode is now '2372321', finally we need to pad the code out with '00000', so the end result is '237232100000'.



So if we now scan the new barcode for the meat department.



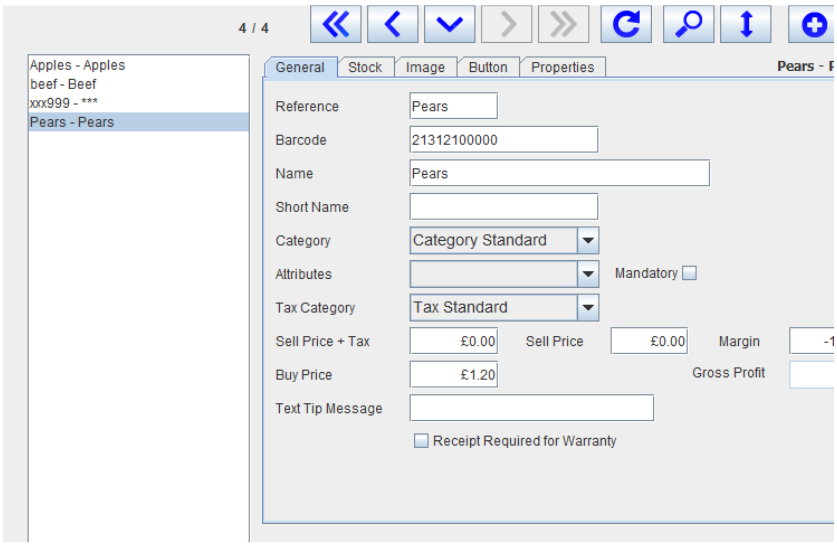
We can see that we now have 4.253 units of beef on the ticket.

Now let's look at the 12 character UPC barcode.

The UPC barcodes works in a slightly different way to EAN13, if does not have the first 2 digits telling it how to function, and the variable part is always 2 decimal places.

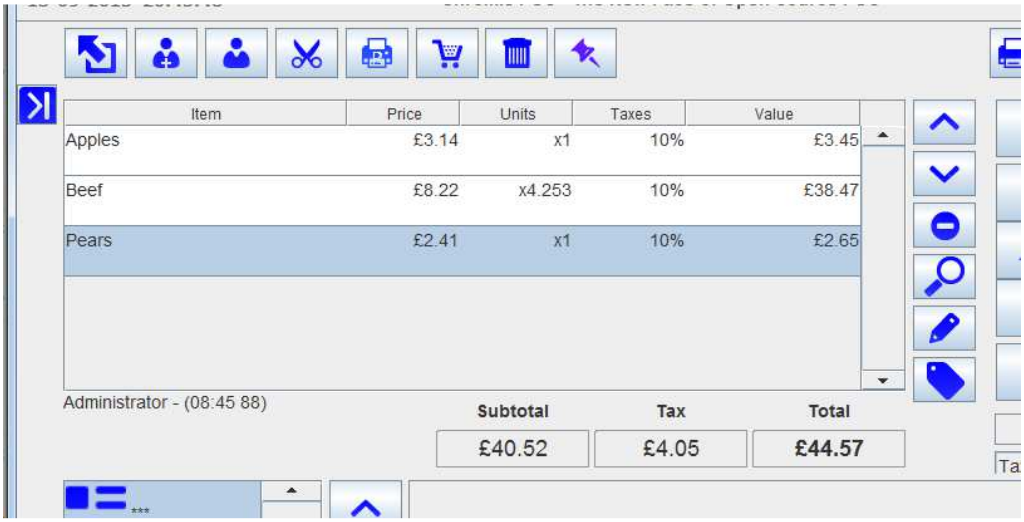
So how does the system know what the number variable means? If we create a product with a selling price then the variable part is read as a weight otherwise if the selling price is ‘0.0’ the barcode holds a price.

So let’s sell some pears by price, all these UPC starts with ‘2’ so that part is easy. Next wel need to allocate 5 digit product code to it, so we wil use ‘13121’, we now have ‘213121’ finally the filler of ‘00000’ giving use ‘21312100000’, again we do not need the check sum so the code is only 11 characters long.

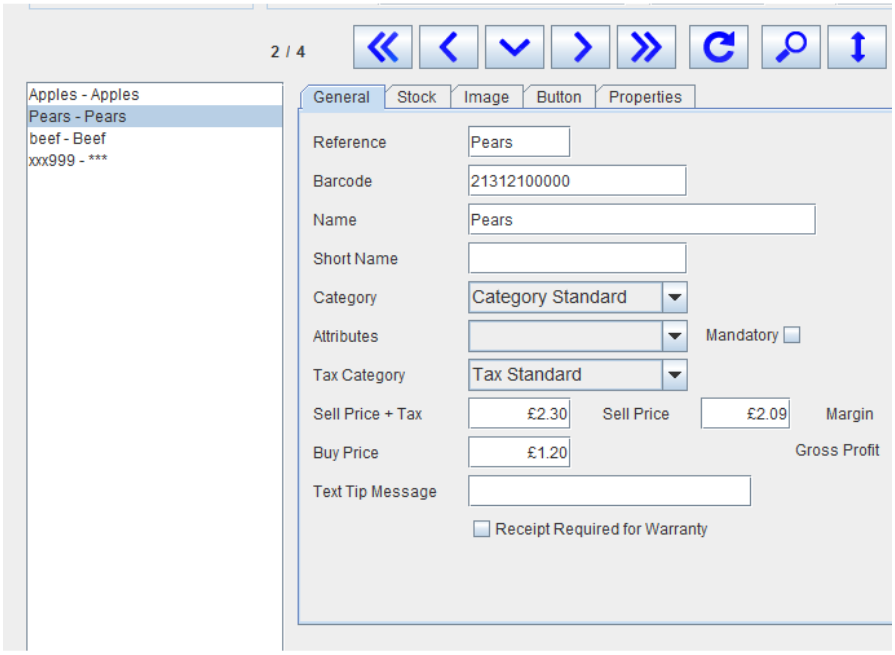


Now we will scan the new code.

We get a line for pears selling for 2.65

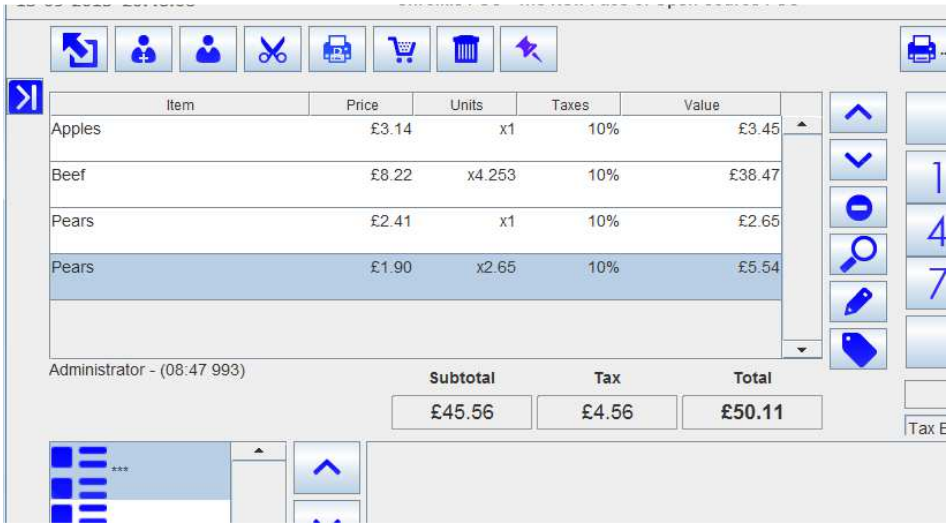


Let’s now change pears, so they are sold by weight.



Using the same product code, give the product a selling price.

Now if we scan the same barcode.



We get 2.65 units at the price we set.

These settings are based on GS1 UK and GS1 US.