

Anatomy of a Label

1. Bar Code

A bar code consists of varying width parallel bars and spaces. Predetermined width patterns are used to represent actual data in the symbol.

2. Modified Bar Code

The alteration of the bar code, as in the sequence of the characters or addition of characters, such as checksum characters.

3. Checksum Character

A character included within a string of data whose value is used for the purpose of performing a mathematical check to ensure the accuracy of that data.



4. Sequence

The consecutive series of numbers and alpha characters that make up a set of labels, the last 2-3 digits usually beginning with 00 or 000 and ending in 99 or 999 (ABC000-ABC999, for example).

5. Quiet Zone

The clear space, containing no dark marks, that precedes the start character of a bar code symbol and follows the stop character.

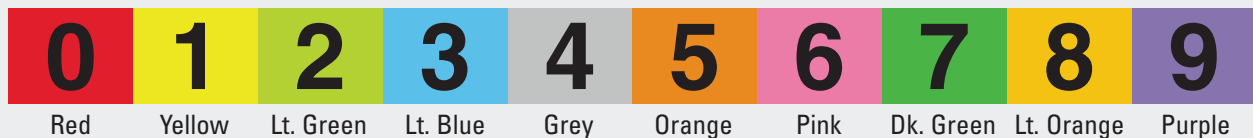
6. Media Identifier

One or more characters used to uniquely identify the type of media. Used by some library systems to differentiate between generations of media, such as: L1=LTO 1, L2=LTO 2, L3=LTO 3, etc.

Color Charts

Vibrant Colors*

Standard on most media types, including LTO, DLT, 4mm, 8mm, etc.



*This is the Digital Storage default for in-house labels.

Colors also available upon request:*

*Black Characters on White Background is also available. Black on White is the standard for ALL cleaning labels.

Standard Colors

Available upon request.



Pastel Colors

Available upon request.

