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Information technology — International symbology specification — MaxiCode

*Technologies de l'information — Spécification internationale des
symboles — MaxiCode*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standard may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO/IEC 16023 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Automatic identification and data capture techniques*.

International Standard ISO/IEC 16023 was prepared by AIM International (as ANSI/AIM BC10) and was adopted, under a special "fast-track procedure", by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

Annexes A to E form a normative part of this International Standard. Annexes F to L are for information only.

Information technology — International symbology specification — MaxiCode

Introduction

MaxiCode is a fixed-size matrix symbology which is made up of offset rows of hexagonal modules arranged around a unique finder pattern.

Manufacturers of bar code equipment and users of the technology require publicly available standard symbology specifications to which they can refer when developing equipment and application standards. The publication of Symbology Specifications is designed to achieve this.

ISO/IEC

8859-1

Information Processing - 8-bit
Single-byte Coded Graphic
Character Sets - Part 1 (Latin
Alphabet Number 1)

Guideline on Mode 0 for MaxiCode - AIM USA
ECI Assignments Document - AIM International.

1 Scope

This specification defines the requirements for the symbology known as MaxiCode. It specifies the MaxiCode symbology characteristics, data character encodation, symbol formats, dimensions and print quality requirements, error correction rules, decoding algorithm, and user-selectable application parameters.

2 Normative References

This specification incorporates provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed below. The latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

EN796 Bar Coding : Symbology Identifiers

EN1556 Bar Coding : Terminology

ANSI

X3.182 Bar Code Print Quality - Guideline
(Same as EN1635 - Bar Coding :
Test Specifications for Bar Code
Symbols)

ANSI

X3.4 Coded Character Sets - 7-bit
American National Standard Code
for Information Interchange (7-bit
ASCII)
(equivalent to the US national
version of ISO 646)

ISO 3166 Codes for the Representation on
Names of Countries