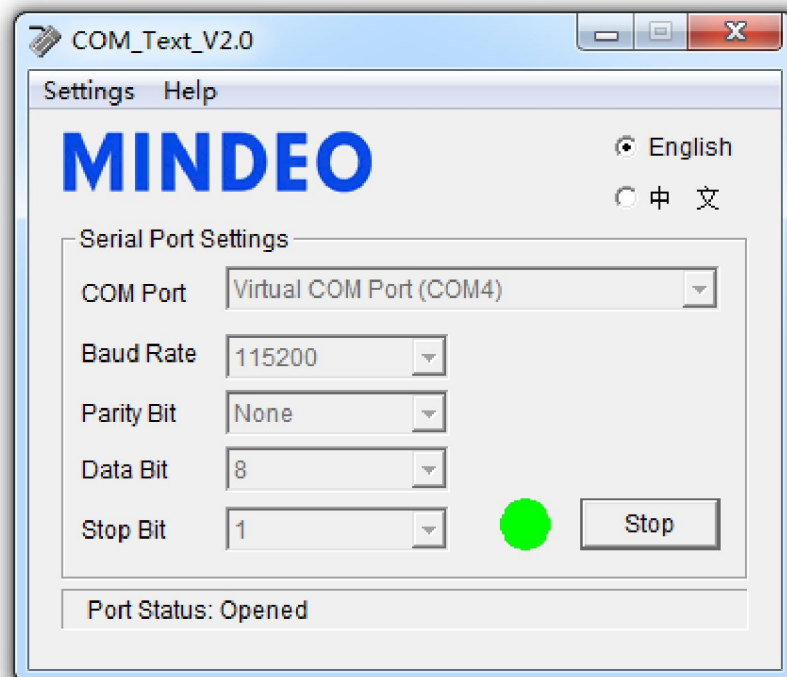


MINDEO

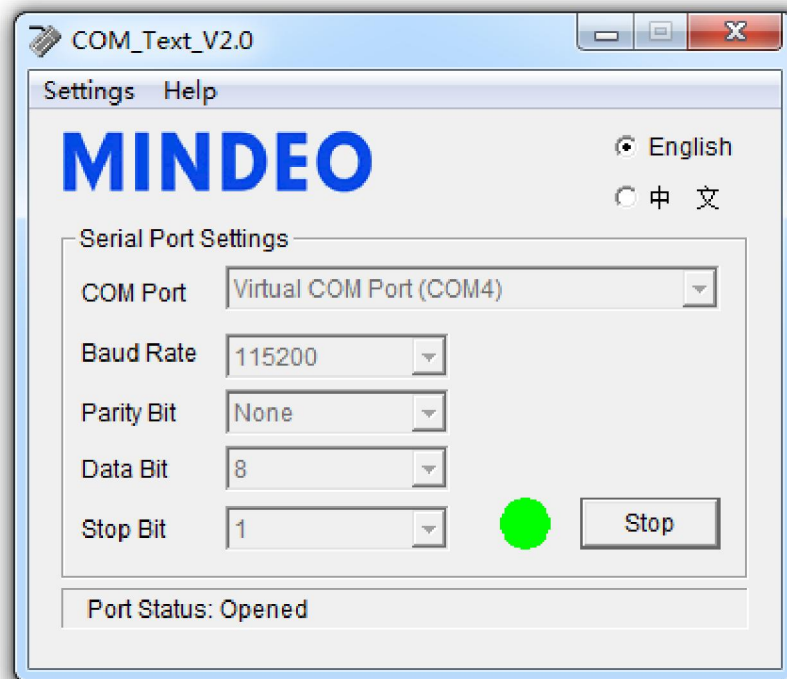
COM Text User Manual



Version: COM_Text_Manual_EN_V2.0

1 COM Text introduction

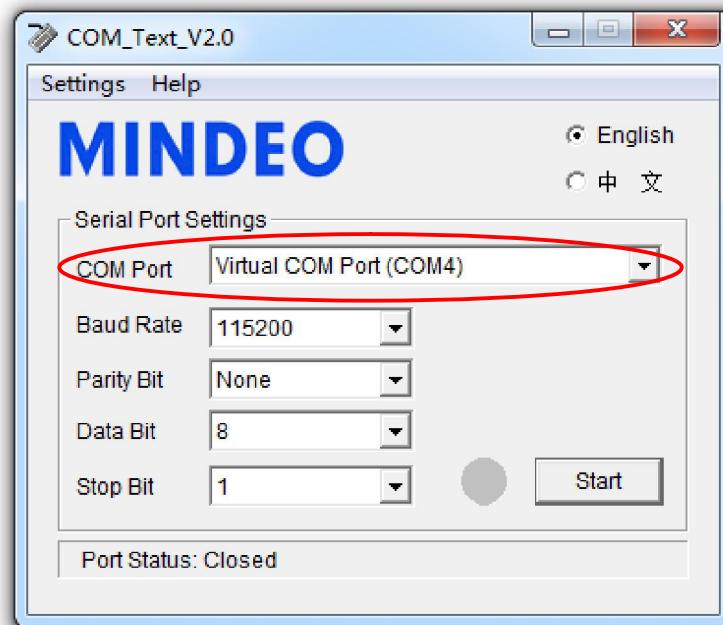
COM Text software is a Serial Keys emulator for Windows Operating System. COM Text can transform the Hexadecimal data (received through the serial port or USB Virtual COM) to the character format (ASCII, Unicode Simplified Chinese, Japanese, etc.), and display the character on the active editor window of Notepad (.TXT) or Microsoft Word (.DOC).



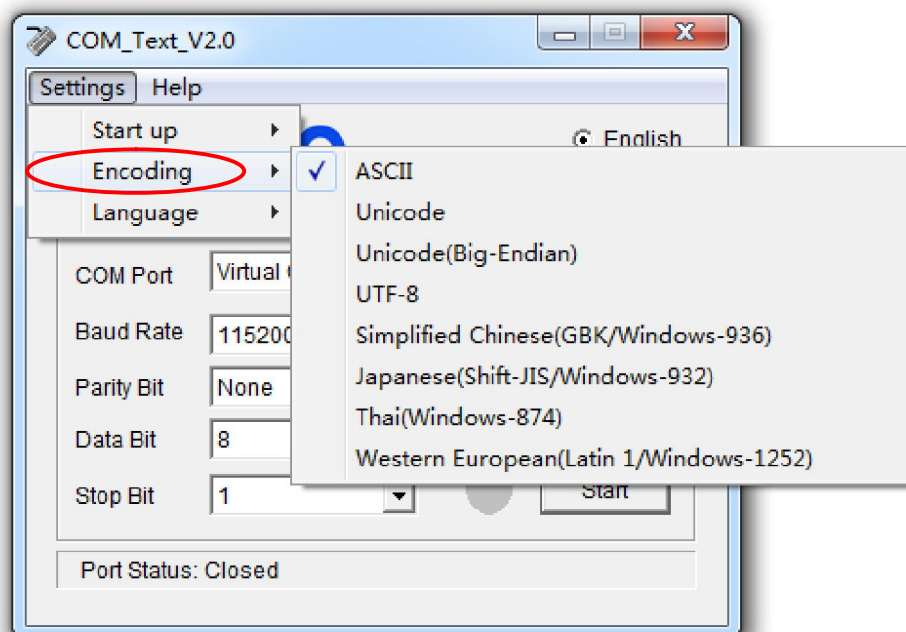
2 Instructions

2.1 Communication Settings

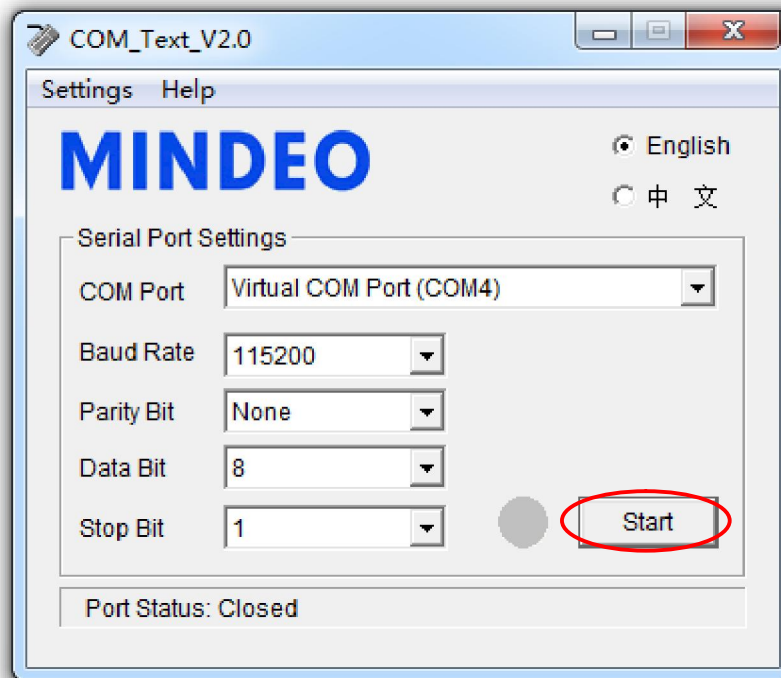
Setp1: In COM Port pulldown menu, choose the com port which the device is plugged in.



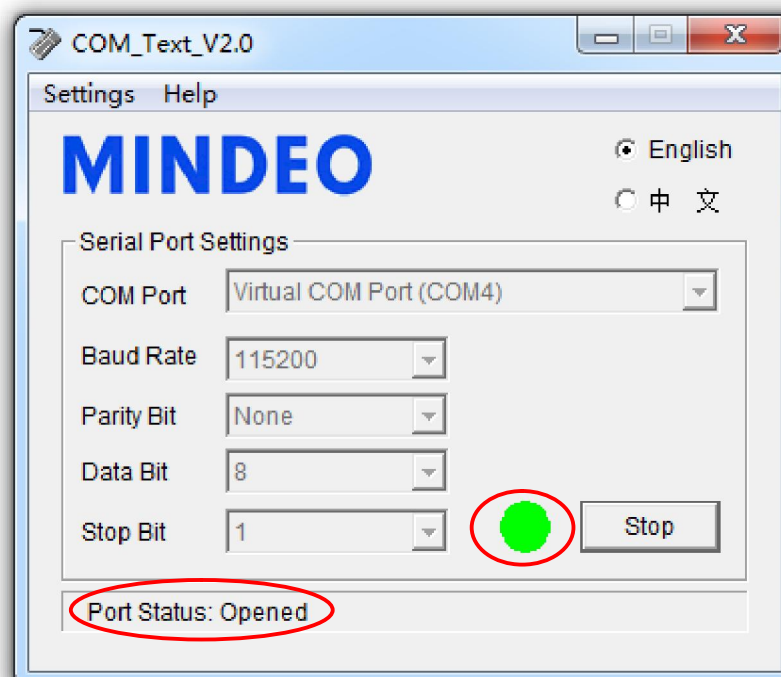
Setp2: Choose the appropriate Character Encoding in the Settings-Encoding menu (refer to [2.2.2 Encoding](#)). The default Encoding is ASCII.



Setp3: Click on the Start button.

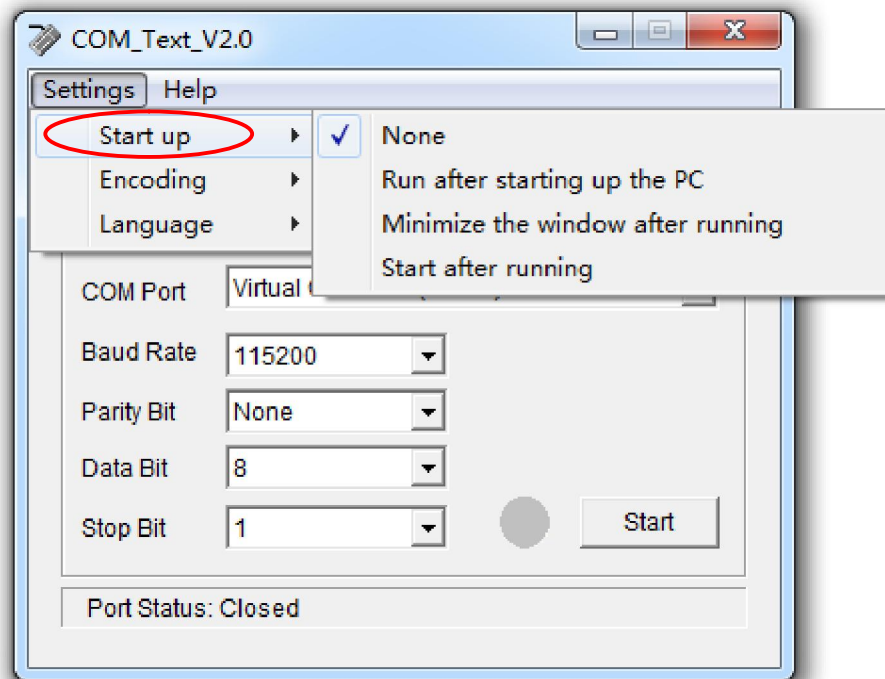


If it was started successfully, the grey icon will be green, and the Port Status is opened.



2.2 Software Settings

2.2.1 Start up



None: By default, this option is selected.

Notice: The following Start up settings provides the user with one or more items which can be multiply selected.

Run after starting up the PC: If selected, it will automatically run after starting up the PC.

Minimize the window after running: If selected, it will be immediately minimized as a small icon in the lower right corner of the desktop after running.



Note: 1) Clicking on the icon, it can be reverted to its original size.

2) A pop-up menu which contains “close” option is available if the small icon is clicked on by the right button, then it can be closed by this way.

Start after running: If selected, the serial port will be opened automatically according to the previous settings after running.

2.2.2 Character Encoding

In computer science, the terms "character encoding", "character map", "character set" or "code page" were historically synonymous, as the same standard would specify a repertoire of characters and how they were to be encoded into a stream of code units - usually with a single character per code unit. Common examples include the ASCII and Unicode. If the data received does not display with the proper characters, it may be because the barcode being scanned was created using a character encoding system that is different from the one the host program is expecting. Try alternate options in "Character Encoding System Setting" menu of COM_Text to find the proper one.

External links:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Character_encoding

2.2.2.1 ASCII

ASCII(American Standard Code for Information Interchange) is a character-encoding scheme originally based on the English alphabet. ASCII codes represent text in computers, communications equipment, and other devices that use text. Most modern character-encoding schemes are based on ASCII, though they support many additional characters. ASCII includes definitions for 128 characters: 33 are non-printing control characters (many now obsolete) that affect how text and space is processed and 95 printable characters, including the space (which is considered an invisible graphic).

External links:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ASCII>

2.2.2.2 Unicode

Unicode is a computing industry standard for the consistent encoding, representation and handling of text expressed in most of the world's writing systems. Unicode is developed in conjunction with the International Organization for Standardization and shares the character repertoire with ISO/IEC 10646: the Universal Character Set.

Unicode defines two mapping methods: the Unicode Transformation Format (UTF) encodings, and the Universal Character Set (UCS) encodings. An encoding maps (possibly a subset of) the range of Unicode code points to sequences of values in some fixed-size range, termed code values. The numbers in the names of the encodings indicate the number of bits in one code value (for UTF encodings) or the number of bytes per code value (for UCS) encodings. UTF-8 and UTF-16 are probably the most commonly used encodings. UCS-2 is an obsolete subset of UTF-16; UCS-4 and UTF-32 are functionally equivalent. In computing, the term endian or endianness refers to the ordering of individually addressable sub-components within the representation of a larger data item as stored in external memory. This "Unicode" equates the UTF-16(Little-Endian), the least significant byte is ordered first.

External links:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unicode>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTF_16

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO/IEC_10646

2.2.2.3 Unicode(Big-Endian)

Unicode(Big-Endian) equates UTF-16(Big-Endian), the most significant is ordered first.

External links:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTF_16

2.2.2.4 UTF-8

UTF-8 (UCS Transformation Format—8-bit[1]) is a variable-width encoding that can represent every character in the Unicode character set. It was designed for backward compatibility with ASCII and to avoid the complications of endianness and byte order marks in UTF-16 and UTF-32. UTF-8 has become the dominant character encoding for the World-Wide Web, accounting for more than half of all Web pages.

External links:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/UTF-8>

2.2.2.5 Simplified Chinese(GBK)

GB 2312 is the registered internet name for a key official character set of the People's Republic of China, used for simplified Chinese characters. GB abbreviates Guojia Biaozhun, which means national standard in Chinese. GB2312 includes 6,763 Chinese characters.

GBK is an extension of the GB2312 character set for simplified Chinese characters, used in the People's Republic of China. GB abbreviates Guojia Biaozhun, which means national standard in Chinese, while K stands for Extension ("Kuo-zhan"). GBK includes 21,003 Chinese simplified and traditional characters. Microsoft's Code Page Windows-936 is generally thought of as being GBK. Code page Windows-936 is Microsoft's character encoding for simplified Chinese.

External links:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GB_2312

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/GBK>

2.2.2.6 Japanese(Shift-JIS)

Shift-JIS, also known as MS Kanji or SJIS, is an encoding system for Japanese characters, developed by Microsoft Corporation. It encodes the characters from the JIS X 0201 (ASCII/JIS-Roman) and JIS X 0208 (Japanese) character sets as sequences of either one or two bytes. It can accommodate full-width and half-width Latin alphabet, Hiragana, Katakana, symbols and Kanji. Microsoft's Code Page Windows-932 is generally thought of as being Shift-JIS. Code page Windows-932 is Microsoft's character encoding for Japanese.

External links:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shift_JIS

2.2.2.7 Thai(Windows-874)

ISO/IEC 8859-11:2001, Information technology - 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets - Part 11: Latin/Thai alphabet, is part of the ISO/IEC 8859 series of ASCII-based standard character encodings, first edition published in 2001. It is informally referred to as Latin/Thai. It is nearly identical to the national Thai standard TIS-620 (1990). The sole difference is that ISO/IEC 8859-11 allocates non-breaking space to code 0xA0, while TIS-620 leaves it undefined. (In practice, this small distinction is usually ignored.)

As with all varieties of ISO/IEC 8859, the lower 128 codes are equivalent to ASCII. The additional characters, apart from no-break space, are found in Unicode in the same order, only shifted from 0xA1 to U+0E01 and so forth.

Windows - 874 as well as the code page used in the Thai version of the Microsoft Windows. Windows - 874 differs from ISO/IEC 8859-11 only nine symbols (0x80, 0x85, 0x91~0x97).

External links:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO/IEC_8859-11

2.2.2.8 Western European (Latin 1/Windows-1252)

ISO/IEC 8859-1:1998, Information technology - 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets - Part 1: Latin alphabet No. 1, is part of the ISO/IEC 8859 series of ASCII-based standard character encodings, first edition published in 1987. It is generally intended for "Western European" languages. It is the basis for most popular 8-bit character sets, including Windows-1252 and the first block of characters in Unicode.

The Windows-1252 codepage coincides with ISO-8859-1 for all codes except the range 128 to 159 (hex 80 to 9F), where the little-used C1 controls are replaced with additional characters including all the missing characters provided by ISO-8859-15. Windows-28591 is the actual ISO-8859-1 codepage.

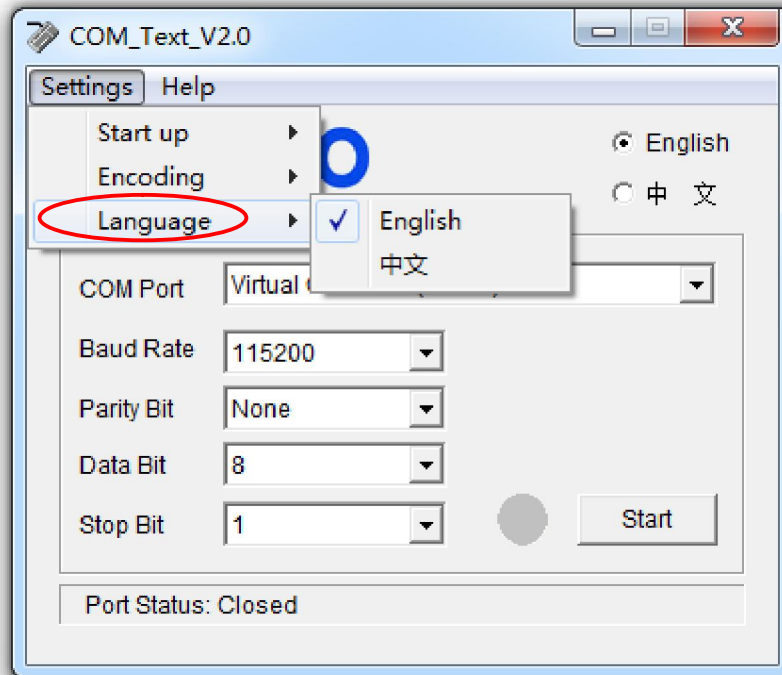
Windows-1252 is designed for Latin 1 languages: Afrikaans, Basque, Catalan, Danish, Dutch, English, Faroese, Finnish, French, Galician, German, Icelandic, Indonesian, Italian, Malay, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swahili, and Swedish.

External links:

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latin-1>

2.2.3 Language Setting

Language setting provides selection of Chinese or English display of operation panel.



2.3 Others

1. Only one copy of COM_Text can run at the same time.
2. If Mindeo's virtual serial port device is plugged in, it will automatically run. And automatically stop when the device is pulled out.