

Technical Information regarding PZN Coding - PZN in Code 39 -

General information

This appendix stipulates the necessary details for the coding of the Central Pharmaceutical Numbers (Pharmazentralnummern - PZN) provided by IFA GmbH in Code 39 and replaces the previous “Technische Hinweise zur Codierung im Code 39” (Technical Information for Coding in Code 39). The machine-readable and visual labelling with the PZN is a result of the market requirements and, specifically as a nationally standardised identifier, from the requirements stipulated in the German Social Code Book V (SGB V).

With the introduction of the Data Matrix Code (DMC), the PZN can also be affixed as part of the DMC and the Code 39 to packs in accordance with the IFA and securPharm specifications. For pharmaceuticals launched after 9 February 2019, the PZN in Code 39 can be omitted. However, it is recommended to retain the Code 39 for the transitional period in order to make said transition easier for the parties involved.

Coding and labelling in Code 39 can be maintained indefinitely.

Scope

The specifications in this appendix apply to applications in which the PZN is to be affixed in Code 39.

Coding of the PZN in Code 39

Code 39 is an alphanumeric barcode in which the numbers 0 through 9, 26 letters and 7 special characters can be coded. Each of these characters implemented in the code consists of nine elements: five bars and four spaces. A space serves as separator between the individual characters.

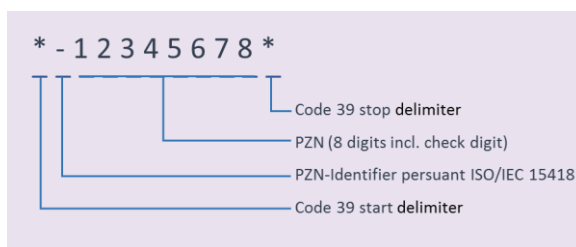
Example - Code 39:



The content of the code is “AB – 1234”.

The complete description of Code 39 can be found in the international standard ISO/IEC 16388.

The data structure for representing the PZN in Code 39 is as follows:

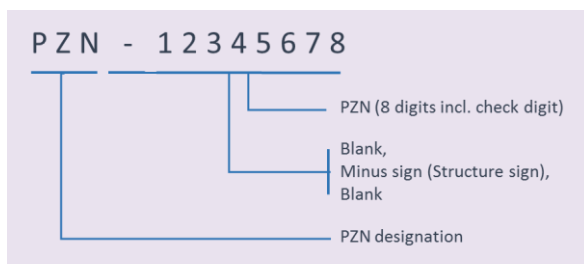


The minus sign is internationally standardised as an identifier for the PZN in ISO/IEC 15418 and serves to identify the PZN. In practice, the correct capture is additionally verified by reconciling the PZN with the database and with the check digit. The last digit of the PZN is the check digit.

According to the standard, an additional character (denoted ‘*’) is used for both start and stop delimiters. In clear text, the start and stop characters are not shown.

Clear text line

To allow manual checking of the code and to facilitate a transmission of the PZN without code reading, the PZN is generally printed centered along with the code in a well-readable font size (at least 6 pt. for a small code). The following structure applies to clear text:



Please note that the clear text line is distinct from the code content:

For visual identification, the term "PZN" precedes the number and the structural identifier is separated with a space for better readability. The spaces and the term "PZN" are not represented in the code (see above).

Example - PZN in Code 39:



Code size

The code size is oriented on the size of the packaging in question. The code size can vary within the limits stipulated by the parameter listed below.

Previous specifications specified three code sizes. These code sizes can still be used for guidance.

Module width:

For the "normal" code size, the module width is $X = 0.25$ mm. Permissible is a minimal width: Module width $X = 187$ μ m and a maximum code size: Module width $X = 450$ μ m.

Code size:

Considering the stipulated rise and module width, the result is a nominal code size of about 10 x 40 mm. The minimum code size for the smallest packages is about 7 x 30 mm.

Ratio:

The nominal ratio (proportion of narrow to wide line) should be 1:2.5. Permissible is 1:2 to 1:3.

Quiet zone:

The quiet zones should be at least 10 times the module width X .

Code height:

For a normal size of $X = 0.25$ mm, the code can be between 8 and 20 mm high. Greater heights increase the initial reading rate.

The code height of nominally 10 mm changes proportionately to the nominal module width of $X = 0.25$ mm.

Readers

The barcode reader should have a nominal aperture of 0.15 mm (6 mil) and the minimum reading width should not be below 70 to 80 mm.

Using 2-D scanners, linear codes (barcodes) can also be read without problem, as long as the optical properties in terms of resolution and reading width correspond to the barcode reader properties.

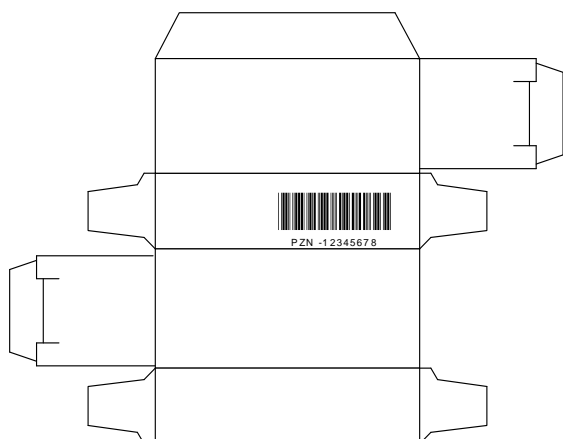
Code placement on the packages

Since the coding of the PZN is to be affixed to the outer packaging of pharmaceuticals, this will predominantly affect folding cartons. The placement suggestions for folding cartons below are no obligatory standards but recommendations from which one can deviate for various reasons, as long as the code remains machine-readable.

Since the PZN in Code 39 can be applied in primary printing, the degrees of freedom in packaging design are relatively large. It is recommended to use one of the side surfaces for code placement. It should be done in such a manner that the lengthwise extension of the code and PZN stand parallel to the longitudinal edge (see example).

For pharmaceuticals with central marketing authorisation in Europe, the PZN must be affixed in the "blue box".

Example - Placement of Code 39:



Print quality

Pursuant to ISO/IEC 15416, at least 1.5 (satisfactory) should be achieved. At least three measurements should be performed for each code. Fewer measurements for each code are allowed. However, the manufacturer must still ensure that there is compliance with the minimum quality across the entire code height.

Note: If offset print with black bars is applied to a typical white folding carton, no special effort is necessary to always achieve Grade 4 (= very good). If only the minimum quality of 1.5 is achieved in this constellation, gross errors were made at the pre-press stage and during the printing execution. If plastics or films (transparent, metalized) are used for packaging, these materials often only allow the attainment of Grade 2 (= satisfactory).

The specifications of the Code 39 standard ISO/IEC 16388 must be observed.

Permitted colours and substrate materials: The substrate material must have an evenly diffusely reflecting surface. Strongly reflective surfaces (metallic, metallic effects) are inappropriate. Rough or embossed surfaces are also not suitable.

Colour of the substrate material: White, red, yellow or orange.

Bar colour: Black, blue or green. The minimum contrast requirements based on the satisfactory minimum quality of 1.5 in accordance with ISO/IEC 15416 must be observed for all colour combinations.