

^FB – Field Block

Description The ^FB command allows you to print text into a defined *block type* format. This command formats an ^FD or ^SN string into a block of text using the origin, font, and rotation specified for the text string. The ^FB command also contains an automatic word-wrap function.

Format ^FBa,b,c,d,e

Parameters	Details
a = width of text block line (in dots)	<i>Accepted Values:</i> 0 to the width of the label <i>Default Value:</i> 0 If the value is less than font width or not specified, text does not print.
b = maximum number of lines in text block	<i>Accepted Values:</i> 1 to 9999 <i>Default Value:</i> 1 Text exceeding the maximum number of lines overwrites the last line. Changing the font size automatically increases or decreases the size of the block.
c = add or delete space between lines (in dots)	<i>Accepted Values:</i> -9999 to 9999 <i>Default Value:</i> 0 Numbers are considered to be positive unless preceded by a minus sign. Positive values add space; negative values delete space.
d = text justification	<i>Accepted Values:</i> L = left C = center R = right J = justified <i>Default Value:</i> L If J is used the last line is left-justified.
e = hanging indent (in dots) of the second and remaining lines	<i>Accepted Values:</i> 0 to 9999 <i>Default Value:</i> 0



Example • These are examples of how the ^FB command affects field data.

ZPL II CODE	GENERATED LABEL
<pre> ^XA ^CF0,30,30^FO25,50 ^FB250,4,, ^FDFD command that IS\& preceded by an FB \&command. ^FS ^XZ </pre>	<p>FD command that IS preceded by an FB command.</p>
<pre> ^XA ^CF0,30,30^FO25,50 ^FDFD command that IS NOT preceded by an FB command.^FS ^XZ </pre>	<p>FD command that IS NOT preceded by an FB cor</p>

Comments

This scheme can be used to facilitate special functions:

- \& = carriage return/line feed
- \(*) = soft hyphen (word break with a dash)
- \\ = backslash (\)

Item 1: ^CI13 must be selected to print a backslash (\).

Item 2: If a soft hyphen escape sequence is placed near the end of a line, the hyphen is printed. If it is not placed near the end of the line, it is ignored.

(*) = any alphanumeric character

- If a word is too long to print on one line by itself (and no soft hyphen is specified), a hyphen is automatically placed in the word at the right edge of the block. The remainder of the word is on the next line. The position of the hyphen depends on word length, not a syllable boundary. Use a soft hyphen within a word to control where the hyphenation occurs.
- Maximum data-string length is 3K, including control characters, carriage returns, and line feeds.
- Normal carriage returns, line feeds, and *word spaces* at line breaks are discarded.
- When using ^FT (Field Typeset), ^FT uses the baseline origin of the last possible line of text. Increasing the font size causes the text block to increase in size from bottom to top. This could cause a label to print past its top margin.
- When using ^FO (Field Origin), increasing the font size causes the text block to increase in size from top to bottom.
- ^FS terminates an ^FB command. Each block requires its own ^FB command.



While the `^FB` command has a text justification parameter that defines the justification of the text within the block, it also interacts with the justification of `^FO` and `^FT` that define the justification of the origin.

The `^FB` command does not support soft hyphens as a potential line break point. However, soft hyphen characters are always printed as if they were a hyphen.

The `^FB` command does not support complex text. For complex text support, use `^TB`.