

DIVISION B
OPERATIONAL PROVISIONS APPLYING TO MORSE
AND SOUNDER WORKING

I. Morse code

1. Morse code signals

B1 1.1 The following are the written characters which may be used and the corresponding Morse code signal:

B2 1.1.1 *Letters*

	a	— ·	i	··	r	— ·
	b	— ...	j	— — — —	s	...
	c	— · — ·	k	— · —	t	—
	d	— ...	l	— — ...	u	·· —
	e	·	m	— —	v	... —
accented	e	·· — —	n	— ·	w	— — —
	f	·· — ·	o	— — —	x	— · — —
	g	— — ·	p	— · — ·	y	— · — —
	h	q	— — — —	z	— — — ·

B3 1.1.2 *Figures*

1	· — — — —	6	— · · · ·
2	·· — — —	7	— — — · ·
3	... — —	8	— — — — ·
4 —	9	— — — — ·
5	0	— — — — —

B4

1.1.3 *Punctuation marks and miscellaneous signs*

Full stop (period)	[.]	— . — . — . —
Comma	[,]	— — — — —
Colon or division sign	[:]	— — — — .
Question mark (note of interrogation or request for repetition of a transmission not understood)	[?]	. — — — .
Apostrophe	[']	. — — — — .
Hyphen or dash or subtraction sign	[-]	— — — — —
Fraction bar or division sign	[/]	— . — . — .
Left-hand bracket (parenthesis)	[(]	— . — . — .
Right-hand bracket (parenthesis) ...)]	— . — — — —
Inverted commas (quotation marks) (before and after the words)	[“ ”]	. — — — .
Double hyphen	[=]	— — — — —
Understood — — .
Error — — .
Cross or addition sign	[+]	. — . — .
Invitation to transmit		— . —
Wait — — .
End of work — — . —
Starting signal (to precede every transmission)		— — — — —
Multiplication sign	[×]	— . — . —

2. *Spacing and length of the signals*

- B5 2.1 a dash is equal to three dots;
- B6 2.2 the space between the signals forming the same letter is equal to one dot;
- B7 2.3 the space between two letters is equal to three dots;
- B8 2.4 the space between two words is equal to seven dots;

3. *Transmission of figures in abbreviated form*

B10 3.1 Where there can be no misunderstanding as to the meaning, figures may be repeated in abbreviated form during routine repetitions and collations (complete repetition), by using the following signals:

1 . —	6 —
2 . . —	7 — . . .
3 . . . —	8 — . .
4 —	9 — .
5	0 —

B11 3.2 Unless otherwise requested by the receiving office, the sending office may also use these signals when transmitting figures in the preamble of telegrams, other than in respect of distinguishing numbers of the office of origin, and in the text of telegrams consisting solely of figures. In the latter case the telegrams must bear the service instruction **EN CHIFFRES**.

4. *Transmission of signs for which there is no corresponding signal in the Morse code*

B12 4.1 Signs which have no corresponding signal in the Morse code, but which are acceptable in the writing of telegrams, shall be sent as follows:

4.2 *Roman figures*

B13 4.2.1 Roman figures shall be transmitted as Arabic figures.

B14 4.2.2 If the sender has written the French word "romain", or a corresponding word in the language in which the telegram is written in front of an Arabic figure or group of figures, this word shall be transmitted and the receiving operator shall leave this word on the telegram to be delivered followed by the Arabic figure or group of figures, see A34.

4.3 *Multiplication sign*

- B15 4.3.1 For the multiplication sign, the signal corresponding to the letter X shall be transmitted.

4.4 *Percentage or per thousand sign*

- B16 4.4.1 To indicate the signal % or ‰, the figure 0, the fraction bar and the figures 0 or 00 shall be transmitted successively (i.e. 0/0, 0/00).

- B17 4.4.2 A whole number, a fractional number, or a fraction, followed by a % or ‰ sign, shall be transmitted by joining up the whole number, the fraction number, or the fraction to the % or ‰ by a single hyphen.

Examples: For 2%, transmit 2-0/0 and not 20/0

For $4\frac{1}{2}\%$, transmit 4-1/2-0/00 and not 41/20/00.

4.5 *Inverted commas (quotation marks)*

- B18 4.5.1 The special signal for inverted commas shall be transmitted before and after the word or words. However, where code converters are used, the apostrophe may be transmitted twice before and twice after the word or words to signal inverted commas (quotation marks).

4.6 *Minute and second signs*

- B19 4.6.1 To transmit the minute (') or second (") signs, when such signs follow figures — for example 1' 15" — the apostrophe signal (· — — — ·) must be used once or twice as appropriate. The signal (· — . . . — ·) reserved for inverted commas may not be used for the second sign.

5. *Transmission of accented letters (other than é)*

- B20 5.1 In relations in which the use of certain accented letters has been authorized by special agreement between Administrations* the following letters and signals may be used:

ä or æ	. — . —	ñ	— — . — —
á or å	. — — . —	ö or ø	— — — .
ch	— — — —	ü	. . — —

6. *Transmission of groups of figures and letters, of ordinal numbers or of fractions*

- B21 6.1 A group consisting of figures and letters shall be transmitted without spaces between figures and letters.
- B22 6.2 Ordinal numbers composed of figures and letters, 30me, 25th, etc., shall be transmitted in the form **30ME**, **25TH**, etc.
- B23 6.3 A number which includes a fraction shall be transmitted with the fraction linked to the whole number by a single hyphen.

Examples: For $1\frac{3}{4}$, transmit **1-3/4** and not **13/4**

For $\frac{3}{4}8$, transmit **3/4-8** and not **3/48**

For $363\frac{1}{2}$ 4 5642, transmit **363-1/2 4 5642** and not **3631/2 4 5642**.