

PUB. 102

INTERNATIONAL CODE OF SIGNALS

FOR VISUAL, SOUND, AND RADIO COMMUNICATIONS





























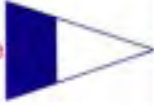









UNITED STATES EDITION

**1969 Edition
(Revised 2003)**



NATIONAL IMAGERY AND MAPPING AGENCY

INTERNATIONAL FLAGS AND PENNANTS

ALPHABET FLAGS			NUMERAL PENNANTS
Alfa 	Kilo 	Uniform 	1 
Bravo 	Lima 	Victor 	2 
Charlie 	Mike 	Whiskey 	3 
Delta 	November 	Xray 	4 
Echo 	Oscar 	Yankee 	5 
Foxtrot 	Papa 	Zulu 	6 
Golf 	Quebec 	SUBSTITUTES	
		1st Substitute 	7 
		2nd Substitute 	8 
India 	Sierra 	3rd Substitute 	9 
Juliect 	Tango 	 CODE (Answering Pennant or Decimal Point)	0 

PUB. 102

International Code of Signals

As adopted by the Fourth Assembly of the Inter-Governmental Maritime
Consultative Organization in 1965

For Visual, Sound, and Radio Communications

United States Edition, 1969

(Revised 2003)

Prepared and published by the
NATIONAL IMAGERY AND MAPPING AGENCY
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PREFACE

Pub 102, the 1969 edition of the International Code of Signals, became effective on 1 April 1969, and at that time superseded H.O. Pubs. 103 and 104, International Code of Signals, Volumes I and II. All signals are contained in a single volume suitable for all methods of communication.

The First International Code was drafted in 1855 by a Committee set up by the British Board of Trade. It contained 70,000 signals using eighteen flags and was published by the British Board of Trade in 1857 in two parts; the first containing universal and international signals and the second British signals only. The book was adopted by most seafaring nations.

This early edition was revised by a Committee set up in 1887 by the British Board of Trade. The Committee's proposals were discussed by the principal maritime powers and at the International Conference in Washington in 1889. As a result, many changes were made. The Code was completed in 1897 and was distributed to all maritime powers. That edition of the International Code of Signals, however, did not stand the test of World War I.

The International Radiotelegraph Conference at Washington in 1927 considered proposals for a new revision of the Code and decided that it should be prepared in seven languages, namely in English, French, Italian, German, Japanese, Spanish and in one Scandinavian language which was chosen by the Scandinavian Governments to be the Norwegian language. The new edition was completed in 1930 and was adopted by the International Radiotelegraph Conference held in Madrid in 1932. The new Code was compiled in two volumes, one for use by visual signaling and the other by radiotelegraphy. Words and phrases applicable to aircraft were introduced in Volume II together with a complete Medical Section and a Code for accelerating the granting of pratique. The Medical Section and the pratique signals were prepared with the assistance and by the advice of the Office International d'Hygiene Publique. The Code, particularly Volume II, was primarily intended for use by ships and aircraft and, via coastal radio stations, between ships or aircraft and authorities ashore. A certain number of signals were inserted for communications with shipowners, agents, repair yards, etc. The same Conference (Madrid, 1932) established a Standing Committee to review the Code, if and when necessary, to give guidance on questions of use and procedure, and to consider proposals for modifications. Secretarial duties were undertaken by the Government of the United Kingdom. The Standing Committee met only once in 1933 and introduced certain additions and amendments.

The Administrative Radio Conference of the International Telecommunication Union suggested in 1947 that the International Code of Signals should fall within the competence of the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO). In January 1959, the First Assembly of IMCO decided that the Organization should assume all the functions then being performed by the Standing Committee of the International Code of Signals. The Second Assembly in 1961 endorsed plans for a comprehensive review of the International Code of Signals intended to meet the present day requirements of mariners. A Subcommittee of the Maritime Safety Committee of the Organization was established to revise the Code, to prepare it in nine languages, namely the original seven (English, French, Italian, German, Japanese, Spanish, and Norwegian) together with Russian and Greek, and to consider proposals for a new radiotelephone Code and its relation to the International Code of Signals. The Subcommittee consisted of representatives of the following countries: Argentina, Germany, France, Greece, Italy, Japan, Norway, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, and the United States of America. The following international governmental and nongovernmental organizations contributed to, and assisted in, the preparation of the revised Code: the International Atomic Energy Agency, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Labor Organization, the International Telecommunication Union, the World Meteorological Organization, the World Health Organization, the International Chamber of Shipping, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the International Radio Maritime Committee.

The Subcommittee completed the revision of the Code in 1964, taking into account Recommendation 42 of the 1960 Conference on Safety of Life at Sea and Recommendation 22 of the Administrative Radio Conference, Geneva 1959. The Code was adopted by the Fourth Assembly of IMCO in 1965.

The revised Code is intended to cater primarily for situations related essentially to safety of navigation and persons, especially when language difficulties arise. It is suitable for transmission by all means of communication, including radiotelephony and radiotelegraphy, thus obviating the necessity for a separate radiotelephone Code and dispensing with Volume II for Radiotelegraphy. The revised Code embodies the principle that each signal has a complete meaning. It thus leaves out the vocabulary method which was part of the old Code. The Geographical Section, not being considered essential, was omitted. By these means it was possible to reduce considerably the volume of the Code and achieve simplicity.

Changes and corrections for this product will appear in the NIMA weekly Notice to Mariners and must be applied to keep it current. Users should refer information and comments to: MARITIME SAFETY INFORMATION DIVISION, ST D 44, NATIONAL IMAGERY AND MAPPING AGENCY, 4600 SANGAMORE ROAD, BETHESDA MD 20816-5003.

CONTENTS

	<i>PAGE</i>
CHAPTER 1.—SIGNALING INSTRUCTIONS	1
CHAPTER 2.— GENERAL SIGNAL CODE	27
CHAPTER 3.—MEDICAL SIGNAL CODE	105
CHAPTER 4.—DISTRESS AND LIFESAVING SIGNALS AND RADIOTELEPHONE PROCEDURES	137
APPENDIX: U.S./Russia Supplementary Signals for Naval Vessels	151
INDEXES	153
Index for Signaling Instructions and General Signal Code	155
Index for Medical Signal Code	159

CHAPTER 1
SIGNALING INSTRUCTIONS

	<i>PAGE</i>
SECTION 1: EXPLANATION AND GENERAL REMARKS	3
SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS	4
SECTION 3: METHODS OF SIGNALING	5
SECTION 4: GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS	6
SECTION 5: FLAG SIGNALING	9
SECTION 6: FLASHING LIGHT SIGNALING	11
SECTION 7: SOUND SIGNALING	13
SECTION 8: RADIOTELEPHONY	14
SECTION 9: SIGNALING BY HAND FLAGS OR ARMS	15
MORSE SIGNALING BY HAND FLAGS OR ARMS	15
SECTION 10: MORSE SYMBOLS—PHONETIC TABLES—PROCEDURE SIGNALS	17
MORSE SYMBOLS	17
PROCEDURE SIGNALS	20
SINGLE LETTER SIGNALS	22
SINGLE LETTER SIGNALS WITH COMPLEMENTS	23
SINGLE LETTER SIGNALS BETWEEN ICEBREAKER AND ASSISTED VESSELS ...	24

CHAPTER 1

SECTION 1: EXPLANATION AND GENERAL REMARKS

1. The purpose of the International Code of Signals is to provide ways and means of communication in situations related essentially to safety of navigation and persons, especially when language difficulties arise. In the preparation of the Code, account was taken of the fact that wide application of radiotelephony and radiotelegraphy can provide simple and effective means of communication in plain language whenever language difficulties do not exist.
2. The signals used consist of:
 - (a) Single-letter signals allocated to significations which are very urgent, important, or of very common use;
 - (b) Two-letter signals for General Signal Code, Chapter 2, Pages 29 through 104;
 - (c) Three-letter signals beginning with "M" for Medical Signal Code, Chapter 3, pages 107 through 135.
3. The Code follows the basic principle that each signal should have a complete meaning. This principle is followed throughout the Code; in certain cases complements are used, where necessary to supplement the available groups.
4. Complements express:
 - (a) Variations in the meaning of the basic signal.

Examples:
"CP" = "I am (or vessel indicated is) proceeding to your assistance."
"CP 1" = "SAR aircraft is coming to your assistance."
 - (b) Questions concerning the same basic subject or basic signal.

Examples:
"DY" = "Vessel (name or identity signal) has sunk in lat . . . long . . .".
"DY 4" = "What is the depth of water where vessel sank?"
 - (c) Answers to a question or request made by the basic signal.

Examples:
"HX" = "Have you received any damage in collision?"
"HX 1" = "I have received serious damage above the waterline".
 - (d) Supplementary, specific or detailed information.

Examples:
"IN" = "I require a diver".
"IN 1" = "I require a diver to clear propeller".
5. Complements appearing in the text more than once have been grouped in three tables. These tables should be used only as and when specified in the text of the signals.
6. Text in brackets indicates:
 - (a) an alternative, e.g.: ". . . (or survival craft). . .";
 - (b) information which may be transmitted if it is required or if it is available, e.g.: ". . . (position to be indicated if necessary)";
 - (c) an explanation of the text.
7. The material is classified according to subject and meaning. Extensive cross referencing of the signals in the right-hand column is used to facilitate coding.

CHAPTER 1

SECTION 2: DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Code the following terms shall have the meanings defined below:

Visual signaling is any method of communication, the transmission of which is capable of being seen.

Sound signaling is any method of passing Morse signals by means of siren, whistle, foghorn, bell, or other sound apparatus.

Originator is the authority who orders a signal to be sent.

Identity signal or call sign is the group of letters and figures assigned to each station by its administration.

Station means a ship, aircraft, survival craft, or any place at which communications can be effected by any means.

Station of origin is that station where the originator submits a signal for transmission, irrespective of the method of communication employed.

Transmitting station is the station by which a signal is actually being made.

Addressee is the authority to whom a signal is addressed.

Station of destination is that station in which the signal is finally received by the addressee.

Receiving station is the station by which a signal is actually being read.

Procedure denotes the rules drawn up for the conduct of signaling.

Procedure signal is a signal designed to facilitate the conduct of signaling. (See Chapter 1, Section 10, Pages 17, 20, and 21.)

Time of origin is the time at which a signal is ordered to be made.

Group denotes more than one continuous letter and/or numeral which together compose a signal.

A **numeral group** consists of one or more numerals.

A **hoist** consists of one or more groups displayed from a single halyard. A hoist or signal is said to be **at the dip** when it is hoisted about half of the full extent of the halyards. A hoist or signal is said to be **close up** when it is hoisted to the full extent of the halyards.

Tackline is a length of halyard about 2 m (6 ft.) long, used to separate each group of flags.

CHAPTER 1

SECTION 3: METHODS OF SIGNALING

1. The methods of signaling which may be used are:
 - (a) Flag signaling, the flags used being those shown inside the front cover.
 - (b) Flashing light signaling, using the Morse symbols shown in Chapter 1, Section 10, Page 17.
 - (c) Sound signaling, using the Morse symbols shown in Chapter 1, Section 10 Page 17.
 - (d) Voice over a loud hailer.
 - (e) Radiotelegraphy.
 - (f) Radiotelephony.
 - (g) Morse signaling by hand flags or arms.

Flag signaling

2. A set of signal flags consists of twenty-six alphabetical flags, ten numeral pennants, three substitutes, and the answering pennant. Detailed instructions for signaling by flags are given in Chapter 1, Section 5, Pages 9 and 10.

Flashing light and sound signaling

3. The Morse symbols representing letters, numerals, etc., are expressed by dots and dashes which are signaled either singly or in combination. The dots and dashes and spaces between them should be made to bear the following ratio, one to another, as regards their duration:
 - (a) A dot is taken as the unit;
 - (b) A dash is equivalent to three units;
 - (c) The space of time between any two elements of a symbol is equivalent to one unit; between two complete symbols it is equivalent to three units; and between two words or groups it is equivalent to seven units.
4. In flashing light and sound signaling, while generally obeying the instructions laid down here, it is best to err on the side of making the dots rather shorter in their proportion to the dashes as it then makes the distinction between the elements plainer. The standard rate of signaling by flashing light is to be regarded as forty letters per minute. Detailed instructions for signaling by flashing light and sound are given in Chapter 1, Sections 6 and 7, Pages 11 through 13.

Voice over a loud hailer

5. Whenever possible plain language should be used but where a language difficulty exists groups from the International Code of Signals could be transmitted using the phonetic spelling tables.

Radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony

6. When radiotelegraphy or radiotelephony is used for the transmission of signals, operators should comply with the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union then in force. (See Radiotelephony in Chapter 1, Section 8, Page 14.)

CHAPTER 1

SECTION 4: GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Originator and addressee of message

1. Unless otherwise indicated all signals between vessels are made from the Master of the vessel of origin to the Master of the vessel of destination.

Identification of ships and aircraft

2. Identity signals for ships and aircraft are allocated on an international basis. The identity signal may therefore indicate the nationality of a ship or aircraft.

Use of identity signals

3. Identity signals may be used for two purposes:

- (a) to speak to, or call, a station;
- (b) to speak of, or indicate, a station.

Examples:

“**YP LABC**” = “I wish to communicate with vessel LABC by . . .” (Complements Table 1, Chapter 2, Section 10, Page 104).

“**HY 1 LABC**” = “The vessel LABC with which I have been in collision has resumed her voyage”.

Names of vessels and/or places

4. Names of vessels and/or places are to be spelled out.

Example:

“**RV Gibraltar**” = “You should proceed to Gibraltar”.

How to signal numbers

5. Instructions for signaling numbers:

- (a) Numbers are to be signaled as follows:
 - (i) Flag signaling: by the numeral pennants of the Code.
 - (ii) Flashing light or sound signaling: usually by the numerals in the Morse Code; they may also be spelled out.
 - (iii) Radiotelephony or loud hailer: by the Code words of the Figure Spelling Table in Chapter 1, Section 10, Page 19.
- (b) Figures which form part of the basic signification of a signal are to be sent together with the basic group.

Examples:

“**DI 20**” = “I require boats for 20 persons.”

“**FJ 2**” = “Position of accident (or survival craft) is marked by sea marker”.

(c) A decimal point between numerals is to be signaled as follows:

- (i) Flag signaling: by inserting the answering pennant where it is desired to express the decimal point.
- (ii) Flashing light and sound signaling: by “decimal point” signal “**AAA**”.
- (iii) Voice: by use of the word “DECIMAL” as indicated in the Figure Spelling Table.
- (d) Wherever the text allows depths, etc., to be signaled in feet or in meters, the figures should be followed by “**F**” to indicate feet or by “**M**” to indicate meters.

Azimuth or bearing

6. They are to be expressed in three figures denoting degrees from 000 to 359, measured clockwise. If there is any possibility of confusion, they should be preceded by the letter “**A**”. They are always to be true unless expressly stated to be otherwise in the context.

Examples:

“**LW 005**” = “I receive your transmission on bearing 005”.

“**LT A120 T1540**” = “Your bearing from me is 120° at (local time) 1540”.

SECTION 4.—GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Course

7. Course is to be expressed in three numerals denoting degrees from 000 to 359, measured clockwise. If there is any possibility of confusion, they should be preceded by the letter “C”. They are always to be true unless expressly stated to be otherwise in the context.

Examples:

“MD 025” = “My course is 025°”.

“GR C240 S18” = “Vessel coming to your rescue is steering course 240°, speed 18 knots”.

Date

8. Dates are to be signaled by two, four, or six numerals preceded by the letter “D”. The first two numerals indicate the day of the month. When they are used alone they refer to the current month.

Example:

“D15” transmitted on the 15th or any other date in April means “15 April”.

The two numerals which follow indicate the month of the year.

Example:

“D1504” means “15 April”.

Where necessary the year may be indicated by two further numerals.

Example:

“D181063” means “18 October 1963”.

Latitude

9. Latitude is expressed by four figures preceded by the Letter “L”. The first two figures denote the degrees and the last two the minutes. The letters “N” (North) or “S” (South) follow if they are needed; however, for reasons of simplicity they may be omitted if there is no risk of confusion.

Example:

“L3740S” = “Latitude 37°40'S”.

Longitude

10. Longitude is expressed by four or, if necessary, five figures preceded by the letter “G”. The first two (or three) figures denote the degrees and the last two the minutes. When the longitude is more than 99°, no confusion will normally arise if the figure indicating hundreds of degrees is omitted. However, where it is necessary to avoid confusion the five figures should be used. The letters “E” (East) or “W” (West) follow if they are needed, otherwise they may be omitted, as in the case of latitude.

Example:

“G13925E” = “Longitude 139°25' E”.

A signal requiring the indication of position to complete its signification should be signaled as follows:

“CH L2537N G4015W” = “Vessel indicated is reported as requiring assistance in lat 25°37' N, long 40°15' W”.

Distance

11. Figures preceded by the letter “R” indicate distance in nautical miles.

Example:

“OV A080 R10” = “Mine(s) is (are) believed to be bearing 080° from me, distance 10 miles”.

The letter “R” may be omitted if there is no possibility of confusion.

Speed

12. Speed is indicated by figures preceded by:

- (a.) the letter “S” to denote speed in knots, or
- (b.) the letter “V” to denote speed in kilometers per hour.

CHAPTER 1.—SIGNALING INSTRUCTIONS

Examples:

“BQ S300” = “The speed of my aircraft in relation to the surface of the earth is 300 knots”.

“BQ V300” = “The speed of my aircraft in relation to the surface of the earth is 300 kilometers per hour”.

Time

13. Times are to be expressed in four figures, of which the first two denote the hour, from 00 (midnight) up to 23 (11 p.m.), and the last two denote the minutes (from 00 to 59). The figures are preceded by:

- (a) the letter **“T”** indicating “Local time”, or
- (b) the letter **“Z”** indicating “Greenwich Mean Time”.

Examples:

“BH T1045 L2015N G3840W C125” = “I sighted an aircraft at local time 1045 in lat 20°15' N, long 38°40' W flying on course 125”.

“RX Z0830” = “You should proceed at GMT 0830”.

Time of origin

14. The time of origin may be added at the end of the text. It should be given to the nearest minute and expressed by four figures. Apart from indicating at what time a signal originated, it also serves as a convenient reference number.

Communication by local signal codes

15. If a vessel or a coast station wishes to make a signal in a local code, the signal **“YV 1”** = “The groups which follow are from the local code” should precede the local signal, if it is necessary, in order to avoid misunderstanding.

CHAPTER 1

SECTION 5: FLAG SIGNALING

1. As a general rule only one hoist should be shown at a time. Each hoist or group of hoists should be kept flying until it has been answered by the receiving station (see paragraph 3). When more groups than one are shown on the same halyard they must be separated by a tackline. The transmitting station should always hoist the signal where it can be most easily seen by the receiving station, that is, in such a position that the flags will blow out clear and be free from smoke.

How to call

2. The identity signal of the station(s) addressed is to be hoisted with the signal (see Chapter 1, Section 4, Paragraph 3, Page 6). If no identity signal is hoisted it will be understood that the signal is addressed to all stations within visual signaling distance. If it is not possible to determine the identity signal of the station to which it is desired to signal, the group “**VF**” = “You should hoist your identity signal” or “**CS**” = “What is the name or identity signal of your vessel (or station)?” should be hoisted first; at the same time the station will hoist its own identity signal. The group “**YQ**” = “I wish to communicate by . . . (Complements Table 1, Chapter 2, Section 10, Page 104) with vessel bearing . . . from me” can also be used.

How to answer signals

3. All stations to which signals are addressed or which are indicated in signals are to hoist the answering pennant at the dip as soon as they see each hoist and close up immediately, when they understand it; it is to be lowered to the dip as soon as the hoist is hauled down at the transmitting station, being hoisted close up again as soon as the next hoist is understood.

How to complete a signal

4. The transmitting station is to hoist the answering pennant singly after the last hoist of the signal to indicate that the signal is completed. The receiving station is to answer this in a similar manner to all other hoists (see paragraph 3 on this page).

How to act when signals are not understood

5. If the receiving station cannot clearly distinguish the signal made to it, it is to keep the answering pennant at the dip. If it can distinguish the signal but cannot understand the meaning of it, it can hoist the following signals: “**ZQ**” = “Your signal appears incorrectly coded. You should check and repeat the whole”, or “**ZL**” = “Your signal has been received but not understood”.

The use of substitutes

6. The use of substitutes is to enable the same signal flag, either alphabetical flag or numeral pennant, to be repeated one or more times in the same group, in case only one set of flags is carried on board. The first substitute always repeats the uppermost signal flag of that class of flags which immediately precedes the substitute. The second substitute always repeats the second and the third substitute repeats the third signal flag, counting from the top of that class of flags which immediately precedes them. No substitute can ever be used more than once in the same group. The answering pennant when used as a decimal point is to be disregarded in determining which substitute to use.

Example:

The signal “**VV**” would be made as follows:

V

first substitute

The number “**1100**” would be made by numeral pennants as follows:

1

first substitute

0

third substitute

The signal “**L 2330**” would be made as follows:

L

2

3

second substitute

0

In this case, the second substitute follows a numeral pennant and therefore it can only repeat the second numeral in the group.

How to spell

7. Names in the text of a signal are to be spelled out by means of the alphabetical flags. The signal “**YZ**” = “The words which follow are in plain language” can be used, if necessary.

Use of the Code pennant by ships of war

8. When a ship of war wishes to communicate with a merchant vessel she will hoist the Code pennant in a conspicuous position, and keep it flying during the whole of the time the signal is being made.

CHAPTER 1

SECTION 6: FLASHING LIGHT SIGNALING

1. A signal made by flashing light is divided into the following parts:
 - (a) The **call**.—It consists of the general call or the identity signal of the station to be called. It is answered by the answering signal.
 - (b) The **identity**.—The transmitting station makes “**DE**” followed by its identity signal or name. This will be repeated back by the receiving station which then signals its own identity signal or name. This will also be repeated back by the transmitting station.
 - (c) The **text**.—This consists of plain language or Code groups. When Code groups are to be used they should be preceded by the signal “**YU**”. Words of plain language may also be in the text, when the signal includes names, places, etc. Receipt of each word or group is acknowledged by “**T**”.
 - (d) The **ending**.—It consists of the ending signal “**AR**” which is answered by “**R**”.
2. If the entire text is in plain language the same procedure is to be followed. The call and identity may be omitted when two stations have established communications and have already exchanged signals.
3. A list of procedure signals appears in Chapter 1, Section 10, Pages 20 and 21. Although the use of these signals is self-explanatory, the following notes might be found useful:
 - (a) The **General call signal** (or call for unknown station) “**AA AA AA**” etc., is made to attract attention when wishing to signal to all stations within visual signaling distance or to a station whose name or identity signal is not known. The call is continued until the station addressed answers.
 - (b) The **Answering signal** “**TTTT**” etc., is made to answer the call and it is to be continued until the transmitting station ceases to make the call. The transmission starts with the “**DE**” followed by the name or identity signal of the transmitting station.
 - (c) The letter “**T**” is used to indicate the receipt of each word or group.
 - (d) The **Erase signal** “**EEEEEE**” etc., is used to indicate that the last group or word was signaled incorrectly. It is to be answered with the erase signal. When answered, the transmitting station will repeat the last word or group which was correctly signaled and then proceed with the remainder of the transmission.
 - (e) The **Repeat signal** “**RPT**” is to be used as follows:
 - (i) by the transmitting station to indicate that it is going to repeat (“I repeat”). If such a repetition does not follow immediately after “**RPT**”, the signal should be interpreted as a request to the receiving station to repeat the signal received (“Repeat what you have received”);
 - (ii) by the receiving station to request for a repetition of the signal transmitted (“Repeat what you have sent”);
 - (iii) The **Special Repetition signals** “**AA**”, “**AB**”, “**WA**”, “**WB**”, and “**BN**” are made by the receiving station as appropriate. In each case they are made immediately after the repeat signal “**RPT**”.

Examples:

“**RPT AB KL**”—“Repeat all before group **KL**”.

“**RPT BN 'boats' 'survivors'**”—“Repeat all between words 'boats' and 'survivors' ”.

If a signal is not understood, or, when decoded, it is not intelligible, the repeat signal is not used. The receiving station must then make the appropriate signal from the Code, e.g., “Your signal has been received but not understood”.
 - (f) A correctly received **repetition** is acknowledged by the signal “**OK**”. The same signal may be used as an affirmative answer to a question (“It is correct”).
 - (g) The **Ending signal** “**AR**” is used in all cases to indicate the end of a signal or the end of the transmission. The receiving station answers with the signal “**R**” = “Received” or “I have received your last signal”.
 - (h) The transmitting station makes the signal “**CS**” when **requesting the name or identity signal** of the receiving station.
 - (i) The **Waiting signal or Period signal** “**AS**” is to be used as follows:
 - (i) When made independently or after the end of a signal it indicates that the other station must wait for further communications (**waiting signal**);
 - (ii) When it is inserted between groups it serves to separate them (**period signal**) to avoid confusion.
 - (j) The signal “**C**” should be used to indicate an affirmative statement or an affirmative reply to an interrogative signal; the signal “**RQ**” should be used to indicate a question. For a negative reply to an interrogative signal or for a negative statement, the signal “**N**” should be used in visual or sound signaling and the signal “**NO**” should be used for voice or radio transmission.
 - (k) When the signals “**N**” or “**NO**”, and “**RQ**” are used to change an affirmative signal into a negative statement or into a

CHAPTER 1.—SIGNALING INSTRUCTIONS

question, respectively, they should be transmitted after the main signal.

Examples:

“CY N” (or **“NO”** as appropriate) = “(Boat(s) is(are) not coming to you.” **“CW RQ”** = “Is boat/raft on board?”
The signals **“C”**, **“N”** or **“NO”**, and **“RQ”** cannot be used in conjunction with single-letter signals.

CHAPTER 1

SECTION 7: SOUND SIGNALING

1. Owing to the nature of the apparatus used (whistle, siren, foghorn, etc.) sound signaling is necessarily slow. Moreover, the misuse of sound signaling is of a nature to create serious confusion at sea. Sound signaling in fog should therefore be reduced to a minimum. Signals other than the single letter signals should be used only in extreme emergency and never in frequented navigational waters.
2. The signals should be made slowly and clearly. They may be repeated, if necessary, but at sufficiently long intervals to ensure that no confusion can arise and that one letter signals cannot be mistaken as two-letter groups.
3. Masters are reminded that the one letter signals of the Code, which are marked by an asterisk(*), when made by sound, may only be made in compliance with the requirements of the International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea. Reference is also made to the single letter signals provided for exclusive use between an icebreaker and assisted vessels.

CHAPTER 1

SECTION 8: RADIOTELEPHONY

1. When using the International Code of Signals in cases of language difficulties, the principles of the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union then in force have to be observed. Letters and figures are to be spelled in accordance with the phonetic spelling tables in Chapter 1, Section 10, Pages 18 through 20.
2. When coast and ship stations are called, the identity signals (call signs) or names shall be used.

Method of calling

3. The call consists of:
 - (a) The call sign or name of the station called, not more than three times at each call;
 - (b) The group **“DE” (DELTA ECHO)**;
 - (c) The call sign or name of the calling station, not more than three times at each call.

Difficult names of stations should also be spelled. After contact has been established, the call sign or name need not be sent more than once.

Form of reply to calls

4. The reply to calls consists of:
 - (a) The call sign or name of the calling station, not more than three times;
 - (b) The group **“DE” (DELTA ECHO)**;
 - (c) The call sign or name of the station called, not more than three times.

Calling all stations in the vicinity

5. The group **“CQ” (CHARLIE QUEBEC)** shall be used, but not more than three times at each call.
6. In order to indicate that Code groups of the International Code of Signals are to follow, the word **“INTERCO”** is to be inserted. Words of plain language may also be in the text when the signal includes names, places, etc. In this case the group **“YZ” (YANKEE ZULU)** is to be inserted if necessary.
7. If the station called is unable to accept traffic immediately, it should transmit the signal **“AS” (ALFA SIERRA)**, adding the duration of waiting times in minutes whenever possible.
8. The receipt of a transmission is indicated by the signal **“R” (ROMEO)**.
9. If the transmission is to be repeated in total or in part, the signal **“RPT” (ROMEO PAPA TANGO)** shall be used, supplemented as necessary by:
 - “AA” (ALFA ALFA)** = all after . . .
 - “AB” (ALFA BRAVO)** = all before . . .
 - “BN” (BRAVO NOVEMBER)** = all between . . .and . . .
 - “WA” (WHISKEY ALFA)** = word or group after . . .
 - “WB” (WHISKEY BRAVO)** = word or group before . . .
10. The end of a transmission is indicated by the signal **“AR” (ALFA ROMEO)**.





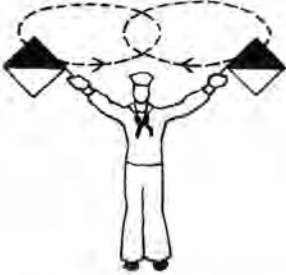
CHAPTER 1

SECTION 9: SIGNALING BY HAND FLAGS OR ARMS

MORSE SIGNALING BY HAND FLAGS OR ARMS

1. A station which desires to communicate with another station by Morse signaling by hand flags or arms may indicate the requirement by transmitting to that station the signal “**K1**” by any method. The call signal “**AA AA AA**” may be made instead.
2. On receipt of the call the station addressed should make the answering signal, or, if unable to communicate by this means, should reply with the signal “**YS1**” by any available method.
3. The call signal “**AA AA AA**” and the signal “**T**” should be used respectively by the transmitting station and the addressed station.
4. Normally both arms should be used for this method of transmission but in cases where this is difficult or impossible one arm can be used.
5. All signals will end with the ending signal “**AR**”.

TABLE OF MORSE SIGNALING BY HAND FLAGS OR ARMS

<p>1 Raising both hand flags or arms</p>  <p><i>"Dot"</i></p>	<p>2 Spreading out both hand flags or arms at shoulder level</p>  <p><i>"Dash"</i></p>
<p>3 Hand flags or arms brought before the chest</p>  <p>Separation of <i>"dots"</i> and/or <i>"dashes"</i></p>	<p>4 Hand flags or arms kept at 45° away from the body downwards</p>  <p>Separation of letters, groups or words</p>
<p>5 Circular motion of hand flags or arms over the head</p>  <p>Erase signals, if made by the transmitting station. Request for repetition if by the receiving station.</p>	

Note: The space of time between dots and dashes and between letters, groups, or words should be such as to facilitate correct reception.

CHAPTER 1

SECTION 10: MORSE SYMBOLS—PHONETIC TABLES—PROCEDURE SIGNALS

MORSE SYMBOLS

ALPHABET

A	•-	N	--•
B	---••	O	---
C	---••	P	•---•
D	--••	Q	---•-
E	•	R	•-•
F	••-•	S	•••
G	--•	T	-
H	••••	U	••-
I	••	V	•••-
J	•----	W	•--
K	-•-	X	-••-
L	•-••	Y	-•--
M	--	Z	--••

NUMERALS

1	•-----	6	---••••
2	••-----	7	--••••
3	•••-----	8	----•••
4	••••-----	9	-----•
5	•••••	0	-----

PROCEDURE SIGNALS

AR	•-•-•	AAA	•-•-•-
AS	•-•••		

PHONETIC TABLES

For the pronunciation of letters and figures by radiotelephony or by voice over a loud hailer.

LETTER SPELLING TABLE

<i>Letter</i>	<i>Code Word</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>
A	Alfa	AL FAH
B	Bravo	BRAH VOH
C	Charlie	CHAR LEE (or SHAR LEE)
D	Delta	DELL TAH
E	Echo	ECK OH
F	Foxtrot	FOKS TROT
G	Golf	GOLF
H	Hotel	HOH TELL
I	India	IN DEE AH
J	Juliett	JEW LEE ETT
K	Kilo	KEY LOH
L	Lima	LEE MAH
M	Mike	MIKE
N	November	NO VEM BER
O	Oscar	OSS CAH
P	Papa	PAH PAH
Q	Quebec	KEH BECK
R	Romeo	ROW ME OH
S	Sierra	SEE AIR RAH
T	Tango	TANG GO
U	Uniform	YOU NEE FORM (or OO NEE FORM)
V	Victor	VIK TAH
W	Whiskey	WISS KEY
X	X-ray	ECKS RAY
Y	Yankee	YANG KEY
Z	Zulu	ZOO LOO

Note: The **Boldfaced** syllables are emphasized.

FIGURE SPELLING TABLE

<i>Figure or Mark to be Transmitted</i>	<i>Code Word</i>	<i>Pronunciation</i>
0	NADAZERO	NAH-DAH-ZAY-ROH
1	UNAONE	OO-NAH-WUN
2	BISSOTWO	BEES-SOH-TOO
3	TERRATHREE	TAY-RAH-TREE
4	KARTEFOUR	KAR-TAY-FOWER
5	PANTAFIVE	PAN-TAH-FIVE
6	SOXISIX	SOK-SEE-SIX
7	SETTESEVEN	SAY-TAY-SEVEN
8	OKTOEIGHT	OK-TOH-AIT
9	NOVENINE	NO-VAY-NINER
DECIMAL POINT	DECIMAL	DAY-SEE-MAL
FULL STOP	STOP	STOP

Note: Each syllable should be equally emphasized. The second component of each Code word is the Code word used in the Aeronautical Mobile Service.

PROCEDURE SIGNALS

A bar over the letters composing a signal denotes that the letters are to be made as one symbol.

1. Signals for voice transmissions (radiotelephony or loud hailer):

Signal	Pronunciation	Meaning
Interco	IN-TER-CO	International Code group(s) follows(s).
Stop	STOP	Full stop.
Decimal	DAY-SEE-MAL	Decimal point.
Correction	KOR-REK-SHUN	Cancel my last word or group. The correct word or group follows.

2. Signals for flashing light transmission:

<u>AA AA AA</u> etc.	Call for unknown station or general call.
<u>EEEEEE</u> etc.	Erase signal.
<u>AAA</u>	Full stop or decimal point.
<u>TTTT</u> etc.	Answering signal.
<u>T</u>	Word or group received.

3. Signals for flags, radiotelephony, and radiotelegraphy transmissions:

<u>CQ</u>	Call for unknown station(s) or general call to all stations. <i>Note:</i> When this signal is used in voice transmission, it should be pronounced in accordance with the letter spelling table.
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4. Signals for use where appropriate in all forms of transmission:

<u>AA</u>	“All after . . .” (used after the “Repeat signal” (RPT)) means “Repeat all after . . .”.
<u>AB</u>	“All before . . .” (used after the “Repeat signal” (RPT)) means “Repeat all before . . .”.
<u>AR</u>	Ending signal or End of Transmission or signal.
<u>AS</u>	Waiting signal or period.
<u>BN</u>	“All between . . . and . . .” (used after the “Repeat signal” (RPT)) means “Repeat all between . . . and . . .”.
<u>C</u>	Affirmative— YES or “The significance of the previous group should be read in the affirmative”.
<u>CS</u>	“What is the name or identity signal of your vessel (or station)?”.
<u>DE</u>	“From . . .” (used to precede the name or identity signal of the calling station).
<u>K</u>	“I wish to communicate with you” or “Invitation to transmit”.

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