

Examples:

s/he ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

p/folio ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

book/s ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

5.2.3 [Regarding the scope of the capital word indicator] Added reference to amended paragraph 8.4.5 in last sentence: "Note however 8.2.9 and 8.4.5 as regards sequenced words."

5.2.8. [Regarding the capital termination sign and the line sign]
Amend the first sentence to: "... the termination sign is placed before the first space, hyphen, dash, oblique stroke or line sign after the last capitalized character in the passage."

5.2.10. [Additional example]

THyme ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

(This is more compact than using the capital word indicator and terminator, though the th contraction cannot be used.)

5.3.5. [Regarding splitting computer code expressions] Before the last sentence add: "When making a split, choose a suitable point where possible, i.e. avoiding dividing natural units such as words and numbers."

5.5.1. [Regarding the italic termination sign and the line sign]
Amend the third sentence to: "The termination sign is placed before the first space, hyphen, dash, oblique stroke or line sign after the last italicised character."

5.5.22. [Additional remarks regarding non-capitalized braille] When capitals are not generally indicated in braille, capitals used in print for emphasis may be replaced by italics in braille, unless the distinction needs to be maintained. In the latter case it is normally simplest to resort to indicating capitals just for those words.

5.6.2. [Additional remarks regarding uncontracted braille] According to this rule, in uncontracted braille a case such as "sugar n spice" does not require a letter sign before the "n" because it stands for a word. However, in a case such as "A Smith", a letter sign is still needed in uncontracted braille because "A" is a single letter initial (i.e. not the word "A").

5.6.6. [Additional remarks regarding capitalized phrases] In capitalized braille a string of capital letters, such as an abbreviation, at the beginning of a capitalized phrase, does not require a letter sign because it is preceded by a capital indicator. Where such a string appears other than at the beginning of the phrase it should normally be preceded by a letter sign. However if the string of letters is a case such as CAMRA which according to * 7.1.8 would not have a letter sign in non-capitalized braille, a letter sign is not needed in either case.

5.6.7. [Added] But if a string of letters is split with a hyphen at the end of a line, the letter sign need not be repeated at the beginning of the new line.

5.6.8. [Additional remark] Note that where an example such as 25B occurs within a capitalized phrase, the letter B would be preceded by a letter sign rather than a dot 6 capital sign.

7.1.5. [Added examples]:

FRS ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ (uncontracted braille)

CD ⠠⠠⠠⠠ (uncontracted braille)

* 7.1.7. [Add example]:

B&B ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

7.1.15. [Added paragraph] Abbreviated words in phone text messages may consist of single letters, or may contain a mixture of letters and other characters, etc. In braille transcription, the aim should normally be to convey the original form. In some cases computer code indicators may be needed in order to represent certain combinations of characters unambiguously.

Examples:

R U OK ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

R U OK ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ (not showing capitals)

im gr8 ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

c u l8r ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

:) ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ (colon, right round bracket: happy face)

:(⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ (colon, left round bracket: sad face)

:D ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ (colon, capital D: face with wide grin)

7.2.1. [Add example]:

B&B ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ (not showing capitals)

7.5.5. [Added examples]:

30°N ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

30°N ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ (not showing capitals)

7.5.9. [Added example]:

Salary £— ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

7.5.15. [Added examples]:

25 µg ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

100 µΩ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠ ⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠⠠

8.2.3. [Added] The preceding restrictions do not apply to the simple upper groupsigns and for of the with used as wordsigns: these can generally be used before or after the apostrophe.

8.4.2. [Added] However, the presence of an italic sign may enable the use of a lower contraction, as in 8.4.3.

8.4.3. [Added] Similarly, a lower contraction may only be used before a capital terminator if the string includes an upper sign.

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