## RULE VIII - COINAGE, WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND OTHER SPECIAL SYMBOLS

31. When in print a number or letter is preceded or followed by a symbol or abbreviation for coinage, weight, measure, or other special sign, in braille follow the print order, spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and spacing for the abbreviation or the corresponding braille symbol.
a. Print Abbreviations: Follow the print capitalization, spelling, punctuation, order and spacing. When the abbreviation is unspaced from the preceding number or letter, insert a letter sign before the abbreviation. The one-cell part-word sign "in" should not be used in the abbreviation for "inch(es)." In abbreviations that contain both upper and lower case letters, such as MHz (megahertz), capitalize each upper case letter individually. Ex:

b. (11-02) Print Symbols:

| Print Symbol | Braille Equivalent | Meaning |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ¢ |  | cent(s) |
| - | ! | degree(s) |
| \$ | $\because:$ | dollar(s) |
| $€$ |  | euro(s) |
| ' | $\because:$ | foot, feet |
| " |  | inch(es) |
| ' | $\bullet$ | minute(s) (angular) |
| \# | -•• | number |
| \\| |  | paragraph |
| \% | : | percent |
| £ |  | pound(s) (sterling) |
| \# |  | pound(s) (weight) |
| " |  | second(s) (angular) |
| § |  | section |
| ¥ | : | yen |

(1) (11-02) Use the list of braille equivalents as shown in §31.b. above. When the braille equivalent begins with a letter and immediately follows the number or letter (that is, without a space), insert a letter sign. Also, insert a letter sign before any letter which immediately follows the braille equivalent. Ex:


Ed carried the 100\# bag.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { §3 } \\
& \cdot \bullet \cdot \cdot \cdot \bullet \bullet \bullet \\
& \text { §d } \quad: \because: \vdots:!: \\
& \text { \|B } \quad \because:: \because: \vdots:: \\
& \text { €5 } \\
& 42 € \quad \vdots: \because: \because:!?:!
\end{aligned}
$$

(2) (11-02) Insert dot $4, \therefore$ the print symbol indicator, before the $\$$ and $£$ symbol in braille when the symbol stands alone, follows a number without an intervening space, or is in conjunction with a word or abbreviation. List this symbol on the special symbols page. (See App. A. 9.) Ex:


The $£$ and the US\$ were unchanged.


How does the $€$ equate to $1 \$ \mathrm{US}$ ?

c. Non-Latin Letters: When a non-Latin letter is part of an abbreviation, precede the letter with the non-Latin letter indicator, dot $2 . \bullet$.: List this symbol on the special symbols page. (See App. A. 9.) When Latin letters of such abbreviations immediately follow the nonLatin letter(s), insert a letter sign before the first Latin letter of such abbreviations. Do not use contractions in such abbreviations. Ex:

d. In texts where it is required to show that a special symbol is used, such as \& (ampersand) or @ (at), dot $4 \therefore$ should precede the braille symbol or letter combination. Such usage should be employed only when it is necessary to show the exact symbol, such as in typewriting instruction manuals or other technical works. List this symbol on the special symbols page. (See App. A. 9.) Ex:

e. Ditto sign: $\quad \therefore!$ The ditto sign should always be preceded and followed by a space. List this sign on the special symbols page. The print ditto signs should be represented by a single ditto sign in braille. (See App. A. 9.) Ex:

Joe: A college student.
Patsy:" " "

f. The appropriate word should be substituted for any special symbol for which no provision has been made in this code such as "Copyright" for "®."

