



**b. (11-02) Print Symbols:**

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



(2) (11-02) Insert dot 4,  $\dot{\cdot}$  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:**

10 \$US  $\dot{\cdot}$

The £ and the US\$ were unchanged.

$\dot{\cdot}$

How does the €equate to 1\$US?

$\dot{\cdot}$

**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,  $\dot{\cdot}$ . List this symbol on the special symbols page. (See App. A. 9.) When Latin letters of such abbreviations immediately follow the non-Latin letter(s), insert a letter sign before the first Latin letter of such abbreviations. Do not use contractions in such abbreviations. **Ex:**

3  $\mu$ sec (microseconds)  $\dot{\cdot}$

**d.** In texts where it is required to show that a special symbol is used, such as & (ampersand) or @ (at), dot 4,  $\dot{\cdot}$  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:**

3°  $\dot{\cdot}$  &  $\dot{\cdot}$   
 @  $\dot{\cdot}$  #  $\dot{\cdot}$



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**RULE VIII.**