

LESSON 18

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LESSON PREVIEW

Code switching in tables is examined, including considerations regarding box lines and transcriber's notes. Some rules about technical diagrams are introduced. The technique of keying long labels and table entries is explored.

Example 18-5

FARADS, AMPERES, AND OHMS

Prefix factor	Example
10^{-12}	1 pF = 10^{-12} F
10^{-6}	1 μ A = 10^{-6} A
10^3	1 k Ω = 1000 Ω

1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

18.4.3 **Code Switching Considerations.** When a mixture of narrative entries and mathematical data occurs in a table, the transcriber may switch to Nemeth only where needed, or the table may be transcribed entirely in Nemeth. Each table must be individually assessed in order to determine the clearest representation in braille. Keeping in mind that a table is read both vertically and horizontally, it is best if a minimum of code switching is encountered within the body of the table. Use common sense, however. For example, if there are very few Nemeth items within a table, switching before and after each item may make more sense than transcribing the entire table in Nemeth. This section examines a few possibilities which you will encounter in your work.

- a. **Column Headings in UEB.** When the column headings consist entirely of words, the preferred method is to transcribe them in UEB.

Transcription a: Switch indicators are required for the math symbols in column 1. The words in columns 2 and 3 are contracted.

1		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{7}$
3	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{13}$
4	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{17}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{1}{19}$
5	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{1}{21}$	$\frac{1}{22}$	$\frac{1}{23}$	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{25}$
6	$\frac{1}{26}$	$\frac{1}{27}$	$\frac{1}{28}$	$\frac{1}{29}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{31}$
7						
8	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{33}$	$\frac{1}{34}$	$\frac{1}{35}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{37}$
9						

Transcription b (preferred method): The entire body of the table is transcribed in Nemeth. The words are uncontracted.

1		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$		$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
2	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{7}$
3	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{1}{9}$	$\frac{1}{10}$	$\frac{1}{11}$	$\frac{1}{12}$	$\frac{1}{13}$
4	$\frac{1}{14}$	$\frac{1}{15}$	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{17}$	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{1}{19}$
5	$\frac{1}{20}$	$\frac{1}{21}$	$\frac{1}{22}$	$\frac{1}{23}$	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{25}$
6	$\frac{1}{26}$	$\frac{1}{27}$	$\frac{1}{28}$	$\frac{1}{29}$	$\frac{1}{30}$	$\frac{1}{31}$
7	$\frac{1}{32}$	$\frac{1}{33}$	$\frac{1}{34}$	$\frac{1}{35}$	$\frac{1}{36}$	$\frac{1}{37}$
8	$\frac{1}{38}$	$\frac{1}{39}$	$\frac{1}{40}$	$\frac{1}{41}$	$\frac{1}{42}$	$\frac{1}{43}$
9						
10	$\frac{1}{44}$	$\frac{1}{45}$	$\frac{1}{46}$	$\frac{1}{47}$	$\frac{1}{48}$	$\frac{1}{49}$
11						

18.4.4 **A Table of Values.** A table of values showing a set of ordered pairs is best presented entirely in Nemeth, including the column headings. When printed horizontally, a tables of values will not have column headings.

PRACTICE 18A

Instructions: If the body of the table can be transcribed entirely in UEB, do so. Center the first table's label on one line and its caption on the next line, disregarding the typeform. Show two ways to transcribe the second table —first, with the column headings in UEB; then, repeat the table heading and transcribe the column headings in Nemeth.

Table 18.1-5 Values and iterations of e.

<u>e</u>	<u>e²</u>	<u>S</u>
1	1	6
2	4	24
3	9	54
4	16	96

RTD TABLE

<u>R</u>	<u>T</u>	<u>D</u>
30	$t + 2$	$30(t + 2)$
45	t	$45t$

18.5 When Row Headings are Words

When table entries consist of technical material but the row headings are words, to minimize the use of code switch indicators the entire table (excluding the table title and column headings) is considered to be technical material. Words within the table are transcribed without contractions. The single-word switch indicator is not used.

Example 18-10

<u>Description</u>	<u>Qty</u>	<u>Cost per Unit</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
Shin guards	3	\$5.09	\$15.27
Cleats	2	\$28.89	\$57.78
Soccer ball	4	\$12.54	\$50.15
TOTAL			_____

- 18.6.4 **Placement of Transcriber's Note.** A transcriber's note that refers to boxed material is usually placed inside the box. However, since the transcriber's note indicators are a UEB symbol, an exception is allowed for boxed material that is entirely in Nemeth. The note may be transcribed above the top box line in order to allow the insertion of switch indicators in the box lines themselves. Two versions of [Example 18-16](#) illustrate these options.

Example 18-16

Notice the pattern formed in the table of equivalent fractions in the box below.

$\frac{0}{12}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{0}{4}$	$\frac{0}{3}$	$\frac{0}{2}$
$\frac{2}{12}$	$\frac{1}{6}$			
$\frac{4}{12}$	$\frac{2}{6}$		$\frac{1}{3}$	
$\frac{6}{12}$	$\frac{3}{6}$	$\frac{2}{4}$		$\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{8}{12}$	$\frac{4}{6}$		$\frac{2}{3}$	
$\frac{10}{12}$	$\frac{5}{6}$			
$\frac{12}{12}$	$\frac{6}{6}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{2}{2}$

PRACTICE 18C

Format Instructions: A table must begin in cell 1, even when following an identifier. Use top and bottom box lines, and column separation lines. Disregard typeform in the column headings.

1) Given exponent x , compute the value of y by completing each table.

a)

x	$2^x = y$	y
-1	$2^{-1} = y$?
2	$2^2 = y$?

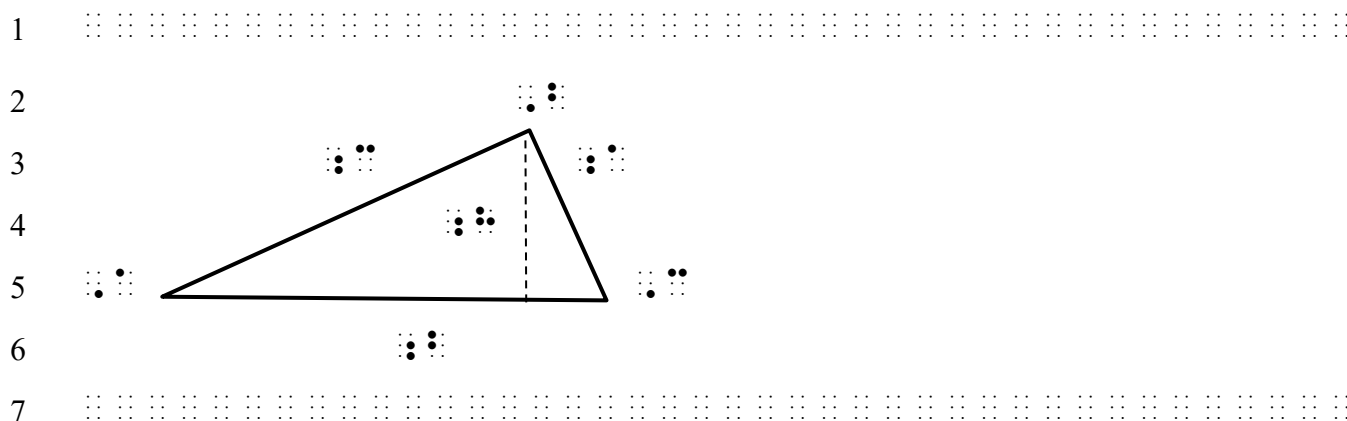
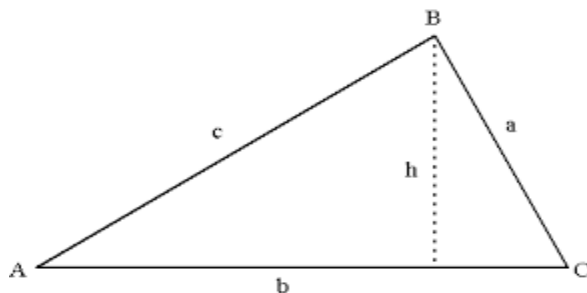
b)

x	$2^{x+1} = y$	y
3	$2^4 = y$?
5	$2^6 = y$?

- b. **More Than One Letter.** A The rules differ for more than one letter, depending on the code in use with the diagram. In UEB, a grade 1 indicator is required when an uncapitalized combination of letters corresponds to a shortform (e.g., ab, cd). In Nemeth, the

English-letter indicator is not used for any letter combination in regular type. (See Section 3.16 in Lesson 3.)

Example 18-20



These figure labels are transcribed in UEB because they are freestanding, unmodified letters. The leftmost item in a diagram is placed in cell 1, regardless of the surrounding format.

18.9 Switch Indicators and Tactile Graphics

When a tactile graphic contains material that requires Nemeth, and when the preceding text is already in Nemeth, Nemeth continues to be in effect for the graphic. If the preceding text is in UEB and if a switch to Nemeth needs to be made for the tactile graphic, the opening switch indicator is placed at the end of the preceding text or in cell 1 on the line before the required blank line.

Note that displayed graphics begin in cell 1, as prescribed in *Guidelines and Standards for Tactile Graphics*.

18.10 Number Lines

There are many details to consider when transcribing a number line. Unit 6 of *Guidelines and Standards for Tactile Graphics* examines a variety of examples. Both UEB and Nemeth examples are shown. Be sure you are looking at the Nemeth example.

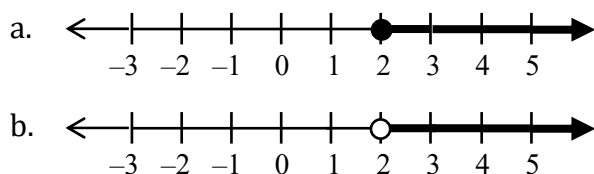
For kindergarten through grade 3, the number line must be produced as a tactile graphic. For grades 4 and up, braille symbols may be used to depict the number line. Symbols you may encounter on a number line can be found in Unit 6 of *Guidelines and Standards for Tactile Graphics*. Be sure to refer to the Nemeth symbols table, as the symbols are different in UEB.

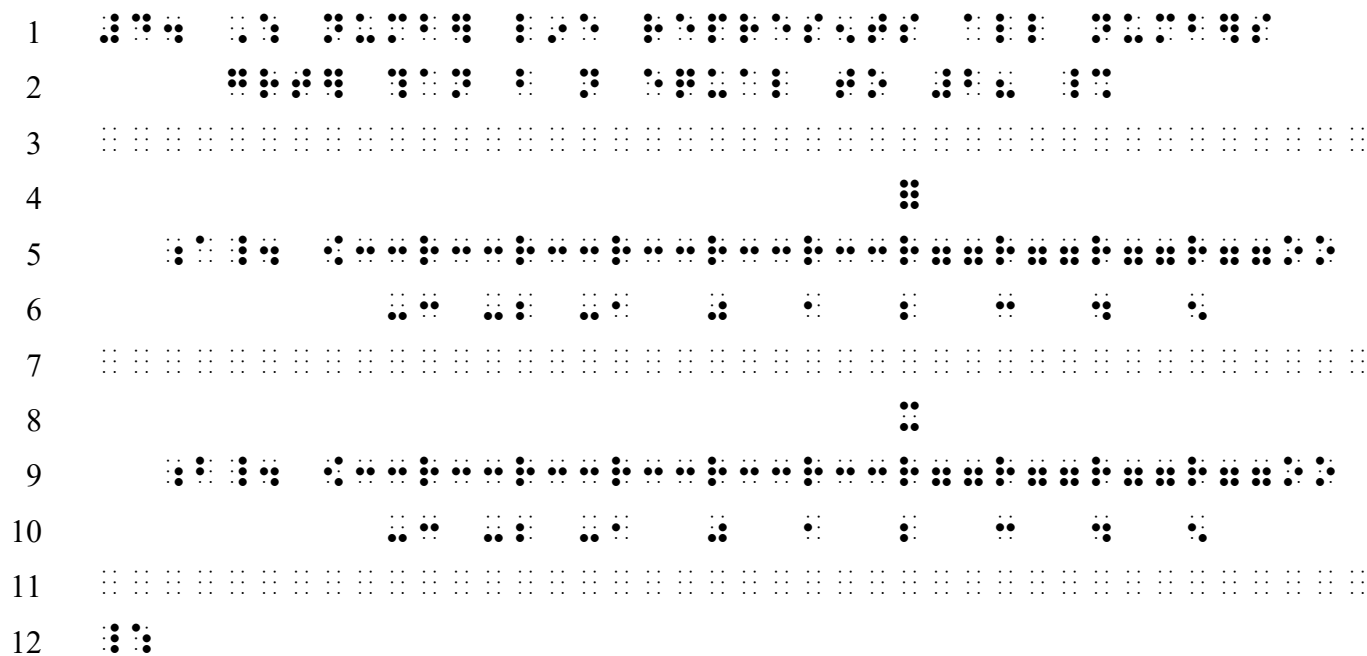
Here are the rules which are applied in the simple number line illustrated in [Example 18-24](#).

- A number line is transcribed in Nemeth. Because it is a spatial construction, it is preceded and followed by a blank line, and the rules for placement of code switch indicators around a spatial arrangement are followed.
- For a number line with no identifier, the leftmost cell of the construction is placed at the margin, in cell 1. Runovers begin in cell 3.
- For a number line with an associated identifier, the construction may begin on the same line if it fits. If the number line requires more room than is available, it is placed at the margin, in cell 1, after the required blank line.
- Arrowheads at the end or ends of a number line are included, if shown in print.
- The proportional spacing between units must be preserved.
- *Numeric scale labels*: Scale labels are transcribed below the number line, regardless of their placement in print. The numeric indicator is omitted. The first digit is aligned with the scale mark, whether or not the label is preceded by a plus or minus sign.
- *Plotted points*: A plotted point on a number line is placed above the number line, regardless of its placement in print.
- *Bold line, bold arrowhead*: Bold lines and arrowheads are incorporated into the number line, regardless of their placement in print.

Example 18-24

4. Which number line represents all numbers greater than but not equal to 2?





Lines 5 and 9: The scale marks are embedded in the braille number line.

Lines 5 and 9: The scale marks are equidistant.

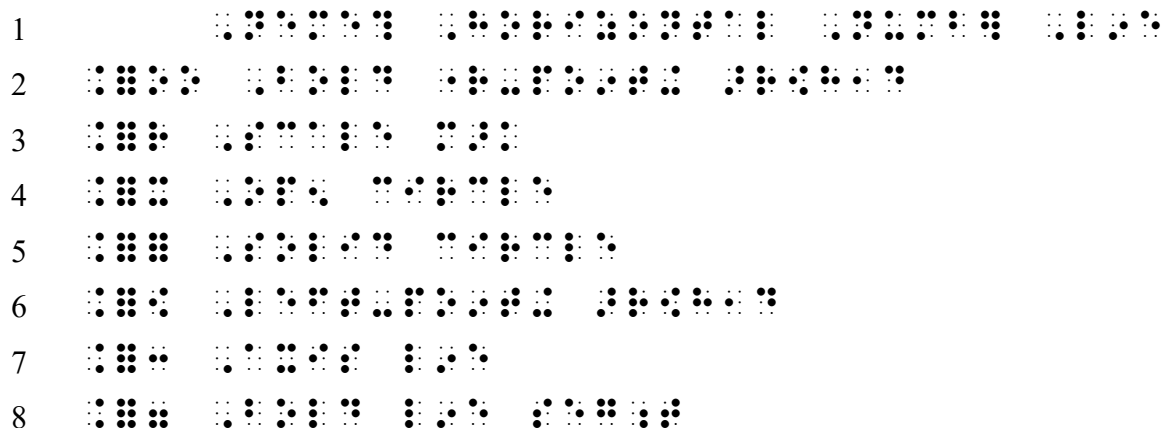
Lines 6 and 10: The digit of each negative number is aligned with its scale mark.

Lines 5 and 9: The bold arrow shaft and its arrowhead are superimposed on the number line.

Lines 4 and 8: The plotted point (open or solid circle) is transcribed on the line above the number line.

18.10.1 **Special Symbols Page.** Number line symbols must be listed on the Special Symbols page. After the completion of the UEB symbols list, the number line symbols are listed in braille order under a cell-5 heading, "Nemeth Horizontal Number Line". [Example 18-25](#) lists the symbols used in [Example 18-24](#).

Example 18-25



PRACTICE 18F

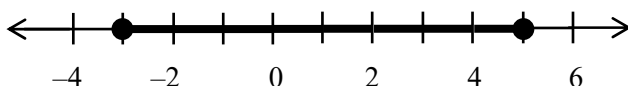
Instructions: Create a Special Symbols page for Practice 18G. The symbol for the right-pointing arrowhead in the number line is (135).

PRACTICE 18G

Instructions: Center the heading on line 1. Include the print page number 18–29. Number the braille page 1 on line 25.

REAL NUMBERS

Bass drew a number line to represent all real numbers between, and including, -3 and $+5$.



18.11 Diagrams in Exercise Material

If a diagram, number line, or other graphic is placed between instructions and the itemized exercise material which follows, apply the spacing and margin rules for the graphic as outlined in *Guidelines and Standards for Tactile Graphics*. Then continue Nemeth formatting for the exercise material.

18.12 Molecular Diagrams

Transcribing chemical notation requires further study and is beyond the scope of this lesson manual. Refer to *Chemical Notation Using the Nemeth Braille Code* for rules and guidance.

KEYING TECHNIQUE

[NC 26.9]

18.13 Keying

When space does not permit the inclusion of labels, column or row headings, entries, etc., in a figure, in a table, or in an array, one or more of the labels, headings, entries, etc., may be keyed. A keyed item consists of two or three cells made up of letters, numbers, or a combination of letters and numbers. The key items are placed in the same position as the material which they replace. Two items which are identical will have the same key assigned to them.

Keep in mind that keyed items add an extra step for the reader. The technique of keying should not be relied upon as a catch-all technique when other methods may be available. Judicious use of keying can be a good solution after other strategies fail to give a clear presentation.

In addition to the keying guidelines outlined in *Braille Formats* and in *Guidelines and Standards for Tactile Graphics*, the following rules apply in Nemeth.

18.13.1 **Alphabetic Key.** An alphabetic key consists of two or three lowercase English letters. At least one cell of a two- or three-letter key must contain dot 3 or dot 6. The letter combination should be suggestive of the item it represents, if possible. Quoting *Braille Formats*, "Keys work best when they are related to the terms used in the text to help the reader remember what they are. Typically a letter key will be more memorable for the reader."

An alphabetic key cannot be used if any items remaining in the figure, determinant, matrix, or table are made up of two or three lowercase letters. In that case, a numeric key is used.

18.13.2 **Numeric Key.** A numeric key consists of one or two digits transcribed in the upper part of the braille cell, preceded by the numeric indicator. There must not be punctuation associated with a key number.

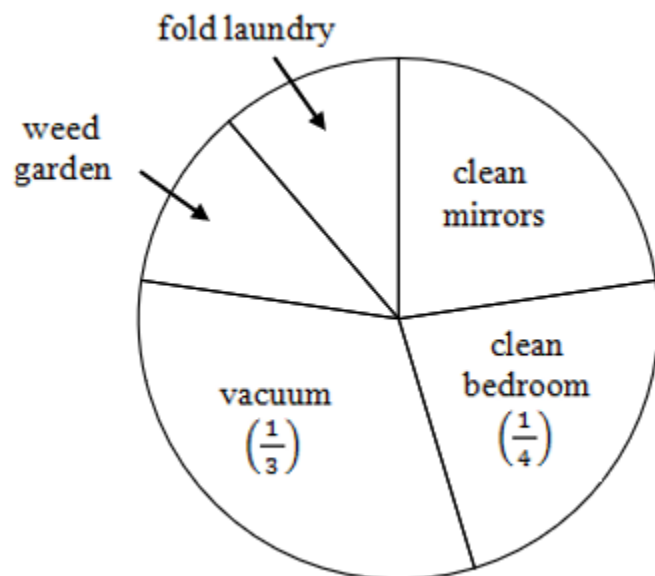
18.13.3 **Combination Key.** The combination of letters and numbers must not exceed three cells. One of the symbols must contain dot 3 or dot 6.

18.13.4 **The Key List.** A list of numeric and/or alphabetic keys and their meanings is given in a transcriber's note. Letter keys are usually listed in alphabetic order, but may, if appropriate, be listed in order of appearance (see *Braille Formats*). Number keys are listed in numeric order. In a circle graph, the keyed items are listed in clockwise order, starting at the top, as outlined in *Guidelines and Standards for Tactile Graphics*. See [Example 18-28](#).

If the last item in the key listing is in Nemeth, Nemeth must be terminated before closing the transcriber's note.

Example 18-28

ADYLYN'S CHORE SPINNER



Adylyn hopes she will spin *either* "vacuum" *or* "weed garden" today. What is the probability that she will spin one of these chores?

- What is $P(\text{vacuum})$?
- What is $P(\text{weed garden})$?
- What is $P(\text{vacuum})$ OR $P(\text{weed garden})$?

Page 1

Lines 1-2: Centered heading and blank line following.

Lines 3-4: The transcriber's note "Key to labels:" begins in cell 7. A blank line precedes the key list.

Lines 3-9: An alphabetic key provides the reader with clues regarding each item's meaning. The key is listed in clockwise order as stipulated in Guidelines and Standards for Tactile Graphics.

Line 7: "clean bedroom" cannot use the key letters "cb" because there is no dot 3 or dot 6 in that letter combination. "cbr" is chosen to represent "clean bedroom".

Lines 10-19: The graphic is drawn, and the labels are placed outside of the graph as outlined in Guidelines and Standards for Tactile Graphics.

Page 2

Lines 5-8: Bulleted items follow guidelines given in Braille Formats. The probability notation is mathematical. Nemeth switch indicators are used, and words are not contracted.

PRACTICE 18H

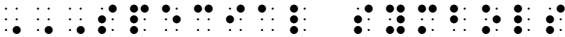




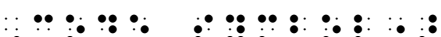


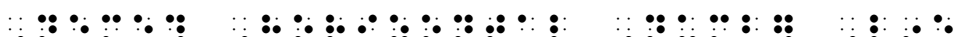







Substance	Melting Point (°C)	Boiling Point (°C)	Heat of Fusion (kJ/kg)	Heat of Vaporization (kJ/kg)
Aluminum	660	2467	396	10500
Ammonia	-78	-33	332	1370
Lead	328	1740	25	866

Submit Exercise 18 to your instructor.

BLANK PAGE

PRACTICE 18F

Special Symbols page

- 1 
- 2 
- 3
- 4 
- 5 
- 6 
- 7 
- 8 
- 9 
- 10
- 11 
- 12 
- 13 
- 14 
- 15 
- 16 
- 17 
- 18
- 19
- 20
- 21
- 22
- 23
- 24
- 25 

Lines 6-9: The Nemeth Code terminator and single-word switch indicator are listed in the main part of the symbols list even though they are Nemeth symbols.
 Lines 11-17: Nemeth number line symbols are listed in a separate section.

PRACTICE 18G

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
25

Line 7: The number line begins in cell 1. See [Section 18.10, second bullet](#).

