

THE JAPANESE
SIGNAL MANUAL

C. W. J. HILL

OFFICIAL COPY.

THE SEAMAN'S



SIGNAL MANUAL

FOR THE USE OF
HER MAJESTY'S FLEET.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE.






























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1899.

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STANDARD FOR SEAMAN.

A man on passing for Ordinary, Able, or Leading Seaman, is required to be able to make and take in the Semaphore, to know the Morse Alphabet and Numerals, the Colouring and uses of the Flags and Pendants, also how to make and look out a Signal in the Boats' Signal Book.

SEMAPHORE SIGNS AND SIGNIFICATIONS.				
 A & 1.	 B & 2.	 C & 3.	 D & 4.	 E & 5.
 F & 6.	 G & 7.	 H & 8.	 I & 9.	 <i>Alphabetical</i>
 K & 0.	 L.	 M.	 N.	 O.
 P.	 Q.	 R.	 S.	 T.
 U.	 V.	 W.	 X.	 Y.
 Z.		 <i>Alphabetical Numerical</i>	 <i>Arrows</i>	 <i>Arrows</i>

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE
OF THE
SEMAPHORE
AS DISPLAYED IN ACCOMPANYING PLATE.

1.

The indicator denotes from which side the signs are to be read, but when first shown by itself, it is to call attention, and may be considered the preparative; when closed, it denotes the finish of the communication. When signalling with hand

flags the indicator is supposed to be at the sender's right side.

2.

In all communications a momentary pause is to be made between each complete sign; the arms are to be dropped between each word or group, the indicator alone remaining out.

3.

Flag E, hoisted singly, or with Distinguishing Signals or Fleet Numbers, denotes that a communication is about to be made by Semaphore, the arms of which are, at the same time, to be set to the sign required. When addressing a single ship

Flag E is to be hoisted inferior to the Fleet Number of that ship. When addressing two ships it is to be hoisted between their Fleet Numbers.

When addressing a Column, it is to be hoisted Inferior to the Distinguishing Signal of the Column. When a private ship addresses the Flag Ship, Flag E is to be hoisted Inferior to the Flag Ship's Fleet Number.

The Answering Pendant is to be hoisted "close up" by the ship or ships addressed, denoting that they are ready to read and write down the Signal. It is to be "dipped" when a word is lost, and the ship making the Signal is then to repeat the last word until the Answering Pendant is again hoisted "close up."

TRUCK SEMAPHORE.

Messages with the Truck Semaphore are to be made in the same manner as with hand Flags, the signs being made backwards if necessary. In making Signals from the Signal Books, the arms are to be dropped and a pause made between the letters.

FLASHING SIGNALS.

BY DAY.

1.

Flashing Signals are made by the motion of any single object. In most instances the object is made to appear and disappear; in others it is made to change its position, so that one position shall represent the appearance, and the other the disappearance of the object.

These appearances are termed Flashes, distinguished as "Short" and "Long"

Flashes, they are used in combination to express the signs required. The Long Flash should be three times as long as the Short Flash, the pause between each complete Sign being equal to a Long Flash.

2.

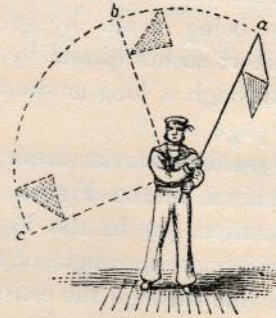
Signals may be made, either by using the groups of Letters and Signs in the General or Vocabulary Signal Books, or the communication may be made by spelling.

**INSTRUCTIONS FOR SIGNALLING
BY FLAG WAVING.**

The system used is the Morse Alphabet, the letters being made by groups of long and short flashes caused by moving the Flag through a long or short arc, as shown on page 14.

The Signalman works from left to right, as shown in the Figure. In the normal position (*a*) in the Figure, the Flag should make an angle of 25° with a vertical line through the centre of the body.

The Pole should be kept high enough to permit seeing underneath the Flag when in motion.



TO MAKE A SHORT FLASH.

The Flag is waved from *a* to *b*, and back again to the normal position.

TO MAKE A LONG FLASH.

The Flag is waved from *a* to *c*, and back to the normal position.

WHEN SIGNALLING A LETTER.

When signalling a letter the flashes representing it should be made in one continuous wave of the Flag, taking particular care that no pause is made

when at the normal position. Example : to make R — — —, wave the Flag from *a* to *b*, back to *a*, and without any pause down to *c*, back to *a*, then without any pause to *b*, and back to the normal position *a*.

HOW TO SIGNAL.

A pause equal to the length of a long flash, should be made at the normal position *a*, between each letter of a word or letter of a group of letters.

When the word, or group of letters is completed, the butt of the staff is to be brought to the ground, and the Flag at the same moment gathered in.

A slight pause should be made at the normal position before commencing a word or group of letters.

In receiving a message the Flag should be lowered and gathered in until required for answering.

POSITION OF SIGNALMAN.

The Signalman should stand square to the station to which he is signalling, and the pole should be kept as upright as possible while in motion, the point never being allowed to droop to the front.

In order to keep the Flag always exposed while moving it across the body to form the flashes, the point of the staff

should be made to describe an elongated figure of 8 in the air.

AT NIGHT.

1.

At night, Flashing Signals are generally made by the exposure and obscuration of a single light, or by the beam of a Search Light.

2.

When using the Signal Books, the groups of Letters and Signs composing the Signal are not to cease recurring at the proper intervals until answered.

The Signals are to be answered or repeated in the same manner as those made by Flags are answered or repeated in the day time.

3.

On the Spelling Sign being made, the ship, or ships addressed, will show a steady light, obscuring it when a word, or letter of a group, is missed, in exactly the same manner as the Semaphore Answering Pendant is dipped by day.

4.

The Flashing System is also intended to be used in a Fog; long and short sounds on a Fog-horn or "Siren" representing the Long and Short Flashes

THE MORSE CODE.

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	— — — — — · — ·

FIGURES.

6	— · — · — · —
7	— · — · — · — · —
8	— · — · — · — · — · —
9	— · — · — · — · — · — · —
0	— · — · — · — · — · — · — · —

PENDANTS.

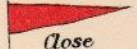

"PENDANT" Sign	· — — — · — — —	(P T as one group).
Alter Course	· — — — · — — —	(C T as one group).
Pendants No. 9	· — — — · — — —	(B T as one group).
Numeral	· — — — · — — —	(9 T as one group).
Binary	· — — — · — — —	(F 1 as one group).
Repeat	· — — — · — — —	(H O as one group).
Interrogative	· — — — · — — —	(I M I as one group).
Church	· — — — · — — —	(I N T as one group).
Answering	· — — — · — — —	, &c.

SPECIAL.

Spelling	· — — — · — — —	(F F as one group).
Affirmative	· — — — · — — —	(A F as one group).
Negative	· — — — · — — —	(N O as one group).
General Call	· — — — · — — —	, &c.
General Stop	— — — — —	(Succession of dots.)
Erase	· — — — · — — —	, &c.
Comma	· — — — · — — —	(Succession of dots and dashes.)
Full Stop	· — — — · — — —	(three A's).
	· — — — · — — —	(three I's).

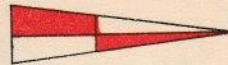
There are other Special Signs, but these are the principal ones.

To face p. 22.
PENDANTS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1
 
 <i>Evolution Completed.</i></p> <p>2
 
 <i>Repeat</i></p> <p>3
 
 <i>Alphabetical</i></p> <p>4
 
 </p> <p>5
 
 <i>Lat & Long.</i></p> <p>6
 
 <i>Military</i></p> <p>7
 
 <i>Heavey</i></p> <p> 
 <i>Campus Pendant</i></p> | <p>8
 
 <i>Close</i></p> <p>9
 
 <i>Open</i></p> <p>0
 
 <i>4th Substitute</i></p> <p> 
 <i>Answering</i></p> <p> 
 <i>Interrogative</i></p> <p> 
 <i>Church</i></p> <p> 
 <i>Numerical</i></p> <p> 
 <i>Blue Pendant</i></p> |
|---|---|

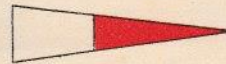
SUBSTITUTES FOR PENDANTS.

1st Substitute.



Interrogative P^t





























2^d Substitute.



Answering P^t

FLAGS.

UNION JACK

1  Single line		6 
2  Divisions		7 
3  Sub-divisions.		8 
4  B (Commercial) General Recall		9 
5   Torpedo Boats		0 
 Affirmative		 Stationing.
 Negative		 Preparative
 A <i>Ahead</i>	F  Plague	K   P <i>Position. Bow</i>
B  <i>Broad</i> <i>Starboard</i>	G  Turning	L  Gunboats
C  <i>Close</i> <i>Starboard</i>	H  Destroyers	*M  To Starboard.
D  <i>Close</i> <i>Starboard</i>	I  Watch	*N  To Port
E  Semaphore	J  Detached Squad th	O  Optional
		T  Transport
		V  Return
		W  Ahead
		X  Astern
		Y  Abeam
		Z  Quarterly
		U  <i>Previous</i> <i>Order</i> Colliers

3856, 5.99.

* M.N.Q. When addressing Boats.

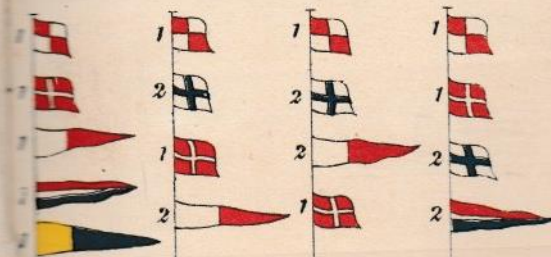
SUBSTITUTES.

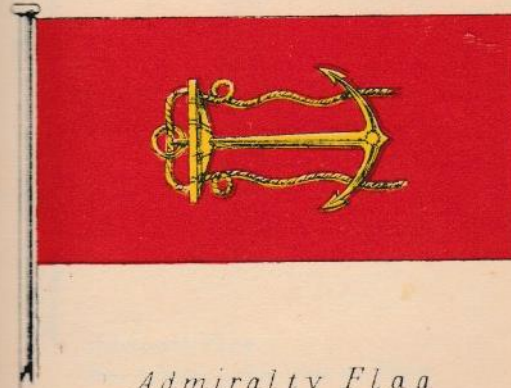


The *1st* Substitute always repeats the upper Flag of a series
the *2nd* " repeats the second Flag, the *3rd* Substitute repeats
the third Flag and the *4th* Substitute repeats the fourth flag.

EXAMPLE.

Flag number 1 over the *1st* Substitute represents Eleven, over the *1st*
and *2nd* Substitute One Hundred and Eleven Flags 1 and 2 over the
3rd Substitute, One Hundred and Twenty two etc.

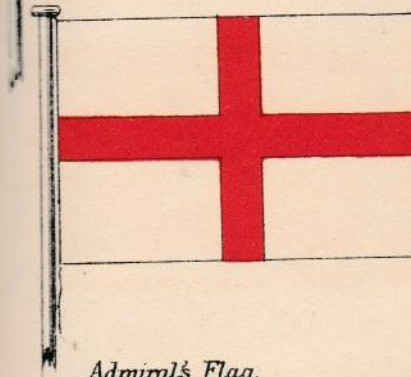




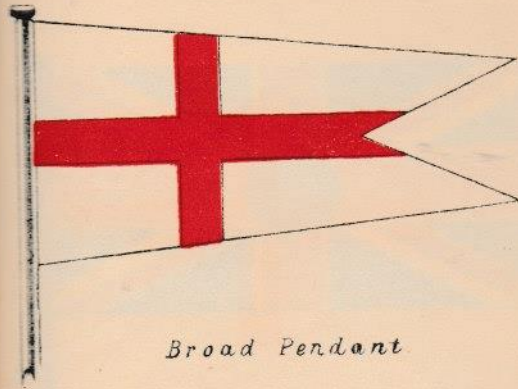
Admiralty Flag



Most Head Pendant



*Admiral's Flag.
Vice Admiral with Ball in Upper
Inner Canton.
Rear Admiral with 2 Balls. One
in Upper & One in Lower Inner
Cantons.*



Broad Pendant

Commodore 1st Class.
..... 2nd one ball
upper inner Canton.
Senior Officer, Mixen or Yardarm.

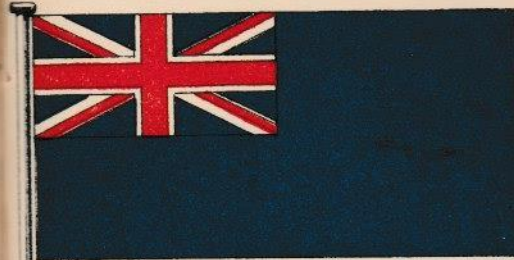


*Military Officers Afloat.
General Officers Commanding only.*



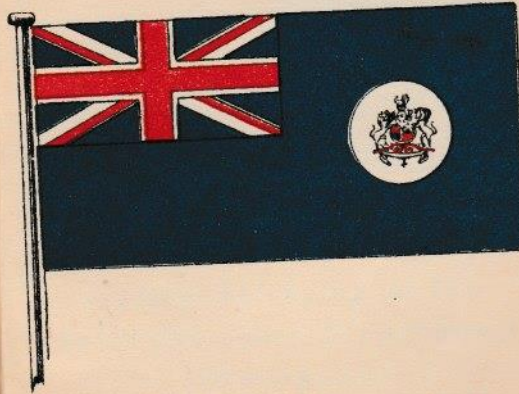
*Diplomatic Officers
Ashore and Afloat.*

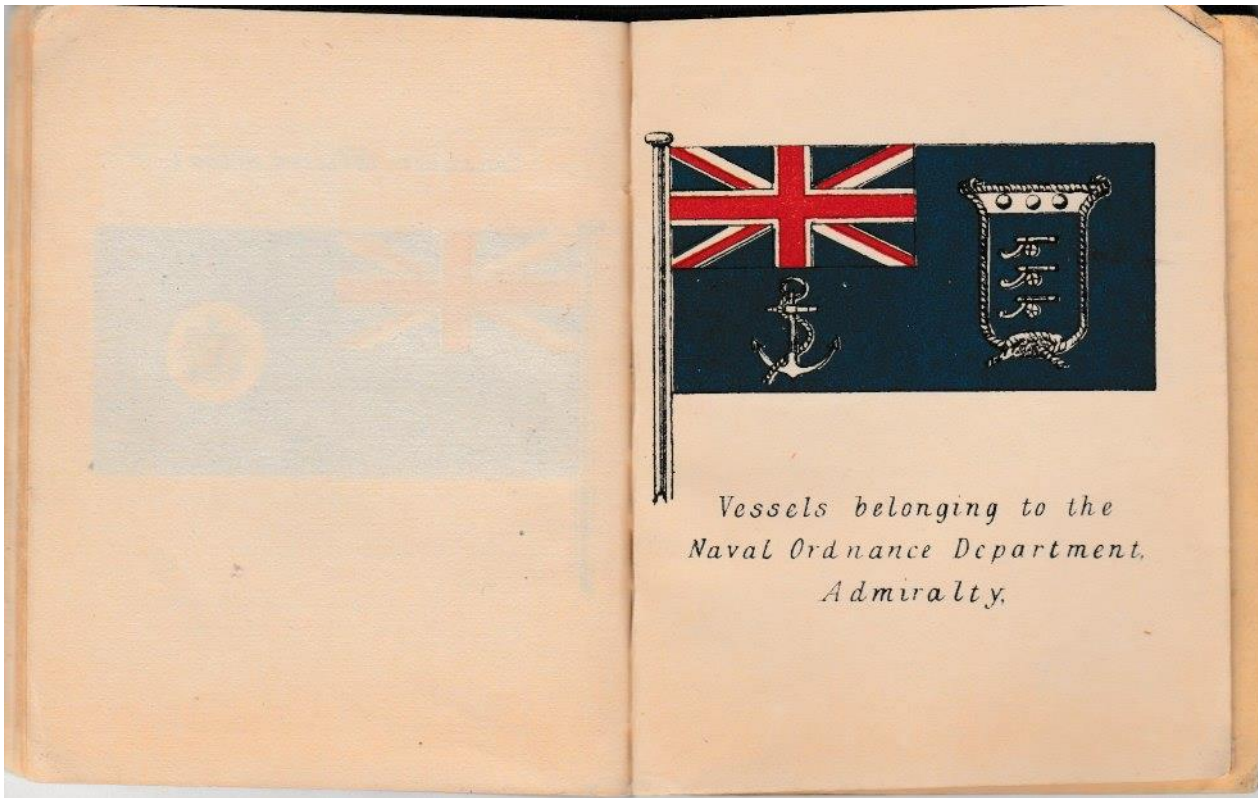
Blue Ensign.



Merchant Ships commanded by Officers of R.N. on the Retired list, or by Officers of R.N. Reserve, with the following conditions
10 of the Crew must be Officers & Men belonging to the R.N. Reserve. (the Men being those who are entitled to be absent on leave i.e. who are not in arrears with their drill.)
Firemen and Men holding Naval Reserve deferred pension Certificates may also be included in the number specified.

Consular Officers Afloat.





*Vessels belonging to the
Naval Ordnance Department.
Admiralty.*