



Morse Code

Morse Code was invented by Samuel Morse in 1840s. The code is very useful in emergency signalling (SOS) with a radio, mirror, or flashlight. It is made up short signals called dits (represented as dots) and long signals are called dahs (represented as dashes).

. -	- ...	- . .	- ..	. - - -	.. - -	... - -
A	B	C	D	1	2	3	4

.	. . .	- -	-	- - ...	- - - .
E	F	G	H	5	6	7	8

..	. - -	- . -	. . .	- - - .	- - - -		
I	J	K	L	9	0		

- -	- .	- - -	- . .
M	N	O	P

- . -	-
Q	R	S	T

.. -	... -	. - -	- . -
U	V	W	X

- . -	- . .		
Y	Z		

In Morse code, timing is very important. The length of a dot can be should be short enough that messages can be sent quickly and long enough to be heard over great distances. Once this standard unit of time has been established, a dash should last three times as long as a dot. The pause between individual dots and dashes should take as long as a single dot, the pause between two characters should take as long as a dash and the pause between two words should be twice as long as a dash (six times as long as a dot).

Images and some text from scoutingresources.co.uk

