

MEANING OF ALPHABET FLAGS (A-Z)

1. Flag A -
 - a. Divers of friendly underwater demolition personnel down.
 - b. Displayed where best seen
 - c. Position indicator - precede numerals latitude and longitude

2. Flag B -
 - a. Weapons practices
 - b. Fueling or transferring of explosives
 - c. Displayed on appropriate side or where best seen

3. Flag C -
 - a. Affirmative
 - b. Displayed where best seen

4. Flag D -
 - a. Degaussing
 - b. Displayed where best seen

5. Flag F -
 - a. Flight operations
 - b. Displayed where best seen

6. Flag G -
 - a. Guide flag
 - b. Displayed where best seen

7. Flag H -
 - a. Helicopter operations
 - b. Displayed where best seen

8. Flag I -
 - a. Going alongside (In port or at anchor)
 - b. Displayed on side rigged

9. Flag J -
 - a. Semaphore message
 - b. Where best seen
 - c. Answered by addressee(s)

10. Flag K -
 - a. Personnel working aloft
 - b. Displayed where best seen
 - c. In port only

11. Flag L -
 - a. RADRAZZERO WARMING
 - b. Displayed where best seen

12. Flag M -
 - a. Medical duty ship (Not underway)
 - b. Displayed where best seen
 - c. Movements (Underway)-disregard my movements
 - d. Displayed where best seen, repeated by addressee(s)

13. Flag N -
 - a. Your movements not understood
 - b. Displayed where best seen, repeated by addressee(s)
 - c. Visual watch--not keeping visual watch

- d. In port
 - e. Displayed where best seen
14. Flag O -
- a. Man overboard
 - b. Displayed where best seen
15. Flag P -
- a. General recall - all personnel belonging to this unit return to ship immediately.
 - b. In port
16. Flag Q -
- a. Boat recall
 - b. Displayed where best seen
17. Flag R -
- a. Replenishing or transferring alongside method
 - b. Fueling astern method
 - c. Displayed on side rigged/ on side hose is rigged
 - d. Ready duty ship (Roger ship)
 - e. Displayed where best seen
18. Flag S -
- a. Drill signal - signal flying is for flaghoist drill only
 - b. Displayed where best seen
19. Flag T -
- a. Time indicator - precede numerals
 - b. Displayed where best seen
20. Flag U -
- a. Anchoring, mooring, weighing anchor
 - b. Displayed where best seen or on appropriate side
21. Flag V -
- a. Streaming/recovering towed sonic devices not including mine sweeping equipment.
 - b. Displayed on appropriate side or where best seen
22. Flag W -
- a. Information addressee - info addressee follow
 - b. At yardarm
23. Flag X -
- a. Exercise - evolution/exercise completed
 - b. Displayed at fore yardarm repeated by addressee(s)
24. Flag Y -
- a. Acknowledge - repeated by addressee
 - b. Displayed at yardarm
 - c. Location of OTC
 - d. Displayed where best seen
 - e. Visual communication duty ship - A visual communication duty ship
 - f. Displayed where best seen

SEMAPHORE SIGNALING PROCEDURES, ALPHABETS and PROSIGNS

A. Standard apparatus -

1. Generally 15 - 18 inches square flag
2. Similar to OSCAR Flags
3. Attached to a staff long enough to be grasp firmly by the hand
4. Some times substituted by the PAPA Flag.

B. Advantages and Limitations

1. Faster than flashing light
2. Possibly more secure than flashing light due to its short range
3. Best substitute for handling administrative traffic when radio silence is imposed.

C. Procedures

1. When transmitting -
 - a) Chose a good background
 - b) Characters are made facing the ships addressed
 - c) A distinct pause is made at each character position
 - d) When sending prosigns, operating signals and abbreviations, the pause is of double duration.
 - e) Between words or groups, drop your arms to the front position between letters.
 - f) When sending double letter, drop your arms to the front position between letters.
 - g) Numeral are spelled
 - h) If numerals or groups of numerals are to be recorded as digits, precede and follow the numerals with numeral sign, except in the heading or ending.
2. When calling -
 - a) Send the call sign of the station called
 - b) Making the attention sign
 - c) When flashing light is used to make a call - to indicate that a semaphore message will follow, send the prosign SEM.
 - d) Using flag hoist - hoist flag JULIET for all ships present or the call sign of the ship called above the flag JULIET.
 - e) If the precedence of the message to follow must be indicated:
 - 1) DESIG is hoisted below JULIET for priority message.
 - 2) DESIG followed by appropriate precedence sign for message of higher precedence.
3. When answering -
 - a) Made by sending either answering sign by semaphore or prosign K by F/L.
 - b) When call is made by flaghoist:
 - 1) Hoist answer to the dip - have seen the signal
 - 2) Close-up - ready to receive
 - 3) Hauled down or dipped - acknowledge or receipt.

4. Receipting -
 - a) Sending prosign R by semaphore or flash light
 - b) Hauling down answer after the transmitting station hauls down the call.

5. Repetition, Interruption and Relay
 - a) Use IMI after the transmitting station complete the message - either by light or by semaphore.
 - b) In flaghoist method of calling - request for repetition should be made before receipting for the message.
 - c) If the transmitting station is required to interrupt a message.
 - 1) I dips the call - (flaghoist)
 - 2) Send prosign AS - Semaphore
 - 3) Receiving station dip the answering call when the transmitting station indicates interruption or when unable to receive.
 - d) Relay procedure - essentially the same with flashing light except that relay ship should not wait for the end of the message before commencing relay.

FLAGHOIST SIGNALING

A. PROVISION

1. Provides a rapid and accurate system of handling tactical and international signals of reasonable length during daytime between ships in proximity.
2. Ensures a more uniform execution of a maneuver than any other system.
3. The navy uses the international alphabet flags, numeral flags and pennants, special flags and pennants and Navy flags.

B. PARTS OF A FLAG

1. Flag - the length of the flag measured from the staff to the outside edge.
2. Hoist - is the vertical width of the flag when flying free.
3. Tabling - the double thickness of bunting type, bound and switch which is at the hoist of the flag.
4. Tail line - a short length of halyard attached to the lower part of the tabling and carrying the snap book, it serves as the spacer separating the flags of a hoist for clearness.

C. TERMS

1. Flag bag - a bag of flame metal covered with canvass where signal bags are stowed.
2. Halyards - light lines used in bending flags - numbered from out board to in board.
 - a) Uphaul - part of halyard that is made fast to the last flag in a hoist.
3. Retriever - a separate line attached with a metal ring to each halyard used to recover a lost flag.
4. Point of hoist - the block attached to the yardarm through which the halyard carrying the hoist is rove.
5. At the dip - when the hoist is three fourth of the way up toward the point of hoist.

6. Closed-up - when the top flag is touching the point of hoist.
7. Dipped - one a signal is closed up and is lowered a fourth of the way down from the point of hoist.
8. Hoist - a signal consisting of one or more flags in a single halyard.
9. Display - a complete signal, whether on one hoist or on one hoist or on two or more adjacent hoist.
10. Tack line - a 6 feet length of halyard having a ring at one end and a snap hook at the other used to separate flags or groups of flag.

D. PROCEDURES IN READING FLAGHOIST

1. Single hoist - from top to down
2. Two or more hoist - from top to down, from outboard
3. Triatic stay - from top to down, from forward to
4. Yardarm of different heights - from higher to lower yardarm.

FLASHING LIGHT, MORSE CODE

A. TYPES:

1. Directional -
 - a) Signals are sent out by signal searchlight that is pointed and trained directly at the receiver so as to be visible through a limited area.
 - b) It is the long range or visual signaling method
 - 1) 12" Searchlight
 - 2) 24" Searchlight
2. Non-directional
 - a) Signal are sent out from yardarm blinkers which are operated from the transmissions key located in the pilot house or on the signal bridge.
 - b) Lights is visible in any direction away from the ship, thus affording the sender effective way to communicate simultaneously with many addressee.

B. INTERNATIONAL MORSE CODE

1. Standard or all Naval communications transmitted by flashing light or radiotelegraph.
2. Dot & dashes system
 - a) A dot equals 1 unit duration
 - b) A dash equals 3 units
 - c) The period between dots or dashes in the same character equals one unit
 - d) The period between two characters equals 3 units
 - e) The period between groups equals 7 units
3. Basic all consist of 36 sight patterns
 - a) 26 alphabets - A-Z
 - b) 10 numbers 1-0
 - c) Additional and punctuation marks
4. Best way to learn code is by wholes

5. Try code group first then plain language

6. Letters and their Morse code equivalents:

A	. _	J	. _ _ _	S	... _
B	_ . . .	K	_ . _	T	_ . .
C	_ . _ .	L	. _ _ _	U	_ . . _
D	_ . .	M	_ _	V	_ . . . _
E	.	N	. _	W	_ . _ .
F	O	_ _ _	X	_ . . .
G	_ . .	P	. _ . .	Y	_ . _ .
H	Q	_ _ . _	Z	_ . . .
I	. .	R	. _ .		

7. Numerals and their Morse code equivalents

1	. _ _ _ _	6	_
2	. . _ _	7	_
3	. . . _	8	_
4 _	9	_
5	10	_