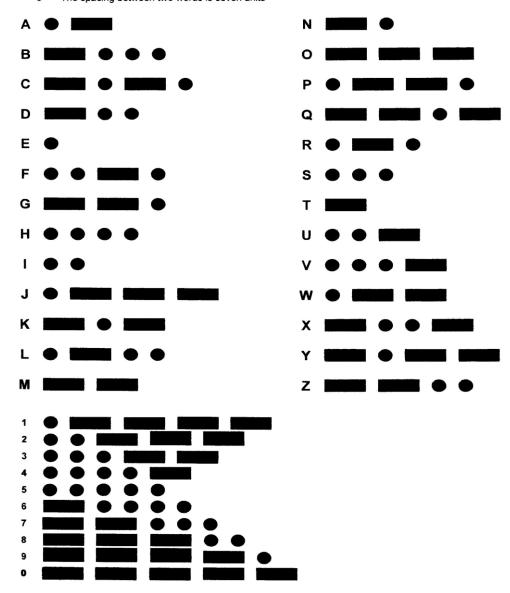
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SCIENCE @ THE LIBRARY

International Morse Code

- Spacing and time
- 1 A dot is one unit of time,
- 2 A dash is three units
- The spacing between dots and dashes within a lettter is one unit
- 4 The spacing between letters is three units
- 5 The spacing between two words is seven units



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International Morse Code

(Used on land, sea and air to send messages before the Audio Radio)

<u>Telegraph</u> is the sending of information/signals across a distance. Before 1839 telegraphy (the way signals were sent) used smoke, fire or drum.

In 1830, an American inventor, Joseph Henry (born in Albany, NY), sent an electrical current through a wire one mile long to energize an electromagnet which caused a bell to sound. Thus the **Electric Telegraph** was born.

In 1838 Samuel Morse and his partner Alfred Vail, developed an operator key, which operated a distant electromagnet. This caused a marker to stamp a series of dots and dashes on a paper roll. The series of Dots and Dashes represented the letters of the alphabet and numbers, and became known as the **Morse Code**.

About 1856 a sounding key was developed that enabled operators to hear the message clicks and write it directly down in plain language.

Ships used light to send visual messages by flashing the light in Morse Code to anyone they could see. In 1901 the Italian physicist, Guglielmo Marconi, perfected a Radio (wireless) telegraph system to transmitted messages using Morse Code. Soon after this, Marconi Systems were being installed on ships, then in time, in all kinds of aircraft. Official use of Morse Code ended in 1999

Try your hand at using Morse Code-

Write your name vertically on a piece of paper. Next to each letter write the dots and dash for that letter. Make a circuit using the telegraph key and the buzzer. Then tap out your name

