## **Azimuth Code**

Azimuth Code uses positions on the perimeter of a circle to represent symbols, including alphabetic and numeric symbols.

Azimuth Code can replace 10 Arabic numerals and 26 Phonetic letters with 36 evenly spaced positions on a circular plan.

Azimuth Code can use regular periodic spacing via equal symbol size and form vs the varying size and form of legacy alphanumeric symbols.

A single dot in a particular spatial position can represent a letter or a number versus Morse code or Braille where a greater number of dots or dashes are required.

Dots and/or lines at specific azimuthal positions relative to a center or apparent center can simplify reading and writing for machines and people. A linear form of text can be created by rows or columns of circles or apparent circles with dots and/or lines at specific azimuthal positions indicating symbols. Azimuth circles can be much smaller than legacy alphanumeric symbols as it is easier to resolve the dots and/or radial lines than the complex forms associated with legacy alphanumeric symbols.

We can tell time on a single handed clock to within a few minutes, or within a few degrees of arc. Symbols can be further defined by means including multiple dots and/or lines per circle, dot diameter variation, radial line length, line width, broken line, sinuous line, color, or brightness. Circles with multiple dots and/or lines can become unique symbols.

Azimuth Code can be made microscopic for machine reading or secrecy.

Azimuth symbols can be read visually, by hand, or by machine and the symbols are easier to read, print, or display. Optical character recognition is greatly simplified with Azimuth and printing ink needs are reduced.

Handheld and hand worn devices with circular arrays of 36 raised projections can provide legacy keyboard replacements.

A dot matrix printer can be made with 36 perimeter and one central printhead. An Azimuth hand readable code can be made using printedheads

similar to dot matrix printheads but with the ability to make deformations in paper. The paper is deformed from the back of the page.

There is a need for a simple universal language for people and machines.

Language progressed from pictograms to arbitrary symbols and with Azimuth Code, arbitrarily simple symbols. I believe the Germanic languages were a big factor in the advancement of those who use it.

Azimuth Code can be a first language, a second language, a bridge between languages, and a machine language. Language can be further simplified by phonetic spelling, single case, reduced spaces, inferred vowels, and numerals replacing phonemes.

Alphabet phonemes can be replaced or reordered with phoneme patterns more apt for rhyme or song to simplify learning and remembering. Poetry and song were used in preliterate societies for just such reason. Acoustic and/or visual feedback can aid mechanical symbol input.

Iware and Azimuth Code work hand in glove to enhance linguistic, graphic, mathematical, musical, mechanistic, visual, and acoustic communication.

Iware is the property of John Popovich and has patent pending status. Contact John Popovich @ johnmpopovich@gmail.com