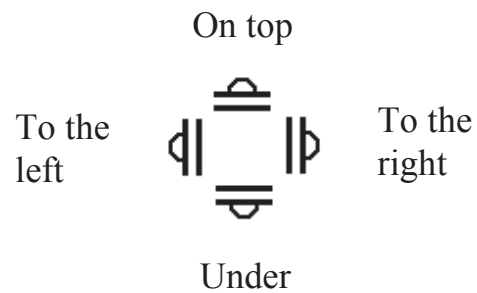
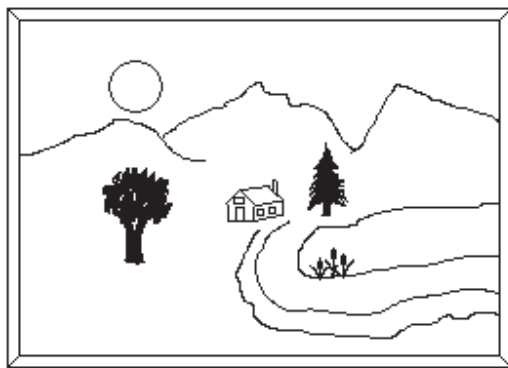


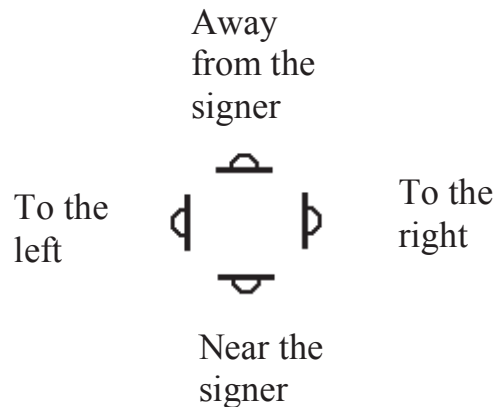
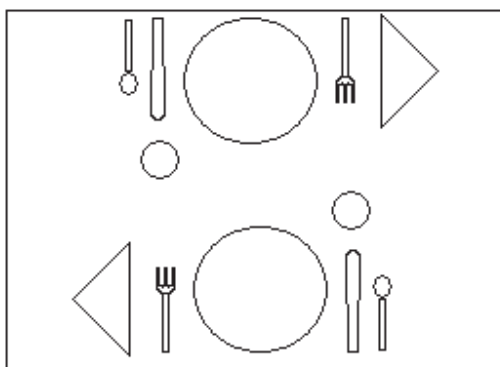
# Position symbols

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Sometimes it is hard to know which hand is on top of or in front of the other. These symbols can be used to make this information explicit.



Imagine a picture frame (above). Imagine placing an object on the top of the frame. The symbols on the right, with two lines (like a picture frame) and a bump, are sort of like placing your hand (the bump) on a picture frame (the two lines) that's hanging on the wall in front of you.



Now imagine a table; you're looking down on it (above left). Imagine touching the edge of the table with your hand. The symbols on the right, with single lines (like the edge of the table) and a bump, are sort of like placing your hand (the bump) on the side of the table (the line).

The lines represent the surface that the dominant hand contacts, whether it's the non-dominant hand, the forearm, etc. The "bump" represents the dominant hand and shows its relationship to the non-dominant hand or

surface of contact. Don't be confused about whether the hand is upright or parallel to the floor; these symbols simply show whether the hand is above or below a surface (first set), or in front of or behind a surface (second set).

If the hand symbols overlap, the position symbols are helpful; they let us show explicitly which hand is on top of or behind the other.

If two hands touch, and one is located to the right and the other to the left, position symbols are usually not necessary.

On each plane, the symbols we use most are the ones at the top and bottom of each set.

Look at these examples:



TO ENTER



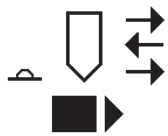
BEER



BOTTLE



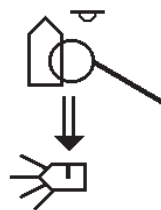
MATHEMATICS (LSC)



STREET



MORNING



LIST



KISS (greeting)