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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF STANDARDS
WASHINGTON

Letter
Circular
LC 41

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Extension of the Dewey Decimal Classification

Applied to Radio

Introduction

Need for Classification.- The Radio Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards has, in common with other workers in the radio field, felt the need for a systematic scheme of classification for subjects in radio science and engineering. This need has been felt not only for use in classifying the references to current radio publications but also for classifying other radio material such as drawings, books, reports, etc. In an effort to fill the need for a radio classification the present extension of the Dewey decimal system has been prepared.

Such a system makes it easy to place books on related subjects near together on the shelves or to file references on the same subject all in the same group and not by the order of their addition to the collection or file. If a classification is to be of the most use any part of it must be capable of expansion or it must be possible to disregard any part of the classification without interfering with the usefulness of the remaining parts.

Extension of the Dewey Decimal System of Classification.- Under the Dewey decimal system of which the present classification is an extension, classification is by subject, numbers being used to show the relative positions of the books, cards or other material. The numbers, therefore, show both what the material is (that is, its subject matter) and where the material is(that is, its location on the shelves or in the files). In the classification list the indentation and the figures prefixed to each item show the rank of each subject in the classification.

Accompanying the classification is an index which is arranged in the usual alphabetical order. References are made in this index to the subject classification number rather than to pages or to arbitrary shelf numbers. The index is used in determining the number to assign to a given item or material or to learn where to place it in the files. The index is also used by any person desiring to locate the material covering a given subject. The reference number tells him immediately where he will find all material on that and on related subjects.

Outline of Classification.- The whole subject of radio is put in its proper place in the Dewey classification - 621.384. The relation of this place to the general field is shown by the

following table:

Class	6000	Useful Arts
Division	20.	Engineering
Section	1.	Mechanical
	.300	Electrical
	.080	Communication
	.004	Radio

In a strictly radio library or office it is convenient to represent the figure 621.384 by R, and this abbreviation is used below in the further classification of radio. Thus -

R211 - Resonance Methods of Measuring Wave Length
R513 - Applications of Radio to Fog Signaling

Summary of Radio Classifications

Radio communication is divided into a general class and a number of other classes, as follows:

R000 - Radio Communication
R100 - Radio Principles
R200 - Radio Measurements and Standardization
R300 - Radio Apparatus and Equipment
R400 - Radio Communication Systems
R500 - Applications of Radio
R600 - Radio Stations - Operation and Management
R700 - Radio Manufacturing
(R800)- Non-Radio Subjects
R900 - Miscellaneous Radio.

Modifications and Variations.- While some of the details of the Dewey system seem at the present time to be illogical (for example, electrical engineering a subdivision of mechanical engineering), the system has been widely adopted and more confusion would result from attempting to change it into a more logical form than results from the arbitrary use of the established practice. In the present classification the Dewey system has been adopted and some of its general features are found specially advantageous. For example, all general material under a given class should be put under the class itself, (frequently having a final figure 0). The ninth division under any class is frequently reserved for items which are as yet of too small importance to classify separately. This should not, however, be confused with the first item under each class which is used for general material applied to many or all of the subdivisions under it.

The class (R800) is left vacant for future use. However, in a strictly radio library or office having little material other than radio to classify, it will be found convenient to use this space for non-radio subject matter. Such material

should be given its regular class number according to the Dewey system. If it were arranged in strictly numerical order, some of this material would come before radio and some after radio. But by choosing arbitrarily to use the space denoted by (R800) for this purpose it is possible to arrange the non-radio material in classified order, but to keep it subordinate to a larger volume of radio material. Thus a number of non-radio items are listed under (R800) in the complete table of class numbers below.

For users having only a small amount of material to classify, an abbreviated classification is suggested. This abbreviated classification is given separately before the main table. Obviously, other items may be added or some of these omitted depending on the individual needs.

Specific books or papers under a given class or subdivision may be denoted by a small letter, the assignment being according to subject, author, order of accession, or any other consideration depending on the circumstances.

In a card file of references to periodical literature it is convenient to arrange the cards under each final class or subdivision in alphabetical order by the names of subjects or authors.

Classification as to Form.-

The above classification is mainly by subject but an additional form distinction for general material is found useful in practice. For the further classification, as to form, of any subject the following divisions may be used. These figures are merely added to the last integer (omitting ciphers) of the number given in the classification. An example is given in the complete table of class numbers below under R620, Radio Stations, Operation and Management.

001 Statistics
002 Quantities Cost
003 Contracts Specifications
004 Designs Drawings
005 Executive Administrative Rules
006 Working Maintenance
007 Laws Regulations
008 Patents
009 Reports of Tests Bulletins
01 Theory Methods Programs
02 Textbooks Outlines Manuals
03 Cyclopedias Dictionaries
04 Essays Addresses Lectures Letters Papers
05 Periodicals Magazines Reviews Bibliography Publicat.
06 Societies Associations Transactions Exhibitions
07 Education Training Museums
08 Tables Calculations Charts Maps
09 History Progress Development Biographical

Thus: R4708 History of development of wire radio systems
or R6003 Contracts for radio stations.

Abbreviated Classification of Radio Subjects

For small collections or files in which detailed classification is not required, the following abbreviated list of classes may be useful:

R000 Radio Communication
R050 Books
R060 Societies
R090 History
R100 Radio Principles
R110 Radio Waves
R120 Antennas
R130 Electron Tubes
R140 Radio Circuits
R150 Generating Apparatus
R160 Receiving Apparatus
R190 Other Radio Principles
R200 Radio Measurements and Standardization
R210 Frequency Wave Length
R220 Capacity Dielectric Constant
R230 Inductance
R240 Resistance Decrement Phase Difference Power Loss
R250 Current
R260 Voltage
R270 Signal Intensity
R280 Properties of Materials
R290 Other Measurements
R300 Radio Apparatus and Equipment
R320 Antennas
R330 Electron Tubes
R340 Electron Tube Apparatus
R350 Generating Apparatus Transmitting Sets
R360 Receiving Apparatus Receiving Sets
R380 Parts of Circuits Instruments
R400 Radio Communication Systems
R410 Modulated Wave Systems
R411 Spark
R412 Radio Telephone Systems
R413 Low-Frequency Modulating Systems
R414 High-Frequency Modulating Systems
R420 Continuous Wave Systems
R421 High-Frequency Alternator
R422 Arc
R423 Electron Tube
R430 Interference Elimination
R440 Remote Control (by wire)
R450 Linkage
R460 Duplex and Multiplex Systems

R470 Wired Radio
R480 Relay Systems
R490 Other Systems
R500 Applications of Radio
R510 Navigation
R520 Aviation
R530 Commercial and Special Services
R540 Private
R550 Broadcasting
R560 Military Naval
R570 Distant Control by Radio
R580 Other Applications
R590 National Developments
R600 Radio Stations: Equipment, Operation and Management
R610 Equipment Station Descriptions
R620 Operation and Management
R700 Radio Manufacturing
R710 Factories
R720 Processes
R740 Sales
R800 Non-Radio Subjects
R900 Miscellaneous Radio

Complete Table of Class Numbers

R000	Radio Communication
R001	Statistics
R003	Contracts
R004	Design
R005	Executive Administrative Personnel
R006	
R007	Laws Regulations
R008	Patent Specifications (These should ordinarily be distributed according to the subject of the patent).
R009	Reports Bulletins
R010	Research
R020	Textbooks
R030	Terminology Symbols
R040	Lectures
R051	Publication
R053	Periodicals
R055	Bibliography
R060	Societies Meetings
R070	Education Training
R071	Courses of Study
R073	Training of Operators
R080	Tables
R082	Nomŏgrams
R083	Humor
R090	History
R090.1	United States
R090.2	British Empire
R090.3	France
R090.4	Germany Austria
R090.5	Italy Spain Portugal
R090.6	Norway Sweden Denmark
R090.7	Asia Africa
R090.8	South America
R090.9	Other Countries
R091	Radio Telegraphy
R094	Radio Telephony
R097	Biographical
R100	Radio Principles
R110	Radio Waves
R111	Electromagnetic Theory
R113.1	Radiation
R113.6	Absorption (Reception)
R113	Transmission Phenomena
R113.1	Fading
R113.2	Daily Variations Seasonal Variations
R113.3	Directional Variations
R113.4	Ionization Heaviside Layer
R113.5	Meteorological
R113.55	Tropical Radio
R113.6	Reflection Refraction Diffraction

R007.1 U.S. Laws and Regulations
R007.2 U. S. Inspectors Service
R007.3
R007.4 Canada
R007.5 British Empire (Except Canada)
R007.6 France
R007.7 Germany
R007.8 Other countries
R007.9 International Conference

R113.7 Transmission Formulas Ranges
R113.8 Eclipses
R113.9 Wave Front Angle
R114 Strays
R115 Directional Properties
R116 Waves on Wires
R120 Antennas
R121 Condenser Type Antennas (Ordinary elevated type) with ground
R122 Condenser Type Antennas (ordinary elevated type) with counterpoise
R123 Ground and Underground Antennas
R124 Coil Antennas
R125.1 Direction Finding
R125.6 Directive Antennas (Transmitting in a particular direction)
R126 Ground Connections
R127 Antenna Constants (Radiation resistance)
R128
R129 Special Types
R130 Electron Tubes
R130.3 Nomenclature
R130.4 Principles of Design
R131 Characteristic Curves General Properties
R132 Amplifying Action | R132.1 Inductive Coupling
R133 Generating Action | R132.2 Capacative "
R134 Detector Action | R132.3 Resistance "
R134.5 Heterodyne Autodyne | R134.6 Regenerative action
R135 Modulating Action | R134.7 Super- " "
R136 Input Impedance
R137 Output Impedance
R138 Electron Emission Ionization
R139 Other Electron Tube Principles
R140 Radio Circuits
R141 Simple Radio Circuits
R141.1 Frequency
R141.2 Resonance
R141.3 Impulse Excitation
R142 Coupled Circuits
R142.1 Direct Coupling
R142.3 Inductive Coupling
R142.5 Capacitive Coupling
R143 Damping Decrement
R144 High-Frequency Resistance
R145 Reactance
R145.3 Inductance
R145.5 Capacity
R146 Harmonics
R147 Beats
R148 Modulation
R148.1 Distortion
R149 Rectification
R150 Generating Apparatus
R151

R152 Spark Gaps
R153 Arcs
R154 Alternators
R155
R156 Transformers
R160 Receiving Apparatus
R170
R180
R190 Other Radio Principles
R200 Radio Measurements and Standardization
R201 General Methods and Apparatus
R201.2 Uses of Electron Tubes in Radio Measurements
R201.5 Shielding and Grounding
R201.6 High-Frequency Bridge
R201.7 Use of High-Frequency Oscillograph
R202 Resonance Methods
R203 Harmonic Methods
R204 Null Methods
R205 Substitution Methods
R210 Frequency Wave Length
R211 Resonance Methods
R212
R213 Harmonic Methods
R220 Capacity
R220.1 Capacity Meters
R223 Dielectric Constant
R225 Capacity of Coils
R230 Inductance
R231 Self Inductance
R235 Mutual Inductance
R240 Resistance Decrement Phase Difference Power Loss
R241 Resistance-Variation Method
R242 Reactance-Variation Method
R243 Substitution Method
R244 Calorimeter Methods (See also 536.6)
R250 Current
R251 Ammeters
R251.1 Hot-wire
R251.2 Thermoelement
R251.3 Current Transformer
R251.4 Electrodynamometer
R251.5 Einthoven Galvanometer
R251.6 Bolometer Bridge
R260 Voltage
R261 Electron Tube Voltmeters
R262 Sparking Distance
R263 Electrostatic Voltmeters
R264
R265
R266
R267
R268
R269 Other Voltmeters for Radio Frequencies

R270 Signal Intensity
R271 Shunted Telephone Method
R272 Audio-Frequency Comparison Method
R273 Radio-Frequency Comparison Method
R274
R275 Modulation
R280 Properties of Materials
R281 Insulating Materials
R281.1 Laminated
R281.11 Phenolic Binders
R281.12 Shellac Binders
R281.13 Fibre
R281.2 Moulded
R281.21 Phenolic Binders
R281.22 Shellac Binders
R281.23 Pitch Binders
R281.31 Porcelain
R281.33 Glass
R281.35 Rubber
R281.37 Gutta Percha
R281.38 Mica
R281.383 Built-up Mica
R281.41 Textiles
R281.42 Paper
R281.426 Pulp Board
R281.43 Wood
R281.44 Wax
R281.45 Pitch
R281.46 Paraffin
R281.47 Varnish
R281.48 Shellac
R281.49 Oil
R281.60 Resins
R281.61 Natural Resins
R281.65 Synthetic Resins (Redmanol)
R281.70
R281.71 Quartz
R281.72 Marble
R281.73 Granite
R281.74 Slate
R281.75 Lava
R281.76 Asbestos
R281.77 Sulphur
R281.78 Amber
R281.79 Celluloid
R281.80 Cellulose Esters
R281.81 Oxide Coatings
R281.82 Vitrified Clay Products
R281.83 Casein Products
R281.9 Miscellaneous Insulating Materials
R282 Electrolytes
R283 Magnetic Materials
R284 Conductors
R284.1 Metals
R284.11 Copper

R284.13 Tungsten
R284.3 Pyroelectric
R290 Other Measurements
R300 Radio Apparatus and Equipment
R300.4 Design
R300.5 Engineering Precautions
R300.6 Kick-back Prevention
R301
R302
R303
R304
R305 Photographs, Radio Apparatus
R306 Exhibitions
R307 Laboratories
R308 Stockrooms
R310
320.8 R320 Antennas Antenna switch
R320.8 Towers
R321 Condenser Type Antennas (Ordinary elevated type) with ground
R322 Condenser Type Antennas (Ordinary elevated type) with counterpoise.
R323 Ground and Underground Antennas
R324 Coil Antennas
R325.1 Direction Finders
R325.6 Directive Antennas (Transmitting in a particular direction)
R326 Ground Connections
R327 Artificial Antennas
R328 Multiple Tuned antennas
R329 Special Types of Antennas (For Airplane Antennas See R525)
R330 Electron Tubes
R330.4 Design
R330.6 Priority Controversial
R330.9 History
R331 Construction Evacuation
(See also Vacuum Pumps, 533.85)
R332 Two-Electrode
R332.3 Regulator Tubes
R333 Three-Electrode
R334 Four-Electrode
R340 Electron Tube Apparatus
R341 Detectors Rectifiers
R342 Amplifiers
R342.3 Power Amplifiers
R342.7 Amplifier Transformers
R343 Electron Tube Receiving Sets
.7 R343.5 Heterodyne Sets a.c. supply
R344 Electron Tube Generators
R344.3 Transmitting Sets
R344.4 Short-Wave Generators
R344.5 Alternating-Current Supply
R344.6 Large-Current Generators
R344.7 Harmonic Generators. Multivibrators
R345 Modulators

.1 Inductive coupling
.15 Amplifier Transf.
.2 Resistance "
.3 Capacitance "
.4
.5 Power amplifier
.6 Radio Freq. "
.7 Audio Freq. "

R346 Radio Telephone Sets (Electron Tube)
R347
R348 Use in Wire Systems
R350 Generating Apparatus Transmitting Sets
R351 Simple Oscillators
R352 Spark Gaps (See also R411)
R352.2 Quenched
R352.4 Rotary, Synchronous
R352.6 Rotary, non-synchronous
R353 Arc Converters (See also R422)
R354 High-Frequency Alternators (See also R421)
R355 High-Voltage Generators
R356 Transformers
R356.3 Resonance Transformers
R356.5 Induction Coils
R357 Frequency Changers
R358 Protective Devices
R359 Automatic Transmitters
R360 Receiving Apparatus Receiving Sets Timed spark
R361
R362
R363 Amplifiers (for electron tube amplifiers see R342)
R363.1 Magnetic
R363.2 Microphone
R364 Detectors, Crystal (For Electron Tube detectors See R341)
R364.1 Theory
R364.2 Practical Form
R364.3 Balanced Crystals
R365 Detectors and Rectifiers, Miscellaneous
R365.1 Magnetic
R365.2 Coherer
R365.3 Electrolytic
R366 Telephone Receivers
R366.2 Tuned
R366.3 Loud-Speaking Reproducers
R367 Automatic Recorders (see also Telegraphone 621.385.91 .1 Photographic Recorder .2 Jet Relay .3 Electromagnetic .4 Telegraphone .5 Photographic .6 Automatic Printing Recorder)
R368 Audibility Meters
R370
R380 Parts of Circuits Instruments
R381 Condensers
R382 Inductors
R382.4 Cellular Coils
R382.5 Couplers Oscillation Transformers
R383 Resistors (Spider Web coils. H. Grid leak)
R384.1 Wavemeters
R384.3 Frequency Meters
R384.5 Decremeters
R385.1 Keys
R385.2 Buzzers
R385.3 Interrupters Tone Wheels Choppers (See also R427)
R385.5 Microphone
R386 Filters

382.6

R387.1 Shields
R387.5 Grounds
R387.7 Insulators
R388 Cathode-Ray Oscillograph
R390
R400 Radio Communication Systems
R401 High Power
R402 Short Wave
R410 Modulated Wave Systems
R411 Spark
R411.2 Quenched
R411.4 Rotary, Synchronous
R411.6 Rotary, Non-synchronous
R411.9 Other Spark Systems
R412 Radio Telephone Systems
R413 Low-Frequency, Modulating Systems
R414 High-Frequency Modulating Systems
R420 Continuous Wave Systems
R421 High-Frequency Alternator
R422 Arc
R423 Electron Tube (Preferably use other more specific entries)
R424 Timed Spark
R425 Impulse Excitation
R426 Beat Reception
R427 Use of Receiving Interrupters and Tone Wheels
R428
R429
R430 Interference Elimination (See also R386, filters)
R431 Strays
R432 Stations
R433
R434
R435 Secrecy Systems
R440 Remote Control (by Wire)
R450 Linkage
R460 Duplex and Multiplex Systems
R470 Wire Radio
R480 Relay Systems
R490 Other Systems
R491
R492 Buzzerphone
R493 Fullerphone
R494
R495 Tree Telegraphy
R500 Applications of Radio
R510 Navigation (See also R570, Distant Control by Radio)
R511 Distress Signals
R512 Radio Beacons
R513 Fog Signaling
R514 Radio Compass
R515 Submarine
R520 Aviation
R520.3 Radio telephony on Aircraft
R521 Receiving on Aircraft

R485 High-Speed systems
R487 Automatic Printing system

516 Life Saving Service

R521.1 Direction Finding
R521.3 Elimination of Magneto Interference
R521.5 Helmets for Telephone Receivers
R522 Transmitting from Aircraft
R522.3 Microphone Design
R523 Receiving from Aircraft
R524 Transmitting to Aircraft
R524.3 Localized Landing Signals
R525 Antennas
R530 Commercial and Special Services
R531 Traffic
R531.1 Codes and Ciphers
R531.2 Station Call Letters
R531.3 Abbreviations
R531.4 Alphabets, Morse & Continental(International)
R531.5 Relations with Land Lines
R531.6 Relations with Cables
R531.7 Rates
R532 Press
R533 Railroad
R534 Agriculture
R535 Forestry
R536 Mining
R537 Power Transmission Lines
R540 Private
R541
R542
R545 Amateur
R550 Broadcasting
R551 Time Signals
R551.1 Longitude Determinations
R552
R553 Meteorological Signals
R554
56 R555 Standard Waves
R560 Military
R565 Naval
R570 Distant Control by Radio
R580 Other Applications
R581 Transmission of Power by Radio
R582 Transmission of Photographs
R583 Therapeutics
R584 High-Frequency Electric Furnaces
R585 Radio Toys
R590 National Developments
R591 United States
R592 British Empire
R593 France
R594 Germany
R595
R596
R597
R598
R599 Other Countries
R600 Radio Stations: Equipment, Operation and Management

R531.15 Speed of Code Reception

Market reports

R610 Equipment Station Descriptions
R611 Long Wave Stations
R612 Short Wave Stations
R613 Ship Stations
R614 Direction Finder Stations
R620 Operation and Management
R620.01 Statistics
R620.02 Costs
R620.03 Contracts
R620.04 Drawings
R620.05 Administrative Executive
R620.06 Working and Maintenance
R620.063 Personnel
R620.064 Operating Routine. Schedules of Transmission
R620.065 Regulation and Control
R620.068 Testing
R620.069 Repairs and Renewals (General. A specific repair belongs with the part repaired.)
R620.07 Regulations Rules
R620.08 Installation
R620.09 Reports and Bulletins
R700 Radio Manufacturing
R700.1 Statistics
R700.2 Costs
R700.3 Contracts
R700.4 Drawings
R700.5 Administrative Executive
R700.6 Operation and Maintenance
R700.69 Repairs and Renewals
R700.7 Regulations Rules
R701 Materials and Equipment (Sources, etc.)
R701.2 Raw Materials
R701.4 Tools Machines
R710 Factories
R710.1 Location
R710.4 Organization Administration
R710.5 Mechanics and Laborers
R711 Drafting
R712 Woodworking Shop
R713 Machine Shop
R719 Other Shops and Departments
R720 Processes
R730
R740 Sales
R741
R742
R743
R744 Advertising
(R800) Non-Radio Subjects
(The numbers here assigned, with the exception of those marked with an x, are taken from the Dewey Decimal Classification.)
347.7 Patent Practice
x 353.821 Bureau of Standards
383 Postal Service, Aerial Mail Service
(See also Aeronautics, 629.13)

510 Mathematics
510.8 Slide Rules
511 Arithmetic
512 Algebra
512.82 Complex Variables Imaginaries
513 Geometry
514 Trigonometry
515 Descriptive Geometry
516 Analytic Geometry
x 516.12 Nomography Graphical Methods
517 Calculus
519 Probabilities
520 Astronomy
526 Geodesy
526.8 Map Projections
530 Physics
531 Mechanics
532 Hydrostatics
533 Pneumatics
533.85 Vacuum Apparatus
534 Sound
534.3 Tuning Forks
534.83 Signals in Navigation
535 Light (for Light Signaling see 623.73)
535.3 Photoelectric Phenomena
536 Heat
636.33 Radiation- General Theory
537 Electricity
537.1 Theory of Electricity
537.23 Electrostatic Generators
x 537.26 Corona Discharge
537.4 Lightning
537.6 Electrodynamics
x 537.61 Negative Resistance
x 537.63 Corbino Effect
x 537.65 Piezoelectric Phenomena
x 537.67 Experimental Plotting of Electrical Fields
537.7 Wave Form Analysis
537.87 Physiological Electrical Phenomena
538 Magnetism
539 Molecular Physics
541.3 540 Chemistry Physical Chemistry
546.432 Radioactivity
550 Geology
551.5 Weather Meteorology
621 621.3 Electrical Engineering Mechanical Engineering.
(This designation may be abbreviated, letting 621.3=E)
621.313 Electric Generators Electric Motors
621.313.2 Direct-Current Machinery
621.313.23 Direct-Current Generators
621.313.24 Direct-Current Motors
621.313.25 Motor-Generators
621.313.26 Dynamotors
621.313.3 Alternating-Current Machinery
621.313.7 Rectifiers
621.313.73 Mercury-Vapor Rectifiers

	621.314.3	Transformers
	621.314.6	Choke Coils
	621.314.7	Induction Coils
	621.317	Switchboards
	621.317.3	Switches
	621.317.4	Rheostats
	621.319.2	Transmission Lines
	621.325	Incandescent Arcs
	621.326	Incandescent Filament Lamps
	621.327.4	Mercury Vapor Tubes (Lamps)
	621.327.7	X-Ray Tubes
	621.353	Batteries, Primary
	621.354	Batteries, Secondary (Storage)
x	621.354.3	Battery Charging Devices
	621.374.2	Wheatstone Bridges
	621.374.3	Voltmeters
x	621.374.33	Electrometers
x	621.374.41	Ammeters
x	621.374.45	Galvanometers
	621.374.6	Wattmeters
x	621.374.63	Electrodynamometers
	621.374.7	Oscillographs
	621.38	Electric Communication
	621.382	Telegraphy
	621.382.4	High-Speed Telegraphy
	621.382.8	Submarine Cable
x	621.382.92	Ground Telegraphy
	621.382.94	Induction Signaling
	621.383.21	Relays
	621.385	Telephony
x	621.385.91	Telegraphone
x	621.385.93	Thermophone
x	621.385.95	Condenser Transmitters
	621.39	Other Applications of Electricity
	623.731	Light Signals
	623.8	Steamships
	629.13	Aeronautics
	629.145	Aerial Navigation
	629.18	Airplane Construction
	658	Business Methods
	R900	Miscellaneous

Acknowledgments

The general scheme used in the above classification follows the decimal classification and relative index of Melvil Dewey, published by the Forest Press, Lake Placid, N.Y. An extension of the Dewey Decimal System of classification applied to engineering industries by L.P.Breckenridge and G.A.Goodenough, has been issued by the University of Illinois Engineering Experiment Station as Bulletin No.9, (1912). Both the Dewey classification and the University of Illinois extension give a short classification of radio communication but the recent advances in this subject have caused it to outgrow these limitations. Valuable criticism of a preliminary radio subject classification have been received from Mr. Arthur Bessey Smith and from Mr. Harrison W. Craver, and

it is partly owing to their recommendation and to the widespread use of the Dewey system that the decimal classification has been adopted. Attention is also called to a "Proposed Classification for an Engineering Library" published in the Transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers, volume 82, page 1618, December 1918. The classification there proposed is decimal in form but departs quite radically from the Dewey system. The classification of radio there is very meager.

Index to Radio Classification

To use this index, find the subject desired in its alphabetical place in the following list. The number after it is its class number, and refers to the place where the topic will be found, in numerical order of class numbers, on the shelves or in the subject catalogs.

All class numbers are decimals: i.e., R251.1, Hot-wire Ammeters, comes before R260, Voltage Measurements. Labels on the shelves, drawer fronts or cards, guide readily to the class number sought.

Under this class number will be found the resources of the library on the subject desired. Other subjects near the one sought may often be consulted with profit, e.g., Electron Tubes is the topic wanted and the index refers to R330, but R340, Electron Tube Apparatus, also contains much on the subject of Electron Tubes, as well.

The numbers which are not preceded by the letter R are for the non-radio subjects and are grouped under the heading (R800) in the above classification.

Plotting of Electrical Fields - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 537.67
Pneumatics - 533
Porcelain -R281.31
Portaphone -R343
Postal Service - 383
Power Amplifiers -R342.3
Power Loss, Radio, Measurement - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R240
Power Transmission by Radio - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - R581
Power Transmission, Use of Radio Communication in - - - - - - R537
Precautions, Engineering (Radio) - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R300.5
Press Board -R281.42
Press, Radio Traffic -R532
Primary Batteries -621.353
Primary Standards. Classify under appropriate item in Radio Measurements and Standardization - - - - - -
Principles, Radio - R100
Private Applications of Radio - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - R540
Probabilities - 519
Process, Radio Manufacturing - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -R720
Programs for Research - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - R010
Properties of Electron Tubes, General - - - - - - - - - - - R131
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Washington, D.C.