Braille Buzz
BrailleBuzz™
Catalog Number 1-03935-00

An accessible version of this guidebook is available at www.aph.org/manuals/

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This kit contains:
1 BrailleBuzz unit
1 BrailleBuzz print user’s manual
1 BrailleBuzz braille user’s manual
Getting Started with BrailleBuzz

Congratulations on bringing braille to a child through play! Have fun exploring and learning together!

Install two AA batteries:
Unscrew the battery cover on the bottom of the unit. Insert the batteries so that the positive end of each battery is pointing toward the bee’s head with the negative/flat ends of the batteries pointing toward the rear of the bee.
Replace the cover making sure that the screw is in place.

Turn on: Hold down the honeycomb-shaped braille letter A button until the chime is heard.

Turn off: Press the spacebar and the honeycomb braille letter Z button and release. BrailleBuzz will say “bye-bye” and play a descending chime.

Auto-shut-off: Unit will turn itself off automatically after two and a half minutes of inactivity.

Volume Toggle: Pressing dots 1-2-3-6+space or space+honeycomb braille V button.

Modes Cycle: Dots 1-3-4+space or space honeycomb letter M button.
Finger Positioning for Braille Writing

Thumbs: spacebar
Pointer fingers: dots 1 and 4
Middle fingers: dots 2 and 5
Ring fingers: dots 3 and 6

Phonics Mode

When this mode is launched, BrailleBuzz says:
“Phonics Mode: Let’s learn our letter sounds!”

Each of the braille letter buttons and keyboard combinations that make letters will have an associated word and sound when you press it. In phonics mode, if keys are pressed that do NOT make a letter, random cartoon sounds play.

A makes the sound “a” as in apple (an apple crunches)
B makes the sound “b” as in bell
C makes the sound “c” as in car

So, whether you write a C on the keyboard or press the braille button with C, you hear C makes the sound as in car.
*Keyboard Mode*

When this mode is launched, BrailleBuzz says:

“There’s no mode more simple than Keyboard Mode. Remember, your left hand presses keys 1, 2, and 3. Your right hand always does keys 4, 5, and 6. Your thumbs can press the space bar. Let’s try it!”

The BrailleBuzz simply announces each dot number as the key is pressed or combinations of dots: Dot 1, dot 2, dots 3-6, space, etc. If the spacebar is pressed in conjunction with other keys, BrailleBuzz says and does nothing, with changing modes or volume being the only exceptions. The braille letter buttons will simply say letters.

*Letter Mode:*

When this mode is launched, BrailleBuzz says:

“Let’s make letters!”

Any honeycomb shaped braille letter button announces both the letter and its dot numbers.

- A dot 1
- B dots 1-2
- C dots 1-4

On the keyboard, any key combination that
makes a letter says the letter name and the space key says “space” as it did in keyboard mode.

Any key combination that is NOT a letter or space makes NO noise. So, if dot 4 by itself is pressed, which is NOT a letter, nothing happens.

One objective in “Letters Mode” is to press the braille honeycomb button, listen to the dot numbers, and then write the corresponding letter on the keyboard.

Videos and a download of this guide for BrailleBuzz can be found at:

www.aph.org
The Swing Cell Compact helps students understand the relationship between the braille cell and the keys on a braillewriter. In the closed position, the removable pegs inserted into the blocks represent the dots in a braille cell. In the open position, the pegs represent the keys on a braillewriter that correspond to each of the braille dots.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Braille Cell</th>
<th>Reading Mode</th>
<th>Writing Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 ● ● 4</td>
<td>1 ● ● 4</td>
<td>3 2 1 4 5 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 ● ● 5</td>
<td>2 5</td>
<td>● ● ● ●</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 ● ● 6</td>
<td>3 ● ● 6</td>
<td>● ● ● ●</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example letter x:
\[ \begin{array}{cccc}
3 & 2 & 1 & 4 \\
\bullet & \bullet & \bullet & \bullet \\
\end{array} \]

**Power at Your Fingertips, APH Coursebook***

The braille cell is shown above. As you can see, it’s made up of six dots numbered 1-6. We are going to call the dots by their number, for instance dot 1, dot 2, dot 3, and so forth. Each letter and symbol in the braille code is made up of a different combination of these six dots.

Braille is read left-to-right, just like print. This coursebook is an excellent introduction to braille.

*Products not included with the BrailleBuzz.

To purchase Swing Cell Compact or Power at Your Fingertips Coursebook visit our website www.aph.org