num	A sequence number, incrementing from 1 for each page. The highest number that presently occurs is 160.
code	A 3-character code, which is a 1-character 'locator' followed by a 2-character locus type
T	An optional single-character transcriber ID. Only used in interlinear files that include several parallel transliterations.
(locator)	Indication of the relative position of this locus.
(locus type)	Upper case character followed by lower case character or number, indicating which type of text item this locus describes.

Within the scope of the IVTFF format, the values of *num* have been defined for all loci in the MS, and a document (possibly a web page) describing this will soon be published. None of the historical transliterations include all loci.

The preferred order to describe loci in any transliteration file is defined in Section 6.7.

Following is a list of possible 'locator' values.

Table 7: Definition of 'locator' characters

Character	Meaning
@	The position of this locus is unrelated to the previous item, or not easily described by one of the following. This locator is always used for the first item on each page.
+	This locus is generally below the previous item. This is the most common case.
*	The locus is at the start of the line below the previous item, but at the left margin, while the previous item was not.
-	The locus is on the same line as the previous item, but across a drawing element (future extension, not yet used)
=	The locus is on the same line as the previous item, but separated by some white space.
&	Similar to = but along a circular line
~	The same as - or =, but indicating that the vertical alignment is not good.

The locus type (complete type) consists of a generic type (capital letter) followed by a subtype. The valid subtypes depend on the generic type, as defined in the following table.