This provides short examples of the Linear B font.

The vowels (a, e, i, o, u) are: 𐀀 𐀁 𐀂 𐀃 𐀄.

The d syllables (da, de, di, do, du) are: 𐀅 𐀆 𐀇 𐀈 𐀉

The j syllables (ja, je, jo, ju) are: 𐀊 𐀋 𐀍 𐀎.

The k syllables (ka, ke, ki, ko, ku) are: 𐀏 𐀐 𐀑 𐀒 𐀓

The m syllables (ma, me, mi, mo, mu) are: 𐀔 𐀕 𐀖 𐀗 𐀘

The n syllables (na, ne, ni, no, nu) are: 𐀙 𐀚 𐀛 𐀜 𐀝

The p syllables (pa, pe, pi, po, pu) are: 𐀞 𐀟 𐀠 𐀡 𐀢.

The q syllables (qa, qe, qi, qo) are: 𐀣 𐀤 𐀥 𐀦.

The r syllables (ra, re, ri, ro, ru) are: 𐀨 𐀩 𐀪 𐀫 𐀬.

The s syllables (sa, se, si, so, su) are: 𐀭 𐀮 𐀯 𐀰 𐀱

The t syllables (ta, te, ti, to, tu) are: 𐀲 𐀳 𐀴 𐀵 𐀶

The w syllables (wa, we, wi, wo) are: 𐀷 𐀸 𐀹 𐀺.

The z syllables (za, ze, zo) are: 𐀼 𐀽 𐀿.

The word divider (coded as , and : and /) are: 𐄁 𐄁 𐄁

The optional a signs (a2, a3, au) are: 𐁀 𐁁 𐁂

The optional d signs (dwe, dwo) are: 𐁃 𐁄

The optional n signs (nwa) are: 𐁅

The optional p signs (pa3, pu2, pte) are: 𐁖 𐁆 𐁇

The optional r signs (ra2, ra3, ro2) are: 𐁈 𐁉 𐁊

The optional s signs (swa, swi) are: 𐁚 𐁘

The optional t signs (ta2, two) are: 𐁋 𐁍

The numbers 1 to 9: 𐄇 𐄈 𐄉 𐄊 𐄋 𐄌 𐄍 𐄎 𐄏

The numbers 10 to 90: 𐄐 𐄑 𐄒 𐄓 𐄔 𐄕 𐄖 𐄗 𐄘

The numbers 100 to 900: 𐄙 𐄚 𐄛 𐄜 𐄝 𐄞 𐄟 𐄠 𐄡

The number 1000: 𐄢

The unidentified signs: 𐁐 𐁑 𐁒 𐁓 𐁔 𐁕 𐁗 𐁙 𐁛 𐁜 𐁝

Note that, depending on the source, the sign 𐁌 is classed either as an unidentified sign or as an optional *twe* sign.

The Linear B text 𐀴𐀕𐄁𐀵𐄁𐀩𐀴𐀩 transliterates to *ti-me-/to-/re-ti-re-* and 𐄢𐄡𐄗𐄊 𐁒 transliterates to *1000-900-80-4- ?-*. The previous sentence was produced by:

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\newcommand{\egtext}{\Bti\Bme/\Bto/\Bre\Bti\Bre}
\newcommand{\egnum}{\BNm\BNcm\BNlxxx\BNiv\ \BUiii}
The Linear B text \textlinb{\egtext} transliterates to
\translitlinb{\egtext} and \textlinb{\egnum} transliterates
to \translitlinb{\egnum}.
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