Stock No.
37 K 999

10M-CA-956

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR AMATEUR RADIO STATIONS

PHONETIC CODE

Used to clarify initials and letters in radiotelephone transmission. The following phonetic list is recommended by the A.R.R.L.:

A as in ADAM	N as in NANCY
B as in BAKER	O as in OTTO
C as in CHARLIE	P as in PETER
D as in DAVID	Q as in QUEEN
E as in EDWARD	R as in ROBERT
F as in FRANK	S as in SUSAN
G as in GEORGE	T as in THOMAS
H as in HENRY	U as in UNION
I as in IDA	V as in VICTOR
J as in JOHN	W as in WILLIAM
K as in KING	X as in X-RAY
L as in LEWIS	Y as in YOUNG
M as in MARY	Z as in ZEBRA

R-S-T REPORTS

READABILITY

1. Unreadable
2. Barely readable; occasional words distinguishable
3. Readable with considerable difficulty
4. Readable with practically no difficultv
5. Perfectly readable

SIGNAL STRENGTH

1. Faint; signals barely perceptible
2. Very weak signals
3. Weak signals
4. Fair signals
5. Fairly good signals
6. Good signals
7. Moderately strong signals
8. Strong signals
9. Extremely strong signals

TONE

1. Extremely rough, hissing note
2. Very rough a. c. note; no trace of musicality
3. Rough, low-pitched a. c. note; slightly musical
4. Rather rough a. c. note; moderately musical
5. Musically modulated note
6. Modulated note; slight trace of whistle
7. Near d. c. note; smooth ripple
8. Good d. c. note; just a trace of ripple
9. Purest d. c. note

(If note appears to be crystal controlled, add letter X after the number indicating Tone.)

Example: Your signals RST 599X. (Your signals are perfectly readable, extremely strong, have purest d.c. note, and sound as if your transmitter is crystal-controlled.)

"Q" SIGNALS

"Q" signals are widely used in Amateur radio-telegraph communications. They express meanings very clearly, cut down transmission time, and serve as an "international language" to permit communication between Amateurs of different countries. When a "Q" signal is followed by a question mark, it takes the form of a question. When not followed by a question mark, a "Q" signal is either a reply to a "Q" signal question, or a direct statement. Commonly used "Q" signals are listed below. Meanings are in parentheses.

"Q" Signal Question	Reply to a "Q" Signal Question, or a Direct Statement
QRG? (What is my frequency?)	QRG 7125 kc. (Your frequency is 7125 kc.)
QRK? (How are you receiving me?)	You're RST.....*
QRM? (Is my signal being interfered with?)	QRM (You're being interfered with.)
QRN? (Are you troubled by static?)	QRN (I'm troubled by static.)
QRQ? (Shall I send faster?)	QRQ (Send faster.)
QRS? (Shall I send slower?)	QRS (Send slower.)
QRT? Not often used as a question.	Must QRT now. (Must close down my station now.)
QRU? (Do you have anything further?)	QRU (I have nothing further.)
QRV? (Are you ready?)	QRV (I'm ready, start sending.)
QRX? Not often used as a question.	QRX (Wait.)
QRZ? (Who is calling me?)	Station repeats his call.
QSB? (Is my signal fading?)	QSB (Your signal is fading.)
QSL? (Will you send me a card to verify our communications?)	Will QSL. (I'll send you a card.)
QSP Chicago? (Can you relay a message to Chicago?)	QSP (I can relay your message.)
QSY? (Shall I change frequency?)	QSY (Change frequency.)
QSZ? (Shall I send each word twice?)	QSZ (Send each word twice.)
QTC? (Do you have any messages for me?)	QTC3† (I have 3 messages for you.)
QTH? (What is your location?)	QTH is Chicago
QTR? (What is the time?)	QTR 10:30 PM.

*See R-S-T report system on this sheet.
†If the station has no messages, he should reply with QRU.

AMATEUR BANDS

Certain bands of frequencies are allocated by the Federal Communications Commission exclusively for Amateur use. The most popular bands are listed below:

1800 to 1825 kc (160 meters)*	14,000 to 14,350 kc (20 meters)
1875 to 1900 kc (160 meters)*	21,000 to 21,450 kc (15 meters)
1900 to 1925 kc (160 meters)†	26,960 to 27,230 kc (11 meters)
1975 to 2000 kc (160 meters)†	28,000 to 29,700 kc (10 meters)
3500 to 4000 kc (80-75 meters)	50 to 54 mc (6 meters)
7000 to 7300 kc (40 meters)	144 to 148 mc (2 meters)

*All states east of, as well as those states bordering the Mississippi River, plus Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. †All other states and the Hawaiian Islands.

There are no geographic restrictions on any of the other Amateur bands.

INTERNATIONAL CODE

				Figures		Punctuation	
A	•–	N	–•	1	•– – – –	(.)	•–•–•–
B	–•••	O	– – –	2	••– – –	(,)	– – ••– –
C	–•–•	P	•– –•	3	•••– –	(?)	••– –••
D	–••	Q	– –•–	4	••••–	(:)	– – – •••
E	•	R	•–•	5	•••••	(;)	–•–•–•
F	••–•	S	•••	6	–••••	(-)	–••••–
G	– –•	T	–	7	– –•••	(')	•– – – –•
H	••••	U	••–	8	– – –••	(/)	–••–•
I	••	V	•••–	9	– – – –•	( )	–•– –•–
J	•– – –	W	•– –	0	– – – – –	(")	•–••–•
K	–•–	X	–••–				
L	•–••	Y	–•– –				
M	– –	Z	– –••				

SPECIAL SIGNALS
(Continental Code)

Wait	•–•••	Error	••••••••
End message	•–•–•	OK (Received)	•–•
End transm'n	•••–•–	Double Dash	–•••–
Thank you	– •••–	Invitation to transmit	–•–

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