

Abbreviations

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|--|--------------------------------------|
| AA--all after | AB--all before |
| ABT--about | ADR--address |
| AGN--again | ANT--antenna |
| BCI--broadcast interference | BCL--broadcast listener |
| BFO--beat frequency oscillator | BK--break; break me: break in |
| BN--all between: been | BUG--semi automatic key |
| B4--before | C--yes |
| CFM--confirm | CK--check |
| CL--I am closing my station; call | CLD--called |
| CLG--calling | CQ--calling any station |
| CUAGN--see you again | CUD--could |
| CUL--see you later | CW--continuous wave |
| DLD,DLVD--delivered | DR--dear |
| DX--distance; foreign stations | ES--and |
| FB--fine business: excellent | FM--frequency modulation |
| GA--go ahead | GB--good bye |
| GBA--give better address | GE--good evening |
| GG--going | GM--good morning |
| GN--good night | GND--ground |
| GUD--good | HI--high; the telegraphic laugh |
| HR--here; hear | HT--high tension (high voltage) |
| HV--have HW--how | LID--a poor operator |
| MA,MILS,mA--milli amperes | MSG--message; prefix of radiogram |
| N--no | NCS--next control station |
| ND--nothing doing | NIL--nothing; I have nothing for you |
| NM--no more | NR--number |
| NW--now; I resume transmission | OB--old boy |
| OC--old chap | OM--old man |
| OP,OPR--operator | OT--old timer |
| PBL--preamble | PSE--please |
| PWR--power | PX--press |
| R--received; are | RCD--received |
| RCVR,RX--receiver | REF--refer to; reference |
| RFI--radio frequency interference | RIG--station equipment |
| RPT--repeat; I repeat; report | RTTY--radio teletype |
| RX--receiver | SASE--self address stamped envelope |
| SED--said | SIG--signal; signature |
| SINE--operator's personal initials or nickname | SKED--schedule |
| SRI--sorry | SSB--single sideband |
| SVC--service | TFC--traffic |
| TMW--tomorrow | TNX,TKS--thanks |
| TT--that | TU--thank you |
| TVI--television interference | TX, XMTR--transmitter |
| TXR,XCVR--transceiver | TXT--text |

UR,URS--your; yours; you are
VY--very
WB--word before
WKD--worked
WL--well; will
WX--weather
XMTR, TX--transmitter
XYL, YF--wife
55--good luck
88--love and kisses

VFO--variable frequency oscillator
WA--word after
WD--word
WKG--working
WUD--would
XCVR, TXR--transceiver
XTAL--crystal
YL--young lady
73--best regards
99 – Go away

RST - Code

Readability:-

- 1 - Unreadable
- 2 - Barely readable, occasional words distinguishable
- 3 - Readable with considerable difficulty
- 4 - Readable with practically no difficulty
- 5 - Perfectly readable

Signal Strength:-

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

Tone:-

- 1 - very rough and broad tone (approximately 50Hz or less)
- 2 - very rough ac tone
- 3 - rough ac tone rectified but not filtered
- 4 - rough note, some trace of filtering
- 5 - filtered rectified ac but strongly ripple modulated
- 6 - filtered tone, definite tone and ripple modulated
- 7 - nearly pure tone, trace of ripple modulation
- 8 - near perfect tone, slight trace of modulation
- 9 - perfect tone

Abbreviations for prefixes of units:-

| Abbreviation | Prefix | multiplier |
|--------------|------------------|------------|
| T | tera | 10^{12} |
| G | Gega | 10^9 |
| M | Mega | 10^6 |
| k | kilo | 10^3 |
| | Fundamental unit | |
| m | milli | 10^{-3} |
| μ | micro | 10^{-6} |
| n | nano | 10^{-9} |
| p | pico | 10^{-12} |
| f | fento | 10^{-15} |
| a | atto | 10^{-18} |

For example :-

$$0.000015\text{A} = 15 \mu\text{A} = 1.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ A}$$

$$2.7\text{M}\Omega = 2.7 \times 10^6 \Omega = 2700 \text{ k}\Omega$$

$$1.2 \text{ GHz} = 1200 \text{ MHz} = 1.2 \times 10^9 \text{ Hz}$$