

Abbreviations

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,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,Pse--please
PWR--power	PX--press	R--received; are
RCD,Rvcd--received	RCVR,RX--receiver	REF,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	VFO--variable frequency oscillator
VY--very	WA--word after	WB--word before

WD--word	WKD--worked	WKG--working
WL--well; will	WUD--would	WX--weather
XCVR, TXR--transceiver	XMTR, TX--transmitter	XTAL--crystal
XYL, YF--wife	YL--young lady	55--good luck
73--best regards	88--love and kisses	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

Prefixes for metric units

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:-

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

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

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

Prefixes for digital data or computer memory count

Abbreviations for prefixes of units:- Abbreviation	Prefix	multiplier
Fundermental unit	byte	
kb	kilo	$1024 = 2^{10}$
Mb	Mega	$1024^2 = 2^{20}$
Gb	Gega	$1024^3 = 2^{30}$
Tb	Tera	$1024^4 = 2^{40}$
Pb	Peta	$1024^5 = 2^{50}$
Eb	Exa	$1024^6 = 2^{60}$
Zb	Zetta	$1024^7 = 2^{70}$
Yb	Yotta	$1024^8 = 2^{80}$

For example:-

- 1024 byte = 1 kb
- 1024 kb = 1 Mb
- 1024 Mb = 1 Gb
- 1024 Gb = 1Tb
- 1024 Tb = 1 Pb
- 1024 Pb = 1 Eb
- 1024 Eb = 1 Zb
- 1024 Zb = 1 YB