# **Amateur Radio: Q Codes, CW Signs & RST Codes**

# **Q** Codes

### **CODES**

QRL = "Is frequency in use?" or "Are you busy?" (Listen first...)

**QRM** = I'm being interfered with" **man**-made (e.g. jamming)

**QRN** = "I'm troubled by static" **non**-man-made interference

QRS = "Send more Slowly"

QRX = "I will call you again" (XXX = kisses)

QRZ = "Who is calling me?" (Who iz thiz?)

**QSO** = "A contact is in progress" (Thanks for the QSO / hellO)

**QSY** = "Change frequency" (QSY to 14.210, frequenc**Y**)

QTH = "My location is" My QTH is Toronto (Query The House)

**QSL** = "I acknowledge" I understand, Roger (Trade **QSL** cards?)

QRT = "Stop sending" (Finished, done) (I'm QRTing for the day)

QRB = "Your signal is fading" (I can Barely hear you)

## **PRACTICE**

1. What is the meaning of the Q signal "QRS"?

2. What is one meaning of the Q signal "QTH"?

3. What is the proper Q signal to use to see if a frequency is in

use before transmitting on CW?

4. What is one meaning of the Q signal "QSY"?

5. What is the meaning of the Q signal "QSB"?

6. What is the proper Q signal to ask who is calling you on CW?

7. The signal "QRM" signifies:

8. The signal "QRN" means:

9. The "Q signal" indicating that you want the other station to

send slower is:

10. Who is calling me is denoted by the "Q signal":

11. The "Q signal" which signifies "I will call you again" is:

1. Send more slowly

2. My location is

3. ORL?

4. Change frequency

5. Your signal is fading

6. QRZ?

7. I am being interfered with

8. I am troubled by static

0.000

10. QRZ? 11. QRX

CW Operations, Procedural Signs / Prowords

### **SIGNS PRACTICE PRACTICE DX** = Long Distance = Long Distance 73 = Best Wishes/Bye (not 73's) = Best Wishes/Bye (not 73's) AR = End of message = End of message BT = **BT** = Break in the text = Break in the text **SK** = End of Transmission = End of Transmission RST = Readability, Strength, Tone = Readability, Strength, Tone RST = RS = Readability, Strength (voice) = Readability, Strength (voice) RS = \_\_\_

# RST Codes: Readability (1-5), Signal (1-9), Tone (1-9)

### READABILITY

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

# **SIGNAL**

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

# TONE (Used only in Morse code & digital operations) 1 = Very rough and broad

- 2 = Very rough, very harsh and broad
- 3 = Rough tone, rectified but not filtered
- 4 = Rough note, some trace of filtering
- 5 = Filtered rectified, but strongly ripple-modulated
- **6** = Filtered tone, definite trace of ripple modulation
- 7 = Near pure tone, trace of ripple modulation
- 8 = Near perfect tone, slight trace of modulation
- 9 = Perfect tone, no trace of ripple or modulation of any kind

## **PRACTICE**

- 1. What is the meaning of: "Your signal report is 5 7"?
- 2. What is the meaning of: "Your signal report is 3 3 "?
- 3. What is the meaning of: "You are 5 9 plus 20 dB"?
- 4. A distant station asks for a signal report on a local repeater you monitor. Which fact affects your assessment?
- 5. If the power output of a transmitter is increased by four times, how might a nearby receiver's S-meter reading change?
- 6. By how many times must the power output of a transmitter be increased to raise the S-meter reading on a nearby receiver from S8 to S9?
- 7. What does "RST 579" mean in a Morse code contact?
- 8. What does "RST 459" mean in a Morse code contact?
- 9. What is the meaning of "Your signal report is 11"?
- 1. Your signal is perfectly readable and moderately strong
- 2. Your signal is readable with considerable difficulty and weak in strength
- 3. You are perfectly readable with a signal strength 20 decibels greater than S 9
- 4. The other operator needs to know how well he is received at the repeater, not how well you receive the repeater
- 5. Increase by approximately one S unit
- 6. Approximately 4 times
- 7. Your signal is perfectly readable, moderately strong, and with perfect tone
- 8. Your signal is quite readable, fair strength, and with perfect tone
- 9. Your signal is unreadable, and barely perceptible