

RADIO DATA

8 PAGE SUPPLEMENT

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Practical Wireless Dec 1979

WE hope that you'll find this a useful source of reference data, with something in it for the beginner and the old hand, whether you're interested in the broadcast bands or the amateur bands.

USEFUL FORMULAE

Resistors in series

$$R_{TOT} = R_1 + R_2 + R_3 \dots$$

Resistors in parallel

$$\frac{1}{R_{TOT}} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3} \cdots$$

$$R_{TOT} = \frac{R_1 \times R_2}{R_1 + R_2}$$

Capacitors in series

$$\frac{1}{C_{TOT}} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} + \frac{1}{C_3} \cdots$$

Capacitors in parallel

$$C_{TOT} = C_1 + C_2 + C_3 \dots$$

Resonant frequency

$$f_R = \frac{1}{2\pi\sqrt{LC}}$$
 Hz (L in henrys, C in farads)

If L is in μH and C in μF :

$$f_{R} = \frac{159}{\sqrt{LC}} \, kHz$$

Inductive reactance

$$X_L = 2\pi f L$$
 (Lin henrys)

Capacitive reactance

$$X_C = \frac{1}{2\pi fC}$$
 (C in farads)

Unit multipliers

Decibel conversions

 $\begin{array}{l} N=10 \; log_{10}(P_2/P_1) \; decibels, for a power ratio \\ N=20 \; log_{10} \; (V_2/V_1) \; decibels, for a voltage ratio \end{array}$

and, conversely

$$P_2/P_1$$
 = antilog (N/10)
 V_2/V_1 = antilog (N/20)

FREQUENCY/WAVELENGTH CONVERSION

Wavelength (metres) = $\frac{300 \text{ GeV}}{\text{Frequency (kilohertz)}}$

THE RESTRICTION OF

Frequency (kilohertz) = $\frac{300000}{\text{Wavelength (metres)}}$

Medium-wave broadcast band

	Metres		Metres	kHzſ	Metres	kHzſ	Metres	kHzI	Metres	kHz N	Metres
531	565.0	711	421.9	891	336.7	1071	280.1	1251	239.8	1431	209.6
540	555.6	720	416.7	900	333.3	1080	277.8	1260	238-1	1440	208.3
549	546.4	729	411.6	909	330.0	1089	275.5	1269	236.4	1449	207.0
558	537.6	738	406.5	918	326.8	1098	273.2	1278	234.7	1458	205.8
567	529.1	747	401.6	927	323.6	1107	271.0	1287	233.1	1467	204.5
576	520.8	756	396.8	936	320.5	1116	268-8	1296	231.5	1476	203.3
585	512.8	765	392.2	945	317.5	1125	266.7	1305	229.9	1485	202.0
594	505.1	774	387.6	954	314.5	1134	264-6	1314	228.3	1494	200.8
603	497.5	783	383.1	963	311.6	1143	262.5	1323	226.8	1503	199.6
612	490.2	792	378.8	972	308.6	1152	260.4	1332	225.2	1512	198.4
621	483.1	801	374.5	981	305.8	1161	258.4	1341	223.7	1521	197.2
630	476.2	810	370.4	990	303.0	1170	256.4	1350	222.2	1530	196.1
639	469.5	819	366-3	999	300.3	1179	254.5	1359	220.8	1539	
648	463.0	828	362.3	1008	297.6	1188	252.5	1368	219.3	1548	194.9
657	456.6	837	358.4	1017	295.0	1197	250.6	1377	217.9	1557	193.8
666	450.5	846	354.6	1026	292.4	1206	248.8	1386	216.5	1566	192.7
675	444.4	855	350.9	1035	289.9	1215	246.9	1395	215.1		191.6
684	438.6	864	347.2	1044	287.4	1224	245.1	1404	213.7	1575	190.5
693	432.9	873	343.6	1053	284.9	1233	243.3	1413		1584	189.4
702	427.4	882	340.1	1062	282.5	1242	241.5	1413	212.3	1593	188.3
					202.0	1242	241.5	1422	211.0	1602	187.3

Short-wave bands

MHz	Metres	MHz	Metres	MHz	Metres	MHz	Metres	MHz	Metres	MHz	Metres
1.5	200	8.0	37.5	15	20.0	22	13.6	45	6.67	80	3.75
2.0	150	9.0	33.3	16	18.8	23	13.0	50	6.00	88	3.41
3.0	100	10.0	30.0	17	17.6	25	12.0	55	5.45	90	3.33
4.0	75.0	11.0	27.3	18	16.7	28	10.7	60	5.00	95	3.16
5.0	60.0	12.0	25.0	19	15.8	30	10.0	65	4.62	100	3.00
6.0	50.0	13.0	23.1	20	15.0	35	8.57	70	4.29	105	2.86
7.0	42.9	14.0	21.4	21	14.3	40	7.50	75	4.00	108	2.78

Long-wave broadcast band

THE REAL PROPERTY.	
kHz	Metres
155	1935
164	1829
173	1734
182	1648
191	1571
200	1500
209	1435
218	1376
227	1322
236	1271
245	1224
254	1181
263	1141
272	1103
281	1068

THE SINPO REPORTING CODE

	S	L. L.	N	P	0
Rating	Signal			Propagation	Overall
scale	strength	Interference	Noise	disturbance	
5	Excellent	Nil	Nil	Nil	Excellent
4	Good	Slight	Slight	Slight	Good
3	Fair	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Fair
2	Poor	Severe	Severe	Severe	Poor
1	Barely audible	Extreme	Extreme		Unusable

USEFUL ADDRESSES

Waterloo Road,

London SE1 8UA

UK Amateur Licensing enquiries to: Home Office, Radio Regulatory Department, Radio Regulatory Division, Licensing Branch (Amateur), Waterloo Bridge House,

St Ives, Huntingdon,

European DX Council, PO Box 4. Cambs PE17 4FE.

35 Doughty Street,

London WC1N 2AE.

Radio Society of Great Britain,

UK AMATEUR BANDS

			Po	wer
Footnate No.	Frequency Bands (in MHz) (See Note A)	Classes of Emission (see Note B)	Maximum d.c. Input Power (See Notes C and D	RF Output p.e.p. for A3A and A3J emissions only (See Note O)
1 and 5	1.8 — 2		10 watts	26 ² / ₃ watts
2, 10 and 12	3.5 — 3.8			
10 and 12	7 — 7·10 14 — 14·35 21 — 21·45 28 — 29·7		150 watts	400 watts
1 and 3	70.025 — 70.7		50 watts	1331 watts
4,10 and 12	144 — 145	A1,A2,A3 A3A,A3H,A3J,	1EQ motte	400 watts
10 and 12 1,7 and 8	145 — 146 430 — 432	F1,F2 and F3 A1,A2,A3,F1,F2 and F3	150 watts	
1 and 11	432 — 440			
di Inter	1215 — 1225	A1,A2,A3,		
1 and 11	1225 — 1290	АЗА,АЗН,АЗЈ,		
1	1290 — 1325	F1,F2, and F3	150 watts	400 watts
1 and 11	2300 — 2450			
1	3400 — 3475	47 34 3000		
1 and 11	5650 — 5850			
1 and 11	10 000 — 10 500			
9 and 11	24 000 — 24 050		DO ST.	
1,9 and 11	24 050 — 24 250	242 222 225	05	
1 and 6	2350 — 2400 5700 — 5800 10050 — 10450	P1D,P2D,P2E, P3D and P3E	25 watts mean power and 2.5 kilowatts	
			peak power	

Footnotes

- This band is allocated to stations in the amateur service on a secondary basis on condition that they shall not cause interference to other services.
- 2. This band is shared with other services.
- 3. This band is available to amateurs until further notice provided that use by the Licensee of any frequency in the band shall cease immediately on the demand of a Government official.
- 4. The following spot aeronautical frequencies must be avoided whenever this band is used: 144.0, 144.54 MHz.
- 5. The type of transmission known as Radio Teleprinter (RTTY) may not be used in this band.
- Use by the Licensee of any frequency in this band shall be only with the prior written consent of the Secretary of State.
- 7. This band is not available for use within the area bounded by 53°N 02°E, 55°N 02°E, 55°N 03°W and 53°N 03°W.
- 8. In this band the power must not exceed 10 watts e.r.p. (effective radiated power).
- 9. Use by the licensee for any frequency in this band shall only be with prior written consent of the Secretary of State and such consent shall indicate the power which may be used, taking into consideration the characteristics of the licensee's station.
- 10. Slow scan Television may be used in this band.
- 11. High Definition Television (A5,F5) may be used in this band.
- 12. Facsimile Transmission (A4,F4) may be used in this band.
- 13. Data transmission may be used within the frequency bands 144-145 MHz and above provided (a) the Station callsign is announced in Morse or telephony at least every 15 minutes and (b) emission is contained within the bandwidth normally used for telephony.

Notes

A. Artificial satellites may not be used by stations in the amateur service except in the bands 7-7-10 MHz, 14-14-25 MHz, 21-21-45 MHz, 28-29-7 MHz, 144-146 MHz, 435-438 MHz, 24 000-24 050 MHz.

B. The symbols used to designate the classes of emission have the meanings assigned to them in the Telecommunication Convention. They are:

Amplitude Modulation

- A1 Telegraphy by on-off keying, without the use of a modulating audio frequency.
- A2 Telegraphy by on-off keying of an amplitude-modulating audio frequency or frequencies or by on-off keying of the modulated emission.
- A3 Telephony, double sideband.
- A3A Telephony, single sideband, reduced carrier.
- A3H Telephony, single sideband, full carrier.
- A3J Telephony, single sideband, suppressed carrier.

Frequency (or phase) Modulation

- F1 Telegraphy by frequency shift keying without the use of modulating audio frequency, one of the two frequencies being emitted at any instant.
- F2 Telegraphy by on-off keying of a frequency modulating audio frequency or on-off keying of a frequency modulated emission.
- F3 Telephony.

Pulse Modulation

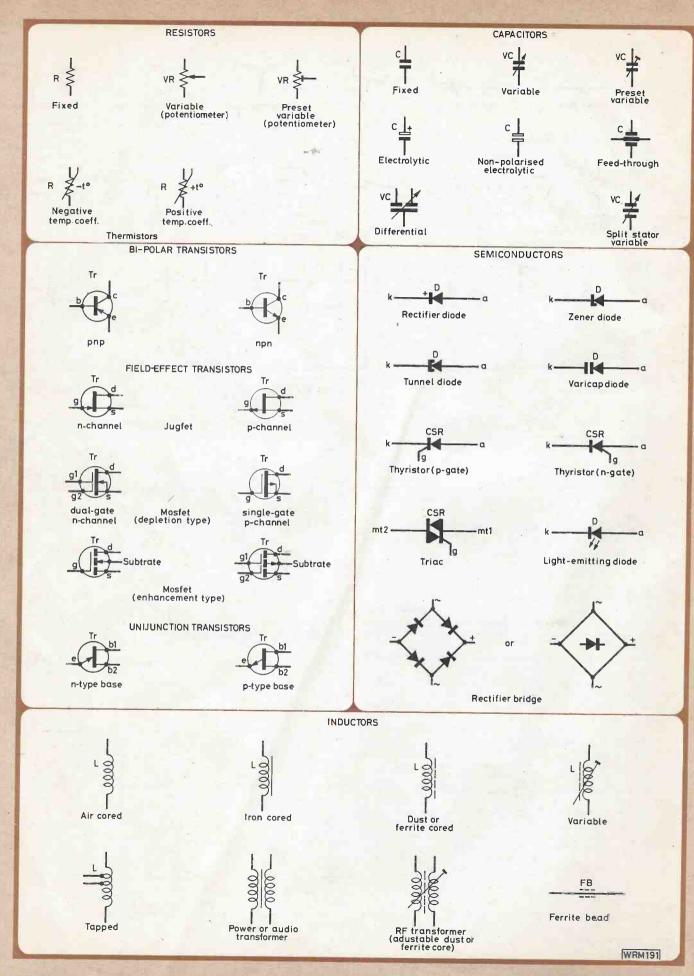
- PID Telegraphy by on-off keying of a pulsed carrier without the use of a modulating audio frequency.
- P2D Telegraphy by on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or frequencies or by on-off keying of a modulated pulsed carrier—the audio frequency or frequencies modulating the amplitude of the pulses.
- P2E Telegraphy by on-off keying of a modulating audio frequency or frequencies or by on-off keying of a modulated pulsed carrier—the audio frequency or frequencies modulating the width (or duration) of the pulses.
- P3D Telephony, amplitude modulated pulses.
- P3E Telephony, width (or duration) modulated pulses.
- C. DC input is the total direct current power input to (i) the anode circuit of the valve(s) or (ii) any other device energising the aerial.
- D. As an alternative, for A3A and A3J single sideband types of emission, the power shall be determined by the peak envelope power (p.e.p.) under linear operation. The radio frequency output peak envelope power under linear operation shall be limited to 2.667 times the d.c. input power appropriate to the frequency band concerned. This column gives the maximum power determined by this method which may be used.
- E. Double sideband suppressed carrier emissions are permitted within the terms of this licence.

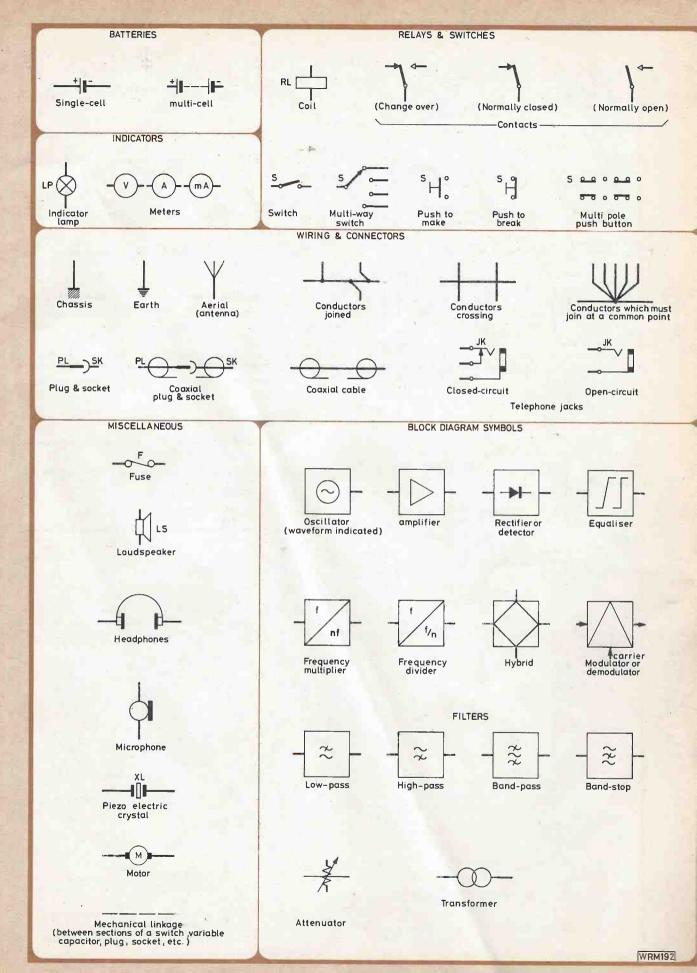
The above information is reproduced from the Home Office leaflet How to Become a Radio Amateur

BROADCASTING BANDS

Band	Frequency limits
Long	150 — 285kHz
(2000 — 1053m)
Medium	525 — 1605kHz
(571-187m)	
120m	2300 — 2495kHz
90m	3200 — 3400kHz
75m	3900 — 4000kHz
60m	4750 — 5060kHz
49m	5950 — 6200kHz
41m	7100 — 7300kHz
31m	9500 — 9775kHz
25m ′	11 700 — 11 975kHz
19m	15 100 — 15.450kHz
16m	17 700 — 17 900kHz
13m	21 450 - 21 750kHz
11m	25 600 - 26 100kHz

Some frequency allocations listed on this page are likely to change as a result of the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference in Geneva





THE MORSE CODE AND SOUND EQUIVALENTS

Al	phabet	dingent to the			
A		di-dah	N		dah-dit
В		dah-di-di-dit	0		dah-dah-dah
C		dah-di-dah-dit	P		di-dah-dah-dit
D		dah-di-dit	Q		dah-dah-di-dah
E		dit	R		di-dah-dit
F		di-di-dah-dit	S		di-di-dit
G		dah-dah-dit	T	-	dah
Н		di-di-di-dit	U.		di-di-dah
1		di-dit	V		di-di-di-dah
J		di-dah-dah-dah	W		di-dah-dah
К		dah-di-dah	Χ		dah-di-di-dah
L		di-dah-di-dit	Υ		dah-di-dah-dah
M		dah-dah	Z		dah-dah-di-dit

Numerals

1	 di-dah-dah-dah	6	 dah-di-di-di-dit
2	 di-di-dah-dah-dah	7	 dah-dah-di-di-dit
3	 di-di-dah-dah	8	 dah-dah-dah-di-dit
4	 di-di-di-dah	9	 dah-dah-dah-dit
5	 di-di-di-dit	0	 dah-dah-dah-dah

Accented Letters

2 50	0011100			
ä		di-dah-di-dah	Ö	 dah-dah-dah-dit
ch		dah-dah-dah	ü	 di-di-dah-dah
ñ		dah-dah-di-dah-dah		

Abbreviated Numerals

1	 di-dah	6		Dah-di-di-di-dit
2	 di-di-dah	7		dah-di-di-dit
3	 di-di-di-dah ,	8		dah-di-dit
4	 di-di-di-dah	9		dah-dit
5	 di-di-di-dit	0	-	dah

Dunatuation

	runctuation	
	Full stop (.)	 di-dah-di-dah-di-dah
-	Comma (,)	 dah-dah-di-di-dah-dah
	Colon (:)	 dah-dah-dah-di-di-dit
	Question mark (?)	 di-di-dah-dah-di-dit
	Brackets [(] [)]	 dah-di-dah-dah-di-dah
	Fraction bar or solidus	 dah-di-di-dah-dit
	Apostrophe (')	 di-dah-dah-dah-dit
	Hyphen or dash (-)	 dah-di-di-di-dah
	Double hyphen (=)	 dah-di-di-dah
	Quotation marks (")	 di-dah-di-di-dah-dit
	Underline (sent before and after	
	the words)	 di-di-dah-dah-di-dah
	Error	 di-di-di-di-di-di-dit

Spacing and Length of Signals

- 1. A dash is equal to three dots.
- 2. The space between the signals which form a letter is equal to one dot.
- 3. The space between two letters is equal to three dots.
- 4. The space between two words is equal to five dots.

THE RST CODE

Readability

- R1 Unreadable
- Barely readable, occasional words distinguishable R2
- Readable with considerable difficulty
- Readable with practically no difficulty
- R5 Perfectly readable

Signal Strength

- Faint, signals barely perceptible
- S2 Very weak signals
- S3 Weak signals
- S4 Fair signals
- S5 Fairly good signals
- Good signals
- **S7** Moderately strong signals
- S8 Strong signals
- S9 Extremely strong signals

Tone

- Extremely rough hissing note T1
- T2 Very rough a.c. note, no trace of musicality
- Rough, low-pitched a.c. note, slightly musical
- T4 Rather rough a.c. note, moderately musical
- **T5** Musically modulated note
- Modulated note, slight trace of ripple
- T7 Near d.c. note, smooth ripple
- T8 Good d.c. note, just a trace of ripple
- **T9** Purest d.c. note

A letter is sometimes added to the "T" report to give further information:

- Chirp Key clicks
- Drift Very stable note, sounding like a crystal-controlled transmitter

PROCEDURE SIGNALS AND ABBREVIATIONS FOR CW COMMUNICATIONS

All after . . . (used after a question mark or RPT

	to request a repetition)
AB	All before (see AA)
ĀR	End of transmission
AB AR AS	Wait
ВК	Signal used to interrupt a transmission in progress
BN	All between and (see AA)
BT	Long break (=); used to separate different parts of
	the same transmission
CFM	Confirm (or I confirm)
CL	I am closing my station
CQ	General call to all stations
CO	Starting signal (Also known as KA)
DE	"from" (used to precede the callsign of the
	calling station)
K	Invitation to transmit
KN	Invitation to a specific station to transmit
NIL	I have nothing to send to you
NR	Number
NW	Now
OK	We agree (or it is correct)
PSE	Please
R	Received
RPT	Repeat (or I repeat)
TFC	Traffic
TU	Thank you
VA	End of work (Also known as SK)

A bar over the letters in the above list indicates that they are sent as one character.

Word after . . . (see AA)

Weather report

Word before . . . (see AA)

WA

WB

WX

144MHz BAND CHANNELS 432MHz BAND CHANNELS								
	hannel	Notes	Frequency	Channel	Notes			
	lumber		(MHz)	Number				
Repeater input ch	annels		Repeater outpu	t channels				
145.000	RO		433.000	RBO				
145.025	R1		433.025	RB1	-11.00			
145.050	R2		433.050	RB2				
145.075	R3		433.075	RB3				
145.100	R4		433-100	RB4				
145-125	R5		433.125	RB5				
145.150	R6		433.150	RB6				
145.175	R7		433.175	RB7				
			433-200	RB/SU8	(4)			
Simplex channels			433.225	RB9				
145-200	S8	(1)	433.250	RB10				
145.225	S9		433-275	RB11				
145.250	S10		433.300	SU12	(2)			
145.275	S11		433.325	RB13				
145.300	S12	(2)	433.350	RB14				
145.325	S13							
145.350	S14		Simplex channel					
145.375	S15		433-375	SU15				
145-400	S16		433.400	SU16				
145.425	S17		433.425	SU17				
145.450	S18		433.450	SU18				
145.475	S19		433-475	SU19				
145.500	S20	(3)	433.500	SU10	(5)			
145.525	S21							
145.550	S22		Repeater input channels					
145.575	S23		434-600	RBO				
			434-625	RB1				
Repeater output			434.650	RB2				
145.600	R0		434.675	RB3				
145.625	R1		434.700	RB4				
145.650	R2		434.725	RB5				
145.675	R3		434.750	RB6				
145.700	R4		434.775	RB7				
145.725	R5		(434.800	RB8)				
145.750	R6		434.825	RB9				
145.775	R7		434.850	RB10				

434.875

(434.900

434.925

434.950

ITU PHONETIC SPELLING ALPHABET

Letter	Word
A	Alpha .
В	Bravo
C	Charlie
C D	Delta
E	Echo
F	Foxtrot
G	Golf
H	Hotel
1	India
J	Juliet
K	Kilo
L	Lima
M	Mike
N .	November
0	Oscar
P	Papa
Q	Quebec
R	Romeo
S	Sierra
T	Tango
U	Uniform
V	Victor
W	Whiskey
X	X-Ray
Υ	Yankee
Z	Zulu

Notes

- 1. Used by Raynet
- RTTY local working (f.m.—v.f.t.)
 Mobile calling channel
 Simplex, used by Raynet
 Fixed/mobile calling channel

INFORMAL AMATEUR CW ARRESVIATIONS

THE ORIGINAL AWAITED CW ADDREVIATIONS							
ABT	About	FB	Fine business	LID	Poor operator	TKS	Thanks
ADR	Address	FER	For	LSN	Listen	TMW	Tomorrow
AGN	Again	FONE	Telephony	MNI	Many	TNX	Thanks
ANI	Any	FREQ	Frequency	MSG	Message	TRX	Transceiver
ANT	Antenna	GA	Good afternoon	ND	Nothing doing	TX	Transmitter
BCNU	Be seeing you	GB	Goodbye	OM	Old man	U	You
BD	Bad	GD	Good day	OP	Operator	UR	Your
BLV	Believe	GE	Good evening	OT	Old-timer	VY	Very
BUG	Semi-automatic	GLD	Glad	PWR	Power	WID	With
	key	GM	Good morning	RCVR	Receiver	WKD	Worked
CK	Check	GN	Good night	RPRT	Report	WKG	Working
CLD	Called	GND	Ground (earth)	RX	Receiver	WL	Will
CNT	Cannot	GUD	Good	SA	Say	WUD	Would
CONDX	Conditions	HI	Laughter	SED	Said	XYL	Wife
CRD	Card	HPE	Hope	SIGS	Signals	YL	Young lady
CUD	Could	HR-	Here	SKED	Schedule	73	Best regards
CUAGN	See you again	HRD	Heard	SN	Soon	88	Love and kisses
CUL	See you later	HV	Have	SRI	Sorry		
DX	Long distance	HVY	Heavy	STN	Station		
ELBUG	Electronic bug key	HW	How	SUM	Some		
ENUF	Enough	II	Repetition	SWL	Short wave	F DATE	
ES	And	INPT	Input		listener		

RB11

RB12)

RB13

RB14

INTERNATIONAL Q-CODE

Codes commonly used in the Amateur Service

QRA	What is the	name o	of your	station?	The name	of my
	station is	1997				

- QRB How far approximately are you from my station? The approximate distance between our stations is km.
- QRG Will you tell me my exact frequency (or that of . . .)? Your exact frequency (or that of . . .) is kHz (or MHz)
- QRH Does my frequency vary? Your frequency varies.
- QRI How is the tone of my transmission? The tone of your transmission is . . . (amateur T1-T9).
- QRK What is the intelligibility of my signals (or those of . . .)? The intelligibility of your signals (or those of . . .) is . . . (amateur R1-R5).
- QRL Are you busy? I am busy (or I am busy with . . .). Please do not interfere.
- QRM Are you being interfered with? I am being interfered with.
- QRN Are you troubled by static? I am troubled by static.
- QRO Shall I increase transmitter power? Increase transmitter power.
- QRP Shall I decrease transmitter power? Decrease transmitter power.
- QRQ Shall I send faster? Send faster (... words per minute).
- QRR Are you ready for automatic operation? I am ready for automatic operation? Send at . . . words per minute.
- QRS Shall I send more slowly? Send more slowly (...words per minute).
- QRT Shall I stop sending? Stop sending.
- QRU Have you anything for me? I have nothing for you.
- QRV Are you ready? I am ready.
- QRW Shall I inform . . . that you are calling him on . . . kHz (or MHz)? Please inform . . . that I am calling him on . . . kHz (or MHz).
- QRX When will you call me again? I will call you again at . . . hours (on . . . kHz (or MHz)).
- QRY What is my turn? Your turn is number ... (or according to any other indication.) (Relates to communication).
- QRZ Who is calling me? You are being called by ... (on . . . kHz (or MHz)).
- QSA What is the strength of my signals (or those of ...)? The strength of your signals (or those of ...) is ... (amateur S1-S9).
- QSB Are my signals fading? Your signals are fading.
- QSD Is my keying defective? Your keying is defective.
- QSI I have been unable to break in on your transmission or Will you inform . . . that I have been unable to break in on his transmission on . . . kHz (or MHz).
- QSK Can you hear me between your signals and if so can I break in on your transmission? I can hear you between my signals; break in on my transmission.
- QSL Can you acknowledge receipt? I am acknowledging receipt.
- QSN Did you hear me (or ... (callsign)) on ... (or MHz)? I did hear you (or ... (callsign)) on ... (or MHz).
- QSO Can you communicate with . . . direct (or by relay)? I can communicate with . . . direct (or by relay through . . .).
- QSP Will you relay to . . . ? I will relay to . . .
- QSR Shall I repeat the call on the calling frequency? Repeat your call on the calling frequency; I did not hear you (or I have interference).

- QSS What working frequency will you use? I will use the working frequency . . . kHz.
- QSU Shall I send or reply on this frequency (or on ... kHz (or ... MHz)) (with emissions of class ...)?

 Send or reply on this frequency (or on ... kHz (or ... MHz)) (with emissions of class ...)?
- QSV Shall I send a series of V's on this frequency (or . . . kHz (or MHz))? Send a series of V's on this frequency (or on . . . kHz (or MHz)).
- QSW Will you send on this frequency (or on . . . kHz (or MHz)) (with emissions of class . . .)? I am going to send on this frequency (or on . . . kHz (or MHz)) (with emissions of class . . .).
- QSX Will you listen for ... (callsign(s)) on ... kHz (or MHz)? I will listen for ... (callsign(s)) on ... kHz (or MHz).
- QSY Shall I change to transmission on another frequency? Change to transmission on another frequency (or on . . . kHz (or MHz)).
- QSZ Shall I send each word or group more than once? Send each word or group twice (or . . . times).
- QTH What is your position in latitude and longitude (or according to any other indication)? My position is . . . latitude . . . longitude (or according to any other indication).
- QTR What is the correct time? The correct time is . . . hours.
- QTS Will you send your callsign for tuning purposes or so that your frequency can be measured now (or at . . . hours) on . . . kHz (or MHz)? I will send my callsign for tuning purposes or so that my frequency may be measured now (or at . . . hours) on . . . kHz (or MHz).
- QTV Shall I stand guard for you on the frequency of ... kHz (or MHz) (from ... to ... hours)? Stand guard for me on the frequency of ... kHz (or MHz) (from ... to ... hours).
- QTX Will you keep your station open for further communication with me until further notice (or until . . . hours)? I will keep my station open for further communication with you until further notice (or until . . . hours).
- QUA Have you news of ... (callsign)? Here is news of ... (callsign).

Q-Codes take the form of a question when the code-group is followed by a question-mark.

Some Q-Codes have taken on a more informal meaning in the Amateur Service, and become simply abbreviations:

QRM Interference from other stations.

QRN Interference from atmospheric noise or electrical apparatus.

QRO High power. QRP Low power.

QRT Closing (closed) down.

QRX Wait—Stand by.

QSB Fading

QSL Verification card; confirm contact.

QSO Radio contact.

QSY Change frequency.

QTH Location.