

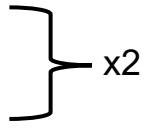
# STANDARD QSO Protocol



## PROTOCOL-1

(their call) DE (your call)

1. GM/GA/GE ES TNX FER (CALL/RPRT)
2. UR RST 599
3. QTH FRESNO, CA
4. NAME JIM
5. OK HW?  $\overline{AR}$



(their call) DE (your call) K

Key-Words:

RST - QTH - NAME

## PROTOCOL-2

(their call) DE (your call)

1. OK (John) FB ES TNX FER (INFO/RPRT)
2. RIG IC 7300 ES PWR 50W
3. ANT DIPOLE UP 45 FT
4. WX Rain ES TEMP 50F
5. OK HW?  $\overline{AR}$

(their call) DE (your call) K

Notes:

## PROTOCOL-3

(their call) DE (your call)

1. OK (John) SOLID CPY
2. AGE 55 YRS
3. BEEN HAM FER 25 YRS
4. MY KEY J38
5. OK HW?  $\overline{AR}$

(their call) DE (your call) K

Notes:

## ENDING

(their call) DE (your call)

1. OK (John) TNX FER FB QSO
2. ES HP CUAGN 73  $\overline{AR}$

(their call) DE (your call) TU  $\overline{SK}$

Notes:

(Send closing "Dits" as described on next page)

## Additional Info

1. QRL? - Before calling CQ. Call **QRL?** at least twice to ensure the frequency is not in use
2. Calling CQ - A typical CQ call is in a 2 x 2 format: **CQ CQ DE (your call) (your call) K**
  - a. Wait then repeat if necessary, again 2 x 2. No need to call lengthy CQs
  - b. Stations most typically respond with **(your call) DE (their call) (their call) K**
  - c. When a station answers your CQ begin protocol P1 using the **TNX FER CALL** option (Standard)
3. Answering a CQ - Answer a CQ by sending **(their call) DE (your call) (your call) K**
  - a. The calling station will go through protocol-1 then hand it back to you
  - b. Now you start protocol-1 using the **TNX FER RPRT** option (Standard)
4. Ending - other station starts the ending sequence:
  - a. Come back after the  $\overline{SK}$  like you normally would for a K
  - b. Answer any open questions, say anything else you want to share, then initiate P4-Ending
  - c. After sending your  $\overline{SK}$  send **2-dits**. The other station will send 2-dits back & your QSO is done!
5. Ending - you start the ending sequence:
  - a. Wait for the other station to finish their turn after you  $\overline{SK}$
  - b. Send **2-dits** after the other station sends theirs and your QSO is done!
6. Repeat important information twice during Standard QSOs. Your choice during Quick QSOs
  - a. RST, QTH, and Name and anything else that you feel is important (like club numbers)
7. **BK** - When you get handed the QSO with a **BK** you acknowledge by starting with a **BK**. **BK** is not a pro-sign, so there is a little space between the B and the K.
  - a. Example:
    - i. (other station) OK JIM, UR RIG AGN? **BK**
    - ii. (W6JIM) **BK** RIG HR IS TEN TEC EAGLE, TEN TEC EAGLE **BK**
    - iii. (other station) **BK** OK JIM FB ON UR TEN TEC EAGLE....
8. R R - stands for Roger Roger.
  - a. It is customary (not required) to send **R R** before you start your portion of the exchange
  - b. Only do this if you fully understood the other stations message
  - c. Example: **R R** (their call) DE (your call) FB CPY JOHN ES TNX FER NICE RPRT
9.  $\overline{BT}$ , Comma and Period - Use these to separate topics.  $\overline{BT}$  is also used a pause.
10. Standard **(their Call) DE (your call)** exchanges
  - a. In a Standard QSO, each turn starts and ends with **(their Call) DE (your call)**
11. For extended Rag-Chews
  - a. Write down some info to share in case you draw a blank
  - b. You may start with the standard exchange and roll into the abbreviated BK exchange
  - c. But don't forget to identify your station with a standard exchange every 10 minutes
12. The examples in this reference sheet are just that, examples
  - a. Feel free to tailor your content as you become more comfortable and hear different versions
  - b. Name vs OP, NR QTH vs Actual QTH,  $\overline{BT}$  vs Pause, CUAGN vs CUL, CPY vs CPI, etc....
    - c. **Please edit this document to make it work for you!**