

CW 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}

} x2

(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 (John) 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 (John) 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
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
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 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 (RST, QTH, Name) twice
 - a. RST, QTH, and Name and anything else that you feel is important (like club numbers)
7. **BK** – is used in quick QSOs in place of the Callsign Exchange. When you're handed the QSO with a **BK** you acknowledge by starting with a **BK**. **BK** is not a pro-sign. There is 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 sometimes (not required) sent 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} is used to separate topics or to fill dead air like a verbal pause
10. The Callsign Exchange: **(their Call) DE (your call)**
 - 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 callsign exchange and roll into abbreviated "BK" in a long QSO
 - c. Don't forget to identify your station with a callsign exchange every 10 minutes (minimum)
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 more QSOs
 - b. Abbreviations may differ (Name vs OP, CUAGN vs CUL, CPY vs CPI) , etc....
 - c. **Please edit this document to make it work for you!**