

## New at the QRG

A text by  
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The author dealt with CB radio in the United States in the 1960s, long before everyone's radio was released in Switzerland and was actively monitoring its development,

For Denise 73 as an experienced specialist, it quickly became clear that even the best radio would be of little use to the layperson if the user did not know some simple but important rules and behaviors.

He wants to bring this closer to the reader. However, he is not content with a summary and commentary-free rendering. Denise 73 chooses a different, unmistakably practical way. He looks at the radio operator's mouth. Not just the CB radio operator; because of his job, he also knows the conditions in other radio services.

Based on numerous observations, he describes radio conversations that you can actually hear on a daily basis and goes through realistic situations. His advice on this is therefore simply genuine and does not act as a gray theory.

Cello 73

Dear XYL \*), dear YL \*), dear OM, \*)

Perhaps it is not entirely clear to you what the title and title mean. Explaining this is one of the purposes of this document.

You recently purchased a CB \*) radio. You still have to read the labels on your brand new device to find the right button. At last something comes out of the speaker, you are QRV for the first time \*). What now?

If you call someone on the phone, if everything goes well, you will get the other party or the busy signal on the other end of the line. What else is going on in the entire telephone network is not your thing, any more than the others concern your conversations.

With the decision to participate in CB radio, you involuntarily entered a community. Forty channels are available in Switzerland, in which around 5,000 stations have to be divided. In addition, the radio waves cross the national borders - just like that and without asking the tax collector. You can listen to what others are saying and everyone else can hear your conversations. No automatic electrotechnical system gives you a busy signal if you want to transmit on a channel that is already occupied ("hitchhike into a QSO \*"). Nobody also prevents you from being the third (or perhaps twentieth) interlocutor in a conference call that probably started as a two-

\*) Abbreviations explained in the appendix.

way conversation. However, you will not be able to use «No. 1818» if the sound quality is no longer bell-free («Radio 5»).

Since the caveman discovered that there is no other way to meet each other than with a raised club and bared teeth, people have started to develop manners in order to be able to live in peace in the community. Many of these forms are pure tradition, others have a good reason.

For example, if you enter your regular pub and say "hallelujah" instead of "good evening", you have not insulted anyone, annoyed anyone and hurt nobody.

Nevertheless, you will be looked at «puzzled» and wonder if you are still doing quite well.

If you later sit at a table where someone is still eating and start singing a little song, you have again violated the customs. This time, however, you really bothered someone.

So there are certain uses on CB radio (also called hobby radio or everyone's radio), which may only be more or less intelligent, but have simply become common practice. Others have a good reason.

While what has been said so far applies more or less to all radio services on community frequencies, hobby radio has a special feature:

While on the other radio services (e.g. air radio, taxi radio, amateur radio, police radio, doctors radio etc.) all participants are on the relevant wavelength for the same or similar reasons, this is very different with CB radio.

- For example, here is the radio electrician apprentice. Occasionally he wants the amateur do radio test. For the time being, he has to be satisfied with CB radio. Here, too, he can try out some of the theories taught in the trade school. It is radio technology that interests him about CB radio.
- Here is the leisure captain, who goes fishing and fishing on Sundays. He wants a wireless connection with his family who is taking care of the bank, nothing else.
- Here is the organizer of outdoor events, such as folk marches or
- Orienteering runs using the CB radio as an organizational and security tool starts.
- And maybe there is someone here who feels lonely and cannot make contact in other ways, maybe he is disabled, blind or wheelchair-bound. At the QRG you face him impartially, he is one like everyone else.

And they are all on the forty channels and must strive to get along.

The device is still running on your table and you want to finally come to the QSO. QSO, what is it?

Allow me a few more minutes, then we press the talk button.

Let's listen a little first. We are talking about "radio", "Santiago", "Ypsilon" and "bone". Why this gibberish, why can't you talk normally like ordinary mortals? If I knew that you were a hunter, I would ask if you could not hunt if you said ears and not

eavesdroppers. If you are an engine fan, I ask why you recently had two rags on the German highway and not at 200 km / h. drove? Or did you show four sows instead of four aces yesterday?

At the beginning of the radio technology one could only use Morse telegraphy and still does it extensively on the lower amateur radio wavebands. It was, of course, annoying to "muck up" every word. For example, standardized abbreviations were introduced for recurring terms, consisting of three letters, the first of which is a «Q». Further abbreviations also became common within the radio amateurs. CB radio has only existed in Switzerland since 1973, whereas radio amateurs in Switzerland have already celebrated the 90th anniversary of their USKA association. There has always been a test for amateur radio. The HB3 entry-level license can also be created for primary school students with the necessary ambition. The HB9 license then needs a little more will to learn.

The hearing surgeon license with the associated call sign HE9XXX can be solved at USKA without a test.

So many hearing amateurs sat in front of their receivers, listened and dreamed of having a say ("pushing the bone"). Until a while ago, there was no amateur radio license without mastering Morse code. Many radio amateurs were therefore so closely associated with the Q abbreviations that they involuntarily used them in radio communications.

Finally the CB band opened, the dream of our hearing amateurs came true, at least in a modest way; finally you could push the bone yourself. Now they wanted to show what they had learned from the "big ones" and therefore adopted their language.

Adopted their language? - yes or no

While certain expressions and phrases were adopted analogously and exactly, others were not used quite analogously. A terrible grievance? Now why actually? If all CB radio operators use a certain expression "incorrectly" in the same way, they will clearly understand each other again. These various "dialects" in the various radio services sometimes entail that, for example, an amateur radio operator occasionally notices that he has been on CB radio for a long time, or a CB radio operator that he also has the aviation radio "billet" in the Bag.

Does it matter? Is Berndeutsch offensive in Lucerne?

Just a moment, now we will call CQ \*).

When you first get on radio, you should have two problems:

Some are of a technical nature, that is to say, "behind a loudspeaker and a microphone". There is literature on this. Our umbrella organization has also published some brochures. Above all, however, I recommend that you join a local CB club or participate in the local, free round. In every CB club there is usually a technical "guide", which is usually professionally familiar with radio or electrical engineering and can advise you.

The second problem area is "in front of the loudspeaker and microphone (Mike) ». There is little written about it that is tailored to Swiss conditions, and that's why I'm currently sitting in front of the typewriter:

It is about the linguistic design of the connections, the radio operator would say: About the voice.

\*) Abbreviations explained in the appendix.

The first and most obvious difference between the phone and the CB radio is that you can either send or listen to the CB radio, but not both at once. While in the past many people used to do this "terribly stupid" in this regard, the increased use of intercom systems has done a certain amount of preschool in this regard.

After all, we want to consider the following:

1. Either the conversation must make it clear that you have finished talking and the other person should broadcast, or we have to tell him. Common phrases are:  
"Chom", "go ahead", "s'Mike (pronounced Maik) to you", or you call the other's call sign and your own afterwards. If you put on "please painting", you would think that you learned to spark in television crime novels or in a hospital.
2. As you speak, you have no certainty as to whether the other person can still hear you (perhaps his neighbor's undisturbed oil burner is igniting), whether he can still follow your explanations, or at best knows what has been said for a long time. Therefore please no «mammoth passages». Pull through a train of thought or a message smoothly «and s'Mike to you», so that the other can acknowledge whether everything is clear so far.

I was talking about the call sign earlier. You can choose this yourself. Of course, at the long-established stations in your region, you can inquire whether someone is already using this call sign and find out more from the SCBO call sign list at [www.hb9scbo.ch](http://www.hb9scbo.ch). Your nickname should be your business card and unique in your region, formerly called the telephone network - as good as the number on your vehicle. Why actually? Well, you have to be able to call the station you want to speak to. Otherwise I have to ask you why you were given a name on the occasion of your baptism. Everyone who listens, including OFCOM, may also know who is on the radio. Or do you tie a rag about the vehicle number every time you go out on the street? It is therefore not the manner of the fine man to mention the call sign too little or not at all. One then assumes to be dealing with a cowardly imp who cannot stand by his words and deeds. The phone number behind it also belongs. My station is called Denise 73, for example. I happen to know that there is or was a Denise 71 station in Emmenbrücke; his case is his and mine is mine without me having the slightest thing against him (unfortunately I don't even know him personally).

One more thing about the call signs: It is common in all radio services to first call the call sign of the station called and then your own. After all, you don't anticipate the donkey in everyday life either. So if someone calls, for example, "Hans 79 calls Heiri 73, please painting", you notice ten hours against the wind that he only knows the radio from crime films.

Speaking of crime films: It seems that for many people Funk has something to do with crime films and espionage novels. This false «mysticism» is likely to have survived in today's world. Even if it is not common, one can listen to his full real name by radio if necessary. I have nothing to hide and I don't put on a larva before I drive a car or motorbike.

May I state again:

If you say two calls in a row, it is clear that the latter station calls the first one. The "from" in between (or the "this is" on air traffic radio) is in itself superfluous, as are

other sayings behind it, such as "and is good for reception". When I call the other person, it is clear that I will hear afterwards whether he answers.

Before we start, a little something:

The courtesy form, the "you" does not exist on the CB radio. This «construction site behavior» has already been kicked off, in some cases even with reason. In general, however, there is more human and factual evidence for it than against it. It is simply quicker to say succinctly «chom on channel 38» instead of «chömed-si please on channel 38». After all, we are even with the dear God, whom we certainly respect, you too.

So now it starts.

So for the sake of practice and demonstration, we want to do some QSO, no matter with whom. How do we find that someone who would also be interested in talking to us? There is also call channel 40. In parts of northeastern Switzerland, channel 1 is often used to make calls because occasional interference from German radio operators and relays occurs there. In some countries he is given this function by law, in others by agreement and also out of mutual respect for the radio operators. Don't ask me why it is the 40s. There are also good reasons for other channels. It just became natural and you can live with it, so there is no point in shaking it. You might find the 40s really quiet on a working day late at night. Saturday or Sunday afternoons are more like the stock market. What do we do now to get to our cause without uselessly increasing the crowds?

Before we even call, we turn the channel switch to check whether we can move out with the person we are talking to if we can find him on the 40s. Of course the now free channel can be occupied until we come, but maybe another one will be free in the meantime.

So racy back on channel 40 and immediately called "CQ" or "general call"?

No. We're probably turning on channel 40, but we're only listening for a moment. We will certainly not call immediately after the call of a nearby, strong station, but give him a chance to hear a partner's answer and move out with him. Then one is less in the 40s crowd, otherwise he calls again when we want to hear from us.

But now racy "CQ" called?

Again, no. Now let's hear if someone else is calling "CQ". If everyone calls and no one picks up, the "puff" on the 40s gets bigger and nobody gets to their cause. The newcomer is known by the fact that he calls his "CQ" like a ramshackle hangover in February and ignores very interesting connection options. If another "CQ" calls, we give him an answer and go on another channel with him. Then both have what they wanted.

From the type of call, you can usually tell whose spirit child he is. If there are still sayings such as "Breikibreik" or "Who is still QRVögeli" etc., the caller is usually either "full" or not fully baked and a QSO with him is usually not very pleasant.

Let's think again:

Our next goal will be to get off the channel 40 as quickly as possible with our conversation partner. If our predecessors hadn't done the same, we wouldn't have

called out. Maybe there was a bang on the freeway, someone should call for help and find a "hole" on call channel 40 to do that.

A good tip that a professional pilot once gave me:  
Always think about what the answer might be before calling.

We now want to assume that we have to call "CQ" ourselves and that things run like clockwork. We will deal with any difficulties later.

So we will call:

«CQ (or« general call ») from ..... (your callsign)»  
and release the talk button. For this example we want to assume that your call sign is BONGO 73 and station MUSTANG 79 answers our call. The return will now either:

"BONGO 73, MUSTANG 79, do Gambio" (or "woane?")

MUSTANG 79 wants a channel suggestion from us. We searched for a free channel earlier and are now giving it to him, so:

«MUSTANG 79, BONGO 73, Gambio 33 »

The answer that BONGO 79 still owes us is:

"Gambio"

so that we know that he has heard our proposal and agrees. The moderately intelligent saying "i schruube" is often used instead. Let them enjoy it.

But it may also be that MUSTANG 79 itself comes up with a channel suggestion. He then says something like:

«BONGO 73, MUSTANG 79 Gambio 03? »

If our device is on channel 15 QRV, we say on our part:

"Gambio"

and go to channel 03.

On the arranged channel, we only hear briefly whether it is free. MUSTANG 79 will decently do the same. It is possible that he is free with us, but not with MUSTANG 79, because he does not have the same "catchment area" as we do. However, we have agreed that everything will run smoothly with this sample QSO \*), the "Gambio Canal" is free on both sides.

Allow me to stop the film for a moment before we start the QSO on the «Gambio Canal».

We assumed that we are simply looking for someone to talk to in order to do our sample QSO. However, the following case could also exist, for example:

You have to do in Aarau and you do not know the street of this city exactly. As you drive down the southern flank of Staffelegg, you call "CQ", hoping that an Aarau station will guide you. Now you better not just call "CQ Aarau", at most "CQ Region Aarau". Otherwise you risk, for example, getting me to the Strippe in Seengen, and as a Seetaler I don't know the Aarau city map from the "ff" as much as an Aarauer. The "CQ" call can thus be restricted to the desired purpose.

Let's let the stopped film run again, we have made "Gambio" and now we want to start the actual QSO. The channel is free on both sides.

It is now fundamental to call again on the new channel with the call sign. Sayings like «bit do?» etc. are not exactly fine. Maybe the channel is not free, as we thought, the previous users would like to tell us in friendship or join us, and otherwise don't even know how to address us.

\*) Abbreviations explained in the appendix.

Let us assume that we were the faster ones with "schruube". So we call again on the Gambio Canal:

«MUSTANG 79, BONGO 73»

Until Mike has gone back and forth once, ie everyone has broadcast and heard once, any further transmission is meaningless. There are cases where you get along well on the 40s, for example almost not on the fifteen, and therefore have to do Gambio again, probably towards the other end of the band.

While we are talking above, we are already looking at our S-Meter, because we will need to display it soon. Will come back:

«BONGO 73, MUSTANG 79, Din Rapport isch Santiago ....

(number) and

Radio .... (number), go ahead »

Here I have to stop the film again for a moment. What does this mean?

BONGO 79 reads the Santiago value from its S-meter while we were broadcasting, and it tells how strong the waves we send are arriving at MUSTANG's station. He will expect the corresponding value for his signal next, which is why we read the S-Meter during his broadcast. The radio value cannot be measured, but rather indicates how well or badly MUSTANG 79 understands us. You can find out which number means what in the appendix.

Now note the following:

In amateur radio jargon, Mustang would very likely have said, for example: "Din repeat is five three". In CB jargon this would have been: "Santiago three, radio five". The order of the digits is thus reversed. The order of the radio amateurs seems more logical to me personally. But if it has to be wrong on the CB radio, that's how it works. Our "attention to the ears" is directed in particular to the radio report. If we get a four or five, MUSTANG 79 understands us at least as well as on the phone. So we can handle the following conversation smoothly in the normal conversation tone. But if he "pays" us only three or even less, we have to work hard to speak excessively clearly, to make short, simple sentences and to spell important words. So next, MUSTANG 79 will hear how he comes in here.

This is your first QSO, so it is impossible that you have spoken to MUSTANG 79 about the QRG before. As a result, your performance is due in the same round.

Here I have to mention something that is widespread and still seems silly to me. Many stations will initiate the performance with "I introduce myself short", "I briefly introduce myself" etc. What is the use of that? Just put your idea on. MUSTANG 79 is waiting for it anyway and assumes that you are giving your own personal details and not those of the Emperor of China.

Let's say we understand MUSTANG 79 like we would on the phone, not exactly music quality, but every word is easy to understand. He could also raise our S-meter to the number 3. Well, I'm starting the film again:

"Santiago three, radio four. First name doh (your first name), QTH (place where we are)

Gueten Abig »(or how you always want to greet him).

MUSTANG 79 will now answer, from now on address you with your first name and introduce yourself. The actual conversation can begin. You can tell him that you are still a beginner. That was once Mustang too. No scholar ever fell from the sky. If MUSTANG is a somewhat colleague, he will take this into account. Please keep this in mind when you start a QSO with a beginner.

Another little detail:

If MUSTANG 79 also happens to be an aviation radio operator, he will inevitably begin his rounds by saying:

«MUSTANG 79, roger»

Anything else would be a "deadly sin" on aviation radio, and what is once put in the head is usually solid.

Even if MUSTANG 79 is not a radio operator, it is not bad to start like this:

By saying the call sign, anyone who wants to know who is speaking at the moment knows. He is sure to often comply with the legal obligation to name the call sign. By giving us "roger" we know that he understood our last message and we don't have to go back to it.

The rule is that only the bare minimum needs to be communicated. What is to be understood by this can be argued in good faith. Certainly at three o'clock in the morning, when almost nobody is QRV anymore, suffer more than on Sunday afternoons in the big fight for free channels.

What I have personally on the crossbar, no matter what time, are dull filler words and phrases that say nothing at all. Why do certain people have to say "eighty ..." before each call? The 40's is blocked for a second longer than necessary without anyone knowing anything else. If the short-peaked normal call is not "noble" enough, then say the call sign of the station you are looking for twice.

The first time, the other may not be entirely sure whether it was his or her, and the second time he can listen carefully.

"Gäll" or "doh" should also belong to the same capital after each sentence, or "hi" if it is not funny at all.

The conversation between you and MUSTANG 79 will now go back and forth a few rounds about something that you both think is important.

Again you gave MUSTANG 79 the Mike, something strange happens:

Suddenly a second voice sounds from the device, maybe there is a little whistle, and this second voice said something like «QRZ \*»)» or even just «Z». So what does that mean?

Someone was listening to your conversation and would like to participate as a third partner. We certainly don't want to lock him out. How should we react?

MUSTANG 79 has started to talk, so he is not hearing anything at the moment and will hardly have noticed the «QRZer». So we wait for the next moment, since Mustang isn't exactly on the most important word in a sentence, just press the talk button very quickly and say «registered». We may lose a second from Mustang's passage, but we can still make sense of the meaning of his statement. But the "QRZer" knows that we have heard his reputation and is now waiting for us to join him in the group.

Now MUSTANG 79 is finished with its passage and gives us the Mike again. Now we can let the QRZer in. Something will happen with the following words:

\*) Abbreviations explained in the appendix.



«BONGO 73 z'ruck, mer hand en QRZ station. On the QRG are MUSTANG 79 and BONGO 73. Chom ine, QRZ! »

And now Mustang 79 and you are on reception and the «QRZer» will now say who he is, whether he can hear both, why he called QRZ and the round continues from now on in threes.

What does this bring?

From now on it is no longer enough to say “and Mike to you” at the end of the round, but we have to say which of the two interlocutors we want to hand over the Mike to. Maybe one or a few more QRZers will be added during the conversation. Especially at midnight, modest two-man QSOs often begin and end with a “Swiss federal constitution”.

What needs to be considered in such rounds?

1. Only call "QRZ" into a QSO if you can hear most of those already involved. If you always have to align your statements with others and the statements of others with you, it will be boring for all parts. It may be a permissible exception if you should briefly transmit an urgent message to one of the participants in the round, directly or via another station, and then move out again
2. You generally don't give the Mike around in a circle with slavish regularity like a distributor. Nevertheless, you should make sure that everyone gets it from time to time, otherwise he feels disadvantaged and left behind. It is usually a station on the round (usually the geographical center). Which can record everyone else loudly and clearly. It has the unwritten obligation to bring a little order into the "net"; especially if it threatens to crumble due to external influences (e.g. emerging DX-QRM).
3. The more stations there are in the QSO, the more you should try to make short passes and not say the "word for Sunday", otherwise it takes half an eternity until everyone can get it again.
4. Only call "QRZ" into an existing round if you really think you could contribute something to the ongoing discussion. It is a bit of an effort to let a “QRZer” in, and when he is inside, he actually doesn't know why he called “QRZ”.
5. Don't call "QRZ" into a round without a reasonably urgent need if you notice that it exists for a very specific purpose. An example: Six stations are used as security officers for a people's march. A reorder should urgently be sent to the headquarters from the refreshment station. However, a "QRZer" is admitted beforehand. He now tells Tall Hendrik that he worked in the garden yesterday and whether the string beans in our region are earlier than other years. Otherwise he may be the dearest guy, but at that moment the man in the catering station would probably pay money if he could tear the Mike out and crush him.

In order to enable the QRZ call, it is generally recommended to take a switchover between the individual rounds, ie not to start sending immediately after you have received the Mike. This is a pious wish, but in other radio services, especially in aviation radio and marine radio, these switching breaks are frowned upon, and anyone who is or was active there will have trouble complying with them once and avoiding turning around again if possible

You can then help yourself as follows:

Instead of switching pauses for each Mike change, after a few passes you announce that you "hang the Mike in the air"; for any QRZers and goes to reception for a few seconds. If some come, well and good, and none come, you keep going. Nobody can say they hadn't been let in.

Maybe one of our partners asks for a QSL exchange. What's that again now? Well, some people are not satisfied with a satisfying QSO, they would like to have a "B'haltis" of it. In computer jargon one would say a "hard copy". The QSL card is a written confirmation of the QSO and at the same time more or less the business card of the sending stations. So that the transmission of the address is not too tedious, many radio operators or radio associations have their mailbox. Postfach means "post office box" in English, abbreviated PO Box (pronounced pi-o-box), you will laugh, I got QSL cards with a "Bio-Box".

What should you think of this QSL exchange? I mean: everything with reason. I am pleased with the QSL card from Copenhagen from a QSO that I did with an absolutely legal cell phone on a Lambda / 4-GP. On the other hand, someone keeps calling "CQ" like poisoned, hardly says "Grüezi" before he starts storming off the QSL card and immediately disconnects himself after exchanging the address, so I think this is a bit silly. (As a little boy I collected the stickers of box cheese in an album and was damn proud when I had another page of Emmental or Tilsiter or ham cheese, hi). In any case, I would like to say the following: Either you get involved in a QSL exchange, then be so good and really send the card. Or you are not interested in it, then say it frankly and freely from the beginning. I used to be so naive about sending my card first, with the sweet hope that one would come back. The hit rate was barely 20%.

At some point our QSO will come to an end. It is certainly right and cheap to say goodbye in a friendly and decent way. On the other hand, there are people who almost fall around their necks for at least about three runs before they can separate. The friendliness and courtesy can also be exaggerated. The abbreviations «73» for greetings and «55» for good wishes come again from the time of telegraphy. They are often used, often in a modified form, such as "the best numbers", "the seven and three and the double five", "the best one hundred and twenty-eight" (= sum of both), "sixty-four plus and minus nine" etc. Many people also maintain, as a kind of dessert, the whole ceremony, last but not least, quickly press the talk button twice. Another chapter in itself is the "» 73 call ". Assuming you hear a station calling that you know but haven't heard in a long time, it is certainly not wrong to call it a «73». But then you also say who it comes from. What else is there for her? If she does not call "CQ", but specifically another station, you wait until the person you are looking for answers before you attach "73" to her.

Now there are people, apparently lurking like the cat in front of the mouse hole on the 40s, to append "73" to everyone they hear. This should be done immediately behind his call, so that he cannot hear whether the person he called answers. These people seem to me like little children who demonstratively piss in their pants when there is a visitor just so that you have to deal with them and not with the visit. Fortunately, this phenomenon is rarely observed today.

What we still have to do is switch back to channel 40, because if someone should look for us afterwards, they will do it on this channel.

I previously spoke of abbreviations and their verbalization. There are still many of them. Most of them were still humble in the first couple of uses, but became rather stupid over time.

Would you like a pattern? Please: "Citerio" (instead of "Cheerio"), "happy Bicoflex" (for "good night"), "I'm going two meters horizontally" (for "going to bed"), "departure" (instead of "Gambio"), "Stewi" (for "standing wave ratio").

Every animal its own little animal and every circus needs its clown. Let's turn the canals a little bit. There is a strong beam on any channel (the S-meter swings wide). But the language is relatively weak and sold. What's going on here? It can be different. But you will discover the most probable in a moment.

If your device came out after the summer of 1982, you can probably switch to AM, FM or even SSB. So, switch to AM or - if available - to SSB. You may be able to make a DX connection there with a remote station. If the station broadcasts in AM, the volume will now be normal and the sound quality will be good. You will now understand a station broadcasting on SSB better by trimming on the "Clarifier". Although technology is my responsibility within the umbrella organization, I don't want to go into what AM and what FM is. (See brochure of the SCBO: FM / PM). The best way to demonstrate the SSB mode is to have an experienced CB radio operator demonstrate it to you.

In summary I can say:

1. On AM the sound quality decreases more or less steadily with decreasing field strength (S-value). On FM it remains practically constant well down, but then quickly breaks down from "great" (radio four or five) to "nothing at all". A lot more was broadcast on AM in the past. Today in AM you almost only hear trucker radio on K9 from Eastern European chauffeurs or DX from abroad. We have to remember that after the QSO, when switching back to channel 40, we also switch back to FM
2. With FM there is less danger of snoring into neighboring stereo systems, televisions, organs etc. than with AM.
3. In FM mode, people like to put on the squelch a little so that they don't have the poisonous "FM hissing" in their ears during the switching breaks. If you hang the "Mike in the air" to let in any QRZers, it is worth temporarily releasing the squelch so that even weak QRZers can be heard.

Perhaps I could recommend the following:

1. At first, listen to frequently running QSOs. Think about whether you would have acted and spoken in the same situation and whether what you heard made sense.
2. If there is a CB radio club or CB round in your area, join there. From there you can expect first aid if you can not cope alone.

Finally, I would like to note the following:

1. Often when listening, you could really get the impression that the CB band is populated by sheer half-crazy people or alcoholics. A comparison: there are 97 fasting and 3 full in one stain. Question: Which one do you hear first when you come in from outside?
2. Never argue with fools and drunks, neither on radio nor anywhere else. Try radio, preferably without contact with them, to get around them. If it gets too

- "thick", get in touch with your regional club so that you can aim at the person concerned and do what is necessary with him.
3. We live in a fast-moving time, especially when it comes to electronics and radio. This manuscript for this brochure, which was originally written in the winter of 1982, requires changes and additions to each new edition. Furthermore, on radio - eg in the middle of the city of Zurich - other customs and practices are reasonably common to those in the Bernese Oberland.
  4. An OM friend of mine put forward the theory that a radio operator would become like the environment in which he learned to radio. If your region is reasonably well mannered, not much can happen to you. On the other hand, if things are going the way the devil prefers, take the courage to break with this "tradition". Otherwise there will be only one more "Schnuderbube" at the QRG, and you are guaranteed not to be happy with it yourself.
  5. Speaking of "Schnuderbube". If you have been annoyed by one again, please keep in mind that the Lord has different boarders in every area of human life. Let us not spoil the joy of the good camaraderie with ninety-seven OM's by three Löli!
  6. Should it occasionally happen that you are "not completely alone" yourself, and if you want or need to come to the QRG in this state, pull yourself together. It's not said that your horn has to stick out of the speakers of all other QM. Even amorous discussions, applications and advances should be within the scope of listening to the listener. Not a word also against a nice ringing with the suction curl, as long as in closed society with the consent of everyone involved. But at the QRG, where children may also be listening, it is not appropriate.
  7. Earlier there was talk of "music quality" of the broadcast. Please do not take this as an invitation and request to transmit music via the CB radio! Please remember that everyone in Switzerland has to share around five thousand stations in the forty channels. It really is not in the fact that everyone broadcasts their own "hit parade". Apart from that, you will find out over time that the so-called "music quality" in radio communication would not necessarily be suitable for transmitting music, because you "trim" the devices differently, whether you have the best possible speech communication or "Hi-Fi quality" »Wants to achieve.
  8. Radio operators often complain that the forty channels are no longer able to cope with the stress.  
If the 40's is like a children's school again, do me a favor and go through all the channels to see if there are actually no free ones.  
The main evil is not the lack of channels, but the fact that many radio operators constantly slide around on the 40s and do half of the QSO there, instead of doing "Gambio" for heaven's sake and spreading the haystack with it.  
A flight captain strolls less long on the tower QRG to land a whole jumbo than certain CBs need to get away from the 40s. The reception of aeronautical radio is recommended to every CB radio operator (and also to every radio amateur!), Then many people would hear what it means to transmit quickly. These "40s Schorri" are usually the same people as the "Drüesibzgi followers", to whom I have already "expressed my sympathy" above.

So now I believe that you can let go of the QRG alone with a clear conscience. A scholar has never fallen from the sky and the fish only learns to swim in the water. I wish you "a lot of fun with your hobby" (as the phrase in question is north of the Jordan River) and hope to hear from you soon at the QRG.

With the best 73 + 55

Your DENISE 73

Seengen, in the summer of 1985.

Revised in summer 2020  
by Rossi 77 / HB9UVW  
Proofreading by UFO 64 / HB9RWR

## ATTACHMENT

My call sign:  
(spelled out) \_\_\_\_\_

### Spelling table

A	Alfa
B	Bravo
C.	Charly

\*) Abbreviations explained in the appendix.

D	delta
E	echo
F	Foxtrot
G	golf
H	hotel
I.	India
J	Juliette
K	kilo
L	Lima
M	Mike
N	November
O	Oscar
P	father
Q	Quebec
R	Romeo
S	Sierra
T	tango
U	uniform
V	Victor
W	whiskey
X	X-ray
Y	Yankee
Z.	Zoulou

ABBREVIATION TABLE

Related to CB radio (differs in part from the use of the same characters in other radio services).

Q code

QRA	Station name, also the structural and human environment of the station
QRG	Frequency, channel
QRL	Professional employment
QRM	Faults caused by other stations, machines, vehicles ("mud")

\*) Abbreviations explained in the appendix.

QRN	Atmospheric disturbances
QRT	End of radio calls
QRU	Exhausted conversation
QRV	Ready for radio
QRX	Please wait
QRZ	"Who is calling me?" or "I want to join QSO"
QSB	Fluctuation in signal strength ("Baltimore")
QSL	Written confirmation of the connection
QSO	Radio link
QSP	Connection via a station other than «Relais» («Pauli»)
QSY	Frequency change
QTH	Location
QTR	Exact time

Other abbreviations

55	I wish you success
73	Best regards
88	Kisses
99	Make you come to the devil

CB	Citizen band = everyone's radio
----	---------------------------------

OM	Old man = radio operator
YL	Young Lady = Miss (pronounced «may el»)
XYL	Ex young lady = woman (pronounced «ex way el»)
CQ	General call
DX	Connections with foreign countries via wave propagation
Gambio	Frequency change must be carried out
Hi	The previous remark is to be interpreted as fun
Roger	Last passage understood (read: «rodscher»)
UFB	Ultra fine business = best
Shack	Funk-Bude (actually «Schopf», meaning «Schägg»)
stereo	Incorrect transmission of several stations at the same time

### Radio table

5	Like on the radio
4th	Like on the phone
3rd	Conversation still understandable, but with noise and background noise
2nd	Conversation is difficult and understandable
1	Speech audible but not understandable

### **The Swiss CB Organization in brief**

The Swiss CB Organization (SCBO) is an association according to Art 60 ff ZGB based in Zug.

The SCBO is free of economic interests and acts in a denominational and politically neutral manner.

The SCBO can belong to individuals, but also to CB associations.

As a section, the SCBO is a member of the USKA Union of Swiss shortwave amateurs



The SCBO was founded in 1979. Thanks to constructive and courageous commitment to the  
In less than three years, CB-Funk grew to over 1200 members, the majority of whom were organized in the SCBO clubs.

Today, the SCBO mainly consists of individual members.

Typically Swiss is the internal organizational form of the SCBO, with which the autonomy of the affiliated clubs is guaranteed.

- The supreme organ of the SCBO is the general assembly, in which the SCBO members each have one vote.
- A board of directors appointed by the general assembly of the SCBO manages the business of the umbrella organization.

### **Goals and tasks of the SCBO**

The SCBO has the function of representing interests in CB radio and serves in particular as:

- The SCBO is an information point for radio operators, the press and authorities
- The SCBO is the coordination point of the CB clubs and rounds
- The SCBO is an opinion-forming platform in CB radio
- The SCBO represents the interests of members at USKA
- The SCBO strives for disciplined radio communication with technically perfect systems.
- The SCBO represents the concerns of all CB radio operators through the USKA at OFCOM

The work of the SCBO is not limited to questions about operating conditions, although these are of course always handled with special care.

The SCBO also draws up studies on problems relating to everyone's radio, which, thanks to their broad support, are useful as advice and decision-making tools for the authority.

The specialist trade also benefits from the efforts of the SCBO, as they

- in a neutral form - bringing the range of devices that are eligible for approval closer to the consumer.

Through publications, events, etc., SCBO members receive qualified advice on technical issues.

Last but not least, the INFO writings of the SCBO can be used for further training, as information for neighbors, OFCOM, building authorities and of course for the CB radio operators.

**For further information:**

**SCBO  
3600 Thun**

**[www.hb9scbo.ch](http://www.hb9scbo.ch)**