



MedCom Net

Accurate, Reliable communications for our Served Agency

Formal (NTS) Traffic

Part VI - Sending the Message

Transmitting the radiogram for the first time applies both to originated radiograms and radiograms that have been received for relay. Let's assume you have found a station to receive your radiogram, either by your own efforts to find one or as a result of having been told by a net control station to transmit it to WA0XCQ. The net control station would direct the distribution of traffic by saying, "KC0XYZ, call WA0XCQ and pass your one routine Shakopee." The **station being called** answers first, "This is WA0XCQ ready to copy." You then proceed to transmit your message. An example would go something like this: "Message Follows, number one five, routine, KC0XYZ, eight, Burnsville, Minnesota, two one five one CST, October three one. Mrs. Judy Smith, one nine zero eight Moon Street Northeast, Shakopee, Minnesota, 55394, telephone nine five two two nine eight six four zero eight. BREAK. Mother and Dad arrived home safely Sunday afternoon. Break. Uncle George. BREAK, no more"..

Phone operators use the proword "break" for separation of the address and signature from the text. It is incorrect procedure to use the words "going to" preceding the address and "break and the text" preceding the text.

Radiograms should be sent by voice, not read. That is, reading puts emphasis on certain syllables and words, and this means de-emphasis of others. In transmitting a radiogram by voice, no word or syllable should be de-emphasized. Letting your voice fall at the end of a sentence as would be done in reading is poor practice in voice traffic work, as is letting your voice fall for unaccented syllables. You are not a broadcast announcer. Keep in mind that the receiving operator must put down what you transmit, completely and accurately.

Avoid giving dates as "four, twelve, eighty-eight." Just say "April twelve" and forget the year. (We hope no message will be over a year old! Also, don't say "today's date." Spell all difficult or unusual words (e.g., "Ferrier, I spell F-E-R-R-I-E-R"). If the word is very difficult, unusual, or a group of letters not forming a word, spell it out using ITU phonetics (e.g. "NCOIC, I spell: November, Charlie, Oscar, India, Charlie.") Using phonetics excessively is poor procedure. Usually simply spelling the word is sufficient.

Speak slowly enough to allow the receiving station time to copy the message word for word. If you think you are going too slowly, you should probably slow down even more. Try printing the message yourself as you transmit the information. This, along with on-the-air practice, should give you a feel for the proper speed.

MESSAGE FOLLOWS

15 Routine KC0XYC 8 Burnsville, MN 2151CST Oct 31
Mrs. Judy Smith
1908 Moon Street N.E.
Shakopee MN 55394
952 298 6408

BREAK

Mother and Dad arrived home
Safely Sunday afternoon

BREAK

Uncle George

**BREAK NO MORE
OVER**