

## **CHAPTER 2 - OPERATING RULES**

### **201. GENERAL**

1. To utilize circuit time more efficiently, all messages or their substance should be written down prior to transmission. Those messages which must be delivered by the receiving operator to another person or which are preceded by the proword "MESSAGE" shall be written down.

2. Transmissions by radiotelephone shall be as short and concise as practicable consistent with clarity. The use of standard phraseology enhances brevity.

3. Transmissions over radiotelephone should be clear with natural emphasis on each word (except the prescribed pronunciation of a numeral), and should be spoken in natural phrases, not word by word.

4. It is technically practicable the operator shall, during the transmission of a message, pause after each natural phrase and interrupt his transmission (carrier), momentarily, to allow another station to break in if necessary.

5. To avoid interfering with other traffic, an operator shall listen to make certain that a circuit is clear before making any transmissions thereon.

### **202. DISCIPLINE**

1. Good discipline is essential to the efficient working of radio nets. Irrespective of rank, the CONTROL STATION is in charge of the net, and is responsible for its discipline. Radio discipline includes:

- a. Correct use of procedures;

- b. Opening and close of nets/stations;
- c. Keeping net or circuit on correct frequency; and
- d. Maintenance of radio watch by all stations.

### **203. ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATIONS**

1. Before conducting regular traffic over radiotelephone circuits, it may be necessary to make contact with other stations involved to ascertain that communication is possible.

#### **EXAMPLE A** (Conditions good):

1 transmits:

“Two — THIS IS — One — OVER”

2 answers:

“Two — OVER”

1, having nothing for 2, transmits:

“One — ROGER — OUT”

#### **EXAMPLE B** (Conditions difficult):

1 transmits:

“Two — Two — THIS IS — One — One — RADIO CHECK  
— OVER”

2 transmits:

“One — one — THIS IS — Two — Two — WEAK — OVER”

1, having nothing for 2, transmits:

“Two — THIS IS — One — ROGER — OUT”

#### **204. SEQUENCE OF CALL SIGNS**

1. The following rules govern the sequence of call signs in calling and answering, and those included in components of messages.

- a Call signs in message headings will ordinarily be arranged in alphabetical order in the form in which they are to be transmitted. For the purpose, figures 1 through 0 will be considered the twenty-seventh through thirty-seventh letters of the alphabet; and
- b If several stations are called in one transmission and one fails to answer in its turn, the next in turn answers after a 5-second pause. The defaulting station then answers last, if able to do so.

#### **205. ESTABLISHING A NET**

1. The use of procedure as prescribed herein shall be followed either when opening a net for the first time or when re-opening a net. Proper control by the control station and adherence to operation rules by the stations within the net will enable the net to begin and maintain an exchange of traffic with a minimum of delay. The control station is also responsible for maintaining security on the net. Appropriate security guidance will be furnished by the control station (Signals Staff) to all stations prior to establishing a net.

**2. Preliminary Instructions.** Prior to establishing communications all stations will be in possession of a set of instructions giving detailed information as to the nature of the operation, and the organization and communication structure of the formation to be served. These instructions include the following:

- a. The time the net is to open;
- b. The composition of the net;
- c. Call signs;
- d. Codes, code words, code names and nicknames;
- e. Frequencies assigned to the net;
- f. The opening frequency; and
- g. Security measures and authentication instructions.

**EXAMPLE A:** (At a designated time or when ready to establish the net, the control station transmits):

“All Stations — THIS IS — Zero — OVER”

Each substation answers in alphanumeric order:

“One — OVER”.

“Two — OVER”.

“Three — OVER”.

“Four — OVER”.

The control station now calls the net to inform all stations that their transmissions have been heard and that he has no traffic for them:

“Zero — OUT”.

**EXAMPLE B:** (In this example, substation three is unable to answer the net call):

The control station transmits:

“All Stations — THIS IS — Zero — OVER”.

The first two stations then answer:

“One — OVER”.

“Two — OVER”

4, hearing no answer from 3, waits approximately five seconds and then transmits:

“Four — OVER”

After receiving answers from all stations except 3, 0 transmits:

“Zero — ROGER — Three — NOTHING HEARD — OUT”.

3, when able to transmit, calls the control station to report into the net:

“Zero — THIS IS — Three — REPORTING IN TO NET — OVER”.

0, having no traffic for 3, transmits:

“Zero — ROGER — OUT”.

## 206. FREE AND DIRECTED NETS

1. The type of net and method of operation is determined from consideration of operational factors involved.

- a. **Free Net.** In this type of net, the control station authorizes member stations to transmit traffic to other stations in the net without obtaining prior permission from the net control station. Free net operation does not relieve the control station of the responsibility for maintaining circuit discipline; and
- b. **Directed Net.** In this type of net, stations obtain permission from the control station prior to communicating with other stations in the net. Permission is not required for the transmission of FLASH messages, which shall be sent direct. Transmissions on a directed net may also be accomplished in accordance with predetermined schedules.

2. A net is deemed to be Free Net unless otherwise ordered. When it is required to change a Free Net to a Directed Net or vice versa, one of the following prowords “THIS IS A DIRECTED NET”/“THIS IS A FREE NET” shall be used by the control station.

3. **Directed Nets.** Due to operational requirements, a net may be directed. The following example illustrates the manner in which the control station announces that the net is directed.

**EXAMPLE:**

0 transmits:

“All Stations — THIS IS — Zero — THIS IS A DIRECTED NET — OVER”.

Each subordinate station then answers in the proper order with “ROGER — OUT”.

**207. RADIO CHECKS, SIGNAL STRENGTH AND READABILITY**

1. A station is understood to have good signal strength and readability unless otherwise notified. Strength of signals and readability will be exchanged only when requested or when difficulty is experienced.

2. A station that wishes to inform another of his signal strength and readability will do so by means of a short and concise report of actual reception such as, WEAK BUT READABLE, LOUD BUT DISTORTED, WEAK WITH INTERFERENCE, etc. Reports such as “five by five,” “four by four,” etc., will not be used to indicate strength and quality of reception.

3. When it is necessary for a station to initiate test signals for the purpose of determining signal strength and readability during difficult conditions, the short and long count method shall be used. The short count consists of a count from 1 – 5 and then 5 – 1 in reverse. A Long Count is done in same method only to 1 – 10 and then reverse.

**EXAMPLE:**

0 transmits:

Two this is Zero — SHORT COUNT WUN TWO THREE  
FOWER FIFE, FIFE FOWER THREE TWO ONE RADIO  
CHECK — OVER

4. The prowords listed below are for use when initiating and answering queries concerning signal strength and readability.

a. **General:**

RADIO CHECK	What is my signal strength and readability?  i.e., How do you hear me?
ROGER	I have received your last transmission satisfactorily. (The omission of comment on signal strength and readability is understood to mean that reception is loud and clear. If reception is other than loud and clear it must be described with the prowords from subparagraphs b and c below.)
NOTHING HEARD	To be used when no reply is received from a call station.

**b. Report of Signal Strength:**

LOUD	Your signal is very strong;
GOOD	Your signal strength is good;
WEAK	Your signal strength is weak;
VERY WEAK	Your signal strength is very weak; and
FADING	At times your signal strength fades to such an extent that continuous reception cannot be relied upon.

**c. Report of Readability**

CLEAR	Excellent quality;
READABLE	Quality is satisfactory;
UNREADABLE	The quality of your transmission is so bad that I cannot read you;
DISTORTED	Having trouble reading you because your signal is distorted;
WITH INTER-FERENCE	Having trouble reading you due to interference; and
INTERMITTENT	Having trouble reading you because your signal is intermittent.

**EXAMPLE:**

0 requires a radio check with All Stations, and transmits:

“All Stations — THIS IS — Zero — RADIO CHECK — OVER”

All stations of the net can here 0 loud and clear except 2. The replies of each station in alphabetical/numerical order are:

“One — LOUD and CLEAR — OVER”;

“Two — WEAK WITH INTERFERENCE — OVER”;

“Three — LOUD and CLEAR — OVER”;

“Four — LOUD and CLEAR — OVER”;

0 indicates his reception of each of the called stations as loud and clear, except for 2 who was distorted, by replying:

“Two — DISTORTED — OUT”

In the event 0 heard all stations loud and clear, the reply would be:

“Zero — LOUD and CLEAR — OUT”.

## **208. PRELIMINARY CALLS (OFFERING A MESSAGE)**

1. When communication is difficult or when the calling station wishes to ascertain whether the station called is ready to receive a message, a preliminary call will be sent before transmitting a message.

### **EXAMPLE A:**

3 wishes to transmit a message to 2 and desires to know if 2 is ready to accept it.

3 transmits:

“Two — THIS IS — Three — MESSAGE — OVER”.

2, ready to accept the message, transmits:

“Two — SEND — OVER”.

3 transmits:

“Three — MESSAGE — etc.”

### **EXAMPLE B:**

1 wishes to transmit a message to 2 and desires to know if he is ready to accept it. 1 transmits:

“Two — THIS IS — One — MESSAGE — OVER”.

2, not prepared to accept the traffic immediately, transmits:

“Two — WAIT”.

After a short pause, 2 is ready and transmits:

“Two — SEND — OVER”

NOTE: If 2 had reason to delay longer than a few seconds, he would have transmitted:

“Two — WAIT — OUT”

When ready to accept the message, 2 would transmit:

“One — THIS IS — Two — SEND — OVER”.

## **209. AUTHENTICATION**

1. Authentication is a security measure designed to protect a communication system against fraudulent transmissions. When authentication is required it will be accomplished in accordance with the prescribed authentication system in force.

## **210. TRANSMITTING A MESSAGE**

1. **Communication Good.** When communication reception is satisfactory, message parts need to be transmitted only once and preliminary calls are optional.

### **EXAMPLE A:**

1 transmits:

“Four — THIS IS — One — Convoy has arrived — OVER”.

4, having received the message satisfactorily, transmits:

“Four — ROGER — OUT”.

**EXAMPLE B:**

4, having missed the entire transmission, transmits:

“Four — SAY AGAIN — OVER”.

1 transmits:

“One — I SAY AGAIN — Convoy has arrived — OVER”.

4 transmits:

“Four — ROGER — OUT”.

**2. Communication Difficult.** When communication is difficult, call signs will be transmitted twice. Phrases, words, or groups will be transmitted twice and indicated by use of the proword “WORDS TWICE”. Reception may be verified by use of the proword “READ BACK”. Under such conditions preliminary calls are normally employed unless stations are on a directed net, in which case stations should have indicated they are ready to receive.

**EXAMPLE:**

2 transmits:

“Three — Three — THIS IS — Two — Two MESSAGE MESSAGE — OVER

3 transmits:

“Two — Two — THIS IS — Three — Three — SEND SEND — OVER”.

2 transmits:

“Three — Three — THIS IS — Two — Two — WORDS  
TWICE — WORDS TWICE — PRIORITY — PRIORITY —  
TIME One Six One One Three Zero Zulu — TIME One Six  
One One Three Zero Zulu — UNCLAS — UNCLAS — Sigs  
Two Two — Sigs Two Two — Convoy has arrived — Convoy  
has arrived — OVER”.

3 transmits:

“Two — Two — THIS IS — Three — THIS IS — Three —  
ROGER ROGER — OUT”.

## 211. RELAY

1. The proword “RELAY” used alone indicates that the station called is to relay the message to all addressees.

**EXAMPLE A:** (Relay to an on-net station):

1 transmits:

“Four — THIS IS — One — RELAY — PRIORITY — TIME  
One One Two One Zero Zero Zulu — FROM One — To Two  
— UNCLAS — Sigs One One — Proceed on mission assigned  
— OVER”.

4 transmits:

“Four — ROGER — OUT”.

4 transmits:

“Two — THIS IS — Four — PRIORITY — TIME One One  
Two One Zero Zero Zulu — FROM One — TO Two —  
UNCLAS — Sig One One — Proceed on mission assigned —  
OVER”.

2 transmits:

“Two — ROGER — OUT”.

4 transmits:

“One — THIS IS — Four — Message passed — OVER”.

1 transmits:

“One — ROGER — OUT”.

**EXAMPLE B:** (Relay to an off-net station):

2 transmits:

“Zero — THIS IS — Two — RELAY — PRIORITY —  
TIME  
One One Two One Zero Zero Zulu — FROM Two — TO 91B  
— UNCLAS — Sigs One One — Proceed on mission  
assigned — OVER”.

0 transmits:

“Two — THIS IS Zero — ROGER — OUT”.

**NOTE:** The message would then be physically passed to the operator responsible for retransmission on the new

net. In this example the operator at Call Sign 0A would relay.

0A transmits:

"Niner One Bravo — THIS IS — Zero Alpha — PRIORITY — TIME One One Two One Zero Zero Zulu — FROM Two — TO Niner One Bravo — UNCLAS — Sigs One One — Proceed on mission assigned — OVER".

91B transmits:

"Niner One Bravo — ROGER — OUT".

**NOTE:** On completion of the relay the relaying station will advise the originating station that message has been passed.

2. The Control station may direct the calling station to clear the message to the called station through a third station, by use of the proword "RELAY THROUGH.....(Call Sign)".

**EXAMPLE:**

2 transmits:

"Four — THIS IS — Two — MESSAGE — OVER".

(No answer)

0 transmits:

"Two — THIS IS — Zero — RELAY THROUGH Three — OVER".

2 transmits:

"Two — ROGER — Three — THIS IS — Two — RELAY TO Four — etc."

3. Any station hearing another station having difficulty contacting a third station, may offer to clear the message from the calling station by using the proword "THROUGH ME".

**EXAMPLE:**

2 transmits:

"Four — THIS IS — Two — MESSAGE — OVER".

(No answer)

"Four — THIS IS — Two — MESSAGE — OVER".

(No answer)

1, hearing 2 having difficulty, offers to relay the message.

1 transmits:

"Two — THIS IS — One — THROUGH ME — OVER".

2 transmits:

"Two — RELAY TO — Four — etc."

## **212. REPETITIONS**

1. When words are missed or are doubtful, repetitions will be requested by stations before receipting for the message. The proword "SAY AGAIN" used alone or in conjunction with "ALL BEFORE", "ALL AFTER", "TO", "WORD BEFORE" and "WORD AFTER" will

be used for this purpose. In complying with requests for repetitions, the transmitting station will identify that portion which is being repeated.

### EXAMPLE A:

0 calls the two stations for whom he has traffic:

"One — Three — THIS IS — Zero — ROUTINE — TIME  
Zero Eight One Zero Five Two Zulu — FROM Zero — TO  
Three — INFO One — UNCLAS — Sigs Zero Four —  
BREAK — At One Eight Zero Zero Zulu — Proceed Hong  
Kong to arrive one six May — Load one thousand troops —  
for return Ningpo — I SPELL — November India November  
Golf Papa Oscar — Ningpo — Acknowledge — OVER".

1, having missed from "At" to "Proceed", transmits:

"One — SAY AGAIN — At TO Proceed — OVER".

0 deals with the request for repetitions by 1, before the other stations answer or request repetitions.

"Zero — I SAY AGAIN — At TO Proceed — At One Eight  
Zero Zero Zulu Proceed — OVER".

1, having now received the message satisfactorily, transmits:

"One - ROGER - OUT".

2. Having heard 1 give a receipt for the message, the next station answers. In this case 2 missed from "At" to "Proceed" and the word after "Load". As 1 had already asked for the phrase from "At" to "Proceed" and 3 heard it repeated, it is not now necessary for him to request that part to be repeated. 3 ask, therefore, for the word after "Load" to be repeated.

**EXAMPLE:**

"Three — SAY AGAIN — WORD AFTER Load — OVER".

0 repeats the word:

"Zero — I SAY AGAIN — WORD AFTER Load — One — OVER".

3 having now received the message satisfactorily transmits:

"Three — ROGER — OUT".

3. Alternatively, the second station in the sequence of answering not having heard the transmitting station answer the request for repetition within five seconds, transmits:

**EXAMPLE:**

"Three - SAY AGAIN - WORD AFTER Load - OVER".

0, having received a response from all stations concerned, transmits:

"Zero — I SAY AGAIN — at TO Proceed — At One Eight Zero Zero Zulu Proceed — WORD AFTER Load — One — OVER".

1 transmits:

"One — ROGER — OUT".

3 transmits:

"Three — ROGER — OUT".

4. In requesting repetitions of the heading of a message, a repetition may be requested of all that portion of the heading preceding or following a proword, or that portion of the heading between any two prowords. Requests for repetitions and replies thereto must include the nearest proword preceding and/or following the portion requested.

**EXAMPLE A:**

1 transmits:

"Three — Four — THIS IS — One — PRIORITY — TIME  
One Eight One Six Two Five Zulu - FROM One — TO Four  
— INFO Three — UNCLAS — Ops One Two — Proceed to  
rejoin convoy — OVER".

3, having missed all before the address, transmits:

"Three — SAY AGAIN — ALL BEFORE FROM — OVER".

1 replies:

"One — I SAY AGAIN — ALL BEFORE FROM — Three —  
Four — THIS IS — ONE — PRIORITY — TIME One Eight  
One Six Two Five Zulu — FROM — OVER".

3 transmits:

"Three — ROGER — OUT".

4, having received the transmission satisfactorily transmits:

"Four — ROGER — OUT".

### **EXAMPLE B:**

1 transmits:

"Three — Four — THIS IS — One — ROUTINE — TIME  
Two Four Zero Nine One Two Zulu — FROM One — TO  
Three — INFO Four — UNCLAS — Ops One One — Cancel  
my Two Three One Four Two Eight Zulu — OVER".

3, having missed the portion between the date-time group and  
the information addressees, transmits:

"Three — SAY AGAIN — TIME TO INFO — OVER".

1 transmits:

"One — I SAY AGAIN — TIME TO INFO — TIME Two  
Four Zero Nine One Two Zulu — FROM Two Alfa — TO  
Two Two — INFO — OVER".

3 transmits:

"Three — ROGER -- OUT".

5. When it is necessary to ask for repetitions after a message has been received, such requests and replies thereto must identify the message being queried as well as the portion required. Where used, the date-time group or time group shall be used for such identification.

### **213. CORRECTIONS DURING TRANSMISSION**

1. When an error is made by a transmitting operator, the proword "CORRECTION" will be transmitted followed by the last word, proword, or phrase correctly transmitted. Transmission then continues:

**EXAMPLE A:**

4 transmits:

"Three — THIS IS — Four — Convoy Romeo Three -  
CORRECTION — Romeo Four should arrive — One Six  
Three Zero Lima — OVER".

**EXAMPLE B:**

1 transmits:

"Zero — THIS IS — One — ROUTINE — TIME One Four  
Zero Six Four Two Zulu — FROM One — TO One —  
CORRECTION — TO Zero — INFO Alfa Bravo etc, —  
OVER"

0 transmits:

"Zero — ROGER — OUT"

**EXAMPLE C:**

0 transmits:

"Two - THIS IS — Zero — PRIORITY TIME Zero Three One  
Eight One Four Zulu UNCLAS — Sigs One One — Latitude  
One Six Three Zero — Longitude One Zero One Five —  
CORRECTION — Longitude — One Zero Five Five —  
OVER".

2 transmits:

"Two — ROGER — OUT".

2. When an error in transmission is made but not discovered immediately, a correction may be made in the final instructions element provided that the ending sign has not been transmitted. When making such a correction, the word, proword or phrase must be properly identified.

**EXAMPLE:**

0 transmits:

"Four — THIS IS — Zero — Tanks will arrive — GRID Three Two One Nine Five Three — at Hotel hour — Minus Six — CORRECTION — GRID Three Two One Nine Three Three — OVER".

4 transmits:

"Four — ROGER — OUT".

3. If it is necessary to make corrections after a receipt has been obtained for a message, an abbreviated service message, identifying the message and the portion to be corrected, should be made.

**EXAMPLE:**

0 transmits:

"Three — THIS IS — Zero CORRECTION — My One Three One Five One Six Zulu — WORD AFTER Monday — Morning — OVER"

## 214. CANCELLING A MESSAGE

1. During the transmission of a message and prior to the transmission of the ending proword "OVER" or "OUT", the transmission may be cancelled by use of the proword "DISREGARD THIS TRANSMISSION — OUT".

**EXAMPLE:** (During the transmission of a message, 4 realizes that the transmission is being sent in error and therefore cancels).

"Zero — THIS IS — Four — ROUTINE — TIME One Zero Zero Six Zero Two Zulu — UNCLAS — Sigs One One One Begin unloading at One One One Two Three Zero Zulu — Proceed — DISREGARD THIS TRANSMISSION — OUT".

2. A message which has been completely transmitted can only be cancelled by another message.

**EXAMPLE:**

4 transmits:

"Zero — THIS IS — Four — Cancel my One Zero Zero Six Zero Two Zulu — Sigs One One — OVER".

0 transmits:

"Zero — ROGER — OUT".

## **215. DO NOT "ANSWER" TRANSMISSIONS**

1. When it is imperative that called stations do not answer a transmission, the proword "DO NOT ANSWER" will be transmitted immediately following the call and the complete transmission will be sent twice, the full transmission ending with the proword "OUT".

### **EXAMPLE:**

0 transmits:

"Four — THIS IS — Zero — DO NOT ANSWER — Act in accordance with Plan Alfa — I SAY AGAIN — Four — THIS IS — Zero DO NOT ANSWER — Act in accordance with Plan Alfa — OUT".

## **216. READ BACK**

1. If it is desired that a message or a portion thereof be read back, the proword "READ BACK" and identifying data will be transmitted immediately following the call.

### **EXAMPLE A:**

0 transmits:

"One — THIS IS — Zero — READ BACK — Convoy has arrived — OVER".

1 transmits:

"One — I READ BACK Convoy has arrived — OVER".

0 transmits:

"Zero — CORRECT — OUT".

**EXAMPLE B:**

0 transmits:

"One — THIS IS — Zero — READ BACK GRID — Meet me  
GRID One Three Four Two Six Five — OVER".

1 transmits:

"One — I READ BACK — GRID One Three Four Two Six  
Five — OVER".

0 transmits:

"Zero — CORRECT — OUT".

2. The proword "READ BACK" when not preceded by identifying call signs means that all stations are to read back. If a net or collective call is used, but only part of the stations represented in the call are required to read back, that station or those stations will be specified by transmitting the appropriate call sign preceding the proword "READ BACK". When the order to read back is given, only that station directed to do so will read back: remaining stations called will keep silent unless directed by the calling station to receipt.

**NOTE:** If 1 in Example A had read back incorrectly, 0 would have called attention to the error by use of the proword "WRONG" followed by the correct version.

**EXAMPLE:**

1 transmits:

"One — I READ BACK — Convoy arriving — OVER".

0 transmits:

“Zero — WRONG — Convoy has arrived — OVER”.

1 transmits:

"One — Convoy has arrived — OVER".

0 transmits:

"Zero — CORRECT — OUT".

**NOTE:** When "READ BACK" procedure is employed, the proword "ROGER" is not necessary to indicate receipt of a message. The proword "CORRECT" is substituted for "ROGER" to indicate receipt of message.

## **217. RECEIPT**

1. Receipt is employed in direct station-to-station traffic handling. No message is considered delivered until a receipt is obtained. A receipt station transmits a receipt after each message or string of messages by the proword "ROGER" or "WILCO".

### **EXAMPLE:**

3 transmits:

“Two — THIS IS — Three — Send boast for mail — OVER”.

2 transmits:

"Two — ROGER — OUT".

## 218. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF MESSAGES

1. An acknowledgement should not be confused with a reply or receipt. A prompt reply referring to the message may serve in lieu of an acknowledgement. It is the prerogative of the originator to request an acknowledgement to a message from any or all addressees of that message. If an acknowledgement is desired for a message, the request for acknowledgement normally is included in the text of the message. If the message has been transmitted, the request for acknowledgement will constitute a new message. Acknowledgements are originated only by the addressee to whom the request for acknowledgement was made.

### EXAMPLE:

0 transmits a message to 1 and desires an acknowledgement:

"One — THIS IS — Zero — PRIORITY — TIME One Three Two Two Zero Zero Zulu — UNCLAS Alfa Two One — Text — ACKNOWLEDGE — OVER".

1 transmits:

"One — ROGER — OUT".

1, having shown the message to the commanding officer or his duly authorized representative, and having been ordered to acknowledge the message by him, transmits:

"Zero — THIS IS — One — Your One Three Two Two Zero Zero Zulu — Acknowledged — OVER".

## 219. VERIFICATIONS

1. When verification of a message or a portion thereof has been requested by an addressee, the originating station will verify with the originator and send the correct version.

### EXAMPLE:

1 transmits:

"Zero — THIS IS — One — VERIFY your One Zero Zero Eight Zero One Zulu — ALL BEFORE BREAK — OVER".

0 transmits:

"One — ROGER — OUT".

0 checks with the originator and, having established that the heading previously transmitted was correct, transmits:

"One - THIS IS — Zero — I VERIFY my One Zero Zero Eight Zero One Zulu — ALL BEFORE BREAK — PRIORITY — TIME One Zero Zero Eight Zero One Zulu — FROM Zero — TO One — INFO Four — OVER".

1 transmits:

"One ROGER — OUT".

2. When a message to a number of addressees is queried by one station and found to be incorrect, the corrected version must be sent to all addressees. Fixed call signs:

**EXAMPLE:**

1 transmits:

"Zero — THIS IS — Three — VERIFY your Zero Eight One One Four Five Zulu — WORD AFTER Proceed Hohmann — OVER".

0 transmits:

"Zero — ROGER — OUT".

**NOTE:** 0 checks the message with the originator and finds that the word after "Proceed" should have been "Hong Kong" instead of "Hohmann". He therefore transmits a collection to all the original addressees.

"One — Three — Four — THIS IS — Zero CORRECTION my Zero Eight One One Four Five Zulu — WORD AFTER Proceed — Hong Kong — OVER".

1 transmits:

"One — ROGER — OUT".

2 transmits:

"Two — ROGER — OUT".

3 transmits:

"Three — ROGER — OUT".

## 220. EMERGENCY SILENCE

1. Emergency silence may be imposed or lifted only by competent authority. "SILENCE", spoken three times, means: "Cease transmission on this net immediately. Silence will be maintained until lifted".
2. When an authentication system is in force, a station must always authenticate a transmission which:
  - a. Imposes emergency silence;
  - b. Lifts emergency silence; and
  - c. Calls stations during a period of emergency silence.
3. Transmissions imposing emergency silence will be made twice through and ended with the proword "OUT". Stations do not answer or receipt for such transmissions. Following are types of calls used to impose silence:
  - a. After a call, use of the proword "SILENCE" (spoken three times) means: "Stations addressed cease all transmissions on this net immediately";
  - b. "SILENCE" (spoken three times) followed by a frequency or a frequency designator means: "Cease all transmissions immediately on frequency . . . (or that indicated by frequency designator)"; and
  - c. "SILENCE" (spoken three times) followed by "All nets" means: "Cease all transmissions immediately on all nets".

4. When emergency silence is lifted after a prolonged period of silence, communications will be established with all stations as in art 203.

**NOTE:** If challenge-and-reply authentication is in force, the senior station will challenge the transmission to impose emergency silence.

## **221. BREAK-IN PROCEDURE**

1. A station having a message of higher precedence than the transmission in progress may break in and thus suspend that transmission in the following circumstance:
  - a. BREAK, BREAK, BREAK spoken three times means, “Cease transmissions immediately. Silence will be maintained until the station breaking in has passed the message.” and
  - b. Break-in procedure for messages of a higher precedence on either a free net or a directed net should take the following form:

### **EXAMPLE:**

1 is transmitting a SITREP message to 0, when 2 observes two suspect motorcycles crossing a road.

2 transmits:

“BREAK BREAK BREAK — Zero THIS IS Two —  
2 motorcycles crossing road at gd 12345678 —  
OVER”

0 transmits:

“Zero — ROGER — OUT”

1 then continues with their transmission:

**NOTE:** Break-in procedure will not normally be employed during the transmission of tactical messages, except to report enemy contact.

(222 – 299 Not Allocated)