

RST

Written by Administrator

Sunday, 12 February 2012 15:35 - Last Updated Tuesday, 14 February 2012 01:43

**In the early days of amateurradio the RST-system was defined as following:
READABILITY (R) also known as "RADIO";**

- 1 - Unreadable**
- 2 - Barely readable, occasional words distinguishable**
- 3 - Readable with considerable difficulty**
- 4 - Readable with practically no difficulty**
- 5 - Perfectly readable**

SIGNAL STRENGTH (S)

- 1 - Faint signals, barely perceptible**
- 2 - Very weak signal**
- 3 - Weak signal**
- 4 - Fair signal**
- 5 - Fairly good signal**
- 6 - Good signal**
- 7 - Moderatly strong signal**
- 8 - Strong signal**
- 9 - Extremely strong signal**

**TONE (T) only used in CW (continous wave = morse telegraphy),
transmissions, now also in use for digital modes**

- 1 - Sixty-cycle ac or less, very rough and broad**
- 2 - Very rough ac, very harsh and broad**
- 3 - Rough ac tone, rectified but not filtered**
- 4 - Rough note, some trace of filtering**
- 5 - Filtered rectified ac but strongly ripplemodulated**
- 6 - Filtered tone, definite trace of ripple modulation**
- 7 - Near pure tone, trace of ripple modulation**
- 8 - Near perfect tone, slight trace of modulation**

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9 - Perfect tone, no trace of ripple of modulation of any kind

Note: no tone-report for speech transmissions

(Source: The ARRL handbook for radio amateurs 1992; ARRL = American Radio Relay League)