

company operating the aircraft should inform the terminal ATC facility on first contact the name of the operating company and trip number, followed by the company name as displayed on the aircraft, and aircraft type.

EXAMPLE-

Air Cal Three Eleven, United (interchange/lease), Boeing Seven Two Seven.

4-2-6. Ground Station Call Signs

Pilots, when calling a ground station, should begin with the name of the facility being called followed by the type of the facility being called as indicated in TBL 4-2-1.

**TBL 4-2-1
Calling a Ground Station**

Facility	Call Sign
Airport UNICOM	“Shannon UNICOM”
FAA Flight Service Station	“Chicago Radio”
Airport Traffic Control Tower	“Augusta Tower”
Clearance Delivery Position (IFR)	“Dallas Clearance Delivery”
Ground Control Position in Tower	“Miami Ground”
Radar or Nonradar Approach Control Position	“Oklahoma City Approach”
Radar Departure Control Position	“St. Louis Departure”
FAA Air Route Traffic Control Center	“Washington Center”

4-2-7. Phonetic Alphabet

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) phonetic alphabet is used by FAA personnel when communications conditions are such that the information cannot be readily received without their use. ATC facilities may also request pilots to use phonetic letter equivalents when aircraft with similar sounding identifications are receiving communications on the same frequency. Pilots should use the phonetic alphabet when identifying their aircraft during initial contact with air traffic control facilities. Additionally, use the phonetic equivalents for single letters and to spell out groups of letters or difficult words during adverse communications conditions. (See TBL 4-2-2.)

**TBL 4-2-2
Phonetic Alphabet/Morse Code**

Character	Morse Code	Telephony	Phonic (Pronunciation)
A	•—	Alfa	(AL-FAH)
B	—•••	Bravo	(BRAH-VOH)
C	—•—•	Charlie	(CHAR-LEE) or (SHAR-LEE)
D	—••	Delta	(DELL-TAH)
E	•	Echo	(ECK-OH)
F	••—•	Foxtrot	(FOKS-TROT)
G	— —•	Golf	(GOLF)
H	••••	Hotel	(HOH-TEL)
I	••	India	(IN-DEE-AH)
J	•— — —	Juliett	(JEW-LEE-ETT)
K	—•—	Kilo	(KEY-LOH)
L	•—••	Lima	(LEE-MAH)
M	— —	Mike	(MIKE)
N	—•	November	(NO-VEM-BER)
O	— — —	Oscar	(OSS-CAH)
P	•— —•	Papa	(PAH-PAH)
Q	— —•—	Quebec	(KEH-BECK)
R	•—•	Romeo	(ROW-ME-OH)
S	•••	Sierra	(SEE-AIR-RAH)
T	—	Tango	(TANG-GO)
U	••—	Uniform	(YOU-NEE-FORM) or (OO-NEE-FORM)
V	•••—	Victor	(VIK-TAH)
W	•— —	Whiskey	(WISS-KEY)
X	—••—	Xray	(ECKS-RAY)
Y	—•— —	Yankee	(YANG-KEY)
Z	— —••	Zulu	(ZOO-LOO)
1	•— — — —	One	(WUN)
2	••— — —	Two	(TOO)
3	•••— —	Three	(TREE)
4	••••—	Four	(FOW-ER)
5	•••••	Five	(FIFE)
6	—••••	Six	(SIX)
7	— —•••	Seven	(SEV-EN)
8	— — —••	Eight	(AIT)
9	— — — —•	Nine	(NIN-ER)
0	— — — — —	Zero	(ZEE-RO)

4-2-8. Figures

a. Figures indicating hundreds and thousands in round number, as for ceiling heights, and upper wind levels up to 9,900 must be spoken in accordance with the following.

EXAMPLE-

1. 500 five hundred
2. 4,500 four thousand five hundred