All radio communications		nications	Frequently Asked Questions # 19 22 September, 2004 A number of customers have asked questions concerning the abilities of the TM8100 selcall. To try to address this I have answered some of the question in brief here. I will be following this up in the near future with a document providing more details and also including some set-up examples. The TM8000 series have a sophisticated selcall set-up, allowing a great deal of configuration flexibility. Unlike the T2000, which makes some assumptions, the TM8000 requires to be told the precise definition of encode sequences. The purpose of this FAQ, is to clarify some of these areas.
Model	Question	Solution	
TM8000	TM800 selcall tip # 1	When setting up selcall, ensure that the GAP period is set correctly. Normally this will match the selcall tone period (TP). The default setting of 20 mS will not provide reliable decode on systems using tone periods other than 20 mSec.	
TM8000	TM800 selcall tip # 2 Free form sequences.	These are used to allow more flexibility, and they are not tied into the defined format of the selcall. The options for the format are as follows. There can be up to 3 R bursts, one B burst, each of up to 12 digits, and one S burst, one or two digits, and these cane be spaced with or without gaps, again up to a maximum of 12. This allows for a transmit tone burst including gaps of up to 98, however the software limits this to a maximum of 60 digits. The radio can support up to four selcall systems, so each free form sequence, could, conceivably be of a different format, not only the number of digits, but also the tone period, the gap period and tone set (frequencies). For instance if the standard format being use for selcall is RRRRRS, CCIR 40, then free form # 1 could be say RRRRRRRRRRRRR	
TM8000	TM800 selcall tip # 3 Fixed form sequences.	The fixed form sequences are used as pre programmed sequences that can in turn be defined on a per channel basis as a default Channel Preset Call. This in turn can be assigned to a function button and/or I/O line, thus allowing the radios to be able to send, if required, a different selcall sequence, for each channel, from one button and/or input.	