Standard Motorola CDM Display Nomenclature
By Matt Lechliter W6XC

With a desire to reduce ambiguity and confusion at the radio site, or the test bench alike, this nomenclature was designed. Elegance in simplicity being the guiding principle. Credit to Emmett Dunlap (WA6COT) and Paul Strauss (WD6EBY) for initial ideas. Using the available display segments, an effective at-a-glance formula took shape. This is intended primarily for infrastructure-use radios as opposed to end-user mobiles.

L2 CP 30R22 1B

| Origin Port | Destination | MHz | TX or RX | KHz Suffix | PL Code |

Origin Port: The local role/function of the radio in the rack

- MR = Mobile Relay (Repeat Port)
- Ln = Link Port where n = Link Number, i.e. L1 = Link 1
- RB = Remote Base (2M, 6M, etc.)

Destination: If a Link, a 2-letter designator for its distant endpoint. Example: "CP" = Chatsworth Peak; if no destination the placeholder "OD" is common for "omnidirectional"

MHz: An abbreviation for the leading MHz block

- UHF:
    - 2x = 42x.xx (i.e. 29 = 429MHz)
    - 3x = 43x.xx
    - 4x = 44x.xx
- VHF Highband:
    - 45 = 145MHz
    - 46 = 146MHz
    - 47 = 147MHz

Examples:

L1 SP 30T50 2Z = Link 1 to Saddle Peak 430.50 TX 110.9 PL
RB OD 46X52 CS = Remote Base 146.52 Carrier Squelch
MR OD 47T70 3A = Mobile Relay 447.70 TX 127.3 PL

TX, RX or Transceiver: Whether the radio is a **Transmitter (T)**, **Receiver (R)**, or Semi-Duplex Transceiver (**X**)

KHz Suffix: Two KHz suffix digits are used. For non-20KHz spacings, the end 5KHz is understood. (Ex. 49R57 = 449.575)

PL Code: The CTCSS (PL) Tone used by the respective Receiver or Transmitter is listed using Motorola PL Code. After all, it IS a Motorola radio! Example: 1Z = 100.0Hz, 4A = 141.3Hz, CS = Carrier Squelch, etc.