



**Spotguard XL**  
Up to 6000 positions  
IP68 - Watertight



**Spotguard Plus**  
Up to 2400 positions  
IP67



**Spotguard M**  
Up to 1200 positions  
IP33

# [/Spotguard]

## Quick Start Guide Spotguard

### Installation

- Spotguard is ready to use
- Just place it in / on your asset

### Testing of correct mounting

It is highly recommended to test the chosen location prior mounting to determine if the mounting spot is optimal.

Cellular signal strength and the number of mobile cells heard tell if the placement is optimal.

Information about cellular data can be obtained by logging in on the web interface.

### Correct mounting is important for optimal performance

- To obtain the best conditions for receiving GNSS and cellular signals, the device must be mounted with the best possible view to the sky.
- It's important that the cellular and GNSS antennas aren't covered with materials such as iron, aluminum, or windscreens with sun protection, as this can interfere with the signals.
- Materials like concrete and most metals will dampen the signal strength significantly, and placement behind such materials should be avoided.
- Spotguard can securely be mounted under materials such as fabric, glass, glass fibres, wood or plastic.
- The green, circular label on the device indicates the antenna location.

### GNSS and cellular connectivity

- Optimal condition for receiving GNSS signals is a location with an unobstructed view to the sky
- Optimal condition for cellular communication is an unobstructed view to the horizon
- Only three satellites are required to receive a GNSS position
- GNSS positions based on multiple satellites will increase position accuracy

- Only connectivity to 1 mobile cell with a decent signal is required, to send data from your Spotguard to the server
- Optimal cellular connectivity improves data transmission, where many cells can be heard, and RSSI/signal value is higher than -90.
- Spotguard has the option of switching to another mobile cell with better signal strength if more cells are available in a specific area

### Signal reflection

Signals can, to some extent, be reflected depending on the reflecting surface.

Opposite can local or temporary conditions change or hinder signal reflection.

### Example:

The signals from a device mounted beneath a trailer can be reflected by the road and to some extent improve connectivity.

However, if the trailer is parked with the backend against a concrete ramp, the signal can be blocked.