



# Quick Installation Guide



## How to Hard Wire your GPS Tracking Unit

Your GPS tracking device comes with a wiring harness. All electronics and antennas are internal to the device. Tools you may use to perform the installation include: Screwdrivers, Wire strippers and cutters, Crimping tool, Voltmeter. Additional materials you might use: Connectors, Tape, Zip Ties

For basic operation, connections are required to constant Power (+12V) and to Ground (sometimes called negative). To enable optional Tow Alerts, a connection to an Ignition Signal is required. It is very important to ensure that your installation will last through the use of the vehicle. The environment inside a vehicle is harsh due to vibration, temperature extremes, corrosion, humidity, and unexpected events. **The primary cause of failure for vehicle tracking devices is the unexpected disconnection of the power or ground wires.**

### Connecting Constant +12V Power (Red wire)

First, use the multi-meter to find a source of CONSTANT +12V near the dashboard of the car. There are multiple places where this can be found, and the locations vary between vehicles. Some locations are more discreet than others, so plan your installation according to your needs. You may find specific wiring details for your vehicle on the internet to assist in locating the wires you need. For example, <http://www.the12volt.com/> is one such source.

Ensure that the wire you choose is a CONSTANT source of +12V. The multi-meter should show approximately 12V between your source and chassis ground regardless of the Ignition Switch position, and whether doors are open or closed, lights or other accessories are on or off, etc.

Using your preferred connector type, or solder, connect the RED wire from the tracker to the source of +12V. Be sure not to permanently disconnect the 12V source to other circuits in the vehicle and take care to make a strong connection to survive vibration and temperatures.

### Connecting Ground (Black wire)

The black wire must be connected to a source of chassis ground. This can be either another grounded wire, or a clean metal connection to the chassis of the vehicle. Be sure not to permanently interrupt the ground connection to any other circuit in the vehicle and that you have a strong and clean connection.

## Testing the installation

When the harness is connected to Power and Ground, the device will power up. Two lights will begin flashing – one is green and one is orange.

The green light indicates operation of the GPS module. It flashes while establishing a connection to the satellites. Once it gets a “fix”, the light stops blinking and glows constantly. Test in an open area like a parking lot or street, as the roof of a garage or building will block the signal. In normal conditions, it may take a few minutes for the device to get a GPS fix.

The orange light indicates operation of the Cellular module . It will blink slowly while seeking a connection, then quickly as it makes the connection and when communicating. When it has a connection but is not communicating, the light will be solid. In areas with good cellular signals, it will typically take a minute or two to get a cellular data connection.

Test the installation by turning the car on and off, opening and closing the driver's door, and turning lights and dome lights on and off. Constant power should not be interrupted by these actions, and the device should continue to operate as you can tell by looking at the lights.

## LED Status

Color	Function	What to Look For
Orange	Cellular Network	Fast Blinking = Searching Solid = Cellular signal is OK
Green	GPS Network	Blinking = Searching Solid = GPS Signal is OK

## Mounting the GPS tracking device

The GPS device is intended to be inside the cabin of a vehicle, and is not waterproof. It is not designed to be mounted externally or under the hood of a vehicle. The GPS device contains internal Cellular and GPS antennas, so the location and orientation of the device is important for reliable tracking. The location should be somewhere such that no metal is between the device and the sky. A typical location is under a plastic dashboard in the area under the windshield.

You can mount the device using zip ties, strong double sided tape, or similar items. Mount it with the label facing down, because the antenna is on the other side. Conceal and secure the wires of the harness, and trim or bundle up unused wires. Make sure that wires can't fall into visible areas of the vehicle and be tugged. Make sure that they are not in locations where they may be damaged by the operation of pedals, glove boxes, fans, heaters, etc.