



Rapid-Eye S (9B14-C)
Up to 400 positions
on a charge



Rapid-Eye L (9B17-C)
Up to 2000 positions
on a charge

Quick Start Guide

Rapid-Eye

Installation

- Rapid-Eye 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.

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

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

Correct mounting is important for optimal performance

- To obtain the best possible conditions for receiving GPS and GSM signals, the device must be mounted with the best possible view to the sky.
- It's important, that the GSM and GPS antennas aren't covered with materials such as iron, aluminium, 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.
- Rapid-Eye can securely be mounted under materials such as fabric, glass, glass fibres, wood or plastic.

GPS and GSM connectivity

- Optimal condition for receiving GPS signals is a location with un-obstructed view to the sky.
- Optimal condition for receiving GSM positions is an un-obstructed view to the horizon.
- Less can do it, as optimal conditions are rarely achieved.
- Only 3 satellites are required, to receive a GPS position.
- GPS positions based on multiple satellites will increase position accuracy.
- Only connectivity to 1 GSM cell with decent signal is required, to send data from your Rapid-Eye to the server
- Optimal GSM connectivity, where many cells can be heard and the RSSI/signal-value is higher than -90, will improve data transmitting in areas with bad coverage and improve GSM triangulation.
- Rapid-Eye has the option of switching to another GSM 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.

For technical questions, please contact Fleet Eye Support
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