



***RV-M7-GX***  
***GPS Transponder***  
***Quick-Start Guide***



*Version C1*  
*December 2012*

***Raveon Technologies Corporation***

2320 Cousteau Court  
Vista, CA 92081 USA

[www.raveon.com](http://www.raveon.com)

# 1. Safety / Warning Information

---

## **1.1. *Blasting Caps and Blasting Areas***

To avoid possible interference with blasting operations, turn off this radio or remove the DC power when you are near electrical blasting caps or in areas posted: “**Turn off two-way radio.**” Obey all signs and instructions.

## **1.2. *Potentially Explosive Atmospheres***

Turn off your radio prior to entering any area with a potentially explosive atmosphere. Do not install this product for use in areas with potentially explosive atmospheres. Do not remove, install, or charge batteries in such areas. Sparks in a potentially explosive atmosphere can cause an explosion or fire resulting in bodily injury or even death.

***Use this manual in conjunction with the M7 GX Technical Manual, which contains important safety, licensing, and FCC information.***

# 2. Overview

---

Raveon’s RV-M7 GX series of GPS transponders are a rugged high-speed data modems with a built-in 12-channel GPS receivers. The *M7 GX* may be configured for different GPS applications, including:

- Transponder:*** Periodically transmit position and status. TX only.
- RavTrack PC:*** Connect the *M7 GX* to a personal computer running *RavTrack PC* (or other PC software) to view a map showing location.
- Radar Display:*** Connect *M7 GX* to a marine plotter or radar display, and icons will appear on the display.
- GPS display:*** Connect *M7 GX* to a hand-held or mobile GPS, and icons will appear on the display showing the location of all other *M7s*.

For privacy and security, over-the air encryption is standard on every *M7 GX* radio. For network versatility, the *M7 GX* incorporates a 16-bit identification code. All *M7 GX* transponders may be set to store-and-forward messages from other *M7 GX* transponders.

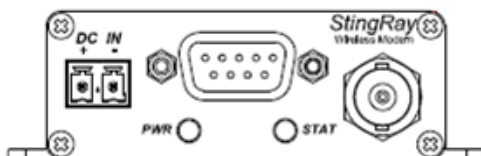
### 3. *Operation*

---

The *M7 GX* operates in a number of different “GPS Modes”, each mode specific to the application it is being used in. The mode of operation is set with one simple command, the **GPS x** command. The following table summarizes this.

<b>GPS Mode</b>	<b>Common Usage</b>	<b>Default Serial Port Baudrate</b>	<b>Output Message</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>GPS 1</b>	Transponder <i>Simple tracking, AVL, security.</i>	4800	GSV, GLL	TX only. The receiver is off and GPS is turned off between transmissions. This is the lowest-power consuming mode.
<b>GPS 2</b>	PC / Base Station <i>Proprietary interface for PC applications that monitor M7 Transponders.</i>	38400	PRAVE	Connect the M7 GX to a PC computer running RavTrack PC (or a custom application). The PRAVE message is in NMEA format, and provides location and status information for every transponder it receives.
<b>GPS 3</b>	Marine Radar <i>Displaying the location of M7 transponders on a ship RADAR screen.</i>	38400	TLL	Connect the M7 GX to a marine RADAR display or plotter with a serial port, and waypoints will appear on the GPS screen at the location of all M7 GX transponders within radio range. The display must support the NMEA 0183 TLL message.
<b>GPS 4</b>	GPS Display <i>Lowrance and Garmin GPS displays. Mobile displays.</i>	4800	WPL	Connect the M7 GX to a mobile or hand-held GPS with a serial port, and waypoints will appear on the GPS screen at the location of all M7 GX transponders within radio range.
<b>GPS 5</b>	-LX No GPS module <i>Lowrance and Garmin GPS displays. Radar displays. Mobile displays.</i>	38400	PRAVE	Connect the M7 GX to a PC running RavvTrack PC, or change the message to WPL and use with a GPS display. No internal GPS, so no positions/status transmissions.

## 4. Electrical Inputs and Outputs



The front panel of the M7 GX modem has these features:

1. **RF connector**
2. **Power LED**
3. **Status LED (Receive data = green, TX = red)**
4. **9-Pin Serial I/O connector**
5. **DC Power Jack**

### 4.1. LEDs

The status LED visually show the current status of the radio.

**Status LED (TX)** This LED blinks red when the transmitter keys and is putting out RF power. It blinks green upon the reception of data or RF carrier.

**Power LED (PWR)** This LED does a short blink, once every two seconds, indicating to the user that the power to the modem is ON and the modem is working. When the modem is in the command mode, this LED will blink on and off, once per second.

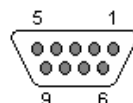
When the GPS is trying to acquire satellite lock, the Status and Power LEDs will alternately blink back and forth. This usually takes 10-20 seconds upon power-up or loss of satellite signal.

### 4.2. DC Power

DC power for the modem is connected to the 2-pin DC power input jack labeled DC IN. Use the supplied cable to connect the DC power. The **red wire is positive (+)** and the **black wire is negative (-)**.

## 5. RS232 Serial I/O Connector

The RS232 9-pin serial I/O connector is a female 9-pin D-subminiature connector having the following



pins configuration. It is pinned out so that it may be plugged directly into a computer or PC's 9-pin COM port.

**Front-view of DB-9 connector on modem (female)**

<b>Pin</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Dir</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Level / Specification</b>
1	CD	out	Carrier detect	Indicates presence of carrier. Logical 0 means carrier is present. If disabled, it is asserted (0). It will be a 1 when the modem is in the configuration mode.
2	RxD	out	Receive data	Data out of the modem.
3	TxD	in	Transmit data or IN2	Data into the modem. Also used as digital input IN2 for exception reporting. GND or floating for a 0, >3V for digital 1. If enabled for digital inputs, the serial data entering this pin is ignored (except in the command mode).
4	DTR	in	Data terminal ready or IN0	Used as digital input IN0 for exception reporting. GND or floating for a 0, >3V for digital 1. Use the TRIGBITS command to set which bits are used as inputs.
5	GND		Ground connection	Signal and power ground
6	DSR	out	Data Set Ready	Normally is set to 0 when modem is powered on and running. Modem sets to a 1 when in low-power mode.
7	RTS	in	Request to send or IN1	Used to stop/start the flow of data out TxD pin. 0 = OK, 1 = don't send. Also used as digital input IN1 for exception reporting. GND or floating for a 0, >3V for digital 1.
8	CTS	out	Clear to send	Used to stop the flow of data going into the RxD pin from the device connected to the M7. 0 = OK to send, 1 = don't send. If the M7 cannot accept more data, it will negate this signal (set to a 1).
9	Power	In/ out	DC power (not ring signal)	User may supply the DC power to the modem on this pin.

This pin-out allows it to be directly plugged into a computer's 9-pin serial port using a conventional 9-pin RS-232 serial cable. To connect it to a modem, or peripheral that has a serial port, you will need a "null-modem" cable.

## 6. Configuring the M7 GX

---

### 6.1. Overview

There is a “Command Mode” used to program and configure the M7 GX. In the Command Mode, the M7 GX modem accepts commands via the serial port and the user may configure the internal parameters of the unit, such as frequency and ID codes.

### 6.2. Command Mode

The M7 GX modem may be put into a “Command Mode”, by entering a sequence of three plus characters (+++). Using serial communications software such as *HyperTerminal*, send the 3-character command sequence “+++”.

When the M7 GX modem first enters the Command Mode, it sends its model number out its serial port, and then an “OK”.

### 6.3. Setting a Parameter

To set a parameter in the M7 GX modem, enter the Command Mode as described above, then enter the proper command, a space, the parameter, and then a carriage return. For Example, to set the destination address of the M7 GX modem to 25, enter the following command:

**ATDT 25 <CR>**.

### 6.4. CONFIG Button

There is a small push-button inside the M7 to assist. This “CONFIG” button may be pressed at any time, and forces the M7 GX into a known state. The CONFIG button is located inside the M7 GX.



The default settings that the M7 GX will revert to when the CONFIG button is pressed are:

1. *Serial port 9600 baud, 8 data bits 1 stop, no parity*
2. *Serial port flow control is off.*

Even though the serial baud rate reverts to 9600 baud when the CONFIG button is pressed and the IO port is RS232, it will revert back to the settings programmed into the *M7 GX* once the Command Mode is exited.



## 6.5. Radio MODEM Related Commands

(Short list. See Technical Manual for complete list)

Comm and	Command Description	Parameters	Factory Default
ATBD	<b>Baud Rate</b> – Sets serial com port baud rate (bps). Over-the-air (throughput) baud rate is set with ATR2 command.	0 = 1200 5= 38.4k 1 = 2400 6=57.6k 2 = 4800 7=115K 3 = 9600 4 = 19.2k	3
ATCH	<b>Configure Hardware Flow Control</b> – Enable (1) or disable (0) flow control.	1 = Enable 0 = Disable	0
ATCN	<b>Exit AT Command Mode</b>	none	none
ATDT	<b>Destination Address to call</b> – Sets address of the modem to send data to. Note, this parameter is entered in HEX format. Each digit may be a 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B,C,D,E,or an F.	Range: 0-FFFF	1234
ATFT	<b>Transmit Frequency</b> – Program the transmit frequency for this channel. Enter in Hz or in MHz.	Range: See product data sheet.	See product data sheet.
ATFR	<b>Receive Frequency</b> – Program the receive frequency for this channel. Enter in Hz or MHz.	Range: See product data sheet.	See product data sheet.
ATFX	<b>TX and RX Frequency</b> – Program the receive and transmit frequency for this channel. Enter in Hz or MHz. Same as issuing an ATFR and an ATFT command.	Range: See product data sheet.	N/A
ATHP	<b>Channel Number</b> – Select separate channels to minimize interference between multiple sets of modules operating in the same vicinity.	Range: 1 - 6	1
ATMK	<b>Address Mask</b> – Configures local and global address space. Each digit may be a 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9.	Range: 0000 - 9999	F000
ATMY	<b>Unit Address</b> – Configures the individual; address for this unit. Each digit may be a 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9.	Range: 0000 - 9999	0001
ATPO	<b>RF Power Output.</b> Set or show the RF power output setting. Value is in percent, from 0% to 100%. Use and RF wattmeter to confirm the power setting.	0-100	100
ATR2	<b>Over-The-Air bit rate</b> - This is the data rate the radio uses to send data over the air. <b>All RF modems in the network must use the same over-the-air baud rate.</b> Refer to section <b>Error!</b> <b>Reference source not found.</b> for information on how to set the OTA baud rate.	Range: 5 = 9600 2L 1 = 1200 6 = 19200 4L 2 = 2400 7 = 5142 2L 3 = 4800 8 = 9600 4L 4 = 8000 4L 9 = 2000 2L	3

<b>ATSL</b>	<b>Serial Number</b> – Reads and returns a unique serial number for this unit.	Read Only 1 - 99999999	unique
<b>SHOW</b>	<b>Show</b> – Display the configuration of the modem. This will return a page of ASCII characters, showing the main configuration parameters.	none	None
<b>ATST</b>	<b>Statistics</b> – Show the unit's operational statistics. See Statistics section of user manual.	0, 1,2, 3, 4, or 5	None
<b>ATVR</b>	<b>Firmware Version</b> – Returns firmware version currently loaded on the module.	Read Only, 3 characters	none
<b>PING</b>	<b>Ping another modem.</b> Format is PING xxxx, where xxxx is the ID of the modem to ping. If remote access is enabled on xxxx, it will respond.	XXXX	-

### GPS Additional Commands

The following commands are unique to the –GX version of the M7.

<b>Command</b>	<b>Command Description</b>	<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Default</b>
<b>GX</b>	<b>Display GPS settings.</b> Show an overview of the current GPS features and configurations in the M7 GX.	-	-
<b>GPS</b>	<b>GPS Operation Mode.</b> Read/Set the GX version's Operating mode.	0 - 6	1
<b>GPS&amp;F</b>	<b>Reset all GPS (-GX version) parameters.</b> Set the GX version's Operating mode to GPS mode 4, and sets all GPS parameters to factory defaults. It does not erase frequency or other radio-related parameters.	-	-
<b>IDLERATE</b>	<b>IDLE TX Interval.</b> Set the number of seconds between position transmissions when the unit is idle (has not moved more than TRIGDX meters).	0-9999 seconds	10
<b>KEYPHRASE</b>	<b>Privacy Security Key Code.</b> Set the privacy key for this device. It must be the same key as used on all other Raveon products in your system. It secures radio transmissions from unauthorized reception. Set it to 0 to disable security encryption of data.	2-16 ASCII characters.	"RAVEON"
<b>PREFIX</b>	<b>ID Prefix.</b> Set an ID prefix. The prefix is 1-8 characters that will be put in front of the ID when reporting an ID as a waypoint name. A dash means no	1-8 ASCII characters Set it to "0" for no prefix.	V

	prefix. Default is a capitol letter V.		
<b>SLOTTIME</b>	<b>TDMA Slot duration.</b> Configure the width of a TDMA slot. 50mS increments.	50 - 1000	200
<b>SLOTNUM</b>	<b>TDMA Slot Number.</b> Configure the slot number that this radio will use to send its data in.	1-9999	The MYID of the unit
<b>TRIGBITS</b>	<b>I/O Change Reporting.</b> Which bits are used as transmission triggers. This is a HEX number. Bit 0 is IN0, bit 1 is IN1....	0-FF	0
<b>TDMATIME</b>	<b>Set/read TDMA Frame time.</b> The length of one TDMA time frame, in seconds. M7's may transmit once per frame, and only in their preset time-slot.	<b>1-3599</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>TRIGPOL</b>	<b>Polarity of the input bits.</b> 0 = normal active high operation(causes unit to transmit when it goes high), 1 = Inverted, active low. This is a HEX number. Bit 0 is IN0, bit 1 is IN1....	0-FF	0 Active high
<b>TRIGEX</b>	<b>Report on change.</b> Sets which input bits cause a report on change. If a particular bit is a 1, then it will trigger a report when it changes. The input bit must also be enable with the TRIGBITS. This is a HEX number. Bit 0 is IN0, bit 1 is IN1...	0-FF	0
<b>TRIGDX</b>	<b>Distance trigger.</b> Set a distance (in meters) threshold beyond-which the unit will transmit its position and status. If set to 0, the unit always reports at the TXRATE. If set to an distance greater than zero, then the unit reports at the TXRATE intervals if it has moved this distance since the last report. If it has not moved, it will still report its position, but at the rate set by IDLERATE. If IDLERATE is set t 0, then the unit will not report its position when not moving.	0-999	0
<b>TRIGSPEED</b>	<b>Speeding Report.</b> Set a speed (in kilometers/hour) threshold above-which the unit will begin reporting its position and status. Set to 0 to disable this feature.	0-999	0
<b>TXRATE</b>	<b>GPS Report Rate.</b> Set number of seconds between GPS reports. This is also the rate at which the internal GPS will measure position, speed, etc.	1 - 9999	10

	Even if the unit is not moving, the GPS periodically measures position and speed to determine if it has triggered a speed or position transmission.		
--	---	--	--

## **6.6. Factory Default Settings**

For the UHF M7 GX model RV-M7-UC-GX, the factory defaults GPS settings are:

*Radio channel 1* ..... 464.500 MHz  
*GPS Mode* ..... 4 (Use with GPS display)  
*Over-the-air baud rate:* ..... 4800 baud, 2-level  
*Serial port* ..... RS-232, 4800baud, N/8/1  
*Hardware flow control*..... Off  
*RF Power Output* ..... 5 watts  
*Channel number selected*..... 1  
*Position/Status report interval*..... 10 seconds  
*Security KEY*..... **RAVEON**  
*Proximity Alert*..... 0, off.  
*I/O Change reporting*..... 0, off  
*ID Prefix*..... V  
*SLOTTIME*..... 200mS  
*TXRATE*..... 10 seconds

## **7. Setup and Initial Configuration**

1. Connect a DC power source to the DC IN connection on the front Connect a DC power source to the DC IN connection on the front of the modem.
2. Connect a good quality antenna, cut to the operating frequency, to the BNC connector on the front of the modem.
3. Connect a computer terminal, or PC computer running HyperTerminal, to the 9-pin I/O connector. The factory default serial ports settings are 4800 bps, 8 data bits, 1 stop, no parity.

4. Put the *M7 GX* into the command mode. (enter **+++** per Section 0)
5. Program the GPS mode. See the table on *Page 3* to identify the mode to use, and set it with the **GPS x** command. Type **GX** and press enter to see an overview of the current GPS related features and configuration. For in-vehicle transponders that do not connect to PCs or displays, it is usually **GPS 1** mode. For *M7*'s connected to a PC running RavTrack PC software, it is set to **GPS 2**.
6. Program the modem's operating frequency to your desired operating frequency. This is done with the **ATFX xxx.xxxxx** command.
7. Program the ID in the unit. Sequentially number the *M7 GX* units in your system, starting with 1. Use the **ATMY** command to set the ID.
8. Program the ID to which this unit will send its data to. Typically this is the ID of the "Base" unit. Use the **ATDT xxxx** command to set the ID that this unit will transmit to.
9. Program the **SLOTNUM**. This is the TDMA slot number that this unit will transmit in. By default it is the same as its ID. **Important! All radios in your system must use different SLOTNUM settings.**
10. **ATMK** The network address mask. Default is F000. This means this unit will receive all transmissions from any other unit with an ID beginning with 0 (0001 thru 0999).
11. **KEYPHRASE** Enter a security key code "keyphrase". Use any word or phrase 1-16 characters long. It is case-sensitive. **DO NOT FORGET WHAT YOU SET IT TO!** The **KEYPHRASE** is the only parameter that cannot be read out of the *M7 GX*. It must be the same as the **KEYPHRASE** programmed into all the other *M7 GX* transponders in your system. The factory default **KEYPHRASE** is RAVEON, call capitols.
12. To see an overview of how the modem is configured, use the **SHOW** command. To see an overview of

how the GPS features are configured, use the **GX** command.

13. Verify the **SLOTTIME** and **TDMATIME** are set appropriate for your system. Consult the user manual if you are not sure. The defaults are 200mS SLOTTIME and 10 second TDMATIME, which will give you 50 slots (numbered 0-49) to track 49 transponders.
14. Once the unit is configured, type **EXIT** to exit the command mode.

Remember, that from the factory, all *M7 GX* GPS transponders are configured to simply work. Plug in power and they will lock onto the GPS satellite signal and begin transmitting their positions and status in their appropriate time slot.

### **7.1. Enabling Repeater Features**

Refer to the technical manual for advanced repeater configuration instructions. To quickly enable repeating of all data sent from/to units 1-999, use the **REPEAT 1** command. This will enable the repeater function, and configure it to repeat all messages, position, and status transmissions.

### **7.2. Set the Transmission Report rate**

Use the **TXRATE xx** command to set the report rate, in seconds, for the *M7 GX* transponder. For example, if you wish the *M7* to report every 5 minutes, set the report rate to 300 seconds (**TXRATE 300**).

If the *M7 GX* should report position and status when it is moving, set the **TXRATE xx** to the desired time between position transmissions. Then, program the **IDLERATE xx** to the desired number of seconds between reports when the unit is not moving (idle).

***Important!*** Set the minimum distance the unit must move for a transmission occur with the **TRIGDX xx** command. If **TRIGDX** is set to zero, then the unit will always report at the interval set with the **TXRATE xx** command. This is the factory default setting.

For example, to transmit every 2 minutes when idle, and every 10 seconds when moving more than 500 meters, use these commands:

**IDLERATE 120** (to set the idling update interval to 2 minutes.)

**TRIGDX 500** (tells it to report at the IDLERATE if it does not move this many meters)

**TXRATE 10** (configures it to report every 10 seconds whenever it moves more than TRIGDX meters)

### **7.3. Device Addressing Security Key**

The security KEY programmed into every *M7 GX* transponder ensures that only *M7 GX* transponders with the exact same security code can receive position and status information. The security key is case sensitive, so “**Raveon**” and “**RAVEON**” are two different keys. The factory default is “**RAVEON**”.

### **7.4. Addressing Basics**

Addressing is used to differentiate one *M7 Transponder* from another. Each must have a unique ID number programmed into them, so that when a position report is received, the ID of the *M7 GX* that sent the message is known. This is called the MYID.

Each *M7 GX* has an ID programmed into it, and is represented as a 4 digit number. *M7 GX* IDs may be any number between 0001 and 9999. The unit’s own ID is programmed with the **ATMY xxxx** command, and the ID of the destination modem it sends its messages to (the Destination Address) is configured with the **ATDT xxxx** command.

The default Address Mask is F000, which means the *M7 GX* will receive a transmission from any other *M7* as long as the first digit matches, in this case, is a 0.

For example, to set the MYID of your *M7* to 17, enter:

**MYID 17 <enter>**

To set your *M7* to send its position and status data to *M7* number 1, enter:

**ATDT 1 <enter>**

To receive all messages from units with IDs 1-999, and exclude 1000-9999, set the mask to:

**ATMK F000 <enter>**

### **7.5. Time Slots**

For optimum efficiency in a *M7 GX* system, begin sequentially numbering the MYID of the *M7 GX* transponders at ID 0001. The second *M7* should be ID 0002, and so on.

The *M7 GX* transponders have internal clocks with 20 ticks-per-second. They can measure time and initiate transmissions 20 times every second (every 50mS). The factory default allocation is each TDMA time slot is 200mS long, and thus in 10 seconds, up to 49 *M7 GX* transponders may report position. These parameters are programmable, and may be re-configured based upon the type of system they are used in. Program the slot time with the **SLOTTIME xxx** command, where xxx is in milliseconds.

For over-the-air rates of 4800 baud, Raveon Suggests using a **SLOTTIME** of 200mS when using a repeater, or 100mS if there is no repeater in the system.

For over-the-air rates of 9600 baud, Raveon Suggests using a **SLOTTIME** of 150mS when using a repeater, or 50mS if there is no repeater in the system and no encryption used. If no repeater is used, but encryption is enabled, then use 70mS for the **SLOTTIME**.

A TDMA "Frame" time is the time it takes all units in your system to transmit. This is configured with the **TDMATIME xx** command. The factory default is 10 seconds, so every 10 seconds, each *M7 GX* is allocated a time-slot that it may use to transmit position in. The TDMA frame must be set long enough for all units to transmit. For example, if you have 199 *M7s*, and use 200mS TDMA slots, then the **TDMATIME** should be set to 40 seconds.

All TDMA frames are synchronized automatically in all *M7 GX Transponders* to the top of the minute. Slot 0, frame 0 is at the top of each minute. Slot number 0 is used for future protocol options, and should not be assigned to any unit.

## **8. Installation**

---

1. Secure the *M7* modem using the mounting holes on the side flanges of the unit.



2. Connect a DC power source to the DC IN connection on the front of the modem. Use the supplied cable, or 18AWG wire, and connect the RED wire to +, and the black wire to – (ground). The black wire and the case of the *M7* should be connected to earth ground.
3. Connect a good quality antenna, tuned to the operating frequency, to the RF connector on the front of the modem. Use a good antenna, and place it as far above obstructions as possible.
4. A separation distance of at least 20 centimeters must be maintained between the transmitter's radiating structures and the body of the user or nearby persons.
5. Connect a GPS antenna to the SMA connector of the *M7 GX*. Although a passive antenna may work if the cable length is very short, it is recommended that an amplified antenna be used, rated for 3.3V operation.
6. Connect the computer, terminal, controller, or other hardware device that will be using the *M7* modem to its DB-9 serial I/O connector using a shielded cable. Secure it to the *M7* with the two mounting screws on the sides of the DB-9 connector.
7. If the antenna is mounted outdoors, use a lightning arrester in-line with the antenna, and properly ground the antenna and the *M7* chassis to an earth ground.
8. Connect Digital Inputs. The stock *M7 GX* has up to 3 digital inputs, using the input pins of the RS-232 serial port. An open circuit or ground is a 0, and if they are connected to a positive voltage greater than 3V, they are a digital 1.

RS-232 Pin	Function
4 - DTR	Input 0
7 - RTS	Input 1
3 - TXD	Input 2
5 - Ground	GND

## 9. Operation

---

Once power is applied to the M7 GX, the internal GPS will begin to try to lock onto the GPS satellites.

The two LEDs on the front of the M7 will begin to alternately blink red back-and-forth every second.

After 10 to 60 seconds, depending upon the satellite strength, the red alternating blinking will stop. This indicates the internal GPS receiver is locked onto GPS satellite signals, and has a position fix.

The M7 GX will only transmit if it has GPS lock. If the GPS antenna is broke or obscured, the unit will not report position or status.

When it is locked to GPS, it will transmit its position and status at the interval programmed into the **TXRATE** parameter.

Refer to the *M7 GX Technical Manual* for details on all of the events that will trigger a transmission.

At the interval set by the TXRATE, you will see each transponder's STAT LED blink red when it transmits its position.

At the unit used to receive position reports, you will see the STAT LED blink green when it receives a signal over the radio channel. The receiving station will output the received position report using its RS232 serial port. The message format that the position report is sent out the serial port depends upon the GPS mode of the unit. If it is in **GPS 2** mode, it will output it in the *PRAVE* format, which is the format used to communicate with the *RavTrack PC* AVL software program.

This is an abbreviated Quick Start manual. The full technical manual is available for download from Raveon Technologies' website at [www.ravtrack.com](http://www.ravtrack.com).

### StingRay GX GPS Modes of Operation

The GPX x command is used to configure the StingRay GX for various common configurations. The following table lists the parameters internal to the StingRay GX that are configured and saved when the GPX x command is executed. After the command is executed, individual parameters may be modified to customize the operation of the unit.

Command used to modify this parameter	Parameter	GPS mode	Output Message Format	NMEA Position GGA, GSV, RMC	Position/status report rate	Data communication via RS232 also	Capable of Speed triggered position reports	Speed Trigger default	Minimum Distance Trigger	Digital Input Triggers	Serial Port Baud Rate	Can be a repeater
<b>Transponder</b>	<b>1</b>	Nothing	OUTPUT x	N0 (0)	10	TX only (1)	Yes	0 (off)	0 (off)	0 (off)	4800	Repeat X Default = 0(off)
<b>RavTrack PC</b>	<b>2</b>	\$PRAVE (x=1)		Yes (1)	10	TX & RX (0)	Yes	0 (off)	0 (off)	0 (off)	38400	Yes
<b>Radar</b>	<b>3</b>	\$GFLL (x=2)		Yes (1)	10	TX & RX (0)	Yes	0 (off)	0 (off)	0 (off)	38400	Yes
<b>GPS Display</b>	<b>4</b>	\$GPVPL (x=3)		N0 (0)	10	RX only (1)	Yes	0 (off)	0 (off)	0 (off)	4800	Yes
<b>-LX receive only</b>	<b>5</b>	\$PRAVE (x=1)		N0(0)	10	RX (1)	No	N/A	N/A	N/A	38400	Yes

Notes:

\*1 -LX units typically do not have a GPS receiver in them. They receive position reports over the air from other units, but do not transmit position or status.

For Technical Assistance see our support pages:

<http://www.ravtrack.com/support>

or contact: [support@raveon.com](mailto:support@raveon.com)