

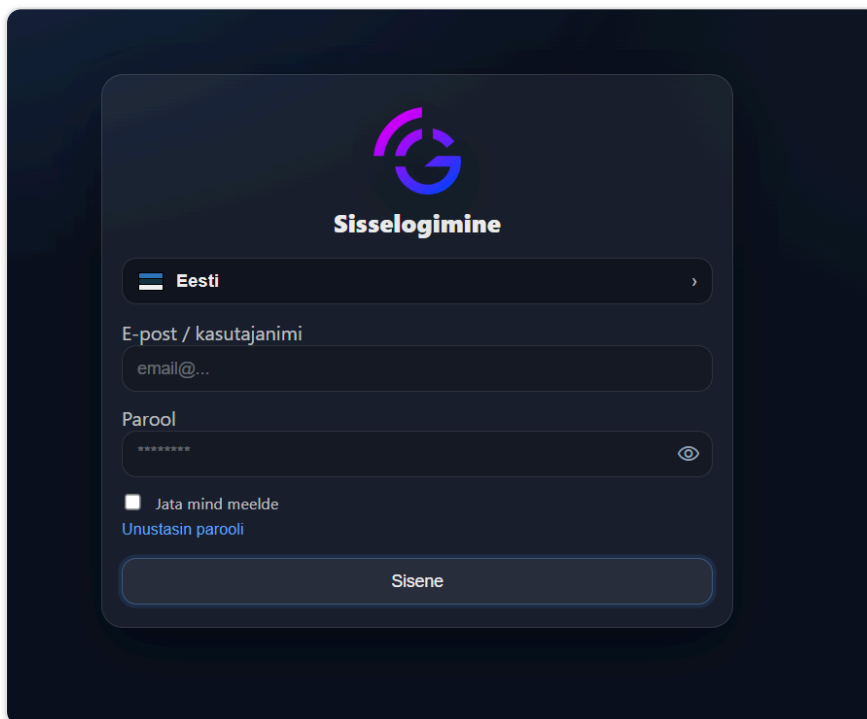
# 1 Signing in

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**Signing in to MyNav** (mynav.gpslahendused.ee)  

Our environment is available in four languages: Estonian, English, Finnish and Russian. To sign in, use the password that was sent to you.

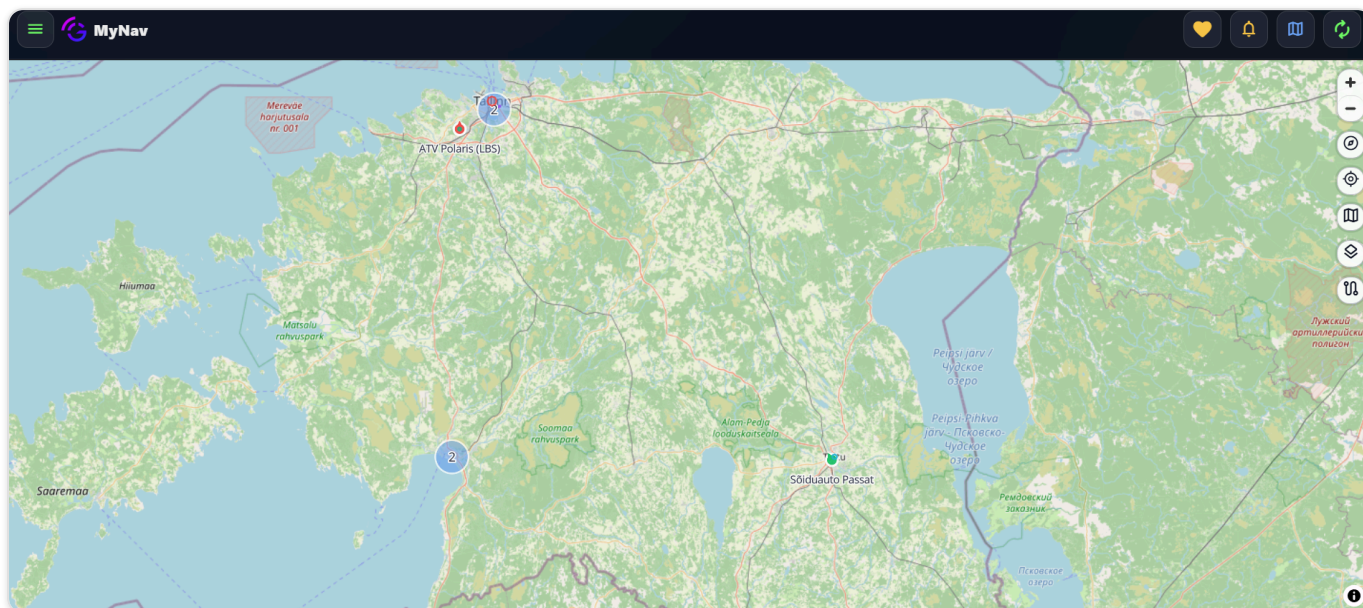
If you tick ☐ Remember me, your username is saved for next time. In the MyNav mobile app you can also sign in with a fingerprint, but this depends on your device's settings and support. Fingerprint recognition usually becomes active on the second or third sign-in.



 **Please note!** When entering your email address and password, the exact spelling matters – no spaces, and upper- and lower-case letters count. If you enter the wrong sign-in details several times, further attempts are blocked for a period.

 **Forgot your password?** Contact our customer support: [mynav@gpslahendused.ee](mailto:mynav@gpslahendused.ee)

## 2 Home page (map view)



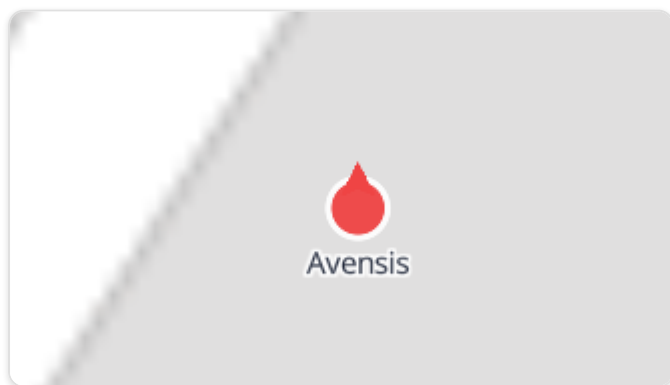
The vehicle's colour on the map reflects its status, and the tip points in the direction of travel.

### Vehicle statuses

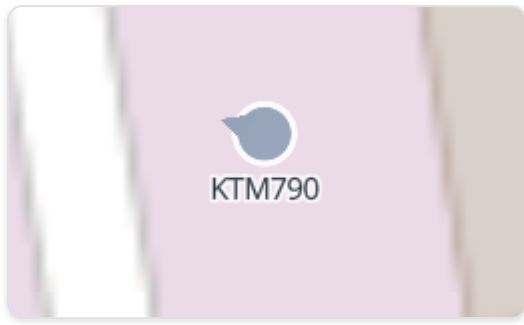
Vehicle status **“Online”** – if the vehicle has sent data to the server within the last 10 minutes.



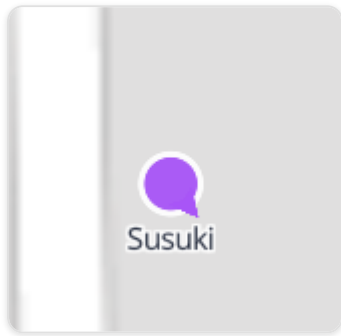
Vehicle status **“Offline”** – if the vehicle has not sent data to the server within the last 10 minutes.



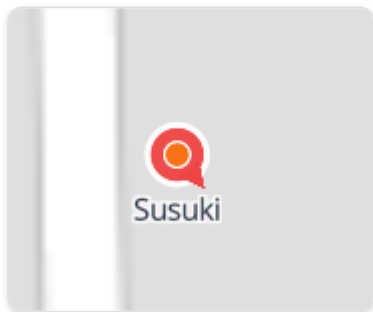
Vehicle status **“Unknown”** – if the vehicle has not sent data to the server within the last 48 hours.



The vehicle's last known location **“No GPS fix”** – if the device is sending data to the server but there is no GPS signal (e.g. the vehicle is indoors or in a metal van), the last known location is shown on the map in **purple**. The vehicle's map popup shows an extra line with the time at which the last known GPS location was fixed.



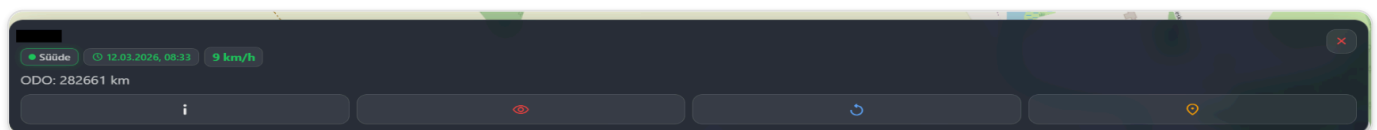
Vehicles that another MyNav user has shared with you are shown on the map with an **icon carrying an orange dot**. For an online vehicle the icon is green with an orange dot; for an offline vehicle it is red with an orange dot.



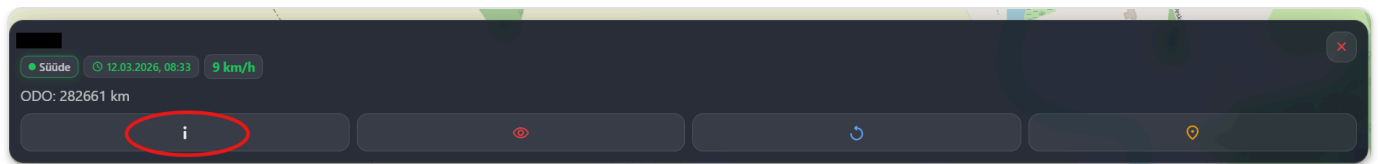
## Vehicle map popup window

Clicking a vehicle opens a window with its data: Vehicle name · Ignition state · Time of the last data sent by the device · Vehicle speed · Odometer reading

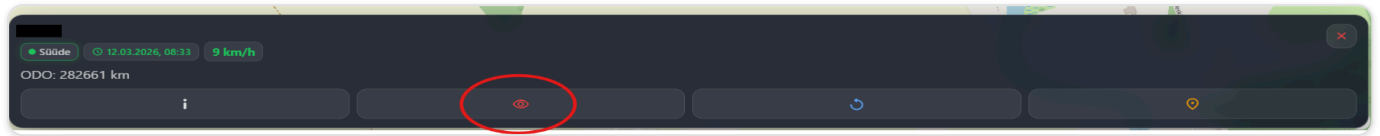
Plus the buttons: Vehicle details · Follow · Replay · Address



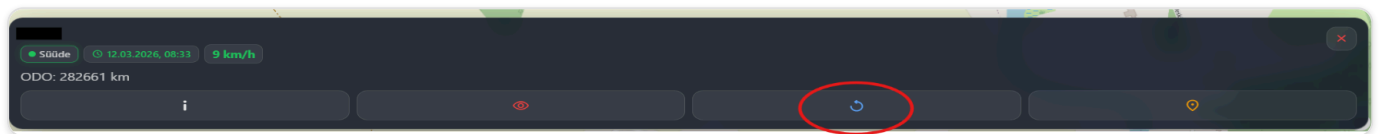
**“Vehicle details”** – takes you to the page showing more detailed information and parameters for the selected vehicle.



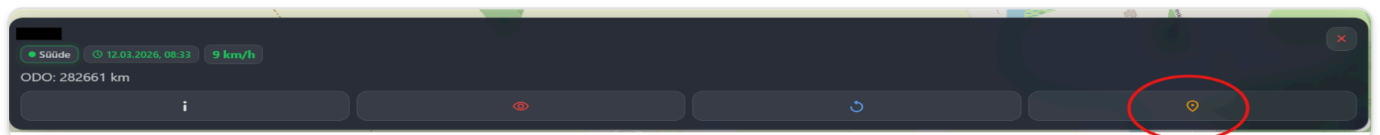
**“Follow”** – you can activate follow mode, which keeps the moving vehicle in the centre of the screen.



**“Replay”** – if “Reports” are allowed for you, this takes you to the trip replay page where the trip can be reviewed.

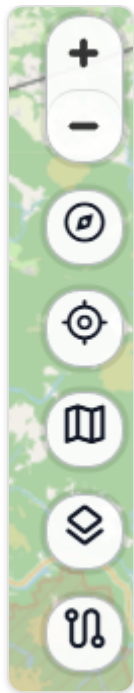


**“Address”** – shows the vehicle's current address based on its location.

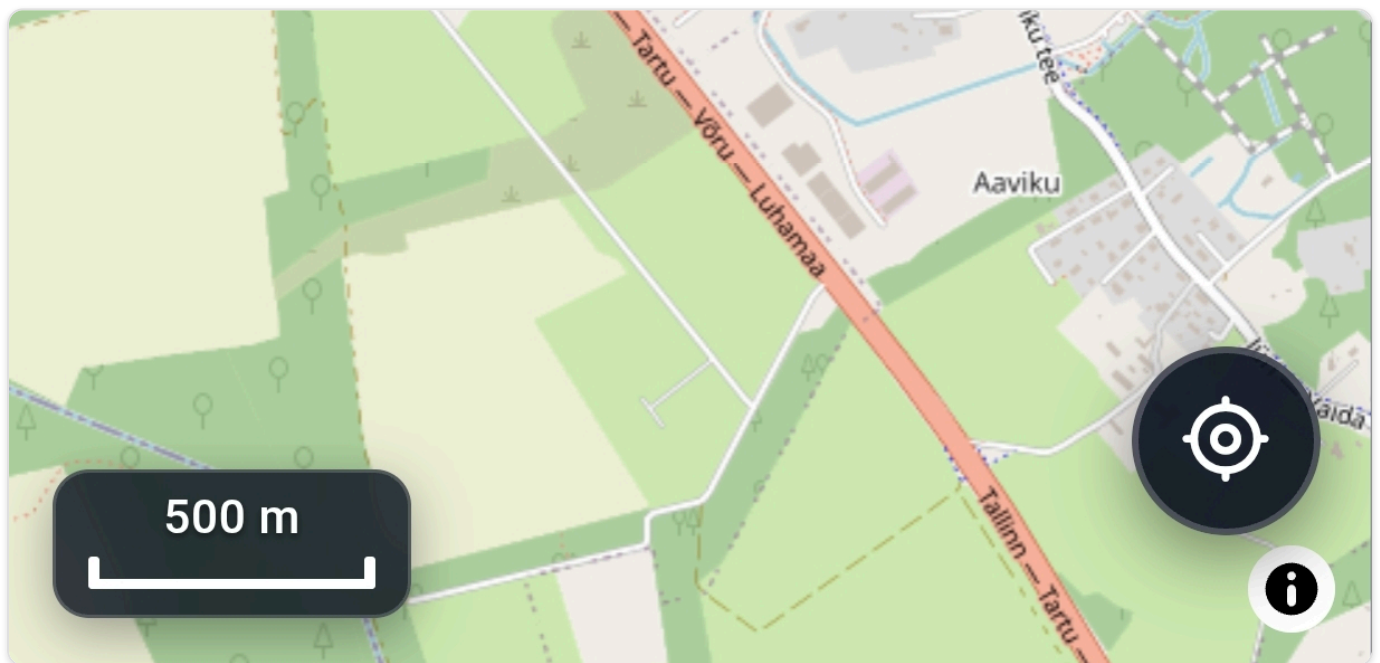


## Map options

- **Zoom in**
- **Zoom out**
- **North up** – turns the map north up
- **Find my location** – shows the user's location on the map
- **Switch to terrain map** – changes the map layer (if this permission is assigned to you)
- **Geofences** – you can add and remove the geofences you have created on the map as an extra layer
- **GPX tracks** - switching GPX tracks and points of interest on and off

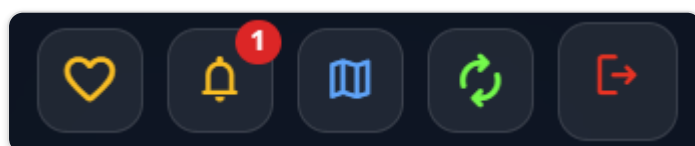


If you have the TET add-on package, then in the mobile app there is an additional button "Navigation"



## Quick actions

[Favourite notifications](#) · [Events](#) · [Vehicles on map](#) · [Refresh](#) · [Sign out](#)



## Favourite notifications

If "Notifications" are allowed for you, you can mark up to 6 of them as "Favourites" while configuring them. Favourite notifications are shown on the home page when you press the button. In the window

that opens, favourites can be switched on and off.

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## Events

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If you have configured event notifications for a vehicle on the “Notifications” page and chosen “Web” as the channel, the notifications are also shown in the browser's “Events” window. This window also shows the responses the device sends after a GPRS command has been transmitted.

\*

## Vehicles on map

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You can choose by user or by status which vehicles you want shown on the map. The vehicle list also shows an estimate of when each vehicle was last active.

\*

## Main menu

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In the menu you will find: [Map](#) · [Vehicles](#) · [Reports](#) · [Scheduled reports](#) · [Notifications](#) · [Users](#) · [My settings](#) · [Info](#) · [Language](#) · [Sign out](#)

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### 3 TET — navigation for the adventurer

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Estonia's best map. Your track. **MyNav TET** is an add-on package for those who ride where the roads end — the Land Board base map, GPX tracks, turn instructions and friends on the map, all in one app.

The TET add-on package is a supplementary tool intended for an adventurous riding style – it is not, and does not replace, a professional navigation application (e.g. Google Maps, Waze, dedicated car navigation devices, etc.) that is used in ordinary road traffic, city driving or on long-distance routes. The purpose of the TET add-on package is to support off-road and adventure riding and to give additional information on trails where ordinary street navigation either does not work or does not give sufficiently accurate information. In ordinary traffic you must still use a navigation solution intended for that purpose and follow the traffic rules and the official road signs.

The TET add-on package gives MyNav users the extra tools needed for motorcycle and adventure riding: navigation even where there is no official road information, topographic map layers, management of GPX tracks and points of interest, and map pre-download intended for areas with weak coverage. Together they give a better overview of the trail and greater confidence when moving off-road – while remaining clearly a tool for off-road and adventure riding, not a replacement for ordinary traffic navigation.

Press and hold the location button at the bottom right of the map to switch the navigation demo mode on and off.

#### What is it?

- **Topographic map layers** – in addition to the ordinary map, also the Topo map and the Land Board map.
- **Turn instructions on a GPX track** — turn and direction instructions while riding on an active GPX track.
- **Drawing and creating GPX tracks directly in the app, including editing an existing track, adding points of interest and trimming a track.**
- **Displaying GPX tracks and points of interest (POI) on the map.**
- **Map pre-download (the so-called “Offline”) function for areas with weak coverage.**
- **Friends on the map** — share your vehicle by email or with a group and you will see each other in real time
- **Fall notification** — if a friend's vehicle falls, you see it on the map immediately (depends on the device)

## 2. Navigation

### How navigation on a track works

When you start navigating along a GPX track, the system tries to match the track with the actual road network data in order to find precise turn and direction instructions for it (e.g. "turn left", "turn right", junction information). In most of Europe official road network data exists, and it is always used for compiling turn instructions whenever it is available.

### When there is no official road information (e.g. forest roads)

Many off-road routes – forest roads, dirt roads, smaller private roads – are not listed in the official road network databases at all, or they lack detailed junction information. In that case the TET add-on package is not left without turn instructions: the system analyses the geometry of the GPX track itself, i.e. the shape of the track between the track points. The principle is simple: the app looks at how the direction of travel changes between the points of the track. If the direction changes enough and sharply enough (i.e. it is not simply the natural, gradual curving of the road), that point is detected as a turn and the corresponding instruction is displayed, even though no official junction or turn information exists for that place. This way you get navigation instructions also on trails that ordinary map applications know nothing about.

### Why wide-radius bends are also shown as a turn

Turn detection in the TET add-on package is not limited only to "real turns" in the ordinary sense (junctions, sharp changes of direction). A bend with a longer and gentler radius – for example a long curving section of a forest road or a trail, where there is no actual junction or sharp turn – is often shown as a turn indication as well.

**Why this is useful for a motorcyclist:** when riding a motorcycle it is important to learn about an upcoming bend early, so that you have time to adjust your speed and riding position – this applies especially when riding faster, on a forest road with limited visibility, or when surprises may be waiting behind the bend (gravel, a pothole, an oncoming vehicle). For this reason the navigation of the TET add-on package is deliberately set to prefer excessive caution – it would rather show a long gentle bend as a turn than leave the motorcyclist without an advance warning.

## Map layers

The base layer of the map can be changed as needed:

- **OSM map** – the ordinary general map.
- **Topo map** – a topographic map with contour lines, which is suitable for orienteering in the terrain.
- **Land Board map** – a layer based on the Land Board's map data.

### 3. "Offline", i.e. map pre-download

On off-road routes the mobile coverage often stays weak or disappears completely, so map images may not manage to load onto the phone in time. To ease this, the TET add-on package has a map pre-download function, which loads pieces of the map layer onto the phone in advance, before they are needed on the screen.

**An important limitation:** the maps that have been pre-loaded remain in the phone's temporary memory. The phone's operating system may free that memory itself, without warning (e.g. when the phone starts running out of memory or the app stays in the background for a long time). This means that it is not a true offline solution – map pre-download reduces the effect of coverage interruptions, but does not guarantee that the map is available without an internet connection in 100% of cases.

Cache usage options:

**"Menu - Settings - App settings - Map pre-download"**

Three levels:

- **Off** – only the part of the map that is currently visible on the screen is loaded. The smallest data usage.
- **Light (default setting)** – in addition, the surroundings of the screen and the nearest zoom levels are loaded in advance. The data usage is about three times bigger than at the "Off" level, but the map does not go blank when you move or zoom.
- **Full** – in addition to the above, the surroundings of the GPX track in the direction of travel are also loaded in advance in the background. Suitable when you are knowingly moving into an area with weak coverage. At this level the data usage may be tens of megabytes.

### 4. Navigation menu options

Through the menu in the navigation view you can switch several indicators and additional functions on and off. All the options below are toggles (on/off with a button press).

**Three modes:**

- **Heading up** — the map turns along with you. Best while riding
- **Follow location** — the map keeps you in the centre
- **North up** — the ordinary map view

## Toggles:

- **Turns** – displays direction instructions on the screen (turn arrows, the distance to the next turn). Requires an active GPX track – if no track is loaded, this option is shown greyed out and inactive.
- **Speedometer** – displays the current driving speed on the screen.
- **Scale** – displays a scale bar on the map, which helps to estimate distances on the map.
- **Keep screen on** – the screen does not switch off automatically while riding (the screen lock is temporarily disabled), which is convenient when riding with the phone mounted on the handlebars/tank.

**Stop tracking** ends navigation and releases the screen.

## Demo mode

Demo mode makes it possible to see what the navigation view and the turn instructions look like without you having to actually move along a trail – useful for getting acquainted or for taking screenshots.

- **Activation:** to switch the demo on, navigation must have been stopped beforehand. If navigation is currently running, the app displays the message "Stop navigation first" and the demo cannot be started.
- **When switching it on**, the confirmation message "Demo on" is displayed and the phone gives feedback with a short vibration.
- **When switching it off**, the message "Demo off" is displayed and demo mode is ended.

To switch the demo on/off, press and hold the "**Navigation button**" icon shown on the phone in the bottom right corner.

## 5. GPX tracks

With the TET add-on package you can also draw and edit GPX tracks yourself directly in the app, not only use tracks imported from elsewhere.

### Uploading GPX tracks

**"Settings → GPX navigation → Upload GPX file"**

Choose a file and upload it — the track appears in the list and on the map immediately.

For added tracks you can change the colour of the track on the map.

When uploading with a mobile phone, errors may occur depending on the phone model. In that case use a computer.

### Switching tracks on and off.

Press the track icon on the right edge of the map. The GPX TRACKS list opens.

- The top toggle switches the whole set on or off at once
- Each sub-track can be switched on and off separately
- A switched-off track is grey in the list and is not shown on the map
- Legend explains the track colours

## Drawing a track

### "Menu - Settings - GPX navigation - Create track"

In the drawing view you can choose between three modes: drawing a track that follows the road, drawing a free line (which does not have to follow a road) and adding points of interest (POI). The track is created by clicking or dragging point by point on the map.

- **Saving** – the finished track can be saved, including, in the case of an existing track, with the option to overwrite it.
- **Trimming** – the track can be cut shorter by choosing either "Cut the start here" or "Cut the end here" in order to remove the unnecessary part of the track.
- **Editing an existing track** – a previously created or imported track can be opened in editing mode and its points, points of interest and shape can be adjusted further.

*If the MyNav app does not offer professional enough tools for drawing a GPX track, there is the option to use other software for it. For example: [gpx.studio/app](https://gpx.studio/app).*

## Points of interest (POI)

Points of interest can be added to the map in a separate mode – they are displayed together with the track both in the map view and during navigation, helping you find important places (e.g. a petrol station, a sight, a place to stay overnight) while moving along the trail.

## Limitations when uploading and creating a track

Practical limitations that have to be taken into account when importing GPX tracks and creating them manually:

- **The maximum size of an imported GPX file is 10 MB**

- **The name of a track/point of interest can be up to 80 characters long.**
- **The number of points of a manually drawn track is limited – for a very long and detailed track it is recommended to import a ready-made GPX file.**

## 7. Clearing the app cache

In addition to map pre-download (see the chapter “Offline”, i.e. map pre-download”) the app also has a separate general option for clearing the cache, which is useful if the app behaves unexpectedly or the map data seems out of date.

### “Settings - App settings - Clear cache”

when you press the button, the app asks for confirmation: “Clear the cache? The app will load the data again.” When you confirm, the message “Clearing the cache...” is displayed for a moment, after which the app loads the necessary content again.

## Sharing vehicles

You can share your vehicle with a friend, who will see it on their own MyNav map in real time. Sharing is always time-limited and can be stopped at any moment.

- **Friends on the map** — share your vehicle by code, by e-mail or with a group and you see each other in real time.
- **Fall notification** — if a friend’s vehicle falls, you see it on the map at once (depends on the device).
- **Public link** — share your ride with people who have no MyNav account either.

The full guide is in the chapter Sharing vehicles — it covers every sharing method, the settings, the limits and examples.

## Fall notification

If the device detects that the vehicle has fallen, MyNav sends a message to everyone the vehicle is shared with who has the notification switched on.

- A **red pulsing ring** appears around the vehicle on the map
- A message with the vehicle's name appears on the screen
- The message also arrives as a phone notification, even when the app is in the background

Fall detection **depends on the device** — only trackers with the appropriate sensor can do it. If your device does not support it, the rest of the TET features work as usual.

The notification **does not replace emergency services**. It tells your companions where you are.

## Where to start

1. Open MyNav and sign in. TET features are visible if the TET package has been added to your account
2. Press the forest icon on the map and choose `Land Board map`
3. Upload a GPX track (Estonian TET or one you drew yourself) and switch it on in the list
4. Go to Settings → App and choose `Map pre-download` — at least `Light`
5. Share your vehicle with your companions and switch the fall notification on
6. Press the navigation button on the map, choose `Heading up` and set off

## 4 Vehicles

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Shows the list of vehicles available to the user. Selecting a vehicle opens the **vehicle detail page**.

If you have set deadlines in the maintenance or tyre module, you will get a corresponding icon in the vehicle list for the events that need attention.

## 5 Adding a device

This chapter covers the whole process, from adding a device to MyNav to having the vehicle data displayed correctly in the vehicle detail view.

**The button for adding a device is only visible if your user has been given this permission.** If you do not see the `Add device` button, please contact us.

To add a device you need:

- **For a GPS device:** the device identifier (on a Teltonika device this is the IMEI code printed on the device label) and the phone number of the SIM card in the device.
- **For a phone:** the phone on which the MyNav Client app will be installed (see chapter Phone tracking).

### Order of work for a GPS device:

1. Add the device to MyNav.
2. Configure the GPS device (Teltonika configuration is described below).
3. Wait until the device has sent data to the server.
4. On the `Device IO` page set the parameters, always the odometer and, for an OBD/CAN device, the fuel.
5. Choose which fields are shown in the vehicle detail view.

### Where to add a device

A device can be added in two places. Both lead to the same `Added devices` page.

- `Menu → Vehicles` and the green `+ Add device` button above the vehicle list.
- `Menu → Settings → Added devices` and the `Add device` button.

**i Allowed devices:** at the top of the page you can see how many devices have been added and how many your package allows (for example 5/10). A phone counts towards the same limit as a GPS device.

### Choosing the device type

The `Add device` window starts with the **GPS device type** field. Choose the type that matches what you are tracking. The type determines which fields are shown in the window.

| Type                       | When to choose                                                              |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Vehicle</b>             | A car, van, truck, motorcycle or other vehicle with a GPS device installed. |
| <b>Parcel</b>              | The GPS device is attached to a parcel or cargo.                            |
| <b>Phone</b>               | The tracked device is a phone with the MyNav Client app.                    |
| <b>Trailer / accessory</b> | A trailer or other accessory with a GPS device.                             |
| <b>Work machine</b>        | A tractor, excavator or other work machine.                                 |

## Filling in the details and saving

Fields marked with an asterisk (\*) are required.

| Field                                     | Required | What to enter                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Name</b>                               | yes      | The name the device is shown with in MyNav, for example "Ford Transit".                                     |
| <b>Model</b>                              | yes      | The vehicle model, for example "Transit Custom".                                                            |
| <b>Reg. number</b>                        | no       | The vehicle registration number. Shown in lists as an EU number plate.                                      |
| <b>Identifier</b>                         | yes      | The unique ID of the GPS device. On a Teltonika device this is the IMEI code.                               |
| <b>Phone</b>                              | yes      | The phone number of the SIM card in the GPS device.                                                         |
| <b>Fuel type</b>                          | yes*     | Diesel or Petrol.                                                                                           |
| <b>Average fuel consumption (l/100km)</b> | no       | The average fuel consumption of the vehicle.                                                                |
| <b>GPS device name</b>                    | yes*     | The GPS device model from the list. If the model is not listed, choose "Enter manually" and type the model. |
| <b>Location mode</b>                      | no       | GPS or GPS/LBS. The field is only visible if this option has been enabled for your user.                    |

\* Not required for the "Phone" type.

Scroll to the bottom of the window and press . The device appears on the  page and in the vehicle list.

**The identifier must be exact.** If the IMEI code is entered incorrectly, the server cannot match the data sent by the device to your device and the vehicle will not appear on the map.

## Adding a phone

Choose **Phone** as the type. Only the Name, Model and Phone fields remain in the window. The unique ID is filled in automatically. Fuel, registration number and GPS device fields are not needed for a phone.

After saving, the phone must be paired with the MyNav Client app. Instructions are in the chapter Phone tracking.

## Supported GPS devices

MyNav has **verified and tested support for Teltonika GPS devices**. Teltonika devices must be configured as described below.

MyNav is based on the Traccar server. Traccar officially supports more than 2,000 GPS device models and more than 200 protocols. The official list with the protocol and port of each device: [traccar.org/devices](https://traccar.org/devices).

Each protocol uses its own port. **Our device port is 5027**. In the official Traccar list, port 5027 is the Teltonika protocol port, so a device that uses the Teltonika protocol can connect on port 5027.

**If you have another device that may be supported, but its port in the Traccar list is not 5027**, do not configure the device yourself. Contact us ([info@gpslahendused.ee](mailto:info@gpslahendused.ee), +372 56 878 790) and we will check whether and how we can support it.

## Teltonika configuration — required: connection to the server

The settings are divided into two groups: **required settings** must be made for MyNav to work correctly. **Recommended settings** improve data quality. Parameter names are given as they appear in the Teltonika Configurator.

| Parameter | Value                                                             |
|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| APN       | According to the provider of the SIM card installed in the device |
| Domain    | <b>tracker.gpslahendused.ee</b>                                   |
| Port      | <b>5027</b>                                                       |
| Protocol  | <b>TCP</b>                                                        |

| Parameter | Value         |
|-----------|---------------|
| ACK Type  | <b>TCP/IP</b> |

## Teltonika configuration — required: I/O settings

All parameters below must have **Event Only: No**.

| I/O parameter        | Priority | Low / High Level        | Operand    | Averaging Const |
|----------------------|----------|-------------------------|------------|-----------------|
| Ignition             | High     | –                       | On Change  | –               |
| Movement             | High     | –                       | On Change  | –               |
| GNSS Status          | Low      | –                       | Monitoring | –               |
| Active GSM Operator  | Low      | –                       | Monitoring | –               |
| ICCID                | Low      | –                       | Monitoring | –               |
| GSM Area Code        | Low      | –                       | On Change  | –               |
| UMTS/LTE Cell ID     | Low      | –                       | On Change  | –               |
| Network Type         | Low      | –                       | Monitoring | –               |
| Connectivity Quality | Low      | –                       | Monitoring | –               |
| Current LTE Band     | Low      | –                       | Monitoring | –               |
| External Voltage     | High     | Low 11900* / High 30000 | On Exit    | 100             |
| Battery Voltage      | Low      | –                       | Monitoring | –               |
| Battery Level        | High     | Low 20 / High 100       | On Exit    | –               |
| Sleep Mode           | Low      | –                       | Monitoring | –               |
| Total Odometer**     | Low      | –                       | Monitoring | –               |

\* The External Voltage Low Level depends on the voltage of a flat vehicle battery, for example 11900.

\*\* Configure Total Odometer only if the device is not an OBD/CAN device.

## Teltonika configuration — recommended

| Section / parameter     | Value                                                                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Records Sort By         | Oldest                                                                        |
| Auto APN                | Disable                                                                       |
| <b>Towing Detection</b> | Priority: High · Eventual Records: Disable · Data Acquisition Change: Disable |
| <b>Unplug Detection</b> | Priority: High · Eventual Records: Disable · Detection Mode: Simple           |

## Device IO setup

This is the most important step when adding a device. On the IO page you choose which data sent by the device is shown in the vehicle detail view and under which name. Here you also set the odometer and fuel parameter that MyNav uses to calculate mileage, reports, maintenance and fuel.

**i Before you start:** the GPS device must be configured, added to MyNav and must already have sent data to the server. Only then are the device parameters shown on the IO page.

1. Open Menu → Settings → Device IO.
2. In the **Select vehicle** field choose your device (or search by name or registration number).
3. Choose a period (last 3, 7 or 20 days) and press Load keys. A table appears with the parameters the device has sent to the server during that time.

**i** If the table stays empty or a parameter is missing, choose a longer period. A parameter appears in the table only after the device has sent it to the server.

## IO table columns

| Column               | Meaning                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Show</b>          | A tick means the parameter is shown in the vehicle detail view.                                                                                 |
| <b>Key</b>           | The technical name of the parameter as sent by the device (for example io389, power, ignition).                                                 |
| <b>Official name</b> | The manufacturer's name (for example OBD OEM Total Mileage).                                                                                    |
| <b>Last value</b>    | The last raw value sent by the device. An asterisk (*) marks a sample value: the device has not sent this parameter during the selected period. |

| Column                        | Meaning                                                                                                          |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Preview</b>                | How the value is finally shown to the user. Check here that the result is correct.                               |
| <b>Label</b>                  | The name shown in the vehicle detail view. On the left is a quick choice (EE / EN), on the right the name field. |
| <b>Type</b>                   | Number, Text, 0/1 (On/Off), Enum, etc.                                                                           |
| <b>Unit</b>                   | The unit shown after the value (km, V, %, l).                                                                    |
| <b>Divide by, Multiply by</b> | The preview is calculated as: (raw value ÷ divide by) × multiply by.                                             |
| <b>Decimals</b>               | The number of decimals the value is rounded to.                                                                  |
| <b>Enum values</b>            | For the Enum type, which text corresponds to each number (for example 0=No sleep).                               |

## Odometer and fuel (required)

**These two are the most important parameters in MyNav.** The rest of the system (mileage, reports, maintenance, fuel accounting) relies on them.

The label must be chosen from the drop-down list exactly as it appears there:  ,  ,  or  . If no label is chosen or something else is typed in the name field, the system will not process this data correctly.

**Odometer.** Find the odometer parameter of the device in the table and choose in its Label column from the drop-down list:

| Device                     | Label          | Explanation                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>OBD or CAN device</b>   | <b>ODO</b>     | The device sends the actual vehicle mileage to the server (for example io389 OBD OEM Total Mileage on an FMC003). |
| <b>Standard GPS device</b> | <b>ODO-GPS</b> | The device calculates the distance travelled from GPS (Teltonika Total Odometer).                                 |

**Fuel (on an OBD/CAN device).** For the fuel parameter (for example io390 OBD OEM Fuel Level) choose  or  in the Label column.

The unit, divide by, multiply by and decimals of these parameters are locked. Check in the **Preview** column that mileage and fuel are shown correctly.

 Be sure to read the chapter Odometer. Fuel is covered in the chapter Fuel information (for vehicles with an OBD or CAN device).

## Other parameters and labels

Other parameters are optional. Choose the ones you want to see in the vehicle detail view.

1. Tick the **Show** column for the parameter you want to see.
2. If the parameter has a label quick choice (a small drop-down in front of the name field), **choose the Estonian or English label there**. This is recommended, because a ready-made label sets the correct name and, where needed, also the type and enum values in one go.
3. If there is no quick choice, type the name into the name field yourself. It is shown under the vehicle information.
4. Check in the **Preview** column how the value is shown. If needed, change the unit, divide by, multiply by or the number of decimals.

Scroll to the bottom of the page and press .

**Do not press “Clear all labels”** unless you want to delete all settings. Changes on this page can affect the correct operation of the system.

## Choosing fields in the vehicle detail view

After the IO parameters are saved, the selected fields are shown in the vehicle detail view. There you can still hide fields or add them back.

1. Open  and tap the vehicle.
2. In the **Base info** block press the green **Select fields** icon next to the heading.
3. Tick the fields you want to see. Untick the fields you want to hide.
4. Scroll to the end of the list and press the green save button. The red button closes the window without saving.

 If the field you want is not in the list, go back to the  page and tick the **Show** column for that parameter.

## 6 Phone tracking (MyNav Client)

---

With the **MyNav Client** app an ordinary smartphone becomes a GPS device in MyNav. The phone sends its location to the MyNav server and is shown on the map just like a vehicle with a GPS device installed. No separate GPS device or SIM card is needed.

The phone can be configured both in the app itself and remotely through MyNav. Changes reach the phone automatically.

### Main features

| Feature                      | What it gives you                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Two tracking modes</b>    | Periodic (location every few minutes, saves battery) and Real-time (location every few seconds).                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>Management from MyNav</b> | The mode, intervals, schedule and PIN code can be changed from a computer or another phone. The phone applies a new mode within 2 minutes.                                                                                                            |
| <b>Battery protection</b>    | If the battery drops below the chosen threshold during real-time tracking and the phone is not charging, the server automatically switches tracking to periodic or stops it and notifies you. The previous settings return once the battery recovers. |
| <b>Battery saving</b>        | Quick choices Battery saver, Balanced and Detailed, motion detection and stop detection.                                                                                                                                                              |
| <b>Schedule</b>              | The location is sent only on selected weekdays and times. At other times it is private time.                                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>PIN code</b>              | Protects the app settings and stopping the tracking. A fingerprint or face recognition can also be used instead of the PIN.                                                                                                                           |
| <b>SOS button</b>            | Sends an alert with the current location to the phone owner and the users the phone is shared with.                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Sharing</b>               | The phone location can be shared with another MyNav user for a chosen period, for example on a group ride.                                                                                                                                            |
| <b>Notifications</b>         | SOS, battery protection and lost-connection notifications arrive automatically. A low battery notification can be created in MyNav yourself.                                                                                                          |
| <b>Watchdog</b>              | If the phone stops contacting the server, the server tries to wake it up and notifies the owner.                                                                                                                                                      |

| Feature               | What it gives you                                                                                                                  |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Four languages</b> | The app is available in Estonian, Russian, English and Finnish. <b>The language must be chosen before pairing with the server.</b> |

### Use case: a child's phone

A convenient and safe way for a parent to know where the child is.

- **Economical periodic tracking:** the phone battery lasts all day and the location on the map is always up to date.
- **Schedule:** the location is sent only, for example, on school days and at set times.
- **Switching to real time:** when needed, the parent switches periodic tracking to real-time tracking in MyNav and back again afterwards.
- **Battery protection:** if the battery runs low during real-time tracking, tracking automatically becomes economical and the parent is notified.
- **Low battery notification:** the parent is notified when the child's phone battery drops below the chosen level.
- **PIN code:** the child cannot stop tracking or change settings without the code.
- **SOS button:** the child can send an alert with the location with a single press.

### Use case: group ride

On a motorcycle, car or bicycle trip it is useful to see the location of all companions in real time, even if not everyone has a GPS device in their vehicle.

- A companion whose vehicle has no GPS device connected to MyNav pairs **their own phone with their own MyNav account**.
- Then **they share their phone** with other MyNav users for a period of their choice (for example 1 day).
- This way all group members see each other's location on the MyNav map in real time.
- If someone presses the SOS button, the people the phone is shared with are notified as well.

### Getting started

1. Add the phone in MyNav as a device of the type **Phone** (see chapter Adding a device).
2. Install the **MyNav Client** app on the phone to be tracked.
3. **Choose the language in the app** (before pairing).
4. Pair the phone with MyNav using the code or QR code.
5. Agree to location collection and grant the app all permissions.

6. Choose the tracking mode.

The app is available on Google Play and the App Store. In the store the app is called "MyNav Client"; on the phone home screen it is shown as "MyClient".

**The app is available in Estonian, Russian, English and Finnish. The language must be chosen before pairing with the server.**

The language choice is at the top of the pairing screen: et, en, ru, fi. By default the app uses the phone language if it is English, Russian or Finnish. Otherwise the app is in Estonian.

## Pairing the phone

### In MyNav:

1. Open .
2. Press the blue **Phone tracking** icon on the phone row and then .
3. A QR code and a code appear on the screen. The code is valid for one pairing and for a limited time. The remaining time is shown under the code. If the code has expired, press .

### In the app:

1. Open MyClient on the phone. The screen shows "Welcome" and pairing instructions.
2. Press  and point the camera at the QR code shown in MyNav, or type the code into the **Pairing code** field and press .
3. After successful pairing the message "The phone is paired" is shown.

**i** If "The code is wrong or expired" is shown, create a new code in MyNav. If "The server does not respond" is shown, check the phone's internet connection.

**Consent:** before asking for permissions the app shows the "**Location collection**" notice. On Android press , on iPhone . Without consent the app cannot collect the location.

## Permissions and the permission checklist

**For the app to work, ALL permissions requested by the app must be granted.**

If a permission is missing, tracking may stop, the location may not be sent or the app may be stopped in the background. Always check that everything is in order in the checklist.

The app has a **permission checklist**: . Each permission shows whether it is in order. Under the block heading there is a summary:

- **“All required permissions are granted”** (green): everything is in order.
- **“A required permission is missing”**: tap the card of the missing permission and grant it. When you return from the phone settings, the list is updated.

| Permission (Android)                     | Why it is needed                                                                                             |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Location</b>                          | To read the phone location.                                                                                  |
| <b>Location in background («Always»)</b> | Without it, sending stops when the app is not in the foreground.                                             |
| <b>Physical activity</b>                 | Without it, tracking does not start at all.                                                                  |
| <b>Notifications</b>                     | During tracking the phone shows a persistent notification.                                                   |
| <b>Battery optimisation exception</b>    | Otherwise the phone may stop tracking by itself.                                                             |
| <b>Location service turned on</b>        | The phone location must be enabled in the settings.                                                          |
| <b>Autostart</b>                         | On Xiaomi, Huawei, Oppo and similar phones: allow the app to start in the background. Press “Open settings”. |

On iPhone the same principle applies: the app asks for location permission (choose «Always»), motion and fitness permission and notifications, and checks the location service and background app refresh.

## Using the app

The top of the home screen shows the tracking status and the time of the last send. Below are the mode cards and the  and  buttons.

| Status                     | Meaning                                                            |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Sending location</b>    | Tracking is running and the location reaches the server.           |
| <b>Tracking is stopped</b> | The location is not sent. Choose a mode.                           |
| <b>Private time</b>        | According to the schedule, the location is not sent at the moment. |

- **Choosing the mode**: tap the “Periodic tracking” or “Real-time tracking” card. Tracking starts immediately. The active card has a green tick.
- **Stop**: stops tracking. If a PIN code is set, it is requested.



- **Motion detection.** GPS pauses while stationary. Helps the app survive in the background and saves battery.
- **Battery protection.** Choose the **Threshold** (10–40%) and **What happens then:** “Switch to periodic (battery saver)” or “Stop tracking”. Press  .

## Periodic tracking settings

| Quick choice         | Interval / distance | When to choose                          |
|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <b>Battery saver</b> | 15 min / 200 m      | Longest battery life.                   |
| <b>Balanced</b>      | 5 min / 75 m        | Recommended for most users.             |
| <b>Detailed</b>      | 2 min / 30 m        | More detailed track, uses more battery. |

The interval and distance can also be entered manually. **Stop detection** saves battery. Press  .

## Schedule

1. Open **Schedule** and tick **Send only during set times**.
2. Enter the start and end time for each day. Nothing is sent on a day left empty. The end time may be earlier than the start time (past midnight).
3. The same time can be set for all days with the  button. Press  .

## PIN code and advanced settings

- **PIN code on the phone:** enter a new PIN (at least 4 characters) and press “Save PIN”. When a PIN is set, the mode and settings cannot be changed on the phone without it. The PIN can also be removed.
- **Worst allowed accuracy:** locations less accurate than this are discarded. Default 100 m.
- **Buffer positions when there is no network:** locations are stored on the phone and sent when the network returns.
- **Pair a new phone:** if you change phones, pair the new phone with a new code.
- **Unpair:** the phone stops sending its location.

## Saving battery

| Option               | Where       | What it does                                                   |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Periodic mode</b> | App / MyNav | Location every few minutes. The most economical everyday mode. |

| Option                            | Where       | What it does                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Battery saver quick choice</b> | App / MyNav | 15 min / 200 m, longest battery life.                                                                                                                                                                 |
| <b>Stop detection</b>             | Periodic    | Saves battery when the phone is not moving.                                                                                                                                                           |
| <b>Motion detection</b>           | Real-time   | GPS pauses while stationary and battery is saved.                                                                                                                                                     |
| <b>Battery protection</b>         | Real-time   | When the battery drops below the threshold, the server automatically switches to periodic (battery saver) or stops tracking and notifies you. The previous settings return once the battery recovers. |
| <b>Schedule</b>                   | MyNav       | The location is not sent outside the selected times.                                                                                                                                                  |

 **Recommendation:** use periodic mode (Balanced) every day and turn on real-time mode only when needed. Keep battery protection on during real-time tracking.

## Notifications

These notifications reach the phone owner in MyNav automatically, no setup is needed:

| Notification                | When it arrives                                                                                                                                   |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>SOS</b>                  | The SOS button was pressed on the phone. The alert also reaches the users the phone is shared with; the marker flashes on the map.                |
| <b>Battery protection</b>   | During real-time tracking the battery dropped below the threshold and the server switched or stopped tracking.                                    |
| <b>Phone not connecting</b> | The phone has stopped contacting the server. The server tries to wake the phone up. When the connection returns, a separate notification is sent. |

**Low battery notification (set up yourself).** A notification about the phone battery level can be created in the same way as for other devices (see chapter Notifications). It works in both periodic and real-time mode. The notification arrives when the phone sends its next location and the battery level is below the chosen threshold.

1. Open `Menu → Settings → Notifications`. In the "My created notifications" section press `Create notification`.
2. In the **Select vehicle** field choose the phone.
3. In the **Select sensor** step tick **Show unknown raw codes too** and choose **batteryLevel** (phone battery level in percent).

4. Choose **falls below** as the condition and enter the threshold, for example 20. If you wish, set how long the level must stay below the threshold and how often the notification may repeat. Press  .
5. Enter the notification name and message text (variables Vehicle, Value and Threshold). Choose the channels and press  .

## Step by step: a child's phone

1. Add the child's phone in MyNav as a device (type **Phone**).
2. Install MyClient on the child's phone, **choose the language** and pair the phone.
3. **Grant all permissions** and check that the list shows "All required permissions are granted".
4. In the MyNav phone panel set a **PIN code** so that the child cannot stop tracking or change settings.
5. Choose **Periodic** as the mode and the **Balanced** or **Battery saver** quick choice. Press "Save".
6. If you wish, set a **Schedule**, for example for school days.
7. In the real-time settings turn on **Battery protection**, choose the threshold and "Switch to periodic (battery saver)".
8. Create a **low battery notification**, for example battery below 20%.
9. If you need to follow the child's movement precisely, tap **Live** in the panel. Later switch back to **Periodic**.

## Step by step: group ride

Each group member whose vehicle has no GPS device connected to MyNav does the following:

1. Adds the phone as a device to **their own MyNav account, chooses the language in the app before pairing** and pairs their phone with it. All permissions must be granted.
2. Chooses **Real-time** mode for the group ride and keeps **Battery protection** on.
3. Opens sharing in MyNav (  → Vehicles → Sharing ), presses  and chooses their phone.
4. Presses  and chooses **By email** or **With a code**.
5. Enters the recipient's email address or selects a whole group at once and chooses **how long the sharing lasts** (1 day, 7 days, 30 days, 90 days, 1 year or permanent). Presses  .

The recipient must have a MyNav account. The shared phone appears in the recipient's MyNav under  and on the map as a phone marker with an orange dot. When the period ends, sharing stops automatically. All sharing options (groups, stopping, extending) are described in the chapter Sharing vehicles.

## Problems and solutions

| Problem                                               | Solution                                                                                                                                                         |
|-------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>The location does not update or tracking stops</b> | In the app open Settings → Permissions and phone settings. All permissions must be "OK". Grant the missing permissions.                                          |
| <b>Tracking stops when the app is closed</b>          | Check the "Location in background («Always»)" and "Battery optimisation exception" permissions. On Xiaomi, Huawei, Oppo and similar phones also allow autostart. |
| <b>The app is in the wrong language</b>               | The language is chosen on the pairing screen before pairing. Unpair, choose the language and pair the phone with a new code.                                     |
| <b>"The code is wrong or expired"</b>                 | Create a new code in MyNav and enter it right away.                                                                                                              |
| <b>The phone is not connecting</b>                    | Check the internet connection and permissions. Open the app once. When the connection returns, you will get a notification in MyNav.                             |
| <b>The battery drains quickly</b>                     | Use periodic mode (Balanced or Battery saver). During real-time tracking turn on battery protection and motion detection.                                        |

## 7 Vehicle detail view

The page shows the latest parameters sent by the device. Which fields are shown depends on the information the device sends, on the settings, on the type of GPS device and on the fields preconfigured by the administrator.

**Tip:** To find out exactly what information you can see, check with customer support in advance.

The screenshot shows a dark-themed interface for a vehicle named "Sõiduk Sõiduauto Passat" with license plate "EU 219 PDL". The status is "Online". Below the status, there are four rows of data: "Süüde" (Sees), "Kiirus" (39 km/h), and "ODO" (92965 km). A red circle highlights the "Põhiinfo" header and its associated icon.

Sõiduk  
**Sõiduauto Passat** EU 219 PDL ●  
Viimati aktiivne: 6.8.2026, 11:01:44

Passat suvi R-0005 · Läbisõit ületatud >

Põhiinfo

|         |          |
|---------|----------|
| Staatus | Online   |
| Süüde   | Sees     |
| Kiirus  | 39 km/h  |
| ODO     | 92965 km |

### Configuring the fields of the “Main info” block

The fields shown in the “Main info” block can be configured using the button shown in the image below.

This screenshot is identical to the one above, but with a red circle highlighting the "Põhiinfo" header and its associated icon, indicating that this block can be configured.

Sõiduk  
**Sõiduauto Passat** EU 219 PDL ●  
Viimati aktiivne: 6.8.2026, 11:01:44

Passat suvi R-0005 · Läbisõit ületatud >

Põhiinfo

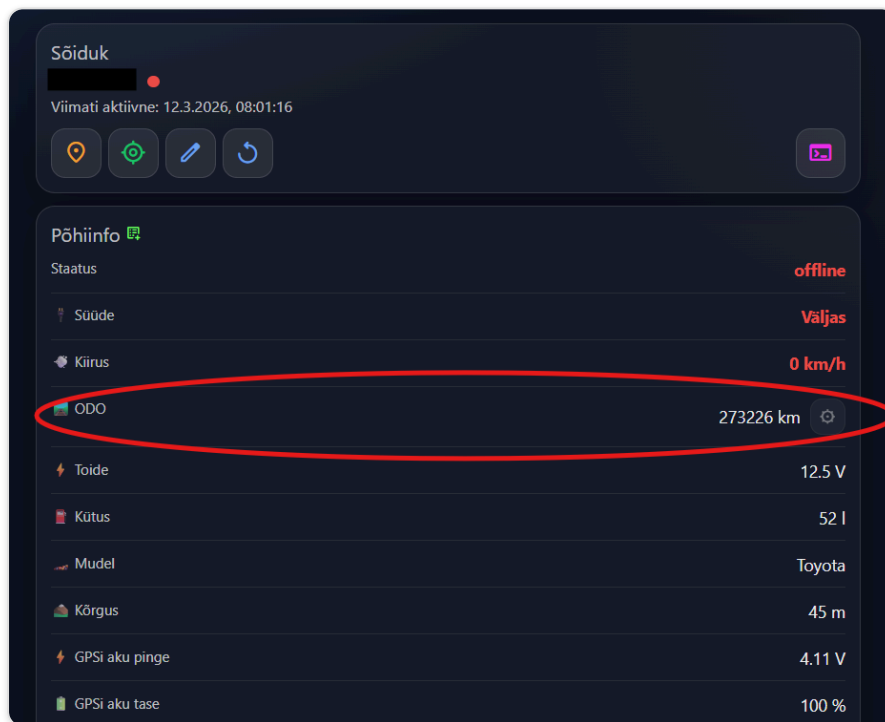
|         |        |
|---------|--------|
| Staatus | Online |
|---------|--------|

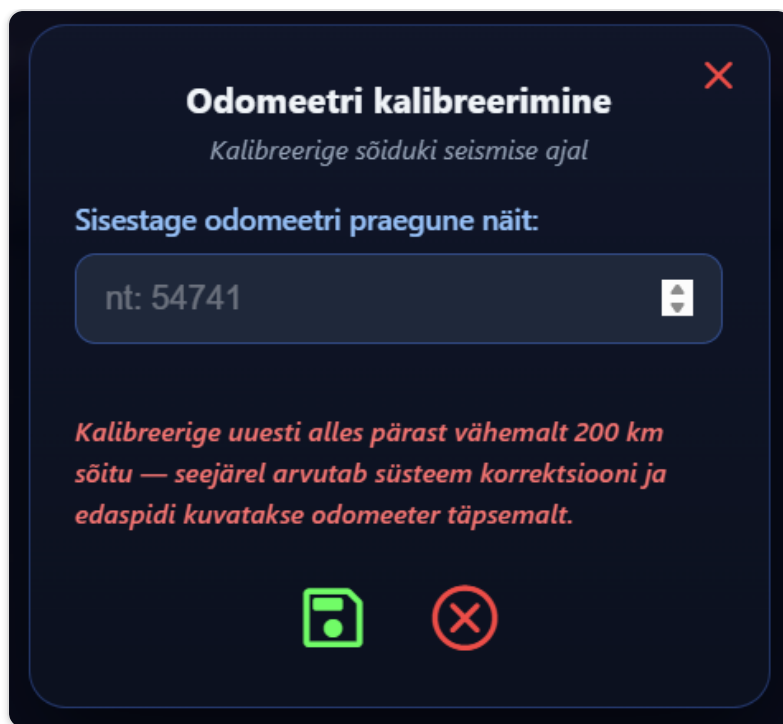
## Odometer configuration

Depending on the type of GPS device, the user can choose between three different odometer counting systems.

- **OBD/CAN** – devices send the odometer reading directly from the vehicle's OBD or CAN data
- **GPS-based** – the odometer reading is calculated by the GPS device from the distance actually travelled
- **Server-based** – the odometer reading is calculated by the server from the positions

The user can calibrate both of the latter counting methods. Calibration is done by clicking the gear icon and then entering the vehicle's actual odometer reading. From then on the distance travelled is added to that reading. The changes are reflected in reports as well, and the reading matching the vehicle's odometer is shown correctly. Note that immediately after calibration there may be occasional anomalies in reports.



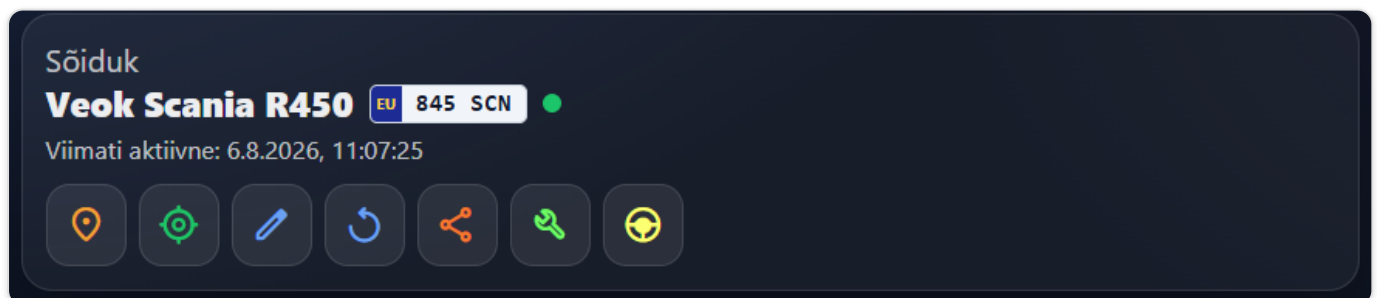


When calibrating the odometer, automatic calibration mode is applied after the second entry. Follow the instructions shown on the screen. If the calibration fails, for example you entered incorrect data, then reset and start again!

💡 The odometer logic is described in more detail in the chapter Odometer.

## Actions

Show address - Location - Edit data - Replay - Share - Maintenance - Driver



„Show address” – the vehicle's exact address is shown according to its position.

„Show on map” – the map view page opens and the vehicle's position is shown on the map.

„Edit” – you can change:

- the vehicle's name
- the model
- the registration number
- the fuel type
- the average fuel consumption

- the tank size
- fuel accounting calibration (OBD/CAN)
- activating Mobile network location (LBS) mode (with the permission)

„Replay” – the trip replay page opens.

“Share” - you can share the vehicle's location with other MyNav users.

When sharing a vehicle, **only the** GPS location is shared. Location history data and other private data are **NOT** shared.

**More details in the block "Sharing a vehicle"**

“Maintenance” - The maintenance and tyre module.

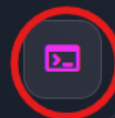
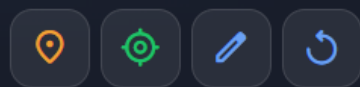
“Driver” - Assigning a driver to a vehicle. The Drivers module comes together with the Trip log module.

„GPRS” – the page for sending GPRS commands opens.

Sõiduk



Viimati aktiivne: 12.3.2026, 08:01:16



### What it is

Sharing is the part of MyNav that lets you show your vehicle's location to someone who has no access to your MyNav account. You decide **who** sees it, **what** they see and **for how long**. You can end the sharing at any moment with a single tap.

Sharing gives nobody access to your account. It is not adding a user and it is not granting permissions — it is a narrow, time-limited window onto one vehicle.

### What it is used for

- **While on the road.** Family or a friend can see on the map where you are right now and when you will arrive. Nobody has to call and ask.
- **On a trip together.** Several cars or motorcycles travelling together — everyone shares their own vehicle with the others and you all see each other on one map.
- **Handing over goods or a vehicle.** The customer, the workshop or the buyer sees only that one vehicle, and only for as long as needed.
- **For safety.** When you ride alone — a long road, a night drive, a motorcycle, a boat — someone always knows where you are.

### How it works

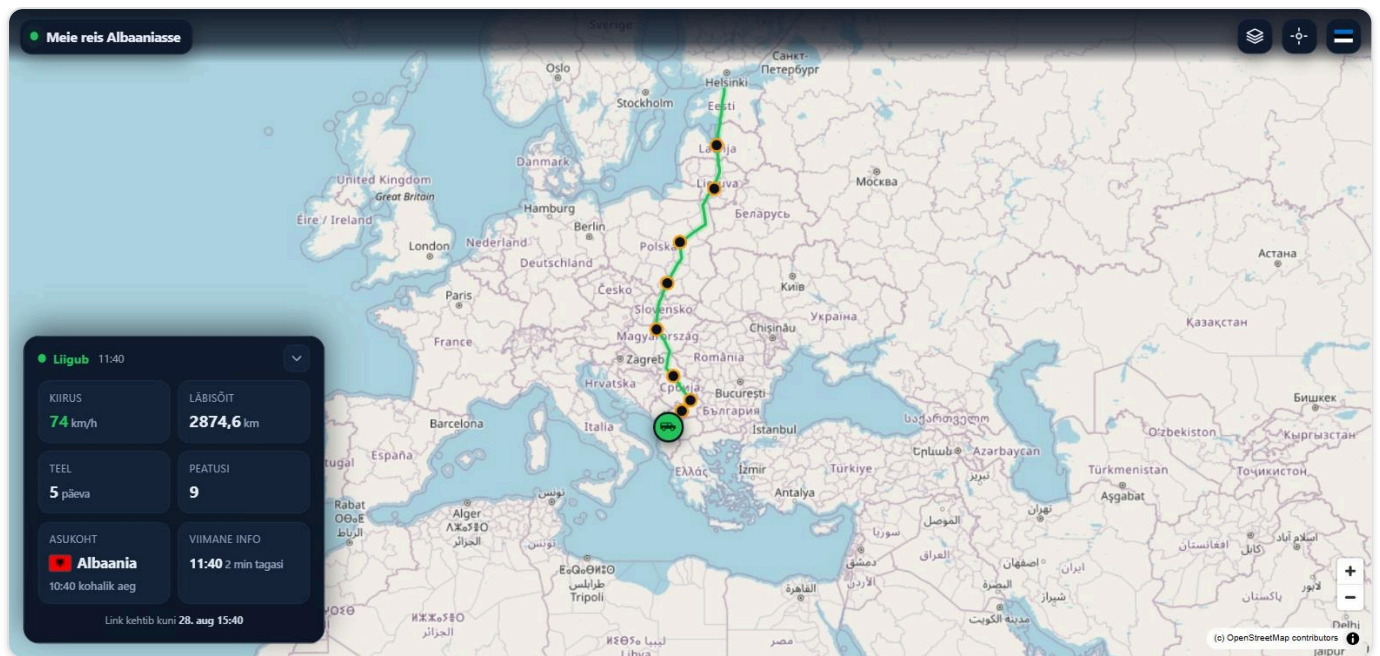
There are three ways to share, and you can mix them freely:

| Method                 | Recipient needs a MyNav account | Who it suits                            |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| <b>Code and e-mail</b> | yes                             | someone you know who already uses MyNav |
| <b>Link</b>            | no                              | anyone at all — a browser is enough     |

**Code and e-mail** create a real share between MyNav users: the vehicle appears in the recipient's MyNav list and on their map.

**Link** is a public web address. Whoever opens it sees a simple map page without an account and without signing in (unless it is protected by a password). That page contains only what you allowed when you created the link (the trip information).

Every share has an **expiry**. It is mandatory and cannot be skipped. When the time runs out, access disappears by itself (you do not have to remember to switch the sharing off).

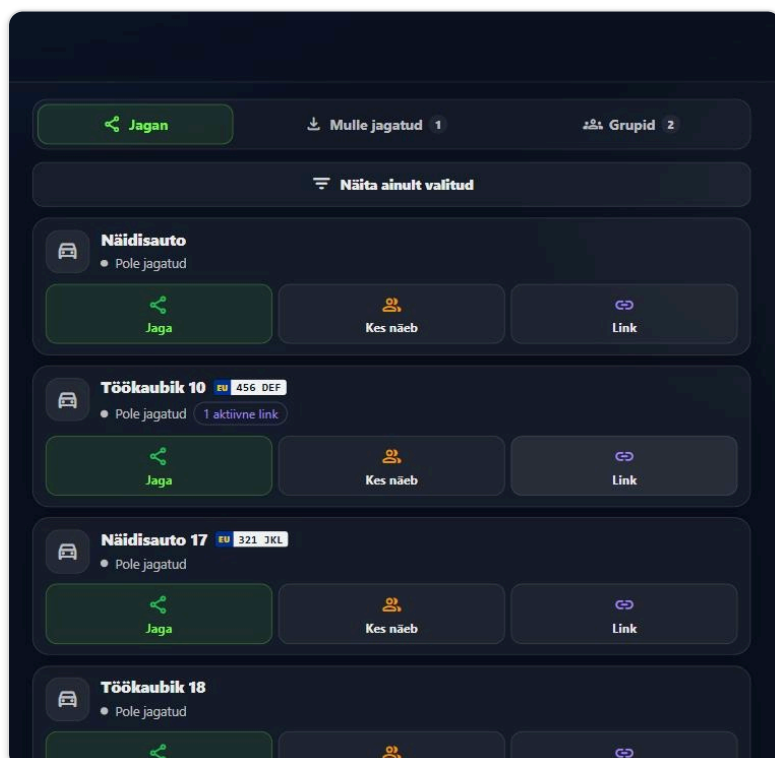


An example of a public sharing link: a five-day drive from Estonia to Albania. The map shows the route travelled and the stops; beside it are the distance, days on the road, the number of stops and the country together with its local time. All data in this picture is invented.

## Where to find sharing

Open [Sharing](#). The page has three tabs:

- [Shared](#) — everything you are currently sharing with others. **This is where you start a new share.**
- [Shared with me](#) — vehicles that others share with you.
- [Groups](#) — your saved lists of people.

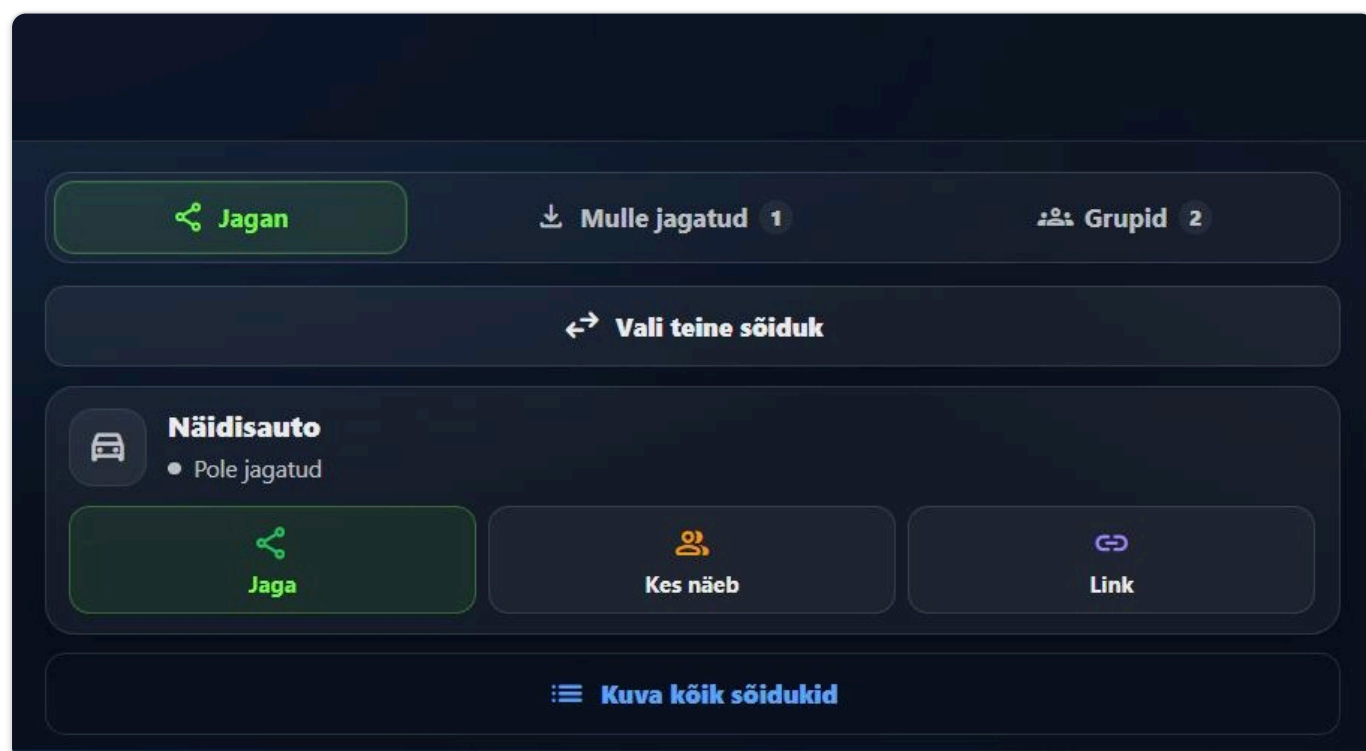


On the **Shared** tab, first choose a vehicle. Tap **Pick from the list** and search by name or plate number, or tap **Show all vehicles** if you want the whole list right away.



The selected vehicle has three buttons:

- **Share** — sharing with a MyNav user, either **with a code** or **by e-mail**.
- **Who sees** — who this vehicle is currently shared with, and stopping or extending them.
- **Link** — a public link; whoever opens it needs no MyNav account.



## Sharing with a code

The fastest way when you are both MyNav users and you are standing next to each other or talking on the phone.



1. Choose a vehicle and tap **Share**, then **Code**.
2. Choose **how many people may use the code**: 1, 3, 5, 10, 15 or 20.
3. Choose **how long the sharing lasts**: 1 day, 7 days, 30 days, 90 days, 1 year or permanent.
4. Tap **Create code**.



A six-digit number and a QR code appear on the screen. The recipient opens **Add shared vehicle** in their own MyNav and either types the number in or scans the QR code with the camera.

**What matters here**

- **The code itself is valid for 15 minutes.** That is short on purpose. The code is a one-off tool, not a lasting password. The share it creates lasts as long as you chose in step 3.
- Before adding, the recipient sees **who is sharing** and **which vehicle** it is. Adding the wrong vehicle by accident cannot happen.
- A vehicle can have only one active code at a time. If you create a new one, the old one stops working.
- The code can also be sent as a message. MyNav offers ready-made text with a link.

## Sharing by e-mail

If you know the recipient's e-mail address, no code is needed at all.

1. Choose a vehicle and tap  , then .
2. Enter the recipient's e-mail address. One share goes to one address at a time; to share with several people repeat the step or use a group.
3. Or pick a **group** — then the share goes to all group members at once.
4. Choose the validity period and tap .

The vehicle appears in the recipient's  section immediately, with nothing for them to confirm.

## What matters here

- The address must belong to an existing MyNav user. If there is no such user, MyNav says so straight away.
- You cannot share with yourself, nor with the owner of the vehicle.
- If the recipient already has this vehicle, MyNav says so and does not create a duplicate share.

## Sharing with a public link

The link is the most flexible way. The recipient **needs no MyNav account** — they simply open the address on a phone or a computer and see the map.

This is exactly what you use when you want family and friends to follow your trip without creating accounts for them.

To create a link, choose a vehicle and tap  next to it. The  window opens, where you go through all the options from top to bottom.

## Name and icon

- — what the viewer sees in the page header, for example "Our trip to Tartu". If you leave it empty, the vehicle name is used.

- — choose the symbol the vehicle has on the map: car, SUV, pickup, van, minivan, bus, truck, dump truck, trailer, motorcycle, moped, bicycle, tractor, excavator, forklift, boat, sailboat, person or phone.

## What the link shows

Here you choose yourself what reaches the page. The options that are on by default are marked in the table:

| Option                        | Default | What it shows                                                                     |
|-------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Speed</b>                  | on      | current speed and direction of travel                                             |
| <b>Route travelled</b>        | on      | the route driven, as a line on the map                                            |
| <b>Stops</b>                  | off     | places where the vehicle stood for at least 5 minutes                             |
| <b>Distance</b>               | on      | the kilometres driven during this share                                           |
| <b>Days on the road</b>       | off     | which day of the journey it is                                                    |
| <b>Last update</b>            | on      | when the device last sent a position, and whether the vehicle is moving or parked |
| <b>Country and local time</b> | off     | the country flag, the country name and the local time at the vehicle's location   |

Everything you switch off **does not reach the page at all**. It is not hidden — it is simply not sent out.

**Country and local time** is useful on a long trip abroad. If the vehicle is in another time zone, the viewer sees at once what time it is there and does not have to work it out. If the vehicle's local time is the same as what the viewer already has on screen, it is not shown.

## From when the route is shown

This option concerns **only the history of the route drawn on the map**. It does not affect when the link starts working.

- — only the road driven after the link was created is drawn.
- — choose a date and, if you wish, a time as well. If you do not set a time, the route is shown from midnight of that day.

You can go back up to **14 days**, and forward up to 90 days. The time helps when you want to share only part of a day — “today at 11:00”, for example, means the viewer does not see the morning's driving at all. A future date is handy when you prepare the link today but the trip begins only next week.

## When the sharing starts

- — the link starts working within a second.
- — choose a date, at the earliest tomorrow and at the latest 90 days from now.

Sharing begins at midnight of the chosen date **according to the clock of your device (phone or computer)**. The validity period starts running from that moment, not from when the link was created.

If someone opens the link before it starts, they see only a notice saying **when** the sharing begins. There is no name, no vehicle and no location there. When the time comes, the page opens by itself, with nothing for the viewer to do.

## How long the link is valid

Choose , , , ,  or . When the time runs out, access ends by itself.

## Password

Switch on  when the link goes somewhere you do not control all the viewers — a chat group or a forum, for example.

- The password must be at least 4 characters. Only letters and digits are allowed.
- Tap  if you do not want to think one up.
- The viewer must enter the password before the map opens at all.
- After ten wrong attempts it locks for 15 minutes.

## The finished link

When you tap , you get an address you can copy and send however you like (by message, by e-mail, in a chat app).

Each of your links shows:

- how many **distinct devices** have opened the link. We count devices, not opens: the same person on a phone and on a computer counts as two. The time of the last opening is shown as well.
- or .
- — when the time has run out. An expired link stays visible in your list so that you know what you did earlier; it shows the viewer nothing any more.
- — when you gave the link a later start.

You can close a link at any moment with the  button. After that, whoever opens it sees only a notice that the link is no longer valid.

You can have up to **20 active links** at a time.

## Groups

A group is a **saved list of people** that you build once and use again and again. Without a group you would have to type all the addresses in every time.

Typical use: "Family", "Riding party", "Crew".

### Creating a group and adding members

1. Open the **Groups** tab and tap **New group**.
2. Give the group a name and tap **Create group**.
3. Tap **Add member** and enter the member's e-mail address.

The group can be renamed later with the **Rename** button. If you delete the group, the members are removed, but **the shares already made remain** — deleting a group takes nothing away from anyone.

### Joining with an invite code

Instead of adding addresses one by one, you can let people join by themselves:

1. Choose a group and tap **Invite by code** → **Create invite code**.
2. The code is valid for **15 minutes**. Choose how many people may use it.
3. Whoever enters the code is added to your group.

An invite code and a vehicle code go into the **same field** — the recipient does not have to know which one they were given.

Before joining, the person is told plainly what happens: by joining, the group owner sees their name and e-mail address and can share vehicles with them. If vehicles are already shared with the group, the new member gets them right away — with the same validity as everyone else.

### Sharing with a group

Open the group and tap **Start sharing**. Choose a vehicle and a validity period. The share goes to all members at once. If the group already has a shared vehicle, the same button is called **Add a vehicle** — this is how you share several vehicles with one group.

The result is shown: who got it and who did not. If a member was skipped — because they already have that vehicle, or their account is switched off — it is listed, and the others still get it.

**Stop sharing with the group** removes access to those vehicles from all group members at once.

One user can have up to 20 groups, and each group up to 100 members.

## Who sees, and how to stop it

On the **Shared** tab, each vehicle shows how many people can see it right now. Tap **Who sees** to get the list.

Next to each recipient there is:

- **Stop** — removes access immediately. The recipient loses the vehicle from their list at that same moment.
- **Extend** — gives a new validity period. This also restarts a share that has already expired, without having to begin from scratch.

If you want to close everything at once, there is the **Stop all sharing** button. It removes **access to all of your vehicles from all people**. MyNav asks for confirmation first and afterwards says exactly how many shares were ended.

## Shared with me — the recipient's view

When someone shares a vehicle with you by e-mail, it appears on the **Shared with me** tab and on your MyNav map by itself, with nothing for you to do. On the map the shared vehicle's marker carries an **orange dot**, so you will not mix it up with your own vehicle.

If you were sent a **code**, tap **Add shared vehicle** on the **Shared with me** tab, type the six-digit number in and tap **Next**, or tap **Scan QR code** and point the camera at the code. Before adding, you are shown **who is sharing** and **which vehicle** it is. The same field takes both a vehicle code and a group invite code.

## Nickname

A shared vehicle has the name its owner gave it. You may give it **a name of your own**: open the shared vehicle in your MyNav vehicle list and choose **Nickname**, then type for example "Tom's car".

**Only you** see the nickname. The owner does not know about it and nothing changes on their side.

## Fall notification

For each shared vehicle you can **switch on or off yourself** whether you want fall notifications for that vehicle. That switch is also in your MyNav vehicle list, next to the shared vehicle.

## What you do not see on a shared vehicle

Only the **GPS position** travels with a share. You **do not see**:

- location history,
- the trip log,
- reports or geofences,
- fuel, maintenance or document data,

- driver data.

This is not a setting the owner could open up. That data simply does not exist within a share.

## Fall notification

When the device detects that a vehicle has fallen, MyNav sends a notice to **everyone the vehicle is shared with** who has the notification switched on.

What happens:

- A **pulsing red ring** appears around the vehicle on the map.
- A notice appears with the vehicle's name.

**Important.** Fall detection depends on the device; not all devices support it. The notification **does not replace emergency services**. If something has happened, call 112.

It is this feature that makes sharing a safety tool and not just a convenience. When riding a motorcycle or travelling alone on a long road, sharing is switched on so that somebody else finds out immediately if something goes wrong.

**If fall notifications arrive from a shared vehicle even when there was no real fall — for example when leaning further into a corner on a motorcycle — then the tilt-angle threshold has to be adjusted in the GPS device. Get in touch with us and we will correct it.**

## Privacy and security

**A public link is public.** Anyone who has the address sees the chosen information. If the link may end up with strangers, put a password on it and send the password through a separate channel.

**Access disappears at once.** When you tap  or , access is gone at that same moment — not some time the next day.

**An expired share stays visible to you.** That way you can always review what you have shared before, even when it is no longer valid.

**Sharing is not an account permission.** The recipient cannot get into your account, cannot see your other vehicles and cannot change your settings.

## Limits and numbers

| Item            | Limit                      |
|-----------------|----------------------------|
| Validity period | up to 1 year, or permanent |

| Item                            | Limit                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Code is valid for               | 15 minutes                     |
| Number of code uses             | 1, 3, 5, 10, 15 or 20          |
| Active links at a time          | 20                             |
| Recipients per vehicle          | 100                            |
| Groups per user                 | 20                             |
| Members per group               | 100                            |
| Route history backwards         | 14 days                        |
| Later start of a share          | up to 90 days ahead            |
| Standing counts as a stop after | at least 5 minutes             |
| Link page refresh               | about every 10 seconds         |
| Wrong password attempts         | 10, then locked for 15 minutes |

## If something does not work

**“The code is not valid or has expired”** — a code lives for 15 minutes. Ask for a new one.

**“This code has already been used”** — the number of uses ran out. Choose a larger number for the next code.

**“No such user”** — there is no MyNav account with that e-mail address. Share with that person **using a link** — then no account is needed.

**“This link is no longer valid”** — the sender has ended the link, or the validity period ran out. Ask for a new link.

**“Incomplete link”** — the address was copied only partly. Copy the whole link from beginning to end.

**There is no route on the map** — either ☐ Route travelled is not switched on for the link, or no points have come in yet since the chosen time.

**The vehicle does not move on the map** — look at the ☐ Last update entry. If it says “Offline”, the device has not sent a position; the sharing itself is fine.

**The viewer does not see the local time** — ☐ Country and local time is off by default. Switch it on when you create the link.

## 9 Reports

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You can view the trip history and choose between the following reports: **Stops**, **Trips** and **Summary**. In addition, the **Replay** view is available, where a trip can be played back on the map and the parameters recorded during the trip can be viewed.

### Creating a report

1. Choose the **report type**
2. Choose the **vehicle**
3. Choose the **period** – with the “Custom” option you can enter the dates by hand or use the calendar icon
4. Press  – you can choose which fields appear in the report (the options differ by report type)
5. Press  – the report is generated in the lower block of the page

 For a long period, loading the report may take a while.

### Field selection:

### XLSX export

When you press , the server generates the report according to the fields and parameters you selected. The file download starts automatically once the server has finished the report. Generation may take a while – please wait until the process is complete.

 **Please note!** Downloading reports may not work in the mobile app – use a web browser.

### Report view and extra options

Each entry has a  option – clicking it opens a map block showing the location of the stop or trip. To show the address, press the  button next to the entry.

### Stops – selectable fields

- **Start** – start of the stop
- **End** – end of the stop

- **Duration** – duration of the stop
- **Idling** – idling during the stop
- **Odometer** – odometer reading at the stop
- **Address** – address of the stop

### Trips – selectable fields

- **Start** – start time of the trip
- **End** – end time of the trip
- **Distance** – distance covered during the trip
- **Start odometer** – odometer at the start of the trip
- **End odometer** – odometer at the end of the trip
- **Avg. speed** – average speed during the trip
- **Max. speed** – maximum speed during the trip
- **Duration** – duration of the trip
- **Start address** – address where the trip started
- **End address** – address where the trip ended
- **Fuel used** – works with OBD/CAN devices

### Summary “By day”

Shows summaries by day for the selected period.

- Start date · Distance · Start/End odometer
- Avg./Max. speed · Engine hours
- Fuel used (OBD/CAN) · Refuellings (OBD/CAN)

### Summary “All”

Shows a combined summary for the selected period (the same fields as “By day”, but on a single row).

## 10 Trip log and Drivers

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### A log that also fills in the purpose of the trip.

If your employer pays tax-free compensation for the use of a private car — in 2026 up to €0.50 per kilometre and up to €550 per calendar month — then, according to the explanation of the Estonian Tax and Customs Board, a trip log is required. The Tax and Customs Board names both a detailed trip log and a GPS service provided by a third party as ways of keeping records.

The date, the registration number, the driver, the odometer readings and the kilometres are recorded by the system itself. And the purpose of the trip as well — once you have set the rules up: a trip that starts in a certain geofence goes down as a business trip, the weekend as a private trip. An individual trip can always be re-marked manually.

The electronic trip log automatically collects the trips of your vehicles, divides them into business and private trips, links them to the right driver and makes it possible to confirm and lock them at the end of the month and to export them as an official trip log. The Trip log and the Drivers module work together: the Drivers module says who is driving the vehicle, and the Trip log uses that information with the trips.

*Source: Estonian Tax and Customs Board, guide on the compensation for a private car (08.01.2025) and the VAT handbook (01.07.2025). The trip log does not reduce the fringe benefit — that is calculated on the basis of the engine power. This is not tax advice.*

### 1. What the Trip log is and why to use it

The Trip log is meant to save you from writing trips down manually. The system:

- collects all completed trips automatically from the GPS data
- adds the start and end time, the addresses, the mileage (km) and the odometer reading to every trip
- divides the trips into **business trips** and **private trips** — either automatically according to your rules or by your manual choice;
- links every trip to the driver who was driving the vehicle at that moment
- lets you review the trips at the end of the month, **confirm and lock** them and export them as an official **PDF trip log** (e.g. for the Estonian Tax and Customs Board).

Every user sees only **their own vehicles'** data.

### 2. How the system works automatically

The most important thing: once the rules are in place, you do not have to do anything on a daily basis. The trips come in and fill themselves in; you are turned to only when some trip needs a decision.

## Collecting the trips

The trips are synchronised into the log **automatically**, without you having to press anything:

- **in the morning (at about 09:00) and in the evening (at about 18:00)** according to your time zone — yesterday and today are synchronised.
- **a silent sync at night** — it completes the data, but does not send a notification.
- **when the trip log is opened** — the current month's trips of the opened vehicle are refreshed.

**Only completed trips** are brought in. A trip that is currently in progress is not imported before it has ended — this way no incomplete or incorrect entries are created.

## Automatic filling in (rules)

For every new trip the system tries to **fill in** the type (business/private) and the purpose itself, in a fixed order:

1. **Geofence rule** — if a trip ends in a geofence for which you have set automatic filling in, the trip gets its purpose (and type) according to that zone.
2. **Time rule** — according to the start time and the weekday of the trip (e.g. on working days 08:00–18:00 = business, at other times = private).
3. **Global rule** — all trips are by default of one type (e.g. all "business"), if nothing else matched.
4. **If nothing matched** — the trip stays "**Unspecified**" and you are notified that it needs to be marked manually.

If a rule filled the trip in, then **no notification or pop-up window comes** — the trip is simply ready. A notification about a trip with missing data always goes to the driver (see the Drivers module for details).

## 3. Notifications

The point of the notification is simple: if some trip was left unspecified, the **driver** is given a sign that there is something to review in the trip log.

**The notification is sent (as an app push message):**

- to the **driver** who actually drove the trips
- only about unspecified trips (those that no rule filled in)
- at the scheduled times (in the morning and in the evening).

**A notification is NOT sent if:**

- all the trips were filled in automatically according to the rules.
- notifications have been switched off in the settings of that vehicle or user.
- no driver has been assigned to the trip (then there is also no one to notify).

#### Quiet time and during a trip:

- At night (about 21:00–09:00) no notification is sent — it is postponed to the morning.
- If the driver is **currently on a trip** at the moment of the notification, the message is postponed and is sent only once the vehicle has stopped. This way the message does not disturb driving and does not come in the middle of the journey.

## 4. Drivers module

The Drivers module manages **who drives which vehicle**. The Trip log uses this to add the right driver to every trip.

- Each vehicle can have **one active driver at a time**.
- The driver information is written to the trip as it stood at the moment the trip took place and stays **unchanged** — if you change the driver later, this does not retroactively change old trips. (This way the trip log is truthful: the previous driver's trips stay in their name.)
- If no driver was assigned at the moment of the trip, the trip stays **without a driver** and you can add the driver manually.

### Linking a driver to a vehicle

You can assign a driver to a vehicle in the Drivers view. In order to be able to assign yourself to a vehicle as a driver as well, you have to register yourself as a driver in the Drivers module.

As drivers you can register the sub-users you have created and you can create drivers who have no user account, i.e. virtual drivers.

When creating your own sub-user, you can give the user the corresponding permissions, such as being assigned as a driver, seeing only one vehicle etc. You can also limit their permissions in order to preserve privacy.

#### Two main working modes:

- **Permanent driver** — the driver stays attached to the vehicle until you remove them manually or replace them with another one. Suitable when the vehicle has a fixed user.
- **Manual** — you decide every time who the driver is; the system does not remove the driver by itself.

### Permissions (who may manage drivers)

Driver management can be shared on three levels, so that control is in place in a larger company:

- **Full permission** — sees and manages the drivers and the trip log of the whole group;
- **Assigning drivers** — can assign drivers to other vehicles/users as well;
- **Only your own** — can assign only yourself as a driver.

## 5. Managing the trips in the trip log

### Month-based view

The trip log shows the trips **month by month** and you can move between the months. The following is displayed for every trip:

- the date, the start and end time, the duration
- the starting point and the destination (addresses)
- the mileage (km) and the odometer reading
- the type (**business / private**), the purpose and the driver
- **a map icon**, which opens the start (A) and the end (B) of the trip on the map.

At the top you see a summary: how many trips, the km of business trips and the km of private trips.

### Marking unspecified trips

If there are unspecified trips, a **pop-up window** opens when the trip log is opened and guides you through them trip by trip:

- the vehicle name and registration number, the date, the time and the km are shown
- you choose **Private** or **Business** and enter the purpose, then **Save**.
- or **Skip** — the trip stays unspecified and comes up again next time.

### Merging trips

If one actual journey has been split into several short trips because of the GPS (e.g. short stops in between), you can **merge them into one trip** so that the trip log is correct.

### Confirming and locking a month

When the trips of the month have been reviewed and marked, you can **confirm and lock the month**. The data of a locked month are no longer changed or re-synchronised — this is meant for official reporting (e.g. for the Tax and Customs Board), so that the entries stay unchanged.

### Export and reporting

- **PDF trip log** — an official document together with the company details, the period, the summary (total / business / private km) and the signature fields. **The addresses of private trips are hidden in the PDF** (for privacy reasons they are shown with a dash).
- **CSV** — export of the trips as a table for further processing.
- **Monthly e-mail** — on the chosen date the system sends the trip log to the specified e-mail address.

## 6. Configuring — where and what

There are settings on **two levels**:

- **User-level (shared) settings** — by default they apply to all your vehicles at once (e.g. the company name, the country, the general rule).
- **Vehicle-specific settings** — for a particular vehicle. For every vehicle you can choose whether it **uses the shared configuration** or **its own separate setting**.

This way you can set most of it up once for all of them and make exceptions for individual vehicles.

## 7. Main settings

### Company and legislation details:

- Country / legislation (determines the mandatory fields and the requirements).
- Company name and registry code (they go onto the PDF trip log).

### Automation:

- **Geofence purposes** — you can give every geofence a name and switch **automatic filling in on at that zone**. It is exactly this zone-based switch that makes the trips which end in that zone get the right purpose automatically.
- **Time rule** — the weekdays and the time range that count a trip as business; outside that as a private trip (or the other way round).
- **Global rule** — the default type for all the trips that the other rules did not cover.

### Drivers:

- The driver linking mode (Permanent driver / Manual) — either globally for all vehicles at once or per vehicle.
- The default driver (if you wish).

### Notifications:

- Switching notifications on/off (at user level and/or per vehicle).

## 8. Recommended order of configuring (step by step)

1. **Company details** — set the country/legislation, the company name and the registry code.
2. **Vehicle details** — check that the registration number, make, model and kW are filled in for every vehicle.
3. **Drivers** — add the drivers and link them to the vehicles; choose the linking mode (permanent driver or manual).
4. **Automation** — set up the geofence purposes (and switch their automatic filling in on), the time rule and the global rule. This determines how many trips are filled in by themselves.
5. **Notifications** — switch the notifications on to be given a sign about unspecified trips.
6. **At the end of the month** — review the trips, mark the remaining unspecified trips, **confirm and lock** the month and export the PDF.

The more thoroughly step 4 has been done, the less manual work remains.

**Only confirmed reports can be exported!**

## 9. Frequently asked questions

- **Why is some trip "Unspecified"** - No automatic rule matched this trip (it did not end in a geofence with automatic filling in, it did not fit into the time rule, there was no global rule). Mark the business/private and the purpose on it manually.
- **Why did I not get a notification** - Probably all the trips were filled in automatically according to the rules, which is why there was nothing to notify about. A notification comes only about unspecified trips. Check also whether notifications are switched on.
- **Why did the notification not come right after the trip?** - Notifications are sent at the scheduled times (morning/evening), not after every trip. At night the message is postponed to the morning, and if you are driving at that moment, the message is sent only once you have stopped.
- **I changed the driver — do the old trips now go in the new driver's name?** - No. Every trip stays in the name of the driver who was assigned at the time of the trip. Changing the driver applies only to future trips.
- **Who sees my trip log?** - Only you and those users of your group who have the corresponding permission. Every user sees only the data of their own vehicles.
- **Are the addresses of private trips visible?** - In the PDF trip log the addresses of private trips are hidden for privacy reasons (with a dash). The mileage and the time remain.

**This guide describes the working principles and the configuring of the Trip log and the Drivers module. The exact names of the buttons and menus may differ slightly between application versions — look at them according to your own MyNav view.**

## 11 Replay

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Replay is a MyNav module that plays back the vehicle's movement on the map and, on the same page, gives a complete overview of the selected day or period: trips, stops, idling, refuellings, distance and fuel consumption.

The module has two views. "Simple" is meant for quick playback (map, vehicle and current data). "Detailed" opens the day summary: info fields and a list of events with times and addresses. The same page thus gives both a quick answer to "where was it driving just now" and a thorough picture of the whole day.

All displayed figures (distance, fuel, odometer) come from the same calculations used by the Reports page.

### How to open Replay?

- **From the menu:** home page menu → Reports → Replay.
- **From the vehicle popup:** click a vehicle on the map and choose the replay button.
- **From the Reports page:** the replay of the same vehicle opens from the report row.

### Selecting the vehicle and period

When the page opens, select a vehicle and a period and press "Show". Vehicles can be searched by name or registration number. The period can be a quick choice (Today, Yesterday, This week, This month, etc.) or "Custom" with a calendar.

### The "Simple" view

After loading, the route is drawn on the map and the left panel shows the data of the current point: speed, distance, odometer, fuel consumption since the start of the period, altitude, and under the "Extra fields" button also power, signal, satellites and more.

The panel header shows the vehicle name with its registration number and the selected period chip. Click the chip to switch the period from the quick menu in one move.

### The "Detailed" view

The "Detailed" tab opens the day summary. At the top are the info fields: trip distance, driving time, top speed, idling time, fuel used and refuellings. The "More" button opens additional info fields (parking time, average speed, idling fuel, number of trips and stops, odometer start and end).

Below the info fields are the day's events in chronological order: every trip (with its own colour, duration and distance), idling, parking (numbered) and refuelling with address and time. Clicking a row takes the replay to that moment and centres the map.

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- **Expand events:** the button next to the counter hides the info fields and gives the whole space to the event list.
- **Multi-day period:** date rows appear in the list. Clicking a date row opens that day; the back button restores the period view.

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## Map

Every trip is drawn on the map in a different colour. The same colour repeats in the event list and in the legend. Direction arrows are shown on the lines. The map shows numbered parkings, idlings, refuellings (with litres), the trip start (green) and end (chequered flag), and time labels of trip start times. Pressing any marker takes the replay to that moment; hovering shows an explanation.

On the right edge are the map tools: line colour mode (per trip or by speed) and toggles for direction arrows, event markers and time labels. At the bottom right is a scrollable legend.

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## Playback bar

At the bottom of the page is the playback bar, which is always visible. From the left: the charts button, play/pause, speed (1x...4x) and day buttons. The arrows move to the previous or next day. In the middle is the 24-hour activity strip (driving, idling, parking) and the slider; clicking the strip or the slider moves the vehicle on the map to that moment. On the right are running counters: trip and day distance, and the time.

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## Charts

The left button of the bar opens the charts. Available are speed, odometer, fuel level in litres, altitude and the device's extra sensors (up to three at a time). The chart background is coloured per trip with the same colours as on the map; refuellings and fuel losses are marked with a dashed line and the amount. Clicking on the chart takes the replay to that moment.

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## GPX and PDF

- **GPX:** the route button in the panel header saves the route as a GPX file that can be opened in navigation and hiking apps.
- **PDF:** the print button creates a visual summary of the selected period with a map image. Good as a trip memory or a printout.

## Theme and languages

The sun/moon button in the top bar switches between the light and dark theme. The module works in Estonian, English, Russian and Finnish. The language follows the user's general language setting.

## Tips

- The fastest way to move between days: the < > arrows on the bottom bar or the quick menu of the date chip in the header.
- Inside a long period (week, month), open a single day by clicking a date row. The back button returns to the period.
- If you only want to watch the trip, stay in the “Simple” view. All extra data is one tab away.
- On mobile the playback bar has several rows: the activity strip and the slider are full-width, with the buttons below.

## 12 Scheduled reports

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A user with the appropriate permission can create a scheduled report. The report is sent according to the parameters the user sets. The choice of report types and fields is exactly the same as described in the “Reports” section.

The first part of the page has the option Create scheduled report, where you can create a new scheduled report. The second block of the page, “Scheduled reports”, shows the scheduled reports you have already created and the options for configuring them. The report is sent to the recipient in **xlsx** format.

### Report type

You can choose between the report types:

- **Summary** – choose “All” or “By day”
- **Stops**
- **Trips**

### Field selection

After choosing the report type you can select the “Fields” you want to see in the report. The available fields vary by the chosen report type.

💡 The field menu can be scrolled!

### Scheduling

- **Daily** – the report is sent every day at 00:00 for the previous day
- **Weekly** – the report is sent every Monday at 00:00 for the previous week
- **Monthly** – the report is sent on the first day of each month at 00:00 for the previous month

### Recipient

Enter the recipient's email address. You can enter several recipients, separating them with a semicolon.

*Example: info@gpslahendused.ee; mynav@gpslahendused.ee*

After “Save”, the report you created is shown.

## Options for a created report

**"Edit"** – you can change the settings of a created report.

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**"Toggle"** – you can switch a scheduled report on or off.

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**"Test"** – you can perform a test send. On a test send the report is sent according to the chosen schedule: "By day" → for the previous day; "Weekly" → for the last 7 days; "Monthly" → for the last 30 days.

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**"Delete"** – the scheduled report is deleted.

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## 13 Geofences

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The geofence module lets you manage vehicle movement within defined geographic areas precisely and flexibly.

You can create zones in three shapes – circle, polygon or route – and link specific vehicles or devices to them. The reports section shows the full history of zone entries and exits, including time spent in the zone and events for entering and leaving a route.

Zone notifications are fully configurable – you can choose which events you want to be notified about.

As an additional feature you can create a calendar and link it to a specific zone. In that case events are generated only during the time ranges you set, allowing precise control over working hours, delivery schedules or other time-based limits.

### Adding a geofence

To create a new zone, choose .

- **Name** – enter a name for the geofence
- **Colour** – choose the geofence colour
- **Type** – choose the geofence type:
  - **Circle** – you can draw a circle on the map
  - **Polygon** – you can draw any shape you like on the map
  - **Route** – you can mark a route on the map
- **Width** – you can set the route width in metres

To draw on the map, choose . To delete the drawing and start again, click the bin icon.

### Linking a vehicle to a geofence

In the list, tick the vehicles or devices you want to link to this geofence.

### Calendar

If you have created a calendar, you can link it to the geofence here. The calendar defines the time ranges during which events are generated. If no calendar has been created, leave this field unchanged; pressing  creates the geofence with the parameters you set. Configuring the calendar is described in the section Calendar.

## Quick actions for a created geofence

The following quick actions are available on the row of a created geofence:

**Switching notifications on/off** – turns all of the zone's notifications on or off at once (works if notifications have already been saved for that zone).

**Configuring notifications** – lets you configure notifications for the vehicles linked to the created geofence. Configuring notifications is described in the section Geofence notifications.

**Editing a geofence** – lets you change the parameters of a previously created geofence.

**Deleting a geofence** – deletes a previously created geofence.

## Geofence notifications

You can configure notifications about geofence events – choose the event type, the notification channels and the linked vehicles.

To create a new notification, choose .

## Configuring a notification

- **Event** – set the event type: a notification about entering or leaving the zone
- **Vehicle** – choose which vehicles you want the notification for
- **Channels** – choose the notification channel and, if needed, enter the recipient's details (the notification channels are described in the section Notifications)
- **Notification text** – if you wish, you can set a custom notification text. By default the text contains the vehicle name, the zone name and the event type

 You can add the notifications you have created to the Favourite notifications box on the home view, from where they can be switched on and off quickly. Adding to favourites is done via the Notifications page.

## Calendar

Give the new calendar a name and set the parameters you need. After saving, the calendar can be selected in the geofence creation or editing window in the **Calendar** field.

## Report

You can view geofence reports for the selected vehicle, geofence and period.

After the report is generated, pressing the [Map](#) button shows the map with the geofence and the vehicle's location at the moment the event occurred.

Choosing [Replay](#) takes you to the replay page, where you can follow the trip on the map (Replay).

💡 After the report is generated, an additional option [Export XLSX](#) appears. Clicking it downloads the report to your computer. Note: file downloads may not work in the mobile app – use a web browser.

## 14 Notifications

---

Pressing **Configurable notifications** opens the list of notifications the administrator has allowed for you. Clicking a notification opens the window for assigning and configuring it.

In the top right corner of the settings window there is a heart icon. Click it to mark the notification as a "Favourite". Favourite notifications are shown on the home view under the **Favourites** button. Through that button you get quick access to the selected notifications and can switch them on and off. Up to **6 notifications** can be marked as favourites.

### Vehicle

There you can select one or more vehicles you want this notification for. Some notifications also require a threshold. When you tick a vehicle, a threshold field appears underneath it together with its unit — for example "Enter threshold (V)". The threshold is set separately for each vehicle, so you can set 11.9 V for one vehicle and 12.6 V for another. On some notifications you can also choose the direction (above or below). For example, for "Speed limit exceeded" you must set the speed above which a notification is sent.

The threshold field appears under the ticked vehicle and the unit is shown in brackets. No separate window opens.

### Channel

You can choose one or more channels through which you want to receive the notification.

-  **Signal** – the notification is sent through the Signal app. In the phone number field enter your own mobile number linked to the Signal app in the form **+372...** → Signal installation guide
-  **Email** – the notification is sent by email. For several addresses, separate them with a semicolon (**;**)
-  **Web** – notifications are shown in the "Events" window of the MyNav environment
-  **Push** – notifications arrive in the MyNav mobile app (if notifications are allowed in the app)

### My notifications

The lower block of the page, "My notifications", shows the notifications you have configured and assigned, together with the notification name, the selected vehicles and the channels. There you can:

- Mark a notification as a "Favourite"

- Edit a notification you have already created
- Switch a notification on or off
- Delete a notification you have created

## Creating your own notification

This is an extra option for the advanced user. If none of the ready-made notifications suits you, you can build your own notification directly from a sensor that your vehicle device actually sends.

Who it is meant for: a user who cannot find what they need among the ready-made notifications and who has enough knowledge to put a notification together. If you are not sure what a parameter means, ask us or look it up on the Teltonika Wiki page for your device. A wrong threshold means either that the notification never arrives, or that it arrives far too often.

## Important to know before you start

- The names of sensors and parameters are in English. They come from the device manufacturer's (Teltonika) documentation and are not translated.
- Not every parameter has a name or a translation in our system. Those are shown raw, with the code only (for example `io10812`). They are hidden behind the checkbox "Show unknown raw codes too".
- If you do not know what a code means, check the Teltonika Wiki page — all parameters are listed there together with their numbers.

## Where to start

Open the Notifications page and press **Configurable notifications**. Scroll to the bottom of the list — there you will find the block **My created notifications** and the blue button **Create notification**.

The **Create notification** button sits at the end of the configurable notifications list.

## Step 1 — select the vehicle

Select the vehicle you want the notification for from the drop-down list. One notification applies to one vehicle — if you want the same thing for several vehicles, repeat the process.

## Step 2 — select the sensor

The list contains only those sensors and parameters that this particular vehicle has actually sent during the last three days. Next to each sensor you can see its current value together with its unit.

The sensor list with current values, sorted by name.

- The search box finds a sensor by name as well as by code. For example  finds the temperatures and  finds exactly the sensor with that code.
- The checkbox "Show unknown raw codes too" reveals those parameters that have no name in our system. Their number is shown in brackets.
- If the search returns nothing, a message is shown about it.

The search  found two temperature parameters together with their current values.

### Step 3 — the condition

Here you set when the notification is sent.

- **rises above / falls below** and the threshold. Next to the threshold box you can see the unit (here, for example, degrees). Enter the value exactly in that unit.
- **and stays for at least**. The notification is sent only once the condition has lasted at least that long. It helps against short spikes. 0 means immediately.
- **Not more often than every**. Two consecutive notifications will not arrive more often than this. The default is 5 minutes.
- The sensor's current value is shown below — it is a good guide when choosing the threshold.

The notification is sent on the **transition**, not all the time. The message arrives at the moment the condition becomes true. If the value stays above the threshold for a long time, the message is not repeated until the value has dropped back below the threshold in the meantime.

For on/off type sensors (for example door, ignition, input) you are not asked for a threshold but for a direction: "turns on or off", "turns on" or "turns off". If you choose "turns on or off", it is later shown to you as a single notification.

### Advanced mode

The checkbox "Advanced mode (raw codes and values)" shows the sensor's raw code, raw value and scale. It helps when you want to compare the value against the Teltonika Wiki table.

Advanced mode: code , raw value 2102, scale x0.01 — that is, 21.02 degrees. In the threshold box you still write degrees, not the raw value.

### Step 4 — name, message text and channels

- **Notification name**. This name is shown in the notification list and in the title of the message.

- **Message text.** Here you write the sentence you want to receive. Write it in whatever language you prefer — it is not translated.
- The buttons **Vehicle**, **Value** and **Threshold** insert a variable into the text: `{device}`, `{value}` and `{threshold}`. The system replaces them with the correct data at the moment of sending.
- If you leave the message text empty, the name of the notification is used as the message text.
- Channels: **In-app** (shown in the MyNav Events window), **Push** (mobile app), **Email** and **Signal**. For email and Signal you also have to fill in the address or phone number field.

Press **Save**. The notification takes effect immediately.

## Where the created notification lives

The notifications you have created are shown in the **My notifications** block under a separate group called **My created notifications**.

The created notifications in their own group, with their number in brackets.

- Heart — mark as a favourite.
- Pencil — edit. The wizard opens pre-filled, with all your earlier choices in place.
- Switch — turn the notification off temporarily without deleting it.
- Bin — delete the notification permanently.

## Teltonika Wiki — where to look up what a parameter means

If the name of a parameter tells you nothing, or the parameter has no name at all, you will find the explanation on the device manufacturer's wiki page.

1. Open [wiki.teltonika-gps.com](http://wiki.teltonika-gps.com).
2. Look up your device model (for example FMB140, FMC234, FMB920).
3. On that model's page, open the section *Teltonika Data Sending Parameters ID*.
4. The table lists each parameter's number (AVL ID), name, unit and multiplier.

**Reading the code:** in our system the code is prefixed with the letters `io`. The code `io10800` means Teltonika parameter number 10800. The code `io113` means parameter 113.

If you do not know your device model or the Wiki table does not make things clear, write to us and we will help you find the parameter. Better one email than a notification with a wrong threshold that never works.

## Limits and recommendations

- One user can create up to 50 notifications of their own.

- Create a notification only for a sensor that your device actually sends — the list already contains only those.
- Always check the unit next to the threshold box.
- Start with a wider threshold and tighten it later, once you see how the sensor behaves.
- Use the fields “and stays for at least” and “Not more often than every” — they prevent a flood of messages.

## If no notification arrives

Go through these points in order:

1. Is the notification switched on? Check the switch on the notification card.
2. Is a channel selected and filled in? For email and Signal the field has to be filled in.
3. Is the threshold in the right unit? Open the notification for editing and look at the unit next to the threshold box.
4. Has the condition been true for a long time already? A notification only arrives on the transition. If the value has been above the threshold the whole time, no new message is sent.
5. Did the sensor send a value? Open the wizard again and check whether the sensor is in the list and whether its current value is updating.

If you have gone through these points and still no notification arrives, contact us. We can check on the server side whether and when the notification was triggered.

If you have been given the right to create sub-users, you can create and manage them yourself. You can assign permissions to sub-users and link them to the vehicles you want. You can also change sub-users' details and, if needed, activate, deactivate or delete them.

If a sub-user has forgotten their password, you can generate a new password for them from this page and send a new sign-in link.

The page shows numerically how many sub-users you have created and how many more you can create.

### Creating a new user

In the first block of the window, fill in the new user's details:

- **User name**
- **User email**
- **Password** – behind the password field there is an icon; clicking it makes the system generate a secure password. Be sure to press that button!
- **Phone**

You can allow and deny permissions for the user according to your own account type and the permissions allowed to you. You can set an "Expiry" date – after that date the account becomes invalid and the user can no longer sign in. Email language – you can choose the language in which the email with the sign-in details and link is sent.

- – the user is saved in the system, no email is sent
- – the user is saved and the first sign-in details are sent to them together with a link

### Configuring a user

After creating a user you can change their details, allow them notifications, link the user to a vehicle associated with you, activate the user, deactivate the user, or delete the user.

#### Editing a user

**Adding notifications** (described below)

**Linking devices (vehicles)** (described below)

## Activating / deactivating a user

**Deleting a user** – the user is removed from the system!

## Notifications for a sub-user

Channels – choose the channels the sub-user is allowed to receive notifications through: Signal · Email · Web · Push

Selectable notifications – only the notifications that are also allowed for you are shown.

## Linking vehicles

User's devices – shows the devices you have already allowed for the sub-user. Press  – a list of the devices you own is shown. Select one or more devices/vehicles and press . After that the selected vehicles are linked to the sub-user. If you have allowed the sub-user reports, they also have the right to see trip history from before their account was created.

## 16 My settings

---

On this page you can view your account details and the package you have, and change your name, password and time zone. You also get an overview of your permissions and of the limits on sub-users and vehicles. If needed, you can also delete the history of a selected vehicle.

### Deleting trip history

 **Warning!** Deleting the trip history removes from the server all location data and positions sent by the device. Deleted data **cannot be restored!** A sub-user you have created cannot delete location data.

After choosing  , a window opens showing the list of vehicles linked to you.

Choosing "Delete data" opens a further window where you can select:

- – all location data the device has sent to the server is deleted
- – you can set the time range for which data is deleted

## 17 Notify us

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Through this window you can report problems to us and also send positive feedback.

When reporting a problem, please describe the situation as precisely as possible. The description could include the following:

- Vehicle name
- When the problem was noticed
- The time ranges when the problem occurred, as precisely as possible
- As precise a description of the problem as possible

 The more precise the details you give, the faster we can identify and solve the problem.

## 18 Parcel tracking

The MyNav environment lets you track a parcel's location and route in real time using dedicated parcel GPS trackers (e.g. ATC700, TAT100 etc.). The parcel tracker wakes up periodically according to the configured interval, sends its current position to the server and then returns to power-saving mode.

### Parcel states on the map

The parcel is shown on the map as an icon whose colour indicates when the device last sent data:

| Colour | Meaning                                               |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| Green  | The device has sent data within the last 10 minutes   |
| Red    | The last data transmission is older than 10 minutes   |
| Grey   | The device has not sent data within the last 24 hours |

 **Note:** Parcel trackers use a power-saving mode — data is not sent continuously but at set intervals. Red does not mean the device is faulty — the next transmission simply has not happened yet.

### Parcel popup window

Clicking the parcel icon on the map opens an information panel showing the device name, the battery charge percentage and the time when data last reached the server.

The following actions are available from the popup:

**Info** – opens the device's more detailed information page.

**Follow** – locks the parcel to the centre of the map, keeping the device always centred in the view.

**Replay** – takes you to the page for viewing the parcel's movement history.

**Address** – shows the exact address of the device's last position.

### Parcel movement history

The movement history is available from the menu: **Reports** → **Parcel**

On the page you can select the parcel device and the period you want and view all recorded positions on the map. In addition to positions, other important information about the parcel is shown.

## Control panel

In the control panel you can select the device, manage which windows are shown and open additional information.

**Show / hide the control panel** – toggles the visibility of the control panel.

**Show / hide the extra information window** – opens or closes the extra information window.

**Show the positions table** – displays a table of all recorded positions.

**„Connect points“** – joins the position points on the map with a line, forming a visual route.

## Extra information window

The extra information window shows a summary for the selected period:

- The device's last battery charge level
- **Start time** – time of the first position
- **End time** – time of the last position
- **Start address** – exact address of the first position
- **End address** – exact address of the last position
- Total number of positions sent during the selected period

## Positions table

The positions table shows all positions recorded during the selected period. Each position has an

button; pressing it shows the exact address of that position.

The MyNav environment shows the vehicle's odometer reading in three different ways, depending on the GPS device's capability, the connection method and the administrator's configuration.

### OBD/CAN odometer

The  field is shown for vehicles whose device sends the real odometer data to the server, taken from OBD or CAN data.

 The user cannot adjust this odometer reading themselves in the MyNav environment.

### Odometer calculated by the GPS device

The  field is shown when the GPS device fitted to the vehicle sends distance data calculated by the GPS device itself. Of the three options this is the more accurate one, but a difference arises between the reading on the vehicle's speedometer and the reading shown on the server.

Using the  gear icon next to the field, the reading can be set by entering the vehicle's current mileage. The server then automatically adds the accumulating kilometres to the value you set.

### Odometer calculated by the server

If the administrator has not configured how the odometer is shown, the  reading is displayed by default as the distance calculated by the server itself. Of the three options this is the least accurate. It can also be calibrated from the gear icon.

### Why does ODO-GPS drift from the vehicle's actual reading?

 **Explanation:** The odometer calculated by the GPS device is based on actual movement between GPS coordinates, not on the vehicle's speedometer or dashboard readings.

Correcting the mileage in the MyNav environment only changes the starting value; it does not change how the GPS device counts kilometres from then on.

A vehicle's speedometer and odometer are set at the factory to show slightly more than the actual speed and distance (permitted under European requirements). GPS, however, measures movement using satellites and shows the real distance.

### Example calculation

| Measurement method  | Speed             | After driving 100 km |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Vehicle speedometer | 100 km/h          | 100 km               |
| GPS-based odometer  | ~95 km/h (actual) | ~95 km               |

This difference grows over time and is normal – the GPS odometer is not faulty or “off”, it measures the distance actually travelled.

## 20 Maintenance and document deadlines

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User guide for the MyNav maintenance module. Overview, concepts and step-by-step instructions for beginners.

### What the module does

The maintenance module keeps two things in order: **recurring services**, which depend on mileage or time, and **document deadlines**, which simply expire in the calendar. The system gives warning about both before the deadline arrives.

Everything the module can do:

| Feature                        | What it means                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Service reminders              | A recurring service whose due point is calculated by mileage, by days, or whichever comes first. Mileage is read automatically from the GPS device's odometer. |
| Document deadlines             | Roadworthiness test, traffic insurance or a freely named document. The warning comes a chosen number of days before expiry.                                    |
| Automatic extension            | After the due point passes, a reminder can shift itself to the next interval. A separate informational message is sent about this.                             |
| Notifications on four channels | Push to the phone, a message in the app's inbox, email and Signal. Selectable separately for each entry.                                                       |
| Quiet hours                    | No push is sent at night. Pending messages are delivered in the morning.                                                                                       |
| Pop-ups on sign-in             | Entries needing attention appear on screen immediately, with quick actions.                                                                                    |
| "Done" questionnaire           | When a service is completed, the date, odometer, provider, description and cost lines with VAT are saved.                                                      |
| Service history                | Every completed job is kept, together with costs and the provider.                                                                                             |
| Reporting                      | A separate view with search and filters, a two-year cost summary and a reading view for each entry.                                                            |
| Export                         | As a PDF document or an XLSX analysis table. The filters set on screen carry over.                                                                             |
| Tyre overview                  | The home page also shows a summary of the tyre module. The tyres themselves are in a separate module.                                                          |

## Four concepts

The rest of the guide is easier once these four things are clear.

| Concept           | Explanation                                                                                                                                                       |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Reminder          | A recurring job that comes round again: oil change, timing belt, greasing. It has an interval — in kilometres, in days, or both.                                  |
| Document deadline | A one-off date that expires: roadworthiness test, insurance. It has no interval, only an expiry date and a warning window.                                        |
| Warning window    | How much time or how many kilometres before the deadline the system starts giving notice. By default 500 km for mileage, 14 days for days, 30 days for documents. |
| Postponing        | Silencing the message for 1 day, a week or two weeks. The deadline itself does not change — only the notifications stop.                                          |

### Why this difference matters

“Done” on a reminder moves the next due point forward. “Update deadline” on a document asks for a new expiry date. That is why these two kinds of entry behave differently in the pop-up as well.

## Where things are

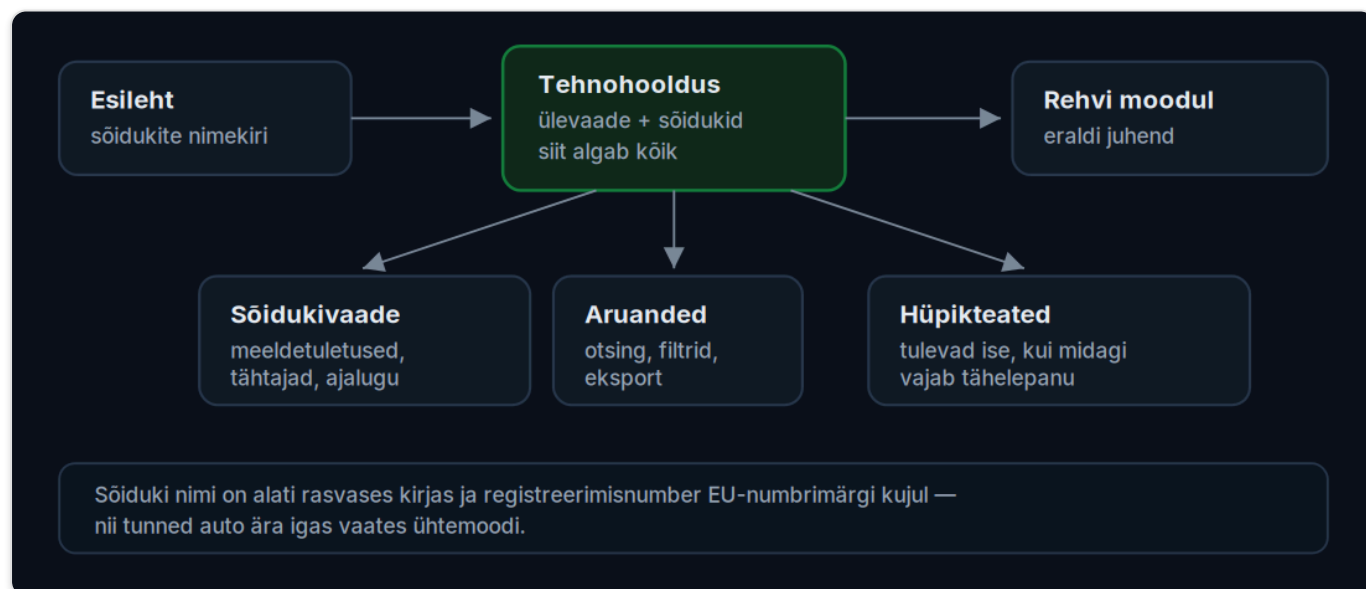
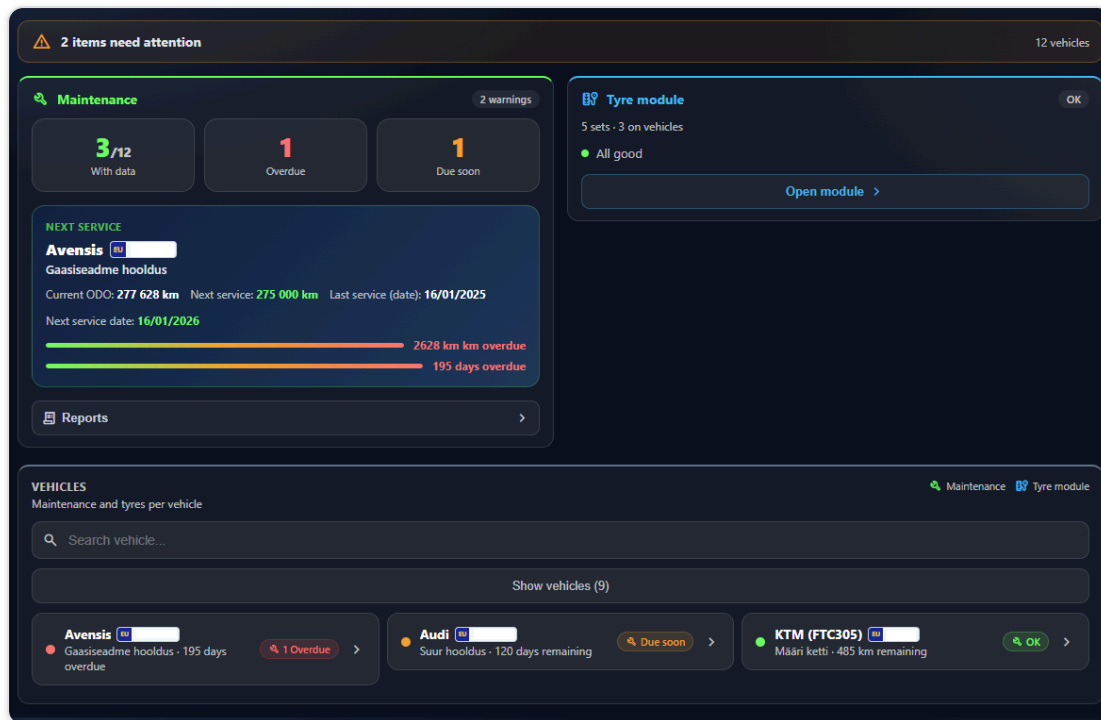


**Figure 1.** Overview diagram. Maintenance is the central view: from there you reach the vehicle, the reports and the tyre module.



**Screenshot 1.** The maintenance home page. At the top the attention bar, on the left the maintenance summary together with the next service, on the right the tyre module panel. At the bottom the vehicle list with a search field.

## Getting started

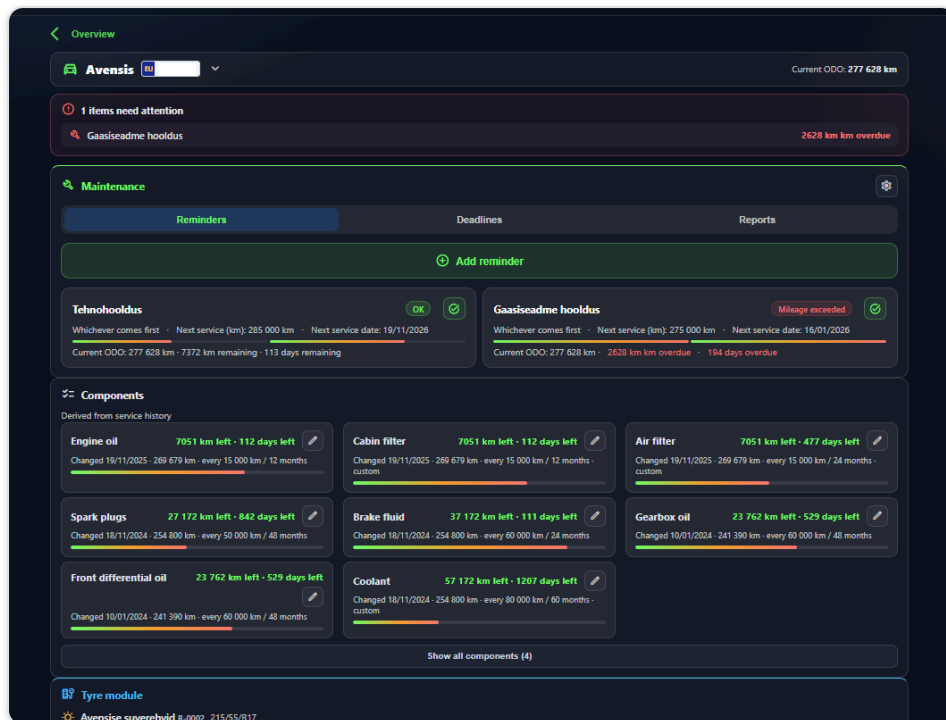
When the module is open for the first time, do these four things in order. After that the system takes care of it itself.

### 1. Open maintenance and select a vehicle

At the top there is a vehicle selector with a search field. If you have many vehicles, start typing the name or the beginning of the registration number — the list narrows at once.

#### Result

You see the selected vehicle's reminders, deadlines and history.



**Screenshot 2.** The view of a single vehicle. At the top the vehicle selector and the current odometer, then the items that need attention, the reminders with their due dates and the remaining life of the components.

## 2. Enter the document deadlines first

The roadworthiness test and insurance are the most painful to forget and the easiest to enter — only the expiry date is needed. Start with those.

## 3. Add one reminder and see how it behaves

Take the most ordinary job, for example an oil change. Enter the date of the last service and the odometer reading — the system calculates the next due point itself.

### Result

The entry appears in the vehicle view. When the due point is near it turns yellow, and red when overdue.

## 4. Choose how you want to be notified

Each entry has notification channels. Choose at least one. If you choose email or Signal, you must enter the address or phone number alongside.

### Result

The system checks once an hour and gives notice when the warning window opens.

### Tip

Do not enter everything at once. Complete one vehicle, watch for a couple of days how the messages arrive, and only then enter the rest of the fleet. That way you find the right warning windows for yourself before writing them into thirty vehicles.

## Creating a service reminder

Uus meeldetuletus

NIMETUS

Õlivahetus

INTERVALLI TÜÜP

Läbisõit

Päevad

Kumb enne

INTERVALL (KM)

15 000

HOIATA ENNE (KM)

500

VIIMANE HOOLDUS

12.03.2026

ODOMEETER SIIS

248 100

Järgmine hooldus: 263 100 km

Süsteem arvutas selle ise. Hoiatus algab 262 600 km juures.

TEAVITUSKANALID

Push

Veeb

E-post

Signal

E-posti ja Signali puhul lisandub sihtväli.

Salvesta

Figure 2. The reminder form. Field names and order match the real form; the styling is schematic.

## Which interval type to choose

| Type                  | When it suits                                      | Example                                  |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Mileage               | The job depends on how much the vehicle is driven. | Oil change every 15 000 km               |
| Days                  | The job depends on time, not use.                  | Air-conditioning service every 12 months |
| Whichever comes first | Both apply and whichever is reached first counts.  | 15 000 km or 12 months                   |

Automatic extension

If you switch this on, the reminder moves itself to the next interval once the due point passes. A calm green message is sent about it — that is not a warning, just information. It suits jobs that are done regularly anyway and whose due point you do not want to move by hand.

## Document deadline

The document form is shorter. A type and an expiry date are needed.

### 1. Choose the type

Roadworthiness test, traffic insurance or custom. For a custom one, also write a name — for example

“ADR certificate” or “Tachograph calibration”.

## 2. Enter the expiry date

This is the date written on the document.

## 3. Set the warning window

30 days by default. You can set more for the roadworthiness test if you want time to book an appointment calmly.

### Result

The message comes at the start of the warning window and once more two days before the deadline.

### Please note

If you leave the name empty, the entry is shown by document type — “Roadworthiness test”, “Traffic insurance”. That is perfectly fine and usually even clearer than a custom name.

## When the service is done

“Done” is not just a tick. It opens a questionnaire that saves the job into the history together with the costs. That is exactly what makes later reporting possible.

### Hooldus tehtud — Õlivahetus

|            |            |                |
|------------|------------|----------------|
| KUUPÄEV    | ODOOMEETER | TEOSTAJA       |
| 24.07.2026 | 263 240    | Autotehnika OÜ |

KIRJELDUS

Õli + filter, kontrollitud pidurivedelik

KULUREAD

|                 |            |         |                |
|-----------------|------------|---------|----------------|
| Mootoriõli 5W30 | art. 55021 | 62,00 € | + käibemaks    |
| Õlifilter       | art. 11902 | 14,50 € | käibemaks sees |

+ Lisa rida

Kokku 91,38 €

Kinnita ja salvesta

**Figure 3.** The “Done” questionnaire. Each cost line has a VAT choice with three states.

## The three VAT states

For each cost line you choose how the amount you entered should be interpreted. This matters, because in the report the amounts are added up according to that choice.

| Choice       | Meaning                                         | For 50 €               |
|--------------|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| + VAT        | You entered the net amount, VAT is added.       | 62,00 €                |
| VAT included | You entered the final amount, VAT is inside it. | 50,00 € (incl. 9,68 €) |
| no VAT       | There is no VAT at all.                         | 50,00 €                |

### After confirming

The reminder's next due point is recalculated, the job goes into the history and the costs into the report.  
The message disappears.

## Notifications and pop-ups

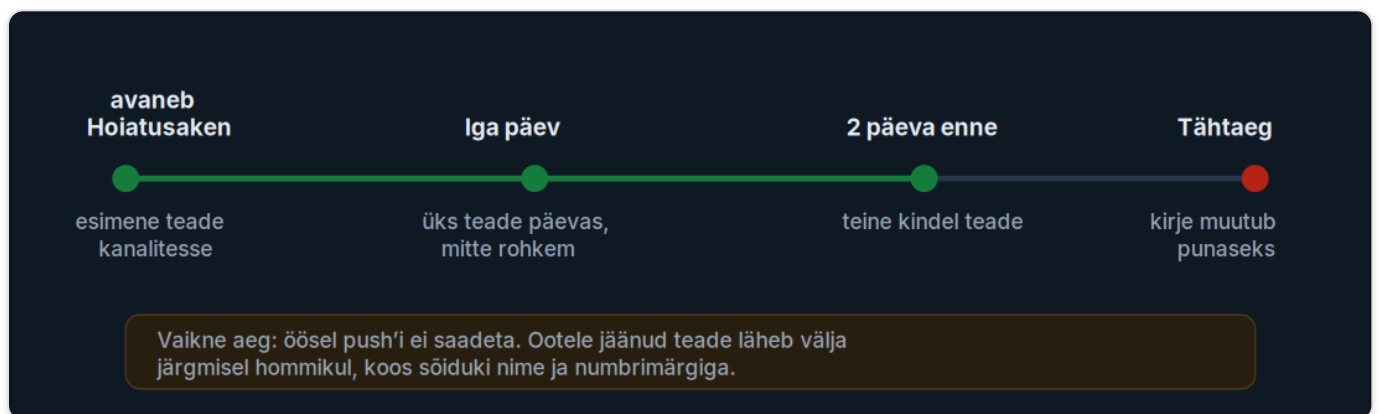


**Figure 4.** The life cycle of a notification. The system checks the situation once an hour.

## Pop-up on sign-in

If something needs attention, a message appears on screen when you sign in. If there are several, you can move between them using the dots at the bottom or by swiping.

| Button                 | What it does                                                                                                       |
|------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Done / Update deadline | Takes you to the right page and opens the questionnaire straight away. You do not have to look the entry up again. |
| Open Maintenance       | Takes you into the module without marking anything.                                                                |
| Postpone               | Silences the message for 1 day, a week or two weeks.                                                               |
| Close                  | Moves to the next message. The entry itself remains and the message will come again.                               |

### The automatic extension message

It looks different: green, calm, with a single “Got it” button. Nothing needs doing with it — it says that the due point moved by itself. If you press “Got it”, that message does not come back.

## Reporting and export

Reports open from the home page as a separate view. That is a deliberate choice — reporting needs the whole screen, not a narrow box inside some other view.

**Screenshot 3.** The report view. At the top the two-year summary, then the search and the filters, and the list of records with the total. This picture was taken in the dark theme.

### What the report view offers

- **Two-year summary** — the previous and current year side by side, so you can see whether costs are growing.
- **Scope switch** — this vehicle only, or the whole fleet.
- **Search** — by text from the description, the provider or the name.
- **Filters** — year, month, vehicle, provider.
- **Reading view** — clicking an entry opens a readable view with a table of cost lines. Editing has a separate button, so nothing is changed by accident.

## Export

The export button opens a confirmation window that shows the **filters currently in force** as chips and states how many entries and what total will be exported. That way you do not accidentally send a file with the wrong scope.

| Format | When to choose it                                                                                     |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| PDF    | When the file goes to someone to read — the accountant, a customer, the archive. A designed document. |
| XLSX   | When you want to calculate, filter or sum yourself. A flat table, one row at a time.                  |

### Tip

Set the filters on screen exactly, check how many entries are in the list, and only then press export. The export window shows the same number — if it differs from what you expected, the filter means something other than you thought.

## Permissions

A user has either **full rights** or **entry rights**. The difference is mainly about money.

| Action                         | Entry rights | Full rights |
|--------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Adding reminders and deadlines | yes          | yes         |
| Marking a service as done      | yes          | yes         |
| Seeing cost amounts            | no           | yes         |
| Exporting reports              | no           | yes         |
| Deleting entries               | no           | yes         |

This way a driver or workshop employee can enter services without seeing the whole fleet's cost accounting.

## Tips and troubleshooting

## Frequently asked questions

| Question                                                        | Answer                                                                                                                                                                          |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A message came, but I cannot deal with it now. What happens?    | Press "Postpone". The deadline itself does not change, only the notifications stay silent for the chosen time. The entry remains in the list.                                   |
| I pressed "Close" — has the message gone now?                   | No. "Close" simply moves to the next message. The entry comes back until it is done or postponed.                                                                               |
| Why does the mileage not update immediately?                    | The system reads the odometer once an hour. The freshest reading may be up to an hour old. This is deliberate — that way the system does not load the GPS service every second. |
| I marked a service as done, but the next due point looks wrong. | Check which odometer reading you entered in the questionnaire. The next due point is calculated from that, not from the current reading.                                        |
| Do I have to choose the channels again for every entry?         | Yes, channels are per entry. This is deliberate: for a roadworthiness deadline you may want an email, for an oil change only a message in the app.                              |

## If something does not work

### **No message arrives**

Check three things in order: (1) does the entry have at least one channel selected, (2) for email or Signal, is the target field filled in, (3) is the entry postponed. If push does not arrive at night that is normal — it is delivered in the morning.

### **The screen shows old information**

Do a hard refresh: on a computer Ctrl+Shift+R, on a phone close the app completely and open it again.

## 21 Tyre module — sets and changes

User guide for the MyNav tyre module. Overview, concepts and step-by-step instructions for beginners.

### What the module does

The tyre module answers three questions that tend to get lost in a big fleet: **which tyres are on which vehicle, how much life they have left** and **when the next change is due**. The system reads mileage from GPS itself, so nobody has to track a set's wear by hand.

| Feature                        | What it means                                                                                                                                               |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Set register                   | Each set gets its own code (R-0001) and can also get its own name. Season, size, manufacturer, production date, tread depth, storage location.              |
| Automatic mileage              | While a set is on a vehicle, its mileage grows by itself from the GPS odometer. For a trailer the distance covered is calculated from the location history. |
| Service-life tracking          | Three limits at once: mileage, age in months and tread depth. Each is signalled separately.                                                                 |
| Assigning to a vehicle         | One vehicle, one set. The old link is closed automatically and the mileage is frozen into the set.                                                          |
| Trailers                       | The same logic applies to trailers with a BLE sensor.                                                                                                       |
| Planning a change              | Date, company, address and which set goes on. The warning comes before the change.                                                                          |
| “Done” questionnaire           | Completing a change saves the history, writes the cost lines and swaps the sets itself.                                                                     |
| Season check                   | The system warns when winter tyres have become mandatory but some vehicle still has summer tyres on.                                                        |
| Search and filters             | Search by name, size, vehicle or storage location; filter by season, condition, location and vehicle.                                                       |
| Notifications on four channels | Push, a message in the app, email, Signal.                                                                                                                  |
| Vehicle view                   | For one vehicle: current tyres, remaining service life, upcoming changes and previous sets from the history.                                                |

| Feature              | What it means                                                        |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Reporting and export | Two years of costs, search, four filters, reading view. PDF or XLSX. |

## Four concepts

| Concept      | Explanation                                                                                                                                                                                                                |
|--------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Set          | Four (or another number of) tyres that go together. A set is a permanent thing — it exists even when it is in storage. Each set has the code R-0001 and, if you like, its own name, for example "Näidisauto summer tyres". |
| Link         | The fact that a set is currently on one particular vehicle. The link starts at assignment and ends when the set is taken off. During the link the set's mileage grows automatically.                                       |
| Change event | A planned future change: which vehicle, when, where and who does it. It is a calendar entry, not a link. If you mark it as done, a new link is created by itself.                                                          |
| Service life | How much of the set is left. It is measured in three dimensions at once: mileage against the limit, age against the limit and tread depth against the minimum.                                                             |

## How things relate to each other

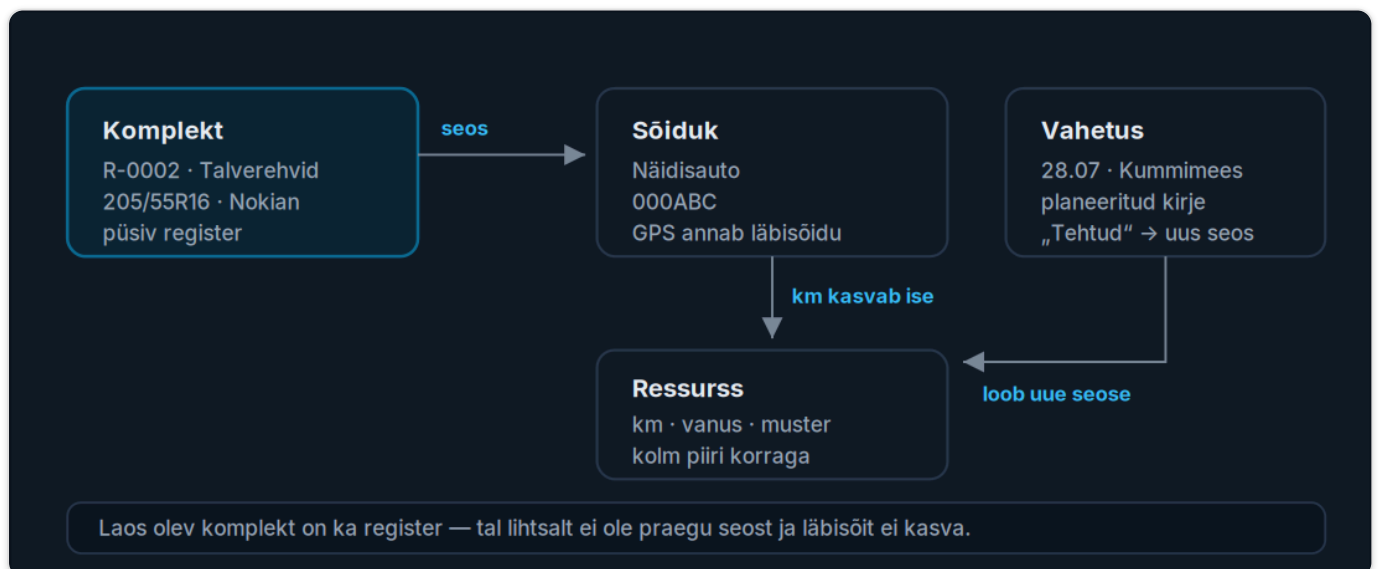
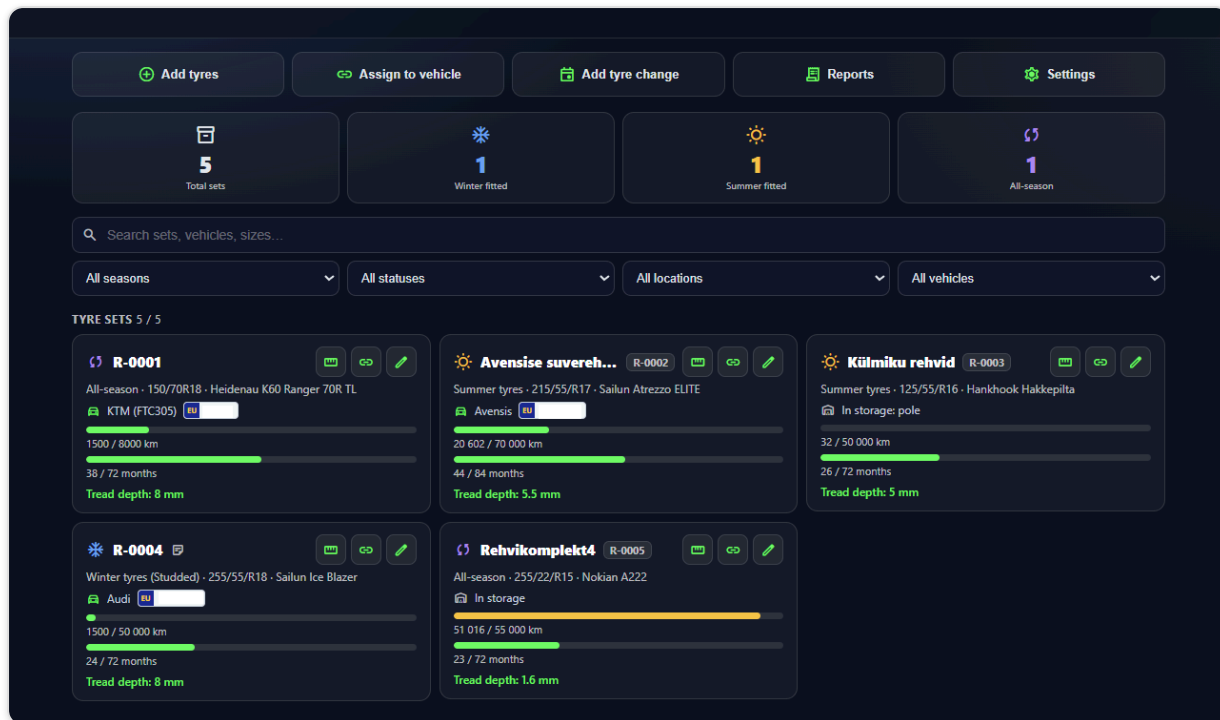


**Figure 1.** The set is permanent, the link is temporary, the change is a plan. Service life is calculated from the mileage accumulated during the link.

## Getting started

The tyre module opens from the maintenance home page with the Tyre module button. At the top there are five action buttons that cover the whole workflow.



**Screenshot 1.** The tyre module overview. At the top five action buttons, then the number of sets by season, the search and four filters, and the set cards with their remaining-life bars.

## 1. Open Settings and review the defaults

Before entering sets, decide what a normal service life for a set is in your operation. These values are pre-filled into every new set's form and save a lot of clicks later.

## 2. Add the first set

Start with one vehicle that currently has tyres on it. Enter the season, the size and the tread depth.

### Result

The set gets the code R-0001 and appears in the list marked "In storage".

## 3. Assign it to a vehicle

Press the swap icon on the set's card, or use the "Assign to vehicle" button.

### Result

The card now shows the vehicle's name and registration number. From that moment the mileage starts to grow.

## 4. Wait an hour and check

The system collects mileage once an hour. If the vehicle has been driven meanwhile, you will see on the set's card that the number has moved.

### Tip for a large fleet

Enter the sets that are **currently fitted** first — those pay off immediately. Sets sitting in storage can be



## Adding a tyre set

\* Näidisauto talverehvid

R-0002

Näistrehvid · 205/55R16 · Nokian Hakkapeliitta

Näidisauto EST 000ABC

Läbisõit

32 000 / 50 000

Vanus

23 / 72 kuud

Mustrisügavus: 5,5 mm

Nimi või R-kood

Oma nimetus on esikohal,  
kood jääb kõrvale kiibiks.

Kolm kiirnupp

↕ mustrisügavus · ⇄ määrab  
täisredaktor

Ressursiribad

Näitavad kohe, kui palju  
on veel alles.

**Figure 2.** The structure of a set's card. Clicking the card does **not** open the full editor — the pencil button does that.

## Form fields

| Field                          | Explanation                                                                                                                                                     |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Custom name                    | Optional. If you fill it in, it is shown first instead of the R-code. Recommended: put the vehicle's name here and you will find the set by search immediately. |
| Season                         | Winter, summer or all-season. For winter there is an extra choice of studded or friction tyres.                                                                 |
| Size, manufacturer, model      | Free text. The size is searchable — worth filling in.                                                                                                           |
| Production date                | You can enter a date or a four-digit DOT code. For example 2223 means week 22 of 2023 — the system shows a preview at once.                                     |
| Mileage at entry               | If the set has already been used, enter its existing mileage here. The system adds new mileage on top.                                                          |
| Maximum mileage / age          | Pre-filled from the settings. These are the limits at which a warning appears.                                                                                  |
| Tread depth + measurement date | The date is set to today automatically when you change the depth.                                                                                               |
| Storage location               | Where the set sits when it is not on a vehicle. A searchable field.                                                                                             |

| Field                 | Explanation                                   |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| Notification channels | Where you want to be notified about this set. |

## Assigning to a vehicle

Assigning means: this set is now on this vehicle and its mileage starts to grow.

### 1. Press the swap icon on the set's card

Or use the “Assign to vehicle” button at the top and choose both sides yourself.

### 2. Choose a vehicle or a trailer

The list contains both GPS vehicles and trailers with a BLE sensor.

### 3. Confirm the warning if one appears

If the vehicle already has a set fitted, or the chosen set is on another vehicle, the system asks for confirmation.

#### What happens then

The old link is closed and the mileage accumulated so far is frozen into the set. Not a single kilometre is lost.

#### One vehicle, one set

This is a deliberate restriction. If you assign a new set to a vehicle, the old one is automatically released and goes to storage. That way a situation where the system thinks one vehicle has two sets fitted at once cannot arise.

## Where the mileage comes from

| Device type | How mileage is counted                                                                                               |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| GPS vehicle | Directly from the device's odometer. The system takes the difference from the previous check and adds it to the set. |
| BLE trailer | A trailer has no odometer — the distance covered is calculated from the location history.                            |

In both cases the calculation runs **once an hour**. The number may be up to an hour old, and that is normal.

## Tyre change

## Planning a change

The “Add tyre change” button creates a calendar entry. Fill in the vehicle, the date and, if you wish, the company and address. The most useful field is **the set going on** — if you choose it in advance, the system performs the swap for you later.

### Conflict warning

If you choose a set that is currently on another vehicle as the one going on, the system warns you. It is usually a mistake — but if you really are moving tyres from one vehicle to another, you can continue with confidence.

## When the change is done

Press “Done” on the change card. A questionnaire opens that does three things at once: saves the history, writes the costs and swaps the sets.

### Rehvid vahetatud — Näidisauto 000ABC

|                                |                          |                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| TEOSTAJA                       | AADDRESS                 | ODOMEETER      |
| Kummimees OÜ                   | Tartu mnt 12, Tallinn    | 263 240        |
| ALLA LÄHEB                     | MAHA TULEB → HOIUKOHT    |                |
| R-0004 · Näidisauto suverehvid | R-0002 → Ladu A, riiul 3 |                |
| KULUREAD                       |                          |                |
| Rehvivahetus 4 ratast          | 48,00 €                  | + käibemaks    |
| Rehvide hoiustamine            | 25,00 €                  | käibemaks sees |
| Kinnita ja vaheta              |                          | Kokku 84,52 €  |

**Figure 3.** The change questionnaire. On confirmation the sets are swapped automatically: the new one goes on, the old one to storage.

### After confirming

The old set's mileage is frozen, a new link is opened, an entry with costs appears in the history and the change event disappears from the list.

## Large fleet: search and filters

With fifty vehicles you quickly end up with a hundred sets. At the top of the overview there is a search field and four filters that work together.

Kõik hooajad ▼

Kõik seisundid ▼

Kõik asukohad ▼

Kõik sõidukid ▼

Rehvikomplektid

12 / 100

Loendur näitab, mitu kirjet filtri järel alles on ja mitu kokku.

**Figure 4.** Search and filters. The search filters both sets and upcoming changes at the same time.

| Filter    | When it is useful                                                                                                |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Search    | Finds by name, R-code, size, manufacturer, storage location and linked vehicle. Case does not matter.            |
| Season    | During the seasonal change: show only winter tyres.                                                              |
| Condition | “Needs attention” leaves only those that have passed a limit or are nearly done. This is the most useful filter. |
| Location  | On a vehicle or in storage. When taking stock, choose “in storage”.                                              |
| Vehicle   | All sets and changes for one vehicle at once.                                                                    |

### Tip

The filters work together. “Winter” + “in storage” shows how many winter sets have reached the store in spring — and if that number is smaller than the number of vehicles, a set has gone missing somewhere.

## Notifications and pop-ups

The tyre module gives notice for two reasons: **a change is due** or **a set's service life is running out**. In both cases the pop-up carries exactly the buttons that actually resolve that situation.

| Situation                     | Main button         | Why that one                                                                                                |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A change is due               | Tyres changed       | Opens the questionnaire and swaps the sets.                                                                 |
| Mileage or age used up        | Extend service life | Raises the limit (+5 000 / +10 000 km or +6 / +12 months). The warning goes away for real, not temporarily. |
| Tread depth below the minimum | Update tread depth  | Lets you enter a new measurement. The minimum itself cannot be lowered from here.                           |

In addition, every message has **Open Tyre module**, **Postpone** and **Close**.

**Why tread depth cannot be “extended”**

The minimum tread depth is not your choice but a legal requirement. That is why in this situation the system offers a new measurement rather than lowering the limit. If the new measurement is still low, the tyres really are finished. The minimum can be changed in Settings, but that is a deliberate decision, not a side effect of dismissing a warning.

How to read the numbers in a message

The exceeded value is **red and bold**, the limit stays normal. That way you see immediately **what** is over, not only **that** something is.

| Line in the message            | How to read it             |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Mileage: 51 000 km / 50 000 km | Mileage is over the limit  |
| Age: 23 / 72 months            | Age is fine                |
| Tread depth: 1 mm / min 1,6 mm | Tread is below the minimum |

Reporting and export

Reports open from the “Reports” button as a separate view, exactly as in maintenance.

← Overview

Export

2026  
**240.00 €**  
6 entries

2025  
**0.00 €**  
0 entries

Search by vehicle, provider or description

All years

All months

All vehicles

All providers

6 entries

240.00 €

|            |              |                               |          |
|------------|--------------|-------------------------------|----------|
| 27/07/2026 | KTM (FTC305) | R-0001 fitted                 | 0.00 €   |
| 27/07/2026 | Audi         | R-0004 fitted -               | 0.00 €   |
| 24/07/2026 | KTM (FTC305) | R-0001 off, Rehvikomplekt4 on | 100.00 € |
| 23/07/2026 | Audi         | Kälmiku rehvid fitted -       | 40.00 €  |
| 23/07/2026 | Audi         | Kälmiku rehvid removed -      | 50.00 €  |
| 23/07/2026 | Audi         | Tyre change -                 | 50.00 €  |

**Screenshot 2.** The tyre module report view. The costs of two years side by side, the search and the filters, and the list of records with the total.

- **Two-year summary** — how much the tyres cost in the previous and current year.
- **Search and four filters** — year, month, vehicle, provider.
- **Reading view** — clicking an entry opens a readable view with a table of cost lines.
- **Export** — as a PDF document or an XLSX analysis table; the screen's filters carry over and the confirmation window shows them before saving.

## Settings

There are three groups in the settings. They affect the whole module at once.

### Season dates

| Setting                     | Default    |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Winter tyres allowed from   | 15 October |
| Winter tyres mandatory from | 1 December |
| Studded tyres off by        | 31 March   |
| Summer tyres allowed from   | 1 March    |

Based on these, a season warning appears at the top of the overview, for example “3 vehicles have summer tyres fitted — winter tyres are mandatory!”.

### Tread depth minimums

By default **3,0 mm in winter** and **1,6 mm in summer** — these match Estonian requirements. A set may also have its own stricter limit; in that case that one applies.

#### Check the rules in force

The dates and minimums are the system's defaults. Requirements can change and differ by country — if you drive abroad or are unsure, check the regulations in force. The “Restore legal defaults” button brings the defaults back.

### Defaults for a new set

Maximum mileage (50 000 km by default) and maximum age (72 months) are pre-filled into every new set's form. Set them to suit your fleet and you will not have to type them each time.

### Tips and troubleshooting

## Frequently asked questions

| Question                                                                   | Answer                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| I assigned a set to a vehicle, but the mileage still shows the old number. | The calculation runs once an hour. Wait until the next full hour. If the number does not move then either, check whether the vehicle has been driven at all.                                                 |
| Where does a set's mileage go when it is taken off a vehicle?              | Nowhere. The kilometres accumulated during the link are frozen into the set. If the same set goes on again later, counting continues from the same point.                                                    |
| What is the difference between "Postpone" and "Extend service life"?       | "Postpone" silences the message temporarily — the limit stays the same and the warning comes back. "Extend service life" raises the limit for real and the warning goes away until the new limit is reached. |
| Why can I not see a set in the list?                                       | Check the filters. The most common reason is that a filter is still active from a previous search. The counter in the section header, "12 / 100", tells you immediately whether a filter is on.              |
| Can trailer tyres be tracked too?                                          | Yes, if the trailer has a BLE sensor. Mileage is calculated from the location history. Everything else works the same way.                                                                                   |
| I entered a DOT code but the date came out wrong.                          | The DOT code has four digits: two for the week, two for the year. 2223 = week 22 of 2023. If the preview shows something else, check the order of the digits.                                                |

## If something does not work

### No message arrives

Check whether the set has at least one notification channel selected and whether the entry has been postponed. No push is sent at night — it arrives in the morning.

### The screen shows old information

Hard refresh: on a computer Ctrl+Shift+R, on a phone close the app completely and open it again.

## 22 Permissions (package)

---

Our environment works on the basis of packages and permissions. When an account is created, the package is assigned according to your choice and includes certain permissions by default. The administrator can add and remove these permissions.

If you have been given the right to create sub-users, you can pass on part of your permissions to sub-users or restrict them.

### Descriptions of permissions

- **Read only** – the user can only view data and cannot change anything in the system.
- **Devices – read only** – the user cannot modify devices, but other permissions may be allowed.
- **Disable reports** – the user has no access to the reports module, including the “Replay” module. Scheduled reports may still be allowed.
- **Disable scheduled reports** – the user has no access to the scheduled reports module.
- **Disable notifications** – the user has no access to the notifications module.
- **Allow ODO editing** – the user may calibrate the vehicle's odometer reading on the vehicles page.
- **Allow extra map** – the user may see the additional topographic map layer.
- **Allow GPRS commands** – the user may access the GPRS command page and see the GPRS commands the administrator has assigned to them.
- **Enable device CMD prompt** – the user has full access to the GPRS command page and can send the device any GPRS command.

### History

By default, vehicle location data is stored on the server for 3 or 12 months, depending on the package chosen. At the user's request the retention period can be changed.

### Allowed devices

Each package includes a maximum allowed number of devices, which determines how many devices are included in the package price. If needed, the number of devices can be increased for an extra fee.

### Sub-users

Each package includes a maximum allowed number of sub-users, which determines how many sub-users are included in the package price. If needed, the number of sub-users can be increased for an extra fee.

**i** In the app you can choose Estonian, English, Russian or Finnish. On first launch the app asks for permission to send notifications – this permission must be granted for the app to work fully.

From the second or third sign-in onwards you can enter the app with a fingerprint. Whether this works depends on the device and its settings. The app can receive push notifications.

### Step 1 – Download the app

Use the link below to download the app, or scan the QR code.

**i** To scan the QR code the app asks for camera permission – allow it temporarily.

Google Play Store – link to download the app:

GPS Lahendused – MyNav app on Google Play Store

QR code for downloading the app:

**i** In the app you can choose Estonian, English, Russian or Finnish. On first launch the app asks for permission to send notifications – this permission must be granted for the app to work fully.

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App Store – link to download the app:

MyNav app on the App Store

QR code for downloading the app:

**i** The guides can be found after signing in: Settings → Guides

## 25 Signal (messaging app)

---

Signal is a secure messaging app that lets you send text messages, images and videos and make voice and video calls. The app uses end-to-end encryption, which means the content of messages is visible only to the participants in the conversation and third parties cannot read it.

**In the MyNav GPS tracking environment, Signal is used as one of the notification channels.** This means that if the user has selected "Signal" as the channel in the notification settings, the notification for that event is sent to the specified phone number through the Signal app. The notification sound, alert style and visual presentation can be adjusted by the user according to their phone's capabilities and the Signal app's settings.

Signal works much like well-known messaging apps such as WhatsApp and Facebook Messenger, but its distinguishing feature is a very strong emphasis on privacy and data protection. The app does not collect unnecessary data about users and its development is open source.

💡 The Signal phone number is **the same mobile number** that was used when installing and first setting up the Signal app. That is why MyNav's Signal notifications are always sent to the phone number registered with the Signal app.

Signal is widely used by journalists, security specialists, government employees and organisations for whom secure and confidential communication matters. The Signal app can be used both on a mobile phone and on a computer.

Official website: [signal.org](https://signal.org)

Official support: [support.signal.org](https://support.signal.org)

Download: [signal.org/download](https://signal.org/download)

### Installing the Signal app – Android

Download link: [Google Play – Signal](#)

You can use the QR code to download the app:

On first launch, Signal asks for several permissions needed for the app to work correctly. It is recommended to allow them so the app can send and receive messages, show notifications and use the phone's contact list to find contacts who use Signal.

During setup you are asked to enter **your mobile phone number**, which the Signal account is registered with. After entering the number, an **SMS confirmation code** is sent to it, which must be entered in the app to confirm the phone number.

Follow the instructions shown on the app's screen. During setup you are usually asked to:

- confirm the phone number using the SMS code
- set a profile name
- create a **PIN code** for security, used to recover the account and protect the settings

Once these steps are complete the app is ready to use, and you can start sending and receiving Signal messages and use the app to receive notifications.

## Installing the Signal app – iOS (iPhone)

Download link: App Store – Signal

On first launch, Signal asks for several permissions needed for the app to work correctly. It is recommended to allow them so the app can send and receive messages, show notifications and use the phone's contact list to find contacts who use Signal.

During setup you are asked to enter **your mobile phone number**, which the Signal account is registered with. After entering the number, an **SMS confirmation code** is sent to it, which must be entered in the app to confirm the phone number.

Follow the instructions shown on the app's screen. During setup you are usually asked to:

- confirm the phone number using the SMS code
- set a profile name
- create a **PIN code** for security, used to recover the account and protect the settings

Once these steps are complete the app is ready to use, and you can start sending and receiving Signal messages and use the app to receive notifications.

## 26 Mobile network location (LBS)

Cellular location, or LBS (*Location Based Service*), is a paid add-on service of MyNav that makes it possible to locate the vehicle even when there is no GPS signal (for example in an underground car park, a closed garage, the cargo bay of a van, or when a GPS jammer is used). In that case the location is determined from the mobile network cell towers within whose coverage the device currently is. The page provides tools that help locate the vehicle ("Forced tracking" and "Theft mode (LBS)").

Every time cell tower data arrives from the device, MyNav calculates the location from several independent sources at once and compares the results. When the sources point to the same place, a high confidence rating is shown next to the location. This way you can immediately see how reliable the result is, without having to judge it yourself.

### How accurate the system is

| Situation                               | Typical accuracy |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|
| Sources confirm each other (green mark) | 150–250 m        |
| Normal conditions in a city             | 250–400 m        |
| Only one source, no confirmation        | 250–500 m        |
| Rural area, sparse tower network        | 400–1000 m       |
| Weak coverage, single tower             | up to 3000 m     |

**i Good to know.** The most accurate result is produced when several independent sources confirm each other. According to our measurements, the error in that case is typically below 200 metres, and nine times out of ten below 312 metres. An LBS location does not replace GPS accuracy, but in case of theft it is often the only way to learn the approximate location of the vehicle.

### Activating the service

To activate the service, please contact us. We will activate the service on your account and device, and an additional menu item Cellular location will appear. Together with the service we grant your account the permission Allow GPS/LBS mode change. With it you can, if you wish, pass the right to use theft mode on to your sub-users as well.

### Theft tools

**1. Forced tracking.** In normal mode, GPS devices go to sleep after a certain time or when the relevant conditions are met. When the Forced tracking (*On Demand Tracking*) function is switched on, the GPS

device starts sending data to the server every 10 seconds, and if automatic extension is not selected, this lasts for 1 hour.

**2. Theft mode (LBS).** FTC and ATC series GPS devices can use either a GNSS or an LBS source for positioning. In normal mode, i.e. GNSS, the GPS device uses satellites to report its position, and the position always comes with the information of the single connected cell tower. In LBS mode, satellite reception is switched off and the GPS device starts using up to five towers instead of the previous one. The device starts reporting its position considerably more often and uses **ONLY** cell towers as its location source. Use this function only when you are certain that the GPS device is **NOT** sending GPS positions (for example in case of theft, when a GPS jammer is suspected, or the vehicle is in a place with no GPS reception). The function is not available for FMB or FMC series devices.

## Device capabilities

The theft tools open via the red shield icon on the top bar of the page. The window shows only the options your device supports:

| Device series         | Forced tracking                        | Theft mode (LBS)                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| FTC (permanent power) | Yes                                    | Yes                                         |
| ATC (battery powered) | No — it would drain the device battery | Yes                                         |
| FMB / FMC             | Yes                                    | No — the device does not support tower mode |

## Using the page

Select the vehicle and the history period and press [Load](#). The location points of the selected period are drawn on the map and can be switched on and off one by one in the **Layers** block:

- **GPS points** (blue) — the device's GPS locations
- **Tower: our database** (green) — tower location from our own database
- **Tower: OpenCelliD** (orange) — tower location from the international public database
- **Tower: Google** (purple) — tower location from Google's database
- **Accuracy circles** — the area shown around each point where the device may actually be

The number of points is shown after the layer name. [Connect points](#) joins points close in time with a line, and [Real-time update](#) adds new locations to the map as soon as they arrive. The link [How to read the map](#) opens a short explanation directly on the page.

## How to find the most likely location of the vehicle

The point on the map is the calculated location, and the circle around it is the accuracy estimate — the area where the device may actually be. The smaller the circle, the more accurate the location. The most important rule is simple: **when several circles of different colours overlap, the vehicle is most likely inside the overlapping area** — that area appears darker on the map.

Clicking on a point opens more detail: time, source, accuracy estimate and confidence rating. The confidence rating shows how well the different sources confirm each other:

- **Sources confirm — high confidence** (green) — several sources point to the same place. According to our measurements, the error in that case is typically below 200 metres.
- **Sources partially overlap** (yellow) — there is a moderate difference between the sources; the actual error is usually a few hundred metres.
- **Sources diverge — caution** (red) — the sources point to different places and the error can be several kilometres. In that case it is worth waiting for the next location or contacting us.
- **1 source** (grey) — the result is confirmed by only one source, so there is nothing to cross-check it against.

The same confidence rating is also shown on the page's info card next to the vehicle's latest location — green text means the latest location is confirmed by several sources.

## Granting the permission to a sub-user

If your account has the permission **Allow GPS/LBS mode change**, you can grant the right to use theft mode to your sub-user as well. Open the **Users** page, add a new user or edit an existing one, and tick **Theft mode** in the **Permissions** block. The info button at the end of the row explains exactly what this permission gives the sub-user.

## What to do in case of theft

**Step 1 — switch on the notification for incoming locations.** On the **Cellular location** page, press the bell icon and select which location should trigger a notification: **LBS location (cellular)** and/or **GPS location**. You receive the notification as soon as the device sends a new location, in the selected channels (Signal, the MyNav app) and in the **Events** inbox on the front page. Tapping the link in the notification opens the location view of the right vehicle immediately, and a second link stops the notifications with one tap.

Repeated locations of a vehicle standing in the same place are not notified again. When forced tracking is on and the vehicle is moving, notifications arrive in a rhythm: three notifications in a row, then a 5-

minute pause. This way you are not flooded with notifications even though the device sends a location every 10 seconds.

**Step 2 — if GPS positions are coming: switch on forced tracking.** If the vehicle has been stolen but GPS positions are arriving on the map, switch on forced tracking. The server sends the GPS device a command that switches it into *On Demand Tracking* mode: the device starts sending its position every 10 seconds for up to 1 hour at a time and does not go to sleep during that period. GPS keeps working normally.

If extension is not selected, tracking ends by itself after at most 1 hour and the device returns to its normal mode on its own. The option  makes the server extend the tracking every hour until you switch it off manually. Note that during automatic extension the device's power consumption is higher because it does not sleep — prolonged use may drain the vehicle battery.

**Step 3 — if GPS positions are NOT coming: switch on theft mode (LBS).** If there is no GPS position (for example a GPS jammer is used or the vehicle has been taken into an enclosed space), switch on theft mode. MyNav switches the device's positioning: the GNSS module is turned off and the location is determined from the mobile network (LBS). The device starts reporting its location considerably more often and uses only cell towers as its location source. This way the location also comes from places where there is no GPS signal at all.

Before switching on, the system reads the device's current settings and remembers them, and on deactivation restores them exactly as they were and verifies the result. While theft mode is active, the device does not use GPS as its location source even if it has contact with the satellites.

 **NB!** Theft mode must be switched off manually once it is no longer needed. The system never switches it off by itself. Use the mode only when you are certain that GPS positions should be arriving but you do not see them in the map view. If you suspect a GPS jammer is being used, switch on both: forced tracking and theft mode.

## Notifications and switching off

Every switch-on and switch-off produces a notification both on your phone (push) and in the Events inbox on the front page: "Forced tracking ON / OFF / ENDED" and "Theft mode ON / OFF". If the tracking time ran out by itself, a separate notification is sent about it.

The modes are independent of each other: neither switches the other on or off, and they can be used separately or together. When at least one mode is running, a red button  appears at the bottom of the window, stopping all running modes at once and in the correct order.

Switching a mode on or off can take time, because the server's commands reach the device only when it wakes up and connects. If possible, please also notify us by phone at +372 56878790.

### If the service is not subscribed

Even if the Cellular location service has not been activated for you, we can activate it ourselves in case of theft and help locate the vehicle — we offer our customers 24/7 support. Bear in mind, however, that activation takes time and the system starts collecting the device's tower data only after activation. Earlier cellular locations cannot be obtained retroactively.

 **NB! In case of theft, time is critical.** If the service is activated in advance, the system collects tower data continuously and the vehicle's trail exists from the first minute. We recommend subscribing to the service before you need it.

### 1. What is it for?

If an OBD or CAN device is installed in your vehicle, MyNav also reads the fuel level directly from the vehicle's on-board computer.

- MyNav detects refuellings automatically — from the report you see when and how much the vehicle was refuelled.
- It calculates the actual fuel consumption — not only according to the average, but really on the basis of the fuel used from the tank.
- It sends notifications — both for a refuelling and for an unexpected fuel loss (for example theft).

The vehicle's own fuel sensor is never a precision scale. It measures the position of the float in the tank, which is why the reading may differ slightly from reality — especially with a completely full or a completely empty tank. MyNav contains a smart noise and error filter and a calibration option with which you can bring the reading to the accuracy of the filling station receipt

### 2. How does it work?

MyNav monitors your vehicle's fuel level constantly and looks there for the pattern of a refuelling:

the level rises sharply and **stays there**. Random sensor fluctuations (for example fuel sloshing in bends or a reading that "recovers" during the night) are filtered out — these are not refuellings and no notification is sent about them. The same logic works in the opposite direction as well: if the fuel level drops sharply without driving, it may be a fuel loss, and a separate notification can be set up for that.

Every detected refuelling is saved in one place, from where it is shown by **all** MyNav modules:

- **Notifications** — you get a message as soon as the refuelling has been confirmed in the data (usually within a few minutes). The message contains the level before and after the refuelling.
- **Reports → Summary** — in the "Refuellings" column you see the amount refuelled on each day and in the "Fuel used" column the actual consumption.
- **Scheduled reports** — the reports arriving by e-mail show exactly the same information.

### 3. Setting the tank size

Open **Menu** → **Vehicles** → **select the vehicle** → **Edit** and fill in the field "Tank size (L)" — enter the vehicle's official tank capacity (you will find it in the owner's manual or in the technical data). **Save**.

Why this is important: some devices send the fuel level as a percentage — in that case the tank size is needed so that MyNav can show the amounts in litres. For a device that sends litres, this is reference information that MyNav uses in the future to assess whether the reading is correct.

## Calibrating the fuel reading with a refuelling receipt

### When is it needed?

Most of the time it **is not** — if the refuelling amounts in the report match your filling station receipts, do not do anything. Calibration is needed when you notice that MyNav systematically shows refuellings as a smaller or larger amount than what is written on the receipt (the on-board computer of some vehicles simply under-reports the fuel level).

Calibration teaches MyNav to know the "handwriting" of the sensor of your particular vehicle.

### How to calibrate? (You do not have to calculate anything!)

- **Fill the vehicle's tank full** (the larger the refuelling, the more accurate the result — at least 15 litres).
- In MyNav, open **Menu** → **Vehicles** → **select the vehicle** → **Edit**.
- Find the block "**Fuel reading calibration**", enter **the amount on the receipt** into the field (for example 83.44) and press **Calibrate**.
- Done! The system itself compares the receipt with the detected refuelling, calculates the correction factor and applies it automatically. You get a confirmation in the notifications.

Enter only **the receipt of the last refuelling**, and the refuelling **must not be older than 24 hours**. The safest is to enter it right at the filling station or on the same day. That rules out the receipt being linked to the wrong refuelling.

### What do the answers mean?

**"Refuelling found. The new factor will be applied automatically within a few minutes."** — everything is fine, MyNav found your refuelling and applies the calibration itself. After a few minutes the message **"Calibration applied"** arrives.

**"Receipt saved. The calibration will be applied automatically when the refuelling is confirmed in the data (up to 24 h)."** — you entered the receipt before the data of the vehicle reached the server (for example right at the filling station). No problem — MyNav waits for the data and does everything itself. If the refuelling is not confirmed within 24 hours, you will get a message about that as well.

**"The detected refuelling is too small for calibration."** — the amount refuelled was less than 15

litres; an accurate factor cannot be calculated from such a small amount. Refuel more the next time and try then.

**"The amount on the receipt does not match the detected refuelling."** — the number you entered differs too much from the detected refuelling. Check that you entered the amount of the correct (last) receipt.

### **Is one time enough?**

As a rule yes. If you want the result to be even more accurate, you can calibrate on the next couple of refuellings as well — MyNav combines the latest receipts smartly, so that one mistake never spoils the result.

## **5. Frequently asked questions**

**Why does MyNav show a refuelling as a couple of litres smaller than the receipt?** The vehicle's sensor does not "see" a completely full tank — the last litres of the filler neck and the nozzle remain outside the scale of the sensor. After calibration the difference is usually only within 1–3%. A small difference is normal and does not indicate an error.

### **Why does a very small refuelling (less than ~10 L) not give a notification?**

Such a small amount remains within the natural fluctuation of the sensor — if MyNav reacted to every such change, you would constantly get false notifications. Smaller refuellings are still visible in the report.

### **The vehicle stood still all night and in the morning the sensor showed slightly more fuel — did somebody add fuel?**

No. Cold fuel contracts and the float "settles" — the morning reading is indeed often slightly higher. MyNav recognises such a pattern and does not count it as a refuelling.

### **I got a message about a fuel loss — what should I do?**

Check the vehicle. A sharp drop notification on a standing vehicle may indicate fuel theft or a leak. From the report you see the exact time and the amounts.

### **Does calibration change earlier data as well?**

The refuellings of the last weeks are recalculated with the new factor, so the reports become more accurate retrospectively.

### **I have a car with a gas system (petrol + LPG) — what does MyNav show?**

MyNav monitors the petrol tank via the on-board computer. When driving on gas, petrol consumption is practically absent — this is a normal picture, not an error.

### **Who has the right to change the tank size and the calibration?**

Every user who sees the vehicle in their MyNav account, via the "Edit" window of the vehicle.

