User Manual

NavNGo Limousine

Navigation software for Limousine

UK English

July, 2007 (2.1)

Nav N Go

Copyright note

The product and the information contained herein may be changed at any time without prior notification.

This manual nor any parts thereof may not be reproduced or transmitted in any form either electronically or mechanically, including photocopying and recording, without the express written consent of Nav N Go Ltd..

Whereis® map data is © 2007 Telstra Corporation Limited and its licensors

Data Source © 2007 Tele Atlas N.V.

Austria:	© BEV, GZ 1368/2003
Denmark:	© DAV
France:	© IGN France
Great Britain:	Ordnance Survey data with permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown Copyright
Italy:	© Geonext/DeAgostini
Northern Ireland:	© Ordnance Survey of Northern Ireland
Norway:	© Norwegian Mapping Authority, Public Roads Administration / Mapsolutions
Switzerland:	© Swisstopo
The Netherlands:	Topografische ondergrond Copyright © dienst voor het kadaster en de openbare registers, Apeldorn

Thank you for choosing NavNGo Limousine as your door-to-door in-car navigator. Read the Quick Start Guide first and start using NavNGo Limousine right away. This document is the detailed description of the software. Although NavNGo Limousine can easily be discovered by experience, it is still recommended that you read through this manual to clearly understand the exact function of each button and icon.

Table of Contents

1   Warnings and safety information

NavNGo Limousine is a navigation system that helps you find your way to your selected destination. It will determine your exact location with the help of an attached GPS device. The position information obtained from the GPS receiver will not be transmitted anywhere, so others will not be able to track you by the help of this program.

If you are the driver of the vehicle, we recommend that you operate NavNGo Limousine before beginning your journey. The driver's attention should be on the road. Plan your route before departure and pull over if you need to change route parameters. NavNGo Limousine has a built-in (optional) Safety Mode that will prevent you from using the program functions if your car is in motion. Unless a passenger will be the only one to operate NavNGo Limousine, we strongly encourage you not to turn the Safety Mode off.

It is also important that you look at the display only if it is absolutely safe to do so.

You should always observe traffic signs and road geometry before you obey any instruction from NavNGo Limousine. If you need to deviate from the recommended direction, NavNGo Limousine will suggest a modified route according to the new situation.

Never place the device or the display where it can obstruct the view of the driver, is within the deployment zone of airbags, or where it can cause injuries in case of an accident.

For further information, please consult the End User License Agreement: Page 83.

2 General information

NavNGo Limousine is a navigation system optimised for in-car use. It provides door-to-door navigation for both single and multi-point routes using adaptable route parameters. NavNGo Limousine is capable of planning routes throughout the whole installed map set. Unlike some other products, NavNGo Limousine does not require that you change maps or switch to a poorly detailed general map to navigate between map segments or countries. You always have complete freedom to go wherever you wish. Just select your destination and go.

You can access all functions of the program by using buttons on the remote control unit. With the help of these buttons you can travel through all the screens of the program. Most of the screens (especially menu functions and settings) can be accessed from several other screens, minimising the number of actions needed to reach the desired function.

On menu and setting screens, if a screen button has a hardware button equivalent on the remote control unit, the symbol of the hardware button is displayed beside the screen button in a small square.

3 Operating NavNGo Limousine (Controls)

NavNGo Limousine is designed for easy operation. All controls are available on the remote control unit.

3.1 The remote control unit

The remote control unit contains all the buttons you need to operate the software.
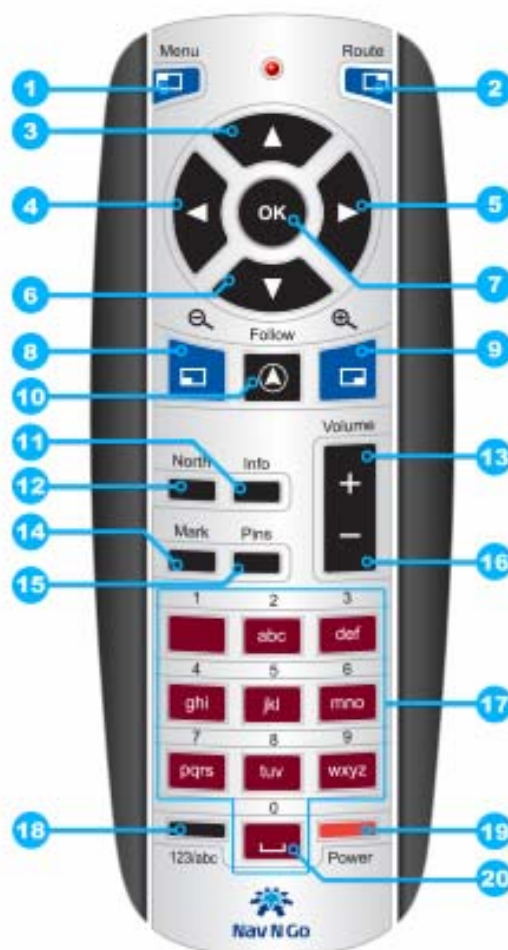
No.	Main function	Other functions
1	Opens/closes the Menu	Starts the function in the top left corner of menu and setting screens
2	Opens the Route Information screen	Starts the function in the top right corner of menu and setting screens
3	Moves the cursor up/forward on maps	Moves the highlight up in lists and menus
4	Moves the cursor left on maps	Moves the highlight left in lists and menus, clears the last entered letter/figure when entering text or numbers.
5	Moves the cursor right on maps	Moves the highlight right in lists and menus.
6	Moves the cursor down/backward on maps	Moves the highlight down in lists and menus
7	Opens the Cursor menu	Makes selection in lists, initiates the highlighted function on menu and setting screens
8	Zooms out maps	Starts the function in the bottom left corner of menu and setting screens
9	Zooms in maps	Starts the function in the bottom right corner of menu and setting screens
10	Jumps back to the GPS position and enables Smart Zoom if the map has been moved or scaled	
11	Opens/closes the Point Information box of the Cursor	
12	Cycles among Track-up, North-up and Overview map modes	
13	Unmutes sound	Press and hold to turn volume up
14	Sticks a drawing pin in the map at the Cursor	
15	Cycles through drawing pins already stuck in the map	
16	Mutes all sound	Press and hold to turn volume down
17	Enters letters or numbers on keyboard screens	
18	Switches between alphabetic and numeric keyboards	
19	Press and hold to turn the unit power on/off	
20	Enters 0 (zero) on numeric, and space on alphabetic keyboards	Opens the About screen

3.1.1 Power on/off

Use this button to turn the power of the Limousine on or off any time. To turn off the device you need to press and hold the button for 2 seconds.

When you turn the device back on, NavNGo Limousine will continue the navigation as soon as the attached GPS determines the location again.

While the device is switched off, the GPS will not work, no position will be calculated, track log will not be saved, and navigation will stop.

3.1.2 Menu

This button will open the Menu of NavNGo Limousine. The Menu will be described in detail later: Menu.

Press it again to return to the map screen (Cockpit). This button will also jump to the map screen from various other screens.

3.1.3 Zoom in and out

Zoom will change the scale of the map in both 2D and 3D map modes. Zoom out shows a larger part of the map, while Zoom in shows a smaller part of the map in more detail.
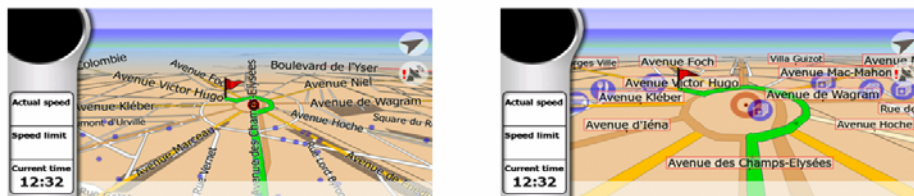
The automatic Smart Zoom function will do the necessary zooming for you when navigating (zooms out if the next turn is at a distance to let you see far ahead and zooms in when approaching a turn to give you a better view of the upcoming manoeuvre). If you manually change the zoom level, Smart Zoom will no longer scale the map by itself (automatic tilting and rotating remains active).

You need to press the Follow button to return the zoom control to Smart Zoom.

3.1.4 Route Information screen

To give easy access to the most important data screen during navigation, this button is reserved for opening the Route Information screen. The Route Information screen will be described in detail later: Page 33.

3.1.5 Point Information box

If you have moved the map or selected a point in the Find menu (i.e. the Cursor, the red dot with the radiating red circles appear), press the Info button, and an information box will appear next to the Cursor.

The box contains the street address of the Cursor, and if there are POIs close to the Cursor, their names appear under the address.

Push this button again to disable the information box.

This button will not function during normal navigation. If you need information about your current position, simply press any of the direction buttons, and the Cursor with the information box appears immediately.

As an alternative to turn this information box on and off you can use the Popup Info button in the Quick menu (Page 40).
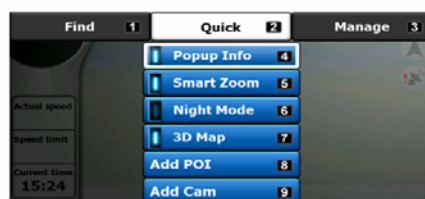
Note: Maximum 4 of the closest POIs can be listed in the Point Information box. Press 1, 2, 3 or 4 on the numeric keypad to open the data of the respective POI in the list. If more than 4 POIs are near, only 3 POIs will be listed, and the 4th in the list will be the label "More...". Press 4 to open the list of all POIs and road safety cameras near the Cursor.

3.1.6 Mark – sticking a drawing pin in the map

The quickest way to 'record' a reminder on the map is to press the Mark button. Whenever your GPS position is available and Lock-to-Position (Page 29) is enabled, NavNGo Limousine will stick a drawing pin into the map at the current position. If you have disabled Lock-to-Position by selecting a point on the map (Page 24), the Pin will appear at the position of the Cursor.

Press this button again to remove the Pin. If you wish to remove a previously set Pin, move the Cursor near to it, and press the Mark button. If the Cursor is close enough, this will remove the Pin instead of placing a new one.

3.1.7 Pins - show next pin

Press this button, and the Cursor will jump to the next Pin in the list. Pressing the button again will cycle through all the saved Pins.

This can be useful if you attempt to find one of your Pins, or if you wish to remove some of them.

3.1.8 Mute all sounds

By pressing the Volume Down button you can quickly mute all sounds of the Limousine. This will not modify the volume level and the enabled or disabled status of the voice guidance or the key sounds (all to be set on the Sound Settings screen), just mutes the sound output. Press Volume Up to re-enable sounds.

You can check whether sounds are muted or not by the help of the sound muting icon shown on the map screen.

Note: Sound can be muted in Sound settings (Page 68), too. There you have a Master slider. That you can use to fully turn down the volume of the device. When you do so, the program becomes muted.

3.1.9 Follow

This button has no effect during normal navigation.

If you have moved or scaled the map, a special icon (an open hand) appears on the map screen, and pressing this button will re-enable normal navigation (Lock-to-Position and Smart Zoom).

3.1.10 Volume up and down

This control will adjust the master volume of NavNGo Limousine. Press and hold the upper part to make navigation and key sounds louder, or press and hold the lower part to turn them down. When you use this control, the current master volume level will be displayed in the centre of the screen for a few seconds.

If you press the Volume Down button momentarily, the sound output will be muted. See also Page 14.

3.1.11 The direction buttons and OK

Push the left, right, up or down buttons to move the Cursor on the map. Press OK to open the Cursor menu with route planning options.

In lists the direction buttons move the highlight in the respective direction, while pressing OK makes the selection.

On menu and settings screens the directions buttons move among the displayed functions. Pressing OK will start the highlighted function.

3.1.12 North

You can view the map screen in three different presentation modes. This button will cycle through them in the following order. The current presentation mode is displayed by an arrow in the top right corner of the map screen.

The usual map orientation for navigation is Track-up. It means NavNGo Limousine rotates the map during navigation to always face the direction of your travel. In this mode an arrow (compass) points towards North.

Push the North button to switch to North-up mode. Now the map is fixed to keep facing North. The icon changes to show the new rotation mode.

Push the button again to enter Overview mode. This mode looks similar to the North-up mode with one difference: the zoom level in this mode has a fixed default to give you a better look of where you are on the map. You can change the zoom level at any time, this will not cause the Hand icon to appear, but when entering Overview mode later, the default zoom level will be restored.

The arrow representing your position will be fixed in the middle of the screen. When you move the map in Overview mode, the Hand icon will appear, and when you push the Follow button, it will move the map to have your current position in the middle of the map again.

You can set up NavNGo Limousine so that it will switch to Overview mode during navigation when the next turn is far away. You can specify this distance and the fixed zoom level of Overview in Advanced settings (Page 75).

An aeroplane icon indicates Overview mode.

Push the button again to return to Track-up (automatic rotation) mode.

3.1.13 The numeric keypad

The lower part of the remote control unit is a numeric (and alphanumeric) keypad.

Use these buttons (1-9 and 0) to enter numbers, or if text needs to be input, use them as if you were writing an SMS message: press the buttons repeatedly to have the desired letter displayed on the screen.

For example if you press the button '5' several times, the display will show the following characters (one after the other): J - K - L - J - K - ...

If you need to enter space, push 0 (zero).

If you need to clear the last entered letter or figure, push the left direction button.
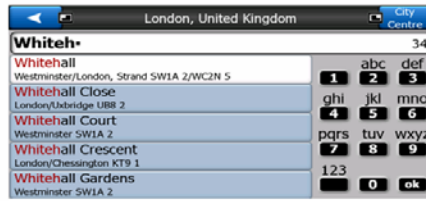
Note: The button 0 (zero) has a special function if pressed when the map screen is displayed. Pressing it will open the About screen (Page 20), where you can find information about the map licenses you have, the creators of NavNGo Limousine and the legal aspects of using the program.

3.1.14   123/abc

This button will toggle the lower part of the remote control unit between a numeric and an alphanumeric keypad.

The program will always choose the most probably needed keypad for you, but if you wish to change it (e.g. to enter numbers in a street name), push this button to alter the keypad layout.

When entering letters or numbers is possible, the current keypad layout is always shown in the right section of the screen.

3.2 Displayed controls

The input channel of NavNGo Limousine is the remote control unit. This section describes the controls that appear on the screen, and how you can use them with the remote control unit.

3.2.1 Direct selectors

Some of the settings can be chosen from a short list of possible values. If the values can be described graphically, all values are available on the screen.

Move the highlight on the desired value, and then press OK to make the selection.

3.2.2 List selectors

When the values in the list need to be named, only the current value is shown (sometimes together with a short description) in a horizontal stripe with arrows at both ends.
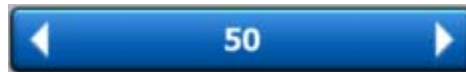
Highlight the selector (white border), and press the left or right direction buttons to change the value. You need not confirm your selection. As soon as you leave the screen, the selected value becomes effective. (The only exception for this is the Time Zone setting, where you need to press the OK button to change the previous value.)

In cases, when the left and right buttons have another function, first you need to activate the control by pressing OK. Now you can change the value with the left and right buttons. Press OK again to leave this setting.
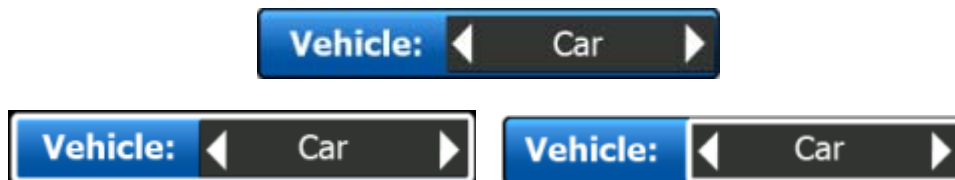
3.2.3 Sliders

When a feature has several different unnamed (numeric) values, NavNGo Limousine will show sliders that look like analogue potentiometers to set the desired value.

If the value limits are not displayed at the ends of the slider, the leftmost position means the minimum value, while the rightmost position represents the maximum value.

In cases, when the left and right buttons have another function, first you need to activate the control by pressing OK. Now you can change the value with the left and right buttons. Press OK again to leave this setting.

3.2.4 Switches

When a function can only have two values (mainly Enabled and Disabled), a switch is used. Unlike with list selectors, the horizontal line contains the name of the function and not the current status. There is a lamp on the left to show whether the function is active or not.

When the lamp is dark , the function is not selected. When it is lit , the function is enabled. Highlight the desired switch, and push OK to toggle between the enabled and disabled status.

3.2.5 Virtual keypads

NavNGo Limousine is designed in a way that you only need to enter letters or numbers when it is inevitable. In these cases a numeric keypad is displayed. This keypad can also be used as an alphanumeric keypad such as if you were writing an SMS message on a mobile phone. The operation of the keypad is described here: Page 16.
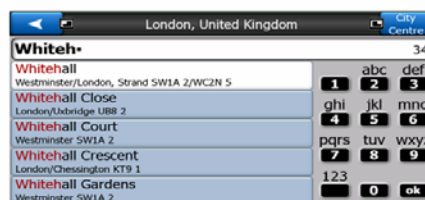
4 Discovering the program through the screens

The best way to discover NavNGo Limousine is to explore each screen in detail, and to find out how to move from one to another. Read this chapter for a guided tour.

The program starts with the root of the screen hierarchy, the map screen (Cockpit). All other screens can be accessed from here.

4.1 About screen

Press the 0 (zero) button when the map is shown to open this screen. The About screen is not used in normal navigation. It is there to inform you about the map licenses you have, the creators of NavNGo Limousine, and the legal aspects of using the program.

4.2 The map

The most important and most frequently used screen of NavNGo Limousine is the screen with the map (Cockpit screen). The elements of the map are described here. For the controls and special functions of the map screen see Page 28.

The current version of NavNGo Limousine is primarily intended for land navigation. That is why the map in NavNGo Limousine looks similar to paper roadmaps (when using daytime colours and 2D map mode). However, NavNGo Limousine provides much more than regular paper maps can. The look and the contents can be changed.

4.2.1 2D and 3D map views

Besides the classical top down view of the map (called 2D mode), there is a perspective view (3D mode) that gives a view similar to that seen through the windscreen with the possibility to see far ahead.

It is easy to change between 2D and 3D modes. Use the switch in the Quick menu (Page 41) to quickly switch between the two modes.

Note: 3D view is only useful for navigation. As you zoom out, the view angle will automatically be raised. Finally 2D view will be reached. When you zoom back in, 3D view will gradually return.

4.2.2 Zoom levels

NavNGo Limousine uses high quality vector maps that let you see the map at various zoom levels, always with optimised content. Street names and other text objects are always displayed with the same font size, never upside down, and you only see as many streets and objects as needed to find your way around the map. Zoom in and out to see how the map changes.
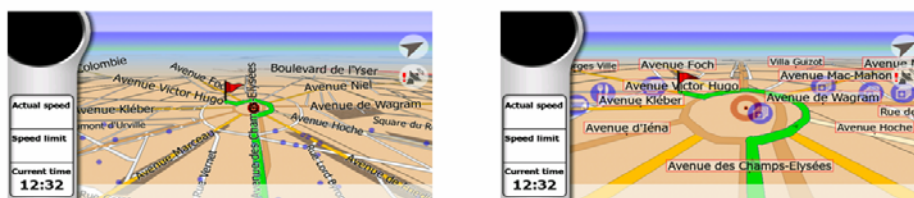
Changing the scale of the map is very easy. Push one of the Zoom buttons to scale the map up or down (Page 12).

Note: If you need to zoom out briefly to locate your position on the map, use the Overview mode instead of zooming out and back in. The Overview mode is a 2D North-up view that can be started by pressing the North button (Page 15) twice.

Note: NavNGo Limousine has a special Smart Zoom function for navigation that automatically rotates, scales and tilts the map in 3D map mode to always give you the optimal view in your current situation. When approaching a turn, it will zoom in and raise the view angle to let you easily recognise your manoeuvre at the next junction. If the next turn is at a distance, it will zoom out and lower the view angle to flat in order to let you see the road in front of you.

4.2.3 Daylight and night colour schemes

The different colour schemes let you adjust NavNGo Limousine to the brightness of the environment. Use the daylight and night colour schemes accordingly. Daylight colours are similar to paper roadmaps, while the night colour schemes use dark tints for large objects to keep the average brightness of the screen low, with carefully selected colours to still keep you informed about all the necessary information on the screen.

Note: The automatic day/night mode is based upon the current date and GPS position by which NavNGo Limousine calculates the exact sunrise and sunset times on the particular day at the particular location. Using that information NavNGo Limousine can automatically switch between the colour schemes a few minutes before sunrise, when the sky has already turned bright, and a few minutes after sunset before it gets dark.

Tip: There are several daytime and night colour schemes included with NavNGo Limousine. To select the one that suits your needs the best, make your selection in Settings (Page 74).

Note: The colours mentioned and screenshots included in this manual refer to the default daytime and night colour schemes. They may not look the same in the schemes you have chosen.

Tip: If you use NavNGo Limousine after sunrise or before sunset, look for the sun in the sky in the map background using a flat 3D view. It is displayed at its actual position to give you another way to orientate, and also to provide some eye candy.

4.2.4 Streets and roads

The similarity of NavNGo Limousine to paper roadmaps is also convenient when it comes to streets, the most important elements of the map concerning navigation. NavNGo Limousine uses similar colour codes to those you are accustomed to, and the width of the streets also refers to their importance, so it will not be difficult to tell a highway from a small street.

Streets and roads have names or numbers for identification. Of course, this information can be displayed on the map. NavNGo Limousine uses two different ways to show street labels. The conventional way is the same as a roadmap – it displays the name of the street aligned with the street. The alternative is a kind of virtual signpost stuck into the street itself.

You need not choose between the two modes. NavNGo Limousine will use the one best for the current tilt and zoom level. Zoom in to have only a few streets on the map, and start tilting up and down to see how NavNGo Limousine switches between the two modes in an instant.

Note: The automatic switching is on even when using Smart Zoom. At first you may find it odd, but later you will discover how it adjusts the displayed information to the current view of the map. It is important, as the driver must be able to read the map at a glance.

Tip: If you do not want to be bothered by street names during navigation, turn them off in Map Options (Page 74).

4.2.5 Other objects

To help orientate you, the map also contains objects that have no other navigating function than to help you recognise your location on the map. These are surface-waters, large buildings, forests, etc.

Tip: These objects are normally displayed using textured polygons that look natural to the eye. You may wish to switch the textured display off (Page 74) to free some of the resources of your Limousine by replacing textures with plain coloured surfaces.

4.2.6 Current position and Lock-on-Road

When your GPS position is available, a blue arrow (yellow when using night colours) shows your location on the map.

The direction of the arrow represents your heading. The arrow is sized and vertically rotated with the zoom and tilt levels to always look realistic.

NavNGo Limousine has a built-in Lock-on-Road feature that always puts the position arrow on the road, on the axis of the street in case of one-way streets, or on the side of the road where you drive (e.g. on the right in Germany and on the left in the U.K.) on two-way roads.

The location received from the GPS receiver is shown as a blue dot on the map. This can help you locate your position if the GPS accuracy is poor, and the Lock-on-Road system puts you on the wrong street. It is also the location saved in the track log (Page 44).

When the GPS position is lost, the arrow turns grey, but the journey continues on the recommended route for a short period of time with the speed last detected before the GPS position was lost. When the next route event is reached, or after 40 seconds, the arrow stops, and remains grey until GPS reception returns. This way short tunnels can be crossed without losing the position.

4.2.7 Selected map point, also known as the Cursor

During normal navigation, the Cursor is the position arrow that shows your location and heading. When you move the map, or select a point in Find (Page 55), the centre of the screen becomes the Cursor, marked with a small red dot and permanently radiating red circles to make it conspicuous at all zoom levels and map density. You can use this point as the destination of your route, you can search for a POI near to it, mark it with a drawing pin, save it as a POI or as a road safety camera.

4.2.8 Marked map points (Pins)

The Cursor can be marked with a Pin. Pins are shown as being stuck in the map. A Pin is visible at all zoom levels and remains in its position until you unpin it, or delete all Pins in Advanced settings (Page 73).

The colour of the Pin is automatically selected by NavNGo Limousine. Different colours help you identify a Pin in the History list (Page 61) later. There they are shown together with their address and GPS Coordinates.

To place a Pin in the map, or to remove the Pin close to the Cursor, press the Mark button.

Tip: A quick way to tell the coordinates of a location you found on the map is to Mark it with a Pin, and then look for the coordinates in the History list (Page 61).This way you also save the coordinates with the Pin for later reference. If you do not need the coordinates later, just select the point and start Find Coordinates (Page 61).

4.2.9 Visible POIs (Points of Interest)

NavNGo Limousine comes with thousands of built-in POIs, and you can create your own POI database as well. Having all of them displayed on the map would make the map too crowded. To avoid this, NavNGo Limousine lets you select which POIs to show and which ones to hide (Page 45) using their categories and subcategories.

POIs are represented by icons on the map. For a built-in POI it is the icon of the subcategory of the actual POI. For points you create, it is the icon you had chosen when you created the POI (it can be changed later).

These icons are large enough to recognise the symbol, and semi-transparent so as not to cover the streets and junctions behind them.

When the map is zoomed out, the icons are not shown. As you zoom in, small dots appear at the locations of visible POIs. Zooming in further makes the full icons appear.

If two points are too close to each other so that icons overlap, a multi-POI icon ⊡ is shown instead of individual ones. Zoom in more to see them separately. (Should the two POIs have the same icon, this icon will be displayed instead of the multi-POI icon.)

Note: When navigating, POI icons can be disabled together with street names (Page 74). If you still need this information during your journey, just move the map to disable Lock-to-Position (Page 29). This will restore street names and POI icons immediately. Now press the Follow button to reactivate Lock-to-Position.

4.2.10 Road safety cameras

Road safety cameras, such as speed cameras and red light cameras are special POI types in NavNGo Limousine. They are described in detail here: Page 51.

4.2.11 Elements of the Active Route

NavNGo Limousine uses a multi-destination routing system in which you have a start point (your current location if GPS position is available), a destination, the line of the active leg of the route, and optionally via points and inactive legs. They are all shown on the map.

4.2.11.1 The start point, via points and the destination

These points are represented by coloured flags. A blue flag represents the start point, white flags show the via points, and a red flag marks the final destination.

4.2.11.2 Animated turn guidance

Animated arrows represent all route events other than the above-mentioned special points. These arrows show the direction in which you need to continue your journey.

4.2.11.3 The active leg of the route

The active leg is the section of the route you are currently driving. If you have not added any Via points, the whole route will be the active leg. When Via points are present, the active leg is the part leading from your location to the next via point.

The active section is displayed in green / red. It is always the most conspicuous part of the map even when in the background of a 3D map view.

The line of the route is displayed on the driving side of the road for two-way and on the axis in case of one-way streets. When the map is zoomed in and the line is wide enough, small arrows show the direction of the route. This can be useful if you preview the route before starting the journey or when entering a complex junction.
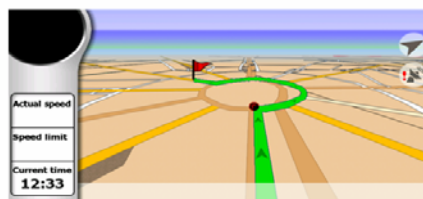
4.2.11.4 Inactive legs of the route

Future sections of a route are inactive. They are also shown on the map with the same colour but a darker tint than the active one. An inactive route section becomes active as soon as you reach its starting Via point.

4.2.11.5 Roads in the route excluded by your preferences

Although you can choose whether to include or avoid some road types in Route parameter settings (Page 69), sometimes they are impossible to avoid near the starting point, via points or the destination.

If so, NavNGo Limousine will display those segments of the route with an alternate colour.

4.3 Screen with map (Cockpit)

Having explained the contents of the map, the description of the other parts of the map screen follows.

The Cockpit screen is for driving purposes. Besides showing the map, it contains some additional travel information if you are just cruising (speed, current street you are driving in, speed limit for the current street), and some more route data if you are navigating (e.g. next street in your route, distance to travel, type of the next route event). This screen is typically used in 3D Track-up mode.

Cockpit screen contents:

No.	Display
1	Turn preview
2	Indicates that Lock-to-Position and/or Smart Zoom are inactive
3	Selected map point (Cursor)
4	Map orientation and Overview
5	GPS position quality
6	Sounds are muted
7	Track Log recording or playback indicator
8	Current street
9	Travel and Route data*
10	Distance to next turn**

No.	Display
11	Next street / Next settlement**
12	Approaching next turn***

Contents differ when a route is active

**Appears only when a route is active*

***Appears only when a route is active and the next turn is near*

4.3.1 Turn preview (No. 1)

On the Cockpit screen this field shows a graphic illustration of the next manoeuvre. For example when you approach a turn, an arrow will show whether it is a slight, normal or sharp turn. When showing a roundabout, the number of the exit is also given in the picture.
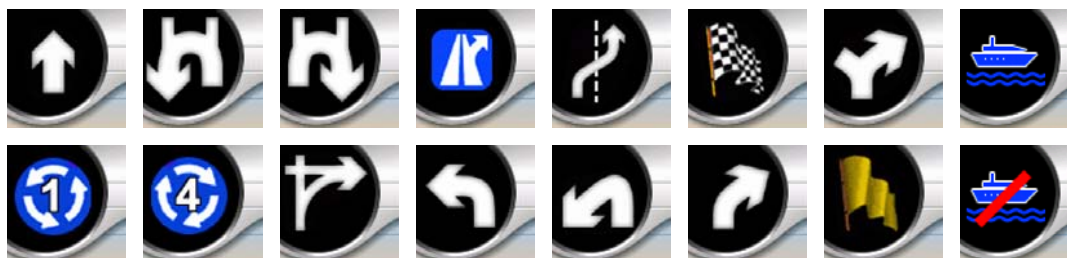
4.3.2 Follow mode – lock to GPS position and heading (No. 2)

This semi-transparent icon is displayed if GPS position is available, and the map has been moved. It also appears when you scale the map while Smart Zoom is enabled.

Normally NavNGo Limousine positions the map to keep the GPS position visible somewhere on the map (when North-up orientation is selected), fixed in the midpoint of the map (when Overview is selected), or always at the bottom centre of the map (when Track-up orientation is selected).

4.3.3 Cursor (No. 3)

As described earlier (Page 24), if you move the map or select one specific item in Find, it will become the selected point on the map, marked with a small red dot and radiating red circles to make it conspicuous. You can use this point as starting point, via point or destination for your route, you can search for a POI near it, mark it with a pin, or save it as a POI or road safety camera.

Note: When GPS position is available, a Hand icon will appear indicating that you have disabled Lock-to-Position. Pushing the Follow button will re-enable the position lock and move the cursor back to the current GPS position.

4.3.4 Map orientation and Overview (No. 4)

You can view the map screens in three different presentation modes. You can cycle through them using the North button (Page 15). This icon indicates the current mode: Track-up, North-up, or Overview.

4.3.5 GPS position quality (No. 5)

Similarly to the icon found on the GPS Data screen (Page 50), the map screen informs you about the GPS signal:

- The black satellite dish with the red exclamation mark shows there is no connection with the GPS receiver. GPS navigation is not possible. Check the connection between your NavNGo Limousine and GPS receiver.

- Red shows there is a connection, but the signal is too weak to give a position. GPS navigation is not possible.

- Black shows there is a GPS position, and navigation is possible. When only one arc is shown, the position is 2D (no altitude available), and position error may be significant, yet NavNGo Limousine is ready to navigate.

- A black dish and two arcs represent a 3D GPS position. NavNGo Limousine is ready to navigate.

4.3.6 Sounds muted (No. 6)

Sounds can be muted using the Mute button (Page 14). When sounds are muted, a crossed out speaker icon appears.

4.3.7 Track Log recording/playback indicator (No. 7)

When a track log is being recorded, a red icon is displayed on the map screen.

During track log playback a green icon will blink.

4.3.8 Current street (No. 8)

This field of the Cockpit screen shows the name or number (as available) of the current street or road you are driving on.

4.3.9 Travel and Route data (No. 9)

The contents of these three fields are different when cruising (without an active route) or navigating (following an active route).

While cruising, the fields show the present speed, the current speed limit and the time of day.

While navigating a route, these fields show the estimated time needed to reach the destination (ETE), the distance to destination, and the estimated arrival time at the destination (ETA) by default.

You can choose what to display in these three fields during navigation, by going to Advanced settings / Cockpit Settings (Page 72). See the following list for your options. The only restriction is that you cannot select a value that already appears in another field. The possible field contents are:

- Distance to destination (default value for the top field)
- Time to destination (estimated time en route, default value for the middle field)
- Distance to next via point
- Time to next via point
- Time to next manoeuvre (next route event)
- Speed
- Speed limit
- Arrival at next via point
- Arrival at destination (default value for the bottom field)

4.3.10   Distance to next turn (No. 10)

This field shows the distance to go before reaching the next route event (turn, roundabout, exit, etc.)

This field is only displayed when navigating a route.

4.3.11   Next street / Next settlement (No. 11)

This field shows the road or street that comes next in the route itinerary.

If you are not yet in the settlement where this next street is, NavNGo Limousine will display the name of the settlement instead of the name of the road or street. A bullet symbol will appear next to the name of settlements to help you tell them apart from street names.

This field is only displayed when navigating a route.

4.3.12   Approaching next turn (No. 12)

This bar is only visible when approaching the next route event. It appears on the screen to visualise the distance when you get closer than 300 meters (1000 feet) to the next turn, and it remains visible till you reach the turn.

This field is displayed only when navigating a route.

4.4 Cursor menu

The Cursor is the selected point on the map (marked by a red dot and radiating red circles around it), or the current GPS position when it is available and Lock-to-Position is enabled. The Cursor menu can only be activated when the red dot appears. Pressing OK opens it to give you the list of possible functions you can use the Cursor for.

The content of the Cursor menu is slightly different if there is an active route already planned, or if the cursor is near to an existing route point. You have the following options:

- **Start:** use the Cursor as the departure point for your route. This menu point is available only when there is no active route. If it is available, the departure point of the route is the current GPS position.

- **Route To:** use the Cursor as the destination of your route. This button is to start a new route. The previous route (if it exists) will be deleted and replaced. If a multi-point route is active, NavNGo Limousine will ask you whether you really want to delete it together with all its via points.

- **Add Via:** by inserting the selected map point as a via, you instruct NavNGo Limousine to cross this location before the destination of the route. This is the way to build a multi-point route in reverse order (when you wish to insert a stopover 'go to A but first get some fuel at B' or want to influence the direction of the route). This menu point works only if a route is already active.

- **Remove Via:** removes the 'via point' near or at the Cursor. The route will be recalculated immediately excluding the deleted point. This menu point replaces Add Via and is available only if the Cursor is near or at a via point.

- **Remove Start:** removes the starting point of the route if it is near or at the Cursor. The route will be recalculated immediately with the first via point as the new starting point, or if there are no via points, the route will be deleted. This menu point replaces Add Via and is available only if the Cursor is near or at the starting point (the blue flag).

- **Remove Dest.:** removes the final destination of the route if it is near or at the Cursor. The route will be recalculated immediately with the last via point as the new destination, or if there are no via points, the route will be deleted. This menu point replaces Add Via and is available only if the Cursor is near or at the destination (the red flag).

- **Continue:** add a new destination to be reached after the previous destination. The new destination replaces the old one, which is now demoted to a via point. This is the way to build your multi-point route in straight order (when you wish to visit several destinations 'go to A then to B'). This menu point is available only if a route is already active.

- **Cancel:** closes the Cursor menu without changing the route.

4.5 Route Information screen

The Route Information screen has all the data and functions you need while you navigate. Without an active route most of the buttons are inactive and route data cannot be displayed.

As a reminder, you can open this screen two ways: by pushing the Route button (Page 12) of the remote control unit, or selecting the Route menu point in the Manage menu.

4.5.1 Route data displayed (for destination and via points)

In the right part of the screen you see information about the current route. These fields are continuously updated while you keep this screen open.

When you open the screen, all fields contain information on reaching your final destination. Press 0 (zero) repeatedly to see data on the via points starting from the first one through the final destination again.

4.5.1.1 Distance Left

This value can also be displayed in one of the Route data fields on the Cockpit screen as 'Distance to destination'. This is the distance you need to travel on the route before reaching your final destination.

4.5.1.2 Stops Left

This is the number of route points still to be reached (all Via points + the final destination).

4.5.1.3 Time Left

This is an estimated value that can also be displayed in one of the Route data fields on the Cockpit screen as 'Time to destination'. It shows the time needed to reach the final destination of the route based on information available for the remaining

segments of the route. The calculation cannot take into account traffic jams and other possible delays.

4.5.1.4 Estimated Arrival

This is an estimated value that can also be displayed in one of the Route data fields on the Cockpit screen as 'ETA to destination'. It shows the estimated arrival time at the final destination of the route based on information available for the remaining segments of the route. The calculation cannot take into account traffic jams and other possible delays.

4.5.2 Warning icons

The 5 squares in the centre of the screen are normally grey. Some of them turn red and show a graphical symbol in case warning(s) are attached to the planned route.

Highlight any of the icons and press OK to show its description.

A few samples of the available icons:

- This icon shows that you need to pay toll on the recommended route.

- This icon shows that the route contains motorways.

- This icon shows that toll roads are included in the recommended route.

- This icon shows that you need to board a ferry along the recommended route.

- This icon shows that you need to pay for the ferry.

- This icon is displayed when NavNGo Limousine could not plan a route with all your road type preferences respected. Sometimes it is impossible to find a suitable route near the start or the destination.

- This icon warns you that NavNGo Limousine had to recommend a route that does not match all your preferences given at the Route Parameters settings.

- The recommended route contains areas only accessible to pedestrians.

- The recommended route contains unpaved roads.

- The recommended route contains roads that require a permit or permission to enter.

- Information – any other piece of relevant but not categorised information.

- Next page – displayed when more than 5 warnings apply for the recommended route.

4.5.3 Fit to screen

Use this button to display an overview of the whole recommended route. You will jump to the map screen with a 2D North-up view so that you can check where the route takes you.

4.5.4 Recalculate

This menu point is only available if an active route exists and GPS position is present.

It brings up a menu with four options. Using one of these functions you can modify the current route.

Recalculate

This function repeats the route calculation based on the same settings as used to calculate previously. You may consider using it when you travel on a road parallel to that recommended by the route. In this case NavNGo Limousine may not recalculate the route for some time, but you can force recalculation here.

Drop Next Via Point / Delete Route

You can modify the route to skip the next via point if you decide it is no longer needed. For example, you may have added the via point only to influence the route but you do not want to actually reach it; or you have already almost reached it, and NavNGo Limousine still keeps on navigating towards that point. When there are no via points left (only the destination), the name of this button turns to Delete Route, and it cancels the navigation.

Bypass

When you run into a traffic jam or roadblock, you may want to have NavNGo Limousine calculate a route that departs the original route as soon as it can. You will need to select the minimum distance along the original route where your new route is allowed to rejoin the original route. Select the one you feel appropriate for the traffic difficulty you face.

Note: This function is to give you an alternative for the next section of the recommended route. To change later parts of the route or to avoid specific streets or turns, use the Avoid function in Itinerary instead (Page 37).

Note: When you use this feature, NavNGo Limousine will keep on excluding the same part of the map from later routes until you manually delete the route (Page 39), or restart NavNGo Limousine.

Cancel

This option returns directly to the map screen without recalculating the active route.

4.5.5 Settings

This button opens the Route settings screen (Page 69) otherwise opened from the Manage menu (Page 43).

4.5.6 Itinerary

This function opens the Itinerary (route event list) of the active route. The Itinerary has three different display modes and two functions.

Display modes

Display modes are different only in the number of events displayed in the list. List items are always shown with all information available including pictograms of the needed action and distance of the event from the previous list item.

The Itinerary is live and constantly updated when navigating a route. The list item coming next in navigation is the highlighted one until you highlight another one with the direction buttons. After that, the highlight remains on the item you have selected.

- **Detailed Instructions:** this is the list displayed when Itinerary is opened. It is the list of events in full detail. All significant junctions are shown in the list, even ones to be passed.

- **Instructions:** by using the Mode button once you will see the list of events that need your attention, i.e. the list of manoeuvres during the route. These are the events shown in the Turn preview field and announced by the voice instructions.

- **Route summary:** using the Mode button again will show an overview of the route that contains only the significant roads and intersections.
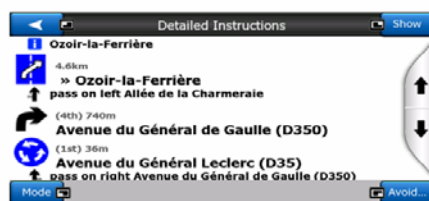
Show

Use this button to see the highlighted list item on the map. This will help you identify route events in the list.

Avoid

Use this button to show a list of possibilities for modifying the route. They let you recalculate the route avoiding the highlighted event and sometimes also some of the subsequent ones.

- **Manoeuvre:** this option avoids the highlighted action. For example if you find a turn too difficult during rush hour traffic, NavNGo Limousine will recalculate the route excluding that turn. If the next street is important in the route, it is likely that NavNGo Limousine will replace the turn with several easier ones to get to the same street.

- **Road:** when you exclude a road, NavNGo Limousine will calculate a route that does not use that road. It is useful when you anticipate a traffic jam in a street used in your route, or a roadblock is announced on the radio, and you find that road in your Itinerary.

- **Distances:** you can also find some distance buttons in this list. They are similar to the ones in the Bypass list of the Recalculate menu (Page 36), but these can also be used for distant parts of the route.

Note: You need not open Itinerary if you run into a roadblock or traffic jam. To get an immediate alternative route use the Bypass function of Recalculate (Page 36).

Note: When you use this feature, NavNGo Limousine will keep on excluding the same part of the map from later routes until you manually delete the route (Page 39), or restart NavNGo Limousine.

4.5.7 Fly Over

This feature has no navigation function, it merely provides a quick view of the route. It will present a simulation of the route showing what you will see later when navigating.

The simulation is run at normal speed (using the speed limit of the streets and roads in the route), and voice instructions are also played.

This mode is mainly useful for demonstrating NavNGo Limousine, or to learn the way it works before you start your first journey.

4.5.8 Edit

Use Edit to see the list of all points used in the route. The first item in the list is the departure point of the route without a valid GPS position, the last reached via point if you open the list during navigation, or the point where NavNGo Limousine most recently recalculated the route. This means the list is permanently updated, and via points drop out during the journey. The last item in the list is your final destination.

Use the up and down buttons to browse through the list and highlight the line you plan to modify. You can perform the following operations:

- **Add:** you can add a new route point (or a new final destination if the highlighted item is the last one in the list) after the highlighted point. The Find menu opens automatically to let you search for an address, POI, coordinates, one of your favourite destinations, or select a point from the History list. As soon as you select any of these, NavNGo Limousine returns to the Edit screen and your selection appears right under the highlighted line.

- **Delete:** you can delete the selected point from the list. If the highlighted item is the last one in the list, the previous via point will be promoted to be the final destination.

- **Optimise:** you can optimise the order in which you will drive through the via points, if there is no specific order you would like to keep. When using this button, NavNGo Limousine reorders the list instantly to save you time and fuel. Optimisation is for via points only. Your starting point and destination remain in their positions, of course.

- **Up and Down:** using these buttons you can reorder the list by moving the highlighted item up or down in the list.

4.5.9 Delete

Use Delete to erase the active route along with all its route points (start, via points and destination). If you later decide that you need the same route again, you will have to rebuild it from scratch. NavNGo Limousine will warn you before deleting route data.

This function has a special role if you have used the Avoid feature during your journey. When you arrive at your destination, the route line disappears on the map

and navigation stops. The route is now practically deleted, but if you plan a new route, the roads, manoeuvres and areas excluded from your route will also be avoided when planning the new route. Use Delete to completely delete your previous route together with its Avoid restrictions.

Note: When a POI item is used as a route waypoint, deleting the route will not delete the POI item itself, just its role in the route.

4.6 Menu

The Menu can be opened from the map screen by pressing the Menu button on the remote control unit.

It brings up a menu that allows you to access some of the most frequently used functions of NavNGo Limousine.

4.6.1 Find tab

The first page of the Menu is Find. It lets you select a destination without first having to locate it on the map. The Find menu will be described in detail later here: Page 55.

4.6.2 Quick tab

This provides quick access to some configurable options.
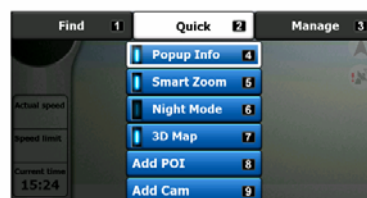
4.6.2.1 Popup Information (switch)

This button enables or disables the popup Point information of the Cursor on the map screen. You can also achieve this by pressing the Info button on the remote control unit.
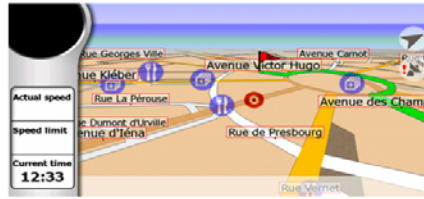
4.6.2.2 Smart Zoom (switch)

This button turns Smart Zoom on and off.

4.6.2.3 Night Mode (switch)

This button switches between the daylight and night colour schemes of NavNGo Limousine.

Turn on or off the night colours manually to override the automatic colour scheme switching.

Note: Using this option turns off the Automatic Night Colours feature. You need to re-enable it at the General settings screen (Page 65) to have the colours change automatically again.

4.6.2.4 3D Map (switch)

When the light is on, the map shows a perspective view. When the light is off, the map is displayed in a conventional top-down view. Map view modes are described here: Page 21.

4.6.2.5 Add POI

You can save the Cursor as a POI. First enter a name for the new POI.

Then its details will be shown.

Use the buttons to set the group and icon for the POI, or modify its name if necessary.

Finally all details will be entered. The POI has already been created, so you only need to exit the screen.

If you need to modify or delete an existing POI, find it in the Find / POI menu, and have its details shown. Use the Edit button to modify its details, or Delete if you wish to cancel the POI.

4.6.2.6 Add Cam

You can save the Cursor as a road safety camera. First select the type of the camera.

The camera type is highlighted. Press it to change the type from fixed to mobile, built-in, section or red light camera.
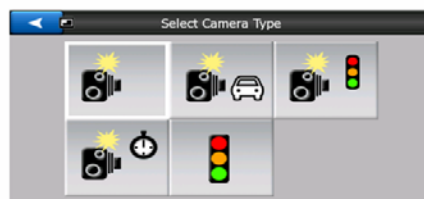
Now move right to set the direction of the monitored traffic, and finally set the speed checked by the camera. If you set the speed to 'No limit', only the proximity will be announced, speed warning will be disabled for this camera.

If you need to modify or delete a previously saved camera, move the cursor near the camera on the map, and this Add Cam button in the Quick menu will turn to Edit Cam, and the details of that camera will be shown on this screen. Use Delete if you wish to cancel the camera.

4.6.3 Manage tab

This menu contains options to manage different settings in the program.
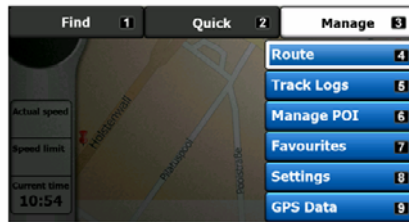
4.6.3.1 Route

This button opens the Route Information screen described here: Page 33. This screen shows information about the current route and has a few additional options to check and modify your active route.

4.6.3.2 Manage Track Logs

Using NavNGo Limousine it is also possible to save the track logs of your journeys. This screen lets you manage all your track logs. When it comes up, it shows a list of all track logs already saved.
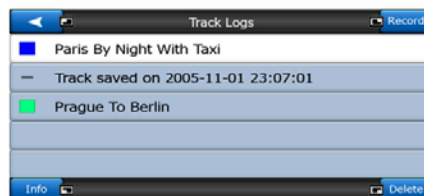
The original name of a track log is the date and time when it was recorded. You can change their name to something more meaningful if you wish.

Each track log has a colour, shown to the left of its name when the track log is visible on the map. If the track is not visible, a horizontal line is shown here. Press OK, and the highlighted track log will toggle between showing and hiding that track. The track log will be drawn on the map using the colour next to its name.

When a track log is being recorded, a new line appears in this list with a horizontal line, as newly recorded track logs are not shown in the map normally.
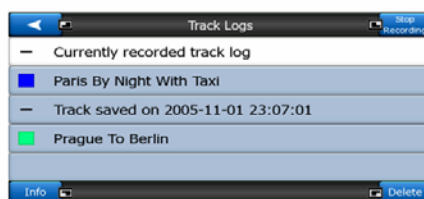
In this screen you have the following options:

- **Record:** this will initiate track log recording. A new line appears in the list, and GPS position data will be saved until you stop the recording or exit NavNGo Limousine. A red icon (Page 30) is shown on the map screens to let you know that a recording is in progress.

- **Stop recording:** if recording is in progress, this button stops it.

- **Info:** this button opens a screen that shows the track log details, and lets you:

    - change the name of the track log (Rename button),

    - change the colour of the track log (Colour on the map selector),

    - have it displayed on the map (Fit to screen button),

    - or export the data to the SD card in GPX format (Export button).
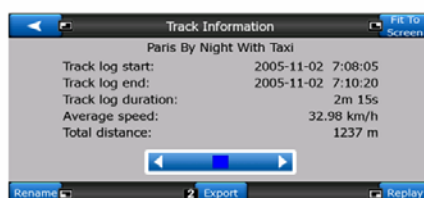
- **Replay:** push this button to see a simulation of the saved track log on the map. A green icon (Page 30) will appear on the map screens to let you know it is not a real-time situation but a simulation based on a saved track log.

- **Delete:** you can delete a track log if it is not needed any more. NavNGo Limousine will ask you to confirm this action.

4.6.3.3 Manage POI (Points of Interest)

Here you can set all the parameters of POIs that you have created and the visibility of the built-in POIs that come with the map.

Manage built-in POI visibility

The maps in NavNGo Limousine come with a huge number of POIs. Displaying all of them would make the maps too crowded (to see how POI items are shown on the map, see Page 25). In order to avoid that, you can decide which POI groups to show

and which ones to hide on the map. NavNGo Limousine has a multi-level POI category system. You can set the visibility of the top two levels. All levels below that will be shown or hidden according to their respective category (i.e. you can set the visibility of Petrol Stations in the Services category, but all brands listed under that will either be shown or suppressed together).

Groups shown with a tick mark are visible on the map; groups without a tick mark are hidden, while the ones shown with a pale tick mark have some of their subcategories shown and some others hidden.

If you highlight any of the POI groups, the button in the bottom left corner will become Show if the POI group is hidden, or Hide if the group is shown or partly shown.

Tip: To make a partly shown group fully shown, use this button twice. First you will hide the whole group, and then you will have it displayed with all its subgroups.

Press OK to list the subgroups of the highlighted POI group. Here you cannot see partly shown subgroups, as visibility can only be set for the top two levels of categories. Showing and hiding a subgroup is done the same way as for the main groups.
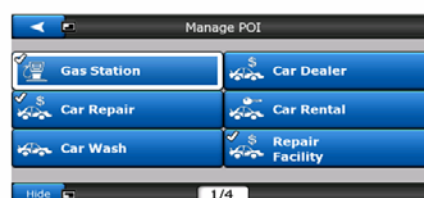
Manage My POI

By highlighting My POI, then pressing OK on the Manage POI main screen you can manage the POI groups and items that you have previously created.

Pressing OK will open a list of POIs saved in the highlighted group. This list is similar to the list of POI results in Find POI. The POIs are ordered based on their distance from your current position. If GPS position is not available or you have disabled Lock-to-Position by moving the map, the POIs will be ordered by their distance from the Cursor.

When the My POI groups are displayed, you have the following options:

- **Show/Hide:** similarly to built-in POIs, you have the possibility to show or hide all POIs of the selected category on the map. Groups with a tick mark are displayed; all other groups are hidden.

- **New:** you can create a new My POI group by using this button. You need to select an icon, a name, and the maximum zoom level at which the POI is still visible on the map (provided you let the POI group be displayed at all). You do not necessarily need to create POI groups in advance. You can do it while saving a new POI.

- **Delete:** you can delete any of your previously saved My POI groups. This will delete all POIs in that group. NavNGo Limousine will ask you to confirm this action.

- **Edit:** you can edit the attributes (name, icon, visibility level) of a previously created My POI group.

When the list of My POIs is displayed, you have the following options:

- **Search:** you can shorten the list of matching POI items by filtering. Just like in Find, enter a few letters of the desired POI name. When the desired matching item appears in the list below, select it.

- **ABC/Distance:** by using this button you can have the POIs sorted in an alphabetical order. Using again will return to the distance-based order.

When you select any of your POIs in the list, you will open a new window with the details of the selected POI.

Here you have the following options:

- **OK:** if you use this button, the map screen returns with the selected POI in the middle.

- **Edit:** you can edit the attributes (name, icon and group) of the selected POI.

- **Delete:** you can delete any of your previously saved POIs. NavNGo Limousine will ask you to confirm this action.

4.6.3.4 Favourites

You can select two of your most frequent destinations to be your favourites (Page 64). The original names of these points are Home and Work.
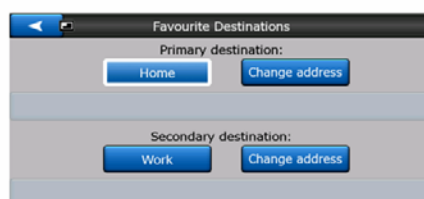
You can rename them and specify their locations. To determine the location you can use the same Find menu options (Page 55) as for a route destination, and depending on that choice and the information available, the location will be shown here as a street address, a latitude/longitude position, or both.

4.6.3.5 Settings

This button opens Settings, where you can set various parameters of the program. Settings are described in detail in a separate chapter: Page 65.

4.6.3.6 GPS Data screen

The GPS Data screen is a collection of information received from the GPS device and it also serves as the entry point to the following screens:

- GPS Setup,

- Time Sync.
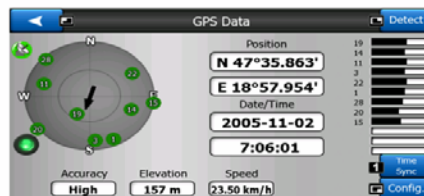
GPS data displayed

The virtual sky on the left represents the currently visible part of the sky above you, with your position as the centre. The satellites are shown at their current positions. The GPS receives data from both the green and grey satellites. Signals from the grey satellites are only received, while green ones are used by the GPS to calculate your current location. On the right you can see the satellite signal strength bars. Grey bars are for the grey and black bars are for the green satellites. To identify satellites use their numbers also shown in the virtual sky. The more satellites your GPS tracks (the green ones), the better your calculated position will be.

Additional pieces of information on this screen are: current position in latitude/longitude format, elevation, speed, date, time and calculated accuracy.

Note: Accuracy can be affected by several factors the GPS cannot take into account. Use this accuracy information only as estimation.

There are two icons on the left to show the status of the GPS connection and the quality of reception.

GPS connection indicator

In the middle to the left there is a lamp. Different colours indicate the connection status:

- dark lamp means there is no communication on the selected port,

- red lamp means connection to a GPS receiver has not been established yet,

- a slowly blinking yellow lamp means that there is no connection to the GPS receiver, but NavNGo Limousine is trying to connect,

- a fast blinking green lamp means that there is communication with the GPS and data is being received,

GPS data quality indicator

In the top left corner there is a satellite dish to show the quality of the GPS position. Different colours represent different signal quality:

- black with a red cross means there is no connection with the GPS device. This should never be the case if your device has a built-in GPS.

- red means the GPS is connected but no GPS position is available,

- yellow means 2D reception. A GPS position has been acquired, NavNGo Limousine is ready for navigation, but the GPS is using enough satellites for calculating the horizontal position only. Elevation data is not provided, and the position error may be significant.

- green means 3D reception. The GPS receiver has enough satellites to calculate altitude. Position is generally correct (yet it can still be inaccurate due to different environmental factors). NavNGo Limousine is ready for navigation.

Time synchronization

You have a button that leads to a new screen where you can synchronize the clock of your Limousine to the very accurate time provided by the connected GPS.
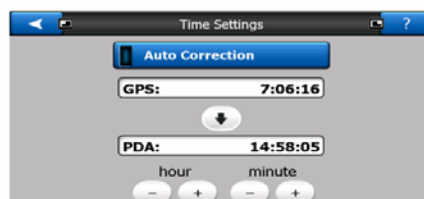
Turn on the Auto Correction switch to let NavNGo Limousine frequently check and correct the Limousine time with the GPS time.

Below that button you will see the current values of the GPS and the Limousine clocks. You can check here whether any correction is needed. Use the arrow button to manually synchronize the time. Before doing so, be sure you have set the correct time zone in Advanced settings (Page 76).

Below the Limousine time you have hour and minute controls to manually correct the time with or without a valid GPS time.

GPS configuration (Detect and Config.)

Two buttons on this screen open the automatic (Detect) and the manual (Config.) GPS Setup screens. For information on how to set up the GPS connection refer to Page 76.

4.7 Road safety cameras

Road safety cameras, such as speed cameras and red light cameras are special POI types in NavNGo Limousine. The application can warn you when you approach one of these cameras. You can fine-tune this warning in General settings (Page 65).

You can upload camera locations into NavNGo Limousine with the help of a PC application. Check our web site for details.

You can save camera locations manually. It is described in detail at the Cursor menu (Page 32).

To save time, instead of saving them one by one, camera locations can be listed in a special text file, and copied into the data folder reserved for cameras. You will not be able to modify or delete these cameras in NavNGo Limousine. Modify the text file, then restart the application instead. Check our web site for details.

Speed cameras are displayed with small camera symbols on the map.

4.7.1 Camera types

There are five types of speed cameras:

4.7.1.1 Fixed cameras

Some cameras stand by the roadside, looking in one direction, measuring one or both directions of the traffic. They measure your current speed. For these cameras you can specify the controlled traffic direction and the speed limit. NavNGo Limousine will warn you when you approach these cameras in the measured direction. If your speed exceeds the speed limit near the camera, a special warning sound will be played.

These cameras are displayed with the following symbol:

4.7.1.2 Mobile cameras

Some cameras are operated from vehicles. The database contains some typical places of these mobile cameras. They are not always operational at the given location, and the speed limit is not specified for them. The warning is similar to fixed cameras, but as there is no speed limit given, only the proximity is announced.

These cameras are displayed with the following symbol:

4.7.1.3 Built-in cameras

Some cameras are built in traffic lights. They work like fixed cameras, but they are difficult to spot. The warning for proximity and speeding is the same as for the fixed cameras.

These cameras are displayed with the following symbol:

4.7.1.4 Section control cameras

These cameras work in pairs, and do not measure your current speed but your average speed between the two cameras. Both will identify your car, and record the exact time you pass them. The difference between the two points of time will be used to calculate your average speed.

NavNGo Limousine will warn you when you approach one of these cameras, but as you pass by, the warning stays on, and your average speed is measured until you reach another camera of this type. If your average speed exceeds the speed limit between the two cameras, you will receive the same special warning sound as with the other camera types.

Note: In the rare case NavNGo Limousine cannot register the moment you pass the second camera (e.g. it is placed at the exit of a tunnel where GPS position is not yet available) the warning will continue. Press the Point button to stop the warning.

These cameras are displayed with the following symbol:

4.7.1.5 Red light cameras

These cameras check if you obey traffic lights or not. The warning is similar to fixed cameras, but as there is no speed limit given, only the proximity is announced.

These cameras are displayed with the following symbol:

4.7.2 Controlled traffic direction

The different cameras can measure the speed of one direction of the traffic, both directions, or even several directions in an intersection, when they are mounted on a rotating base. NavNGo Limousine warns you only if you drive in a measured or possibly measured direction.

The measured direction of the cameras is displayed with the following symbols:

4.7.3 Speed limit checked

As additional information, the speed limit checked by the camera is given for fixed, built-in and section control cameras. When you manually save a camera location from the Cursor menu (Page 32), the speed limit of the road (if available) is used by default, but you can change this value with the given control:
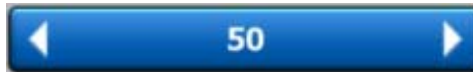
4.7.4 Add a new camera or edit an existing one

You can add new cameras, modify the parameters of existing ones, or delete them. Move the cursor near the camera on the map, then use Edit Cam in the Quick menu. A new screen will open with its details. Use Delete on this screen if you wish to cancel the camera.
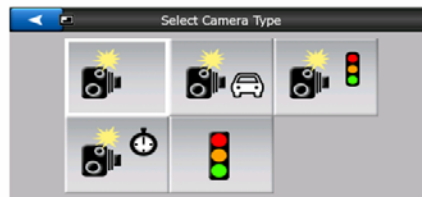
4.7.5 Change the settings of the camera warning

You can turn on and off the camera warning, and fine-tune its settings in General settings (Page 65).
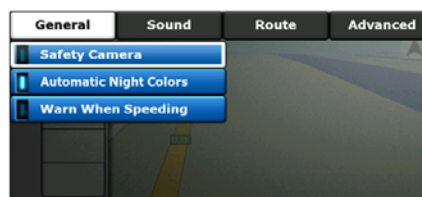
5 Find

One of the most frequently used functions of NavNGo Limousine is selecting the destination. Once you have the destination, you can start navigating. Getting to this point should be as fast as possible. NavNGo Limousine provides you with a versatile search engine designed to find your chosen destination after pushing only a few buttons.

If you select a location in any part of the Find system, you will drop back to the map screen, where you will have several possible actions (e.g. set as destination, mark with a pin, or add as a road safety camera or a POI item).

5.1 Selection using the Cursor

It is very easy to set your destination using the map. Just browse to your desired destination on the map, move the Cursor above it, and press OK. This will open the Cursor menu with route building options (Page 32).

5.2 Using the Find menu

The Find menu is accessible by the Menu button from the map screen. The Find menu gives you various possibilities for selecting a location.

5.2.1 Find an Address, Street, Intersection or City

Searching for a city, a street, an intersection, or an exact address can all be done in the Find Address module. If you know at least a part of the address, this is the quickest way to find the location.

The following illustration shows the structure of the address-search module. There are five levels (Country, State, City, Street and Address). The state level appears only in case of some countries (e.g. Australia, USA). The list of recent cities and states is the entry point of the module. The green rectangles are the exits. You can complete your search by selecting the centre of a settlement, the midpoint of a street, an intersection of two roads, or an exact address.
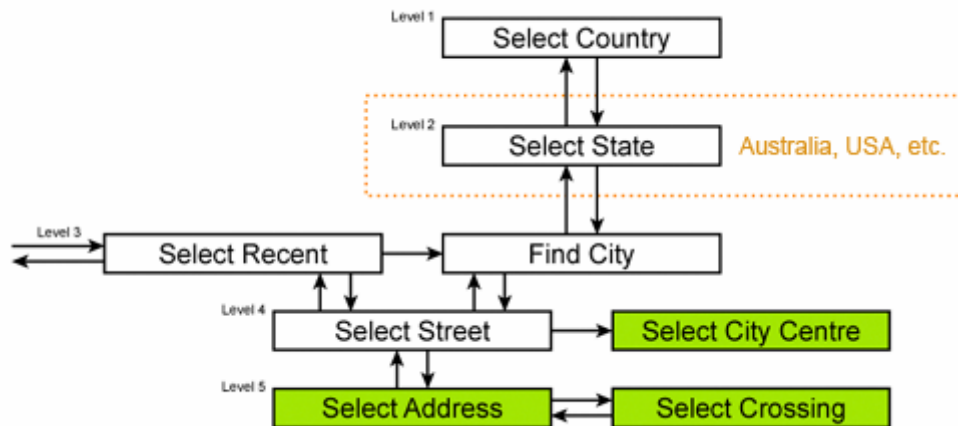
You enter the module at Level 3. From this point you can go forward (down) to give the name of the street, then the house number or intersection, or backward (up) to change the city, state or country to search.

5.2.1.1 Selecting the city, state and country to search in

The first screen of the address-search module is the list of recently used cities (and states in Australia).

During normal navigation the first line of the list is always the settlement you are in or near to. Without valid GPS position, or if the Hand icon appears, the first line is the settlement the Cursor is in or near to.
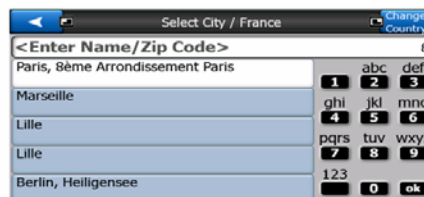
Should the settlement you are looking for appear on the list, select it and you will immediately jump to the Street Name Input screen with the selected city name or postcode shown at the top of the screen. If the desired settlement is not displayed, turn the page to see more of this list.

Tip: If during navigation you need to know the name of the city or the country you are currently in, just start Menu/Find/Address and read the first line of the list. This function leads to a reliable result only if GPS position is available, and you have not disabled Lock-to-Position by moving the map (the Hand icon is not displayed).

Selecting a new settlement to search in

If you are looking for a city or town (or state) you cannot find on the list, you can select the desired city by entering a few letters of its name or some digits of its postcode. The list of recent settlements turns to a list of settlement names matching the pattern you have just entered.

When the desired settlement name appears in the list, move the highlight on it, then press OK. When you reach the last settlement name on the screen, continue pushing the down button, and the list will scroll to show more matching items.

Note: Postcodes may not be available for the selected country. In this case you need to enter the name of the settlement.

Note: In Netherlands, if you enter the whole postcode (6 digits), you do not need to select the street. You will proceed to the House Number Input screen. Just enter the house number to specify the exact address.

If the name of the settlement is of more than one word, the searched pattern can be any or the combination of those. You can search for multiple partial words by inserting space characters in the pattern. For example Key West in Florida will be found if you enter 'Ke W' or even 'We K' (any word order will do).

Space can be added by pressing 0 (zero), and you can delete the last entered letter by pushing the left direction button.

You do not need to enter accents when searching for a destination. Type only the base letters (the letter most similar to the accented one) and NavNGo Limousine will search for all their combinations in the database (e.g. for the Canadian town 'Déléage' you only need to type 'Deleage', and the rest is done by the program).

As you start typing, NavNGo Limousine will calculate the number of settlements matching your pattern(s). This number is shown at the right end of the input line.

Note: When the name of the settlement contains a character that is not available on the keyboard (e.g. apostrophe or dash), NavNGo Limousine considers it a space that splits the word. That is why you can search for 'Alleyn-Et-Cawood' with all the following search criteria: 'A E C', 'Et A', or 'Al Ca'.

Tip: In case you are looking for a city name that has more than one word, you can reduce the list of matches faster if you enter a few letters from each word.

Once you have selected the city, you can continue by entering the street name as described here: Page 58.

Changing the state (Australia, USA, etc.)

Some of the maps contain state information. If the settlement you are looking for is in a different state, use the Change State button in the top right corner of the city selection screen, then select the appropriate state. Should you wish to search for an address in the whole country, select "All states" at the beginning of the list.
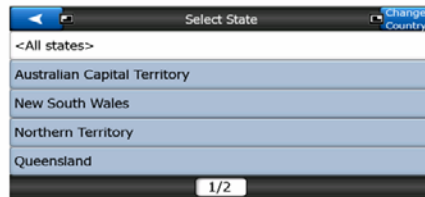
When the state is selected, you need to select a settlement by entering a part of its name or postcode, then selecting from the list of available matching items as described before.

Changing the country

If your destination is in another country, use the Change Country button in the top right corner of the state selection screen (Australia, USA, etc.), or the city selection screen, and select the country from the list.
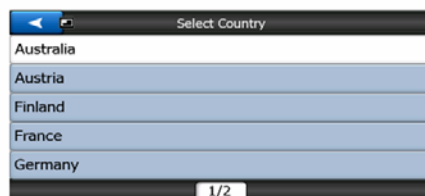
5.2.1.2 Selecting a street or the centre of the settlement

Once the settlement (or state in Australia) is selected, you can continue by specifying the street you are looking for.

Selecting the centre of the settlement

If you wish to navigate to the settlement displayed in the top centre of the screen, select the City Centre button in the top right corner. The search result will be the centre point of the city (where its name is displayed on the map).

Note: This point is not the geometrical centre but an arbitrarily selected point chosen by the creators of the map, usually the most important intersection in case of a small town or village, and for larger cities an important intersection in the city centre.

Selecting a street

If you are looking for an address or an intersection within the selected settlement (shown at the top of the page), you need to first enter the street name you are looking for.

Tip: If you are looking for an intersection, choose the street that has a rare or unusual name first. This way you need to enter fewer letters to get the list of results. You may also choose the shorter of the two streets first. This way it will be faster to choose the second one from the list of crossing streets after the first street has been selected.

Tip: You can search for both the type and the name of a road. If you have the same name appear as Street, Avenue, Boulevard, Road, Place and Court, you can get the result faster by giving the first letter of this, too. For example searching for 'Pi A' will result in Pine Avenue skipping all Pine Streets and Pine Roads.

Tip: Should the name of the street be a prefix for several other street names, just enter the whole name, and the exact match will be the first in the list. This way you can easily find even very short street names.

As soon as you select a street, you are automatically taken to the House Number Input screen (Page 59).

5.2.1.3 Selecting a house number or the midpoint of the street

Once the country, the city and the street name are selected, you are asked to give the house number using the numeric keypad. The range of available house numbers for the chosen street is shown in the input field before you begin entering the figures.

Enter the number, then press OK, and NavNGo Limousine will show you the selected location on the map.

Tip: If you do not know the house number, just press OK, and the midpoint of the street will be used as the selected location.

5.2.1.4 How to select an intersection instead of a house number

If you do not know the house number or it is easier to pinpoint the location with an intersection, press the Find intersection button in the top right corner and select the desired street name from the list of available intersections of the previously selected street (displayed in the top centre of the screen). The crossing of the two streets will be the selected point.

5.2.1.5 An example for a full address search

This is an example for the most complex address search, finding an address from abroad. In this example your current position is not in France, and you are looking for an address in Paris, France, the address '17 rue d'Uzès'. The following steps shall be taken after entering the Find Address section:

- You see the list of recently used cities. Paris does not appear in the list.

- Select Change Country in the top right corner to change the country.

- Select France in the list.

- Now select the city in France. Enter 'Paris' using the virtual keyboard.

- The first settlement in the list is Paris, as it is the exact match. Select it.

- Now you need to enter the name of the street.

- You need not enter accents, the apostrophe, and you can enter more of the words in any order separated by spaces. Enter 'R D Uz', 'D Uz', 'Uz', and 'rue d'Uzès' automatically appears; or enter 'R D U', 'U R D', 'Ru U', and select the desired street from the list below.

- Either way you get the list, select 'rue d'Uzès'.

- Now you need to enter '17' and press OK to finish the process: '17 rue d'Uzès, Paris, France' is selected.

5.2.2 Find in History

If you have used Find before, or saved map points as POIs, marked points with a pin, or picked and used points of the map before, they all appear in the History list.

This list is ordered by the time the points were last used. The most recently used locations are always at the beginning of the list.

Just pick any of the recent locations as your destination. Here you have no possibility to reorder the list or filter it by name, but if you move down the list you can scroll through the complete list to find your preferred point.

Tip: If you will need a location later but you do not want to save it as a POI, just mark it with a pin, and remember its colour to find it easily in the History list.

5.2.3 Find Coordinates

NavNGo Limousine also lets you enter your destination by map coordinates. The coordinates need to be in latitude/longitude format and, based on the WGS84 earth model (the one used by most GPS devices).
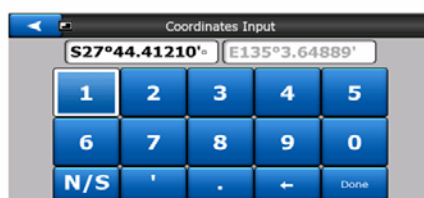
When you enter this page, the coordinates of the current GPS position (or the selected map point, the Cursor, if Lock-to-Position is inactive) are shown at the top of the display.

The coordinates are always shown in 'decimal degrees' format, but you can enter the coordinates in any of the three latitude/longitude formats (decimal degrees; degrees and decimal minutes; or degrees, minutes and decimal seconds). You can even enter the latitude and longitude in different formats.

Entering a latitude/longitude pair is easy. The left field contains the latitude. It starts with an 'N' (North) or 'S' (South) letter. This tells NavNGo Limousine whether the point is in the Northern or the Southern hemisphere. Use the [N/S] button to change the hemisphere. Enter numbers for the latitude. Use the decimal point if the degrees,

minutes or seconds are not integers. Use the / button (the label depends on the current cursor position inside the latitude) to start entering minutes after degrees or seconds after minutes.

When finished, highlight the latitude field, press the right direction button to jump to the longitude field, and enter it as you did latitude. This time the hemisphere-changing button tells NavNGo Limousine whether the point is located East or West from the meridian crossing Greenwich, UK.

Once you have entered both numbers, press Done to make the selection.

Tip: The quickest way to tell the coordinates of a point is to move the cursor there, or to select it in Find, and then come to this page and read the coordinates.

Tip: If you need to reformat coordinates to the format selected in NavNGo Limousine, enter the coordinates in the format you have, press Done to show it on the map, then come back here to see the same location in dd.dddddd format.

5.2.4 Find a POI

You can select your destination from the thousands of POIs included with NavNGo Limousine or from the ones you have previously created. This screen helps you find the one you are looking for. POI items are categorised to let you locate them more easily. On this screen you can see the first page of the top level POI categories. There are three levels altogether.

The search will be carried out around a certain reference point. Always look at the current reference point shown in the field above the POI category buttons and confirm that it matches what you want. To change the reference, use the Change Ref. button in the top right corner.

Once you use the Change Ref. button, you are presented with these choices:

- **Address:** you can specify an address to be searched around, or a settlement to search in. The centre of this settlement will be used as the reference point.

- **History:** the reference for the search can be selected from the History list.

- **Coordinate:** you can specify a latitude/longitude pair to be the centre of the search.

- **Current GPS position:** the search will be carried out around the current location given by the GPS if it is available. If no GPS position is available, the last known GPS position (grey arrow on the map) will be used.

- **Cursor:** the search will be carried out around the previously selected map point.

- **Destination:** the search will be carried out around the destination of your current route.

Note: The default reference point for POI search is the current GPS position, if it is available, or the Cursor, when there is no reliable GPS position.

Once you have set the reference point, you have the following options on the Find POI screen:

- **Find in POI subgroups:** highlight one of the POI groups by using the direction buttons, then press OK to see the list of subgroups. Using the same action you can move deeper into subgroups.

- **Search by name among the POIs of that level:** using the Search button will bring up a text input screen to let you narrow the list of POIs. If you use Search in the list of subgroups, you will only search in the group you are already in.

- **See all POIs of the current group in a list:** using the All button opens the list of all points in the group or subgroup you are already in. Scroll down to browse through the list.

Search results are ordered by their distance from the given reference point (nearest first).

Note: In the case of POI items that you have created, you can also see the results in alphabetical order. Push the button with the label ABC that appears between Search and the page number.

Once the desired POI item is selected, NavNGo Limousine will show its details.

OK will return to the map with the selected POI in the centre.

Using the arrow in the top left corner returns to the list of search results.

Tip: If you want to find the nearest POIs, or if you are close to one of them but do not know exactly where it is or what its name is, use the All button on the very first screen of POI search, and get a list of the nearest POIs. Scroll down if you cannot see the desired place on the first page of the list.

5.2.5 Find one of the Favourites (Home/Work)

If you have already set up your favourite destinations in the Manage menu, you can select either of them by simply using the button with the name on it.

Note: If you try to access a favourite destination that you have not yet set up, NavNGo Limousine will warn you about this.

---

6 Settings

NavNGo Limousine provides several settings in order to let you customise the functions of the program. The Settings screen can be accessed from the Manage submenu of the Menu. Some of its sub-screens are accessible from other parts of the program.

6.1 General settings

These are the basic settings of NavNGo Limousine.
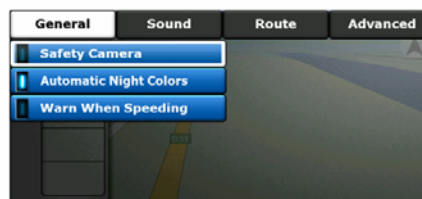
6.1.1 Safety Camera

NavNGo Limousine can warn you when you approach known speed or red light cameras previously uploaded or copied into the device, or saved manually in the software. You can save cameras using the Add Cam button in the Quick menu. The types and parameters of speed cameras are explained here: Page 51.

In this section you can enable or disable the warning for known cameras, and you can also fine-tune the way NavNGo Limousine warns you when you approach one of these cameras.

If you turn on this switch, NavNGo Limousine will open a new screen to let you customise the parameters used by the camera warning.

Note: Detecting the location of speed cameras may be prohibited by law in certain countries or regions. Be sure to check if it is legal to turn on this warning or not before doing so.

6.1.1.1 Audible Warning

You can disable the audible warning; have a simple warning (when you are warned only if you exceed the speed limit when approaching a camera); or a complex sound with repeated beeps as you approach the camera. In case of section control cameras, you will also hear these beeps while you are between the two cameras (these cameras work in pairs).

You are warned well in advance. The distance NavNGo Limousine starts warning you before reaching the camera depends on your speed. The higher the speed, the earlier the warning starts.

6.1.1.2 Visible Warning

Besides this, NavNGo Limousine can pop up a visual warning with only the symbol of the camera on the Cockpit screen, or you can ask for details as described below.

Approaching a fixed or built-in camera you will see the speed limit checked by the camera, and the remaining distance to reach the area monitored by the camera.

With mobile cameras you can only see the distance from the measured area, as there is no speed limit set.

When approaching the first of section control camera pairs you will see the same data as with a fixed camera (speed limit and distance). Then while being between the two cameras, your frequently updated average speed is displayed below the speed limit.

6.1.2 Automatic Night Colours

Using the automatic night mode, NavNGo Limousine will change between the daylight and night colour schemes a few minutes before sunrise and a few minutes after sunset based on the time and location information provided by your GPS. Once you set a permanent colour scheme in the Quick menu (Page 41), this automatic mode turns off. If you need NavNGo Limousine to switch between colours for you again, you need to re-enable this feature.

6.1.3 Warn When Speeding

Maps may contain information about the speed limits of the road segments. NavNGo Limousine is able to warn you if you exceed the current limit. This information may not be available for your region (ask your local dealer) or may not be fully correct for all roads in the map. This setting lets you decide whether you want to receive the warnings or not.

If you turn on this switch, NavNGo Limousine will open a new screen to let you customise the parameters used by the speed warning.
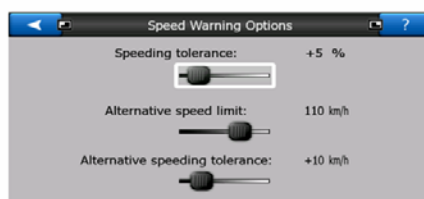
You can set two different kinds of behaviour for the warning: one is applied up to a certain speed limit and the other one is used above that.

6.1.3.1 Speeding tolerance

NavNGo Limousine will warn you when you exceed the speed limit by the amount specified here. Select whether you want to specify the tolerance as a Fixed value (offset to the speed limit) or as a Percentage.

The slider will change depending on which mode you have chosen.

Both positive and negative values can be given in either offset or percentage mode.

6.1.3.2 Alternative speed limit

If the speed limit of the current road segment equals or is above this limit, the speed warning will use the alternative tolerance instead of the previous one.

Move the slider to its rightmost position to turn off the alternative speed warning. Then the settings of the upper slider will determine the warning for all roads.

6.1.3.3 Alternative speeding tolerance

If the speed limit of the current road reaches the value set at Alternative speed limit, this setting will replace the basic one set at the top of this screen. The slider and the selector work exactly as the basic ones described here: Page 67.

Example: To let you better understand how this feature works, here is an example. If you use the settings +10 km/h – 100 km/h – +5%, NavNGo Limousine will warn you when driving at the following speeds:

Speed limit	Warning at	
40 km/h	50 km/h	(=40 km/h + 10 km/h)
60 km/h	70 km/h	(=60 km/h + 10 km/h)
90 km/h	100 km/h	(=90 km/h + 10 km/h)
100 km/h	105 km/h	(=100 km/h + 5%)
120 km/h	126 km/h	(=120 km/h + 5%)

Speed limit	Warning at	
160 km/h	168 km/h	(=160 km/h + 5%)

6.1.4 Safety Mode

Safety Mode will prevent you from using the program functions above 10 km/h (6 mph) to keep your attention on the road. This function is turned on by default. Unless a passenger will be the only one to operate NavNGo Limousine, we strongly encourage you not to turn the Safety Mode off.

When you disable Safety Mode, NavNGo Limousine will warn you.

6.2 Sound settings

Settings on this page determine the way NavNGo Limousine sounds.

6.2.1 Master sound volume

The position of this fader determines the device volume level. If you fully turn down the volume, the light on the left goes off, and the program becomes muted.

6.2.2 Voice guidance volume

Tthe slider on the right will adjust the loudness of NavNGo Limousine's audible guidance (voice instructions and speed camera warning). In its leftmost position the voice guidance is suppressed, in its rightmost position the master volume applies.

6.2.3 Key sound volume

The slider on the right will adjust the loudness of key sounds, the audible confirmations of pressing hardware buttons. In its leftmost position the key sounds are suppressed, in its rightmost position they are played at the master volume level.

Note: The sound effects of NavNGo Limousine are context sensitive. They will be different if, for example you open or close a window, or you enable or disable a setting.

6.2.4 Dynamic Volume

When driving at high speed, the noise in the car may be too loud to clearly understand the voice guidance messages and to perceive the key sounds. Using Dynamic Volume you can instruct NavNGo Limousine to increase the volume when your speed exceeds a certain minimum, and reach its highest volume (determined by the Master volume slider in Sound settings) at the given maximum speed.

Turn on the Dynamic Volume switch to enable this feature. This will also open the screen where you can set the minimum and maximum speeds.
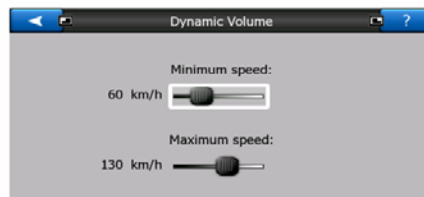
6.3 Route settings

This is a very important page. Settings here determine how routes will be calculated. This screen is directly accessible from the Route Information screen (Page 33).

6.3.1 Road types to include/exclude

To let the route fit your needs you can set which road types are to be considered for or to be excluded from the route if possible.

Note: Excluding a route is a preference. It does not necessarily mean total prohibition. If your destination can only be accessed using some of the excluded road types, NavNGo Limousine will use them but only as much as necessary. In this case a warning icon will be shown on the Route Information screen (Page 33), and the road not matching your preference will be displayed in alternate colour on the map.

6.3.1.1 Unpaved Roads

Unpaved roads are excluded by default, as they can be in a bad condition and you usually cannot reach the speed limit on them.

6.3.1.2 Motorways

When driving a slow car or towing another vehicle, you may prefer not to take motorways.

6.3.1.3 Ferries

The accessibility of temporary ferries is not necessarily included in the map data. Furthermore you may need to pay fare, so you may consider disabling them from the preset enabled status.

6.3.1.4 Cross-border planning

By default NavNGo Limousine plans routes using the border crossing points. However, if you live near the border, you can disable border crossing with this switch to remain within one country.

6.3.1.5 U-turns

Although displayed amongst road types, this is a type of action. Most drivers prefer to replace them with a few normal left and/or right turns in the next few junctions, so it is disabled by default.

Turning back on dual carriageways is not considered as a u-turn.

Note: Via points are handled as stopovers with regards to u-turns. It means disabling u-turns on this page will avoid u-turns during the entire route if possible, but when reaching a via point, the following part of the route may be planned starting in the opposite direction.

6.3.1.6 Permit needed

To use some roads or enter some areas you may need special permit or permission from the owners. These roads are excluded from your routes by default. Use this switch if your vehicle is authorised to enter.

6.3.1.7 Toll Roads

Toll roads are included in your routes by default. If you wish to travel more to avoid paying a toll, disabling them will make NavNGo Limousine plan the best toll-free route for you.

6.3.1.8 Carpool lanes (for the USA map only)

You can instruct NavNGo Limousine to use carpool lanes when planning routes. These lanes are currently available in the USA only.

6.3.2 Vehicle

You can set the type of the vehicle that you will use to navigate the route. Based upon this setting, some of the road types will be excluded from the route, or some of the restrictions may not be taken into account (e.g. emergency vehicles have no restrictions).

Furthermore, when Bus or Lorry is chosen, the program assumes that high speeds cannot be achieved, and this information is taken into account when calculating the route, the estimated time enroute (ETE), and the estimated time of arrival (ETA).

Available values:

- Car
- Taxi
- Bus
- Lorry
- Emergency

6.3.3 Route

Here you can choose from three different route types.

6.3.3.1 Short

Choosing Short will result in a route that has the smallest total distance of all possible routes between the given points. This is usually preferred by slow vehicles.

6.3.3.2 Fast

Choosing Fast will result in the quickest possible route, given that you can travel at or near the speed limits on all included roads. This is usually preferred for fast and normal cars.

6.3.3.3 Economical

This setting is a wise combination of the previous two. Although basically going for the fastest solution, if there is another route taking a bit more time but a lot less distance compared to the fastest one, NavNGo Limousine will choose this one instead to save fuel.

6.4 Advanced settings

These screens let you set a large number of different advanced settings and initiate some special functions. These settings and functions are divided into groups.

Select any button to set the corresponding parameters. They all open new windows where you can make your desired changes.

6.4.1 Cockpit settings

There are three route data fields on the left of the Cockpit screen.

Their content is fixed in Cruise mode (when there is no active route), but for Navigation mode you can change their content on this screen. The available values are listed here: Page 31.
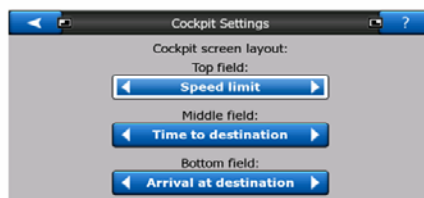
6.4.2 User data management

Everything that was saved (pins, My POIs, Favourites, track logs etc.) or modified (Settings, History lists) since NavNGo Limousine was installed is stored in a user database located in the internal memory of the Limousine. Here you have options to save, restore or reset the database or parts of it.

6.4.2.1 Backup Data

You can make a safe copy of the whole user database on the memory card.

Use this button to copy all user data and settings on the memory card. The backup is always created with the same file name; so backing up data will always overwrite previous backups.

Tip: If you wish to keep more versions of the user database, or you wish to save one particular state (e.g. saved POIs and track logs of your holiday), look for the backup file on the SD card, rename it, or save it to your PC.

Tip: If you move to another Limousine, and you wish to keep your data and settings, make a backup, remove the card, insert it into the other Limousine, then return to this Settings page, and push the Restore Data button as described in the next section. NavNGo Limousine will then restart, and all your previous POIs, track logs, settings, city and find history lists will also appear on the new Limousine.

6.4.2.2 Restore Data

If you have accidentally deleted things, or you have created a number of temporary items and you do not wish to delete them one by one, you can use this button to restore the state of NavNGo Limousine to the latest backup.

By using this button you will lose all of the changes made since the time of the latest backup. NavNGo Limousine will warn you about this before overwriting the current database with the backup.

6.4.2.3 Remove Pins

Normally Pins can be deleted one by one. Since they are shown at all zoom levels, and you may end up having too many of them, this button lets you delete all of them together. NavNGo Limousine will warn you that you are about to lose all your Pins.

6.4.2.4 Clear Data

This button will delete all user data. It is a reset to factory settings. Using this button means you lose all your saved data and customised settings. NavNGo Limousine will warn you about this.

6.4.2.5 Reset Advanced Settings

There are a multitude of Advanced settings in NavNGo Limousine. Some changes may cause NavNGo Limousine to behave in an unsatisfying manner. Use this button to restore the default settings.

6.4.3 Map options

You can set a few parameters determining the appearance of the maps in NavNGo Limousine.

6.4.3.1 Daylight / Night colour profile

NavNGo Limousine comes with different colour schemes for both daylight and night use. There is always one selected daytime scheme and one selected night-time scheme. NavNGo Limousine uses these when switching from day to night and back.

Push the appropriate button and select a new scheme from the list.

6.4.3.2 Show Street Labels

You can set whether or not to see the names of the streets and the POI icons on the map when driving. Based on the current zoom and tilt levels, street names are displayed either aligned with the street or on signposts stuck into the streets (Page 22). If you switch these signs on, it will be easier to recognise your location on the map, if you turn them off, it will be easier to see the road geometry.

Note: You can only disable street names and POI icons if NavNGo Limousine follows your position. As soon as you move the map and Lock-to-Position (Page 29) is disabled, street names and icons become visible again. Push the Follow button to re-enable Lock-to-Position and have the labels and icons disappear again.

6.4.3.3 Textured Polygons

Enable textured polygons, and have rivers, lakes, forests and other large objects displayed in a more realistic and attractive way on the map. See Page 23.

Disabling it will lead to uniform areas but better performance.

6.4.4 Smart Zoom settings

Smart zoom is a lot more than just a usual automatic zoom.

While navigating a route: when approaching a turn, it will zoom in and raise the view angle to let you easily recognise your manoeuvre at the next junction. If the next turn is at a distance, it will zoom out and lower the view angle to be flat in order to let you see the road in front of you, or it can even switch to an Overview mode to let you follow your position on the map.

While cruising: if there is no active route and you are just driving, Smart Zoom will zoom in if you drive slowly and zoom out when you drive at high speed.

These automatic features can be set up on this screen.
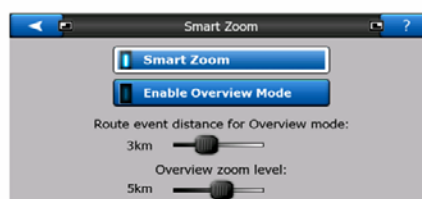
6.4.4.1 Smart Zoom

You can enable or disable Smart Zoom with this switch. Independently, automatic Overview can still be selected.

6.4.4.2 Enable Overview mode

You can turn the automatic Overview mode on or off, and configure how it is triggered when the next turn is at a distance.

The Route event distance will determine when NavNGo Limousine switches to the Overview or back to the Navigation view. If the distance from the next route event is more than the value set here, the map view automatically switches to Overview mode. When the distance falls below this value, the view automatically switches back to Track-up.

The Overview zoom level will determine the fixed zoom level of the map both when automatically or manually selected (by North button – Page 15). You can change the scale of the map manually any time (the Hand icon will not be displayed), but when you enter the Overview mode again, the zoom level will be reset to this value.

Note: when this automatic feature is disabled, you can still enable the Overview mode manually with the North button.

6.4.5 Language settings

Here you can set the languages, measurement units, and date and time formats used by NavNGo Limousine.

6.4.5.1 Program language

This button displays the current written language of the program. By pushing it you can select from a list of available languages. NavNGo Limousine will have to be restarted if you change this setting. NavNGo Limousine will ask for confirmation before it restarts.

6.4.5.2 Voice language

This button shows the current language of the voice guidance. By pushing the button you can select from a list of available languages and speakers. Select the desired new spoken language.

6.4.5.3 Units

You can set the distance units to be used by the program. NavNGo Limousine may not support all of the listed units in some voice guidance languages. If you select a measurement unit that is not supported by the chosen voice guidance language, you will see a red warning message under the selector.

6.4.5.4 Set Date & Time Format

You can set the date and time format displayed by NavNGo Limousine. Various international formats are available.
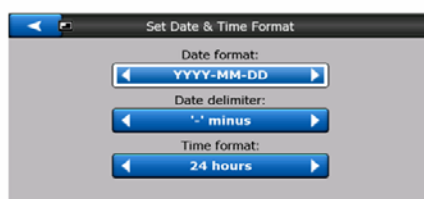
6.4.6 Set Time Zone

You can set the time zone you are currently in.

To avoid the accidental modification of this value, you need to confirm your choice with the OK button shown on the screen. If you use the arrow button in the top left corner, unlike with other settings, the time zone will not be changed.
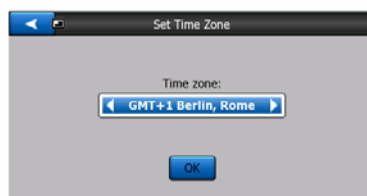
6.5 Manual GPS configuration

This screen is separated from the other settings as it is normally not used at all. The GPS is automatically detected when the program is first started, and there is nothing you need to set manually.

It can be accessed from the GPS Data screen (Page 51) by pushing the Config. button. There are three values to set on this screen. If you have no particular reason to do otherwise, leave their default value (AUTO) untouched, and let the program set up the GPS connection automatically.
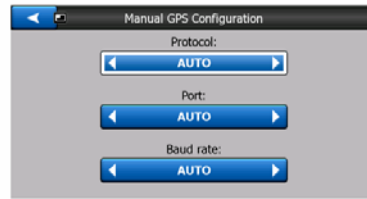
6.5.1 Protocol

This is the 'language' the GPS and NavNGo Limousine communicate in. NavNGo Limousine can receive data in NMEA or SiRF protocol. The default NMEA is the worldwide standard that practically all GPS devices are able to use.

6.5.2 Port

There are different wired and virtual serial ports on your Limousine. You need to know which of them your GPS is connected to, and set it here.

6.5.3 Baud rate

You can also set the speed your GPS is communicating at. The higher the speed, the smaller the position delay there will be (there is always a small delay between the real position and the position shown in navigation systems due to the time consuming processing and communication). In AUTO mode, the program will use the highest possible speed between the GPS receiver and the main unit.

7 Troubleshooting guide

Thank you again for purchasing our product. We hope you will enjoy every minute of using it. However you may face difficulties before you get really accustomed to NavNGo Limousine. In such cases, please, refer to this table of frequently encountered problematic situations.

I cannot find the blue (yellow when using night colours) arrow that would show my location. Navigation does not start.

Check the GPS status icon on the map screen (Page 30) or the GPS Data screen (Page 49). It is likely that the GPS cannot determine your position. Move the GPS out of cover to get a position fix.

The GPS is connected, sending valid position data, yet I cannot see the blue (yellow when using night colours) arrow that would show my position.

You should see a large semi-transparent Hand icon (Page 29) on the screen. Press Follow to re-enable the Lock-to-Position feature that moves the map back to your actual location.

The blue (yellow when using night colours) arrow shows my location, but I cannot see the route (green or red line), and no voice instructions are announced.

It is likely that you have no active route. Check the upper left corner of the Cockpit screen (Page 29) if you can see the indication for the next turn or not. If this field is blank, you have no route planned, so you need to create one first.

I cannot see the Hand icon on the screen, yet the map is not rotated during driving.

Look for a small, red 'N' letter on the compass icon (Page 30) or an aeroplane icon instead of it. It is likely that you had initiated the North-up map orientation or the Overview mode unintentionally. Press North to revert to Track-up mode with automatic map rotation.

I enabled the speed warning as soon as I bought the product but I have just been fined for speeding because NavNGo Limousine failed to warn me.

For an accurate speed warning the actual speed limits of each street and road must be present correctly on the map. This is a relatively new feature of digital maps, so it may not be available in some countries, and its accuracy still has much room for improvement (ask your local dealer for the details in your region). This feature can help you in several cases but it cannot be considered as serious speed control. That

is why it can be turned on and off separately from the reliable voice guidance (Page 66).

8 Glossary

The manual may contain many technical terms. Please look below for an explanation if you are unfamiliar with some of them.

2D/3D GPS reception: The GPS receiver uses satellite signals to calculate its (your) position. Depending on the current positions of the ever moving satellites in the sky, and the objects in your environment, the signal that your GPS device receives may be weaker or stronger. Your GPS needs strong signal from at least four satellites to give a three dimensional position including elevation. If fewer satellites are available, it may still be possible to calculate the position but the accuracy will be lower and the GPS device will not calculate elevation. This is called 2D reception. NavNGo Limousine shows the quality of reception on the GPS Data screen (Page 50) and the map screen (Page 30). Note that 2D and 3D GPS receptions have nothing to do with the 2D and 3D display modes of the map. That is a way of representing the map on the screen independently from the GPS reception.

Accuracy: The difference between your real position and the one given by the GPS device is affected by several different factors. The GPS is capable of providing a guess of its current error based on the number of satellites it can receive a signal from, and their position in the sky. This information is shown in NavNGo Limousine on the GPS Data screen (Page 49). Use it as a general reference only. Note that several other factors affect the real accuracy, some of which the GPS is incapable of estimating (e.g. signal delay in the ionosphere, reflecting objects near the GPS device, etc.).

Active route: A route is an itinerary planned to reach your chosen destinations. A route is active when it is used for navigation. NavNGo Limousine has only one route at a time, and it is always active until you delete it, reach the final destination or exit NavNGo Limousine. When there is more than one destination to reach, the route is cut into different legs (from one via point to another). Only one of these legs can be active at one particular time. The rest of them are unused and shown in a different colour on the map.

Automatic route planning (Autorouting): You only need to set up your destination, and based on its map, the software will automatically figure out which roads you need to take, and the turns you need to make to get there. NavNGo Limousine will let you select multiple destinations, and customise some important routing parameters (Page 69).

Automatic route recalculation: NavNGo Limousine recalculates your route if you deviate from it. When you miss a turn or avoid a roadblock, NavNGo Limousine waits

for a few seconds to be sure you do not follow the route any more, then recalculates the route based upon your new position and heading.

Automatic day/night colours: Based on the time and position given by the GPS device, NavNGo Limousine is able to calculate when the sun rises and sets at your current location on this particular day. Using that information NavNGo Limousine can change between the day and the night colour schemes a few minutes before sunrise and a few minutes after sunset (Page 66). As additional information to help your orientation, the sun is shown in the sky when you display the map in 3D mode with a low viewing angle, and the sun is near the horizon.

Elevation: When the GPS receiver can see at least four GPS satellites, it can determine its current position in three dimensions. In this case the elevation is calculated together with the latitude/longitude position. Note that some older GPS units may provide incorrect elevation data because they use a simple ellipsoidal earth model rather than a database that contains local sea levels. You should also be aware that the elevation value is generally less accurate (by at least a factor of 2) than the horizontal position.

ETA (Estimated Time of Arrival): A frequently used expression in navigation. It represents the time when you will reach your destination based upon calculations using the remaining part of the route and available information of the roads used. This estimation can only be used as a general reference. It will not be able to take into account your future speed or the traffic delays. In NavNGo Limousine this value is shown as 'Estimated Arrival' on the Route Information screen (Page 35).

ETE (Estimated Time Enroute): Another frequently used expression in navigation. It represents the time needed to reach your destination based upon calculations using the remaining part of the route and available information of the roads used. This estimation can be used only as a general reference. It will not be able to take into account your future speed or the traffic delays. In NavNGo Limousine this value is shown as 'Time left' on the Route Information screen (Page 34).

GPS: Abbreviation of Global Positioning System. This system is operated by the DoD (the Department of Defense of the Unites States Government). It consists of 24 satellites orbiting Earth, and several ground stations to keep the satellites in sync. To calculate your position, your GPS device uses the signals received from those GPS satellites that are currently visible at your location. You can use this service free of charge.

Lock-on-Road: This function of NavNGo Limousine will always keep the blue (yellow when using night colours) arrow representing your actual position on the nearest road. This automatic feature is necessary as the position given by the GPS receiver is not perfectly accurate. Under normal circumstances Lock-on-Road will eliminate the occasional position error. If the corridor of error is too large, your position may be shown over a different street on the map. You can only avoid that by using the GPS antenna positioned so that it has a direct view to as large a portion of the sky as possible. Normally Lock-on-Road is always active in NavNGo Limousine when GPS position is available. See also in Page 24.

Lock-to-Position: When GPS position is available, NavNGo Limousine will automatically keep moving the map to always have the blue (yellow at night) arrow, representing your actual position, on the screen. You can move the map to lose this position. Then the Hand icon appears on the screen. Pressing the Follow button will re-enable Lock-to-Position. See also Page 29.

Map Orientation: NavNGo Limousine is able to rotate the map for your convenience. If you choose Track-up mode, the map will be rotated to look in the direction of your heading. Selecting North-up, the map remains oriented to have North toward the top. Use the Rotate left and Rotate right hardware buttons to turn your map in the direction you wish. This will immediately turn off the automatic rotation. A small compass in the top right section of the map screens (Page 30) will always show the current direction of the map.

NMEA (National Marine Electronics Association): This is the name of a communication protocol format. This association issues standards for interfacing marine electronic devices. One of their standards is NMEA-0183 that defines electrical signal requirements and a data transmission protocol for time and position data. This is today's standard for not only marine but also all other GPS devices. NavNGo Limousine, as well as most GPS devices, will default to using this protocol out of the box.

North-up: A kind of map orientation having the map rotated to have North toward the top of the screen.

POI: Points Of Interest, exact map locations of important points saved in a database together with their name, category and subcategories (e.g. Service/Fuel/Autogas), address, phone and fax number, and other important information. Use the versatile search system in NavNGo Limousine to find the appropriate POI near you, your destination or any other given location on the map (Page 62). You can also have your favourite places saved as 'My POI' in NavNGo Limousine.

SiRF: This is the name of a popular GPS chipset manufacturer. Their specific communication protocol can be processed by NavNGo Limousine. SiRF based GPS devices are also capable of NMEA communication, the factory setting of communication protocol in NavNGo Limousine.

Track-up: A kind of map orientation when the map is rotated to look always in the direction of your heading.

Via point: Routes in NavNGo Limousine can have several (as many as you want) different destinations to reach in a specific order. All these points except the final destination are called via points, as the route goes 'via' (through) them. Should your via point serve as a stopover, navigation continues automatically as you depart. Navigation will resume even if you turn the power off and on.

Zoom In and Out: The Zoom function is used to change the scale of the map. Use Zoom In to scale down the map to see less of it but in more detail, and use Zoom Out to scale the map up to have a broader view of that part of the map with fewer details. See also Page 12.

9 End User License Agreement

1. The contracting parties

1.1. Contracting parties to present Agreement are, on the one hand:

Nav N Go Kft (51 Gabor Aron, H-1026 Budapest, Hungary; Hungarian reg. no.: 03-09-111944) as Licensor

and

the legal user (as defined in Section 2) of the object of present Agreement according to Section 4, hereinafter referred to as User on the other hand (hereinafter jointly referred to as Parties).

2. Conclusion of the Agreement

2.1. The Parties hereby acknowledge that present Agreement shall be concluded by implicit conduct of the Parties, without a signature of the Parties.

2.2. The User hereby acknowledges that following the lawful acquisition of the software product constituting the object of present Agreement (Section 4), any degree of use, installation to a computer or other hardware, installation of such hardware into a vehicle, pressing of the "Accept" button displayed by the software during installation or use (hereinafter referred to as actions of use) shall be deemed as implicit conduct resulting in the conclusion of the Agreement between the User and the Licensor

2.3. Present Agreement shall by no means entitle persons who unlawfully acquire, use, install on a computer, install in a vehicle or utilise in any manner whatsoever the software product.

2.4. The end user license agreement between the Parties shall be concluded with terms set forth in present Agreement.

2.5. The time of conclusion of present Agreement is the time of executing the first action of use (commencement of use).

3. Applicable law

3.1. In issues not regulated by present Agreement the jurisdiction of the Republic of Hungary shall be applicable, with specific reference to the Act No. 4 of 1959 on the Civil Code (CC) and to Act No 76 of 1999 on Copyrights (CA).

3.2. Present agreement is issued in English and in Hungarian. In case of dispute the Hungarian text shall prevail.

4. The object of the Agreement

4.1. The object of present Agreement shall be the navigation guidance software product of Licensor (hereinafter referred to as software product).

4.2. The software product shall include the operating computer program, its complete documentation, and the map database belonging thereto.

4.3. Any form of display, storage, coding, including printed, electronic or graphic display, storage, source or object code of the software product, or any other as yet indefinable form of display, storage, or coding, or any medium thereof shall be deemed as part of the software product.

4.4. Error corrections, additions, updates used by the User as defined in Section 2 following the conclusion of present contract shall also be deemed as part of the software product.

5. Owner of copyrights

5.1. The Licensor – unless contractual or legal regulations state otherwise – is the exclusive owner of all material copyrights vested in the software product.

5.2. Copyrights extend to the whole software product and its parts separately as well.

5.3. The owner(s) of the copyrights of the map database forming part of the software product is (are) natural person(s) or corporate entity(es) as listed in the appendix to present Agreement or in the "About/Map" menu item of the operating computer program (hereinafter referred to as Database Owner). Licensor hereby states that Licensor has obtained sufficient usage and representation rights from the Database Owner in order to utilise and give into further utilisation the map database as set forth in present Agreement.

5.4. In conclusion and execution of present Agreement the Database Owner is represented by Licensor in relations to the User.

5.5. By concluding present Agreement, Licensor shall withhold all rights vested in the software product, except for those that the User is entitled to according to explicit legal regulations or that of present Agreement.

6. Rights of the User

6.1. The User is entitled to install the software product on one hardware device (desktop, handheld, portable computer, navigation device) at a time, and to run and use one copy thereof.

6.2. The User is entitled to make one security copy of the software product. However, if the software product is operational after installation without the use of the original media copy, then the original media copy is deemed to be a security copy. In all other cases, the User is only entitled to use the security copy if the

original media copy of the software product has become unsuitable for proper and legal use without any doubt, such state thereof being supported by acceptable proof.

7. Limitations of use

7.1. The User is not entitled

7.1.1. to duplicate the software product (to make a copy thereof);

7.1.2. to lease, rent, lend, distribute, transfer it to a third person with or without a consideration;

7.1.3. to translate the software product (including translation (compilation) to other programming languages);

7.1.4. to decompile the software product;

7.1.5. to modify, extend, transform the software product (in whole or in part), to separate it into parts, compose it with other products, install it in other products, utilise it in other products, not even with the aim of achieving interoperability with other products;

7.1.6. apart from using the computer program, to obtain information from the map database included in the software product, to decompile the map database, to use, copy, modify, extend, transform the map database in whole or in part or the group of data stored therein, or to install it in other products, utilise it in other products, not even with the aim of achieving interoperability with other products;

8. Non-warranty, limitation of responsibility

8.1. Licensor hereby informs the User that although the greatest care was taken in producing the software product, yet with respect to the essence of the software product and the technical limitations, the Licensor does not warrant for the software product being completely error free, and the Licensor is not bound by any contractual obligation by which the software product obtained by the User should be completely error free.

8.2. The Licensor does not warrant that the software product is suitable for any purpose defined either by the Licensor or the User, and does not warrant that the software product is capable of interoperating with any other system, device or product (e.g. software or hardware).

8.3. The Licensor does not assume any responsibility for damages incurred due to an error in the software product (including errors of the computer program, the documentation and the map database).

8.4. The Licensor does not assume any responsibility for damages incurred due to the software product not being applicable for any defined purpose, or the error or lack of interoperation thereof with any other system, device or product (e.g. software or hardware).

8.5. The Licensor shall hereby also draw the attention of the User with great emphasis to the fact that while utilising the software product in any form of transportation, observing the traffic regulations and rules (e.g. use of obligatory and/or reasonable and suitable security measures, proper and generally expected care and attention in the given situation, and special care and attention required due to utilising the software product) is the exclusive responsibility of the User; the Licensor shall not assume any responsibility for any damages occurred in relation to utilising the software product during transportation.

8.6. By concluding present Agreement the User shall especially acknowledge the information stated in Section 8 above.

9. Sanctions

9.1. The Licensor hereby informs the User that according to regulations of the CA, should the Licensor find its rights to be breached, the Licensor may

9.1.1. claim the acknowledgement of such breach by court;

9.1.2. claim ceasing the breach and ordering the person under breach from continuing such;

9.1.3. claim that the person under breach give proper compensation (even by way of publicity, to the expense of the person under breach);

9.1.4. claim the return of the increase of assets due to the breach;

9.1.5. claim ceasing the breaching situation, the restitution of the state before the breach, to the expense of the person in breach, and may claim the destruction of instruments and materials used for the breach, and that of the objects created by the breach;

9.1.6. claim damages.

9.2. The Licensor hereby also informs the User that the breach of copyrights and related rights is a crime according to Act IV of 1978 on the Criminal Code, which may draw as a sanction a sentence of two years in prison in basic cases and up to eight years in prison in qualified cases.

9.3. For disputes arising from present Agreement the parties hereby agree on the exclusive competence of – depending on value and title disputed – either the Central Court of Budapest Districts (Pesti Központi Kerületi Bíróság) or the Municipal Court of Budapest (Fővárosi Bíróság).