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MarcoSoft<sup>TM</sup>  
Quo Vadis<sup>TM</sup>  
Version 3.0  
User Manual

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# 1 Getting Started

## 1.1 Introduction

MarcoSoft Quo Vadis is a street-level mapping system designed for handheld organizers. It replaces the need for using paper maps by letting you store and carry digital maps in your organizer.

You can use MarcoSoft Quo Vadis any time you need to find out where you are, avoid getting lost in a new city, verify directions being given to you, find a nearby shopping center, or other such typical uses of maps.

Combined with an optional GPS (Global Positioning System) receiver, MarcoSoft Quo Vadis can be used as a simple vehicle navigation system. However, operating a vehicle and using MarcoSoft Quo Vadis at the same time is potentially distracting and dangerous. We strongly recommend you let a passenger use MarcoSoft Quo Vadis to navigate while you concentrate on operating your vehicle.

Before proceeding, you should read any *Read Me* files which accompany this manual or the MarcoSoft Quo Vadis software since they contain important last-minute information which may not be included here.

You should also read the Software License Agreement at the end of this manual. You will be required to accept it to use MarcoSoft Quo Vadis.

This manual also assumes you are familiar with the standard Applications, Menu, Page Up, and Page Down buttons found on a typical handheld organizer, as illustrated in the picture below.



## **1.2 System Requirements**

To use MarcoSoft Quo Vadis you need an organizer running the Palm™ Operating System version 3.0 or later. To use the mapping features of MarcoSoft Quo Vadis, you also need sufficient free internal RAM (random access memory) in your organizer to store any maps you wish to use simultaneously. While it is possible to store maps on externally swappable memory such as a Compact Flash card, Secure Digital card, or Sony Memory Stick, maps need to be transferred to your organizer's internal RAM in order to be usable with MarcoSoft Quo Vadis. Either a third-party application or one built into your organizer can be used to do this.

If you plan to use a GPS receiver with MarcoSoft Quo Vadis, you should read the chapter *Working with GPS* for complete details and additional requirements.

## **1.3 Performance Considerations**

MarcoSoft Quo Vadis was designed to be used for traveling short distances, not cross-country trips. The zoom is limited to displaying areas of approximately 330sq.mi. (850sq.Km). Although MarcoSoft Quo Vadis is designed to work with multiple maps simultaneously, installing hundreds of maps to cover large areas such as the California coastline or multiple states is not recommended for best performance. Since map drawing speed and interaction are a key factor in making effective use of MarcoSoft Quo Vadis, you will achieve more satisfying results if you keep only maps you use frequently and install others on an as-needed basis.

## **1.4 Conflicting Applications**

MarcoSoft Quo Vadis is designed to be 100% Palm™ Operating System compatible. However, some third-party applications such as Hackmaster hacks or other system extensions can interfere with normal operation because they modify the default expected behavior of the operating system. This can result in attempts to draw information to the screen when they shouldn't be doing so and thus can cause system crashes. If you believe you are experiencing crashes or system freezes and you have such hacks installed, you should disable them as they are most likely the cause. Ultimately, we cannot guarantee full compatibility of MarcoSoft Quo Vadis with modified operating systems or hardware, not specifically endorsed by us or their respective manufacturers as being fully compatible.

## **1.5 Installation**

To install MarcoSoft Quo Vadis into your organizer, you need to locate and transfer the MarcoSoft Quo Vadis application file and any map files you would like to use into your organizer by means of a HotSync™ procedure. The MarcoSoft Quo Vadis application file is always named *QuoVadis.prc* (or *QuoVadis30.prc*) whereas map files always end with a *.pdb* file name extension, and are always named after the area they cover, such as *San\_Francisco.pdb*. In some cases, if the *.prc* or *.pdb* extension is missing from the file name, the HotSync procedure may refuse to install the file.

The HotSync procedure is accomplished using the Palm Desktop Software included with your organizer. Please note that installation, operation, or support of the Palm Desktop Software is beyond the scope of this user manual. If you have never installed software into your organizer, please refer to the manual that came with your organizer software for complete details.

## **1.6 Extracting Maps from ZIP or SIT Archives**

If you are installing map files from a compressed archive in either ZIP (Windows®) or SIT (Macintosh®) format, you must be sure to extract the files without corrupting them. Numerous extraction utilities exist that are capable of

extracting from these archives. However, on some operating systems, a common error is for users to extract the files with line-feed conversion enabled. Line-feed conversion or any other kind of filtering or conversion of map data files should be disabled. If you are unable to HotSync an extracted map file into your organizer, or are experiencing immediate crashes when trying to view or manage your map files, line-feed conversion may be the cause. Try re-extracting the files and contact our Technical Support for assistance if you still do not succeed.

Most browsers will expand compressed archives automatically upon download completion. This can sometimes be undesirable because the decompression process assumed by the browser or helper application launched by the browser may apply line-feed conversion by default. We recommend you save your downloaded maps to a desktop computer, then manually launch your unzipping or unstuffing software to expand the maps, rather than let your web browser do it automatically.

## 1.7 Launching the Application

To launch MarcoSoft Quo Vadis, first tap the *Applications* button to display the list of applications in your organizer. Consult your organizer's manual if you're not familiar with this button. Then locate the MarcoSoft Quo Vadis application icon and tap on it. If this is the first time you launch MarcoSoft Quo Vadis, you will be asked to read and then either agree or disagree to the Software License Agreement which covers your use of the software. A copy of the Software License Agreement can be found at the end of this manual. You won't see this agreement again, except in some cases when upgrading to a new version or reinstalling MarcoSoft Quo Vadis. After you agree to it, you will see a startup screen similar to the one at right. This screen displays the name of the registered user of the software, and also the number of maps that MarcoSoft Quo Vadis has found in your organizer's internal RAM. After this screen goes away, you will be taken to the last operating mode you had been using, as described below.



## 1.8 Operating Modes

MarcoSoft Quo Vadis includes different capabilities that are divided into four areas known as *Modes*. These modes are: *Directory*, *Map*, *Markers*, and *GPS*. A *Mode* menu is provided in almost every MarcoSoft Quo Vadis screen to let you switch from one mode to another, such as in the example shown here. Tap the *Menu* button on your organizer to make this menu appear. Consult your organizer's manual if you're not familiar with this button.

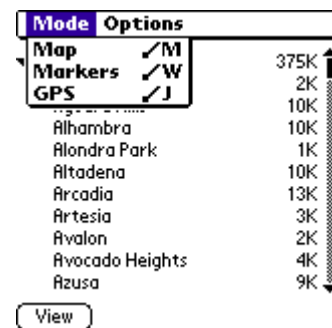
The *Directory* mode is used to view and delete the list of maps stored in your organizer. This is the default starting mode the first time MarcoSoft Quo Vadis is launched.

The *Map* mode is used to display and interact with the maps stored in your organizer.

The *Markers* mode is used to create/edit/delete/annotate customized Markers (points-of-interest), such as a friend's house, shopping center, etc. Markers that you create are displayed in the maps when you switch to *Map* mode. You can also create Markers directly from within the *Map* mode.

The *GPS* mode is used to establish communication with an optionally attached GPS receiver and then display and interact with the GPS data being received.

These modes and their relationships are covered in the following chapters in greater detail.



## 2 Managing Maps

### 2.1 How Maps are Organized

MarcoSoft Quo Vadis maps are designed to fit a modular, hierarchical model. This model is based on the idea of breaking up maps into smaller pieces that can be joined at the edges and that follow a chain of ownership. Every map is independent of every other map, but each map contains data that allows MarcoSoft Quo Vadis to place it into a universal hierarchy in which parent maps can contain child maps. For example, a United States map can contain state maps, and a state map can contain county maps, and a county map can contain city maps, and so on.

Currently, only city and county maps are available for use with MarcoSoft Quo Vadis. References to other types of maps (such as State maps) are only included to help explain the structure of the map hierarchy.

All the maps installed in your organizer follow this scheme, with maps being sorted alphabetically within a parent map. However, it is possible to have a hierarchy in which maps don't visually appear to be alphabetically sorted. This happens if there are multiple maps that don't have parent maps installed. For example, if you have installed a California state map, and a city in California, say, San Francisco, as well as a map of Albuquerque (New Mexico), then the three maps would be sorted as follows:

- California
  - San Francisco
- Albuquerque

You probably expected Albuquerque to be placed before California but because you haven't installed a New Mexico state map, the Albuquerque map appears to be in the wrong place. If you had installed a New Mexico state map, the order would have made sense, since it would have looked like this, with New Mexico coming after California:

- California
  - San Francisco
- New Mexico
  - Albuquerque

So, if you now added a map of Paris, France, it would be placed before California, because France is alphabetically ahead of United States, and so on. Countries are sorted on the same level as other countries, states against states, cities against cities and so forth. This approach may be modified in a future version of MarcoSoft Quo Vadis to accommodate alphabetized sorting of maps mixed at different hierarchical levels.

Currently, U.S. maps are divided into cities and counties, based on U.S. government-specific categories. However, county maps do not contain (duplicate) the areas covered by city maps of that county. All map data that does not fall within a city's limits is placed into a county map. Another way to say this is: There are city maps, and county maps that contain all the remaining roads not belonging to any city. Therefore, when traveling between cities, it is usually better to install the county map as well as the city maps, because the county map may contain roads that link the cities together, yet aren't part of those cities. Otherwise, you might see a gap between non-adjacent cities, where a road segment suddenly belongs to the county, and not to either of the two cities. Essentially, county maps and city maps contain mutually exclusive data<sup>1</sup>.

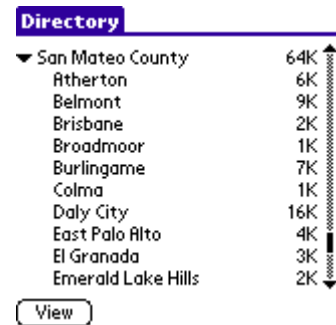
This approach gives you the flexibility of storing only the cities that you are likely to need or visit while saving memory space by eliminating the remaining non-essential road data.

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<sup>1</sup> In some rare cases, a road serves as the boundary between two adjacent cities, thus existing in both maps.

## 2.2 The Directory Mode

Management of the maps installed in your organizer is done in the *Directory* mode. This is the default starting mode of MarcoSoft Quo Vadis. In this mode, you can select maps to view, or delete unused maps. The example at right shows a *Directory* that lists maps in San Mateo County, and their respective sizes in memory. Note that the size of the county map is not the sum of the individual maps. Maps may also be stored in ROM, on organizers that support doing so. Maps stored in ROM cannot be deleted from within the *Directory* mode, and have a small lock icon next to them to indicate this. Details on storing maps in ROM are discussed below.



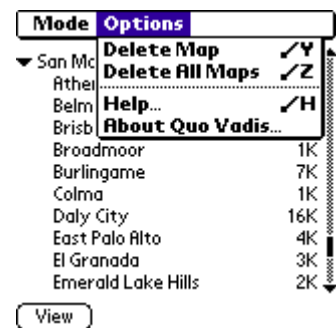
Directory	
▼ San Mateo County	64K
Atherton	6K
Belmont	9K
Brisbane	2K
Broadmoor	1K
Burlingame	7K
Colma	1K
Daly City	16K
East Palo Alto	4K
El Granada	3K
Emerald Lake Hills	2K

View

## 2.3 Adding or Deleting Maps

Maps are added via a Hotsync procedure (see later sections). You can install as many maps as will fit in your organizer's internal memory (RAM). Maps vary in size from less than 5K for a tiny city to upwards of 800K for really large cities or counties. After you install the additional maps into your organizer, they will be available to you when you re-launch the MarcoSoft Quo Vadis application.

To delete a map, select it by tapping its name, then selecting *Delete Map* from the *Options* menu. If you need to delete a large number of maps, it is sometimes more convenient to delete all the maps, then reinstall just the ones you really wanted to keep, as well as new ones. To do this, use the *Delete All Maps* menu command. Deleted maps can only be recovered by reinstalling them.



Mode	Options
▼ San Mc	Delete Map ✓/Y
Athel	Delete All Maps ✓/Z
Belm	Help... ✓/H
Brisb	About Quo Vadis...
Broadmoor	1K
Burlingame	7K
Colma	1K
Daly City	16K
East Palo Alto	4K
El Granada	3K
Emerald Lake Hills	2K

View

## 2.4 Storing Maps in ROM

Some organizers contain flash ROM (read only memory) or similar non-volatile storage. Maps stored in flash ROM are not lost when power or the batteries are removed from your organizer. In general, third-party utilities usually exist which allow you to place map files (or other data, for that matter) in your organizer's ROM for safekeeping. For example, if your batteries died, you would not lose the map data and MarcoSoft Quo Vadis application. You would simply replace the batteries and MarcoSoft Quo Vadis would still be in ROM and ready for immediate use. If you have maps you use very often, and don't want to risk losing while traveling, consider placing them and the MarcoSoft Quo Vadis application in flash ROM, if your organizer allows this. Consult your organizer's manual to determine if flash ROM is present in your organizer, and if so, which utilities exist for placing data into such ROM.

## 3 Working with Maps

### 3.1 The Map Mode

Viewing of maps is done using the *Map* mode. In this mode, MarcoSoft Quo Vadis is able to display multiple maps simultaneously, unlike other mapping programs that let you pick only one specific map for viewing at any given time. Maps fit together like puzzle pieces to form a larger map. For example, if you installed maps of two cities that are actually adjoining cities, you would be able to view and scroll transparently between them as one single map. However, you would still have to search them independently (as described in a later chapter).

To use the *Map* mode the very first time, you must select a map from the *Directory* mode and view it by tapping the *View* button at the bottom of the *Directory* screen. You will then be switched to the *Map* mode, which is where all drawing takes place. The first time you view a map, MarcoSoft Quo Vadis attempts to zoom out to show you as much of the map as possible. You can then zoom in to a suitable scale with more detail.

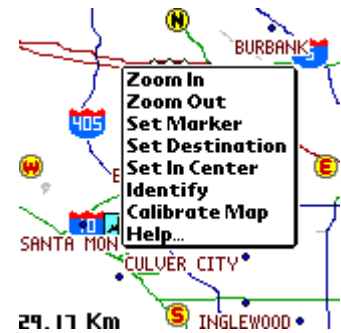
The example shown here shows various Los Angeles area city maps that appear as one. Also visible are the N/E/S/W compass headings and map scale.



### 3.2 The Tap-and-Hold Popup Menu

Additional controls are available via the *Tap-and-Hold* popup menu. To invoke this menu, tap and hold the pen against a desired location for about one second, and a menu will appear, as shown here. The commands are described below:

- *Zoom In/Out*: zooms in/out on the tap location
- *Set Marker*: create a new marker at the tap location
- *Set Destination*: set the tap location to be the active destination.
- *Set In Center*: moves the map so the tap location is at the center of the screen.
- *Identify*: displays information about the road, point of interest, or marker nearest to the tap location.
- *Calibrate Map*: adjusts the current GPS position to the tap location. This is useful when the GPS position appears to be incorrectly offset from your true location, and you know where the true location is on the map.
- *Help*: displays the help items above



### 3.3 Zooming In and Out

When in *Map* mode, MarcoSoft Quo Vadis allows several ways to zoom in or out of a map, as follows:

- Press the *Page Up* and *Page Down* buttons built into your organizer. These are illustrated at the beginning of this manual. On some organizers, the function of these buttons is duplicated in the form of a Jog dial, or other switches on the edges, rather than the front of the organizer.

- Enter the letters ‘i’ to zoom in or ‘o’ to zoom out into the Graffiti® area. This is the hand-writing area on the front of your organizer.
- Use the *Tap-and-Hold* popup menu zoom options discussed later.

The amount of map detail visible varies depending on how far you are zoomed in or out. Highway symbols appear almost always, while road labels appear when you are generally zoomed in close. By zooming in rapid succession (for example, pressing the Page Up/Down buttons quickly), you can skip through several zoom levels of detail at once.

### 3.4 Scrolling the Map

Scrolling is accomplished either by tapping on the map, or by dragging an imaginary line on the screen in the direction you wish to travel. Some users may have an initial tendency to try to pull the map in the opposite direction, like they would a static image. Although commonplace in other programs, this form of scrolling has the disadvantage that you have to let go, lift the pen back to the starting point, and drag the image some more. With MarcoSoft Quo Vadis you simply drag the pen in the direction you actually wish to go. The map will scroll continuously until you lift the pen. This allows you to pick a road, and visually follow it until a desired intersection. Because the road label follows the road as you scroll, the resulting visual effect is that the name of the road you’re tracking doesn’t go out of sight. Dragging a short distance scrolls slowly, while dragging a long distance scrolls quickly.

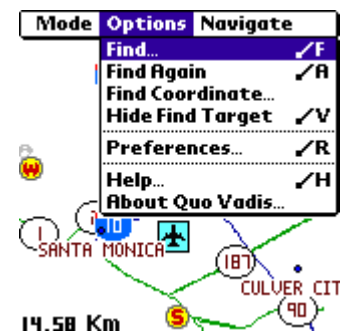
MarcoSoft Quo Vadis is designed to be free of any map boundaries or limits, and does not stop you from scrolling out of the area covered by your maps. If you accidentally scroll into an uncovered area and can’t find your way back, you can get back to a map in several ways:

- Search for something in a map.
- Switch to the *Directory* mode and select a map to view again
- Select a destination in a map and use the Tracker to get to it (described later).

### 3.5 Searching Maps

When in *Map* mode, MarcoSoft Quo Vadis provides the ability to look up roads, intersections, and various landmarks, although the latter category is quite sparse, and contains only principal landmarks. This look-up capability can only be used on one map at a time. The reasoning behind this is that typically, a user knows what city he/she is currently in, and therefore should be able to search for information within the given city (or county).

To begin a search, tap the *Menu* button on your organizer. Then select the *Find* command from the *Options* menu. This will display the *Find* screen. At the top-right of this screen is a category pull-down list. You can tap on this list to alter the type of information you wish to find. Depending on the size of the map in which you are searching, the selected category may not contain any items.



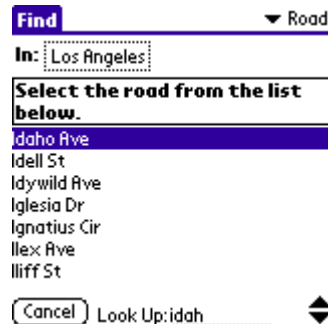
To change the map in which you are searching, tap the map name selector near the top of the Find screen. This will display the map *Directory* from which you can choose a different map to search.

If you know the name or first part thereof, of the item you wish to find, you can enter it in the *Look Up* field. By doing so, the list of available names for the selected category will automatically scroll to display the closest match.

When searching for streets or intersections, you should avoid entering any street name prefixes such as N, E, S, W. Enter only the principal part of the street name, and all matching streets, even if they are prefixed, will appear.

When you see the item you want, tap on its name to view its location on the map. This action closes the Find screen and returns you to the map display.

MarcoSoft Quo Vadis does not currently support multiple names for streets. Highways and freeways are almost always labeled with their numerical equivalent, rather than a locally known name. If you are searching for a highway by name and cannot find it, this is probably why. Whenever possible, interstate highways, U.S. highways and state highways are labeled *I-ddd*, *US Hwy ddd* and *State Hwy ddd* respectively, where *ddd* represents a combination of digits or letters. There are many other road name abbreviations used in MarcoSoft Quo Vadis maps and these follow the U.S. Postal Service Standard Suffix abbreviations.



### 3.6 Understanding Search Results

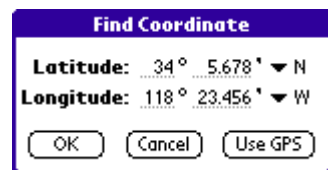
After you successfully find and select an item as mentioned above, you are returned to the map view and a bullseye target appears in order to indicate the found item's position. However, sometimes more than one search result exists, such as when two or more disjoint streets have the same name. In this case, you are shown an alert indicating how many matches were found. After dismissing the alert, you are shown the first item found. To examine each successive item, select the *Find Again* command from the *Options* menu. When you reach the last item, another *Find Again* command will return you to the first item found.

To make the find target go away, select the *Hide Find Target* command in the *Options* menu. This will effectively reset your search and you'll need to perform a new search to make the target reappear.



### 3.7 Finding a Latitude / Longitude Coordinate

Another feature of MarcoSoft Quo Vadis is the capability of finding a specific latitude/longitude coordinate. From the *Options* menu, select the *Find Coordinate* command to display a dialog box prompting you to enter a specific coordinate. When you are done, tap *Ok*, and the coordinate will be marked with a target bullseye, exactly as if you had used the *Find* command to find a street or landmark. In addition to manually entering the coordinate values, you can tap the *Use GPS* button to have the current fix coordinates automatically entered into the form.

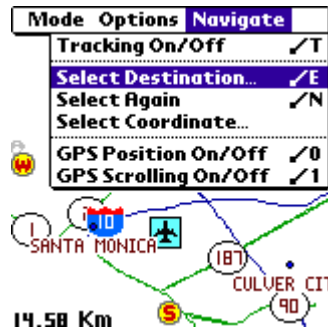


### 3.8 Selecting a Destination

In *Map* mode, MarcoSoft Quo Vadis includes the ability to select and track to a destination of your choice. The procedure for selecting a destination is exactly the same as that for searching as described in the previous sections. The only difference is that you select a destination using the *Select Destination* command from the *Navigate* menu instead of the *Find* command in the *Options* menu. You can also select a destination using the *Tap-and-Hold* popup menu.

When a destination is selected, the *Tracker* becomes active. The *Tracker* is a simple tool that consists of a line-of-sight indicator arrow, and an icon that represents the destination you selected. The two work together such that the arrow always points towards the 'X' destination icon. The purpose of this system is to help you reach your

destination, especially when used in conjunction with a GPS to automatically update your position and map display. This approach is described in greater detail in the next section.

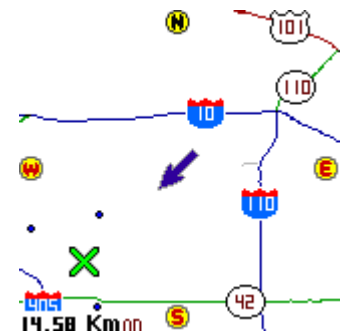


If multiple destinations are found, you can use the *Navigate* menu's *Select Again* command to switch to each successive destination.

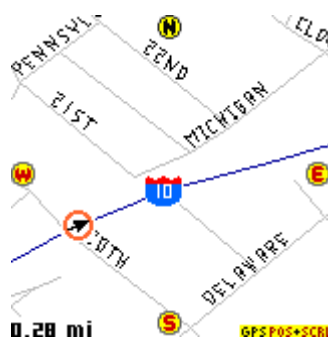
In addition to tracking to a map item, you can also select a specific coordinate as a destination by using the *Select Coordinate* command from the *Navigate* menu. This will present an identical form to that used for the *Find Coordinate* command mentioned previously.

The *Tracker* can be enabled or disabled at any time using the *Tracking On/Off* command from the *Navigate* menu.

To use the *Tracker* effectively, the recommended approach is to first use the *Find* command to mark your present location and then select a destination as mentioned above. You will then have a bullseye target on your starting position, and the *Tracker* indicating the direction of travel needed to reach the destination. You then need to visually guide yourself from one symbol to the other, scrolling and zooming in and out as necessary to maintain your bearing. For better results, attach an optional GPS receiver and follow the instruction in the next section.



### 3.9 Navigating with GPS



To maximize the benefits of using MarcoSoft Quo Vadis, you should consider using a GPS receiver with it. By doing so, you can elect to have your position shown on the map. You can also have the map scroll automatically in order to maintain your GPS position fix visible on screen at all times. This is especially useful when using MarcoSoft Quo Vadis in a moving vehicle.

From the *Navigate* menu, select the *GPS Position On/Off* command to toggle the display of your GPS fix position. When active, your position fix is shown by a small circle and the words *GPS POS* at the bottom right of the map. The circle will contain an X when you are stationary, or a small arrow indicating your direction of travel when in motion.

To automatically keep your GPS position from going off-screen, use the *Navigate* menu's *GPS Scrolling On/Off* command to enable automatic map scrolling. When active, you will see the words *GPS POS+SCRL* at the bottom right of the map. As your speed increases, the GPS position icon will move farther towards the edge of the screen, but not go off screen. This behavior allows you to see more of the map that is coming into view than the map that is already behind you. This gives you more time to make navigation decisions and provides an additional margin of safety.

If you have GPS scrolling and the *Tracker* active simultaneously, the *Tracker* arrow will be hidden under the GPS position icon, except for the arrowhead. Because the *Tracker* arrow always points to your chosen destination, it becomes clear that in order to reach the destination, the direction you are traveling should match the direction of the arrow. In effect, both the *Tracker* arrow and the small arrow shown inside the GPS position icon need to be aligned. When this happens, you are heading directly towards your selected destination. In the example shown here, the GPS icon indicates that the current direction of travel is to the NorthWest, but the *Tracker* arrowhead is indicating the NorthEast. This implies that you need to turn right to remain on course towards your destination.



### 3.10 Calibrating the Map

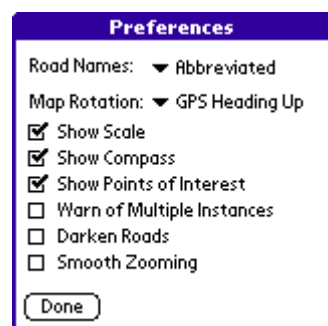
When using MarcoSoft Quo Vadis with a GPS receiver it is sometimes apparent that the GPS position does not appear to correctly match the underlying maps. This can be due to digitizing inaccuracies, or a wrong datum, as described earlier.

A map calibration feature is available to correct GPS position misalignment. When viewing a map and the GPS position is incorrectly displayed, tap and hold the pen on the map where the GPS position should be. This will cause the *Tap-and-Hold* popup menu to appear over the map. Select the *Calibrate Map* command from the menu. The GPS position will be moved to where you had tapped, and all further positioning will be relative to this correction.

Because the maps are digitized relative to each other, it is possible that making a calibration in one area may cause a previously calibrated area to appear incorrect when you return to it. In this case, you would have to re-calibrate for that area.

### 3.11 Map Mode Preferences

Several preferences are available to customize your *Map* mode display. Selecting *Preferences* from the *Options* menu while in *Map* mode displays the *Preferences* dialog box, as shown here. A brief explanation of each preference follows:



- *Road Names*: determines how road names are displayed.
- *Map Rotation*: Select *North Up* to draw the map with true North always at the top of the screen. Select *GPS Heading Up* to make the map rotate such that your GPS heading is always at the top of the screen. An optional GPS receiver is required to use this latter feature.
- *Show Scale*: enables/disables the map scale display at the bottom-left of the map. The scale represents the distance along the screen edges, not the screen diagonal.
- *Show Compass*: enables/disables the N/E/S/W compass bearings. The *Map Rotation* preference also affects the orientation of the compass headings.
- *Show Points of Interest*: enables/disables display of points-of-interest, such as airports, shopping centers, etc. However, it does not affect the display of your custom *Markers*, which are always drawn.
- *Warn of Multiple Instances*: enables/disables the dialog box alerting you to the fact that multiple map items have been found matching the search you performed. This is covered in more detail in section 3.5.
- *Darken Roads*: causes non-major roads to be drawn in black instead of light gray. On some organizers, or if you have a poor contrast setting, enabling this option will make it easier to see streets. However, for optimal contrast to read street names, we recommend you keep this off and adjust your screen contrast on your organizer instead.
- *Smooth Zooming*: causes the maps to zoom in small, rapid intervals at close-up zooms, in order to give a smoother zooming perception. Recommended on fast organizers only since it slows down map drawing.

## 4 Managing Markers

### 4.1 The Markers Mode

MarcoSoft Quo Vadis allows you to create and store custom *Markers*. These are simply points of interest that you define and can be viewed on your maps. *Markers* can be items such as a favorite restaurant, somebody's house, or the location of your next meeting. It is entirely up to you to define *Markers* in such a way as to be meaningful to you. Once created, they can be edited, deleted, and exported for other uses. There are two ways to create *Markers*, but the *Markers* mode is where all management of your own *Markers* takes place. You can switch to this mode by selecting the *Markers* command from the *Mode* menu that is available in all other MarcoSoft Quo Vadis modes.

### 4.2 Creating Markers

Before you can manage your *Markers*, you have to create them. As you do this, they are stored in your organizer's internal memory and are subsequently listed alphabetically by name. The example shown here illustrates the *Markers* mode with a number of pre-defined *Markers*. Some have note attachments that can be seen to the right of their names.

Within the *Markers* mode, you create new *Markers* by tapping the *New* button. This will display the *New Marker* form. The form requires you to enter information for the *Marker* such as its name, icon, coordinates, name and icon display levels, and notes.

The last used values are remembered so that they will be the defaults for your next created *Marker*.

To select the new *Marker* icon, simply tap on it and a new screen will appear to let you choose a new icon, as shown below. A number of pre-defined icons are included that hopefully will be suitable for most of your needs. Some of these icons are identical to those which represent points-of-interest that are built-into the maps you install.

when in *Map* mode, as described in earlier sections.

*Marker* names have a limitation of 31 characters, and may only contain the letters a => z, A => Z, numbers 0 => 9, spaces, periods, dashes, and parentheses.

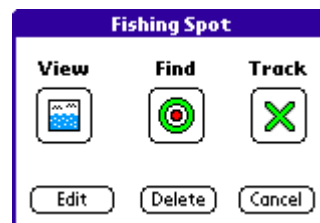
The *Name Shown at* and *Icon Shown at* pull-down lists allow setting the zoom scales at which the *Marker* name and icon will be displayed in the map. This is useful because you may want to define *Markers* whose names you don't wish to see in the map until you are zoomed real close because you only care about seeing the icon. In such a case, you would select a low name value, and a high icon value. A little experimenting with these options may be required until you find

Finally, you need to enter the coordinates for the new *Marker* by tapping on the *Coordinates* selector. This will display the *Enter Coordinates* form. By default, this form shows the last manually entered values, or your current GPS position fix, if you have one. If the values are outdated, you can tap the *Use GPS* button to grab the latest GPS position fix values. Another way to create a *Marker* with the desired coordinates is to use the *Set Marker* command from the *Tap-and-Hold* popup menu

The last step, if any, would be to create a note for the Marker. Tapping the *Note* button will display a standard note dialog where you can enter whatever information you like for the *Marker*. After entering the entire new *Marker* data, tap the *OK* button and your new *Marker* will appear in the *Markers* list. You can edit a *Marker* note by tapping the note icon in the list.

### 4.3 Working with Markers

After you have created markers, you can look up, delete, edit, view, find, track, or export them. All of these actions require that you be in the *Markers* mode. To quickly find a *Marker* by name, enter its name in the *Look Up* field at the bottom of the *Markers* mode screen. The list of names will scroll to highlight the nearest match. When you see the *Marker* you want, tap on its name to display the *Marker Action* form, as shown here. The form displays the *Marker* name in its title, and the *Marker* icon inside the *View* button. The *Find* and *Track* button icons do not change. Any of these three button choices will switch to the *Map* mode and work as follows:



- The *View* button will show the *Marker* centered on the map at the greatest scale that makes the *Marker's* icon appear, but not necessarily its name.
- The *Find* button will show the *Marker* centered on the map at the last used scale, but also places a bullseye target symbol over the *Marker*. This is useful if you want to see the *Marker's* position regardless of map scale.
- The *Track* button turns on the Tracker tool (described in earlier sections) and makes the *Marker* the active destination. Use this option if you want to navigate towards the *Marker*.

To delete the *Marker*, select the *Delete* button and agree to the confirmation dialog. To edit the *Marker* tap the *Edit* button to go to the *Edit Marker* form, which is identical to the *New Marker* form described earlier.

Finally, you also have the option of deleting all your *Markers*, or exporting them. The commands to do this are in the *Markers* mode screen.



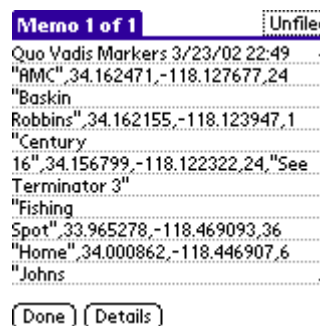
To delete all *Markers*, select *Delete All Markers* from the *Options* menu. This action cannot be undone so use it carefully.

Exporting markers is useful if you want to use your markers outside of MarcoSoft Quo Vadis. For example, this feature can be used for collecting field data and exporting it to a PC. The export function does not directly send your *Markers* to a PC. Instead, it will send all the *Markers* into a new Memo application record. The Palm Desktop Software that came with your organizer will handle all synchronization with your PC, and it also handles synchronization of Memo records. Therefore, by exporting *Markers* to a Memo record, you can perform a HotSync with your PC, and have the *Markers* appear on your PC in a memo record. You can then copy and paste, or further export the data to another application on your PC.



To export all your *Markers*, select the *Export All Markers* command in the *Options* menu. This will display the *Export All Markers to Memo* form, shown here. The *Marker* data fields that are exported are Name, Latitude, Longitude, Type, and Note (if any). There are two options for customizing how these fields will be exported. The

*Field Delimiter* pull-down list selects the character used to separate the data fields. You can choose from among a comma, semicolon, pipe, tab, and space. The *Text Qualifier* pull-down list selects the character used to encapsulate the name and note fields, since they contain textual information, rather than numeric information.



When you tap *OK*, the *Markers* will be exported and a new Memo record created. The record will contain a header line before all the exported data. This header lets you distinguish the record from other Memo records, and also contains the date and 24-hour time when the data was exported. Each exported *Marker* is stored on a single line terminated by a carriage return. In the example shown here, the Name, Latitude, Longitude, Type, and Note (for some *Markers*) can be seen. The Type field is a numeric value that corresponds to the icon representing the *Marker*, and can be used to group *Markers* in a third-party application on your PC.

## 5 Working with GPS (Global Positioning System)

### 5.1 How GPS Works

The Global Positioning System (GPS) works by receiving signals transmitted by a set of satellites orbiting the earth. Each satellite transmits a highly accurate atomic clock signal. By calculating the clock differences of the signals received by a minimum of 3 satellites, a GPS receiver is able to triangulate a position. With only 3 satellites, the position is known as a 2D (two-dimensional) fix and produces a valid latitude and longitude value. With 4 or more satellites, a receiver is often also able to estimate altitude, resulting in a 3D (three-dimensional) position fix.

To work correctly, the GPS receiver must have a line-of-sight view to the satellites in the sky. Any obstructions such as buildings, trees, walls, etc., will block the signal or even reflect it resulting in an inaccurate signal and no position fix.

### 5.2 Selecting a GPS Receiver

MarcoSoft Quo Vadis supports a variety of popular GPS receivers. Some are specifically designed for use with Palm Operating System organizers, while others are for general-purpose use. In short, almost any modern receiver, whether designed for an organizer or not, can be used with MarcoSoft Quo Vadis. It's entirely up to you to decide what receiver to use, based on price, size, and connectivity. The receivers designed for organizers are usually more convenient because they can be "clipped-on" to the organizer, while general-purpose receivers must be connected with cables, making the whole setup more cumbersome to carry.

MarcoSoft Quo Vadis supports the world-wide standard GPS serial communication protocol, which is NMEA 0183 version 2.01 at 4800 baud, 8 data bits, no parity, 1 stop bit. Because the vast majority of general-purpose receivers are capable of sending data using this protocol, they will work with MarcoSoft Quo Vadis. Consult your GPS receiver's manual or contact the manufacturer to determine if your particular receiver outputs the NMEA standard.

### 5.3 Connecting a GPS Receiver

Nearly all general-purpose GPS receivers with data output capability utilize a *RS-232* serial output protocol that is sent via a standard *DB-9* connector, as shown at right. Most organizers can also utilize the *RS-232* protocol, but likely do so via a non-standard connector. Another popular organizer protocol is USB (Universal Serial Bus). While the protocol and connector on organizers generally differ, special cables are usually available to convert those protocols and connectors into the *RS-232* protocol and *DB-9* connector. Such cabling would allow a general-purpose receiver to be connected. By attaching the organizer's *DB-9* connector and the receiver's output *DB-9* connector, the connection can be completed. Often, it is necessary to also use a *null-modem* adapter between the two *DB-9* connectors. A typical connection is illustrated here:



DB9  
Connector

Organizer ← → HotSync cable ← DB9 → null-modem ← DB9 → GPS

In lieu of the above connection, some GPS manufacturers offer their own specialized cables that can be used to connect directly to a variety of handheld organizers.

## 5.4 The GPS Mode

Once you have attached a GPS receiver to your organizer, the next step is to initiate communication between it and MarcoSoft Quo Vadis. This is done within the *GPS* mode. This mode can be accessed from any of the other modes by selecting it from the *Mode* menu.

The *GPS* mode consists of four screens that let you view and exchange data with your receiver. These are the *Initialization*, *Navigation*, *Satellites* and *Sky Chart* screens. The first time you enter *GPS* mode, you will see the *Initialization* screen.

Each of the four screens contains a pull-down popup list in the top-right corner that can be used to switch between the four screens. Alternatively, you can press the *Page Up* or *Page Down* buttons on your organizer to cycle through the different screens.

At the top of each screen, you will see the words *No Fix*, *2D Fix*, *3D Fix*, *DGPS 2D*, *DGPS 3D*, *WAAS 2D*, *WAAS 3D* depending on what kind of position fix you are receiving.

If you exit the *GPS* mode, the next time you return to it you will be placed in the last screen that you were viewing when you exited.

## 5.5 The Initialization Screen

The *Initialization* screen is where you begin communication with your receiver. To begin, you must first select from the *Receiver* pull-down list a receiver that matches yours. If you don't see a matching receiver, try the *NMEA Compatible* option, since it is a standard protocol that most receivers use.

If you know your approximate latitude and longitude, and altitude, enter them in their respective fields, otherwise leave them blank. These fields will later be updated and filled in automatically each time you enter this screen.

The *GMT* setting is the difference between your local time and the Greenwich Mean Time, also known as Zulu time. The PST, MST, CST, EST U.S. time zones correspond to -8, -7, -6, -5 offsets respectively.

Check the *DST* checkbox if daylight savings time is in effect.

The update *Interval* determines how often the *Navigation*, *Satellites* and *Sky Chart* screens update. This does not have any relation to often data is read from your receiver, or how often your receiver will send data to MarcoSoft Quo Vadis.

When you are ready to start the communication, tap the *Start* button. This will activate the organizer's communication port and wait for valid data from your receiver. If valid GPS messages are being received they will appear in the *Messages* box, as shown in the example here. When you are finished using your receiver, tap the *Stop* button to terminate the communication. Because the communication port is used when using a GPS, your organizer's batteries will be depleted faster.

To update your organizer's clock from the atomically correct satellite clocks, tap the *Set Time* button. The next time MarcoSoft Quo Vadis receives a valid date and time from your GPS, your organizer's date and time will be updated. In order for this feature to work, you must have correctly set the *GMT* and *DST* options, otherwise your organizer's clock will be incorrectly updated.

Your receiver may take some time to obtain a position fix depending on obstructions, satellite signal strength, and battery level. However, as long as you see incoming messages, the connection is still working. Depending on

The screenshot shows the 'GPS' mode 'Initialization' screen. At the top, there are three tabs: 'GPS', '3D Fix', and 'Initialization' (selected). Below the tabs are several settings, each with a pull-down arrow on the left and a unit or direction on the right. The settings are: Receiver: NMEA Compatible; Latitude: 37° 26.739' N; Longitude: 122° 11.121' W; Altitude: + 1535.4 ft; GMT: -8; DST: an unchecked checkbox; Interval: 1 Second. At the bottom, there is a 'Messages' box containing the text '\$GPGSA,195926.00,3726.7398,N,12211.1219,W,2,07,12,301.2,M,48.0,M,\*'. Below the messages box are three buttons: 'Start', 'Stop', and 'Set Time'.

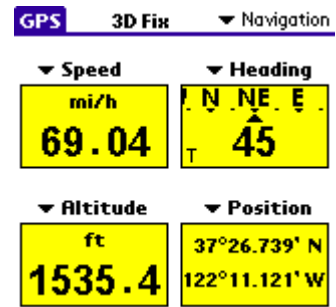
receiver type, it is possible to not receive any messages for some time while your GPS performs calculations. If you suspect something is wrong, check your connection, batteries, and settings above, then tap the *Start* button again.

If the connection is lost for whatever reason, MarcoSoft Quo Vadis will display an alert after a few minutes that the connection has failed. In this case, correct the problem, and then tap the *Start* button again to restart the connection.

## 5.6 The Navigation Screen

The *Navigation* screen displays incoming data such as speed, heading, position, altitude, latitude, longitude, and time. There are four multi-function displays (MFD) which can each be set to display any of the afore-mentioned items. Each MFD has a pull-down popup menu above it that can be used to change the MFD display. Furthermore, by tapping in an MFD, another popup menu of MFD-specific choices can be displayed, when applicable. For each MFD type, the popup choices are:

- Speed – ft, m, km, mi, nm
- Heading – magnetic or true
- Altitude – ft, m, km, mi, nm
- Position – no options
- Time – 24 or 12 hour format



When no data is available for a particular MFD type or option, the MFD will appear blank. For example, not all receiver output magnetic variation, so selecting the *Magnetic* option in the Heading MFD will cause it to be blank if such data cannot be displayed. When no position fix is available, navigation data is lost and the MFDs are mostly blank. They will activate again when data becomes available to display.

It is possible to have more than one MFD display the same data but in different units, although you are unlikely to need this.

## 5.7 The Satellites Screen

The *Satellites* screen displays individual information for each satellite visible by your receiver. The table heading representations are as follows:

- CH (receiver channel). This is the channel used to receive the satellite data. It ranges from 1 to 12.
- SV (satellite value). This is the unique number assigned to each satellite. It is also known as PRN (pseudorandom noise number) and usually ranges from 1 to 32. One exception is WAAS satellites, which on some GPS receivers are displayed as having a PRN greater than 100 (as in the example).
- AZ (azimuth). This is the horizontal angle the satellite makes with respect to true North from your position and ranges from 0° to 359°.

GPS	3D Fix		Satellites			
CH	SV	AZ	EL	SN	UP	
1	14	345	83	44	✓	
2	21	44	55	45	✓	
3	3	224	26	41	✓	
4	15	137	24	39	✓	
5	25	173	24	40	✓	
6	18	77	23	39	✓	
7	11	315	16	39	✓	
8	23	81	13	39	✓	
9	9	40	8	38	✓	
10	17	135	5	0		
11	134	255	12	0		
12	122	105	13	0		

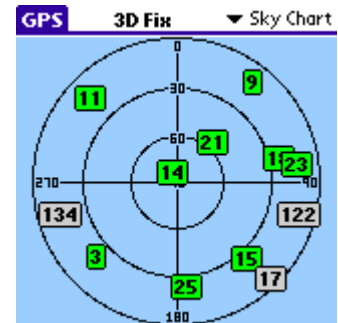
- EL (elevation). This is the vertical angle of elevation the satellite makes with respect to you and ranges from 0° to 90°. For example, an angle of 90 implies that the satellite is directly above you.
- SN (signal-to-noise ratio). This is the incoming signal strength of the satellite in dB (decibels) and ranges from 0 upwards.
- UP (used-in-position). This is checked if the satellite is being used to compute your position fix.

## 5.8 The Sky Chart Screen

The *Sky Chart* screen displays the satellite positions as they appear in the sky with respect to you. It also indicates which are used to actively track your position.

Your position is represented by the center of the concentric circles. The circles indicate the 0, 30, 60 and 90 degree horizon levels. The outermost circle also represents the satellite azimuth angle, where 0 degrees indicates true North. In the example shown here, satellite 25 lies directly South of you at about a 30 degree horizon angle above ground.

Satellites drawn in green (on color organizers) or black (on grayscale organizers) are used to track your position.



## 6 Appendix

### 6.1 Map Data Content and Accuracy

In order to maximize the area which can be covered with MarcoSoft Quo Vadis maps, given the limited memory available in your organizer, MarcoSoft Quo Vadis maps are designed to be as compact as possible. To achieve this, some geographical features that we consider non-essential have been removed, such as bodies of water and railroad tracks. As a result MarcoSoft Quo Vadis maps consist almost exclusively of street data.

MarcoSoft Quo Vadis maps are built using a proprietary system that processes complex source map data obtained from third-party vendors. The maps produced as part of MarcoSoft Quo Vadis are, at best, only as accurate as the original source data from which they were derived. These maps are not meant for high-precision measurement or navigation applications.

According to our source data provider, the maps are digitized from a combination of paper maps, aerial photographs, and GPS readings. The maps are then stitched together. This process however, requires that some maps be based on others. This can cause a cumulative error for some regions where maps were digitized based on other adjacent maps.

The maximum positional accuracy error claimed by our current source data provider is approximately 150 feet but in practice we have found the errors to be on the average of about 20 feet.

Street map data, in general, is never perfect. No single map data supplier is able to collect or update data fast enough to keep up with ever changing road networks. It is very common for map data to be as much as a year old by the time it is collected, digitized, added to databases, delivered to customers, processed, and finally made to appear either on paper, or in a product such as MarcoSoft Quo Vadis. Because of this, MarcoSoft, Inc. cannot guarantee that all existing roads are present in the map data because our sources do not guarantee it to us.

The maps in MarcoSoft Quo Vadis libraries are based on the WGS-84 coordinate system (World Geodetic System of 1984). This is sometimes also referred to as the NAD-83 datum. One exception is the state of Hawaii, which is based on the NAD-27 datum. Therefore, the Hawaii maps do not appear at their correct position when a GPS is used in conjunction with them. The map calibration feature allows this to be corrected.

### 6.2 Getting Help

MarcoSoft, Inc. is committed to providing prompt and accurate technical support for its own products. This includes the purchase, downloading, installation, and use of such products.

MarcoSoft, Inc. cannot provide technical support for any third-party product that is included with, or required for, the proper operation of your organizer or desktop computer operating system, including the Palm Operating System and Palm Desktop Software. These products include their own technical support resources which you should consult if after contacting MarcoSoft, Inc. the problem you are experiencing is determined to be unrelated to a MarcoSoft, Inc. product.

Having said all that, if after reviewing this manual, product *Read Me* files, reading the software's built-in help screens, and the help and FAQ resources on MarcoSoft, Inc.'s web site you still need help, please send your technical support request via e-mail to [support@marcosoft.com](mailto:support@marcosoft.com). In order to expedite your request, please include your customer number (if applicable), type of organizer, type of GPS (if any), a description of what you are trying to do, and a complete and accurate as possible description of the problem, as well as the steps needed to recreate the problem.

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