

Welcome to

VehicleLog™

the ultimate tool for tracking vehicle use, maintenance
and expenses on 3Com PalmOS handheld devices.

VehicleLog is fully compatible with all devices running the Palm operating system, including the original Pilot 1000 and 5000, the PalmPilot Personal and Professional, the IBM WorkPad, the Palm III, V, and VII series, Handspring Visors, Sony whatever - if it says "PalmOS", VehicleLog runs on it. Throughout this manual, we will refer to all of these devices interchangeably as the "handheld device", or simply the "device".

If you've just received your VehicleLog software and you're ready to install it on your handheld device, check out the "Getting Started" section on page 2 of this manual. Once you've got VehicleLog installed, read on for details on its features and operation.

Please read this manual carefully. While VehicleLog is designed to be simple and easy to use, some of its operating modes can be confusing at first - especially fuel economy calculations, selecting preferences, and automatic notification of oil change and periodic maintenance intervals.

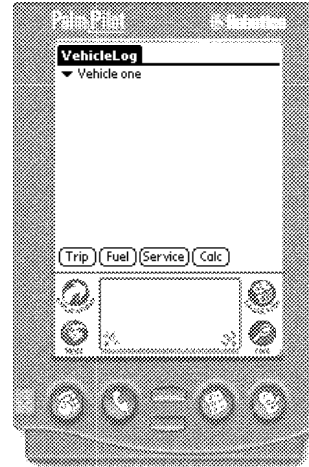
Thank you for purchasing VehicleLog!



Getting Started

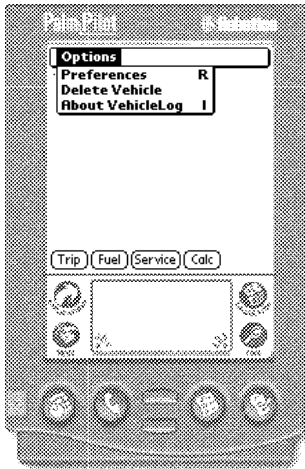
The file "Vehicle.prc" that you have downloaded or received on the VehicleLog diskette is the VehicleLog application. If you've never installed a third-party application on your handheld device before, you'll find instructions detailing how to do so in the documentation that came with your device. Look in the index of the device's reference manual under "Installing applications". If you are using some other third-party software for installations, syncing and backups, check the documentation that came with that software.

Once you have completed the installation procedure and performed a HotSync, VehicleLog will be resident on your device. Tap the "Applications" icon on the device. You will see a new "VehicleLog" icon on the applications screen. Tap on the "VehicleLog" icon and the VehicleLog main screen will appear.



Setting Your Preferences

When you first launch VehicleLog, the Main screen appears. Not very exciting, is it? It'll get better (we promise).



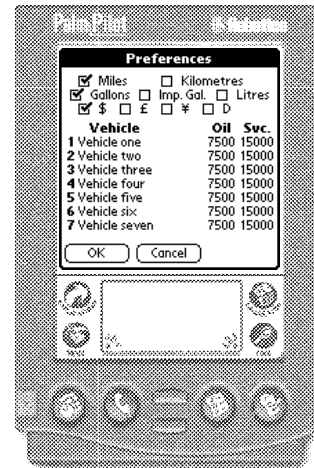
The Main screen displays a summary list of log entries that you have made for a particular vehicle. At the moment, it's empty because you haven't yet entered any data. At the top left-hand corner is a drop-down list that lets you select the **current vehicle**. VehicleLog lets you track up to seven different vehicles, and uses "Vehicle one", "Vehicle two", etc. as default vehicle names. The first step in using the program is to set up your own vehicle names.

Tap on the "Menu" silk-screened icon at the lower left-hand corner of the screen. The Options menu will drop down. Tap on "Preferences". The Preferences screen will appear. Tap on the text for "Vehicle one" to select it. You

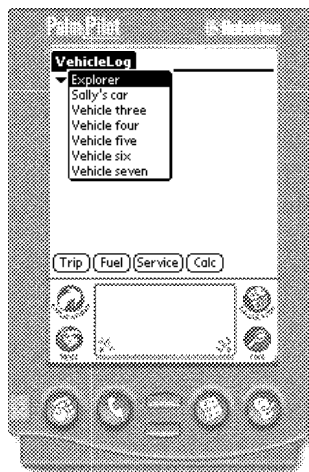
may then edit the vehicle description using the Graffiti input area or the pop-up keyboard.

You may also edit the "Oil" and "Svc" values for this vehicle. The "Oil" value tells VehicleLog how often you wish to change the oil on this vehicle. VehicleLog will then check each time you make an entry for the vehicle and alert you when an oil change is due. Similarly, the "Svc" value tells VehicleLog how often this vehicle should receive periodic maintenance.

VehicleLog compares the highest odometer reading entered for the vehicle against the reading at the last oil change or periodic maintenance and issues an alert if the difference is greater than the interval set in the preferences. For example, if you change the oil in your car every 5,000 miles, and the last time you changed it was at 8,250 miles, VehicleLog will issue an alert as soon as the odometer reading exceeds 13,250 miles, and will continue to remind you each time you use the application until you log an oil change for that vehicle.



The checkboxes at the top of the screen allow you to set your preferences for the units used for odometer reading entries (Miles or Kilometres), fuel quantities (Gallons, British Imperial Gallons or Litres) and monetary amounts (Dollars, Pounds, Yen or Deutschmarks).



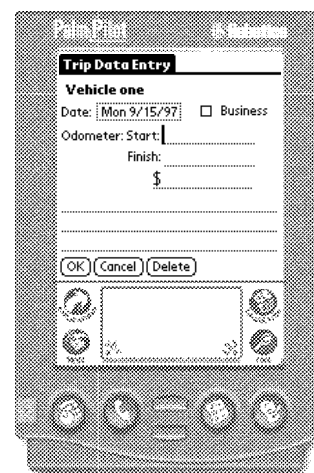
When you finish setting up your preferences, the screen will look something like this. In our example, we've set up two vehicles - a Ford Explorer and Sally's car (just to show that there's more than one way to do it). The Explorer requires an oil change every 7,500 miles and periodic maintenance every 15,000 miles, while Sally's car (whatever it is) gets its oil changed more often, at 3,000 miles.

Tapping the "OK" button takes us back to the Main screen. Now, if we tap on the vehicle name drop-down list we'll see our Explorer and Sally's car as available selections.

Creating Log Entries

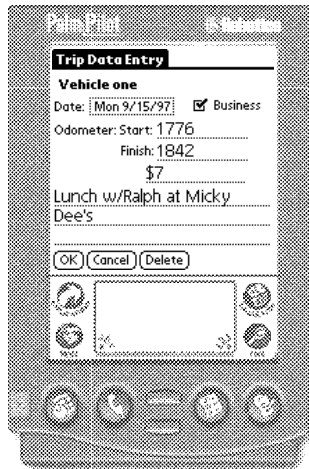
There are three different types of events for which we can enter data in VehicleLog - Trips, Fuel stops, and Service. Tap on the "Trip" button on the Main screen and the Trip Data Entry screen will appear.

The name of the vehicle for which you are entering data appears at the top left corner of the screen. Unlike the Main screen, tapping on the vehicle name does not trigger a pull-down selection list on any of the data entry screens - you can only switch from one vehicle to another on the Main screen.



Below the vehicle name is the Date field, which defaults to today's date. To change the date, tap on this field. The standard PalmPilot "Set Date" screen will appear, allowing you to change the date as desired.

Next to the date is a "Business" check box. Use this box to indicate business trips. VehicleLog makes no direct use of this flag, but allows you to use it to separate out business travel information when you transfer data to your desktop PC and create reports using Excel, Word or other PC applications (more on this later).

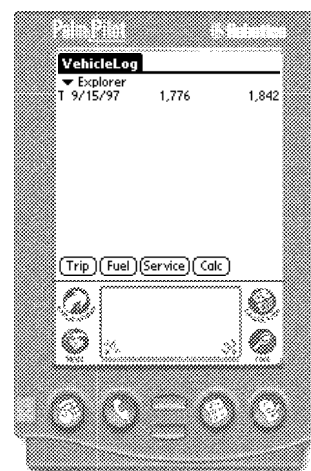


Enter odometer start and finish values in the next two fields. In the field after these, which will have a monetary value symbol in front of it, enter any cost associated with this trip. Odometer and cost values can be entered with spaces, commas or any other characters included in the entry - VehicleLog will simply ignore any non-numeric characters mixed in with the number. VehicleLog will also format these values with appropriate commas and decimal points when it redisplayes the information.

The bottom area of the screen is used for entering notes about the trip, up to a maximum of 250 characters per record. Bear in mind that the memory capacity of the PalmPilot is limited, and long rambling diatribes in the notes field will quickly eat up the available storage.

In our example, we've entered data for a trip where the odometer read 1,776 at the start of the trip and 1,842 at the end. It was a business trip, so we've checked the "Business" box. We had \$7.00 in expenses, and we entered some notes to show where the money went.

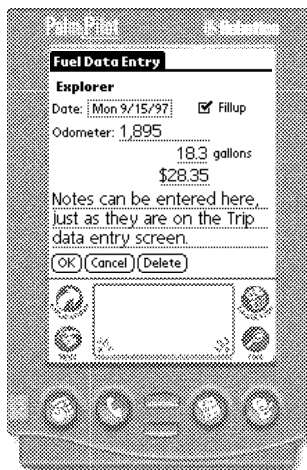
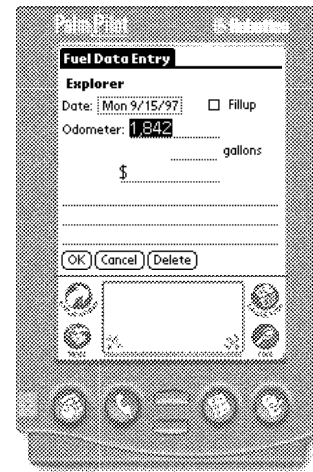
If we tap the "OK" button, we find ourselves back at the Main screen, which now shows a line of information for the trip we just entered. At the far left of the line is a "T", indicating that this is a Trip record. For Fuel records, an "F" will be displayed, and Service records will have an "S". Next, the date is displayed, followed by the start and finish odometer readings. The information displayed on the Main screen for Fuel and Service records will be slightly different.



The Fuel Data Entry Screen

Taping on the "Fuel" button brings up the Fuel Data Entry screen. The Vehicle name and Date fields are the same as those on the Trip Data Entry screen. The "Fillup" checkbox is checked whenever we fill the tank completely. VehicleLog uses this flag to determine whether it can accurately calculate fuel economy based upon a particular Fuel log entry.

The Fuel screen only has a single Odometer field, where we enter the odometer reading at the time the fuel was purchased. This field defaults to the "Finish" odometer reading from the Trip record that we entered previously, and the number is highlighted. Thus, if we want to enter a completely new value, we can just start writing in the Graffiti area and the default value will be replaced. If we want to change just the last few digits, we can tap to the left of the default value, enter as many Graffiti backspaces as we need to, and just enter the two or three digits that have changed for this entry.



Following this are fields for the number of gallons (or litres) of fuel that were bought and the amount paid. Fuel usage is tracked to the nearest tenth of a gallon/litre, while cost defaults to two decimal places. If no decimal point is entered, VehicleLog will treat the entry as a whole number (i.e., an entry of "18" will be interpreted as 18.0, while an entry of "18.3" or "18.375" will be interpreted as 18.3). While most modern gasoline pumps register the amount of fuel dispensed to an accuracy of two or three decimal places, the smallest fuel quantity that VehicleLog stores is a tenth of a gallon. When calculating fuel economy for a typical car, there is little purpose in tracking hundredths or thousandths, as these tiny quantities average out over the kind of distances we deal

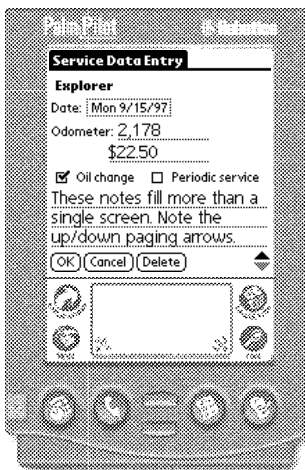
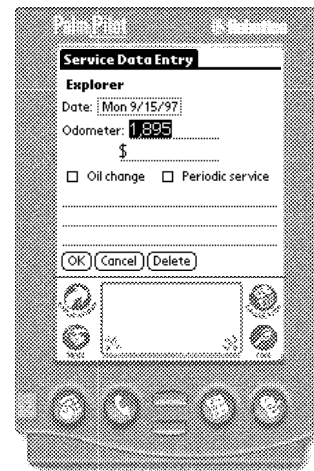
with in making these calculations. When entering a fuel quantity value from a pump with higher accuracy, simply average the low-order digits (don't truncate, as this will affect the accuracy of fuel economy calculations).

In this example, we filled the tank on the Explorer. It took 18.3 gallons of gas, which cost \$28. 35. We also entered some notes, just to show that we can.

Tapping the "OK" button takes us back to the Main screen, where there are now two lines of data - one for our earlier Trip entry, and one for the Fuel data we just entered.

The Service Data Entry Screen

Tapping on the "Service" button brings up the Service Data Entry screen. The Vehicle name, Date, Odometer, Cost and Notes fields behave the same as those on the Trip and Fuel Data Entry screens. Once again, the odometer field defaults to the odometer reading from the last record that we entered (in this case, the Fuel record that we described on the preceding page), and the number is highlighted. The Oil change checkbox should be checked if the service being recorded included an oil change, and the Periodic service checkbox should be checked if this service included all of the required maintenance items for a particular service interval, as specified by the vehicle's manufacturer. The flags set by these checkboxes are used by VehicleLog to determine whether it's time to alert you to the need for an oil change or periodic maintenance, as described previously in the "Setting Your Preferences" section of this manual.

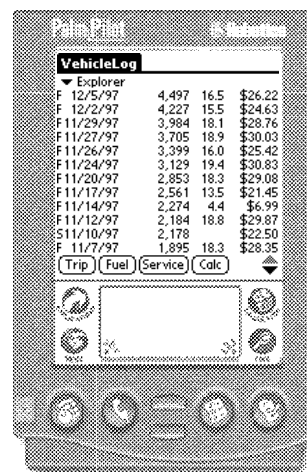


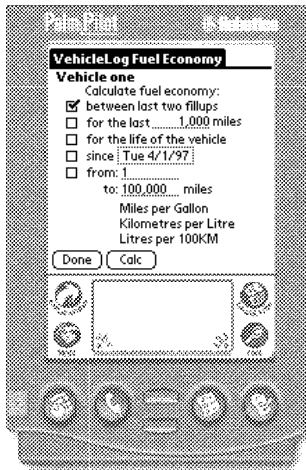
In our example, we've entered data for an oil change at 2,178 miles that cost \$22.50. We've also entered more notes than will fit on a single screen. When this happens, VehicleLog automatically displays a set of up/down paging arrows in the lower right-hand corner of the screen. To page up or down through the notes text, tap on these arrows or use the hardware up/down buttons below the PalmPilot screen.

VehicleLog limits notes entries to 250 characters, to avoid problems with excessive use of the handheld device's limited memory space.

Calculating Fuel Economy

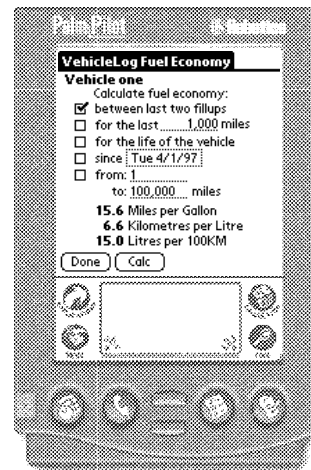
Once you've entered the data from a few trips to the gas station, you can use VehicleLog to calculate the fuel economy of a vehicle. Tapping on the "Calc" button on the Main screen brings up the Fuel Economy screen. Select the interval over which you want VehicleLog to calculate the vehicle's performance by tapping on one of the checkboxes. If you select one of the calculation methods that uses variable data (for example, the second selection, "for the last ___ miles") select the variable data field(s) and enter the appropriate data in the Graffiti input area. Then tap on the "Calc" button. If enough data has





been accumulated to allow an accurate calculation of fuel economy for the period of time or distance that you have specified, the result will be displayed at the bottom of the screen. If there is insufficient data, an error message will appear explaining what is missing.

You can make as many fuel economy calculations as you wish, changing the parameters and then tapping the "Calc" button. When you are done, tap the "Done" button to return to the Main screen.



Fuel Economy Calculation Algorithms

VehicleLog provides five different ways to calculate a vehicle's fuel economy. A method is selected by tapping on the check box for that method. Tapping on the "Calc" button initiates the calculation of fuel economy using the selected method.

Note that all of the fuel economy calculations start and end on Fillup fuel events. If there have been non-Fillup fuel events since the most recent Fillup in a calculation range, the calculated fuel economy may not accurately reflect the most actual behavior of the vehicle within the range specified.

The basic formula for all fuel economy calculations is $X = F / (M2 - M1)$, where X is the fuel economy expressed in Miles per Gallon or Litres per Kilometre. The other parameters of the formula depend upon the calculation method chosen.

The first method, "Calculate fuel economy between last two fillups", is pretty self-explanatory. At least two fuel records with the "Fillup" check box selected must exist for this vehicle. For this method,

M1 = the mileage recorded for the most recent Fillup,

M2 = the mileage recorded for the preceding Fillup, and

F = the total fuel quantity recorded for all fuel events since M2, up to and including the most recent Fillup.

The second method, "Calculate fuel economy for the last xxx", requires the entry of a miles or kilometres figure. To enter the number of miles/km for which you want to calculate fuel economy, tap on the numeric field following "for the last" and enter a miles/km figure using graffiti or the keyboard. For this method,

M1 = the mileage recorded for the most recent Fillup,

M2 = the mileage recorded for the oldest Fillup that is not outside the distance range specified , and

F = the total fuel quantity recorded for all fuel events since M2, up to and including the most recent Fillup.

The third method, "Calculate fuel economy for the life of the vehicle", gives a figure calculated from the oldest Fillup recorded to the most recent. For this method,

M1 = the mileage recorded for the most recent Fillup,

M2 = the mileage recorded for the oldest Fillup recorded for the Vehicle , and

F = the total fuel quantity recorded for all fuel events since M2, up to and including the most recent Fillup.

The fourth method, "Calculate fuel economy since xxx", requires the selection of a date. To select a date, tap on the date field. The date selection dialog that will appear behaves just like the one that you're familiar with from the PalmPilot Datebook application. For this method,

M1 = the mileage recorded for the most recent Fillup,

M2 = the mileage recorded for the oldest Fillup that was recorded after the date specified , and

F = the total fuel quantity recorded for all fuel events since M2, up to and including the most recent Fillup.

Finally, the fifth method, "Calculate fuel economy from: xxx to: yyy", requires the entry of both a starting and ending miles/km figure. To enter the starting and ending miles/km for the range of odometer readings for which you want to calculate fuel economy, tap on the numeric field following "from:" or "to:" and enter a miles/km figure using graffiti or the keyboard. For this method,

M1 = the mileage recorded for the most recent Fillup prior to the point at which the vehicle reached the "to" odometer reading,

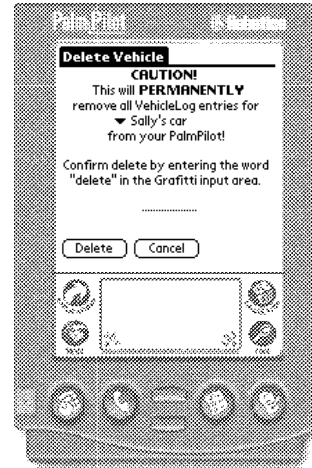
M2 = the mileage recorded for the first Fillup after the "from" distance , and

F = the total fuel quantity recorded for all fuel events since M2, up to and including the most recent Fillup.

Deleting All Data for a Vehicle

Sooner or later you're probably going to want to delete all of the data that you've entered for a single vehicle (when you sell it, for example). To do so, go the Main screen, then tap on the "Menu" silk-screened icon at the lower left-hand corner of the screen. The Options menu will drop down. Tap on "Delete Vehicle". The Delete Vehicle screen will appear. Select the vehicle that you wish to delete from the drop-down list in the middle of the screen.

Obviously, deleting all of the information that you have painstakingly entered for a vehicle is a big deal. Therefore, the Delete Vehicle screen requires that you enter the word "delete" (either via Graffiti input or by using the on-screen keyboard) and then tap the "Delete" button before the delete function will be executed. For the same reason, there is no Graffiti shortcut leading to the Delete Vehicle screen - you must tap on the "Delete Vehicle" selection in the Options menu.



Error Messages

Here are some of the messages that you may encounter while using VehicleLog, and a detailed description of what they mean.

Odometer/Date Conflict: The odometer reading that you have entered is less than one already entered on an earlier date for the same vehicle. If the data you have entered is correct, you must delete the other record before you can create this one.

When you enter a new record, VehicleLog checks it against all of the existing records for that vehicle, applying the following test:

- (1) If the dates on both records are the same, no problem.
- (2) If the date on the new record precedes the date on the old record, the odometer reading on the old record must be equal to or greater than the odometer reading on the new record.
- (3) If the date on the new record is after the date on the old record, the odometer reading on the old record must be equal to or less than the odometer reading on the new record.

In other words, VehicleLog does not allow you to enter an odometer reading of 200 miles/km on Monday and then enter a reading of 100 on Tuesday (because, unless you replaced the speedometer in the vehicle, this would be impossible). "Aha!", you say, "What if I DO replace the speedometer in my vehicle?" In such a case, we suggest that you simply treat the vehicle after the speedometer replacement as a new, different vehicle.

On Trip records, only the "Start" odometer reading is compared for this test - the "Finish" reading is not tested. This is because the Date on a Trip record is assumed to be the start date of the trip, which could conceivably last more than one day.

Unknown Error: VehicleLog has encountered an error. Please note the conditions that caused the error and the following codes:

Something has happened that we never expected to happen. If you get this message, please take note of the codes displayed and send a note to us telling us what the codes are and what you were doing when you got the message. You can reach us by email at VehicleLog@LWSD.com, or by snail mail at Little Wing Software Development, 4874 Geranium Place, Oakland, CA, 94619.

Insufficient Memory: The PalmPilot returned an error code indicating insufficient memory to handle an operation requested by VehicleLog.

Oops. You're out of memory. Due to the way the PalmOS is designed, this can happen even when the "Memory" application tells you that you have 40 or 50K of available memory. Remove any unnecessary applications and/or upgrade your PalmPilot with more memory.

Insufficient Data: At least two fuel fillups must be recorded within the range specified before fuel economy can be calculated.

This message will appear any time you ask VehicleLog to calculate fuel economy without having entered enough log data for it to correctly (and accurately) perform the calculation. Besides avoiding such problems as attempting to divide by zero, VehicleLog will only calculate fuel economy when the available data makes sense in terms of the calculation algorithms used. For further clarification, refer to the section titled "Fuel Economy Calculation Algorithms" on pages 10 and 11 of this manual.

ALL OTHER ERROR MESSAGES.

The other error messages that you may encounter while using VehicleLog are all pretty much self-explanatory. If you get one that doesn't make sense to you, please send us an email. We'll respond with an explanation and add the message to the next revision of this manual.

Bugs, crashes and other problems

VehicleLog has been tested extensively for compatibility with the PalmOS and with other programs that have been certified "Palm Compatible". It has not been tested with the many "freeware" and "shareware" applications that are available for handheld devices using the PalmOS. Because of the open design of the PalmOS, it is possible for a poorly designed application to cause a wide variety of mysterious problems.

If you encounter a "Fatal Exception" or other error, the first thing to do is to remove all other applications from your device. If the problem still occurs when

the only third-party applications on your device are VehicleLog and other "Palm Compatible" applications, please send a report of the problem via email to VehicleLog@LWSD.com and we will do our best to correct it. However, please don't expect us to make things work for you when you've got seventeen applications crammed into your device that you downloaded from the 'net, five of which have the word "hack" in their name. Remember - sometimes you get what you pay for!

Backing up data to the PC

VehicleLog uses the default database backup capabilities of the HotSync desktop software that came with your PalmPilot. Important note: there are bugs in all versions of the HotSync program prior to version 3.0.1, which is part of the Palm Desktop software version 3. If you do not have Desktop version 3 or later installed on your PC, you should obtain the free PalmPilot Desktop 3 Upgrade from Palm Corporation, which is available on their web site at <http://www.Palm.com>.

In order for HotSync to back up the VehicleLog application and database (and other applications and databases that use the default backup capabilities), the HotSync software on your PC must be configured properly. Specifically, "System" must be set to "Handheld overwrites Desktop". Refer to the Handbook that came with your handheld device, under "HotSync – options".

Once you have HotSync version 3.0.1 or later up and running on your PC, the VehicleLog application and database will automatically be backed up each time you HotSync your handheld device. If you have a problem with your device that requires you to do a "hard" reset, wiping out all of the data on the device, your first HotSync after the hard reset will automatically restore the VehicleLog application and database.

If you are using a third-party application for syncing and backups, instead of HotSync, refer to the documentation for that application.

Printing reports

VehicleLog is an excellent tool for gathering information about vehicle use to be printed out for expense reports, tax reporting and other uses. Rather than limiting users to reports with a fixed format, we have provided a small utility program that can be used to convert data from the backup database format created by HotSync into a tab-delimited file that can be imported into your particular spreadsheet or word processing program. Once you've imported the file, you can format and print the data in whatever form you choose. This utility program is provided simply as a convenience for our customers, and is not supported software. We are not able to provide support or answer questions about its use (sorry 'bout that).

The utility program is called VLUtil.exe can be downloaded from our web site at <http://www.lwsd.com/VLU.zip> (Windows) or <http://www.lwsd.com/VLU.sea.hqx> (MacOS). It must be to the folder on your PC where HotSync has stored the VehicleLog backup database. Finding this folder can be interesting. If you explore the disk drive on which you installed your Pilot Desktop software, you will find a folder called "Pilot Desktop". Within this folder will be several sub-folders with names like "add-on", "games", "helpnote", "template" and "update". There will also be another folder (or several, if you are using this PC to HotSync more than one PalmPilot) with an odd name - a name that contains some, but not all, of the letters in your PalmPilot User Name. If your User Name is "Fineas T. Firefly", for example, there will be a folder named "Tf"; for a User Name of "Captain Spalding", the folder will be named "SpaldiC"; and, if the User Name is "Groucho", the folder will be named "Grouch". This is the folder that HotSync creates and uses to store the backups of all of your PalmPilot data (why HotSync uses such an obscure naming convention is a mystery).

Open this folder. You will find several sub-folders with names like "address" and "datebook". There will also be a folder called "Backup". Copy the VLUtil.exe program to the "Backup" folder.

Now, any time you launch the VLUtil.exe program within the "Backup" folder, it will read the VehicleLog database backup file and create a new file called "Vlog.txt". This file contains all of the information from your VehicleLog database. Each field is delimited by a tab character, and each record is separated from the next by a carriage return. You can now import this file into any spreadsheet or word processing program that accepts tab-delimited data.

If you're using the Mac Desktop version 2 or later software, please note that 3Com has changed the naming conventions for database backup on the Mac. They promised us that they wouldn't do this. Then they did. Sigh.... They also changed the location of the backup files. To find the file in this instance, open the "Palm" folder (or other folder with the name you specified instead of "Palm" when you ran the MacPac Installer). Open the sub-folder called "Users". There you'll find a folder whose name is exactly the same as your PalmOS User Name (this part, at least, got simpler). Open that folder. In it you'll find another sub-folder called "Backups". This is the folder in which you need to place the VLUtil application.

But wait - we're not done yet! Inside "Backups" you'll find a file called "VehicleLog database.PDB"). Make a copy of this file and name it "VehicleLog_database.PDB" (adding an underscore), and VLUtil will run fine. Remember that it's reading the copy, not the original, so if you wish to convert updated information after a subsequent HotSync you will need to do another copy and rename.

If you're using Windows and you can't find the VehicleLog backup file, check the version number of the HotSync Manager software that you're using. Click on the small HotSync icon in the lower right-hand side of your PC screen (in between the Windows volume control icon and the time-of-day clock) and select "About..." from the pop-up menu that appears. You should be running version 3.0.1 or later. If you're not, download the latest version of the Palm Desktop Software from the 3Com web site at <http://palm.3com.com/custsupp/downloads> and follow the instructions on the website to install them on your PC.

If you are running HotSync version 3.0.1 or later and still have a problem, you may have your HotSync preferences set incorrectly. In order for HotSync to back up the VehicleLog application and database, the HotSync software on your desktop PC must be configured correctly. Specifically, "System" must be set to "Handheld overwrites Desktop".

Click on the HotSync logo in the Windows task bar on your desktop PC and select "Custom" from the pop-up menu. Highlight "System" and click on "Change". Click on the "Handheld overwrites Desktop" checkbox and the "Set as default" checkbox. Click on "OK", click on "Done" in the Custom screen, and HotSync. You should now find a VehicleLog_database.PDB file in your backup folder.

If you don't, try re-installing your Pilot Desktop software. HotSync your handheld device to ensure that all of your existing data is backed up, run "Uninstall PalmPilot Desktop" from the Windows Start/Programs menu, and then re-install the Palm Desktop 3.0 Software either from your original distribution CD or from the file that you downloaded from the 3Com web site. Then HotSync your handheld device and look for VehicleLog_database.PDB again.

If you have completed all of the above steps and the VehicleLog database is still not being backed up, you have encountered a problem with the HotSync software. Please contact 3Com customer support at support@palm.com with "0000" as the subject of your email message for further assistance. You can also reach them by phone at 847-262-PALM (847-262-7256).

By the way, some folks have asked why the dates in the tab-delimited file appear in the format "mm/dd/yyyy". This is the standard input format developed by Microsoft (in response to the Y2K problem) for transferring dates to and from Excel. If you open the VLUtl.txt file using Excel 97 or later, the dates will be read correctly by the Excel wizards, and you can re-format them as you please (refer to your Excel documentation). We're sorry, but we are not able to provide support for earlier versions of Excel, or other spreadsheet programs (Excel 97 is the only spreadsheet program we own, so we have no way of testing on other platforms). However, we understand that different VehicleLog customers have succeeded in reading and converting these dates using earlier versions of Excel and other

spreadsheet programs. It's probably possible with whatever product you're using, but it may require that you actually read the manual... ;-)

Using the Find command

VehicleLog supports the PalmOS built-in Find command (described in the Handbook that came with your handheld device). When you enter text to be searched for, it is compared with any text that you have entered in the "Notes" field of your VehicleLog Fuel, Trip or Service entries.

VehicleLog also does a couple of other tricks with the Find command:

- If you enter the single word "Fillup" in the "Find:" field, it will list all Fuel log entries that have the "Fillup" box checked.
- If you enter the single word "Business" in the "Find:" field, it will list all Trip log entries that have the "Business" box checked.
- If you enter the single word "Oil" in the "Find:" field, it will list all Service log entries that have the "Oil change" box checked.
- If you enter the single word "Service" in the "Find:" field, it will list all Service log entries that have the "Periodic service" box checked.

Note that the words "Fillup", "Business", "Oil" or "Service" must be the only entry in the "Find:" field, and they must start with an upper case letter with the rest of the word in lower case. If you enter "Oil Business" or "bad service" or "oil", for example, VehicleLog will not search for checked boxes, but will only search the "Notes" field for text that matches what was entered. Because the Find command searches for text entries without regard to case, this allows you to search for occurrences of any of the special words used by VehicleLog to trigger a checkbox search. For example, if you wanted to find all of the records on your PalmPilot that contained the word "business", you need only enter it in the "Find:" field as "business" - without the initial capital "B" - and a regular text search would be performed, skipping the special checkbox search.

The Find command defaults to an initial capital - it automatically shifts into upper case for the first letter of the "Find:" field - on the PalmPilot Personal and Professional (PalmOS software release 2.0 and higher). It does not do this on the original Pilot 1000 and 5000 (PalmOS software release 1.0, 1.0.2, 1.0.4, etc.) To use a lower-case letter for the first character of a "Find:" field entry on the older devices, simply do a Graffiti "backspace" stroke before entering the text that you want the command to search for.

Switching to other applications

If you are in the process of entering a Fuel, Service or Trip record and you switch off your handheld device (or it powers off automatically), you will be returned to the same screen when you turn the device on again. However, if you switch to another application, or turn your handheld device on by pressing one of the application buttons, the next time you launch VehicleLog you will be back at the main screen, and any information you had entered in the Fuel, Service or Trip screen before switching applications will be discarded. You must tap the "OK" button on the Fuel, Service or Trip screens before switching to another application in order for the data that you have entered to be saved.



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