Dispatch 3.2 Help



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1 Getting Started

Thank you for choosing **Dispatch 3.2**!

Dispatch 3.2 is used to manage the weighing process, track inventory, and generate reports. Dispatch is designed to work with a range of weighing equipment, including truck scales, rail scales, and other industrial scales.

Dispatch 3.2 is known for its ease of use, reliability, and accuracy. It will help your business streamline their weighing process, reduce errors, and improve efficiency. Dispatch provides valuable data for tracking inventory, generating reports, and integration into overall business operations.

Features of Dispatch 3.2 include ticket and report designers, real-time weight data display, ticket printing, ticket Emailing, electronic signature capture, IP and Web camera capture, and integration with accounting and inventory management software.

Dispatch 3.2 is the ideal solution for Aggregate, Sand and Gravel, Asphalt, Road Building, Recycling, Waste Management and Forestry operations.

- Navigating the Home view
- System requirements
- Connecting your scale to your computer
- Printing
- Registration
- Supported database servers
- What's new for Dispatch 1.5 users?
- Contacting us for help

The latest version of this documentation can be viewed online.

If you require any assistance using this product, please contact us.

Download the latest update

Toll-free: 1-800-461-0634 (North America)

Phone: 416-259-1111 Fax: 416-259-1959

Web: www.canscale.com

e-mail: support@canscale.com



1.1 System requirements

Dispatch 3.2 is a Windows® application that must be installed and run on a computer running one of Microsoft's Windows operating systems.

In a nutshell, Dispatch will run on any PC that is suitable for the version of Windows you will be using.

You can also run Dispatch in a Windows Virtual Machine on a Apple Mac.

Operating system

Dispatch has been tested with the following 64-bit versions of Windows:

- Windows 7
- Windows 8 and 8.1
- Windows 10
- Windows 11

Hardware

If you'd like to use an older PC, here are some basic specifications:

- An Intel or AMD (x86 or x86-64) based personal computer with a CPU, RAM and graphics card suitable for the version of Windows you intend to use.
- 200 MB of available hard-disk space for Dispatch
- A Windows compatible printer
- One serial port
- A display capable of a resolution of 1920 x 1080 or higher is **very, very highly** recommended. The minimum usable resolution is 1366x768.

We highly recommend that your PC has *at least 8GB of RAM*. When you are running any version of Windows and your PC has less than 8GB, it is going to struggle.

%PRODUCTNAMEONLY% > will run significantly faster with an SSD than it will using a traditional spinning hard disk drive.

Anything less than a display with 1920×1080 display resolution will impede your ability to make the best use of the not insignificant investment you have made in Dispatch 3.2.

Printing

Dispatch can use any Windows printer (including PDF and XPS writers) for printing tickets and reports. However, if you are printing multi-part forms, we recommend and support the Okidata Microline 320 Turbo (ML320) dot-matrix printer for ticket printing.

Signature capture

If you are using a laser or ink jet printer for ticket printing, Dispatch supports Wacom STU-540 signature pad for capturing driver signatures electronically. Dispatch can print as many copies as you require and the captured signature is reproduced on each one.

Related topics

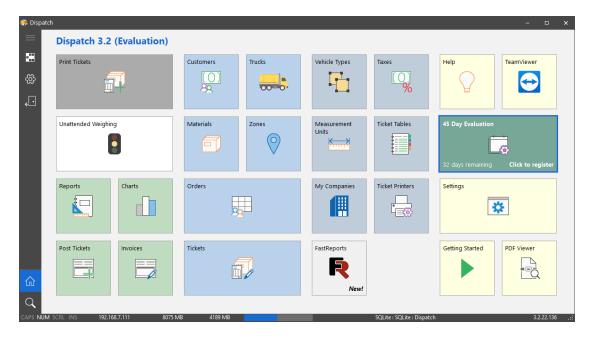
Printers
Windows information

1.2 Navigating the Home view

When Dispatch 3.2 starts you will see the Home view.

Day-to-day operations you perform with Dispatch can be accessed by selecting one of the tiles from the Tile Control on the Home view.

Click on the Tiles in the image below for more information on what each Tile represents.



The Tile Control is the navigation control, inspired by Microsoft Design Language (aka modern UI, Metro) which was formally unveiled with Windows Phone 7 and was prevalent in Windows 8. The Tile Control's primary building blocks are Tiles - informative boxes that due to their size and geometry are capable of presenting more information than simple buttons and more suitable to be used with touch-enabled devices.

1.3 Connecting your scale to your computer

If you want to acquire a scale weight directly from your scale (your Truck Scale for example), your scale must be connected to a digital weight indicator and the digital weight indicator must be connected to your computer.

Connecting the digital weight indicator to a serial port on your computer is the most common way to connect your scale to your computer.

Other connection methods include a using a direct Ethernet connection from your digital weight indicator to a router or network switch or using an Ethernet serial port server.

Of course once your scale is connected to your computer you will need software to read the data from the digital weight indicator.

Configuring the digital weight indicator

Your digital weight indicator will look something like this:



Your indicator must be capable and configured to send weight data continuously (stream mode) or on request (demand mode).

Stream mode is the preferred mode and easiest to debug.

While your indicator may be capable of stream or demand mode, that doesn't mean that it either of those modes have been enabled. You may need to have a service technician configure your indicator to enable it to send data in stream or demand mode.

Your indicator **should not** be configured so that the scale operator has to manually cause the indicator to send data (e.g. by pressing the Print key on the indicator front panel).

If you are connecting a bench scale or a laboratory balance the digital weight indicator and scale are usually a self-contained unit.

Serial port connection

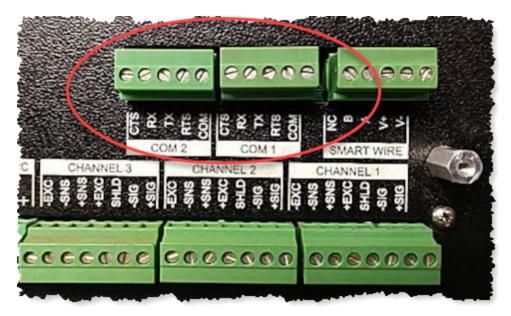
The RS232 serial port remains the most common way to connect your digital weight indicator to your computer.

- 1. The digital weight indicator must have an RS232 serial port that is compatible with the PC you are using. If it does not:
 - Make any necessary modifications required to add a serial port to your existing digital weight indicator.
 - o Replace your digital weight indicator indicator with one that has an RS232 serial port.

2. The interface cable that connects the indicator to the computer is normally custom made and installed by your scale supplier or the service technician that maintains your scale.

If your scale indicator has never been connected to a PC, contact the service provider that maintains your scale and ask them to have an interface cable made and installed.

More often than not, the end that connects to the digital weight indicator is hardwired to a terminal block within the digital weight indicator. In the example below, the digital weight indicator has 2 serial ports labeled COM1 and COM2.



The end of the cable that connects to the computer should have a 9-position socket connector.



9-position socket connector

Using the example and assuming the digital weight indicator transmitting data continuously, the terminal marked TX would be connected to pin 2 on the 9-position connector and the terminal labeled COM would be connected to pin 5.

If the indicator can only transmit data on request, the terminal labeled RX needs to be connected to pin 3.

3. Last but not least, your PC will need RS232 serial port. The typical PC serial port is a 9-position pin connector socket connector.



9-position pin connector

If you purchase an off the shelf desktop, laptop or notebook computer, there is very little chance that it will have a serial port that is accessible. You will need to purchase a USB-Serial adapter or serial port server.

The simplest choice is a USB-Serial adapter. Startech has an exceptional selection of USB-Serial adapters and we recommend the ICUSB232PRO adapter.



USB-Serial Adapter

Another alternative is a Ethernet-based serial port server. If the digital weight indicator is located more than 15 feet from the computer, the serial port server is a great choice. If you need to connect any more than 2 scales to your computer a serial port server is also an excellent choice.



Ethernet Serial Server

If you are having a PC custom built for you, ask the builder to install a serial port.

If you are unsure about any of the items listed above, contact us.

Connect using Ethernet

It is becoming more common digital weight indicators and electronic bench/platform/lab scales to support Ethernet.

If you are using Ethernet (either TCP or UDP), we will assume the indicator has an RJ45 connector and you can use generic off the shelf CAT5 or CAT6 cabling. Select the cable that is appropriate for your network hardware, connect one end to the indicator and one end to the switch or router and you're done.

If you must connect the indicator directly to your computer you may need a crossover cable or crossover adapter.

IP address and port number configuration

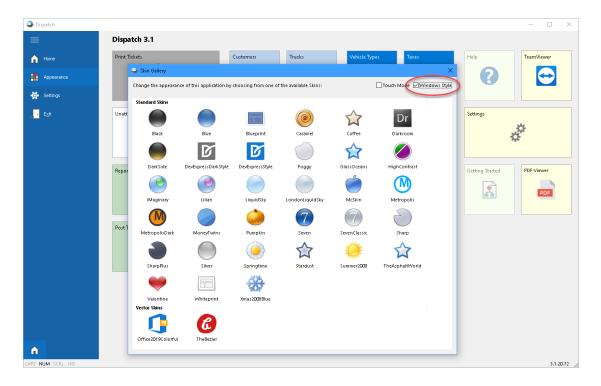
The critical part of the Ethernet configuration is assigning the indicator an IP address and port number. Then you need to make sure the indicator is on the same IP network as the PC and that the port number is available or your software will be unable to make a connection to the indicator.

You should always assign a static IP address to the indicator making sure it's valid for the network your PC is connected to and that it's not in the range that may be used by your networks DHCP server. Don't allow the indicator to be assigned an IP address by DHCP.

1.4 What's new for Dispatch 1.5 users?

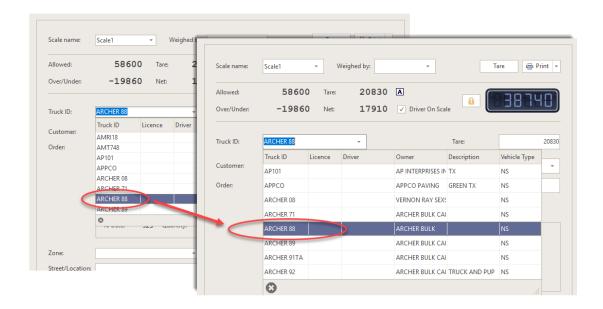
Customize the Look and Feel with Skins!

Use the Windows native look and feel or spice things up with one of the 30+ skins that are included.



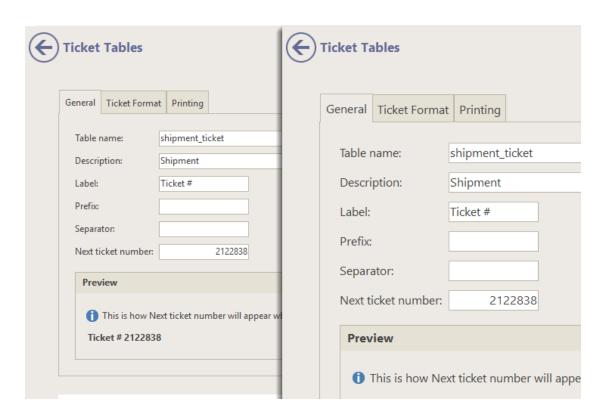
Touch Mode support

Touch mode makes it easier to use Dispatch with tablets and touch screens. Controls like text input, list items and grid cells are automatically resized and easier to use with touch enabled devices.



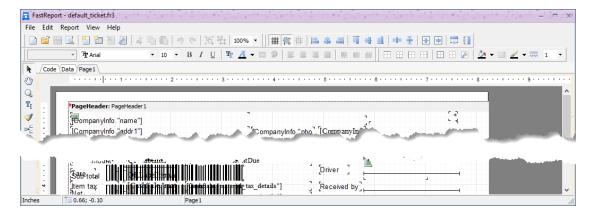
Zoom support

Zoom in and out to make Dispatch easier to use on large displays or in low light conditions.



Design your own ticket

This often requested feature is now ready to go. Dispatch now includes a Ticket Designer. Make a small customization to the default ticket or completely redesign the ticket format!

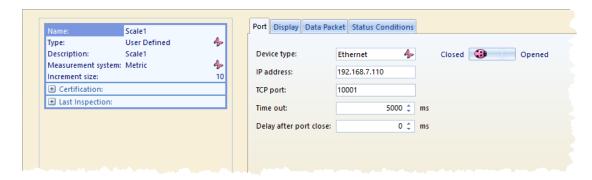


Print multiple copies on a single page

Use a laser or ink jet printer to print multiple copies of a ticket on a single sheet of paper.

Ethernet communication support

We've added support for Ethernet enabled digital weight indicators.

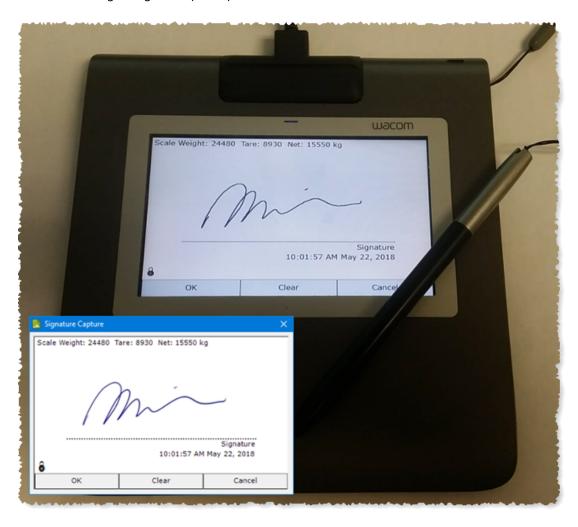


Electronic signature capture

Dispatch supports the Wacom STU-540 signature pad for capturing driver signatures electronically. When the signature pad is available you can configure the system to require a signature prior to printing a ticket.

Signature capture provides a secure method of ensuring that drivers sign for the load they are delivering. The electronically captured signature image is stored and can be printed directly on the drivers receipt.

When using laser or ink jet printers, electronic signature capture eliminates the requirement of the driver having to sign multiple copies of a ticket.



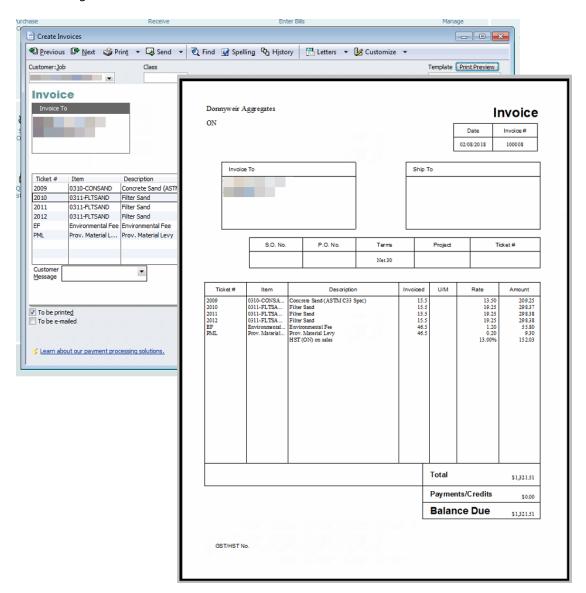
The captured signature is stored with the ticket and can be reproduced on multiple copies of a printed ticket.

Today	1	loads	15.55	tonnes	1
Total	4	loads	62.05	tonnes	
Driver					
Carrier and the second					

Support for Topaz signature capture will be added as required. Unlike Wacom, Topaz has been not been co-operative about supplying sample product for testing.

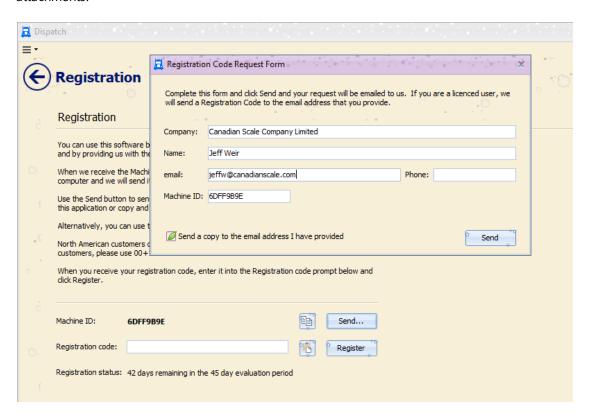
QuickBooks support

This another feature that has been requested often — Import tickets directly into QuickBooks for Invoicing!



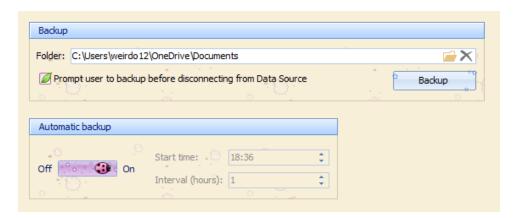
Simplified registration process

You can use Dispatch to send us your machine ID and we will send you a registration code that you can copy and paste or input manually. No more fiddling with licence files and email attachments.



Automatic database backup

Schedule automatic database backups. Back up to your local computer, a computer or server on your local network, or use services like Microsoft OneDrive, Google Drive and Dropbox to make off site backups on a schedule that you define.



1.5 Contacting us for help

If you are located in North America, you can use 1-800-461-0634 and ask for help with Dispatch 3.2.

Outside of North America, you will need to use the appropriate country code and 4162591111. We are located in Canada.

If you prefer email, contact us at the following address: support@canscale.com.

Having trouble getting your digital weight indicator connected and communicating with your PC and Dispatch? Don't make the task any more difficult than it needs to be — call us! We provide telephone support for all users. Feel free to call us anytime.

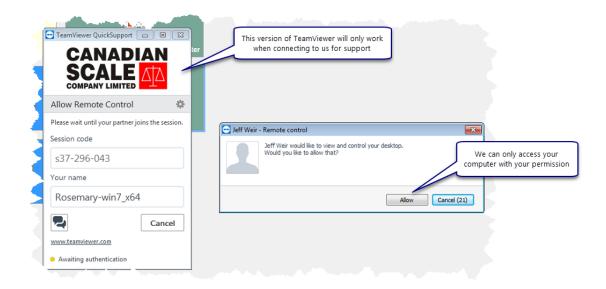
Remote desktop access and support via TeamViewer

A licenced copy of TeamViewer QuickSupport is included with every installation. QuickSupport is available without having to go through an additional installation process. To start TeamViewer, simply click the TeamViewer tile on the Home view.



When our branded version of TeamViewer QuickSupport starts we will be notified.

Once you have requested us to connect to your computer, we can start your remote support session with a single mouse click.



Contact information

Canadian Scale Company Limited 305 Horner Ave. Toronto, Ontario M8W 1Z4 CANADA

Toll-free: 1-800-461-0634 (North America)

Phone: 416-259-1111 Fax: 416-259-1959

Web: www.canscale.com

e-mail: support@canscale.com

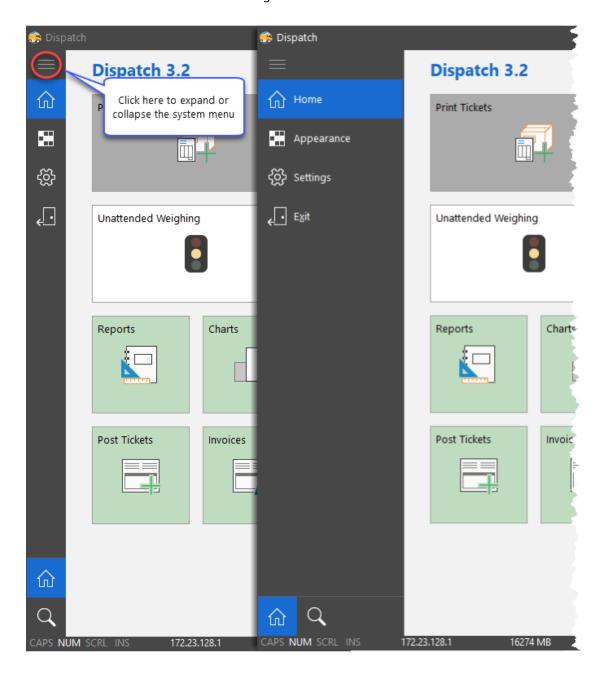


1.6 User interface basics

1.6.1 The system menu

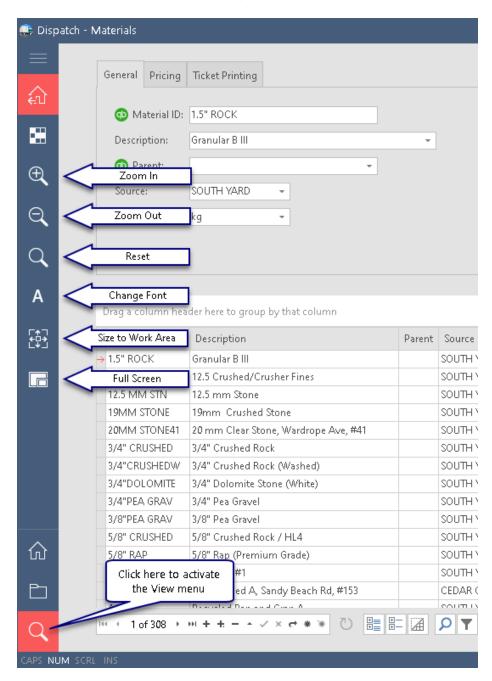
The system menu is located along the left edge of application window. It is always visible and it's contents change according to the current view.

The system menu can be expanded and collapsed using the top most item - the three horizontal lines also know as the hamburger.



1.6.2 The View menu

Click the View item to make the View options visible.

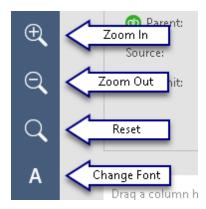


1.6.2.1 Zoom support

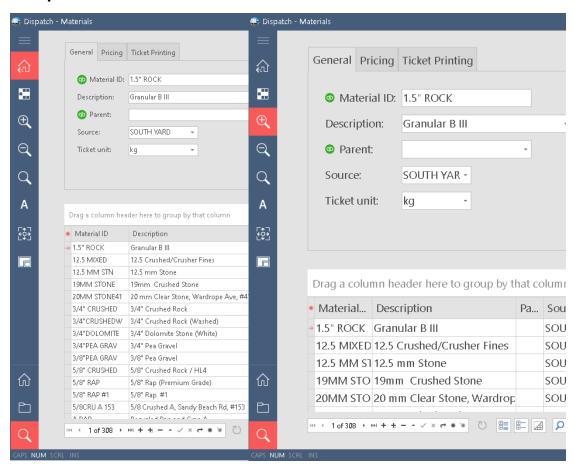
Zoom support makes Dispatch easier to use on large displays, high-resolution displays or in low light conditions.

To Zoom In, click Zoom In. To Zoom Out, click Zoom Out. Like most web browsers, you can use the keyboard to Zoom In and Out. Press Ctrl and + (Zoom In) or Ctrl and - (Zoom Out).

To reset the Font and return the zoom level to 100%, click Reset. Pressing Ctrl and / also returns the zoom level to 100%.



Example



1.6.2.2 Size to Work Area

Selecting Size to Work Area adjusts Dispatch fill the entire work area of the current display device.

1.6.2.3 Full screen mode

Full screen mode removes the window border and the system menu and then expands Dispatch to fill the entire display including overlapping the Windows task bar.

You can toggle full screen mode on and off using the F11 key.

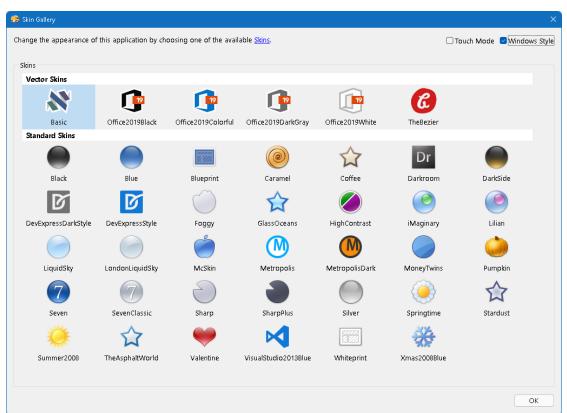
You cannot close Dispatch while in Full Screen mode. Using Alt+F4 is not a workaround.

1.6.3 Skin support

Add a little variety to your desktop by customizing Dispatch with one of 30+ user-interface Skins. To select a Skin, click Appearance on the system menu. Next, choose one of the Standard or Vector skins from the Skin Gallery. When you choose a Skin, the appearance of the application is updated.

To remove a skinning effect, click on the Windows Style check box.

Skin Gallery



1.6.3.1 Standard skins

Standard skins allow you to change the look and feel of the application by using unique images to replace parts of user interface controls in unique and fun ways. For example, the Valentine skin replaces drop-down arrows with hearts!

Celebrate an important occasion or welcome in a new the season with unique skins like Valentine, Springtime and Pumpkin.



General Pricing Ticket Printing

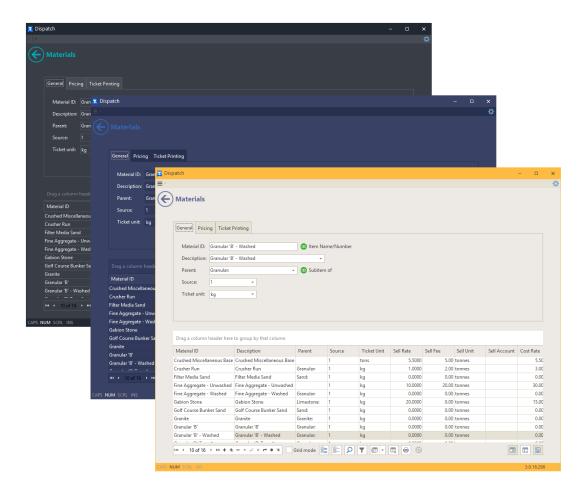
Material ID: Crushed Miscellaneous Base

tem Name/Number

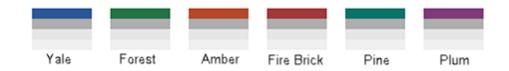
1.6.3.2 Vector skins

Office2019Colourful and TheBezier vector skins allow you to change the look and feel of the application using any of the dozens of unique colour palettes. Unlike the effects created by Standard skins, the appearance of individual user interface controls remain consistent for all of the Vector skins.

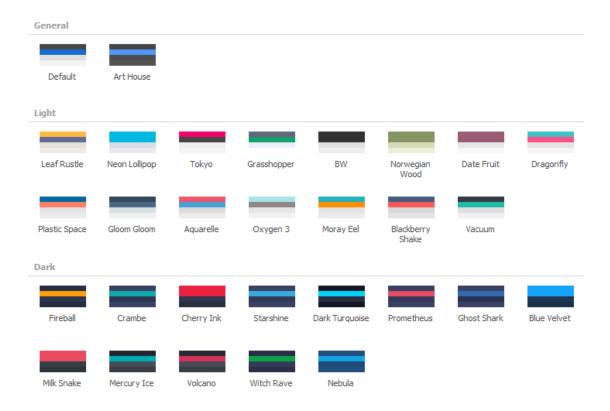
Below are examples of the Mercury Ice, Ghost Shark and Leaf Rustle palettes available when using TheBezier skin.



Office2019Colorful colour palettes



TheBezier colour palettes



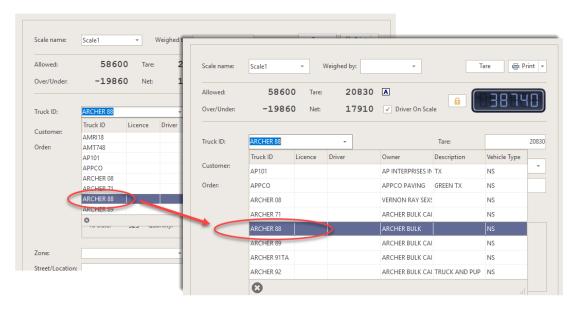
1.6.3.3 Windows Style

To remove a skinning effect, click Appearance from the system menu and choose Windows Style.



1.6.4 Touch mode support

Touch mode makes it easy to use Dispatch with tablets and touch screens. Controls like text input, list items and grid cells are automatically made larger and easier to use with touch enabled devices.



Enabling and disabling Touch mode

To toggle Touch mode on and off, click the Appearance from the system menu to open the Skin Gallery. Toggle Touch mode on and off by clicking on the Touch Mode check box.



1.7 Printer Setup

Dispatch can use any output device that is compatible with the version of Windows that you intend to use. That includes printers, PDF writers and XPS writers.

Any output device that appears to Windows as a printer is can be used as an output device.

For physical media, you can choose an Ink Jet, Laser, Dot Matrix, or Thermal printers.

1.7.1 Laser or Ink Jet Printers

Any laser or ink jet printer that is compatible with your version of Windows can be used as a Ticket Printer. In combination with an digital signature capture device, this is this simplest and most flexible option.

1.7.2 Dot matrix printers

If you are printing multiple-part tickets, we recommend the Okidata Microline 320 Turbo Dot Matrix (ML320) printer. We provide specific instructions on configuring that printer to print a ticket that is 8.5" x 5.5" inches in size.

If you choose to use any other dot matrix printer other than the Okidata Microline 320 Turbo, please refer to the manufacturers documentation and follow their prescribed installation instructions.

Use the information in this section and try to setup your printer as closely as possible to match the settings used by the ML320/321.

1.7.2.1 Configuring the Okidata ML320/321 Turbo

We support one dot matrix printer for printing multi-part tickets: the Okidata Microline 320/321 Turbo. This section provides specific instructions on configuring that printer. If you need additional help setting up and installing a ML320/321 printer, please contact us. For more information on the ML320/321, contact Okidata.

The standard ticket format is designed to print on a blank page with the dimensions 8.5" x 5.5". You must make changes to your printers settings and create a new form to allow Dispatch to print the standard ticket format correctly.

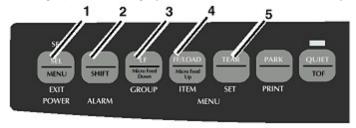
Resetting the printer

The first step is to reset the printer to the it's factory defaults settings. If your printer is new, skip this step.

- Turn the printer off.
- Hold down SEL + LF and then turn the printer on while still holding down the keys (see the graphic below to locate the keys).

Using the front panel keys

To change printer settings you must use the front panel keys. The front panel keys are identified below.



- 1. MENU: Used to set the printer to Menu Mode (SHIFT + MENU) and to exit Menu Mode
- 2. SHIFT: Used to set the printer to Menu Mode (SHIFT + MENU)
- 3. GROUP: Prints the next Group in the Menu. With the SHIFT key, prints the previous Group.

- 4. ITEM: Prints next Item in the Group. With the SHIFT key, prints previous Item in the Group.
- 5. SET: Prints next Setting for an Item. With the SHIFT key, prints previous Setting for an Item.

Entering Menu Mode

In order to change the printers settings it must be in Menu Mode. The changes you make in the Menu Mode are automatically saved when you exit Menu Mode. The settings are retained (even when you turn the printer off) until you change them or reset the printer.

- Make sure paper is loaded in the printer.
- Press and hold SHIFT (2) and press MENU (1).

The MENU label on the front key panel glows when the printer is in the Menu Mode.

Exiting Menu Mode

In order to save the printers settings, you must exit Menu Mode.

• Press MENU (1) to save the setting and exit Menu Mode

Setting Forms Tear-Off

The Forms Tear-Off feature allows a printed page to be torn off without wasting paper or adjusting the printer. You must use this feature in order to print two 8.5×5.5 inch tickets from a single 8.5×11 page.

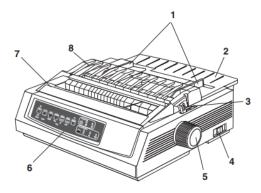
The form tear-off feature only apply's when using continuous forms (rear or bottom fed) without the optional pull tractor option installed.

When Forms Tear-Off is enabled, paper remains in the tear-off position until the printer receives data. Then, the paper moves back down for printing (retracts to the initial print position). When printing stops, the paper advances to the tear-off position.

The top of the page (perforation) must be aligned with the tear bar. The tear bar is serrated and is located under the the access cover (see item 8 below).

Parts Identification: Rear Feed (Continuous Forms)

- 1 Paper Guides
- 2 Paper Separator
- 3 Paper Lever
- 4 On-Off Switch
- 5 Platen Knob
- 6 Control Panel
- 7 Acoustic Cover
- 8 Access Cover
- Move the paper lever to the position marked "REAR."
 For rear feed, the paper lever is towards the front of the printer.



The default setting for Forms Tear-Off is OFF. To enable Forms Tear-Off do the following:

- 1. Press and hold SHIFT (2) and press MENU (1) to enter Menu Mode.
- 2. Press GROUP (3) until REAR FEED prints in the first column.
- 3. Press ITEM (4) until Form Tear-Off prints in the second column.
- 4. Press SET (5) until 500ms prints in the third column.
- 5. Press MENU (1) to save the setting and exit Menu Mode

Printing bidirectional graphics

The default setting is Unidirectional graphics. Unidirectional means that printing only occurs when the print head moves to the right. When the Graphics setting is Bidirectional, printing occurs when the print head moves to right and to the left. Using bidirectional graphics decreases the length of time it takes the printer to complete a print job.

- 1. Press and hold SHIFT (2) and press MENU (1) to enter Menu Mode.
- 2. Press GROUP (3) until Setup prints in the first column. You do not need to press ITEM (4) as Graphics is the first item in the Setup group.
- 3. Press SET (5) until Bidirectional prints in the third column.
- 4. Press MENU (1) to save the setting and exit Menu Mode

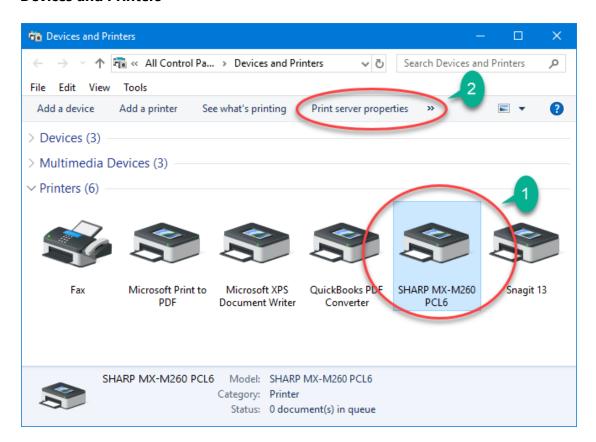
1.7.2.2 Creating a new form

The standard ticket format is designed to print on a blank page with the dimensions 8.5" x 5.5". If you use a laser printer you can print 2 copies of the default on a single page.

If you intend to use a dot matrix printer, you will need to configure the printer and create a new form to allow Dispatch to print correctly (in other words, on a half page).

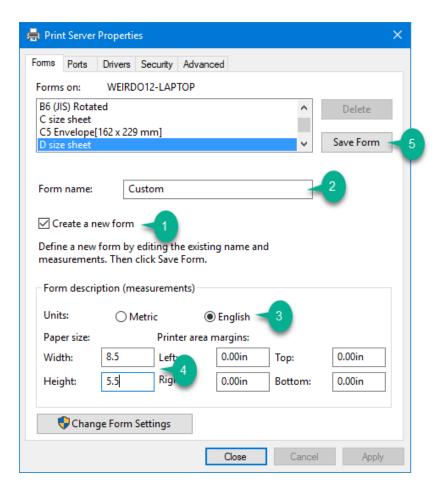
Open the Devices and Printers folder.

Devices and Printers



- 1. Select your printer
- 2. Click Print server properties

Print server properties



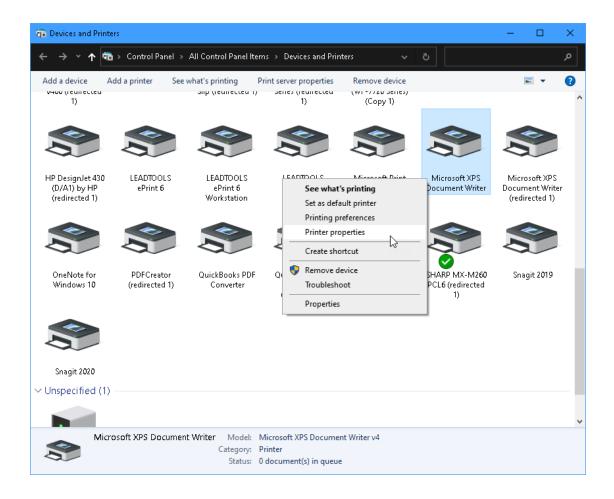
- 1. Click Create a new form
- 2. Name the form Custom
- 3. Select the measurement unit English
- 4. Set the Width to 8.5 and Height to 5.5
- 5. Click Save Form

1.7.2.3 Setting the Okidata ML320/321 Turbo properties

This document describes how to setup the Okidata ML320 printer so that it will print on an 8.5" x 5.5" page.

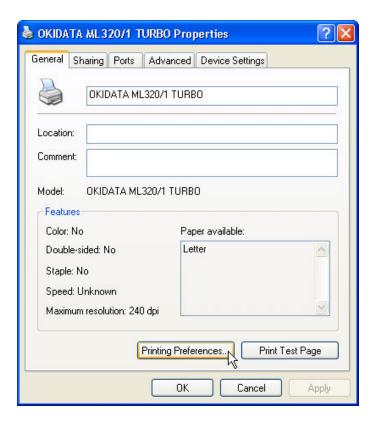
Open your printers Properties dialog

First, Open the Devices and Printers folder. Then select your printer, then right-click on the selected printer and choose Printer properties from the pop-up menu.



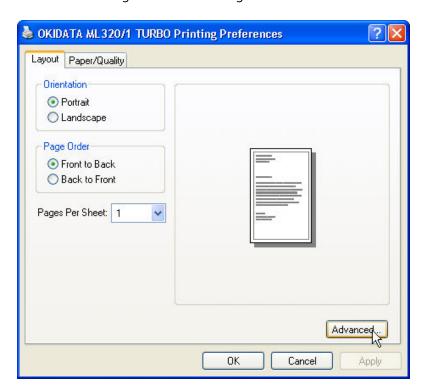
Properties dialog

The Properties dialog for the Okidata ML320 Turbo printer is shown below.



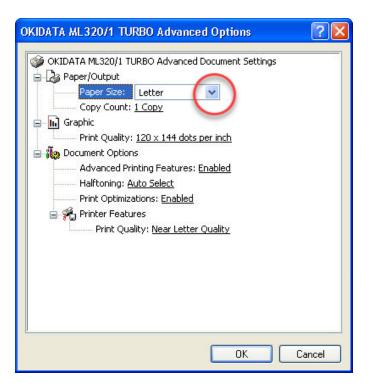
Setting the General properties

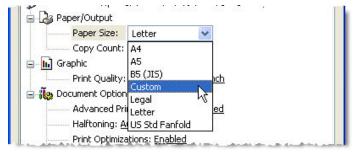
Make sure the General tab has been selected (see above) and click the Printing Preferences button. The Printing Preferences Dialog is shown below.



Click the Advanced button on either the Layout or Paper/Quality tabs to open the Advanced Options dialog. The Advanced button exists on both tabs.

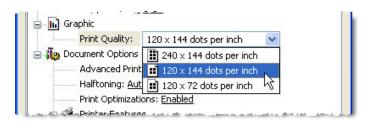
Paper Size





Click the arrow to the right of the Paper Size combo box control and select Custom.

Print Quality

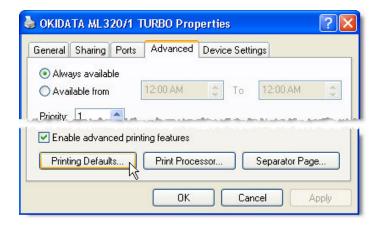


Click the arrow to the right of the Print Quality combo box control and select 120 x 144 dots per inch.

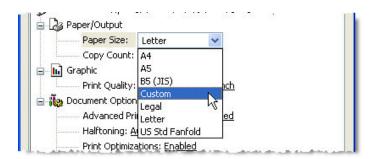
Click the OK button to close the Advanced Options dialog. Click the OK button to close the Printing Preferences dialog.

Setting the Advanced properties

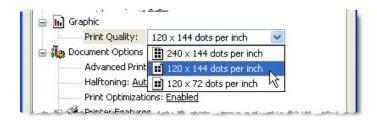
From the Properties dialog, select the Advanced tab. Click the Printing Defaults button to open the Printing Defaults dialog.



Click the Advanced button on either the Layout or Paper/Quality tabs to open the Advanced Options dialog. Click the arrow to the right of the Paper Size combo box control and select Custom.



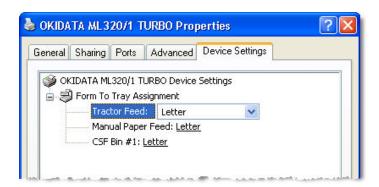
Click the arrow to the right of the Print Quality combo box control and select 120 x 144 dots per inch.



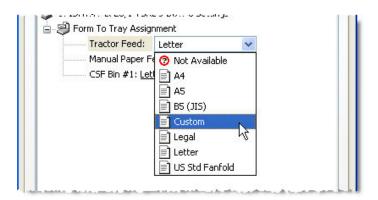
Click the OK button to close the Advanced Options dialog. Click the OK button to close the Printing Defaults dialog.

Setting the Device Settings properties

From the Properties dialog, Click the Device Settings tab.



Change the Tractor Feed, Manual Paper Feed and CSF Bin #1 settings in the Form to Tray Assignment group to Custom.



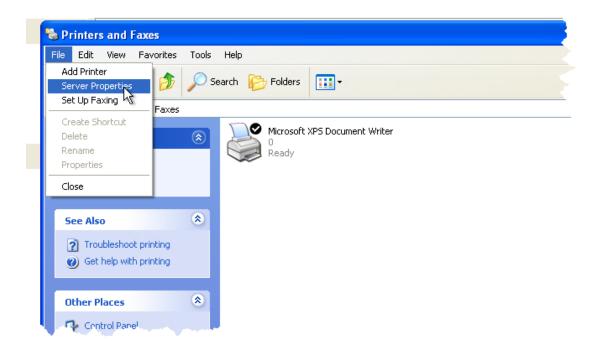
Click OK on the Printer Properties dialog to save the changes and close the Properties dialog.

1.7.2.4 Windows 2000/XP

1.7.2.4.1 Creating a new form

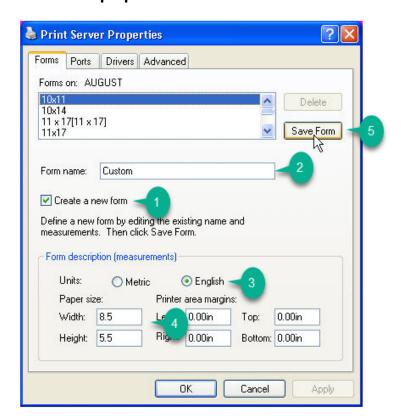
Open the Printers and Faxes folder.

Printers and Faxes



Select File>Server Properties.

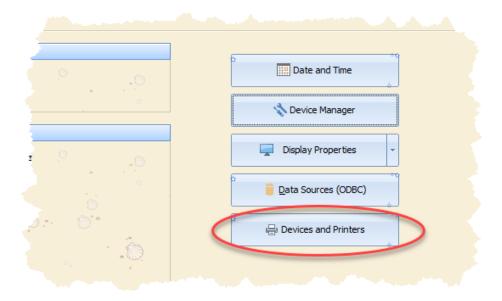
Print server properties



- 1. Click Create a new form
- 2. Name the form Custom
- 3. Select the measurement unit English
- 4. Set the Width to 8.5 and Height to 5.5
- 5. Click Save Form

1.7.3 Opening the Devices and Printers folder

Dispatch provides a short cut to open the Devices and Printers folder. Start Dispatch and click the Settings tile. Then select General>System Information and click the Devices and Printers push button.



Note: In Windows 2000/XP, the equivalent Devices and Printers folder was the Printers and Faxes folder.

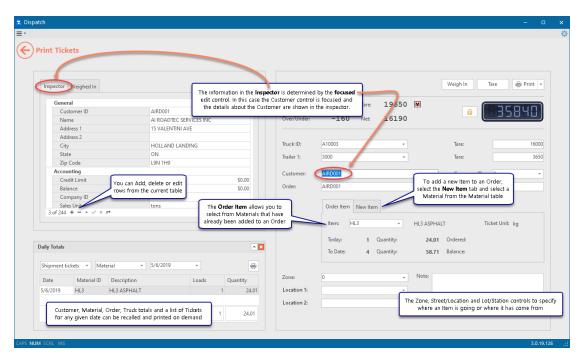
2 Printing tickets

Currently there are two unique modes for printing tickets in Dispatch:

Aggregate/Asphalt/Bulk Materials Retail Sales

2.1 Aggregate/Asphalt/Bulk

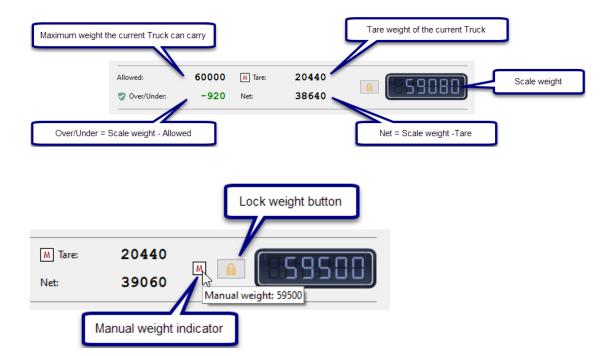
This mode of weighing allows for a **single** Material and Delivery charge per Ticket (transaction).



2.1.1 Weight display

The Weight display group contains the following controls:

- A display control to view the current Scale weight
- A label indicating the current Tare and an indication of whether the Tare weight was recorded automatically or manually
- A label indicating the current Net weight (Net = Scale weight Tare)
- A label indicating the maximum weight the current Truck is allowed to carry
- A label indicating the amount the Scale weight is Over/Under the Allowed amount
- A toggle button to lock an unlock the current scale weight
- An image control that indicates in a Manual weight has been entered



Allowed and Over/Under controls

The Allowed amount is the lesser of the current Truck's Allowable and Registered Gross weights.

If a Trucks Allowed weigh is 0, the Allowed and Over/Under values will not be visible.

Locking the scale weight

The scale weight can be locked and unlocked by toggling the Lock weight button.

When the Lock button is up, the Scale weight control is continuously updated to show the latest data that was received from the scale's digital weight indicator.

When the Lock button is down, the Scale weight control is no longer updated and the last Scale weight is shown.

2.1.2 Allowed, Over and Under amounts

Allowed weight

The Allowed value determined using the current Trucks Registered Gross Weight (RGW) and Allowable Gross Weight (AGW).

If RGW and AGW are both not 0 and are not equal, the Allowed value is the lesser of the two.

If RGW and AGW are both not 0 and are equal, the Allowed value is set to the value of RGW.

Over/Under

The Over/Under value is the difference between the current scale weight and the Allowed value for the current Truck. Over/Under is calculated by subtracting the Allowed value from the current scale weight:

```
Over/Under = Scale weight - Allowed
```

When a Truck is overloaded, Over/Under will be a positive number (e.g. +980).

When a Truck is underloaded, Over/Under will be a negative number (e.g. -270).

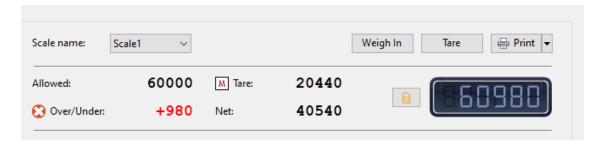
If Allowed contains no value, Dispatch does not calculate an Over/Under amount.

Over weight

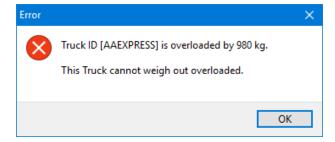
If the current scale weight is over (above) the Allowed value, the Over/Under value will be a positive number (e.g. 60980 - 60000 = +980). If you try to complete a transaction while an over weight condition exists, a Error or Warning message will be displayed.

Overload error

The Error image to the left of the Over/Under caption indicates that an error message will be displayed if the Print button is pressed.

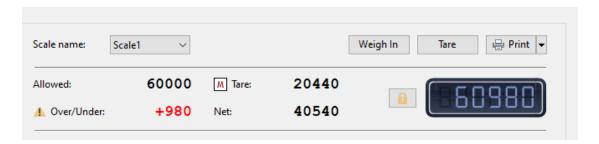


If you try to weigh a Truck that is overloaded and that Truck *is not allowed* to be weighed when it is overloaded, an Error message will be displayed:

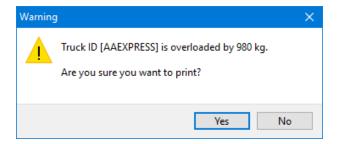


Overload warning

The Warning image to the left of the Over/Under caption indicates that an warning message will be displayed if the Print button is pressed.

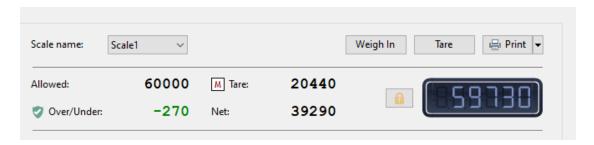


If you try to weigh a Truck that is overloaded and that Truck *is allowed* to be weighed when it is overloaded, an Warning message will be displayed:



Under weight

If the current scale weight is less than or equal to the Allowed value, the Over/Under value will be a number less than or equal to 0 (e.g. 59370 - 60000 = -270).

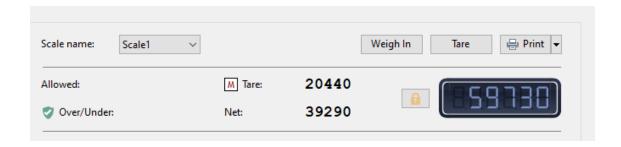


Disabling Over/Under weight detection

Over/Under weight detection is disabled when a Truck's Allowed weight is 0.

When a Truck's Registered Gross Weight and Allowable Gross Weight are both 0, it's Allowed weight is calculated to be 0.

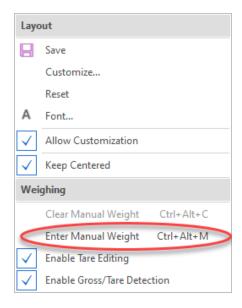
When an Allowed weight is 0, the Allowed and Over/Under values are not displayed.



2.1.3 Manual weights

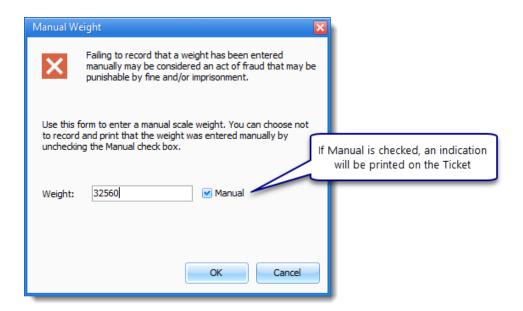
If your PC is not connected to a digital weight indicator and you perform a operation which requires a valid scale weight you will be prompted to enter the weight manually using the keyboard. This is known as a Manual weight.

You can also intentionally override the current scale weight with a Manual weight by right clicking and selecting Enter Manual Weight or by pressing Ctrl+Alt+M.



Enter Manual Weight dialog

Type a value at the Weight prompt. When you enter the weight, you can indicate if you want to record that the weight was entered manually using the Manual checkbox. Click OK to accept to accept the weight or Cancel to ignore it.



If you click OK, the weight display will be updated to show the Weight value.

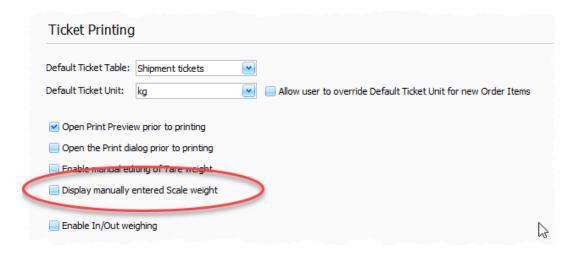


Choosing not to display the Manual weight

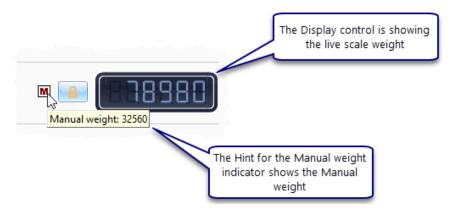
There is a setting that control whether or not a Manual weight is displayed in the Weight display group.

The default is to display the Manual weight.

If you do not want a Manual weigh to be show, open the Settings panel, choose the Ticket Printing category and then uncheck the control shown below:

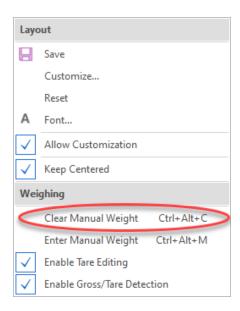


Now when a Manual weight is entered, the Scale weight display continues to update as usual.

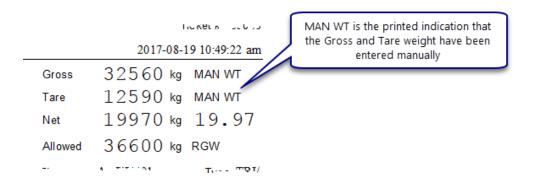


Clearing a Manual Weight

To clear the current Manual Weight, right click and select Clear Manual Weight or press Ctrl +Alt+C. Note: a Manual weight is cleared automatically after any weighing operation.



Printed indication of a Manual weight



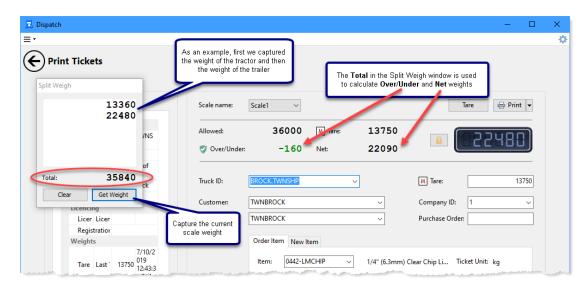
If you do not want an indication that a weight has been entered manually make sure that the Manual checkbox in the Enter Manual Weight dialog is not checked.

If you perform a Weighing Operation with a Manual Weight it is cleared automatically when the operation is complete.

2.1.4 Split weighing

Split weighing is a feature you can use if you need to weigh a Truck that is too long to fit completely on your Truck Scale.

This feature captures the scale weight each the Get Weight button is pressed to create a Total weight.



2.1.5 Electronic signature capture

An electronic signature capture tablet provides a secure method of ensuring that drivers sign for the load they are picking up. The electronically captured signature image is stored along with each Ticket and can be printed directly on the drivers receipt.

When printing Tickets with laser or ink jet printers, an electronic signature capture tablet eliminates having to ask a driver to sign multiple copies of a Ticket. Sign once, save and print on Tickets where required.

You can configure Dispatch so that drivers have to sign for each load or you can tell Dispatch that you want the driver to sign once, store the signature and use the stored signature for subsequent transactions.

Dispatch supports the Wacom STU-540 signature pad for capturing driver signatures electronically. When the signature pad is available you can configure the system to require a signature prior to printing a ticket.



The captured signature is stored and can be reproduced on multiple copies of a printed ticket.

Today	1 loads	15.55 tonnes	
Total	4 loads	62.05 tonnes	
Driver	river		
والمستني والمراجع والمتعارض والمتعار			

2.1.6 Operations

2.1.6.1 Tare

The Tare operation is used to record a Tare weight. A Tare weight represents a value that should be excluded from a Gross weight in order to determine a Net weight.

When you Tare a Truck, you are recording its empty weight. If your intention is to record gross weight of a Truck for an In/Out transaction, you should use the Weigh In operation instead.

A Tare weight can be recorded automatically or manually.

Recording a Tare weight automatically

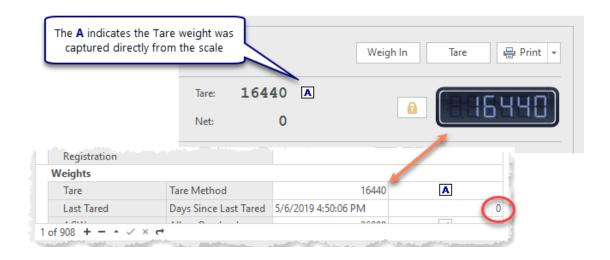
To record a Tare weight automatically (Auto tare), the first step is to position the empty Truck on your scale. Once the Truck (or Trailer or Container) is in position:

- If it is the Trucks first time on the scale, type a new and unique Truck ID to identify at the Truck ID control
- If you updating the Tare of an existing Truck, select the Truck ID from the combo box

To record the Tare weight, click the Tare button.

- If it's the Trucks first time on the scale, the Truck will be added to the Truck table and it's Tare weight will be recorded
- If the Truck already exists in the Truck table, it's Tare will be updated

When a Tare weight is recorded, Last Tared will indicate the exact date and time it was recorded and Days Since Last Tare will be 0. The **A** to the right of the Tare weight indicates it was captured directly from the scale.



Recording a Tare weight manually

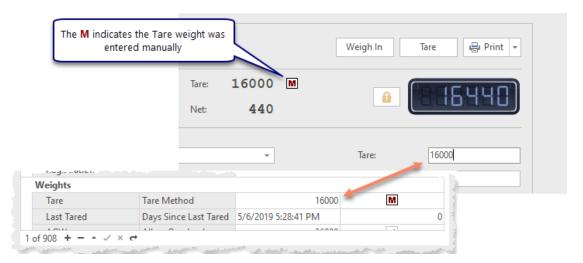
To record a Tare weight manually (Manual tare):

- If it's the Trucks first time on the scale, type a new and unique Truck ID to identify the Truck at the Truck ID control
- If you updating the Tare of an existing Truck, select the Truck ID from the combo box

Now type the Trucks Tare weight using the Tare edit control and then click the Tare button.

- If it's the Trucks first time on the scale, the Truck will be added to the Truck table and it's Tare weight will be recorded
- If the Truck already exists in the Truck table, it's Tare will be updated

When the Tare weight has been record, Last Tared will indicate the exact date and time it was recorded and Days Since Last Tare will be 0. The **M** to the right of the Tare weight indicates it was entered manually.



2.1.6.2 Print

Click the Print button when you want to print or save a ticket.

If you click the down arrow at the right of the Print button you can perform any of the follow actions:

- Print the last ticket
- Print a specific ticket by number
- Start a new ticket

2.1.6.3 In/Out Weighing

The In/Out Weighing operation is used to record an inbound weight weight that will be used later with an outbound weight to complete a transaction.

Weight In - Weight Out = Net Weight

When you Weigh In you can record a Gross or Tare weight. When you Weigh Out, Dispatch 3.2 will figure whether the inbound weight is the Gross or Tare weight.

The only reason you should be using the In/Out Weighing operation is when you intend capture both the inbound and outbound weights that will be used complete a transaction.

Use the Tare operation if your intention is to record a Tare weight.

The In/Out Weighing operation is primarily used under the following circumstances:

- When you are receiving a commodity and you want to determine the Net weight you have received by calculating the difference between the Truck's weight when it's loaded (the inbound weight) and it's weight after it unloads (the outbound weight).
- When you are shipping a commodity and you do not want to use stored Tare weights. In other words, to complete a transaction, Trucks weigh in empty and weigh out loaded.

2.1.6.3.1 Weigh In

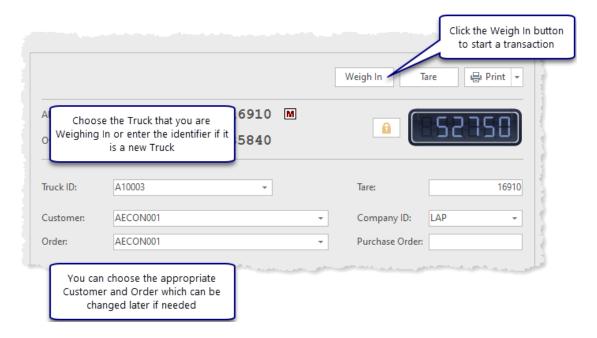
When weighing in, If a Truck is:

- Delivering it should be *loaded* (you will be recording a Gross weight) when it weighs in
- Picking up it should be empty (you will be recording a Tare weight) when it weighs in

When a Truck weighs in you can also specify the Customer ID, Order ID, Purchase Order and Item/Material ID that apply to the commodity that is being shipped or received. These values can be specified or edited prior to Weighing Out.

The inbound weight can be recorded manually or automatically.

In this example Truck A10003 delivering to our location. The Truck moves on to the scale and its weight is 52750 kg.



The Truck now goes into the yard, unloads and then returns to the scale. The empty weigh of the Truck is 20560 kg. Prior to printing you can make any changes to the Customer, Order, Purchase Order and Material that might be required.

2.1.6.3.2 Weigh Out

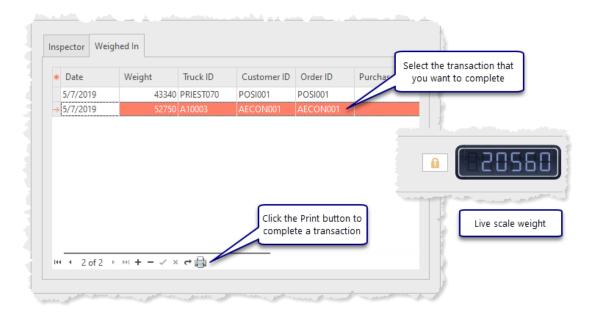
When weighing out, If a Truck has:

• Delivered – it should be empty (you will be recording a Tare weight) when it weighs out

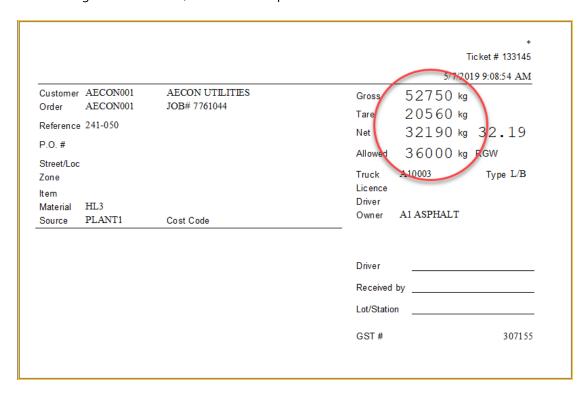
• Picked up – it should be *loaded* (you will be recording a Gross weight) when it weighs out

In this example Truck A10003 has delivered to our location. The Truck has unloaded and has now moved back on to the scale empty. It's empty weight (tare weight) is 20560 kg.

Select the row on the grid that identifies Truck A10003. Now, click the Weigh Out button to complete the transaction and print a ticket.

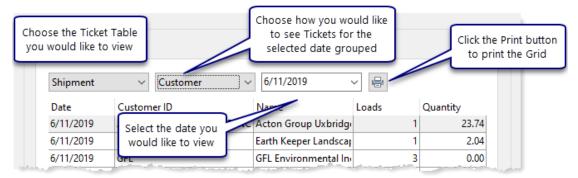


After clicking the Print button, a ticket will be printed.



2.1.7 Daily totals

Daily Totals for any date you choose are available immediately.

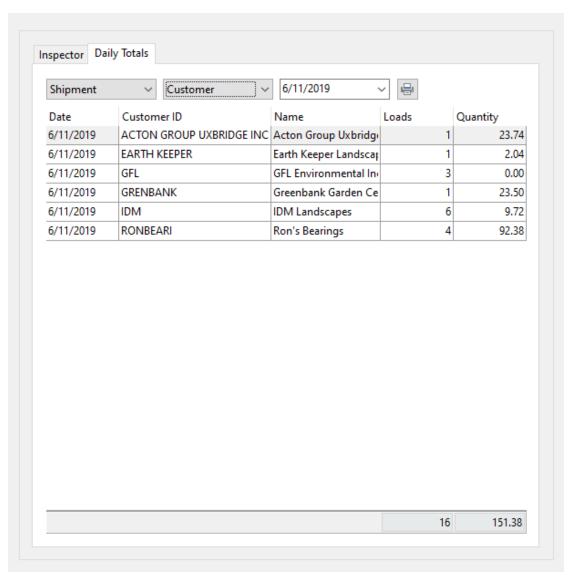


You can view and print Daily Totals for the following groups:

- Customers
- Materials
- Orders
- Trucks
- Location 1
- Location 2
- Ticket List

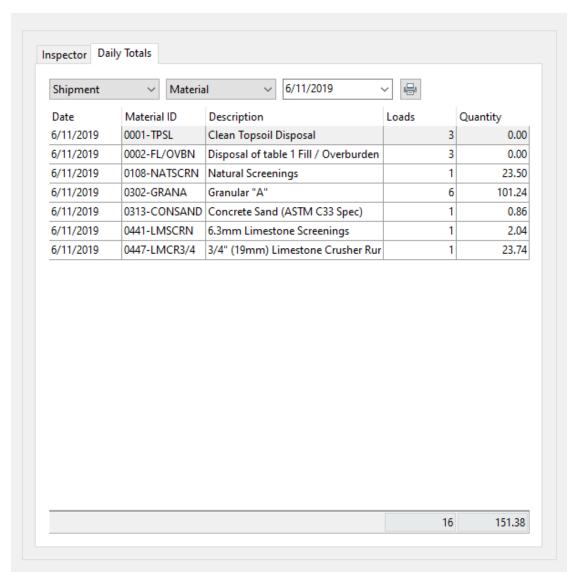
2.1.7.1 Customers

This example shows Tickets for June 11 grouped by Customer ID.



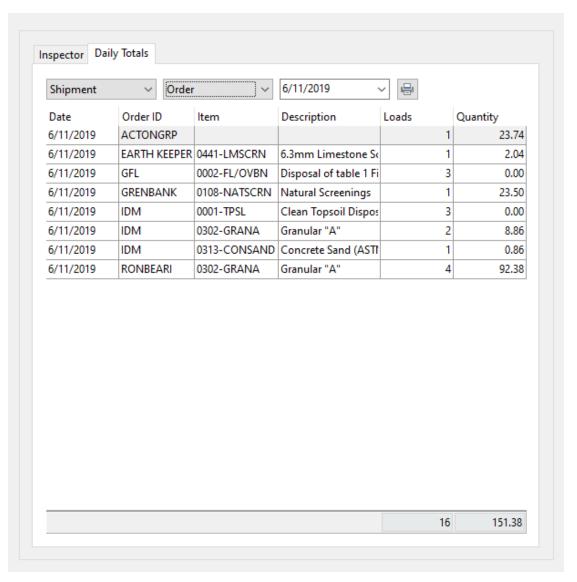
2.1.7.2 Materials

This example shows Tickets for June 11 grouped by Material ID.



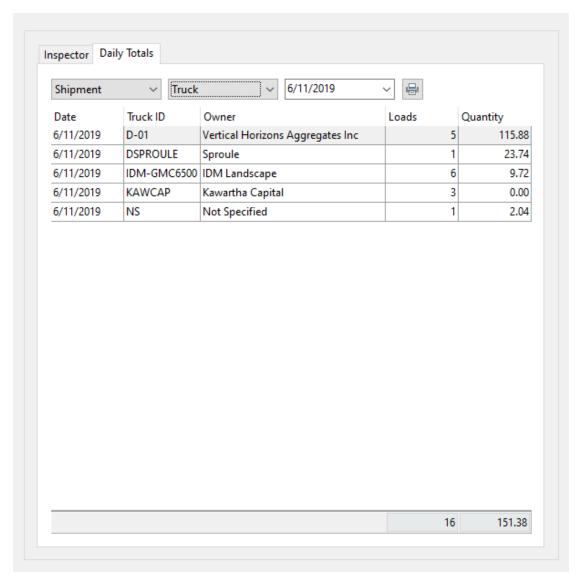
2.1.7.3 Orders

This example shows Tickets for June 11 grouped by Order ID and Item ID.



2.1.7.4 Trucks

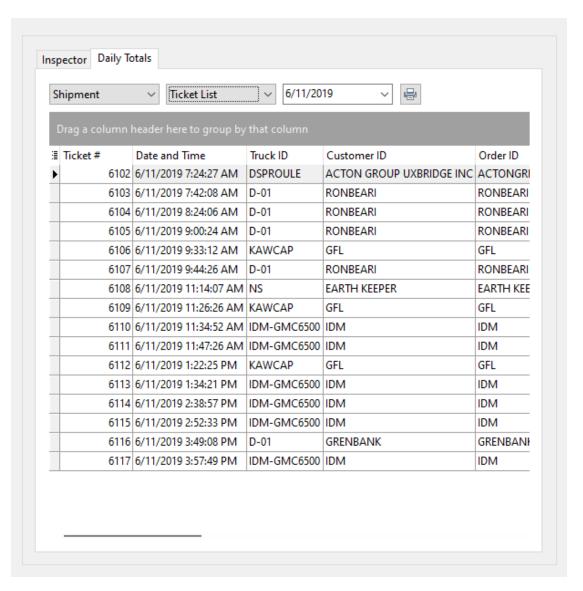
This example shows Tickets for June 11 grouped by Truck ID.



2.1.7.5 Ticket list

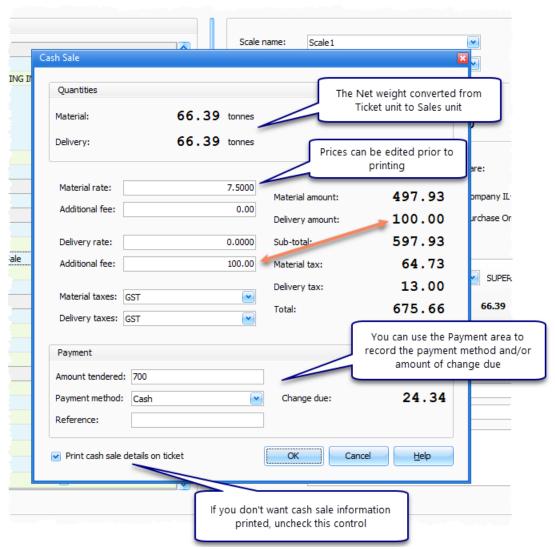
This example shows a list of the individual Tickets for June 11.

You can view and re-print a Ticket by selecting it and clicking the Print button.

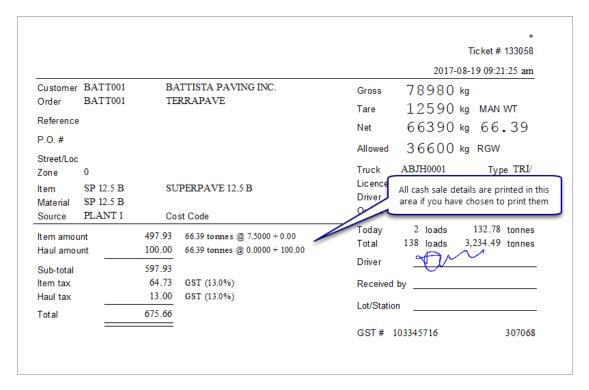


2.1.8 Cash sales

If a Customer or Order has the Terms column set to C.O.D./Cash Sale, you are given a chance to edit pricing and taxes payable as well as use Dispatch to calculate the amount of change due if a Customer is actually paying with cash.



Sample Cash Sale ticket

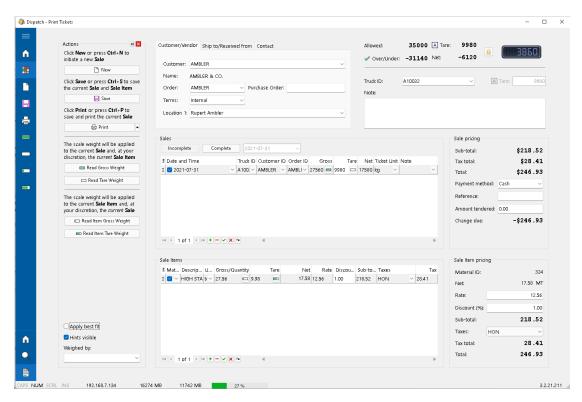


2.2 Retail

This mode of weighing allows for *multiple* Items per Ticket (transaction). In fact, it allows you to charge for the supply of any good or service you can dream up.

In Retail mode, Sale Items can represent Material charges, Delivery charges or charges for something like a purchasing shovel or a charge for recycling a refrigerator or a mattress.

Sale Items can sold by weight or by quantity.



2.2.1 Retail ticket sample



2.2.2 Retail Item rate calculation

All calculations are rounded to 2 decimal places.

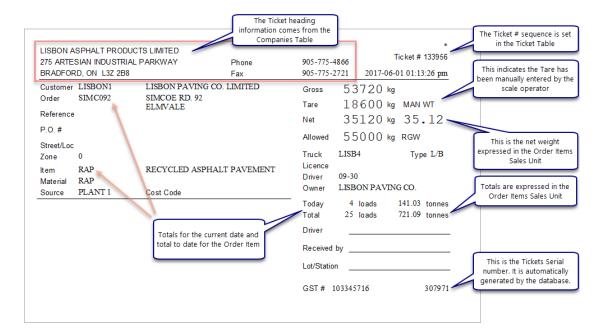
discounted_rate = item_rate * (1.00 - (item_discount_pct / 100.0)) discounted_rate = discounted_rate - item_discount_unit_price sub_total = item_net * discounted_rate

2.3 Sample tickets

Standard ticket Cash sale ticket Bar coded ticket Customized ticket

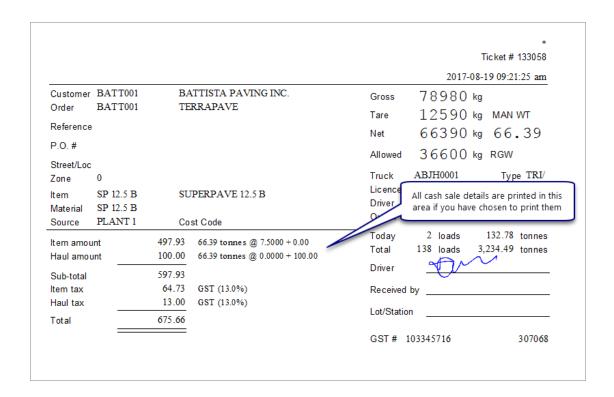
2.3.1 Standard ticket

The standard ticket is designed to print on a blank page that can be as small as 8.5" x 5.5".



2.3.2 Cash sale ticket

The Cash Sale ticket is a variation on the standard ticket that is printed for C.O.D./Cash Sale Orders. It includes pricing information for Material, Delivery and applicable taxes.



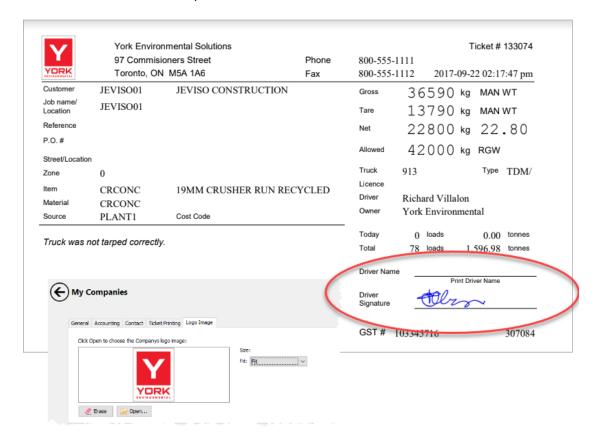
2.3.3 Bar coded ticket



2.3.4 Customized ticket

This ticket has had some small modifications made to reposition both the Company logo and address. The standard Ticket prints either the Company information as text OR the company

logo but not both. In addition, the Received by and Lot/Station information have been removed and an area for the Driver to print their name has been added:



This ticket was designed by a customer to print on a thermal kiosk printer:

LISBON ASPHALT PRODUCTS LIMITED

Scale Ticket

Ticket # 133956

Truck LISB4

Carrier LISBON PAVING CO.

Description WESTERN STAR TRACTOR

Gross kg 53720

Tare kg 18600 MAN WT

Net kg 35120

tonnes 35.12

Date In 2012-10-09 12:46:27 pm

Date Out 2017-06-01 01:13:26 pm

Commodity PLANT 1 Lot Number RAP

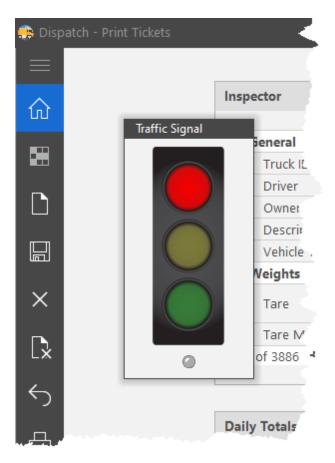
Destination:

DBA

2.5 Traffic Signal

When combined with our Traffic Signal Controller package you can control one or more traffic signals from you computer. If Dispatch detects the presence of Traffic Signal Controller, a Traffic Signal control will be displayed. The control can be moved around and resized and it will always remain on top of the Print Tickets view.

To change the signal, click or tap one the elements (Red, Amber, Green) of the traffic signal.



2.6 eTickets - Sending Tickets by email

You can email Tickets by:

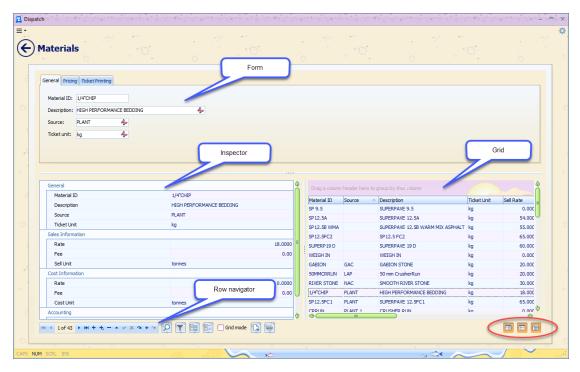
- 1. Setting up an email server
- 2. Configuring at least one Ticket Printer to write Tickets to a PDF file and send the Ticket by email

3 Table editors

3.1 Table editor basics

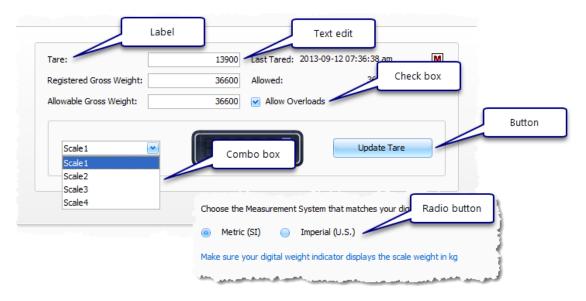
A table editor is a specialized panel designed to make it easy to perform insert, edit and delete operations on a table. Each table has a unique editor made up of a combination of Form, Inspector and Grid controls.

Here is a typical table editor showing the Form, Inspector, Grid and Row Navigator controls. Click on an area in the image for more information.



3.1.1 Commonly used controls

The descriptions not in order of importance they are simply given in the order in which they appear on the sample images.



Label

Text used to describe another control.

Text edit

A text edit control enables a user to input text.

Check box

A check box is a control that can be in a checked or unchecked state (on or off). Checked boxes are typically used to enable or disable an option or to turn a feature on or off.

Combo box

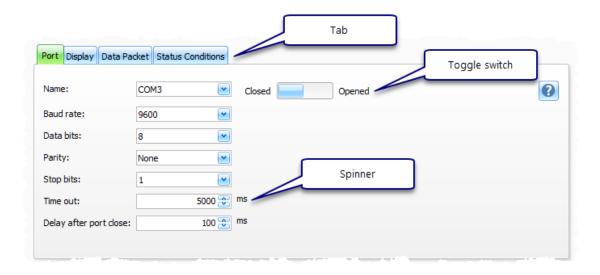
A graphical control element combining a drop-down list or list box and a single-line editable Text edit.

Button

Buttons (also referred to as push buttons) can be clicked to perform an action. An equivalent to push button as found on mechanical or electronic instruments.

Radio button

Radio buttons are used to select one option from a selection of options, similar to a multiple choice question. Radio buttons always appear in pairs or larger groups, and only one option in the group can be selected at a time; selecting a new item from the group's buttons automatically de-selects the previously selected button.



Tab

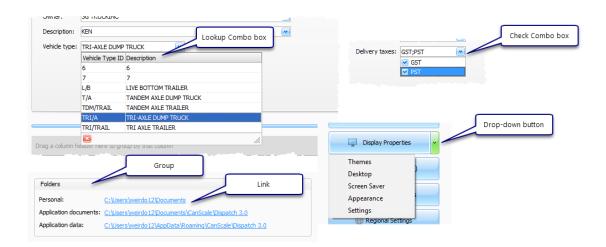
A graphical control element that allows multiple documents or panels to be contained within a constrained area. Clicking on a Tab changes the information that is visible to the user.

Toggle switch

A control which can be clicked upon to enable or disable the state of an operation.

Spinner

A value input control which has small up and down buttons to step through a range of values. Up, down, Page Up and Page Down keys can also be used to change the value.



Lookup Combo box

A Combo box that displays multiple columns of information often with headings for each column. Columns can be used to sort the rows within the list. The drop-down part of the control can often be re-sized by the user.

Check Combo box

A Combo box which allows a user to make multiple choices from a list by check or unchecking items in the list. The associated Text edit displays the choices separated by semi-colons.

Group

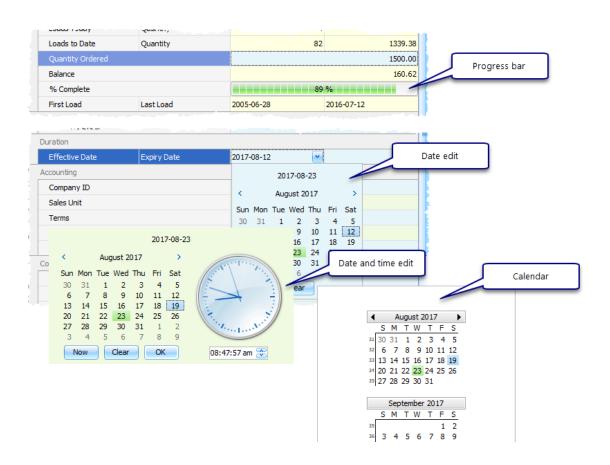
A control that contains one or more related controls. The Group control is a visual indicator that the controls have a relationship with one and other.

Link

A Label with some kind of indication (usually underlining and/or color) that clicking it will take one to another screen or page.

Drop-down button

A button that provides a list of additional choices.



Progress bar

A graphical control element used to visualize the progress of an operation.

Date edit

A specialized Combo box style control for editing date values. The drop-down list is replaced by a calendar.

Data and time edit

A specialized Combo box style control for editing date and time values. The drop-down list is replaced by a calendar and clock.

Calendar

A control which allows you to select one or more dates.

3.1.2 Row Navigator

Row Navigator is used to navigate and edit a table. The Row Navigator typically appears as shown in the image below.



Navigation actions

Navigation buttons are used to move forward and backward through the rows within a table.

Button	Acti on	Description				
K	First	Sets the current row to the first row in the table, disables the First and Prior buttons, and enables the Next and last buttons if they are disabled.				
1	Prio r	Sets the current row to the previous row and enables the Last and Next buttons if they are disabled.				
·	Nex t	Sets the current row to the next row and enables the First and Prior buttons if they are disabled.				

Last		Sets the current row to the last row in the table, disables the Last and Next buttons, and enables the First and Prior buttons if they are disabled.		
2 of 2310	Info Pan el	The Info Panel display information indicating the current row number and total number of rows in a table.		

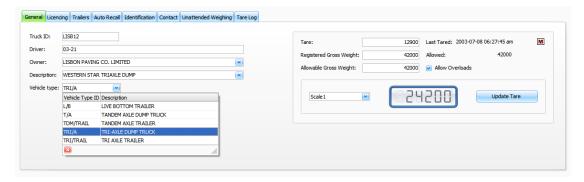
Edit operations

Edit buttons perform a specific operation on the current table.

But ton	Oper ation	Description				
<u>+</u>	New	Set the table into Insert state adding a new row before the current row.				
	Edit	Puts the current row into Edit state so that it can be modified. This control is seldom used as a tables state automatically changes to Edit when any value in a row is changed using a table editor or row inspector.				
	Delet e	Delete the current row and make the next row the current row.				
<u>~</u>	Save	Write changes in the current row to the database.				
×	Canc el	Cancel edits to the current row, restores the row to its condition prior to editing, and turns off Insert and Edit states if they are active.				
*	Book mark	Mark a row so that you can return to that row using the Go to Bookmark button.				
**	Go to Book mark	Go to a bookmarked row.				

3.1.3 Form

The Form area of a table editor is a collection of commonly used controls that provides an efficient and user-friendly way to visualize and edit information. Controls in the form area are, more often than not, grouped logically into Tabs which contain groups of related items.



3.1.4 Grid

A Grid control presents the contents of the a table as a series of rows with each row from a table occupying a row on the Grid. The Grid control can be used to sort, group, filter and locate data. A Grid can be customized. Columns can be re-ordered and columns can be removed from the Grid.

The vertical scroll bar (up/down) can be used modify which rows are visible. The horizontal scroll bar (left/right) can be used to modify which columns are visible.

The Grid control in the image below is showing the contents of the Truck table. The Sort-by indicator indicates that the table is sorted by the Truck ID column in ascending order (smallest value to largest). The Footer item indicates that there are currently 910 rows available in the Grid.

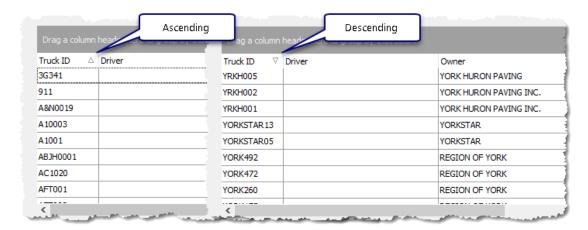


3.1.4.1 Sorting

Sorting by a single column

Clicking on a column header causes the rows in the Grid to be sorted by that column. In the example below the rows will be sorted according to the values in the Truck ID column.

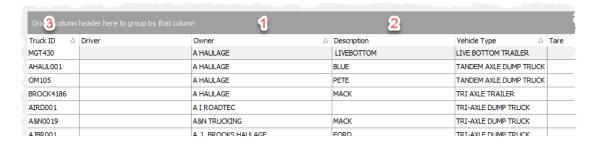
Clicking the column header toggles the sort direction. The data can be sorted in ascending or descending order. An indicator at the right side of the column header is a visual confirmation of the sort order.



Sorting by multiple columns

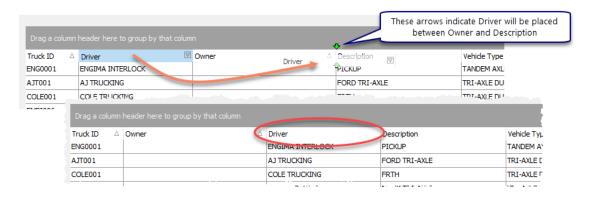
You can sort the rows in the grid using multiple columns by pressing the Shift key while you click on the columns you want to use.

In example below, the the grid is ordered by Owner (1), Vehicle Type (2) and then by Truck ID (3). To accomplish this you would hold down the Shift key and then click Owner, Description and finally Truck ID.

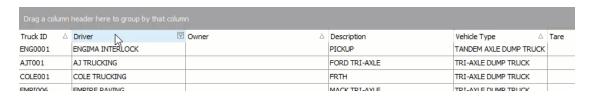


3.1.4.2 Reordering columns

Columns can be reordered by dragging a column header and dropping it into a new location.



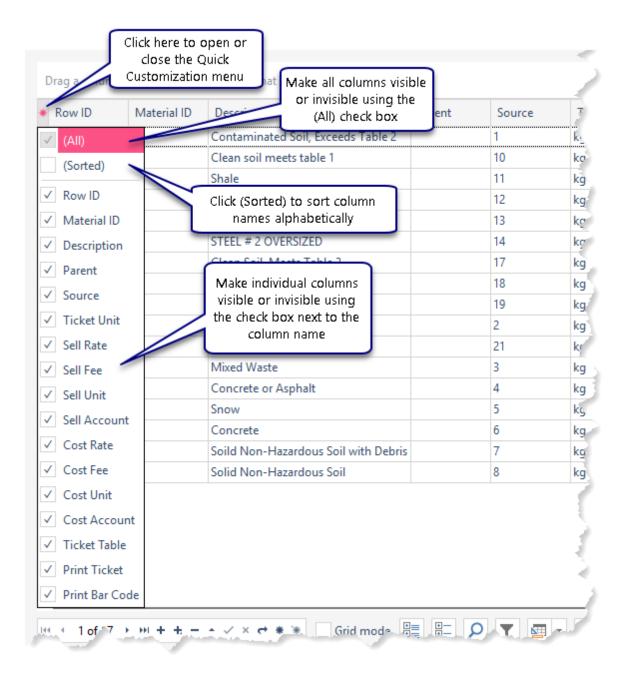
Here's how it looks in an animation:



3.1.4.3 Adding and Removing columns

Quick Customization

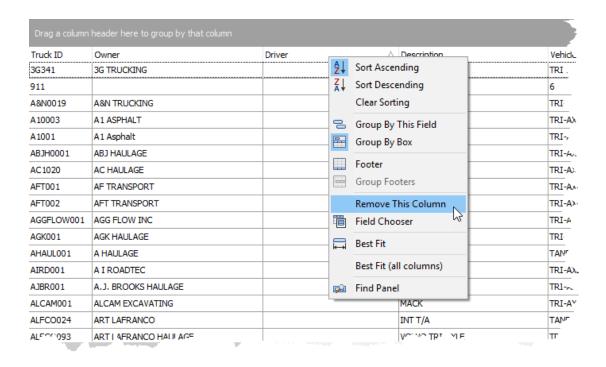
The Quick Customization menu is the simplest way to add or remove a column from a Grid.



Context menu

Another method that can be used remove a column from the Grid is using the Column context menu. Right click on the column header and pick Remove This Column from the context menu.

.

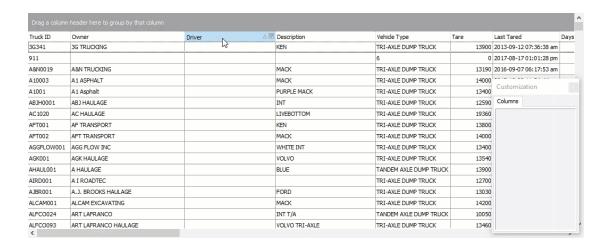


Field chooser

Finally, you can select Field Chooser from the context menu. This will open up the Customization dialog where you can drag and drop column headers which removes them from the Grid.

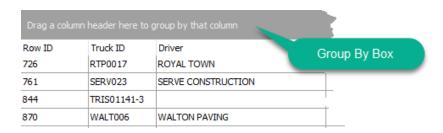


Here's how it looks in an animation:

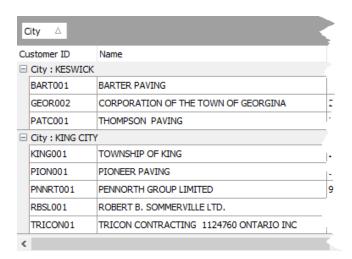


3.1.4.4 Grouping

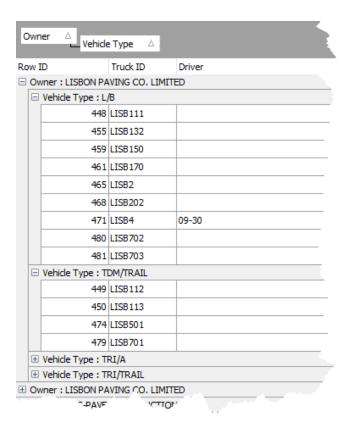
The Group By Box allows you to organize rows in a group based on the values in one or more columns.



For example Customers grouped by City:



Or Trucks by grouped Owner and within the Owner group, grouped by Vehicle Type:



Creating a group

Groups are created one of two ways:

• Dragging and dropping a Column header (in the example below, the Owner column) on the Group By Box

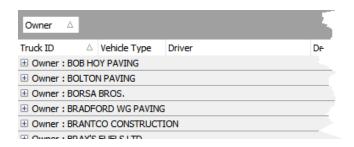


• Selecting Group By This Field from the Column context menu

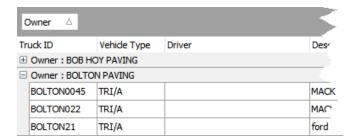
Expanding and Collapsing groups

Groups can be expanded and collapsed. Expanding and collapsing of a group is accomplished by click the + and - symbols at the left of each group header. You can also expand all groups using the button and or collapse all rows with the button. Alternatively you can use the Group By Box context menu to expand/collapse groups.

In this image, all groups are collapsed.



In this image, the BOLTON PAVING group is expanded.

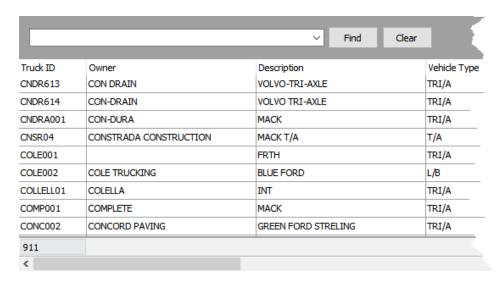


3.1.4.5 Find panel

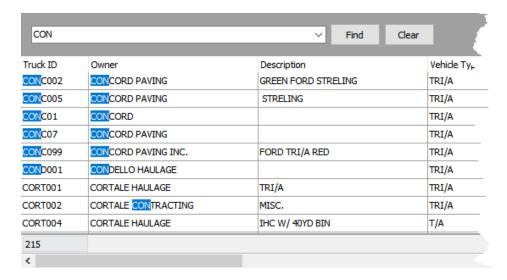
The Grid control has the capability of finding and highlighting text within its rows using the Find Panel.

To open the Find Panel, click the lot to the right of the Row Navigator or right-click a column header and select Find Panel from the context menu.

Here's the Grid control from the Truck Editor with the Find Panel visible prior to typing anything into the Find Box. The Footer tells us that there are 911 rows in the Grid.

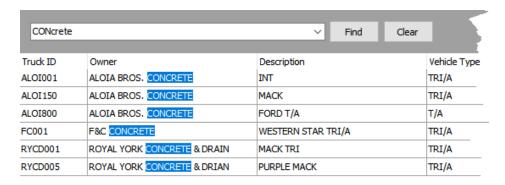


As you type text in the Find Box, the contents of the Grid will be filtered to only contain rows that contain that text. For example, here is what the Grid looks like when CON was typed into the sample control.



The Footer tells us that there are 215 rows in the Grid that contain CON. Notice that CON is found in both the Truck ID and Owner columns.

When the Find text was expanded to CONcrete, the Grid looked like this:





Again, the Footer reflects that there are 6 rows in the Grid that contain CONcrete. Notice that the search is not case sensitive.

Extended search syntax

With a single option, you can enable the extended syntax for search strings, allowing end-users to apply multiple conditions. According to the extended syntax, words separated by the space character are treated as individual conditions combined by the OR logical operator. The grid View shows records that match at least one of these conditions. To search for a string containing a space character, this string must be enclosed in quotation marks.

The following specifiers and wildcards allow users to narrow search results:

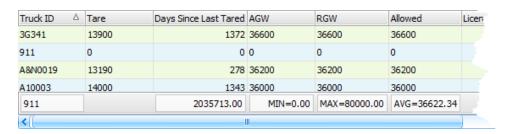
- The "+" specifier. Preceding a condition with this specifier causes the Grid to display only records that match this condition. The "+" specifier implements the logical AND operator. There should be no space character between the "+" sign and the condition.
- The "-" specifier. Preceding a condition with "-" excludes records that match this condition from search results. There should be no space between the "-" sign and the condition.
- The percent ("%") wildcard. This wildcard substitutes any number of characters in a condition.
- The underscore ("_") wildcard. This wildcard represents any single character in a condition.

3.1.4.6 Footers

Grid Footers can be used to show the following information about a Grid column and/or columns within Groups within a Grid:

- Sum
- Min
- Max
- Count
- Average

The following are example of each type of Footer item (Count and Sum are the first two):



To make a Footer visible, use the Footer context menu.

3.1.4.7 Filters

A filter is a set of conditions that can be used to limit the number of rows that will be displayed in a Grid control. For example, if you are editing Tickets you may only want to view Tickets for specific Trucks. You can accomplish this using a Filter.

You can create filter conditions using Filter Dropdown lists, Filter shortcuts or the Filter builder.

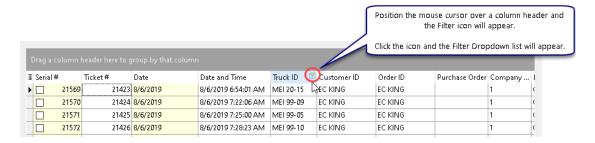
To make the Filter shortcuts and Filter panel visible, click the button to the right of the Row Navigator. When the Filter controls are no longer needed, click again.

If a filter condition exists, regardless of whether it is active, the Filter panel will be visible.

Filter Dropdown list Filter panel Filter panel shortcuts Filter builder

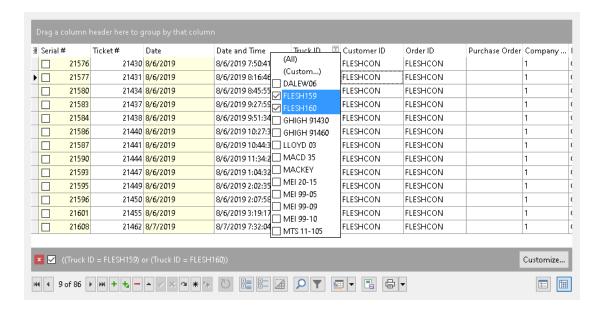
3.1.4.7.1 Filter Dropdown list

To open the Filter Dropdown list, position the mouse cursor over a column header and click the Filter icon. The contents of the the Dropdown list is derived from the unique values contained in the column.



In this example, a Grid that contains the contents of a Ticket table has been filtered to only show Tickets for Trucks FLESH159 and FLESH160.

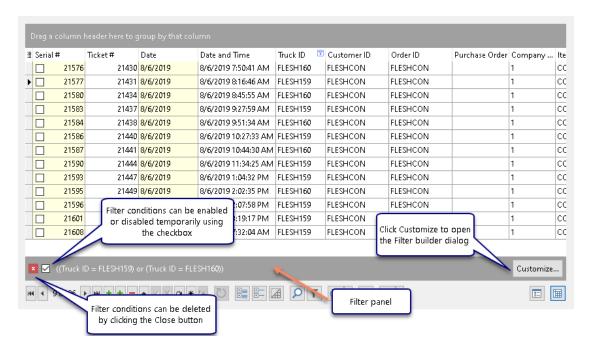
When the contents of the Grid have been filtered, the Filter panel will appear at the bottom of the Grid.



3.1.4.7.2 Filter panel

When filtering is applied, the Filter panel appears with a description of the filter criteria. The Filter panel is located at the bottom of the Grid control.

You can temporarily deactivate and then activate filtering by clicking the checkbox on this panel. The 'x' button clears all the filter criteria applied.

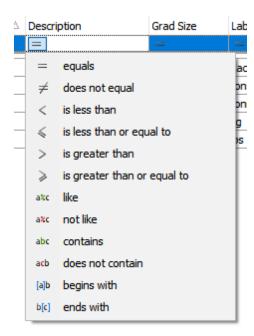


3.1.4.7.3 Filter panel shortcuts

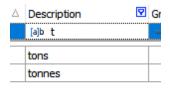
When the Filter panel is visible, an additional row appears below the column header row with one item per column. Each item contains operator and text edit control. The default operator is *equals*.



When you click on the current operator (in this case an *equals* operator) a context menu with a list of applicable operators will appear.



Using the Measurement Unit table as an example, if we choose the *begins with* operator and type the letter t at the text editor, we will get the following results:



The Active filter panel will be updated too:

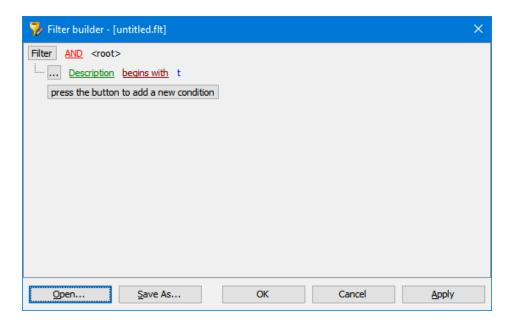


3.1.4.7.4 Filter builder

Filter builder allows you to save and recall filter conditions. Open Filter builder by clicking on the Customize button located on the right side of the Filter panel.

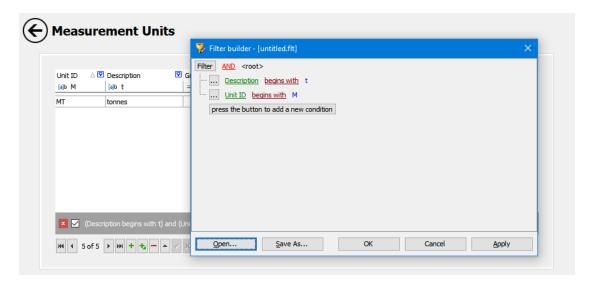


When you click Customize the following dialog will appear:



As you can see, it already knows about the Filter we created using shortcuts. The Filter builder dialog is modal. That means you can't return to the Editor until Filter dialog is closed by pressing OK or Cancel.

You can click on the Apply button to cause a modified Filter condition to be applied without closing Filter builder. For example, adding the begins with M condition and clicking apply result in only one row appearing in the Grid:



To save a Filter, click Save As.

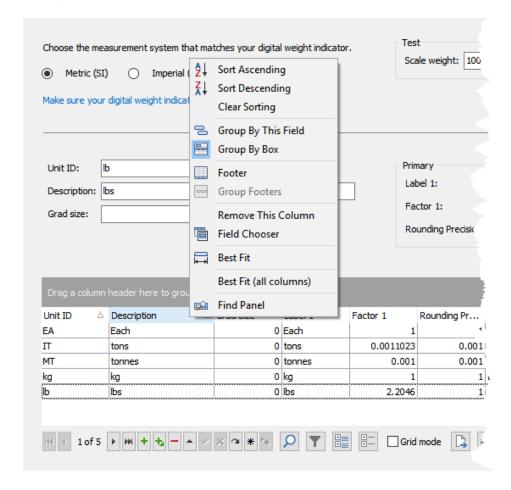
To open an existing Filter, click Open.

3.1.4.8 Context menus

3.1.4.8.1 Column

The Column context menu allows a user to customize the appearance of a Grid control. The context menu can be opened by right-clicking on a column header.

The image below shows how the context menu would appear if the user right-clicked on the Description column.



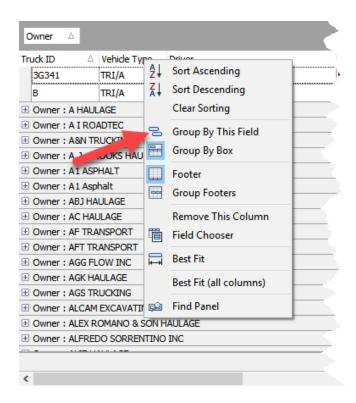
Sort Ascending, Sort Descending, Clearing sorting

Grid data can be sorted in ascending or descending order. Sort Ascending causes Grid rows to be sorted by the selected column from smallest to largest (e.g. 1-10, a-z). Sort Descending sorts largest to smallest (e.g. 10-1, z-a).

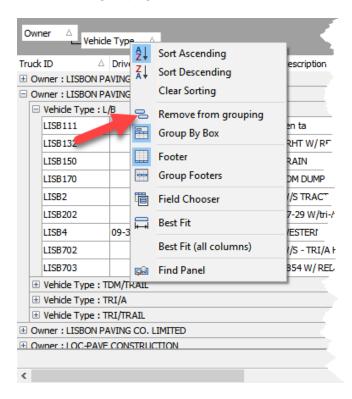
Clear Sorting removes sorting of the data on the Grid.

Group by this field, Remove from grouping, Group By Box

Grid data can be grouped by one or more columns. To add a column to a group, right-click the column header (in the example below, the Vehicle Type column) and click Group By This Field.



To remove a column from a group, right-click a column header in the Group By Box and click Remove from grouping.

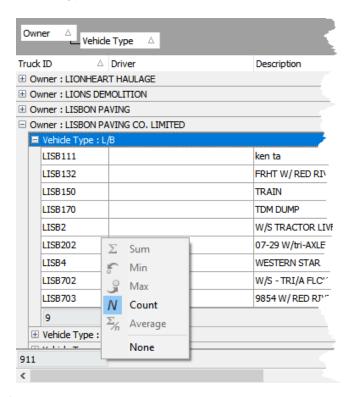


The Group By Box item toggles the visibility of the Group By Box.

Footer, Group Footers

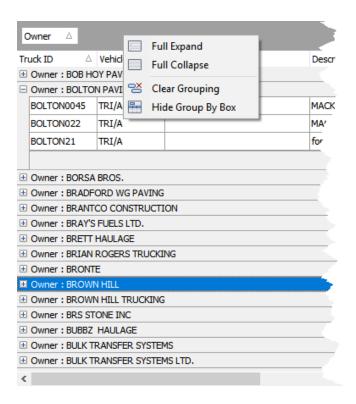
Footers can display the follow calculated values: Sum, Min, Max, Count, Average.

In the example below the Footer is showing the count of the number of rows in the Grid (911) and the Group Footer is showing the count of the number of Trucks owned by LISBON PAVING that are type L/B (9).



3.1.4.8.2 Group By Box

The Group By Box context menu allows a user to customize the appearance of a Grid control. The context menu can be opened by right-clicking on a Group By Box.



Full Expand, Full Collapse

Full Expand will expand all groups with a single click. Full collapse will collapse all groups.

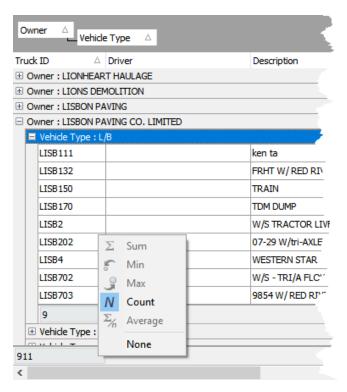
Clear Grouping

Clear Grouping removes all columns from the Group By Box.

Hide Group By Box

Clicking Hide Group By Box hides the Group By Box. To make it visible, open the Column context menu and click Group By Box.

3.1.4.8.3 Footer

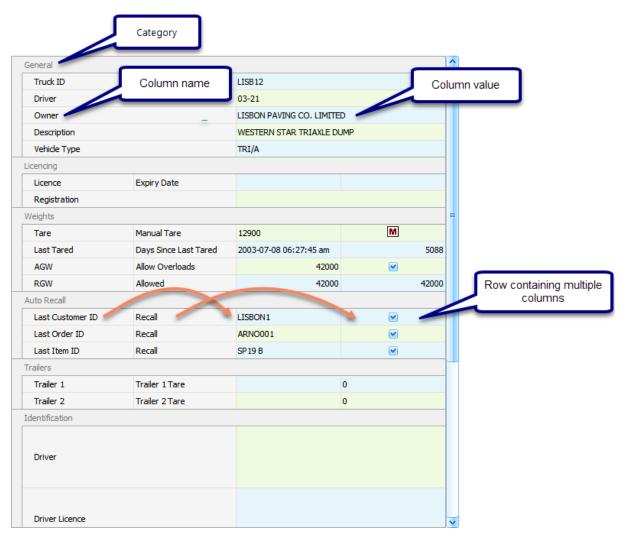


3.1.5 Inspector

An Inspector control displays detailed information about a single row of data. Column Names appear at the left side of the Inspector control. Column Values appear on the right side. Name/ Value pairs may be grouped by Category.

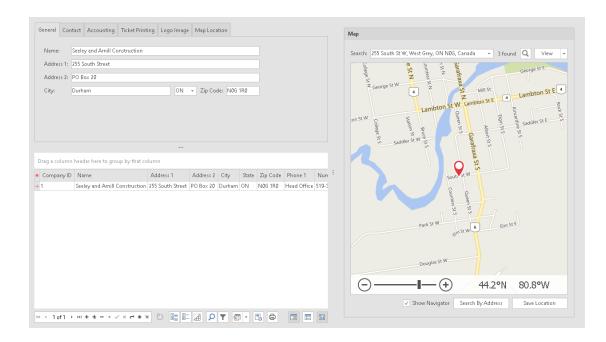
Each row on the Inspector can contain one or more Name/Value pairs. Placing multiple Name/Value pairs on a single row can save space as well as draw visual attention to the fact that Name/Value pairs are related. A good example of that is the Auto Recall category in the Inspector in the image below. Each identifier has an associated true/false value associated with it that is represented a check box.

In the example below, the details of the Truck identified by LISB12 are being displayed.



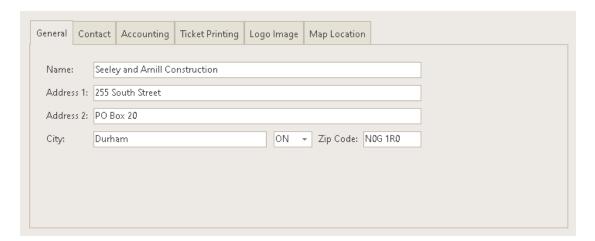
3.2 My Companies

To start the Company Editor, click the My Companies tile. To return to the Home view, click the Home icon on the system menu.



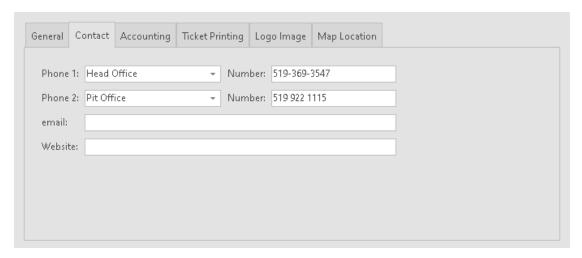
3.2.1 General

Use this tab to enter Name and Address information that applies to a Company. Typically this information would be printed on Tickets and Invoices that are created for a Company.

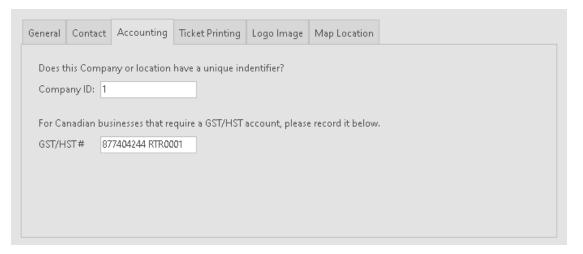


3.2.2 Contact

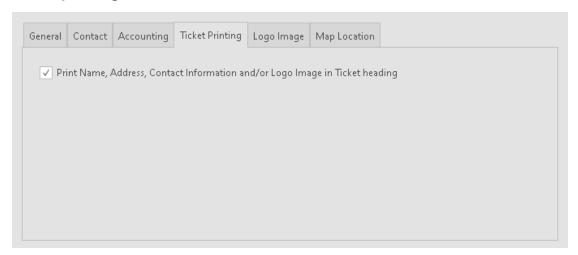
Use this tab to enter Contact information that applies to a Company. Typically this information would be printed on Tickets and Invoices that are created for a Company.



3.2.3 Accounting



3.2.4 Ticket printing



3.2.5 Logo image

Use this tab to select a logo image that represents a Company. Typically this logo would be printed on Tickets and Invoices that are created for a Company.

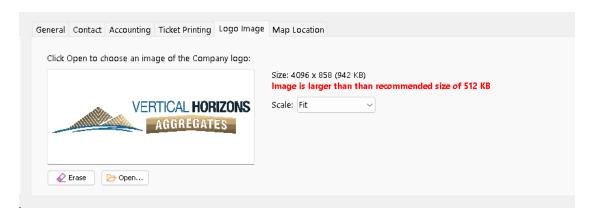
To load an logo image click the Open button. To remove a logo image, click Erase.

You can use the Scale drop-down to change how the image appears in the Logo Image tab. This does not effect how the image will be printed on a Ticket or Invoice.



We recommend keeping the logo image size below 512 KB. The reason is that we have noticed that when reprinting multiple Tickets, if the image is too large the Ticket preview window will load slowly, complain about running out of memory or might not load all Tickets.

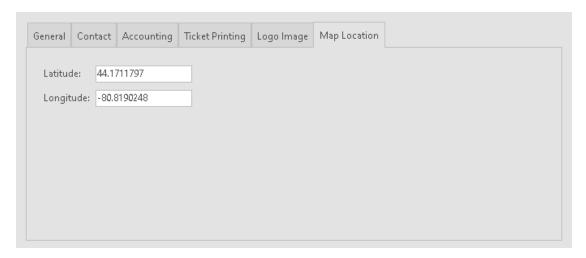
If you insist on using an unsupported image size, Dispatch will display a warning.



3.2.6 Map location

These Latitude and Longitude coordinates refer to the address information from the General tab.

If you click Search By Address while the General tab is visible, Dispatch will search Bing Maps for the address and update the Latitude and Longitude coordinates.



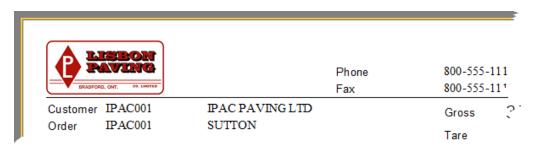
3.2.7 How is Company information used?

Each Ticket is associated with a Company. That Company would normally be the seller or purchaser related to the Ticket.

The name, address and phone information for the Company associated with a Ticket can be used to create a ticket header for a Ticket. For example, if your Company is Lisbon Asphalt Products your Ticket might look like this:



Alternatively, you could print a logo image:



3.2.8 Using more than one Company

Why would you want to create more than one Company?

Let's say for accounting purposes you own and operate more than one company. You operate a construction unit that supplies asphalt (ABC Construction) and an aggregate unit (ABC Sand & Gravel) that sells sand and gravel.

All Trucks, regardless of whether they are hauling for ABC Construction or ABC Sand & Gravel, pass over the same scale and are weighed by the same operator that prints Tickets for both Companies. When you print a Ticket for ABC Construction you want the heading of the show ABC Construction. And, when you print a Ticket for ABC Sand & Gravel you want the heading to indicate ABC Sand & Gravel.

By creating two Companies, you will be able to associate Tickets with the appropriate Company which in turn allows Dispatch print the correct Ticket heading.

3.2.9 Sample ticket

Here is a sample ticket that would be produced for the company illustrated in this part of the documentation.

SEELEY-AKNILL CONSTRUCTION		255 South Street		Head Office	519-369-		Ticket # 25424		
	_	Durham,	ON NOG 1RO	Pit Office	519 922	1115	8/11/20	20 7:16:1	1 PM
	13 FORTY	13 FORTY LANDSCAPE SUPPLIE			Gross	2003	() kg		
Order	13 FORTY	13	FORTY LANDS	DSCAPE SUPPLIES	Tare	1348	() kg		
Reference					Net	655) () kg	6.5	5
P.O. #									
Street/Loc									
Cone	PICK UP				Truck	13FORT Y	0316	Туре	NS
tem	PEASTONE	WASHED PEASTONE			Licence				
/laterial	PEASTONE				Trailer	13 FORTY	7 T A N T T	CC A DE	
Source	Cost Code			Owner	13 FORT	LANL	SCAPE		
tem amou	ınt	0.00	6.55 tonnes @ 0	0.00 + 0.000	Today	5 load	s	32.75 1	onnes
laul amou	ınt	0.00	6.55 tonnes @ 0	00.0+ 0000.1			0.		
Sub-total		0.00			Driver		<u> </u>		
tem tax		\$0.00	HST (13.0%)		Received	hv			
Haul tax		\$0.00			TICCCIVCA	J,			
otal		\$0.00			Lot/Statio	on			
					GST#				25594
					681#				20094

3.2.10 Importing

At minimum, the My Companies Table import file must contain the following columns: row_id, company_id and name.

Make sure each row has a unique row id value. Here is an example:



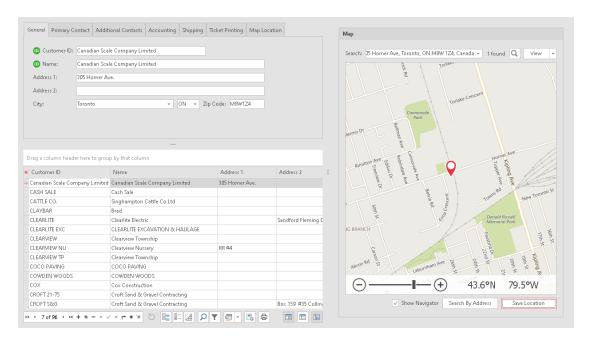
You can open Notepad or Excel and copy and paste the sample below to create your own import file. At you discretion, Include or exclude any of the columns and values that are not required.

```
"row_id", "company_id", "name", "addr1", "addr2", "city", "province", "postal_code", "phone1_d escription", "phone1", "phone2_description", "phone2", "logo_image", "gst_registration", "pr int_ticket_heading", "email", "website", "location_latitude", "location_longitude", "contac t_email", "email_ticket", "email_ticket_via"

1,"1", "Pave-Al Limited", "1250 Shawson Drive", "", "Mississauga", "ON", "L4W 1C3", "Head Office", "905-256-2500", "Plant", "905-670-8717", , "RT123456", 1, "scale@paveal.com", "www.paveal.com", 43.648102, -79.648343, "scale@paveal.com", 0, 0
```

3.3 Customer

To start the Customer Editor, click the Customers tile. To return to the Home view, click the Home icon on the system menu.

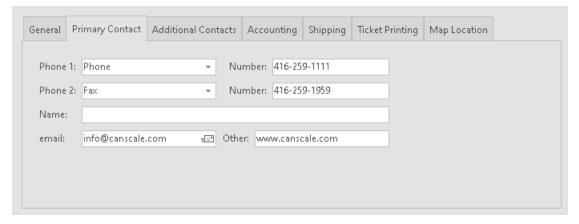


3.3.1 General



3.3.2 Primary contact

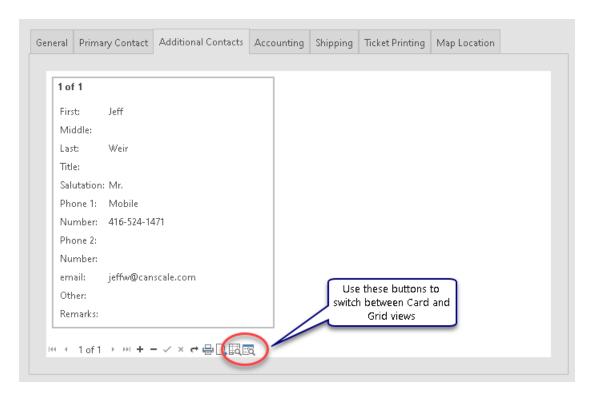
Contact information is completely optional. If it is provided, it will copied to each new Order that is created for the Customer.



3.3.3 Additional contacts

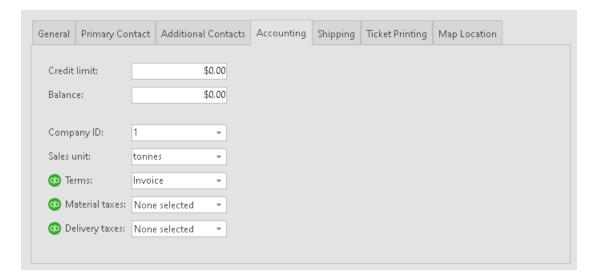
You can create as many Additional Contacts as you like. There is no practical limit to the number of Additional Contacts you can create.

Use the Row Navigator



3.3.4 Accounting

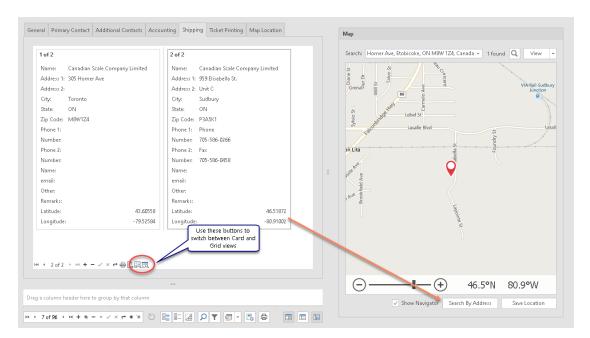
Accounting information is copied to each new Order created for a Customer.



3.3.5 Shipping

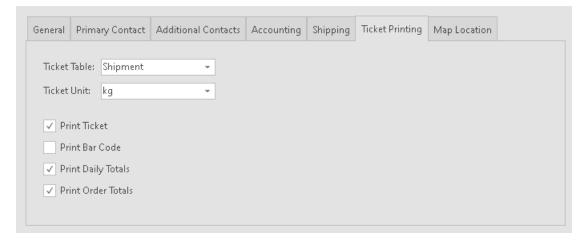
You can create as many Shipping contacts as is appropriate. There is no practical limit to the number of Shipping contacts you can create.

When you click Search By Address, Dispatch will find the Latitude and Longitude for the current Shipping contact.



3.3.6 Ticket printing

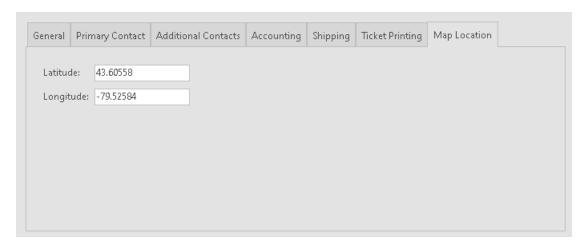
Ticket Printing information is copied to each new Order created for a Customer.



3.3.7 Map location

These Latitude and Longitude coordinates refer to the address information from the General tab.

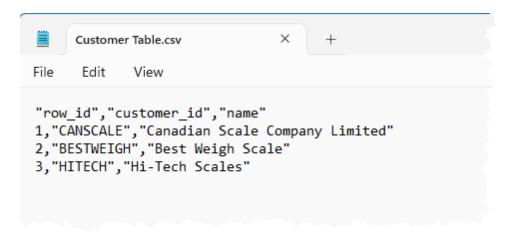
If you click Search By Address while the General tab is visible, Dispatch will search Bing Maps for the address and update the Latitude and Longitude coordinates.



3.3.8 Importing

At minimum, the Customer Table import file must contain the following columns: row_id, customer id and name.

Make sure each row has a unique row_id value. Here is an example:



You can open Notepad or Excel and copy and paste the sample below to create your own import file. At you discretion, Include or exclude any of the columns and values that are not required.

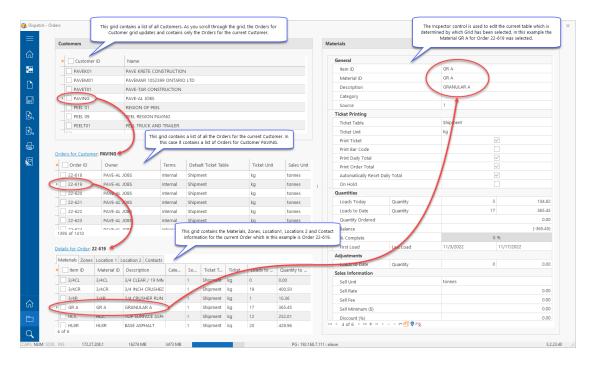
"row_id", "customer_id", "name", "addr1", "addr2", "city", "province", "postal_code", "credit_limit", "balance", "invoice_unit", "payment_terms", "pct_discount", "material_taxes_payable ", "delivery_taxes_payable", "phone1_description", "phone1", "phone2_description", "phone2", "contact_name", "contact_email", "contact_other", "ticket_table", "ticket_unit", "company_id", "print_ticket", "print_barcode", "print_daily_total", "print_contract_total", "print_c ash_sale_details", "location_latitude", "location_longitude", "report_path", "report_file_name", "pdf_write", "pdf_open", "pdf_folder", "pdf_file_name_format", "shipto_name", "shipto_addr1", "shipto_addr2", "shipto_city", "shipto_province", "shipto_postal_code", "shipto_phone1_description", "shipto_phone2", "shipto_contact_name", "shipto_contact_email", "shipto_contact_other", "invoice_path", "invoice_file_name", "auto_reset_daily_total", "print_list_price"

3.4 Order

To start the Order Editor, click the Orders tile. To return to the Home view, click the Home icon on the system menu.

The three Grid controls at the left are used to navigate the Customers, Order and the various tables that contain details about an Order.

The Inspector control to the right of the Grid controls contains information about the current row of the current Grid. The Inspector is used to add, edit and delete rows from the current table. In the example bellow, the Customer Grid has been selected and the current Customer information is shown in the Inspector.



3.4.1 Materials

3.4.1.1 Adding Materials to an Order

When you click on the Order grid the Add Materials button will become visible. Click the button to open the Add Materials to Order dialog.



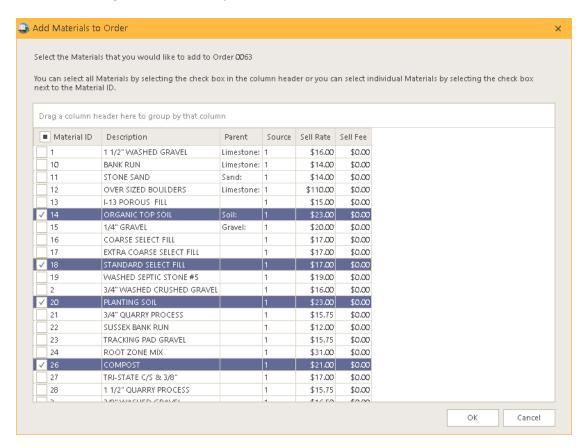
Add Materials to Order dialog

Use this dialog to quickly select one or more Materials to add to an Order.

Materials are selected using the check boxes at the left side of each row in the Grid control. In the example below, the Materials 14, 18, 20 and 26 have been selected.

If the OK push button is clicked, Materials 14, 18, 20 and 26 will be added to Order 0063 and the Add Materials to Order dialog will close.

If the user clicks Cancel, the Add Materials to Order will close and nothing will be added to the Order without regard to whether any Materials have been selected or not.



3.4.2 **Zones**

3.4.2.1 Adding Zones to an Order

When you click on the Order grid the Add Zones button will become visible.



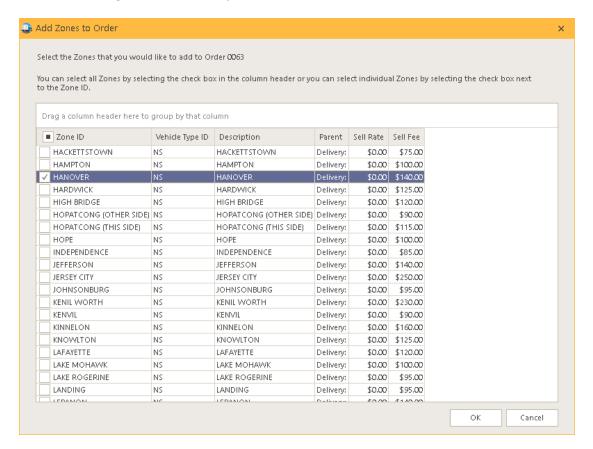
Add Zones to Order dialog

Use this dialog to quickly select one or more Zones to add to an Order.

Zones are selected using the check boxes at the left side of each row in the Grid control. In the example below, the HANOVER has been selected.

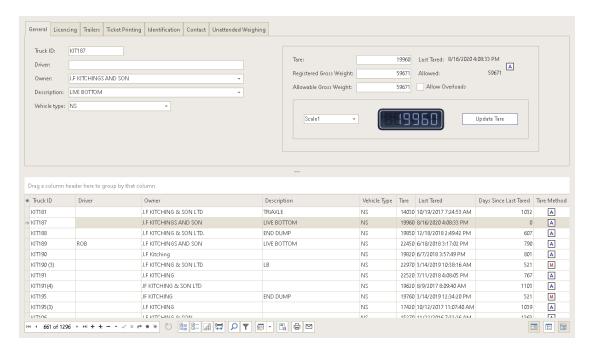
If the OK push button is clicked, Zone HANOVER will be added to Order 0063 and the Add Zones to Order dialog will close.

If the user clicks Cancel, the Add Zones to Order will close and nothing will be added to the Order without regard to whether any Zones have been selected or not.



3.5 Truck

To start the Truck Editor, click the Trucks tile. To return to the Home view, click the Home icon on the system menu.



3.5.1 General



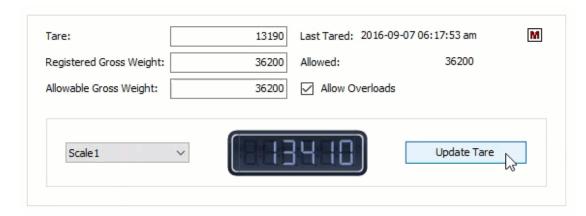
Auto taring

Auto tare means that the Tare weight for the Truck is recorded by reading the weight value directly from the Scale. To Auto tare a Truck:

- 1. Make sure the Truck is empty and positioned on the scale.
- 2. If the Driver is normally in the Truck when weights
- 3. If you have more that one scale, select the scale that the Truck is positioned on.
- 4. Select the Truck that want to update.
- 5. Click Update Tare.

The current Scale weight will be recorded as the new Tare weight and Last Tared will be updated.

If the Truck had been previously been Manually tared, the **M** will change to an **A** to indicate that the Truck has be Auto tared.

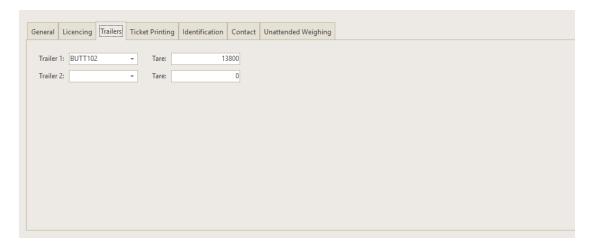


3.5.2 Licencing

Licencing information is optional.



3.5.3 Trailers

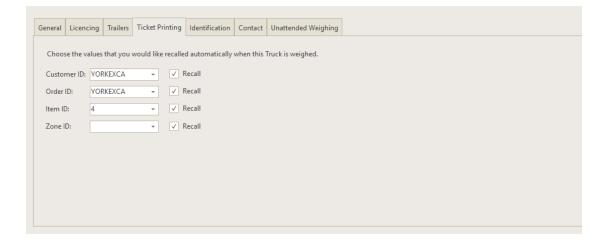


3.5.4 Ticket printing

When printing Tickets, when you select a Truck Dispatch can automatically recall information from the last Ticket based on which values you have configured each Truck to recall.

For example for Customers with their own Trucks that always purchase the same Material, you can configure their Trucks to recall the Customer ID, Order ID, Item ID and Zone ID.

For Customers with their own Trucks that constantly changing Materials you might choiose not to recall the Item ID so that the operator is required to confirm the Material prior to printing each Ticket.



3.5.5 Identification

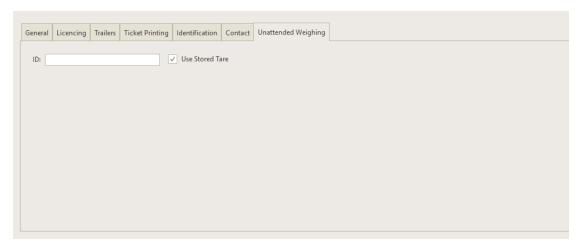


3.5.6 Contact

Contact information is optional.

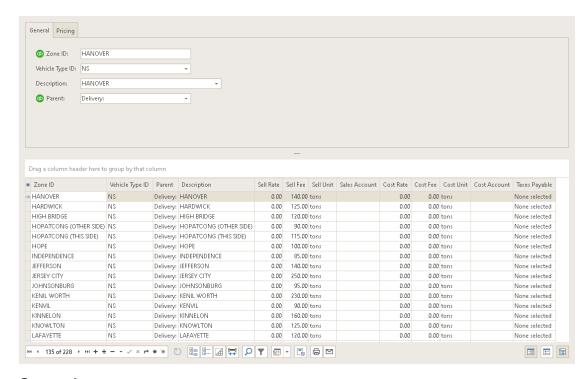


3.5.7 Unattended Weighing



3.6 Zone

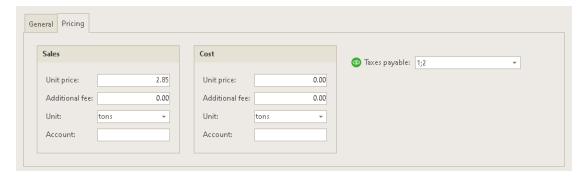
To start the Zone Editor, click the Zones tile. To return to the Home view, click the Home icon on the system menu.



3.6.1 General

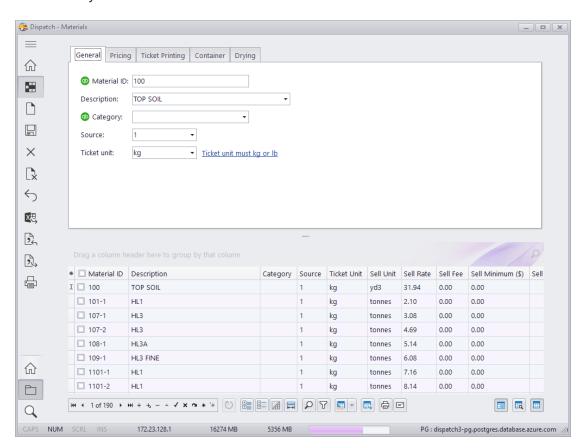


3.6.2 Pricing

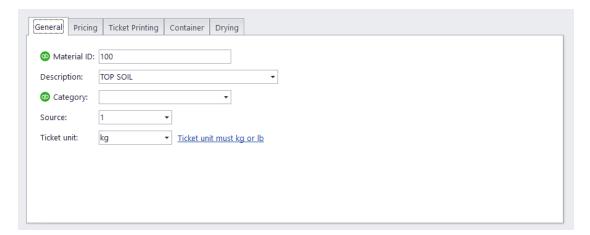


3.7 Material

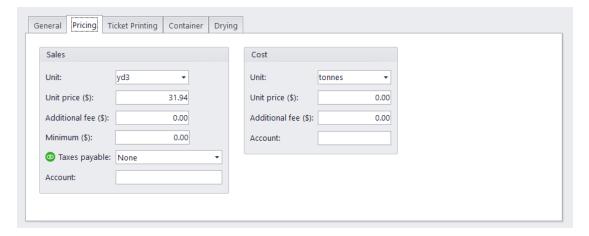
To start the Material Editor, click the Materials tile. To return to the Home view, click the Home icon on the system menu.



3.7.1 General



3.7.2 Pricing



Sales

If you want to do C.O.D./Cash Sales or want produce Sales reports, you will need to input values relating to the Selling price of a Material.

These prices are your list prices. You can also setup prices and discounts for each Customer and Order.

If you don't have a list prices, you can leave the price as 0.00.

Unit

When a Material is sold by weight, select a Unit that is Type 1 (e.g. kg, lb, MT, or IT). For example, if a Material is sold metric tonnes, select MT or if it is sold in imperial tons, choose IT.

To sell a Material by quantity, for example to sell Top Soil by the cubic yard or metre, select a Unit that is type 2 (e.g. EA, CM, or YD).

Unit price

The selling price of one Unit of Material. If you want to charge a flat rate for a Material, leave Unit price as 0.00 and set the Additional fee value to that flat rate.

Additional fee

Any additional fee associated with the sale of a Material. For example, the Material may sell for \$23.45 per tonne and but because there is extra work involved delivering the Material you would like to add a handling fee of \$150.00.

Minimum

The Minimum value applies to Materials that are sold by Weight. If Unit price X weight is less than Minimum a Customer will be charged the Minimum amount.

Account

A cross-reference for the Material or product to a external job cost or accounting system.

Cost

If you would like to produce Cost report, input values relating to the Cost of a Material.

Unit

A Cost Unit unit is usually identical the Sales Unit.

Unit price

The Cost to produce or purchase one Unit of Material.

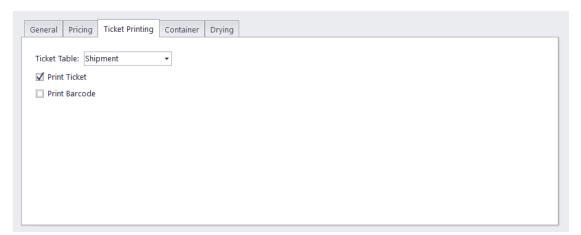
Additional fee

Any additional fee associated with producing or producing one Unit of Material.

Account

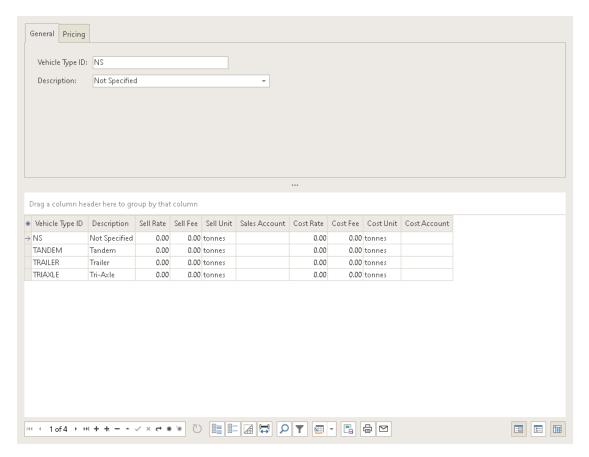
A cross-reference for the Material or product to a external job cost or accounting system.

3.7.3 Ticket printing



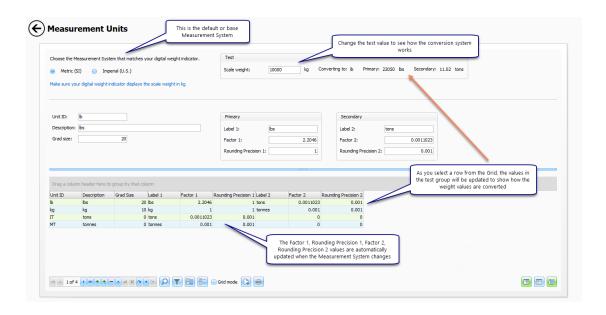
3.8 Vehicle Type

To start the Vehicle Types Editor, click the Vehicle Types tile. To return to the Home view, click the Home icon on the system menu.



3.9 Measurement Unit

To start the Measurement Units editor, click the Measurement Units tile. To return to the Home view, click the Home icon on the system menu.



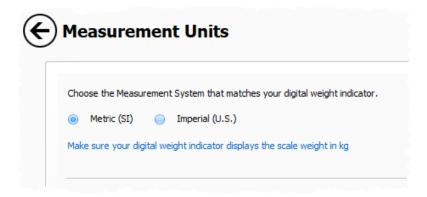
3.9.1 Default Measurement System

The default Measurement System setting chosen by Dispatch is based on the Windows Measurement System. If you chose your Country setting correctly during the Windows setup process then the default setting should be correct.

We often encounter a problem in Canada where, when doing the initial setup of Windows, English (United States) not English (Canada) was selected for the country setting. In that case, Dispatch will set the default Measurement System to *Imperial (U.S.)* instead of *Metric*.

3.9.2 Changing the default Measurement System

Use the radio buttons to select either Metric or Imperial. The Factor 1, Rounding Precision 1, Factor 2, Rounding Precision 2 values for the units kg, lb, IT and MT are automatically updated when the Measurement System changes. No changes are made to user-defined units.

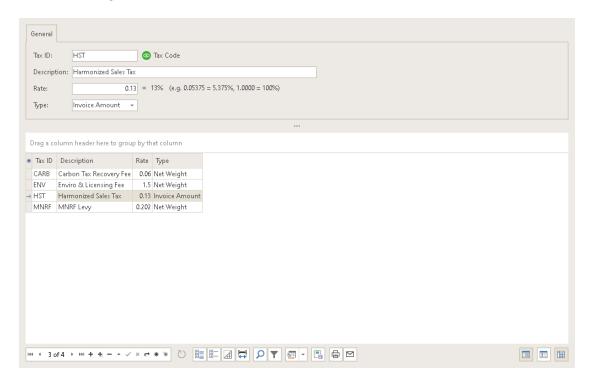


3.10 Tax

To start the Taxes editor, click the Taxes tile. To return to the Home view, click the Home icon on the system menu.

There are two Tax Types and each one is unique in the way that it is calculated:

Tax on Invoice Amount Tax on Net Weight



3.10.1 Tax on Invoice amount

An Invoice Amount tax is a traditional sales tax that is calculated on the invoice amount of a Ticket, Ticket Item and Delivery.

The formula is (Net weight x Sales Unit conversion factor x Unit Price) + Additional Fee x Rate.



Example of a Invoice Amount Tax

In the example below, HST is 13% of the selling amount. If you sold 10 tonnes of Material at \$12.50/tonne the tax would be calculated as follows:

(10 * 12.5) * 0.13 which is \$16.25.

The total of the Material sale would be \$141.25. The calculation is:

(10 * 12.5) * (1 + 0.13)

3.10.2 Tax on Net Weight

A Net Weight tax is calculated on the Net weight of a Ticket or Ticket Item.

The formula is Net weight x Sales Unit conversion factor x Rate.



Example of a Net Weight Tax

In 2019, The Province of Ontario required aggregate producers to pay a fee of 20.2 cents/tonne on each tonne of Material removed from a site.

To pass that fee on to Customers, a producer could create a Tax of Type Net Weight with the Rate of 0.202.

Rate is specified as an amount per Invoice Unit. Most often this is an amount per tonne or ton.

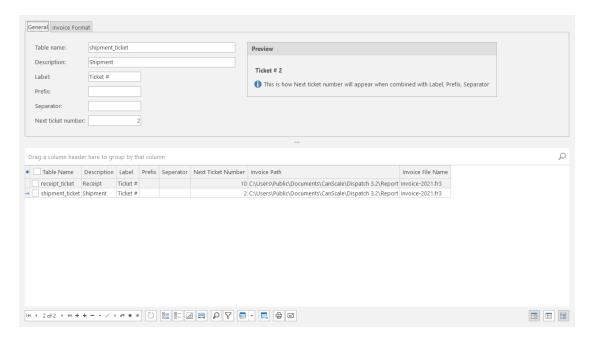
Using the example above, the Net Weight Tax on 38.2 tonnes would (rounded up) be 7.72.

 $38.2 \times 0.202 = 7.72$

Invoice Amount taxes are assumed to be taxable as well.

3.11 Ticket Table

To start the Ticket Tables editor, click the Ticket Tables tile. To return to the Home view, click the Home icon on the system menu.



3.11.1 General

The General tab is used to describe the basic information for each Ticket Table.

When Dispatch creates a new database, the Shipment (shipment_ticket) and Receipt (receipt_ticket) tables are created automatically.

The Shipment table is normally used for Material that is outbound from your location.

The Receipt table is normally used for Material that is inbound to your location.

You can also create additional Ticket tables. For example, you could create a table named **cod_tickets** to store cash sales. You could create a table called **internal_tickets** to store Tickets that you didn't want to include when Invoicing.

There is no limit on the number of additional Ticket tables that you can create.

3.11.2 Invoice designer

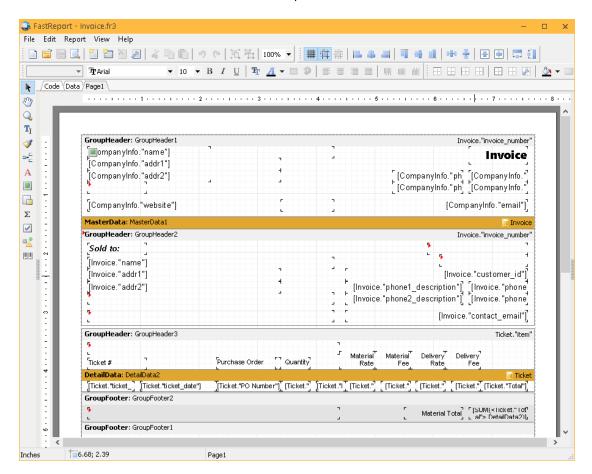
We use FastReport for Invoice formatting.

If you make changes to any of the Invoice formats included with Dispatch, we recommend you save them using a new file name.

To save a format with a new file name, click File > Save As.

To preview your changes click File > Preview.

For more detail information, refer to the FastReport User Manual.



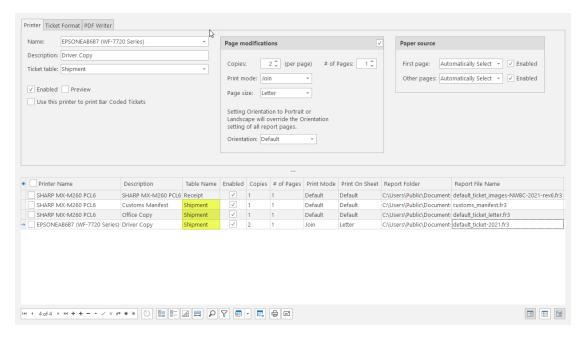
3.12 Ticket Printer

To start the Ticket Tables editor, click the Ticket Printers tile. To return to the Home view, click the Home icon on the system menu.

Each Ticket Table can have multiple printers assigned to it.

Each Printer can assigned a unique Ticket format or they can use the same format.

Printers can be local or located on a network.

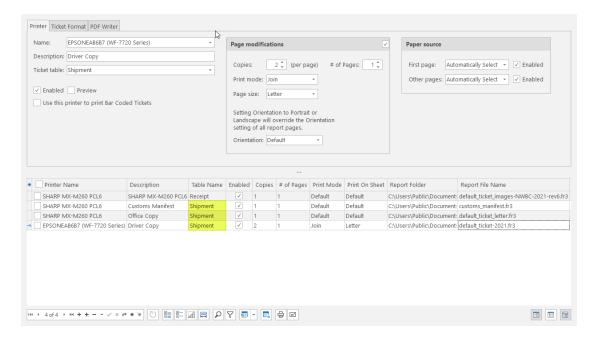


3.12.1 Printer

In the example below you'll see that there are three printers assigned to the Shipment Ticket table.

Two documents will be printed on the SHARP MX-M260. The first document will be the Customs Manifest and the second will be the Office Copy.

The third Ticket Printer will print a document for the driver on the EPSON WF7720. It will print two copies of the Ticket on a single 8.5" x 11" page.

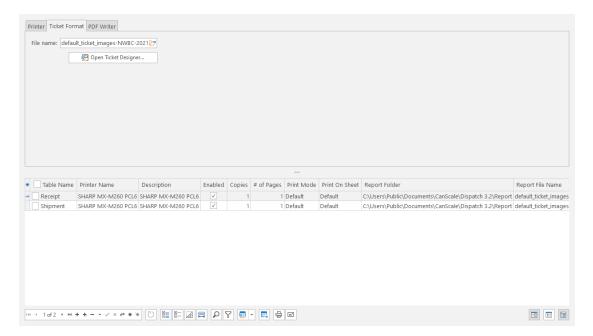


3.12.2 Ticket format

Each Ticket Printer has a Ticket design file associated with it. The design can be specific for the printer or all printers can use the same design.

To choose a Ticket format for a Printer, click the Folder icon at the right of the File name prompt.

To modify a Ticket design, click the Open Ticket Designer button.



3.12.3 PDF writer

If Enable PDF Writer is checked, Dispatch will create PDF file for each ticket as it is saved and printed. **Note:** This only applies to Ticket that are created from Print Tickets.

The PDF file will be saved to the location you specify using the Folder control. Click the Open Folder icon to select a folder. The PDF file can be stored locally (in Documents for example) or to a cloud storage service such as OneDrive, Google Drive, Dropbox and Box.

Using sub-folders

You can tell Dispatch to create sub-folders that include the following information:

- Computer name
- Table description
- Current date

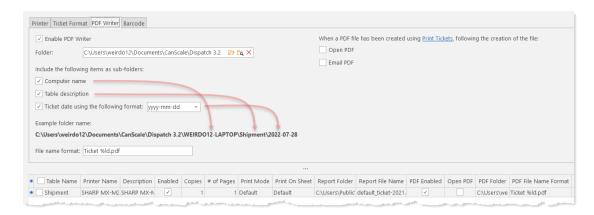
This is feature particularly useful if you have multiple locations running Dispatch and you are saving PDF files to a shared storage location like OneDrive. Including the Computer name allows you to easily locate Tickets created by a specific computer).

File name format

The file name will formatted using the File name format you provide. The %ld character sequence will be replaced with the Ticket Number. You can include %s to include the current date and an additional %s to include the current time. To include the Ticket Number and the current date use Ticket %ld %s.pdf. To include the Ticket Number, current date and current time use Ticket %ld %s %s.pdf.

If Open PDF is checked, the PDF file be opened by the program associated with PDF files (e.g. Acrobat, Chrome, Edge).

If Email PDF is checked, the PDF file can be also be emailed at the time it prints.



Date format

Spe cifi er	Displays
С	Displays the date using the Short date format.
d	Displays the day as a number without a leading zero (1-31).
dd	Displays the day as a number with a leading zero (01-31).
dd d	Displays the day as an abbreviation (Sun-Sat).
dd dd	Displays the day as a full name (Sunday-Saturday).
dd dd d	Displays the date using the Short date format.

dd dd dd	Displays the date using the Long date format.
m	Displays the month as a number without a leading zero (1-12).
mm	Displays the month as a number with a leading zero (01-12)
mm m	Displays the month as an abbreviation (Jan-Dec).
mm mm	Displays the month as a full name (January-December).
уу	Displays the year as a two-digit number (00-99).
ууу у	Displays the year as a four-digit number (0000-9999).

3.12.4 Ticket designer

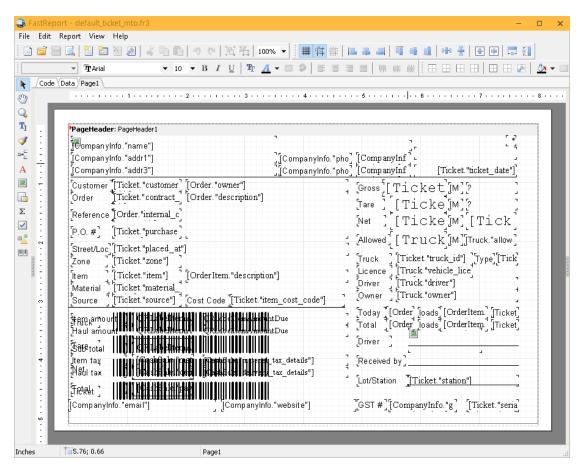
We use FastReport for Ticket formatting.

If you make changes to any of the Ticket formats included with Dispatch, we recommend that you save them using a new file name.

To save a Ticket format with a new file name, click File > Save As.

To preview a Ticket, click File > Preview.

For more detailed information on the FastReport Designer, refer to the FastReport User Manual.



3.12.5 Special control names

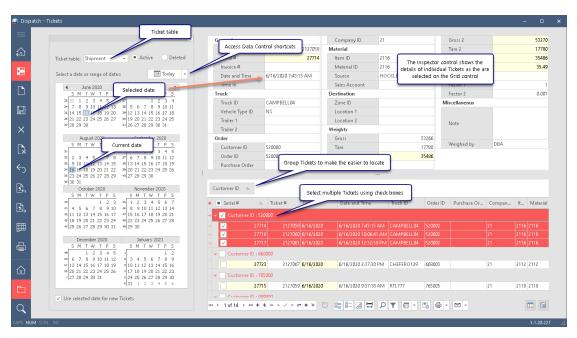
You can create a Memo or Barcode control and give it one of the following reserved control names and Dispatch will fill the controls text with the appropriate value or make the control visible.

The control names are case-insensitive. ReprintLabel, reprintlabel and RePrinTabLe are equivalent.

Control name	Value
ReprintLabel	When a Ticket is reprinted the Visible property will be set to True. You can specify all other properties of the control (e.g. Text, Font, Position).

3.13 Ticket

To start the Tickets Editor, click the Tickets tile. To return to the Home view, click the Home icon on the system menu.



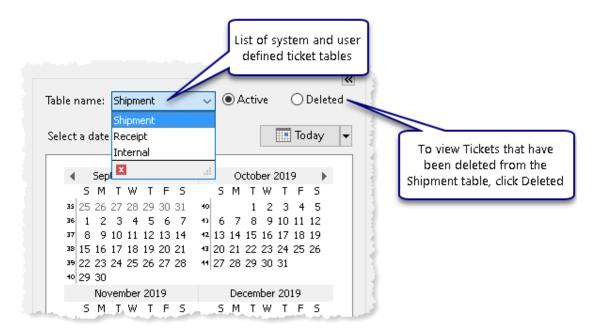
3.13.1 Choosing a Ticket table

Ticket tables that are created automatically (Shipments, Receipts) or one of the user defined Ticket tables are listed in the Table name combo box.

When you select a table, the Tickets for the last date that Tickets were created will be selected.

For every Ticket table (the Active table) there is also a companion table used to store a copy of any Ticket that has been deleted. This table is maintained by Dispatch and is a read-only table. You cannot add, edit or delete rows in this table but you can view them.

You can switch between Active and Deleted Tickets for the selected Ticket table using the Active and Deleted radio buttons.

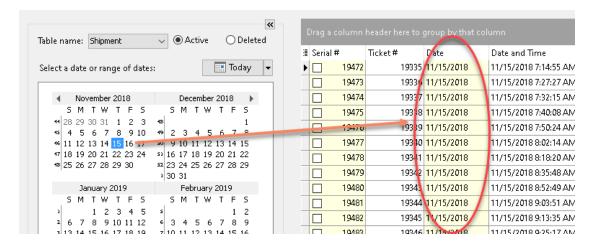


3.13.2 Selecting Tickets with the Calendar control

Once you have selected a Ticket table, the Calendar control is the primary method used to control which Tickets will appear in the Grid.

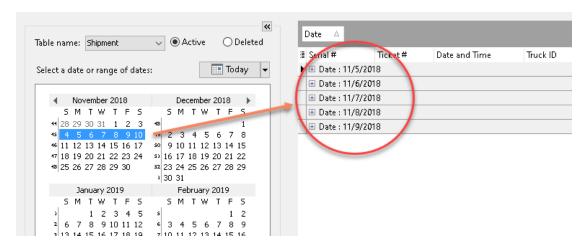
Single date

To select Tickets for a single date, simply click on that date on the Calendar. In the example below, Tickets for November 15, 2018 they will appear in the Grid control.



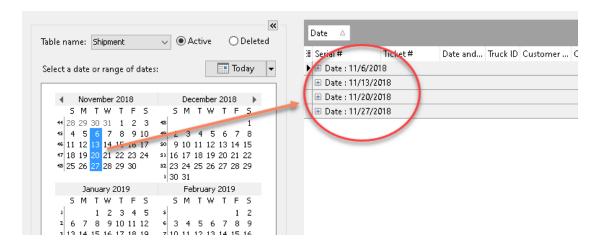
Selecting sequential dates

To select a sequential range of dates, hold down the Shift key and select the first and then last date (or last and then first - the order does not matter). In the example below, Tickets that were created between November 4 and 10 will appear in the Grid control.



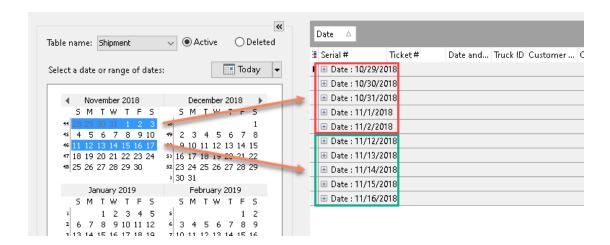
Selecting multiple dates

To select Tickets multiple dates, hold down the Ctrl key and click on the dates on the calendar. In the example below, if Tickets exist for November 6, 13, 20 or 27, they will appear in the grid control.



Selecting by week

You can select single or multiple weeks using the same techniques used to select sequential or multiple dates.

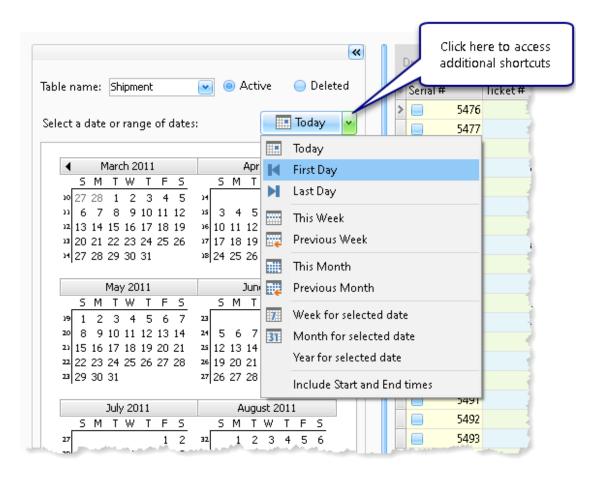


3.13.3 Date control shortcuts

The Today button provides access to a number of shortcuts to select a range of Tickets based on the date they were created.

The most obvious shortcut would be to simply click the Today button which selects all Tickets for the current date.

To access additional shortcuts, click the drop-down arrow at the right side of the button.



Additional shortcuts

The following additional shortcuts are available from a drop-down menu.

Menu item	Description
Today	The current date
First Day	First date that Tickets were created
Last Day	Last day that Tickets were created
This Week	The week that contains the current date
Last Week	The entire week prior to the week that contains the current date
This Month	The month that contains the current date
Previous Month	The entire month prior to the month that contains the current date
Week for selected date	All days of the week that contains the selected date

Month for selected date	All days of the month contains the selected date
Year for selected date	All days of year that contains the selected date
Include Start and End times	When checked, controls are visible that allow a start and end time to be selected

3.13.4 Printing

Printing a ticket

You can print (or re-print) a Ticket by selecting the Ticket and clicking the Print button (or pressing Ctrl+P).

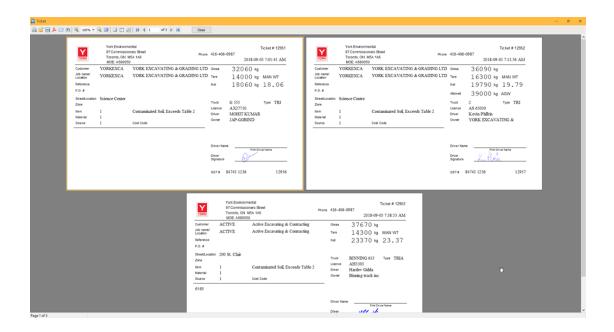


Printing multiple tickets

You can print multiple Tickets by selecting the the Tickets that you want to print using the check boxes at the left side of the Grid. Once you have made your selections, click Print.



If you select multiple Tickets and click Print, the Tickets will always appear in the Preview dialog. To print the ticket, click the printer icon in the top left corner of the toolbar. You can save the Tickets to a single PDF file by clicking the Adobe Acrobat logo on the toolbar.

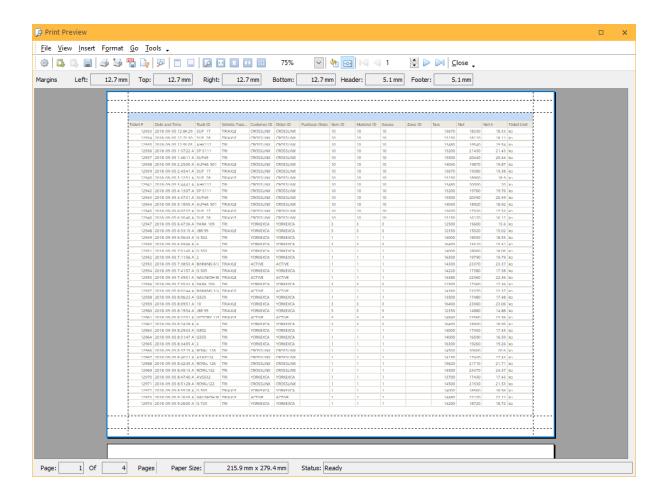


Printing the Grid

If you'd like to print a the contents of the Grid, click the drop down arrow at the right side of the Print button and then click Grid.



After selecting Grid, the Print Preview dialog will appear.

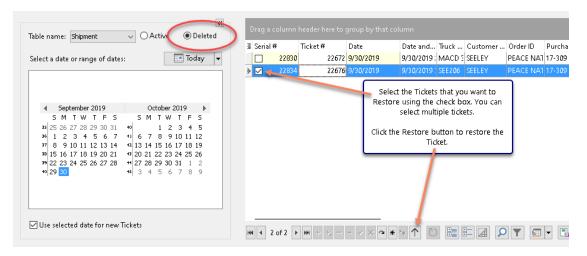


3.13.5 Deleted tickets

For every Ticket table (the Active table) there is also a companion table used to store a copy of any Ticket that has been deleted. This table is maintained by Dispatch and is a read-only table.

You cannot add, edit or delete rows in a Deleted tickets table but you can view them and you can restore them.

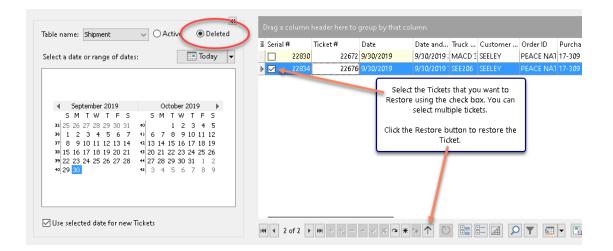
Restoring a Deleted Ticket



3.13.6 Restoring a Deleted Ticket

You cannot add, edit or delete rows in a Deleted tickets table but you can view them and you can restore them.

Restoring a Deleted Ticket



4 Table descriptions

4.1 What is a Table?

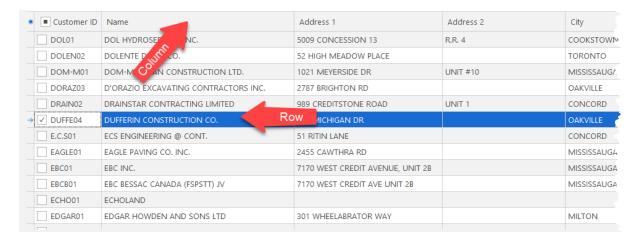
Dispatch is stores data (e.g. Customers, Trucks, Materials) in a relational database.

Within a relational database, data that are similar are organized in Tables.

A Table contains zero or more Rows of data.

Each Row consists of one or more Columns. Columns are often referred to as fields.

The image below that was captured from the Dispatch Customer Editor illustrates the arrangement of Rows and Columns within the Customer Table. The Grid control in the image represents a Table.



Characteristics of a table

- There is no significance to the order in which rows are created rows are ordered (sorted) as required when they are recalled from a table
- There is no significance to the order of the columns columns can be included, excluded and ordered as required when they are recalled from a table
- Rows contains one and only one value for each column
- Columns have a specific or presumed data type (e.g. text, number, date)
- Columns can be declared to have a default value
- Columns can contain values that are calculated (e.g. col3 = col1 x col2, net = gross tare)

4.2 My Companies

My Companies, also known as the Company table, allows you to specify information about one or more companies or business units that represent companies and company divisions that are selling or buying products and/or services.

Dispatch 3.2 automatically creates a Company with the Name **Company name** and the Company ID **1**.

My Companies is for recording information about your company or divisions within your company - not your Customers or Suppliers.

Column	Description
General	
Name	Your company or business unit name.
Address 1	The physical address of your company (eg. 123 Main Street). This is the address that will print on your ticket heading.
Address 2	If applicable, secondary address such as post office box or rural route information.
City	The city or town that applies to Address 1 or Address 2.
Province or State	The province or state that applies to Address 1 or Address 2.
Postal code or ZIP code	The postal code or ZIP code that applies to Address 1 or Address 2.
Location	
Latitude	
Longitud e	
Accounti ng	
Company ID	A unique sequence of letters and/or number that will be used to identify the Company or a location. For example, a pit name or a plant identifier. Dispatch 3.2 automatically creates a Company ID of 1.

	If the Company or location <i>does not</i> have a specific unique identifier used by your accounting system, leave the value of Company ID as 1. When adding a new row, you can leave this column empty and a unique ID will be generated automatically.
GST/HST #	GST/HST account number. This indicates to your customers that you have registered to pay GST/HST amounts that you collect.
	(Canada Only)
Contact	
Phone 1	Description (e.g. Phone, Head Office, Cell) and number
Phone 2	Description (e.g. Fax, Scale House, Job Site, Toll Free) and number
email	An email address that can be printed on tickets
Website	Company website that can be printed on tickets
Ticket Printing	
Print Compan y Informati on	Print the Contact information and or Logo Image in the Ticket heading when tickets are printed for this Company
Email	You can automatically send one or more Email addresses a PDF copy of every Ticket printed for this Company via Email.
	Use a comma to separate multiple addresses. For example:
	tickets@canscale.com, plant@canscale.com
Logo Image	

image	A image that you would like to print on the tickets printed for this company. Windows Bitmap, JPEG and PNG images are supported.
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4.3 Customer

A Customer is someone to whom you sell Material or provide a service.

For each and every Customer you add, Dispatch will create a corresponding Order with an Order ID that is identical to Customer ID.

If you supply Material to yourself (e.g. you supply asphalt to your own jobs), don't forget to create a Customer for your own use.

If you want to process sales for infrequent customers, add a Customer for Cash Sales (e.g. Customer ID = CASHSALE, Name = Cash Sale). Make sure you set Terms to C.O.D./Cash Sale.

Column	Description
General	
Custom er ID	A unique sequence of letters and/or number that will be used to identify the Customer.
	When adding a new row, you can leave this column empty and an ID will be generated automatically.
Name	The Customers name.
Address 1	The Customers physical address (eg. 123 Main Street).
Address 2	If applicable, secondary address such as post office box or rural route information.
City	The city or town that applies to your physical address.
Province or State	The province or state that applies to the physical address.
Postal code or ZIP code	The postal code or ZIP code that applies to the physical address.

Location	
Latitude	
Longitud e	
Accounti ng	
Sales Unit	This will default to tons or tonnes depending on your computers Country setting.
	If your Windows Measurement System is set to Metric, the default value is MT. If it is set to U.S., the default value is IT.
Terms	The default setting is Invoice. If the Customer pays at the scale, change the setting to C.O.D./Cash Sale.
Material taxes	Taxes paid for material
Delivery taxes	Taxes paid for delivery
Contact	
Phone 1	Description (e.g. Phone, Head Office, Cell) and number
Phone 2	Description (e.g. Fax, Scale House, Job Site, Toll Free) and number
Names	A contact name
email	A contact email address
Other	Additional contact information
Ticket Printing	
Ticket Table	The default Ticket Table where the Customers ticket data will be stored. When you create a new order for a Customer this will be the default table for that Order.

Ticket Unit	The default Ticket Unit for the Customers ticket data will be stored. When you create a new order for a Customer this will be the default Ticket Unit for that Order. If your Windows Measurement System is set to Metric, the default value is kg. If it is set to U.S., the default value is lbs.
Print Ticket	A true/false value that indicates whether to print Tickets for a Customer
Print Bar Code	A true/false value that indicates whether to print barcodes for a Customer
Print Daily Totals	A true/false value that indicates whether to print Daily Totals for a Customer
Print Order Totals	A true/false value that indicates whether to print Order Totals for a Customer
Automati cally Reset Daily Total	A true/false value that indicates whether to Automatically Reset Daily Totals for a Customer
Print Cash Sale Details	A true/false value that indicates whether to Print Cash Sale Details for a Customer
Print List Prices	A true/false value that indicates whether to Print List Prices for a Customer

4.4 Orders

An Order is used to subdivide your Customers work. Every Customer must have at least one Order. Any Customer can have one or more Orders.

It is up to you to determine when a Customer needs more than one. For example, if you supply a Customer that works on multiple projects simultaneously you may wish to create an Order for each project.

Another example is If you are an Paving contractor doing work on Provincial or State Government contracts. In this case you would be the Customer and you would create an separate Order for each contract you are working on.

Have a look at the Order Editor documentation. It will help you understand the relationship between Customers and Orders.

Dispatch automatically creates a new Order for each new Customer. The Order ID is identical to the Customer ID and the common column values are copied from the Customer to the Order. If you do not wish to subdivide your Customers work any further, there is no need to create any additional Orders.

Column	Description
General	
Order ID	A unique sequence of letters and/or number that will be used to identify the Order.
	When adding a new row, you can leave this column empty and an ID will be generated automatically.
Custom er ID	A Customer ID identifying one of the Customers in the Customer table.
	Much of the information in the Order table duplicates the Customer table. When a new Order is added, the values from the row identified by Customer ID are copied to the Order.
Owner	The name of the Customer or the name your Customer has asked you to use for the Order.
Descripti on	A description of the Order.
Referenc e	An identifier used in addition to the Order ID. This might be your reference or your Customers reference information. For example, a contract identifier.
Purchase Order	A purchase order associated with the Order.
Location	

Latitude	
Longitud e	
Accounti ng	
Compan y ID	The identifier of your business unit that will be fulfilling the Order.
Sales Unit	This will default to tons or tonnes depending on your computers Country setting. If your Windows Measurement System is set to Metric, the default value is MT. If it is set
Terms	to U.S., the default value is IT. The default setting is Invoice. If the Customer pays at the scale, change the setting to C.O.D./Cash Sale.
Material taxes	Taxes paid for material
Delivery taxes	Taxes paid for delivery
Contact	
Phone 1	Description and number
Phone 2	Description and number
Names	A contact name
email	A contact email address
Other	Additional contact information
Ticket Printing	
Ticket Table	The default Ticket Table where the Orders ticket data will be stored.
Ticket Unit	The default Ticket Unit for the Orders ticket data will be stored.

	If your Windows Measurement System is set to Metric, the default value is kg. If it is set to U.S., the default value is lbs.
Print Ticket	A true/false value that indicates whether to print Tickets for an Order
Print Bar Code	A true/false value that indicates whether to print barcodes for an Order
Print Daily Totals	A true/false value that indicates whether to print Daily Totals for an Order
Print Order Totals	A true/false value that indicates whether to print Order Totals for an Order

4.5 Truck

The Truck table is used to record information about the Trucks that you use.

Record licencing information to help you ensure you are using licenced Trucks and that those Trucks are not loaded beyond what they can legally carry.

You can store images to help identify Trucks and Drivers.

Column	Description
General	
Truck ID	A unique sequence of letters and/or number that will be used to identify the Truck. This could be a number assigned by the owner, by the shipping/receiving company or it could be the Truck Licence plate number.
	When adding a new row, you can leave this column empty and an ID will be generated automatically.
Driver	The name of the driver who normally operates the Truck

Owner	The owner of the Truck.
Descripti on	A description of the Truck (e.g. 'Blue Kenworth')
Vehicle Type	This is typically used to identify the Trucks configuration — number of axles, number of trailers. If you are not interested in storing this data, use the default value of NS (not specified).
Tare weight	The empty weight of the Truck. Tare must be a value greater than or equal to zero.
Last tared	The date and time that the Tare weight was updated. This column is updated automatically.
Manual tare	An indication of whether the Tare weight was recorded manually or automatically. This column is updated automatically.
AGW	Allowable Gross Weight (AGW) is the amount of weight that a Truck can carry as determined by the physical characteristics of the Truck.
	AGW must be a value greater than or equal to zero.
RGW	Registered Gross Weight is the maximum amount of weight a Truck has been licenced to carry.
	RGW must be a value greater than or equal to zero.
Licencing	
Licence	The licence number of the Truck.
Expiry Date	The date that the Trucks licence expires.
V.I.N.	The registration number or vehicle identification number of the Truck.
Trailers	

- 4	1D (T 1) 4
Trailer 1	ID of Trailer 1
Trailer 1 Tare	Tare weight of Trailer 1 - must be a value greater than or equal to zero.
Trailer 2	ID of Trailer 2
Trailer 2 Tare	Tare weight of Trailer 2 - must be a value greater than or equal to zero.
Ticket Printing	
Custome r ID	The last/current Customer that was/will hauled by the Truck
Recall Custome r ID	A true/false value that indicates whether the information about a Order should be recalled automatically when the Truck is selected.
Order ID	Order ID should identify an Order for the Customer identified by Customer ID
Recall Order ID	A true/false value that indicates whether the information about a Order should be recalled automatically when the Truck is selected.
Item ID	Item ID should identify an Item for the Order identified by Order ID
Recall Item ID	A true/false value that indicates whether the information about the Order Item should be recalled automatically when the Truck is selected.
Zone ID	The last Zone that a Truck delivered to or picked up from.
Recall Zone	A true/false value that indicates whether the information about a Zone should be recalled automatically when the Truck is selected
Identifica tion	
Driver	An image of the Driver

Driver Licence	An image of the Driver's licence
Signatur e	An image of the Driver's signature
Used stored signatur e image	A true/false value that indicates whether or not a driver is required to provide a new signature each time a ticket is printed. <i>This could be useful for company owned trucks</i> .
Contact	
Phone 1	Description and number
Phone 2	Description and number
email	An email address
Name	An alternative to the Driver name
Other	Additional contact information
Unattend ed Weighing	
ID	The value from RFID device or magnetic card
Used stored tare	A true/false value that indicates whether the Truck must weigh in and out to complete a transaction

4.6 Zone

The purpose of the Zone table is to associate a Ticket with a Zone ID to establish a delivery/pick-up charge. If you do not plan to use Dispatch for Cash Sales or Invoicing, or you do not plan to charge separate rates for delivery/pick-up (for example, delivery is always built-in to the Material charge), you can safely ignore the Zone table.

For those of you that will use it, the idea is to set up different areas were you ship and/or receive material. For example:

- Zone 0 could be customer pick-up
- Zone 1 could be a flate rate delivery
- Zone 2 could be 2 km from the plant

• Zone 3 could be 3 km from the plant

For each Zone you input the appropriate Selling and/or Cost rates and then Dispatch can calculate an amount due for delivery.

Column	Description	
General		
Zone ID	A unique sequence of letters and/or numbers that will be used to identify the Zone.	
	When adding a new row, you can leave this column empty and an ID will be generated automatically.	
Vehicle Type ID	The associated Vehicle Type. If only one Vehicle Type row exists, this column will be set to that Vehicle Type ID.	
Descripti on	A description of the Zone.	
Sales		
Unit Price	The charge for shipping one Unit. For example, if a shipping is charged by the tonne, Unit Price should be for one tonne.	
Addition al Fee	An fixed amount (flat rate) that will be added to a the shipping charge.	
	For example, if you charge \$ 10.00 to weigh a truck, set the Unit Price to \$0.00 and the Additional Fee to \$10.00.	
Unit	This is the Measurement Unit used to convert a Net weight into the value used to calculate the sale amount.	
	If your Windows Measurement System is set to Metric, the default value is MT. If it is set to U.S., the default value is IT.	

	If the Ticket Unit is kg, this unit should by MT (tonnes). If the Ticket Unit is lb, this unit should by IT (tons).
Account	A cross-reference for the Zone to a external job cost or accounting system.
Taxes payable	Taxes usually paid for a Zone
Cost	
Unit Price	The cost for shipping one Unit. For example, if a shipping is costed by the tonne, the unit price should be for one tonne.
Addition al Fee	An fixed amount (flat rate) that will be added to a the shipping cost.
Unit	This is the Measurement Unit used to convert a Net weight into the value used to calculate the cost amount.
	If your Windows Measurement System is set to Metric, the default value is MT. If it is set to U.S., the default value is IT.
	If the Ticket Unit is kg, this unit should by MT (tonnes). If the Ticket Unit is lb, this unit should by IT (tons).
Account	A cross-reference for the Zone to a external job cost or accounting system.

4.7 Material

The Material table allows you to identify one or more materials or products that you buy or sell over your scale.

The Material table can also be used to identify a service that you provide. For example, if you have Customers that you simply charge for weighing their vehicles you could create a Material named WEIGH which identifies that service.

Column	Description	

General	
Material ID	A unique sequence of letters and/or numbers that will be used to identify the Material. When adding a new row, you can leave this column empty and an ID will be generated automatically.
Descript ion	A description of the material or product.
Categor y	Category is used group materials or products. Examples of categories are: Granular, Asphalt, Sand, Recycled Concrete, Recycle, Household.
Source	A sequence of letters and/or number that identifies the source of a material or product.
Ticket Unit	This must be kg (Metric) or lb (US/Imperial). If your scale indicator displays the scale weight in kg, Ticket Unit should be kg. If your scale indicator displays the scale weight in lbs, Ticket Unit should be lb. If your scale indicator does not display the weight in kg or lbs, please contact us.
Sales	
Unit	The Measurement Unit used to convert a Net weight in Ticket Units to the value used to calculate the sale amount. If the Ticket Unit is kg, this unit should by MT (tonnes). If the Ticket Unit is lb, this unit should by IT (tons). If your Windows Measurement System is set to Metric, the default value is MT. If it is set to U.S. it is set to IT.

Unit Price	The price of one unit of the material or product. For example, if the Materials Selling unit is MT (tonne), the unit price should be for one tonne of Material.
Addition al Fee	An fixed amount (flat rate) that will be added to a the selling price of a material or product.
	For example, if you charge \$ 10.00 to weigh vehicles, set Unit Price to \$0.00 and Additional Fee to \$10.00.
Minimu m	If Unit price multiplied by the Weight converted to a Sale Unit or Quantity is less than Minimum a Customer will be charged the Minimum amount.
Taxes payable	Taxes usually charged when a Customer purchases a Material
Account	A cross-reference for the Material or product to a external job cost or accounting system.
Cost	
Unit	The Measurement Unit used to convert a Net weight into the value used to calculate the cost amount.
	If the Ticket Unit is kg, this unit should by MT (tonnes). If the Ticket Unit is lb, this unit should by IT (tons).
	If your Windows Measurement System is set to Metric, the default value is MT. If it is set to U.S. it is set to IT.
Unit Price	The cost of one unit of the material or product. For example, if the Materials Cost unit is MT (tonne), Unit Price should represent the selling price of one tonne of Material.
Addition	A fixed amount (flat rate) that will be added

Account	A cross-reference for the Material or product to a external job cost or accounting system.
Ticket Printing	
Ticket table	The default Ticket table for a Material
Print Ticket	A true/false value that indicates whether to Print Tickets for a Material
Print Barcode	A true/false value that indicates whether to print barcodes for a Material

4.7.1 Ticket units

A Materials Ticket Unit **must** always be lb or kg. Dispatch requires that Material is **always** weighed in kg or lbs. Always. End of story.

The units IT, MT, EA, YD and CM are **not** intended to be used as Ticket Units.

But we buy and/or sell Material by the tonne (or ton)

That is where a Materials Sale Unit comes into play. Every Material has a Unit and Unit price that is used to calculate the total price when Material is sold. Sale Unit is used to convert a weight value in Ticket Units to a value that you would buy and/or sell.

Typically, when a Materials Ticket Unit is kg, its Sale Unit is MT (tonne). The Sell rate should represent the value of 1 tonne of Material.

When a Materials Ticket Unit is lb, the Sale Unit is IT (tons). The Sell Rate should represent the value of 1 ton of Material.

Here's a couple of examples:

Net weight	Tick et Unit		Sale Amount	Sell Rate	Sale Amount
58630	kg	MT	56.63	\$17.85	\$1,010.8
kg			tonnes		5
65840	lb	IT	32.92	\$8.09	\$266.32
lbs			tons		

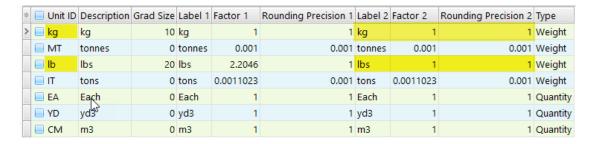
What if we buy and/or sell Material by the kg (or lb) too?

It is perfectly acceptable to set the Ticket, Sell and Cost Unit values to lb or kg.

However, there are two additional changes that must be made if you buy and/or sell by the kg or lb. Factor 2 and it's associated values must be changed to allow Ticket Unit value to be represented correctly as a buy and/or sell value in Reports and Order Totals.

So, when buying and/or sell in kg or lb, make the following changes to the Measurement Unit table:

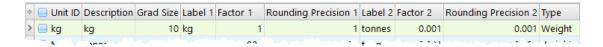
- For the kg unit, change Label 2 to kg, Factor 2 to 1 and Rounding Precision 2 to 1
- For the **lb** unit, change Label 2 to lbs, Factor 2 to 1 and Rounding Precision 2 to 1



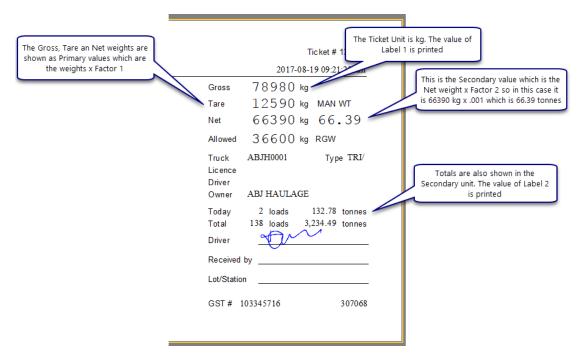
4.7.2 How Ticket Units are used on a printed ticket

In the example below the default Measurement System is set to Metric and the Ticket Unit being used is kg.

Here's what the Measurement Unit kg looks like in the Measurement Unit table:



And here is a portion of a sample printed Ticket:



4.7.3 Sale and Cost units

All of units that are set up automatically – lb, kg, IT, MT, EA, YD and CM – can be used as Sale or Cost units.

4.8 Vehicle Type

The Vehicle table allows you to associate different selling and cost amounts when you want charge for the Trucks you use to ship or receive material.

Dispatch automatically creates a default Vehicle Type identified with the Type ID **NS** and the Description **Not Specified**.

If you do not plan to use Dispatch for Cash Sales or Invoicing, or you do not plan to charge separate rates for delivery/pick-up based on the Vehicle Type (for example, delivery is always built-in to the Material charge), please use NS for the Vehicle Type for all Trucks.

If there is the only Vehicle Type it will be used automatically whenever a Vehicle Type is required. For example, if you add a new Truck, the Vehicle Type will automatically be set to NS. For example, if you add a new Zone, the Vehicle Type will automatically be set to NS.

Column	Description
General	

Type ID	A unique sequence of letters and/or numbers that will be used to identify the Vehicle Type. When adding a new row, you can leave this column empty and an ID will be generated automatically.
Descripti on	A description of the Vehicle Type. When adding a new row, If this column is left empty, Type ID will be copied to this column.
Sales	
Unit Price	The charge for shipping one Unit. For example, if a shipping is charged by the tonne, Unit Price should be for one tonne.
Addition al Fee	An fixed amount (flat rate) that will be added to a the shipping charge. For example, if you charge \$ 10.00 to weigh a truck, set the Unit Price to \$0.00 and the Additional Fee to \$10.00.
Unit	This is the Measurement Unit used to convert a Net weight into the value used to calculate the sale amount. If your Windows Measurement System is set to Metric, the default value is MT. If it is set to U.S., the default value is IT. If the Ticket Unit is kg, this unit should by MT (tonnes). If the Ticket Unit is lb, this unit should by IT (tons).
Account	A cross-reference for the Vehicle Type to a external job cost or accounting system.
Cost	
Unit Price	The cost for shipping one Unit. For example, if a shipping is costed by the tonne, the unit price should be for one tonne.

Addition al Fee	An fixed amount (flat rate) that will be added to a the shipping cost.
Unit	This is the Measurement Unit used to convert a Net weight into the value used to calculate the cost amount.
	If your Windows Measurement System is set to Metric, the default value is MT. If it is set to U.S., the default value is IT.
	If the Ticket Unit is kg, this unit should by MT (tonnes). If the Ticket Unit is lb, this unit should by IT (tons).
Account	A cross-reference for the Vehicle Type to a external job cost or accounting system.

4.9 Measurement Unit

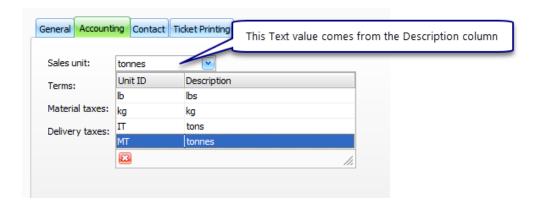
Dispatch automatically populates the Measurement Unit table based on the Measurement System used by Windows. You can override the default Measurement System using the Measurement Units editor.

Column	Description
General	
Unit ID	A unique sequence of letters and/or numbers that will be used to identify the Measurement Unit.
Descripti on	A description of the Measurement Unit.
Grad size	The graduation size displayed by your digital weight indicator for this unit. For a Truck scale this would typically be 10 (kg) if your scale is calibrated in Metric and 20 (lb) if it is U.S./Imperial.
Unit type	The default Unit type is Weight . Weight units can be used as Ticket, Sale and Cost Units.

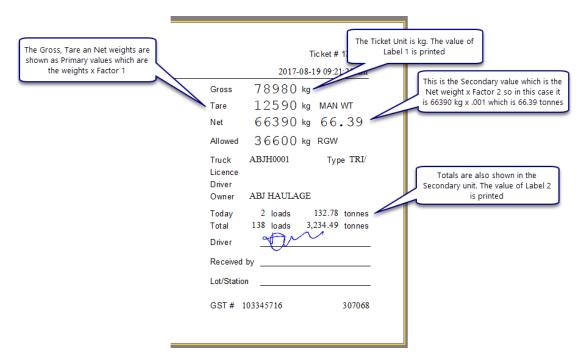
	Unit type Quantity is only used as a Sale or Cost unit. It indicates that pricing is based on a value that will be input manually not on a weight.
Primary	
Label 1	This is the description of the Primary value that will be printed on tickets and reports.
	We suggest that this should be the official label required by the Government agency that has jurisdiction over the area where the scale is located.
Factor 1	The number to multiple the scale weight by to convert it to a Primary value unit identified by Unit ID.
Roundin g Precision	Unused
Secondar y	
Label 2	This is the description of the Secondary value that will be printed on tickets and reports.
	We suggest that this should be the official label required by the Government agency that has jurisdiction over the area where the scale is located.
Factor 2	The number to multiple the scale weight by to convert it to a Secondary value identified by Unit ID.
Roundin g Precision	Unused

The Unit Lookup Combobox

Often (if not always), when you are required to select a Unit you will use a Lookup Combobox like the one shown below. A Unit is select by choosing a list item from the Dropdown part of the control. The value displayed in the Text portion of the control is the value from Description column. The Text portion of the control is read-only.

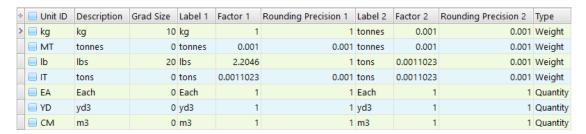


How Measurement Units are used on a printed ticket

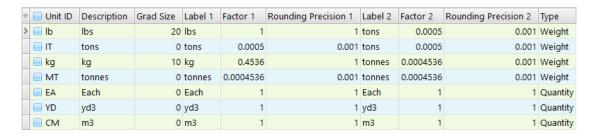


4.9.1 Default table values

Default table values: Metric



Default table values: U.S. (Imperial)



4.9.2 Unit type

Weight

The default Unit type for Materials is Weight. Weight units can be used as Ticket, Sale and Cost Units.

Quantity

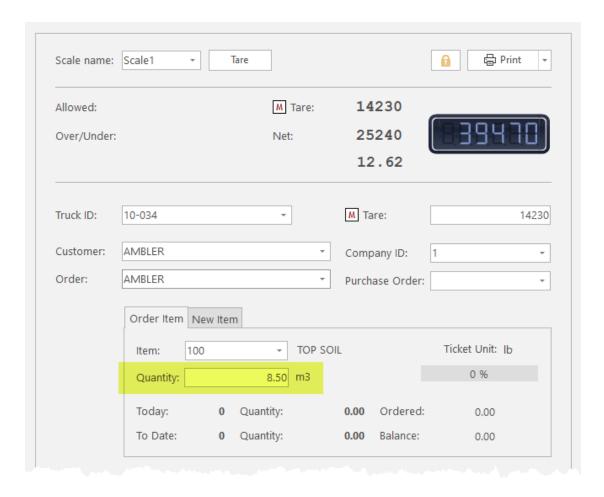
Unit type Quantity is only used for Sale and Cost units.

Quantity should be used for Materials like Top Soil or Concrete that typically are sold by the cubic metre (m3) or cubic yard (yd3).

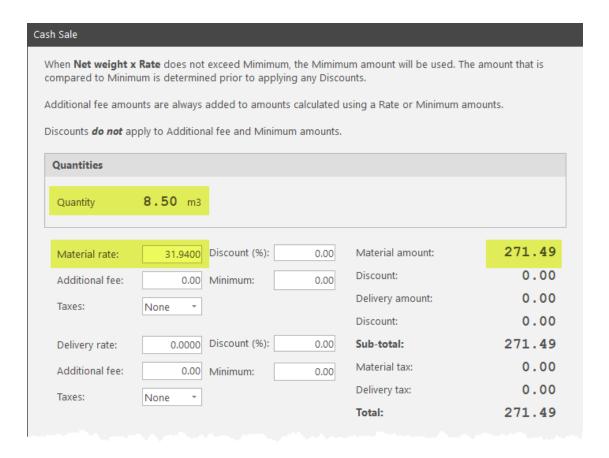
Ticket printing

When the Sales Unit of a Material is set to a Quantity type, a scale operator will be able to input a quantity prior printing a ticket. The Gross, Tare and Net weights are also recorded.

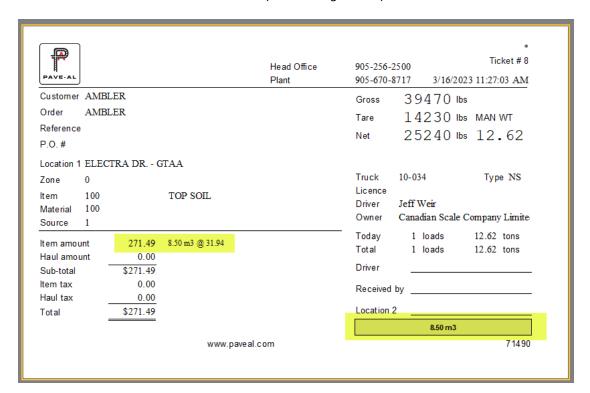
Here is an example of a C.O.D./Cash Sale for top soil that is sold by the cubic metre:



After clicking Print and prior to printing, the pricing information is displayed clearly indicating the amount of material being sold is 8.5 cubic metres:



The final Ticket indicates that the load was priced using a rate per cubic metre (m3):



4.10 Tax

The Tax table stores the rates of applicable taxes.

If you do not plan to use Dispatch for Cash Sales or Invoicing, or if you are not required to collect taxes, you can safely ignore the Zone table.

A column name shown in **red** indicates that a value is required for that column.

Column	Description
General	
Tax ID	A unique sequence of letters and/or numbers that will be used to identify the Tax.
	When adding a new row, you can leave this column empty and an ID will be generated automatically.
Description	A description of the Tax
Rate	The Rate is a decimal number where 1.0 represents 100%. Another example: a tax rate of 5.995% would be entered as 0.05995.
Туре	The Type determines whether the Tax will be calculated on the value of a Material or Delivery sale amount or will be calculated based on the Net weight amount.

4.11 Ticket Table

Ticket Tables contains information about other tables - specifically Ticket tables. For each row in the Ticket Tables table, Dispatch will create a corresponding Ticket table.

Column	Description
General	
Table name	A unique sequence of letters and/or number that will be used to identify the table.

Descript ion	A description of the table. For example, one of the default Ticket Tables is name shipment_ticket and the Description is Shipments .
Label	The default value is 'Ticket #'.
Prefix	A fixed value to print in front of the Ticket Number. For example '17' to indicate the tickets are from the year 2017.
Seperat or	A character to placed between the Prefix and the Ticket Number. Using a '-' (dash) is an obvious example.
Next ticket number	The next ticket number that will be printed. This number is incremented each time a ticket is printed for the table. Each table has a separate set of ticket numbers.
Invoice Format	
File name	
Primary Printer	
Printer name	The specific printer to use when printing tickets for this table. The default printer is the default Windows printer.
Copies	If you are using a printer that can only print single copies you can set the Copies column to something other than 1 to have Dispatch automatically generate multiple copies.
Page size	
Print mode	
Write PDF	
Open PDF	

Folder	
File name format	

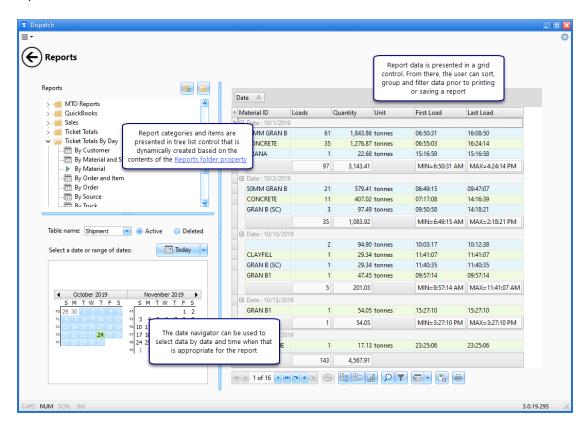
4.12 Ticket

5 Reports

Dispatch includes a fully user configurable and customizable Report generator. Reports data are present in a Grid control. Refer to the Grid control help topic for information on sorting, grouping, summarizing and filtering report data.

Reports can be printed or saved in a variety of formats including text, Excel and HTML.

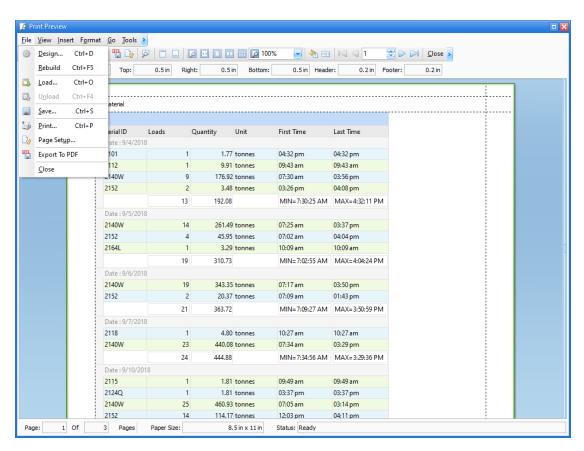
You can use the reports that are included with Dispatch as is, customize them or create new reports from scratch.



5.1 Print preview

The Print Preview dialog provides a facility customize how a report is formatted before it is sent to an output device like a printer or PDF file.

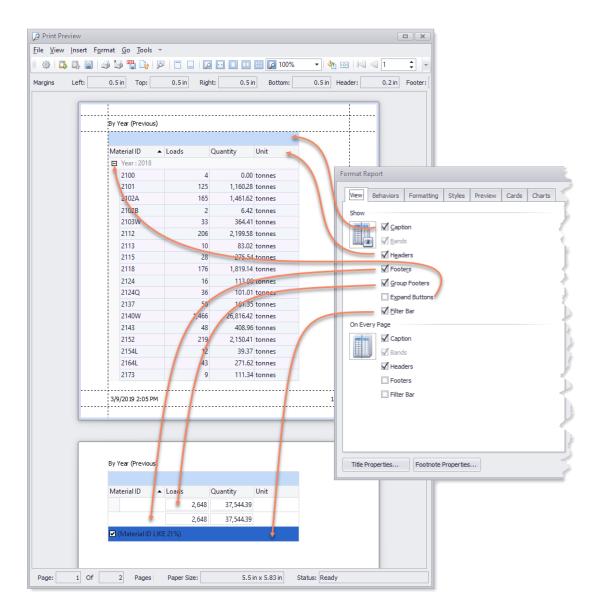
Customizing report design Customizing page setup Exporting a report as a PDF file



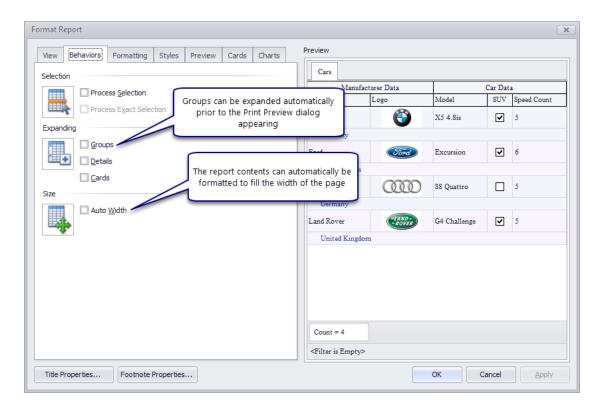
5.1.1 Design

The open the Format Report dialog click File > Design or press Ctrl+D.

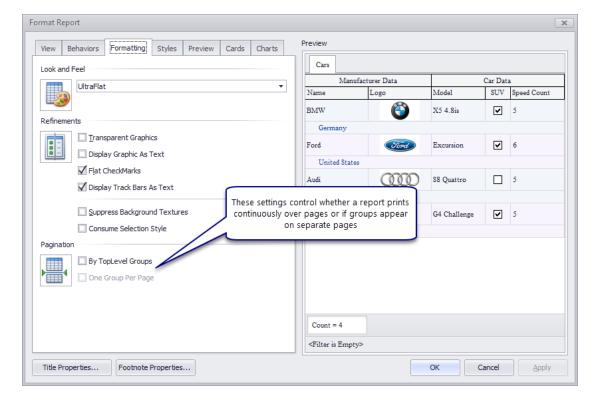
The View tab is used to control which items from the Report grid appear in the printed version of the grid.



The Behaviors tab controls what happens when the printed report is generated.



The Formatting tab has two important settings that can be useful to control what appears on the printed page of a report.



5.1.2 Load

A Report that has been saved can be loaded and viewed.

5.1.3 Save

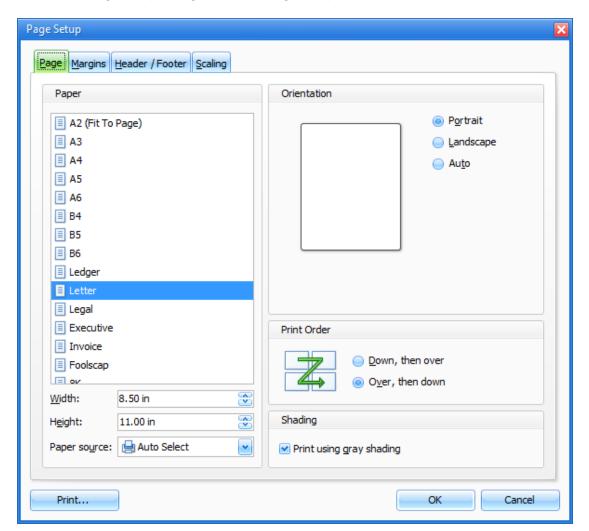
A Report can be saved so that it can be viewed again using the Load feature.

5.1.4 Print

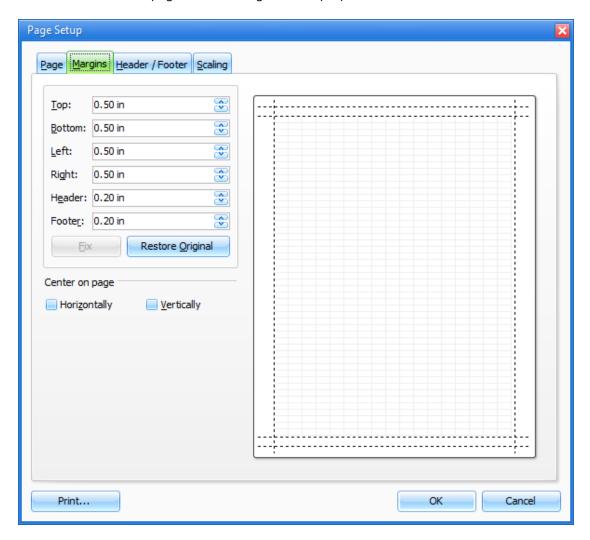
5.1.5 Page setup

This topic provides a brief overview of methods that can be used to customize page layout, margins, header and footer content within Report pages. The page setup for each report is specific to that report. The page setup is saved if it is modified and reloaded whenever the Report is generated in the future.

To open the Page Setup dialog, click File > Page Setup.



Page margins can be set using the controls on the left side of the Margins tab or by dragging the margins on the example page. You can also center the report within the printed page. Use the check boxes at the page's bottom edge for this purpose.



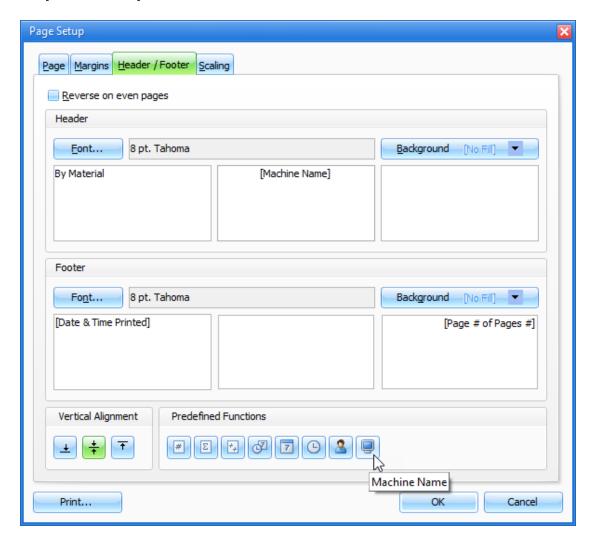
The Header/Footer tab enables you to customize header and footer content. You can use static text, predefined functions or a combination of the two.

Static text appears exactly as it has been specified. In the example below the text 'By Material' left column of the Header.

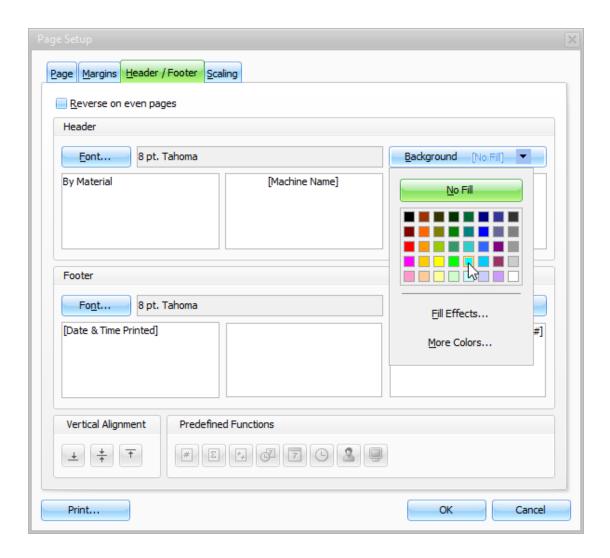
Predefined functions are replaced with information when a report is generated. For example, predefined functions can be used to display:

- the current user
- current timer
- page number
- the name of the computer the generated a report

You can enter these using the buttons located within the Predefined Functions group box. The image below shows the Header/Footer page with the customized header content. You can see that [Machine Name] function has been added to the center column of the Header



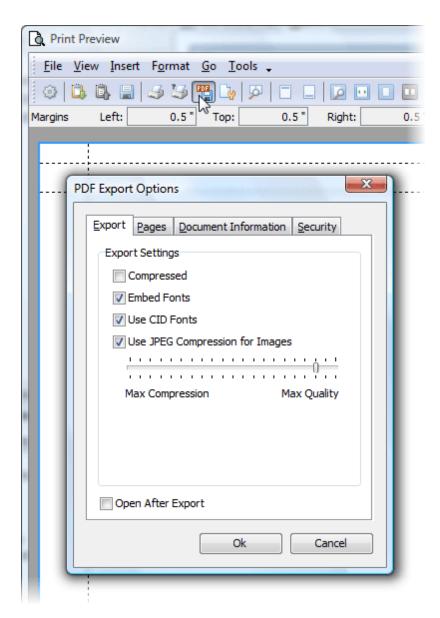
You can change the appearance of the background of both the Header and Footer. Click the Background button will invoke a popup window allowing you to choose a fill color, reset the color to transparent or specify a custom filling (pattern or image).



5.1.6 Export to PDF

To save a Report as a PDF document, click File > Export to PDF. The PDF Export Options dialog allows you to fine-tune export results.

If you would like to view the PDF document after it has been save, make sure the Open After Export control is checked prior to click Ok.



5.2 Folder location

Report items can be located in any folder (directory) that is visible to the Windows file system. This includes local folders on the computer where you installed Dispatch, shared network folders or a folder contained in cloud storage like Box, Dropbox, Google Drive or Microsoft's OneDrive.

The default location is a public local folder on the computer where Dispatch has been installed. Report files can therefore be shared by multiple user accounts on that computer. The default location is:

C:\Users\Public\Documents\CanScale\Dispatch 3.2\Database driver\Reports

Database driver is identifier for the current database.

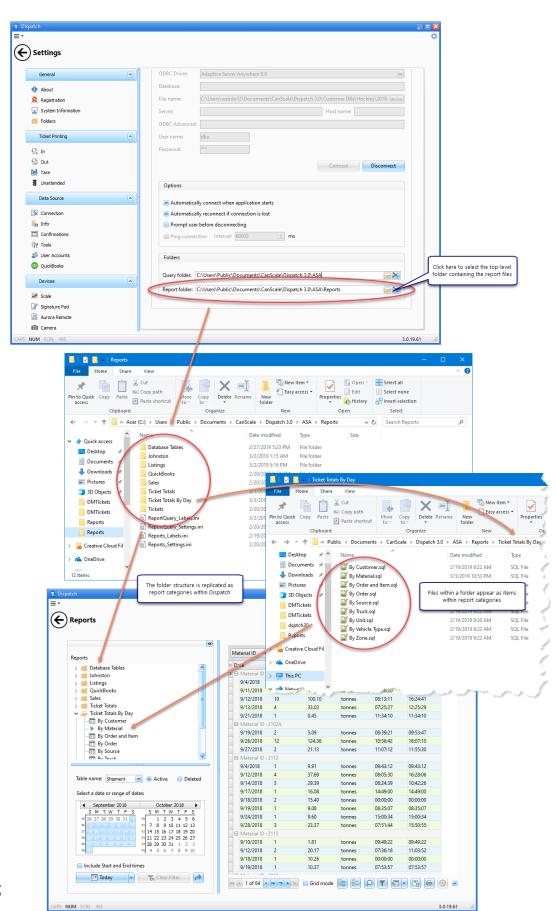
The ability to store Report files on network or cloud storage is particularly useful when you want multiple users want to share Reports including Report layout and print formatting.

For example, when using a network database server, it makes sense to store Report files in a shared folder on the computer that is running the database server so that all users are using the same Reports.

Modifying the Report files location

First, copy the appropriate report files from the default folder to the folder you would like to use. This must be done manually using Windows Explorer or any other tool capable of copy the files.

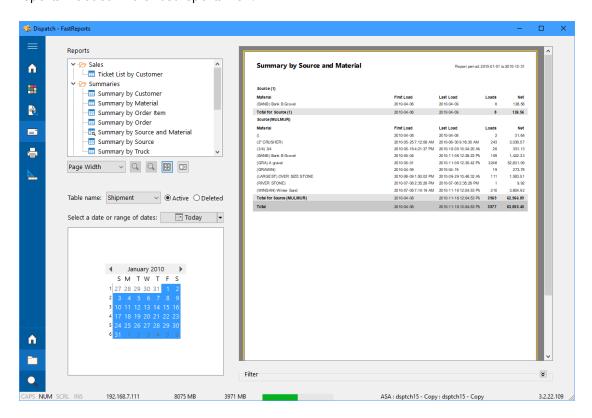
Then, to modify the location of Report files, go to Settings > Data Source > Connection. In the Folders group, modify the Report folder property to identify the new location of the Report files.



6 FastReports

FastReports are formatted reports suitable for printing and Emailing.

FastReports is named after the reporting system that Dispatch uses to format Tickets and the reports included in the FastReports view.

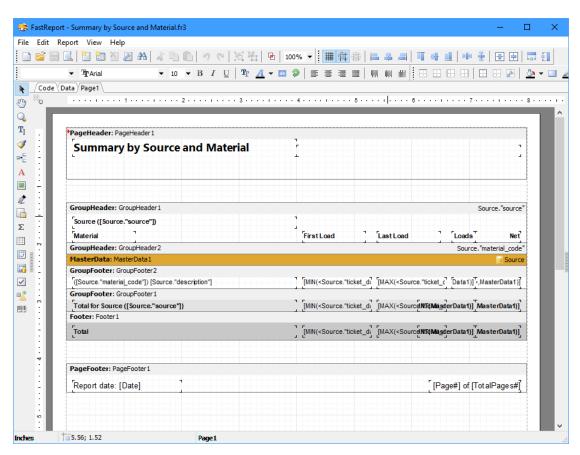


FastReports is a copyright of Fast Reports Inc.

6.1 FastReport designer

Dispatch allows you access the FastReports designer to modify or create reports.

The desginer documentaion is available here: FastReport Designer.



6.2 Special control names

You can create a Memo or Barcode control and give it one of the following reserved control names and Dispatch will fill the controls text with the appropriate value.

The control names are case-insensitive. StartDate, startdate and StArTdAtE are equivalent.

Control name	Value
StartDate	First date selected on the Calendar control. The date is formatted according to the Windows Short date format.
EndDate	Last date selected on the Calendar control. The date is formatted according to the Windows Short date format.
ReportPeriod	First and last date on the Calendar control formatted as follows: Report period: 09/04/2022 to 09/04/2022
	Dates are formatted according to the Windows Short date format.
UserName	User name of the of the computer that produced the report.

Control name	Value
ComputerName	Name of the company of the of the computer that produced the report.
RegisteredOwne r	Registered owner of the of the computer that produced the report.
RegisteredCom pany	Registered company of the of the computer that produced the report.
Workgroup	Windows workgroup that the computer that produced the report belongs to.
DomainName	Windows domain name of the computer that produced the report.
IPAddress	IP address of the computer that produced the report.
FileName	Name of the file that contains the report format.
FileNameWithou tExtension	Name of the file that contains the report format without the file extension. This value is suitable for use as a report title.
FolderName	Name of the folder that contains the report format.
FolderAndFileNa me	Folder and file that contains the report format.

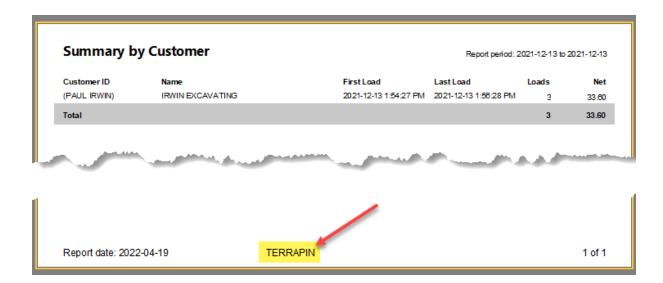
Example

Here's the definition of a Memo field with the name Workgroup:



In this example, the computer belongs to a Windows workgroup is named TERRAPIN.

The report contains a Memo control named Workgroup is and it is populated with the name of the Windows workgroup which is TERRAPIN.



6.3 Data band names

Master data bands

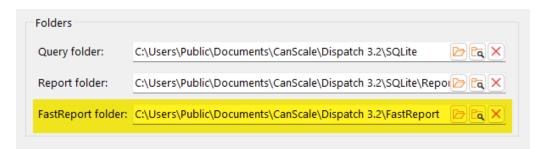
A maximum of six master data bands are allowed. Master data bands **must** be named MasterData1 through MasterData6.

Detail data bands

A maximum of six detail data bands are allowed. Detail data bands **must** be named DetailData1 through DetailData6.

6.4 FastReport.ini

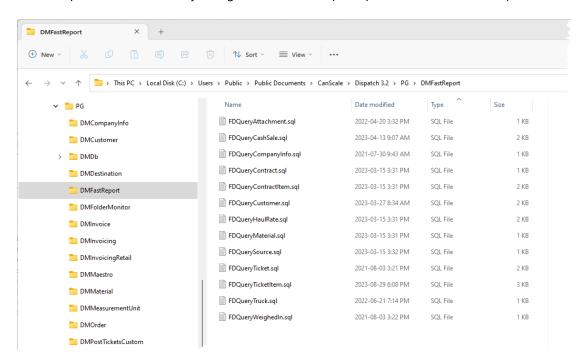
FastReport.ini is an INI file used to customize the behavior and appearance of certain aspects of FastReports. The INI file must be located in the folder specified by the Data Source FasReport folder property.



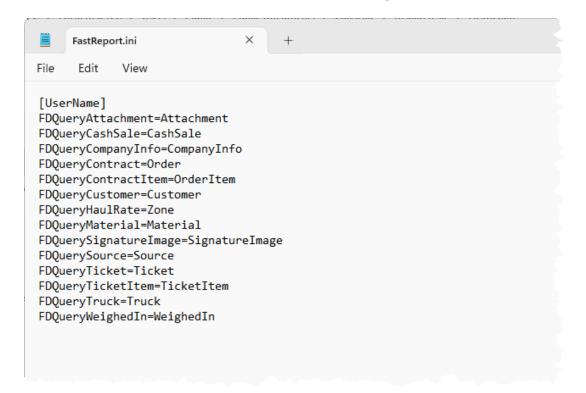
UserName

The UserName section can be used to provide user-friendly name for report queries.

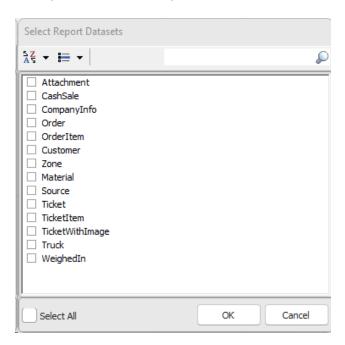
For example, here's a directory listing of all the FastReport queries included with Dispatch:



The FastReport.ini included with Dispatch contains the following content:



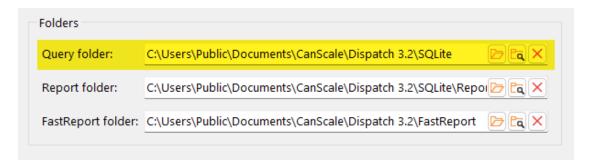
Dispatch uses the content provided in the UserName section of the INI file to map a user-friendly name to each query for use in the FastReport designer:



6.5 Report queries

6.5.1 Query location

SQL queries used to generate data used by FastReports must be located in a folder named DMFastReport which must in turn be located in the folder specified by the Data Source Query folder property.



Example

When using a SQLite database, the default location of FastReport queries is as follows:

C:\Users\Public\Documents\CanScale\Dispatch 3.2\SQLite\DMFastReport

6.5.2 Query file names

Query file names must adhere to the following rules:

- file names must start with a letter or underscore followed by other letters, numbers or underscore characters
- no spaces or special characters are allowed

Examples

These are examples of file names that are allowed:

MyTicketQuery.sql _MyTicketQuery1.sql

These are examples of file names that are **not** allowed:

My Ticket Query.sql 1 - My Ticket Query.sql 1MyTicketQuery.sql

7 Invoicing

7.1 Post Tickets

The first step to create Invoices is Posting tickets. Posting tickets is the process of grouping tickets together and assigning each group of tickets a unique invoice number. The criteria used to group tickets together are specified using the Post Tickets wizard. You can Post tickets for any combination of the following:

- All Customers
- A specific Customer
- A specific Customer and Order
- Ticket date range

You can choose a range of dates and create a separate Invoice for each Customer for each date in the range.

You can create a separate Invoice for each Order, Item, Purchase Order and Street/Location.

As part of the Post Tickets process you can create an import file that is compatible with QuickBooks, Sage, *maestro or any accounting system that has an import facility.

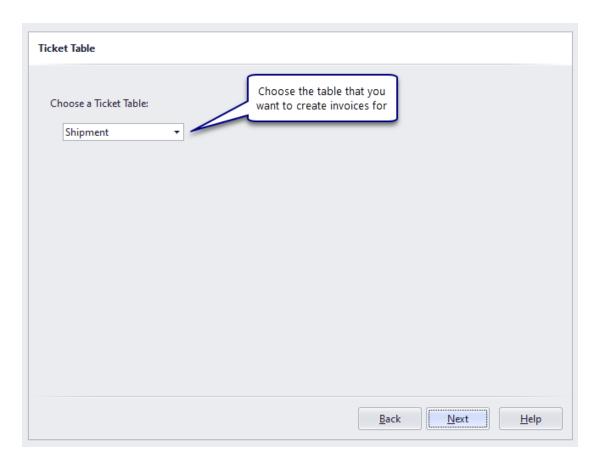
To begin Posting Tickets, click the Post Tickets tile. To return to the Home view, click the Home icon on the system menu.



A wizard control is used to gather the information required to group tickets. The Next and Back buttons move you through a series of requirements that must be specified prior to actually Posting Tickets.

Choose a Ticket Table

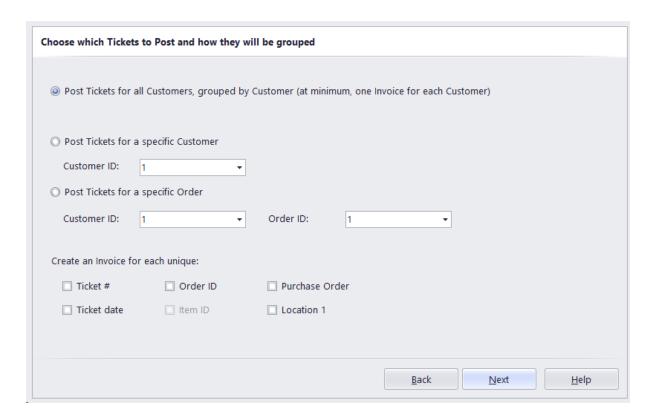
Only one Ticket table can be Posted at a time. Select the table you would like to Post.



Choose Tickets to Post

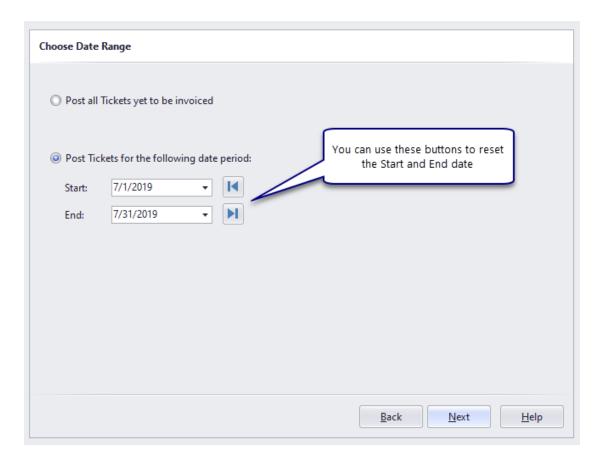
Choose whether you'd like to Post Tickets for all Customers, a specific Customer or a specific Customer and Order.

You can create separate Invoices for each unique Order, Item, Purchase Order and Street/Location that occurs within the Tickets that match the other conditions set here.



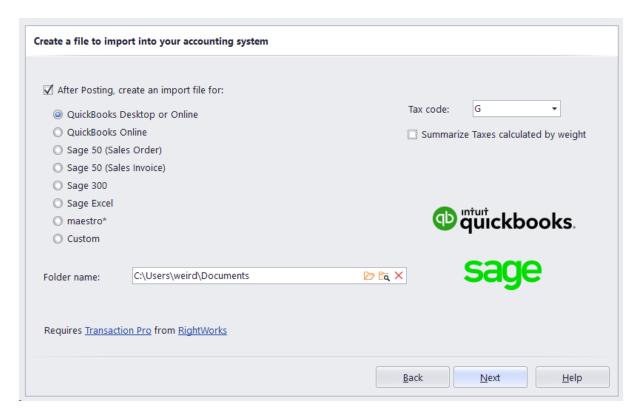
Choose Date Range

Typically you will create Invoices for a specified time period. Use this step to specify that time period or simply Post all tickets that have yet to be Invoiced.



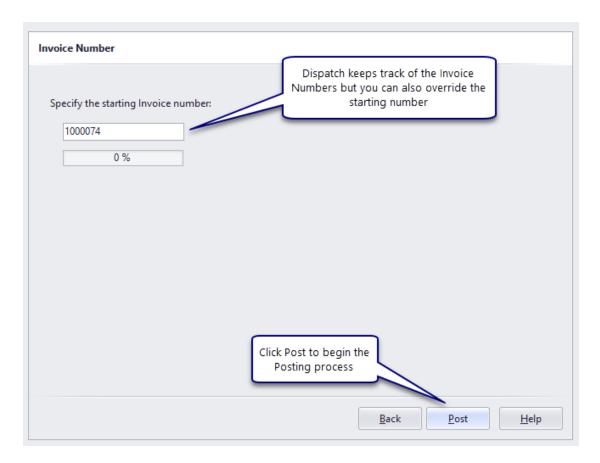
Create an import file

Following the Posting process, Dispatch can create a file that can be imported into QuickBooks or Sage accounting.

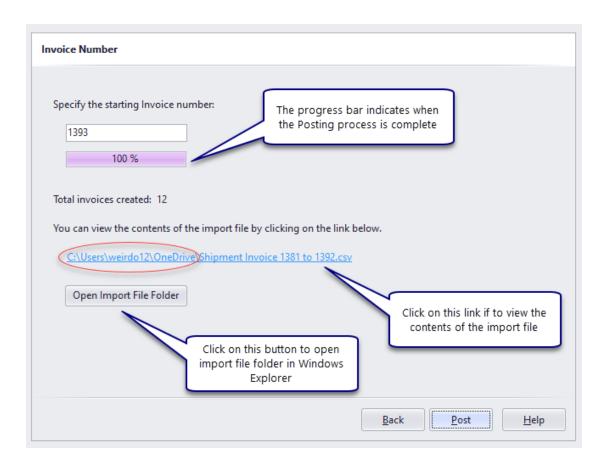


Starting Invoice Number

Specify the first Invoice number. The Invoice number is incremented automatically once the Posting process begins.

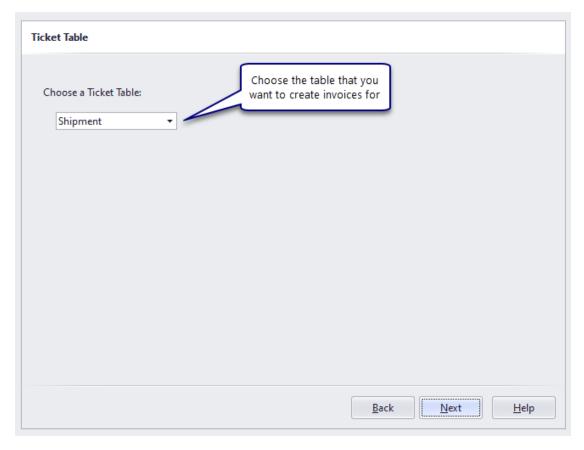


When the posting process is complete, the results are shown.



7.1.1 Choose a Ticket Table

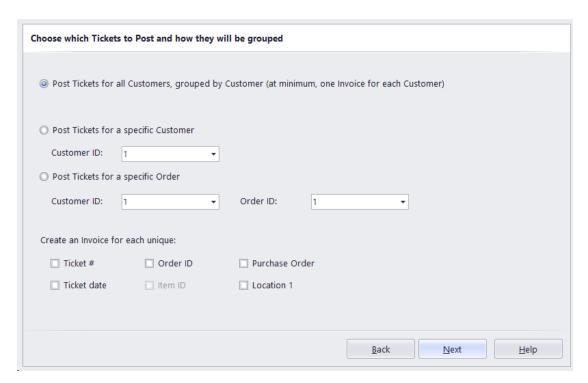
Only one Ticket table can be Posted at a time. Select the table you would like to Post.



7.1.2 Choose Customers to Include

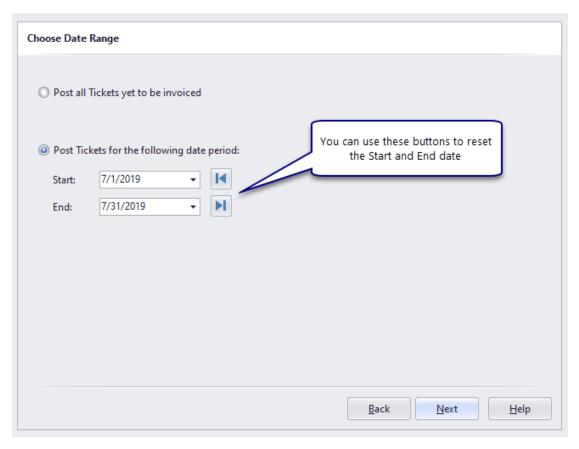
Choose whether you'd like to Post Tickets for all Customers, a specific Customer or a specific Customer and Order.

Invoices can be created for each unique Ticket #, Ticket Date, Order, Item, Purchase Order and Location 1.



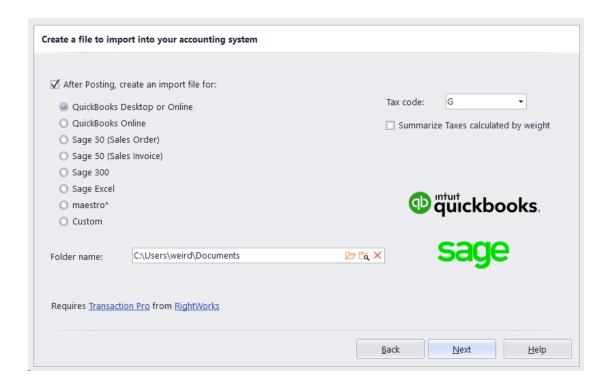
7.1.3 Choose a Date Range

Typically you will create Invoices for a specified time period. Use this step to specify that time period or simply Post all tickets that have yet to be Invoiced.



7.1.4 Create an import file

Following the Posting process, Dispatch can create a file that can be imported into an accounting system such as QuickBooks or Sage.



Custom file format

You can create a Custom file format by modifying the SQL files located in the following folder:

C:\Users\Public\Documents\CanScale\Dispatch 3.2\<Driver name>\DMPostTicketsCustom

7.2 QuickBooks Desktop or Online import

As part of the Post Tickets process, Dispatch 3.2 can create a file that can be imported into QuickBooks Desktop or QuickBooks Online.

To import the file created by Dispatch, you will need to purchase a Transaction Pro licence (Desktop) or subscription (Online). A free 7-day trial is available.

Units of measure

Not all QuickBooks versions support specifying a Units Of Measure for Materials/Order Items. Please refer to the link below to see if the your version supports single or multiple Units Of Measure.

Use of single and multiple units of measure for items

Links

Character limits in QuickBooks Desktop and Online:

https://quickbooks.intuit.com/learn-support/en-ca/other-questions/character-limitations-for-fields-in-quickbooks-online/01/898984

https://quickbooks.intuit.com/learn-support/en-ca/help-article/list-management/import-products-services-quickbooks-online/L4o3mXx2u_CA_en_CA?uid=I76fcw32

7.3 QuickBooksOnline import

QuickBooks Online includes an import facility but there are limitations. For example:

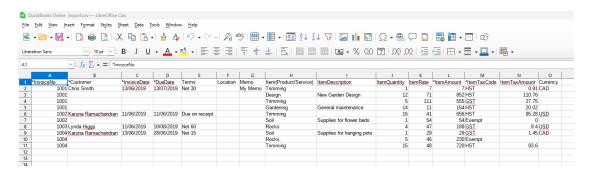
- You can only import a maximum of 100 invoices at a time with a 1,000 row limit per spreadsheet.
- If your spreadsheet has new products or services, customers, and vendors, be sure to add them in QuickBooks before importing

Please read this document (the link is below) carefully to fully understand the import process and its limitations:

https://quickbooks.intuit.com/learn-support/en-us/help-article/import-export-data-files/import-multiple-invoices/L7E9Xrd8I_US_en_US?uid=lpvcr6e5

Sample import file

Mandatory column names a preceded with an asterisk(*). To be clear, To be clear, the asterisk will not included in the import file created by Dispatch.



Sample import file data

```
*InvoiceNo, *Customer, *InvoiceDate, *DueDate, Terms, Location, Memo, Item (Product/Service), ItemDescription, ItemQuantity, ItemRate, *ItemAmount, *ItemTaxCode, ItemTaxAmount, Currency

1001, Chris Smith, 13/06/2019, 13/07/2019, Net 30, My Memo, Trimming, 1, 7, 7, HST, 0.91, CAD

1001, ., ., ., Design, New Garden Design, 12, 71, 852, HST, 110.76,

1001, ., ., ., Trimming, 5, 111, 555, GST, 27.75,

1001, ., ., ., Gardening, General maintenance, 14, 11, 154, HST, 20.02,

1002, Karuna Ramachandran, 11/06/2019, 11/06/2019, Due on

receipt, ., Trimming, 16, 41, 656, HST, 85.28, USD

1002, ., ., ., Soil, Supplies for flower beds, 1, 54, 54, Exempt, 0,

1003, Lynda Higgs, 11/06/2019, 10/08/2019, Net 60, ., Rocks, ., 4, 47, 188, GST, 9.4, USD

1004, Karuna Ramachandran, 13/06/2019, 28/06/2019, Net 15, ., Soil, Supplies for hanging

pots, 1, 29, 29, GST, 1.45, CAD

1004, ., ., ., Rocks, ., 5, 46, 230, Exempt, .

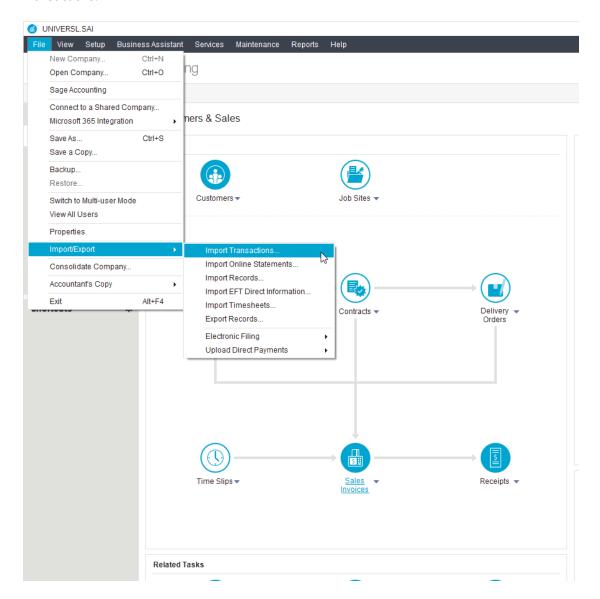
1004, ., ., ., Trimming, ., 15, 48, 720, HST, 93.6,
```

7.4 Sage 50 import

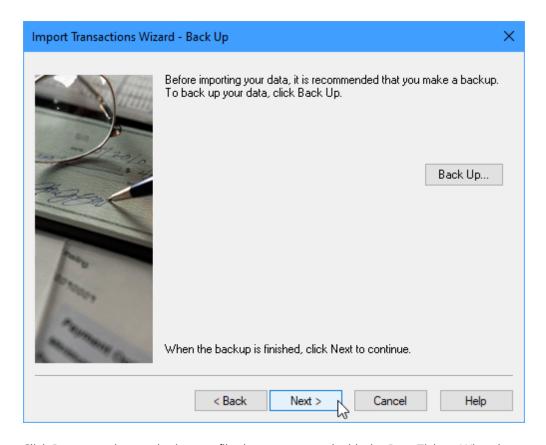
As part of the Post Tickets process, Dispatch 3.2 can create a file that can be imported into Sage 50.

How do I import transactions into Sage 50 using a .IMP file format?

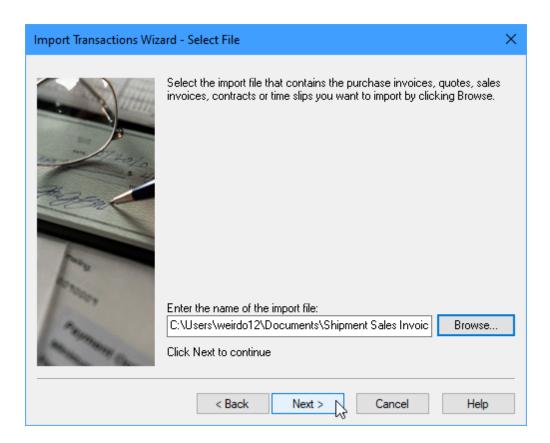
To start the Import Transactions Wizard, open Sage and click File > Import/Export > Import Transactions.



Now click Next.

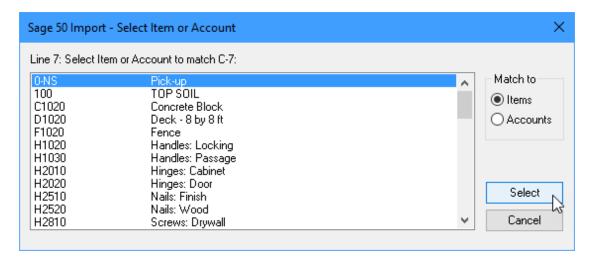


Click Browse to locate the import file that was created with the Post Tickets Wizard.

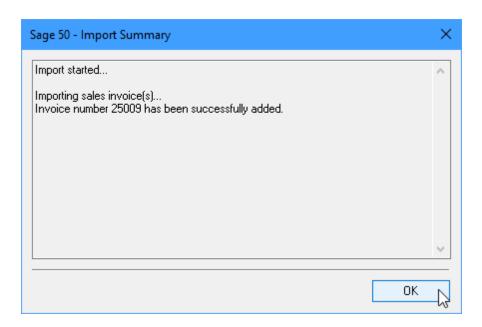


If Sage detects a Customer or Item code in the import file that does not already exist within Sage it will ask you to match the code with an existing code.

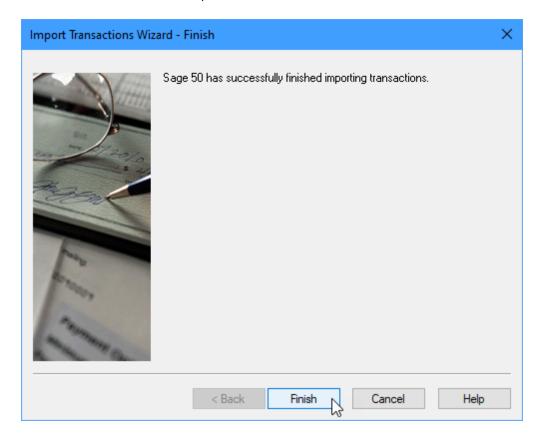
At this point is is recommended that you click Cancel and add the appropriate code to Sage and then restart the Import Transactions Wizard.

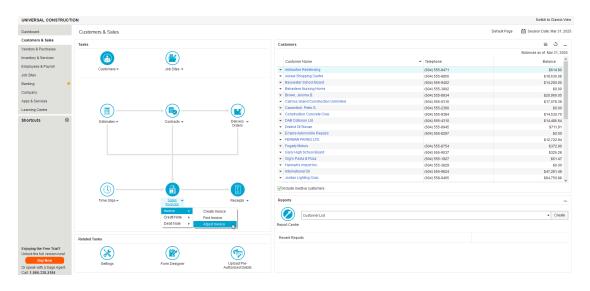


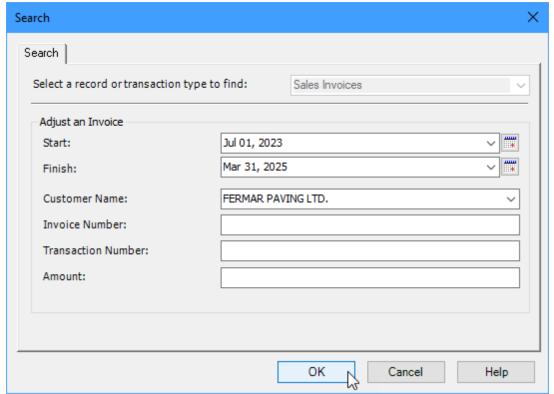
Once complete, Sage will let you know how many Invoices it imported. Click OK.

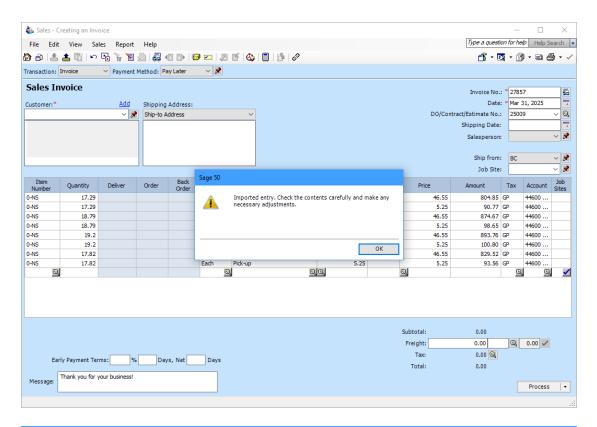


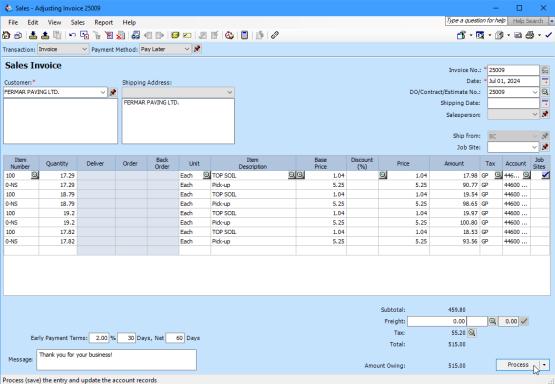
Now click Finish to close the Import Transactions Wizard.











7.5 Sample invoice grouping

The following topics show how tickets would be grouped on an invoice based on the following criteria:

Invoice grouping by Customer Invoice grouping by Customer and Order Invoice grouping by Customer, Order and Item

7.5.1 Invoice grouping by Customer

When grouping only by Customer, on invoice (Invoice # 647) is created for Customer L82C10.

Each invoice includes all Tickets for each Customer.

Ticket #	Date and Time	Truck ID	Customer ID	Order ID	Purchase Order	Item ID	Placed At	Net 3
Invoice	# : 647							
700016	8/8/2019 7:52:01 AM	L300	L82C10	19-02	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	21.92
700017	8/8/2019 8:09:27 AM	06GROVE R	L82C10	L82C10	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	20.60
700020	8/8/2019 8:45:24 AM	L300	L82C10	19-02	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	21.94
700023	8/8/2019 9:06:57 AM	06GROVE R	L82C10	L82C10	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	21.64
	8/8/2019 9:42:37 AM	L300	L82C10	19-02	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	21.26
700029	8/8/2019 10:22:32 AM	06GROVE R	L82C10	L82C10	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	21.12
700034	8/8/2019 10:41:57 AM	L300	L82C10	19-02	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	22.00
700036	8/8/2019 11:09:48 AM	BOLT	L82C10	19-05	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	21.67
700037	8/8/2019 11:22:12 AM	06GROVE R	L82C10	L82C10	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	21.38
700044	8/8/2019 11:58:55 AM	283	L82C10	19-05	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	20.88
700046	8/8/2019 12:09:48 PM	L300	L82C10	19-02	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	21.64
700047	8/8/2019 12:27:05 PM	BOLTON	L82C10	19-05	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	20.39
700049	8/8/2019 12:34:39 PM	06GROVE R	L82C10	L82C10	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	21.75
700054	8/8/2019 1:03:56 PM	283	L82C10	19-05	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	21.09
700055	8/8/2019 1:06:03 PM	L300	L82C10	19-02	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	21.08
700057	8/8/2019 1:27:54 PM	06GROVE R	L82C10	L82C10	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	21.69
700058	8/8/2019 1:33:39 PM	BOLTON	L82C10	19-05	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	21.32
700061	8/8/2019 1:46:22 PM	LPS1	L82C10	L82C10	19-05	3.	Waterloo St	22.02
						-	•	

700062	8/8/2019 1:48:52 PM	284	L82C10	19-02	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	21.26
700064	8/8/2019 1:53:39 PM	BLANE9	L82C10	19-02	19-02	13.	Sunninglea Sub	20.94
700067	8/8/2019 1:59:43 PM	L300	L82C10	19-02	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	20.51
700071	8/8/2019 2:24:08 PM	283	L82C10	19-05	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	21.33
700072	8/8/2019 2:25:38 PM	06GROVE R	L82C10	L82C10	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	20.72
700075	8/8/2019 2:44:04 PM	BOLTON	L82C10	L82C10	19-05	3.	Waterloo St	21.06
700076	8/8/2019 2:51:54 PM	BLANE9	L82C10	19-02	19-02	13.	Sunninglea Sub	20.23
700077	8/8/2019 2:55:06 PM	LPS1	L82C10	19-02	19-02	3.	Sunninglea Sub	21.88
700080	8/8/2019 3:45:15 PM	06GROVE R	L82C10	L82C10	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	21.50
700081	8/8/2019 3:47:28 PM	BLANE9	L82C10	19-02	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	20.35
700084	8/8/2019 4:04:18 PM	L300	L82C10	19-02	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	21.28
700086	8/8/2019 4:12:03 PM	LPS1	L82C10	L82C10	19-05	3.	Waterloo St	21.53
700089	8/8/2019 4:30:07 PM	LAP18	L82C10	L82C10	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	21.54
700093	8/8/2019 4:43:54 PM	06GROVE R	L82C10	L82C10	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	21.04
700094	8/8/2019 4:47:20 PM	BLANE9	L82C10	19-02	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	19.98
700096	8/8/2019 5:02:21 PM	L300	L82C10	19-02	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	21.51
700103	8/9/2019 7:26:00 AM	283	L82C10	19-05	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	20.88
700108	8/9/2019 7:44:12 AM	L300	L82C10	19-05	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	22.14
700109	8/9/2019 7:51:39 AM	BOLTON	L82C10	19-05	19-05	1.	Waterloo St.	22.33
700110	8/9/2019 7:56:28 AM	LPS1	L82C10	19-05	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	20.76
700114	8/9/2019 8:33:00 AM	283	L82C10	19-05	19-05	1.	Waterloo St.	16.69
700129	8/9/2019 11:09:23 AM	BOLTON	L82C10	19-05	19-05	3.	Waterloo St.	21.65
700135	8/9/2019 12:05:23 PM	LPS1	L82C10	19-02	19-02	3.	Sunninglea Sub	21.59
700139	8/9/2019 12:35:39 PM	SCH14	L82C10	19-02	19-02	1.	Sunninglea Sub	20.40
700140	8/9/2019 12:43:30 PM	BOLTON	L82C10	19-05	19-05	3.	Waterloo St.	21.46
700144	8/9/2019 1:06:02 PM	LPS1	L82C10	19-02	19-02	1.	Sunninglea Sub	21.19
700145	8/9/2019 1:27:49 PM	SCH14	L82C10	19-02	19-02	1.	Sunninglea Sub	21.95
700147	8/9/2019 1:46:25 PM	L300	L82C10	19-05	19-05	1.	Waterloo St.	21.46
700148	8/9/2019 1:48:10 PM	283	L82C10	19-05	19-05	1.	Waterloo St.	21.90
700152	8/9/2019 2:05:10 PM	LPS1	L82C10	19-02	19-02	1.	Sunninglea Sub	20.87

7.5.2 Invoice grouping by Customer and Order

When grouping by Customer and Order, separate invoices are created for Order's 19-02 (Invoice # 635), 19-02 (Invoice # 636) and L82C10 (Invoice # 637).

Each invoice includes all Tickets for each Order.

Ticket #		Date and Time	Truck ID	P C u C c S r h d a C e s Item ID r e I C r Dr I d e	Placed At	Net 3
-	Invoice #	: 635				
	700139	8/9/2019 12:35:39 PM	SCH14	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 1. C 0 0 1 2 2	Sunninglea Sub	20.40
	700144	8/9/2019 1:06:02 PM	LPS1	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 1. C 0 0 1 2 2	Sunninglea Sub	21.19
	700145	8/9/2019 1:27:49 PM	SCH14	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 1. C 0 0 1 2 2	Sunninglea Sub	21.95
	700152	8/9/2019 2:05:10 PM	LPS1	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 1. C 0 0 1 2 2	Sunninglea Sub	20.87
	700064	8/8/2019 1:53:39 PM	BLANE9	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 13. C 0 0 1 2 2	Sunninglea Sub	20.94
	700076	8/8/2019 2:51:54 PM	BLANE9	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 13. 0 0 1 2 2	Sunninglea Sub	20.23
	700077	8/8/2019 2:55:06 PM	LPS1	L 1 1 8993. 2	Sunninglea Sub	21.88

			0 0 1 2 2		
700135	8/9/2019 12:05:23 PM	LPS1	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 3. C 0 0 1 2 2	Sunninglea Sub	21.59
700016	8/8/2019 7:52:01 AM	L300	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. 0 0 1 2 2	Sunninglea Sub	21.92
700020	8/8/2019 8:45:24 AM	L300	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. 0 0 1 2 2	Sunninglea Sub	21.94
700026	8/8/2019 9:42:37 AM	L300	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. 0 0 1 2 2	Sunninglea Sub	21.26
700034	8/8/2019 10:41:57 AM	L300	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. 0 0 1 2 2	Sunninglea Sub	22.00
700046	8/8/2019 12:09:48 PM	L300	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0 1 2 2	Sunninglea Sub	21.64
700055	8/8/2019 1:06:03 PM	L300	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0 1 2 2	Sunninglea Sub	21.08
700062	8/8/2019 1:48:52 PM	284	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0 1 2 2	Sunninglea Sub	21.26
700067	8/8/2019 1:59:43 PM	L300	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0	Sunninglea Sub	20.51

			1 2 2		
70008	1 8/8/2019 3:47:28 PM	BLANE9	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0 1 2 2	Sunninglea Sub	20.35
70008-	4 8/8/2019 4:04:18 PM	L300	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0 1 2 2 0	Sunninglea Sub	21.28
700094	4 8/8/2019 4:47:20 PM	BLANE9	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0 1 2 2 0	Sunninglea Sub	19.98
700096	6 8/8/2019 5:02:21 PM	L300	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0 1 2 2	Sunninglea Sub	21.51
- Invoice #	: 636				
700109	9 8/9/2019 7:51:39 AM	BOLTON	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 1. C 0 0 1 5 5	Waterloo St.	22.33
700114	4 8/9/2019 8:33:00 AM	283	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 1. C 0 0 1 5 5	Waterloo St.	16.69
70014	7 8/9/2019 1:46:25 PM	L300	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 1. C 0 0 1 5 5	Waterloo St.	21.46
700148	8 8/9/2019 1:48:10 PM	283	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 1. C 0 0 1 5 5 0	Waterloo St.	21.90
700129	9 8/9/2019 11:09:23 AM	BOLTON	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 C 0 0	Waterloo St.	21.65

			1 5 5		
700140	0 8/9/2019 12:43:30 PM	BOLTON	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 3. C 0 0 1 5 5	Waterloo St.	21.46
700036	5 8/8/2019 11:09:48 AM	BOLT	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0 1 5 5	Waterloo St.	21.67
700044	4 8/8/2019 11:58:55 AM	283	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0 1 5 5	Waterloo St.	20.88
700047	7 8/8/2019 12:27:05 PM	BOLTON	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0 1 5 5	Waterloo St.	20.39
700054	4 8/8/2019 1:03:56 PM	283	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0 1 5 5	Waterloo St.	21.09
700058	3 8/8/2019 1:33:39 PM	BOLTON	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0 1 5 5	Waterloo St.	21.32
70007	1 8/8/2019 2:24:08 PM	283	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0 1 5 5	Waterloo St.	21.33
700103	3 8/9/2019 7:26:00 AM	283	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0 1 5 5	Waterloo St.	20.88
700108	8/9/2019 7:44:12 AM	L300	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0 1 5 5	Waterloo St.	22.14

			0		
700	110 8/9/2019 7:56:28 AM	LPS1	L 1 1 8 9 9 2 7. C 0 0 1 5 5	Waterloo St.	20.76
- Invoice	e # : 637				
7000	017 8/8/2019 8:09:27 AM	06GROVER	LL 1 88 9 22 - 1. 11 1 00 1	Princess Anne Public School	20.60
7000	023 8/8/2019 9:06:57 AM	06GROVER	L L 1 88 9 22 - 1. 11 1 00 1	Princess Anne Public School	21.64
7000	029 8/8/2019 10:22:32 AM	06GROVER	L L 1 88 9 22 - 1. 11 1 00 1	Princess Anne Public School	21.12
7000	037 8/8/2019 11:22:12 AM	06GROVER	L L 1 88 9 22 - 1. 11 1 00 1	Princess Anne Public School	21.38
7000	049 8/8/2019 12:34:39 PM	06GROVER	LL 1 88 9 22 - 1. 11 1 00 1	Princess Anne Public School	21.75
7000	057 8/8/2019 1:27:54 PM	06GROVER	L L 1 88 9 22 - 1. C C 1 11 1 00 1	Princess Anne Public School	21.69
7000	072 8/8/2019 2:25:38 PM	06GROVER	L L 1 88 9 22 - 1. C C 1 11 1 00 1	Princess Anne Public School	20.72
7000	080 8/8/2019 3:45:15 PM	06GROVER	LL 1 889 22 - CC1	Princess Anne Public School	21.50

			111001		
700089	8/8/2019 4:30:07 PM	LAP18	LL 1 88 9 22 - 1. 11 1 00 1	Princess Anne Public School	21.54
700093	8/8/2019 4:43:54 PM	06GROVER	LL 1 88 9 22 - 1. CC 1 11 1 00 1	Princess Anne Public School	21.04
700061	8/8/2019 1:46:22 PM	LPS1	LL 1 88 9 22 - 3. CC 0 11 15	Waterloo St	22.02
700075	8/8/2019 2:44:04 PM	BOLTON	LL 1 88 9 22 - 3. CC 0 11 1 00 5	Waterloo St	21.06
700086	8/8/2019 4:12:03 PM	LPS1	LL 1 88 9 22 - 3. CC 0 111 5	Waterloo St	21.53

7.5.3 Invoice grouping by Customer, Order and Item

When grouping by Customer, Order and Item, multiple invoices are created for Order's 19-02 (Invoice # 584-587), 19-02 (Invoice # 588-590) and L82C10 (Invoice # 591-592).

Each invoice only includes Tickets for one Customer, Order and Item.

Ticket	#	Date and Time	Truck ID	Purchase Order	Item ID	Placed At	Net 3		
-	- Invoice # : 584								
	700139	8/9/2019 12:35:39 PM	SCH14	19-02	1.	Sunninglea Sub	20.40		

				II		1	
	700144	8/9/2019 1:06:02 PM	LPS1	19-02	1.	Sunninglea Sub	21.19
	700145	8/9/2019 1:27:49 PM	SCH14	19-02	1.	Sunninglea Sub	21.95
	700152	8/9/2019 2:05:10 PM	LPS1	19-02	1.	Sunninglea Sub	20.87
-	Invoice # : 58	35					
	700064	8/8/2019 1:53:39 PM	BLANE9	19-02	13.	Sunninglea Sub	20.94
	700076	8/8/2019 2:51:54 PM	BLANE9	19-02	13.	Sunninglea Sub	20.23
-	Invoice # : 58	36		II	l		
	700077	8/8/2019 2:55:06 PM	LPS1	19-02	3.	Sunninglea Sub	21.88
	700135	8/9/2019 12:05:23 PM	LPS1	19-02	3.	Sunninglea Sub	21.59
-	- Invoice # : 587						
	700016	8/8/2019 7:52:01 AM	L300	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	21.92

700020	8/8/2019 8:45:24 AM	L300	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	21.94
700026	8/8/2019 9:42:37 AM	L300	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	21.26
700034	8/8/2019 10:41:57 AM	L300	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	22.00
700046	8/8/2019 12:09:48 PM	L300	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	21.64
700055	8/8/2019 1:06:03 PM	L300	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	21.08
700062	8/8/2019 1:48:52 PM	284	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	21.26
700067	8/8/2019 1:59:43 PM	L300	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	20.51
700081	8/8/2019 3:47:28 PM	BLANE9	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	20.35
700084	8/8/2019 4:04:18 PM	L300	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	21.28
700094	8/8/2019 4:47:20 PM	BLANE9	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	19.98

				II			
	700096	8/8/2019 5:02:21 PM	L300	19-02	7.	Sunninglea Sub	21.51
-	Invoice # : 58	 38		11			
	700109	8/9/2019 7:51:39 AM	BOLTON	19-05	1.	Waterloo St.	22.33
	700114	8/9/2019 8:33:00 AM	283	19-05	1.	Waterloo St.	16.69
	700147	8/9/2019 1:46:25 PM	L300	19-05	1.	Waterloo St.	21.46
	700148	8/9/2019 1:48:10 PM	283	19-05	1.	Waterloo St.	21.90
-	Invoice #: 58	39					
	700129	8/9/2019 11:09:23 AM	BOLTON	19-05	3.	Waterloo St.	21.65
	700140	8/9/2019 12:43:30 PM	BOLTON	19-05	3.	Waterloo St.	21.46
-	- Invoice # : 590						
	700036	8/8/2019 11:09:48 AM	BOLT	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	21.67

	700044	8/8/2019 11:58:55 AM	283	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	20.88
	700047	8/8/2019 12:27:05 PM	BOLTON	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	20.39
	700054	8/8/2019 1:03:56 PM	283	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	21.09
	700058	8/8/2019 1:33:39 PM	BOLTON	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	21.32
	700071	8/8/2019 2:24:08 PM	283	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	21.33
	700103	8/9/2019 7:26:00 AM	283	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	20.88
	700108	8/9/2019 7:44:12 AM	L300	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	22.14
	700110	8/9/2019 7:56:28 AM	LPS1	19-05	7.	Waterloo St.	20.76
_	Invoice # : 59	91	<u> </u>				
	700017	8/8/2019 8:09:27 AM	06GROVER	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	20.60

700023	8/8/2019 9:06:57 AM	06GROVER	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	21.64
700029	8/8/2019 10:22:32 AM	06GROVER	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	21.12
700037	8/8/2019 11:22:12 AM	06GROVER	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	21.38
700049	8/8/2019 12:34:39 PM	06GROVER	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	21.75
700057	8/8/2019 1:27:54 PM	06GROVER	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	21.69
700072	8/8/2019 2:25:38 PM	06GROVER	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	20.72
700080	8/8/2019 3:45:15 PM	06GROVER	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	21.50
700089	8/8/2019 4:30:07 PM	LAP18	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	21.54
700093	8/8/2019 4:43:54 PM	06GROVER	19-11	1.	Princess Anne Public School	21.04

-	- Invoice # : 592						
	700061	8/8/2019 1:46:22 PM	LPS1	19-05	3.	Waterloo St	22.02
	700075	8/8/2019 2:44:04 PM	BOLTON	19-05	3.	Waterloo St	21.06
	700086	8/8/2019 4:12:03 PM	LPS1	19-05	3.	Waterloo St	21.53

7.6 Editing and printing invoices

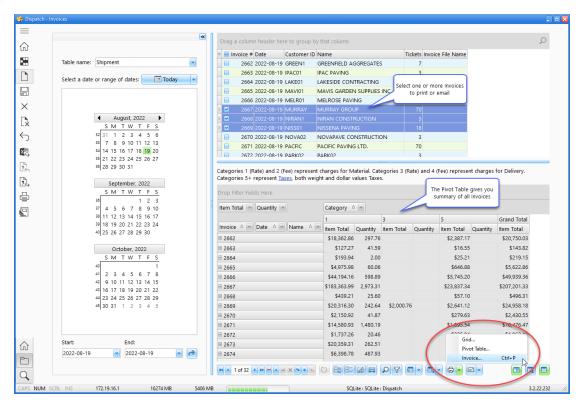
To edit, print and Email Invoices, click the Invoices tile. To return to the Home view, click the Home icon on the system menu.



Invoices are selected based on the Invoice Date using the Calendar control. Select a date on the Calendar and Invoices for that date will appear in the grid to it's right.

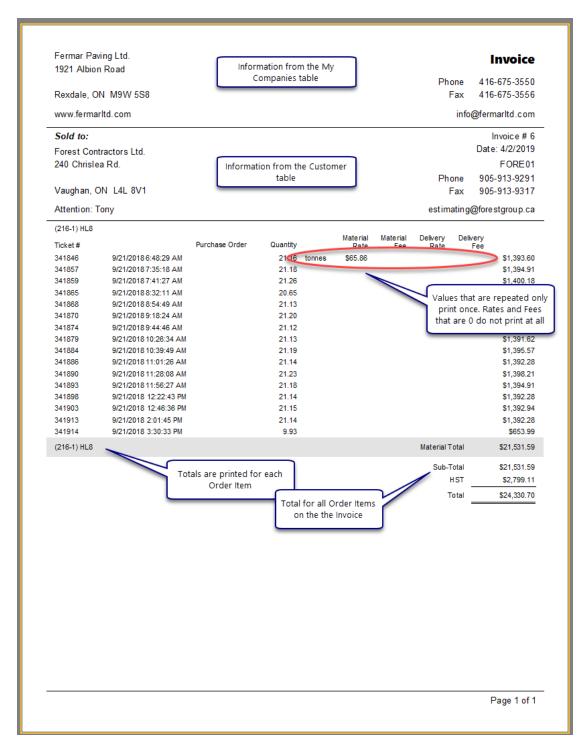
An in depth description of techniques that can be used to select Invoices using the calendar control is documented in the Ticket Editor topic.

You can print single or multiple Invoices by clicking the Print button or you can print a list of Invoices by choosing the Grid item from the drop down menu.



7.7 Sample invoice

Invoices can be completely customized for your company. Here is a sample:



7.8 Printing invoices

You can print an Invoice by selecting the Invoice and clicking the Print button (or pressing Ctrl +P).

Printing multiple invoices

You can print multiple Invoices by selecting the Invoices using the check boxes at the left side of the Grid and clicking the Print button (or pressing Ctrl+P).

7.9 Emailing invoices

You can email an Invoice by selecting the Invoice and clicking the Email button.

Emailing multiple invoices

You can email multiple Invoices by selecting the Invoices using the check boxes at the left side of the Grid and clicking the Email button.

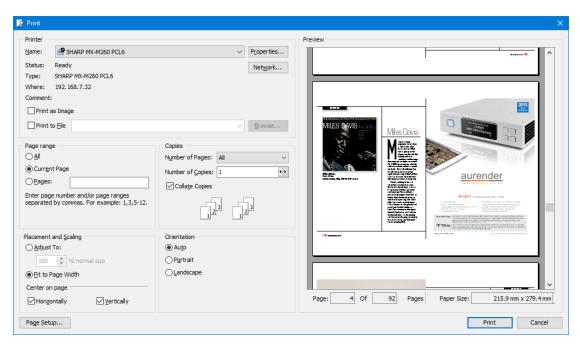
8 Tools

8.1 PDF Viewer

PDF Viewer allows you to view and print Portable Document Format (PDF) files. It includes all the features you would expect such as printing, thumb nail view, page rotation and zoom.



Print Preview

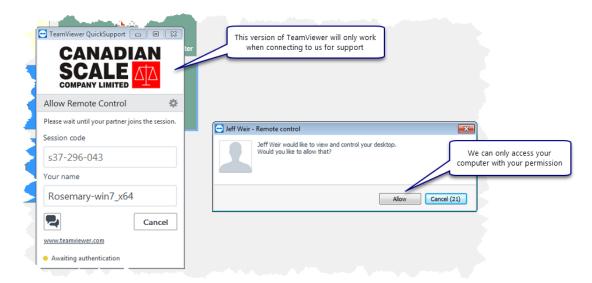


8.2 TeamViewer

TeamViewer allow us to provide remote support. We can connect directly to your computer to provide training or to help you resolve any issues you might have with Dispatch.

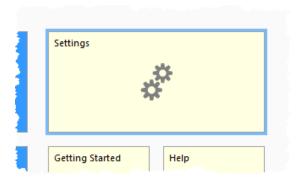
You can start TeamViewer by clicking on the TeamViewer tile.

We include a branded version of TeamViewer. This version of TeamViewer will only allow us to connect to your computer after you have given us your permission.



9 Settings

The Settings view is used to access and configure application settings. To open the Settings view, click the Settings tile.

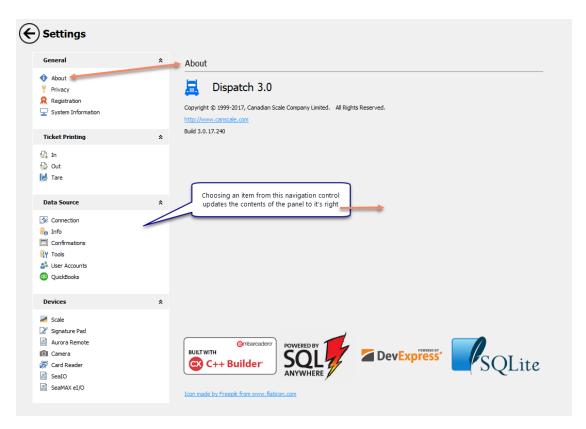


Setting groups

Setting groups are at the left side of the Settings panel. Withing the groups are items.

Choosing an item from the group will cause the items setting panel to display at the right. For example, if you click Scale in the Devices group, the Scale settings panel will appear.

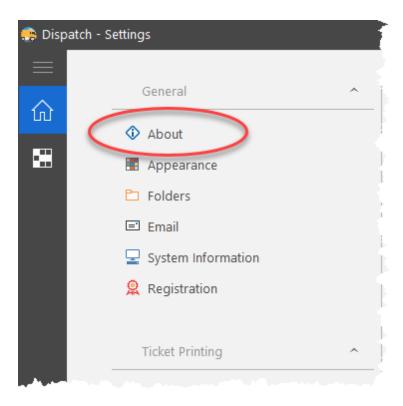
The initial panel that appears is the About panel.



9.1 General

9.1.1 About

Open the About panel by selecting About from the General group.

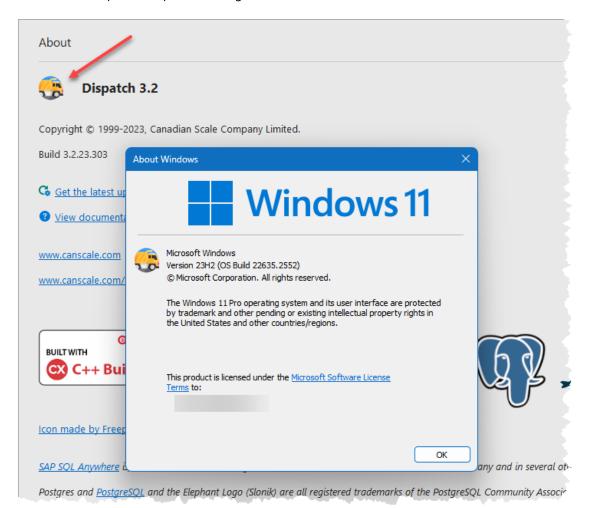


The About panel displays information about the application including the name and build information.



About Windows

Clicking the application icon will open the About Windows dialog. If you are ever asked what version of Windows you are using and are unsure, this is a quick and easy way to find out. Here's an example of Dispatch running on Windows 10:

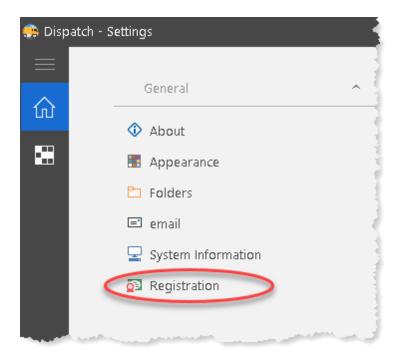


And here's what you'll see when running Windows XP:



9.1.2 Registration

Open Registration settings panel by selecting Registration from the General group.



Evaluating Dispatch 3.2

If you are a new user, prior to making a decision to purchase, Dispatch will run for a limited period of time to allow you to evaluate whether it meets your requirements. Without a registration code it will stop operating when the evaluation period comes to an end.

Other than that restriction on the length of time you can use the application, there is no difference between the software running in evaluation or registered mode.

Note: All of your data are safe even if the evaluation period ends. The database can be used as is should you choose to purchase the application.

Why do I need a Registration code?

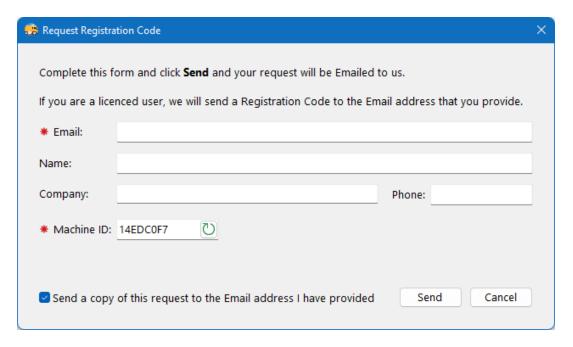
If you want to use Dispatch beyond the evaluation period you must register the software which requires a Registration code.

Dispatch is always installed in evaluation mode. In fact, we cannot generate a Registration code until the software has been installed and you follow the Registration process. This is true if you are a new customer or an existing customer installing Dispatch on a new computer.



Sending a Registration Code Request

You can send us an email directly from Dispatch to request a Registration code. Simply click Request Registration Code, fill out the form (shown below) and click Send.



If you have purchased the software we will send you a Registration code to the email address that you provide.

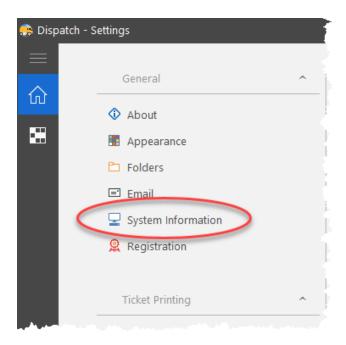
If you cannot connect the computer that is running the application to the internet, simply copy down the Machine ID and email it to us using your own email client whenever it is convenient. We will send the Registration code in a reply email.

Do I need to buy a new licence when I replace my computer?

No. Install the evaluation software again, send us a Registration Code Request and we will send you a new Registration code.

9.1.3 System Information

Open the System Information panel by selecting System Information from the General group.

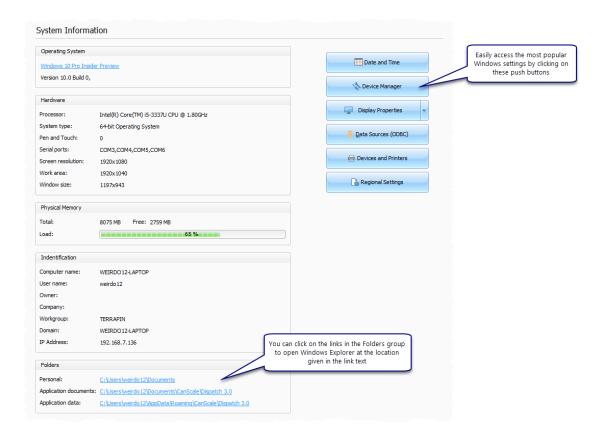


The System Information panel displays information about the operating system and system configuration.

No matter which version of Windows you are using, the most popular Control Panel applications can be accessed using the push buttons on the upper right side of the panel. For example, clicking or tapping on the Date and Time button will open the Date and Time dialog.

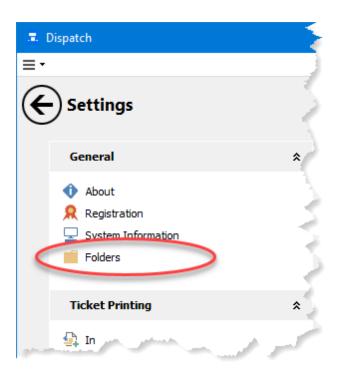
You can print your System Information by clicking Print on the System menu.

The Folders group contains links to user's application data and documents folders. Clicking on a link will open Windows Explorer at the location specified in the link.



9.1.4 Folders

Dispatch 3.2 provides shortcuts to open commonly used folder in Windows Explorer.

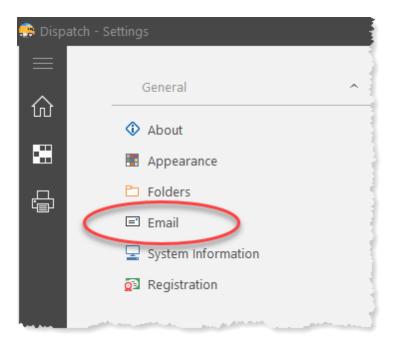


Clicking on a link will open Windows Explorer at the folder named in the link.



9.1.5 Email

Open Email settings panel by selecting Email from the General group.



Dispatch can send Tickets and Reports by Email.

You can use Dispatch 3.2's built in email support or you can use your own Email client like Outlook or Thunderbird.

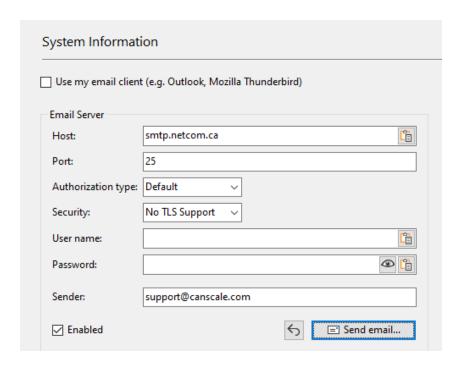
To use the built in Email support, you must configure an SMTP server.

Using your ISP's SMTP server Using an Office 365 account Using Mailjet Using SendGrid

9.1.5.1 Using your ISP SMTP server

Using the SMTP provided by your Internet Service Provider (ISP) is the most direct route to sending email.

Here is an example of the settings we use to send email using SMTP server provided by our ISP:



You will notice that User name and Password are not required when using your ISP SMTP server.

However, you must be connected to the correct ISP in order to use it's SMTP server.

For example, if your ISP at the scale house is Allstream and then you brought the laptop back to the office where the ISP is Rogers, the settings would need to be changed or emailing will not work.

If you install Dispatch 3.2 on a laptop and want to be able to send email from the scale house, office and home you need to use another solution.

9.1.5.2 Using a Google Workspace account

You can use a Google Workspace account to send email.

In order to use a Google Workspace account, you must set your accounts **Allow less secure apps** setting to ON. While signed into your account, you can click on the link below to access the setting.

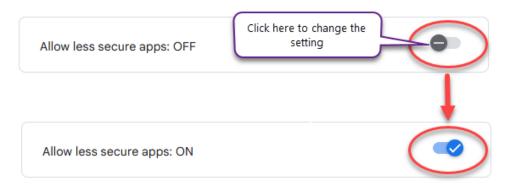
https://www.google.com/settings/security/lesssecureapps

When you click the link, you will be taken to a page similar to the one shown below.

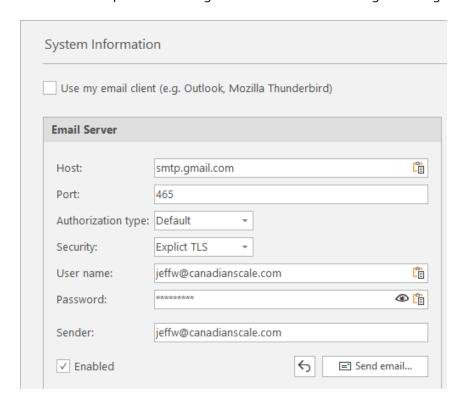
Google Account

← Less secure app access

Some apps and devices use less secure sign-in technology, which makes your account vulnerable. You can turn off access for these apps, which we recommend, or turn it on if you want to use them despite the risks. Google will automatically turn this setting OFF if it's not being used. Learn more



Here is an example of the settings we use to send email using our Google Workspace account:

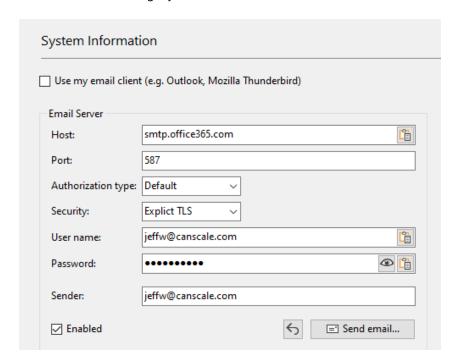


9.1.5.3 Using an Office 365 account

You can use a Microsoft 365 account to send email.

The Host property can be set to smtp.office365.com or outlook.office365.com.

For the email account (User name) you are using, make sure that you enable SMTP AUTH. For the domain, enable Legacy TLS.



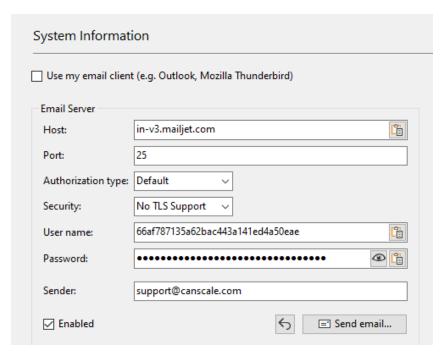
9.1.5.4 Using Mailjet

Mailjet is a commercial bulk email SMTP service.

We allow you to use Mailjet our account to send email from support@canscale.com. Do not change the Sender account.

If you would like to personalize you email you will need to create your own Mailjet account.

To set the email properties to allow you to use our Mailjet account, press Ctrl+Alt+M.



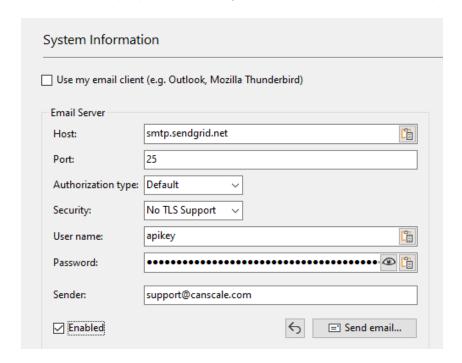
9.1.5.5 Using SendGrid

SendGrid is a commercial bulk email SMTP service.

We allow you to use our SendGrid account to send email from support@canscale.com. Do not change the Sender account.

If you would like to personalize you email you will need to create your own SendGrid account.

To set the email properties to allow you to use our SendGrid account, press Ctrl+Alt+S.



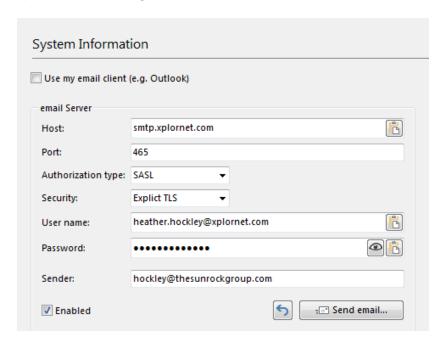
9.1.5.6 ISP SMTP server settings

9.1.5.6.1 CenturyLink SMTP settings

CenturyLink SMTP Settings

9.1.5.6.2 Xplorent SMTP settings

Xplornet SMTP Settings

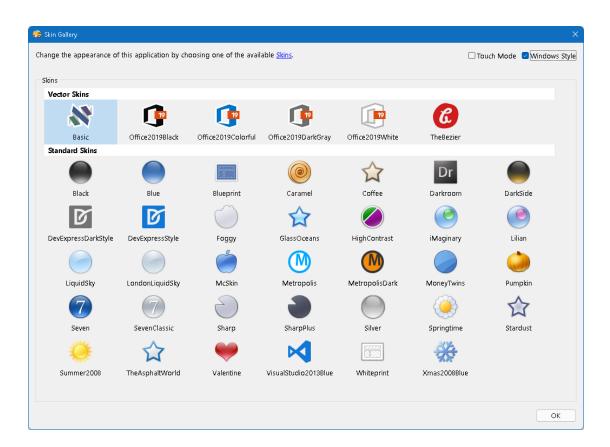


9.1.6 Appearance

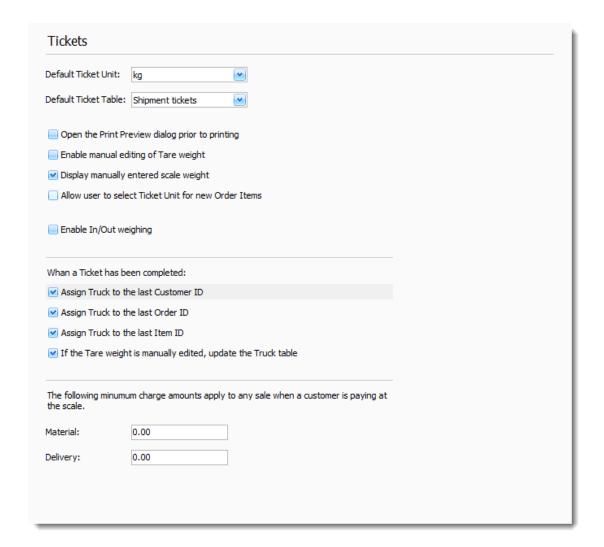
Add a little variety to your desktop by customizing Dispatch with one of 30+ user-interface Skins. To select a Skin, click Appearance on the system menu. Next, choose one of the Standard or Vector skins from the Skin Gallery. When you choose a Skin, the appearance of the application is updated.

To remove a skinning effect, click on the Windows Style check box.

Skin Gallery



9.2 Ticket Printing



9.3 Data Sources

A Data Source represents a connection to a database.

Dispatch 3.2 supports the following database systems:

- SAP SQL Anywhere
- Microsoft SQL Server on Azure
- Microsoft SQL Server Express
- MySQL
- PostgreSQL
- SQLite

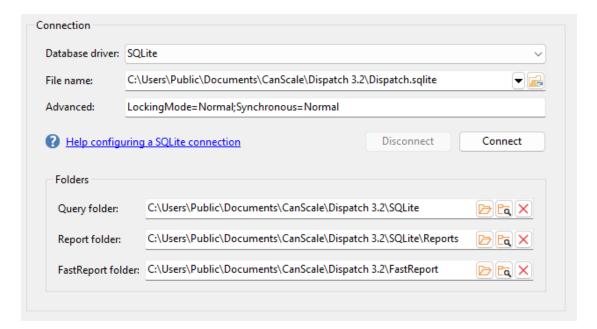
As of July 20, 2021, SQLite is the default database used by Dispatch. Prior this date, SQL Anywhere was the default database for all of our database centric products. We began using what is now known as SAP SQL Anywhere in 1992 when it was known as Watcom SQL.

9.3.1 Connection

9.3.1.1 Connection properties

To access the Data Source Connection properties click the Connection item from the Data Source group.

The connection properties that are presented are based on the Database driver property. The default database is SQLite and the connection properties for that driver are shown in the example below.



Database driver

The Database driver property is used to select a database system. Dispatch supports the following database systems:

Database driver	Description
ASA	SAP SQL Anywhere
MSSQL	Microsoft SQL Server on Azure
MSSQL	Microsoft SQL Server
MySQL	MySQL
MariaDB	MySQL
PG	PostgreSQL
PG	PostgreSQL on Azure
SQLite	SQLite

If you would like to one of the other supported database systems instead of the default (SQLite), please contact us for support.

9.3.1.2 Connecting to a Data Source

Automatically connecting to a Data Source

Normally, when Dispatch starts, it will automatically connect to the Data Source specified in the Connection properties.

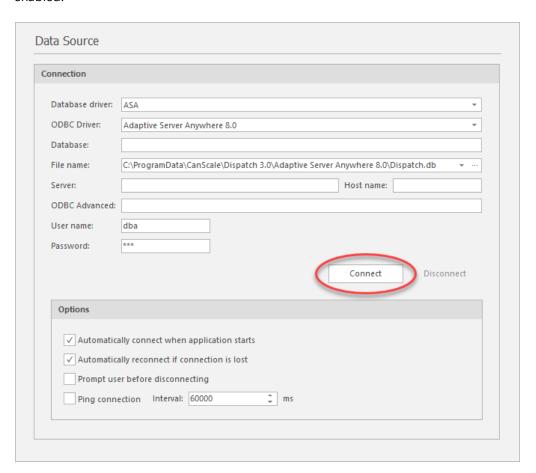
Disabling an automatic connection

It is possible to disable the automatic connection by unchecking the control show below (shown in it's checked state):

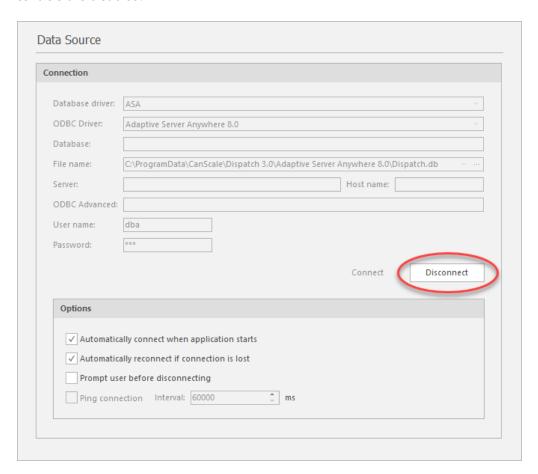
Automatically connect when application starts

Manually connecting to a Data Source

To connect to a Data Source, click Settings>Data Source>Connection and click in the Connect push button. While the Data Source is not connected, the connection property controls are enabled.

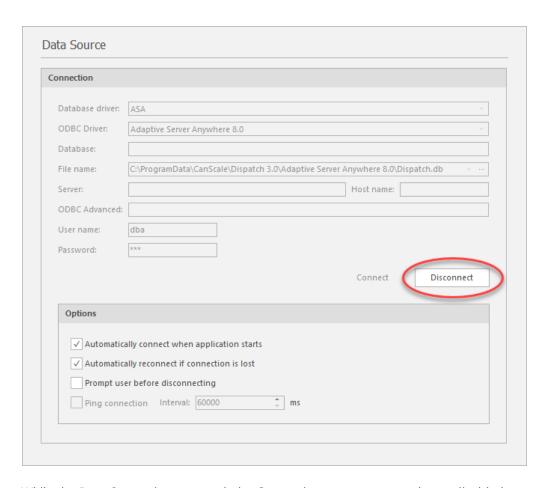


When a Data Source is connected, the Disconnect button is enabled and connection property controls are disabled.



9.3.1.3 Disconnecting from a Data Source

To disconnect from a Data Source, click Settings>Data Source>Connection and click in the Disconnect push button.



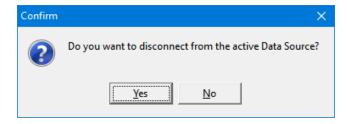
While the Data Source is connected, the Connection property controls are disabled.

Prompting user prior to disconnecting

Dispatch will warn you prior to disconnecting from a Data Source if the following control is checked:

Prompt user before disconnecting from Data Source

The warning looks like this:

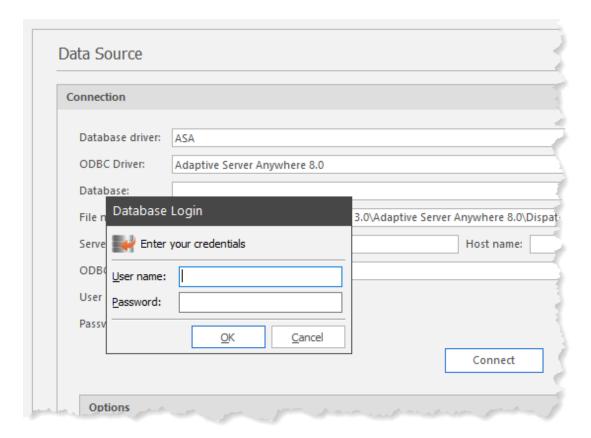


Click Yes to disconnect or No to remain connected to the current Data Source.

9.3.1.4 Database login

If you would like to create a more secure connection to the database or database server, you can require users to login in each time a connection is made to a database.

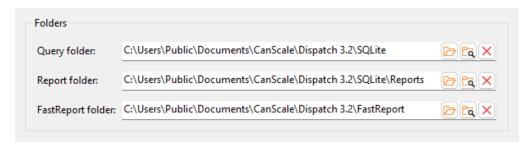
Leaving the User name and Password Connection properties empty will cause Dispatch to prompt the user to provide those values when attempting to connecting to a Personal or Network server.



9.3.1.5 Folder properties

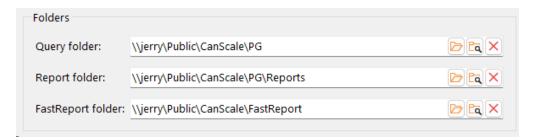
The Folder properties tell Dispatch where to look for query and report files.

In a single-user environment (like SQLite) there is no need modify the the folder property values. Storing files locally is the default and that makes perfect sense.



However, if you are using a database server (PostgreSQL for example) and have multiple users, you may want to store the query and report files in a location where they can be shared by all users. Using common folders ensures that any additions and/or modifications are available to all users without having to copy and paste files to each users PC.

In the example shown below, query and report files are stored on a NAS named jerry.



Of course the folders that you choose do not need to be on the same shared resource for all properties. For a particular installation it might make sense that the Query files are be stored in a local folder and the Report and FastReport files are stored on a shared folder.

Folder properties are stored locally on each users PC so they can differ depending on the requirements of the users of that PC.

For example, the FastReport folder could one value for users at the scale and a completely different folder for users in your accounting department.

9.3.2 Info

To display information about the current database connection, click Settings>Data Sources>Info.

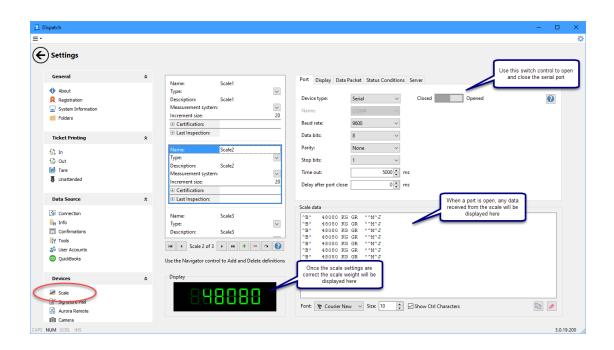
Data Source Information on Current Connection Database: Dispatch File name: $C:\ProgramData\CanScale\Dispatch\ 3.0\Adaptive\ Server\ Anywhere\ 8.0\Dispatch\ db$ Current user: Driver name: ASA Version: 8.0.2.3601 Parameters: ConnectionDef=Dispatch3 Connection name: < Empty> Connection file: < Empty> Connection ID: 508116521 Server type: Personal Started: 2018-06-28 12:23:11 pm Query folder: C:\ProgramData\CanScale\Dispatch 3.0\ASA Report folder: C:\Users\weirdo12\AppData\Roaming\CanScale\Dispatch 3.0\ASA\Reports

9.4 Scale

The Scale settings panel is used to add and delete Scales from the Scale database and to configure the settings for those Scales.

Scale settings store information about how a digital weight indicator is connected to your computer and how the data received from the digital weight indicator will displayed to a user.

To access Scale settings, click the Scale item from the Devices group.



9.4.1 Digital weight indicator

A digital weight indicator is an electronic device used to display the weight of an object or load. It is typically used in conjunction with a scale, which measures the weight of the object, and then sends a signal to the digital weight indicator for display.

Digital weight indicators can have a variety of features, such as the ability to store and recall weight data, perform mathematical calculations, and communicate with other devices or systems. They are commonly used in industrial and commercial settings, such as warehouses, manufacturing plants, and shipping facilities, to accurately weigh and monitor inventory, products, and materials.

A digital weight indicator also provides an output for connecting to other devices like computers, printers or remote weight displays.

The output signal is typically RS232 or Ethernet. In order to connect your scale to your computer, you must have a digital weight indicator with a RS232 or Ethernet output.

This is an example of a digital weight indicator:



9.4.2 Connecting your scale to a computer

If you want to acquire a scale weight directly from your scale (your Truck Scale for example), your scale must be connected to a digital weight indicator and the digital weight indicator must be connected to your computer.

Connecting the digital weight indicator to a serial port on your computer is the most common way to connect your scale to your computer.

Other connection methods include a using a direct Ethernet connection from your digital weight indicator to a router or network switch or using an Ethernet serial port server .

Of course once your scale is connected to your computer you will need software to read the data from the digital weight indicator.

Configuring the digital weight indicator

Your digital weight indicator will look something like this:



Your indicator must be capable and configured to send weight data continuously (stream mode) or on request (demand mode).

Stream mode is the preferred mode and easiest to debug.

While your indicator may be capable of stream or demand mode, that doesn't mean that it either of those modes have been enabled. You may need to have a service technician configure your indicator to enable it to send data in stream or demand mode.

Your indicator **should not** be configured so that the scale operator has to manually cause the indicator to send data (e.g. by pressing the Print key on the indicator front panel).

If you are connecting a bench scale or a laboratory balance the digital weight indicator and scale are usually a self-contained unit.

Serial port connection

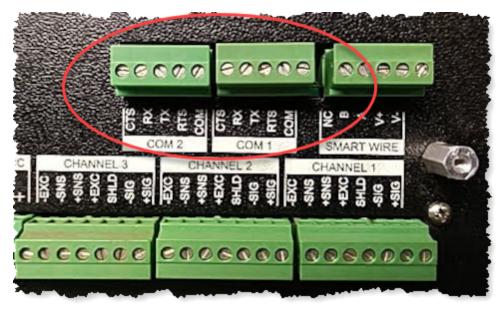
The RS232 serial port remains the most common way to connect your digital weight indicator to your computer.

- 1. The digital weight indicator must have an RS232 serial port that is compatible with the PC you are using. If it does not:
 - Make any necessary modifications required to add a serial port to your existing digital weight indicator.
 - o Replace your digital weight indicator indicator with one that has an RS232 serial port.

2. The interface cable that connects the indicator to the computer is normally custom made and installed by your scale supplier or the service technician that maintains your scale.

If your scale indicator has never been connected to a PC, contact the service provider that maintains your scale and ask them to have an interface cable made and installed.

More often than not, the end that connects to the digital weight indicator is hardwired to a terminal block within the digital weight indicator. In the example below, the digital weight indicator has 2 serial ports labeled COM1 and COM2.



The end of the cable that connects to the computer should have a 9-position socket connector.



9-position socket connector

Using the example and assuming the digital weight indicator transmitting data continuously, the terminal marked TX would be connected to pin 2 on the 9-position connector and the terminal labeled COM would be connected to pin 5.

If the indicator can only transmit data on request, the terminal labeled RX needs to be connected to pin 3.

3. Last but not least, your PC will need RS232 serial port. The typical PC serial port is a 9-position pin connector socket connector.



9-position pin connector

If you purchase an off the shelf desktop, laptop or notebook computer, there is very little chance that it will have a serial port that is accessible. You will need to purchase a USB-Serial adapter or serial port server.

The simplest choice is a USB-Serial adapter. Startech has an exceptional selection of USB-Serial adapters and we recommend the ICUSB232PRO adapter.



USB-Serial Adapter

Another alternative is a Ethernet-based serial port server. If the digital weight indicator is located more than 15 feet from the computer, the serial port server is a great choice. If you need to connect any more than 2 scales to your computer a serial port server is also an excellent choice.



Ethernet Serial Server

If you are having a PC custom built for you, ask the builder to install a serial port.

If you are unsure about any of the items listed above, contact us.

Connect using Ethernet

It is becoming more common digital weight indicators and electronic bench/platform/lab scales to support Ethernet.

If you are using Ethernet (either TCP or UDP), we will assume the indicator has an RJ45 connector and you can use generic off the shelf CAT5 or CAT6 cabling. Select the cable that is appropriate for your network hardware, connect one end to the indicator and one end to the switch or router and you're done.

If you must connect the indicator directly to your computer you may need a crossover cable or crossover adapter.

IP address and port number configuration

The critical part of the Ethernet configuration is assigning the indicator an IP address and port number. Then you need to make sure the indicator is on the same IP network as the PC and that the port number is available or your software will be unable to make a connection to the indicator.

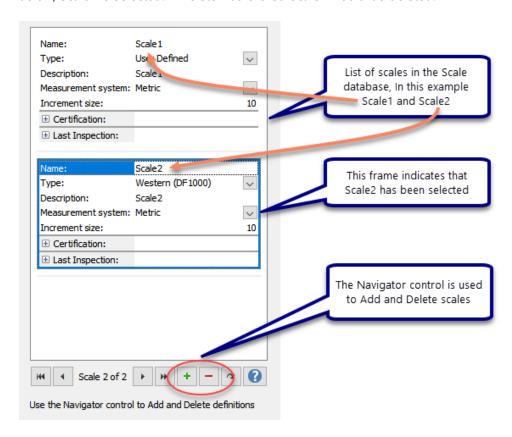
You should always assign a static IP address to the indicator making sure it's valid for the network your PC is connected to and that it's not in the range that may be used by your networks DHCP server. Don't allow the indicator to be assigned an IP address by DHCP.

9.4.3 Adding and Deleting a Scale

The Navigator control is used to navigate, add and delete records from the Scale database.

To add a new Scale, click the (Add) button on the Navigator control. A unique Scale Name will be generated automatically. You change the Name or leave it as is.

To delete and existing Scale, select the Scale and click the [(Delete) button. In the image below, Scale2 is selected. If Delete was clicked Scale2 would be deleted.



General properties of a Scale definition

Name

A unique identifier. This value is generated automatically when you add a new Scale and it is unique. The Name property can be changed but it must be unique.

Type

The Type property is used to set scale Port, Data Packet and Status Conditions to default values for well known scale indicator types.

Description

Any description suitable for the scale. The Description property is used as the display caption (Optional).

Measurement system

There are two choices: Metric or Imperial.

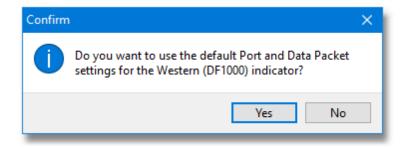
Increment size

Scale increment or graduation size.

What is the purpose of the Type property?

The value of Type property is used to set the Port, Data Packet and Status Condition properties to match the **default settings** for some well known digital weight indicators. Selecting the correct Scale Type is the quickest way to configure the Port, Data Packet and Status Conditions properties correctly.

When you change the Type property you will be asked to confirm that you want to use the default settings for the Type you selected:



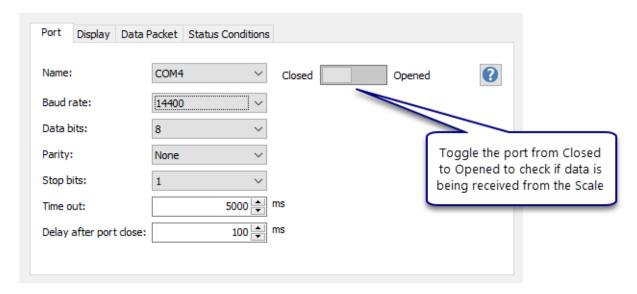
The following predefined Scale Types are available:

- AD-432x
- Analogic
- Astec
- Cardinal
- Condec
- CSDI-10x
- Custom
- GSE
- IQplus
- Toledo
- Weigh-tronix
- Western (DF1000)
- Western (DF2000)
- Western (DF2500 Mode 6)
- IQplus (Command)
- User Defined

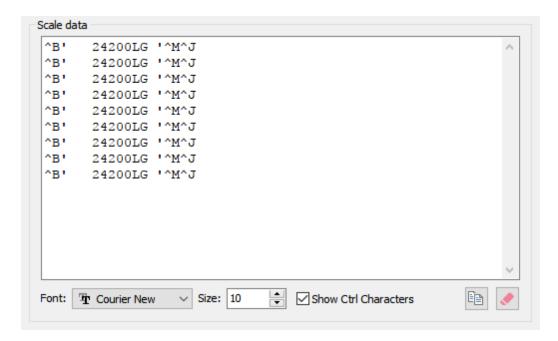
9.4.4 Scale data

The Scale data control displays raw data received from the scale. It is a great way to determine if the digital weight indicator has been connected properly and that it is sending data. No processing of the data take place prior to it appearing in the Scale data control.

The Closed/Opened toggle switch controls whether or not data appears in the Scale data control.



The data in the image below is from an IQplus 350:



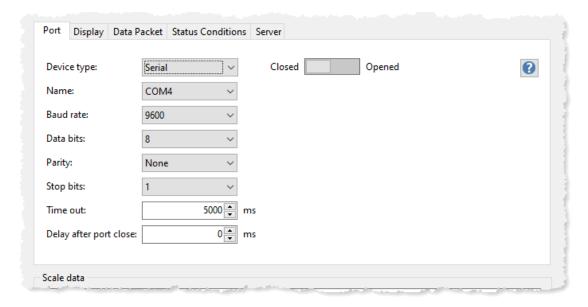
9.4.5 Backing up Scale settings

Using Windows Explorer, make a copy of the scale_settings.sqlite file. It is located in the following folder:

C:\Users\Public\Documents\CanScale\Dispatch 3.2

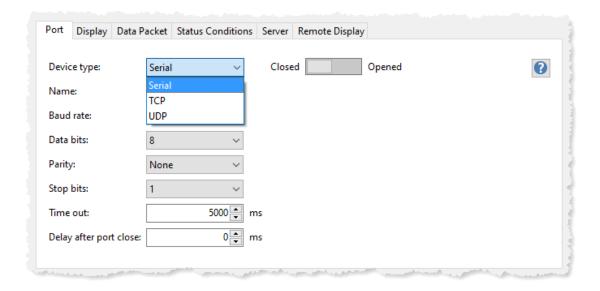
9.4.6 Port

The Port tab is used to configure the device settings so that your computer can communicate with your digital weight indicator.



9.4.6.1 **Device type**

Serial and IP (Internet Protocol - TCP and UDP) communication between the digital weight indicator and the PC are supported. The default Device type is Serial.



Sharing a serial port

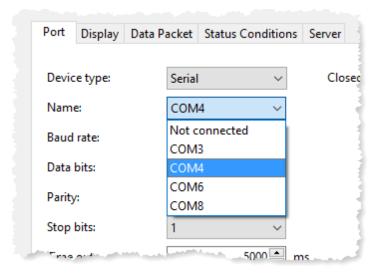
There are software solutions that allow you to share a single serial port between applications.

https://www.fabulatech.com/serial-port-splitter.html

9.4.6.2 Configuring a Serial Port

Step 1 - Select a port

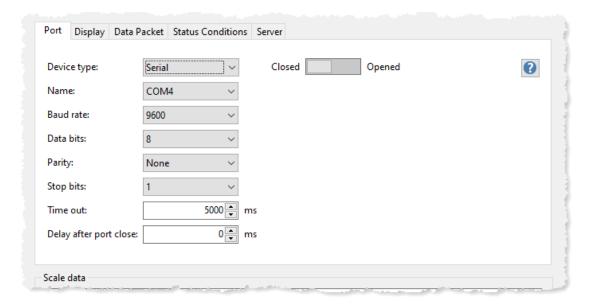
The first step is to select the serial port that you have connected the digital weight indicator to using the Name property. The drop down list will give you the option of selecting *Not connected* followed by a list of all serial ports that have been detected.



If the only item in the list is *Not connected*, there are no serial ports available on your PC. You can confirm this using Windows Device Manager.

Step 2 - Set the communication properties

The second step is to set communication properties: Baud rate, Data bits, Parity and Stop bits. These settings must match the settings on the digital weight indicator *exactly* or the computer and digital weight indicator will not communicate correctly.



Ti me ou t	This is an arbitrary amount that should not be set to less than twice the output rate of the digital weight indicator. The default is 5000ms or 5 seconds. If data are not received with in that time the display will be cleared.
De lay aft er po rt clo se	This parameter is useful in making sure that slow serial port hardware not opened and closed too quickly in succession which has been known to cause errors.

Step 3 - Open the port

Once the port properties have been set (particularly the Port Name), we can test to if we are receiving any data from the digital weight indicator by toggling the Closed/Open switch to Open. If all goes well and the digital weight indicator is transmitting data something will appear in the Scale data control.

```
^I^X'r'^B
^L^H^X^L'll'^^
^I^X'r'^B^L^H^X^L'l'
^^
^I^X'r'^B^L^H^X^L'l'
^^
^I^X'r'^B
^L^H^X^L'l^B
^L^H^X^L'l'^_
```

What appears in the image above may look like nonsense **but** it tell us two things:

- We have chosen the correct port
- The digital weight indicator is sending data
- One or more of the port properties are incorrect

Not bad - if we saw nothing in the Scale data control that would be a real problem.

Step 4 - Correcting the communication properties

So, what do we do now? The first setting to try changing is the Baud rate setting. Once we get the Baud rate setting correct we are likely done. In the example above the Baud rate was set 14400. Most indicators will transmit data at 9600 baud or less so if you are experimenting try values at or below 9600 first:

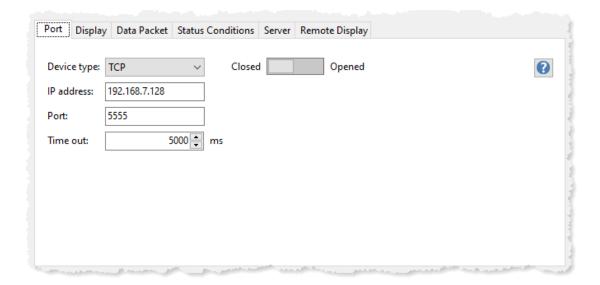
```
^L^H^X^L'!'^^
^I^X'r'^B^L^H^X^L'!'
^^
^I^X'r'^B
^L^H^X^L'!'^^
^I^X'r'^C^L^H^X^L'!'
^0
^B'F'^N
^B' 15460KG '^M
^B' 15450KG '^M
^B' 15450KG '^M
```

Perfect. The last 3 lines are legible and that's exactly what we want to see. Now we know the data packet begins with ^B, the scale weight is 15450 and the data packet ends with ^M.

Now we can go the the data packet tab and set up the data packet.

9.4.6.3 Configuring TCP

To connect to a an TCP enabled digital weight indicator, simply set the IP address and Port properties to the address of the device you want to connect to.

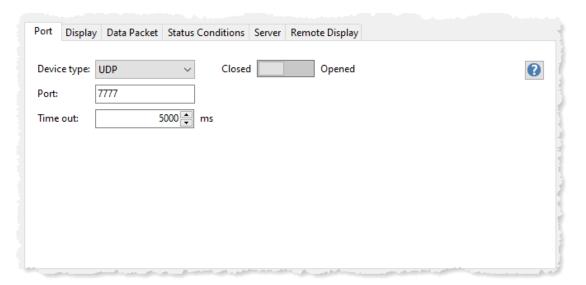


Time out

This is an arbitrary amount that should not be set to less than twice the output rate of the digital weight indicator. The default is 5000ms or 5 seconds. If data are not received with in that time the display will be cleared.

9.4.6.4 Configuring UDP

To listen to a an UDP enabled device, the Port property must be the same port number that the sending device is using.



Time out

This is an arbitrary amount that should not be set to less than twice the output rate of the digital weight indicator. The default is 5000ms or 5 seconds. If data are not received with in that time the display will be cleared.

9.4.6.5 Serial port properties

Here is a very simple explanation of each of the Serial port properties including an external link to a more detailed technical explanation.

Name

The name of the serial port device (also known as a COM port) that your digital weight indicator is connected to.

The drop down list contains **Not connected** and a list of the names of a the serial ports that have been detected.

You can set the Port name property to Not connected to temporarily stop Dispatch from communicating with a digital weight indicator without deleting the Scale from the database.

Baud rate

This property must be set to match the baud rate setting of your digital weight indicator.

Data bits

This property must be set to match the data bits setting of your digital weight indicator.

Parity

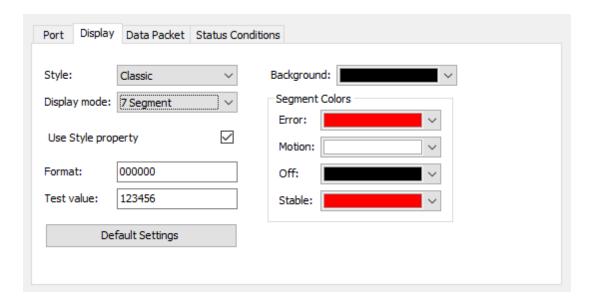
This property must be set to match the parity setting of your digital weight indicator.

Stop bits

This property must be set to match the stop bits setting of your digital weight indicator.

9.4.7 Display

The Display tab contains a number of controls that allow you to customize the appearance of the Scale Display.



Given the settings above, the Scale Display will appear like this:



9.4.7.1 Style

You can choose from on any of 22 available display styles. Here are a some examples:

Disco



IceColdZone



Retro



If you don not wish to use one of the available styles, uncheck the Use Style property control and specify you own color combinations.

9.4.7.2 Display mode

The Display mode property controls the appearance of individual characters within the display.

7 Segment



Each character display block (section) consists of seven bar-shaped segments.

14 Segment



Each character display block (section) consists of fourteen bar-shaped segments.

5 x 8 Matrix (Dots)



Each character display block (section) consists of 40 dots forming the rectangular matrix.

5 x 8 Matrix (Squares)



Each character display block (section) consists of 40 square elements forming the rectangular matrix.

8 x 14 Matrix (Dots)



Each character display section (matrix) consists of 112 dots forming the rectangular matrix.

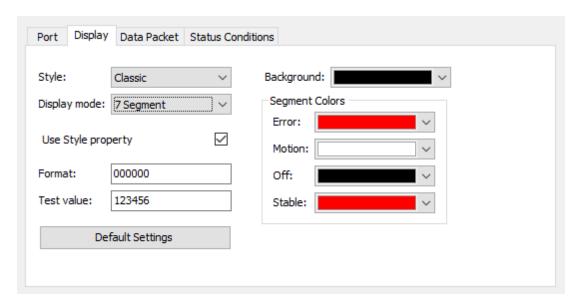
8 x 14 Matrix (Squares)



Each character display section (matrix) consists of 112 square elements forming the rectangular matrix.

9.4.7.3 Use Style property

Use Style property determines whether the Style property is used or if it will be overridden by the Background and Segment Color properties.



When Use Style property is checked, the Style property determines the appearance of the Display control. For example, this is the Classic Style:



When Use Style property is unchecked, the Background and Segment Color properties determine the appearance of the Display control.



9.4.7.4 Format

The Format property defines the number of characters in the display. Here are some examples of what will be displayed for a given Format and Test value.

Example 1

Format: <Empty> Test value: 123456



If the Format property is blank, the display will be adjusted automatically to accommodate exactly the number of characters in the value being displayed

Example 2

Format: 000 Test value: 123



3 characters

Example 3

Format: 00000 Test value: 123.5

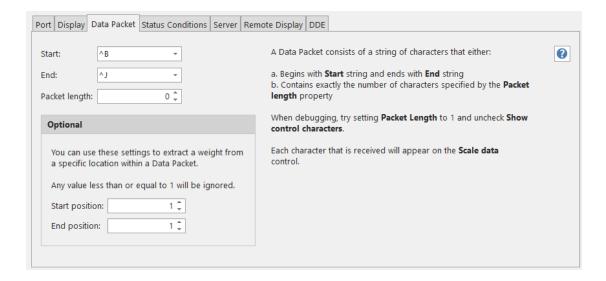


5 characters with a leading blank character and a decimal point

9.4.8 Data Packet

A Data Packet consists of a string of characters transmitted by a digital weight indicator. The Data Packet either begins with Start string and ends with End string OR contains exactly the

number of characters specified by the Packet length property. The current value displayed by the digital weight indicator is also contained within the Data Packet.



Start

The characters the indicate the start of a Data Packet.

End

The characters the indicate the end of a Data Packet.

Packet length

The number of characters in the data packet including (if specified) the Start and End characters (Optional)

When Packet length is greater than 0, the Start and End character string properties are ignored.

When debugging, try setting Packet Length to 1 and uncheck Show Ctrl Characters. Each character that is received will appear on the Scale data control.

Start position

Start position identifies where the weight starts within a Data Packet.

End position

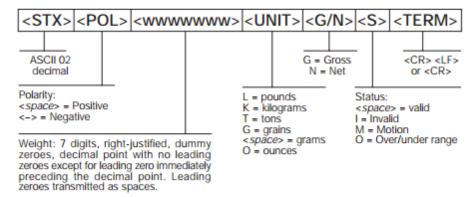
End position identifies where the weight ends within a Data Packet.

9.4.8.1 Example Scale data packet

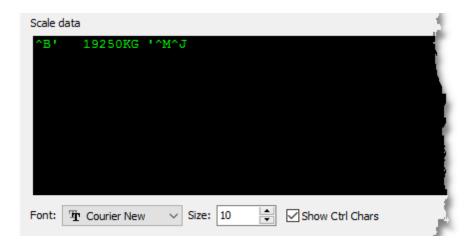
The following example discusses the data packet transmitted by the IQplus 350 digital weight indicator. This format is common to many IQ series indicators. The IQplus 350 installation manual (section 7.3) clearly describes the data packet:

7.3 Continuous Output (Stream) Format

Figure 7-1 shows the continuous output format sent to the IQ plus 350 EDP or printer port when the STREAM parameter (SERIAL menu) is set to either EDP or PRN.



Here is the data packet as seen in the Scale settings panel when the port is in the Opened state:

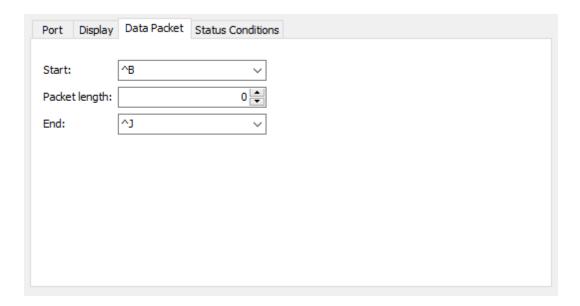


ASCII control characters are shown in Caret notation (e.g. ^B).

From this example, we can determine:

- The start character is ^B
- The end character is ^J

The Start and End values can be entered as decimal or Caret values when entered into the Data Packet property editors. Using Caret notation, here is how the Data Packet properties should be set for the IQplus 350 data packet:



The Packet length property set to 0 it is ignored.

Here is an alternate representation of the data packet (on the line beginning with 00000000) showing the position of each character in decimal and value of each character in hexadecimal:

```
Offset(d) 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 000000000 02 20 20 31 39 32 35 30 4B 47 20 0D 0A . 19250KG ..
```

From this example, we can determine:

- Each data packet is exactly 14 characters in length (characters 0-13).
- The start character is 02 (^B or #2) also known as STX or Start Of Text
- The end character is OA (^J or #10) also known as LF or Line Feed

The alternate representation of the data packet was produced by HxD - Freeware Hex Editor.

9.4.8.2 Using Start and End position

The Start and End properties are used to extract the weight from from a precise location within a Data Packet.

A good example of when the Start and End position properties are required is when trying to connect to a Mettler-Toledo indicator.

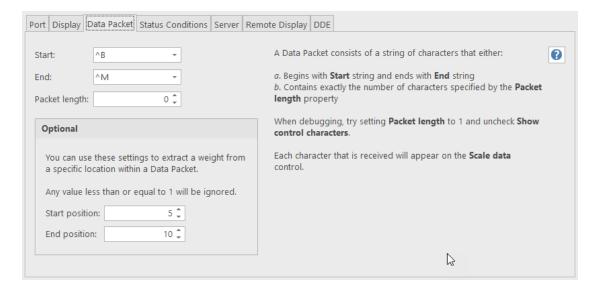
Mettler-Tolder (MT) indicators transmit the Indicated Weight (Gross or Net) and Tare Weight as part of their data packet. Dispatch is only interested in reading the Indicated Weight. For the MT Data Packet Dispatch needs to know exactly where the weight starts and stops which allows it to extract the Indicated Weight value from the Data Packet.



Here is an example of the data packet sent by an MT indicator (Indicated Weight is highlighted):

```
B.15
        виот вививию. М
`B'i2
        00010000000' ^M
`B'i2
        00010000000'^H
        00010000000'^M
`B'i2
        00010000000'^M
`B'i2
        00010000000' ^M
`B'i2
^B'i2
        <mark>00010</mark>0000000'^M
^B'i2
        <mark>00010</mark>0000000'^M
B'i2
        000100000000'^M
```

Here is how to configure the Data Packet to extract the Indicated Weight:



9.4.9 Status conditions

9.4.9.1 Status Conditions

The Status Conditions table contains information about conditions that can be detected by looking for specific characters within the scale data packet.

Status Conditions that are a not defined are ignored.



There are a number of predefined conditions that can be selected from the Description drop down list.

Motion

If the Motion string is detected in the data packet weighing is inhibited.

Negative

If the Negative string is detected in the data packet the scale weight is a negative value.

Overrange

If the Overrage string is detected in the data packet weighing is inhibited.

Units

If the Units string is **not** detected in the data packet weighing is inhibited.

9.4.9.2 Scale commands

Commands can be sent to a digital weight indicator to control certain aspects of it's operation. There are 5 operations that are supported.

CmdGrossNet

Toggle between Gross and Net (Gross - Tare) mode.

CmdRead

Request scale weight data. If this command is available it will be transmitted to the digital weight indicator every 500ms.

CmdTare

Acquire Tare weight.

CmdUnits

Toggle display units.

CmdZero

Set the digital weight indicator to zero.

9.4.9.3 Example Scale commands

The following example discusses how to send command strings to control the IQplus 350 digital weight indicator. This command string format is common to most IQ series indicators. The IQplus 350 installation manual (section 5.0) clearly describes the commands:

5.0 EDP Commands

The IQ plus 350 indicator can be controlled by a personal computer or remote keyboard connected to the indicator EDP port. Control is provided by a set of EDP commands that can simulate front panel key press functions, display and change setup parameters, and perform reporting functions. The EDP port provides the capability to print configuration data or to save that data to an attached personal computer. This section describes the EDP command set and procedures for saving and transferring data using the EDP port.

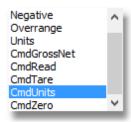
Command	Function
KZERO	Press the ZERO key
KGROSSNET	Press the GROSS/NET key
KGROSS	Go to gross mode (pseudo key)
KNET	Go to net mode (pseudo key)
KTARE	Press the TARE key
KUNITS	Press the UNITS key
KPRIM	Go to primary units (pseudo key)

Adding up a command string

Command strings are configured using the Status Conditions property editor. To add a command string click the + on the Status Conditions property editor. The new command will be inserted as a new row at the top of the grid control.



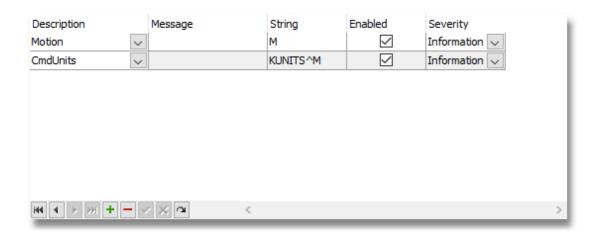
From the Description drop down control, select a command. Is this example will choose the command CmdUnits which is used to toggle the scale units.



Enter the command string in the String property. In this example the command string is KUNITS. In a round about way, section 5.1.1 of the IQplus 350 manual tells you that command strings must include the ENTER key. The ENTER key is represented by the carriage return control code (^M or #13) or the command string will be ignored. The complete command string is KUNITS^M or KUNITS#13.



Click the check to save the command.



9.4.10 Server

Dispatch has a built-in HTTP Server and a UDP Client that can be used to share a physical scale connection and scale weight over a network connection.



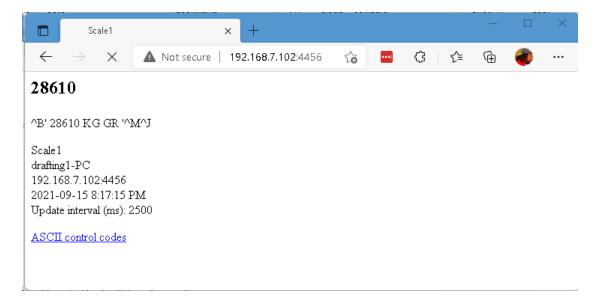
9.4.10.1 HTTP Server

To enable HTTP Server, set the Port property to an open TCP port. Set the Port property to 0 to disable the HTTP Server.

Update interval controls how often the page will be refreshed.



Here's an example of the HTTP Server page:



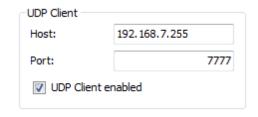
Here is the page source code for the example (note the highlighted section):

```
<html>
<head>
<title>Scale1</title>
<script type="text/JavaScript">
<!--
function timedRefresh(timeoutPeriod) {
setTimeout("location.reload(true);",timeoutPeriod);
-->
</script>
</head>
<body onload="JavaScript:timedRefresh(2500);">
28610
^B'
     28610 KG GR '^M^J
Scale1
drafting1-PC
192.168.7.102:4456
2021-09-15 7:14:25 PM
Update interval (ms):   2500
<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ASCII" target=" blank">ASCII control codes
a>
```

```
</body>
```

9.4.10.2 UDP Client

Typically the UDP Client will be used to broadcast a scale weight over a network. The UDP Client can be used to allow multiple Dispatch clients to access the data from one or more digital weight indicators without requiring a physical connection to the digital weight indicator.



9.4.11 Remote Display

9.4.12 Troubleshooting

9.4.12.1 Serial port already open

This is a common and essentially unavoidable situation that occurs when connecting a digital weight indicator to the serial port on a PC running Windows.

So what is happening? It's rather simple: when the PC starts Windows detects the data from the scale and assumes it serial mouse. Windows then loads a driver that opens the port which makes the port unavailable to other applications. The solution is rather simple as well: disable the serial mouse.

Disabling the serial mouse

To avoid this problem the serial mouse must be disabled using the Windows Device Manager. To open Device Manager, start Dispatch, click the Settings tile, select System and then click the Device Manager push button.

Locate the group labeled Mice and Other Pointing Devices. Click the + to expand the group. Position the mouse cursor over the item labeled Microsoft Serial or Ball-point mouse and right-click. When the pop-up menu appears, select Disable.

External references

Here are a number of external links describing the issue and with similar solutions. Our apologies if any of the links become unavailable because of changes:

https://www.taltech.com/support/entry/windows_2000_nt_serial_mice_and_missing_com_port http://stackoverflow.com/questions/9226082/device-misdetected-as-serial-mouse http://www.realgeek.com/forums/serial-port-locks-when-windows-boots-181883.html http://www.taiwanscale.com/T-News/en/0908/scale-e.html#20

http://forum.arduino.cc/index.php?topic=273241.5;wap2

Sharing a serial port

Anothger possibility is that you have more than one application that needs access to the same serial port. If you have more than one application the need access to a single serial port, there are software solutions that allow you to share access to a single serial port.

https://www.fabulatech.com/serial-port-splitter.html

9.4.12.2 Mouse cursor jumps around the screen

Once you have connected your digital weight indicator to you PC, the next time you re-boot you may notice the mouse cursor moving around randomly on the Windows desktop. This occurs because Windows has detected the data being sent by your digital weight indicator and has made the assumption that the data are coming from a serial mouse.

What to do?

If you can easily disconnect the power from the digital weight indicator (e.g. unplug it from the wall) then disconnect the power.

If you can't, disconnect the digital weight indicator from the USB adapter, serial port server or PC.

If you are using a USB adapter **DO NOT Disconnect the adapter**. Disconnect the digital weight indicator from the adapter - that's it.

If you are using a serial port server, disconnect the scale from the serial port server device.

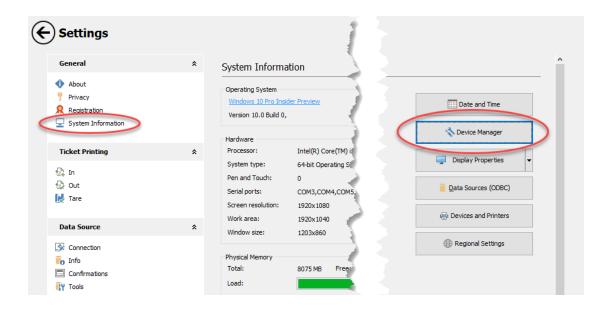
If you are connected to a serial port on the PC, disconnect the digital weight indicator from the port.

Finally, disable the serial mouse.

9.4.12.3 Locating a serial port in Windows

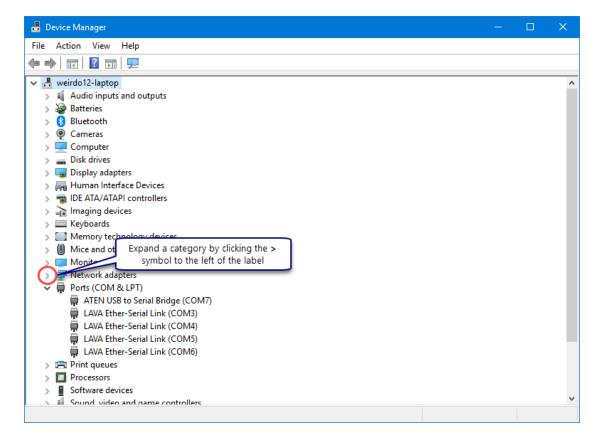
If having trouble locating a serial port, the Windows Device Manager can be used to confirm which serial ports Windows knows that you have installed and whether or not they are working correctly.

To open Device Manager, click the Settings tile and select System Information from the General category. Then click the button labeled Device Manager.



The Windows Device Manager

Device Manager contains a list of Device categories listed alphabetically. To see a list of the serial ports that have been installed, expand the Ports category by clicking > symbol located to the left of the Ports label. In the example below, you can see that 5 serial ports have been installed (again, listed alphabetically) and are operating correctly.

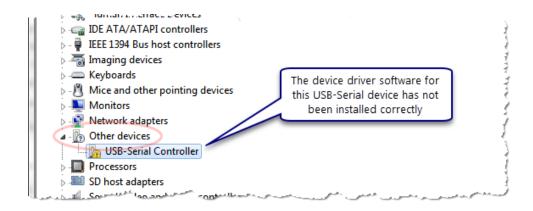


9.4.12.4 USB-Serial adapter cannot be found

If you have plugged your USB-Serial adapter into your PC and you cannot locate it in the list of ports when you try to configure your scale, it's very likely that the correct Device Driver has not been installed.

USB-Serial adapters require special software called a Device Driver to enable them to operate correctly. In general, the Device Driver for one brands adapter will not work with another brands adapter and Windows does not install Device Driver software for this type of device.

To determine if that is indeed a problem, open the Windows Device Manager to see if you see something similar to the image below:



If you encounter problem, you will need to determine the manufacturer of your device. Then using the manufacturers support website, locate, download and install the Device Driver software. Unfortunately, many adapters have no markings which make determining the manufacturer next to impossible.

Another alternative is to simply replace the adapter. We suggest looking for devices made by Belkin (F5U409), Keyspan (USA-19HS), Digi (Edgeport/1), StarTech or TRENDnet (TU-S9) paying close attention that the device is clearly marked. With a device that is clearly marked, next time you try to use the device with a new computer, you will be able to locate the Device Driver software with ease.

9.4.13 Copying the Scale settings database

If you'd like to make a backup copy of your Scale settings database, make a copy of the following file:

C:\Users\Public\Documents\CanScale\Dispatch 3.2\scale-settings.sqlite

You can make a copy of scale-settings.sqlite to backup Scale settings should you need to restore them after a computer failure.

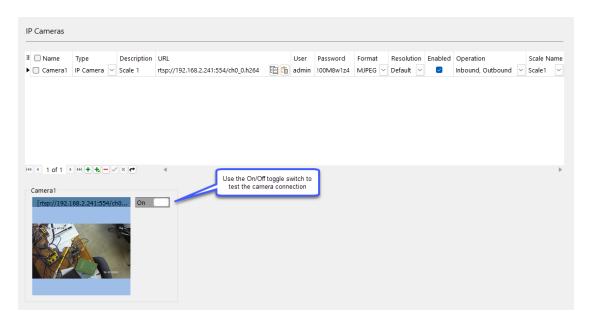
Of course, you can also copy scale-settings.sqlite from one computer to another computer running Dispatch to duplicate Scale settings.

9.5 Devices

9.5.1 IP Camera

To access IP Camera settings, click the IP Camera item located in the Devices group.

There is no limit to the number of camera configurations that you can create.



Dispatch 3.2 supports IP cameras from the following manufacturers:

ACTi, ArcVision, AVIOSYS, Axis, Beward, D-Link, Foscam, Genius, Panasonic, Planet, Samsung, Smartec, TRENDnet, VIVOTEC

Many other manufacturers produce clones of the camera manufacturers listed in this list, or they use the same protocol. They are also supported by Dispatch 3.2.

TRENDnet

www.trendnet.com/camerautility

iSpy Camera connection database

iSpy provides a free, ad supported utility to help you create the URL property value for pretty much any camera. To make use of the utility, you will need to know the IP address, username and password for your camera.

https://www.ispyconnect.com/cameras

10 Supported database systems

We believe that Dispatch 3.2 supports the widest array of database systems of any Truck Scale Ticketing Software.

You can choose the solution that works best for you: stand alone database, local database server or database server in the cloud.

All database systems are supported 'out of the box'. In addition, we include all the of source code that is required to allow you to make any customizations that you may require for your database of choice.

Dispatch 3.2 supports the following database systems:

- SAP SQL Anywhere
- Microsoft SQL Server
- Microsoft SQL Server on Azure
- MySQL and MariaDB
- PostgreSQL
- PostgreSQL on Azure
- SQLite

As of July 20, 2021, SQLite is the default database used by Dispatch.

Prior this date, SQL Anywhere (formerly Watcom SQL) was the default database for all of our database centric products beginning in 1992!

10.1 SAP SQL Anywhere

SAP SQL Anywhere is a proprietary relational database management system (RDBMS) product from SAP.

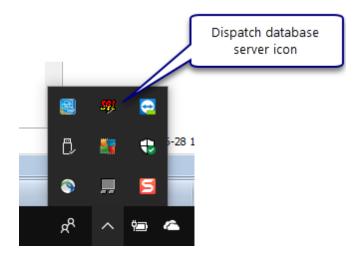
SAP SQL Anywhere is a high performing and embeddable relational database-management system (RDBMS) that scales from thousands of users in server environments down to desktop and mobile applications used in widely deployed, zero-administration environments.

Prior to it's acquisition by Powersoft which subsequently merged with Sybase, the product was know as Watcom SQL. Watcom SQL was developed by Watcom International from Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

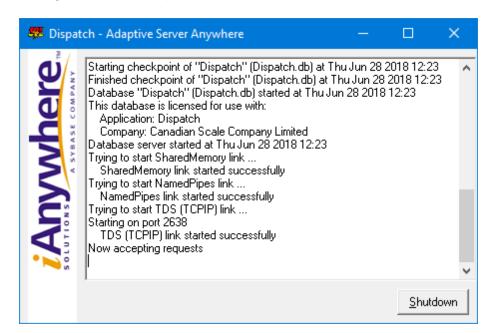
10.1.1 SQL Anywhere Personal server

Many installations use the SQL Anywhere Personal database server. The Personal server runs on the same computer as the Dispatch application. The Personal database server not accessible to other computers on the network.

When the Personal database server is running it can be accessed through the hidden icon area of the Windows task bar.

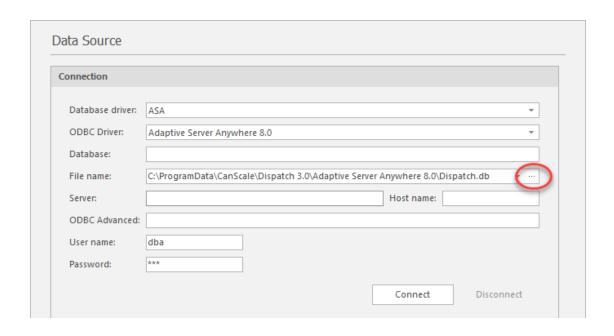


Clicking on the icon will open the database status window shown below.



10.1.2 Connection properties

SQL Anywhere is the default database used by Dispatch. In most cases, there will be no reason to make any changes to the default Data Source connection properties however Dispatch does provide complete control over all aspects of the connection properties.



Database driver

Database driver must be set to ASA.

ODBC Driver

The default option is Adaptive Server Anywhere 8.0. If you would like to use any version of SQL Anywhere, you will need to contact us for support.

Database

This property is used when connecting to a Personal server that has already been started. For example, you may have set up the personal server to start as a Windows Service.

The File name, Server and Host name properties must be empty when connecting to a Personal server that has already been started.

This property must be empty when connecting to a Network server or a file.

File name

The location and name of a local database file. If the file does not exist it will be created by the database engine. The Database, Server and Host name properties must be empty when connecting to a file.

This property must be empty when connecting to a Network server or a Personal server that has already been started.

Server

The name of a Network server.

This property must be empty when connecting to a Personal server or a file.

Host name

The IP address or name of the computer that is running the Network server.

This property only applies when connecting to a Network server. This property is ignored when connecting to a Personal server or a file.

ODBC Advanced

Generally this property is not used and should be left empty. We may ask you to set this property to assist in debugging.

User name

A unique identifier for a user. The default User name is dba. Leaving the User name property empty will cause Dispatch to display the Database Login dialog when Dispatch starts.

Password

The password associate with the User name. The password for the default User name is sql. Leaving the Password property empty will cause Dispatch to display the Database Login dialog when Dispatch starts.

The password must be supplied for the user to be allowed to connect to the database. As you type the password, each character type is shown as an asterisk (*).

10.1.3 Running a server as a service

The SQL Anywhere personal or network database server that can be run as a service on Windows computer.

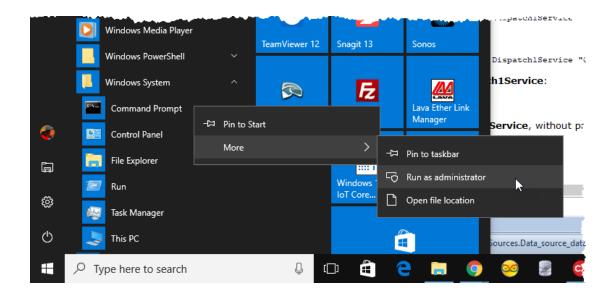
Advantages of services

Running the database server as a Windows service enables it to run without having to log on to the computer. This is especially useful when the database server is going to be accessed by multiple clients on a network.

Creating a service

A command line utility, dbsvc, is provided to simplify the creation of services. You must be a member of the Administrators group on the machine when you run dbsvc to create a database service.

To open the Command Prompt utility, click Start and scroll down to the Windows System group. Click Windows System and then right-click Command Prompt. Click More and the Run as administrator.



Examples

The following examples are applicable to Windows 10 (database files are located in ProgramData folder). You can copy and paste the examples into Command Prompt.

The examples all create a service named Dispatch1Service that start a database server name Dispatch1_Server (the -n option names the database server).

Personal server

Create a personal server service named **Dispatch1Service** which starts the specified engine with the specified parameters. The engine runs as the LocalSystem user:

32-bit Windows

dbsvc -as -i -s auto -w Dispatch1Service "C:\Program Files\Sybase\SQL Anywhere 8\win32 \dbeng8.exe" -n Dispatch1_Server -c 8m "C:\Users\Public\Documents\CanScale\Dispatch 3.2\Adaptive Server Anywhere 8.0\Dispatch.db"

64-bit Windows

dbsvc -as -i -s auto -w Dispatch1Service "C:\Program Files (x86)\Sybase\SQL Anywhere 8 \win32\dbeng8.exe" -n Dispatch1_Server -c 8m "C:\Users\Public\Documents\CanScale \Dispatch 3.2\Adaptive Server Anywhere 8.0\Dispatch.db"

Network server

Create a network server service named **Dispatch1Service**. The server runs under the local account, and starts automatically when the machine is booted:

32-bit Windows

dbsvc -as -i -s auto -t network -w Dispatch1Service "C:\Program Files\Sybase\SQL Anywhere 8\win32\dbsrv8.exe" -n Dispatch1_Server -x tcpip -c 8m "C:\Users\Public \Documents\CanScale\Dispatch 3.2\Adaptive Server Anywhere 8.0\Dispatch.db"

64-bit Windows

dbsvc -as -i -s auto -t network -w Dispatch1Service "C:\Program Files (x86)\Sybase\SQL Anywhere 8\win32\dbsrv8.exe" -n Dispatch1_Server -x tcpip -c 8m "C:\Users\Public \Documents\CanScale\Dispatch 3.2\Adaptive Server Anywhere 8.0\Dispatch.db"

Display service details

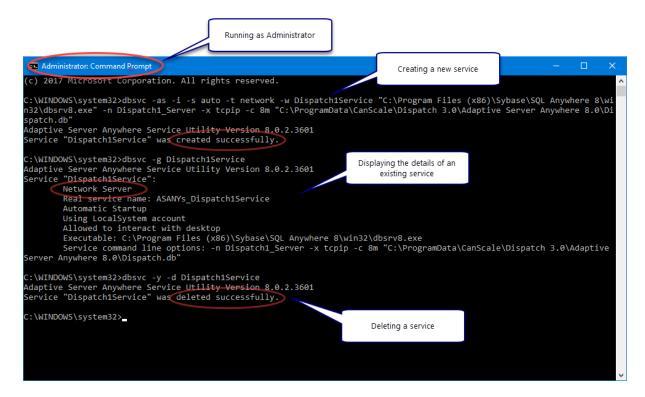
dbsvc -g Dispatch1Service

Delete a service

dbsvc -y -d Dispatch1Service

Example command output

Here's what you should see if you run the examples:



As illustrated in the example below, the Command Prompt utility must be run by an Administrator (Run as administrator) or the dbsvc utility will not work correctly.

```
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.16291.0]
(c) 2017 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\weirdo12>dbsvc -as -i -s auto -w Dispatch1Service "C:\Program Files (x86)\Sybase\SQL Anywhere 8\win32\dbeng8.ex e" -n Dispatch1 -c 8m "C:\ProgramData\CanScale\Dispatch 3.0\Adaptive Server Anywhere 8\Dispatch.db"

Adaptive Server Anywhere Service Utility Version 8.0.2.3601

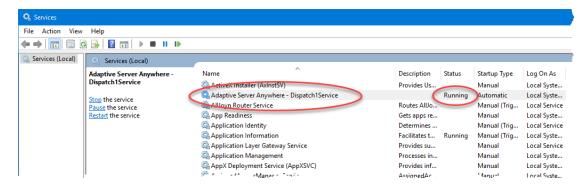
Access is denied.

There was an error opening the service manager.

C:\Users\weirdo12>
```

Is my service running?

Normally the service would be created to start automatically when Windows starts. To verify that your service is running correctly, reboot your computer (the service starts when Windows restarts). Now, open the Services desktop application (Start>Windows Administrative Tools>Services). The services names are sorted alphabetically so the database server service will be near the top and should be easy to locate.



Utilities

List all details about service **Dispatch1Service**:

dbsvc -g Dispatch1Service

Delete the service called **Dispatch1Service**, without prompting for confirmation:

dbsvc -y -d Dispatch1Service

Command syntax

```
dbsvc [ options ] <svc>
dbsvc [-q] [-y] -d <svc>
dbsvc [-q] -g <svc>
dbsvc [-q] -l
dbsvc [-q] [-y] <creation options> -w <svc> <details>
```

Exit codes are 0 (success) or non-zero (failure).

Service creation utility (dbsvc) options

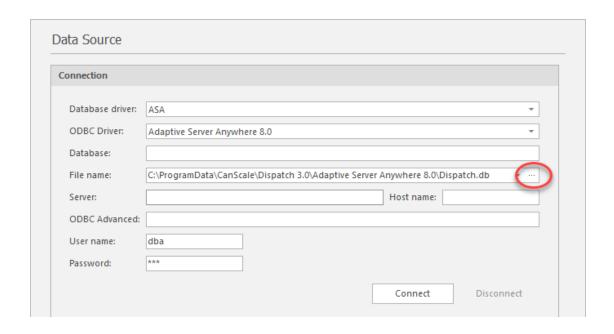
Option	Description		
Account name (-a)	All services run under a Windows account. If you run under an account you've created, you must name the account with the -a option and supply a password with the -p option.		
Use local system account (-as)	All services run under a Windows account. Using the -as option, the service will run under a Windows account. No password is required.		
Delete a service (-d)	Removes the server name from the list of services. If you supply -y, any service is deleted without confirmation.		
Allow service to interact with desktop (-i)	Displays an icon that you can double-click to display the server window.		
Get details of a service (-g)	Lists the definition of the service, not including the password.		
Allow service to interact with desktop (-i)	Displays an icon that you can double-click to display the server window.		
List all Adaptive Server Anywhere services (-l)	Lists the definition of the service, not including the password.		
Password for account (-p)	Use this option with the -a option to specify the password for the account the service runs under.		
Do not print banner (-q)	Suppress the informational banner. The -q option can be used with any of the -d, -g, -l, or -w options.		
Set group dependencies (-rg)	At least one service from each of the groups in the list must be started before the service being created is allowed to start.		
Startup option (-s)	Sets startup behavior for Adaptive Server Anywhere services. You can set startup behavior to Automatic, Manual, or Disabled.		
Type of service (-t type)	Specifies the executable to run for this service. You can choose from the following types:		

	Type Network	Description Adaptive Server Anywhere network database
		server (dbsrv8)
	Standalone	Adaptive Server Anywhere personal database server (dbeng8)
		Standalone. If creating a service, you for the appropriate executable along
Create service (-w)	Creates a new service, or overwrites one if one of the same name exists. If you supply -y, any existing service is overwritten without confirmation.	
	wish to use as a serv	full path to the executable that you rice, as the account under which the ay not have the appropriate SQL n its path.
Delete or overwrite service without confirmation (-y)		out the action without prompting for otion can be used with the -w or -d

10.1.4 Connection examples

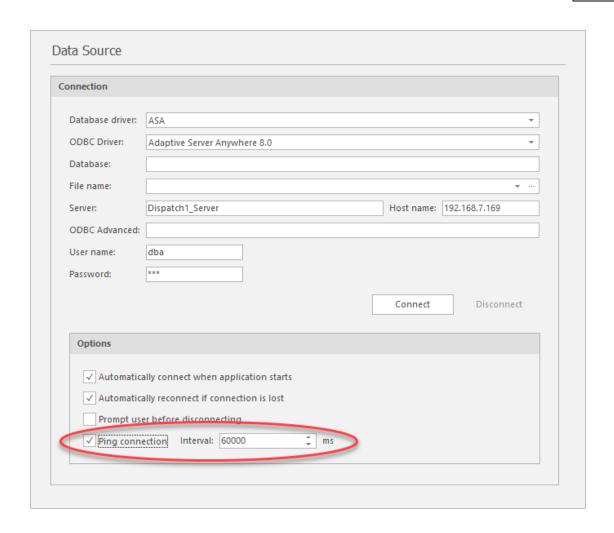
Connecting to a database file

Clicking on the ellipsis (...) to the right of the File name prompt will open an Open file dialog. Using the Open dialog you can select a database file. You can also type the file name at the prompt or choose from a list of recently used databases by clicking the drop down button.



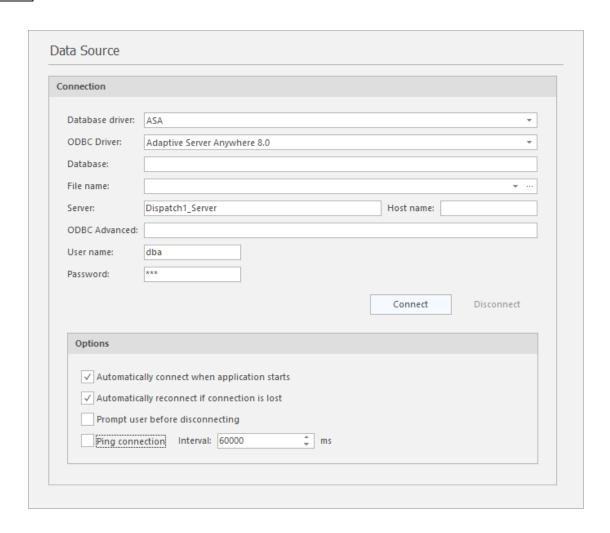
Connecting to a Network server

We suggest enabling the Ping connection feature to allow Dispatch to maintain a connection with the database server even while the application may be idle. This is especially useful in Unattending Weighing when the application may be idle for long periods.



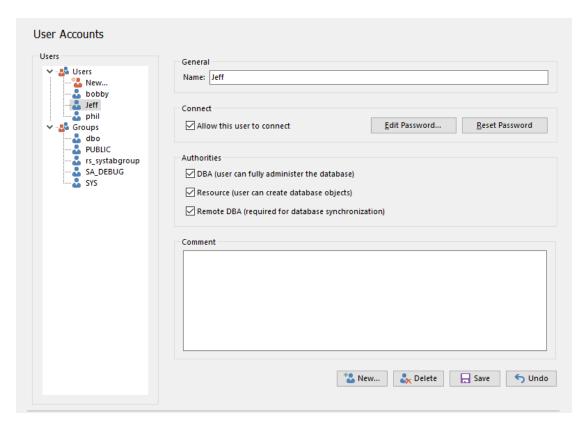
Connecting to a Personal server that is running

Connecting to a running Personal server is the least common type of connection. It is really only required when you run Dispatch and QuickBooks on the same computer. IN this case only the Server property is required.



10.1.5 User accounts

The default User name is dba and the default Password is sql. The User Accounts panel does not display the dba user as changing the password for that account could permanently disable access to the database.



10.1.6 Tools

10.1.6.1 Manual backup

Backups must be made while the Data Source is connected. Specify a folder to store the backup and click the Backup push button.

Backup will automatically create folders up to one level deep as required. In other words, given the following example, as long as C:\Users\canscale\Documents exists the Backup folder will be created.



Existing backups are over-written

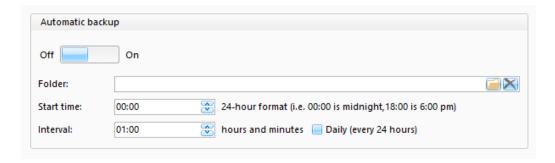
If a folder contains a previous backup, the previous backup will be over-written without prompting the user to confirm whether the back should be over-written.

Prompting users to backup

Dispatch will automatically ask a user to create a backup when a Data Source is disconnected. For example, when you Exit Dispatch, the user can be prompted to create a backup of the Data Source.

10.1.6.2 Automatic backup

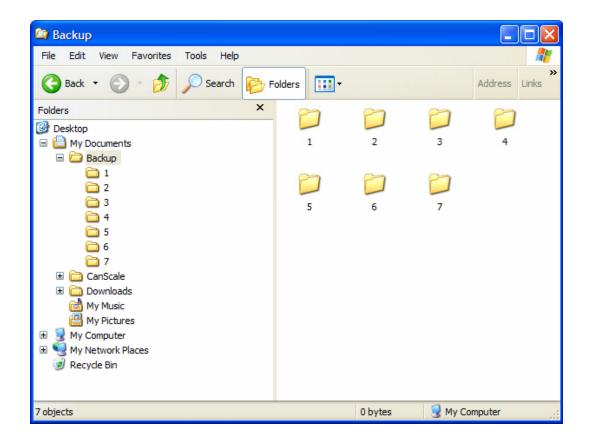
Dispatch can schedule periodic, automatic backups. Automatic backups can scheduled using the On/Off toggle switch.



Folder

Folder is the name of the base backup folder. Scheduled backups are made to a sub-folder of Folder according to the day of the week the backup is performed. Monday is represented by 1, Tuesday is 2, Wednesday is 3 and so on.

Given example property values shown in the image above, the database engine would create backups in a directory structure like the one below:



As with manual backups, if a folder contains a previous backup, the previous backup will be over-written without prompting the user.

Start time

Start time determines when the database backup will start. It is a value from 00:00 (midnight) to 23:59.

Interval

Interval determines how often a backup is performed. Interval is specified in hours and minutes. For example, the value 01:30 is 1 hour and 30 minutes or 90 minutes.

To schedule a backup for once per day beginning at Start time, check Daily.

Examples

If you would like to perform a backup once per day at 6pm (every 24 hours), set Start time to 18:00 and check Daily.

If you would like to perform a backup once per hour beginning at 30 minutes past the hour, set Start time to 00:30 and interval to 1:00.

If you would like help setting up a backup schedule, please contact us.

Default Backup Event code for SQL Anywhere

```
CREATE EVENT daily backup SCHEDULE START TIME '&start_time' EVERY &interval MINUTES
HANDLER
BEGIN
-- DOW returns a number from 1 to 7 representing the day of the week of a date, where
Sunday=1, Monday=2, and so on.
-- The DOW function is not affected by the value specified for the first day of week
database option.
-- For example, even if first_day_of_week is set to Monday, the DOW function returns a
2 for Monday.
IF DOW(CURRENT DATE) = 1 THEN
BEGIN
      MESSAGE 'Backing up to ', '&backup folder 1';
      BACKUP DATABASE DIRECTORY '&backup folder 1' TRANSACTION LOG RENAME;
END;
ELSEIF DOW(CURRENT DATE) = 2 THEN
BEGIN
      MESSAGE 'Backing up to ', '&backup folder 2';
      BACKUP DATABASE DIRECTORY '&backup folder 2' TRANSACTION LOG RENAME;
END:
ELSEIF DOW(CURRENT DATE) = 3 THEN
      MESSAGE 'Backing up to ', '&backup folder 3';
      BACKUP DATABASE DIRECTORY '&backup folder 3' TRANSACTION LOG RENAME;
END;
ELSEIF DOW(CURRENT DATE) = 4 THEN
BEGIN
      MESSAGE 'Backing up to ', '&backup_folder_4';
      BACKUP DATABASE DIRECTORY '&backup folder 4' TRANSACTION LOG RENAME;
END;
ELSEIF DOW(CURRENT DATE) = 5 THEN
BEGIN
      MESSAGE 'Backing up to ', '&backup folder 5';
      BACKUP DATABASE DIRECTORY '&backup folder 5' TRANSACTION LOG RENAME;
END:
ELSEIF DOW(CURRENT DATE) = 6 THEN
      MESSAGE 'Backing up to ', '&backup folder 6';
      BACKUP DATABASE DIRECTORY '&backup folder 6' TRANSACTION LOG RENAME;
END;
ELSEIF DOW(CURRENT DATE) = 7 THEN
BEGIN
      MESSAGE 'Backing up to ', '&backup folder 7';
      BACKUP DATABASE DIRECTORY '&backup folder 7' TRANSACTION LOG RENAME;
END:
END IF;
END;
```

10.1.6.3 Customizing the back up procedure

Backup is performed by executing the SQL BACKUP command contained in the files backup_database.sql and schedule_backup.sql. You can customize the backup procedure by modifying the commands contained in those files.

The contents of the backup_database.sql file that ships with Dispatch is as follows:

```
-- make a backup copy of a running database
-- this will rename the existing transaction log using the following format: YYMMDD[A-Z][A-Z].LOG
-- if multiple backups are performed on the same day - July 13, 2017 for example - the log files
-- will be named 170713AA.LOG, 170713AB.LOG, 170713AC.LOG and so on
-- MESSAGE 'Backup database file to ', '&1';
BACKUP DATABASE DIRECTORY '&1'
TRANSACTION LOG RENAME;
```

The '&1' refers to Folder property in the Manual backup settings.

The full syntax of the BACKUP command is as follows:

Syntax 1

```
BACKUP DATABASE
DIRECTORY backup-directory
[ WAIT BEFORE START ]
[ WAIT AFTER END ]
[ DBFILE ONLY ]
[ TRANSACTION LOG ONLY ]
[ TRANSACTION LOG RENAME [ MATCH ] ]
[ TRANSACTION LOG TRUNCATE ]
```

Syntax 2

```
BACKUP DATABASE TO archive-root [ ATTENDED { ON | OFF } ] [ WITH COMMENT comment string ]
```

Parameter	Description
-----------	-------------

Г	
backup- directory	The target location on disk for the backup files, relative to the server's current directory at startup. If the directory does not already exist, it is created. Specifying an empty string as a directory allows you to rename or truncate the log without making a copy of it first. The backslash (\) is an escape character in SQL strings, so each backslash must be doubled (e.g. 'C:\\My\\Backup'). You can use '&1' in place of a fixed directory location. See the examples below.
	iocation. See the examples below.
WAIT BEFORE START	This clause ensures that the backup copy of the database does not contain any information required for recovery. In particular, it ensures that the rollback log for each connection is empty. If a backup is carried out using this clause,
	you can start the backup copy of the database in read-only mode and validate it. By enabling validation of the backup database, the customer can avoid making an additional copy of the database.
WAIT AFTER END	This clause may be used if the transaction log is being renamed or truncated. It ensures that all transactions are completed before the log is renamed or truncated. If this clause is used, the backup must wait for other connections to commit or rollback any open transactions before finishing.
MATCH keyword	If you supply the MATCH keyword, the backup copy of the transaction log is given a name of the form YYMMDDnn.log. This enables the same statement to be executed several times without writing over old data.
archive-root	The file name or tape drive device name for the archive file.
	To back up to tape, you must specify the device name of the tape drive. For example, on Windows NT or NetWare, the first tape drive is \\.\tape0.

	The backslash (\) is an escape character in SQL strings, so each backslash must be doubled.
WITH COMMENT	Record a comment in the archive file and in the backup history file.
ATTENDED	The clause applies only when backing up to a tape device. ATTENDED ON (the default) indicates that someone is available to monitor the status of the tape drive and to place a new tape in the drive when needed. A message is sent to the application that issued the BACKUP statement if the tape drive requires intervention. The database server then waits for the drive to become ready. This may happen, for example, when a new tape is required. If ATTENDED OFF is specified and a new tape is required or the drive is not ready, no message is sent, and an error is given.

Each BACKUP operation, whether image or archive, updates a history file called backup.syb. This file is stored in the same directory as the database server executable.

Examples

Back up the current database and the transaction log to a file, renaming the existing transaction log. An image backup is created.

BACKUP DATABASE DIRECTORY 'd:\\temp\\backup' TRANSACTION LOG RENAME

The option to rename the transaction log is useful especially in replication environments, where the old transaction log is still required.

Back up the current database and transaction log to tape device:

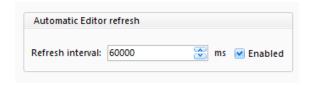
BACKUP DATABASE TO '\\\.\\tape0'

10.1.6.4 Automatic Editor refresh

When Automatic Editor refresh is enabled, the contents of a Editor will be updated periodically according to the Refresh interval setting. The Interval is a time value expressed in milliseconds (1/1000 of a second). For example, to Refresh every 60 seconds, Interval should be set to

60000.

This feature is suitable when connected to a network server where changes can be made to a database by multiple users.



Refresh will not occur if an Editor is Inserting or Editing a table.

10.2 Microsoft SQL Server

Dispatch 3.2 supports Microsoft SQL Server and Azure SQL databases.

https://www.microsoft.com/en-ca/sql-server

https://azure.microsoft.com/en-ca/products/azure-sql/database/

SQL Server Management Studio

SQL Server Management Studio is an integrated environment for managing any SQL Server or Azure SQL Database. SSMS provides tools to configure, monitor, and administer instances of SQL Server and databases.

You can download it here:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/ssms/download-sql-server-management-studio-ssms?view=sql-server-ver15

10.2.1 SQL Server Express

SQL Server Express is a on-premises database server. SQL Server manages one or more databases.

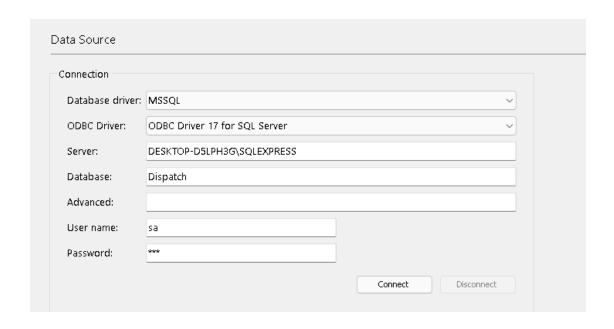
SQL Server can be run on that same computer that is running Dispatch (also know as a loca serverl) or on a computer that is accessible to Dispatch over a network connection.

When you connect to a SQL Server Express server and the database specified by the Database property does not exist, Dispatch will attempt to create it.

If the user has permission to create a database, the new database will be created. Once the database has been created, Dispatch will connect to the database and create all the database objects (e.g. tables, procedures, triggers) it needs to operate.

Alternatively, a database can be created using a tool like SQL Server Management Studio.

The following example illustrates a connection to a SQL Server Express database.



Database driver

Database driver must be set to MSSQL.

ODBC Driver

The ODBC Driver property should match the driver that is appropriate for the version of SQL Server that you will be using. In the example, SQL Server Express 2019 is being used and the latest driver available from Microsoft is appropriate.

If you are using 64-bit Windows, download the x64 version. If you are using 32-bit Windows, download the x86 version.

The driver is available here:

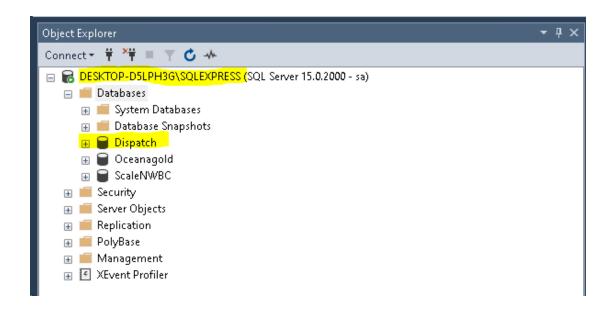
Download ODBC Driver for SQL Server

The ODBC driver requires the latest Microsoft Visual C++ Redistributable libraries.

If you are using 64-bit Windows, download the x64 version. If you are using 32-bit Windows, download the x86 version.

Server

The name of a SQL Server instance. In the example the Server is *DESKTOP-D5LPH3G* \SQLEXPRESS.



Database

The name of the database. In the example the Database is *Dispatch*.

Advanced

To enable Windows authentication set this property to *Integrated Security=true*.

Generally this property is not used and should be left empty. We may ask you to set this property to assist in debugging.

User name

The database user name. In the example the User name is sa.

If the User name property empty, Dispatch will display a Database Login dialog when Dispatch tries to connect to the database.

To enable Windows authentication, include Integrated Security=true the ODBCAdvanced property.

Password

The password associated with the User name.

If the Password property empty, Dispatch will display a Database Login dialog when Dispatch tries to connect to the database.

The password must be supplied for the user to be allowed to connect to the database. As you type the password, each character type is shown as an asterisk (*).

To enable Windows authentication, include Integrated Security=true the ODBCAdvanced property.

10.2.1.1 Connecting over a network

Here is a great reference for configuring SQL Server Express to accept connections from computers over a network connection:

https://www.mcbsys.com/bloq/2012/12/connect-to-sql-server-2012-express-over-the-network/

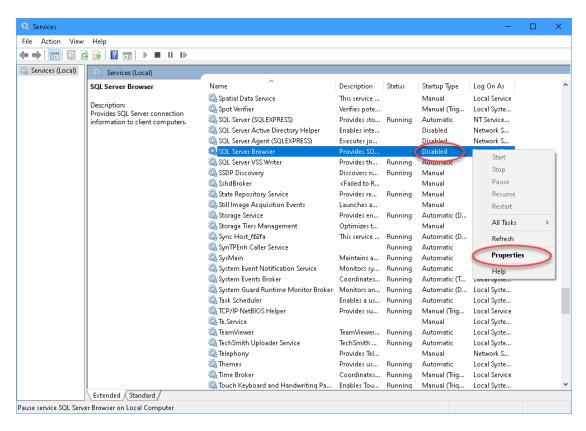
Opening SQL Server Management Console

Press Cmd+R and copy, paste and run the following command:

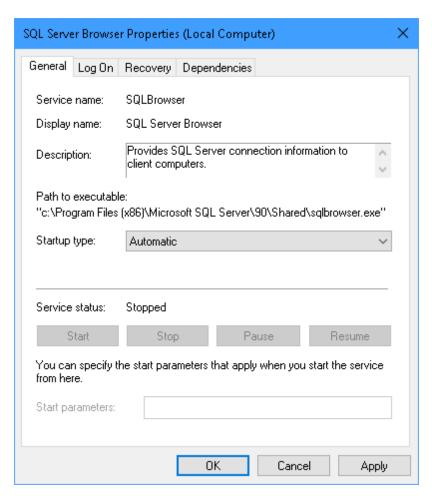
C:\Windows\SysWOW64\SQLServerManager15.msc

What if I can't start the SQL Server Browser service?

If the Start item is not enabled for the SQL Server Browser, the service may be disabled. In that case, open the Services console, locate SQL Server Browser. Select SQL Server Browser, right-click and select Properties.



Now using the SQL Server Browser Properties dialog, change Startup type to Automatic and click Apply. After you click Apply, click Start to start the service or re-boot your computer and the service will start automatically.

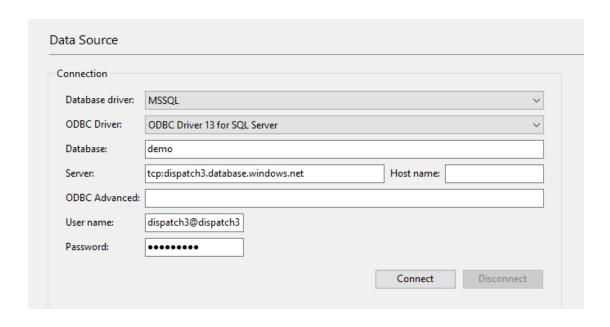


10.2.2 Azure SQL database

Azure is a cloud computing platform created by Microsoft and hosted on Microsoft managed data-centers. Azure supports SQL Server and Dispatch 3.2 can use a SQL Server database hosted by Azure.

We assume that if you want to use an Azure SQL database that you will also be able to set up your Azure account, create a SQL server and add a SQL database. Dispatch will not create an Azure SQL database automatically.

The following example shows the connection properties for a SQL database running on the Azure platform.



Database driver

Database driver must be set to MSSQL.

ODBC Driver

The minimum acceptable ODBC Driver property should match the driver suggested by the SQL Server ODBC connection string. In the example (see below), ODBC Driver 13 for SQL Server is suggested.

However, if you click on the link on the link on the Settings page, you will be directed to download the latest ODBC driver. That driver is available from here:

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-ca/sql/connect/odbc/microsoft-odbc-driver-for-sql-server

ODBC connection string

The information you need to connect to a Azure SQL database can be found by opening you Azure dashboard, selecting SQL databases and selecting your database. Now select Settings, Connection strings and ODBC. You will now see a connection string like the one below:

Driver={ODBC Driver 13 for SQL

Server};Server=tcp:dispatch3.database.windows.net,1433;Database=demo;Uid=dispatch3@dispatch3;Pwd={your_password_here};Encrypt=yes;TrustServerCertificate=no;Connection Timeout=30:

Database

The name of the SQL database. In the example the Database is demo.

Driver={ODBC Driver 13 for SQL

Server};Server=tcp:dispatch3.database.windows.net,1433;Database=demo;Uid=dispatch3@dispatch3;Pwd={your_password_here};Encrypt=yes;TrustServerCertificate=no;Connection Timeout=30:

Server

The name of a Azure SQL server. Refer to the Server option in the ODBC connection string. In the example the Server is *tcp:dispatch3.database.windows.net*.

Driver={ODBC Driver 13 for SQL

Server}; Server=tcp:dispatch3.database.windows.net, 1433; Database=demo; Uid=dispatch3@dispatch3; Pwd={your_password_here}; Encrypt=yes; TrustServerCertificate=no; Connection Timeout=30;

ODBC Advanced

General this property is not used and should be left empty. We may ask you to set this property to assist in debugging.

User name

The database user name. In the example the User name is dispatch3@dispatch3.

Driver={ODBC Driver 13 for SQL

Server};Server=tcp:dispatch3.database.windows.net,1433;Database=demo;Uid=dispatch3@dispatch3;Pwd={your_password_here};Encrypt=yes;TrustServerCertificate=no;Connection Timeout=30:

If the User name property empty, Dispatch will display a Database Login dialog when Dispatch tries to connect to the database.

Password

The password associated with the User name.

If the Password property empty, Dispatch will display a Database Login dialog when Dispatch tries to connect to the database.

The password must be supplied for the user to be allowed to connect to the database. As you type the password, each character type is shown as an asterisk (*).

10.2.3 Database schema

You can use this query to select information about the tables used by Dispatch:

```
SELECT
TABLE_NAME, COLUMN_NAME, ORDINAL_POSITION, COLUMN_DEFAULT, IS_NULLABLE, DATA_TYPE,
CHARACTER_MAXIMUM_LENGTH, NUMERIC_PRECISION, NUMERIC_SCALE
FROM
INFORMATION_SCHEMA.COLUMNS
WHERE
```

```
TABLE_NAME LIKE 'dsptch30_%' OR TABLE_NAME LIKE 'receipt_ticket%' OR TABLE_NAME LIKE 'shipment_ticket%'
ORDER BY TABLE NAME
```

Server properties

https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/functions/serverproperty-transact-sql

10.3 MySQL and MariaDB

Dispatch 3.2 supports MySQL and MariaDB database servers.

MySQL is a popular open-source database. MariaDB is an open source database created from the MySQL source code following Oracle's purchase of Sun Microsystems who was the owner of MySQL.

As of 2024-01-05, support for MySQL and MariaDB is still a work in progress. Please contact us for support if you intend to use MySQL or MariaDB.

10.3.1 Downloading MySQL and MariaDB

Downloading MySQL Community Edition

Here's is a direct link to the version that we have tested with:

https://downloads.mysql.com/archives/get/p/23/file/mysql-5.7.29-win32.zip

If there is a problem with that link, you can use this link to download version 5.7.29 - 32-bit.

https://downloads.mysgl.com/archives/community/

Downloading MariaDB

Dispatch has been tested with version 10.7.4 of Maria DB.

Download MariaDB Server

10.3.2 Configuring client access

Configuring client access on the server

Installing client library files

The Dispatch setup file installs version 5.7.29 of libmysql.dll which is the only file required to connect to a MySQL or MariaDB server.

10.3.3 MySQL setup requirements

Configuring client access

This is an example of how to grant full access to a database named **dispatch** to a Windows computer named **drafting1-PC**. The user is named **root** and the users password is **sqlsql**.

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES
ON dispatch.*
TO 'root'@'drafting1-PC';
```

Allowing Dispatch to create new databases

Dispatch will be allowed to create database if the user has global privileges.

```
GRANT ALL PRIVILEGES
ON *.*
TO 'root'@'drafting1-PC';
https://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.7/en/grant.html#grant-global-privileges
```

Enable access to INFORMATION_SCHEMA

The show_compatibility_56 must be ON to allow Dispatch 3.2 to query the INFORMATION_SCHEMA tables. To enable access to the tables, you must run this command on the server.

```
SET GLOBAL show_compatibility_56=ON;
```

Enabling ANSI quotes

Dispatch 3.2 automatically executes the following command after it connects to a MySQL database:

```
SET SESSION sql mode='ANSI QUOTES';
```

Why are ANSI quotes required?

To enable Dispatch to easily share SQL across database servers, we simply instruct MySQL to use the same double quote convention that other database servers use..

If a reserved words has been used as column name, whenever that column is referred to in a SQL statement it must be quoted. Quotes are also required if column names or table names contain spaces, (e.g. "1st Quarter").

In MySQL, the default is to use the backtick like this: 'type'. Using the backtick woth PostgreSQL or SQL Server will result in an error.

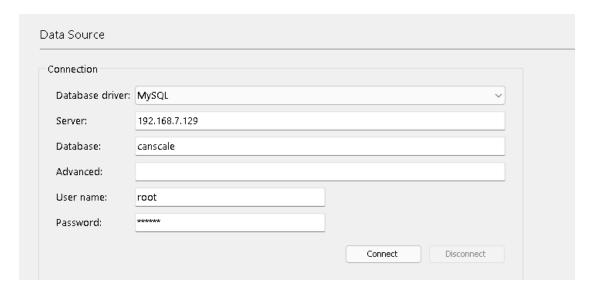
10.3.4 Connection properties

As of 2024-01-05, support for MySQL and MariaDB is still a work in progress. Please contact us for support if you intend to use MySQL or MariaDB.

When you connect to a MySQL or MariaDB server and the database specified by the Database property does not exist, Dispatch will attempt to create it.

If the user has permission to create a database, the new database will be created. Once the database has been created, Dispatch will connect to the database and create all the database objects (e.g. tables, procedures, triggers) that it requires.

Alternatively, a database can be created using a tool like MySQL Workbench or HeidiSQL.



Database driver

Database driver must be set to MySQL. This applies to both MySQL and MariaDB servers.

Server

The location of the server. We have tested the connection using IP addresses (e.g. 192.168.7.134) and a resolvable host names (e.g. localhost). Unless specified as the Advanced option, Dispatch will attempt to connect to the server using port 3306.

Database

The name of the database. In the example the Database is canscale.

Advanced

The only supported option is to specify the port number. For example Port=7777.

User name

The database user name. In the example the User name is root.

If the User name property empty, Dispatch will display a Database Login dialog when Dispatch tries to connect to the database.

Password

The password associated with the User name.

If the Password property empty, Dispatch will display a Database Login dialog when Dispatch tries to connect to the database.

The password must be supplied for the user to be allowed to connect to the database. As you type the password, each character type is shown as an asterisk (*).

10.4 PostgreSQL

Dispatch 3.2 supports the PostgreSQL database server.

PostgreSQL is a powerful, open source object-relational database system with over 30 years of active development that has earned it a strong reputation for reliability, feature robustness, and performance. https://www.postgresql.org/

PostgreSQL can be configured as a local (also know as on-premises) database server or, with the correct network configuration, as hosted database server. The database server manages one or more databases.

10.4.1 Downloading PostgreSQL

Windows

At the time this was written, the setup files required to install PostgreSQL on Windows are provided free of charge by EDB and can be downloaded from the following location:

https://www.enterprisedb.com/downloads/postgres-postgresql-downloads

Dispatch 3.2 has been tested with version 10.23 (32-bit), 14.5, 15.1 and 16.1 servers running on Windows.

Other operating systems

Download and install PostgreSQL according instructions provided for the operating system you have selected to run the server.

Dispatch 3.2 has been tested with version 14.9 of PostgreSQL running on Ubuntu Linux.

Dispatch 3.2 has been tested with version 14.5 of PostgreSQL running on FreeBSD.

Dispatch 3.2 has been tested with Azure Database for PostgreSQL.

10.4.2 Additional requirements

Dispatch 3.2 uses the PostgreSQL client library files included with the 32-bit version of PostgreSQL 10.

PostgreSQL client library

The Dispatch setup file installs the PostgreSQL client library files that are required to access a PostgreSQL server. The are located in the following folder:

C:\Program Files (x86)\CanScale\Dispatch3.2\System\lib

The PostgreSQL client library requires the Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 (VC++ 12.0) C++ Redistributable run-time library. We do not include setup files for those files wih the Dispatch setup file.

Downloading the Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 Redistributable

The run-time library can be downloaded by clicking on the link below:

https://aka.ms/highdpimfc2013x86enu

You can also download it from the Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 (VC++ 12.0) Redistributable web page. The file you must download and install is for the X86 architecture (32-bit x86) and is named vcredist **x86**.exe.



Additional resources

Download PostgreSQL Binaries

10.4.3 Connection properties

Dispatch 3.2 has been tested with PostgreSQL10 (32-bit) and PostgreSQL14 (64-bit) servers.

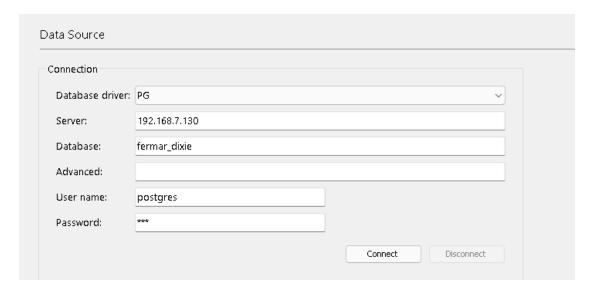
PostgreSQL server configuration

When you connect to a PostgreSQL server and the database specified by the Database property does not exist, Dispatch will attempt to create it.

If the user has permission to create a database, the new database will be created. Once the database has been created, Dispatch will connect to the database and create all the database objects (e.g. tables, procedures, triggers) that it requires.

Alternatively, a database can be created using a tool like pgAdmin.

PostgreSQL has been tested using both local (Windows) and remotely hosted (Linux) servers.



Database driver

Database driver must be set to PG.

Server

The location of the PostgreSQL server. We have tested the connection using IP addresses (e.g. 192.168.7.100) and a resolvable host names (e.g. localhost, weirs-dispatch.chudworth.com). Unless specified as an Advanced option, Dispatch will attempt to connect to the server using port 5432.

Database

The name of the database. In the example the Database is fermar_dixie.

Advanced

The Advanced property can be used to pass keyword/value connection parameters to the database server. Keyword/value pairs should be separated by a semi-colon. For example, to specify that you want to connect using a specific port you could include:

port=7777

User name

The database user name. In the example the User name is *postgres*.

If the User name property empty, Dispatch will display a Database Login dialog when Dispatch tries to connect to the database.

Password

The password associated with the User name.

If the Password property empty, Dispatch will display a Database Login dialog when Dispatch tries to connect to the database.

The password must be supplied for the user to be allowed to connect to the database. As you type the password, each character type is shown as an asterisk (*).

10.4.4 PostgreSQL server configuration

We have tested Dispatch 3.2 with the PostgreSQL server running on Windows, Linux, FreeBSD and Azure.

PostgreSQL on Windows PostgreSQL on Linux PostgreSQL on FreeBSD PostgreSQL on Azure

10.4.4.1 PostgreSQL on Windows

Configuring client access to the server

You must add the IP addresses of client computers that are allowed to access a PostgreSQL server to the pg_hba.conf configuration file. When the server is running on a Windows machine, the configuration file is normally located in the following folder:

32-bit

C:\Program Files (x86)\PostgreSQL\10\data

64-bit

C:\Program Files\PostgreSQL\14\data

Example

Allow all clients on the 192.168.7 network to access any database on a server:

Version 10

host all all 192.168.7.0/24

Version 14

```
host all all 192.168.7.0/24 trust
```

Please refer to the official documentation for more information.

32-bit

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/10/auth-pg-hba-conf.html

64-bit

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/14/auth-pg-hba-conf.html

Firewall configuration

Port 5432 must be open on the machine that is running the PostgreSQL server.

You can test client connection to the server by temporarily turning off the firewall on the server.

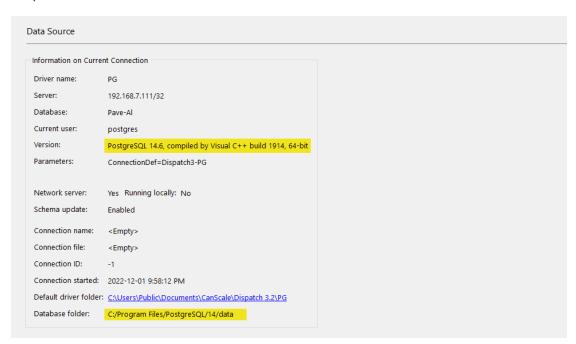
Extensions

Dispatch requires the uuid-ossp extension.

Each time Dispatch connects to a PostgreSQL database, it will automatically try to create the extension by executing the following statement:

```
CREATE EXTENSION IF NOT EXISTS "uuid-ossp"
```

10.4.4.1.1 Example



10.4.4.2 PostgreSQL on Linux

These are the essential steps required to configure a PostgreSQL sever running on Ubuntu. We use Synaptic to to install PostgreSQL.

Updating up the postgres user account

Step 1 is to update the postgres user account. Open a Terminal (Ctrl+Alt+T) and type the following:

```
sudo -u postgres psql postgres
```

At the #postgres=# prompt type the following and press Enter:

\password

Type a new password, press Enter, confirm the password and press Enter again.

Now type \q and press Enter.

Location of configuration files

When the server is running on a Linux machine, the configuration files are normally the /etc/postgresql/ {version}/main folder.

For example, for version 14, configuration files are located in the following folder:

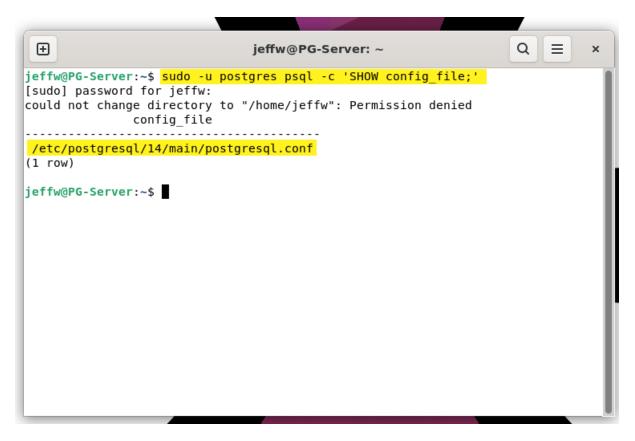
/etc/postgresql/14/main

Allowing network access to the server

You must edit postgresql.conf configuration file in order to allow network (remote) access to the server.

The most reliable way to determine the location of the postgresql.conf is to open a Terminal (Ctrl+Alt+T) and use psql to execute the following query:

```
sudo -u postgres psql -c 'SHOW config_file;'
```



Open postgresql.conf with a text editor (vi for example). The line with the listen_addresses parameter must be uncommented (remove the #) and then modified to read as follows:

```
listen addresses = '*'
```

Once the configuration file has been modified and saved, the configuration

Configuring client access to the server

You must add the IP address of client computers that are allowed to access a PostgreSQL server to the pg_hba.conf configuration file.

The most reliable way to determine the location of the file is to open a Terminal and use psql execute the following query:

```
sudo -u postgres psql -c 'SHOW hba_file;'
```



Please refer to the official documentation, especially the examples section, for more information.

The pg_hba.conf file

Example

Allow all clients on the 192.168.7 network to access any database on a server:

```
host all all 192.168.7.0/24 trust
```

Reloading the configuration files

Use the following command to reload the configuration files:

```
sudo -u postgres psql -c 'SELECT pg_reload_conf();'
```

Reboot

Once you have made the appropriate changes to pg_hba.conf and postgresql.conf, reboot the operating system.

Firewall configuration

Port 5432 must be open on the machine that is running the PostgreSQL server.

You can test client connection to the server by temporarily turning off the firewall on the server.

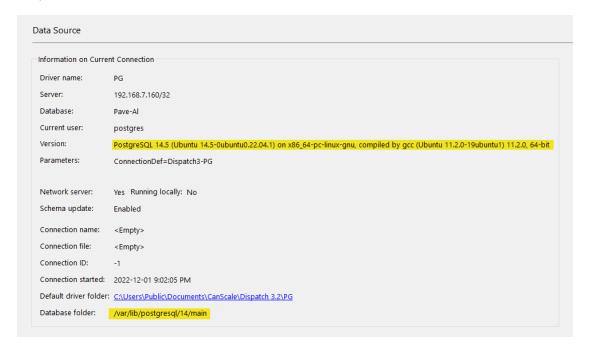
Extensions

Dispatch requires the uuid-ossp extension.

Each time Dispatch connects to a PostgreSQL database, it will automatically try to create the extension by executing the following statement:

CREATE EXTENSION IF NOT EXISTS "uuid-ossp"

10.4.4.2.1 Example



10.4.4.3 PostgreSQL on FreeBSD

Install PostgreSQL for FreeBSD by following these instructions:

How To Install PostgreSQL on FreeBSD

The article describes how to install version 11. We have installed version 14 by simply replacing references to 11 with 14.

So the command in the article:

sudo pkg install postgresql11-server postgresql11-client

becomes:

sudo pkg install postgresql14-server postgresql14-client

You will also need an additional package so that uuid-ossp extension can be installed:

sudo pkg install postgresql14-server postgresql14-contrib

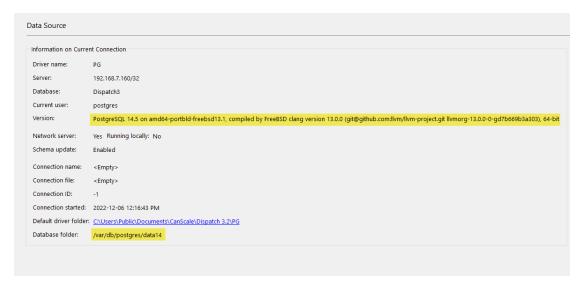
Extensions

Dispatch requires the uuid-ossp extension.

Each time Dispatch connects to a PostgreSQL database, it will automatically try to create the extension by executing the following statement:

CREATE EXTENSION IF NOT EXISTS "uuid-ossp"

10.4.4.3.1 Example



10.4.4.4 PostgreSQL on Azure

Dispatch has been tested with Azure Database for PostgreSQL flexible server which is a hosted **platform as a service** or PaaS.

Azure is a cloud computing platform created by Microsoft and hosted on Microsoft managed data-centers. Azure Database for PostgreSQL is one of the many services provided by the Azure platform.

In order to use Azure Database for PostgreSQL, you must create an Azure account which comes with a 30 day credit towards Azure services. Beyond that period, there is a monthly fee associated with using Azure Database for PostgreSQL.

Azure Database for PostgreSQL requires an Internet connection.

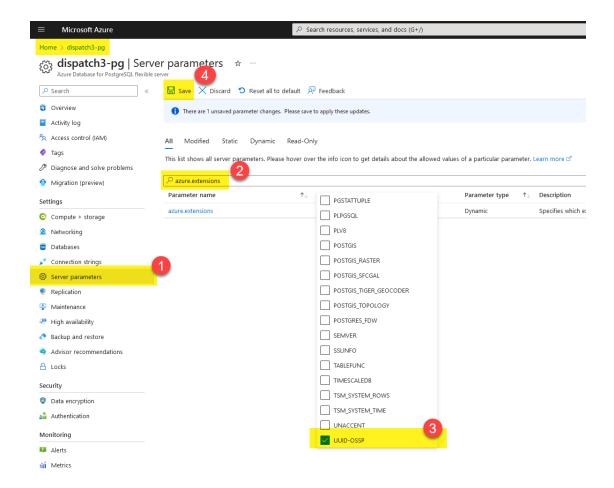
Azure Database for PostgreSQL is easy to setup and will allow you to access your data from anywhere you have an Internet connection.

Please contact us if you are interested in using Dispatch in a PaaS configuration.

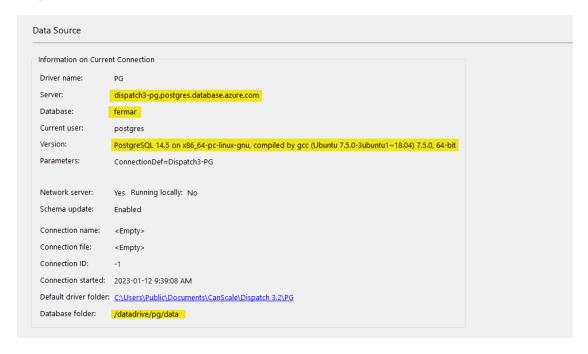
Extensions

Dispatch requires the uuid-ossp extension. To allow the extension to be created, select the server that you have created and do the following:

- 1. Click Server parameters
- 2. Type azure.extensions in the filter box
- 3. Click the VALUE drop down and check UUID-OSSP
- 4. Click Save

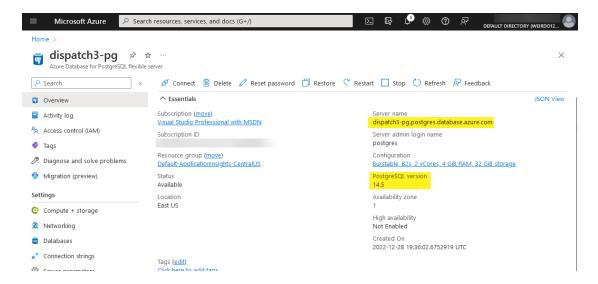


10.4.4.4.1 Example

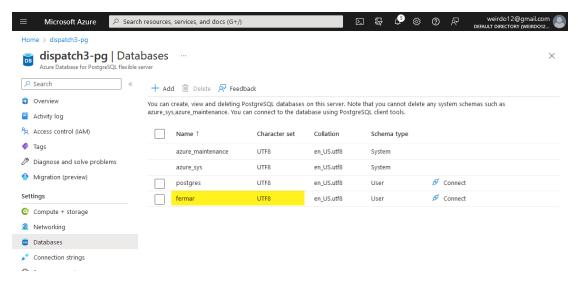


This is the Azure dashboard Overview view that shows where to locate the value for the Data Source Connection Server property.

On Azure we created a server name **dispatch3-pg**. The full name of the Server is **dispatch3-pg.postgres.database.azure.com**. That is the value required for the connections Server property.



This is the Azure dashboard Databases view that shows that the database named **fermar** exists on the server.



10.4.5 Users

Creating a new user

Replace new_user_name and password with appropriate values for your new user.

```
CREATE ROLE new_user_name WITH LOGIN PASSWORD 'password';

https://www.postgresql.org/docs/current/sql-createrole.html

GRANT ALL ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA PUBLIC TO new_user_name;

GRANT ALL ON ALL SEQUENCES IN SCHEMA public TO new_user_name;

GRANT ALL ON ALL FUNCTIONS IN SCHEMA public TO new_user_name;

GRANT ALL ON ALL PROCEDURES IN SCHEMA public TO new_user_name;

GRANT ALL ON ALL ROUTINES IN SCHEMA public TO new_user_name;
```

10.4.6 Database schema

The following command can be used to view the database schema:

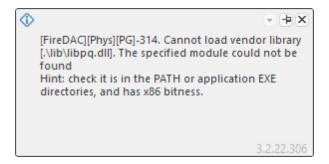
```
SELECT
-- https://stackoverflow.com/questions/37099663/listing-all-relations-with-schema-and-columns-in-postgresql
-- table_name, column_name, ordinal_position,
column_default, is_nullable, data_type,
character_maximum_length, numeric_precision,
numeric_precision_radix, numeric_scale
FROM
information_schema.columns
-- you can modify the WHERE clause to include the names of any new Ticket Tables that
you may have created
-- WHERE
```

```
table_schema = 'public' and table_name LIKE 'dsptch30_%' OR table_name LIKE
'receipt_ticket%' OR table_name LIKE 'shipment_ticket%'
ORDER BY
table name, ordinal position
```

10.4.7 Troubleshooting

Cannot load vendor library

If the correct version of Microsoft Visual Studio C++ Redistributable run-time library has not been installed you will get the following error notification:



The Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 (VC++ 12.0) C++ Redistributable run-time library must be installed. The file you need is for the X86 architecture (32-bit x86) and is named vcredist x86.exe.

The run-time library can be downloaded here:

Microsoft Visual Studio 2013 (VC++ 12.0) Redistributable



Direct link: https://aka.ms/highdpimfc2013x86enu

How to fix "duplicate key violates unique constraint" error

Below is an example of how to correct this issue if the key sequence for the Order Item table (dsptch30_contract_item) becomes corrupted.

First, using pgAdmin, determine the column name of the key sequence the dsptch30_contract_item table. Row_id is the name of the unique row identifier:

```
SELECT pg get serial sequence('dsptch30 contract item', 'row id')
```

Next, find out what the **next value** in the sequence:

```
a. SELECT nextval('dsptch30_contract_item_row_id_seq')
Or you can use:
b. SELECT nextval((select pg_get_serial_sequence('dsptch30_contract_item', 'row_id')))
```

Now, find out the **maximum value** in the sequence:

```
SELECT MAX(row id) FROM dsptch30 contract item)
```

If maximum value is less than next value, update the sequence:

```
SELECT setval('dsptch30_contract_item_row_id_seq', (SELECT MAX(row_id) FROM
dsptch30_contract_item) + 1)
```

https://stackoverflow.com/questions/4448340/postgresql-duplicate-key-violates-unique-constraint

10.5 SQLite

Dispatch 3.2 supports SQLite.

SQLite is the most widely used open-source database.

SQLite is a self-contained, high-reliability, embedded, full-featured, public-domain, SQL database engine.

SQLiteStudio is an free, open source SQLite database management tool that will allow you to access your Dispatch SQLite database without using Dispatch.

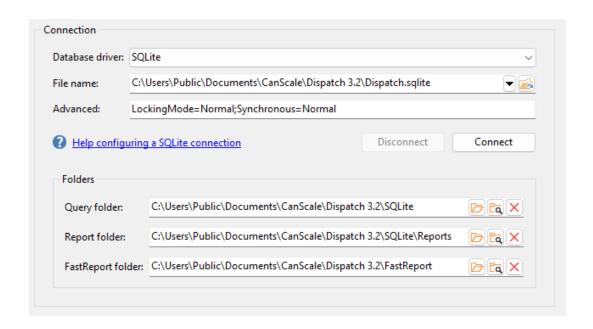
If you find it useful, please make a financial contribution towards the development of SQLiteStudio.

As of July 20, 2021 (Dispatch 3.2.21.202), SQLite is the default database used by Dispatch.

10.5.1 Connection properties

SQLite is a self-contained, high-reliability, embedded, full-featured, public-domain, SQL database engine.

All Dispatch data are stored in a single file SQLite file.



Database driver

Database driver must be set to SQLite.

File name

The location and name of the database file.

If the database does not exist, a new one will be created. Once the database has been created, Dispatch will connect to the database and create all the database objects (e.g. tables, procedures, triggers) that it requires.

Advanced

The Advanced property can be used to specify additional key/value pairs to the database driver.

For example, to allow multi-user access to a database, include LockingCode=Normal. To disable multi-user access, use LockingMode=Exclusive.

 $https://docwiki.embarcadero.com/RADStudio/Sydney/en/Connect_to_SQLite_database_(FireDAC) \\ \#Connection_Definition_Parameters$

11 Appendix

11.1 Windows information

As of February 2021 the current supported versions of Windows® are as follows:

- Windows 8.1 with all cumulative updates (KB 2919355) (Extended support end January 10, 2023)
- Windows 10
- Windows 11

Sales of all versions of Windows released prior to Windows 10 ceased on October 31, 2016.

Support and upgrade information for Windows can be found at Microsoft using the following links:

- Windows 7
- Windows 8.1
- Windows 10
- Windows 11

For information on the support status of the version of Windows you are using, refer to Microsoft's Windows Life-Cycle Policy web page.

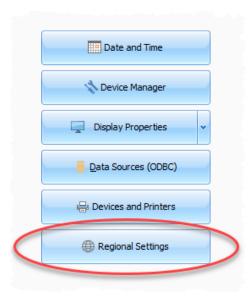
For information on the colourful history Windows, please refer to the Windows History page courtesy of the The Wayback Machine.

11.2 Windows Measurement System setting

Dispatch has an internal Measurement System setting (Imperial or metric) that is independent of the Windows Measurement System setting. However, the Windows Regional Settings Measurement system setting effects the initial values chosen by Dispatch for its default Measurement System.

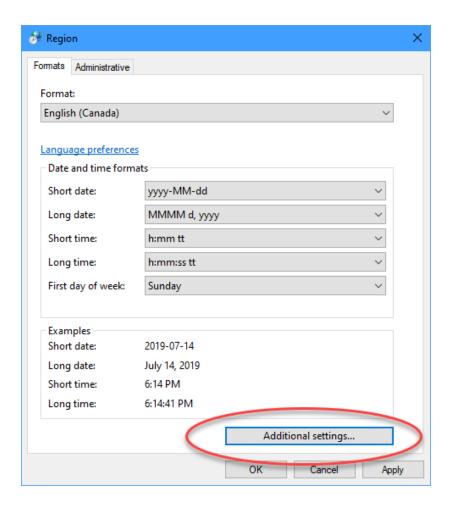
If for some reason you would like to change the Windows setting, open the Settings view and select System Information from the General group.

Now click on the Regional Settings push button.



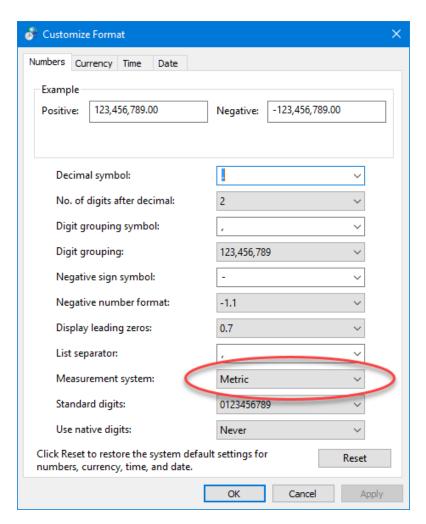
The Windows' Region dialog will open. Now click the Additional settings push button.

Note: The format of the dialogs shown below apply to Windows versions from Vista up to and including Windows 10.



When you click the Additional settings button, the Customize Format dialog will open (why isn't titled Additional settings?).

Use the control labeled Measurement system to toggle between Metric and U.S. (Imperial).



11.3 Build information

The development of any application is an on going process. During that process, each time an application is released with fixes, changes or new features, the build information is updated to uniquely identify what version of an application you are using.

Locating build information

The build information for our applications is located on the About panel.



Deciphering build information

Using build 3.2.23.303 as an example, we can determine the following about the application:

- 3 is the major version number
- 2 is the minor version number
- 23 is the major build number
- 303 is the minor build number

11.4 Remote desktop access and support

A licenced copy of TeamViewer QuickSupport is included with every Dispatch installation. With your permission, TeamViewer allows us to connect to you computer and support you just like we could if we were sitting next to you at your computer.

To start TeamViewer, simply click the TeamViewer tile on the Home view.



When TeamViewer starts we will be alerted and we will attempt to connect to your computer.

With a single mouse click you can allow us (and only us) access to your computer.



11.5 ASCII control code chart

The following table was copied from the Wikipedia entry for ASCII - the American Standard Code for Information Interchange.

Decima I	Hexade cimal	Abbrevi ation	Caret notatio n[b]	Name
0	00	NUL	^@	Null character
1	01	SOH	^A	Start of Header
2	02	STX	^В	Start of Text
3	03	ETX	^C	End of Text
4	04	EOT	^D	End of

				Transmission			
5	05	ENQ	^E	Enquiry			
6	06	ACK	^F	Acknowledg ment			
7	07	BEL	^G				
8	08	BS	^H	Backspace ^[d]			
9	09	НТ	^I	Horizontal Tab ^[f]			
10	0A	LF	^J	Line feed			
11	ОВ	VT	^K	Vertical Tab			
12	0C	FF	^L	Form feed			
13	0D	CR	^M	Carriage return ^[g]			
14	OE	SO	^N	Shift Out			
15	OF	SI	^0	Shift In			
16	10	DLE	^P	Data Link Escape			
17	11	DC1	^Q	Device Control 1 (oft. XON)			
18	12	DC2	^R	Device Control 2			
19	13	DC3	^S	Device Control 3 (oft. XOFF)			
20	14	DC4	^т	Device Control 4			
21	15	NAK	^U	Negative Acknowledg ment			
22	16	SYN	^√	Synchronous idle			
23	17	ЕТВ	^W	End of Transmission Block			
24	18	CAN	^X	Cancel			
25	19	EM	^Y	End of			

				Medium
26	1A	SUB	^ Z	Substitute
27	1B	ESC] ^	Escape ^[i]
28	1C	FS	^\	File Separator
29	1D	GS	^]	Group Separator
30	1E	RS	^ ^ [j]	Record Separator
31	1F	US	^_	Unit Separator
127	7F	DEL	^?	Delete ^{[k][e]}

11.6 Term: Gross, tare, net

Gross

Gross weight refers to the total weight of an object or load, including its container or packaging. It is the weight of the object or load when it is fully loaded or filled, without subtracting the weight of any packaging, container or other items.

For example, when weighing a truck carrying goods, the gross weight of the truck is the total weight of the loaded goods, the weight of the truck itself, and any additional equipment or materials on the truck. It includes everything on the truck, whether it is directly related to the load or not

Gross weight is important in industries such as transportation, agriculture, manufacturing, and shipping, where accurate measurements are crucial for safety, compliance, and billing purposes. Gross weight can be measured using various types of weighing equipment such as truck scales, platform scales, and conveyor scales. By knowing the gross weight of an object or load, businesses can determine shipping costs, comply with weight restrictions and regulations, and ensure that the load is safe to transport.

The term Gross describes the weight of the combination of goods and any additional items that are being weighed simultaneously (e.g. gravel transported by truck and trailer, paint contained shipped in a steel drum on a pallet). If the good is not weighed with any additional items, Gross and Net weights are identical.

Tare

Tare weight refers to the weight of a container, packaging, or any other object that holds a product or material, when it is empty. It is the weight of the container or packaging that is subtracted from the gross weight of the container or packaging when it is filled with a product or material.

For example, when weighing a package of flour, the weight of the packaging material such as the bag or container is considered as tare weight. The gross weight of the package including the flour and the packaging material is measured, and then the weight of the packaging material is subtracted to determine the net weight of the flour.

If a good is placed in a container when it is weighed (e.g. a Truck, Trailer, FIBC or bulk bags), the term Tare (pronounced tear - as in 'tear in half') describes the weight of the container.

Net

Net weight refers to the weight of an object or load minus the weight of its container or packaging. It is the weight of the product or material itself, without including the weight of any packaging or container.

For example, if a bag of flour weighs 5 pounds and the packaging it comes in weighs 0.5 pounds, the net weight of the flour is 4.5 pounds.

Net weight is calculated by subtracting the weight of the container or packaging from the gross weight of the object or load.

Net is the weight of goods excluding any additional items that are being weighed simultaneously (e.g. a pallet). In other words:

```
Net = Gross - Tare
```

If the good is not weighed with any additional items, Net and Gross weights are identical.

11.7 Term: RGW, AGW, Allowed

Registered Gross Weight

Registered Gross Weight (RGW) refers to the total gross weight that a Truck is licenced to carry (Truck + Load).

Typically, the cost to purchase a licence for a Truck is based on an RGW proposed by the Trucks Owner.

In general, the RGW amount should not exceed the Allowable Gross Weight (AGW) or a combination of Truck, trailer(s) and load(s).

If a Truck can be used in combination with one or more trailers, the Truck must be registered to allow for the maximum load carried by any expected combination of truck, trailer(s) and load(s).

Allowable Gross Weight

Allowable Gross Weight (AGW) is the weight that a Truck can carry as determined by the physical characteristics of the Truck.

Examples of the physical characteristics used to determine the AGW are: number of drive axles, distance between drive axles, number of steering axles, amount of weight that can generated on the steering axles.

Allowed

The Allowed weight is the lesser of the RGW and the AGW.

During Weigh Operations, if the value of the Allowed weight is 0 (in other words RGW and AGW are both 0) it will be ignored.

11.8 Payment terms

For Dispatch, the only significant payment term is C.O.D./Cash Sale.

When a Ticket is added for a Customer/Order thats Payment Terms are C.O.D./Cash Sale, Dispatch will automatically generate a record of all the details of the sale/purchase.

Payment terms can be modified. They are stored in the following file:

```
C:\Users\Public\Documents\CanScale\Dispatch 3.2\Payment Terms.ini
```

Here are the default contents of Payment Terms.ini:

```
; These name/value pairs will not be sorted.
; They appear in the application in the order that they
; appear in this file.
; Values should be unique. The application does not check
; for duplicate names or values.
[Payment Terms]
; These should remain 0, 1, 2
Invoice=0
Internal=1
C.O.D./Cash Sale=2
; These pairs have never been used and can be modified or deleted
Due upon receipt=3
Net 15 days=15
Net 30 days=30
Net 45 days=45
Net 60 days=60
Net 90 days=90
Net 120 days=120
; These should remain 10, 11
Other=10
```

Quote=11

11.9 Mettler-Toledo IND560 data format

The information on this page is a series of screen captures from from the following online resource:

https://www.manualslib.com/manual/1474581/Mettler-Toledo-Ind560.html?page=231#manual

Table D-3: Continuous Output Format

			Status ²	2	Indic	ate	ed '	We	igh	nt ³		Tar	e W	eight	4			
Character	1	2	3	4	5	6	7 8	8 9	1	0	11	12 1	3 1	4 1	5 16	17		18
Data :	STX ¹	SWA	SWB	swc	MSD -		-	LS	D	MSD	-		-	-	- L	SD C	R 5	CHK ⁶

- Continuous Output Format Notes:
 - ASCII Start of Text character (02 hex), always transmitted.
 - 2. Status words. Refer to Table D-4, Table D-5, and Table D-6 for details.
 - Displayed weight. Either gross or net weight. Six digits, no decimal point or sign. Insignificant leading zeroes are replaced with spaces.
 - 4. Tare weight. Six digits of tare weight data. No decimal point in field.
 - 5. ASCII Carriage Return < CR> character (0D hex).
 - Checksum, transmitted only if enabled in setup. Checksum is used to detect errors in the transmission of data. Checksum is defined as the 2's complement of the seven low order bits of the binary sum of all characters preceding the checksum character, including the <STX> and <CR> characters.

T able D-4, T able D-5, and T able D-6 detail the standard status bytes for standard continuous output.

Table D-4: Status Word A Bit Definitions

Bits 2, 1, and 0						
2	1	0	Decimal Point Location			
0	0	0	XXXXX00			
0	0	1	XXXXX0			
0	1	0	XXXXXX			
0	1	1	XXXXX.X			
1	0	0	XXXX.XX			

.

1	0	1	XXX.XXX
1	1	0	XX.XXXX
1	1	1	X.XXXXX
		Bits 4 and 3	
4		3	Build Code
0		1	X1
1		0	X2
1		1	X 5
	Bit 5		Always = 1
	Bit 6	Always = 0	

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Table D-5: Status Word B Bit Definitions

Status Bits	Function
Bit 0	Gross = 0, Net = 1
Bit 1	Sign, Positive = 0, Negative = 1
Bit 2	Out of Range = 1 (Over capacity or Under Zero)
Bit 3	Motion = 1, Stable = 0
Bit 4	Ib = 0, kg = 1 (see also Status Byte 3, bits 0-2)
Bit 5	Always = 1
Bit 6	Zero Not Captured = 1

Table D-6: Status Word C Bit Definitions

Bits	2, 1, and	0	- Weight Description	
2	1	0		
0	0	0	lb or kg, selected by Status Byte B, bit 4	
0	0	1	grams (g)	
0	1	0	metric tons (t)	
0	1	1	ounces (oz)	
1	0	0	troy ounces (ozt)	
1	0	1	penny weight (dwt)	
1	1	1	tons (ton)	
1	1	1	custom units	
Bit 3			Print Request = 1	
Bit 4			Expand Data x 10 = 1, Normal = 0	

Bit 5	Always = 1
Bit 6	Always = 0

11.10 Microsoft Visual C++ Redistributable

For some database clients, you may be require to install the latest Microsoft Visual C++ Redistributable libraries.

The setup file can be downloaded using the following link:

https://aka.ms/vs/16/release/vc_redist.x86.exe.

11.11 Reserved file name characters

File names cannot contain the any of the following characters:

- < (less than)</p>
- > (greater than)
- : (colon)
- " (double quote)
- / (forward slash)
- \ (backslash)
- | (vertical bar or pipe)
- ? (question mark)
- * (asterisk)

11.12 SQL snipits

Find duplicates rows

```
SELECT
       customer id, COUNT(customer id),
      contract id, COUNT(contract id)
FROM
      dsptch30 contract
GROUP BY
      customer_id, contract_id
HAVING
      COUNT(customer id) > 1 AND COUNT(contract id) > 1
SELECT
      ticket_number, COUNT(ticket_number)
FROM
      shipment ticket
GROUP BY
       ticket_number
HAVING
       COUNT(ticket number) > 1
```

Test Date/Time macros

```
SELECT
{ fn CURDATE() } AS "CURDATE()",
{ fn CURRENT_DATE() } AS "CURRENT_DATE()",
{ fn CURRENT_TIME(6) } AS "CURRENT_TIME()",
{ fn CURRENT_TIMESTAMP() } AS "CURRENT_TIMESTAMP()",
```

```
{ fn CURTIME() } AS "CURTIME()",
{ fn DAYNAME({ fn CURRENT DATE() }) } AS "DAYNAME()",
{ fn DAYOFMONTH({ fn CURRENT DATE() }) } AS "DAYOFMONTH()",
{ fn DAYOFYEAR({ fn CURRENT DATE() }) } AS "DAYOFYEAR()",
{ fn HOUR({ fn CONVERT({ fn CURRENT_TIME() }, TIME) }) } AS "HOUR()",
{ fn MINUTE({ fn CONVERT({ fn CURRENT TIME() }, TIME) }) } AS "MINUTE()",
{ fn MONTH({ fn CURRENT DATE() }) } AS "MONTH()",
{ fn MONTHNAME({ fn CURRENT DATE() }) } AS "MONTHNAME()",
{ fn NOW() } AS "NOW()",
{ fn QUARTER({ fn CURRENT DATE() }) } AS "QUARTER()",
{ fn SECOND({ fn CONVERT({ fn CURRENT TIME() }, TIME) }) } AS "SECOND()",
{ fn WEEK({ fn CURRENT_DATE() }) } AS "WEEK()",
{ fn YEAR({ fn CURRENT DATE() }) } AS "YEAR()",
{ fn TIMESTAMPADD(SECOND, 120, { fn CURRENT TIMESTAMP() }) } AS "TIMESTAMPADD()",
{ fn TIMESTAMPDIFF(SECOND, { fn CURRENT TIMESTAMP() }, { fn TIMESTAMPADD(SECOND, 120,
{ fn CURRENT TIMESTAMP() }) }) } AS "TIMESTAMPDIFF()"
```

Update Order Item pricing

```
UPDATE dsptch30_contract_item SET unit_price = (SELECT unit_price FROM
dsptch30 material WHERE dsptch30 material.row id = material row id)
```

Delete incomplete Retail tickets

```
DELETE FROM "&table_name_item" WHERE parent_serial_number IN (SELECT serial_number FROM "&table_name" WHERE parent_serial_number = -1);

DELETE FROM "&table name" WHERE parent serial number = -1
```

Delete unused Materials

DELETE FROM dsptch30_material WHERE material_code NOT IN (SELECT DISTINCT material_code FORM "&table_name" WHERE material_code IS NOT NULL ORDER BY material code)

Create PostgreSQL user

```
CREATE ROLE jeffw with LOGIN PASSWORD 'm8w1z4';
GRANT ALL ON ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA PUBLIC TO jeffw;
```

Clear taxes

```
UPDATE dsptch30_customer SET delivery_taxes_payable = NULL, material_taxes_payable =
NULL;
UPDATE dsptch30_contract SET delivery_taxes_payable = NULL, material_taxes_payable =
NULL;
UPDATE dsptch30_customer SET delivery_taxes_payable = NULL, material_taxes_payable =
NULL;
UPDATE dsptch30_contract_item SET taxes_payable = NULL;
UPDATE dsptch30_material SET taxes_payable = NULL;
UPDATE dsptch30_haul_rate SET taxes_payable = NULL;
UPDATE dsptch30_baul_rate SET taxes_payable = NULL;
UPDATE dsptch30_zone SET taxes_payable = NULL;
```

11.13 Copyright information

SAP SQL Anywhere is/are the trademark(s) or registered trademark(s) of SAP SE or its affiliates in Germany and in several other countries.

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This product includes software developed by the OpenSSL Project for use in the OpenSSL Toolkit. (http://www.openssl.org/).

This product includes cryptographic software (SSLeay) written by Eric Young (eay@cryptsoft.com).

This product includes software written by Tim Hudson (tjh@cryptsoft.com).

11.14 WinVRS export scripts

The WinVRS database is a Microsoft Access database.

You can use an open source application named MDB Admin to retrieve and extract data from your WinVRS database. The resulting set of data can then be exported to a file that can be imported into Dispatch.

The following WinVRS tables can be imported into Dispatch:

ACCT - Customer MAT - Material VEH - Truck TRL - Truck OWN - Truck

11.14.1 WinVRS Ticket export script

Tickets are stored in a table prefixed with the letters TRAN which are then followed by a number (e.g. TRAN1).

There can be multiple Ticket tables named TRAN (e.g. TRAN1, TRAN2) so a UNION can be performed to pull all of the data into one result set.

The example SELECT statement below will need to be modified according to the number of Tickets table you have. Or, you can simply recall the data one table at a time and create separate export files.

Once the data have been retrieved, MDB Admin can save the data as an Excel spreadsheet.

Here is an example of the SQL statement that will retrieve the data from four Ticket tables: TRAN1, TRAN2, TRAN3 and TRAN4:

```
SELECT
trannum AS serial number,
trannum AS ticket_number,
FORMAT(timeout, "YYYY-MM-DD") AS ticket_date_date,
FORMAT(timeout, "YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS") AS ticket date,
vehid AS truck id,
'NS' AS vehicle type,
actid AS customer id,
actid AS contract id,
comment AS purchase order,
mtlid AS item,
mtlid AS material_code,
'1' AS source,
gnid1 AS placed at,
Clng(grosswt) AS gross,
Clng(tarewt) AS tare,
Clng(gross) - Clng(tare) AS net,
gross AS ticket_gross,
tare AS ticket tare,
net AS ticket net,
net / 2000 AS net 3,
1.0 AS conversion_factor_1,
0.0005 AS conversion factor 2,
'lb' AS ticket unit
FROM tran1
WHERE void = false
ORDER BY trannum
UNION
SELECT
trannum AS serial number,
trannum AS ticket number,
FORMAT(timeout, "YYYY-MM-DD") AS ticket_date_date,
FORMAT(timeout, "YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS") AS ticket date,
vehid AS truck id,
'NS' AS vehicle type,
actid AS customer id,
actid AS contract id,
comment AS purchase order,
mtlid AS item,
mtlid AS material code,
'1' AS source,
gnid1 AS placed at,
Clng(grosswt) AS gross,
Clng(tarewt) AS tare,
Clng(gross) - Clng(tare) AS net,
gross AS ticket gross,
tare AS ticket tare,
net AS ticket_net,
net / 2000 AS net_3,
1.0 AS conversion factor 1,
0.0005 AS conversion factor 2,
```

```
'lb' AS ticket_unit
FROM tran2
WHERE void = false
UNION
SELECT
trannum AS serial number,
trannum AS ticket_number,
FORMAT(timeout, "YYYYY-MM-DD") AS ticket_date_date,
FORMAT(timeout, "YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS") AS ticket date,
vehid AS truck id,
'NS' AS vehicle_type,
actid AS customer_id,
actid AS contract id,
comment AS purchase order,
mtlid AS item,
mtlid AS material_code,
'1' AS source,
gnid1 AS placed at,
Clng(grosswt) AS gross,
Clng(tarewt) AS tare,
Clng(gross) - Clng(tare) AS net,
gross AS ticket gross,
tare AS ticket tare,
net AS ticket net,
net / 2000 AS net 3,
1.0 AS conversion_factor_1,
0.0005 AS conversion factor 2,
'lb' AS ticket unit
FROM tran3
WHERE void = false
UNION
SELECT
trannum AS serial_number,
trannum AS ticket_number,
FORMAT (timeout, "YYYY-MM-DD") AS ticket date date,
FORMAT(timeout, "YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS") AS ticket_date,
vehid AS truck id,
'NS' AS vehicle type,
actid AS customer id,
actid AS contract id,
comment AS purchase order,
mtlid AS item,
mtlid AS material code,
'1' AS source,
gnid1 AS placed at,
Clng(grosswt) AS gross,
Clng(tarewt) AS tare,
Clng(gross) - Clng(tare) AS net,
gross AS ticket_gross,
tare AS ticket tare,
net AS ticket_net,
net / 2000 AS net_3,
1.0 AS conversion_factor_1,
0.0005 AS conversion factor 2,
'lb' AS ticket_unit
```

FROM tran4
WHERE void = false

12 Unattended weighing

.rtfUnattended weighing provides a simple to user interface suitable for operation with a touch screen or mouse and keyboard.

12.1 Unattended weighing instructions

You can provide a customized instruction file for each step in the Unattended weighing process. If an instruction file exists for a step, the contents of the file will be displayed when that step is active.

There are 12 possible steps that are numbered 0 to 11. Instruction files must be named named according to the step number they are intended for. For example, if step 0 is active and there is a file named 0.rtf, the contents of that file will be displayed.

The instruction files can contain rich text and should be created with an application such as Wordpad. You can add images to a file but they will not be displayed. The files must be located in this folder:

C:\Users\Public\Documents\CanScale\Dispatch 3.2\{Database driver}\DMUnattended

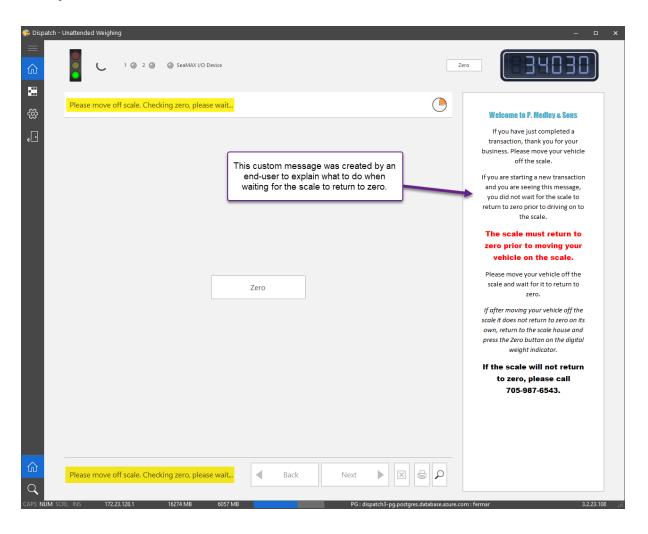
Steps

You can create a custom message for any of the following steps in the Unattended weighing process:

S t e p #	Description	File name
0	Checking zero	0.rtf
1	Select a Vehicle Type	1.rtf
2	Select an Owner	2.rtf
3	Select a Truck	3.rtf
4	Select an Operation	4.rtf
5	Tare weight updated	5.rtf
6	Select a Customer	6.rtf
7	Select an Order	7.rtf

S t e p #	Description	File name
8	Select a Material Category	8.rtf
9	Select a Material	9.rtf
1 0	Select a Zone	10.rtf
1 1	Print ticket	11.rtf

Example



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