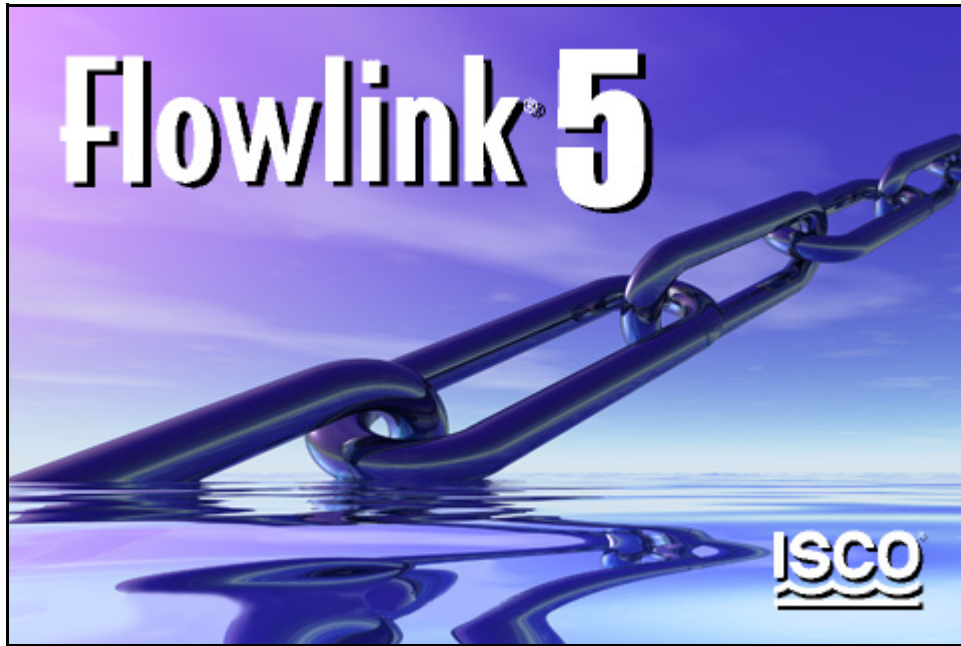


Flowlink[®] 5

Software Instruction Manual



Part Number 69-2543-209
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Welcome

Congratulations on your decision to use Flowlink[®] software. Flowlink is a powerful application that allows you to monitor instruments manufactured by Teledyne Isco. With Flowlink you can:

- Manage instrument sites using the familiar interface of Microsoft[®] Windows[®].
- Remotely retrieve data from installed instruments.
- Present site data graphically.
- Generate and manipulate statistical information from the site data.
- Edit site data.
- Convert site data created in earlier Isco software systems for management in Flowlink.

For help on any Flowlink window, press the F1 keyboard button at any time. Doing so will bring up help topics that relate to the active window.

See also:

[About Teledyne Isco](#) on page 2

[Flowlink 5 Software Version Information](#) on page 2

[Compatible Teledyne Isco Instruments](#) on page 3

About Teledyne Isco

Contacting Teledyne Isco

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Isco, Inc., was founded in 1958, and since its inception has been headquartered in Lincoln, Nebraska, USA. Through our focus on designing and building products to meet specialized customer needs, the company grew from founder Dr. Robert Allington's garage into its current 200,000 square foot plant.

In June of 2004, Isco was acquired by Teledyne Technologies, Inc. (www.teledyne.com), becoming Teledyne Isco, Inc. and beginning a new chapter in the company's story.

Today, Teledyne Isco manufactures a wide range of products for professionals working in water pollution monitoring and abatement, chemical compound and drug discovery, chemical reaction engineering, and geochemical engineering studies of oil and gas reservoirs.

We have always taken pride in the fact that the products we produce are used by our customers to improve the quality of life on Earth. Benefits realized from the use of Teledyne Isco products range from maintaining a clean environment, to developing disease-curing drugs and finding new energy supplies.

About Flowlink...

Select the Help>About Flowlink... menu command to display information about your version of Flowlink, including the version number, license, and serial numbers. Note that Flowlink can be installed as Flowlink LE (a lite edition), Flowlink 5 (the standard edition), and Flowlink Pro (an enterprise edition). The differences are summarized in a [comparison matrix](#) on page 4.

Flowlink 5 can be installed as a permanent license, or a temporary license in a 45-day demonstration mode or fixed-term lease.

Compatible instruments

Flowlink is compatible with the following instruments:

- 2100 Series
 - 2101 Field Wizard
 - 2102 Wireless Communication Module
 - 2103 Modem Modules
 - 2108 Analog Output Module
 - 2110 Ultrasonic Level Module
 - 2150 Area Velocity Module
 - 2150EX Area Velocity Module
 - 2151 Area Velocity Modules
- Flow Meters
 - 4210 Ultrasonic
 - 4220 Submerged Probe
 - 4230 Bubbler
 - 4250 Area Velocity
- Flow Loggers
 - 4110 Ultrasonic
 - 4120 Submerged Probe
 - 4150 Area Velocity
- Samplers
 - 6700 Series Portable Sampler
 - 6700FR Series Refrigerated Sampler
 - 6700SR Series Refrigerated Sampler
 - Avalanche Transportable Refrigerated Sampler
- Modules (when connected to a 6700 Series or Avalanche Sampler)
 - 701 pH/Temperature
 - 710 Ultrasonic
 - 720 Submerged Probe
 - 730 Bubbler
 - 750 Area Velocity
 - 780 4-20 mA
- Miscellaneous
 - 581 Rapid Transfer Device (RTD)
 - 675 Logging Rain Gauge (no longer available)
 - 676 Logging Rain Gauge
 - SDI-12 devices (when connected to a 6712 Series or Avalanche Sampler controller)
 - YSI 600 Sonde (when connected to a 6700 Series or Avalanche Sampler controller, or a 4200 Series Flow Meter)

Flowlink Comparison Matrix

The table below summarizes the differences between Flowlink LE (a lite edition), Flowlink 5 (the standard edition), and Flowlink Pro (an enterprise edition).

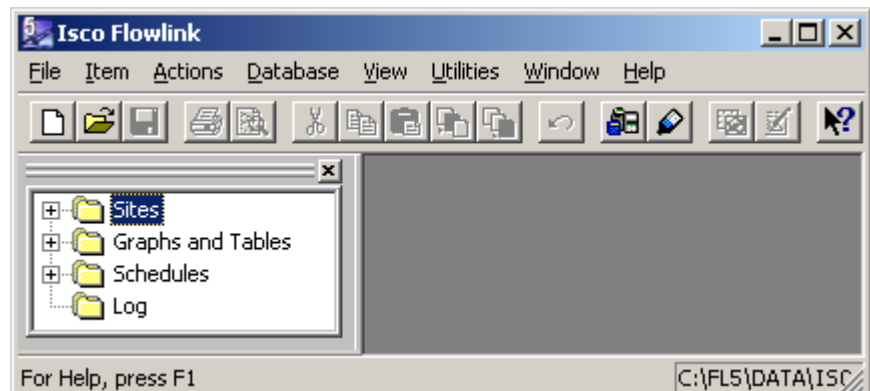
	Feature	LE	5	Pro
Instrument Compatibility (see page 3)				
	All 2100 Series Modules		X	X
	2100 Series Modules, <i>except 2101 Field Wizard</i>	X		
	4100, 4200, 6700* Series Instruments	X	X	X
	700 Series Flow Modules (when connected to a 6700* Series Sampler)	X	X	X
	581 Rapid Transfer Device	X	X	X
	675, 676 Logging Rain Gauge	X	X	X
	SDI-12 Devices (when connected to a 6700* Series Sampler)	X	X	X
	YSI 600 Sonde (when connected to a 6700* or 4200 Series instrument)	X	X	X
Graphs and Tables				
	Graph and Table View of single data set (page 93)	X	X	X
	Graph and Table View of multiple data sets (page 93)		X	X
	User-specified graph display defaults (page 36)	X	X	X
	User-customized graph and table display properties, adjustable column widths, and templating (page 96)		X	X
	Statistical Functions, Off-line Flow and Volume Calculation, User-defined Series Formulas (page 100)		X	X
	User-defined graph Start Times (page 96)		X	X
	Graph Annotations (page 109)		X	X
	Scatter Plots (page 108)		X	X
	Create and save global graphs in an enterprise database (page 20)			X
Data Editing				
	Graphical and Tabular views during edit mode (page 113)		X	X

	Feature	LE	5	Pro
	Cut, Copy, Paste, and Insert (page 117)		X	X
	Advanced editing tools to adjust data (page 115)		X	X
	Restrict editing to only authorized users (page 42)			X
Data Importing and Exporting				
	CSV Format Import (page 16)		X	X
	CSV Format Export (page 18)	X	X	X
	PDF Format Export (page 18)		X	X
	HTML Format Export (page 18)		X	X
Database Management				
	Use an Access (.MDB) database (page 26)	X	X	X
	Use an enterprise (Microsoft SQL or Oracle) database (page 26)			X
	Receive data pushed from sites (page 50)			X
	Alarm notification if sites fail to push data to server (page 40)			X
	Defragmenting and Integrity verification (page 27)	X	X	X
	Archive, Restore from Archive (page 27)	X	X	X
	Backup, Restore from Backup (page 29)		X	X
Miscellaneous				
	Automation of Flowlink tasks using Schedules (page 125)		X	X
	Recent Measurement display (page 33)		X	X
	Flowlink activity log (page 39)	X	X	X
	Flowlink Server Logs (page 39)			X
	Manage Flowlink user accounts (page 41)			X

* 6700 Series Samplers include the Avalanche transportable refrigerated sampler.

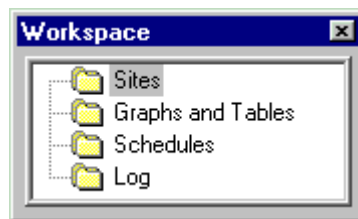
Getting Started

To get started quickly, it is important to be familiar with Flowlink's main window. Items you will regularly use are the **menu**, **toolbar**, **desktop**, and most notably, the **workspace**. Please take a moment to locate these items below.



Getting Started - The Database

The powerful **database** gives Flowlink the strength and flexibility needed to manage your flow monitoring program. The Flowlink database is graphically depicted in the **workspace**.



The Flowlink workspace contains:

- **Sites** - instrument settings and retrieved data, and imported data
- **Graphs and Tables** - built from the readings held in the site records
- **Schedules** - Automated operations and the times they are to be performed
- **Log** - a record of scheduled activity.

Getting Started - Data

If you have just installed Flowlink, your database will be empty. You will not be able to open any of the folders in the workspace until the database contains some records. There are many ways to add data, but in this tutorial, we will discuss just two of them.

Converting existing site data

If you have upgraded from Flowlink 4, you most likely have many site files containing instrument settings and data from interrogations. To use your Flowlink 4 data, open your Flowlink 4 database (Database>Open menu command). Flowlink automatically converts the database and displays it in the workspace.

Note: The Flowlink 5 and Flowlink LE database structure is not compatible with Flowlink 4. If you intend to still use the database in Flowlink 4, first make a copy of the Flowlink 4 database in a new folder. Then, open this copy with Flowlink 5 or LE, leaving the original database for continued use with Flowlink 4.

As a precaution, Flowlink makes a copy of the unconverted Flowlink 4 database and places it in a subfolder within the working directory. This unconverted database can be used with Flowlink 4 should there be a need. If storage space is a concern, this subfolder containing the backup Flowlink 4 database can be deleted, as long as there will never be a need to open it with Flowlink 4.

If you have upgraded from Flowlink 3 and desire to use your existing flow data in Flowlink 5 or Flowlink LE, open the Site File Converter. (From the Windows Start button, choose Programs>Isco>Site File Converter.) Follow the easy steps and the Site File Converter will add the sites and readings to the Flowlink 5 or Flowlink LE database.

Connecting to an Isco Instrument


Connecting to an **instrument** will add the site information and instrument settings to the database. While connected, Flowlink can retrieve data from the instrument and save it in the database.

Getting Started - Connecting to Instruments

To connect to an Isco **instrument** (see page 3 for a list of compatible instruments), you must first determine the method you will be using. Flowlink calls the serial or USB port connection a *direct* connection. Select a direct connection when using an Isco *interrogator* or *communication cable*, or a *short-haul modem* attached to your computer.

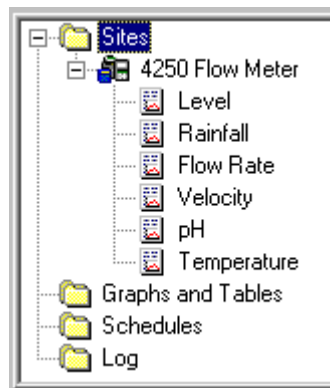
Select the *modem connection* when you want to communicate with an Isco instrument equipped with its own modem, through your computer's *telephone modem*. Select *wireless* when you are using 2102 Wireless Communication Modules.

Once you have decided which method, make any necessary physical connections between your computer and the instrument. You are now ready to start communications.

1. Click the  Quick Connect button on the Flowlink toolbar, or press F11 on the keyboard. Flowlink opens the Quick Connect window.
2. Select the Type of connection- Direct, Modem, or Wireless.
3. Check the Create new site check box and then click on the large button for the type of instrument that Flowlink is to connect to. Flowlink starts the communications.
4. After Flowlink reads the instrument settings, it will pause and ask if you would like to clear the memory partitions (4100/4200/6700), or delete all of the data in the modules (2100). Select “No” to retain the data. Flowlink then completes the connection process.
5. Once connected, Flowlink adds the instrument settings to its database and the site appears in the workspace.
6. Click the Retrieve Data button. Flowlink downloads the stored readings and adds it to the database.

Getting Started - Instrument Data

If you connected to and retrieved data from an Isco [instrument](#), your workspace should look similar to the one below.



As you can see, the database now holds the site and instrument information, as well as downloaded readings such as Level, Rainfall, etc., contained in *Data Sets*.

At this point, you may want to take a look at a few features. Three items are introduced in this Getting Started tutorial.

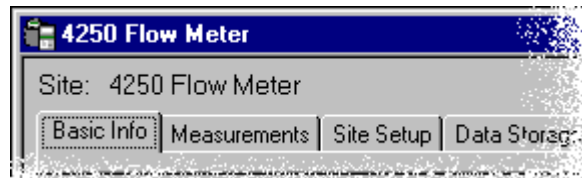
- [The Site Window](#)
- [Graphing Data](#)
- [Editing Data](#)

You can find general instructions on typical Flowlink tasks in the “How do I...” section of Flowlink Help.

Getting Started - Site Window

The Site Window

If you are connected to the instrument, you can see the Site window on the Flowlink desktop. If not, double-click on a site in the workspace and it will appear.



The [Site Window](#) (see pages 45, 65, and 91) lists the site name and the instrument model number, and a series of tabs where more specific instrument settings can be found.


Click on any tab in the site window to access the instrument settings. If you are familiar with programming the instrument, the settings on the tabs will be easy to recognize.

To make changes to an instrument's settings, you must first be connected. Then, modify the settings and click the Apply button at the bottom of the Site Window. Flowlink will update the database and send the new settings to the instrument.

Getting Started - Graphing Data

Graphing Data

To graph the readings in the data set, do the following.

1. Using the mouse, click once on a data set to highlight it.
2. Click the  Quick Graph button on the Flowlink toolbar.

Flowlink opens the Graph Window (see page 93) and displays the data as a graph. The [graph toolbar](#) should also appear beside the [main toolbar](#). The graph toolbar will help you [navigate](#) (page 95) through the display. If data is not present in the graph, click the



End of Data button on the graph toolbar to jump to a time span that contains data.


Flowlink used its default graph settings to display the quick graph. You can change these by selecting [Utilities>Options](#) from the Flowlink menu and choosing the [Graph Defaults](#) tab (see page 36).

Right-click while the cursor is over the [Graph Window](#) and a menu appears. Select Properties, you will find that there are many options that allow you to customize the appearance of the graph (see page 96).

Getting Started - Editing Data

Editing Data

To view or edit the readings in the data set, you must open the editor.

1. Using the mouse, click once on a data set to highlight it.
2. Click on the  Edit Data Set button on the Flowlink toolbar.

Flowlink opens the Editor Window and displays the data as a graph and as a table. The [graph toolbar](#) should also appear beside the [main toolbar](#). The graph toolbar and the [Actions](#) menu will help you [navigate](#) (page 95) through the readings.

Right-click while the cursor is over the Editor window and a list of possible actions appears. You can find additional actions on the Editor toolbar above the Flowlink desktop.

Menu Commands


File Commands

File New

The File>New menu command brings up the options of creating a new:

- Site
- Graph or Table
- Schedule
- Schedule Task.

To create a new item:


1. Select File>New from the menu or click the  New button on the Flowlink toolbar.
2. Choose an option and click OK to create the new item.

File Open

File>Open displays a window where you can select the type of file to be opened. These options include:

- Site
- Graph/Table
- Scheduled Time
- Schedule Task.


To open an item:

1. Select File>Open from the menu or click the  Open button on the Flowlink toolbar.
2. Select the type of file to open. The right side of the Open window will display a list of items that correspond to your choice.
3. Highlight an item from the list.
4. Click OK to open the file.

File Close

File>Close from the Flowlink menu closes the active window.


File Save

File>Save from the Flowlink menu or the  Save button on the toolbar saves the data in the active window.

File Save As

Select File>Save As from the Flowlink menu to save the data under a different name.

File Quick Connect

File>Quick Connect from the Flowlink menu or the  button on the toolbar opens the Quick Connect window. The Quick Connect window is where you specify the type of connection and the settings to use for communicating with the Isco instrument. When using the Direct and Modem connections, Flowlink will locate the correct site in the database for you. If the site is not in the database, a new one will be created. When using the Wireless connection, you must identify the site before Flowlink can continue.

Quick Connect

This window specifies the type of connection and the settings to use for communicating with instrument. It can be opened by selecting File>Quick Connect from the menu, pressing F11 on your keyboard, or clicking on the Quick Connect toolbar button. When using the Direct and Modem connections, Flowlink will locate the correct site in the database for you. If the site is not in the database, a new one will be created. When using the Wireless connection, you must identify the site before Flowlink can continue.

To connect to a site:

1. Review, and update if necessary, the connection settings (described below).
2. Click on the large button that matches the type of instrument at the site.

Connection Settings

Type - Select “Direct” when connecting to the instrument through an interrogator cable, communication cable, or short haul modem attached to your computer’s serial port. Select “Modem” to connect to the instrument through a telephone modem. Select Wireless when using the 2102 Wireless Communication Module.

Com Port - (Direct and Wireless) Select the Com Port from the pull-down list.

Baud Rate - (Direct and Wireless) Select the Baud Rate from the pull-down list. A rate of 9600 is recommended for 4100/4200/6700 instruments when using Direct or Wireless.

Select 38400 when direct connecting to 2100 instruments, 19200 for wireless communication.

Select 38400 when direct connecting to a 2101 Field Wizard.

Modem - (Modem only) Select an installed modem from the pull-down list. Flowlink will only list those modems installed in Windows. Flowlink will use the selected Modem and its Windows settings (Com port, baud, etc.) to make the connection. If you need to change the modem settings, open the Modem Control Panel. (Windows Start>Settings>Control Panel.) A baud rate of 9600 is recommended for 4100/4200/6700 instruments, 38400 for 2100 instruments.


Phone number - (Modem only) Enter a phone number with or without dashes. This number can include the following commands:

- T (tone dial)
- , (pause)
- @ (wait for silence)
- W (wait for dial tone)


Use the Create new site check box when you do not want Flowlink to match the instrument to a site in the database. This is useful when you have relocated an instrument to a new site. Flowlink creates a new site, lets you rename it, allows you to delete all the data from the instrument, and adds the new site to the workspace.

As a default setting, this window is displayed every time Flowlink is started. To disable this feature, leave the Show this dialog on startup check box (at the bottom of the dialogue box) blank.

Notes:

- You can control the default connection settings from Utilities>Options menu command. After opening the Options window, enter your default settings on the 4100/4200/6700, 2100, and Field Wizard tabs.
- You can quick connect by:
 - clicking the  Quick Connect toolbar button
 - selecting File>Quick Connect from the menu
 - pressing F11 on the keyboard
 - highlighting a site in the workspace and selecting the Item>Connect menu command.

File RTD Transfer

File>RTD Transfer from the Flowlink menu or the  button on the toolbar retrieves data stored in an Isco 581 Rapid Transfer Device (RTD).

This option starts the transfer of data from an RTD to the Flowlink database. Once started, Flowlink opens the Connect window and locates the first site stored in the RTD. Flowlink then reads the instrument information and matches it to a site in the database. If the site name is not found, a new site is created in the workspace. If the site name is found, but the instrument ID does not match, Flowlink will generate a new name for the site and add it to the workspace.

Next, Flowlink retrieves the site data stored in the RTD. The window displays a progress bar to monitor the activity. The data retrieval will continue for each of the instrument's partitions. Flowlink repeats the site matching and data retrieval process for each instrument stored in the RTD.

File Import

File>Import>Data from the Flowlink menu imports data from a comma-separated values (.CSV) file, also known as a comma-delimited format.

Flowlink provides import functions for your data. The import file function allows you to load data from other sources such as non-Isco instruments, or other information that exists in spreadsheet form.

How to Import a Formatted CSV File:

1. From the Flowlink menu, select File>Import.
2. Type the path and file name, or browse for the file by clicking the Select... button.
3. Click Import. Flowlink begins to import the file.

You can monitor the Status box that reports the current status and a progress bar, and the Statistics box that reports the number of data records, data types, and total records imported.

Flowlink is only able to import properly formatted CSV files. The format must include a [data definition header](#) to instruct Flowlink how to handle the information in the file. Data from non-Isco instruments and data from spreadsheet applications must also comply with this specific header format.

Data definition header

The Data Definition Header is a format that is necessary for Flowlink's [Import](#) and [Export](#) features.

The Header refers to the first rows in the .CSV file that classify the data. Flowlink supports a five or six line header. The first line, "Site Name" is optional and may be omitted.

If you have a Microsoft Excel or similar spreadsheet file to convert, check to ensure that it is formatted with the header. The example below shows the arrangement of data in this format.

	A	B	C
1	Site Name	5th & Main	5th & Main
2	Isco Quantity	Level	Flow Rate
3	Label	Level	Flow Rate
4	Units	ft	gpm
5	Resolution	0.001	1
6	Significant Digits	5	7
7			
8	12/18/2004 14:45	0.2	40
9	12/18/2004 15:00	0.201	40
10	12/18/2004 15:15	0.2	40
11	12/18/2004 15:30	0.2	40
12	12/18/2004 15:45	0.2	40
13	12/18/2004 16:00	0.2	40

Terms

- **Site Name** - The site name stored within the instrument.

- **Isco Quantity** - The quantity of measurements such as flow, level, temperature, etc.
- **Label** - Sub-names such as test or specific titles you want for your data.
- **Units** - The unit of measure for each measurement.
- **Resolution** - The number of digits right of the decimal point as an indication of the number to be rounded. In the above example, level will always be displayed with 3 digits after the decimal point.
- **Significant Digits** - The total number of digits to be displayed. In the example above, level will be displayed with as many as five significant digits.

Once in the proper format, the spreadsheet file should be saved (or exported) as a comma-separated-values (.CSV) file, also known as a comma-delimited format. The lines below show the spreadsheet cells as a CSV text file:

```

Site Name, 5th & Main, 5th & Main
Isco Quantity, Level, Flow Rate
Label, Level, Flow Rate
Units, ft, gpm
Resolution,0.001,1
Significant Digits,5,7

12/18/04 14:45,0.2,40
12/18/04 15:00,0.201,40
12/18/04 15:15,0.2,40
12/18/04 15:30,0.2,40
12/18/04 15:45,0.2,40
12/18/04 16:00,0.2,40

```

Flowlink's database can accept many different types of data once you've specified the necessary items in the header. For example:

	A	B	C
1	Isco Quantity	Money	Percent
2	Label	Dollars	Percent
3	Units	\$	%
4	Resolution	0.01	1
5	Significant Dig	4	3
6			
7	4/18/98 4:00	0.8	40
8	4/18/98 4:15	0.8	41
9	4/18/98 4:30	0.8	42
10	4/18/98 4:45	0.8	43
11	4/18/98 5:00	0.8	45

Note: If you are unsure of how to correctly format a data definition header, [export](#) similar data from the Flowlink

database. The resulting .CSV file can then be opened in a text editor or spreadsheet application where it can be viewed or copied.

File Import Graphs and Tables

File>Import>Graphs and Tables from the Flowlink menu adds graphs and tables to the database. This menu option allows you to share graph and table templates.

To import graphs and tables:

1. Select File>Import>Graphs and Tables from the Flowlink menu. Flowlink opens a window to select which .IGD files to import.
2. Select the file(s) to import and click Open. Flowlink adds the graph and table files to the workspace where they are ready to be used as a template.

File Export

When a graph, table, or scatter plot is active on the Flowlink desktop, selecting File>Export will export the series data shown on the graph, table, or plot. Several export formats are available:

- CSV (“Comma Separated Values”, also known as comma-delimited), without summary.
Flowlink exports CSV files with a [Data Definition Header](#).
- CSV, with summary. For tables, the summary information appears in the last line of the file.
- PDF (Portable Document Format), for sharing and viewing data using Adobe Acrobat family of products, including the free [Adobe Reader](#).
- HTML (HyperText Markup Language), for sharing and viewing data using an Internet browser.

How to export data:

1. From the Flowlink menu, select File>Export.
2. Type the path and file name, or browse for the new location by clicking the Select... button.
3. Select the export format from the Save As Type box and click OK.
4. Click Export.


Flowlink displays its progress on the bar in the status box.

Notes:


- If transferring a graph exported as HTML to a new location, be sure to transfer two files: the HTML file *and* the referenced image file. Because of this requirement, PDF is often more suitable, especially when sending the exported file as an E-mail attachment.

- Exports can be automated using [schedules](#) (see page 125).
- If a CSV file with summary is imported into Flowlink, the summary data is not imported.

File Print

File>Print from the Flowlink menu or the  button on the toolbar prints the graph or table that is currently active. Flowlink will use the print properties specified in the [Print Setup](#).

File Print Preview

File>Print Preview from the Flowlink menu or the  button on the toolbar lets you see how your graph or table will look when printed. You can zoom in/zoom out, browse through multiple pages, or close the preview. To print from the print preview screen, click the Print button.

File Print Setup

File>Print Setup from the Flowlink menu opens a dialogue box where you specify printer settings for your installed printer. To modify printer settings, refer to your Windows and printer documentation.

File Exit

File>Exit on the Flowlink menu terminates the Flowlink application. If necessary, Flowlink will prompt you to save any open items before it shuts down.

Item Commands

Options on the Item menu are the same as those available when you right-click on an item in the workspace. The options are variable and will change according to the item that is active. Typically, the options include several of the choices below:

- **New:** Creates a new Graph/Table, Schedule, or Scheduled Task according to which item or folder is highlighted in the workspace.
- **Open:** Opens the highlighted item. It will appear on the Flowlink desktop.
- **Copy:** Copies the highlighted graph or table.
- **Connect:** Starts communications with the highlighted site.
- **Rename:** Allows you to rename the item highlighted in the workspace.
- **Delete:** Deletes the item highlighted in the workspace. Note: Delete permanently removes the information from your database. Deleting a folder removes the contents of the folder. Deleting a site also removes the data sets.
- **Schedule:** Opens the Schedule Task window so you can automate a task.
- **Quick Graph:** When a site is highlighted, this graphs the site data using a pre-defined graph template. When a data set is highlighted, this graphs the selected data

using the default graph properties (Utilities>Options from the menu, then select the graph defaults tab).

- **Quick Graph with DEFAULT:** This graphs the site data using the DEFAULT graph/table template located in the Graphs and Tables folder of the workspace.
- **Copy to Default:** This replaces the DEFAULT graph with the selected graph and its properties.
- **Archive:** When a site is highlighted, you can archive the site data.
- **Save to Global folder:** Flowlink Pro can create local graphs that only one user can view, or global graphs that can be viewed by all user accounts. The Save to Global Folder command saves the local graph settings in a Global folder so that other Flowlink Pro users can reproduce the graph their computer. See [About Local and Global Graph Folders](#) for more information.
- **View Log:** Opens the [log file](#) for review. This file is a history of Flowlink activities.
- **Create Folder:** Adds a folder to the workspace.
- **Run Now:** Available when a Schedule is highlighted in the workspace. This runs the schedule immediately, regardless of the preprogrammed time and date.
- **Help:** Click on help to view help topics related to the highlighted item.

Notes:

Double-clicking on an item in the workspace performs the same operation as the first item in its right-click menu.

“Special” menu options are simply placeholders for menu commands that are not active for the highlighted item.

About Local and Global Graph Folders

Flowlink Pro manages graphs (including scatter plots and tables) locally and globally. Local graphs are saved on the Flowlink Pro user’s computer and therefore are only visible to that user.

If you have made a graph that should be available to all Flowlink Pro users, you can save it in the Global folder using the [Item>Save to Global Folder](#) menu command. This saves the graph properties (not the data) on the Flowlink Server. When other users open the graph from the Global folder, Flowlink Pro reads the graph properties and reproduces it as a local graph on the user’s computer.

It is important to remember that all graphs are opened, viewed, and modified *locally*. Opening a Global graph, making changes, and then saving it ([File>Save](#)) will create a like-named graph in the local folder; however it is no longer the same as the Global graph. To update the Global graph, use the [Item>Save to Global Folder](#) menu command and overwrite the Global graph.

Item Quick Graph

When a site or data set is highlighted in the workspace, clicking the Quick Graph button (or Item>Quick Graph from the menu) opens the data in a new graph.

When a site's data set is highlighted, Flowlink will use the [default graph properties](#) (Utilities>Options from the menu, then select the graph defaults tab, page 36, for the display settings.

When a site is highlighted in the workspace, clicking the Quick Graph button or (Item>Quick Graph from the menu), Flowlink opens the Select window so you can choose a template graph. The template is any graph that has already been created and formatted according to your needs. Once you have selected a template, Flowlink substitutes the template's original data sets with those of the highlighted site.

Item Quick Graph with DEFAULT

This graphs the site data using the DEFAULT graph/table template located in the Graphs and Tables folder of the workspace. To change the properties of the DEFAULT template, right click on the graph after it is displayed, and select [Properties](#) (see page 96).

DEFAULT graphs can be generated by first highlighting a site in the workspace. Then, right click and select the Quick Graph with DEFAULT option.

DEFAULT graphs may also be generated while a site Window is open. To do so, click the DEFAULT button at the bottom of the site window, or press the F3 keyboard button. A common use of this feature is to quickly graph the site data before disconnecting from a site so you can view the data at a glance to check site conditions.

Item Archive Site

This menu option opens the [Archive window](#) (see page 28), allowing you to archive the data from the site highlighted in the workspace.

Item Edit Data Set

When a data set is highlighted in the workspace, clicking the Edit Data Set button (or Item>Edit from the menu) opens the [Editor window](#) (see page 113). Use the Editor to review or change the readings.

Item Properties

Selecting Item>Properties from the menu while a data set is highlighted in the workspace displays the [properties window](#). The window reveals the data set name, the date and time of the first and last readings, and the number of data points.

Data Set Properties

This window, opened by selecting Item>Properties from the menu, displays information about the selected data set. The top half of the window reveals the name, the first and last reading, and the number of data points.

The Data type box displays how the information is stored in the Flowlink database.

- **Label** - the type of reading
- **Units** - the units of measure for the data type
- **Resolution** - the possible number of places to the right of the decimal point
- **Significant digits** - the total number of digits that may be used to express the data

Click OK to close the Properties window.

Actions Commands

The options available on the Actions menu will vary according to what is active on the Flowlink desktop. The options allow you to make selections from the keyboard instead of using the mouse.

Actions>Connect

When a site is opened on the desktop, selecting Actions>Connect or pressing F7 starts Flowlink's communications with the site.

Actions>Retrieve Data

When connected to a site, selecting Actions>Retrieve Data from the menu or pressing F8 starts the transfer of data from the site to Flowlink's database.

Actions>Diagnostics

Select Actions>Diagnostics from the Flowlink menu to download and display a text file from a 2100 Series site. This file reports the performance of the module and its sensor. The measurement type will determine which information is included in this report.

Actions>Disconnect

When connected to a site, selecting Actions>Disconnect from the menu or pressing F2 stops Flowlink's communications with the instrument.

Actions>Apply

When connected to a site, selecting Actions>Apply from the menu, clicking the Apply button on the site window, or pressing the F9 keyboard button sends new program settings to the instrument. This updates the instrument so it will match Flowlink's site window settings.

Actions>Cancel


When connected to a site, selecting Actions>Cancel from the menu or clicking the Cancel button on the site window restores the displayed site window settings to the program settings stored in the instrument. No changes to the instrument's program settings will be made.

Actions>Switch to Tab

The Actions>Switch to Tab menu options select tabs in a Site window. These allow you use the keyboard to easily move about the tabs. For example, to view the Data Storage tab of the Site window press "Alt+A, S, 4," or use the Ctrl+4 shortcut.

You can also scroll through the Site window tabs by pressing Ctrl+Tab or Shift+Ctrl+Tab.


Actions>Maximize

To maximize a graph, click on the  Maximize button on the graph toolbar, or select Actions>Maximize from the menu. You

can return to the original view by pressing Esc (escape) or by clicking on the preview bar of the maximized graph.


Actions>Unzoom

You can zoom in or out of any part of your graph. To zoom in, click and drag your cursor across the area of interest. To zoom

out, click on the  Unzoom button on the graph toolbar, or select Actions>Unzoom from the menu.


Magnify

When a graph is active on the Flowlink desktop, selecting

Actions>Magnify from the menu, or clicking the  Magnify button zooms in on starting point of the graph.


Unmagnify

When a graph is active on the Flowlink desktop, selecting

Actions>Unmagnify from the menu, or clicking the  Unmagnify button zooms out from the starting point of the graph.

Actions Refresh

When a graph is active on the desktop, selecting the

Actions>Refresh menu option or clicking the Refresh  button refreshes the display if data has changed.

Actions>Go To Options

When an [Editor](#) or [Graph](#) window is active on the Flowlink desktop, you can navigate by clicking the Actions>Go To from the menu. Go To brings up a submenu of navigation options, including:

- Beginning of data: Takes you to the first reading in the data set.
- End of data: Takes you to the last reading in the data set.
- Next timespan: Jumps to the next timespan. The timespan starts at the left-most point on the X-axis and ends at the Right-most point. For example, if a full day is displayed on the graph, Next timespan would jump to the following day.
- Previous time span: Jumps to the previous timespan.
- Jog Right: Jogs the display forward by 25%.
- Jog Left: Jogs the display backward by 25%.
- Specific Date/Time: Opens a dialogue box to enter a time/date to display.
- Home Date/Time: (Graph Window Only) Jumps to the Home timespan. Home is a bookmark that you can set with the Set Home button on the Graph Toolbar, or Actions>Set Home Date/Time from the menu.

Notes:


(Graph window only) Some actions will round the display times. When using the Quick Graph, or the Beginning or End of Data

functions, Flowlink will round the starting point of the graph to the nearest hour or to the closest fifteen minute mark if the total timespan is less than ten hours. When using the Set Home Date/Time, Flowlink also rounds the starting point as described and will also round the timespan to the nearest hour.

The timespan can be changed. For the [Graph](#) and [Editor](#) windows, enter a new timespan on the Time Scale tab of the Properties window (see page 98).

Actions>Set Home Date/Time

When a [Graph](#) or [Editor](#) window is active on the Flowlink desktop, selecting Actions>Set Home Date/Time menu option or

clicking the  Set Home button “bookmarks” the start date and time of the graph. This allows you to quickly jump to this home point from anywhere in the graph.


Actions>Graph/ Table

When a graph or table is active on the Flowlink desktop, selecting Actions>Graph/Table from the menu, or clicking the



Graph/Table button toggles the appearance of the window between the graph and table views.

Actions>Properties

Selecting Actions>Properties or clicking the  Graph Properties button while a Graph or Table is active on the desktop opens the [Properties](#) window (see page 96). The Properties window contains the settings that control the appearance.

Actions>Calculate Data Sets

The Calculate Data Sets option is useful when you need “hands-on” control of the [summary intervals](#) and [statistical functions](#) (see page 100). Calculate Data Sets should be used when a statistical function is applied to data and the results are needed in a subsequent operation. When attempting to perform complex analyses without this feature, you may find it is difficult to control the order of execution or specify when recalculated data or original data should be used.

To illustrate this need, consider a level data set with readings taken at fifteen-minute intervals. If the data were to be displayed in two different daily graphs - one graph applying an hourly summary interval with an averaging statistical function, the other without - you may find that the average daily levels are quite different. The first graph averages the 24 hourly data and the second averages of all the readings. If this series of data were to be used in another operation, it is important to understand which data, original or recalculated, Flowlink will use. Calculate Data Sets give you this hands-on control.

The Actions>Calculate Data Sets menu option takes a snapshot of the data that appears in the graph or table. When you calculate a data set, Flowlink adds a site to the workspace. The name of the site is the same as the graph or table. This site is not an actual site; it is solely used for data storage.

Expanding the site in the workspace shows the data sets. Calculating data sets creates one set for each type of data that is plotted on the originating graph or table. Each data set will contain only those points used to plot the series over the timespan shown on the graph.

Note: Flowlink can only create a data type once. If more than one series in a graph or table plots the same data type, Flowlink will create only one data set. For example, if the graph plots the level from three different sites in three panes, the level data set will only contain those points from the first series. If you must calculate data sets of the same type, use a separate graph for each required set.

Database Commands

Overview:

Data retrieved from a site is stored in a Microsoft database (.MDB) that holds data from all sites.

Note: Flowlink Pro can store site data in a Microsoft database and in an enterprise database (Microsoft SQL or Oracle).

Flowlink has several menu commands that allow you to manage the database. Database commands include the following. Click on your choice for information about them.

- [New...](#)
- [Open...](#)
- [Close](#)
- [Verify...](#)
- [Defragment...](#)
- [Archive/Transfer...](#)
- [Restore From Archive...](#)
- [Backup...](#)
- [Restore From Backup...](#)

Management

Normally your site management and data collection is best served by a single database. Advantages of a single database can include:

- You can easily compare/combine data from different sites.
- You can automate routine tasks with schedules.

However, you may find advantages if you use more than one database. Among them:

- You can segregate projects.
- Site data can be held in a smaller database.

When using more than one .MDB database, each database must be located in its own folder.

Database New

Select Database>New to create a blank Flowlink database.

Selecting this option displays a window to name the new database, and to select or create a new directory. Each new database must be located in its own folder.

Database Open

The Database>Open menu command displays a [dialog box](#) to open a database. In Flowlink 5 and Flowlink LE, use this dialog to open an .MDB database.

In Flowlink Pro, you can use this dialog to connect to an .MDB database or a central server database (Microsoft SQL or Oracle).

Open Database

Use the [Open Database](#) dialog to open a database for use.

Flowlink 5 and Flowlink LE

The Database field lists the selected .MDB database. This field will also remember databases that you have previously opened. To select a different database, view the drop-down list and select the desired database. If the desired database is not listed click on the [...] button to locate and select the desired database.

Click the OK button to open the selected database.

In the event that a database in the drop-down list no longer exists, remove it from the list by selecting it and clicking the Delete button.

See Also: [About Flowlink 4 Databases](#)

Flowlink Pro

Flowlink Pro can connect to an .MDB database in the same manner described for Flowlink 5 and Flowlink LE.

Flowlink Pro can also connect to a central server database (MS SQL or Oracle).

To connect to a central server database:

1. Connection to server database requires a .CFG (configure) file from the Server Database Administrator. Save this file from the administrator in a location easily accessed by the Windows PC running Flowlink Pro.
2. Click the Configure List button and locate the .CFG file. Click the open button to select the .CFG file.
3. The names of the available databases are now visible in the Database field. Use the drop-down list to select the desired database.
4. Enter the User Name and Password provided by the Flowlink Pro Administrator.
5. Click OK to connect to the central server database.

Note: Remote connections (not within the same IP domain) will require the Server Database Administrator to set up access to the database through a VPN, Alias, or similar remote access method. After configuring the remote access, steps 1 through 5 will allow you to connect to the central database server as if it were a local connection.

About Flowlink 4 Databases

If you open a Flowlink 4 database, it will be converted automatically to the Flowlink 5 database structure.

Note: The Flowlink 5 and Flowlink LE database structure is not compatible with Flowlink 4. If you intend to still use the database in Flowlink 4, first make a copy of the Flowlink 4 database in a new folder. Then, open this copy with Flowlink 5 or Flowlink LE, leaving the original database for continued use with Flowlink 4.

As a precaution, Flowlink makes a copy of the unconverted Flowlink 4 database and places it in a subfolder within the working directory. This unconverted database can be used with Flowlink 4 should there be a need. If storage space is a concern, this subfolder containing the backup Flowlink 4 database can be deleted, as long as there will never be a need to open it with Flowlink 4.

Database Close

Database>Close closes the database.

Database Verify

Database>Verify is an auto-process function that will go through the selected database and make sure that the integrity is intact (e.g., that indexes are correct, etc.). This is a feature primarily used by technical support.

You cannot perform this process while a database is open. Before verifying a database, first close the database (Database>Close).

Database Defragment

The database (.MDB) file will continue to grow, reducing available disk space. Defragmenting the database will keep the growth of this file to a minimum. Defragmenting the database is also recommended if your PC has lost power or “hangs-up” while the database was open.

To defragment the database:

1. Select Database>Defragment from the menu. A window is displayed to note that this activity may take a few moments.
2. To continue, click OK. To defragment at a later time, click Cancel.
3. Locate the database and click OK. Flowlink then begins to defragment the database.
4. A window will notify you when Flowlink has finished this activity and whether it was successful or not.

Allowing Flowlink to [automatically defragment](#) the .MDB database at regular intervals is recommended.

Database Archive/Transfer

Allows you to copy or move data from the open database and to put it into another location. Selecting Archive/Transfer from the menu opens the [Archive window](#).

The Archive/Transfer function allows you to selectively extract information from the open database by site name or by date ranges.

Related Topic:

Use the [Database>Backup](#) command when you want to create a copy of the full database in a compressed format.

Archive

This window, opened by selecting Database>Archive/Transfer, allows you to copy or move data from the current database to another location.

To archive or transfer data:

1. Define the data to be archived/transferred.
2. Select the type of archive - Copy or Move. Use the Move option with caution; Move deletes the data from the current database.
3. Identify the destination. Type a path and file name or click on the Select... button to receive a dialogue box for saving the data.
4. **Compress destination file** check box:
 - Left unchecked, Archive will create an uncompressed .MDB file in the destination location. If storage space is not a consideration, this option is advantageous because Flowlink can directly open the .MDB file. When this box is left unchecked, the destination file must be saved in a folder other than the current folder.
 - Checked, Archive will create a compressed .ZIP in the destination location. Compressed archives will save disk space and speed transfer times when you later move the files. File compression supports multiple disks when the entire archive will not fit on a single disk. Compressed .ZIP files may be saved in the current directory.
5. Click the Archive button to start the archiving. A progress bar will appear.

Database Restore From Archive

Use this command to [restore](#) data in the current database from another database or archive file.

Restore From Archive

Use the Database>Restore from archive... menu option to restore data in the current database from another database or archive file.

To restore the database:

1. Select the data to restore. You can choose from All data or All data in a date range.

2. Identify the source of data. Type in the path and name of the .ZIP or .MDB file or locate it by pressing the Select... button. The destination will always be the open database.
3. Generally you won't want to alter the sites and the instrument settings. Leaving the Restore site information check box blank will retain the existing settings. To overwrite the settings using the source information, check this box.
4. Click Restore.

Database Backup

This feature compresses the complete database (sites, graphs and tables, and schedules) into a backup (.ZIP) file.

To create a Backup:

1. Select Database>Backup from the menu.
2. A window is displayed with an explanation of the operation. To continue, click OK.
3. Select or enter the backup destination folder and file name.
4. Click OK.

Related Topic:

The [Database Archive/Transfer](#) command may be used when only part of the database (a site or date range) needs to be saved.

Database Restore From Backup

This feature decompresses the contents of a backup (.ZIP) file.

To restore from a backup file:

1. Select Database>Restore From Backup from the menu.
2. Locate the backup (.ZIP) file and click OK.
3. Select the destination directory and click OK. Flowlink closes the current database and begins to restore the backup database.
Note: If the database (.MDB) file already exists, you will be asked if you want to overwrite it. Overwrite the database only when you want to completely replace its contents. To avoid an overwrite, click cancel. To restore the backup database without overwriting, select a different directory.
4. Flowlink displays a progress bar while it proceeds with the restore. When it is done, Flowlink opens the restored database.

View Commands

The View options on the Flowlink menu allow you to display or hide toolbars and windows. Options include the following:

- [Main Toolbar](#)
- [Graph Toolbar](#)
- [Status Bar](#)

- [AutoHide Workspace](#)
- [Comm Statistics](#) (Communication Statistics)
- [2100 Comm Statistics](#) (2100 Communication Statistics)
- [2100 Prompts](#)
- [View Type>Recent Measurement Screen](#)

Selecting an option toggles the display of the item ON and OFF. Displayed options appear with a check mark.

View Main Toolbar

The main toolbar consists of these options:

- **New:** Opens a window to select the type of new item to create.
- **Open:** Opens a window to locate the item to open.
- **Save:** Saves the data, graph, or table that you are currently working on.
- **Print:** Prints the graph or table.
- **Print Preview:** View how your graph or table will appear on the printed page. This option is only active if you have a graph or table open.
- **Cut, Copy, Paste, Insert Before, Insert After:** Use these commands while you are editing a data set.
- **Undo All Editing:** Undoes all editing to the site data. The readings revert to the last saved version.
- **Quick Connect:** Opens the Quick Connect window.
- **RTD Transfer:** Starts the transfer of data from an RTD to the Flowlink database.
- **Quick Graph:** Graphs the data in the highlighted data set using Flowlink's default graph properties.
- **Edit Data set:** Opens the Editor window to review or modify the readings in the highlighted data set.
- **Help:** Activates the context-sensitive help. The cursor will change its appearance and Flowlink will display a help topic for any item that you click on.

Flowlink displays the main toolbar when View>Main Toolbar on the menu is checked.

View Graph Toolbar

The graph toolbar, opened by selecting View>Graph Toolbar, lets you navigate through the data while editing a data set or creating a graph or table.

- **Beginning of data:** Jumps to the first reading in the data set.
- **Previous time span:** Jumps to the previous timespan. (Graph/Table timespans are defined on the Properties/Time Scale tab. The Editor timespans are set on the Actions>Go To> Specific Date window.
- **Jog Left:** Shifts the view to the left 25%.

- **Jog Right:** Shifts the view to the right 25%.
- **Next time span:** Jumps to the next time span.
- **End of data:** Takes you to the last data entry for the graph you are working on.
- **Go to Home Date/Time:** A home date/time is a bookmark. Clicking on this option jumps to the bookmark set with the Set Home Date/Time button.
- **Set Home Date/Time:** Sets the current view as the Home Date/Time.
- **Go To Specific Date/Time:** Click on this option to go directly to a specific date or time.
- **Table/Graph:** Toggles the view between graph and table views.
- **Edit/View:** Toggles the view between graph view and data edit modes.
- **Scatter:** Toggles the graph display between the normal view and a [scatter plot](#). Scatter plots require two series of data.
- **Maximize:** Displays the graph at the full size of your monitor. To return the graph to its original position, press the Esc (Escape) button or click on the title bar.
- **Unzoom:** You can zoom in or out of any part of your graph. To zoom in, click on the graph and drag your cursor to zoom in. You can zoom in horizontally or vertically. Right-click on the graph and select a zoom option from the pop-up menu. To zoom out (unzoom) click on the unzoom button on the graph toolbar.
- **Magnify:** Decreases the time scale in fixed steps. The steps are 1 hour, 4 hours, 12 hours, 1 day, 2 days, 3 days, 1 week, 2 weeks, 1 month, 1 quarter, and 1 year.
- **Unmagnify:** Increases the time scale in fixed steps. See “Magnify” for the fixed steps.
- **Refresh:** Replots the graph if changes have been made to the data.

The Graph Toolbar display is enabled when the View>Graph Toolbar on the menu is checked. Flowlink will then display the Graph toolbar when an Editor or Graph window is active on the desktop.

Note:

(Graph window only) Some actions will round the display times. After clicking the Beginning or End of Data buttons, Flowlink will round the starting point of the graph to the nearest hour or to the closest fifteen-minute mark if the total timespan is less than ten hours. When using the Set Home Date/Time, Flowlink also rounds the starting point as described, and will also round the timespan to the nearest hour.

View Status Bar

The status bar is shown at the bottom of Flowlink’s main window. It displays messages about the current activity, or while it is idle

“For Help, Press F1.” The Status bar also lists the name and path of the current database.

Flowlink displays the status bar when View>Status Bar on the menu is checked.

View Autohide Workspace

The workspace graphically displays the contents of the database.

The Autohide Workspace feature lets you move smoothly and quickly between the workspace and another window displayed on the screen. Activate it by selecting View>Autohide Workspace.

With Autohide active, moving the mouse pointer to the far left (or far right depending on where the workspace was docked last) will display the workspace. The workspace will disappear again when the focus (e.g. mouse pointer) is moved to a control other than the workspace.

If Autohide Workspace is deselected, the Workspace window will always be visible.

View>Communication Statistics

Displays or hides the [Communication Statistics](#) window when Flowlink is connected to an instrument. This window shows the number of packets transferred between your computer and the instrument. Additional information, such as connection quality, can help you verify that Flowlink and the instrument are communicating successfully.

The communications statistics window display is enabled when the View>Comm Statistics on the menu is checked. Flowlink will then display this window when it is communicating with an instrument.

Communications Statistics Window

This window allows you to verify that Flowlink is successfully communicating with the instrument.

While connected to the instrument, Flowlink continually polls the instrument for real-time information. This activity, along with data retrieval and program setting changes, can be monitored in the Outgoing and Incoming packet boxes. Ideally, the attempted packets will always match the sent/received packets.

At times though, an instrument is busy performing programmed operations and unable to respond to Flowlink's requests for information. The instrument returns a busy packet to indicate it cannot service the request. Flowlink logs a busy packet received and the incoming packets reveal a received/attempted mismatch. Flowlink then re-sends its request, repeating this cycle until the instrument is able to service the request. In this case, the busy packets do not indicate faulty communications, only that the instrument temporarily cannot respond.

Notes:

- Bad packets are automatically resent. Flowlink logs this as a retry and a mismatch occurs in the sent/attempted or received/attempted boxes.
- Connection quality is the ratio of successful packets per attempted packets, expressed as a percentage.
- Enable this window to be displayed during communications by selecting [View>Comm Statistics](#) from the menu.

View 2100 Comm Statistics

This menu option displays/hides the [2100 Comm Statistics](#) window.

View 2100 Prompts

Selecting [View>2100 Prompts](#) from the Flowlink menu opens the [2100 Prompt History](#) window. This option is only active when Flowlink is communicating with a 2100 module.

View Recent Measurements

The [View>View Type>Recent Measurement Screen](#) menu command opens a window that can display the last measurement of user-selected sites in the database. This window lets you conveniently check measurements from all sites of interest without opening each site.

The Recent Measurement Screen displays:

- Site Name
- Module Name
- Parameter (measurement type)
- Value (of the last measurement added to the database, without units)
- Time Stamp (of last measurement)

The Recent Measurement Screen displays only selected sites. To select a site:

1. Click the Select Site button. Flowlink opens the Site Select window.
2. From the left half of the window, check a site to add to the Recent Measurement Screen.
If you check the Select All check box, all sites and measurement types in the database are added to the Recent Measurement Screen. Be aware that “sites” in the database may be [reference curves](#) (page 108) or [imported data](#) (page 16), which may not need to be displayed. If you check the Select All box, you can skip step 3 and 4; this option also adds all measurement types.
3. From the right half of the window, check the site’s measurements that you desire to add to the Recent Measurement Screen. Use Select All check box to add all measurement types.
4. Repeat steps 2 and 3 to add other sites.
5. Click the OK button. The Recent Measurement Screen displays all of the selected data.

Utilities Command

For the Utilities menu options to be active, you must first have a database open. The Utilities menu contains the following choices:

- **Options:** Displays the options window that contains the default settings for Flowlink operations.
- **Flow Conversions:** A complete listing of flow conversion methods stored in the database.
- **Merge Sites:** Allows you to merge site data.
- **View Log File:** Displays the iscolg.txt file, a record of scheduled events as they occur.
- **License:** Opens the Flowlink License Activation wizard. Use this wizard when you need to renew or upgrade your Flowlink license.
- **Server Options:** Opens the Server Options window to manage Flowlink Pro users and server alarms.

Utilities Options

Selecting Utilities>Options from the menu displays the Options window. This window contains the default settings for Flowlink's operation. The tabs in the Options window contain settings for the following:

- **4100/4200/6700, 2100 and Field Wizard**
- **Default Units of Measurement**
- **Graph Defaults**
- **Miscellaneous**

Instrument Connection Options

You establish default communication settings in the Utilities>Options window. There are three tabs, "4100/4200/6700", "2100," and "Field Wizard" that hold these defaults. Flowlink will use the settings on both tabs to assume the type of **instrument** to which it is connecting, and which method (direct, modem, or wireless) Flowlink is to use.

Default Connection Type

Connection type options include Direct, Modem, and Wireless.

- Select the Direct option when connecting to Isco instruments through an interrogator cable, communications cable, or a short haul modem attached to your computer's serial port.
- Select the Modem option to connect to instruments through a telephone modem.
- Select the Wireless option when using the 2102 Wireless Communication Module.

Default to ... check box

Check this box on the 4100/4200/6700 tab to direct Flowlink to use the communication protocol that is compatible for these types of instruments. If you are primarily connecting to Isco's Model 2100 devices, check the "Default to 2100" box on the 2100 tab.

**Direct/Wireless
Connect**

- Select the default Com port from the pull-down menu. Refer to your computer's documentation for more information on Com ports.
- Select the default Baud rate from the pull-down menu. The highest baud rate setting will allow the fastest connections and data retrieval.

Modem Connect

Select the modem from the pull-down list. All modems recognized by your Windows operating system will be listed here.

**Communication
option check boxes**

- Retrieve data gets text reports. Many Isco instruments can generate text reports. Check this box to retrieve the reports during an interrogation. If the reports are not needed, leave this box blank for faster interrogation times.
- Retrieve data uses Field Wizard first if included in the stack. Check this box if the Field Wizard is connected to one or more 2100 Series modules and you want to retrieve the Field Wizard's data first, before the other modules.
- Display communication statistics. With this box checked, Flowlink displays a communications statistics window when it is connected to an instrument. This window shows the number of packets transferred between your computer and the instrument.
- Show connection dialog on startup. Check this box to display a connection window every time Flowlink starts.

Save

Click the OK button to save the default communication options.

**Default Units
Options**

This tab, opened by selecting Utilities>Options from the menu, holds the settings for the default display units of measure and the default graph format properties.

- Highlighting a Quantity displays the available units of measure for that quantity.
- The highlighted Unit is the current default unit of measure. To change the default, simply highlight the desired unit of measure.
- The Format section on this tab shows the default graph properties for the highlighted quantity. To change the default properties, use the pull-down lists to specify the appearance of the Quantity when it is displayed in a graph.
- Click OK to save the Default Units.

You can also specify the units of measure when connected to an instrument or in the graph/table properties. The formatting can also be changed in the graph properties. These changes apply only to the current site or graph and do not change the default settings on this tab.

Graph Default Options

The Utilities>Options Graph Defaults tab is used to set graph defaults. New and Quick graphs will use the settings to open the Graph window. Once the graph is open, you can customize the appearance with the [Properties](#).

- **Colors:** Select default colors from the pull-down menus for the various graph elements.
- **Grid Lines:** Click on your choice of none, horizontal, vertical or both.
- **Grid in front of data/Display shadow:** Select the check boxes to enable these options.
- **Change 'Average' label for volume:** Select this check box to report a total volume, deselect this box to report an average volume.
- **Date and Time Range:** Select today, this week, this month, yesterday, last week, last month, or absolute Date and time.
- **Graph Font Size:** Click on small, medium or large.
- **Change Table Font:** Opens the Change Font dialog box, where you can select a specific font, font style, and font size that will be used when displaying a table.
- **Timespan:** Enter a number and select hours, days, weeks, months, or years.
- **Summary Interval:** The summary interval works with the statistical functions to recalculate the data to be displayed.

Miscellaneous Options

The Misc tab (Utilities>Options) contains settings for the [Editor](#), Log File size, and the Database maintenance frequency.

Editor default timespan - This is the timespan displayed when editing a data set using the [Item>Edit](#) menu command (see page 21). Both the graph and the table of readings use the default settings from this tab. To set the timespan:

1. Enter a value in the number-entry box.
2. Select a time unit from the pull-down list. The two fields will then read the new timespan.
3. Click OK at the bottom window.

Table Max No. of Rows - This sets the maximum number of rows that will appear in the editor window. The default is 1440, which is a day of readings at one-minute intervals. Up to 16,000 readings can be displayed in the table. However a large number of displayed readings may affect your computer's performance.

Database maintenance - You can instruct Flowlink to perform database maintenance at regular intervals. The maintenance will help keep the structure of the database intact, and defragment the database to keep the file size as small as possible. If you perform database maintenance, Flowlink can also prevent the log file (Iscolog.txt) from growing too large.

- Perform every ____ days. Enter a value between 1 and 1000. Entering a “0” will disable the database maintenance.
- Truncate log file at ____ bytes. Enter a value between 10000 and 60000. Flowlink will delete the oldest entries in the log file as the maintenance is performed.

Diagnostics - Advanced Flowlink diagnostic displays can be enabled by checking the “Enable various diagnostic features” check box. When checked, Flowlink will ask for a [Diagnostic Password](#), which you must obtain from [Teledyne Isco](#).

Utilities Flow Conversion

Selecting Utilities>Flow Conversion displays the [Flow Conversion List](#) window.

This window lists the flow conversion methods used by the instruments in the database. Flow conversions are used to convert level (or level and velocity) measurements into flow rate data.

Additional flow conversion methods may be added for:

- use as a template to set up a flow measurement instrument.
- off-line flow conversion.

Flow Conversion List

This window lists the flow rate conversion methods used by the instruments in the database.

Additional flow conversion methods may be added for:

- use as a “template” to quickly set up an instrument
- off-line flow conversion. Off-line flow conversions can offer many advantages:
 - **Use less instrument memory** - If the instrument does not store flow rate data, more partition space is available for other reading types.
 - **Shorter data retrieval times** - If the instrument does not store flow rate readings, data retrieval is typically quicker.
 - **Better flow rate resolution** - An instrument’s flow rate conversion is limited by its internal flow conversion table and the number of significant digits held. Off-line flow conversions have no such limits.

Each line in the window shows the name, type, and whether the flow conversion is in use by an existing instrument. These are added to the flow conversion list as you connect to new instruments.

From this window you may:

- [Add a flow conversion](#)
- [Edit a flow conversion](#)
- Delete a flow conversion.

To delete a flow conversion:

1. Highlight the flow conversion to delete. You may not delete a flow conversion used by an existing instrument.
2. Press the Delete button. The flow conversion is then removed from the flow conversion list.

Flow Conversion Edit

This window adds or modifies a flow conversion that appears in the Flow Conversion List.

To edit or create a new flow conversion:

1. Select a flow conversion type and define its attributes.
 - **Weir** - Select the Type and Size or Crest length from the pull-down lists.
 - **Flume** - Select the Type and Size from the pull-down lists.
 - **Flow Metering Insert** - Select the type and size of flow insert from the pull-down lists.
 - **Manning Formula** - Select the Channel type from the pull-down list. Then enter the Slope, Roughness, and channel dimensions.
 - **Area Velocity** - Select a channel type from the pull-down list, enter the channel dimensions, and enter the silt level.
 - **Equation** - Enter the flow equation coefficients and the units.
 - **Data points** - The set is listed in the data point set box. If the selected set is unused, or if you wish to view/change the set, press the Edit... button.
2. If you wish to create a new flow conversion in the list, type a name in the Flow Conversion Name box. Flowlink will not accept invalid characters, which are \ / : * & ? " < > |.
3. Click OK to accept the changes.

Note:

Although you can open an “existing instrument” flow conversion, you cannot modify it. Any changes made to the flow conversion must be saved under a different name.

Utilities Merge Sites

The Utilities>Merge Sites menu command opens the [Merge Sites window](#), a utility that can merge the data from two sites into a single site.

Merge Sites

This utility merges data sets from two sites. Merging the data sets will copy the information from the source site to the destination site. You can open the Merge Site Data window by selecting Utilities>Merge Sites... from the Flowlink menu.

To merge site data:

1. Specify the source site. Type the full name of the site or click on the Select... button to locate and select the site.

2. Specify the destination site. Type the full name of the site or click on the Select... button to locate and select the site.
3. If you wish to delete the source data after the merge, check the “Delete data from source after transfer.”
4. Click the Merge button.
5. Flowlink then opens a Merge In Progress window where you can monitor the merge activity.

Notes:

Use the merge feature with caution. Flowlink will merge all of the data sets from the source to the destination.

If the source and destination data set [properties](#) match (see page 21), Flowlink writes the data from the source’s site data set to the destination’s site data set. Be aware that if reading times overlap in the source and destination data sets, the source readings, from the beginning of data to the end, *will overwrite any readings of the same time period* in the destination site’s data set.

If the data set properties do not match, a new data set will be created under the destination site.

Utilities View Log File

Selecting the Utilities>View Log File menu command displays a log of recorded events. In Flowlink 5, this command displays the [Iscolog.txt file](#).

When Flowlink performs a scheduled operation, the date, time, task name, and result are recorded in the Log File.

Flowlink Pro can display the same [Iscolog.txt file](#) when using an .MDB database. When using a server database, Flowlink Pro will display the [Server Logs](#). Server Logs report database changes and failed transactions.

Viewing the Log - .MDB Database

This window displays the ISCOLOG.TXT file - a record of events for an .MBD database.

When Flowlink performs a scheduled operation, the date, time, task name, and result is recorded in the Log File.

Reviewing the contents of the Log File will assist you in resolving problems with scheduled operations. Unsuccessful operations include the word “Errors” at the end of the string. This line is followed by a brief description of the error. The Log file identifies successful operations with “Success” at the end of the text string.

To open the ISCOLOG.TXT file, select Utilities>View Log from the menu.

Viewing the Server Log - Flowlink Pro Database

This window displays the Server Logs - a record of events for a server database. Most database changes and failed transactions are recorded in the Server Logs.

To open the Server Logs, select Utilities>View Log from the menu.

Reviewing the contents of the Log File will assist you in resolving problems with Alarm, Schedule, Database, and Device Connection operations. Unsuccessful operations include the word “Errors” at the end of the string.

Entries in the Server Logs can be removed. To do so, highlight the entry and click the Delete button.

Click the Close button to close the window. After closing the window you will have the opportunity to save the Server Logs as a text file. If you click Yes you will be able to choose a location and name the file.

Utilities License

Selecting the Utilities>License menu command opens the Flowlink License Activation wizard. Use this wizard when you need to renew or upgrade your Flowlink license.

The wizard will guide you through the steps to receive a license key that unlocks the software according to the version of Flowlink that was purchased.

A valid serial number is required to license Flowlink.

Utilities Server Options

This menu command opens the Server Options window from which a Flowlink Pro Administrator can manage accounts. The Server Options window includes settings for [user management](#) and [server alarms](#).

Flowlink Pro Managers and Field Crew members may use the Server options to [change their user password](#).

Server Alarms

The Server Alarms tab of the Server Options window is used to set up alarm notification if the Flowlink Server fails to receive pushed data from a site within a user-specified duration. These server alarms are delivered as E-mail or SMS text messages.

To set up alarm notification:

1. Click the Add to start a new alarm notification.
2. In the Alarm generation section, select the “Alarm when a site has not reported in ...” time duration.
If this duration elapses and the Flowlink Server has not received data the server will generate an alarm.
3. Click the Select Site(s) button and [select the sites](#) to be monitored.
4. In the Alarm Notification section, choose a contact name. These names are from the [User Management](#) tab.
5. The E-mail and E-mail for SMS fields are automatically completed from the user account information. To use a different E-mail address for either field simply type in the new address.
6. Click the Save button and Flowlink creates an Alarm notification.

Repeat steps 1 through 6 for additional alarm notifications.

To delete an alarm, highlight the Alarm and click the Delete button.

Note: Changes to the server alarms are reported in the [Server Logs](#).

Site Selection

Use the Site Selection window to choose sites. Click the check box for each site you wish to select. To quickly select all sites, choose the “Select All Sites” option.

Click OK to save your site selections.

User Management

The User Management tab of the Server Options window is used by a Flowlink Pro Administrator to set up and manage user accounts.

To set up a user account:

1. Open the Flowlink Server database using an administrator account.
2. Click the Add button to start a new user account.
3. Enter a user name. Special characters and spaces are not allowed in this field. An underscore (_) may be used as a space.
4. Enter a password for the user. Please note:
 - You can enter a default password. The user will be able to [choose a new password](#) after logging into the database.
 - If a user forgets their password, an Administrator can enter a new password.
5. Enter the user’s initials. These two characters are used in the [Server Logs](#).
6. Enter the Name of the user. Spaces are allowed in this field.
7. Choose a [role](#) for the user.
8. Enter an E-mail address for the user. This optional field is used for server alarm notifications.
9. Enter an E-mail for SMS address. This optional field is used for server alarm notifications. Cellular phone services often support SMS text messages. Contact your cellular telephone service provider for more information on sending E-mail as an SMS text message.
10. The Flowlink Pro server database can display graphical Flowlink data via the Internet. This web interface can support multiple languages. Choose the preferred language from the drop-down list.
11. Click the Save button to save the user data and create the account.

Existing accounts can be modified by selecting the User Name and modifying the data. Click the Save button to update the user data in the database.

To delete a user account, select the User Name and click the Delete button.

User Roles

There are three types of User roles in Flowlink Pro:

- **Administrator** - an administrator has full rights and can:
 - Manages users
 - View, append, and overwrite data
 - Verify the database
 - Configure server alarms
 - Archive and Transfer data
 - Delete data after archive or transfer
 - Modify device configurations
- **Manager** - a manager has limited rights that allow:
 - View, append, and overwrite data
 - Verify the database
 - Configure server alarms
 - Archive and Transfer data
 - Delete data after archive or transfer
 - Modify device configurations
- **Field Crew** - a field crew member has rights limited to:
 - View and append data
 - Modify device configurations
 - Archive and transfer data

Change Password

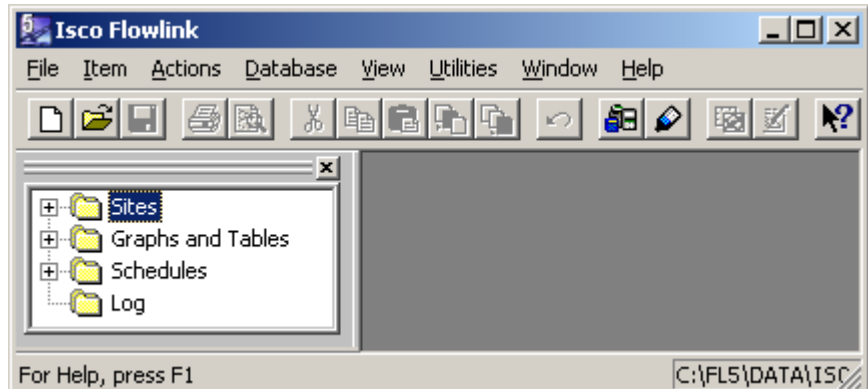
To change a Flowlink Pro user password:

1. Select the [Utilities>Server Options](#) menu command.
2. View the [User Management](#) tab of the Server Options window.
3. Click on the Change Password button.
4. Enter the old password.
5. Enter the new password and confirm it.
6. Click OK to save the new password.

Window Commands

Flowlink Main Window

Select an area for a quick tour of Flowlink's main window or click the Help Topics button for Flowlink's contents and index.



Window Cascade

The Window>Cascade menu command arranges the windows open on the Flowlink desktop so that they cascade from the top-left corner. When items on the desktop are arranged in this manner, the title bars of the windows are visible so that you can quickly locate a window to view, maximize, minimize, or close.

Window Tile

The Window>Tile menu command sizes and arranges the windows open on the Flowlink desktop so that they are all visible.

Window Arrange Icons

The Window>Arrange Icons menu command places the icons for all minimized windows at the lower edge of the desktop.

Window Close All

The Window>Close All menu command closes all open and minimized windows.

Window Workspace

If you are working within a graph or another function and want to return to the workspace without using a mouse, you can select Window>Workspace from the menu. The keyboard shortcut for this action is Alt+0 (zero). The Workspace will then become the active window on the Flowlink desktop. Use the [View>Autohide Workspace](#) menu command to enable or disable the autohide feature.

Help Commands

The Help menu provides information, instructions, or tips about various features and functions within Flowlink.

- Context Sensitive Help F1 - Selecting this menu option or pressing the F1 keyboard button displays help for the active item in Flowlink. For example, press F1 with the

graph window open and Flowlink displays help topics that can assist you with graphs.

- Contents and Index - Selecting this menu option opens Flowlink's Help so you can navigate through the contents for help topics of interest or search the index for keywords.
- What's This? Shift+F1 - Selecting this menu option changes the cursor to the What's This help cursor. In this mode, clicking on any window menu or toolbar will display help for the selected item.
- Getting Started - Selecting this menu option provides a brief [tutorial](#) that introduces you to basic features in Flowlink.
- [View Readme File](#)
- [About Teledyne Isco](#) (see page 2)
- [About Flowlink...](#) (see page 2)

Help>View Readme File

Selecting this menu item opens the Flowlink Readme file. This file contains the latest release information for this version of Flowlink.

Site Window - 2100

The Site window contains information that identifies the site and all of the tabs necessary to set up the operation of the 2100 series modules.

The top of the Site Window continuously shows three items:

- **Site Name** - displays the site name stored within the instrument. Enter or modify the site name from the Site Info tab.
- **Jump to measurement tab>>** button - a short cut used to view any measurement properties tab.
- **Instrument Time and Connection Status** - displays the instrument time, which is refreshed every 15 seconds, and the current status of the communications link to the instrument.

The tabs in the Site Window allow you to view and change many settings that control the operation of the instrument. The number of active tabs will depend on the type of instrument and its data storage capabilities. Tabs that appear in the Site Window are:

- [Measurements](#) (see page 46)
- [Site Info](#) (page 46)
- [Modules](#) (page 47)
- [Data Storage](#) (page 48)
- [Measurement Properties](#) (page 51)
- [Dialout Alarms](#) (2103 only, page 57)
- [Analog Output Channels](#) (2108 only, page 58)
- [Wireless Power Control](#) (2102, 2103C only, page 58)

The Measurement Properties tab is “variable.” That is, its label and content will change according to which module and measurement you have selected. Use this tab to view or change the settings of the measurement type.

The buttons at the bottom of the Site Window are:

- **Connect/Disconnect** - Starts or stops communications with the instrument.
- **Retrieve Data** - transfers data from the instrument to the Flowlink database.
- **DEFAULT Graph** - [graphs the data](#) using the DEFAULT template.
- **Apply** - Saves the modifications to the Site Window and updates the program settings in the connected instrument.

- **Cancel** - clears any modifications that you have made in the current tab and reverts to previous instrument settings.
- **Help**

Measurements - 2100

When connected, Flowlink continually polls the site for “real-time” readings. This tab of the [Site](#) window displays the real-time readings. The number of modules and active sensors at the site will determine which readings are displayed.

To view the real-time readings highlight the module(s) and Flowlink displays the data on the Measurements tab.

To view or set the properties of a specific reading type, click on the data label. Flowlink will then display the [Measurement Properties](#) tab.

Site Info - 2100

The Site Info tab of the 2100 [Site](#) window allows you to view and change the site’s name, date/time, and connection information.

Site Name - displays the site name stored within the instrument. To change the site name, type in the new name and click the Apply button. Site names can be up to 37 characters long. Any character may be used in the site name except the following: \ / : * & ? " < > |

Date/Time Box - displays the instrument’s and your computer’s time. These two times can be synchronized by pressing the “Synchronize Instrument’s Time To Computer’s” button. Use the Synchronize button with caution. Changing the time may affect the readings stored in the instrument’s memory partitions. Changing the time may cause readings to be overwritten, or “gaps” in readings may occur. It is recommended that you **retrieve data from the instrument before synchronizing the time and date.**

Connection Information Box - Displays the settings used to communicate with the instrument. When off-line you can modify:

- **Type** - Direct, Modem, or Wireless. Select the Direct option when connecting to the instrument with a communication cable attached to your computer’s serial port. Select the Modem option to connect to the instrument through a telephone modem. Select Wireless when using 2102 Wireless Communication Modules.
- **COM port** - (Direct and Wireless) Select the appropriate COM port setting from the pull-down menu. Refer to your computer’s documentation for more information on COM ports.
- **Baud Rate** - (Direct and Wireless) Select the baud rate from the pull-down menu. Select 38400 when direct connecting to 2100 instruments, 19200 for wireless communication.
- **Modem** - (Modem only) Select an installed modem from the pull-down list. Flowlink will only list those modems

installed in Windows. Flowlink will use the selected Modem and its Windows settings (COM port, baud, etc.) to make the connection. If you need to change the modem settings, open the Modem Control Panel (Windows Start>Settings>Control Panel). A baud rate of 38400 is recommended for 2100 instruments.

- **Phone number** - (Modem only) Enter the phone number assigned to the instrument. This number can include the following commands:

- T (tone dial)
- , (comma - pause)
- @ (wait for silence)
- W (wait for dial tone)

To save changes to the communications settings, click Apply.

Modules - 2100

The Modules tab of the [Site](#) window displays the modules at the site.

The box lists all of the attached modules at the site. Each module will report a:

- **Module Name** - Identifies the module at the site.
- **Model Name** - The type of module.
- **Model Number** - Isco model number.
- **Software Version** - Level of software installed.
- **Hardware Version** - Level of hardware.

You can name the individual modules with more meaningful labels. To do so, highlight the module and click the Change Module Name... button. Module names can be up to 37 characters long. Any character may be used except the following:
\\/: * & ? " < > |

All of the information is read directly from the module. The Model Name, Model Number, and Hardware version cannot be modified - they are set at the factory. The software version can be upgraded with the "Update Software" application if a newer software release is available.

The "Identify" button can help you locate a particular module when the connected site is made up of several modules. To identify the module, highlight the Module Name, then click on the Identify button. The Module will turn on its front-panel light so that you can identify which module at the site corresponds with the highlighted Module Name.

Press the "Configure Like Another" button to configure the current module so it has the same settings as another module. After pressing the button, you will be prompted to select a module from the Select A Module dialog box. Select the appropriate module and click OK.

Data Storage - 2100

View and manage data storage for 2100 series modules from the Data Storage tab of the [Site](#) window.

The top list box shows the Data Storage Name of each module. Each module reports:

- **Max Readings** - The total number of readings that the module can store.
- **Utilization** - Displays the amount of memory in use as a percentage.
- **Oldest Reading** - The time stamp of the oldest reading held in the module's memory.
- **Data Storage Fields** - Reports how many of the available storage fields are in use.

When you select (highlight) a Data Storage Name, Flowlink shows detailed data storage information in the lower half of this tab.

The bottom list box displays measurement-specific data storage information for the module highlighted in the upper box. Each measurement type that may be stored by the module is listed in this box. Each measurement reports:

- **Measurement** - the name of the measurement data
- **Primary** - the primary data storage rate.
- **Secondary** - the secondary data storage rate.
- **Recent reading** - the time/date of the most recent reading stored in the module.
- **Readings** - the number of readings stored in the module's memory.
- **Quality** - a percentage that represents the number of valid readings out of the total number of readings.

The [Calculated Flow](#) button opens a window that allows flow rates to be calculated after retrieving the data. This can conserve memory and reduce the amount of data that must be transferred between the instrument and Flowlink.

To view the details of a particular measurement, highlight the measurement in the lower half of the window and click on the "Measurement Details" button. Flowlink will then display the properties of the selected measurement type.

To configure the data storage rate of a particular measurement, highlight the measurement of interest and click the "Set Up Data Storage..." button. Flowlink displays the "[Data Storage Setup](#)" window.

The Delete All Data button is active when connected to a 2100 Series site. Clicking this button will delete all of the highlighted measurement data from the module. This is useful when you want to clear all of the readings from an instrument. This action does not delete any data stored in the Flowlink database.

The Pushed Data button opens the [Pushed Data](#) configuration window. Pushed Data allows 2100 Series sites that include a

2103 or 2103c modem to send data to an enterprise database server.

Notes:

- Flowlink must be connected to the site to view the current Data Storage information. If Flowlink is *Not Connected*, the information displayed on this tab is the “last known” values.
- Modules report “Time” as one of the measurement types. It is not a configurable measurement; it is only reported to indicate the number of readings and the amount of memory used to store time stamps. The module records time stamps at the fastest data storage rate of the remaining measurements.

Calculated Flow

The Calculated Flow window allows you to instruct Flowlink to automatically calculate a flow based on actual level (and possibly velocity) readings collected by the instrument. This window is opened by clicking the Calculated Flow button on the [Data Storage](#) tab of the site window.

Use this window to add Calculated Flow data sets to the site.

1. Click the Add button in the Calculated Flow window. This opens the [Flow Conversion List](#).
2. Select a Flow Conversion from the list and click the OK button.

2100 Series Only - Because 2100 Series sites may include several flow modules, you must specify which level and velocity readings to use for the calculated data set. Use the Select Level and Velocity window to choose the modules.

3. If desired, click the Add button to add more Calculated Flows data sets. Otherwise, click the Close button. The Calculated Flow data set will appear in the workspace.

2100 Series Only - Calculate Flow appears as a data set under the first module in the workspace.

Calculated flows are performed locally, which means that it is not necessary to have the flow measurement instrument perform this conversion and store the data until it can be transferred. As a result, data retrieval times can be reduced by collecting only primary data and not derivative calculations. Also, this feature may free memory partitions and extend number of days readings can be stored in the instrument.

Note: If you alter the primary device of an existing calculated flow data set, the flow data already calculated will NOT be altered. You must first remove this data set and recreate it allowing the system to completely regenerate the calculated flow with the new primary device.

Data Storage Setup - 2100

Use this window to configure the data storage rates for the measurement.

Modules can store measurements at a Primary and Secondary rate. Primary rates are fixed intervals at which the module will store measurements. Secondary rates allow you to change the data storage rate if the measurements meet your defined conditions.

Secondary storage rates are advantageous when you wish to examine measurement data in greater detail when a significant event occurs. Until the event occurs, the module stores data at the primary storage rate to conserve memory space and power. When the event occurs, the module preempts the primary rate and stores the data at the secondary rate. The secondary rate continues until the condition is no longer met (with a hysteresis). The examples below illustrate a few ways that secondary rates can be used.

- Store data more frequently if the flow rate is greater than or equal to 100 gpm.
- Don't store data (primary rate OFF) until level is greater than or equal to 1 ft.
- Store data less frequently if input voltage is less than 9 volts.

To configure data storage rates:

1. Select a primary rate from the pull-down list. Note that selecting "Off" only disables the primary rate.
2. Select a secondary rate from the "Store data every" pull-down list. Note that selecting "Off" disables the secondary rate.
3. [Set an equation](#) that defines "When" the data should be stored at the secondary rate. This equation defines the condition or multiple conditions that must be present to trigger the secondary rate.

Note: When using secondary rates, the selected measurements are compared to the equation whenever its measurement is taken, whether it is a Primary or Secondary [data storage](#) rate.

After setting up the Data Storage rates, click OK to accept the settings, and Apply (F9) the new settings to the module.

Pushed Data

Use this window to configure the 2103 Modem or 2103c Cellular Modem to push data to a Flowlink Pro database server.

Modems can send measurement data at a Primary and Secondary rate. Primary rates are fixed intervals at which the module will send all measurement data to the database server. Secondary rates allow you to change the pushed data rate if the measurements meet your defined conditions.

Secondary rates are advantageous when you wish to examine measurement data in greater detail when a significant event occurs. Until the event occurs, the module pushes all site data at the primary rate to conserve power and modem usage. When the event occurs, the module preempts the primary rate and pushes

data at the secondary rate. The secondary rate continues until the condition is no longer met (with hysteresis). The examples below illustrate two ways that secondary rates can be used.

- Push data more frequently if the flow rate is greater than or equal to 100 gpm.
- Don't push data (primary rate OFF) until level is greater than or equal to 1 ft.

To configure pushed data:

1. Select a primary rate from the pull-down list. Note that selecting "Off" only disables the primary rate.
2. Select a secondary rate from the "Push data every" pull-down list. Note that selecting "Off" disables the secondary rate.
3. [Set an equation](#) that defines "When" the data should be pushed at the secondary rate. This equation defines the condition or multiple conditions that must be present to trigger the secondary rate.

Note: When using secondary rates, the selected measurements are compared to the equation whenever measurement is taken at the [data storage rate](#), and at the Parameter Measurement Interval on the [Equation Builder](#) window

4. Enter the Flowlink Pro Server Information. If using a 2103 Telephone Modem, Select the Modem Listener Option, then enter the telephone number to dial into the Flowlink Pro Server. If using a 2103c Cellular Modem, select the IP Listener option, then enter the Flowlink Pro Server IP address and Server Port Number.

Note: Contact your Server Administrator for the Modem and IP listener information.

After setting up the Pushed Data rates, click OK to accept the settings, and Apply (F9) the new settings to the module.

Measurement Properties - 2100

This tab of the [Site](#) window displays the settings for the selected measurement type. The module and its functions determine which settings are available. This tab is variable, meaning its label and content will change according to which Module and measurement type you have selected.

From this tab you may:

- View the Module and Measurement name.
- View the current reading.
- Modify the measurement settings and unit of measure (if user-configurable).
- [Setup Data Storage...](#)
- [Diagnostics...](#) - Clicking this button downloads and displays a text file from the module. This file reports the performance of the module and its sensor. The measurement type will determine which information is

included in this report. If you are not connected to the module, it displays the last available diagnostic report.

- Hide in Measurements check box - when left unchecked, the [Measurements](#) tab displays this reading. If checked, the Measurements tab hides this reading.

If you have made any changes, click on the Apply button to update the settings in the module.

See also:

[Level](#), [Velocity](#), [Flow Rate](#), and [Total Flow](#) tabs

Level - 2100

The Level tab of the Site window is used to view or change level measurement settings. Access this tab by clicking on the “Level” label on the [Measurements](#) tab.

Modules able to read liquid levels can display this tab. From this tab you may:

- View the Module and Measurement name.
- View the current level measurement.
- Set the measurement units by selecting an option from the pull-down list.
- View the date/time that the level was adjusted.
- Adjust (calibrate) the level sensor reading. To adjust the level, enter the current flow stream level and Apply the change. To synchronize the levels and apply the change to all the sensors at once, select the “Adjust ALL level values” check box.
- [Set Up Data Storage...](#)
- [Diagnostics...](#) - Downloads and displays a text file from the module. This file reports the performance of the module and its sensor.
- Hide in Measurements check box - when left unchecked, the [Measurements](#) tab displays this reading. If checked, the Measurements tab hides this reading.

If you have made any changes, click on the Apply button to update the settings in the module.

Level Diagnostics

After downloading the diagnostics from the module, Flowlink displays the information in the [Report](#) window. This information can be useful when evaluating the sensor’s performance, or when troubleshooting a problem with the assistance of Teledyne Isco’s [Technical Service Department](#). A brief outline on how to read a level diagnostics report appears below.

The first section identifies when the report was created and the type of report.

The second section provides information about the attached level sensor.

The third section lists the ten most recent measurements. Recent measurement data is listed in columns:

- **Date and Time** - the instrument's date and time that the measurement was taken.
- **Level** - The value of the measurement. The unit of measure is shown enclosed in parentheses.
- **Calibration and Offset** - These values are associated with an analog to digital conversion process. Erratic or widely drifting numbers, when coupled with other measurement problems may indicate a need to consult with Teledyne Isco's [Technical Service Department](#). "(None)" simply indicates that there are no units of measure associated with the Calibration and Offset values.

The fourth section lists Possible Measurement Problems in columns. These columns can be read just as the Recent Measurements except that an additional column identifies the type of measurement problem.

Velocity - 2100

The Velocity tab of the Site window is used to view or change velocity measurement settings. Access this tab by clicking on the "Velocity" label on the [Measurements](#) tab.

Modules able to read liquid velocities can display this tab. From this tab you may:

- View the Module and Measurement name.
- View the current Velocity measurement.
- Set the measurement units by selecting an option from the pull-down list.
- Enter a [Zero level offset](#) value.
- Control how flow readings are recorded if the module is unable to measure velocity. Check the "Set flow rate to zero if no velocity data" to record the flow rate as "0.000" when the module is unable to take a velocity reading. If the check box is left blank, a no data code will be recorded instead.
- Prevent interference from other velocity measurements. If the area velocity sensors of a multiple-module site are placed near each other, it is important that each sensor receives its own transmitted signal. Check this box when multiple area velocity sensors are located in the same channel so that the site will ensure only one velocity measurement is taken at a time. Leave this box unchecked for single-module sites or multiple module sites measuring velocities in separate channels.
- Positive Velocities Only check box. Select this box to log only positive velocities; negative velocities (reversed flows) are stored as zero. To log both positive and negative velocities leave this box blank.
- [Set Up Data Storage...](#)
- [Diagnostics...](#) - Downloads and displays a text file from the module. This file reports the performance of the

module and its sensor. The measurement type will determine which information is included in this report.

- Hide in Measurements check box - when left unchecked, the [Measurements](#) tab displays this reading. If checked, the Measurements tab hides this reading.

If you have made any changes, click on the Apply button to update the settings in the module.

Zero Level Offset

Area Velocity sensors are sometimes mounted higher on the side of the channel to avoid silting.

- If the Area Velocity sensor is mounted on the side of the channel, enter the vertical distance from the bottom center of the channel. Refer to the instrument's instruction manual to calculate this distance.
- If the Area Velocity sensor is mounted at the bottom of the channel, simply set the Zero level offset to zero.

Velocity Diagnostics

After downloading the diagnostics from the module, Flowlink displays the information in the [Report](#) window. This information can be useful when evaluating the sensor's performance, or when troubleshooting a problem with the assistance of Teledyne Isco's [Technical Service Department](#). A brief outline on how to read a velocity diagnostics report appears below.

The first section identifies when the report was created and the type of report.

The second section provides information about the attached velocity sensor.

The third section lists the ten most recent measurements. Recent measurement data is listed in columns:

- **Date and Time** - the instrument's date and time that the measurement was taken.
- **Signal%** - the approximate strength of sensor's return signal. Percentages below 10 indicate a weak signal. Percentages near 100 indicate a strong signal. Normal percentages are from 10 to 90.
- **Spectrum%** - Reports the amount of noise in the area velocity return signal. Percentages below 25 indicate a noisy return signal, while percentages near 100 indicate a clear signal. Percentages should never vary more than 25% from one reading to the next. Wide variations indicate an unstable installation. Low percentages should not cause concern if the level and velocity readings are accurate and reliable. It is possible that low percentages are normal for your installation and the characteristics of the flow stream.
- **Velocity** - The value of the velocity measurement. The unit of measure is shown enclosed in parentheses.

- **Level** - The measured level at the time of the velocity measurement. The unit of measure is shown enclosed in parentheses.

The fourth section lists Possible Measurement Problems in columns. These columns can be read just as the Recent Measurements except that an additional column identifies the type of measurement problem.

Velocity diagnostics are most beneficial when monitored long-term. A slow drop in percentages can indicate silt or debris building up near the sensor, while a sudden large change can indicate a failure at the site.

Flow Rate - 2100

The Flow Rate and Flow Rate 2 tabs of the Site window are used to view or change flow conversion settings. Access this tab by clicking on the “Flow Rate” or “Flow Rate 2” label on the [Measurements](#) tab.

Modules able to calculate flow rates can display this tab. From this tab you may:

- View the Module and Measurement name.
- View the current flow rate measurement.
- Set the [Conversion type](#).
- Enter the applicable parameters for the chosen conversion type.
- Select a flow conversion method from a [list](#).
- Set measurement units by selecting an option from the pull-down list.
- [Set Up Data Storage...](#)
- [Diagnostics...](#) - Downloads and displays a text file from the module. This file reports the performance of the module.
- Hide in Measurements check box - when left unchecked, the [Measurements](#) tab displays this reading. If checked, the Measurements tab hides this reading.

If you have made changes to the settings on this tab, click on the Apply button to update the module.

Flow Rate Diagnostics

After downloading the diagnostics from the module, Flowlink displays the information in the [Report](#) window. This information can be useful when evaluating the module’s performance, or when troubleshooting a problem with the assistance of Teledyne Isco’s [Technical Service Department](#).

Flow Rate Diagnostics only presents limited information, typically:

- Date and Time - the instrument’s date and time that the report was generated.
- A line indicating that the module’s internal flow conversion is valid

- The silt level, as entered on the Flow Conversion tab when using area velocity as the flow conversion method.
- The calculated silt area.

Total Flow - 2100

The Total Flow and Total Flow 2 tabs are used to view total flow settings for modules able to calculate total flows. Access this tab by clicking on the “Total Flow” labels on the [Measurements](#) tab.

From this tab you may:

- View the Module and Measurement name.
- View the total flow measurement.
- Set the measurement units by selecting an option from the pull-down list.
- Zero the total flow. The “[Zero Total Flow](#)” button resets the cumulative flow.
- Set up the total flow calculation:
 - Input flow rate - select the flow rate to be used in the total flow calculation.
 - Totalizer - select the type of total flow calculation: Net, Positive, or Negative.
 - Resolution - shift the decimal point left or right to set the desired resolution.
 - Update total flow every - the interval between total flow calculations.
- [Set Up Data Storage...](#)
- [Diagnostics...](#) - Downloads and displays a text file from the module. This file reports the performance of the module and its sensor. The measurement type will determine which information is included in this report.
- Hide in Measurements check box - when left unchecked, the [Measurements](#) tab displays this reading. If checked, the Measurements tab hides this reading.

If you have made any changes, click on the Apply button to update the settings in the module.

Zero Total Flow

Cumulative flow reported will eventually reach a maximum value, depending on the flow conversion method and units selected. At this point, the total flow will roll over, just as a car’s odometer would.

The Zero Total Flow button allows you to reset the cumulative flow at known intervals so that more meaningful values can be represented by this field. It is also helpful to zero the total flow after moving the flow meter to a different site.

Total Flow Diagnostics

After downloading the diagnostics from the module, Flowlink displays the information in the [Report](#) window. This information can be useful when evaluating the module’s performance, or when troubleshooting a problem with the assistance of Teledyne Isco’s [Technical Service Department](#).

Total Flow Diagnostics presents limited information, typically:

- Date and Time - the instrument's date and time that the report was generated.
- Any fault indication associated with the Total Flow Calculation.

Dialout Alarms - 2100 (2103)

The Dialout Alarms tab of the [Site](#) window supports Isco 2103 modem modules that have the factory-installed dialout alarm capability. When a user-defined alarm condition is met, the contacts are notified in sequence.

Note that while you are connected to the 2103 through the modem, it cannot report alarms.

To set up a dialout alarm, you need to enter phone numbers, pager IDs, and communications parameters to use when an alarm condition is met, and then you need to define the alarm condition. To do this, complete the following steps:

1. Connect to the instrument.
2. Select the Dialout Alarms tab.
3. In the Phone Number list box, type the contact telephone numbers. This must be a valid Telocator Alphanumeric Protocol (TAP) access number. You should consult with your pager service for TAP access line numbers and the communications parameter settings. You must enter at least one number; you can enter as many as five numbers; you can enter the same number more than once. When an alarm condition is triggered, the system will try dialing each phone number in the Phone Number List. Each telephone number string can contain up to thirteen characters. (Dashes can be used if there is room to include them within the thirteen characters.) You can include a comma (,) which is preset as a two second delay, and is needed by PBXs to connect to an outside line. You may also include the following commands:
 - @ (wait for silence)
 - W (wait for dial tone)
 - T (tone dial)
 - P (pulse dial)
4. For each phone number entered, enter a Pager ID number. This can be eleven characters long. (The ID will come from your pager service.)
5. For each phone number entered, you have the option of entering a Password. The password can be six characters in length. (Not all pager services require the use of a password.)
6. In the Comm field, select between 7E1 and 8N1 for the communications control specification. (Your pager service will give you this information.)

7. You must enter a message to be sent to the pager. The Message field can hold 32 characters, although there may be limits to the characters supported by different pagers.
8. Click the Set Alarm button and define the alarm condition or multiple conditions using the [Equation Builder](#) window.

After entering the phone number information and defined the condition, click the Apply button or press F9 to update the settings in the module.

Analog Outputs

If you are using Isco's 2108 Analog Output module, the Channel tabs on the [Site](#) window let you set up information for the analog output channels.

Output Channel Name - Enter a name for the output channel. The output channel percentage and the measurement output value calculated by Flowlink will display below the channel name.

Modify the Measurement Input for This Channel - Use the drop down list to select the input you want to measure (such as level or velocity). Indicate a minimum and maximum input range (minimum = 0% on analog output; maximum = 100%).

Modify the Data Recording for This Channel - Use the Update Interval field to set how often the output channel is updated.

Manual Control - The Manual Control button is used to temporarily override the channel's output and is used when you are calibrating equipment. When you click the button, the Manual Control dialog box will appear. Set the output channel percentage by selecting one of the percentages displayed, or by selecting Custom and entering a percentage amount. Click the Set Output Channel Percentage button. The output will change to the manual setting; the dialog box will remain until you click Cancel. Then the output will revert to your previous settings.

Wireless Power Control

This tab of the [Site](#) window controls the On/off times for a 2102 Wireless Communication Module or 2103C Modem Module.

Set Wireless Schedule

Rather than have the 2102 or 2103C Wireless Communication Module continually enabled, you can specify a time period for when the module is powered up.

Type - Select the type of schedule you want: Specific, Weekly, Daily, or Mon-Fri. When you enter a Specific time period, the wireless will be activated only during that specified period. Weekly, Daily, or Mon-Fri time periods will be ongoing.

Start/Stop - The Start and Stop display will vary, depending on what you selected for Type. For Specific, you will enter a Start and Stop date and time. For Weekly, enter the Start and Stop day of week and time. For Daily, enter the Start and Stop time. For Mon-Fri, enter the Start and Stop time.

When you have made your selections, click OK.

Power Control

The “Power Modem When” allows you to control the On/Off time of a 2103C Cellular Modem through the use of [equations](#). When the conditions of an equation are true, the site will turn the 2103 Cellular Modem on. When false, the modem is not powered to conserve battery power.

Click the Set Equation button to build an [equation](#).

Equation Builder

The Equation Builder window is used to create equations from various site conditions that can be used to generate alarms, log or push measurement data at secondary rates, and conserve power by turning on equipment only when needed.

Multiple equations can be built for each module at the 2100 site. Conditions can also be combined using Boolean logic for even greater control.

Equations are built using conditions — a set of user-defined parameters that may be present at the site.

To build an equation:

1. Select the Module Name that the Equation will affect.
2. Choose an equation from the drop-down Equation list. If none, click the Add button.

The Add button opens the Equation Name dialog. Use this to give your new equation a descriptive name.

3. Select a Condition from the lower half of the Equation Builder window.

If no conditions are defined, click the Edit Condition button. This opens the [Condition Builder](#) window from which you can define a new condition or modify an existing one.

To select a condition, highlight it and click the Select Condition button. This starts an equation (Equation A) in the top half of the Equation Builder window.

4. Select a Parameter Measurement Interval. As a minimum interval, Flowlink will test the equation condition(s) at the selected primary data storage rate. To test the equation more frequently, choose the new interval from the drop-down list.

At this point you have created a simple equation.

5. Click the Save button to save the equation to the Equation List for the module.
6. Click the OK button to set the equation and apply the new settings to the site.

Repeat steps 1 through 6 to set additional equations for the same module, or to build equations for other modules at the site. If adding another equation to the Equation list for a module, note that only one equation can be selected and active at any time.

An equation can be built that tests many conditions. For example, you can combine a time table condition and a level measurement condition such as “stream levels three feet or greater between the hours of 7:00 am and 12:00 noon.”

To build an equation that combines multiple conditions, follow steps 1 through 3 above. Next, define additional conditions. Then select the first condition, adding it to the Equation in the top half of the Equation Builder window. Click on a Boolean logic operator and select the second condition. To add even more conditions, insert logic operators and subsequent conditions.

Continuing with the example, you would define two conditions — “(2150 Area Velocity : Level <2.999 ft)” and “(Time Table).” You would then select the level condition, click the AND operator, then select the time table condition. The AND logical operator ensures that the both conditions must be present, or TRUE, for the equation to be satisfied.

See also:

- [Logical operators in equations](#) on page 89
- [Parentheses and order of execution](#) on page 87

Condition Builder

Use the Condition Builder window to define conditions for equations.

To define a condition, choose the type of condition from the options in the top half of the window. Then, specify the parameters for that condition. Click OK to save the condition and return to the [Equation Builder](#) window.

There are several types of conditions:

- [Threshold](#)
- [Sensor Error](#)
- [Rate of Change](#)
- [Time Table](#)
- [Range](#)

Note: To remove a previously defined condition, choose “None” as the condition type.

Threshold Condition

Threshold conditions are TRUE when a measured reading reaches or exceeds your defined set point.

An example of a threshold condition would read “When **2150 Area Velocity::Level** is **greater than or equal** to **3.0** feet.”

To define the threshold condition:

1. Select a measured data type from the “When” drop-down list.
2. Select a comparison operator.
 - < (less than)

- > (greater than)
 - <= (less than or equal to)
 - >= (greater than or equal to)
3. Enter the threshold point. The **units** of measure were automatically assigned when the data type was chosen.
 4. Enter a hysteresis and time duration.
Combined, the hysteresis and time duration prevent occurrences of the condition repeatedly toggling between TRUE and FALSE if the measured parameter hovers near the threshold. Likewise, the duration can prevent the condition from changing states due to a single anomalous measurement.
A hysteresis is a tolerance for variances in the measured data. For example, if a level condition is set for three feet or greater and the level measurements vary slightly between 2.99 and 3.01 ft, the state of the condition would change each time this narrow range of readings crosses the threshold point. Adding a hysteresis of 0.1 would mean that once the condition is true at 3.0 feet, the level must fall to 2.9 feet before the condition would be false.
The duration setting requires all of the readings for the time duration to reach or exceed the threshold before the condition is met.
 5. Click OK. The threshold condition is defined and ready for use in an equation.

Sensor Error

Sensor Error conditions are TRUE when a sensor error exists for a specified duration.

An example of a Sensor Error condition would read “When **2150 Area Velocity::Velocity** is in error for **30** minutes.”

To define the Sensor Error condition:

1. Select a measured data type from the “When” drop-down list.
2. Select a duration from the “is in error for” drop-down list.
3. Click OK. The Sensor Error condition is defined and ready for use in an equation.

Rate of Change

Rate of Change conditions are TRUE when a measured parameter changes by a specified degree over a duration of time.

An example of a Rate of Change condition would read “When **2150 Area Velocity::Velocity** **decreases** more than **2 f/s** in a **15 minute** period.”

To define the Rate of Change condition:

1. Select a measured data type from the “When” drop-down list.
2. Select increases or decreases from the drop-down list.

3. Type a value in the “more than” box. The **units** of measure were automatically assigned when the data type was chosen.
4. Select a time period from the drop-down list.
5. Enter a Hysteresis value.

The hysteresis prevents the condition state repeatedly toggling between TRUE and FALSE if the rate of change hovers near the set values.

Range

Range conditions are TRUE when a measured parameter value is inside or outside specified upper and lower limits.

To define the Range condition:

1. Select a measured data type from the “Parameter name” drop-down list.
2. Enter the Upper and Lower limits. The **units** of measure were automatically assigned when the data type was chosen.
3. Choose the Inside or Outside range option.
4. Enter a hysteresis and duration.

Combined, the hysteresis and time duration prevent occurrences of the condition repeatedly toggling between TRUE and FALSE if the measured parameter hovers near a limit. Likewise, the duration can prevent the condition from changing states due to a single anomalous measurement.

A hysteresis is a tolerance for variances in the measured data. For example, if an upper limit is set for 3.0 feet and the level measurements vary slightly between 2.99 and 3.01 ft, the state of the condition would change each time a reading crosses the limit. Adding a hysteresis of 0.1 would mean that once the condition is true at 3.0 feet, the level must fall to 2.9 feet before the condition would be false.

The duration setting requires all of the readings for the time duration to be inside (or outside) the range before the condition is met.

Report

This window displays text reports downloaded from the instrument or a list of alarm events from an attached 2103 modem module. Refer to the instrument’s instruction manual for more information on reading the individual reports.

For instrument reports, this window has a 50,000 character limit and may cause very large reports or histories to appear incomplete. To view complete text reports exceeding this limit, or to print the report, click the Save To File button. Then, open the file in a text editor such as Notepad, or your word processing application.

For 2103 alarm-event lists, there is a 20 line alarm-event limitation. After the 20 alarm-event limit is reached, the latest

alarm event will be posted and the oldest alarm event will be removed from the list.

Network Resolution - 2100

The Network Resolution screen will appear when a 2100 module has been replaced or a 2100 module has been added to the network. You need to indicate what action should be taken to resolve the situation.

Connected Modules - The physical module(s) that were found at the site are listed on the left side of the screen. If you click the ID button to the left of a listed module, the module will be identified by illuminating its LED or performing an identifying action (such as a beep from the Field Wizard).

Database Site Definitions - The modules that Flowlink knows were previously at the site are listed on the right side of the screen. Where possible, these will be matched with the connected modules listed on the left side of the screen.

If you click the ! button to the right of module, a window will be displayed that contains information about the connected module and selected module from the database. This information includes the Site Name, Module Name, Module Type, Module Address and Neuron ID. (The last two items are for diagnostic purposes.)

Action - Possible actions are listed in the center of the screen. Where a match has been made between a connected module and one in the database, the word MATCH will be displayed. Where an action needs to be taken, a drop down list will be displayed; use this list to select an appropriate action.

To preview the results of an action, click the ? button to the right of a module listed in the Database Site Definitions column. After you have selected the actions you want to take, click OK at the bottom of the screen.

- **<= Clone Module Like Database <=** will configure the module to match the configuration of the selected module under Available Database Definitions. Use this when replacing a module at a site.
- **=> Write Module Config to Database =>** will update the Flowlink database with the physical module's configuration. Use this when the module has been replaced and you are using a different database when you connect.
- **Add New Module** will configure and add the module to the existing site.

Connect to This Site - Depending on how you initiated the connection, the Connect to This Site field will show one or more site names. The data from the selected site will be used in the Database Site Definitions section.

Create New Site - Select this check box to create a new site from the connected physical modules. Enter a site name in the New Site Name field.

2100 Comm Statistics

The 2100 Comm Statistics window is useful when evaluating the communication quality. The overall quality is listed at the bottom of the window as a percentage. The window also holds three boxes, Commands, Outgoing IAMs (Isco Application Messages), and incoming IAMs, which reflect the 2100 Series Module communication quality.

Check the [View>2100 Comm Statistics](#) menu option and Flowlink will display the 2100 Comm Statistics window while it is connected to a 2100 site.

Site Window - 4100/4200/6700

The Site window contains information that identifies the site and all of the tabs necessary to set up the operation of the instrument.

The top of the Site Window continuously shows three fields:

- **Site Name** - displays the site name stored within the instrument. Enter or modify the site name from the front panel of the instrument, or from the Site Setup tab.
- **Model** - from the connected instrument. The model number is set at the factory and cannot be modified.
- **Connection Status** - displays the current status of the communications link to the instrument.

The tabs in the Site Window allow you to view and change many parameters that control the operation of the instrument. The number of active tabs will depend on the type of instrument and its data storage capabilities. Tabs that appear in the Site Window are:

- [Basic Info](#) (see page 66)
- [Measurements](#) (page 67)
- [Site Setup](#) (page 68)
- [Data Storage](#) (page 71)
- [Flow Conversion](#) (page 74)
- [Sampler Control](#) (page 80)
- [Units](#) (page 81)
- [Dialout Alarms](#) (page 82)

The buttons at the bottom of the Site Window are:

- **Connect/Disconnect** - Starts or stops communications with the instrument.
- **Retrieve Data** - transfers data from the instrument to the Flowlink database.
- **DEFAULT Graph** - [graphs the data](#) using the DEFAULT template.
- **Apply** - Saves the modifications to the Site Window and updates the program settings in the connected instrument.
- **Cancel** - clears any modifications made in the current tab and reverts to previous instrument settings.
- **Help**

Basic Info - 4100/ 4200/6700

This tab within the [Site window](#) displays general information about the instrument and the communications settings.

General Information Box

Displays “real-time” information while Flowlink is connected to the instrument. When Flowlink is not communicating with the instrument, this box displays the last available information about the site. This box typically displays:

- **Sensor Type** - reports the sensor recognized by the instrument.
- **Flow Conversion** - lists the flow conversion method.
- **Software Revision** - reports the level of software in the instrument.
- **Instrument ID** - reports the ID from the connected instrument. The ID is a unique nine-digit number assigned at the factory that cannot be modified.
- **Instrument Time** - displays the time and date from the connected instrument. This field is only active while Flowlink is connected to the instrument.

Power Box

The Power box displays known information about the instrument’s power source. This information will aid you in determining when battery-powered instruments require service. This field is only active while Flowlink is connected to the instrument. Many Isco instruments will report the type of power, a voltage reading, and the percent remaining. Refer to the instrument’s instruction manual for further explanation of this feature.

Connection Settings Box

Displays the settings used to communicate with the instrument. When off-line, this box will also allow you to make changes to the settings. From this box you can modify:

- **Type** - Direct, Modem, or Wireless. Select the Direct option when connecting to the instrument through an interrogator cable or short haul modem attached to your computer’s serial port. Select the Modem option to connect the instrument through a telephone modem. Select the Wireless option to connect to the instrument using a 2102 Wireless Communication module.
- **COM port** - (Direct and Wireless) Select the appropriate COM port setting from the pull-down menu. Refer to your computer’s documentation for more information on COM ports.
- **Baud Rate** - (Direct and Wireless) Select the baud rate from the pull-down menu. The 9600 baud rate setting will allow the fastest possible direct connections and data retrievals.
- **Modem** - (Modem connection types only) Select an installed modem from the pull-down list. Flowlink will only list those modems installed in Windows. Flowlink will use the selected Modem and its Windows settings

(Com port, baud, etc.) to make the connection. If you need to change the modem settings, open the Modem Control Panel. (Windows Start>Settings>Control Panel.) A baud rate of 9600 is recommended for 4100/4200/6700 instruments.

- **Phone number** - (Modems only) Enter the phone number assigned to the instrument. This number can include the following commands:

T (tone dial)

, (comma - pause)

@ (wait for silence)

W (wait for dial tone)

To save changes to the communications settings, click Apply.

Measurements - 4100/4200/6700

When connected, Flowlink continually polls the instrument for “real-time” readings. This tab of the [Site window](#) displays the real-time readings. The instrument’s configuration will determine which readings are available. A flow measurement instrument will display the current level in a number-entry box. Certain Isco instruments can use this box to set (calibrate) the measured liquid level.

Diagnostics Box

Some Isco instruments report self-diagnostics on their front panel display and through Flowlink. Additionally, Isco instruments can report error messages such as “PAPER OUT” or “DISTRIBUTOR JAMMED.” These diagnostic and error messages are displayed in the Diagnostics Box.

Diagnostics are useful when troubleshooting faulty readings from an area velocity or ultrasonic flow measurement instrument. The displayed values can help determine if the sensor is installed and working correctly. Signal and spectrum strength values are reported as a percentage. Zero percent indicates that the sensor is either not connected, not operating, or not receiving a signal.

Signal Strength

Area velocity instruments will display the approximate strength of sensor’s return signal. Percentages below 10 indicate a weak signal. Percentages near 100 indicate a strong signal. Normal percentages are from 10 to 90; typical readings in sewers range from 50 to 90%. Ultrasonic instruments will display the approximate strength of the ultrasonic return echo. Typical readings range from 30 to 100%.

Spectrum Strength

Reports the amount of noise in the area velocity return signal. Percentages below 25 indicate a noisy return signal, percentages near 100 indicate a clear signal. The typical range in most installations is 40 to 100%. Ultrasonic instruments do not report the spectrum strength.

- Percentages should never vary more than 25% from one reading to the next. Wide variations indicate an unstable installation.
- Low percentages should not cause concern if the level and velocity readings are accurate and reliable. It is possible that low percentages are normal for your installation and the characteristics of the flow stream.

The diagnostics are most beneficial when monitored long-term. A slow drop in percentages can indicate silt or debris building up near the sensor, while a sudden large change can indicate a failure at the site.

Site Setup - 4100/ 4200/6700

The Site Setup tab of the [Site window](#) allows you to view and change instrument settings. The instrument settings on this tab are not active until you connect to the instrument.

The availability of the following items will depend on the type of instrument. Refer to the instrument's instruction manual for more information on its functions and features.

Site Name - displays the site name stored within the instrument. To change the site name, type in the new name and click the Apply button. Site names can be up to 16 characters long. Any character may be used except the following: \ / : * & ? " < > |. Some instruments allow you to enter invalid characters, such as a double-quote ("), from their front panel. Flowlink automatically replaces the offending character with a dash.

Date/Time Box - displays the instrument's and your computer's time. These two times can be synchronized by pressing the "Synchronize Instrument's Time To Computer's" button. Use the Synchronize button with caution. Changing the time may affect the readings stored in the instrument's memory partitions. Changing the time may cause readings to be overwritten, or "gaps" in readings may occur. It is recommended that you *retrieve data from the instrument before synchronizing the time and date.*

Adjustments Box - displays adjustments to flow measurement instruments.

- **Zero level offset** is only applicable to area velocity instruments. Enter the measured Zero level offset.
- **Variable Blanking** is only applicable to Ultrasonic instruments. Enter the variable blanking distance.

Minimum depth for velocity Box - displays [Minimum depth for velocity](#). This setting is only applicable for area velocity instruments with a standard or extended range sensor.

Set flow rate to zero if no velocity data Check box - controls what an area velocity flow meter stores as flow rate readings when it is unable to measure velocity.

View last Box - Contains three buttons, Report, History, and Program. These buttons are active if a text file was downloaded during the last data retrieval. This [communication option](#) must first be enabled.

Password Box - Reports the current status of the instrument's [password protection](#) and provides buttons to change and remove the password.

Totalizers Box - Contains two buttons to reset the totalizers to zero.

- [Zero Total Flow](#) button resets the cumulative flow reported in the [Measurements](#) tab of the Site Window.
- [Zero Sampler Enable Total Flow](#) button resets the [sampler enable flow count](#) to zero.

Press the **Configure Like Another** button to configure the current site so it has the same settings as another. (The site name will not be changed.) After pressing the button, you will be prompted to select a site from the Select A Site dialog box. Select the appropriate site and click OK.

Variable Blanking

Ultrasonic instruments can vary the blanking to avoid erroneous level readings. Proper selection of a value will ensure that the flow meter accepts only valid echoes from the surface of the liquid, while disregarding invalid returns from the walls, sides of the channel, manhole rungs, or other obstructions.

Enter this value as the distance from the face of the ultrasonic level sensor to the maximum expected liquid level. Refer to the instrument's instruction manual to calculate this distance. The flow meter will then ignore any echo reflected from this distance or less. Keep in mind that if the liquid level rises into the variable blanking distance, the flow meter will ignore the return from the liquid surface.

Minimum depth for velocity

For area velocity instruments with a standard or extended range sensor, this sets the minimum depth for measured velocity readings. Below this level, the flow meter approximates the velocity using earlier readings, and will not be able to detect the direction of flow. Refer to the instrument's instruction manual to determine the correct setting.

Area velocity flow meters using a low-profile sensor do not require a minimum depth setting. Low profile sensors always use one inch (25 mm).

Set flow rate to zero if no velocity data

Occasionally velocity readings are lost because either a flow stream does not contain enough reflective particles, or the sensor is covered with silt. These lost readings are logged as "No Data Code 248," and the flow meter is unable to calculate the flow rate. This check box selects how flow rates are reported during this condition.

Checked, the flow meter stores the flow rate as 0.0 under this condition.

Unchecked, the flow meter uses the current level reading and repeats the last valid velocity reading to calculate the flow rate.

Password

If used, a numeric password is stored in the instrument's memory and a copy is stored in the Flowlink site. While connecting to the instrument, the passwords are compared. A match will allow you to make changes to the instrument's program settings.

If the passwords do not match, you will still be able to retrieve data from the instrument. However, program settings cannot be unlocked until the instrument is accessed by the correct site, or until the password is entered.

Passwords protect the program settings Flowlink sends to flow meters. The password prevents you or others from accidentally using the wrong site to connect with the flow meter, and it protects the settings from being changed by an unauthorized party.

The Change Password button on the [Site Setup](#) tab opens the Change Password window. From this window you can enable password protection and change an existing password.

To enable password protection:

1. Enter a numerical password in the "new password" field.
2. Confirm your password by retyping it in the verify field.
3. Press the OK button. Flowlink writes the password to the instrument and enables password protection.

To change an existing password:

1. Enter the existing password in the "old password" field.
2. Enter the new password in the "new password" field.
3. Confirm your new password by retyping it in the verify field.
4. Press the OK button. Flowlink writes the new password to the instrument. The instrument will remain enabled.

The Remove Password button on the Site Setup tab opens the Remove Password window.

To remove password protection:

1. Enter the password in the "old password" field.
2. Press the OK button. Flowlink clears the password from the instrument and disables password protection.

Note: If the password is lost or forgotten, contact Isco for assistance.

Sampler Enable Flow Count

Isco 4200 Series Flow Meters can report the cumulative flow while the sampler is enabled and since the Zero Sampler Enable Total Flow was last reset. The sampler enable flow count does not increment the volume while the sampler is disabled.

Typically this value can represent the cumulative flow that was sampled by the sampler, as long as the count is reset (Zero Sampler Enable Total Flow button) each time the sample bottles are replaced.

Data Storage - 4100/ 4200/6700

View and manage [memory partitions](#) in Isco instruments from the Data Storage tab of the [Site window](#).

Tip - If the instrument is not connected, this tab displays memory settings read from the instrument at the last time it was connected.

At the top of the tab, general information about the [instrument's memory](#) is displayed.

- Total memory - displays the total memory in bytes that may be used to store readings.
- Free memory - displays the amount of available memory in both bytes and a percentage of the total memory. This line also indicates how many partitions are free.

Partition List Box - lists all of the partitions in the instrument. Highlighting an item on this list will reveal the Partition Setup Information in the fields to the right.

Partition Setup Information - displays the information about the partition highlighted in the partition list box. This includes:

- Partition Name - Up to eight characters to label the memory partition.
- Reading type - displays the type of readings stored such as Level, Flow Rate, Sample Event, etc.
- Reading Interval - the rate at which the readings are stored in the instrument's memory.
- Time Span - displays the total time span of readings held in the instrument. The instrument will adjust this value to fill a [block](#) of memory.
- Number of samples - (Sample Event partitions only) displays the number of samples to store. The instrument will adjust this value to fill a [block](#) of memory.
- Recording Mode - Identifies how the instrument saves the readings.
- Time Partition Created - the creation date and time of the partition.
- Time of Last Reading - displays the last reading date and time stored in the instrument.
- Time of Last Data Retrieval- The date and time of the most recent retrieval.
- Time trigger enabled - the date and time the trigger equation became true.
- Trigger - This box displays the trigger equation when a triggered slate partition is used.

Partition Operation Buttons - change the instrument's memory partitions.

- Create a new partition - adds a partition to the end of the Partition List Box.
- Delete last partition - Removes the last partition in the Partition List Box.

- Clear all partitions - clears all of the stored data held in all partitions. The partitions remain set up for use.
- Delete all partitions - deletes all of the partitions and stored data.
- Reset Slate - allows new readings to be saved in full slate-type partitions. For triggered slate partitions, this also resets the trigger. Retrieving data from the instrument before resetting a slate is recommended.
- Setup trigger - opens the Equation Builder to enter the parameters that activate a triggered slate partition.

The **Calculated Flow** button opens a window that allows flow rates to be calculated after retrieving the data. This can conserve memory and reduce the amount of data that must be transferred between the instrument and Flowlink.

Notes:

- You cannot change a partition. Instead, you must delete the partition (and all partitions “below” it) and create a new one to replace it.
- Retrieve data from the instrument before deleting a partition.
- Deleting a partition also clears the stored readings.

Memory Partitions

4100/4200/6700 store data in partitions. A partition is a section of memory that you set aside for a particular reading type. When setting aside a section of memory, you specify the reading type (e.g. Level or Flow Rate), the reading interval, and the recording mode.

For more information see [Instrument Partition Sizes](#).

Instrument Partition Sizes

The size of a data partition can be calculated if the time span, reading interval, and readings per block are known. The time span and reading interval information is displayed on the Data Storage Tab when the 4100/4200/6700 instrument is connected to Flowlink.

The total memory in Isco instruments is divided into blocks of memory. The 4100 Series Flow Loggers have 235,520 bytes of memory divided into 1840 blocks; 4200 Series Flow Meters have 81,792 bytes of memory divided into 639 blocks. Each block contains 128 bytes. When a partition is created, it is divided into whole-block units. That is, a partition could use one or two blocks, but never 1.5 blocks.

The reading type will determine how many readings can be stored in a block of memory. Refer to the chart below. As you can see, some reading types require more bytes to store a single reading.

Reading type	Readings/Block
Rainfall	124
PH	124
Dissolved Oxygen	124
Level	62
Velocity	62
Temperature	62
Conductivity*	62
4-20 percent	62
Flow Rates	31

* Conductivity includes reading types reported as specific conductance, salinity, total dissolved solids, and conductivity.

Calculating the partition size - apply the Time Span in Days, Time Span in Hours, Reading Interval in minutes, and Readings/block to the equation below.

Where:

- D = Time Span Days
- H = Time Span Hours
- R = Reading Interval in minutes
- B = Readings/block
- P = Partition Size

The following example applies typical partition settings to the equation.

Example: A level partition stores readings at 5 minute intervals over a time span of 9 days, 1 hour.

$$\frac{[(D \times 24) + H] \times 7680}{R \times B} = P$$

Therefore, this partition uses 5376 bytes.

Calculating the size of a Sample Event Partition - Multiply the number of samples by four to calculate the partition size in bytes.

Note: A sample event partition does not use reading intervals and time spans. It simply stores sample events as they happen. When you set up a sample event partition, set the “number of samples” to the maximum number of expected samples. When the instrument creates the partition, the number of samples is rounded up to fill a complete block of memory. Each block of memory holds 32 sample events.

Flow Conversion - 4100/4200/6700

Use the Flow Conversion tab of the [Site window](#) to set up how an Isco instrument will convert level and velocity readings to flow rates.

To set the [flow conversion](#) method:

1. Choose a flow conversion method radio button.
2. Enter the [maximum level](#).

The instrument uses the flow conversion method and the [maximum level](#) to build a conversion table. This maximum level should be somewhat above the highest expected liquid level in the channel at the measurement point.

3. Define its attributes (type, size, etc.).
4. Click the Apply button.

You can also set the flow conversion method by recalling previously entered settings.

1. Press the Select Flow Conversion... button to open the [Flow Conversion List](#).
2. Choose a flow conversion from the list and select OK. If the list does not show the desired flow conversion method, create a new one by clicking Add.
3. Enter the maximum level.
4. Apply the changes.

Flow Conversion Methods

Isco flow meters, flow loggers, and flow modules can use a number of methods to convert measured readings to a flow rate. The method you select will depend on the type of instrument and installation site. Refer to the instruction manual for your instrument for more details about the possible flow conversion methods and installation options.

Flowlink supports the following flow conversion methods:

- [Weir](#)
- [Flume](#)
- [Flow Metering Inserts](#)
- [Manning formula](#)
- [Area Velocity](#)
- [Equation](#)
- [Data Points](#)

Weir

To set up a [weir](#) as the method of flow conversion:

1. Select the Type and Size or Crest length from the pull-down lists.
2. Apply the settings.

[Maximum level](#) is a required entry when flow rates or areas are calculated in the instrument and held as a table.

Refer to the *Isco Open Channel Flow Measurement Handbook* for more information.

Weir defined

A weir is essentially a dam built across an open channel over which the liquid flows, usually through some type of an opening or notch. Weirs are normally classified by the shape. Each type of weir has an associated equation for determining the flow rate over the weir.

Flume

To set up a **flume** as the method of flow conversion:

1. Select the Type from the pull-down list.
2. Select the Size from the pull-down list.
3. Apply the settings.

Maximum level is a required entry when flow rates or areas are calculated in the instrument and held as a table.

Refer to the *Isco Open Channel Flow Measurement Handbook* for more information.

Flume defined

A flume is a specially shaped open channel flow section with an area and/or slope that is different from that of the channel. This results in an increased velocity and change in the level of the liquid flowing through the flume. A flume normally consists of a converging section, a throat section, and a diverging section. The flow rate through the flume is a function of the liquid level at some point or points in the flume.

Flow Metering Inserts

To set up a Flow Metering Insert:

1. Select the type from the pull-down list.
2. Select the size from the pull-down list.
3. Apply the settings.

Refer to the *Isco Open Channel Flow Measurement Handbook* for more information.

Manning Formula

To set up a Manning formula as the method of flow conversion:

1. Select the Channel type from the pull-down list.
2. Enter the **Slope**, **Roughness**, and Channel dimensions.
3. Apply the settings.

Maximum level is a required entry when flow rates or areas are calculated in the instrument and held as a table.

Refer to the *Isco Open Channel Flow Measurement Handbook* for more information.

Slope

When used in a Manning formula, slope is entered as a dimensionless quantity, delta Y/ delta X, not as percent slope. Or, as otherwise expressed:

$$\frac{\Delta X}{\Delta Y} = \frac{\text{Rise}}{\text{Run}} \quad \text{For Example } \frac{1}{100} = .01$$

Roughness

The roughness coefficient is an index of frictional resistance to the flow offered by the conduit. This coefficient is one of the required values when using a Manning formula for flow conversion. Selecting a value is essentially estimating the resistance to flow. The table below provides a list of roughness coefficients for various channel materials and conditions. Three values, minimum, normal, and maximum, are provided. Your selection will depend on the estimated resistance to flow.

Description of channel	Min	Norm	Max
I. Closed conduit - partly full			
A. Metal			
1. Steel			
a. Lockbar and welded	0.010	0.012	0.014
b. Riveted and spiral	0.013	0.016	0.017
2. Cast Iron			
a. Coated	0.010	0.013	0.014
b. Uncoated	0.011	0.014	0.016
3. Wrought Iron			
a. Black	0.012	0.014	0.015
b. Galvanized	0.013	0.016	0.017
4. Corrugated			
a. Subdrain	0.017	0.019	0.021
b. Storm Drain	0.021	0.024	0.030
B. NonMetal			
1. Acrylic	0.008	0.009	0.010
2. Glass	0.009	0.010	0.013
3. Wood			
a. Stave	0.010	0.012	0.014
b. Laminated, treated	0.015	0.017	0.020
4. Clay			
a. Common drainage tile	0.011	0.013	0.017

b. Vitrified sewer	0.011	0.014	0.017
c. Vitrified sewer with manholes, inlets, etc.	0.013	0.015	0.017
5. Brick			
a. Glazed	0.011	0.013	0.015
b. Lined with cement	0.012	0.015	0.017
6. Concrete			
a. Culvert, straight and free of debris	0.010	0.011	0.013
b. Culvert with bends, connections and some debris	0.011	0.013	0.014
c. Sewer with manholes, inlet, etc., straight	0.013	0.015	0.017
d. Unfinished, steel form	0.012	0.013	0.014
e. Unfinished, smooth wood form	0.012	0.014	0.016
f. Unfinished, rough wood form	0.015	0.017	0.020
7. Sanitary sewers coated with sewage slimes	0.012	0.013	0.016
8. Paved invert, sewer, smooth bottom	0.016	0.019	0.020
9. Rubble masonry, cemented	0.018	0.025	0.030
II. Lined or built-up channels			
A. Metal			
1. Smooth steel surface			
a. Painted	0.011	0.012	0.014
b. Unpainted	0.012	0.013	0.017
2. Corrugated	0.021	0.025	0.030
B. NonMetal			
1. Cement			
a. Neat surface	0.010	0.011	0.013
b. Mortar	0.011	0.013	0.015
2. Concrete			
a. Trowel finish	0.011	0.013	0.015
b. Float finish	0.013	0.015	0.016

c. Finished, with gravel on bottom	0.015	0.017	0.020
d. Unfinished	0.014	0.017	0.020
3. Wood			
a. Planed, untreated	0.010	0.012	0.014
b. Planed, creosoted	0.011	0.012	0.015
c. Unplaned	0.011	0.013	0.015
d. Plank with battens	0.012	0.015	0.018
4. Brick			
a. Glazed	0.011	0.013	0.015
b. In cement mortar	0.012	0.015	0.018
5. Masonry			
a. Cemented rubble	0.017	0.025	0.030
b. Dry rubble	0.023	0.032	0.035
6. Asphalt			
a. Smooth	0.013	0.013	-----
b. Rough	0.016	0.016	-----
7. Vegetal lining	0.030	-----	0.500
III. Excavated or dredged			
A. Earth, straight and uniform	0.016	0.022	0.035
B. Earth, winding and sluggish	0.023	0.030	0.040
C. Rock cuts	0.030	0.040	0.050
D. Unmaintained channels	0.040	0.070	0.140
IV. Natural channels			
A. Fairly regular section	0.030	0.050	0.070
B. Irregular section with pools	0.040	0.070	0.100

Area Velocity Flow Conversion

To set up Area Velocity flow conversion:

1. Select a channel type from the pull-down list.
2. (2100 Series Modules Only) Select a Velocity Input.
 For multiple-module sites, this input allows Area Velocity flow conversion using level measurements from the current module and velocity measurements from any module at the site. For example, level measurements from a 2110 Ultrasonic module may be combined with the velocity measurements from a 2150 Area Velocity module to calculate the flow rate.
3. Enter the channel dimensions.

4. If the connected instrument supports silt level compensation, enter the **Silt level**.
5. Apply the settings.

Maximum level is a required entry when flow rates or areas are calculated in the instrument and held as a table.

Refer to the *Isco Open Channel Flow Measurement Handbook* for more information.

Silt Level

Area velocity flow conversions can compensate for a buildup of silt in the channel. The silt level value and the channel dimensions are used to calculate a cross-sectional area of the channel in which the flow is obstructed. This area is subtracted from the total channel cross section used to calculate the flow rate.

To determine the value entered for the silt level, measure the depth of the silt in the bottom-center of the channel.

Equation Flow Conversion

To set up a User Equation as the flow conversion method:

1. Enter the flow equation coefficients and powers. As you enter the values, the displayed flow equation is updated.
2. Select a Head unit of measure.
3. Select a Flow unit of measure.
4. Apply the settings.

Maximum level is a required entry when flow rates or areas are calculated in the instrument and held as a table.

Refer to the *Isco Open Channel Flow Measurement Handbook* for more information.

Data Point Flow Conversion

A data point set is a table of correlating level-to-flow rate or level-to-area data points. The instrument can interpolate flow rates or areas for all levels using this data set.

To set up data point flow conversion:

1. Select an active data point set from the list.
2. If the selected set is unused, or if you wish to view/change the set, click the **Edit...** button.
3. Apply the settings.

Maximum level is a required entry when flow rates or areas are calculated in the instrument and held as a table.

Data Point Editing

To edit a data point set:

1. Choose the Data point set type - Level to flow or Level to area.
2. Select the units of measure from the pull-down list(s).
3. Enter at least four data points in the table. The table can hold a maximum of 50 data points. If you have copied data points from another table or spreadsheet, select the

top-left cell and press Control-V on your keyboard to paste the data from the clipboard.

Each data point requires two values:

- Level to flow requires a flow stream level and the flow rate that corresponds to that measured level.
- Level to area requires a flow stream level and the cross-sectional area of the channel at that level.

4. Select OK when the set is complete.

Note: The conversion accuracy between points increases with the number of points entered. Keep in mind that you are defining the entire channel shape mathematically; select points that best represent any curves or variations. Compound shapes will need many data points.

Maximum level

Isco instruments that build an internal flow conversion table to convert readings to flow rates require a Maximum Level. For most standard primary devices, this is information available from the manufacturer.

However, you should not arbitrarily enter a value such as the largest value from a primary device specification sheet. Instead, use a value that is somewhat above the highest expected level for your actual situation, even if that level is less than the published maximum for a given primary device. This will improve the resolution of the conversion table. For example, if the channel is six feet deep, but the stream level rarely exceeds four feet, resolution can be improved if the points within the table were scaled over four feet instead of six.

Caution: If the actual depth exceeds the entered maximum level, flow rates will not be calculated for those levels above the entered maximum level. The indicated flow rate will peak when depth reaches the maximum level and remain there until actual depth drops below the entered maximum head.

Sampler Control - 4100/4200/6700

This tab of the [Site window](#) displays the settings that flow measurement instruments use to control a connected sampler. These flow measurement instruments can control two sampler functions - sampler enable and sampler pacing.

Sampler Enable

Set up the sampler enable by choosing one of the three options in the When to Enable box.

- Always - sets the sampler inhibit line to always enable the sampler.
- Never - sets the sampler inhibit line to always disable the sampler.
- On trigger - controls the sampler inhibit line with a user-defined condition.

The On trigger setting requires a trigger to be set up. Pressing the Change Enable button opens the [Equation Builder](#) to set up the trigger conditions. Once this has

been entered, the trigger is displayed in the “Enable sampler when:” box.

Latch sampler enable - If this box is unchecked, the inhibit line will continue to toggle between enabled and disabled as the conditions change. When this box is checked, the inhibit line will keep the sampler enabled once triggered, even if the condition no longer exists. This state will not change until the Reset Latch button is pressed.

Disable plotter when not sampling - When this box is checked, the instrument’s plotter will only run when the sampler is enabled.

Block access to front panel - When this box is checked, front panel sampler enable changes are not possible and the flow meter displays a message stating that the access has been blocked.

Sampler Pacing

Control the sampler pacing by choosing one of the pacing options.

- No sampler pacing - The flow logger or flow meter will not send flow pulses.
- Flow paced - paces the sampler at a rate proportional to the flow rate by using volume intervals. Use the Change Pacing button to [set the interval](#).
- Trigger paced - paces the sampler at a time interval that can change according to a triggered condition.

To set up trigger paced sampling:

1. Select the Trigger paced radio button. The Time paced interval box becomes active.
2. Enter the When trigger is true interval in minutes. This is the pacing interval while the trigger condition is met.
3. Enter the When trigger is false interval in minutes. This is the pacing interval while the trigger condition has not been met.
4. Set the trigger by pressing the Change Pacing button. Build the trigger in the [Equation Builder](#).
5. Press the Apply button.

Flow Pulse

Use this window to set the flow pulse interval. A flow pulse is a 50 millisecond pulse used to pace a sampler. Enter a value within the minimum and maximum range listed.

It is important that this setting and the sampler’s pulses between sampling events setting work together to produce the desired volume interval. For example, if the flow meter sends a flow pulse every 100 gallons, and the sampler takes a sample every 10 flow pulses, the actual volume between samples is 1000 gallons.

Units - 4100/4200/ 6700

From the Units tab of the [Site window](#), you may select the units of measure for the data types reported by your Isco instrument.

Active data types have a pull-down list. Select one of the available units of measure, and click Apply to save the change.

Note: After readings are stored in the Flowlink database, they can be converted to other units of measure in a graph or table.

Dialout Alarms - 4100/4200/6700

The Dialout Alarms tab of the [Site window](#) supports Isco instruments that have the factory-installed telephone modem with voice messaging. When a user-defined alarm condition is met, Flowlink notifies the contacts in sequence until an acknowledgment is received.

To setup a dialout alarm:

1. Connect to the instrument.
2. Select the Dialout Alarm tab.
3. In the Phone number list box, type the contact telephone numbers.

You must enter at least one number; you can enter as many as five numbers; you can enter the same number more than once.

Each telephone number string can contain up to eighteen characters. You can use dashes or leave them out. You can include the pause (“,” or comma) Hayes AT command in the number. The pause is preset as a two second delay.

You can also use the following commands:

@ (wait for silence)

W (wait for dial tone)

T (tone dial)

P (pulse dial)

4. In the Site ID text box, type an easily remembered number that you can associate with the flow meter. The modem uses this number in its alarm message.

When the ID box first appears, Flowlink automatically fills it with the last three digits of the Instrument ID number; you can use this number or enter another. (This number is used to acknowledge the alarm call using a touch-tone telephone. Press *(star) and the ID number and the instrument will respond with “Acknowledged.”)

5. Type the time between calls in the Delay Between Calls text box.

The delay can be as long as 127 minutes. Remember that the modem calls the next contact number only when the previous call is unacknowledged.

6. To use the call-back feature, check the Enable Call Back check box. Pagers are convenient to list in the contact phone number list, but they usually cannot acknowledge the alarm in the manner above. When the call back feature is enabled, the instrument will accept any incoming call as an acknowledgment.

7. To define the alarm condition, press the Set Alarm button.

When you've completed the trigger **equation**, it appears in the Trigger alarm when box.

8. Click Apply to save the changes.

Site Matching

As Flowlink connects to a 4100/4200/6700 site, it compares the instrument's Site Name, Model number, and the Instrument ID with the information stored in the database. If any of these three items do not match, Flowlink displays the Site Does Not Match window.

If you wish to continue with the connection, Flowlink needs instructions on how to handle the discrepancy. Choose one of the following options and click OK.

- **Cancel this operation** (either select another site before connecting or use Quick Connect). This cancels the connection and neither the database nor the instrument information will be changed. Using the recommended Quick Connect will automatically connect to the instrument and select the correct database site for you. If the database does not have a matching site, the Quick Connect method will create a new site in the workspace.
- **Create a new site in the database for this instrument.** The instrument will appear as a new site in the Flowlink workspace.
- **Write the database's configuration into the instrument, overwriting what's currently in the instrument.** Flowlink writes the database's site name and partition in the instrument. *Use this option with caution* - readings currently stored in the instrument are erased as the new partitions are set up in the instrument.
- **Write the instrument's configuration information into the database, overwriting what's in the database.**

If you select either of the last two options above, check the following before continuing:

- Verify that you have initiated the connection from the correct site.
- Verify that Flowlink is connected to the desired instrument.
- **Configure this instrument like another, similar instrument.** When you select this option, it will enable the Select Instrument button. Click that button and select a similar type of instrument to apply settings from.

How does Flowlink match an instrument to a site in the database?

During the connect process, the Flowlink retrieves the site name, model number, and instrument ID. The site name can be changed from Flowlink or from the instrument's front panel. Flowlink 4 does not allow duplicate site names. The model number and instrument ID are permanently set at the factory. Flowlink compares the instrument's site name, model number, and instrument ID with the database for the site you selected.

- If all three match, Flowlink has then verified that it is using the correct database site for the connected instrument. Flowlink updates the database with the instrument information and you may continue with data retrieval, program changes, etc.
- If the site name and model number match but the instrument IDs do not, you will be notified of the mismatch and given five options. Select the most appropriate response for your situation.
- If the site name matches but the model number does not, Flowlink will be unable to connect to the site. If you in fact have changed the model used at a site, create a new site by using the Quick Connect, and then merge the original site data with the new.
- If the site name does not match but the model number does, you will be given five options to choose from. Select the most appropriate response for your situation.

When a mismatch occurs during a scheduled task, Flowlink does not cancel the operation. Flowlink creates a unique site name, adds it to the workspace, and continues with the scheduled task. View the log (Utilities>View Log File) to determine which connection was attempted and which site was created to complete the task. Use the Merge feature to add the data to the correct site.

Equation Builder

Use the Equation Builder to create a "trigger condition." A trigger modifies the flow meter's operation when measured readings satisfy an equation. Triggers can be used to:

- Enable or Disable a sampler
- Activate a triggered slate partition
- Change the sampling pulse rate for trigger paced sampling
- Start calling the dialout alarm contact telephone numbers

When a reading is taken, the instrument compares it to a set point specified by the condition. If all of the conditions are met in the equation, the equation is said to be "TRUE," or satisfied. True equations trigger the programmed action.

To set up a trigger:

1. Define at least one [condition](#), or as many as four.
2. Build the logic [equation](#).

3. Click OK to accept the equation and close the Equation Builder window.

Equation View

This box within the [Equation Builder](#) window displays the trigger equation. To trigger a function in the instrument, an equation must be entered in this box.

Build the equation using the defined [conditions](#) and the operators AND, OR, and NOT. Triggers must use at least one condition, or as many as four conditions. Each condition may be used more than once. You may also use the [parentheses](#) to group conditions, and add a [duration](#).

Building a simple equation:

1. Define a single [condition](#). These are listed as A through D. For example, highlight Condition A and set it up as a threshold condition when level is greater than or equal to three feet. Click Accept to use this as Condition A.
2. Display the Equation view box by selecting the “Equation” line at the top of the Equation Builder window.
3. Select the condition by clicking on condition button A, B, C, or D. For the example, this would be button A. Flowlink adds the condition to the Equation view box. You may also press the A button on the keyboard.
4. Click OK in the Equation Builder window. The window closes and the equation is then displayed in the Trigger box.
5. Click Apply to send the equation to the connected instrument.

Building a compound equation:

1. To build a compound equation, define additional conditions and add them with the condition buttons. Between each condition, or group of conditions when using parentheses, you must insert an [operator](#). A single duration can be added at any level of the equation.
2. The equation can be edited by placing the text cursor in the Equation view box. To insert an item in the equation, place the cursor where it belongs and use the buttons to add the item. To delete an item, first select it by double-clicking it or by placing the text cursor directly before it. Then, click the Delete button.

See Also:

- [Logical Operators in Equations](#), page 89
- [Duration Modifier](#), page 88
- [Parentheses and Order of Execution](#), page 87

Defining a Condition

To define a condition:

1. From the [equation view](#) box at the top of the Equation Builder window, select a condition (A, B, C, or D) to define. The lower portion of the window changes.

2. Select one of the three Condition types, **Threshold**, **Rate of Change**, or **Time Table**, and complete the remaining entries at the bottom of the window. Note: The “None” option defines the condition as “not used.”
3. Click Accept. The condition is defined and ready for use in an equation.

Note: Rainfall can only be used as a rate-of-change condition.

Threshold Condition

Threshold conditions are satisfied when a measured reading reaches or exceeds your defined set point. Threshold conditions require three entries - a data type, a comparison operator, and a set point. An example of a threshold condition would read “When **Level** is **greater than or equal** to **3.0** feet.”

To define the threshold:

1. Select a data type from the pull-down list.
2. Select either the \leq (less than or equal to) or the \geq (greater than or equal to) comparison operator.
3. Enter the set point. The **units** of measure were automatically assigned when the data type was chosen.
4. Click Accept. The threshold is defined and ready for use in an equation.

Rate of Change Conditions

Rate-of-change conditions are satisfied when a range of readings exceeds a point within a specified duration. A rate of change allows you to trigger functions based on significant or sudden events while ignoring subtle changes in reading values.

Rate of Change conditions require three entries - a data type, an amount of change, and duration.

A good example of a rate of change condition would be to use measured rainfall to enable a sampler for a rain event. You may want to collect samples only if you received 0.25 inches of rain in a one-hour time span. That is, the sampler would stay disabled until a significant rainfall event occurred. This type of condition would read “When **Rainfall** changes by **0.25** inches or more for **1** hour.”

To define the rate of change:

1. Select a data type from the pull-down list.
2. Enter the amount of change. The **units** of measure were automatically assigned when the data type was chosen.
3. Select a period of time from the pull-down list.
4. Click Accept. The rate is defined and ready for use in an equation.

Time Table Conditions

Time table conditions are satisfied when the instrument’s internal clock is within the defined duration of time. An example of a Daily Time table condition would read “starting **Daily** at **08:00:00**, stopping **Daily** at **17:00:00**.”

As many as four times can be entered, using any combination of time table types. For example, to enable a function every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, three weekly start/stop times would be defined in the time table. The three lines would possibly read “Starting Monday at 08:00:00, Stopping at Monday 17:00:00; Starting Wednesday at 08:00:00, Stopping Wednesday at 17:00:00; and Starting Friday at 08:00:00, Stopping Friday at 17:00:00.”

To define the time table

1. Select the type of time table. The options are:
 - Specific – Start/stop dates and times for one-time use.
 - Weekly – Start/stop days of week and times, recurring weekly.
 - Daily – Start/stop times, recurring daily.
 - Mon-Fri – Start/stop times, recurring each day of the workweek.
2. Complete the Start and Stop fields. The resulting duration will be displayed in the text box below the entry fields.
3. To define additional start/stop times, click Add and repeat the steps above.

Note: Start/stop times can be deleted by highlighting the line in the text box and clicking Remove.
4. Click Accept. The time table is defined and ready for use in an equation.

Parentheses and Order of Execution

Flowlink provides parentheses so that you can group conditions or even combine groups with logical operators. Parentheses also let you control the order in which the flow meter evaluates the conditions in an equation. The instrument will use an algebraic order of execution when evaluating a trigger equation. The order of execution is the order in which the instrument tests conditions and can be summarized as: “from left to right, and from inside, out.” “From left to right” means that the flow meter tests conditions in the same order that you read them in an equation: from left to right.

When evaluating an equation containing two conditions, the instrument first checks the condition on the left, then the condition on the right, and finally evaluates the conditions with regard to the logical operators used to combine them. If the equation is true, the instrument triggers the designated action.

Equations using three or more conditions are also evaluated from left to right. Consider the two equations that follow. Both equations comprise three conditions, designated here as A, B, and C for simplicity.

A AND B AND C. This equation is true when all three conditions are satisfied. When evaluating the equations, the instrument tests A first. If A is true, the instrument then checks

B to see if it is true. Next, the instrument checks the operator AND that relates A and B to each other. If both A and B are true, the result of A AND B is true. Finally, if the result of A AND B is true, the instrument tests C and compares it to the result of A AND B. If C is also true, the equation is satisfied.

A AND B OR C. This equation is true when either the result of A AND B is true or when C is true.

Order of Execution

“From inside out” means that the instrument tests the conditions grouped within parentheses first to get a result before testing conditions outside of the parentheses.

The equation A AND B OR C is logically equivalent to the following equation, (A AND B) OR C which uses parentheses to group A and B together. They are equivalent because the instrument evaluates the first two conditions, A AND B, before the third condition even though the first two conditions are not grouped with parentheses.

However, when the parentheses are moved so that the equation becomes A AND (B OR C), the equation’s result could be entirely different. The instrument evaluates the conditions within the parentheses first (B OR C), comparing the result with the first condition, A. Thus, this equation is true when both A and the result of B OR C is true.

Equations with nested parentheses (nested means parentheses within parentheses) are a little more complicated, but the “from inside out” rule still applies. Consider the examples below:

- **(A AND (B OR C)) AND D.** The instrument evaluates (B OR C) first, then compares the result to A, to get a second result. Finally, it compares the second result to D.
- **A AND ((B OR C) AND D).** The instrument evaluates B OR C first, then compares the result to D, obtaining a second result. Next, it compares the second result to A.

To add parentheses to an equation:

1. While viewing the Equation view box, place the text cursor before the first item in the group.
2. Click on the Open Parenthesis button - “(.”
3. Move the text cursor after the last item in the group.
4. Click on the Close Parenthesis button - “.)”

Duration Modifier

Normally, a condition is satisfied as soon as a reading passes the set point. By adding a duration modifier to the condition, or a group of conditions enclosed by parentheses, the condition must then be satisfied for a minimum period of time. Adding this modifier can be useful if you want to disregard temporary peaks in the measured readings.

For example, adding a 15 minute duration applied to a threshold condition using level readings taken at one-minute intervals, the trigger equation would only be true after 15 consecutive readings

have exceeded the threshold. If the level drops below the threshold before the fifteenth reading, the condition remains false and the count must start over again.

Keep in mind that the duration modifier must follow the condition (or group) it is modifying. Only one duration modifier may be used in an equation.

To add a Duration Modifier:

1. Place the text cursor after the condition to be modified. If you are modifying a group of conditions, first ensure they are enclosed with parentheses.
2. Select a time period from the Duration pull-down list.
3. Click the Duration button. Flowlink adds the modifier to the equation.

Logical Operators in Equations

You can combine conditions in a compound equation so an instrument can monitor two or more conditions at once. To combine conditions, Flowlink provides two logical operators - AND and OR.

- The AND operator combines two or more conditions that both must be true at the same time to satisfy the equation. For example, an equation that uses level greater than one foot AND rainfall of at least 0.25 inches in one hour would require both conditions to be met before triggering any action.
- The OR operator combines two or more conditions, where either one or both must be true to satisfy the condition.

Flowlink includes a third logical operator, NOT, that is used to exclude a condition. To exclude a condition, place the NOT operator before the condition.

When using a NOT operator with more than one condition, remember that this operator doesn't combine conditions. To combine conditions that include a NOT operator, you must also use the AND or OR operator. Refer to the examples below:

- *Correct* — Level > 2.0 ft AND NOT Velocity < 0.5 fps.
- *Correct* — NOT Velocity < 0.5 fps AND Level > 2.0 ft.
- *Incorrect* — Level > 2.0 ft NOT Velocity < 0.5 fps. (*The combining operator is missing.*)

Note: Flowlink sometimes abbreviates logical operators in equation displays:

AND = &

OR = |

NOT = ! or ^

Site Window - Field Wizard

The Site Window contains information that identifies the site and all of the tabs necessary to set up the operation of the [Field Wizard](#) module.

The top of the Site Window continuously shows two items:

- **Site Name** - displays the site name stored within the instrument. Enter or modify the site name from the Site Info tab.
- **Connection Status** - displays the current status of the communications link to the instrument.

The tabs in the Site Window allow you to view information about the site and the modules that have been interrogated. There are two tabs that appear in the Field Wizard Site Window:

- [Site Info](#)
- [Interrogated Sites](#)

The buttons at the bottom of the Site Window are:

- **Connect/Disconnect** - Starts or stop communication with the instrument.
- **Retrieve Data** - Transfers data from the instrument to the Flowlink database.
- **Apply** - Saves the modifications to the Site Window and updates the program settings in the connected instrument.
- **Cancel** - Clears any modifications that you have made in the current tab and reverts to the previous instrument settings.
- **Help** - Displays the Help topic for the Site Window.

Site Info - Field Wizard

The Site Info tab of the Field Wizard [Site Window](#) lets you view and change the site name, module name, date/time, and connection information.

Site Name - displays the site name stored within the instrument. To change the site name, type in the new name and click the Apply button. Site names can be up to 37 characters long. Any character may be used in the site name except the following: \ / : * & ? " < > |

Module Name - displays the name for the Field Wizard module. To change the module name, type in the new name and click the Apply button. Module names can be up to 37 characters long. Any character may be used in the module name except the following: \ / : * & ? " < > |

Date/Time Box - displays the instrument's and your computer's time. These two times can be synchronized by pressing the "Synchronize Instrument's Time To Computer's" button. Use the Synchronize button with caution. Changing the time may affect the readings stored in the instrument's memory partitions. Changing the time may cause readings to be overwritten, or "gaps" in readings may occur. It is recommended that you retrieve data from the instrument before synchronizing the time and date.

If the Field Wizard is not in standalone mode, and is connected to Flowlink while part of a 2100 Series stack, the Instrument's Time field will not be active.

Connection Information Box

This box displays the settings used to communicate with the Field Wizard. When off-line you can modify:

- **Type** - You should select the Direct option when connecting to the Field Wizard module.
- **COM port** - Select the appropriate COM port setting from the pull-down menu. Refer to your computer's documentation for more information on COM ports.
- **Baud Rate** - Select the baud rate from the pull-down menu. Select 38400 when connecting to the Field Wizard.
- **Modem** - (not used for the Field Wizard)
- **Phone number** - (not used for the Field Wizard)

To save changes to the communications settings, click Apply.

Interrogated Sites - Field Wizard

The Interrogated Sites tab of the Field Wizard Site Window lists the sites that the Field Wizard interrogated and the modules that comprise each site.

The top section of the display lists the interrogated site's name, the date and time it was last interrogated, and whether the files are in a saved state.

When you select a site name, the bottom section of the display will list the modules that exist at that site. When you select a module and click the Details button, it will display more details about that module.

Field Wizard

The 2101 Field Wizard is a portable data retrieval module designed to collect data from, or "interrogate" Isco 2100 Series flow modules. It then is able to transfer that data to Flowlink.

The Field Wizard may also serve as a local display and keypad for a 2100 Series site.

Use the Quick Connect window to begin communications between Flowlink and the Field Wizard.

Graph Window

The Graph window displays data in various formats to assist reporting and analysis. Flowlink 5 can present up to eight different series of data (displayed in a maximum of four panes) in the layouts listed below.

Layout - Graph

The top-center of the Graph window shows the main- and sub-titles. Directly below the titles is the legend. The legend shows a label and a color bar for each series of data. The Y-axis displays the units of measure and the X-axis displays the time and date. The bottom line in the graph window displays the timespan shown on the graph. All displayed times are referenced to the first data set of the first series. Quick Graphs will round the start time to the nearest hour or to the nearest fifteen-minute interval when the timespan is less than ten hours.

If the [Display Summary](#) check box is selected (see page 102), the legend will also show the sum of all data in the timespan for Total Flow, Flow Rate, and Rainfall; other reading types will display the average value.

Layout - Table

The graph window can also display the data as a table. The main- and sub-titles appear at the top of the table. Column headings are shown below the titles to indicate the series label, and units. The first column is the date and time, which is always referenced to the first data set of the first series. The columns to the right of the time/date column list the readings in each series of data.

When [Statistical Functions](#) are used (see page 106), the column headings will include the function applied.

If the [Display Summary](#) check box is selected (see page 102), the bottom of the column will show the sum of all data in the column for Total Flow, Flow Rate, and Rainfall; other reading types will display the average value.

Layout - Scatter Plot

The graph window can also be displayed as a scatter plot. The main- and sub-titles appear at the top of the scatter plot. No legends appear with a scatter plot, and many of the features for each series are disabled, as they have no relevance when a scatter plot is rendered. Scatter plots can be displayed with a [Best Fit Curve](#).

In a scatter plot, only the first 2 series specified on the [Series tab](#) of the [Graph Properties](#) window are used, and there must be at least 2 series specified in order to see a non-blank scatter plot. The first series specified is always specified on the y-axis, and the

next series specified is always on the x-axis. The (x, y) points actually displayed for a scatter plot will always have similar time values, so you can see how the y-axis data relates to the x-axis data over the timespan specified at the bottom of the scatter plot.

More topics:

[Creating a Graph or Table](#) (see page 94)

[Navigating](#) (page 95)

[Modifying Graphs and Tables](#) (page 96)

[Saving](#) (page 111)

[Printing](#) (page 111)


Creating a Graph or Table

There are number of methods that you can use to create a graph or table in Flowlink - Quick Graph a data set, Quick Graph a site, New Graph, and DEFAULT Graph. Any of these methods will open a [Graph window](#).

Quick Graph a data set

This graphs a data set using the [default graph properties](#).

To Quick Graph a data set you can double-click on it, or:

1. Highlight a data set in the workspace.
2. Click the  Quick Graph button.

The default properties will typically allow Flowlink to present a graph displaying the latest readings in the data set.

From this point you can [modify](#) several items, such as the titles, to customize your graph.

Tip: You can quickly add more data sets to a graph. From the workspace, click and drag a data set to the open Graph window and release. Flowlink displays the data set in a second pane.

Quick Graph a site

This graphs a site using a template. A template is any existing graph in the open database. When you quick graph a site, the original graph's data is substituted by the data of the desired site, while all of the graph properties remain unchanged. For your convenience, the Flowlink database can be pre-loaded with graph and table templates during installation. The templates, which are located in the Templates sub-directory of the Graphs and Tables folder, support many of the common needs of Flowlink users. For easy reference, each template is identified by a descriptive name.

The easiest way to quick graph a site using a template is to left-click on the site in the workspace and then drag and drop it on the desired graph. Or, you can:


1. Highlight a site in the workspace.
2. Right-click and select Quick Graph, or from the menu select Item>Quick Graph.
3. Flowlink will open a window to select the graph to be used as a template. Highlight the graph and click OK.

Flowlink substitutes the new site data in the existing graph properties and then displays the graph.

Notes:

- When using existing graphs as quick graph templates, the site that is to be substituted is defined on the [General Properties tab](#).
- Graph templates can be [imported](#) into a database using the File>Import>Graphs and Tables menu command.

New Graph or Table This opens a blank Graph window. To create a new graph:

1. Click the  New button, or select File>New (Ctrl-N) from the menu. Flowlink displays the New window.
2. Select Graph or Table from the list and click OK. Flowlink opens a blank Graph window using the [default graph properties](#).
3. Add data to the graph. This can be done by clicking and dragging a data set from the workspace onto the graph. Data may also be added to the graph from the [Graph Properties](#) window.

DEFAULT Graph

When you click the DEFAULT Graph button on the [Site](#) window, you can quickly display a graph of the site data, using the DEFAULT graph/table template. A common use of this feature would be to quickly graph the site data before disconnecting, so you can view the data at a glance to check site conditions. This template is located in the Graphs and Tables folder.

The [Quick Graph with DEFAULT](#) option also appears when you highlight and right-click on a site in the workspace.

The DEFAULT template can be configured with commonly used graph or table formats by right-clicking on the graph when it is displayed, and selecting [Properties](#).

Graph - Navigating

You can move through a Graph or a Table with either the mouse or the keyboard.

With the Mouse -

- **Navigating** - Navigating is easiest when using the [graph toolbar](#). Select View>Graph Toolbar from the menu and it will appear next to the Flowlink menu bar. You can drag it to any position that is convenient. The buttons on the toolbar help you move through the display. Buttons on the toolbar allow you to move (jog) 25% back or forward, to display the previous or next timespan, to advance to the beginning or end of data, to maximize the graph, to go to a particular date or time, or to zoom out (Unzoom).
- **Select a point** - (Graphs Only) Hold your cursor over a point on the graph and left-click. The top-left corner of the graph window displays the time and value of the

selected point. Note that the time and date is always referenced to the first data set of the first series.

- **Zoom** - (Graphs Only) You can **zoom** in on a graph by left-clicking and dragging the cursor across the area of interest. You can zoom horizontally or vertically. Right-click on the graph and select a zoom option from the pop-up menu. Unzoom by clicking the Unzoom button on the Graph Toolbar, or select Unzoom from the Graph's Actions menu.
- **Magnify/Unmagnify** - These buttons on the Graph Toolbar increase or decrease the time scale in fixed steps. The steps are 1 hour, 4 hours, 12 hours, 1 day, 2 days, 3 days, 1 week, 2 weeks, 1 month, 1 quarter, and 1 year.
- **Display the Properties** - Double-click anywhere in the Graph window or click the Graph Properties button on the Graph Toolbar.

From the keyboard -

- **Navigating** - Press Alt-A, G (Actions>Go To) to navigate using menu commands, or use the following keys:
 - Home - beginning of data
 - End - end of data
 - Page Up - previous timespan
 - Page Down - next timespan
 - Ctrl-Page Up - jog left (25% of timespan)
 - Ctrl-Page Down - jog right
- **Selecting a point** - (Graphs Only) Arrow keys. The left and right arrow keys will move the cursor horizontally through the series. The up and down arrow keys move the cursor from pane to pane. As you move the cursor, note that the top-left corner of the graph window displays the time and value of the selected point. The time and date is always referenced to the first data set of the first series.
- **Magnify/Unmagnify** - Press Alt-A, A (Actions>Magnify) to increase or Press Alt-A, N (Actions>Unmagnify) to decrease the time scale in fixed steps. The steps are 1 hour, 4 hours, 12 hours, 1 day, 2 days, 3 days, 1 week, 2 weeks, 1 month, 1 quarter, and 1 year.
- **Display the Properties** - Press Alt-Enter.

Graph - Modifying

The appearance of the Graph or Table can be changed with the Properties window. To display the Properties window a graph window must be active on the Flowlink desktop. There are three ways to open the Properties window: double-click on the graph, click the Graph Properties button on the Graph Toolbar, or press Alt-Enter.

The Properties window groups the settings on three tabs.

- **General Tab** - contains the settings for the basic appearance of the graph. Use this tab to specify the titles, the type - graph or table, orientation, background colors, and font sizes.
- **Time Scale Tab** - contains the time settings used for the horizontal (X-axis) display. Use this tab to set start times and timespans.
- **Series Tab** - contains the settings that apply to the data displayed on the vertical (Y-axis). Use this tab to add data sets, control the appearance of the data, perform statistical operations, etc.

Note:

Graphs and tables can only display data sets from the open (working) database. To include readings from more than one database, you first must **Transfer** the data to a single database.

Graph Properties - General

The General Tab in the **Properties** window contains the settings that control the basic appearance of the graph. Use this tab to specify the titles, the type - graph or table, orientation, background colors, font sizes, and a template site.

Follow the yellow numbered steps to enter the General settings.

1. Enter a title for the graph. Type descriptive names in the text entry boxes. This text will appear at the top of the graph or table.

Macros may be used to automatically fill in the field.

- **%SITE%** - automatically lists the site name of the graphed data set.
- **%FLOWCON%** - lists the flow conversion method used.
- **%FLOWCONDETAILS%** - lists the details of the flow conversion.

Note that macros can only list the first occurrence of each if there are multiple sites or flow conversions displayed.

You can combine text with macros, e.g. "Weekly Flow Rate - %SITE%" or "%FLOWCON% : %FLOWCONDETAILS%".

2. The type output desired. Select Graph or Table.
3. The orientation for printing. Select Portrait or Landscape.
4. General formatting preferences. Lists the following options:
 - **Background Color** - Choose a background color from the pull-down list. (Graphs Only)
 - **Grid Lines** - Select one of the grid line options. (Graphs Only)
 - **Graph Font size** - Select from Small, Medium, or Large.

- **Change Table Font** - Opens the Change Font dialog box, where you can select a specific font, font style, and font size that will be used when displaying a table.
 - **Generate Scatter Plot** - Select this to generate a scatter plot graph using the first two series specified on the Series tab. When this option is selected you can then select the data point size and color, and add a [best fit curve](#).
 - **Grid in front of data** - Check this box to draw the grid lines over the plotted data. Leave this boxed unchecked to draw the plotted data over the grid lines. (Graphs Only)
 - **Display grid lines for minor ticks** - Check this box to draw minor grid lines over the plotted data. (Graphs Only)
 - **Display Shadow** - Check this box to draw a shadow behind the graph. (Graphs Only)
 - **Change 'Average' Label for Volume** - When this box is deselected, an Average Volume is used in the label; when it is selected, a Total Volume is used.
5. And the site substituted for when templating the graph. (Optional) Type the name of the site or click the Select... button to choose a site from a list. This function is useful when the graph displays data from multiple sites. The new site and its data will replace the data from the site specified in this field. The default template site is always the first site that appears in the series and [data set list](#).

Working database - displays the name and path of the open database. Graphs and tables can only process data contained in the working database.

If you have selected the “Generate Scatter Plot” option additional controls appear on the General properties tab:

- **Data Point Size** - select small, medium, or large.
- **Data Point Color** - select a color from the pull-down list.
- **Best Fit Curve** - check this box to display a [best fit curve](#) with the scatter plot.

Graph Properties - Time Scale

The Time Scale Tab in the [Properties](#) window contains the time settings. Use the Time settings to control the start time and timespan displayed on a graph's X-axis (horizontal), or the start time and number of rows in a table.

Follow the yellow numbered steps to enter the Time Scale settings.

1. Choose the starting date and time.... There are eight choices that can define the left-most point on the graph's X-axis, or the first row of data in a table. The first seven options are always relative to today's date. That is, if the graph is opened on a later day, Flowlink redraws the

graph relative to the new date. Flowlink assumes that your computer's time and date are set correctly. To verify that your settings are correct you can review the "Current time range and duration" block on this tab.

- **Today** - Starts the data from today's date at the time you specify.
 - **This week** - Starts the data at the day of week and time you specify.
 - **This month** - Starts the data from the first day of the month at the time you specify.
 - **Yesterday** - Start the data with yesterday's date at the time you enter.
 - **Last week** - Starts the data from the entered day of week and time from last week.
 - **Last month** - Starts from the first day of the last calendar month at the time you specify.
 - **Relative** - Use this option for those times that cannot be defined with the choices above. Fill in the entries to specify the starting point relative to the current time and date.
 - **Absolute** - Enter the exact time and date to appear at the beginning of the graph or the first reading in a table.
2. Then enter the desired timespan and summary interval. Since the starting date and time sets the left-most point on the graph's X-axis, the Timespan setting defines the Right-most point, or the last row of data in a table.
- Enter the Timespan by typing a number and selecting a value from the pull-down list.
 - Enter the Summary interval by typing a number and selecting a value from the pull-down list. The Summary interval is used with statistical operations found on the Series tab of the Graph Properties window.
 - Display times at Beginning or End. This applies to statistical operations. Applying statistical functions to readings over a summary interval will yield a single value for the interval. Select whether the time stamp for the value should be at the beginning or the end of the summary interval. Use the "Beginning" setting when the series must start at the left-most point on the X-axis.

See Understanding Summary Intervals on page 103

When Printing, repeat this timespan a total of __ times - As a default, Flowlink will print one full timespan. Increasing this number allows you to print multiple time spans. For example, if a graph displays a one day timespan but you need seven pages to cover the full week, enter "7".

Graph Properties - Series

The Series Tab of the [Properties](#) window contains the settings that apply to the data displayed on the Y-axis (vertical). Use this tab to add lines to the graph, columns to a table, perform statistical operations, control the appearance of the series, etc.

A series is a single line plotted on a graph, or a column in a table. A valid graph must have at least one defined series, or as many as eight. Within a series, you can apply mathematical operations to data sets anywhere in the list or to a previously defined series.

A data set can be any data set listed in the workspace of the open database. (The open database is listed on the General tab of the Properties window.) At least one data set must be defined. As many as eight data sets may be entered. You can perform statistical operations on a data set, such as averaging readings over a summary interval.

Follow the yellow numbered steps to enter the Series tab settings.

1. Highlight a series or data set. Note that highlighting one of these in the top part of the window changes the associated properties in the lower half. Highlighting one of these allows you to modify that line, or add another series or data set below it. At this point, you can proceed with either step 2 or 3.
2. Then click a button. There are three buttons:
 - **New series** - Adds a blank new series to the end of the list. You must then define the series in the lower half of the window (step 3).
 - **New Data Set** - Adds a new data set below the highlighted item. You must then define the data set in the lower half of the window (step 3).
 - **Delete Series or Data set** - Removes the item from the list. If the item was used in a series operation, be sure to update the operation.
3. Or set associated properties. This area on the window varies according to the item highlighted in the list above.

See [Defining a Series](#) (below) and [Defining a Data Set](#) (on page 106)

Additional Series Settings

The Series tab includes settings that control the general appearance of the series. These controls are located in the Format and Scaling sections of the tab. The Format settings allow you to select the line color, type, and symbol from the pull down lists. These format settings override the default settings specified in the [Utilities>Options](#) settings (page 35), and only apply to the current graph. The Scaling often works best when the Automatic check boxes are selected. However, you may wish to manually control the scaling. To do so, deselect the Automatic check boxes and enter Manual scaling values. The values entered will use the units specified in the Series definition box.

Graph Properties - Defining a Series

Defining a series is step 3 of the Graph Properties Series tab. To define the series, complete all of the fields in the Series definition box.

Appearance settings

- **Label** - Type in the label. The label appears in the legend on a graph, or as a column heading in a table.
- **Type** - (Graph only) Select a Line, Bar, or Point Graph from the pull-down list. Bar graphs require that the Y-axis to be put on the left side.
- **Units** - Defines the units of measure. You will be unable to choose the units until a data set is defined for this series, or until an operation is chosen from the pull-down list. Default units of measure can be set using the [Utilities>Options](#) settings (page 35).
- **Put in pane number** -(Graph only) Flowlink can display up to four panes. Choose a pane number from the pull-down list.
- **Relative height** - (Graph only) Allows you to change the proportions of the panes.
- **Put Y-axis on** - (Graph only) Select an option from the pull down list. The far-left and far-right can be useful when displaying more than two lines in a pane.
- **Invert Y Axis** - Checking this box inverts the display in the pane. Note that if more than one series is displayed in the pane, each must have the Invert Y Axis option selected before the pane's Y-axis is inverted.
- **Default Resolution** - When this box is checked, tables will display the default resolution for figures within a series. When you deselect the box, you are given the option of specifying how figures are rounded off, and how many significant digits are displayed. (For example, a flow rate of 551.14 gpm would display as 551.1 with a resolution of 0.1 and 550 with a resolution of 10.)

Operation

Use the operation pull-down list to apply mathematical operations to one or more data sets that appear on the list. You can choose from:

- **None** - No operations will be applied to the series.
- **Series Formula** - Add, subtract, multiply, and divide data sets, and/or raise quantities to a power (exponentiation).
- **Flow conversion** - Convert level, or level and velocity data sets to a flow rate off-line.
- **Volume Conversion** - Convert flow rate readings to a total volume.

Only one operation can be performed in a series; more operations will require you to add a series for each operation. Flowlink processes the operations in order (S1, S2, S3...). If the result of one operation is required in another, it must precede the dependent operation.

Miscellaneous check boxes

- **Display summary** - If this box is checked, Flowlink will calculate and display a summary value for the series. If the series contains Total Flow or Rain data, Flowlink calculates the sum of all points in the timespan. If this box is checked for data other than Total Flow or Rain, Flowlink calculates the average of all points in the timespan. Graphs display the summary in the legend above the graph; tables display the summary at the bottom of the column. If the series displays Flow Rate data, it is possible to change the units.
- **Display min/max times** - (Tables only) Check this box to include the time of the minimum or maximum value generated by a series statistical function.
- **Display samples** - Check this box to display events that accompany the readings in the site record. When displaying events across multiple panes, manual scaling may be necessary to control the placement of the events across each pane.
- **Visible** - This box must be checked to plot the series on the graph. This does not affect tables.
- **Sample Event Position in Y-axis** - If the selected series contains sample event data and the “Visible” box is checked, enter a percentage of the Y-axis height to specify the position of the sample event symbols in the pane.
- **Total Flow** - If the selected series contains flow rate data, select this option to display the total flow for the displayed time span above the graph. Total flow will be reported on the graph using the units selected in the drop down list below this check box.
- **Avg Flow** - If the selected series contains flow rate data, select this option to display the average flow rate for the displayed time span above the graph.

Graph Properties - Series Formulas

Series formulas can apply mathematical operations to data sets. With formulas, you can add, subtract, multiply, divide, and/or use exponentiation, absolute values, and negative integers. Operations can be grouped with parentheses to control the order of execution.

Example. Use a series formula to plot the average level recorded at two sites.

(The example assumes that a blank New graph was created using the File>New menu option. The following steps start with the [Series tab](#) of the Graph Properties window, although the General and Time Scale settings should also be defined.)

1. The List of Series and Data Sets box shows S1 and 1A undefined. Highlight data set 1A.
2. Identify the source of data. Click the Select... button and locate the level data set for the first site.
3. Click the New Data Set button. Flowlink adds data set 1B, highlighted, but undefined.

4. Identify the source of data. Click the Select... button and locate the level data set for the second site.
5. Highlight series S1.
6. Select Series Formula from the Operation pull-down list. Flowlink displays the Formula entry box.
7. Type the formula in the box using the variables assigned in the List of Series and Data Sets. For the example, type $(1A+1B)/2$.

The following symbols may be used:

+ addition operator

- can be used as a:

subtraction operator, e.g. "1A - 1B"

binary minus symbol, e.g. "1A * (-1)"

unary negation operator, e.g. "(-(1A + 1B))"

* multiplication operator

/ division operator

^ exponentiation operator

| enclose absolute values, e.g. "(| 1A * 2^2 | * 8)"

() parentheses group operations and control the order of execution.

Notes:

- For best results, always recalculate the data sets using the averaging statistical function. (Select the AVG button in the data set properties.) Set the [summary interval](#) to the desired interval for displaying the results on a graph or a table.
- The operations are executed from left to right, starting from within enclosed parentheses. Flowlink executes the exponentiation operations first, followed by multiplication and division operations, and it then proceeds with addition and subtraction, working its way outside of the parentheses.
- Use care to ensure that the data sets are from the same reading types. The units of measure are assigned by the first data set.
- Valid formulas will yield the result when you click the OK button. If Flowlink recognizes a formula error, it provides a Details>> button to explain the error.

See Also: [Calculate Data Sets](#), page 24.

Understanding Summary Intervals

Summary intervals provide powerful statistical functions when manipulating data. The summary interval, when used with the average, minimum, maximum, or sum functions, will recalculate the data to the specified interval. When using summary intervals, Flowlink can recalculate the data for any reading

interval, from one minute to a number of years. The recommended summary interval will depend on the output requirements. When selecting a summary interval, you should consider how often a reading is necessary to produce a representative plot on a graph, or how often a reading should be listed in a table.

Since summary intervals re-sample the data to the interval you specify, it can serve a number of purposes:

- Generating a table to report hourly average flow rate summaries (Avg)
- Generating a table to report hourly or daily rainfall totals (Sum)
- Smoothing the appearance of data in a graph (Avg)
- Generating a table to report the peak daily flow rate and the time it occurred (Max)
- Generating a table to report the minimum recorded pH value and the time it occurred (Min)
- Preparing data for additional operations, such as Series Formulas or Volume Conversions (Avg)

Recalculating the data to summary intervals is a simple process. For example, suppose a flow rate data set contains readings at five-minute intervals. Applying an Average statistical function over a one-hour summary interval would calculate the average value from the twelve readings recorded each hour. This recalculated data set could then be plotted on the graph, reported in a table, or be used in additional operations.

You should keep in mind that this recalculated data must still include a time stamp. Flowlink uses the “Display times at Beginning or end of interval” to specify where the time stamp is placed. Continuing with the above example, let’s look at a single summary interval from 8:00 to 9:00 am. Flowlink averages the readings starting with 8:05, 8:10, 8:15, through 9:00 am. With Beginning selected, the time stamp is 8:00 am. With End selected, the time stamp is 9:00. If your summary interval is one day, “Beginning” is typically used.

For additional consideration, Isco instruments always place the time stamp at the end. Isco instruments can take readings quite often, depending on their configuration and current state. If the instrument takes a reading every 5 seconds (to keep the LCD readout current), but only records the readings in a memory partition at 10-minute intervals, it records the average of 120 readings (12 per minute for 10 minutes) and time-stamps the average with the current (end) time.

When the “Accumulate with reset” statistical function is selected, summary intervals are used only to reset the count to zero to begin the next interval. Summary Intervals are ignored when the “Accumulate without reset” statistical function is selected.

Graph Properties - Flow Conversion

Flow Conversion operations can perform off-line flow conversion with level, or level and velocity data sets.

To calculate a flow rate off-line, the List of Series and Data Sets should contain at least one series and one level data set for a level-to-flow conversion. Area velocity flow conversions should contain at least one series, and two data sets - level and velocity.

Steps: (assuming the list contains the required series and data sets already defined.)

1. Highlight the series in the List of Series and Data Sets box.
2. Select Flow Conversion from the Operation pull-down list. The window displays additional entry fields.
3. Enter a Conversion method. You can type in the name of a flow conversion method listed on the Flow Conversion List, or click the Choose... button to select from the list.
4. Enter the variable assigned to the level data set in the Level field. The variable is displayed in front of data sets in the List of Series and Data Sets box. For example, type 1A.
5. If you selected an area velocity Flow conversion method, enter the variable for the velocity data set in the Vel: field. For example, type 1B.

Notes:

- For best results, always recalculate the level and velocity data using the averaging statistical function. (Select the AVG button in the data set properties.) Set the [summary interval](#) to the desired interval for displaying the flow rate on a graph or a table.
- Valid formulas will yield a flow conversion when you click the OK button. If Flowlink recognizes a formula error, it provides a Details>> button to explain the error.


Graph Properties - Volume Conversion

Volume Conversions calculate volumes from a flow rate. Volume conversions can be performed with or without summary intervals. Without summary intervals, Flowlink integrates the volume between each flow rate reading. With an averaging summary interval, Flowlink integrates the volume over the interval.

Example. Using a flow rate data set, report hourly volumes and a daily total volume in a table.

(The example assumes that a blank, New graph was created using the File>New menu option. The following steps start with the General tab of the Graph Properties window and explain only the minimum required settings.)

1. On the [General tab](#), set the Type to Table.
2. View the [Time Scale](#) tab.

3. Choose the starting date and set the time to start at 00:00 (or 12:00 AM) by clicking on the  Midnight button.
4. Set the Timespan to 1 Day.
5. Set the Summary interval to 1 Hour.
6. Select the Display times at End of interval option.
7. View the [Series tab](#) and highlight Data set 1A in the List of Series and Data Sets box.
8. Select the Avg Statistical function.
9. Specify the Source of data. Click the Select... button and locate the Flow Rate data set to convert.
10. Highlight Series S1 in the List of Series and Data Sets box.
11. Select Volume Conversion from the Operation pull-down list.
12. Ensure that the Flow: field directly below the Operation pull-down list reads 1A.
13. Check the Display Summary check box at the bottom of the tab.
14. Click OK. Flowlink displays the table.

Graph Properties - Defining a Data set

Defining a data set is step 3 of the [Graph Properties Series tab](#). To define the data set, complete all of the fields in the lower half of the tab.

Statistical function

You can use statistical functions to modify the readings in a data set. The functions are applied in conjunction with the summary interval defined on the [Time Scale tab](#). There are several options:

- **None** - Disables the functions. Any setting in the summary interval is ignored.
- **Avg** - (Average) Recalculates the data to produce an average value for the summary interval. For example, recalculating flow rate readings taken at five-minute intervals over a one-hour summary interval will produce an hourly average flow rate. The graph or table will display one data point every hour.
- **Min** - (Minimum) Reports the lowest-valued reading that occurs during each summary interval. For example, to report the lowest pH reading of every hour, set the summary time interval to one hour and select the Min button. The graph will plot the lowest pH reading of each hour. A table will also report the lowest reading of the hour. However, a table can also report in a separate column the time the reading occurred if the Display min/max times check box is selected for the corresponding series.

- **Max** - Reports the highest-valued reading that occurs during each summary interval. It reports the data in the same manner as the Min function described above.
- **Sum** - Adds the values of all the readings during the summary interval and reports the sum at the end of each interval. Sum is typically used for reporting totals at a specified interval, such as daily rainfall.
- **Accumulate without reset** - Adds the value of each reading to the sum of the previous readings. This accumulation ignores the summary interval and continues for the displayed timespan.
- **Accumulate with reset** - Adds the value of each reading to the sum of the previous readings. This accumulation continues for only the duration of the summary interval. The accumulation resets at the start of each summary interval. The graph displays the accumulated value for each interval if there are seven or fewer summary intervals for the timespan.

The Accumulate statistical functions display a data point for each reading, This differs from the other statistical functions, which only display one point for each summary interval.

When using the Accumulate functions, deselecting the [Display summary](#) check box is recommended. Otherwise the Display summary will report the total of all accumulated readings.

Note that accumulating a flow rate does not produce a total volume for the timespan or summary interval. To accumulate volumes from a flow rate, first apply a [volume conversion](#), then [calculate a data set](#) containing the volume data. Then, add the volume data set and apply the accumulate function.

Data Set

Displays the site name and data set used as the source. You can change the source by typing in the name of another site and data set, or click the [Select...](#) button to browse for a source.

Data Type

The data type buttons allow you to select edited readings or original values from the database. When the Zero error data option is selected, the graph will go to zero when an error is encountered, rather than drawing a straight line from the last valid reading to the next valid reading.

Time definition


This box contains three options:

- **Standard time** - The graph will show the data and its time stamp as it is stored in the database.
- **Shift time** - The graph will shift the time stamp of the data forward or backward by the amount entered.
- **Absolute** - Translates the time stamp of the data to an absolute time and date. The readings in the data set,

beginning with the Start Time entered on the [Time Scale tab](#), will be moved to the absolute date and time specified.

Generate Scatter Plot

When a graph or table is active on the Flowlink desktop, clicking

the  button will generate a scatter plot using the first two series defined in the [Series](#) tab of the [Graph Properties](#) window. The first series data is plotted against the Y-axis, the second series data against the X-axis. Only data points visible in the current time span of the graph or table window are scatter plotted. You can move to the next or previous time span by using the [Actions>Go To](#) options or the [Graph Toolbar](#) buttons. To return to the normal graph or table view from a scatter plot view, click the scatter plot button again.

This view requires two series of data to be defined. If there are additional series defined on the Graph Properties window they will be ignored in the scatter plot view.

The scatter plot view may also be defined as a graph property by checking the Generate scatter plot check box on the [General](#) tab of the Graph Properties window. The graph property window also allows you to add a [best fit curve](#) to the scatter plot.

The scatter plot includes display elements that help you read the data. Like normal graphs, the scatter plot includes the title and subtitle at the top of the display and a time span below the plot area. Information about the selected data point is reported in the top-right corner above the plot area. The top-most numbers reports the X and Y coordinates of the selected point. The Number of Points identifies how many points have the same X and Y coordinates. When several points have the same coordinates, the Time Stamp reports the latest highlighted data point.

Reference Curve

Reference Curves allow you to create a data set that can be used as a weekly “standard” or “baseline” to test or compare other data sets of the same measurement type.

For example, flow rate data representing a dry weather flow pattern can be established as a reference curve. The reference curve can then be compared to flow rates experienced during wet weather. As a data series, this normal, dry weather flow rate can also be subtracted from the wet weather flow rate using a [series formula](#) to report the difference.

To establish a reference curve:

1. Graph the data to be used as a reference.
Tip - Because reference curve data repeats weekly, setting the [time scale](#) to one week may be helpful.
2. [Locate](#) a suitable week and note the start date.
3. Right-click on the graph and select the Reference Curve menu option.

4. Enter the Start Date.
5. Select the Destination of the Reference Curve data set.
6. Click OK. Flowlink creates a new data set in the selected destination.

Using Reference Curves

After creating a reference curve, it can be added to a graph. When adding a reference curve to a graph containing other data sets, the reference curve synchronizes to the day of week and time of the other data sets. The reference curve remains synchronized and repeats when the displayed time span is [changed](#).

Note: Reference curve data can be [edited](#).

Annotating Graphs

Flowlink provides several tools to annotate graphs before printing or exporting. You can add [horizontal](#) and [vertical](#) lines, and [text](#) to the graphs.

Flowlink can add [Best Fit Curves](#) to a scatter plot.

Horizontal Lines

Two horizontal lines can be added to each pane in a graph to temporarily [annotate](#) data for display and printing. To add horizontal lines:

1. In an open graph, select a data point in the pane to which the line should be added.
2. Right-click on the graph and select the Horizontal Line option. This opens a window to specify where the lines will be added.
3. Check the 1st Value check box, then enter the Y-axis value that the horizontal line will intersect.
4. If a second line is desired, check the 2nd Value box and specify the Y-axis value.
5. Click OK.

Repeat for other panes as needed.

Note: Horizontal lines are active as long as the graph is open. The lines will display for all viewed time spans. However, horizontal lines are not saved with the Graph (.IGD) file.

Vertical Lines

A vertical line can be added to a graph to temporarily [annotate](#) data for display and printing. The vertical line extends through all panes in the graph. To add a vertical line:

1. In an open graph, select a data point in the pane to which the line should be added.
2. Right-click and select the Vertical Line option. A vertical line appears at the selected point in the time span.

This option toggles the vertical line on and off. As long as this option is on, the vertical line appears at the selected data point in a graph. Therefore, the line can be moved by clicking on a new point in the graph, or by moving the selected point using the left

and right arrow keys. If the time span is changed, the selected point is the first (left-most) point in the first pane of the graph.

Text Boxes

Text can be added to graphs to [annotate](#) data. To add text:

1. Select a data point on a graph.
2. Right-click and select **TextBox** from the menu. The Add Text Box window opens.
3. Type the text.
The text box allows up to 40 characters.
4. Click OK. The text appears next to the data point on the graph.

Notes:

- The Cancel button closes the Add Text window without placing an annotation on the graph.
- To delete a text annotation from the graph, select the data point for the annotation. Then right-click and select the **TextBox** option from the popup menu which opens the Add Text Box window. Click the Delete button and Flowlink removes the annotation.
- There is a limit of 15 text boxes to a time span, although more text boxes can be added elsewhere in the graph. Note that if the time span is increased and the number of text boxes exceeds the limit, the text boxes are hidden from the display.
- Text boxes are saved with the Graph (.IGD) file, not as part of the site data. Be aware that if the graph is used as a template, the text boxes are retained when the substituted data is displayed.

Best Fit Curves

To aid the analysis of data represented in a scatter plot, the Best Fit Curves feature can apply a smooth curve to your data. This can help you determine if the data fits within an expected model. Additionally, best fit curves may be used when editing data in a scatter plot.

To display a best fit curve on a scatter plot, open the graph properties window and select the “Generate best fit curve” check box on the [General Properties](#) tab.

You can select from two types of best fit curves. A third degree polynomial curve can be applied using any data in [series](#) one and two. A Manning formula curve can also be applied to plot the level with a calculated velocity based on the pipe diameter, roughness coefficient and slope. The Manning formula option requires that series one use Level data for the Y-Axis and series two use Velocity data for the X-Axis. Select the check box for the desired option. If the Manning formula is selected, a window appears to enter [coefficients](#) for the formula.

The best fit curve will be displayed with limits. Enter the limit value and specify the limit type. Limit type options are:

- **Percent of Best Fit Curve** - Flowlink calculates upper and lower limit lines using the limit value as a percentage of each best fit curve data point.
- **Offset of Best Fit Curve** - Flowlink calculates upper and lower limits using the limit value as a fixed offset for each best fit curve data point.
- **Percent of Maximum Value** - Flowlink identifies the maximum value in the best fit curve and determines an offset value using the limit value as a percentage. Each best fit curve data point is offset by this offset value to calculate the upper and lower limits.

Manning Coefficients


When adding a [best fit curve](#) using a Manning formula, Flowlink opens a dialog box so you can add the Manning coefficients. Enter values for the following:

- **Diameter** - Enter the pipe diameter.
- **Slope** - Enter the [slope](#) as a dimensionless quantity, delta Y/ delta X, not as percent slope.
- **Roughness** - Enter the [roughness coefficient](#) for the pipe (see page 76).

Saving Graphs and Tables

Once you have created a graph or a table, you can save it for later use, or to be used as an object in another application. Flowlink supports Object Linking and Embedding (OLE 2.1).

To save a graph or table:


1. With the Graph window active on the Flowlink desktop, click the  Save button on the toolbar or select File>Save from the menu.
2. Name the graph in the Graph name box. A filename can contain up to 251 characters, including spaces. Do not use any of the following characters: \ / : * & ? " < > |
3. Click OK. The graph name appears in the workspace.

The graph also appears as a file in the working directory of the current database. You can locate this file with the Windows Explorer under the same name that appears in the workspace. If Windows Explorer is enabled to show extensions, you may also note that Flowlink adds an IGD (Isco Graph Document) extension to the filename.

Printing a Graph or Table

Print Preview

After creating the graph or table, you can check to see how it will look on paper.


To preview the printed output, click on the  Print Preview button on the toolbar, or select File>Print Preview from the

menu. The graph or table will open in the Print Preview window. The print preview will display the current timespan.

The Print Preview window contains several buttons across the top of the window:

- **Print** - Opens the Windows Print Dialog box to send the graph or table to the printer.
- **Next Page** and **Prev Page** - Steps through multiple pages of a table.
- **Two Page/One Page** - Displays one or two pages of a table at a time.
- **Zoom In/Zoom Out** - Changes the scale of the preview image.
- **Close** - Closes the Preview window and returns to the Graph window.

Printing

1. (Optional) Review/change the Print setup. Select File>Print Setup...
2. Click the  Print button on the toolbar, or select File>Print from the menu.

Editor Window

The Editor window is used to view or modify the readings in a data set. Any raw site data in the database can be edited with the exception of sample events. Note that [series](#) data produced for graphs (such as series formulas, flow conversions, volume conversions, and [statistical functions](#)) are not raw data, thus cannot be edited.

The Editor window displays the data in two views: as a graph and as a table of readings. Both the graph and the table can be used to [view and select](#) the readings for editing. The graph view may include up to eight [data series](#), however only one may be edited at a time. Once a reading or range of readings has been selected (highlighted), you can [change the data](#) with the Editor toolbar above the Flowlink desktop.

Data may also be edited in a [Scatter plot](#) view (see page 121).

After editing the readings, you can save the changes in the database by clicking the Save button. Flowlink saves both the edited readings and the original data in the database.

If you have made changes but do not wish to save them, click the Undo All button. Flowlink undoes the editing and restores the data and the display to the last saved version.

To change the displayed units of measure, select a new value from the Data Units pull-down list.

Related Topics:

- [Viewing and selecting readings](#) (see page 114)
- [Making adjustments](#):
 - [Constant Value](#) (page 118)
 - [Fixed Offset](#) (page 119)
 - [Proportional](#) (page 119)
 - [Time](#) (page 120)
 - [Multiply by Constant Value](#) (page 120)
 - [Auto Correct](#) (page 120)
 - [Restore Original Readings](#) (page 121)

Editor - Viewing and selecting

The editor window displays the data in two views: as a graph and as a table of readings. There are several ways to move through these readings and to select them for editing.

With the Mouse -

- **Navigating** - Navigating is easiest when using the **graph toolbar**. Select View>Graph Toolbar from the menu and it will appear next to the Flowlink menu bar. You can drag it to any position that is convenient. The buttons on the toolbar help you navigate through the data. Buttons on the toolbar allow you to move (jog) 25% back or forward, to display the previous or next **timespan**, to advance to the beginning or end of data, to maximize the graph, to go to a particular date or time, or to zoom out (Unzoom).
- **Select a point** - Hold your cursor over a point on the graph and left-click. Note that the table on the right will highlight the time, date and value of that one data point. Conversely, left-click on a line in the table and the graph will indicate that point.
- **Selecting a range of points** - Left-click and drag across the graph to select a block of readings. Note that it is possible to select non-consecutive points. This method is ideal when there is a need to adjust only the highest or lowest points, excluding the normal readings. Non-consecutive selected points will prevent you from copying or cutting the readings.
On the table, you can also shift-click, or you can left-click and drag the cursor over the readings. Control-click to select non-consecutive points.
- **Display the Editor menu options** - right-click anywhere in the Editor window.

From the keyboard, you will find it easiest to work within the table.

- **Navigating** - Press Alt-A, G (Actions>Go To) to navigate using menu commands, or use the following keys:
 - Home** - beginning of data
 - End** - end of data
 - Page Up** - previous timespan
 - Page Down** - next timespan
 - Ctrl-Page Up** - jog left (25% of timespan)
 - Ctrl-Page Down** - jog right
- **Selecting a point** - Up and down arrow keys.
- **Selecting a range of points** - Use the Up or Down arrow key to select the first point. Hold down the shift key while pressing the Up or down arrow keys to select the remaining points.

Notes:

- The graph will always adjust its display to show all of the readings over the timespan. However, the table may not always be able to do so. The table is limited to the number of readings specified by the [Utilities>Options](#) setting. When the table cannot display all of the readings over the full timespan visible in the graph, the table can be advanced to the next page of data by selecting the first or last row of table data.
- It is possible for the graph to contain many more selected points than the table can show. However the Editor will still apply adjustments to all selected data.
- The graph displays the original and edited readings graphed as different colors. The table lists edited and original values for each point.

Editor - Specific Date/Time...

To open the Enter Display Date/Time, select Actions>Go To>Specific Date/Time... from the Flowlink menu while the Editor window is open.

Use this window to jump to a time/date. The entries you make in this window will be applied to the Editor window that is currently active.

Steps:

1. Enter the Start Date. Type the date (for example, “3/1/05”), or click on the pull-down arrow to select the date from a calendar.
2. Enter the Start Time. Type in the hour, minute, and “A” (AM) or “P” (PM). Or, highlight the value to change and click on the Up or Down arrows.


The graph and the table of readings in the Editor window will jump to the Start Date and Time. The graph and table will display all the readings that occur during the [timespan](#).

Editor - Making adjustments


Reading adjustments may be needed for several reasons. Some examples are:

- To correct erroneous readings caused by mis-calibrated sensors
- To fill in gaps caused by power outages, signal loss, etc.
- Clock changes
- Memory partition changes

To adjust the data:

1. Open the data set for editing. There are two ways to do this:
 - Highlight the data set in the workspace and click the  Edit Data set button (or the Item>Edit menu command). The Editor window will display the default timespan specified by the [Utilities>Options](#) settings.

- Graph the data. Then right-click on the graph and select the Edit option to enable the Editor.

Alternatively, you can click the  Edit/View toolbar button to enable the editor. The Editor window displays the timespan specified by the [graph properties](#).

2. Locate the incorrect data and [highlight](#) it. Using default settings, Flowlink can edit up to 1439 readings (a day of readings at one-minute intervals) at a time. The number of readings can be increased or decreased as needed from the [Utilities>Options](#) window.
3. Using the Type pull-down list on the Editor toolbar, Determine the type of reading adjustment that will be necessary.
 - [Constant value](#) - changes all of the highlighted readings to a single value.
 - [Fixed offset](#) - increases or decreases the highlighted readings by a fixed amount.
 - [Proportional](#) - distributes an adjustment proportionately over selected readings.
 - [Multiply by Constant Value](#) - multiplies the readings by a specified constant value. Specify a value greater than 1 to increase the readings; less than 1 to decrease the readings.
 - [Auto Correct](#) - When selected, Flowlink will adjust the highlighted readings to fit adjacent readings. Because the amount is calculated by Flowlink, the Amount value is not needed.
 - [Time \(minutes\)](#) - shifts the highlighted times forward or backward a fixed amount.
 - [Restore to Original](#) - removes any corrections made to the readings to restore it to the original data.
4. Enter the Amount.
5. Click Adjust. Flowlink changes the data according to the Type and Amount. The new readings are displayed on the table. The graph shows both the original and the new readings. Default line colors can be specified on the [Utilities>Options](#) window.
6. Click Save Changes.

Sometimes you may find that a combination of adjustment types may work best to produce the desired results. Repeat the steps above to apply additional adjustments.

Other Adjustment Methods

- [Copy and Paste](#) - Highlight correct readings and Copy (Ctrl-C) them. This places the readings on the clipboard. Highlight the incorrect data and Paste (Ctrl-V). Flowlink replaces the readings with those on the clipboard. You can also copy and paste using the buttons on the [toolbar](#)

or using the menu options displayed when you right-click in the editor window.

- **Cut** - Highlight the readings to remove and Cut (Ctrl-X) them. This places them on the clipboard. They will be available for pasting elsewhere until they are replaced by another Copy or Cut. Cut can be used to remove unwanted readings or No Data codes from the data set. You can also cut readings with the Cut button on the toolbar.
- **Insert** - Highlight the beginning point where you wish to insert readings. Then, right click and select Insert>Before or Insert>After. The editor then inserts data from the clipboard (from the last Copy or Cut). Insert may be used to fill gaps, or to add readings at the beginning or end of the data. It cannot overwrite valid readings.
- **Click and drag** - Single readings can be moved on the graph by clicking and dragging the point to a new value.

Notes:

- It is possible to insert readings that will not appear in the timespan currently viewed on the graph and the table. It may be necessary to move to the previous or next time span to see the adjustments.
- When Flowlink combines sites to form a line of data on a graph or report, it will not combine error codes with readings. Instead, it will report no data.
- New values that you can store in the database are only limited to the resolution and significant digits for the data set. Viewing the Data set Properties (Highlight a data set in the workspace and press Ctrl+F2) will reveal this information.
- When editing, Flowlink saves both the original and the edited data. If necessary, the original values can be restored.

Copy

To copy readings displayed in the Editor window, first **highlight** the data to copy. Then, do one of the following:

- click the Copy button on the **toolbar**
- right-click and select Copy from the popup menu
- press Ctrl-C on the keyboard.

When you copy data, the data will be stored on a clipboard so that you can paste it elsewhere, including another data set (of the same measurement type) or application.

Cut

To cut readings displayed in the Editor window, first **highlight** the data to remove. Then, do one of the following:

- click the Cut button on the **toolbar**
- right-click and select Cut from the popup menu
- press Ctrl-X on the keyboard.

When you cut data, the data will be stored on a clipboard so that you can paste it elsewhere, including another data set (of the same measurement type) or application.

Insert

To insert data readings - perhaps to fill in gaps in data caused by a power failure, etc. - you will use the Insert Readings function. This function will also appear if you have previously cut or copied data and want to insert it into a graph.

1. In the Editor window, **copy** or **cut** data to place it in your computer's clipboard. This data can be from elsewhere in the same data set or from a different site, as long as the data **properties** match.
2. Go to the **Date/time** where the readings should be inserted.
3. Right-click and select the Insert>Before or Insert>After option.

Flowlink adds data from the clipboard to the displayed graph and table. If valid data exists in the range, clipboard data is dropped wherever readings overlap. This prevents valid data from being overwritten and Flowlink advises you that only part of the data was inserted. If you want to overwrite the data, use the **Paste** command instead.

Note: Only similar readings can be inserted into a data set. For example, only level readings can be pasted into a level data set.

Paste

Paste places readings stored on the clipboard into the data set. (**Copy** or **cut** the readings to store them on the clipboard.)

To paste readings from the clipboard:

1. **Select** the reading to be replaced. If more than one reading is on the clipboard, select the starting point for the new readings.
2. Click the Paste button from the **toolbar** or right-click and select Paste (Ctrl-V). The new reading(s) will appear.

If there are multiple readings on the clipboard, Paste will transfer all to the selected location. If the block of readings on the clipboard overlaps existing readings, Paste overwrites the existing readings. If you are trying to fill in gaps of data while preserving valid readings, use the **Insert** command instead.

Note: Only similar readings can be pasted into a data set. For example, only level readings can be pasted into a level data set.

Editor - Constant Value Adjustment

A constant value adjustment changes all selected readings to a constant reading. For example, you can change all level readings recorded between 12:00 noon and 13:20 to 1.2 feet.

Constant adjustments are also useful when you want to change No Data Codes to simulated readings. For example, if a partition contains No Data Codes caused by loss of power, use the constant adjustments to replace the codes with realistic values.

Steps:

1. **Highlight** the readings to edit.
2. Select the Constant value adjustment from the Type pull-down list on the Editor toolbar.
3. Enter the Amount.
4. Click Adjust.

Editor - Fixed Offset Adjustment

A fixed offset adjustment increases or decreases all selected readings by the same amount. When you apply a fixed offset adjustment, the adjustment is added to or subtracted from each of the selected readings.

Example: Increase level readings by 0.5 feet.

Although fixed adjustments have many applications, they are most frequently used to correct calibration errors.

Steps

1. **Highlight** the readings to edit.
2. Select the Fixed Offset adjustment from the Type pull-down list on the Editor toolbar.
3. Enter the Amount. This value can be positive or negative.
4. Click Adjust.

Editor - Proportional Adjustment

A proportional reading adjustment distributes an adjustment proportionately over selected readings. Flowlink determines the total adjustment applied to each reading by dividing the adjustment by the number of selected readings. As Flowlink goes through the list of selected readings, each selected reading receives a larger proportion of the adjustment.

Example: A proportional level adjustment of 1 foot over three readings would adjust the first reading by 0.33 feet, the second by 0.67 feet, and the third by 1.0 feet. A reading of 1 foot distributed over five readings would adjust the first reading by 0.2 foot, the second by 0.4 foot, the third by 0.6 foot, etc.

Proportional adjustments can be positive or negative to increase or decrease readings. You can use proportional adjustments to edit readings generated by a constant adjustment.

Example: After you have adjusted No Data Codes to constant values with a constant adjustment, enter a proportional adjustment to smooth the transition between the readings that preceded and followed the No Data Codes.

Steps:

1. **Highlight** the readings to edit.
2. Select the Proportional adjustment from the Type pull-down list on the Editor toolbar.
3. Enter the Amount. This value can be positive or negative, and will be divided among the total number of readings highlighted.

Editor - Time Adjustments

4. Click Adjust.

Time adjustments offset the times of the selected readings by a fixed amount. A common use for time adjustments is to correct readings recorded by an instrument set for the wrong time.

Steps

1. **Highlight** the readings to edit.
2. Select the Time (minutes) adjustment from the Type pull-down list on the Editor toolbar.
3. Enter the Amount in minutes. This value can be positive or negative. For example, enter 2 hours as 120 minutes.
4. Click Adjust.

Note:

It is possible to make time adjustments that will not appear in the timespan currently viewed on the graph and the table. It may be necessary to move to the previous or next time span to see the adjustments.

Editor - Multiply by Constant Value

A Multiply by Constant Value adjustment multiplies all selected readings by a constant.

Example: Multiply selected readings by “1.2.”

Reading 1, original value = 2.0; edited value = 2.4
Reading 2, original value = 2.1; edited value = 2.52
etc.

Steps

1. **Highlight** the readings to edit.
2. Select the Multiply by Constant Value adjustment from the Type pull-down list on the Editor toolbar.
3. Enter the Amount. This value can be positive or negative.
4. Click Adjust.

Editor - Auto Correct

An Auto Correct adjustment redraws the selected data points to connect the data points immediately before and after the selected data. When you apply an auto correct adjustment, the editor calculates the data points so that a straight line connects the adjacent points.

Example: Select “spikes” or gaps of missing data and redraw data points to connect known good values.

Steps

1. **Highlight** the readings to edit.
2. Select the Auto Correct adjustment from the Type pull-down list on the Editor toolbar.
3. Click Adjust.

Editor - Restore to Original

Flowlink saves the edited and the original values in the database. It is possible to restore the readings in a data set to their original values by clearing the edited values.

To restore the original data:

1. **Highlight** the readings in the table or graph view that you wish to restore.
2. Select the Restore to Original adjustment from the Type pull-down list on the Editor toolbar.
3. Click Adjust.

Notes:

- Restore Original Data differs from the “Undo All Editing” button, which simply reverts to the last saved data.
- Restore Original Data can be used at any time to remove modifications.

Editor - Undo All

Undo All cancels any changes that you have made to the data. The reading and time values revert to the last-saved values.

See also: [Restore to Original](#)

Editor - Scatter Plots

Data sets displayed in a **scatter plot** layout may be edited. To enable editing when viewing a scatter plot, right-click on the plot and select the Edit menu option. Flowlink then displays an editing toolbar. However, unlike editing data in a normal graph view, a table view is not available while editing a scatter plot.

There are a few ways to edit data in a scatter plot. To adjust a single point, it is easiest to click and drag the point:

1. Identify a single point that requires editing and determine which direction it should be adjusted. Select the Horizontal or Vertical option from the Direction box on the editing toolbar.

Note: Selecting “Vertical” edits data in the data set labeled on the Y-axis. The data set labeled on the X-axis will not be adjusted. Conversely, selecting “Horizontal” adjusts data in the data set labeled on the X-axis.

2. Click and drag the point to adjust it along the selected axis. This step can be repeated for other points.
3. Click the Save button on the editing toolbar to save the changes.

To cancel the adjustments, click the Undo All button. All adjusted points return to the last-saved coordinates.

Best fit curves can assist with the data editing, especially when many points need to be adjusted. With **best fit curves** and limits displayed in a scatter plot, you can:

- Adjust a single point, moving it to the nearest limit or to the best fit curve. To do so, click on the point to highlight

it. Set the Direction. Then, choose the Correct... “To limit” or “To Best Fit Curve” option. Click the Adjust button.

- Adjust a block of points, moving them to the nearest limit or to the best fit curve. To do so, click and drag the cursor across a block of points. The editor displays a box to show which points are selected. Then, use the editing toolbar to adjust the selected points.
- Adjust all outliers, moving them to the nearest limit or to the best fit curve. To do so, select the Direction. Then, choose the Correct... “All Outliers To Limit” or “All Outliers To Best Fit Curve.” Click the Adjust button.

To exit the editor, right-click on the scatter plot and deselect the Edit menu option.

No Data Codes

When an Isco instrument fails to obtain a reading, it stores one of several No Data Codes instead of a reading. These codes are listed below.

The [Editor window](#) may be used to correct the errors.

Code	No Data Type	Explanation
255	Power failed/clock changed	An Isco instrument uses this code to indicate it experienced a power failure that prevented it from taking a reading, or its clock was altered to an extent that it must write at least one new record with a No Data Code.
254	Power Fail	A power failure has prevented the readings from being stored.
253	Input not available	Used when the level sensor is disconnected, defective, or is giving false readings.
252	Record Deleted	Used in 3200 Series Flow Meters only. This code indicates a record has been deleted because the flow meter's clock has been set back to such an extent that existing records must be erased.
251	Gap Record	Used by DATAMAN, a Flowlink 2 module, to indicate a gap in time between two merged data sets. This value appears only in readings imported from an edited Flowlink 2 data set.

250	Data Overflow	The number of rainfall counts produced by the rain gauge exceeded the capacity of the memory location.
248	Low Signal Strength	Area velocity instruments use this No Data Code to indicate the flow stream does not contain enough reflective particles for the sensor to produce a velocity reading or that the sensor is covered with silt or sludge.
247	Velocity Level Too Low	Area velocity instruments use this No Data Code to indicate that the water level in the flow stream is below the minimum depth and the “set flow rate to zero if no velocity data” option is selected.

Schedules

This feature allows you to accomplish a variety of tasks without being present at the computer. Schedules can automatically interrogate remote instruments, print graphs or tables, update documents in your word processing application, etc. Schedules let you control the workflow and save both time and money. For example, you can interrogate instruments at night or on weekends when telephone rates are cheaper, or send print jobs to network printers when the demand is lower.

Schedules are set up using the [Schedule Time](#) and [Schedule Task](#) windows.

Your PC will run the schedules as long as the WakeUp Monitor is running.

Tips -

- Before setting up scheduled interrogations, connect with each instrument and ensure that the [Site Setup](#) is correct. This also ensures the communications settings are correct for the instrument.
- Create any needed Graph or Table files beforehand. The graphs or tables should use a relative starting time and date for best results.

Schedule Times

The Schedule Window contains the settings that define when a task or tasks will occur.

To set up the schedule, follow these steps:

1. Select one of the Run Task options and make the appropriate entries:
 - **Manual** - enter a name. The Manual option can be useful for performing a series of Flowlink operations without assigning fixed or recurring times. Start a Manual schedule with Item>Run Now from the menu.
 - **Once** - enter the time (e.g. 7:00 AM), and the month, day, and year.
 - **Hourly** - enter the minutes after the hour.
 - **Daily** - enter the time, and check the applicable days of the week.
 - **Weekly** - enter the time, and select the day of the week from the pull-down list.
 - **Monthly** - enter the time and the day of the month.
2. Set up the Error Handling. This provides instructions for Flowlink when it cannot complete a scheduled task.

Problems such as a bad modem connection or “printer off-line” can cause these errors.

- Fill in the Retry ____ times before quitting and Allow ____ minutes before each retry boxes. Use care so that later time-critical schedules are not delayed.
 - Select the appropriate On Hard Error radio button. A hard error is when the task has failed all of the retries. Generally, you would want to abort the task list if the following tasks at the same scheduled time relied on this task. For example, if Flowlink was unable to complete a scheduled interrogation, there would be no need to continue with the next scheduled task - printing the graph. Flowlink will log a message in the Logs Folder after a hard error.
3. Press the Apply Changes button and the schedule will appear in “Schedules” in the Workspace. If you have modified an existing scheduled time and wish to restore the last applied settings, use the Cancel button.

Temporarily Disable Check box

When checked, the schedule is placed “on hold.” Flowlink will skip this schedule and all of its tasks as long as this check box is filled. This does not affect other schedules.

Schedule Task

The Schedule Task Window contains the settings that define the operation to be performed.

To set up a task:

1. Select the type of task. Tasks that can be scheduled include site interrogations, printing graphs or tables, run a program, import from a file, export or save to a file, or calculate data sets, compact the database, or backup the database.
2. Type or select the name of the task item. This can be done by typing the name of the item, or by clicking the Select... button and selecting an item from the list.
3. If necessary, specify the target directory for any file export operations.
4. Select a Schedule from the Pull-down list. These are schedules that already appear in the Workspace.

When all of the entries have been made, click the OK button to save the Schedule Task.

Note: Schedule Tasks that have already run will display information in the Last Run and Last Result fields. These fields are to assist you when modifying the tasks.

Temporarily Disable Check box

This field puts this scheduled task “on hold.” Flowlink will skip this scheduled task as long as this check box is filled. This check box does not affect other tasks at the same scheduled time, or identical tasks *at different scheduled times*.

Notes:

- **Retrieve data from site** - The site must already exist in the current database.
- **Print a graph or table** - The graph or table settings must be pre-defined and saved. The graph or table should use a relative start time so that the viewed data is updated whenever the graph or table is opened or scheduled.
- **Import from a file** - Imports a Comma Separated Value (.CSV) file. The file must include a [header](#).
- **Run a program** - This type of scheduled task will behave differently depending on its position among other tasks at the same scheduled time. If the external program task is followed by additional scheduled tasks, the schedule will wait for the external program to close before continuing. If the external program is the last (or only) scheduled task, schedule starts the external program and initiates the task, at which point the schedule closes.
- **Compact This Database** - This option will compact the *current* database by [defragmenting](#) it.
- **Backup This Database** - This option will [backup](#) the current database. Use the “Item” field to specify the filename and directory.

When selecting this type of operation, you choose to “Autogenerate unique filename.” Check this box and Flowlink appends the filename you entered in the Item field with the date and time that the backup file was created. Deselect this check box and Flowlink will overwrite the specified backup file if one exists.

Schedule Time Prompt

This window is displayed when a schedule is about to run while the database is still open in Flowlink.

- To proceed with the schedule, click OK. You will be able to continue with Flowlink after the schedule is done.
- To stop the schedule, click Cancel. You can then continue your work in Flowlink without interruption.
- If you do not respond within 30 seconds, the schedule will automatically run.


If you are modifying an item in the database that may affect the results of the schedule, cancel the schedule. Run the schedule manually (Item>Run Now) when you are through with the modifications.

How Do I... ?

Create a site

There are many reasons for adding a site to the workspace. The most common need is to place a new instrument in the field.

Adding a new [instrument](#) to the Flowlink database is simple. The Direct Connect method is described below.

1. [Connect](#) your PC to the instrument. Use an interrogator cable to connect to 4100/4200/6700 instruments; use the Communications Cable to connect to a 2100 instrument or Field Wizard.
2. Click the  Quick Connect button on the toolbar, or press F11.
3. Select “Direct” as the connection type.
4. Select the Com port from the pull down list. This will correspond to the serial port to which you attached the interrogator or communications cable. For more information on Com ports, refer to your computer’s manual. If you choose the “Default” Com port, Flowlink will use the port selected on the [Utilities>Options](#) window.
5. Click the large Connect button.

Flowlink starts to communicate with the instrument, then adds the site to the workspace. The site name is usually a factory default name, such as “4250 Flow Meter.” If an existing site in the workspace already uses the name, Flowlink modifies it. All sites in the workspace must have a unique name.

If this new instrument replaces an instrument at an existing site, you can [merge](#) the sites (see page 38). Merging the sites will allow you to use the data collected by the original instrument as if it had been collected by the new one.

Other ways to add sites to the workspace include:

- [Converting data](#) from earlier versions of Flowlink.
- [Importing](#) adds a “site” to the workspace, but it only holds the attached data sets. The data sets are available for editing and graphing. However, imported sites do not include instrument settings; they cannot be opened in a Site window.

Make a direct connection

Direct connections use a cable to attach your PC to the Isco instrument.

- [4100, 4200, and 6700 Series](#) instruments use an Interrogator Cable for direct connections. The

interrogator cable is also compatible with the 675 and 676 Logging Rain Gauge.

- **2100 Series** instruments including the Field Wizard use a Communications Cable for direct connections.

Direct connections - 4100/4200/6700

When the interrogator port is easily accessible, you may use the 10-foot long one-piece interrogator cable. Unrestricted access to the interrogator port allows you to connect to the instrument as needed, and to disconnect and cap the port when you are through.

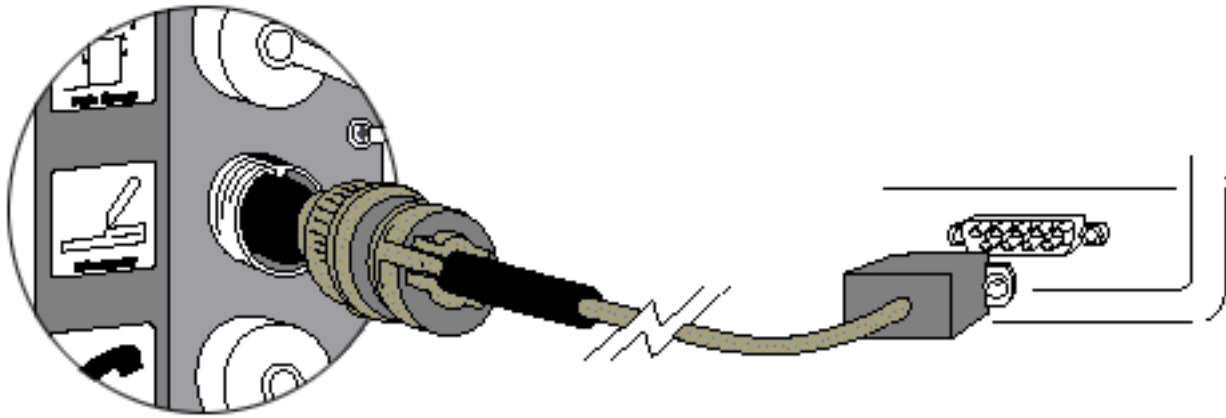
- Part Number 60-2544-044 - for computers with a 9-pin connector
- Part Number 60-2544-040 - for computers with a 25-pin connector

If the instrument's location is inaccessible, use the two-piece interrogator cable. It is a set of two cables, one 10 feet long and one 3 feet long. The 10-foot cable connects to the instrument, while the 3-foot cable connects to your PC. These two cables are connected to communicate with the instrument. When you are done, disconnect the two cables from each other. Because the 10-foot section should remain connected to the instrument, a 10-foot cable is needed for each inaccessible instrument.

- Part Number 60-2544-025 - 10-foot cable, connects to the instrument
- Part Number 60-2544-026 - 3-foot cable, connects to computer with a 9-pin connector
- Part Number 60-2544-027 - 3-foot cable, connects to computer with a 25-pin connector
- Part Number 60-2544-028 - 25-foot extension cable

Note: 4100 Series Flow Loggers and 4200 Series Flow Meters - If you are connecting a battery-powered flow logger, the interrogator cable must be disconnected when not in use. Otherwise, the flow logger will drain its battery unnecessarily. One-piece cables must be completely removed from the flow logger, and the interrogator port should be capped to prevent damage. If you are using a two-piece cable, they must be separated.

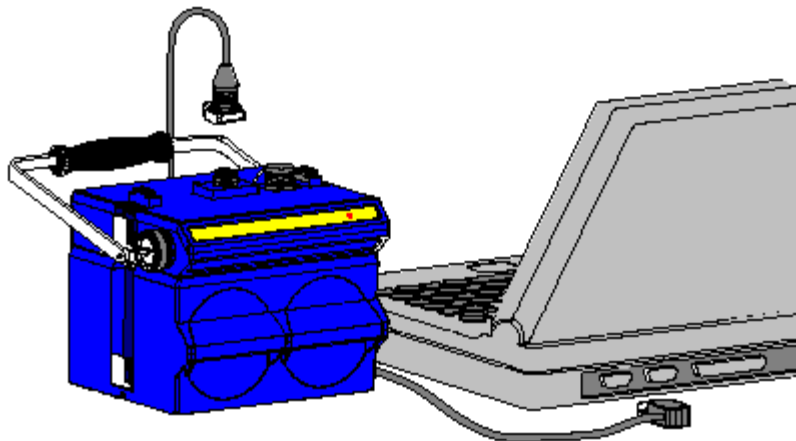
Instrument connection diagram



Direct connections - 2100 and Field Wizard

A Communications Cable, Isco P/N 60-2004-046, connects the 2100 Series instrument to your PC's Com port. Refer to the diagram below.

Instrument Connection Diagram




The 2101 Field Wizard does not have a case top connector. Instead, the communications cable attaches to the connector on the right side of the case.

Extension and custom-length cables are available from Teledyne Isco.

Move an instrument to a new site

You may need to periodically move an instrument to a new location. Flowlink will continue to connect to the instrument as it did in its original location, but you will probably want to create a new site in the workspace and clear the old readings stored in the instrument's memory.

To create a new site after relocating an instrument:

1. Click the  Quick Connect button on the toolbar, or press F11.
2. Check the “Create new site” check box on the Quick Connect window.
3. Click the large Connect button that matches the instrument type.
4. Flowlink connects to the instrument and asks you to enter a new name for the site. Click Ok.
5. Flowlink opens the Save As window. Type in the new site name and click the OK button. Flowlink continues to connect to the instrument.
6. After Flowlink reads the instrument settings, it will pause and ask if you would like to clear the memory partitions (4100/4200/6700), or delete all of the data in the modules (2100). Select “Yes” to clear all of the data. If you select “No,” the instrument will retain the data collected at its original location. Flowlink then completes the connection process.

After connecting to the instrument, Flowlink adds the new site to the workspace and displays the Site Window - all under the new Site Name.

Use Flowlink 4 and Flowlink 3 data

Flowlink 4 Database

Flowlink 5 and Flowlink LE can open a Flowlink 4 database. Doing so converts the Flowlink 4 database structure so that it can be read.

Caution: A Flowlink 5 or Flowlink LE database is not backwards-compatible with earlier versions of Flowlink. If you intend to continue using Flowlink 4 to view and analyze site data, copy the .MDB file to a new folder. Then, open and convert this copy with Flowlink 5. The original will still be available for use with Flowlink 4.

Flowlink 3 Site Files

Flowlink 5 and Flowlink LE cannot directly read Flowlink 3 site files. Instead you must convert them using the Isco Site File Converter. Running the Site File Converter will add the Flowlink 3 site files to the Flowlink 5 database. During the conversion, the Site File Converter will match the Flowlink 3 site with a site in the Flowlink 5 or Flowlink LE database; if a match is not found, a new site is created.

To run the Isco Site File Converter, select Windows Start>Programs>Flowlink 5>Site File Converter. The Site File Converter window displays easy instructions to guide you through the conversion.

Import data

Importing brings data from non-Isco instruments or from other applications into the Flowlink database. The imported data is

added to the Flowlink database and will show up in the workspace as a site, although it is not a site to which you can “connect.”

Flowlink imports comma-separated-values (.CSV) files, also known as a comma-delimited format. The beginning of the file must include a “**Data Definition Header**” (see page 16) to instruct Flowlink how to handle the information in the file. Data from non-Isco devices and data from spreadsheet applications must comply with this header format.

How to Import a Formatted CSV File:

1. From the Flowlink menu, select File>Import.
2. Type the path and file name, or browse for the file by clicking the Select... button.
3. Click Import.



At this point, watch the Status box that reports the current status and a progress bar, and the Statistics box that reports the number of data records, data types, and total records imported.

Edit data sets

Reading adjustments may be needed for several reasons. Some examples are:

- To correct erroneous readings caused by mis-calibrated sensors
- To fill in gaps caused by power outages, signal loss, etc.
- Clock changes
- Memory partition changes

To adjust the data:

1. Open the data set for editing. To do this:
 - Highlight the data set in the workspace and click the  Edit Data set button. Or,
 - **Graph** the data. Then click the  Edit/View toolbar button to enable the editor. After graphing the data you can enable the editor also by right-clicking on the graph and selecting the Edit option, or use the Alt+E keyboard shortcut.
2. Locate the incorrect data and **highlight** it.
3. Determine the type of reading adjustment that will be necessary.
 - **Constant value** - changes all of the highlighted readings to a single value.
 - **Fixed offset** - increases or decreases the highlighted readings by a fixed amount.
 - **Proportional** - distributes an adjustment proportionately over selected readings.

- **Multiply by Constant Value** - multiplies the readings by a specified constant value. Specify a value greater than 1 to increase the readings; less than 1 to decrease the readings.
 - **Auto Correct** - When selected, Flowlink will adjust the highlighted readings to fit adjacent readings. Because the amount is calculated by Flowlink, the Amount value is not needed.
 - **Time (minutes)** - shifts the highlighted times forward or backward a fixed amount.
 - **Restore to Original** - removes any corrections made to the readings to restore it to the original data.
4. Enter the Amount.
 5. Click Adjust. Flowlink changes the data according to the Type and Amount. The new readings are displayed on the table. The graph shows both the original and the new readings.
 6. Click Save Changes.

Sometimes you may find that a combination of adjustment types may work best to produce the desired results. Repeat the steps above to apply additional adjustments.

Other Adjustment Methods

- **Copy and Paste** - Highlight correct readings and Copy (Ctrl-C) them. This places the readings on the clipboard. Highlight the incorrect data and Paste (Ctrl-V). Flowlink replaces the readings with those on the clipboard. You can also copy and paste using the buttons on the **toolbar** or using the “Actions” menu options.
- **Cut** - Highlight the readings to remove and Cut (Ctrl-X) them. This places them on the clipboard. They will be available for pasting elsewhere until they are replaced by another Copy or Cut. Cut can be used to remove unwanted readings or No Data codes from the data set. You can also cut readings with the Cut button on the toolbar or using the Actions>Cut menu option.
- **Insert** - Highlight the beginning point where you wish to insert readings. Select Actions>Insert or press Ctrl-I and complete the entries in the insert window. Insert may be used to fill gaps, or to add readings at the beginning or end of the data. It cannot overwrite valid readings.

Notes:

- It is possible to insert readings that will not appear in the time span currently viewed on the graph and the table. It may be necessary to move to the previous or next time span to see the adjustments.
- When Flowlink combines sites to form a line of data on a graph or report, it will not combine error codes with readings. Instead, it will report no data. Changing the no

data codes to simulated readings prevents the codes from appearing in graphs or tables.


- New values that you can store in the database are limited to only the resolution and significant digits for the data set. Viewing the Data set Properties (Highlight a data set in the workspace and press Ctrl+F2) will reveal this information.
- When editing, Flowlink saves both the original and the edited data. If necessary, the original values can be restored.

Create a Graph

There are a number of methods that you can use to create a graph or table in Flowlink - Quick Graph a data set or site, New Graph, and Quick Graph with DEFAULT. Any of these methods will open a [Graph window](#).

Quick Graph a data set - graphs a data set using the [default graph properties](#).

To Quick Graph a data set you can double-click on it, or:

1. Highlight a data set in the workspace.
2. Click the  Quick Graph button.

The default properties will typically allow Flowlink to present a graph displaying the latest readings in the data set.

From this point you can [modify](#) several items, such as the titles, to customize your graph (see page 96).

Tip: You can quickly add more data sets to a graph. From the workspace, click and drag a data set to the open Graph window and release. Flowlink displays the data set in a second pane.

Quick Graph a site - This method graphs a site using a template. A template is any existing graph in the open database. When you quick graph a site, the original graph's data is substituted by the data of the desired site, while all of the graph properties remain unchanged. For your convenience, the Flowlink database can be pre-loaded with graph and table templates during installation. The templates, which are located in the Templates sub-directory of the Graphs and Tables folder, support many of the common needs of Flowlink users. For easy reference, each template is identified by a descriptive name.

The easiest way to quick graph a site using a template is to left-click on the site in the workspace and then drag and drop it on the desired graph. Or, you can:

1. Highlight a site in the workspace.
2. Right-click and select Quick Graph, or from the menu select Item>Quick Graph.
3. Flowlink will open a window to select the graph to be used as a template. Highlight the graph and click OK.

Flowlink substitutes the new site data in the existing graph properties and then displays the graph.


Notes:

When using existing graphs as quick graph templates, the site that is to be substituted is defined on the [General Properties tab](#).

Graph templates can be [imported](#) into a database using the File>Import>Graphs and Tables menu command.

New Graph or Table - opens a blank Graph window. To create a new graph:

This opens a blank Graph window. To create a new graph:

1. Click the  New button, or select File>New (Ctrl-N) from the menu. Flowlink displays the New window.
2. Select Graph or Table from the list and click OK. Flowlink opens a blank Graph window using the [default graph properties](#).
3. Add data to the graph. This can be done by clicking and dragging a data set from the workspace onto the graph. Data may also be added to the graph from the [Graph Properties](#) window.

Quick Graph with DEFAULT - This graphs the site data using the DEFAULT graph/table template located in the Graphs and Tables folder of the workspace.

You can view data in a DEFAULT graphs by first highlighting a site in the workspace. Then, right click and select the [Quick Graph with DEFAULT](#) option.

If the DEFAULT graph has not yet been defined, it may be necessary to change the properties of the DEFAULT template. To do so, right click on the graph after it is displayed, and select [Properties](#).

DEFAULT graphs may also be generated while a [Site](#) window is open. To do so, click the DEFAULT button at the bottom of the site window, or press the F3 keyboard button. A common use of this feature is to quickly graph the site data before disconnecting from a site so you can view the data at a glance to check site conditions.

Use a Flowlink graph in another application

When you save a graph or table, it not only appears in the workspace, but an IGD (Isco Graph Document) file is also saved in the current directory. You can import an IGD file as an object into any application that supports OLE 2.1. For example, you can insert a Flowlink graph or table into your word-processing, spreadsheet, or presentation files.

There are several ways to import an object. Before importing an IGD file as an object, you should consider whether linking or embedding would work best for your needs. Linking and embedding differ in how they update the file. For this discussion, let's consider the Flowlink IGD file as the source, and the external application's document as the destination.

A linked object is not part of the destination file. The destination file only displays a representation of the linked object while it remembers the location of the source. It remembers the location so the representation can be updated. If you allow the application to update the links as the document is opened, it builds a new representation of the object. If an IGD file is constantly reused and updated, linking would be ideal if you always wanted the current view. Another advantage to linking is that it reduces the destination's file size. There are some disadvantages to linking. Since the destination file must remember the location of the source, the destination file is not very portable. Moving the destination or the source file will destroy the link.

An embedded object is part of the destination file, but is no longer part of the source file. The view of the IGD file cannot be updated by the source. However, you can double-click on it to open the object in the source application to manually update the view.

If you are running an application as a scheduled task to process an IGD file, *you must link the IGD file*. The application should also be set to update the links as the document is opened. Otherwise, the representation of the IGD file will never be updated.

Inserting an IGD file:

1. Open the application and the destination document.
2. From the menu, select Insert>Object...
3. Select Create from file.
4. Browse for and select the IGD file.
5. (Optional) Check the Link to file box.
6. Click OK. The application will display the IGD file inside the document.

Export Data

When a graph, table, or scatter plot is active on the Flowlink desktop (see [How do I Create a Graph](#)), selecting File>Export will export the series data shown on the graph, table, or plot. Several export formats are available:

- CSV ("Comma Separated Values", also known as comma-delimited), without summary.
Most spreadsheet applications can open or read .CSV formats, and as an ASCII text file, the .CSV file can be opened with any text editor. Flowlink exports CSV files with a [Data Definition Header](#).
- CSV, with summary. For tables, the summary information appears in the last line of the file.

- PDF (Portable Document Format), for sharing and viewing data using Adobe Acrobat family of products, including the free [Adobe Reader](#).
- HTML (HyperText Markup Language), for sharing and viewing data using an Internet browser.

How to export data:

1. From the Flowlink menu, select File>Export.
2. Type the path and file name, or browse for the new location by clicking the Select... button.
3. Select the export format from the Save As Type box and click OK.
4. Click Export.

Flowlink displays its progress on the bar in the status box.

Run Flowlink from a command line

Flowlink includes command line switches so tasks can be run from a command line, macro, or a script.

Flowlink Command Line Options:

Task	Syntax
• open a specific database:	<code>/db FullPathToDatabase</code>
• data retrieval (interrogate):	<code>/int SiteName</code>
• print a graph/table:	<code>/pg GraphTableName</code>
• import a file:	<code>/imp FullPathToImportFile.csv</code>
• export a graph/table as a CSV file:	<code>/exp GraphTableName</code>
• export a graph/table as an HTML file:	<code>/html GraphTableName</code>
• export a graph/table as a PDF file:	<code>/pdf GraphTableName</code>
• run a schedule:	<code>/man ScheduleName</code>

To open a specific database, it must be the first parameter and include the full path name. Use absolute path names; relative path names are not recognized. Any single other parameter can follow the open database command. If a database is not specified, the default (last opened) database is assumed. When specifying graph/table and schedule names in command lines, they must appear exactly as shown in the workspace. Remember to use double-quotes for any names that contain spaces.

Examples:

- Open a specific database:

```
c:\FL5\isco.exe /db  
"c:\FL5\data\isco.mdb"
```

- Retrieve data from a site found in the default database:
c:\FL5\isco.exe /int "Fifth and Vine"
- Open a particular database and print a graph/table:
c:\FL5\isco.exe /db c:\FL5\data\isco.mdb
/pg "Manhole B5"
- Import a file into the default (last) database:
c:\FL5\isco.exe /imp "c:\My
Documents\Main Street.csv"
- Export a graph/table:
c:\FL5\isco.exe /exp "Graph 723"
- Manually run a schedule from the default database:
c:\FL5\isco.exe /man "Run Daily at 08:00
AM on Mo Tu We Th Fr"
- Run a manual schedule from the default database:
c:\FL5\isco.exe /man "Manual Retrieve
Data Fifth and Vine"

Notes:

- Keep in mind that only one instance of the database may be in use at a time. Flowlink cannot perform a command line task if the requested database is already open.
- The commands should be entered on a single line followed by a return. The line breaks in the above examples are due to limitations of the printed page margins.

Manage the database

Teledyne Isco recommends that you keep all of your sites in a single database. The single database allows you to use Flowlink's abilities to meet your flow monitoring needs. Flowlink can perform advanced analysis (I&I, CSO, Flow comparisons, stormwater, etc.) on numerous sites, as long as it can access the data. More than one database would only be recommended when there is a need to perform independent studies, such as contractual or short-term analysis.

To help maintain the database, consider the following:

- [Sorting Data](#) in the workspace so sites are easy to find.
- [Defragment the Database](#) at regular intervals.
- Periodically [Backup the Database](#) for easy recovery.
- Periodically [Archive the Database](#) to remove data no longer needed.

Sorting Data

To keep a large number of sites in the database, it is often best to group multiple sites in folders in the same way files are kept in directories. Creating folders in the workspace to sort the sites will make them easier to locate.

1. Highlight the parent-level folder labeled "Sites."

2. Select Item>Create Folder. Flowlink adds an empty folder under Sites.
3. Name the folder.
4. You can position the new folder anywhere in the workspace under Sites. It does not need to be in alphanumeric order. To move the folder, click and drag.
5. Click and drag sites to the folder.

Folders can also be used to sort Graphs and Tables.

Defragment the Database

Defragmenting an .MDB database keeps the internal structure of the data intact while minimizing the database file size. Flowlink can automatically defragment the database by allowing it to perform [database maintenance](#) at regular intervals.

Backup the Database

Periodically, you may want to backup the database, should data recovery ever become necessary. Flowlink allows you to backup the current database using the [Database>Backup...](#) menu command. The backup saves the sites and site data, graphs and tables, and schedules. You can [schedule](#) a backup to be performed at regular intervals.

When running a backup, you specify the destination (removable media, network drives, recordable CDs, 3.5" diskettes) and Flowlink saves the database in a compressed .ZIP file. Flowlink can restore the database from this backup file.

Archive the Database

As you continue to retrieve data from sites, the file size of the database continues to grow to hold the data. Archiving lets you remove data from the database that is no longer needed. For example, if you analyze the data to produce just weekly and monthly graphs, the previous month of data is no longer needed in the database. Archiving the data at regular intervals will greatly reduce the need for storage space.

Archives are not the same as backups. An archive only stores the sites and the site data, whereas a backup will include the graphs, tables, and schedules.

Archiving the database lets you specify the date range or date of interrogation to pull from the database. Archives can be saved as an .MDB file, or a compressed .ZIP file. The compressed format will support multiple 3.5" diskettes if the archive will not fit on a single floppy. MDB files can be opened directly in Flowlink; reopen compressed files with the Restore from Archive menu command.

Automate Flowlink tasks



You can use schedules to automate many of Flowlink's operations. Schedules allow you to accomplish a variety of tasks without being present at the computer. Flowlink can automatically interrogate remote instruments, print graphs or tables, update documents in your word processing application, etc. Schedules let you control the workflow and save both time and money. For example, you can interrogate instruments at

night or on weekends when rates are cheaper, or send print jobs to network printers when the demand is lower.

Before setting up a schedule, create the items that Flowlink will be working from.

- To schedule a site interrogation the site must be set up correctly in the workspace.
- To print a graph the graph must be predefined and saved in the workspace.
- To import a file a CSV file must be present in the location specified.

To set up a schedule:

1. Create a Schedule time. Click the  New button.
2. Select Schedule from the New list and click OK. Flowlink opens the [Schedule Time](#) settings window.
3. Enter the Start time and error handling settings and click OK. Flowlink adds the time to the Schedules folder in the workspace.
4. Create a Schedule task. Click the  New button.
5. Select Schedule Task from the list and click OK. Flowlink opens the [Schedule Task](#) settings window.
6. Follow the yellow instructions that appear on the screen.
7. Click OK. Flowlink adds the task to the schedule time in the workspace.

Hint: You can add tasks to a schedule directly from the workspace. To interrogate a site or print a graph, click and drag the site or graph icon to a schedule time.

Flowlink now has the information it needs to process the tasks, but your computer requires an application to monitor its clock and start this process at the schedule time. To run a schedule, your computer must be running WakeUp Monitor in the background. Look for an alarm clock icon in the status area of the windows task bar. If it is not present, start the WakeUp Monitor.

To start the WakeUp Monitor, locate the Windows Start button. Click on the Start button and select Programs>Flowlink 5>Wakeup Monitor. Teledyne Isco recommends that you place a shortcut to the WakeUp Monitor in your Windows Startup folder if you will be using schedules regularly.

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