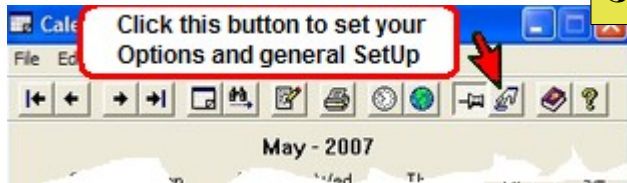


## Using Calendar 2000

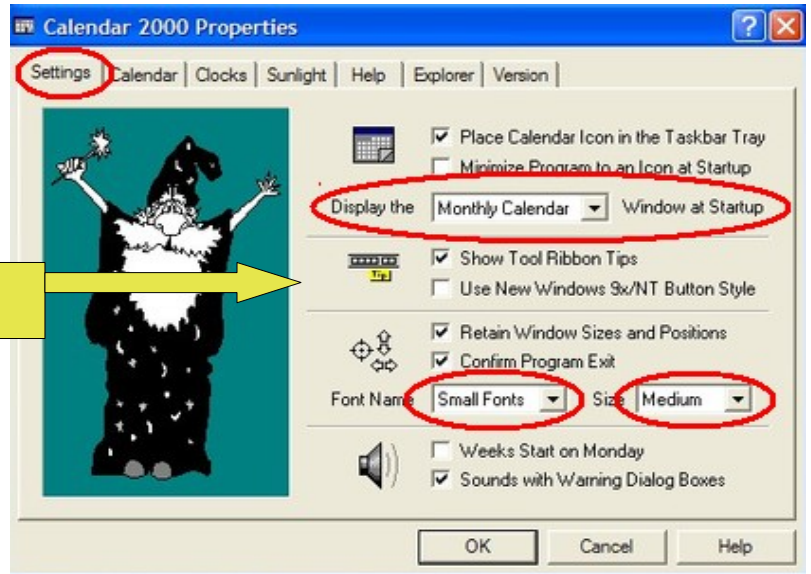
Calendar 2000 is a small utility that will display a monthly calendar on the Windows desktop. You can also define your own holidays and important dates, but Calendar 2000 is not a full-blown time scheduler. Instead use Calendar 2000 to quickly check the date or calculate the day on which a certain date occurs. If you choose to download the latest version, the web address is shown below.  
<http://www.gregorybraun.com/Calendar.html>

When you load and install the software you need to set it up for your location. Open the program and choose the settings icon.

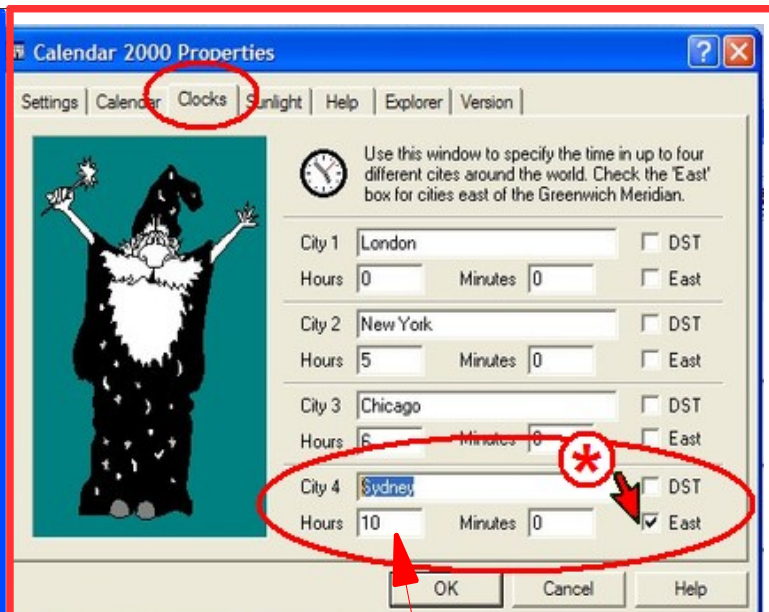
### Set Up and instructions.



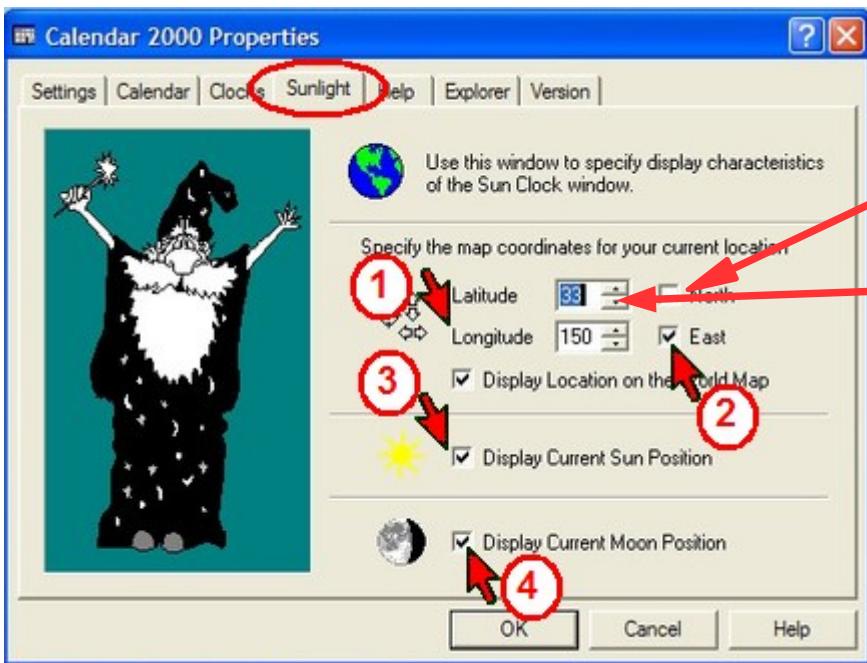
These are the default settings and are the best choice



Click on the Calendar tab to define the names to be used for the days of the week and the months of the year.



The Clock setting, click the box marked [East] (eastern standard time). Enter 10 hours for Sydney.



Sunlight [Tab] Change the latitude to 33 and the longitude to 150. These settings are for

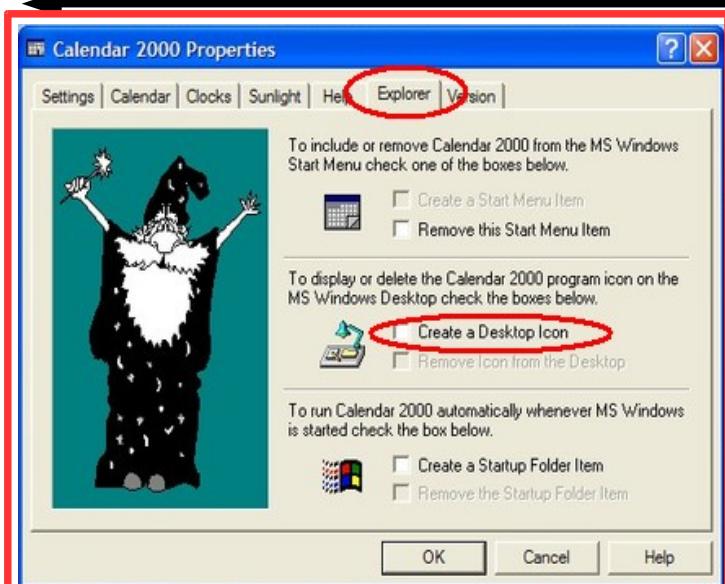
Penrith (NSW Australia)  
un-checking [North]  
selects [South].

In the Latitude box enter **33**

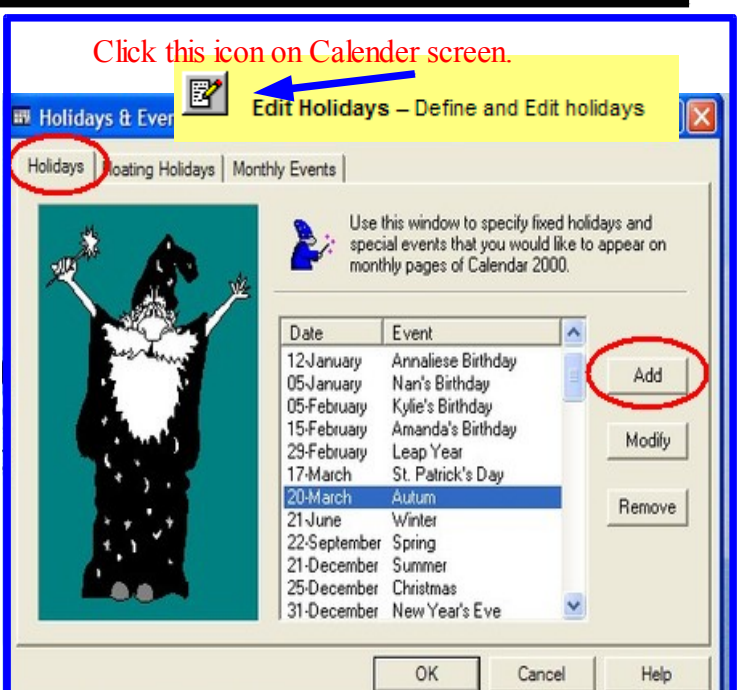
Click the Longitude box [East].

Enter Longitude **150**

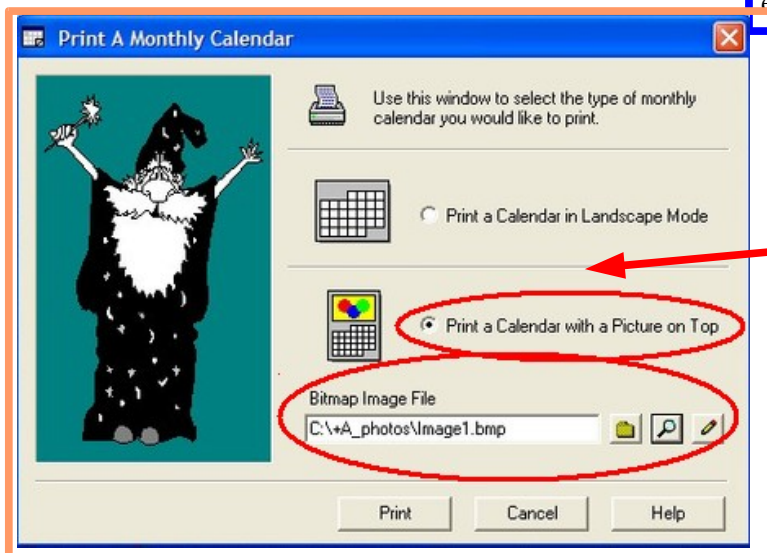
Click the Sun and Moon box as shown.



You can create a desktop icon. It's best to have the Calendar on your Taskbar. (default setting).  
Click [OK] and return to Calendar.



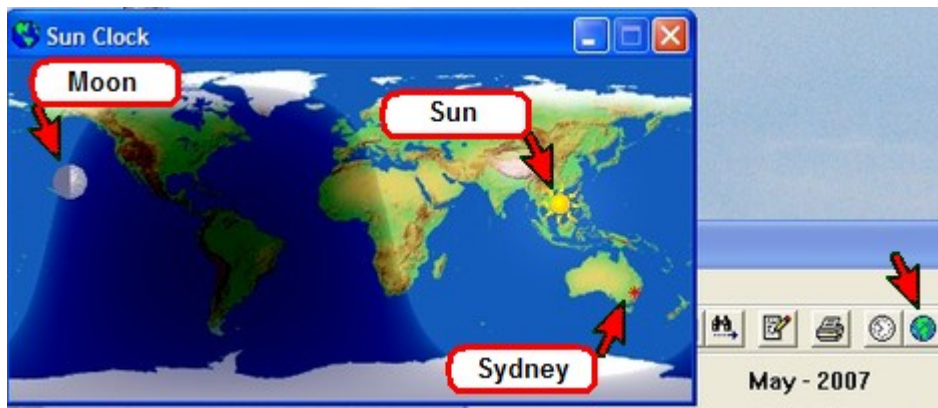
Clicking the small note pad on the tool bar, opens the [Holidays & Events] editor. Click on [Add] to make new entries.



Click on the [Print] icon and you can print a monthly Calendar. Can also add an image.

The two icons past the folder icon are, View the image full size and the last icon loads the image in to Windows 'Paint' to add text.

It will only load Windows BMP files



Clicking the world icon shows the [Sun Clock]. Your setting of Sydney is shown as a read star. (Pointers shown above are not displayed).



Clicking the [Clock] icon displays the four world clocks.