

## **Quick Start**

How much lead do I need? Since many of you are not data geeks, much of this complex tool may be outside your areas of interest. And many of you may simply not want to wade through the entire User's Manual to get started. We get it!

So if you understand Excel at all, things are pretty logical.

If all you'd really like is to know 1) how much weight you should add, and 2) whether your bcd is big enough for that amount of lead, we've created the "QuikResults" tab for fast answers.

Start by clicking on the Diver&Dive tab (at the bottom of your screen) and proceed logically through EACH of the **gray** fields. Follow the abbreviated directions at the top. When Diver&Dive is complete, move on to the Pers Buoy tab. If you're not interested in great accuracy or in spending a lot of time with the tool, leave the fields in the Pers Buoy Tab blank. Next come the Suit, Rig and Tanks tabs. Pay attention to EVERY gray cell. Data entry is logical and will not require much inspection with the exception of finding your particular tank. Read "Tanks" notes carefully.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	
1																			
2		(Complete First Four Tabs FIRST)	<b>Quick Recommendations:</b>										<b>11 lb lead</b>		Not every diver is a numbers geek. This tab gives you quick access to two key numbers: Required lead, and Required BCD/Wing Lift				
3			<b>13 to 16 lb lift</b>																
4			<b>Inspect cells below to determine if Quick Recommendation is right for you</b>																
5																			
6	<b>Weight Requirement:</b>			<b>(for this Salt Water Dive)</b>															
7	<b>PLANNED GAS USE</b>	Adding	10.3 lb.	leaves diver neutrally buoyant at the safety stop															
8		Diver is now	3.7 lb.	buoyant at surface with PLANNED ending pressure(s)															
9																			
10																			
11																			
12																			
13	<b>EMERGENCY GAS USE</b>	Adding	10.7 lb.	leaves diver neutrally buoyant (able to hold 10-20 ft. deco/safety stop) after breathing ALL retained tanks to 300 psi															
14				However, this now leaves diver 0 lb. buoyant at 15 ft with PLANNED GAS USE															
15																			
16	<b>BCD/Wing Lift Requirement:</b>			<b>for dive to 100 feet</b> (chosen from the worst-case scenario below to be at least 2lb buoyant)															
17	<b>Wing Size Needed for</b>		10.7 lb.	<b>carried lead:</b>		<b>16 lb. bladder</b>		(with all weight on rig)											
18				or		<b>13 lb. bladder</b>		(with 2.9 lb. transferred from rig to diver via belt/harness)											
19	<b>Due To One of these Issues ↓</b>			<b>Fine tune this further on 'Wetsuit' tab</b>															
20																			
21																			
22		Rig Buoyancy:	-13.8 lb.	surface buoyancy by itself (no diver)															
23		Alternate Rig Buoyancy:	-10.9 lb.	surface buoyancy with 2.9 lb. transferred from rig to a weightbelt or harness,															
24																			
25		Diver buoyancy at depth:	-10.9 lb.	buoyant with full tanks (at 100 feet)															
26	<b>*** Consult 'Lift' tab to further evaluate consequences of different carried weight on lift requirement ***</b>																		
27	<b>WARNING! This is experimental data derived from physics formulas and modestly tested buoyancy data. Do not rely on this data alone for dive planning.</b>																		
28																			
29																			

Then, just click on the QuikResults tab. Most of what you probably need is right there:

- 1) Lead requirement for weight pockets or weight belt
- 2) BCD lift requirements
- 3) Rig buoyancy, including a need to remove weight from a rig and transfer to a weight belt
- 4) Loss of buoyancy due to wetsuit compression at depth
- 5) And perhaps most important, an implicit acknowledgment (in C7 above) of the limits of the classical buoyancy check, when thick neoprene re-expansion leaves you excessively buoyant at the surface, despite having been neutral at the safety stop depth. It then offers a solution.

If what you see piques your interest, there are screenshots and discussion in the full Users Manual to help you get even more out of this comprehensive tool.

***WARNING:*** When using Excel 2003, make sure that data you see applies to your situation. Areas that are blanked out in current Excel for safety are still visible and may cause confusion.