

DAP

OVERTURE / OPERATOR MANUAL / REV 1.0

Your procedures, read and kept true.

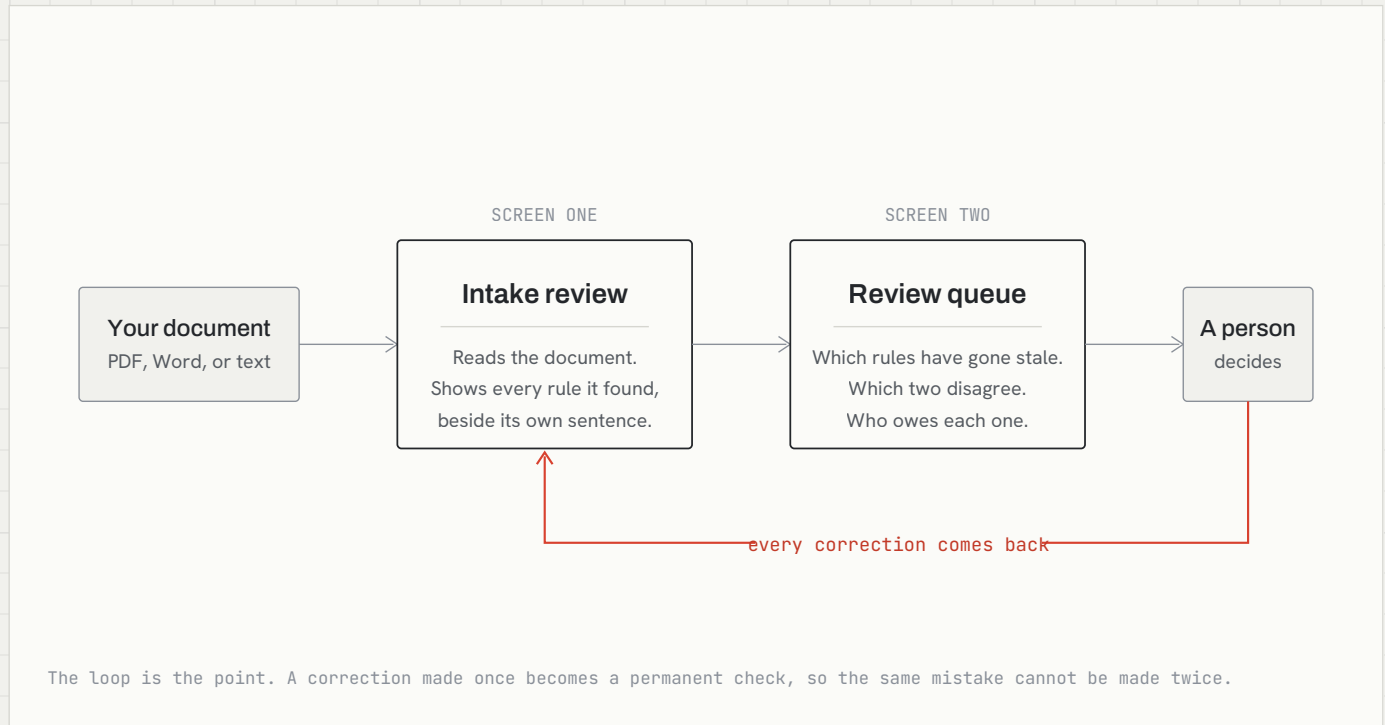
Two screens. One puts a document in and shows you the rules that came out. The other tells you which of those rules has gone stale, and which two disagree.

two screens

Document	Operator manual
Applies to	Overture, live build
Published	21 August 2026

There are only two screens you need.

Everything else in Overture is for the investment side of the business. For reading procedures and keeping them true, it is these two.



Screen one

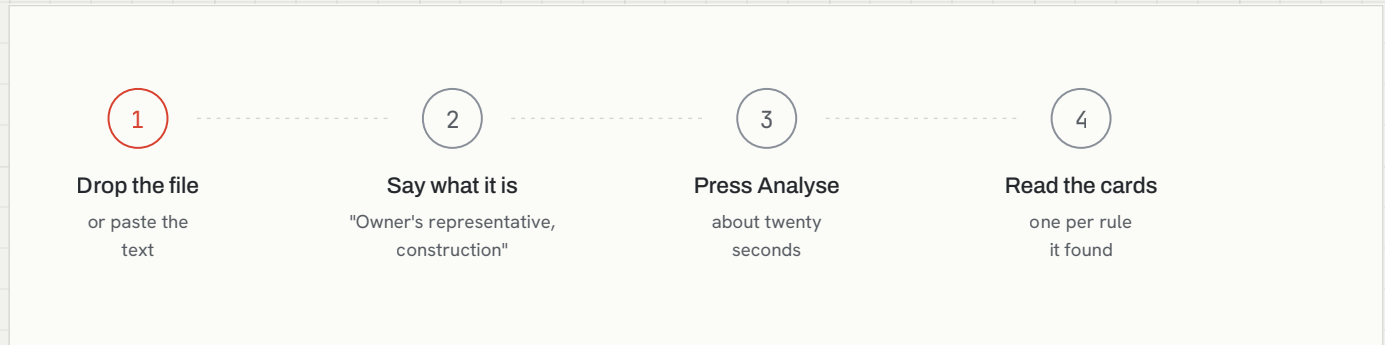
Getting what is written down into the system, and seeing whether it was read correctly.

Screen two

Keeping it true afterwards. This is the half most tools skip.

Put a document in.

Four steps. About twenty seconds of waiting in the middle.



01 Drag the file onto the box, or paste the text

PDF, Word, plain text and Markdown all work. The file is read into passages and nothing is stored. You see the text before anything is analysed.

02 Choose the kind of work it describes

This decides the vocabulary the reader uses. Construction procedure read as an investment policy comes back wrong, so this one matters. If a document contains both, tick "read it as both, and reconcile."

03 Press Analyse

Nothing is saved. This screen previews. It ratifies nothing and writes nothing to your book.

04 Read what came back

One card per rule, each beside the sentence it came from. The next page explains a card.

Every card shows its own working.

Left side is what the system understood. Right side is the sentence it read. If they do not match, you can see it immediately.

their heading

what it understood

7. Deficiency review and close-out Reading only score 0.70

STRUCTURED RULE

role architect of record

artifact deficiency list

deadline 5 business days

THE SENTENCE, WORD FOR WORD

The deficiency list is not closed until the architect of record countersigns it.

WHO OWES IT

Taken from the party the clause names, above.

Maintained and reviewed by people. Nothing checks it automatically.

what it actually read

what would happen next

Read the two sides against each other. That is the whole check.

Nothing on the left was invented. Every field traces to the sentence on the right.

The score is the reader's opinion of itself. It is not a measure of whether the rule is right. Only a person can judge that.

If a field on the left is not in the sentence on the right, the reader got it wrong.

Press "Mark as wrong". That correction becomes a permanent check, and the same mistake cannot happen again.

Some rules come back held.

The reader checks its own work and flags what it is unsure of. A held rule cannot go into your book until a person has read it.

✔ Clean

No pill on the card.
The reader found nothing wrong with its own work.

you can approve it

⚠ Worth reading

An amber pill.
Something is unclear but not necessarily wrong.

read it, then decide

❗ Blocking

A red pill.
The rule cannot be approved as it stands.

a person must act

A tool that never stops itself is not being careful. It is not looking.

parameter_not_grounded	A number in the rule is not in the sentence. Somebody has to say where it came from.
unresolved_deixis	The clause says "it" or "the above" and the reference is outside the passage.
clause_is_a_bare_maxim	The sentence is a principle, not a rule anyone can be held to.
role_unattributed	Nothing in the sentence says who owes it.

The tiles at the top of the screen count all of this. Rules found. Rules a check stopped. Points to read. Coverage. Gaps. Marked wrong. They read "not run yet" until you press Analyse, and they never show a number the system did not actually produce.

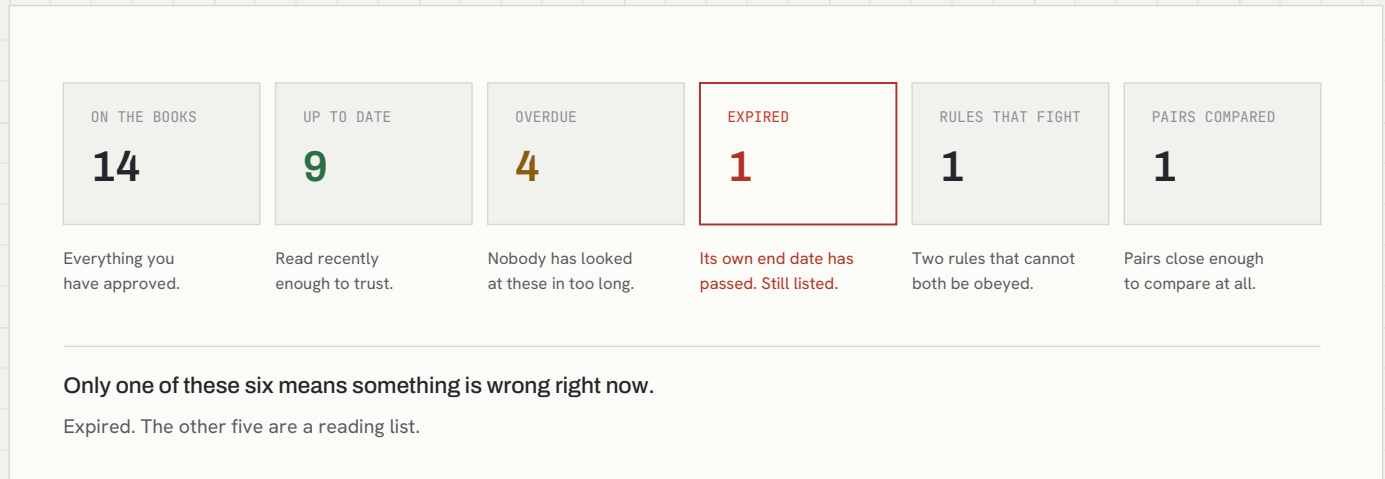
Overture · how to use it

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The state of the whole book, in six numbers.

This screen answers the question nobody else answers: of everything you have written down, what is still true?



Age is not error. A rule nobody has touched for three years may be perfectly correct. Overdue means nobody has confirmed it, not that it is wrong. The system will never retire a rule on its own.

Each row tells you what to do about it.

A list that says "stale" and stops is a list nobody works. Every row here carries a remedy.

how bad,
how late

whose job

BLOCKING

Its window has closed

143 days past

WHO OWES IT

owner's representative

HOW IT IS CHECKED

Maintained and reviewed by people. Nothing checks it automatically.

the rule's window ended 2026-03-31 and it is still in force

WHAT TO DO

close the rule, or extend its window with a recorded reason

the remedy,
in plain words

Ranked worst first.

Blocking, then most overdue, then the ones approaching a date.

Its window has closed	The rule's own end date has passed and it is still listed. Close it, or extend it with a reason.
Overdue for review	Nobody has confirmed it inside its review interval. Read it against its source and re-confirm.
Never confirmed	Approved once and never looked at since.
Due for review soon	Not late. Coming up. Shown early so it does not surprise you.

When two rules cannot both be obeyed.

Twelve years of procedure written by different hands will contain this many times over, and nobody will have noticed.

HIGH CONFIDENCE

Two different deadlines

architect / rfi

both state a period for the same party and artifact, one of 5 days and one of 10 days

AUTHORED 2026-08-21 BY A PERSON ON THIS TENANT

The architect shall answer every RFI
within 5 business days of receipt.

RFI TURNAROUND

The architect shall answer every RFI
within 10 business days of receipt.

There is no button here that resolves it.

Deciding which of two contradictory obligations governs is a governance act with a named owner.

The screen presents the evidence. A person disposes.

Two rules are only compared when they name the same party AND the same artifact. That narrowness is deliberate: a detector that cries wolf gets switched off, and then it protects nothing.

A correction only has to be made once.

This is the part that compounds, and it is worth being precise about what it does and does not mean.



The system does not get smarter.

It stops making a mistake it has already made, permanently, and it can show you the exact correction that taught it.

Every check on the Lessons panel carries a "Learned from" line naming the review that created it. A check you have not approved never runs. Retiring one stops it running and deletes nothing, so a decision made under it can still be explained years later.

"Our system learns" is unfalsifiable and every vendor says it.

"Here are the checks, each one traceable to the failure that created it, each one you approved" is evidence, and it is the only version you can put in front of an auditor.

What this will not do.

Worth knowing before you rely on it. Each of these is a deliberate choice, not a missing feature.

It will not retire a rule	Age is not error. Only a person closes a rule.
It will not resolve a conflict	Deciding which of two contradictory obligations governs is a governance act with a named owner.
It will not approve its own work	Every rule lands unapproved, whether a machine read it or a person typed it.
It will not invent a party	If the sentence names nobody, the card says so rather than guessing.
It will not delete anything	Superseded and retired material stops being used and stays readable.
It will not read your document twice the same way by accident	Tell it what kind of work the document describes. That choice changes the answer, so it is yours to make.

One thing to know about the demonstration book. The review dates on the demonstration are set by hand so the queue has something in it to show you. The rules themselves are real, read out of a real document by the same reader the live system uses. The screen says this itself, above the queue.

GETTING HELP

If a card looks wrong, press **Mark as wrong** and say what it should have been. That is not a complaint, it is the input the system runs on. Corrections are the mechanism, not an admission of failure.