CASIO®

DIGITAL DIARY
CASIO SF-3000
OPERATION MANUAL



CASIO®

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FOREWORD

Thank you very much for purchasing the CASIO SF-3000 calculator. This unit is an integrated business tool which features a telephone directory function, a memo function and a schedule function. These functions are included along with a large liquid crystal display in a design engineered for full portability.
In order to enjoy the features and functions of this unit to their fullest, be sure to carefully read this manual and follow the instructions contained herein.

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IMPORTANT

This unit is made possible by CASIO's sophisticated electronic technology and has been subjected to stringent quality control testing. Note the following points carefully to ensure years of troublefree operation.

◆ OPERATIONAL PRECAUTIONS

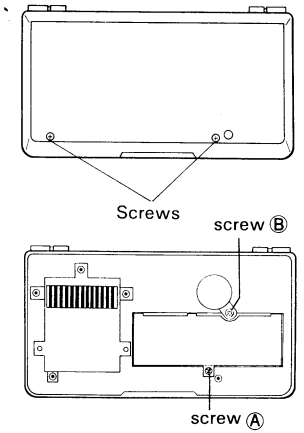
- This unit is constructed of precision electronic components and should never be disassembled. Do not drop it, throw it, or otherwise subject it to sudden impacts. Sudden temperature changes should also be avoided, and the display response may slow or fail entirely at low temperatures. Normal operation should resume after normal temperature is attained.
- Batteries should be changed at least once every two years, even if the unit is not used during that time. Dead batteries in the battery compartment can leak causing damage to internal circuitry.
- Never use thinner, benzine or other volatile agents to clean the exterior of the unit. Use a dry, soft cloth or a cloth that has been dipped in a mild neutral detergent solution and thoroughly wrung out.
- Strong static electricity can cause the display to weaken or lock up of the unit's functions. Should this occur, remove the main batteries, replace them, and then attempt operation again.
- Never press the keys with a pen, pencil or other sharp pointed object.
- The manufacturer assumes no responsibility for data lost due to malfunction of the unit or battery replacement.

POWER SUPPLY AND BATTERY REPLACEMENT

This unit actually has two separate power supplies: a main power supply (Three CR2032C lithium batteries) and a memory protection back-up power supply (CR1220). A weakened display even after contrast adjustment (see page 6) indicates weakening batteries. Replace batteries as soon as this situation becomes apparent. Both the main and back-up batteries should be replaced at least once every two years regardless of how much the unit is used.

◆ BATTERY REPLACEMENT

1. Main power supply



① Turn the power of the unit OFF, remove the two screws on the back of the unit, and remove the back cover.
② Remove screw Ⓐ and the main battery pressure plate.
③ Remove all three batteries from the unit.
④ Wipe the surfaces of three new batteries with a soft cloth and load them into the unit with their positive ⊕ sides facing upwards.
⑤ Align the battery pressure plate while pressing down on the batteries and replace screw Ⓐ .
⑥ Insert the tabs on the back cover into the appropriate slots in the unit and replace the two screws.
⑦ Turn the power of the unit ON. Confirm that " 0." is shown on the display.

* Should " 0." fail to appear or if the display fails entirely, remove the batteries from the unit and wait two to three minutes. Then reload the batteries.
* After replacing the main batteries, always press [AC][MC] (independent memory clear). Then, adjust the display contrast (see page 6), and assign a marker to a calendar (see page 34).

2. Back-up power supply

① Turn the power of the unit OFF and use the same procedures outlined for the main power supply to remove the back cover of the unit.
② Remove screw Ⓑ and the back-up battery pressure plate.
③ Replace the back-up battery and use the same procedures outlined for the main power supply to complete the operation.

* Removing both the main batteries and the back-up battery will clear all memory contents. Always maintain either one of the power supplies at all times.
* Never dispose of batteries in such a way that they will be incinerated. EXPOSING BATTERIES TO EXTREMELY HIGH TEMPERATURES CAN CAUSE THEM TO EXPLODE.
* Always ensure that the polarity (⊕ / ⊖) of batteries is correct when they are loaded in the unit.

Keep batteries out of the reach of small children. If inadvertently swallowed, contact a physician immediately.

AUTO POWER OFF

An auto power off function activates after there is no key operation for approximately 6 minutes. Power can be restored using the power switch or by pressing the [AC] key.

* Independent memory and data contents are retained when power is switched OFF, but all mode settings ([IN] , [S] , [SECRET]) are canceled.

DISPLAY CONTRAST ADJUSTMENT

The contrast of the display can be adjusted using the [←] or [→] keys following the operation [SHIFT][←]. Pressing [←] causes the contrast to decrease, while [→] increases contrast. Holding down either key causes successive increase/decrease of the display contrast. The contrast adjustment mode is exited whenever any other key besides [←] or [→] is pressed.

RAM EXPANSION PACKS (OPTION)

Standard data memory capacity is 1,497 characters, but this can be increased using optional RP-8 or RP-16 RAM expansion packs. RP-8 provides an additional 8,192 characters of storage, while RP-16 adds 16,384 characters.

◆ LOADING A RAM PACK

Preparation

The internal circuitry of RAM packs can be damaged by static electricity when they are handled. Always touch a doorknob or other metallic object to discharge any static electricity before handling RAM packs.

Procedure

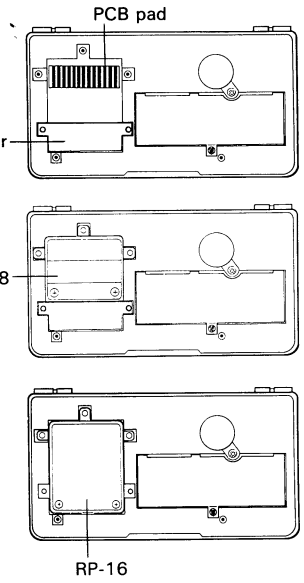
① Turn the power of the unit OFF.
② Remove the two screws on the back of the unit, and remove the back cover.

<RP-8>

③ Ensuring that the metal spacer is secure, insert the tab of the RAM pack below the spacer and load the RAM pack into the socket of the unit.

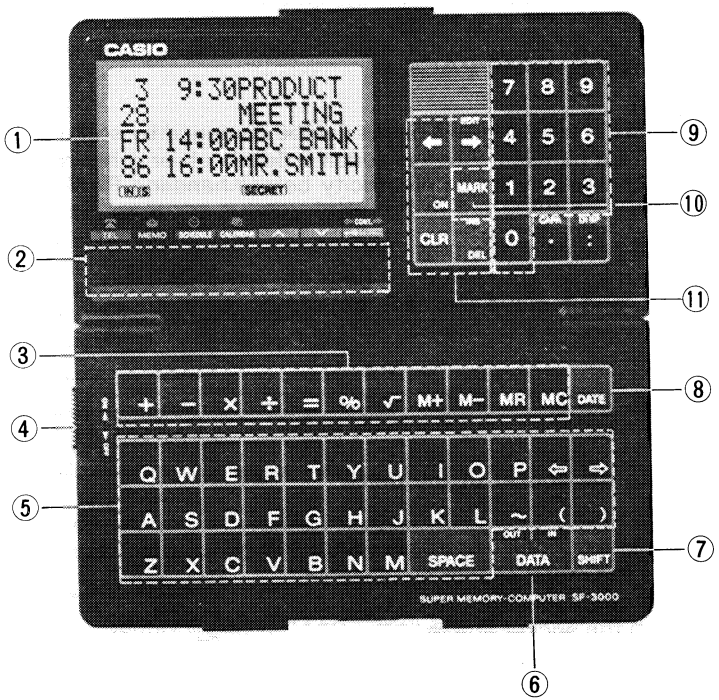
<RP-16>

③ Remove the metal spacer by loosening the screws. Insert the tab of the RAM pack into the socket and load the RAM pack into the unit.
④ Use the three screws to secure the RAM pack in place.
⑤ Replace the back cover of the unit and the back cover screws.



* The ALL RESET operation (see page 57) must be performed whenever a RAM pack is removed from the unit. This results in deletion of all stored data.
* Dirt, dust, or finger smudges on the connector or PCB pad of a RAM pack can result in poor connection, and should be avoided.
* Always store RAM packs in their cases when they are removed from the unit to protect them against dirt and dust.
* Carefully store the metal spacer when it is removed from the unit in case it is later required.

GENERAL GUIDE



① **Display**
② **Function input/output keys**
③ **Calculation command keys**
④ **Power switch**
⑤ **Character/symbol keys**
⑥ **Data input/output key**
⑦ **Shift key**
⑧ **Date key**
⑨ **Ten-key pad**
⑩ **Mark key**
⑪ **Editing keys**

Power switch
Sliding up switches power ON, while sliding down switches power OFF.

Reset button (● RESET)
Located on the back of the unit.
Erases all data stored in the unit. Press with a thin, pointed object after removing a RAM pack, or to perform Reset operation (see page 57).

Telephone data input/output key (TEL)
Inputs/outputs names and telephone numbers (see page 15). The symbol [TEL] is used to indicate the TEL key in this manual.

Memo data input/output key (MEMO)
Inputs/outputs general memo data such as timetables (see page 25). The symbol [MEMO] is used to indicate the MEMO key in this manual.

Schedule data input/output key (SCHEDULE)
Inputs/outputs schedule data (see page 35). The symbol [SCHEDULE] is used to indicate the SCHEDULE key in this manual.

Calendar display key (CALENDAR)
Displays the full-month calendar marked with the schedule register symbol (see page 33). The symbol [CALENDAR] is used to indicate the calendar display key in this manual.

Scroll keys (▼ , ▲)
Scroll data on the display down (▼) and up (▲). Holding either key down scrolls the display in the respective direction at high speed. The symbols [▼] and [▲] are used to indicate the scroll keys in this manual.

Secret key (CONT SECRET)
Used to register a password, to call the secret area, and to return to the normal area (see page 43 for details). Also used when adjusting the contrast of the display (see page 6). The symbol [SECRET] is used to indicate the secret key in this manual.

Cursor keys (◀ , EDIT ▶)
Shifts the current cursor position to the left and right. Each press shifts the cursor position to the next letter in the direction indicated, while holding down either key moves the cursor at high speed. Pressing [SHIFT] [◀] moves the cursor to the beginning of the line. In the input mode, pressing [SHIFT] [▶] enters the edit mode for data correction and deletion (see page 48).

Mark key (MARK)
Marks data for retention when the One-month Reset operation or the Specific Reset operation is performed (see pages 55, 57). Also marks a specific month as the first to be recalled when the full-month calendar mode is called (see page 34).

All clear key (AC/ON)
Clears the entire display (to show " 0.") and clears the S (shift) symbol if displayed. Also clears the unit before calculations and restores power after activation of the auto power off function (see page 6).

Display clear key (CLR)
Clears the entire display (except the calendar in the schedule display) and moves the cursor to the home position. Also clears the S (shift) symbol if displayed.

Clear/delete/insert key (INS C DEL)
Clears a numeric value input during calculations (C).
Deletes the character at the current character position during data input (DEL). After SHIFT , opens a space at the current cursor position(INS). In this manual, each symbol that corresponds to the particular function being discussed is used to indicate this key (C , DEL , SHIFT INS).

Numeric keys (0 ~ 9)
Inputs numeric values. 0 is displayed as " 0 " to distinguish it from the letter "O".

Decimal/capacity display key (CAPA .)
Inputs a decimal. Following SHIFT , displays the number of characters input and the number of character spaces remaining in memory (see page 53).

Colon/Auto display key (DISP :)
Inputs a colon to separate the hour from the minutes during schedule data input. Following SHIFT , sequentially displays data contents (see page 53).

Shift/lower case key (SHIFT)
Enables input of lower case alphabetic characters and execution of functions printed in a blue field at the top of certain keys. Pressing enters the shift mode and causes S to appear on the display. Pressing any other key cancels the shift mode causing S to disappear from the display.

Data input/output mode key (OUT IN DATA)
Enables data input, editing, and deletion (when IN is displayed). Pressing while IN is displayed exits the input mode (IN disappears from the display) and enters the output mode. The symbol DATA is used to indicate this key in this manual.

Year/month/date input key (DATE)
Used to call a particular year/month/date during schedule input/output (see page 33).

Calculation command keys

+	−	×	÷	=	%	√	M+	M−	MR	MC

Input the indicated commands during calculations (see MANUAL CALCULATIONS, page 59). The symbols noted on the keys are displayed (without operation) when these keys are pressed following the CLR key (see page 16).

Alphabet/symbol input keys

Q	W	E	R	T	Y	U	I	O	P	⇦	⇨
A	S	D	F	G	H	J	K	L	~	(	)
Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	SPACE				

Input alphabetical characters, spaces, and symbols. The characters input change as indicated below when these keys are pressed following the SHIFT key.

q	w	e	r	t	y	u	i	o	p	⇦	⇨
a	s	d	f	g	h	j	k	l	~	[	]
z	x	c	v	b	n	m	SPACE				

ELECTRONIC MEMO FUNCTIONS

The alphabet keys are used to store and recall data. The classifications noted below are provided for each data type.

Classification	Key	Data storage format	Display format	Main applications
TEL		Name / Number	DICKSON MICK 03-347-4811 SMITH JOHN 0425-55-7211	• Telephone directory • Addresses
MEMO		Memo	TIME TABLES 17: 10 30 50 18: 15 30 45 19: 10 35	• General memos • Time tables • Lists
SCHEDULE		Date / Time / Data	2 9:00 SALES 13 MEETING TH 14:00 MR. SMITH 86 16:30 BANK	• Schedules • Calendars
			'86 1· 2 2 3 4: 5 6· 7: 8 9 10 11 12·13·14 15 16 17 18·19 20 21·22 23 24·25·26 27·28	

◆ DATA STORAGE

- Data is stored for each of the classifications as noted below.

Classification	Data storage format
TEL	NAME / NUMBER 58 characters max. 58 characters max.
MEMO	MEMO 58 characters max.
SCHEDULE	DATE / TIME / SCHEDULE 1901.1.1~2099.12.31 0:00~23:59 24-hour period 30 characters max.

- A maximum of 58 characters can be stored for each data item (30 characters for schedule items). The cursor changes to " ▓ " when input reaches the sixth character before the data item limit (input character 53 or 25).
- Telephone files are automatically arranged in alphabetical order on the leading character of the name (the first character of the data item). Schedule data items are automatically arranged according to the DATE and TIME contents.

* A total of approximately 1.5 kilobytes (1,497 characters) of data can be stored (standard configuration, without RAM pack).

Example
Telephone directory:
Data for approximately 80 individuals (when 18 characters are used for name and number of each entry)
Schedule:
Approximately 114 days (schedule data with one 8-character item per day)

◆ COUNTING CHARACTERS

The following values must be added to the number of characters input when using the TEL, MEMO, and SCHEDULE areas to adjust for internal processing requirements.

Function	Condition	Additional characters
TEL	Each data item	3
MEMO	Each data item	1
SCHEDULE	First data input for year	12
	First data input for month	8
	First data input for date	6
	Not first data input for date	4
Password (for secret area)	Each data item	1

TELEPHONE NUMBER STORAGE FUNCTION

This function makes it possible to store names and numbers. A maximum total of 58 characters can be input for each data item.

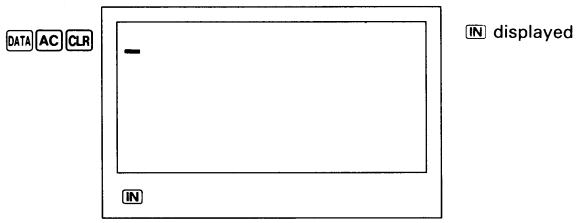
■ Input

① Press [DATA] to specify the input mode. The indicator [IN] will appear on the display.
② Press [AC][CLR] to clear the display and bring the cursor to the home position.
③ Use the alphabet keys to enter a name and then press the [☎] key. The prompt "NUMBER:?" will appear on the display to request input of a telephone number or address.
• Pressing a calculation key ([MR] , [%] , etc.) after [CLR] has been pressed inputs the symbol noted on the key.
④ Press [☎] when input of the number is complete. The prompt "NAME:?" will appear on the display to request input of the next name (data item).
⑤ Press the [DATA] key at the end of data input to exit the input mode.

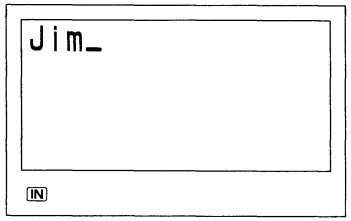
* Data input using the telephone number storage function are automatically arranged and stored in alphabetical order (see page 18).

Example: Input the following list
Jim 03-347-4811
Bob Lewis 0425-55-7211
Bob Casey:Chief New York 201-575-1451

Operation: Input mode ([IN] displayed)

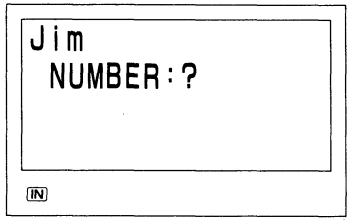


J[SHIFT] I [SHIFT]M



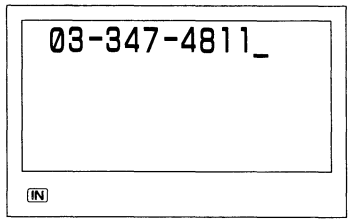
Name input. Lower case characters input after pressing [SHIFT] . The [SHIFT] key must be pressed before each lower case character entry.

[☎]



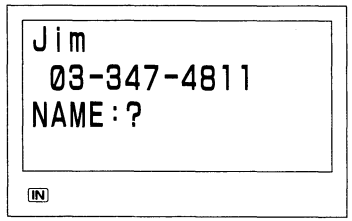
Prompt for number

03[−]347[−]
4811



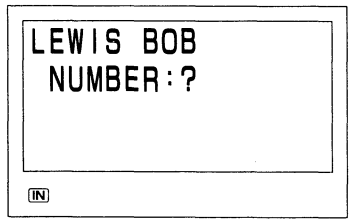
Number input is indented one space.

[☎]

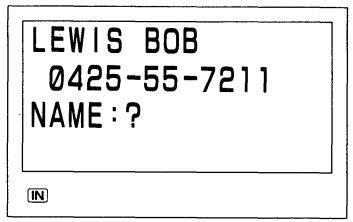


Prompt for next name (data item)

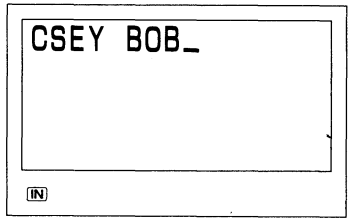
LEWIS[SPACE]
BOB[☎]



0425[−]55
[−]7211[☎]

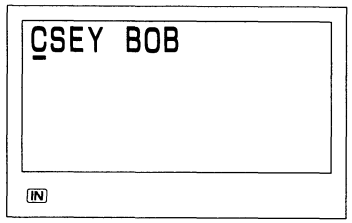


CSEY[SPACE]
BOB



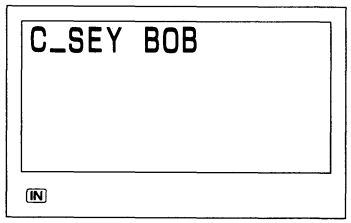
"CSEY" incorrectly input for "CASEY"

[SHIFT][←]



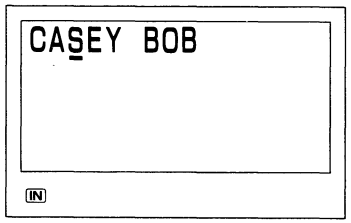
Return cursor to beginning by [SHIFT][←]

[→][SHIFT][INS]

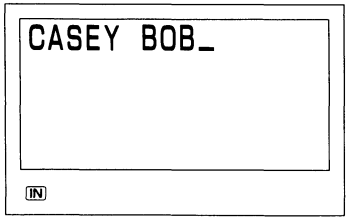


Move cursor to right of insert position and press [SHIFT][INS] . Space opens to left of cursor.

A

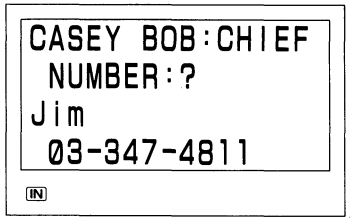


[→]···[→]



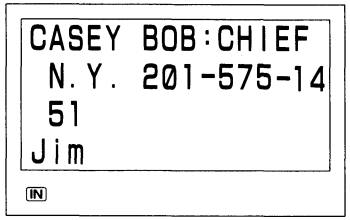
Use [→] to return to end of line

[:]CHIEF[☎]



Adding [:] makes it possible to later directly recall according to data following [:] (see page 21). Only one [:] can be input per data item.
Data automatically stored in alphabetical order.

N[.]Y[.][SPACE]2
01[−]575[−]
1451[☎]



Cursor automatically advances to next line when display width is exceeded.

* Always press the [DATA] key to exit the input mode when input is complete.
* At times, the "NAME:?" or "NUMBER:?" prompt may not appear on the display. In this case, simply continue with input of the next name, and the display will change automatically.
* Entered data can be changed before input using [☎] by pressing [CLR] and reinputting from the beginning.
* Once input is complete, follow the output procedures outlined in the following section to review the input data. For details on editing stored data, see page 48.

■ Output

Preparation

The data included in the following table will be used in this section to explain the output function. If the unit does not already contain any important data, perform the All Reset operation (see page 57) to clear memory contents. Otherwise, the sample data can be added and then later deleted. In either case, input the sample data following the procedures outlined in the preceding section.

	NAME	NUMBER		NAME	NUMBER
⓪	JACKSON, FREDDY	03-583-4111	⑥	MARTIN, ERIC	011-231-2343
①	WHITE, BRYAN	0552-73-3111	⑦	EDWARDS, DAVE	0486-66-2150
②	ROGERS, BILL	045-211-0821	⑧	TAYLOR, RAY	092-411-2684
③	LLOYD, KEN	06-632-2151	⑨	SMITH, CHARLIE	03-862-4141
④	FORD, JIMMY: CASIO	03-347-4956	⑩	ANDERSON, JOHN	0262-28-9360
⑤					

Once all of the sample data have been entered, press the [DATA] key to return to the output mode.

Search

Four different search procedures can be used to locate specific data.

1 Sequential Search
2 Direct Search 1
3 Direct Search 2
4 Initial Search

1 Sequential Search

Data are displayed sequentially from the first data item. Each press of the [☎] key scrolls to the next item stored. Since data are automatically arranged and stored alphabetically, the sample data should appear in the order: ⓪ → ⑩ → ⑦ → ⑤ → ① ..... ②.

* The [▽] (forward) and [△] (reverse) keys can be used in place of [☎] to scroll through the stored data items. Holding down either of these keys also allows high speed scrolling through the data.

Example: Locate the Freddy Jackson's telephone number.
Output mode (IN not displayed)

AC ☎

```
NAME
 NUMBER
ANDERSON JOHN
 0262-28-9360
```

Heading

First data item

☎ (or ▽)

```
ANDERSON JOHN
 0262-28-9360
EDWARDS DAVE
 0486-66-2150
```

☎ or ▽ scrolls to next item (heading scrolls off top of display)

2nd data item

☎ (or ▽)

```
EDWARDS DAVE
 0486-66-2150
FORD JIMMY:CASIO
 03-347-4956
```

3rd data item

☎ (or ▽)

```
FORD JIMMY:CASIO
 03-347-4956
JACKSON FREDDY
 03-583-4111
```

Freddy Jackson's telephone number

* Two data items are simultaneously displayed when they both take up only two lines.

2 Direct Search 1

Entering a name and pressing ☎ directly displays the data for the specified name.

Example: Locate Charlie Smith's telephone number displayed along with next item
Output mode (IN not displayed)

AC CLR SMITH SPACE CHARLIE

```
SMITH CHARLIE_
```

☎

```
SMITH CHARLIE
 03-862-4141
TAYLOR RAY
 092-411-2684
```

Charlie Smith's telephone number is displayed along with next item.

3 Direct Search 2

Data items can also be located by searching for data following : . Only one : can be input per data item.

Example: What is the phone number of the individual who works for CASIO?
Output mode (IN not displayed)

AC CLR : CASIO

```
:CASIO_
```

[㊎]

```
FORD JIMMY:CASIO
 03-347-4956
JACKSON FREDDY
 03-583-4111
```

4 Initial Search

Inputting a single letter and pressing [㊎] locates the data item which begins with the specified character. This type of search is useful when the name to be located is long or when a large volume of data is stored.

Example: What is Ken Lloyd's telephone number?
Output mode ([IN] not displayed)

[AC][CLR] L

```
L_
```

[㊎]

```
LLOYD KEN
 06-632-2151
MARTIN ERIC
 011-231-2343
```

Ken Lloyd's telephone number

Two or more characters can also be specified for Initial Search.

Example: What is Bill Rogers' telephone number?
Output mode ([IN] not displayed)

[AC][CLR] RO

```
RO_
```

[㊎]

```
ROGERS BILL
 045-211-0821
SMITH CHARLIE
 03-862-4141
```

Initial Search can also be used to locate data following [:] as with Direct Search 2.

Example: What is the phone number of the individual who works for CASIO?
Output mode ([IN] not displayed)

[AC][CLR][:] C

```
:C_
```

Be sure to press [AC][CLR] before entering characters.

[☎]

```
FORD JIMMY:CASIO
 03-347-4956
JACKSON FREDDY
 03-583-4111
```

Data item containing ":C" displayed

* Initial Search cannot be used to locate [:] only.

"????" is displayed when the specified string cannot be located within the stored data items (because it does not exist or it was specified incorrectly).

Example

[AC][CLR]C[☎]

```
????
```

Press [AC] or [CLR] to clear the "????" display.

[AC][CLR][:]K[☎]

```
????
```


MEMO FUNCTION

The memo function allows storage of any type of data, including memorandums, lists or tables. Up to 58 characters can be input for each data item.

* Unlike the telephone storage function and the schedule function, input data is stored in the order that it is input.

■ Input

① Press [DATA] to specify the input mode. The indicator [IN] will appear on the display.
② Press [AC] [CLR] and then enter the data to be stored.
③ Press [↵] to input the data. The prompt "MEMO:?" will appear on the display to request input of the next memo (data item).
④ Press the [DATA] key at the end of data input to exit the input mode.

Example: Input the exchange rate: 1 pound = 1.4 dollars
Input mode ([IN] displayed)

[DATA][AC][CLR]

```
-
IN
```

Press [DATA] to specify input mode.

1POUND[=]
1[.]4DOLL
AR

```
1POUND=1.4DOLLAR
-
IN
```

[=]

```
1POUND=1.4DOLLAR
MEMO:?
```

IN

Input complete.
"MEMO:?" prompts input of next memo (item).

* Always be sure to press the DATA key to exit the input mode when input is complete.
* See page 48 for details on editing stored data.

■ Output

The data included in the following list will be used in this section to explain the output function. Input the sample data following the procedures outlined in the preceding section.
Once all of the sample data have been entered, press the DATA key to return to the output mode.

MEMO
1POUND = 1.4DOLLAR
NEW YORK⇨LONDON
AIRLINE SCHEDULE
10:00 25 45
12:05 30 50
FARE(MAY)500 ~ 750

NOTE:
Press [=] for input of each data item (defined by dashed line).

Search

Two different search procedures can be used to locate specific data.

1 Sequential Search
2 Spell Search

1 Sequential Search

Data are displayed sequentially from the first data item. Each press of the [=] key scrolls to the next item stored.
* The [v] (forward) and [^] (reverse) keys can be used in place of [=] to scroll through the stored data items. Holding down either of these keys also allows high speed scrolling through the data.

Example: Locate the data item giving the air fare.
Output mode (IN not displayed)

AC [=]

```
MEMO
1POUND=1.4DOLLAR
NEW YORK→LONDON
AIRLINE SCHEDULE
```

[=] (or [v])

```
1POUND=1.4DOLLAR
NEW YORK→LONDON
AIRLINE SCHEDULE
10:00 25 45
```

[=] (or [v])

```
NEW YORK→LONDON
AIRLINE SCHEDULE
10:00 25 45
12:05 30 50
```

[=] (or [v])

```
AIRLINE SCHEDULE
10:00 25 45
12:05 30 50
FARE(MAY)500~750
```

2 Spell Search

Inputting characters locates the first data item which begins with the specified characters.

Example: What is the schedule from 10:00 to 10:59?
Output mode (IN not displayed)

[AC][CLR] 1 0 [↵]

```
10:00 25 45
12:05 30 50
FARE(MAY)500~750
```

Display of schedule for 10:00 to 10:59, along with next item.

* Continuing from the display above, entering [CLR] <SEARCH ELEMENT> [↵] performs Spell Search for the specified search element from the point located using the original Spell Search (10:00, above).

[CLR] 1 [↵]

```
12:05 30 50
FARE(MAY)500~750
```

* The operation <SEARCH ELEMENT> [SHIFT][↵] performs Spell Search for the specified search element from the beginning of the data.

Continuing from the previous example:

[CLR] 1 [SHIFT][↵]

```
1POUND=1.4DOLLAR
NEW YORK→LONDON
AIRLINE SCHEDULE
10:00 25 45
```

Entering [CLR] 1 [SHIFT][↵] searches for 1 POUND = 1.4 DOLLAR and displays the data from the beginning.

■ Data insert

Data items can be inserted between two other data items already input.

Input

① Search for and locate the beginning of the data item following the point at which the new data item is to be inserted.
② Press [DATA] to specify the input mode (IN displayed).
③ Press [CLR] followed by the data to be inserted.
④ Pressing [SHIFT][↵] inserts the data item entered in ③ in front of the data item located in ①.

Example: Insert data for the 11:00–11:59 hour between the 10:00 and 12:00 data.
Output mode (IN not displayed).

[AC][CLR] 1 2 [↵]

```
12:05 30 50
FARE(MAY)500~750
```

Spell Search used to display beginning of 12:00 data

Input mode (IN displayed)

[DATA][CLR] 1 1 [:] 1 0
[SPACE] 2 0 [SPACE] 4 0

```
11:10 20 40_
IN
```

Press [DATA] to specify input mode.

[SHIFT][↵]

```
11:10 20 40
12:05 30 50
FARE(MAY)500~750
MEMO:?
IN
```

[SHIFT][↵] inserts new data item in front of 12:00 data.

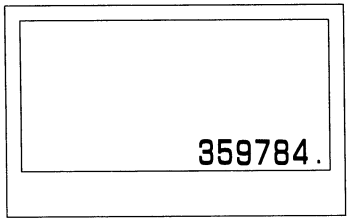
* Simply pressing <DATA> [↵] inputs data at the end.
* Always be sure to press the [DATA] key at the end of data input to exit the input mode.

■ Memo function and calculations

Calculation results can be stored using the memo function, and numeric values stored with the memo function can be used in calculations.

Example: Storing a calculation result using the memo function.
Output mode (IN not displayed)

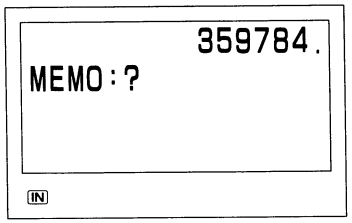
[AC] 7 8 9 [×]
4 5 6 [=]



Calculations performed after pressing [AC]

Input mode (IN displayed)

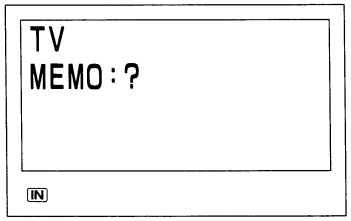
[DATA] [↵]



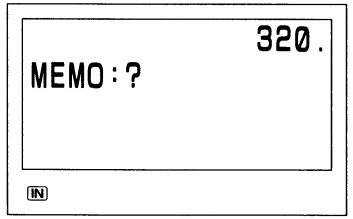
[↵] pressed after specifying input mode using [DATA]

Example: Store the $320 unit price of a TV and then use it as a value in calculation.
Input mode (IN displayed)

([DATA]) [AC] [CLR] T V
[↵]



[AC] 3 2 0 [↵]

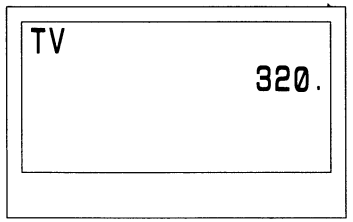


[AC] must be pressed before entering numeric data.

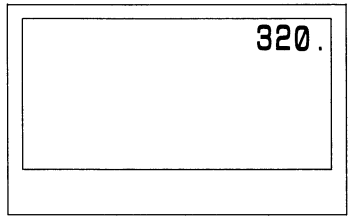
* Always be sure to press the [DATA] key at the end of data input to exit the input mode.

Output mode (IN not displayed)

[AC] [CLR] T [↵]

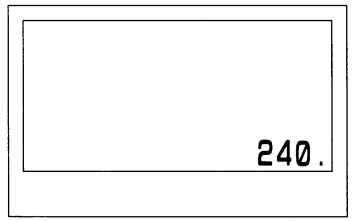


[↵] (or [↓])



Numeric data displayed on first line. Now calculate a 25% discount.

[×] 2 5 [%] [−]



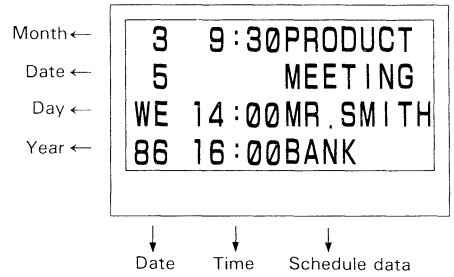
25% discount results in price of $240 (see page 62 for percent calculation).

* Always press [AC] before entering numeric data for storage.
* Values up to 10 digits can be input as numeric data.

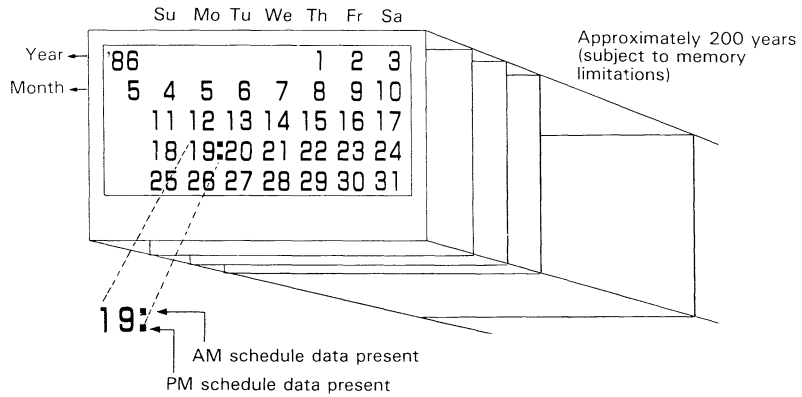
SCHEDULE FUNCTION

This function makes it possible to store schedules in memory. Schedules can be entered in the ranges of January 1, 1901 to December 31, 2099. Entering data for each date forms a table of the entire month's activities. This unit provides the potential to input data over a range of approximately 200 years (subject to memory capacity limitations). Dates into which data have been stored are marked automatically (AM and/or PM). Data are stored and displayed as outlined in the following illustration.

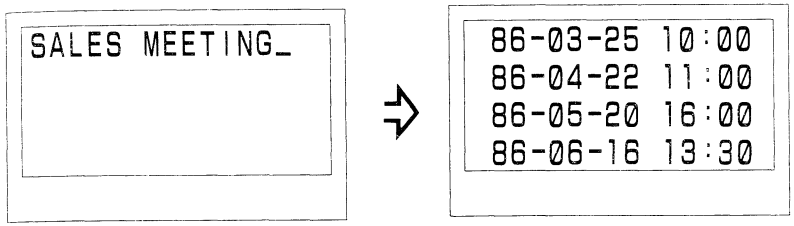
1. One-day schedule display (see page 35)



2. Full-month calendar display (see page 33)



3. One-year schedule data list (see page 42)



◆ FULL-MONTH CALENDAR DISPLAY

Approx. 200 years of calendars from January 1901 to December 2099 can be recalled.

■ Output

Search

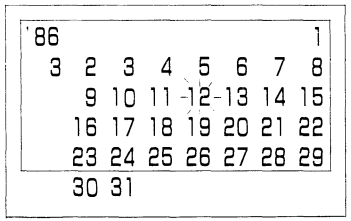
Two different search procedures can be used to locate specific month.

1 Date search
2 Mark search (one-touch recall)

1 Date search

Example: Recall the calendar for March 1986.
Here, input March 12, 1986 to recall calendar.
Output mode (IN not displayed)

AC CLR 1986
DATE 3 DATE 12 DATE
▣

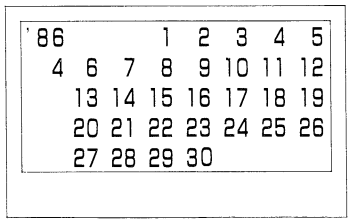


Pressing ▣ displays the calendar containing specified date.

A full-month calendar display can be changed to a different month using the ▣ , ▽ (forward), and △ (reverse) keys. Holding down ▽ or △ causes the month displayed to change at high speed.

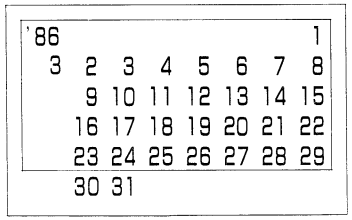
Starting with the calendar displayed above....

(or ▽)



Pressing ▽ (or ▷) displays the calendar for the next month.
Display for April 1986.

△



Pressing △ returns to the preceding month.
Display for March 1986.

2 Mark search (one-touch recall)

Instantly recalls the calendar for a specific month. Including a ● mark on a calendar causes that calendar to be displayed first whenever the full-month calendar mode is specified.

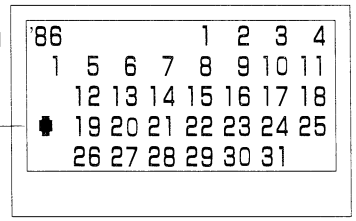
Marker set

① Use ▷ to locate and display the calendar to be marked.
② Press MARK .

Example: Assign a calendar marker to March 1986.
This operation can be performed in either the input mode or the output mode.

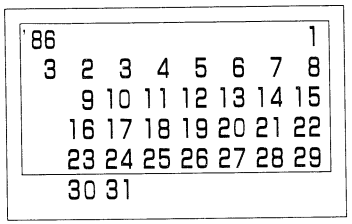
AC ▷

Marker



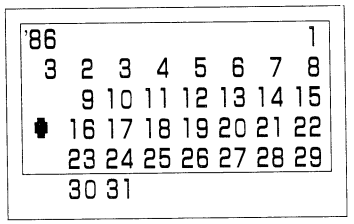
Marked calendar appears when AC ▷ are pressed. The All Reset operation (see page 57) automatically sets marker at January 1986.

▷▷ (or ▽▽)



▷ or ▽ advances to next calendar.

MARK



Mark (●) displayed.

* Following the above operation, the March 1986 calendar appears when AC ▷ are pressed.
* The calendar marker must be assigned somewhere in the entire calendar. Only one calendar can be marked.

◈ SCHEDULE STORAGE FUNCTION

■ Input

① Press DATA to specify the input mode. The indicator IN will appear on the display.
② Press AC CLR and enter the year, month, and date (YYYY DATE MM DATE DD DATE) where input is to be performed.
③ Press ⊙ to call the schedule display.
④ Press CLR and then enter the time and data.
⑤ Press ⊙ to complete schedule data item input.
⑥ Press the DATA key at the end of data input to exit the input mode.

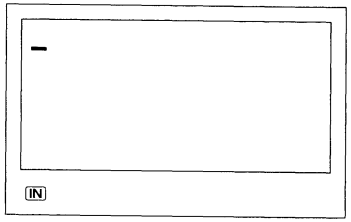
* Schedule data can be input within the range of 1901 ~ 2099. Attempting input outside of this range causes an error (-E- displayed).
* Schedule data can be input within the range of 00:00 ~ 23:59.
* A maximum of 30 characters can be input per schedule item.
* Schedule data (time + data) can be entered even if data already exists for the specified date, as long as memory capacity limitations are not exceeded.

Example: Input the following schedule

Year	Month/Date	Time	Schedule data
1986	1/20	10:00	Section meeting
1986	1/20	15:00	Meet Mr. Smith
1986	1/22	9:30	Product meeting
1986	1/24	10:00	Go to ACME

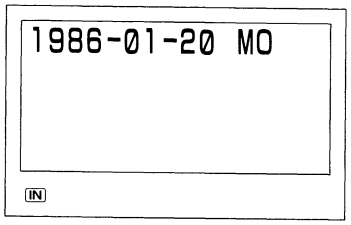
Input mode (IN displayed)

DATA AC CLR



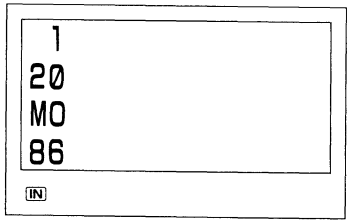
Specifies input mode.

1986 DATE 1 DATE
20 DATE



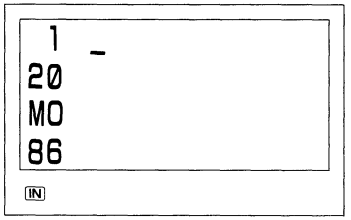
Enter year DATE , month DATE , and date DATE . 20th century years can be entered in 2 digits (i.e. 1986 = 86).

⊙



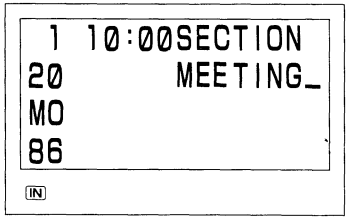
Specifies schedule data mode.

CLR



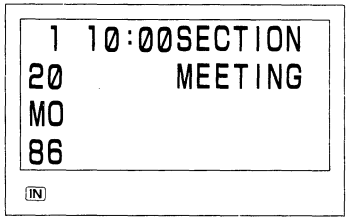
Displays cursor.

10 : 00SE
CTION SPACE M
EETING



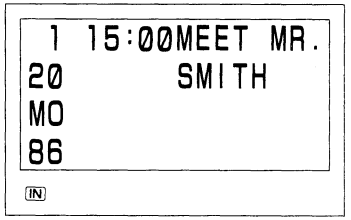
Time/data input

⊙



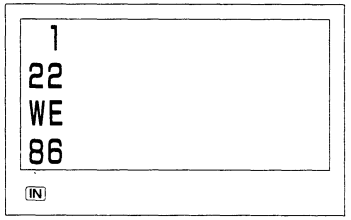
Completes data item input.

CLR 15 : 00M
EET SPACE MR .
SMITH ⊙



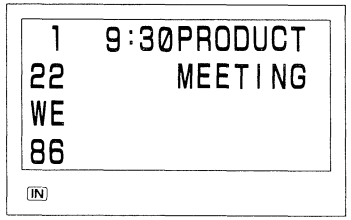
9th character input begins from second line

▼▼
(or AC CLR 1986
DATE 1 DATE 22 DATE ⊙)



Press ▼ to move to next date

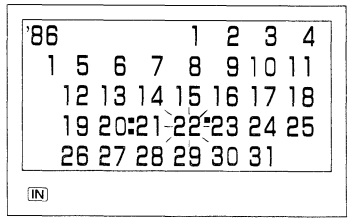
[CLR] 9 [:] 30
PRODUCT
[SPACE] MEETIN
G [⊙]



Input complete.

Now press [▣] .

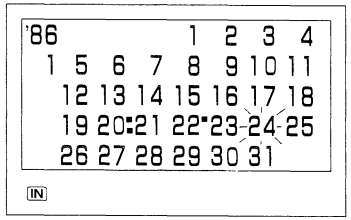
[▣]



Schedule register symbol show data present for 20th and 22nd. 22nd flashes to show currently specified date.

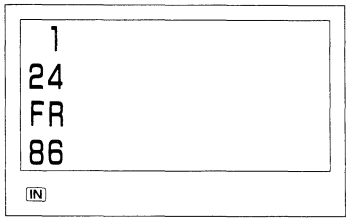
Next, enter the data for January 24. Press [→] twice and then press [⊙] .

[→][→]



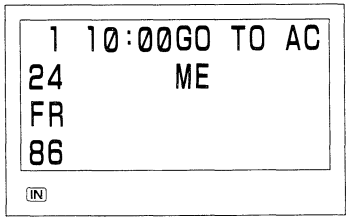
24th flashes to show currently specified date.

[⊙]



Using [←] and [→] to change specified date and then pressing [⊙] also calls the schedule display. Holding down [←] or [→] changes specified date at high speed.

[CLR] 10 [:] 00
GO [SPACE] TO [SPACE]
ACME [⊙]



Complete

* Always be sure to press the [DATA] key at the end of data input to exit the input mode.
* Multiple schedule data items in the same date are automatically arranged in time order when input. Even though the 13:00 data on January 20 was entered after the 15:00 data in the example above, the 13:00 data is stored first.
* See page 49 for details on editing stored data.

Output

Input the following sample data using the procedures outlined in the previous section. Once all data input is complete, press the [DATA] key to return to the output mode.

Year	Month/Date	Time	Schedule data
1986	3/25	10:00	Sales meeting
1986	4/22	11:00	Sales meeting
1986	5/20	10:30	Meet Mr. Casey
1986	5/20	14:00	Product meeting (ROOM 545)
1986	5/20	16:00	Sales meeting
1986	5/20	19:00	Party
1986	6/16	13:30	Sales meeting

Search

Search procedures are divided between two major classifications.

1 Search of specific date's data
2 Search of specific data's date (List Search)

1 Search of specific date's data

The contents of a specific date can be searched using one of two methods.

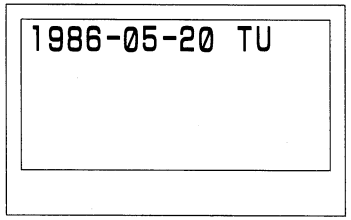
i) Date Search
ii) Calendar Search

Example: Search the schedule data for May 20, 1986.

i) Date Search

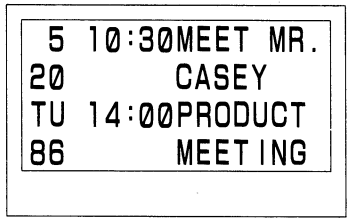
Output mode (IN not displayed)

AC CLR 1 9 8 6 DATE
5 DATE 2 0 DATE



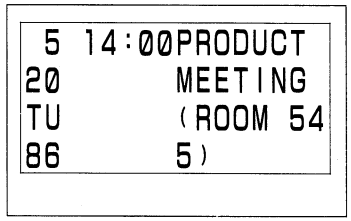
Press AC CLR followed by date to be searched.

⊙



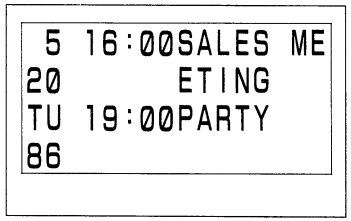
Displays schedule for specified date

⊙ (or ⊻)



⊙ or ⊻ scrolls down through data

⊙ (or ⊻)

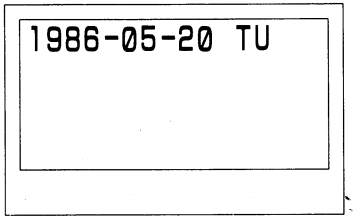


ii) Calendar Search

After confirming whether the date contains data by viewing the full-month calendar, the contents of the data can be viewed by simply pressing ⊙.

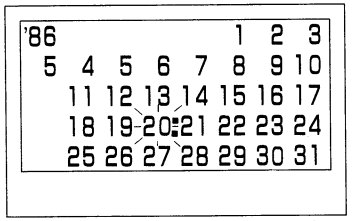
Output mode (IN not displayed)

AC CLR 1 9 8 6 DATE
5 DATE 2 0 DATE



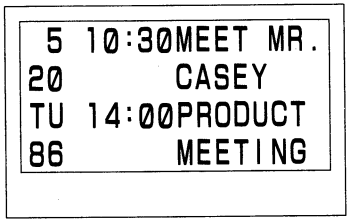
Press AC CLR followed by date to be searched.





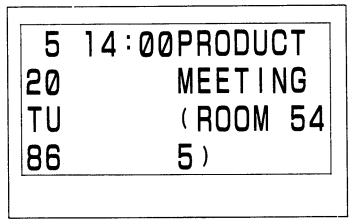
Displays full-month calendar with date specified flashing.

⊙



Displays schedule for specified date.

⊙ (or ⊻)



[⊙] (or [⊻])

```
 5 16:00SALES ME
20       ETING
TU 19:00PARTY
86
```

2 Search of specific data's date (List Search)

List search displays all dates within one year that contain specified data. The year searched contains the month marked with the calendar marker (see page 34).

Example: When are sales meetings scheduled for 1986?
Output mode ([IN] not displayed)

[AC] [CLR] SALES
[SPACE] MEETIN
G

```
SALES MEETING_
```

Enter object data.

[SHIFT] [⊙]

```
86-03-25 10:00
86-04-22 11:00
86-05-20 16:00
86-06-16 13:30
```

Lists all dates containing specified data (SALES MEETING) for entire year.

* Four items are displayed at a time. Pressing [⊙] advances to the next set of items.

SECRET FUNCTION

Confidential data can be assigned to a secret area which only allows access when a preset password is entered.

■ Secret password registration

A secret password can be registered if one does not already exist or when the previous password has been cleared by the All Reset operation.

① Press [DATA] to specify the input mode. The indicator [IN] will appear on the display.
② Enter a password up to 47 characters long.
③ Press [🔑] .

- Only one password can be in effect at any time. Should the password be forgotten, the only way to clear the present password is to perform the All Reset operation (see page 57), clearing all data.

Example: Register the password "CASIO".
Input mode ([IN] displayed)

[DATA] [AC] [CLR]

```
_
IN
```

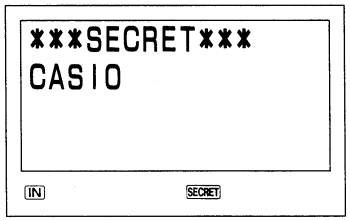
Input mode

CASIO

```
CASIO_
IN
```

Enter CASIO as keyword.

[🔑]



Registered password (CASIO) display. SECRET indicates access to secret area.

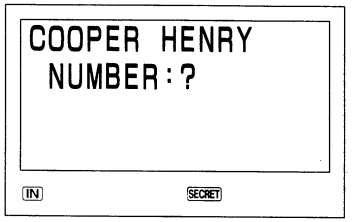
■ Input

Once a password is registered and the secret area is accessed, ☎, 📷, or ⏲ can be used to input data.

Example: Enter the data "COOPER HENRY 03-347-4837" and "MEET MR. LEE" at January 27, 1986, 14:00 both as secret area data.
Input mode (IN displayed)
Secret area (SECRET displayed)

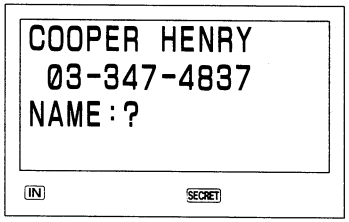
Continuing from the password registration operation...

COOPER SPACE
HENRY ☎



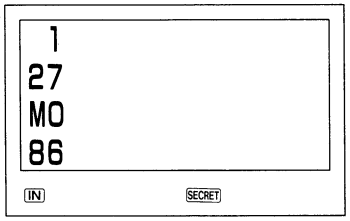
Name input

03 − 347 −
4837 ☎



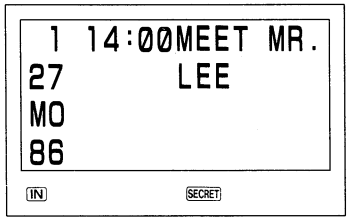
Number input

CLR 1986 DATE 1
DATE 27 DATE ⏲



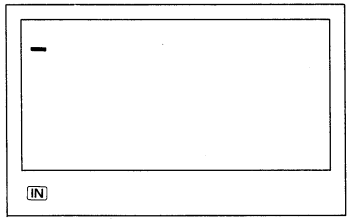
Date specification

CLR 14 : 00
MEET SPACE MR
• LEE ⏲



Schedule data input

[🔑]



Secret area cancellation

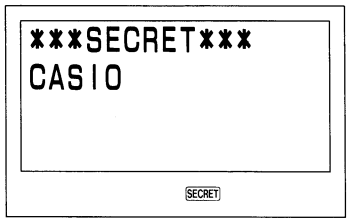
* Always be sure to press the DATA key at the end of data input to exit the input mode.
* Exiting the secret area can be performed in either in input mode or output mode.
* Data can be appended to existing secret area data in the input mode.
* A password can also be changed once recorded (see page 50).

■ Output

Secret area data can be recalled only after accessing the secret area by entering the correct password.

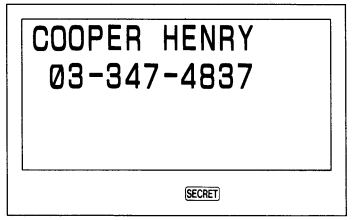
Example: Call the data stored in the secret area in the previous example. Output mode (IN not displayed)

AC CLR CASIO
🔑



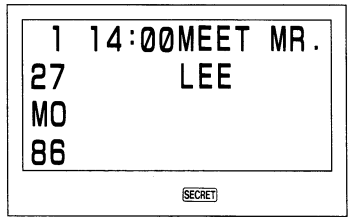
Secret area access

CLR COOPER
SPACE HENRY ☎



Recall of telephone data

CLR 1986 DATE 1
DATE 27 DATE ⏲

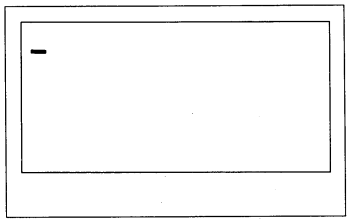


- The currently registered password can be displayed by pressing AC 🔑 while in the secret area.

* Schedule data display produces secret area data as well as non-secret area data.
* When the secret area is not accessed, secret area schedule data remains protected as shown in the following example.

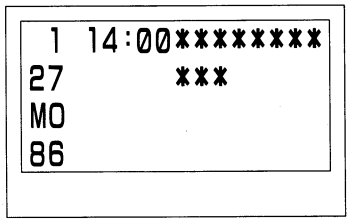
Continuing from the previous example...

🔑



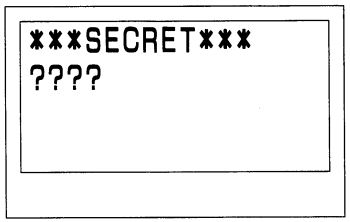
Secret area exited (to normal area)

1986 DATE 1 DATE
27 DATE ⏲



Secret area schedule data represented by *.

* Failure to enter a password or entering an incorrect password does not allow access to the secret area and results in the following display.



Press AC or CLR to clear the "????" display and attempt password entry again.

EDIT FUNCTION

This function makes it possible to correct and delete existing data, and to insert new data into existing data. Data editing is made possible by the operation [SHIFT][→] in the input mode while the data to be edited is located at the first line of the display.

■ Correction

Example: Correct the telephone number of Ray Taylor (input in the example on page 19) to 0878-62-5240.

Output mode ([IN] not displayed)

[AC][CLR]T[☎]

```
TAYLOR RAY
 092-411-2684
WHITE BRYAN
 0552-73-3111
```

Search for data item in output mode

Input mode ([IN] displayed)

[DATA][▽]

```
 092-411-2684
WHITE BRYAN
 0522-73-3111
NAME:?
[IN]
```

Enter input mode and use [▽] to bring data to be edited to first line.

[SHIFT][EDIT]

```
092-411-2684
[IN]
```

Edit mode. Only first line displayed with cursor at beginning of line.

[CLR]0878[−]62
[−]5240

```
0878-62-5240_
[IN]
```

Correction data input

[☎]

```
TAYLOR RAY
 0878-62-5240
WHITE BRYAN
 0552-73-3111
[IN]
```

Editing complete

* Always be sure to press the [DATA] key to exit the input mode after data correction.

Example: Change the 16:00 "SALES MEETING" to "SECTION MEETING" for May 20 in the example on page 39.

Output mode ([IN] not displayed)

[AC][CLR]1986[DATE]
5[DATE]20[DATE][⊙]

```
 5 10:30MEET MR.
20      CASEY
TU 14:00PRODUCT
86      MEETING
```

Date search in output mode

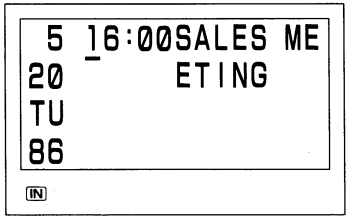
Input mode ([IN] displayed)

[DATA][▽][▽]

```
 5 16:00SALES ME
20      ETING
TU 19:00PARTY
86
[IN]
```

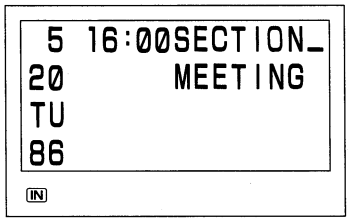
Enter input mode and use [▽] to bring data to be edited to first line.

[SHIFT] [EDIT]



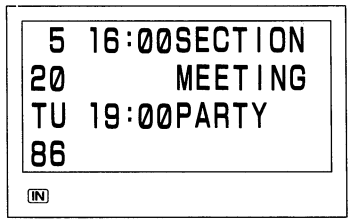
Edit mode

[→] [→] [→] [→] [→]
[SHIFT] [INS] [SHIFT] [INS] SE
CT I ON



Correction data input

[⊙]

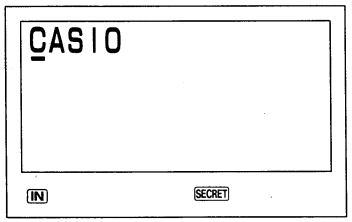


Editing complete

- The NAME/NUMBER messages in the TEL function as well as the MEMO message in the memo function can also be changed to any message desired.
- A registered password can be changed by accessing the secret area to display the password.

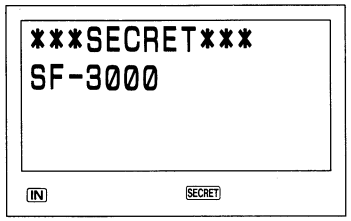
Input mode ([IN] displayed)

([DATA]) [AC] [CLR] CAS
I O [🔑] [SHIFT] [EDIT]



Edit mode

SF⊟3000
[🔑]



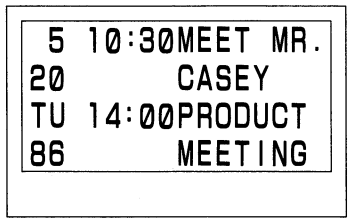
The operation shown here changes the registered password from "CASIO" to "SF-3000".

■ Deletion

Data can be deleted by bringing the data to the top line of the display and then performing the operation [SHIFT] [→] [CLR] [▲] ([▲] / [⊙]) in the input mode.

Example: Delete "MEET MR.CASEY" for May 20 in the example on page 39.
Output mode ([IN] not displayed)

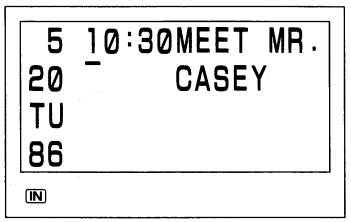
[AC] [CLR] 1 9 8 6 [DATE]
5 [DATE] 2 0 [DATE] [⊙]



Date search

Input mode ([IN] displayed)

[DATA] [SHIFT] [EDIT]



Edit mode

[CLR] [⊙]

```
 5 14:00PRODUCT
20       MEETING
TU       (ROOM 54
86       5)
```

[IN]

Remaining data items move up when data item is deleted

* Always be sure to press the [DATA] key to exit the input mode after data deletion.
* Deleting a name from the telephone are causes the corresponding telephone number also to be automatically deleted. Deleting the number does not cause the name to be deleted.
* Deleting characters within data is performed using the operation [DEL] . Insertion is performed by [SHIFT] [INS] .

OTHER FUNCTIONS

■ Capacity display

The current number of character spaces used in memory as well as the remaining number of character spaces can be displayed. This operation can be performed in either the input mode or the output mode.

[SHIFT] [CAPA]

```
CAPACITY
  LEFT     784
  USED    1264
```

→ Remaining
→ Already used

* The total of the two values will equal 2,048 in the standard configuration without an optional RAM pack loaded.
* The capacity display values following the All Reset operation are shown on page 57. The display will show a value of 551 for USED even if no user data has been input. This indicates memory area used for system operations (i.e. messages), and is the minimum value. The number of characters actually input can be determined by subtracting 551 from the value shown for USED.

■ Auto display

Telephone, memo and schedule data can be scrolled automatically for viewing with this function in both the input mode and output mode.

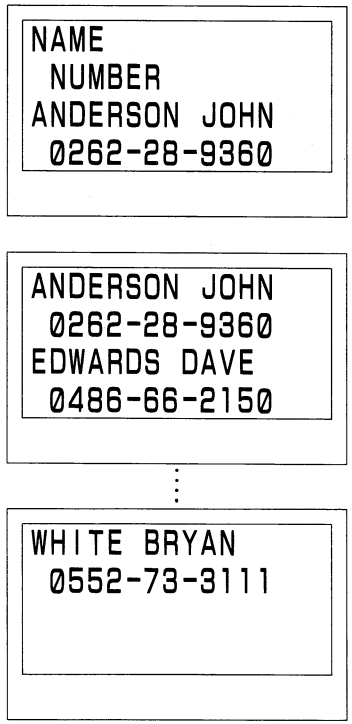
* Telephone and memo data are displayed in order from the beginning, while schedule data is displayed from a specified date.

Example: Use auto display to show the telephone data list input in the example on page 19.

[AC] [☎]

```
NAME
 NUMBER
ANDERSON JOHN
 0262-28-9360
```

[SHIFT] [DISP]



* The speed of the display can be controlled by pressing a numeric key ([1] ~ [9])before [SHIFT] [DISP]. The corresponding display speeds are shown in the following table (all values approximate).

Numeric key	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Speed (sec)	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9

Each value represents the approximate amount of time that a data item remains on the display.
Omitting the value, inputting 0, or inputting an alphabetic character results in the display speed assigned to 6. Inputting a multiple-digit value results in the speed being set according to the most significant digit. (i.e. Input of 123 is the same as inputting 1.)

* Auto display can be suspended at any point by pressing the [DISP] key. Subsequently pressing [SHIFT] [DISP] resumes auto display from the point at which it was suspended.

MARKER AND RESET OPERATION

◆ MARKER

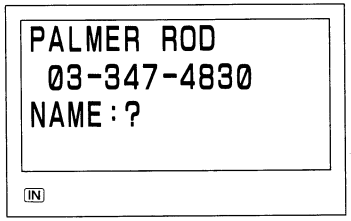
Markers (●) can be assigned to telephone, memo and schedule data. Marked data is retained even when the One-month Reset operation or the Specific Reset operation is performed (see page 57). A full-month calendar can also be marked as the first display when the [▣] key is pressed (see page 34).

■ Marker set (Individual data item marker)

① Press [DATA] to specify the input mode. The indicator [IN] will appear on the display.
② Press [MARK] immediately after data are input using [☎], [⌂], or [⊙].

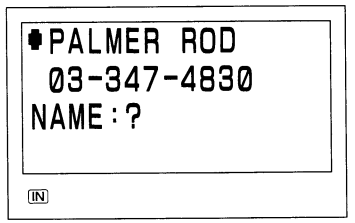
Example: Input and mark the telephone data item "PALMER ROD 03-347-4830".
Input mode ([IN] displayed).

[DATA] [AC] [CLR] PALM
ER [SPACE] ROD [☎]
03 [−] 347 [−]
4830 [☎]



Data input

[MARK]



Pressing [MARK] immediately after data input affixes marker (●) in front of data item.

* Always be sure to press the [DATA] key at the end of data input to exit the input mode.

• Markers can also be assigned to data previously stored.

Example: Add a marker to the data "1 POUND = 1.4 DOLLAR" in the example on page 26.

Output mode (IN not displayed)

AC ▲ ▲

```
1POUND=1.4DOLLAR
NEW YORK→LONDON
AIRLINE SCHEDULE
10:00 25 45
```

Search for data in output mode.

Input mode (IN displayed)

DATA SHIFT EDIT ▲

```
1POUND=1.4DOLLAR
NEW YORK→LONDON
AIRLINE SCHEDULE
10:00 25 45
IN
```

Edit mode

MARK

```
●1POUND=1.4DOLLA
R
NEW YORK→LONDON
AIRLINE SCHEDULE
IN
```

Data marked

* Editing marked data causes the marker to be deleted. Replace the marker (if required) after editing is complete.

◆ RESET OPERATION

Three types of operations are available to delete all stored data, or to delete all data excluding those specifically marked.

1 One-month Reset
2 Specific Reset
3 All Reset

1 One-month Reset

This operation is used to clear only specific one-month data excluding marked data (see page 55). Switch the power of the unit ON, recall the full-month calendar including the data to be deleted, and press SHIFT (confirm that S is displayed). Then press the reset button (• RESET) located on the back of the unit with a thin, pointed object.

2 Specific Reset

This operation is used to clear all data excluding marked data (see page 55), and the password (see page 43). Switch the power of the unit ON, press AC SHIFT , and confirm that S is displayed. Then press the reset button.

3 All Reset

This operation clears all data stored in memory. Switch the power of the unit ON and press the reset button. Finally, press SHIFT CAPA to ensure that one of the following three displays is shown (see page 53).

<Standard configuration>

```
CAPACITY
  LEFT  1497
  USED   551
```

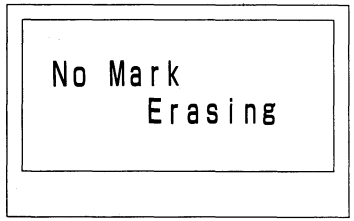
<With RP-8>

```
CAPACITY
  LEFT  9689
  USED   551
```

<With RP-16>

```
CAPACITY
  LEFT 17881
  USED   551
```

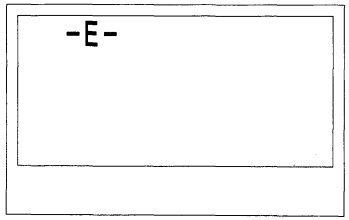
The "No Mark Erasing" display may appear for two or three minutes directly after the reset button is pressed for One-month Reset or Specific Reset. This display indicates that data deletion is in progress. ***Never switch power OFF while this display is shown. Doing so can cause changes in stored data.***



DATA INPUT ERRORS

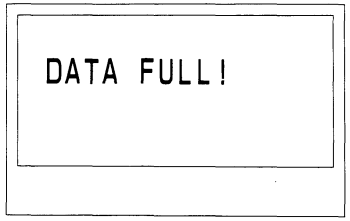
1 Year/month/date input error

Attempting to input a date which exceed the range of January 1901 ~ December 2099 in the schedule function results in the following display.



2 DATA FULL

The following display appears when the storage capacity of the unit is exceeded. Further data input becomes impossible at this time.



CALCULATION FUNCTIONS

• Calculation keys

Numeric keys, decimal point key ([0] ~ [9] , [.])

Calculation command keys, equal key ([+] , [−] , [×] , [÷] , [=])
Used for arithmetic calculations. The [=] key is pressed last to obtain result.

Percent key ([%])
Used for percent calculations.

Square root key ([√])
Used for square root calculations.

Independent memory keys
[M+] : Adds displayed value to independent memory
[M−] : Subtracts displayed value from independent memory
[MR] : Recalls and displays contents of independent memory
[MC] : Clears contents of independent memory

• Prior to beginning calculation

- When beginning calculation, press the [AC] key and verify that the display shows 0..
- Calculations have no effect upon electronic memo function contents.
- Calculation results can be stored using the memo function, and numeric values stored with the memo function can be used in calculations (see page 30).

• Corrections

- If a numerical key is erroneously pressed, press [C] immediately then press the correct numerical key and continue the calculation.
- If a calculation instruction key ([+] , [−] , [×] , [÷]) is erroneously pressed, press the correct instruction key and continue.

• Error check

If a calculation contains an excessive number of digits, "**E**" will be displayed and further calculation cannot be made (error check).

• Error occurs:

1. When the integer portion of the intermediate or final result exceeds 10 digits. In this event, the numerical value displayed along with the "**E**" is the approximate answer with the decimal point shown 10 positions to the left of the actual decimal point.
2. When the integer portion in the independent memory exceeds 10 digits. In this event, the numerical value just prior to the overflow will remain. To recall it, press [MR] after releasing the error check by pressing [C].
3. When a calculation in which a value is divided by zero is performed such as 6 [÷] 0 [=].

* In the even of an error check, press [C] to continue the calculation or press [AC] to restart.

◆ CALCULATION EXAMPLES

* When any of the 4 basic calculations are performed, a respective function command sign (+ , − , × or ÷) appears on the display. An incorrect function command is automatically cleared by pressing the correct function command key.

• Basic calculations

$(12+3)\times89\div7=190.7142857$	12 [+] 3 [×] 89 [÷] 7 [=]	190.7142857

• Constant calculations

* When a number is set as a constant, the "**K**" sign appears on the display.

$3+\underline{1.2}=4.2$	1 [.] 2 [+] [+] 3 [=]	K+ 4.2
$6+\underline{1.2}=7.2$	6 [=]	K+ 7.2
$2.3\times\underline{12}=27.6$	12 [×] [×] 2 [.] 3 [=]	K× 27.6
$4.5\times\underline{12}=54$	4 [.] 5 [=]	K× 54.
$2.5^2=6.25$	2 [.] 5 [×] [×] [=]	K× 6.25
$2.5^3=15.625$	[=]	K× 15.625
$2.5^4=39.0625$	[=]	K× 39.0625
$\frac{1}{4}=0.25$	4 [÷] [÷] 1 [=]	K÷ 0.25
$\frac{1}{4^2}=0.0625$	[=]	K÷ 0.0625
$\frac{26}{12+45}=0.45614035$	12 [+] 45 [÷] [÷] 26 [=]	K÷ 0.45614035

• Square roots

$\sqrt{7+2\sqrt{5}}\fallingdotseq3.387054169$	5 [√] [×] 2 [+] 7 [=] [√]	3.387054169

• Memory calculations

* Be sure to press the [MC] key prior to starting a memory calculation. When a number is stored in the memory, the "**M**" sign appears on the display.

$53+6=59$	[MC] 53 [+] 6 [M+]	M 59.
$23-8=15$	23 [−] 8 [M+]	M 15.
$56\times2=112$	56 [×] 2 [M+]	M 112.
$+)\ 99\div4=24.75$	99 [÷] 4 [M+]	M 24.75
210.75	[MR]	M 210.75
$\frac{85+26}{43-18}=4.44$	[MC] 43 [−] 18 [M+] 85 [+] 26 [÷] [MR] [=]	M 4.44

• Percentage calculations

12% of 1500	1500 × 12 %	180.
Percentage of 660 against 880	660 ÷ 880 %	75.
15% add-on of 2500	2500 × 15 % +	2875.
25% discount of 3500	3500 × 25 % −	2625.

Mark-up
What will the selling price and profit be when the purchasing price of an item is $480 and the profit rate to the selling price is 25%?

	480 + 25 %	640.
	Selling price:	$640
(Subsequently)	−	160.
	Profit:	$160

Increase/decrease
If you made $80 last week and $100 this week, what is the percent increase?

	100 − 80 %	25.

• Invoicing

Article	Quantity	Unit price	Discount	Amount
A	250	$56	5%	**$13,300.00**
B	380	96	8	**33,561.60**
C	420	73	7	**28,513.80**
Total				**75,375.40**
5% sales tax				**3,768.77**
Grand total				**79,144.17**

MC 250 × 56 × 5 % − M+	M 13300.
380 × 96 × 8 % − M+	M 33561.6
420 × 73 × 7 % − M+	M 28513.8
MR	M 75375.4
× 5 %	M 3768.77
+	M 79144.17

SPECIFICATIONS

Model: SF-3000

Data storage

Functions:
Telephone/memo/schedule data storage/recall, calendar display, marker, secret area, editing, capacity display, auto display

Character storage capacity:
1,497 standard, 9,689 with RP-8 RAM expansion pack, 17,881 with RP-16 RAM expansion pack

Calculation

Functions:
Arithmetic, constants for +/−/×/÷, independent memory, percentages, square roots, 20-digit approximations, other mixed calculations

Digit capacity: 10

Decimal system:
Full-floating with underflow

Error check:
"E" display and suspension of calculation operation

General

Display element:
95 × 32-dot (16-column × 4-line) LCD

Main component: C-MOS LSI

Power supply:
Main: 3 lithium batteries (CR2032C)
Back-up: 1 lithium battery (CR1220)

Power consumption: 0.02W

Battery life:
Main: Approx. 120 hours (continuous use)
Back-up: Approx. 2 years

Auto power off:
Approx. 6 minutes after last key operation

Operating temperature:
0°C ~ 40°C (32°F ~ 104°F)

Dimensions:
Unfolded: 8.6H × 126W × 134mm D ($^{3}/_{8}$"H × 5"W × 5$^{1}/_{4}$"D)
Folded: 17.2H × 126W × 67mm D ($^{5}/_{8}$"H × 5"W × 2$^{5}/_{8}$"D)

Weight: 150g (5.3oz) including batteries

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