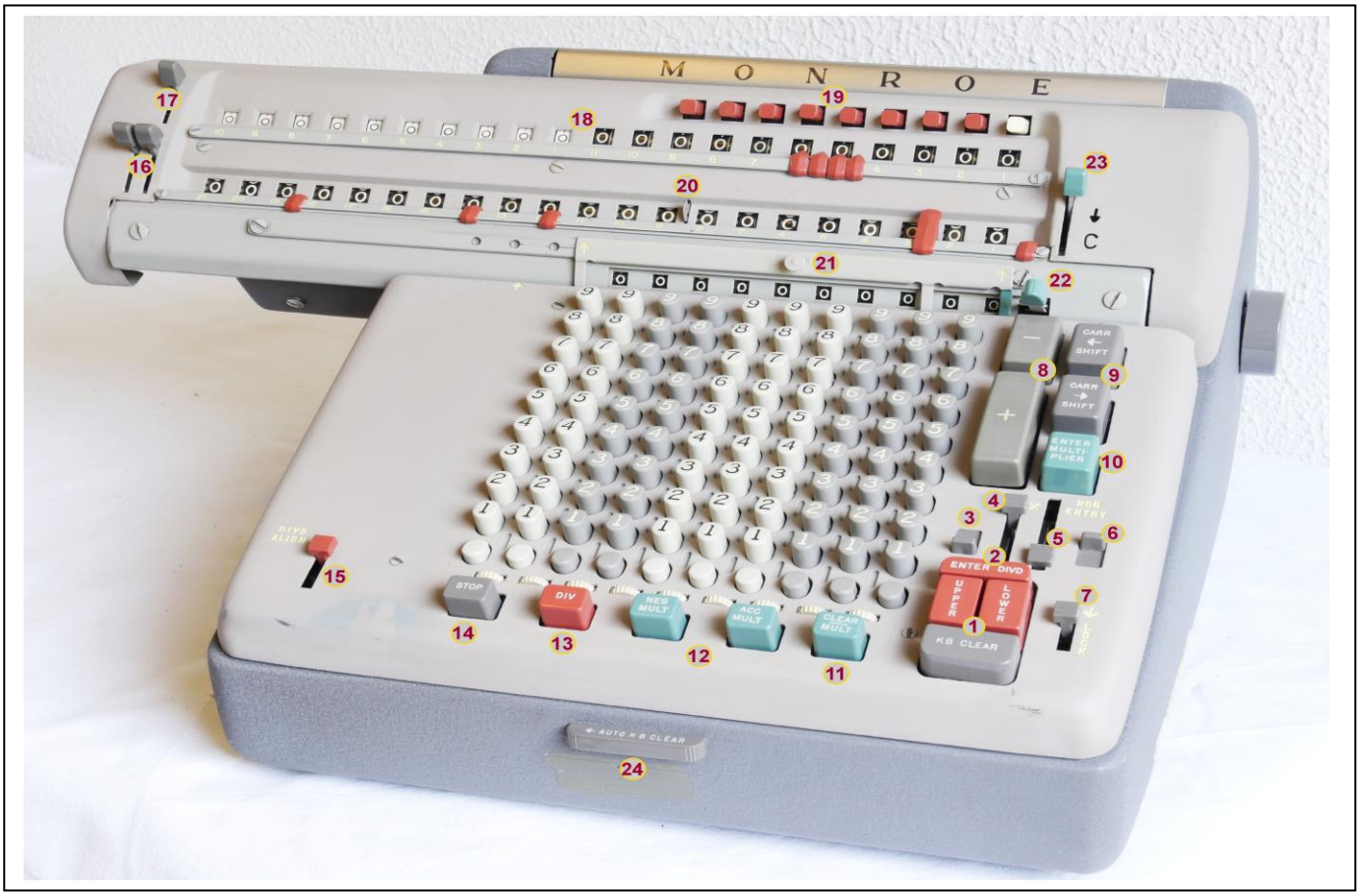

1	Clear Registers and Keyboard	13	Start the division process **(E)**
2	Clears Upper and Lower Reg., shifts the carriage to the outer left or to a tab stop and enters the Dividend in Lower Register.	14	Stop division or multiplication
3	Repeat key: prevents Keyboard clear after addition or subtraction. No effect in automatic operations. Also see 24.	15	If set upwards when pushing DIV the carriage is moved to the outer right or to a tab stop if one has been set AND resets the Upper Register. Down when dividend is already in Lower Reg.
4	Setting it to **:** reverses Right Counter operation. Remark: Counter operation is automatic when dividing or multiplying. **(F)**	16	Down to disable Lower Register reset: Left switch 21 to 10; right switch 9 to 1.
5	In Upper position the Right Counter is disabled. **(G)**	17	Down to disable reset of Upper-Right Register
6	In Down position the keyboard is not cleared after ENTER MULTIPLIER (for squaring)	18	Upper Register (Counter) in two parts: Left 21 to 10, right 9 to 1. Left part: Pos. in black, Neg. in red. The left part has no carry mechanism.
7	In Lock position the right counter acts as set by switch 4 for all operations including Division and Multiplication.	19	The carriage will stop at a tab coming from any direction. A tab will determine the nr of digits in division.
8	Add/subtract the contents of the keyboard the Lower Register.	20	The ½ cent control: Add 5 while pressed or to reset subtract 5 while pressed.
9	Move the carriage stepwise	21	Set the range of digits to be transferred
10	Move carriage to the left + Adds Keyboard contents to the Multiplier Register (there is no carry mechanism) **(A)**	22	To perform a transfer shift this lever to the left until it stops **(B)**. Then press Clear/Mult. Digits between the white arrows are copied from the Lower Register to the Multiplication Register.
11	Clears Upper and Lower Register, then starts multiplication. Clears the Multiplication Register when done. **(C)(D)**	23	To facilitate multiplication with a constant: When pushed down after ENTER MULTIPLIER the Multiplication Register is not cleared.
12	Starts multiplication and adds/subtracts result in Result Register. Clears the Multiplication Register when done. **(C)**	24	When pushed to the right the keyboard is not cleared after multiplication or division.

Notes:

- **A.** To support square calculation:
  If ENTER MULTIPLIER is pressed until the operation finishes, the keyboard is not cleared.
  Switch 6 has the same effect. When set, you don't need to keep the ENTER MULTIPLIER pressed.
- **B.** For a transfer the carriage may be in any position except for the extreme left.
- **C.** Multiplication requires that the carriage is in the extreme left position.
- **D.** If CLEAR/MULT is pushed in any but the extreme left position, the Upper and Lower Register are cleared and the carriage is moved to the extreme left or to a tab-stop if one was set.
- **E.** If DIV is pressed while DIVD-ALIGN (15) is in upward position (active)
  a. first the Upper Register is cleared and
  b. next the carriage is shifted to the outer left or to a tab stop.
- **F.** Switch 7 locks the Counter (Upper register) for all operations.
- **G.** The Left Counter is not affected.
  With switch 5 in upper position it is possible to add up results of several multiplications in the right counter using a divide-by-one to transfer each multiplication result. Switch 17 must be pulled down to prevent a reset during multiplication.
  The advantage over using ADD-MULT is that each individual multiplication result is visible in the lower register for writing down while the right counter shows the total of all multiplications.

Example of usage of the white upper dials:
Suppose you have two figures A and B and you want to know how much the increase or decrease is of B in comparison with A.

- *Lock the Change Lever in X-position*
- *Enter B with EnterDIVD*
- *Enter A and start the division with DIV*
- *Now:*
  - *If the left white dials are preceded with a red '1', there is an increase and the answer is in the red dials after the '1' (1 is subtracted from the displayed result).*
  - *If not, the answer is a decrease and read in the right upper dials ignoring the preceding '9's.*
  (Note that (B-A)/A = B/A – 1)

E.g.:
If A=11 and B=6, the answer is read in the right upper dials: a decrease of 45.45 %.
If A=6 and B=11, the answer is read in the left upper dials: an increase of 83.33 %.