



1	Upward: Locks upper register	13	Tabulator to determine nr of digits in division
2	Upward: Locks lower register	14	Prevents automatic clearance of the multiplier reg
3	Upward: Locks left part of upper register	15	Down: The multiplier does not enter into the lower register
4	Clears the keyboard	16	Up (blue): Normal counting in lower register Centre (white): Always adds to the counter Down (red): Reverses counter operation (square root calculation with Toepler's method)
5	Clears the upper and lower register if not locked	17	Clears the multiplier register
6	Down: Locks the keyboard	18	Resets the upper register, then starts a multiplication
7	Up: Division emergency stop Down: Stop when current subtraction is finished	19	Start a multiplication adding to or subtracting from the current lower register contents
8	Up: prevents automatic keyboard clearance	20	Perform a number of multiplications. After each multiplication a range of digits can be added or subtracted in the lower register. Pushed both adds, pushed left only subtracts. Thus the counter is used as a totalizer during multiplication.
9	Add and Subtract keys	21	Enables shifting key 22
10	Carriage stepwise movement	22	Relates to NegPos Transfer. Set it to copy digits 2 up to 10 from upper to lower reg. Digit 1 cannot be copied. The left part of the register must be 0 !
11	Enter divisor for division	23	Back Transfer of the upper register contents to the keyboard. Use a tab stop to determine the start position. If no tab stop is set the left part of the upper register is transferred. Also see (24)
12	Start dividing, positive if pushed both	24	Fraction lock-out. Digits to the right of the lock-out slide will not be transferred during Back Transfer.