



1	Upward: Locks upper register	13	Tabulator to determine the 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. Set when using the counter as a totalizer (see 20)
4	Clears the keyboard <i>Remark: The white buttons below the digit keys can be pulled up to prevent clearance of individual columns.</i>	16	Up (blue): Normal counting in lower register Centre (white): Always adds to the counter Down (red): Reverses counter operation, used for square root calculation. (example in manual)
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: Ends division at current position	19	Start a multiplication adding to or subtracting from the current lower register contents
8	Up: prevents automatic keyboard clearance	20	The counter can be used as a totalizer during multiplication. After each multiplication a range of digits can be added or subtracted in the lower register. Pushed both adds, pushed left only subtracts. (See 21&22)
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 dividend for division. Use a tab stop to limit the number of digits in the answer.	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, negative if only the left key is pushed.	24	Fraction block-out. Digits to the right of this slide will not be transferred during Back Transfer.