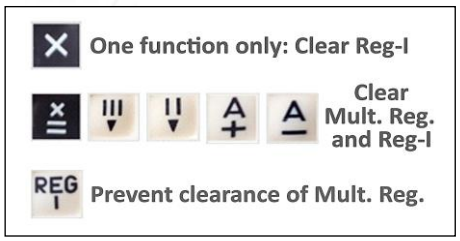

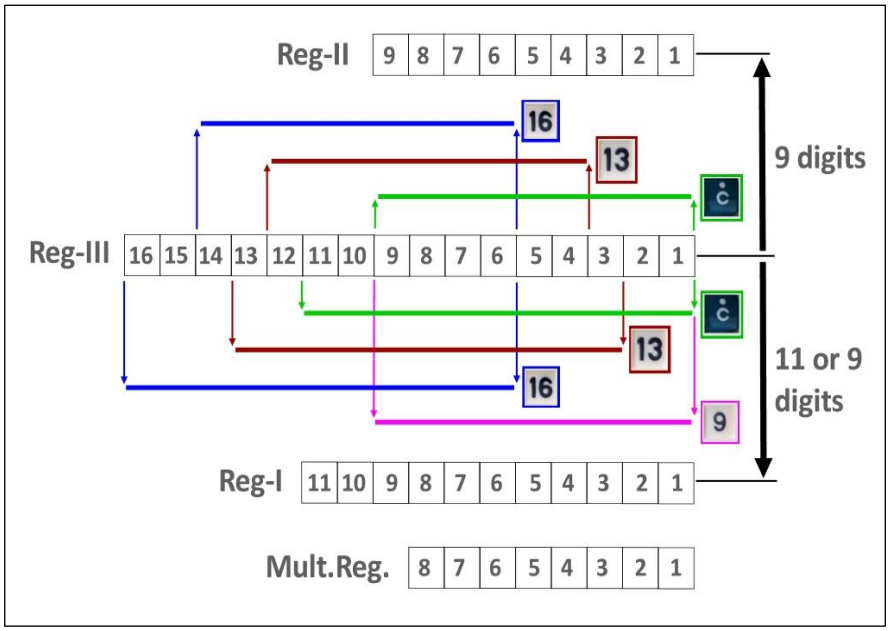

0 9	Enter digits into Reg-I as well as in the Multiplication Register		
I II III	Clear Reg-I (and Mult.Reg), II and III	C	Stop division
← →	Step Reg-I Left or Right	C III▼	Transfer digits 11 … 1 of Reg-III to Reg-1 (*)
+ −	Add/Subtract Reg-I contents to Reg-III. Clear Reg-I	16 III▼	Transfer digits 16 … 6 of Reg-III to Reg-I (*) (**)
R+ R−	Add/Subtract without clearing Reg-I	13 III▼	Transfer digits 13 … 3 of Reg-III to Reg-I (*) (**)
×	Clear Reg-I	9 III▼	Transfer digits 9 … 1 of Reg-III to Reg-I (*) (**)
×=	Start multiplication. Add result to Reg-III. Clear Reg-I and Mult.Reg.	II▼	Transfers Reg-II contents to Reg-I (*)
NEG ×=	The multiplication result is subtracted from Reg-III	C A+	Add digits 9 …. 1 out of Reg-III to Reg-II. (***)
:	Enter Dividend in Reg-III	16 A+	Add digits 14 …. 6 out of Reg-III to Reg-II. (***)
÷=	Start the division process The result is in Reg-II (****)	13 A+	Add digits 11 …. 3 out of Reg-III to Reg-II. (***)
REG I	×=; A+; A−; III▼; II▼ (*) If REG-I down the Mult. Reg. is not cleared. (***)	9 A+	Addition is blocked
REG II	If down Reg-II will count all add and subtract operations	A−	Subtracts Reg-III contents from Reg-II For details, see A+

(*) When Reg-I contains a number, multiplication is automatically started.

(**) Keys 16,13 and 9 facilitate optimal handling of the limited size of Reg-II and of the multiplication register during consecutive multiplications. The user manual contains examples.

(***) Use Reg-I key for multiplications with a constant and adding the results in Reg-II using A+ and A-. For e.g. a 3d power, use the Reg-I key in combination with the IIIv.

(****) If the NEG key is down, the result of division is negative (In my machine not the reciprocal as stated in the user manual).