Operation Precisa 366-12

Operation in short:

(IR = Input Register, RR = Result Register, MR = Multiplication Register)

Action	Operation	Print		Reset
0 – 9	0 - 9 ➔ IR			
"C"	0 ➔ IR			IR
"+"	RR := RR+IR	\<IR\>	+	IR
"-"	RR := RR-IR	\<IR \>	-	IR
"R" + "+" or "-"	Repeats "+" or "-"			
"#"		\<IR\>		IR
"◊"		\<RR\>	◊	IR
"*"		\<RR\>	*	IR, RR
"X"	IR ➔ MR	\<IR\>	X	IR
"R"+"X"	IR ➔ MR	\<IR\>	X	
"*"+"X"	RR ➔ MR	\<RR\>	X	
"=◊"	RR := RR ± (MR x IR)	\<RR\>	◊	IR, MR
"=*"	RR := RR ± (MR x IR)	\<RR\>	*	IR, RR , MR
":◊"	RR := RR ± (RR : IR)	\<RR\>	◊	IR
":*"	RR := RR ± (RR : IR)	\<RR\>	*	IR, RR
"STOP"	stops a division			

Remarks:

1. ± : Adds/subtracts dependant on the position of the red switch next to the "X" key.
2. Any negative numbers print red including the action indicator.

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The keypad:

- Digits 0 – 9 are subsequently entered in the input register
- "C" resets the input register
- "+" adds the contents of the input register to the result register, "-" subtracts
- "#" prints the contents of input register without modifying the result register
- "◊" prints the contents of the current result register without resetting it
- "*" prints the contents of the current result register and resets it to 0
- "X" moves of the content of the input register into the multiplication register
- "=◊" multiplies the contents of the multiplication register with that of of the input register, stores and prints it and adds it to the result register
- "=*" multiplies the contents of the multiplication register with that of the input register, stores it in the result register, prints the result register and then resets it
- Key combinations:
    - "*"+"X" moves the content of the result register to the multiplication register
    - "R"+"X" copies the content of the input register to the multiplication register
- **":◊"** devides the current value in the result register by the value in the input register, prints the result and stores it to the result register
- **":*"** devides the current value in the result register by the value in the input register, stores it in the result register, prints the result register and resets it
- "STOP" stops a division (e.g. necessary when dividing by 0)

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Examples

(Note: the 366-12 prints a dot behind digit nr. 3)

ADD, SUBTRACT, REPEAT & No-Print

123.456 + 22.554 − 40.000 = 100.000

Input		Print	
	*		
123456	+	1234.56	
999999	#	9.999.99	#
8272	R +	82.72	
	R	82.72	
	◊	1400.00	◊
40000	-	400.00	-
	*	1000.00	*

CALCULATE SQUARE

$$12^2 = 144$$

Input		Print	
	*		
12	R X	12	X
	=*	12	=
		1.44	*

DIVIDE

55.000 : 2 : 25 = 1100

Input		Print	
	*		
55000	+	550.00	
		550.00	◊
2	:◊	2	:
		(remainder=0)	*_
		275.00	=◊
		275.00	◊
25	:*	25	:
		(remainder=0)	*_
		11.00	=*

MULTIPLY

25 x 30 x 2 = 1500

Input		Print	
	*		
25	X	25	x
30	=◊	30	=
	◊	7.50	◊
	* X	7.50	x
2	=*	2.00	=
		15.00	*

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ADD & MULTIPLY

(1.111 + 2.222) x 10 = 3.330

Input		Print	
	*		
1111	+	11.11	
2222	+	22.22	
	◊	33.33	◊
	* X	33.33	x
10	=*	10	=
		333.30	*

DIVIDE & MULTIPLY

55.000 : 2 x 25 =   687.500

Input		Print	
	*		
55000	+	550.00	
		550.00	◊
2	:◊	2	:
		(remainder=0)	*_
		275.00	=◊
	* X	275.00	x
25	=*	25	=
		6.875.00	*

Division after multiplication is also possible.

SUBTRACT after MULTIPLICATION

(2200 x 40) – (200 x 40) = 80.000

Input		Print	
	*		
2200	X	22.00	X
40	=◊	40	=
		880.00	◊
200	X	200	*
40	=*	40	=
		800.00	*

PERCENTAGE SUBTRACTION

21,40 – 36,4% =

Input		Print	
	*		
2140	R X	21.40	x
000	+ C	21.400.00	
364	=*	3.64	=
		13.610.40	*