

Specification

Display: 8 digits and sign digit

Functions: Addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, memory calculation, constant calculation, percentage calculation, square root calculation, Add-on / discount calculation, power calculation, mixed chain calculation, exchange calculation, etc.

Decimal point: Fully floppy with decimal under flow system.

Credit balance: Actual figure with sign

Operating temperature: 32°F ~ 104°F (0°C ~ 40°C)

Power consumption: AC adaptor approx. 2.0w charger approx. 3.0w Ni-Cd or dry battery approx. 0.5w

Power source

AC—Use exclusive AC adaptor Input 50/60 Hz, 100V/117V/220V/240V. Output 6V 100mA.

—Use exclusive Charger Input 50/60Hz, 100V/117V/220V/240V, Output 7.5V 150mA.

DC—Dry battery AA size 1.5V X4=6V

Overflow: Indicated on the sign digit

Calculation capacity:

Entry 8 digits

8 digits ± 8 digits ≤ 8 digits

8 digits × 8 digits ≤ 8 digits

memory calculation=8 digits

Square root √8 digits ≤8 digits.

Battery life:

manganese battery approx. 8hours alkaline

battery approx. 13hours. Ni-Cd battery approx. 7hours

Charging time:

approx. 4.5hours with charging only

approx. 10hours while operating calculation.

COMBINATION TABLE OF POWER SOURCE

This machine is designed with a two-pin socket for Ni-Cd or dry batteries. Therefore, it is important to use the unit according to the following table:

X—Cannot be used AC Adaptor; DOBV 100mA
O—Can be used Charger; DC7.5V 150mA

Unit	Ext	Charger	AC Adaptor	No Ext Power
Ni-Cd battery	O	X	X	O
Manganese battery	X	X	X	O
Alkaline battery	X	X	O	O
No battery	X	O	X	X

Caution: 1. Never use the charger or AC adaptor whilst dry batteries are in use. Unless you remove the batteries under these conditions, considerable damage can be caused to the circuitry.

2. The charging unit must never be connected unless the unit is fitted with Ni-Cd batteries, otherwise damage may result.

Because we continually strive to improve our products we may change specifications without prior notice.

Printed in Japan



OWNERS REFERENCE MANUAL

PRINTRONIC SR66M

Battery replacement

Before replacing batteries, first turn switch to "OFF" position and, if using the AC mains adaptor or charger, disconnect them from the calculator. Slide the lid off the battery compartment in the direction indicated by the arrow and remove the exhausted batteries. When inserting the new batteries, ensure you observe the correct polarity as indicated. Inserting the batteries the wrong way could result in damage.

AC adaptor & charger (optional)

Use only a recommended AC mains adaptor & charger. Using other adaptors or charger, which might have incorrect outputs, could damage your calculator. When using the AC adaptor there is need to remove the batteries.

When using charger there is no need to remove Ni-Cd batteries.

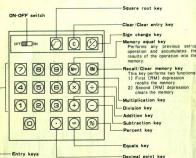
These are automatically disconnected when the adaptor plug is inserted.

Care of the calculator

In the event of damage, do not attempt to repair this instrument. Return it for attention by our trained service engineers. Avoid placing the calculator where there is a high temperature or high level of humidity. Do not use petroleum based cleaners.

Always switch to the "OFF" position after use, for some time.

Control switch and operating keys



Sign digit

L Overflow sign
E Overflow of Minus
Square root of Minus
— Minus sign

Calculation examples

1. Addition and Subtraction

example
 $-12 + 124 + 3 - 10 + (-5)$
 $= 100$

operation	display
\square 12	12
\square 124	112
\square 3	115
\square 10	105
\square 5	100
\square 100	100

2. Mixed Calculation

example
 $(-25) \times 40 + 100 = -100$

\square 25	25
\square 40	1000
\square 100	900
\square 9	100

example (mixed multiplication & division)

$(12.3 \times 456) \div (-7.89)$
 5.196
 $\times \frac{1}{2} = -2.598$

\square 12.3	12.3
\square 456	5628
\square 7.89	718.8
\square 1	44253.432
\square 196	8816.8267
\square 2	4288.4133

3. Constant Calculation

(multiplication with constant multiplier)

example

$12 \times 2 = 24$ (a1)	\square 12	12
$12 \times 3 = 36$ (a2)	\square 24	24
$12 \times 5 = 60$ (a3)	\square 36	36
	\square 60	60

(division with constant divisor)

example
 $3 \div 12 = 0.25$ (a1)
 $6 \div 12 = 0.5$ (a2)
 $45 \div 12 = 3.75$ (a3)

operation	display
\square 3	3
\square 12	0.25 (a1)
\square 6	0.5 (a2)
\square 45	3.75 (a3)

4. Power Calculation

example

$2^4 = 4$

\square 2	2
\square 4	4

\square 10	10
\square 3	16
\square 100	256
\square 4056	4056

$(10 + 6)^4 = 4096$

5. Percentage calculation

example

3% of 123 = 3.69 (a1)
 123 plus 3% = 126.69 (a2)

\square 123	123
\square 3	3
\square 3	3.69 (a1)
\square 126.69	126.69 (a2)

\square 123	123
\square 5	5
\square 6.15	6.15
\square 116.85	116.85

123 less 5% discount

6. Reverse calculation

example

$3 \div (2 \times 3 \times 4) = 0.125$

operation	display
\square 3	3
\square 2	2
\square 3	6
\square 4	24
\square 24	24
\square 3	8
\square 125	0.125

7. Memory Calculation

example-1

$1200 \div 10 + (3 + 8)$
 $+ (45.678 \times 0.01)$
 $+ (9 - 14) = 123.45678$

\square 1200	1200
\square 10	120
\square 3	3
\square 8	8
\square 45.678	45.678
\square 0.01	4.5678
\square 9	9
\square 14	5
\square 123.45678	123.45678

example-2

$123 - (3 \times 5) = 108$

\square 123	123
\square 3	3
\square 5	15
\square 15	15
\square 108	108

8. Square root

example

$\sqrt{2.4494897}$

\square 2	2
\square 4	4
\square 2.4494897	2.4494897