ELECTRONIC CALCULATOR
CASIO pocket-mini
OPERATOR'S INSTRUCTION MANUAL

(CP-801B)
INTRODUCTION

Dear customer,
Congratulations on your purchase of this fully pocketable, personal electronic calculator.
Although extremely compact, it carries all the capabilities you could require for daily calculation needs .... broad 8 digit capacity, percentages for mark-ups/discounts, one-touch square root function, automatic constants in four functions, floating decimal with underflow and true credit balance.
To utilize the full features of this calculator, no special training is required but we suggest you take a few minutes with this instruction manual to become familiar.

1. KEYBOARD

POWER SWITCH:
Move the switch forward to start a calculation.

READ-OUT [ ]:
Shows each entry and result through an 8-digit Multi-Digitron tube panel. Suppresses unnecessary 0's (zeros).

NUMERAL/DECIMAL POINT KEY [0 ~ 9], [.]:
Enters numerals. For decimal places use the [.] key in its logical sequence.

FUNCTION COMMAND/RESULT KEY [ +, −, ×, ÷ ]:
Press the numeral and function command keys in the same logical sequence as the formula and the [ ] key obtains the answer.
A full floating decimal and underflow system work in all calculations to protect significant digits.

PERCENT KEY [ ]:
Performs percentage calculations, including mark-ups and discounts.

SQUARE ROOT KEY [ ]:
Extracts the square root of a displayed number.

CLEAR KEY [ ]:
Clears display for correction. To correct the function commands, depress the appropriate function key (+, −, × or ÷) successively.

ALL CLEAR KEY [ ]:
Clears the entire machine, and releases an overflow check. There is no need to depress the [ ] or [ ] key prior to starting each new calculation.

2. DISPOSABLE DRY BATTERY OPERATION

This calculator operates on dry batteries only.
With two Manganese dry batteries (AA size) it operates for approximately 13 hours continuously.
Even when battery power decreases, the display will merely darken but cause no miscalculation. When you have finished your calculation, be sure to switch off the power switch to save battery power. To change batteries, put the power switch off first. Slide open the battery cover and replace batteries.

3. BASIC OPERATIONAL EXAMPLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
<th>OPERATION</th>
<th>READ-OUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>741−258+983</td>
<td>741[−]258[+]983</td>
<td>1446.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=1446</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12×3.4×56</td>
<td>12×[×]3.4[×]56</td>
<td>2284.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>=2284.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>963×25=38.52</td>
<td>963[×]25</td>
<td>24.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>963[×]25</td>
<td>24.92</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(123+65.4−789)</td>
<td>123[+]65.4[−]789</td>
<td>−600.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>×2.5=−300.3</td>
<td>2.5[×]300.3</td>
<td>−300.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* A negative figure is displayed with minus (−) sign up to 7 digits.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7+8−9−3=17</td>
<td>7[+]8[−]9[−]3</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7[+]8[−]9[−]3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Any number entered immediately before the □ key is added or subtracted as many times as the □ key is depressed.

Note: To perform a problem commencing with a negative figure, operate □ ENTRY in sequence.

4/CHAIN OPERATION

Chain operations can be performed using up to 8 significant figures (7 significant figures when the number is negative) of an intermediate result including decimal digit(s) dropped off by underflow.

** 8 significant figures other than 0's (zeros) on the left of the figure.

Note When the function command is altered and/or an intermediate result is obtained by the □ key, subsequent calculation can be performed using the number displayed only.

5/CALCULATION WITH A CONSTANT

ENTRY □ (□, □ or □) ENTRY □

To be set as a constant.

Performing a new operation clears the previous constant and it also sets the new constant in the same manner as above.

6/PERCENTAGE CALCULATION

The □ key works with both multiplication and division. Depressing the □ or □ key after finishing percentage multiplication gives mark-up or discount.

---

Any number entered immediately before the □ key is added or subtracted as many times as the □ key is depressed.

Note: To perform a problem commencing with a negative figure, operate □ ENTRY in sequence.

4/CHAIN OPERATION

Chain operations can be performed using up to 8 significant figures (7 significant figures when the number is negative) of an intermediate result including decimal digit(s) dropped off by underflow.

** 8 significant figures other than 0's (zeros) on the left of the figure.

Note When the function command is altered and/or an intermediate result is obtained by the □ key, subsequent calculation can be performed using the number displayed only.

5/CALCULATION WITH A CONSTANT

ENTRY □ (□, □ or □) ENTRY □

To be set as a constant.

Performing a new operation clears the previous constant and it also sets the new constant in the same manner as above.

6/PERCENTAGE CALCULATION

The □ key works with both multiplication and division. Depressing the □ or □ key after finishing percentage multiplication gives mark-up or discount.

---

Any number entered immediately before the □ key is added or subtracted as many times as the □ key is depressed.

Note: To perform a problem commencing with a negative figure, operate □ ENTRY in sequence.

4/CHAIN OPERATION

Chain operations can be performed using up to 8 significant figures (7 significant figures when the number is negative) of an intermediate result including decimal digit(s) dropped off by underflow.

** 8 significant figures other than 0's (zeros) on the left of the figure.

Note When the function command is altered and/or an intermediate result is obtained by the □ key, subsequent calculation can be performed using the number displayed only.

5/CALCULATION WITH A CONSTANT

ENTRY □ (□, □ or □) ENTRY □

To be set as a constant.

Performing a new operation clears the previous constant and it also sets the new constant in the same manner as above.

6/PERCENTAGE CALCULATION

The □ key works with both multiplication and division. Depressing the □ or □ key after finishing percentage multiplication gives mark-up or discount.

---

Any number entered immediately before the □ key is added or subtracted as many times as the □ key is depressed.

Note: To perform a problem commencing with a negative figure, operate □ ENTRY in sequence.

4/CHAIN OPERATION

Chain operations can be performed using up to 8 significant figures (7 significant figures when the number is negative) of an intermediate result including decimal digit(s) dropped off by underflow.

** 8 significant figures other than 0's (zeros) on the left of the figure.

Note When the function command is altered and/or an intermediate result is obtained by the □ key, subsequent calculation can be performed using the number displayed only.

5/CALCULATION WITH A CONSTANT

ENTRY □ (□, □ or □) ENTRY □

To be set as a constant.

Performing a new operation clears the previous constant and it also sets the new constant in the same manner as above.

6/PERCENTAGE CALCULATION

The □ key works with both multiplication and division. Depressing the □ or □ key after finishing percentage multiplication gives mark-up or discount.

---

Any number entered immediately before the □ key is added or subtracted as many times as the □ key is depressed.

Note: To perform a problem commencing with a negative figure, operate □ ENTRY in sequence.

4/CHAIN OPERATION

Chain operations can be performed using up to 8 significant figures (7 significant figures when the number is negative) of an intermediate result including decimal digit(s) dropped off by underflow.

** 8 significant figures other than 0's (zeros) on the left of the figure.

Note When the function command is altered and/or an intermediate result is obtained by the □ key, subsequent calculation can be performed using the number displayed only.

5/CALCULATION WITH A CONSTANT

ENTRY □ (□, □ or □) ENTRY □

To be set as a constant.

Performing a new operation clears the previous constant and it also sets the new constant in the same manner as above.

6/PERCENTAGE CALCULATION

The □ key works with both multiplication and division. Depressing the □ or □ key after finishing percentage multiplication gives mark-up or discount.

---

Any number entered immediately before the □ key is added or subtracted as many times as the □ key is depressed.

Note: To perform a problem commencing with a negative figure, operate □ ENTRY in sequence.

4/CHAIN OPERATION

Chain operations can be performed using up to 8 significant figures (7 significant figures when the number is negative) of an intermediate result including decimal digit(s) dropped off by underflow.

** 8 significant figures other than 0's (zeros) on the left of the figure.

Note When the function command is altered and/or an intermediate result is obtained by the □ key, subsequent calculation can be performed using the number displayed only.

5/CALCULATION WITH A CONSTANT

ENTRY □ (□, □ or □) ENTRY □

To be set as a constant.

Performing a new operation clears the previous constant and it also sets the new constant in the same manner as above.

6/PERCENTAGE CALCULATION

The □ key works with both multiplication and division. Depressing the □ or □ key after finishing percentage multiplication gives mark-up or discount.
7/SQUARE ROOT CALCULATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
<th>OPERATION</th>
<th>READ-OUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>√ 2 = 1.414213</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.414213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>√ 2 x 8 = 4</td>
<td>2D8</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>√ 7 ÷ 2 ÷ 5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2.236067</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>= 3.387053</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3.387053</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* The minus (−) sign appears when a negative figure is extracted.

8/SQUARE/POWER & RECIPROCALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
<th>OPERATION</th>
<th>READ-OUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.5² = 6.25</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5³ = 15.625</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15.625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.5⁻³ = 0.0390625</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.0390625</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 + 3) x 4.5 = 0.044444</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.044444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9876</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>579.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123 + 456 = 17.056994</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17.056994</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9/OVERFLOW

Overflow takes place when an answer, whether intermediate or final, exceeds 8 digit integers (or 7 digits, when the figure is negative) in all calculations and is indicated by the “E.” sign, stopping further calculation. To release the locked registers caused by the overflow check, depress the E key.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EXAMPLE</th>
<th>OPERATION</th>
<th>READ-OUT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>123456.78 x 9876 = 1219259159.28</td>
<td>9876</td>
<td>E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(To start a new calculation.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10/SPECIFICATIONS

OPERATIONS:
Four basic functions, chain and mixed operation, constants for four functions, percentage calculation including mark-ups / discounts, square roots, squares, powers, reciprocals, true credit balance and calculation involving decimal places.

CAPACITY:
Entry/display .............. 8 digits (7 digits for negatives)
Addition/subtraction ...... 8 digits (7 digits for negatives)
Multiplication/division .... 8 digits (7 digits for negatives)
Square root ................. 7 digits

OPERATING SYSTEM:
By 3 working registers.

DECIMAL POINT:
Full floating decimal point system with foolproof underflow.

NEGATIVE NUMBER:
Indicated by minus (−) sign on the left of the figure.

OVERFLOW CHECK:
Indicated by the “E.” sign, locking the calculator.

READ-OUT:
Zero suppression, Multi Digitron tube panel.

MAIN COMPONENT:
One chip LSI

POWER CONSUMPTION:
0.2W

POWER SOURCE:
DC: Two AA size Manganese dry batteries (SUM-3) operate
about 13 hours continuously.
Two AA size Alkaline dry batteries (AM-3) operate
about 25 hours continuously.

**USABLE TEMPERATURE:** 0°C ~ 40°C (32°F ~ 104°F)

**DIMENSIONS:** 22.3 mm H x 61.5 mm W x 88 mm D
(7/8" H x 2-3/8" W x 3-7/8" D)

**WEIGHT:** 111 g. (4 oz.) including batteries.

**CARE OF YOUR NEW ELECTRONIC CALCULATOR**

The calculator is a durable, precision-made instrument which
will provide you with years of trouble-free service.
To help ensure this we recommend that the inside of the
calculator not be touched. It is also inadvisable to subject
the calculator to hard knocks, drops, and unduly strong key
pressing.

Extreme cold (below 0°C or 32°F), heat (above 40°C or
104°F) and humidity may also effect the function of the
calculator. When you do not use the calculator for a long
period, take out the batteries to prevent damage if the
batteries leak. Please make sure you switch off the power
when you finish your calculations or intend to open the cover
to change batteries.

Should the calculator need service, take the unit to the store
where purchased or to a nearby dealer.
CASIÓ ELECTRONIC CALCULATOR

WARRANTY

All Casio Electronic calculators are guaranteed to be free from defects in workmanship and material under normal use for a period of one year. During the guarantee period all repairs or defective parts not caused by accidental misuse will be made free of charge. All repairs during the guarantee period must be made by Casio or an authorized Casio dealer. The warranty shall automatically terminate. Should the machine require service during the guarantee period, please the invoice, receipt or sales slip with the unit for proof of purchase date. The warranty is extended to the original purchaser only.