

Sales and Service Centers

Commodore Business Machines, Inc.
901 California Avenue
Palo Alto, California 94304

Commodore Business Machines, (Canada) Ltd.
946 Warden Avenue
Scarborough, Ontario

CBM Business Machines Limited
Eaglescliffe Industrial Estate
Stockton on Tees
Cleveland County
T516 OPN
England

Commodore Buromaschinen GmbH
6079 Spremlingen
Robert-Bosch-Str. 12A
West Germany

Commodore Japan Ltd.
Taisei-Denshi Bldg.
8-14, Ikue 1-Chome
Asahi-Ku, Osaka 535

Commodore France S.A.
39 Rue Victor Masse
75009 Paris, France

Commodore Switzerland S.A.
Bahnhofstrasse 74,
CH-5000 AARAU, Switzerland

commodore Electronic Calculators

Models

884D

886D

and

887D



**Operating
Instructions**

Introduction

Congratulations on your purchase of your new Portable Electronic Calculator. You have selected one of the finest, precision-built figuring instruments. It is capable of performing a wide range of problem-solving applications . . . simply . . . easily . . . instantly.

A tiny, solid state chip of silicon, no bigger than this letter "M," contains the brainpower for your calculator. Engineers refer to this miracle of super miniature wizardry as, "Large Scale Integration," (LSI). It is your assurance of optimum reliability and increased durability.

Your new calculator adds, subtracts, multiplies, divides and performs a number of advanced assignments. The unit shows answers accurate to the decimal and displays credit balance results automatically.

Please review the instructions in this booklet. Work through the examples illustrated, and within a very short time you will become proficient in the many advantages offered by your new calculator.

Preliminary Instructions

+ - × ÷

The number of functions which your machine has tells you what it is able to do. For example, the Model 884D is a four function calculator. This means it can add, subtract, multiply and divide. It can also do all of these operations in one example which we will illustrate later on.

The keys, Add (+), Subtract (-), Multiply (X), and Divide (÷) each command the calculator to perform its particular function when it is pressed.

Some operating ground rules:

How your calculator thinks —

Your calculator thinks with "People Logic." Engineers refer to it as "Algebraic Logic." This simply means that your machine accepts examples in the very same sequence you would write them down on paper and that is common-sense "People Logic." For example, 123 divided by 17 should be entered as follows:

1 2 3 ÷ 1 7 =

Display Reads 7.2352941

The floating decimal

A floating decimal is one that automatically "floats" into its proper position. If, in the above example, we were dividing one hundred and twenty three dollars among seventeen people, each would have received \$7.24. Notice how we "round up" the number because cents is measured only in two places to the right of the decimal. Since the third place was a 5 we increased, or rounded up, the number immediately to its left.

The additional numbers are, of course, not meaningless. If we were dealing in precise measurements, the larger number would permit greater accuracy. Thus, your calculator serves many figuring needs.

A practical explanation of all we have been speaking about is found in the following example.

A student is asked to record winter temperatures each day for one week and determine the average daily temperature for the coming month.

The example requires

1. Add temperature for 7 days
2. Multiply total by 4 (4 weeks)
3. Divide by 28 (days) for the projected daily average temperature.

His readings are: Monday 40°, Tuesday 22°, Wednesday 31°, Thursday 18°, Friday -6°, Saturday -2°, Sunday 16°.

To handle this problem on your calculator

	Press		Read
a.	40		40.
b.	+		40.
c.	22		22.
d.	+	(Note: Subtotal displayed)	62.
e.	31		31.
f.	+		93.
g.	18		18.
h.	-		111.
i.	6		- 6.
j.	-		105.
k.	2		- 2.
l.	+		103.
m.	16		16.
n.	X	(Read subtotal and prepare machine for multiplication)	119.
o.	4		4.
p.	÷	(Read subtotal and prepare machine for division)	476.
q.	28		28.
r.	=		17.

Therefore, the average daily temperature during the projected 4 week period will be 17°.

Clearing and Erasing

The "C" key on your machine is the CLEAR KEY and serves two important functions. If pressed twice, it clears the entire machine to prepare it for a new example.

If, during an example, you have entered an incorrect number, you may "erase" that entry by pressing the "C" key once immediately after the error is made. This enables you to insert the correct number without beginning all over again.

To clear an incorrect entry

Example: $48 + 12$ is your calculation

- A. You have already entered 48
Display is: **48.**
- B. You now touch the + key.
Display will be: **48.**
- C. Then you enter 13 by mistake.
The display is: **13.**
A mistake!
- D. To clear 13, touch the C key.
Display will be: **0.**

Note: Use C during, or immediately after entry of a number.

- E. Then enter '12'.
Display will be: **12.**

- F. Finally, touch the =K key for answer
Display will be: **60.**

The Equal Key

The result key (=) is pressed at the conclusion of an example to reveal the final result. The = key is a double function key since it also stores an automatic constant. This is especially useful during certain multiplication and division examples. However, it is important to note that if after you have computed a result by pressing the = key once, care should be taken not to inadvertently touch the = key a second time as your answer will be changed.

Overflow Interpretation

The overflow indicator "E" will appear when the Display capacity of the calculator is exceeded.

The overflow is cleared by dividing by 10 enough times to bring the decimal point into the Display. Calculations may now continue noting the result must be multiplied by 10^N , where N is the number of times you divided to recapture the decimal. Maximum capacity is 10^{48} .

Calculations

Addition

Example: $16.39 + 9.83 = 26.22$

Press	Read
a. CC (Press Clear Key Twice)	0.
b. 16.39 +	16.39
c. 9.83	9.83
d. =	26.22

Subtraction

Example: $12.81 - 3.6 = 9.21$

Press	Read
a. CC	0.
b. 12.81 -	12.81
c. 3.6	-3.6
d. =	9.21

The constant feature of your calculator is automatic and especially useful.

Constant Multiplication

Example: $22 \times 22 = 484$,
 $22 \times 7 = 154$,
 $22 \times 34 = 748$

Press	Read
a. CC	0.
b. 22 X	22.
c. =	484.
d. 7	7.
e. =	154.
f. 34	34.
g. =	748.

Constant Division

Example: $-8 \div 3 \div 3 = -0.8888888$

Press	Read
a. CC	0.
b. - 8	-8.
c. ÷	-8.
d. 3	3.
e. =	-2.6666666
f. =	-0.8888888

Errata Sheet 886D and 887D

Please delete all references "MC" key which appear in your instruction manual. Memory clear is accomplished by pressing the MT key twice.

Correct the misprint beneath the Exchange Register explanation on page 13, which reads A - B EX (machine will now perform B - A). This should read A - B EX (machine will now perform -B + A).

Printed in U.S.A.
