INSTRUCTION MANUAL

MODEL: 888
SLIDE RULE CALCULATOR
WITH MEMORY AND PERCENT

DISTRIBUTED BY KORVETTES PRODUCTS INC.,
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10001 MADE IN TAIWAN
TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION ........................................... 2
NAME OF PARTS ......................................... 3
KEYBOARD AND DISPLAY .............................. 4
CALCULATION EXAMPLES ............................... 5
  ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION ....................... 5
  MULTIPLICATION AND DIVISION ..................... 5
  PERCENTAGE OPERATION ............................. 6
  MEMORY CALCULATION ............................... 7
POWER .................................................. 8
  BATTERY OPERATION ................................ 8
  INSTALLING BATTERIES ............................. 8
  BATTERY CHARGING ................................ 8
AC OPERATION ......................................... 9
CAUTION ................................................ 9
SPECIAL FEATURES ..................................... 10
SPECIFICATIONS ..................................... 10

INTRODUCTION
Your Slide Rule Calculator XAM-888 is the result of the latest MOS/LSI technology; it was designed specifically for the student and/or businessman who needs to know the square root of a number, the reciprocal of a number, or the result of a number raised to a power, all at the touch of a key.

Additionally, the calculator will perform percentage discounts and mark ups and store these or other numbers in its memory at the simple touch of a key. These, plus other everyday calculations which involve interest, discount, etc. or any other arithmetic problem can be solved easily, quickly and with total accuracy. For special applications consult the instruction book. Never expose the calculator to extreme heat or cold for extended periods of time. With reasonable care of your XAM-888, it will give you long and dependable service.

Thank you for your purchase.
KEYBOARD AND DISPLAY

Power Switch: Turn calculator on or off

1. used for entering numbers
2. used for decimal point

3. used in addition and perform the operation specified by the previous enabled mode

4. used for subtraction and perform the operation specified by the previous enabled mode

5. used for multiplication and perform the operation specified by the previous enabled mode

6. used for division and perform the operation specified by the previous enabled mode

7. perform the operation specified by the previous enabled mode

8. perform the percentage calculation

9. Depression of the key will cause the previously displayed number to be squared

10. Depression of the key will perform the square root of the previously displayed number

11. Depression of the key will perform the inverse operation of previously display number

A. during number entry, depression of the key clears the input register and readies the calculator for a new number entry

B. during error condition, reset the error condition

C. if key is depressed, the memory register is cleared

D. in all other case, clear all calculation except the memory

E. A. exchange the entry and Y registers

B. if and are depressed, the entry and memory registers are exchange

M. add the contents of display to the memory

M. subtract the contents of the display from the memory

M. recall the contents of the memory to the entry register

M. clear the memory

M. exchange the entry and memory registers
### Calculation Examples

#### Addition and Subtraction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2 - 3 + 4 + 4 = 7)</td>
<td>0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(4 + 5 = 0.8)</td>
<td>0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5 + 4 = 1.25)</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Multiplication and Division

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(3 \times 3 = 9)</td>
<td>0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3 \times 4 = 12)</td>
<td>3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>12.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(2^{3} \times 3 = 1.5)</td>
<td>0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2 \times 3 = 0.5)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3 \times 0.5)</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Percentage Operation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(6 \times 30% = 0.18)</td>
<td>0.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>((\frac{4}{3}) \times 100% = 125%)</td>
<td>0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(325 + (325 \times 8%) = 351)</td>
<td>325.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(8 \div 4 = 2)</td>
<td>0.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6 \div 4 = 1.5)</td>
<td>2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(325 + (325 \times 8%) = 351)</td>
<td>351.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MEMORY CALCULATION

\( \sqrt{3^2 + 4^2} = 5 \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S²</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x²</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x²</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>÷</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x²</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( (4 + 2) \times 3 = 18 \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x²</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>÷</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( 5 \times 2^3 = 15 \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x³</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x²</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>÷</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\( \frac{(4 + 5)^2}{3} = 27 \)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operation</th>
<th>Read</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x²</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>÷</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>x²</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### POWER

#### BATTERY OPERATION

Your XAM-888 calculator operates on 3 pcs. of UM-3 throw-away or rechargeable batteries.

#### INSTALLING BATTERIES

At rear of cabinet, press down (on arrow) while sliding compartment cover downward to expose battery compartment. Place all batteries as shown in picture diagram inside compartment and slide cover upward until it locks securely in place.

#### BATTERY CHARGING

This unit is rechargeable when using nickel cadmium batteries (optional equipment).

Charging procedure:

- Insert 3 pcs. of nickel cadmium batteries to replace the regular batteries into the batteries compartment.
- Insert the plug at one end of the cord of AC adaptor into the AC adaptor jack located on the top side of this unit.
- Insert the other plug of the AC adaptor into the house current outlet.
- Take 10 to 15 hours to charge the batteries, but do not charge longer than 15 hours.
AC OPERATION

Your XAM-888 Calculator is equipped to operate on AC house current as well as on battery power. To use this calculator on AC (electric) power you must attach an A.C. adaptor of output DC 6 Volts 100-300ma. (optional equipment) to the receptacle (jack) at rear of the unit with proper adaptor plug. The battery is automatically disconnected when the AC adaptor is in use. Since electric current varies in different countries you must be certain to secure the proper adaptor and plug for the area in which the calculator will be used. The type and polarity of adaptor plug for the XAM-888 is as below.

CAUTION

It is important that you turn the power off when your calculator is not in use in order to conserve battery life. When your calculator does not receive adequate power because the battery is low, it will not operate properly. Usually inadequate power will first affect the display. Typical indicators of low power are all digits not display, incorrect entries or results, and the overload symbol appearing unnecessarily. If these or similar indications occur, please replace the battery.

SPECIAL FEATURES

- 6 digits with one memory
- Four function, floating point operation
- Constant and chain calculation
- Square, reciprocal and square root operation
- Automatic percentage operation
- Algebraic mode operation
- Automatic power on clear
- Leading zero suppression

SPECIFICATIONS

Type: Handy type electronic calculator
Numeric Key: 10-key operation
Display: 9-digit LED display
Decimal Point: Full floating operation
Operating Temperature Range: 0°C to 40°C (32°F to 104°F)
Power consumption: 0.15W
Power source: DC with 3 pcs UM-3 throw-away or rechargeable batteries
              AC with output 4.5-9V DC, 100-300ma adaptor
Polarity of AC Jack: Internal positive
Size: 75(W) x 134(L) x 21-30(D)mm
Weight: 110gm