Memory indicator

A vertical segment, (I), lights on the left of the display when the memory contains a number.

Example: The following quantity of parts for construction of a device are priced as follows:

Part No.	Quantity	Price
A	152	$7.41
B	76	$6.73
C	45	$2.55

Find the total cost of construction.

Enter			Display	Comments
152	X		152.	
7.41	=	MS	1126.32	Memory indicator lights
76	X		76.	
6.73	=	M+	511.48	
45	X		45.	
2.55	=	M+	114.75	
	MR		1752.55	

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Battery Information

Your calculator is powered by a 9-volt transistor battery. Use an alkaline battery for optimum operating time, which will give your calculator 10 to 15 hours of normal operation.

To replace battery, turn calculator off, slide battery hatch door open, and attach battery to snap-on connector.

Low Battery Indicator

Models 850/835

A decimal point will light on the left side of the display when the battery needs replacing.

12345678
↑
Left justified decimal point
Indicates low battery.

Model 750

(The display will flicker and blank when the battery needs replacing.) Continued use on a low battery will cause the display to blank. It is not uncommon for erratic information to be displayed shortly before the display finally blanks.

Optional AC Adapter

Your calculator can be operated on regular house current with the National Semiconductor adapter available as an option at the retail store where you bought your calculator.

Getting Started

To get started, turn your calculator on with the switch on the keyboard. Erratic information is displayed on 750 Depress **CE/C**. The display should now show a single zero. If it does not, the battery probably needs to be replaced. See Battery Information.

Exceeding 8 Digit Capacity

Results of calculations which exceed 99,999,999 cause the overflow indication to light as follows:

Model 850 and 835

.1.2.3.4.5.6.7.8.
Eight most significant digits of result and nine decimal points light.

Model 750

"L" lights on the left side of the display when 6 digit capacity is exceeded.

Depress **CE/C** to clear the overflow condition and resume calculations.

Clearing Mistaken Key Depressions

The **CE/C**, clear entry/clear key, is designed to keep operator decision to a minimum. Depress **CE/C** directly following an erroneous key depression and the calculator will clear the affected register(s) only.

Basic Arithmetic Operations

Simple addition, subtraction, multiplication or division is performed as it is written.

Enter first number; depress [+], [−], [X], or [÷].

Enter the second number; depress [=].

It is a good practice to depress [CE/C] before performing calculations in order to clear any calculations pending from previous key depressions.

Multifactor (Chain) Calculations

The final result of any calculation may be used in further calculations, eliminating the need to reenter the value.

Example: $\frac{5 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4}{6} + 7 + 8 - 3 = 32$

Enter	Display	Comments
5 [X]	5.	Previous instruction executed, intermediate answer displayed.
2 [X]	10.	
3 [X]	30.	
4 [÷]	120.	
6 [+]	20.	
7 [+]	27.	
8 [−]	35.	
3 [=]	32.	

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Percent Key Operations

The [%] is used with the [+], [−], [X], and [÷] as follows:

Example 1

Enter	Display	Comments
100 [÷]	100.	
200 [%]	50.	Read as 50%

Example 2

Enter	Display	Comments
115 [X]	115.	
5 [%]	5.75	5.75 is 5 percent of 115

Example 3

A suit sells for $115.00. The tax is 5%. How much tax do you have to pay? What is the total cost of the suit?

Enter	Display	Comments
115 [+]	115.	
5 [%]	5.75	Amount of tax.
[=]	120.75	Total cost = 115 + 5.75

Example 4

A suit sells for $115. It is being discounted by 5%. How much do you save? What is the discontinued price?

Enter	Display	Comments
115 [−]	115.	
5 [%]	5.75	Amount saved.
[=]	109.25	Total cost.

Performing Constant Calculations

The second factor in a two factor calculation is retained as a constant in the calculating register.

To use the Constant:
Perform an addition, subtraction, multiplication, or division problem in the usual manner remembering to enter the constant value last, on [=].

Enter variable numbers; depress [=], display shows answers.

Enter	Display	Comments
5 [×]	5.	Problem performed in standard manner
2 [=]	10.	
3 [=]	6.	3 × 2 = 6
4 [=]	8.	4 × 2 = 8
5 [=]	10.	5 × 2 = 10

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Square Root Key

To use this key, enter a number into the display; depress [√], display shows the square root.

Memory Operations

The memory keys operate as follows:

MS

Memory Store key stores the amount in the display into the memory, writing over previous contents.

MR

Memory Recall key copies memory contents into the display allowing you to view memory contents, but not clearing memory.

M+

Adds contents of display to memory. Display does not change. Sum is stored in memory.

M−

Subtracts contents of display from memory. Display does not change. Difference is stored in memory.