LCB-835

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

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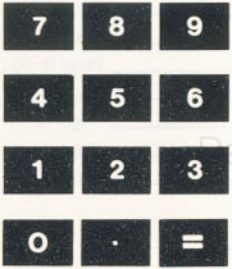
Numeric and function keys



International keyboard with decimal point key and result key

Turn on

Turn off

Individual entry clearing/ total clearing

Plus key

Minus key

Percentage key

Multiplication key

Division key

Result key

Function and independent memory keys

CHK **M–** Memory Minus

Check key

DEP **M+** Memory Plus

Deposit key

BAL **MR** Memory Recall

Balance key

Introduction

Congratulations, you are the owner of a fine quality electronic calculator specially designed to keep an electronic record of your daily personal finances. The LCB-835 checkbook calculator gives you the back-up capability of keeping status of your checking or savings accounts, personal budget, or special income and expenses records stored in 1 independent memory of your calculator wherever you go. Information can be stored in the permanent memory continuously, whether the calculator is on or off as long as the batteries are live. This one memory capability is available to you in addition to the standard calculator features which allow computation of everyday math problems and percentage calculations.

Careful reading of this instruction manual will enable you to use your new ROYAL calculator to its fullest capability. The checkbook calculator will become a valuable tool for managing your personal finances on a daily basis.

Maintenance

Please read the following recommendations to insure trouble-free operation of your ROYAL calculator.

- Clean your calculator using a soft dry cloth. Do not use organic solutions such as alcohol.
- Your calculator should be kept in areas free from extreme temperature changes, dusty and damp areas.
- Should service of your calculator be required, use only an authorized ROYAL Service Center (see enclosed warranty card).

Power source and battery replacement

Your LCB-835 will operate for approximately 2000 hours on a set of batteries. IMPORTANT! A fading or slow display will be noticeable prior to the loss of battery life. To replace your batteries, unscrew the cover plate on the back of your calculator and insert batteries with the positive side facing up. Your calculator uses two of any of the following button cell batteries: G-10, Eveready 389, Mallory 10L122, or Rayovac RW49. Replace cover.

Special features

ON and OFF KEYS – Your calculator is equipped with ON / OFF keys for control of power. Pressing the OFF button clears all operating entries except the checkbook memory.

Your calculator is also equipped with **Automatic Shut Off** which activates after a calculation pause of approximately 9 minutes in order to extend battery life.

Floating decimal system

FLOATING DECIMAL SYSTEM – The automatic floating decimal system allows entry of specific decimal figures. The calculator will automatically place the decimal point to the right of any number entered (underflow system).

DECIMAL KEY – When the decimal key . is pressed, the decimal point is fixed in that place and any further numbers entered will appear after the decimal point as a decimal fraction.

Clear key and math functions

Clear key

Press once to clear an incorrect entry, press twice to clear all calculation registers except the permanent memory.

ERROR CONDITION (CAPACITY OVERFLOW)

Error condition is indicated by the letter "E" in the left corner of the display and is caused by the entering of a calculation which exceeds the capacity of the calculator.

1. The "E" symbol means that the first 8 digits of the result are correct but the decimal point must be placed 8 digits to the right.
2. Dividing any number by zero results in an error condition.
3. When error condition occurs the keyboard is locked to prevent further entries to eliminate erroneous results. Depressing the [C/CE] key once will release the keyboard lock so that the displayed number can be used in subsequent calculations. Depress the [C/CE] key twice to clear the registers.

Add, subtract, multiply and divide

To perform the above functions, the operator simply enters the calculation as he or she would write it out. Example: first number, calculation [+] [−] [×] [÷] second number, equal key [=] for result. This does not apply to chain calculation, however. In this case, the algebraic rules apply.

Example:			DISPLAY SHOWS
$4 + 2 = 6$	Depress [ON] 4 [+] 2 [=]	Answer: 6.
$4 - 3 = 1$	Depress: 4 [−] 3 [=]	Answer: 1.
$5 \times 4 = 20$	Depress: 5 [×] 4 [=]	Answer: 20.
$10 \div 5 = 2$	Depress: 10 [÷] 5 [=]	Answer: 2.

Percent (%) key

The automatic percentage function permits all-round use: single percentage calculations, mark-up calculations, ratios, and percentages of a constant. See examples.

Example: What is 5% of $ 115?
115 = 100%
? = 5%
Depress: 115 × 5 % Answer: $ 5.75

Example: What percentage is 150 of the total 300?
300 = 100%
150 = ?%
Depress: 150 ÷ 300 % Answer: 50.%

Example: What would be the result if 7% were added to the sum of $ 119?
119 = 100%
? = 7%
? = 119 + 7%
Depress: 119 × 7 % + } or { 119 + 7 % = Answer: $ 8.33 Answer: $ 127.33

Percent (%) key

Example: What is the result if you discount or reduce $ 165 by 16%?

165 = 100%

? = 165 − 16%

Depress: 165 × 16 % − Answer: $ 138.60 OR

Depress: 165 − 16 % = Answer: $ 138.60

Example: Calculate the following precentages of the constant 120: 25%, 32%, and 40%

120 = 100%

Depress: ? = 25% Depress: 120 × 25 % Answer: 30

? = 32% 32 % Answer: 38.4

? = 40% 40 % Answer: 48

Calculations with constant function

The constant function feature of the LCB-835 allows the operator to make repetitive calculations using the same number each time without reentering that number for each calculation. The first number entered in a multiplication (multiplicand) and the second number of a division (divisor) automatically become **constant.** The constant is not erased until the multiplication or division key is pressed again. Therefore, the constant number can be recalled by pressing the equal key [=] for further calculation without being input again.

			DISPLAY SHOWS
Example:	3 x 3 =	Depress: 3 [×] 3 [=]	Answer: 9
	3 x 4 =	4 [=]	Answer: 12
	3 x 5 =	5 [=]	Answer: 15
	3 x 6 =	6 [=]	Answer: 18
Example:	25 ÷ 5 =	Depress: 25 [÷] 5 [=]	Answer: 5
	20 ÷ 5 =	20 [=]	Answer: 4
	15 ÷ 5 =	15 [=]	Answer: 3
	10 ÷ 5 =	10 [=]	Answer: 2

The independent memory

For addition and subtraction (like division) the calculator remembers the **second number** entered as a constant.

			DISPLAY SHOWS
Example:	2 + 1 =	Depress: 2 [+] 1 [=]	Answer: 3.
	4 + 1 =	4 [=]	Answer: 5.
	7 + 1 =	7 [=]	Answer: 8.
	10 + 1 =	10 [=]	Answer: 11.
Example:	5 - 3 =	Depress: 5 [-] 3 [=]	Answer: 2.
	7 - 3 =	7 [=]	Answer: 4.
	11 - 3 =	11 [=]	Answer: 8.
	2 - 3 =	2 [=]	Answer: -1.

The permanent memory

DEP $M+$
CHK $M-$
BAL MR
} Checking account

The balance stored in the permanent memory will be retained even when the calculator is turned off.

Clearing checkbook memory

To start,the memory must be cleared by pressing the memory key in the order shown below:

Example clearing memories:

	FIRST PRESS	SECOND PRESS	CLEARED DISPLAY SHOWS
Check Memory	BAL	CHK C/CE	0.

Use of checking account memory

After clearing, enter your checkbook balance into the calculator and press deposit key DEP .

The deposit key DEP adds to your account balance and the check key CHK subtracts from your account balance.

Checking account deposits

For each deposit, enter the amount of the deposit into the calculator and then press the deposit key DEP. After pressing the balance key BAL the new checking balance will appear in display. Caution must be used not to press the deposit key DEP **twice** because the memory balance will be doubled as a second entry.

Checks written

For all checks, enter the check amount into the calculator and place into memory by pressing check key CHK. Caution, do not depress check key **twice** while your balance remains in the display, or checkbook memory balance will be erased. When checks written exceed the amount of deposits, after pressing the balance key BAL the memory balance will show a minus sign on the far left side of the display window. This indicates your checking account is overdrawn.

Other memory uses

The checking memory may be used for many other uses depending on the personal finance needs of the person using the calculator. These are other suggested uses: personal budget, savings accounts, investments, purchases and sales, or monthly payments. If the memory is not in use, it might be used from time to time to store phone numbers, measurements, special quantities, dollar values, daily calorie counter, or any other numbers which may be needed at a future date.

Checking account entry example

Turn machine on
Clear all memories as instructed

		TO ENTER PRESS	DISPLAY
Checking Account Balance	$ 950.34	950.34 and DEP M+	M 950.34

The above entry places, your account balance in the calculator memory. Now enter the following transactions in the checking accounts:

Wrote two checks for $ 70.55 and $ 35.49
Made payment on account for $ 250.21
Wrote one check for $ 416.95

The steps for entering the transactions into the independent memory of the calculator are as follows:

TO ENTER PRESS	DISPLAY
70.55 and CHK M−	M 70.55
35.49 and CHK M−	M 35.49
BAL MR	M 844.3
250.21 and DEP M+	M 250.21
BAL MR	M 1094.51
416.95 and CHK M−	M 416.95
BAL MR	M 677.56

TECHNICAL ALTERATIONS RESERVED
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