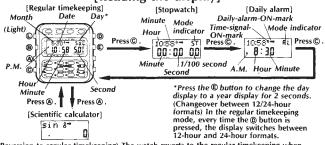
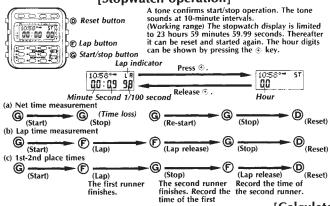
#### [Reading the display]



(Reversion to regular timekeeping) The watch reverts to the regular timekeeping when the ® button is pressed, regardless of the mode.

SU: Sunday MO: Monday TU: Tuesday WE: Wednesday TH: Thursday FR: Friday SA: Saturday

# [Stopwatch operation]



# [Calculator operation]

0 (m): INVERSE key
(T): FUNCTION key — 1
(B): FUNCTION key — 2
Horizontal or vertical
selection of functions can be
made by successive presses of Sin 8- 0. © (2) ₿ (5) -(3) © (C) -(4) ⊕, (n) or (N). Θ

runner.

(FI) - m - km cm tạn log ln **F2** cos sin-1 cos-1 tan-1 (INV) (F2)

EXE : EXECUTE ke

a) Use to select D (degree), R (radian) or G (gradient) after selected DRG by (19) key.
b) Activates the functions after selected by (19), (29) and (19) keys.

- b) Activates the functions after selected by (a), (b) and (b) keys.

  7: Pi entry key Enters circular constant in 8 digits (3.1415927) when pressed after AC, C, =, (b) or a function command key.

  (c) Open parenthesis Opens the parentheses.

  ): Close parenthesis Closes the parentheses.

  DRG: Mode selection Selects the angular mode for trigonometrics/inverse trigonometrics. Modes can be changed sequentially and the respective mode sign will appear on the display.

  ""-: Sexagesimal/decimal conversion Converts the sexagesimal figure to decimal notation.

  ""-: Decimal/sexagesimal conversion Converts the decimal notation to sexagesimal notation.

  sin: Sine Obtains the sine of the displayed angle.

  sin: Sine Obtains the angle.

  cos: Cosine Obtains the cosine of the displayed angle.

  cos: Cosine Obtains the tangent of the displayed angle.

  (Calculation examples)

# [Setting daily alarm time]

Every time the (a) button is pressed in the alarm time mode, the alarm-ON-mark (a) appears or disappears. When the alarm-ON-mark is lit, the buzzer sounds for 20 seconds at the preset time every day until cleared. To stop the buzzer while sounding, press the Obutton.



\*When the watch is in the 24-hour system, the alarm time is displayed in the 24-hour

system. (Setting the time signal) Every time the E button is pressed in the alarm time mode, the time-signal-ON-mark (A) appears or disappears. When the time-signal-ON-mark is lit, the watch sounds every hour on the hour. (Sound demonstration) Press and hold the E button in alarm mode to sound the buzzer.

#### [Readjusting an error up to $\pm 30$ seconds]

- Press ® during regular timekeeping to correct seconds.
- 1) Press ® during regular timekeeping to content and times signal.
  2) Press ® on a time signal.
  Gains or losses within 30 seconds can be corrected. Precise time can be maintained by correcting the seconds once a month on a time signal from a radio, TV, telephone, etc.

  [Softing time]

- Press ® in the regular timekeeping mode to set hours and minutes. Enter hours and minutes by pressing numeral buttons.

  Press ho change AM to PM or vice versa. Example: Setting 10:58 PM Operation: 10:58 PM (3 or 4-digit input) Press ® on a time signal.

# [Setting calendar]

- 1) Press ® in the regular timekeeping mode to set year, month and date.
  2) Enter year, month and date by pressing numeral buttons.
  Example: Setting June 14 (Tue.), 1983 Operation: 19830614 (8-digit input)
  3) Press ® to complete.

- tan-1: Arc tangent Obtains the angle.
  log: Common logarithm Obtains the common logarithm (base 10) of the
  displayed number.
  ln: Natural logarithm Obtains the natural logarithm (base e) of the displayed

- number.

  10°: Antilogarithm Calculates the xth power of 10.
  e: Exponential Calculates the xth power of e (2.7182818).
  x: Power Raises the base x to yth power.
  x: Root Calculates the yth root of x.
  x: Square Obtains the square of the displayed number.

  √: Square Obtains the square root of the displayed number.
  1/x: Reciprocal Obtains the reciprocal of the displayed number.

  8: Percent Performs regular percentages, add-ons, discounts, ratios and increase/decreae values.
- decrease values.
  Buttons ③ ②,②,⑤ ⑤ and ⑥ have dual-function.
  By pressing key before pressing each button ⑥,⑤,⑤,⑥,⑥,②), 2nd function will activate.
- vate. 1) Division Enters dividend. (symbolized ③) 2) Memory recall Recalls the contents of the memory without clearing.

  - (\*\*)

    Multiplication Enters multiplicand.(\*\*)

    Memory entry Puts the displayed number in the memory. Old data held in the memory will be automatically erased. (\*\*)

    Minus Enters minuend. (\*\*)

    Memory minus Subtracts the displayed number from the contents of the memory. (\*\*)

    Equal Obtains answer. (\*\*)

    Memory plus Adds the displayed number to the contents of the memory. (\*\*)

    Pecimal moint For decimal places, use this key in its logical sequence.

_alculation examples)	overflow or error check. (AC)		
Problem	Example	Operation	Read-out
Basic calculation:	$2 \div 3 \times (1 \times 10^{20}) = 6.6666667 \times 10^{19}$ 1 + 2 - 3 \times 4 \div 5 + 6 = 6.6 2 \times (7 + 6 \times (5 + 4)) = 122	20301 (100 599 20 © 1	6.6666667 19 6.6 122
Constant calculation:	$ 2.3 \times 12 = 27.6  (-9) \times 12 = -108 $	12 ® 82 ® 3 € 12 ® 89 % €	K 27.6 K 108
Memory claculation:	53+6=59 23-8=15 56×2=112 +99÷4=24.75 210.75	53 - 6 @ @ @ 23 @ 8 @ @ 56 @ 2 @ @ 99 @ 4 @ @ @ @	59 15 112 24.75 210.75
Percentage calculation:	15% add-on of 2500 2875 25% discount of 3500 2625	2500 © 15 ™ (%) Ⅲ ◆ 3500 © 25 ™ (%) Ⅲ ○	2875 2625
Trigonometrics/inverse trigonometrics:	$\sin (\frac{\pi}{6} \operatorname{rad}) = 0.5$ $\tan (-3 \operatorname{Sgra}) = -0.6128007$ $\sin^{-1} 0.8 - \cos^{-1} 0.9 = 27^{\circ} 17' 17''$	① (DRC) ᠓ (R) ① (π) ᠓ ② 6 ③ ② (sin) ᠓ ① (DRC) ᠓ (C) 35 ⑤ ② (tan) ᠓ ② (DRC) ᠓ (DRC) ᠓ (DRC) ᠓ (DRC) ② (DRC) ② (T) ② (DRC) ② (T) ② (DRC) ③ (T) ③ (DRC) ③ (T) ③ (DRC) ③ (T) ④ (DRC) ④	0.5 -0.6128007 27°17′17′′
Logarithms:	log 456 ÷ In 456 = 0.4342944	456 ₩ ⊕ ② (log) Œ € ₩ ⊕ ② (ln) Œ €	0.4342944
Exponentiations:	$   \begin{array}{r}     10^{0.4} + 5 \cdot e^{-3} = 2.7608218 \\     5.6^{2.3} = 52.581438 \\     \hline     15^{5} + 25^{6} + 35^{7} = 5.090557   \end{array} $	■ 4 ② (10) ◎ ● 5 ② 3 巻 ② (e') ◎ 6 € 5 ● 6 ② (x') ◎ 2 ■ 3 ⊕ 15 ② (x') ◎ ② (x'') ② 5 ● 25 ◎ (x'') 6 ● 35 ◎ (x'') 7 ⊕	2.7608218 52.581438 5.090557
Square roots, Squares, Reciprocals:	$ \begin{array}{r}                                     $	2 ② (, √ )  • 3  (, √ ) € 5  (, √ ) ⊕ 123 • 30  (x²) ∉ 3 ③ (1/x)  ⊕ 4  (1/x) ⊕  (1/x)	5.2871969 1023

Weight conversion

(Conversion function)
• Length conversion
Ex. Conversion of 1 inch to centimeters.
1 ★ (in→) ★

Ex. Conversion of 150 pounds to kilograms.

2.54 (cm)

68.04 (kg)

• Application
If a car runs 8.5 kilometers per liter, how many miles
will it run on 10 gallons (U.S.) of gas?
1. Conversion of 10 gallons to liters
10 (P) (gal -) (©E) 37.854 (li

37,854 (liter)

(3 constant memories — K1, K2, K3) Ex. Memorize an optional figure of 34567891 (a) (T) (K1 -) 34567891 (a) 4767891 (b) 4767891 After memory, the optional figure is retrieved, if EXE button is pressed when the display shows (K1 -).