## SHARP

## ELECTRONIC CASH REGISTER

## MODEL <br> ER-A410 ER-A420

## INSTRUCTION MANUAL



The above illustration shows the model ER-A410.

## WARNING

FCC Regulations state that any unauthorized changes or modifications to this equipment not expressly approved by the manufacturer could void the user's authority to operate this equipment.
Note: This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment.
This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area is likely to cause harmful interference in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at his own expense.

## CAUTION

The AC outlet shall be installed near the equipment and shall be easily accessible.

## FOR YOUR RECORDS

Please record below the model number and serial number, for easy reference, in case of loss or theft. These numbers are located on the right side of the unit. Space is provided for further pertinent data.
Model Number
Serial Number $\qquad$
Date of Purchase $\qquad$
Place of Purchase $\qquad$

## INTRODUCTION

Thank you very much for your purchase of the SHARP Electronic Cash Register, Model ER-A410/A420. Please read this manual carefully before operating your machine to gain a thorough understanding of the functions and features offered by this model ECR.
Please keep this manual for future reference, it may help you if you encounter operational problems.

## IMPORTANT

- Install your register in a location that is not subject to direct radiation, unusual temperature changes, high humidity or exposed to water sources.
Installation in such locations could cause damage to the cabinet and the electrical components.
- The register should not be operated by an individual with wet hands.

The water could seep into the interior of the register and cause component failure.

- When cleaning your register, use a dry, soft cloth. Never use solvents, such as benzine and/or thinner. The use of such chemicals will lead to discoloration or deterioration of the cabinet.
- The register plugs into any standard wall outlet ( $120 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \% \mathrm{AC}$ ) which utilizes a dedicated ground circuit.
Please note that other electrical devices on the same electrical circuit could cause the register to malfunction.
- If the register malfunctions, call your local dealer for service - do not try to repair the register yourself.
- For a complete electrical disconnection, the AC power cord must be removed from the wall outlet.
- Never disconnect the peripheral while the register remains plugged into the AC outlet.


## PRECAUTION

This Electronic Cash Register has a built-in memory protection circuit which is supported by rechargeable batteries.

It is important to know that all batteries will, in time, dissipate their charge even if not used. Therefore to insure an adequate charge in the protection circuit, and to prevent any possible loss of memory during or after installation, it is recommended that each unit be allowed to recharge for a period of 24 to 48 hours prior to and during use by the customer.
In order to charge the batteries, the machine must be plugged in. This recharging precaution can prevent unnecessary equipment malfunctions or service calls.

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## EXTERNAL VIEW OF THE ER-A410

## Front view



Rear view


## EXTERNAL VIEW OF THE ER-A420

Front view


## Rear view



## PRINTER

The printer is a receipt/journal dual station type thermal printer, that does not require an ink ribbon or cartridge. The average life of the printer is approximately 5 million lines.

When removing the printer cover, lift it from the rear as shown.
When installing the printer cover, hook it on the pawls on the cabinet and shut it.

## Caution: The paper cutter is mounted on the printer (receipt side). Be careful not to cut yourself.

Your register is shipped with the print head release lever held in the lifted up position by a white retainer. Be sure to remove this retainer (see the figure at the right) and push down the print head release lever before you use the register.


## Print head release lever

The print head can be lifted by the green lever on the right side of the printer. Pulling the lever forward, lifts the print head up. If the paper becomes jammed and you need to move the print head farther forward, you can pull the lever even further toward you and proceed with the removal of the jammed paper.

Note
Do not attempt to remove the paper roll with the head in the down position. This may result in damage to the printer and print head.

## KEYBOARD

## 1 ER-A410 standard keyboard layout

|  | $\stackrel{\uparrow}{\text { JOUNAL }}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| SLIP | RA |
| RCPT | PO |
| $\bigcirc$ | \% |
| VOID | RFND |


| TAX | SHA | SHFT | CONV |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| @/FOR | $\bullet$ | CL |  |
| 7 | 8 | 9 |  |
| 4 | 5 | 6 |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 |  |
| 0 | 00 |  |  |


| PLU/UPC |  | PRICE CHANGE | INQ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| 4 | 9 | 14 | 19 |
| 3 | 8 | 13 | 18 |
| 2 | 7 | 12 | 17 |
| 1 | 6 | 11 | 16 |


| NC | CASH <br> \# |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PBLU | FS |
| SHIFT |  |
| FINAL | FS |
| TEND |  |
| CHK | CH |
| MDSE | SBTL |
| SBTL |  |
| CA/AT/NS |  |

Note
All the keys but the receipt paper feed and journal paper feed keys can be re-positioned. If you want to change the layout, please consult your dealer.

|  | Receipt paper feed key | INQ | PLU/UPC inquiry key | VOID | Void key |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Journal paper feed key | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { PRICE } \\ \text { CHANGE } \end{array}$ | UPC price change key | RFND | Refund key |
| 0 | Numeric keys | CASH | Cashier code entry key | RA | Received-on-account 1 key |
| 2 |  | $\Theta$ | Discount 1 key | PO | Paid-out 1 key |
| 9 \} |  | \% | Percent 1 key | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { MDSE } \\ \text { SBTL } \end{array}$ | Merchandise subtotal key |
| 00 |  | TAX | Tax key | RCPT | Receipt print key |
| - D | Decimal point key | (tax | Tax 1 shift key | NC | New charge account balance key |
| @/FOR | Multiplication key | St | Food stamp shift key | PBLU | Previous balance key |
| CL C | Clear key | Ficr | Food stamp tendered key | FINAL | Final key |
| $17$ | Department keys | CHK | Check 1 key | CONV | Conversion 1 key (for currency conversion) |
| 2 D |  | CH | Charge 1 key | SLIP | Slip print key |
| 20 |  | SBTL | Subtotal key |  |  |
| PLU/UPC | C PLU/UPC key | CA/AT | Cash/Amount tendered and No-sale key |  |  |

## Optional keys

| SRVC | Service key | CONV 2 |  | L1 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \%2 |  | 2 | Conversion 2 thru 4 keys | $2$ | PLU level shift 1 thru <br> 3 keys |
| 2 | Percent 2 thru 4 keys | CONV 4 |  | L3 |  |
| \%4 | J | CH 2 |  | PRICE | Price level shift key |
| AUTO |  | 2 | Charge 2 thru 5 keys | $\Theta 2$ |  |
| 2 | Automatic sequencing <br> 1 thru 5 keys | CH5 |  | 2 | \} Discount 2 thru 4 keys |
| AUTO 5 | , | CHK2 | Check 2 key | $\ominus 4$ |  |
| CA2 | Cash total 2 key | DEPO | Deposit entry key | 000 | Triple zero entry key |
| BIRTH | Birthday date entry key | DEPO <br> RFND | Deposit refund key | TAX2 <br> SHIFT |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { DEPT } \\ \# \end{gathered}$ | Department code entry key | TRAY | Tray subtotal key | 2 | Tax 2 thru 4 shift keys |
| RA2 | Received-on-account 2 key | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RFND } \\ & \text { SALE } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Refund sale key | TAX4 |  |
| PO2 | Paid-out 2 key | PRINT | Validation print key | NS | No sale key |
| \# | Non-add code key | REPEAT | Repeat entry key | \| NON | Non delete key |
| SCALE | Scale key | AMT | Amount entry key | $\begin{array}{c\|} \mathrm{RP} \\ \mathrm{SEND} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Remote printer send key |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { OPEN } \\ & \text { TARE } \end{aligned}$ | Open tare key |  |  |  |  |

[^0]Note
The department and direct PLU keys can be expanded, if you require expansion of the department or direct PLU keys, please contact your dealer.

2 ER-A420 standard keyboard layout

| $\underset{\text { RECEIPT }}{\boldsymbol{n}}$ | JOURNAL | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | L1 | L2 | L3 | AUTO | $\underset{\#}{\text { CASH }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { PRICE } \\ \text { SHIFT } \end{array}$ | RCPT | $\begin{gathered} \text { RP } \\ \text { SEND } \end{gathered}$ | PO | RA |
| 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | @/FOR | - | CL | \% | $\bigcirc$ |
| 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 7 | 8 | 9 | RFND | VOID |
| 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 4 | 5 | 6 | CH2 | $\begin{gathered} \text { TAX } \\ \text { SHIFT } \end{gathered}$ |
| 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 1 | 2 | 3 | CH 1 | CHK |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 0 | 00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MDSE } \\ & \text { SBTL } \end{aligned}$ | SBTL | CA/AT |

## Note

All the keys but the receipt paper feed and journal paper feed keys can be re-positioned. If you want to change the keyboard layout, please consult your dealer.

| RECEPT | Receipt paper feed key | SBTL | Subtotal key | VOID | Void key |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| JOUNAL | Journal paper feed key | MDSE | Merchandise subtotal key | RFND | Refund key |
| 0 | Numeric keys | $\bigcirc$ | Cashier code entry key | RA | Received-on-account 1 key |
| 2 |  | $\Theta$ | Discount 1 key | PO | Paid-out 1 key |
| 9 |  | RCPT | Receipt print key | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { PRICE } \\ \text { SHIFT } \end{array}$ | Price level shift key |
| 00 |  | \% | Percent 1 key | AUTO | Automatic sequencing 1 key |
| - | Decimal point key | L1 |  |  | Direct price lookup keys |
| @/FOR | Multiplication key | 2 | PLU level shift 1 thru 3 keys |  |  |
| CL | Clear key | L3 |  | 82 |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|c} \mathrm{RP} \\ \mathrm{SEND} \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Remote printer send key | CH1 | Charge 1 and 2 keys |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { TAX } \\ \text { SHIFT } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Tax 1 shift key | CH 2 |  |  |  |
| CA/AT | Cash/Amount tendered key | CHK | Check 1 key |  |  |

## Optional keys

| $\#$ | Non-add code key | AMT | Amount entry key | REPEAT |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | ---: | :--- | Repeat entry key


\section*{| NON |
| :---: | :---: |
| DELETE |$\quad$ Non delete key}


| SRVC | Service key | conv |  | SLIP | Slip print key |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \%2 |  | 2 | Conversion 1 thru 4 keys | TAX | Tax key |
| 2 | Percent 2 thru 4 keys | conv 4 |  | FS | Food stamp shift key |
| \%4 |  | CH3 |  | FSS | Food stamp tendered key |
| AUTO 2 |  | 2 | Charge 3 thru 5 keys | $\ominus 2$ |  |
| 2 | Automatic sequencing 2 thru 5 keys | CH5 |  | 2 | Discount 2 thru 4 keys |
| AUTO 5 |  | CHK2 | Check 2 key | $\ominus 4$ |  |
| CA2 | Cash total 2 key | DEPO | Deposit entry key | 000 | Triple zero entry key |
| BIRTH | Birthday date entry key | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { DEPO } \\ \text { RFND } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Deposit refund key | TAX2 <br> SHIFT |  |
| $\begin{array}{\|c} \text { DEPT } \\ \# \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Department code entry key | TRAY | Tray subtotal key | 2 | Tax 2 thru 4 shift keys |
| RA2 | Received-on-account 2 key | RFND | Refund sale key | TAX4 <br> SHIFT |  |
| PO2 | Paid-out 2 key | PRINT | Validation print key | PBLU | Previous balance key |
| NS | No sale key | $\stackrel{\mathrm{PLU}}{\mathrm{UPC}}$ | PLU/UPC key | NC | New charge account balance key |
| OPEN TARE | Open tare key | FINAL | Final key |  |  |

Note
The department and direct PLU keys can be expanded, if you require expansion of the department or direct PLU keys, please contact your dealer.

## 3 Standard key number layout

These key numbers are used for positioning of department keys and direct PLU keys. Refer to pages 93 and 107. This layout can be changed by your dealer.

## For ER-A410




## 4 Installing the keyboard sheet (ER-A420)

Insert the keyboard sheet between the keyboard cover and the cabinet as illustrated below.

(1) Turn over the keyboard cover.
(2) Insert the keyboard sheet into a slit.
(3) Close the keyboard cover.

## Note

- Do not spread the keyboard cover too far as it might tear the tabs.
- Replace the keyboard sheet with a new one if by chance it gets wet. Use of a wet keyboard sheet may cause problems.
- Be sure to use only SHARP-supplied keyboard sheets. Thick or hard sheets can make key operations difficult.
- Place the keyboard sheet evenly under the keyboard cover.
- If you require a new keyboard sheet, please contact your dealer.
- The keyboard cover will eventually wear out. If your keyboard cover is dirty or broken, replace the cover with a new one. For details, contact your authorized SHARP dealer.


## KEYS AND SWITCHES

## 1 Mode switch and mode keys

The mode switch can be operated by inserting one of the three supplied mode keys - manager (MA), submanager (SM), and operator (OP) keys. These keys can be inserted or removed only when the switch is in the "REG" or "OFF" position.


The mode switch has these settings:
OFF: This mode locks all register operation.
No change occurs to register data.
OP X/Z: This setting allows cashiers to take $X$ or $Z$ reports for their sales information. It can also be used for displaying the date/time and

- Submanager key (SM)

- Operator key (OP)
 printing the employee's arrival/departure times. And it can be used to toggle receipt state "ON" and "OFF" by pressing the (ncor) key. (This setting may be used only when your register has been programmed for "OP X/Z mode available" in the PGM2 mode.)
REG: For entering sales
PGM1: To program those items that need to be changed often: e.g., unit prices of departments, PLUs or UPCs, and percentages.
PGM2: To program all PGM1 programs and those items that do not require frequent changes: e.g., date, time, or a variety of register functions.
MGR: For manager's and submanager's entries
The manager can use this mode to make entries that are not permitted to be made by cashiers - for example, after-transaction voiding and override entries.
X1/Z1: To take the X/Z report for various daily totals.
$\mathbf{X 2} / Z 2$ : To take the X/Z report for various periodic (weekly or monthly) consolidation of totals.


## 2 Drawer lock key

This key locks and unlocks the drawer. To lock it, turn 90 degrees counterclockwise. To unlock it, turn 90 degrees clockwise.


## 3 Cashier code entry key

Cashier codes are available in two variants: Variant 1 , in which they are displayed ("0000" to "9999"), and Variant 2 , in which they are not displayed (always "****").
When the cashier code is assigned by the following procedure, the register prints the four-digit cashier code (variant 2 : "****") and the cashier name both on the receipt and journal for every transaction.

## Procedure

## ■ Sign-on



Sign-off
Variant 1 / Variant 2 :


## Note

All of these settings depend on how the register has been programmed. For the selection of these settings, consult your local dealer.

## 4 Receipt ON/OFF function

You can disable receipt printing in the REG mode to save paper using the receipt function. To disable receipt printing, press the RCOFT key in the OP X/Z position. This key toggles the receipt printing status ON and OFF. To check the receipt printing status, turn the mode switch to the OP X/Z position or press the CL key in the REG mode. When the function is in the OFF status, the receipt off indicator " ", illuminates.

Note
Your register will print reports regardless of the receipt status. This means that the receipt roll must be installed even when the receipt state is "OFF" when taking reports.

## DISPLAYS

## 1 Operator display

The operator display consists of a two-line dot-matrix display (16 characters/line).


The mode you are in is displayed. When a cashier is assigned, the cashier code is displayed in the REG or OP X/Z mode. For example, "0001" is displayed when cashier 0001 is assigned.

## - Repeat

The number of repeats is displayed, starting at " 2 " and incremental with each repeat. When you have registered ten times, the display will show " 0 ". ( $2 \rightarrow 3$...... $9 \rightarrow 0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \ldots$...)

## - Sentinel mark

When amounts in the drawer reaches the amount you preprogrammed, the sentinel mark " $X$ " is displayed to advice you to remove the money to a safe place.

- Power save mark

When the cash register goes into the power save mode, the power save mark (decimal point) is displayed.

## - Stock alarm indicator

When the stock of the PLU or UPC which you entered is zero or negative, the alarm indicator (decimal point) is displayed.

- Function message display area

Item labels of departments and PLU/subdepartments/UPC and function text you use, such as \%1, (-) and CASH are displayed here. For the details of function texts, please refer to pages 120 and 121. When an amount is to be entered or entered, "AMOUNT" is displayed: When an amount is to be entered, -------- is displayed in the numeric entry display area with "AMOUNT". When a preset price has been set, the price is displayed in the numeric entry display area with "AMOUNT".

## - Numeric entry display area

Numbers entered using numeric keys are displayed here.

## Date and time display

Date and time appear on the display in the OP X/Z, REG, or MGR mode. In the REG or MGR mode, press the $\#$ key to display the date and time.

## Error messages

When an error occurs, the corresponding error message is displayed in the function message display area. For the details of error messages, please refer to the "Error message table" on page 184.

## 2 Customer display (Pop-up type)

## PRIOR TO ENTRIES

## 1 Preparations for entries

Before registrations, insert the operator key into the mode switch and turn it to the REG position and check the following items:

## Receipt and journal paper rolls

If the receipt and journal paper rolls are not set in the machine or there are low rolls, install new ones according to section " 4 . Installing and removing the paper rolls" under "OPERATOR MAINTENANCE."

## Receipt ON/OFF function

You can disable receipt printing in the REG mode to save paper using the receipt function. To disable receipt printing, press the RCFT key in the OP X/Z position. This key toggles the receipt printing status ON and OFF. To check the receipt printing status, turn the mode switch to the OP X/Z position or press the CL key in the REG mode. When the function is in the OFF status, the receipt off indicator " " " illuminates.

Note
Your register will print reports regardless of the receipt state. This means that the receipt roll must be installed even when the receipt state is "OFF" when taking reports.

## Cashier assignment

Prior to any item entries, cashiers must enter their cashier code into the register. The code entry may not be necessary when the same cashier code is used in the next transaction.
Cashier codes are available in two variants: Variant 1, in which they are displayed ("0000" to "9999"), and Variant 2 , in which they are not displayed (always "****").
When the cashier code is assigned by the following procedure, the register prints the four-digit cashier code (variant 2 : "****") and the cashier name both on the receipt and journal for every transaction.

The operation entries depend on how the register has been programmed. To determine which selections should be considered, please consult your local dealer.


Sign-on


Sign-off
Variant 1 / Variant 2 :


## Note

- If you want to enter a cashier code before every transaction, please consult your dealer.
- For the display type selection of the cashier code, "Variant 1 " has been preset. For the selection of the "Variant 2", consult your dealer.
- The cashier can be changed during a transaction. Please consult our dealer.


## 2 Power saving mode

The register will enter into the power saving mode when no entries are performed based on the pre-programmed time limit (by default, 30 minutes).
When the register goes to the power save mode, all display lights will turn off. This will be indicated by a decimal point at the left most position of the lower line. The register will return to normal operation mode when any key is pressed or a mode is changed with the mode key. Please note when the register is recovered by any key entry and the initial key entry is ignored. After the recovery, you may start the key entries from the beginning.

## 3 Error warning

In the following examples, your register will go into an error state accompanied with a warning beep and a corresponding error message. Clear the error state by pressing the CL key and take proper action.
Please refer to the error message table on page 184.

- When you enter an over 32-digit number (entry limit overflow): Cancel the entry and re-enter a valid number.
- When you make an error in key operation: Clear the error and continue entries.
- When you make an entry beyond a programmed amount entry limit: Check to see if the entered amount is correct. If it is correct, it be possible to make the entry in the MGR mode. Contact your manager.
- When an including-tax subtotal exceeds eight digits: Clear the subtotal by pressing the $C L$ key and press the



## ENTRIES

## 1 Item entries

## Single item entries

## Procedure

## Department entries (direct department entries)

Enter a unit price and press a department key. If you use a programmed unit price, press a department key only.
When using a programmed unit price

*Less than the programmed upper limit amounts

Note
When those departments for which the unit price has been programmed as zero (0) are entered, only the sales quantity is added.

## Department entries (indirect department entries)


*Less than the programmed upper limit amounts

## PLU entries (indirect PLU entries)

Enter a PLU code and press the (eum key.


Note
When those PLU's for which the unit price has been programmed as zero (0) are entered, only the sales quantity is added.

## Subdepartment (open PLU, open and preset PLU) entries



## PLU entries (direct PLU entries)

When using a programmed unit price



## Example

Key operation
Print


| DPT. 03 | \$12.00 |
| :---: | :---: |
| DPT. 05 | \$5.00 |
| DPT. 08 | \$2.00 |
| DPT. 05 | \$6.80 |
| PLU00002 | \$1.50 |
| PLU00011 | \$12.00 |
| PLU00008 | \$3.50 |
| 5012345678900\# |  |
| APPLE | \$2.50 |
| CASH | 5. 30 |

## Repeat entries

You can use this function for entering a sale of two or more same items.


## Example

Key operation

| Repeated department entry (direct) | 200 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Repeated department entry (indirect) | $5 \stackrel{\text { EEPT }}{\text { Di }} 680$ | \| |
| Repeated PLU entry (indirect) | 10 |  |
| Repeated PLU entry <br> (direct) |  | 51 |
| Repeated subdepartment entry | 60 500 |  |
| Repeated UPC entry | 5012345678900 | (e)PUU <br> POC <br> PUU <br> PPC |
| Repeated department entry (direct) using the repeat key | 600 | 2 |

## Multiplication entries

Use this feature when you need to enter two or more same items.
This feature helps when you sell a large quantity of items or need to enter quantities that contain decimals.

## Procedure



- After scanning a UPC code or pressing the $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { PUU } \\ \text { UPC } \\ k y y\end{array}\right)$ key, when the item does not exist in the file, the display will show "NO RECORD". Enter the unit price using the AMT key and department no. with the ${ }^{\text {EDPT }}$ key.
- Q'ty: Up to four digits integer + three digits decimal
- Unit price: Less than a programmed upper limit
- Q'ty $\times$ unit price: Up to seven digits


## Example

Key operation

| Department entry (direct) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Department | $2 \stackrel{\square}{\text { FOR }}$ |
| entry | 5 EEPT |
| (indirect) | 250 |
| PLU entry | 15 ¢0\% |
| (indirect) | 13 PưT |
| PLU entry (direct) | $8 \square 250$ |
|  | $3 \stackrel{\square}{\square+108}$ |
| Subdepartment | $60 \begin{aligned} & \text { PuU } \\ & \text { UPC) }\end{aligned}$ |
| entry | 100 |
|  | $5{ }_{\square}^{\text {¢ }}$ |
| UPC entry | 5012345678900 |
|  | CAAT |

Print

| 7.500 @ \$1.65 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| DPT. 08 | $2 \text { @ } \$ 2.50$ |
| DPT. 05 | \$5.00 |
|  | 15 @ \$2.10 |
| PLU00013 | \$31.50 |
|  | 8.250 © \$3.00 |
| PLU00058 | $3 \text { @ \$1.75 }$ |
| PLU00060 | \$3.00 |
|  | 5 @ \$2.50 |
| 50123456 APPLE | $\text { 8900\# } \$ 12.50$ |
| CASH | \$89. 13 |

Note You must use a decimal point $(\boxed{\bullet})$ key when entering quantities that are fractional.

## Successive multiplication entries

This function may be desired when you enter a sale of items sold by area (square feet).

## Procedure



- After scanning a UPC code or pressing the $\begin{aligned} & \text { PLUC } \\ & \text { PPC } \\ & k e y, ~ w h e n ~ t h e ~ i t e m ~ d o e s ~ n o t ~ e x i s t ~ i n ~ t h e ~ f i l e, ~ t h e ~ d i s p l a y ~ w i l l ~\end{aligned}$ show "NO RECORD". Enter the unit price using the AMT key and department no. with the $\underset{\substack{\text { DEPT }}}{\substack{\text { AM }}}$ key.
- Length or width: Up to seven digits (4-digit integer + 3-digit decimal)
- Unit price: Less than a programmed upper limit
- Length $\times$ Width $\times$ Unit price: Up to seven digits
- For actual use of this function, please consult your dealer.
- You must use a decimal point $(\bullet)$ key when entering quantities that are fractional.



## Split-pricing entries

You may use this function when your customer wants to purchase items normally sold in bulk.


- After scanning a UPC code or pressing the (exiol key, when the item does not exist in the file, the display will show "NO RECORD". Enter the unit price using the AMT key and department no. with the ${ }^{[\text {EEPT }}$ key.
- Selling quantity: Up to four digits integer + three digits decimal
- Base quantity: Up to two digits (integer)


## Example

| Key operation |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Department entry | $7{ }^{\text {POPR }}$ |
|  | 10 \%or |
|  | 6007 |
| PLU entry | 8 \% 1 |
|  | $5{ }^{\text {POPR }}$ |
|  | 35 (8)0 |
| UPC entry | 5 \%or |
|  | 6 \% 1 OR |
|  | 5045678912304 |
|  | CAAT |

Print


## Single item cash sale (SICS)/single item finalize (SIF) entries

## SICS entries

- This function is useful when a sale is for only one item and is for cash; such as a pack of cigarettes. This function is applicable only to those departments that have been set for SICS or to their associated PLUs, subdepartments or UPCs.
- The transaction is finalized and the drawer opens as soon as you press the department key, AMT key, (eumb key, the direct PLU key or scanning a UPC code.

| Example | Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 250 |  |  |
|  | For finishing $\qquad$ 9 the transaction |  | \$2.50 |
|  |  | CASH | \$2. 50 |

If an entry to a department, PLU/subdepartment or UPC set for SICS follows entries to departments, PLUs/subdepartments or UPC not set for SICS, it does not finalize and results in a normal sale.

## SIF entries

- If an entry to a department, PLU/subdepartment or UPC set for SIF follows entries to departments, PLUs/subdepartments or UPC not set for SIF, the transaction is finalized immediately as a cash sale.
- Like the SICS function, this function is available for single-item cash settlement.


## Example

Key operation
Print
$\underset{\substack{\text { For finishing } \\ \text { the transaction }}}{\substack{1745 \\ 1500 \\ \hline}}$

| Print |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| OPT. O8 | $\$ 17.45$ |
| DPT.O9 | $\$ 15.00$ |
| CASH | $\mathbf{\$ 3 2 . 4 5}$ |

## Scale entries

For making entries for weighed items, a scale must be connected where by the weight is automatically read from the scale. To make refund entries, the weight is entered manually while the scale platter is empty and reads zero.

## i) Auto scale entries



- Open tare weight: Up to 5 digits (integer + decimal)
- Net weight: Up to 5 digits (integer + decimal)
- Base weight: Up to 2 digits (integer)

Note - The register can be programmed with up to nine tare tables and allows different tares to be assigned to them.

- When the SCALE key is pressed, the weight is automatically read from the connected scale (option) and the net weight appears in the register display.
- When the item is programmed for "Scale compulsory", it is not necessary to press the Scal-E key.


## Example

Key operation


Print

| 32.45 lb |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| © \$2.00/1b |  |
| DPT. 01 | \$64.90 |
| 32.45 lb |  |
|  | \$7.15/lb |
| PLU00001 | \$15.47 |
| CASH | \$80. 37 |

## ii) Manual scale entries of refunded items

## Procedure



- Net weight: Up to 5 digits (integer + decimal) which is from the customer's receipt.
- Base weight: Up to 2 digits (integer)


## Example

| Key operation | Print |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | MAN HT <br> 32.45 lb <br> © $\$ 2.00 / \mathrm{lb}$ <br> DPT. 01 <br> "RETURNED FOR CREDIT" MAN WT $32.45 \mathrm{lb}$ <br> @ 15/ \$7.15/lb <br> PLU00001 R-15.47 <br> "RETURNED FOR CREDIT" <br> CHANGE <br> \$80. 37 |

## PLU level shift (for direct PLU)

This shift can double or triple the number of PLUs on your register without adding additional direct PLU keys. You can use direct PLUs in three levels by utilizing shift keys $L 1, L 2$, and $L 3$. These keys have the following functions.

L1: Shifts the PLU level from level 2 or 3 to level 1 (ordinary level).
L2: Shifts the PLU level from level 1 or 3 to level 2.
$\llcorner 3$ : Shifts the PLU level from level 1 or 2 to level 3 .
You must program your machine in the PGM2 mode to select one of the two PLU level shift modes - automatic return mode* and lock shift mode** - and decide whether to allow PLU level shift in both the REG and MGR modes or in the MGR mode alone.

* The automatic return mode automatically shifts the PLU level back to level 1 after a direct PLU key is pressed. You can select whether the PLU level should return each time you enter one item or each time you finalize one transaction.
${ }^{* *}$ The lock shift mode holds the current PLU level until a PLU level shift key is pressed.


## Automatic return mode

If you shift the PLU level while in the automatic return mode, press the desired PLU level shift key before numeric entries.

## Procedure

- each item

- each transaction



## Lock shift mode

If you shift the PLU level while in the lock shift mode, press the desired PLU level shift key before numeric entries.

## Procedure

To shift the level of another PLU


- When your machine has been programmed for the automatic return mode:
$\qquad$ Print

$\qquad$

|  |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| PLU00001 | $\$ 1.25$ |
| PLU00065 | $\$ 12.00$ |
| PLU00002 | $\$ 1.50$ |
| PLU00001 | $\$ 1.25$ |
| CASH | $\$ 16.00$ |

- When your machine has been programmed for the lock shift mode:

Key operation


Print

| PLUOO001 | $\$ 1.25$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| PLU00065 | $\$ 12.00$ |
| PLUOOO66 | $\$ 30.00$ |
| PLUOOO65 | $\$ 12.00$ |
| CASH | $\$ 55.25$ |

## PLU/UPC price level shift

Two different price levels can be programmed for each PLU or UPC.
The price levels can be changed for PLU or UPC registrations.
You can shift the PLU/UPC price level (level 1 or 2) by utilizing the price level shift key ( $\left.\begin{array}{l}\text { Pace } \\ \text { Shlif }\end{array}\right)$.
You must program a price level shift mode (i.e. automatic return mode* or lock shift mode**) and the operating mode to be used for the price level shift (i.e. both REG/MGR modes or MGR mode alone).

* The automatic return mode automatically shifts the PLU/UPC price level back to level 1 after a PLU/UPC shift entry. You can select whether the price level should return each time you enter one item or each time you finalize one transaction.
** The lock shift mode holds the current PLU/UPC price level until pressing the price level shift key.


## Automatic return mode (for price level)

If your register has been programmed for the price level shift in the automatic return mode, press the price level shift key before a numeric entry.

## Procedure

(each item)

(each transaction)


## Lock shift mode (for price level)

If your register has been programmed for the price level shift in the lock shift mode, press the price level shift key before a numeric entry.

## Procedure

To shift the price level of another PLU/UPC


Note
You can program "printing of the price level text (LEVEL 1/LEVEL 2)". Please refer to "Programming for optional feature selection" described in the "PROGRAMMING" section of this manual.

- When your register has been programmed for the automatic return mode (by one item):

- When your register has been programmed for the lock shift mode:

Key operation


Print

| LEVEL 1 |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| PLU00001 | $\$ 1.91$ |
| LEVEL 2 |  |
| PLUOOOO1 | $\$ 2.00$ |
| LEVEL 2 | $\$ 0.99$ |
| PLUO0002 | $\$ 4.90$ |
| CASH | $\$ 4$ |

## Set PLU entries

Operations are the same as normal PLU's.
When a set PLU is entered, an entered or preset amount is printed as the unit price and then those PLUs linked to the set PLU are printed automatically.

## Example

 memory is updated only by the entered quantity.

## ■ Link PLU/UPC entries

The operation is the same as normal PLU's/UPC's. When this PLU/UPC is entered, the linked PLU's amount is included and the linked PLU's label is printed automatically. Only the 1st PLU is affected by the status shift keys (

## Example When PLU 21 is linking PLU 25,26,27 as follows

| Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 21 (PUV) |  |  |
| CAAT | PLU00021 | \$3.50 |
|  | PLU00025 | \$3.00 |
|  | PLU00026 | \$2.00 |
|  | PLU00027 | \$8.00 |
|  | CASH | \$16.50 |

## ■ Age verification (Birthday entry)

The age verification function is used for prohibiting the sale of goods (departments, PLUs or UPCs) for certain aged persons based on a registered birthday.
When a department/PLU/UPC for which a figure other than zero (01 to 99) has been programmed as the age limitation is entered, a birthday entry must be completed.

## Procedure

## $\longrightarrow$ XXXXXX $\longrightarrow$ BIRTH

Birthday (five or six digits)

- A birthday entry can be performed two or more times at any point during a transaction, however the last entered birthday remains in effect.
- You can enter the date as far back as 98 years.
[Ex.] When the current year is 2005 : you can enter the year 1907-2005.


## Example Oct. 2, 1985 (When dept. 17 is programmed as the age limitation " 17 ".)

Key operation
100285 BIRTH
30017
СААА

Print
\#10/02/85
DPT. 17
$\$ 3.00$
CASH \$3. 00

When the preset option for "Birthday print availability (\#2616)" is programmed as "Allow", the birthday date is printed.

## Mix-and-match entries

This function is convenient for matching several PLU/UPC items and selling them in a lump (e.g. bundle sale, multi-packed sale, etc.). The matching q'ty and adjusted amount are assigned to a mix-and-match table. All items that are programmed into the same table are treated as if they belong to one group.

## Example

Selling on a mix-and-match basis the following items in table no. 1 to which the matching q'ty " 3 " and the adjusted amount " $\$ 10.00$ " are assigned:

- PLU 40 (Unit price: \$5.00)
- PLU 41 (Unit price: \$3.00)
- PLU 42 (Unit price: \$2.50)


## Key operation

Treated as $\$ 5.00$ item $\rightarrow 40$
Treated as $\$ 3.00$ item $\rightarrow 41$
Treated as $\$ 2.00$ item $\rightarrow 42$

Print

| PLUO0040 | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| PLUOO041 | $\$ 3.00$ |
| PLUOOO42 | $\$ 2.00$ |
| CASH | $\$ 10.00$ |

$\$ 5.00$
$\$ 3.00$
$\$ 2.00$
$\$ 10.00$

## Price inquiry (view) function (for PLU/UPCs)

You can use this function when you want to know the unit price of the PLU/UPC item during transaction in the REG/MGR mode.

## Procedure


*1: Press the CL key to cancel the inquiring (view) mode.
*2: Press the AMT key when you want to register the unit price of the PLU/UPC displayed.
*3: You can change the unit price temporarily in the MGR mode. The unit price which is programmed in PGM mode is not changed (Price override entry).

Note For the repeat entry, use the सिक्ald key.

## Example

Key operation
Print


| PLU00005 | $\$ 2.00$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| $5089123456708 \#$ | $\$ 5.20$ |
| GRAPE | $\$ 7.20$ |
| CASH | $\$ 7$ |

## UPC learning function

When you enter or scan an undefined code, you are required to enter the unit price "amount" and the associated department. The UPC code, unit price and the department entered are stored in the UPC file and is used for future sales entries.

Note

- When there is no capacity remaining in the file, the data is not stored in the file.
- The text of the entered department is applied to the entered UPC code.
- You can use the UPC learning function in the training mode. This may be convenient to practice when installing the scanning system.


## Procedure



* Press the $\substack{\text { NoN } \\ \text { OLETEI }}$ key when you want to exempt the UPC code entered from the non-accessed UPC delete function (deletion occurs by executing \#105 in Z1 mode).

Note
For the repeat entry, use the $\operatorname{ARPEAF}$ key.


## Price change function (for UPCs)

You can use this function when you need to change the unit price or associated department of a UPC item in REG/MGR mode.
There are two methods for price changes:

1. Price change mode

You can change the preset price and/or the associated department of a UPC item without entering PGM mode.
2. Changing a price during a transaction

When a wrong UPC price and/or associated department is found during transaction, you can correct them at the time of the transaction. With the entry of a new price and/or associated department, the preset price and/or associated department is automatically changed to the new price and/or associated department.

Note
For the Non-PLU type price embedded UPC-A codes and press codes, the prices in the codes have the priority over the preset prices. So, for these codes, a changed price is valid only when the price change is executed.

## Procedure

Price change mode


## Example

## - Price change mode



- Changing a price during a transaction


Note

- When an undefined code is entered in the price change mode, the register results in an error.
- When you press the $\begin{gathered}\text { PRicice } \\ \text { Cunce }\end{gathered}$ key during a transaction, the UPC entry is voided upon the 1st depression of the $\begin{gathered}\text { PRACES } \\ \text { CHAlCE }\end{gathered}$ key, then you are allowed to enter a correct price and/or associated department.
- When an associated department is changed, the item label for the department will be also changed automatically to the item label of new associated department entered.
- For the repeat entry, use the सERPGAT key.


## 2 Displaying and printing subtotals

Your register provides these five types of subtotals:

## - Merchandise subtotal

 display.

## ■ Taxable subtotal

Taxable 1 subtotal
Press the sis star 1 items will appear in the display.
Taxable 2 subtotal
Press the $\underset{\substack{\text { TAR2 } \\ \text { SHATT }}}{2}$ and SBTL items will appear in the display.
Taxable 3 subtotal
Press the $\underset{\substack{\text { TTAXI }}}{\text { sHill }}$ and SBTL items will appear in the display.
Taxable 4 subtotal
 items will appear in the display.

## Including-tax subtotal (full subtotal)

Press the SBTL key at any point during a transaction. The sale subtotal including tax will appear in the display.

## Food stamp-eligible subtotal

Press the ET END $k$ key at any point during a transaction. The sale subtotal of items eligible for food stamp payment will appear in the display.

## Tray subtotal

Press the $\underset{\substack{\text { TRACL } \\ \text { TBL }}}{ }$ key during a transaction in the REG or MGR mode.
The contents of the tray total itemizer which include tax are printed and displayed.

3 Finalization of transaction

## ■ Cash or Check tendering

Press the ssili key to get an including-tax subtotal, enter the amount tendered by your customer, then press the CAAT or CA2 key if it is a cash tender or press the CHK or CHK2 key if it is a check tender. When the amount tendered is greater than the amount of the sale, your register will show the change due amount and the text "CHANGE". Otherwise your register will show the text "DUE" and a deficit. Make a correct tender entry.

## Example Your customer pays $\$ 10.00$ for an including-tax subtotal of $\$ 7.35$.

## Cash tendering



Check tendering
$\qquad$


Mixed tendering (check + cash)
Example
Your customer pays $\$ 10.00$ by check and $\$ 5.00$ in cash for an including-tax subtotal of $\$ 14.56$.
$\qquad$
Key operation


| Print |
| :---: |
| ***TOTAL $\$ 14.56$  <br> CHECK1  $\$ 10.00$ <br> CASH  $\$ 5.00$ <br> CHANGE $\$ 0.44$  |

## Cash or Check sale that does not need any tender entry

Enter items and press the CAAT or CA2 key if it is a cash sale or press the CHK or CHK2 key if it is a check sale. Your register will display the total sale amount.

## Example

Selling a $\$ 3.00$ item (dept. 6) and another $\$ 7.15$ item (PLU 10) for cash


## Charge (credit) sale

Enter items and press the corresponding charge keys ( CH thru $\mathrm{CH5}$ ).

## Example

Selling a $\$ 25.00$ item (dept. 6) and a $\$ 32.50$ item (dept. 7) and accepting the payment by charge account

| Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 25006 |  |  |
| 32507 | DPT. 06 | \$25.00 |
| CH | DPT. 07 | \$32.50 |
|  | CHARGE1 | \$57. 50 |

Amount tendering operations (i.e., change calculations) can be achieved by the CH thru $\mathrm{CH5}$ key when it has been preset in PGM2 job \#2320.

## Mixed-tender sale (cash or check tendering + charge tendering)

## Example

Your customer pays $\$ 9.50$ in cash and $\$ 40.00$ by charge for an including-tax subtotal of \$49.50.
$\qquad$


Print
***TOTAL $\$ 49.50$
CASH
$\$ 9.50$
CHARGE1
$\$ 40.00$ makes payment by checks or by charge cards.

## 4 Food stamp calculations

## ■ Food stamp tendering

If your customer makes payment (or tendering) in food stamps, obtain the food stamp-eligible subtotal* by pressing the

Note
The food stamp-eligible subtotal* depends upon how your register is programmed based on the food stamp-eligibility of the automatic tax on a sale of items eligible for food stamp payment, or whether your register is programmed to allow the automatic tax to be paid with food stamps or not or to exempt taxation. The example below presupposes that your register has been programmed to exempt taxation.

When the amount tendered in food stamps is greater than the food stamp-eligible subtotal:
Your register shows two change due amounts in its display.
The food stamp change due appears at the left of the display in dollars and the cash change at the right in cents.

- When you sell only items eligible for food stamp payment.


## Example

Your customer purchases a $\$ 4.25$ item (dept.4, taxable 1, eligible for food stamp payment) and another $\$ 4.00$ item (PLU 34, taxable 2, eligible for food stamp payment) and tenders $\$ 10.00$ food stamps for them.


Print


- Mixed sale of an item eligible for food stamps and another item not eligible for food stamps


## Example

Your customer purchases a $\$ 2.48$ item (dept. 5, taxable 1, eligible for food stamps) and another $\$ 5.42$ item (dept. 8, nontaxable, ineligible for food stamps) and pays $\$ 5.00$ in food stamps and $\$ 5.00$ in cash.


When the food stamp tender is smaller than the food stamp-eligible subtotal:

- Accept the remainder in food stamps or in cash or check. If your register is programmed to exempt taxation, additional food stamp tender is not allowed.


## Example Your customer buys a $\$ 3.18$ item (dept. 5, taxable 1, eligible for food stamps) and another $\$ 1.24$ item (dept.7, taxable 2, eligible for food stamps) and pays $\$ 4.00$ in food stamps and the remainder - $\$ 1.00$ in cash.

| Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3185 |  |  |
| 1247 | DPT. 05 | $\mathrm{F}_{11} \$ 3.18$ |
| Esp | DPT. 07 | $\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{T} 2} \$ 1.24$ |
| 400 Fsiol | MDSE ST | \$4.42 |
| To enter the $\longrightarrow 100$ CAAT | TAX2 | \$0.02 |
| cash tendering of the remainder | ***TOTAL | \$4. 44 |
| of the remainder | FS ST | \$4.42 |
|  | FS TEND | \$4.00 |
|  | CASH | \$1.00 |
|  | CHANGE | \$0.56 |

## Food stamp status shift

Your machine allows you to shift the programmed food-stamp status of each department, $\Theta$ thru $\Theta 4$, percent key or the PLU key by pressing the silit key prior to those keys. After each entry is completed, the programmed food stamp status is resumed.

## Example

You sell a $\$ 2.32$ item of dept. 2 (food-stamp eligible) as a food-stamp ineligible item and another $\$ 3.18$ item of PLU 86 (food-stamp ineligible) as a food-stamp eligible item and accept $\$ 4.00$ in food stamps and $\$ 2.00$ in cash.

| Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 232 ssir 2 |  |  |
|  | DPT. O2 | \$2.32 |
| Fsi | PLU00086 | ¢ \$3.18 |
| 400 fisio |  |  |
| 200 CAAT | ***TOTAL | \$5. 50 |
|  | FS STEND | \$3.18 |
|  | FS CG | \$0.00 |
|  | CASH | \$2.00 |
|  | CHANGE | \$0.50 |

## 5 Tax calculations

## - Automatic tax

When your register is programmed with a tax table (or tax rate) and the tax status of an individual department and PLU is set for taxable, it computes the automatic tax on any item that is entered directly into the department or indirectly via a related PLU.

## Example Selling five $\$ 6.70$ items (dept. 1, taxable 1) and one $\$ 7.15$ item (PLU 85, taxable 2) for cash

| Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5 (1008 |  |  |
| 6701 |  | 5 @ \$6.70 |
| 85 | DPT. 01 | T1 \$33.50 |
| 85 | PLU00085 | T2\$7.15 |
| CAAT | MDSE SI | \$40.65 |
|  | TAX1 | \$2.01 |
|  | TAX2 | \$0.29 |
|  | CASH | \$42. 95 |

## Manual tax

Your machine allows you to enter tax manually after item entries.

## Example <br> Selling an $\$ 8.00$ item (dept. 7) for cash with 50 cents as tax

$\qquad$


Print

| DPT. 07 | $\$ 8.00$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| M-TAX | $\$ 0.50$ |
| CASH | $\$ 8.50$ |

## Automatic-tax delete

You can delete the automatic tax on the taxable 1, taxable 2, taxable 3 and taxable 4 subtotal of each transaction by pressing the TAX key after the subtotal is displayed.

## Example Selling a $\$ 7.25$ item (dept. 1, taxable 1) and another $\$ 5.15$ item (dept. 3, taxable 2 ) for cash and entering the sale as a non-taxable one

| Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7251 |  |  |
| 5153 | DPT. 01 | I 1 \$7.25 |
| (tax Seric | DPT. 03 | ז 2 \$5. 15 |
| TAX | TAX1 ST | \$0.00 |
|  | TAX2 ST | \$0.00 |
| TAX | CASH | \$12. 40 |
| CAAT |  |  |

If any of the media keys (i.e. cash, check or charge 1 thru charge 5) are programmed as tax delete in PGM2 mode, the tax can be deleted without using the procedures above. In this case, depressing a corresponding media key alone will always cause the programmed tax to be deleted.

## Example When the CA2 key is programmed as tax delete for the same case with the above example

$\qquad$


Print

| OPT. O1 | $1 \$ \$ 7.25$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| DPT. O3 | $12 \$ 5.15$ |
| MDSE ST | $\$ 12.40$ |
| TAX1 | $\$ 0.00$ |
| TAX2 | $\$ 0.00$ |
| CASH2 | $\mathbf{\$ 1 2 . 4 0}$ |$\$ 5.15$

DPT. 03 $\$ 12.40$
TAXI
$\$ 0.00$
TAX2
\$12. 40

## Tax status shift

Your machine allows you to shift the programmed tax status of each department, $\Theta$ thru $\Theta 4$, percent key or
 the programmed tax status of each key is resumed.

Example Selling the following items for cash with their programmed tax status reversed - One $\$ 13.45$ item of dept. 7 (non-taxable) as a taxable 1 item

- One $\$ 7.00$ item of PLU 25 (non-taxable) as a taxable 1 and 2 item
- One $\$ 4.00$ item of dept. 3 (taxable 2) as a non-taxable item
- Two $\$ 10.50$ items of dept. 1 (taxable 1) as taxable 2 items

| Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1345 Trix 7 |  |  |
| 25 Tix | DPT. 07 | $11 \$ 13.45$ |
| 400 豧 | PLU00025 | ${ }_{12} \$ 7.00$ |
| 1050 (taxicle | DPP. 03 | \$4.00 |
| 1050 Shlir sill 1 | DPT. 01 | $12 \$ 10.50$ |
| 1 | DPT. 01 | T $2 \$ 10.50$ |
| CAAT | MDSE ST | \$45.45 |
|  | TAX1 | \$1.23 |
|  | TAX2 | \$1.12 |
|  | CASH | \$47. 80 |

In case of; Tax 1: PST, Tax 2: PST,
Tax 3: PST, Tax 4: GST
Taxable 1 and 2 item ......... prohibited
Taxable 1 and 3 item ......... prohibited
Taxable 2 and 3 item ......... prohibited
Taxable 1 and 4 item ............. allowed
Taxable 2 and 4 item ............. allowed
Taxable 3 and 4 item ............. allowed

In case of; Tax 1: PST, Tax 2: PST,
Tax 3: GST, Tax 4: GST
Taxable 1 and 2 item ......... prohibited
Taxable 1 and 3 item ............. allowed
Taxable 2 and 3 item ............. allowed
Taxable 1 and 4 item ............. allowed
Taxable 2 and 4 item ............ allowed
Taxable 3 and 4 item ......... prohibited

## 6 Guest Check (PBLU)

This feature is used to store and recall previous or credit balances of an open charge account when a previous balance lookup (PBLU) code is entered. The PBLU code can be 1 to 9999.

## ■ New charge accounts

For a new customer, open a new charge account by assigning a PBLU code.

## Procedure

For automatic PBLU
code generation


- The PBLU code refers to a code that will be used whenever the guest check must be accessed for re-ordering or final payment.
- Your register can be programmed to generate PBLU codes in a sequential fashion. If your register has not been programmed to do so, each PBLU code can be entered manually.
- When the sRVC key is pressed, the tax is not calculated.
- You can temporarily finalize a guest check by pressing the FNAL key. This print out of the guest check will show the current balance, including tax. The guest check, however, is still "open". This means you can still make additional orders to it.


## Example

Key operation


Print


## Additional item entries

For making additional guest check entries, enter the PBLU code first for automatic PB lookup.

## Procedure



## Example

## Settlement

Use the following procedure:

## Procedure

$\qquad$ $\underset{(1-9999)}{\mathrm{PBBU} \text { code }} \longrightarrow$ PBLU $\longrightarrow$ [Item entries]


## Example

| Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 111 P8LU |  |  |
| 9410 RA |  | \#0111 |
| 8000 CHK | ***PBAL | \$94.10 |
| 1410 CAAT | BAL FWD | \$0.00 |
|  | ***TOTAL | \$94. 10 |
|  | ***RA | \$94.10 |
|  | CHECK1 | \$80.00 |
|  | CASH | \$14.10 |
|  | CHANGE | \$0.00 |
|  | ***TOTAL | \$0. 00 |

## Deposit entries

Deposit refers to a payment on a charge account. It can be received in cash, check or by charge. You can make the deposit entry only while in a guest check transaction. It cannot be done during handling of a tendered amount.
 than the deposit balance.

## Procedure



Example To record a $\$ 50.00$ deposit in cash made by a customer with PBLU code 111
$\qquad$
111 PBLU
5000 ©Еอ)
CA2
***PBAL
CASH2
DEPOSIT
Print

BAL FHD
$\$ 50.00$
SERVICE
$-50.00$

Example To refund a $\$ 50.00$ deposit made by a customer with PBLU code 111

| Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 111 PBLU |  |  |
| 5000 (axpo |  | \#0111 |
| $\mathrm{CA}^{\text {a }}$ | ***PBAL | -50.00 |
| SNVC | DPSI RF | -50.00 |
|  | BAL FWD | \$0.00 |
|  | SERVICE | \$0.00 |

## 7

## Percent calculations (premium or discount)

- Your register provides the percent calculation for the merchandise subtotal and item entries. You need to specify in advance whether the register should perform the percent calculation based on the merchandise subtotal or each item entered.
- Percentage: 0.01 to $99.99 \%$


## Percent calculation for the merchandise subtotal

Example Selling four $\$ 1.40$ items of dept. 5 and two $\$ 2.25$ items of dept. 7; all these items are sold for cash at a premium of $10 \%$
(This example presumes that a premium of $10 \%$ has been programmed for the $\%$ key.)

| Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 [100 |  |  |
| 1405 |  | 4 @ \$1.40 |
| 2257 | DPT. 05 | \$5.60 |
|  | DPI. 07 | \$2. 25 |
| 7 | DPI. 07 | \$2.25 |
| (masf | MDSE ST | \$10.10 |
| \% |  | 10.00\% |
| CAAT | \%1 | \$1.01 |
|  | CASH | \$11. 11 |

## Percent calculation for item entries

## Example Selling for cash an $\$ 8.00$ item of dept. 6 at a discount of $15 \%$ and another $\$ 5.00$ item of PLU 90 at a discount of $7.5 \%$ <br> (This example presumes that a discount of $15 \%$ has been programmed for the \%2 key.)

| Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DPT. 06 <br> $\% 2$ <br> PLU00090 <br> \%2 <br> CASH | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 8.00 \\ -15.00 \% \\ -1.20 \\ \$ 5.00 \\ -7.5 \% \\ -0.38 \\ 11.42 \end{array}$ |

## Discount entries

For discount or coupon tenderings, you may use the $\Theta$ thru $\theta_{4}$ key.
If the discount or tendered coupon is the one applicable to sales, use the vendor coupon or if it is applicable to each department key, use the store coupon.

## Discount for the merchandise subtotal

## Example

Selling a $\$ 5.75$ item of dept. 6 and another $\$ 7.50$ item of PLU 80 for cash after subtracting the discount amount $\$ 1.00$ from the total sale amount
(This example presumes that the vendor coupon has been programmed for the $\Theta_{2}$ key.)

| Key operation |
| :---: |
| 5756 |
| 80 (0um) |
| 100 O2 |
| CaAT |

Print

| DPT. O6 | $\$ 5.75$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| PLUO0080 | $\$ 7.50$ |
| $(-) 2$ | -1.00 |
| CASH | $\$ 12.25$ |

Discount for item entries

## Procedure



## Example Selling a $\$ 6.75$ item of dept. 7 for cash after subtracting the coupon amount $75 ¢$

(This example presumes that the store coupon has been programmed for the $\Theta$ key.)

| Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6757 |  |  |
| $\text { * } 75 \Theta$ | DPT. 07 <br> (-) 1 | \$6.75 |
| $\frac{7}{(\text { CAAT }}$ | DPT. 07 | -0.75 |
|  | CASH | \$6. 00 |

* The $\Theta$ is entered as a modifier for the department which will be netted by the coupon amount. Such item netting coupon entries may generally be entered at any point within a transaction. Two lines are printed for each entry: The first is the label programmed for the $\Theta$ function and the second is related department and $\Theta$ amount.


## Refund entries

If a refund item is the one entered into a department, enter the amount of the refund, then press the $\begin{aligned} & \text { RFOO }\end{aligned}$ key and the corresponding department key in this order; and if an item entered into a PLU (or UPC) is returned, enter the
 without entry of PLU code, in this order.

## Example Receiving the following items returned:

One $\$ 2.50$ item of dept. 6 and seven $\$ 2.10$ items of PLU 13

Key operation


Print

| DPT. O6 | R-2.50 |
| :--- | ---: |
| PLUOOO13 | -7 @2.10 |
| R-14.70 |  |
| CHANGE | $\mathbf{\$ 1 7 . 2 0}$ |

## Refund sales mode

This function is used for those item return entries relating to departments, PLUs/subdepartments and UPCs.
 All of the REFUND SALES mode entries are automatically handled as refund entries. This mode cannot be finalized by check payment entry.

## Example

Receiving the following items returned:
One $\$ 2.50$ item of dept. 6 and seven $\$ 2.10$ items of PLU 13

Key operation


Print

| DPT. O6 | R-2.50 |
| :--- | ---: |
| PLUOOO13 | $-7 @ \$ 2.10$ |
| CHANGE | $\$ 14.70$ |

## Printing of non-add code numbers

Enter a non-add code number such as a customer's reference number within a maximum of 16 digits and press the $\#$ key at any point during the entry of a sale. Your register will print it at the time of entry.

## Example

Selling a $\$ 15.00$ item of dept. 6 by charge account to a customer whose code number is 1230
$\qquad$
Key operation


Print


## ■ Currency conversion

Your register allows payment entries of foreign currency. Pressing the com thru combla key creates a subtotal in foreign currency. Cash payment is the only media that can be handled after currency conversion.

## Procedure


*Rate: 0.000000 to 999.999999
Note When the amount tendered is short, the deficit is shown in domestic currency.

## Example <br> To convert the amount owed (\$69.50) into the designated foreign currency <br> Preset rate (1.325) - CONV 1



Manual rate - CONV 4 (The cooval key can be used only for the manual entry.)


## Received on account entries

## Procedure



Example A customer whose reference number is 12345 tenders $\$ 48.00$ by check for received on account.

| Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{r\|r\|} 12345 & \# \\ 4800 & \text { RA } \\ \hline \mathrm{CHK} \end{array}$ | \#12345 |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | CHECK1 |  |
|  | ***RA | \$48.00 |

Paid out entries

## Procedure



Example You pay $\$ 30.00$ by check to a vendor whose code number is 6789 .

| Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 6789 \# | \#6789 |  |
| 3000 |  |  |
| CHK | CHECK1 ***PO | \$30.00 |

## No sale (exchange)

Simply press the NS key without any entry. The drawer will open and the printer will print "NO SALE" on both the journal and the receipt. If your machine is preset to print a non-add code number before pressing the NS key, a no sale entry is achieved with a non-add code number printed.
\#45678
NO SALE

## Cashing a Check

Enter the check amount, then press the CHK or $\mathrm{CHHK}_{2}$ key.

## Procedure



## Example <br> Cashing a check of a $\$ 30.00$ amount

$\qquad$


3000 СНK


## Bottle return

This function is used to handle the payment (paid out) for returned empty bottles or cans.

## Example You pay for ten $15 ¢$ returned empty bottles. (This example presupposes that dept. 11 has been programmed as bottle return department.)

$\qquad$

|  |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## 9 Automatic sequencing key (AUTO key) entries

You can achieve many different key sequences automatically with a single key depression by using the Auto function key.

Example Performing the transaction "Selling a $\$ 5.00$ item (dept. 7) for cash" programmed for the ATOO $($ (aviol $=5007$ (CAAT)
$\qquad$
Key operation
$\underset{2}{\mathrm{~A}_{2} \mathrm{O}}$

Print

| DPT. 07 | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| CASH | $\$ 5.00$ |

## CORRECTION

## 1 Correction of the last entry (direct void)

If you make an incorrect entry relating to a department, PLU/subdepartment, UPC, percentage (\%) through $\% 4)$, deduction ( $\Theta$ through $\Theta 4$ ) or refund, you can correct this entry by pressing the void key immediately after the incorrect entry.

## Example

Key operation


Print

| DPT. 06 | \$12.50 |
| :---: | :---: |
| DPT. 06 | V -12.50 |
| PLU00002 | \$1.50 |
| PLU00002 | V -1.50 |
| 5012345678900\# |  |
| APPLE | \$2.50 |
| 5012345678900\# |  |
| APPLE | $V-2.50$ |
| DPT. 08 | \$6.00 |
|  | -15.00\% |
| \%2 | -0.90 |
| \%2 | V\$0.90 |
| DPT. 09 | \$3.28 |
| (-) 1 |  |
| DPT. 09 | -0.28 |
| DPT. 09 | V $\$ 0.28$ |
| DPT. 08 | R-2.50 |
| DPT. 08 | RV\$2.50 |
| CASH | \$9. 28 |

## 2 Correction of the next-to-last or earlier entries (indirect void)

With the Void key, you can void any incorrect department, PLU/subdepartment, UPC or item refund entry made during a transaction if you find it before finalizing the transaction (e.g. pressing the caAAT key). This function is applicable to department, PLU/subdepartment, UPC and item refund entries only.
 just before you scan a UPC code. For the refund indirect void, press the voo key after you press the BFFOD key.

| Example | Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 13106 |  |  |
|  | 17557 | DPT. 06 | \$13.10 |
|  | 10 (e)w | DPI. 07 | \$17.55 |
|  | 10 UPC) | PLU00010 | \$7.15 |
|  | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ | PLU00008 | \$3.00 |
|  |  | PLU00058 | \$3.00 |
|  | 8257 | DPT. 07 | \$8. 25 |
|  | 5012345678900 | 5012345678900\# |  |
|  | 1310 voio 6 | APPLE | \$2.50 |
|  | 1310 | DPT. 06 | V-13.10 |
|  | V000 - 8 | PLU00008 | $\mathrm{V}-3.00$ |
|  | 58 void (eum) | PLU00058 | V-3.00 |
|  | 5012345678900 vold eric | 5012345678900\# |  |
|  | CAAT | APPLE | $V-2.50$ |
|  |  | CASH | 2. 95 |

## 3 Subtotal void

You can void an entire transaction. Once the subtotal void is executed, the transaction is aborted and the register issues a receipt.

## Example

| Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13101 |  |  |
| 1755 | DPT. 01 | \$13.10 |
|  | DPT. 06 | \$17.55 |
| 35 | PLU00035 | \$3.00 |
| S6TL | MDSE ST | \$40.80 |
| Subtotal void V00 | SBTL VD | -40.80 |
| ( $88 \pi$ | ***TOTAL | \$0.00 |

## 4 <br> Correction of incorrect entries not handled by the direct or indirect void function

Any errors found after the entry of a transaction has been completed or during an amount tendered entry, cannot be voided. These errors must be handled by the manager.
The following steps should be observed:

1. If you are in the middle of making an amount tendered entry, you must first finalize the transaction before making corrections.
2. Try to make correct entries from the beginning.
3. Hand the incorrect receipt to your manager for its cancellation.

# CORRECTION AFTER FINALIZING A 

 TRANSACTION (AFTER GENERATING A RECEIPT)When you need to void incorrect entries that are found after finalizing a transaction or cannot be corrected by direct or indirect void, follow this procedure in the MGR mode.

1. Turn the mode switch to the MGR position.
2. Press the Vol key to put your register in the VOID mode.
3. Repeat the entries that are recorded on an incorrect receipt. (All data for the incorrect receipt are removed from register memory; the voided amounts are added to the void register totalizer.)

| Incorrect receipt |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 08/27/2004 } 11: 10 \text { PM } 1111 \\ & \text { 123456\#1633 }{ }_{\text {DICK }} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |
| PLU00001 | \$1.25 |
| DPT. O 2 | \$5.00 |
| CASH | \$6. 25 |



Your machine leaves the VOID mode whenever a transaction is canceled (i.e. finalized in the VOID mode.) To void additional transactions repeat steps 2. and 3. above.

## OVERRIDE ENTRIES

Programmed limits (such as maximum amounts) for functions can be overridden by making the entry in the MGR mode.

## Procedure

1. Turn the mode switch to the MGR position.
2. Make the override entry.

## Example

Selling a $\$ 15.00$ item (dept. 2) for cash and subtracting the coupon amount $\$ 2.50$ from the sale amount (This example presumes that the register has been programmed not to allow coupon entries over \$2.00.)

| Key operation |  |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- |
|  | 1500 | 2 |  |
| REG-mode | 250 | O2 | ..Error |
| entries | CL |  |  |

Turn the mode switch to the MGR position.
$2 5 0 \longdiv { \theta 2 }$

Return the mode switch to the REG position.

## OVERLAPPED CASHIER ENTRY

This function allows you to switch from one cashier to another interrupting the first cashier's entry. The second cashier can make a sales entry, then the first cashier may continue.

## Example

## Cashier 1: Entry started

Cashier 2: Cashier change (1 to 2), interruption initiated
Cashier 2: Transaction finished (2)
Cashier 1: Cashier change (2 to 1), entry restart

Note - The overlapped cashier entry is not available while the tendering sale.

- If any cashier is still making an entry (or has not finalized the transaction yet), the machine does not run in any mode other than REG and MGR and $X / Z$ reports can not be performed. The error message "CASHIER ERR." and the corresponding cashier code(s) are displayed at this time.



## SPECIAL PRINTING FUNCTIONS

## 1 Copy receipt printing

If your customer wants a receipt after you have finalized a transaction with the receipt ON-OFF function in the "OFF" status (no receipting), press the focro key. This will make a copy receipt. Your register can also print a copy receipt when the receipt ON-OFF function is in the "ON" status.

## Example

Printing a copy receipt after making the entries shown below with the receipt ON-OFF function in the "OFF" status


When the receipt ON-OFF function is in the "ON" status and you press the ${ }^{\text {BCOFT }}$ key to make a second copy

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 08/27/2004 11:16PM } 1111 \\ & \text { 123456\#1635 DICK } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\text { DPT. } 02^{* C O P Y *} \frac{}{\$ 8.50}$ | -When the receipt ON-OFF function is in the "ON" status, the "*COPY*" symbol will be printed on the receipt. |
| $3 @ \$ 1.50$ |  |
| DPT. 01 \$4.50 |  |
| CASH \$13.00 |  |

## 2 Validation printing function (Slip printer)

Your register can perform validation printing when it is connected with the slip printer. For the details about the slip printer, contact your authorized SHARP dealer.

1. Set a validation slip to the slip printer.
2. Press the PRAT key. The validation printing will start.

Note
When you make an entry for which compulsory validation printing can be overridden by performing the following operation. If you need this function, Contact your authorized SHARP dealer.

1. Move the mode key to the MGR position.
2. $\longrightarrow \rightarrow$ PRINT

## 3 Printing of the employee's arrival and departure times (Slip printer)

Your register can print the employee's arrival and departure time when it is connected with the slip printer.
For the details for connecting a slip printer, please contact your authorized SHARP dealer.
For printing of the arrival and departure times, you must be in the OP X/Z mode.

## Printing of arrival time



Printing of departure time


## 4 Printing of header and footer graphic logos

As an optional setting, your register can print a graphic logo on the top of each receipt (header graphic logo). If preset to do so, a graphic logo can be printed on the bottom of each receipt (footer graphic logo) with the job code \#2616. You can also print the graphic logos with the combination of 3-line header logo message or 3-line footer logo message. Printing only logo messages without the graphic logo is possible. Please consult your dealer when you want to change the setting.

- Sample receipt with a header graphic logo and a footer graphic logo


5 Remote printer send function
This function enables a partial order to be sent to the kitchen for preparation while the remaining order is still being placed.

## Example

Item entry $\longrightarrow \begin{gathered}\text { RP } \\ \text { SEND }\end{gathered} \longrightarrow$ Data transfer to the remote printer
Remaining items will be sent to the remote printer when the transaction is finalized. When this function is used, the subtotal void operation is not allowed.

## TIME DISPLAY AND AUTOMATIC UPDATING OF THE DATE

## 1 Time display

When you need the time displayed, turn the mode switch to the OP X/Z position after the preceding transaction or operation is finalized.
You can also display the time by pressing the \# key in the REG or MGR mode.
The time display disappears as soon as you press the (CL key in the REG or MGR mode or begin the subsequent entry.

Sample display of 10:25 AM


## 2 Automatic updating of the date

Once the internal clock unit is started at the correct time, it continues to run as long as the built-in battery is charged, and updates the date (month, day, year) automatically.

## PRIOR TO PROGRAMMING

## 1 Programming keyboard layout

When you are in the PGM1 or PGM2 mode, the keyboard layout will be set to one of the programming layouts as shown below.

## For ER-A410



For ER-A420

| $\underset{\text { RGCEPT }}{\hat{\wedge}}$ | $\sqrt{\text { JOUNNAL }}$ | $\leftarrow$ | $\rightarrow$ | 4 | - | $\uparrow$ | $\downarrow$ | " | " | $\tilde{N}$ | ¿ | \{ | \} | [ | ] | ( BACK $^{\text {SPACE) }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ! | @ | \# | \$ | \% | $\wedge$ | \& | * | $($ | ) | , | ? | < | $>$ |  |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 | + | - | $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text { / OR } \end{array}\right.$ | $\bullet$ | CL |  |  |
| Q | W | E | R | T | Y | U | 1 | 0 | P | - |  | 7 | 8 | 9 |  |  |
| A | S | D | F | G | H | $J$ | K | L | 1 | = |  | 4 | 5 | 6 |  |  |
|  | Z | X | C | V | B | N | M | ; | : |  |  | 1 | 2 | 3 |  |  |
| (SHIFT) | (DC) | (SPACE) | (SPACE) | (SPACE) | (SPACE) | (SPACE) | (SPACE) | , | . |  |  | 0 | 00 |  | SBTL | CA/AT |

- The programming keyboard sheet is transparent, allowing placement over the standard keyboard sheet.
- The shaded area contains the character keys which are used for programming characters.
: Used to enter the double-size character.
(SHHT) : Used to change a lower-case letter/upper-case letter.
(SHHF-2) : Used to select a symbol.


: Used to back up the cursor for deleting.
: Used to enter a space.
(NUM)
: Used to enter a numeric character.


## 2 How to program alphanumeric characters

You can program alphanumeric characters for departments, PLUs, UPCs, functions, etc. while in the character entry mode.
There are two ways for programming characters: using character keys on the keyboard and entering character codes with the numeric keys on the keyboard.

## ■ Using character keys on the keyboard

Enter a character according to the position in the programming keyboard layout.

## Entering alphanumeric characters

To enter a character, simply press a corresponding character key.
To enter a numeric character, press (NWM) key and enter a number by ten keys ( $0-9$ ).
[Ex.] Entering the character "135": (NMM) $\rightarrow 135 \longrightarrow$ (NMM)
To enter a space, press the same key.

## Entering double-size characters

(DC) : This key toggles the double-size character mode and normal-size character mode. The default is the normal-size character mode. The double-size character is displayed with the letter "=" (ex. =S).
[Ex.] To program the name "SHARP" in double size: $($ (DC) $\rightarrow$ SHARP $\longrightarrow$ (DC)

## Entering lower-case letters

(SHHFI) : You can enter a lower-case letter by using this key. Press (sㅐㅐㄷ) key just before you enter the lower-case letter. This key also allows you to enter the characters/symbols shown at the upper right of keys.
[Ex.] To program the name "Sharp": $\longrightarrow S \longrightarrow$ (SHFI) $\longrightarrow$ harp $\longrightarrow$ (HHFI)

## Entering symbols shown at the upper left of keys

(shlf:2) : You can enter symbols by using this key. Press (shlf:2) key just before you enter the symbol.

"( ~ )", "( ^ )", "( . )", " ( ) )", "( - )", "( r )", "( o )", and "( ~)" keys are used only in combination with a character key. If the combination is unavailable, only a character key is entered. [Ex.] " $\AA$ ": $\longrightarrow(0) \longrightarrow \mathrm{A}$

## Editing text

You can edit the text you have entered by deleting characters.


## ■ Entering character codes

Numerals, letters and symbols are programmable by entering the 00 key and character codes. See the "Alphanumeric character code table" on the next page. In this way, you can program characters other than the characters shown in the programming keyboard layout.

$$
X X X \rightarrow 00 \quad X X X: \text { Character code (3 digits) }
$$

[Ex.] To program the name "SHARP" in double size

| 253 | 00 | 083 | 00 | 072 | 00 | 065 | 00 | 082 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(D C)$ | $S$ | $H$ | $A$ | $R$ | 080 | 00 |  |  |
|  | $S$ | $H$ | $P$ |  |  |  |  |  |

## Alphanumeric character code table

| Code | Character |
| :---: | :---: |
| 001 | á |
| 002 | â |
| 003 | ê |
| 004 | î |
| 005 | ì |
| 006 | í |
| 007 | ô |
| 008 | ó |
| 009 | û |
| 010 | ú |
| 011 | œ |
| 012 | ú |
| 013 | ú |
| 014 | ó |
| 015 | ó |
| 016 | $\Lambda$ |
| 017 | $\Psi$ |
| 018 | $\Gamma$ |
| 019 | * |
| 020 | $\Omega$ |
| 021 | $\Delta$ |
| 022 | $\theta$ |
| 023 | $\Xi$ |
| 024 | П |
| 025 | $\Sigma$ |
| 026 | Y |
| 027 | $\Phi$ |
| 028 | Ú |
| 029 | Ú |
| 030 | Ó |
| 031 | Ó |
| 032 | (space) |
| 033 | ! |
| 034 | " |
| 035 | \# |
| 036 | \$ |
| 037 | \% |
| 038 |  |
| 039 | , |
| 040 | ( |
| 041 | ) |
| 042 | * |
| 043 | + |
| 044 | , |
| 045 | - |


| Code | Character | Code | Character |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 046 | . | 091 | Ä |
| 047 | 1 | 092 | Ö |
| 048 | 0 | 093 | Ü |
| 049 | 1 | 094 | $\wedge$ |
| 050 | 2 | 095 | - |
| 051 | 3 | 096 | , |
| 052 | 4 | 097 | a |
| 053 | 5 | 098 | b |
| 054 | 6 | 099 | c |
| 055 | 7 | 100 | d |
| 056 | 8 | 101 | e |
| 057 | 9 | 102 | f |
| 058 | : | 103 | g |
| 059 | ; | 104 | h |
| 060 | < | 105 | i |
| 061 | = | 106 | j |
| 062 | > | 107 | k |
| 063 | ? | 108 | I |
| 064 | @ | 109 | m |
| 065 | A | 110 | n |
| 066 | B | 111 | 0 |
| 067 | C | 112 | p |
| 068 | D | 113 | q |
| 069 | E | 114 | r |
| 070 | F | 115 | s |
| 071 | G | 116 | t |
| 072 | H | 117 | u |
| 073 | I | 118 | v |
| 074 | J | 119 | w |
| 075 | K | 120 | x |
| 076 | L | 121 | y |
| 077 | M | 122 | z |
| 078 | N | 123 | \{ |
| 079 | 0 | 124 | I |
| 080 | P | 125 | \} |
| 081 | Q | 126 | B |
| 082 | R | 127 | ¢ |
| 083 | S | 128 | !! |
| 084 | T | 129 | 1 |
| 085 | U | 130 | 2 |
| 086 | V | 131 | 3 |
| 087 | W | 132 | 4 |
| 088 | X | 133 | 1/2 |
| 089 | Y | 134 | F/T |
| 090 | Z | 135 | $\leftarrow$ |


| Code | Character |
| :---: | :---: |
| 136 | $\rightarrow$ |
| 137 | $\cdots$ |
| 138 | $\leadsto$ |
| 139 | 4 |
| 140 | - |
| 141 | F |
| 142 | T |
| 143 | $\downarrow$ |
| 144 | ç |
| 145 | $\bigcirc$ |
| 146 | ¿ |
| 147 | Ù |
| 148 | à |
| 149 | た |
| 150 | $\varnothing$ |
| 151 | Å |
| 152 | a |
| 153 | é |
| 154 | è |
| 155 | Pt |
| 156 | i |
| 157 | $\tilde{N}$ |
| 158 | ò |
| 159 | £ |
| 160 | $\neq$ |
| 161 | - |
| 162 | $\Gamma$ |
| 163 | 」 |
| 164 | - |
| 165 | . |
| 177 | Á |
| 178 | Í |
| 180 | $\overline{\mathrm{A}}$ |
| 181 | $\overline{\mathrm{a}}$ |
| 182 | $\overline{\mathrm{E}}$ |
| 183 | $\overline{\text { e }}$ |
| 184 | T |
| 185 | $\overline{\text { i }}$ |
| 186 | $\bar{U}$ |
| 187 | $\bar{u}$ |
| 188 | N |
| 189 | n |
| 190 | Č |
| 191 | Š |
| 192 | C |


| Code | Character |
| :---: | :---: |
| 193 | i |
| 194 | G |
| 195 | S |
| 196 | G |
| 197 | $\dot{\mathrm{g}}$ |
| 198 | K |
| 199 | k |
| 200 | L |
| 201 | 1 |
| 202 | Ž |
| 203 | D |
| 204 | đ |
| 205 | C |
| 206 | ć |
| 207 | € |
| 208 | P |
| 209 | - |
| 210 | ě |
| 211 | š |
| 212 | č |
| 213 | ž |
| 214 | ý |
| 215 | ù |
| 216 | ñ |
| 217 | $\sim$ |
| 218 | - |
| 219 | r' |
| 224 | * |
| 225 | § |
| 226 | $\varnothing$ |
| 227 | - |
| 228 | $\uparrow$ |
| 229 | ] |
| 230 | [ |
| 231 | " |
| 232 | ä |
| 233 | ö |
| 234 | ü |
| 235 | æ |
| 236 | å |
| 237 | É |
| 238 | ñ |
| 253 | *(DC) |
|  |  |
|  |  |

*(DC) : Double-size character code
: The shaded character cannot be displayed (will be displayed as space).

The character "!!" (code: 128) is displayed as "!".

## PROGRAMMING

This chapter illustrates how to program your cash register.

## Basic instructions

All the programming items can be programmed by the Job-Code-Based Programming described later. However, your machine allows you to program some items using the Direct Programming, which does not require you to enter the job code.

Job-Code-Based Programming


## Direct Programming


(Object key)

## Preparations for programming

1. Plug your machine into a standard grounded $A C$ outlet.
2. Turn the mode switch to the PGM1 or PGM2 position.

To set the mode switch to the PGM1 position, use the manager or submanager key; and to set it to the PGM2 position, use the manager key.
3. Check to see whether both journal and receipt rolls are present in the machine. If they are missing, install journal and receipt paper rolls correctly referring to the procedure in " 4 . Installing and removing the paper roll" under "OPERATOR MAINTENANCE".
4. Program the necessary items into your machine.

## Direct Programming

## 1 Setting the date and time

## Date PGM 2

Enter the month (one or two digits), day (two digits), and year (four digits : 2000-2099) in this sequence.

## Procedure



## Example



Set the time using the military time (24-hour) system. For example, when the time is set to 2:30 AM, enter 230; and when it is set to $2: 30 \mathrm{PM}$, enter 1430. The time will be printed and displayed using a real-time system. Once you set the time, the internal clock unit will continue to run as long as the built-in battery is alive and update the date (day, month, year) properly.

## Procedure



Time (max. four digits)

## Example



## 2 Programming for departments

Your machine is equipped with 20 (ER-A410)/10 (ER-A420) standard departments and a maximum of 99 departments. Your machine allows you to perform the following programming for each department.

Unit price PGM 1 PGM 2

## Procedure

To program any dept.


To program the next sequential dept.

## Example



## Procedure

To program any dept.


To program the next sequential dept.

| Item: |  | Selection: | Entry: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Group number |  | 0 thru 9 |
| B | Commission group number |  | 0 thru 9 |
| C | Sign (plus/minus) | Plus | 0 |
|  |  | Minus | 1 |
| D | Food stamp status | Ineligible | 0 |
|  |  | Eligible | 1 |
| E | Tax 4 status | Non-taxable | 0 |
|  |  | Taxable | 1 |
| F | Tax 3 status | Non-taxable | 0 |
|  |  | Taxable | 1 |
| G | Tax 2 status | Non-taxable | 0 |
|  |  | Taxable | 1 |
| H | Tax 1 status | Non-taxable | 0 |
|  |  | Taxable | 1 |
| I | Item validation printing | Non-compulsory | 0 |
|  |  | Compulsory | 1 |
| J | Tare table number |  | 1 thru 9 |
| K | Scale entry | Inhibit | 0 |
|  |  | Enable | 1 |
|  |  | Compulsory | 2 |
| L | Registration type | Normal | 0 |
|  |  | SICS (Single Item Cash Sale) | 1 |
|  |  | SIF (Single Item Finalization) | 2 |
| M | Department type | Normal department | 0 |
|  |  | Hash department | 1 |
|  |  | Bottle return department | 2 |
| N | Type of unit price entry | Inhibit department key | 0 |
|  |  | Open only | 1 |
|  |  | Preset only | 2 |
|  |  | Open and preset | 3 |
| 0 | Significant digit for HALO |  | 1 thru 9 |
| P | Number of zeros to follow the | nt digit for HALO | 0 thru 7 |

## Group number

You can assign a department to a maximum of nine groups. This programming enables you to take group sales reports.
Commission group number
A commission group number (0-9, 0: non commission) can be assigned to each department.

Sign (plus/minus)

- Assign a plus sign to departments for normal sales transactions.
- Assign a minus sign to departments for minus transactions.


## Food stamp status

- Assign a food stamp status (food stamp eligible or food stamp ineligible) to each department.

Tax status (taxable 1 thru 4/non-taxable)

- When an entry of a taxable department is made in a transaction, tax is automatically computed according to the associated tax table or rate.
- Tax 4 is prohibited if you use the food stamp function.


## Item validation printing

If item entries must be validated, program corresponding departments for compulsory validation printing.

## Tare table number

Tare table number associated with scale entry (1 thru 9).

## Scale entry

Program a department for scale entry when your store requires items to be sold by weight and are placed on a scale connected to the register.

## Registration type

- If an entry of a department programmed for SICS is made first, the sale will be finalized as soon as the department key is pressed. If the entry is made after entering a department not programmed for SICS, the sale will not be finalized until the CAAT key is pressed.
- Whenever a sale is made to a department programmed for SIF, the sale is finalized as soon as the department key is pressed.


## Department type

You may program each department as one of the following three types.

- Bottle Return (BR)
- Hash department

A hash department is used to enter the amount of a special "sale", such as a gift certificate sale or for the receipt of payment for utility bills, theatre tickets, etc., i.e. "non-sales" registrations. Any amounts entered in this department are not added to the grand total except tax amounts.

- Normal department.


## Type of unit price entry

You may select one of the following four types of unit price entry for each department.

- Open and preset
- Preset only
- Open only
- Inhibit department key


## HALO (High Amount Lockout)

You can set an upper limit amount (HALO) for each department. The limit is affective for the REG mode operations and can be overridden in the MGR mode.

- "OP" is the same as $\mathbf{O} \times 10^{P}$

For example, presetting 14 (\$100.00) here means that amount entries of up to $\$ 100.00$ are allowed in the REG mode. When you preset 17, the upper limit amount is 99999.99.

## Example



## 3 PLU/UPC programming

Your machine is equipped with 500 standard PLUs/UPCs. Your machine allows you to perform the following programming for each PLU/UPC.

Note •In this manual, the word "UPC" represents UPC (Universal Product Code) and the word "EAN" represents EAN (European Article Number).

- To review the UPC codes available to this register, please refer to the chapter 13 in "Job-CodeBased programming".


## - Unit price PGM 1 PGM 2

## Procedure

To program any PLU/UPC


## Example



Functional selection PGM 2

## Procedure



| *1 | Item: | Selection: | Entry: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{A}$ | Commission group number |  | 0 thru 9 |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | Sign (plus/minus) | Plus | 0 |
|  |  | Minus | 1 |
| $\mathbf{C}$ | Food stamp status | Ineligible | 0 |
| D | Tax 4 status | Eligible | 1 |
|  |  | Non-taxable | 0 |
| E | Tax 3 status | Non-taxable | 1 |
|  |  | Taxable | 0 |
| F | Tax 2 status | Non-taxable | 1 |

(To be continued on the next page)

| $* 1$ | Item: | Selection: | Entry: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{G}$ | Tax 1 status | Non-taxable | 0 |
|  |  |  | 1 |
| $\mathbf{H}$ | Tare table number | Inhibit | 1 thru 9 |
|  | Scale entry | Enable | 0 |
|  |  | Compulsory | 1 |
| J | Type of unit price entry | Prohibit mode | 2 |
|  |  | Open price only | 0 |
|  |  | Preset price only | 1 |
|  |  | Open price and preset price | 2 |

## Note

## Commission group number

A commission group number (0-9, 0: non commission) can be assigned to each department. Sign (plus/minus)
The function of every PLU/UPC varies according to the combination of its sign and the sign of its associated department as follows:

| Sign |  | Function of PLU/UPC |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| Department | PLU/UPC |  |
| + | + | Serves as a normal plus PLU/UPC |
| - | - | Serves as a normal minus PLU/UPC |
| + | - | Accepts store coupon entries, but not split-pricing entries |
| - | + | Not valid; not accepted |

## Food stamp status

- Assign a food stamp status (food stamp eligible or food stamp ineligible) to each PLU/UPC.

Tax status (taxable 1 thru 4/non-taxable)

- When an entry of a taxable PLU/UPC is made in a transaction, tax is automatically computed according to the associated tax table or rate.
- Tax 4 is prohibited if you use the food stamp function.


## Tare table number

Tare table number associated with scale entry (1 thru 9).

## Scale entry

Program a PLU/UPC for scale entry when your store requires items to be sold by weight and are placed on a scale connected to the register.
Type of unit price entry
You may select one of the following four types of unit price entry for each PLU/UPC.

- Open price and preset price (for only PLU)
- Preset price only
- Open price only (for only PLU)
- Prohibit mode: Prohibits the entry of any assigned PLU/UPC code.
- Delete mode: Deletes data programmed for each PLU/UPC.


## Example



## Procedure

To program any PLU/UPC


## Example



4
Programming for discount keys ( $\Theta$ )

## Discount amount PGM 1 PGM 2

## Procedure



## Example



■ High amount lockout (HALO), sign (+/-), vendor/store coupon selection, food stamp status and tax status PGM 2

## Procedure



To program any coupon function

| Item: |  | Selection: | Entry: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Food stamp status | Ineligible | 0 |
|  |  | Eligible | 1 |
| B | Tax 4 status | Non-taxable | 0 |
|  |  | Taxable | 1 |
| C | Tax 3 status | Non-taxable | 0 |
|  |  | Taxable | 1 |
| D | Tax 2 status | Non-taxable | 0 |
|  |  | Taxable | 1 |
| E | Tax 1 status | Non-taxable | 0 |
|  |  | Taxable | 1 |
| F | Sign (+/-) | Plus | 0 |
|  |  | Minus | 1 |
| G | Vendor/store coupon selection | Vendor coupon (subtotal $\Theta$ ) | 0 |
|  |  | Store coupon (item $\Theta$ ) | 1 |
| H | Significant digit for HALO |  | 1 thru 9 |
| - | Number of zeros to follow the s | t digit for HALO | 0 thru 7 |

Tax status (taxable 1 thru 4/non-taxable)
Tax 4 is prohibited if you use the food stamp function.
HALO (High amount lockout)
"HI" is the same as $\mathrm{H} \times 10$ ".
For example, presetting 14 (\$100.00) here means that amount entries of up to $\$ 100.00$ are allowed in the REG mode. When you preset 17, however, the upper limit amount is 99999.99.
When you preset 00, the open amount entry is prohibited.

## Example



5 Programming for percent keys (\%)

## Percent rate

## Procedure

To program zero


* Rate: Percent rate: 0.00-100.00

Note You must use a decimal point key when setting percentage rates that are fractional.

## Example

Key operation
$10 \boxed{\bullet} 25 \stackrel{\%}{\square \text { CAAT }}$
$\frac{\text { Print }}{\left.\right|_{\text {*PGM2* }}}$

■ Sign (+/-), \%item/\%subtotal selection, food stamp status and tax status PGM 2

## Procedure



| Item: |  | Selection: | Entry: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Food stamp status | Ineligible | 0 |
|  |  | Eligible | 1 |
| B | Tax 4 status | Non-taxable | 0 |
|  |  | Taxable | 1 |
| C | Tax 3 status | Non-taxable | 0 |
|  |  | Taxable | 1 |
| D | Tax 2 status | Non-taxable | 0 |
|  |  | Taxable | 1 |
| E | Tax 1 status | Non-taxable | 0 |
|  |  | Taxable | 1 |
| F | Sign (+/-) | Plus | 0 |
|  |  | Minus | 1 |
| G | \%item/\%subtotal selection | \% for subtotal | 0 |
|  |  | \% for item | 1 |
| H | Always enter 0. |  | 0 |
| I | Always enter 0. |  | 0 |

## Example



6 Programming for conversion keys (com)

## Currency conversion rate PGM 1 PGM 2

## Procedure



* Conversion rate: 0.0000 - 9999.9999

Note You must use a decimal point key when setting conversion rates that are fractional.

## Example



7 Programming for the $R A, P P$, and $T A X$ keys

## ■ High amount lockout (HALO)

The HALO limit effects REG mode operations but can be overridden in the MGR mode.
The HALO limit is represented by two figures as follows:

## Procedure


" $A B$ " is the same as $\mathbf{A} \times 10^{\mathbf{B}}$.
A: Significant digit ( 0 through 9)
B: Number of zeros to follow significant digit: (for RA or PO: 0 thru 9), (for manual tax: 0 thru 7)

## Example

| Key operation | Print |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $13 \text { ROAB }$ | *PGM2* |  |
|  | F064 ***RA | L13 |

8 Programming for the ${ }^{C A A T},{ }^{\mathrm{CA}} 2, \mathrm{CH}$, and CHK keys
High amount lockout (HALO) and functional selection

## Procedure



| Item: |  | Selection: | Entry: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | CAT transaction | Non-compulsory | 0 |
|  |  | Compulsory | 1 |
| B | CAT action | POST-AUTH | 0 |
|  |  | DIAL | 1 |
| C | CAT type | CREDIT | 0 |
|  |  | DEBIT | 1 |
|  |  | CHECK | 2 |
| D | Card number printing | Yes | 0 |
|  |  | No | 1 |
| $\bar{E}$ | Card number print format | Partial (printing only part of the card number) | 0 |
|  |  | Full (printing the entire card number) | 1 |
| F | CAT signature line print | Yes | 0 |
|  |  | No | 1 |
| G | CAT expiration printing | Yes | 0 |
|  |  | No | 1 |
| H | Number of CAT authorization receipt |  | 0 thru 9 |
| 1 | Bill (slip) printing | Non-compulsory | 0 |
|  |  | Compulsory | 1 |
| J | Footer printing on receipt | No | 0 |
|  |  | Yes | 1 |
| K | Non-add code entry | Non-compulsory | 0 |
|  |  | Compulsory | 1 |
| L | Change enable (over tender enable) | Enable | 0 |
|  |  | Disable | 1 |
| M | Validation printing | Non-compulsory | 0 |
|  |  | Compulsory | 1 |
| N | Drawer opening | Yes | 0 |
|  |  | No | 1 |
| 0 | Amount tendered operation | Optional amount tendered for cash or check | 0 |
|  |  | Inhibit amount tendered for charge | 0 |
|  |  | Compulsory amount tendered | 1 |
| P | Significant digit for HALO |  | 0 thru 9 |
| Q | Number of zeros to follow the significa | nt digit for HALO | 0 thru 8 |

Note
HALO (High amount lockout)
" $P Q$ " is the same as $\mathbf{P} \times 10^{\circ}$.
For example, presetting 13 (\$10.00) here means that amount entries of up to $\$ 10.00$ are allowed in the REG mode. When you preset 18, however, the upper limit amount is 999999.99.

## Example



## 9 Programming for the automatic tax calculation function

Your machine has an automatic tax calculation feature which allows you to program four tax tables to avoid calculating incorrect tax amounts.
Automatic tax calculations require you to program, in addition to the tax table, the tax status of each pertinent department, PLU, and function key.

## The tax table (applicable to the add-on tax)

## Sample tax table

New Jersey tax table: 6\%

|  | Range of sales amount |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Taxes | Minimum breakpoint | Maximum breakpoint |  |
| .00 | .01 | to | .10 |
| $.01-\mathrm{T}$ | $.11-\mathrm{Q}$ | to | .22 |
| .02 | .23 | to | .38 |
| .03 | .39 | to | .56 |
| .04 | .57 | to | .72 |
| .05 | .73 | to | .88 |
| .06 | .89 | to | 1.10 |
| .07 | $1.11-\mathrm{M} 1$ | to | 1.22 |
| .08 | 1.23 | to | 1.38 |
| .09 | 1.39 | to | 1.56 |
| .10 | 1.57 | to | 1.72 |
| .11 | 1.73 | to | 1.88 |
| .12 | 1.89 | to | 2.10 |
| .13 | 2.11 | M 2 | to |


| A: Difference between the <br> minimum breakpoint and <br> the next one ( $\boldsymbol{c})$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - | B: Non-cyclic <br> $10(0.11-0.01)$ |  |
| $12(0.23-0.11)$ |  |  |
| $16(0.39-0.23)$ |  |  |
| $18(0.57-0.39)$ | C: Cyclic-1 |  |
| $16(0.73-0.57)$ | $\uparrow$ |  |
| $16(0.89-0.73)$ |  |  |
| $22(1.11-0.89)$ |  |  |
| $12(1.23-1.11)$ |  |  |
| $16(1.39-1.23)$ |  |  |
| $18(1.57-1.39)$ | D: Cyclic-2 |  |
| $16(1.73-1.57)$ |  |  |
| $16(1.89-1.73)$ |  |  |
| $22(2.11-1.89)$ |  |  |

To program a tax table, first make a table like the right table shown above.
From the tax table, calculate the differences between a minimum break point and the next one (A). Then, from the differences, find irregular cycles (B) and regular cycles ( $C$ and $D$ ). These cycles will show you the following items necessary to program the tax table:

T: $\quad$ The tax amount collected on the minimum taxable amount ( Q )
Q: The minimum taxable amount
M1: $\quad$ The maximum value of the minimum breakpoint on a regular cycle (C).
We call this point "MAX point."
M2: The maximum value of the minimum breakpoint on a regular cycle (D). We call this point "MAX point."
M: $\quad$ Range of the minimum breakpoint on a regular cycle: difference between $Q$ and M1 or between M1 and M2


*1 First figure: The first figure to be entered depends upon whether the difference between a minimum breakpoint to be entered and the preceding minimum breakpoint is not less than $\$ 1.00$ or more than 996 . When the difference is not less than $\$ 1.00$, enter " 1 ," and when it is not more than $99 \varnothing$, enter "0" or nothing.
Second figure: The second figure depends upon whether your tax table is to be programmed as tax table 1, 2,3 or 4 . When your tax table is to be programmed as tax table 1 , enter " 1 "; when it is to be programmed as tax table 2, enter " 2 "; when it is to be programmed as tax table 3 , enter " 3 "; and when it is to be programmed as tax table 4, enter " 4 ".
*2 If the rate is fractional (e.g. $4-3 / 8 \%$ ), then the fractional portion ( $3 / 8$ ) would be converted to its decimal equivalent (i.e. .375) and the resulting rate of 4.375 would be entered. Note that the nominal rate (R) is generally indicated on the tax table.

Note
If you make an incorrect entry before entering the $M$ in programming a tax table, cancel it with the CL key; and if you make an error after entering the $M$, cancel it with the s85il key. Then program again from the beginning correctly.

## - Limitations to the entry of minimum breakpoints

Your register can support a tax table consisting of no more than 72 breakpoints. (The number of breakpoints is 36 maximum when the breakpoint difference is $\$ 1.00$ or more.) If the number of breakpoints exceeds the register's table capacity, then the manual entry approach should be used.

## Example Programming the sample tax table shown on the previous page as tax table 1



You do not need to enter the trailing zeros of the tax rate (after the decimal point) but you do need to enter the decimal point for fractions.

- If the tax is not provided for every cent, modify the tax table by setting the tax for every cent in the following way.

When setting the tax, consider the minimum breakpoint corresponding to unprovided tax to be the same as the one corresponding to the tax provided on a large amount.

## Sample tax table

Example 8\%

| Tax | Minimum <br> breakpoint |
| :---: | :---: |
| .00 | .01 |
| .01 | .11 |
| .02 | .26 |
| .03 | .47 |
| .04 | .68 |
| .06 | .89 |
| .09 | 1.11 |
| .10 | 1.26 |
| .11 | 1.47 |
| .12 | 1.68 |
| .14 | 1.89 |
| .17 | 2.11 |

Modification of the left tax table

| Tax | Minimum <br> breakpoint |
| :---: | :---: |
| .00 | .01 |
| $.01-\mathrm{T}$ | $.11-\mathrm{Q}$ |
| .02 | .26 |
| .03 | .47 |
| .04 | .68 |
| .05 | .89 |
| .06 | .89 |
| .07 | $1.11-\mathrm{M} 1$ |
| .08 | 1.11 |
| .09 | 1.11 |
| .10 | 1.26 |
| .11 | 1.47 |
| .12 | 1.68 |
| .13 | 1.89 |
| .14 | 1.89 |
| .15 | $2.11=\mathrm{M} 2$ |
| .16 | 2.11 |
| .17 | 2.11 |



From the modified tax table above;
Rate $=8(\%), \mathrm{T}=\$ 0.01=1 \varnothing, \mathrm{Q}=\$ 0.11=11 \varnothing, \mathrm{M} 1=1.11, \mathrm{M} 2=2.11, \mathrm{M}=100$

## Job-Code-Based Programming

This section illustrates how to program items using job codes. Using job codes allows you to program a wide variety of items in comparison with direct programming.

Start this programming by entering a corresponding job code as shown below.


All the items which can be programmed by the job-code-based programming are listed on this page and the following, and those which can also be programmed by the direct programming are marked with the symbol " Direct " that follows job codes.

## 1 Setting the date and time

## - Setting the date PGM 2610 Direct

Enter the month (one or two digits), day (two digits), and year (four digits: 2000 - 2099) in this sequence.

## Procedure



## Example

$\qquad$
Key operation
Print


## Setting the time PGM 2611 Direct

Set the time using the military time (24-hour) system. For example, when the time is set to 2:30 AM, enter 230; and when it is set to 2:30 PM, enter 1430. The time is printed and displayed on the real time system.

## Procedure



## Example

Key operation



2 Setting the register and consecutive numbers

## ■ Setting the register number

When your store has two or more registers, it is practical to set separate register numbers for their identification. You may set them with a maximum of six digits.

## Procedure



## Example To set the register number as "123456"



## Setting the consecutive number PGM 2613

The consecutive number is increased by one each time a receipt is issued.
Enter a number (one to four digits) that is one less than the desired starting number.

## Procedure



Example
Setting the count start number as "1001"


## 3 Programming for the automatic tax calculation function

Your machine has an automatic tax calculation feature which allows you to program four tax tables or rates to avoid calculating incorrect tax amounts.
Automatic tax calculations require you to program, in addition to the tax table and rate, the tax status of each pertinent department, PLU, and function key.

## ■ The tax table (applicable to the add-on tax) $\operatorname{PGM} 2 \times 2710$ Direct

## Sample tax table

New Jersey tax table: 6\%

|  | Range of sales amount |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- |
| Taxes | Minimum breakpoint | Maximum breakpoint |  |
| .00 | .01 | to | .10 |
| $.11-\mathrm{T}$ | $.11-\mathrm{Q}$ | to | .22 |
| .02 | .23 | to | .38 |
| .03 | .39 | to | .56 |
| .04 | .57 | to | .72 |
| .05 | .73 | to | .88 |
| .06 | .89 | to | 1.10 |
| .07 | $1.11-\mathrm{M} 1$ | to | 1.22 |
| .08 | 1.23 | to | 1.38 |
| .09 | 1.39 | to | 1.56 |
| .10 | 1.57 | to | 1.72 |
| .11 | 1.73 | to | 1.88 |
| .12 | 1.89 | to | 2.10 |
| .13 | $2.11-\mathrm{M} 2$ | to | 2.22 |


| A: Difference between the minimum breakpoint and the next one ( $c$ ) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{gathered} - \\ 10(0.11-0.01) \end{gathered}$ | B: Non-cyclic |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12(0.23-0.11) \\ & 16(0.39-0.23) \\ & 18(0.57-0.39) \\ & 16(0.73-0.57) \\ & 16(0.89-0.73) \\ & 22(1.11-0.89) \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 12(1.23-1.11) \\ & 16(1.39-1.23) \\ & 18(1.57-1.39) \\ & 16(1.73-1.57) \\ & 16(1.89-1.73) \\ & 22(2.11-1.89) \end{aligned}$ |  |

To program a tax table, first make a table like the right table shown above.
From the tax table, calculate the differences between a minimum break point and the next one (A). Then, from the differences, find irregular cycles (B) and regular cycles ( $C$ and $D$ ). These cycles will show you the following items necessary to program the tax table:

T: $\quad$ The tax amount collected on the minimum taxable amount ( Q )
Q: The minimum taxable amount
M1: $\quad$ The maximum value of the minimum breakpoint on a regular cycle (C).
We call this point "MAX point."
M2: $\quad$ The maximum value of the minimum breakpoint on a regular cycle (D). We call this point "MAX point."
M: $\quad$ Range of the minimum breakpoint on a regular cycle: difference between $Q$ and M 1 or between M1 and M2


*1 First figure: The first figure to be entered depends upon whether the difference between a minimum breakpoint to be entered and the preceding minimum breakpoint is not less than $\$ 1.00$ or more than $99 \Varangle$. When the difference is not less than $\$ 1.00$, enter " 1 ," and when it is not more than $99 \varnothing$, enter "0" or nothing.
Second figure: The second figure depends upon whether your tax table is to be programmed as tax table 1, 2,3 or 4 . When your tax table is to be programmed as tax table 1 , enter " 1 "; when it is to be programmed as tax table 2, enter " 2 "; when it is to be programmed as tax table 3 , enter " 3 "; and when it is to be programmed as tax table 4, enter " 4 ".
*2 If the rate is fractional (e.g. $4-3 / 8 \%$ ), then the fractional portion (3/8) would be converted to its decimal equivalent (i.e. .375) and the resulting rate of 4.375 would be entered. Note that the nominal rate (R) is generally indicated on the tax table.

## Note

If you make an incorrect entry before entering the $M$ in programming a tax table, cancel it with the CL key; and if you make an error after entering the $M$, cancel it with the sBrl key. Then program again from the beginning correctly.

## - Limitations to the entry of minimum breakpoints

Your register can support a tax table consisting of no more than 72 breakpoints. (The number of breakpoints is 36 maximum when the breakpoint difference is $\$ 1.00$ or more.) If the number of breakpoints exceeds the register's table capacity, then the manual entry approach should be used.

## Example Programming the sample tax table shown on the previous page as tax table 1

| Key operation |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| 27 | $0-1$ !ors |
|  | $1{ }^{\text {Ifor }}$ |
| Tax rate $\rightarrow$ | 69 |
| M | 100 |
| T | 1 ! 1 OR |
| Q | 11 For |
|  | 23 \%or |
| cyclic | 39 \%or |
| portion | 57 \%or |
|  | 73 \%or |
| M1 | 89 ¢008 |
| (MAX point) $\rightarrow$ | 111 |


| \#2710 *PGM2* |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| TAX1 | $\begin{array}{r} 6.0000 \% \\ / 1.00 \end{array}$ |
| 1 | 0.11 |
| 2 | 0.23 |
| 3 | 0.39 |
| 4 | 0.57 |
| 5 | 0.73 |
| 6 | 0.89 |
| 7 | 1.11 |

You do not need to enter the trailing zeros of the tax rate (after the decimal point) but you do need to enter the decimal point for fractions.

- If the tax is not provided for every cent, modify the tax table by setting the tax for every cent in the following way.

When setting the tax, consider the minimum breakpoint corresponding to unprovided tax to be the same as the one corresponding to the tax provided on a large amount.

## Sample tax table

Example 8\%

| Tax | Minimum <br> breakpoint |
| :---: | :---: |
| .00 | .01 |
| .01 | .11 |
| .02 | .26 |
| .03 | .47 |
| .04 | .68 |
| .06 | .89 |
| .09 | 1.11 |
| .10 | 1.26 |
| .11 | 1.47 |
| .12 | 1.68 |
| .14 | 1.89 |
| .17 | 2.11 |

Modification of the left tax table

| Tax | Minimum <br> breakpoint |
| :---: | :---: |
| .00 | .01 |
| $.01-\mathrm{T}$ | $.11-\mathrm{Q}$ |
| .02 | .26 |
| .03 | .47 |
| .04 | .68 |
| .05 | .89 |
| .06 | .89 |
| .07 | $1.11-\mathrm{M} 1$ |
| .08 | 1.11 |
| .09 | 1.11 |
| .10 | 1.26 |
| .11 | 1.47 |
| .12 | 1.68 |
| .13 | 1.89 |
| .14 | 1.89 |
| .15 | $2.11-\mathrm{M} 2$ |
| .16 | 2.11 |
| .17 | 2.11 |



From the modified tax table above;
Rate $=8(\%), \mathrm{T}=\$ 0.01=1 \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{Q}=\$ 0.11=11 \varnothing, \mathrm{M} 1=1.11, \mathrm{M} 2=2.11, \mathrm{M}=100$

## The tax rate <br> 2711

## Procedure


max. six digits:
max. five digits:
0.0001 to

1 c to $\$ 999.99$ (Note: A minimum value of 1 must be entered.) 99.9999\%
*A: When you program a tax rate as tax rate 1 , enter " 1 "; when you program it as tax rate 2 , enter " 2 "; when you program it as tax rate 3 , enter " 3 "; and when you program it as tax rate 4 , enter " 4 ".
$\qquad$


Print


Note
 it with the CL key; and if you make an error after pressing the third ${ }_{\text {बFR }}$ key, cancel it with the SBTL key. Then program again from the beginning correctly.

- You do not need to enter the trailing zeros of the tax rate (after the decimal point), but you do need to enter the decimal for fractions.

Doughnut tax exempt (for the Canadian tax system)

## Procedure



Note This option is available only when your register has been set up with the Canadian tax system.

## Example To program the q'ty "6"

$\qquad$
$2715 \underbrace{- \text { COAAT }}_{6}$

Print

## \#2715 *PGM2*

EXPT COUNT


## 4 Programming for departments

Your machine is equipped with 20 (ER-A410)/10 (ER-A420) standard departments and a maximum of 99 departments. Your machine allows you to perform the following programming for each department.

\section*{| Functional programming 1 PGM 2110 Direct |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |}

You can set each department for:

## Item validation printing

If item entries must be validated, program corresponding departments for compulsory validation printing.

## Tare table number

Tare table number associated with scale entry (1 thru 9)

## Scale entry

Program a department for scale entry allowed when your store needs automatic scale entries.

## Registration type

- If an entry of a department programmed for SICS is made first, the scale will be finalized as soon as the department key is pressed. If the entry is made after entering a department not programmed for SICS, the sale will not be finalized until the CAAT key is pressed.
- Whenever a sale is made to a department programmed for SIF, the sale is finalized as soon as the department key is pressed.


## Department type

You may program each department as one of the following three types.

- Bottle Return (BR)
- Hash department

A hash department is used to enter the amount of a special "sale", such as a gift certificate sale or for the receipt of payment for utility bills, theatre tickets, etc., i.e. "non-sales" registrations. Any amounts entered in this department are not added to the grand total except tax amounts.

- Normal department

Note
If your register has been set for "Bottle return and Hash dept." by your dealer, you cannot program the department for those operations. So contact your dealer if you need them.

## Type of unit price entry

You may select one of the following four types of unit price entry for each department.

- Open and preset
- Preset only
- Open only
- Inhibit department key


| Item: |  | Selection: | Entry: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | Item validation printing | Non-compulsory | 0 |
|  |  | Compulsory | 1 |
| B | Tare table number |  | 1 thru 9 |
| C | Scale entry | Inhibit | 0 |
|  |  | Enable | 1 |
|  |  | Compulsory | 2 |
| D | Registration type | Normal | 0 |
|  |  | SICS (Single Item Cash Sale) | 1 |
|  |  | SIF (Single Item Finalization) | 2 |
| E | Department type | Normal department | 0 |
|  |  | Hash department | 1 |
|  |  | Bottle return department | 2 |
| F | Type of unit price entry | Inhibit department key | 0 |
|  |  | Open only | 1 |
|  |  | Preset only | 2 |
|  |  | Open and preset | 3 |

Programming for department 3
Enter ABCDEF=000003 for department 3.


Functional programming 2

## Sign (plus/minus)

- Assign a plus sign to departments for normal sales transactions.
- Assign a minus sign to departments for minus transactions.

Food stamp status

- Assign a food stamp status (food stamp eligible or food stamp ineligible) to each department.


## Tax status (taxable 1 thru 4/non-taxable)

- When an entry of a taxable department is made in a transaction, tax is automatically computed according to the associated tax table or rate.

Note Tax 4 is prohibited if you use the food stamp function.

## Procedure



| * | Item: | Selection: | Entry: |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{A}$ | Sign (+/-) | Plus | 0 |
|  |  | Minus | 1 |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | Food stamp status | Ineligible | 0 |
|  |  | Eligible | 1 |
| $\mathbf{C}$ | Tax 4 status | Non-taxable | 0 |
| D | Tax 3 status | Taxable | 1 |
| E | Tax 2 status | Tax-taxable | 0 |
| F | Tax 1 status | Non-taxable | 1 |
|  |  | Taxable | 0 |

## Example Programming for department 4 and 10 <br> Enter ABCDEF=010001 for department 4. <br> Enter ABCDEF=100000 for department 10.



■ A limit amount (HALO) of entry
PGM 2
2112 Direct
You can set amounts (HALO: High Amount Lockout) for each department. The limit is effective for the REG mode operations and can be overridden in the MGR mode. The HALO limit is represented by two figures as follows:

## Procedure

To program any dept.

" $A B$ " is the same as $A \times 10^{B}$.
A: Significant digit (0 through 9)
B: Number of zeros to follow significant digit (0 through 7)
For example, presetting 13 ( $\$ 10.00$ ) here means that amount entries of up to $\$ 10.00$ are allowed in the REG mode. When you preset 17, however, the upper limit amount is 99999.99.

## Example Programming HALO limit of 9000.00 (95) for dept. 1

$2112 \cdot \bullet$ ©
$1 \underbrace{\text { COBR }}_{\text {CAAT }}$


## - Alphanumeric characters PGM 2114

You can program a maximum of 16 characters (item label) for each department.
Select the characters you want to program, referring to section " 2 How to program alphanumeric characters" in chapter "PRIOR TO PROGRAMMING".

## Procedure

To program any dept.


## Example

Programming STEAK (steak) for dept. 1

| Key operation |
| :---: |
| $2114 \cdot \square$ |
| 1 Hor STEAK S88T |
| (CAAT |

Print
\#2114 *PGM2*

| DO1 |  | 0.00 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| STEAK |  | G00 |
| 000001 KPOOO AOO | COL. 95 |  |

You can program unit prices up to a maximum of six digits (\$9999.99). Even if a department is not programmed to allow the entry of preset unit prices in functional programming 1 (job \#2110), the department is automatically changed to allow the entry of preset unit prices by this programming entry.

## Procedure

To program any dept.


## Example

Programming $\$ 10.00$ for dept. 1


## Commission group assignment

Your machine allows you to assign a commission group (1-9) to each department.

## Procedure



## Example Programming commission group 1 for dept. 1 and commission group 2 for dept. 5



You can assign departments to a maximum of 9 groups (1 thru 9).
This programming enables you to take the group department sales reports.

## Procedure



## Example <br> Programming the group number 1 for dept. 1 and the group number 2 for dept. 2

$\qquad$
Key operation


Print


2180
If an item sold is not allowed to be sold to certain aged persons by law, program the age limitation for the corresponding department.

## Procedure



Note
When a department for which a setting other than zero (1 to 99) has been programmed as the age limitation is entered, the birthday entry will be enforced.

Example
Programming the age limitation " 18 " for dept. 2


Print station assignment
When you use a remote printer, please consult your dealer.



## Department key positioning <br> 2119

You can assign a department code to each key position. Each key position has a corresponding key number. Departments may be freely selected for the number of department keys and their positions. To assign the department to a key position, select the key number of the position. For key number positions, refer to section "3 Standard key number layout" in chapter "KEYBOARD".

## Procedure



Note The key number placement is determined by your local authorized SHARP dealer.

## Example

Key operation
Print


## 5 PLU/UPC programming

Your machine has two kinds of PLU registration methods.
Direct PLU registration: Accomplished by pressing item key (direct PLU key) directly.
Indirect PLU registration: Accomplished by making an entry of PLU code and pressing the (exub key.
In this manual, the word "UPC" represents UPC (Universal Product Code) and the word "EAN" represents EAN
(European Article Number).
With regard to the UPC codes available to this register, please refer to the chapter 13 in "Job-Code-Based programming".
Each PLU/UPC requires you to program the following:
PLU/UPC code (PLU: max. 5 digits, UPC: 6 to 13 digits)

## Associated department

When a PLU/UPC is associated with a department, the following functions of the PLU/UPC depend on the programming for the corresponding department.

- Type (Bottle return/Hash/Normal)
- Single item cash sale/Single item finalization
- HALO (for "Open" type)
- Item validation print compulsory/non-compulsory


## Unit price (max. six digits)

You will usually have unit prices programmed for individual PLUs/UPCs as PLU/UPC unit prices.
If you program unit price " 0.00 " for a PLU/UPC, you can enter only the selling quantity into the PLU/UPC, i.e. the PLU/UPC can be used only as a counter.

## Base quantity for split-pricing entries - two digits

Program a base quantity for each PLU/UPC dedicated to split-pricing entries.

## Type of unit price entry

- If "Preset only" is selected, individual PLU/UPC entries can be made by entering the assigned code and pressing the $\begin{gathered}\text { Pưd } \\ \text { Pre } \\ \text { key (or }\end{gathered}$ (or by pressing a direct PLU key without any PLU code entry, or by scanning the UPC code).
- If "Open only" is selected, the $\underbrace{\text { key must be pressed after the price entry followed by the PLU code and }}_{\substack{\text { Pumb } \\ \text { Rec }}}$ the (puc) entry (, or the unit price must be entered before pressing a direct PLU key).
- If "Open and preset" is selected, the entries in both "Preset" and "Open" types are available.
- If the delete mode is selected, the corresponding program data for each PLU/UPC is deleted.
- If the prohibit mode is selected, the PLU/UPC code cannot be entered. This mode does not clear the PLU/UPC program data.


## Sign (+/-)

The function of every PLU/UPC varies according to the combination of its sign and its associate department's sign as follows:

| Sign |  | Function of PLU/UPC |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :---: |
| Dept. | PLU/UPC |  |  |
| + | + | Serves as a normal minus PLU/UPC |  |
| - | - | Accepts store coupon entries, but not split-pricing entries. |  |
| + | - | Not valid; not accepted. |  |
| - | + |  |  |

Food stamp status and tax status (taxable 1, 2, 3 and/or 4, non-taxable)
Item label (max. 16 characters)

## Tare table number and scale entry

## Age limitation

## Commission group ( 1 to 9 )

## Mix-and-match table (max. 10 tables)

Set PLU (for only PLU)
You can link a maximum of 10 PLUs to a particular PLU.

## Link PLU/UPC link

A PLU/UPC is able to link to any other PLU (e.g. bottle deposit). However, the number of links is a maximum of 5 . Even if more than 5 PLUs are linked, the sixth or higher link is not actualized (ignored).

## Delete period for non-accessed UPC codes

Non-PLU code format
PLU level assignment and direct PLU key positioning
Stock quantity

## Note

For some items, you can program in two ways: programming an individual PLU code and for a range of sequential PLU codes. The procedure marked "For each PLU" shows individual PLU programming. The procedure marked "For a range of PLUs" shows sequential range PLU programming.

## Department assignment <br> PGM 1 PGM 2 <br> 1200 <br> 2230 <br> Direct

## Procedure

For each PLU/UPC
To program any PLU/UPC


Note As soon as the programming is completed for one PLU/UPC, the next code appears in the display.

## For a range of PLUs



Example Programming for PLU 1 and UPC 5012345678900 for "Associate department 2"
For each PLU/UPC $\qquad$ Print


| \#1200 *PGM2* |  |  | - Dept. code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| P00001 (O2) /00 |  |  |  |
|  | KPOOO | 0.00 |  |
|  |  | 0.00 |  |
| Plu00 |  | COMOO |  |
| 1002 | AOO S | 0.000 |  |
| 50123 | 678900\# | (02) $/ 00$ |  |
|  | KP000 | 0.00 |  |
|  |  | 0.00 |  |
|  |  | COMOO |  |
| 0002 | A00 S | 0.000 |  |

Programming the PLU 11 thru 20 for "Associate department 3"

## For a range of PLUs

Key operation


Print


## Procedure



To program any PLU/UPC

Note
The preset amount will work as the unit price for the "Preset" type and as the HALO amount for the "Open" type. In the case of the "Open" type, zero preset prevents amount entry and a 9999.99 preset is the maximum limitation. In the case of the "Preset" type zero and 9999.99 preset have no special meaning. (i.e. 0 amount preset is available.)

## Example Programming " $\$ 1.25$ " for PLU 1



## Procedure



Example
Programming " 12 " for PLU 2


## 2210 2231 Direct

## Procedure



## For a range of PLUs



| $\frac{\text { Item: }}{\mathrm{A}}$ |  | Selection: | Entry: |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Delete method (for only UPC) (for PLU: fixed 1) | Inhibit to delete in non-accessed UPC deleting job (\#105 in Z1 mode) | 1 |
|  |  | Delete in non-accessed UPC deleting job (\#105 in Z1 mode) | 0 |
| B | Tare table number |  | 1 thru 9 |
| C | Scale entry | Inhibit | 0 |
|  |  | Enable | 1 |
|  |  | Compulsory | 2 |
| $\overline{\text { D }}$ | Type of unit price entry | Prohibit mode | 0 |
|  |  | Open price only (for only PLU) | 1 |
|  |  | Preset price only | 2 |
|  |  | Open price and preset price (for only PLU) | 3 |
|  |  | Delete mode | 4 |

## Example To program $\mathrm{BCD}=003$ for PLU1

For each PLU/UPC $\qquad$ Key operation


Programming the PLU 11 thru 20 for "Open and preset price"


## Procedure

## For each PLU/UPC

To program any PLU/UPC


## For a range of PLUs



| * Item: | Selection: | Entry: |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{A}$ | Sign (+/-) | Plus | 0 |
|  |  | Minus | 1 |
| $\mathbf{B}$ | Food stamp status | Ineligible | 0 |
|  |  | Eligible | 1 |
| $\mathbf{C}$ | Tax 4 status | Non-taxable | 0 |
| $\mathbf{D}$ | Tax 3 status | Taxable | 1 |
| E | Tax 2 status | Non-taxable | 0 |
| F | Tax 1 status | Non-taxable | 1 |
|  | Taxable | 0 |  |

Note
Tax status (taxable 1 thru 4/non-taxable)
Tax 4 is prohibited if you use the food stamp function.
A PLU/UPC not programmed for Tax 1 thru Tax 4 statuses is registered depending on the tax status of the department which the PLU/UPC belongs to.

## Example

Programming ABCDEF=000001 for PLU 1 and $A B C D E F=010000$ for PLU 2
For each PLU/UPC


For a range
of PLUs

Key operation


Print

```
\#2232 *PGM2*
``` 0001100020

\section*{II}

\section*{- Alphanumeric characters PGM 22214}

You can program a maximum of 16 characters (item label) for each PLU/UPC.
Select the characters you want to program, referring to section "2 How to program alphanumeric characters" in chapter "PRIOR TO PROGRAMMING".

\section*{Procedure}


\section*{Example}

Programming MILK (milk) for PLU 1


You can assign PLUs/UPCs to commission groups.

\section*{Procedure}

For each PLU/UPC


For a range of PLUs


Example Programming the commission group 1 for PLU 1
For each PLU/UPC \(\qquad\) Print


Programming all of PLU 11 thru 20 for the commission group 1

\section*{For a range} of PLUs

Key operation


Print


If an item sold is not allowed to be sold to certain aged persons by law, program the age limitation for the corresponding PLU/UPC.

\section*{Procedure}

\section*{For each PLU/UPC}


\section*{For a range of PLUs}


Note
When a PLU/UPC for which a setting other than zero (1 to 99) has been programmed as the age limitation is entered, the birthday entry will be enforced.

\section*{Example Programming the age limitation "18" for PLU 2}

For each PLU/UPC \(\qquad\) Print
\[
\begin{aligned}
& 2280-\text { - } \\
& 2 \text { For } 18 \text { SSBLL } \\
& \text { (CAAT }
\end{aligned}
\]


Programming the PLU 11 thru 20 for the age limitation " 18 "
For a range of PLUs
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline Key operation \\
\hline \(2236 \cdot{ }^{\circ}\) OR \\
\hline 11 ¢00R 20 ¢OP \\
\hline 18 s85L \\
\hline CAAT \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Print


You can assign a stock quantity to each PLU/UPC code. (If you want to control a stock quantity, please consult your dealer.) When you assign it for the first time, follow the below procedure:

\section*{Procedure}


\section*{Example To program the stock quantity " 10 " for PLU 2}

- If you assign another stock quantity to the PLU/UPC code which you have assigned a stock quantity to, it will be overridden.
- You must use a decimal point \((\bullet)\) key when setting quantities that are fractional.

If you need to add or subtract a stock quantity, follow the below procedure:

\section*{Procedure}


\section*{Adding the stock quantity}

\section*{Example To add the stock quantity " 4 " to the current stock quantity " 10 " of PLU2}

\section*{Key operation}


Print


\section*{Subtracting the stock quantity}

Example To subtract the stock quantity " 1.5 " from the current stock quantity " 14 " of PLU 2


\section*{Set PLU PGM 2 2221}

\section*{Procedure}


To program the next sequential PLU

Note
PLU codes must have already been defined.
You can program a maximum of 15 set PLUs. A set PLU can be tied to a maximum of 10 PLUs.

\section*{Example \\ Programming the set PLU 20 (tied PLUs: PLU 201 and PLU 202)}


The mix-and-match table consists of the adjustment amount and the matching count for discount (satisfying the count of entered items). You can program a maximum of \(10 \mathrm{mix}-\mathrm{and}\)-match tables. One table can be assigned maximum of 5 kind of items.
[Ex.] Mix-and-match table no. 1: matching count=3, adjustment amount \$7.00
Mix-and-match items of table no. 1: Item-A (\$2.30), Item-B (\$3.10), Item-C (\$2.50)
\begin{tabular}{rl}
\multicolumn{2}{c}{ <Sale 1> } \\
Item-A & \(\$ 2.30\) \\
Item-A & \(\$ 2.30\) \\
Item-B & \(\$ 3.10\) \\
\hline Subtotal & \(\$ 7.70\) \\
(Discount & \(\$ 0.70\) ) \\
\hline Total & \(\$ 7.00\)
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{rl}
\multicolumn{2}{c}{ <Sale 2> } \\
Item-C & \(\$ 2.50\) \\
Item-C & \(\$ 2.50\) \\
Item-C & \(\$ 2.50\) \\
\hline Subtotal & \(\$ 7.50\) \\
(Discount & \(\$ 0.50\) ) \\
\hline Total & \(\$ 7.00\)
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{rl}
\multicolumn{2}{c}{ <Sale 3> } \\
Item-A & \(\$ 2.30\) \\
Item-B & \(\$ 3.10\) \\
Item-C & \(\$ 2.50\) \\
\hline Subtotal & \(\$ 7.90\) \\
(Discount & \(\$ 0.90\) ) \\
\hline Total & \(\$ 7.00\)
\end{tabular}

Programming of matching count and adjustment amount

\section*{Procedure}

To program any other table

* AB: \(\quad\) Matching count (1-99)

CDEFGH: Adjustment amount (max. 6 digits)
Example Programming mix-and-match table no. 1 (matching count=3, adjustment amount \$5.00)


Assigning items to the mix-and-match tables


Example Programming mix-and-match table no. 1 for PLU 1


When you use a remote printer, consult your dealer.


To program any PLU/UPC
\begin{tabular}{lllc} 
* Item: & Selection: & Entry: \\
\hline \(\mathbf{A}\) & Remote printer 1 output & Output & 1 \\
\cline { 3 - 4 } & & Not output & 0 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{B}\) & Remote printer 2 output & Output & 1 \\
\cline { 2 - 4 } & & Not output & 0 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{C}\) & Printing on the chit receipt & Yes & 1 \\
\cline { 3 - 4 } & & No & 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note PLU/UPC code must have been already defined.

\section*{Example}

Key operation


Print


\section*{Delete period for non-accessed UPC codes}

You can delete the UPC codes which have not been accessed during the period you set in this program when you execute the job \#105 in Z1 mode when you set "Delete in non-accessed UPC deleting job" in the UPC delete method (\#2210).

* When you select " 00 " for the period, no UPC code is deleted by the non-accessed UPC deleting job.

\section*{Example}

Key operation


Print

\section*{\#2029 *PGM2*}

\section*{Programming Non-PLU code format PGM2 \\ 2025}

The register allows you to specify the Non-PLU code format (flag code: 2, 02, 20-29).
The format data is as follows:


\section*{Procedure}

*1 Flag code: 2, 02, 20-29
\begin{tabular}{llc}
\(* 2\) & Selection: & Entry: \\
\hline \(\mathbf{A}\) & Length of field 1 (number of digits) & \\
\hline \(\mathbf{B}\) & Length of field 2 (number of digits) & \\
\hline C & Always enter 0. & (Fixed position) \\
\hline \(\mathbf{D}\) & Meaning of field 2*3 & Quantity \\
& & Price \\
\hline E & Price check digit used & Yes \\
& & No \\
\hline F & TAB or decimal point of field \(2(0,1,2,3)\) & 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*3: When you preset a quantity, the sales amount is calculated as follows: quantity x unit price programmed in \#1210.
Example

\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline Key operation \\
\hline \(2025 \cdot{ }^{\text {P }}\) \\
\hline 20 +108 \\
\hline 540012 s85L \\
\hline (Cat) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{Procedure}

To program any PLU/UPC


To program for the following PLU/UPC
PLU/UPC codes must have already been defined.
You can program a maximum of 15 link PLUs/UPCs. A link PLU/UPC can be linked to a maximum of 5 PLUs.

Example Programming so that PLU 25, 26 and 27 are linked to PLU 21


\section*{Programming of PLU levels and direct PLU keys PGM 2.2219}

You can assign PLU codes to fixed keys in each PLU level and use those keys as direct PLU key.
For assigning a PLU level, press the \(L 1\), \(L 2\) or \(L 3\) key. For example, if you want to assign PLU level 1 and key no. 1 to a PLU code, press the L1 key and enter 1 before entering the PLU code.
For key no. position, refer to section "3 Standard key number layout" in chapter "KEYBOARD".


Note
The key number placement is determined by your local Authorized SHARP Dealer.

\section*{Example Programming of PLU 1 (level 1) and PLU 65 (level 2) are assigned to key no. 21}

Key operation


Print


6 Programming for miscellaneous keys
Only function keys which you have programmed on the keyboard will allow this programming.
■ Programming the rate (\%, coal, commission) and the discount ( \(\Theta\) ) PGM 1

\section*{PGM 21310 Direct}

You can program percent rates, currency conversion rates, commission rate, and discount amount.

\section*{Procedure}

*1: Function no.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1: For the & \(\Theta\) & key & 7: For the \%3 & key & 109: For the commission sale 1 & 115: For the commission sale 7 \\
\hline 2: For the & O2 & key & 8: For the 864 & key & 110: For the commission sale 2 & 116: For the commission sale 8 \\
\hline 3: For the & O3 & key & 71: For the cowv & key & 111: For the commission sale 3 & 117: For the commission sale 9 \\
\hline 4: For the & O4 & key & 72: For the conve & key & 112: For the commission sale 4 & \\
\hline 5: For the & \% & key & 73: For the conve & key & 113: For the commission sale 5 & \\
\hline 6: For the & \%2 & key & & & 114: For the commission sale 6 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*2: Rate or amount
0 - 999999 (Discount amount)
\(0.00-100.00\) (\% rate)
0.0000 - 9999.9999 (Currency conversion rate)
0.00 - 999.99 (Commission rate)

Example Assigning \(\$ 10.00\) to the \(\Theta\) key, \(10.25 \%\) to the \(\%\) key, and 1.325 to the cow key.
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline Key operation \\
\hline \(1310 \cdot \square\) \\
\hline 1 ¢or 1000 S8TL \\
\hline 5 ¢08 \(10 \cdot 25\) S8TL \\
\hline 71 -1008 1 - 325 SomL \\
\hline CAAT \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


You can program a maximum of 4 characters for each of the conv thru conva keys.

\section*{Procedure}

*: Function no.
71: For the coov key
73: For the cowns key
72: For the cowl key
74: For the conve key

\section*{Example}

Programming "US\$" for the cowz key
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Key operation & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Print} \\
\hline  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \# 2334 * P G \Gamma \\
& \text { F072 CONV } 2
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { US\$ } \\
0.0000
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The HALO limit is in effect for the REG-mode operations but can be overridden in the MGR mode. The HALO limit is represented by two figures as follows:

\section*{Procedure}

*1: Function no.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline 1: For the & \(\Theta\) & key & 64: For the & \\
\hline 2: For the & O2 & key & 65: For the & \\
\hline 3: For the & \(\ominus^{\circ}\) & key & 66: For the & \\
\hline 4: For the & O4 & key & 67: For the & \\
\hline 32: For the & & key & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*2: \(A B\) is the same as \(A \times 10^{B}\).
A: Significant digit (0 through 9)
B: Number of zeros to follow significant digit
0 through 7 (for the \(\Theta\) thru \(\Theta_{4}\), and \(\operatorname{TrxX}\) keys)
0 through 8 (for the RA, \(\mathrm{RA2}\), PO , and PO 2 keys)
For example, presetting 13 ( \(\$ 10.00\) ) here means that amount entries of up to \(\$ 10.00\) are allowed in the REG mode.
You can set up \(A B=17\) for no limitation (for the \(\Theta\) thru \(\Theta 4\), and TAX keys).
You can set up \(A B=18\) for no limitation (for the RA, , BA 2 , PO , and PO keys).

\section*{Example}

Programming 13 for the \(\Theta\) key.


\section*{■ +/- sign, food stamp status, and tax status (\%, Ө) PGM 2 2311 Direct}
+/- sign: Programming of the +/- sign assigns the premium or discount function for each key.
Food stamp status: Programming of the food stamp status decides whether a premium or discount should be dealt with as a food stamp-eligible amount or not.
Tax status: Programming of the tax status decides whether a premium or discount should be dealt with as a taxable (taxable \(1 / 2 / 3 / 4\) ) or non-taxable amount.

Note
Tax 4 is prohibited if you use the food stamp function.

\section*{Procedure}

*1: Function no.
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
1: For the \(\Theta\) key & 5: For the \(\%\) key \\
2: For the \(\Theta_{2}\) key & 6: For the \(\% 2\) key \\
3: For the \(\Theta_{3}\) key & 7: For the \%3 key
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{llll}
\(* 2\) & Item: & Selection: & Entry: \\
\hline \(\mathbf{A}\) & \((+/-)\) sign & Plus & 0 \\
\cline { 3 - 4 } & & Minus & 1 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{B}\) & Food stamp status & Ineligible & 0 \\
\cline { 3 - 4 } & & Eligible & 1 \\
\hline C & Tax 4 status & Non-taxable & 0 \\
\hline & & Taxable & 1 \\
\hline D & Tax 3 status & Non-taxable & 0 \\
\hline E & Tax 2 status & Taxable & 1 \\
\hline & & Non-taxable & 0 \\
\hline F & Tax 1 status & Taxable & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Example Programming \(\operatorname{ABCDEF}=100001\) for the \% key and \(\operatorname{ABCDEF}=000000\) for the \%2 key
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Key operation & & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Print} \\
\hline \(2311 \times\) - +10R & \multirow{6}{*}{Taxable 1} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[b]{2}{*}{\#2311 *PGM2*}} \\
\hline 5 ©OR 100001 SBTL & & & \\
\hline 6 [9OR 000000 SBTL & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { F005 \% } \\
& \mathrm{S}
\end{aligned}
\] & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
-10.25 \% \\
\mathrm{~L} 100.00 \%
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline & & S 11 & \\
\hline & & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \mathrm{F} 006 \% 2 \\
& \mathrm{~S}
\end{aligned}
\] & 0.00\% \\
\hline & & & L100.00\% \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Percent entry type (\%)
PGM 2310
You can program the entry type of rates for percent entries.

\section*{Procedure}

To program any percent function

*1: Function no.
5: For the \% key
6: For the \%2 key
7: For the \%3 key
8: For the \(\%\) key
*2: Entry type
0 : Inhibited entry
1: Open rate only
2: Preset rate only
3: Open rate and preset rate

Example Programming "Preset rate only" for the \%2 key

Key operation
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Print


\section*{Item\% or subtotal\% selection (\%) PGM 2 2315 Direct}

Item\%: Select this when a percent calculation is desired for the individual department and PLU. Subtotal\%: Select this when a percent calculation is desired for merchandise subtotals.

\section*{Procedure}

*1: Function no.
5: For the \% key
6: For the \%2 key
7: For the \%3 key
8: For the \({ }_{\% 4}\) key
*2: A
0: Subtotal\%
1: Item\%

Example
Programming "Item\%" for the \%2 key


You can program the upper limit of percent rates for percent entries.
Percent entries that use the upper limit may be overridden in the MGR mode.

\section*{Procedure}

To program any percent function

*1: Function no.
5: For the \% key
7: For the \(\% 3\) key
6: For the \%2 key
8: For the \%4 key
*2: Rate
\(0.00-100.00\) (Entering 0.00 inhibits the open percent rate entry)

Note The \(\quad \bullet\) key is needed only for fractional entry.

\section*{Example Programming the limit to \(15.5 \%\) for the \(\% 2\) key}


Vendor coupon: Select this when the coupon is to be applied to the total sales amount.
Store coupon: Select this when the coupon is to be applied to an individual department or PLU.

*1: Function no.
1: For the \(\Theta\) key
3: For the \(\Theta_{3}\) key
2: For the \(\Theta_{2}\) key
4: For the \(\Theta^{4}\) key
*2: A
0 : Vendor coupon (subtotal \(\Theta\) )
1: Store coupon (item \(\Theta\) )

Example Programming the "Store coupon" for the \(\theta 2\) key.



\section*{Functional programming}

PGM 2
2320 Direct
You can set each media for:
CAT transaction is compulsory
CAT action (POST-AUTH/DIAL)
CAT type (CREDIT/DEBIT/CHECK)
Card number printing selection
Card number print format (partial/full)
CAT signature line print selection
CAT expiration printing selection
Number of CAT authorization receipts (0-9)
Bill (slip) print compulsory
Footer printing on receipt
This programming decides whether or not your machine should print a message at the foot of a receipt when a specified media key is used.
Non-add code compulsory
You can enforce the non-add code entry when a media entry is accepted.
Change enable (over tender enable)
Either change enable or disable can be selected for a corresponding media key.
Validation printing compulsory
If media entries must be validated, set the corresponding media for compulsory validation print.
Drawer opening
You can program each media key to or not to open the drawer.

\section*{Amount tendered compulsory}

You may select amount tendered compulsory or optional for the \(\mathrm{CAAT}^{2}\), \(\mathrm{CA2}\), CHK , and \(\mathrm{CHH}^{2}\) keys.
You may select amount tendered compulsory or inhibited for the CH thru \(\mathrm{CH5}\) keys.

\section*{Procedure}

*1: Function no.
61: For the CAAT key
62: For the CA2 key
76: For the CH key
78: For the CH2 key
80: For the \(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\) key
82: For the CH4 key
84: For the СН5 key
86: For the CHK key
87: For the Cннк2 key
56: For the ssivc key
63: For the FS key
159: For the ENML key


\section*{Note}
- For the Ssivc or EnML key; always enter \(O\) as \(A\) thru \(H\) and \(J\) thru \(O\).


\section*{Example}

Programming of the \({ }^{\mathrm{CH} 3}\) key for selecting only to have compulsory amount tendered


You can program each media key to delete tax (i.e. tax 1 , \(\operatorname{tax} 2\), tax 3 , tax 4 ) when it is pressed.

\section*{Procedure}

*1: Function no.
61: For the CAAT key
82: For the (CH4 key
62: For the CA2 key
84: For the CH5 key
76: For the CH key
86: For the Снк key
78: For the CH2 key
87: For the cанг key
80: For the \(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\) key
*2: Item:
A Tax 4 calculation status
Selection:
Entry:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline & delete tax 4 & 1 \\
\hline B Tax 3 calculation status & calculate tax 3 & 0 \\
\hline & delete tax 3 & 1 \\
\hline C Tax 2 calculation status & calculate tax 2 & 0 \\
\hline & delete tax 2 & 1 \\
\hline D Tax 1 calculation status & calculate tax 1 & 0 \\
\hline & delete tax 1 & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Example Programming the CH 3 key to delete tax 1
\(\qquad\) Print


\title{
High amount lockout (HALO) for check cashing, check change, and cash in drawer PGM 2
}

You can program the upper limit amounts for check cashing, check change, and cash in drawer.


Example
Setting the limit to \(\$ 99.99\) for check cashing.


\section*{High amount lockout (HALO) of entry for media keys PGM2 \\ 2322 Direct}

The HALO limit is in effect for REG mode operations but can be overridden in the MGR mode. The HALO limit is represented by two figures as follows:

\section*{Procedure}

2322

*1: Function no.
61: For the CAAT key
82: For the (CH4 key
62: For the CA2 key
84: For the CH5 key
76: For the CH key
86: For the Снк key
78: For the CH2 key
87: For the CHK2 key

To program any media function

80: For the CH 3 key

Example
Setting the HALO limit to \(\$ 1000.00\) (15) for the CH 3 key


When you use a remote printer, consult your dealer.

\section*{Procedure}

*1: Function no.
61: For the CAAT key
80: For the CH3 key
87: For the \({ }^{\text {СНк2 }}\) key
62: For the CA2 key
82: For the CH4 key
56: For the SRVC key
76: For the CH key
84: For the CH5 key
63: For the fis key
86: For the CHK key
159: For the FNAL key
*2: Item:
Selection:
Entry:
\begin{tabular}{llll}
\hline A & Remote printer 1 output & Output & 1 \\
\cline { 4 - 4 } & & Not output & 0 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{B}\) & Remote printer 2 output & Output & 1 \\
\cline { 4 - 4 } & & Not output & 0 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{C}\) & Printing on the chit receipt & Yes & 1 \\
\cline { 3 - 4 } & & No & 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Example
Programming of the CH 3 key for selecting "remote printer 1 output/remote printer 2 not output/printing on chit receipt"
\(\qquad\)


Print


8 Programming of function text

\section*{■ Programming PGM2 2314}

You can program a maximum of 8 characters for each function key and other functions using the table on the following pages. Select the characters you want to program referring to section " 2 How to program alphanumeric characters" in chapter "PRIOR TO PROGRAMMING".

\section*{Procedure}

* Function no.: See "List of function texts" on the following pages.

Example
Programming VISA for \(\mathrm{CH}_{3}\) key

Key operation


Print
\#2314 *PGM2*
F080 VISA KP101 L15 0001000000000000001

\section*{List of function texts}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Function no. & Key or function & In default of proramming \\
\hline 1 & \(\ominus 1\) & \((-) 1\) \\
\hline 2 & \(\Theta 2\) & \((-) 2\) \\
\hline 3 & \(\Theta 3\) & \((-) 3\) \\
\hline 4 & \(\ominus 4\) & \((-) 4\) \\
\hline 5 & \%1 & \% 1 \\
\hline 6 & \%2 & \% 2 \\
\hline 7 & \%3 & \% 3 \\
\hline 8 & \%4 & \% 4 \\
\hline 9 & Net sales total & NET1 \\
\hline 10 & Net taxable 1 subtotal & TAX1 ST \\
\hline 11 & Gross tax 1 total & GRS TAX1 \\
\hline 12 & Tax 1 total of refund entries & RFD TAX1 \\
\hline 13 & Net tax 1 total & TAX1 \\
\hline 14 & Exempt tax 1 & TX1 EXPT \\
\hline 15 & Net taxable 2 subtotal & TAX2 ST \\
\hline 16 & Gross tax 2 total & GRS TAX2 \\
\hline 17 & Tax 2 total of refund entries & RFD TAX2 \\
\hline 18 & Net tax 2 total & TAX2 \\
\hline 19 & Exempt tax 2 & TX2 EXPT \\
\hline 20 & Net taxable 3 subtotal & TAX3 ST \\
\hline 21 & Gross tax 3 total & GRS TAX3 \\
\hline 22 & Tax 3 total of refund entries & RFD TAX3 \\
\hline 23 & Net tax 3 total & TAX3 \\
\hline 24 & Exempt tax 3 & TX3 EXPT \\
\hline 25 & Net taxable 4 subtotal & TAX4 ST \\
\hline 26 & Gross tax 4 total & GRS TAX4 \\
\hline 27 & Tax 4 total of refund entries & RFD TAX4 \\
\hline 28 & Net tax 4 total & TAX4 \\
\hline 29 & Exempt tax 4 & TX4 EXPT \\
\hline 30 & Gross manual tax total & GRS MTAX \\
\hline 31 & Refund manual tax total & RFD MTAX \\
\hline 32 & Net manual tax total & M-TAX \\
\hline *33 & Exempt total from GST & GST EXPT \\
\hline *34 & PST total & PST TTL \\
\hline *35 & GST total & GST TTL \\
\hline 36 & FS1 forgive & FS TX1 \\
\hline 37 & FS2 forgive & FS TX2 \\
\hline 38 & FS3 forgive & FS TX3 \\
\hline 39 & Tax total & TTL TAX \\
\hline 40 & Net & N E T \\
\hline 41 & Sales total including tax total & NET 2 \\
\hline 42 & Coupon-like PLU & CP PLU \\
\hline 43 & Item void & VOID \\
\hline 44 & Subtotal void & SBTL VD \\
\hline 45 & Manager void & MGR VD \\
\hline 46 & Void mode & VOID \\
\hline 47 & Refund & REFUND \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Function no. & Key or function & In default of proramming \\
\hline 48 & Hash item void & HASH VD \\
\hline 49 & Hash item refund & HASH RF \\
\hline 50 & No sale & NO SALE \\
\hline 51 & Validation print counter & VP CNT \\
\hline 52 & Bill (slip) counter & BILL CNT \\
\hline 53 & Drawer counter & DRW CNT \\
\hline 54 & Tray subtotal & TRAY TL \\
\hline 55 & PBAL & * * *PBAL \\
\hline 56 & Service & SERVICE \\
\hline 57 & Deposit & DEPOSIT \\
\hline 58 & Deposit refund & DPST RF \\
\hline 59 & Customer counter & TRANS CT \\
\hline 60 & Sales total & N E T 3 \\
\hline 61 & Cash & C ASH \\
\hline 62 & Cash2 & C ASH2 \\
\hline 63 & Food stamp sales & FSSALE \\
\hline 64 & RA & * * *RA \\
\hline 65 & RA2 & \(* * * R A 2\) \\
\hline 66 & PO & \(* * * P O\) \\
\hline 67 & PO 2 & ***PO2 \\
\hline 68 & Check cashing & CA/CHK \\
\hline 69 & Check change & CHK/CG \\
\hline 70 & Food stamp change & FS/CG \\
\hline 71 & Currency conversion1 & CONV 1 \\
\hline 72 & Currency conversion2 & CONV 2 \\
\hline 73 & Currency conversion3 & CONV 3 \\
\hline 74 & Currency conversion4 & CONV 4 \\
\hline 75 & Food stamp in drawer & FS/ID \\
\hline 76 & Gross charge1 & CHARGE1 \\
\hline 77 & Refund charge1 & CHARGE1- \\
\hline 78 & Gross charge2 & CHARGE2 \\
\hline 79 & Refund charge2 & CHARGE2- \\
\hline 80 & Gross charge3 & CHARGE3 \\
\hline 81 & Refund charge3 & CHARGE3- \\
\hline 82 & Gross charge4 & CHARGE4 \\
\hline 83 & Refund charge4 & CHARGE4- \\
\hline 84 & Gross charge5 & CHARGE5 \\
\hline 85 & Refund charge5 & CHARGE5- \\
\hline 86 & Check & CHECK1 \\
\hline 87 & Check2 & CHECK2 \\
\hline 88 & Cash + check in drawer & CA/CH ID \\
\hline 89 & Cash in drawer & ****CID \\
\hline *90 & Exempt VAT & VAT EXPT \\
\hline 91 & Sales average & AVE. \\
\hline 92 & Group 1 & G ROUP01 \\
\hline 93 & Group 2 & G ROUP02 \\
\hline 94 & Group 3 & G ROUP03 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Function no. & Key or function & In default of proramming & Function no. & Key or function & In default of proramming \\
\hline 95 & Group 4 & G ROUP04 & 134 & CCD differ total & DIF. TL \\
\hline 96 & Group 5 & G ROUP05 & 135 & Subtotal & SUBTOTAL \\
\hline 97 & Group 6 & G ROUP06 & 136 & Merchandise subtotal & MDSE ST \\
\hline 98 & Group 7 & G ROUP07 & 137 & Total & * * * TOTAL \\
\hline 99 & Group 8 & G ROUP08 & 138 & Change & CHANGE \\
\hline 100 & Group 9 & G ROUP09 & 139 & Food stamp subtotal & FS ST \\
\hline 101 & Price level 1 for PLU & LEVEL 1 & 140 & Food stamp tender & FS TEND \\
\hline 102 & Price level 2 for PLU & LEVEL 2 & 141 & Food stamp change & FS CG \\
\hline 103 & (+)Dept. total & *DEPT TL & 142 & Items & ITEMS \\
\hline 104 & (-)Dept. total & DEPT(-) & 143 & Copy receipt title & D E P T \\
\hline 105 & Hash (+)dept. total & *HASH TL & 144 & Group report title & GROUP \\
\hline 106 & Hash (-)dept. total & HASH(-) & 145 & PLU/UPC report title & PLU/UPC \\
\hline 107 & (+)Bottle return total & *BTTL TL & 146 & Stock report title & STOCK \\
\hline 108 & (-)Bottle return total & BTTL(-) & 147 & Zero sales report title & ZERO SAL \\
\hline 109 & Commission sale 1 & COM.SAL1 & 148 & Category report title & CATEGORY \\
\hline 110 & Commission sale 2 & COM.SAL2 & 149 & Transaction report title & TRANS. \\
\hline 111 & Commission sale 3 & COM.SAL3 & 150 & Cash in drawer report title & C I D \\
\hline 112 & Commission sale 4 & COM.SAL4 & 151 & Commission sales report title & SALES \\
\hline 113 & Commission sale 5 & COM.SAL5 & 152 & CCD report title & C C D \\
\hline 114 & Commission sale 6 & COM.SAL6 & 153 & Cashier report title & CASHIER \\
\hline 115 & Commission sale 7 & COM.SAL7 & 154 & Hourly report title & HORLY \\
\hline 116 & Commission sale 8 & COM.SAL8 & 155 & Daily net report title & DAILY \\
\hline 117 & Commission sale 9 & COM.SAL9 & 156 & PBLU report title & P B L U \\
\hline 118 & Non commission sale & NON COM. & 157 & Non-add code text & \# \\
\hline 119 & Commission amount 1 & COM.AMT1 & 158 & Copy receipt title & COPY \\
\hline 120 & Commission amount 2 & COM.AMT2 & 159 & Final (used only for PGM mode) & FINAL \\
\hline 121 & Commission amount 3 & COM.AMT3 & 160 & Balance & BALANCE \\
\hline 122 & Commission amount 4 & COM.AMT4 & 161 & Slip print message on journal & SLIP PR. \\
\hline 123 & Commission amount 5 & COM.AMT5 & 162 & Slip next page & NEXT P. \\
\hline 124 & Commission amount 6 & COM.AMT6 & 163 & Balance forward & BAL FWD \\
\hline 125 & Commission amount 7 & COM.AMT7 & 164 & Tare weight & TARE WT. \\
\hline 126 & Commission amount 8 & COM.AMT8 & 165 & DUE (text on display) & DUE \\
\hline 127 & Commission amount 9 & COM.AMT9 & 166 & TAX ST (text on display) & TAX ST \\
\hline 128 & Commission amount total & COM.TTL & 167 & AMOUNT (text on display) & AMOUNT \\
\hline 129 & Cash/check is & CA/CH IS & 168 & WEIGHT (text on display) & WEIGHT \\
\hline 130 & Conversion1 is & CONV1 IS & 169 & Refund type of sales (text on display) & RF SALE \\
\hline 131 & Conversion2 is & CONV2 IS & 170 & Vender coupon UPC & V. CP UPC \\
\hline 132 & Conversion3 is & CONV3 IS & 171 & Non-accessed UPC report title & NO ACCES \\
\hline 133 & CCD differ & CCD DIF. & 172 & Price change title & PR. CHNG \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- The items marked with " *" are for Canada only.
- The function no. 90 "Exempt VAT" is only effective for the Canadian tax system (2 GST, VAT type).

9 Cashier programming
■ Cashier code PGM 1 PGM 2 1500
You can assign a cashier code to each cashier. For more details, please contact your local dealer.

\section*{Procedure}

* Programming cashier code "0" inhibits entries of the cashier code.

\section*{Example}

To program 1111 for cashier no. 1 and 1014 for cashier no. 4
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline Key operation \\
\hline \(1500 \cdot\) - 1 OR \\
\hline 1 \% 1111 SB7L \\
\hline 4 [108) 1014 SBTL \\
\hline CAAT \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{Cashier name PGM 1 PGM 21514}

You can program a maximum of 8 characters (cashier name) for each cashier. Select the characters you want to program referring to section " 2 How to program alphanumeric characters" in chapter "PRIOR TO PROGRAMMING".


Note The cashier code must be programmed for the cashier by job \#1500 prior to assigning text.

\section*{Example To program "DICK" for cashier code 1111 and "PETER" for cashier code 1014}
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline Key operation \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
1514 \(\square\) (@/ \\
1111 1 for DICK \(\square\) 1014 \(\square\) for \(\square\) CA/AT
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline \\
\hline
\end{tabular}


\section*{Procedure}


Note \(\quad\) The cashier code must be programmed for the cashier by job \#1500 prior to assigning drawer no.
\begin{tabular}{clcc} 
* Item: & Selection: & Entry: \\
\hline \(\mathbf{A}\) & Drawer no. & Use no drawer & 0 \\
\hline & & Set the drawer no. 1 or 2 & 1 or 2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Example}

Assigning cashier code 1111 to drawer no. 1


\section*{Programming various functions}

\section*{Programming for optional feature selection PGM 22616}

Your register enables you to select the following options:

\section*{OP X/Z mode availability}

When a cashier needs to take the cashier \(X / Z\) report, he or she will use the OP X/Z mode.
This programming determines whether he or she will be allowed to use this mode.
Note
You can take the cashier \(X\) and \(Z\) reports in the \(X 1 / Z 1\) mode regardless of the above programming.
Paid-out in the REG mode
Refund type of sale in the REG mode
Refund in the REG mode
Direct void in the REG mode
Indirect void in the REG mode
Subtotal void in the REG mode
Validation printing in a refund entry
First item direct void
PLU level shift mode
- Automatic return mode: This mode automatically shift the PLU level back to level 1 (ordinary level) after a direct PLU entry.
- Lock shift mode: This mode holds the current PLU level until making a level shift operation (pressing a level shift key).
Available mode for PLU level shift
Printing of the number of purchased items
Time printing on the receipt/journal

\section*{Journal print form}

You may choose either of the following forms.
- Detailed journal print that shows the details of all entries - the same information as printed on the receipt.
- Summary journal print that shows information about all entries other than normal department entries (entries into "+" departments and their associated "+" PLUs).

\section*{Availability of the item validation printing}

Validation printing in a discount ( \(\Theta\) ) entry
Zero skip for various reports

\section*{Automatic return mode for PLU level}
- By one receipt: Returns the PLU level to level 1 after each receipt.
- By one item: Returns the PLU level to level 1 after each item entry.

Available mode for PLU/UPC price shift

\section*{PLU/UPC price shift mode}
- Automatic return mode: This mode automatically shifts the price level back to price 1 (ordinary level) after the entry.
- Lock shift mode: This mode holds the current price level until making a price shift selection (pressing the price shift key).

\section*{Automatic return mode for PLU/UPC price level}
- By one receipt: Returns the price level to price 1 after each receipt.
- By one item: Returns the price level to price 1 after each item entry.

\section*{No sale in REG mode}

Finalization when the subtotal amount is zero in the REG mode
Item printing in PBLU transactions on the slip
Usability of the RA entry
Validation printing in a check cashing entry
Validation printing in a RA entry
Validation printing in a PO entry
Birthday date printing for the age limitation
Footer graphic logo printing
Learning function of UPC entry
Price change function in REG mode
Printing of the price shift text on the receipt/journal
Treating the EAN8 code (200XXXXC/D)
Price entry after ISBN/ISSN code entry

**P: 1
* Item

A OP X/Z mode
\(\qquad\)
B Paid-out in REG mode
C Refund type of sale in the REG mode
D Refund in the REG mode
E Direct void in REG mode Enable 0
F Indirect void in the REG mode
Selection:
Enable 0
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Enable & 0 \\
\hline Disable & 1 \\
\hline Enable & 0 \\
\hline Disable & 1 \\
\hline Enable & 0 \\
\hline Disable & 1 \\
\hline Enable & 0 \\
\hline Disable & 1 \\
\hline Enable & 0 \\
\hline Disable & 1 \\
\hline Enable & 0 \\
\hline Disable & 1
\end{tabular}
(To be continued on the next page)
* Item:

G Subtotal void in REG mode
H Validation printing in a refund entry

Selection:
Entry:
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Enable & 0 \\
\hline Disable & 1 \\
\hline Non-compulsory & 0 \\
\hline Compulsory & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
**P: 2
* Item:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{A The first item direct void}} & Enable & 0 \\
\hline & & Disable & 1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{B} & PLU level shift mode & Automatic return mode & 0 \\
\hline & & Lock shift mode & 1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{C} & Available mode for PLU level shift & REG and MGR modes & 0 \\
\hline & & MGR mode only & 1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{D} & Printing of the number of purchased items & No & 0 \\
\hline & & Yes & 1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{E} & Time printing on the receipt/journal & Yes & 0 \\
\hline & & No & 1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{F} & Journal print form & Detailed & 0 \\
\hline & & Limited & 1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{G} & Availability of the item validation printing & Enable & 0 \\
\hline & & Disable & 1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{H} & Validation printing in a discount ( \(\odot\) ) entry & Non-compulsory & 0 \\
\hline & & Compulsory & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
**P: 3
* Item:
\begin{tabular}{ll} 
Selection: & Entry: \\
& 0 \\
\hline Yes & 0 \\
\hline No & 0 \\
\hline Yes & 1 \\
\hline No & 0 \\
\hline Yes & 1 \\
\hline No & 0 \\
\hline Yes & 1 \\
\hline No & 0 \\
\hline Yes & 1 \\
\hline No & 0 \\
\hline Yes & 1 \\
\hline No & 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
**P: 4
* Item:

Selection:
Entry:
\begin{tabular}{lll}
\hline A & Always enter 0. & 0 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{B}\) & Always enter 0. & 0 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{C}\) & Always enter 0. & 0 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{D}\) & Always enter 0. & 0 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{E}\) & Always enter 0. & 0 \\
\hline F & Always enter 0. & 0 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{G}\) & Always enter 0. & 0 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{H}\) & Automatic return mode for PLU level & After each item \\
\cline { 2 - 3 } & & After each receipt \\
\hline
\end{tabular}



\section*{Example}

Programming to select zero suppression for the cashier report, transaction report, dept. report, PLU/UPC report and daily net report, and to select non-skip printing for an hourly report.


\section*{Procedure}

* AB: Initial slip feed line (0 to 64)

CD: Slip print max. line no. (0 to 99)
E: Validation printing counter (1 thru 9 times)
To inhibit validation printing, enter 0 .
F: Feed lines after printing of a tray subtotal (0 thru 9 lines)

\section*{Example}

Entering 009910 to ABCDEF
\(\qquad\)
\(2615 \cdot{ }^{209910 \text { CAAA }}\)
\(\frac{\text { Print }}{\frac{\text { \#2615 *PGM2* }}{}}\)\begin{tabular}{r} 
\\
009910
\end{tabular}

\section*{Setting the time limit for THE TILL TIMER \({ }^{\text {TM }}\) PGM \(2 \quad 2617\)}

The machine counts the number of times the drawer is left open for longer than a programmed time limit. The counter will be incremented by one each time a programmed time limit is reached. The time limit for THE TILL TIMER \({ }^{\text {TM }}\) can be preset for 0 to 255 seconds. The count is printed on the general report and cashier report.

\section*{Procedure}


Example Setting the time limit as 30 (seconds).
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Key operation & Print \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \#2617 *PGM2* \\
\hline & 030 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

The register can be programmed with up to nine tare tables and allows different tares to be assigned to them (for auto scale entries).

\section*{Procedure}


Example To assign the tare weight 0.20 lbs to tare table no. 1

Key operation


Print


\section*{Programming of logo messages}

Your register can print programmed messages for customers on every receipt. On the standard model, the ER-A410 prints a graphic logo/the ER-A420 is set to print a header 3-line message on the receipt. (If you want a graphic logo customerized for your store, please consult your dealer.)
If you want to print logo message, please consult your dealer too. You have five options described below.
Select the characters you want to program, referring to section "2 How to program alphanumeric characters" in chapter "PRIOR TO PROGRAMMING."

\section*{Procedure}

To program any line no.

* "Header 3-line message" type: 1 to 3
"Footer 3-line message" type : 4 to 6
"Header 6 -line message" type: 1 to 6
"Header 3 -line and footer 3-line message" type: 1 to 6 ( 1 to 3 as header, 4 to 6 as footer)


Graphic logo only



Header 3-line message


Footer 3-line message


Header 6-line message


Header 3-line message and footer 3-line messages

Example
To program the following logo message by using 3 lines:
YOUR
STORE
MESSAGE


\section*{Selection of \(\mathrm{X} 1 / \mathrm{Z} 1\) and \(\mathrm{X} 2 / \mathrm{Z} 2\) reports to be printed in the stacked report sequence \\ 2620}

Your register is equipped with the stacked report printing function that enables multiple \(\mathrm{X} / \mathrm{Z}\) reports to be printed in sequence with only a single request.

\section*{Procedure}


To program any Job no.

Note
- A maximum of 70 steps are programmable. "1 step" means the memory size used for one norange type job no. The range type job no. needs " 8 steps".
- When the \(Z\) of stacked report is initiated, \(X\) only reports will be skipped.

Job code numbers to be used are as follows.
\begin{tabular}{|c|l|l|c|}
\hline\({ }^{*}\) 1: Job no. & \multicolumn{1}{|c|}{ Report name } & \multicolumn{1}{c|}{\({ }^{* 2}\) : Start/End range parameter } & Note \\
\hline 00 & General & & \\
\hline 10 & Full department & & \\
\hline 13 & Full department group & & \\
\hline 20 & PLU/UPC & *3 Start code/End code (max. 5/13 digits) & \\
\hline 24 & PLU/UPC stock & *3 Start code/End code (max. 5/13 digits) & \\
\hline 27 & PLU/UPC zero sales & & \\
\hline 29 & PLU/UPC price category & *3 Start price amount/End price amount & \\
\hline 30 & Transaction & & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Range report is available \\
only in the X1 mode.
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 31 & Cash in drawer & & \\
\hline 32 & Commission sale & & \\
\hline 50 & Full cashier & Hourly sales information & *3 Start time/End time (0 thru 2330) \\
\hline 60 & & & \\
\hline 70 & Daily net report & *3 Start PBLU code/End PBLU code (1 thru 9999) & \\
\hline 80 & PBLU report & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
*3: Both range setting and full setting are allowed.

\section*{Example To print reports 10 and 13 as a stacked report.}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Key operation & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Print} \\
\hline 2620 - & \multirow{4}{*}{\#2620 *PGM2*} & \\
\hline 10 (s85) & & \\
\hline 13 S8T) & & 10 \\
\hline CAAT & & 13 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

You can set the time range for the hourly report.

\section*{Procedure}

When A thru C are all zeros.

*A: Time range
To set the time range to 30 minutes (in the 24 -hour system), enter 0 .
To set the time range to 60 minutes (in the 24-hour system), enter 1 .
BC: Starting time (hour \(=00\) to 23)
Example Setting the time range to 60 minutes with the starting time being set at 7:00


Note To change this setting, an hourly Z report (\#160) must be taken prior to the changes.

\section*{Programming of power saving mode PGM 2.2689}

\section*{Procedure}

\begin{tabular}{lllc} 
* Item: & Selection: & Entry: \\
\hline A & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Entering power save mode when time is \\
displayed.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Enable
\end{tabular} \\
\cline { 4 - 4 } DCD & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Time (min.) to entering power save mode \\
since no operation is made.
\end{tabular} & & 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Example & Key operation & Print \\
\hline &  & \#2689 *PGM2* \\
\hline & & 0030 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

You can specify the range of PBLU codes available for the register.

\section*{Procedure}


\section*{Example \\ Programming 1 for start code and 1000 for end code}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Key operation & Print \\
\hline  & \begin{tabular}{l}
\#2810 *PGM2* \\
0001-1000
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Functional programming for the printer PGM 22990}

You can program the printing density of the receipt/journal printer.

\section*{Procedure}

*AB: Printing density (00-99)
\(00=80 \%\) for standard density
\(50=90 \%\) for standard density
\(99=100 \%\) for standard density
Example Programming " \(90 \%\) for standard density"
\(\qquad\) Print
\(2990 \underset{50 \text { CAAT }}{\bullet}\)

Programming of error messages
Your register has standard error messages as indicated in the following list. For more information about the alphanumeric characters programming, see section " 2 How to program alphanumeric characters" under the chapter "PRIOR TO PROGRAMMING".

\section*{Procedure}

To program any text no. (1-94)

* Text no.: See "LIST OF ERROR MESSAGES" shown below.

Example Programming "ENTRY ERROR" for text no. 1

Key operation


Print

\section*{\#2641 *PGM2*}

\section*{01 ENTRY ERROR}

\section*{LIST OF ERROR MESSAGES}
\begin{tabular}{|c|l|l|}
\hline \begin{tabular}{c} 
Text \\
no.
\end{tabular} & \multicolumn{1}{|c|}{ Description } & \begin{tabular}{c} 
In default of \\
programming
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 1 & Registration error & ENTRY ERROR \\
\hline 2 & Misoperation error & MISOPERATION \\
\hline 3 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Desired code is not \\
programmed yet.
\end{tabular} & NO RECORD \\
\hline 4 & (Reserved) & SECRET CODE \\
\hline 5 & Secret code error & NOT FREE \\
\hline 6 & Code is not free & MEMORY FULL \\
\hline 7 & Memory is full. & INSERT SLIP \\
\hline 8 & Insert slip paper. & NO AUTHORITY \\
\hline 9 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
The entered cashier's code \\
is not authorized.
\end{tabular} & OUT OF STOCK \\
\hline 10 & Stock is empty. & SBTL COMPUL. \\
\hline 11 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
Compulsory pushing \\
the subtotal key
\end{tabular} & TEND COMPUL. \\
\hline 12 & Compulsory tendering & PB COMPUL. \\
\hline 13 & Compulsory PBLU entry & OFF LINE \\
\hline \(14-19\) & (Reserved) & CASHIER ERR. \\
\hline 20 & Remote printer off line & POWER OFF \\
\hline 21 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 22 & Overlapped cashier error & \# COMPULSORY \\
\hline \(23-26\) & (Reserved) & NOT ASSIGNED \\
\hline 27 & Power off & OVER LIMIT. \\
\hline \(28-30\) & (Reserved) & INH. OPEN PR \\
\hline 31 & Compulsory non-add code & INH. UNIT PR \\
\hline 32 & The cashier is not assigned. & NOT NON-TEND \\
\hline 33 & (Reserved) & Overflow limitation \\
\hline 34 & \begin{tabular}{l} 
The open price entry is \\
inhibited.
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l} 
The unit price entry is \\
inhibited. \\
The direct non-tendering \\
tinalization after previous
\end{tabular} \\
\hline 38 & Read enrry is of scale data & \\
\hline 35 & SCALER \\
\hline 36
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Text no. & Description & In default of programming \\
\hline 39-50 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 51 & Weight on scale & WEIGHT \\
\hline 52-53 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 54 & Entry of tare weight & ENTR TARE WT \\
\hline 55-60 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 61 & Desired code is not programmed yet. (learning function) & NO RECORD \\
\hline 62 & Enter price and dept. no. & PRICE \(\rightarrow\) DEPT \\
\hline 63 & Enter price and dept. no. & PRICE \& DEPT \\
\hline 64 & Enter dept. no. & ENTER DEPT\# \\
\hline 65-66 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 67 & REG buffer is full. & BUFFER FULL \\
\hline 68-69 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 70 & Price entry at UPC refund & ENTER PRICE \\
\hline 71-73 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 74 & Non-accessed UPC delete job & DELETE \\
\hline 75 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 76 & Closing the drawer is compulsory. & CLOSE DRAWER \\
\hline 77-78 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 79 & Reading of undefined vender coupon UPC & OP ENTER \\
\hline 80 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 81 & Message for prompting entry of secret code & ENTR SECRET\# \\
\hline 82-83 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 84 & Data backup send success & SEND OK \\
\hline 85 & Data backup receive success & RECEIVE OK \\
\hline 86 & Data backup communication error & COM. ERROR \\
\hline 87 & Backup data format error & DATA ERROR \\
\hline 88 & Data backup time out error & TIME OUT \\
\hline 89-93 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 94 & Age limitation error & AGE ERROR \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

You can program the text (3 lines) to be printed on validation slip. Up to 24 characters can be programmed per line.

\section*{Procedure}


\section*{Example Programming "FOR DEPOSIT ONLY" for the check validation message}


Note The PRINT key must be placed on the keyboard.

\section*{Slip printer's logo message}

You can program the text (3 lines) to be printed on slip. Up to 24 characters can be programmed per line.

\section*{Procedure}


Example Programming "TEXT1" for the slip printer's logo message
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline Key operation \\
\hline \(2643 \cdot\) - 1 \\
\hline 1 \%or \\
\hline TEXT1 sbil \\
\hline CAAT \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\frac{\text { Print }}{\square}\)

Your register is equipped with two RS-232C interfaces. If you use the communication functions, the channel number of each RS-232C interface must be programmed by using the following procedure.
To activate the communication functions, please consult your dealer.

\section*{Procedure}

** \(P: 1\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Item:} & Selection: & Entry: \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{A} & Channel no. for the ON-LINE communication & Not connected & 0 \\
\hline & or sending the print data & Standard channel 1 & 1 \\
\hline & & Standard channel 2 & 2 \\
\hline B & Always enter 0. & & 0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{C} & Channel no. for the scale & Not connected & 0 \\
\hline & & Standard channel 1 & 1 \\
\hline & & Standard channel 2 & 2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{D} & Channel no. for the coin dispenser & Not connected & 0 \\
\hline & & Standard channel 1 & 1 \\
\hline & & Standard channel 2 & 2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Item:} & Selection: & Entry: \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{A} & Channel no. for the barcode reader & Not connected & 0 \\
\hline & & Standard channel 1 & 1 \\
\hline & & Standard channel 2 & 2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{B} & Channel no. for the remote printer 1 & Not connected & 0 \\
\hline & & Standard channel 1 & 1 \\
\hline & & Standard channel 2 & 2 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{C} & Channel no. for the remote printer 2 & Not connected & 0 \\
\hline & & Standard channel 1 & 1 \\
\hline & & Standard channel 2 & 2 \\
\hline D & Always enter 0. & & 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

For the barcode reader, when you use the model ER-A6HS1, always select the standard channel 1.
** P: 3
* Item:
\begin{tabular}{lc} 
Selection: & Entry: \\
\hline Not connected & 0 \\
\hline Standard channel 1 & 0 \\
\hline Standard channel 2 & 2 \\
\hline Not connected & 0 \\
\hline Standard channel 1 & 0 \\
\hline Standard channel 2 & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- Never enter any number other than 0, 1 and 2.
- The data backup function always uses standard channel 1.
\begin{tabular}{|c|}
\hline Key operation \\
\hline  \\
\hline 3 FOR 0100 S85T \\
\hline CAAT \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
Print

\section*{\#2690 *PGM2*}
30100

\section*{Barcode reader programming}

\section*{Procedure}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Item:} & Selection: & Entry: \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{A} & Data bit & 7 bits & 1 \\
\hline & & 8 bits & 0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{B} & Parity bit & Non parity & 2 \\
\hline & & Odd parity & 1 \\
\hline & & Even parity & 0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{C} & Stop bit & 1 bit & 1 \\
\hline & & 2 bits & 0 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{D} & Transmission speed & 19200 bps & 2 \\
\hline & & 9600 bps & 1 \\
\hline & & 4800 bps & 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Example}

Key operation


Print


\section*{Procedure}

\begin{tabular}{llll}
\(*\) & Item: & Selection: & Entry: \\
\hline \(\mathbf{A}\) & Logo text printing & Not print & 0 \\
\cline { 3 - 4 } & & Print & 1 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{B}\) & Auto cutter function & Disable & 0 \\
\cline { 2 - 4 } & & Enable & 1 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{C}\) & Type of the printer & TM-U200 & 0 \\
\hline & TM-U230 & 1 \\
\hline & TM-T88(3) & 2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Example}


\section*{■ Second remote printer programming PGM2 3653 \\ Procedure \\ }
\begin{tabular}{llll} 
* Item: & Selection: & Entry: \\
\hline A & Second remote printer & Nothing & 0 \\
\cline { 3 - 3 } & Remote printer 1 & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Example}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Key operation & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{Print} \\
\hline  & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\#3653 *PGM2*} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Procedure}


\section*{Example}

Key operation


Print


\section*{Print format for remote printer}

\section*{Procedure}

\begin{tabular}{llll}
\(*\) & Item: & Selection: & Entry: \\
\hline \(\mathbf{A}\) & Taxable status print & Not print & 0 \\
\cline { 3 - 4 } & & Print & 1 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{B}\) & Q'ty print when q'ty is "1". & Not print & 0 \\
\cline { 3 - 4 } & & Print & 1 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{C}\) & Dept./PLU/UPC code print & Not print & 0 \\
\hline & & Print & 1 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{D}\) & Unit price print & Not print & 0 \\
\hline & & Print & 1 \\
\hline E & Amount print & Not print & 0 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Example}

Key operation


Print


\section*{Procedure}

* Item:

Selection:
Entry:
\begin{tabular}{llll}
\hline \(\mathbf{A}\) & Taxable status print & Not print & 0 \\
\cline { 3 - 4 } & & Print & 1 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{B}\) & Q'ty print when q'ty is "1". & Not print & 0 \\
\cline { 3 - 4 } & & Print & 1 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{C}\) & Dept./PLU/UPC code print & Not print & 0 \\
\cline { 3 - 4 } & & Print & 1 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{D}\) & \multirow{2}{*}{ Unit price print } & Not print & 0 \\
\hline & & Print & 1 \\
\hline E & Amount print & Not print & 0 \\
\hline & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Example}

\section*{Key operation}
\(3656-\) -
00000 CAAT

Print
\begin{tabular}{ll}
\hline \#3656 *PGM2* & \\
CHIT FORMAT & 00000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Online terminal number}

\section*{Procedure}


\section*{Transmission line form system}

\section*{Procedure}

* \begin{tabular}{llll} 
Item: & Selection: & Entry: \\
\hline \(\mathbf{A}\) & Sensing of the CI signal & No & 0 \\
& & Sensing & 1 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{B}\) & Line form & Full duplex system & 0 \\
\hline & & Half duplex system & 1 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Functional programming}

\section*{Procedure}

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Item:} & Selection: & Entry: \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{A} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Selection of print data send/data download and upload} & Data download and upload & 0 \\
\hline & & Print data send & 1 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{B} & Baud rate (38400/19200/9600/4800 bps) & 4800 bps & 4 \\
\hline & The selected baud rate is used for on-line & 9600 bps & 5 \\
\hline & communications and print data sending. & 19200 bps & 6 \\
\hline & It is not used for the data backup function. & 38400 bps & 7 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Start code and end code}

\section*{Procedure}

* ABC: Start code (000-127)

DEF: End code (000-127)

\section*{Time out setting}

\section*{Procedure}


\section*{Programming for print data sending}


\section*{}

\section*{Phone number for dial out}

* The valid characters for dialing are " \(0-9\) ", "W" and ",".

\section*{Password for dial out}

* The password can be programmed with zero suppression, however it is used without zero suppression (00000000-99999999) for dialing.
Functional programming

\begin{tabular}{llll} 
* & Item: & Selection: & Entry: \\
\hline \(\mathbf{A}\) & PIN PAD on CAT for DEBIT CARD & Yes & 0 \\
& & No & 1 \\
\hline \(\mathbf{K e y}\) type for PIN PAD & STATIC & 0 \\
\cline { 3 - 4 } & & DUKPT & 1 \\
\hline C & Dial mode for dial out & Tone & 2 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Time out setting for time 1 (reading the card)


Time out setting for time 2 (response of authorization)


Time out setting for time 3 (reading of dial in/out)

- Secret codes to control access to the PGM1 mode, X1/Z1 mode and X2/Z2 mode PGM 2263026312632
When a secret code has been set for that specific mode operation, before performing any PGM1 mode, X1/Z1 mode or X2/Z2 mode operation, you must enter a secret code according to the following procedure.

\section*{Operating}

\section*{Procedure}


\section*{Note}

Once a secret code is entered, it does not need to be entered again unless the mode switch setting is changed or an operation is performed.

\section*{Programming}

\section*{Procedure}

* 2630 for the PGM1 mode

2631 for the X1/Z1 mode
2632 for the X2/Z2 mode

Example
Programming secret code 1234 for X1/Z1 mode


\section*{Setting the AUTO key — Automatic sequencing key - \(\quad\) X2/Z2}

If you program frequently performed transactions or report sequences for the AUTO keys, you can enter those transactions simply by pressing the corresponding AUTO keys during key operations. This programming can be done when your machine is in the X2/Z2 mode.

\section*{Procedure}


\section*{Example Programming for the AUTO key and AUTO key as follows:}

AuTO); entering a \(\$ 1.50\) item (PLU2) and a \(\$ 1.00\) item (dept. 3)
Auro; selling a \(\$ 5.00\)-programmed- item (dept. 2) for cash


Note
- When the AUTO key has been programmed to execute a report job function etc., the mode switch must be in the corresponding position.
- The AUTO sequence key can not be preset to another AUTO sequence key.

\section*{11 \\ TRAINING mode}

The training mode is used when the operator or the manager practices register operations.
When a training cashier has been selected, the machine automatically enters the training mode. When a training cashier has not been selected, the register automatically enters the ordinary REG mode. (For programming of a training cashier, please consult your local dealer.)

The training operations are valid only in REG, MGR, and VOID mode.
The training cashier memory is updated in the training mode. Other memories are not updated.


\section*{12 \\ Reading stored programs}

Your machine allows you to read every program stored in the PGM1 and PGM2 modes.
Program details and procedures for their reading
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Program for: & Mode switch position & Job code no. & Procedure & Related job code nos. \\
\hline 1 & Departments & PGM2 or
PGM1 & 1100 &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1110,2110, \\
& 2111,2112, \\
& 2114,2115, \\
& 2116,2180, \\
& 2118
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 2 & PLUs/UPCs & PGM2 or
PGM1 & 1200 &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1200,1210, \\
& 1211,2210, \\
& 2211,2214, \\
& 2215,2230, \\
& 2231,2232, \\
& 2235,2236, \\
& 2280,2218
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 3 & Key nos. for departments and PLUs & PGM2 & 2119 & \[
\longrightarrow 2119 \longrightarrow \text { ®OR }^{\text {OA/AT }}
\] & 2119, 2219 \\
\hline 4 & Link PLUs/UPC link & PGM2 & 2220 &  & 2220 \\
\hline 5 & Set PLUs & PGM2 & 2221 &  & 2221 \\
\hline 6 & Mix-and-match table & PGM2 & 2225 & \(\longrightarrow 2225 \longrightarrow{ }_{\text {© }}^{\text {®OR }}\) ( \({ }_{\text {CA/AT }}\) & 2217, 2225 \\
\hline 7 & UPC's function & PGM2 & 2025 & \(\longrightarrow 2025 \longrightarrow \begin{gathered}\text { @I } \\ \text { FOR }\end{gathered} \longrightarrow\) CA/AT & 2025, 2029 \\
\hline 8 & Cashiers & PGM2 or PGM1 & 1500 & \[
\longrightarrow 1500 \longrightarrow \stackrel{\text { ®IOR }}{\text { OA/AT }}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1500,1514, \\
& 2510
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 9 & PBLU code & PGM2 & 2800 & \(\longrightarrow 2800 \longrightarrow\) CA/AT & 2810 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline & Program for: & Mode switch position & Job code no. & Procedure & Related job code nos. \\
\hline 10 & Function preset 1 & PGM2 or PGM1 & 1300 & \[
\longrightarrow 1300 \longrightarrow{ }^{\text {@I }} \rightarrow \text { CAR }
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 1310,2310, \\
& 2311,2312, \\
& 2313,2314, \\
& 2315,2316, \\
& 2320,2321, \\
& 2322,2326, \\
& 2334,2328
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 11 & Function preset 2 & PGM2 & 2600 & \[
\longrightarrow 2600 \longrightarrow \stackrel{\text { ®/ }}{\mathrm{FOR}^{\circ}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{CA/AT}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 2614, 2615, } \\
& \text { 2616, 2617, } \\
& 2618,2619, \\
& 2620,2630, \\
& 2631,2632, \\
& 2689,2690, \\
& 2691,2692
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 12 & Messages & PGM2 & 2640 & \[
\longrightarrow 2640 \longrightarrow \stackrel{\text { ®I }}{\text { FOR }} \longrightarrow \text { CA/AT }
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2641,2642, \\
& 2643
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 13 & Tax tables and rates & PGM2 or PGM1 & 2700 &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 2710,2711, \\
& 2715
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 14 & Auto keys & PGM2 & 2900 & \[
\longrightarrow 2900 \longrightarrow \stackrel{\text { ®/ }}{\mathrm{FOR}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{CALAT}
\] & 2900 \\
\hline 15 & Thermal printer & PGM2 & 2990 & \[
\longrightarrow 2990 \longrightarrow \stackrel{\text { ®I }}{\mathrm{FOR}^{\circ}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{CA/AT}
\] & 2990 \\
\hline 16 & Remote printer & PGM2 & 3650 &  & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 3653,3654, \\
& 3655,3656
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline 17 & On-line preset & PGM2 or PGM1 & 6110 & \[
\longrightarrow 6110 \longrightarrow{ }^{@ /} \longrightarrow \text { CORAT }
\] & 6110, 6111, 6112, 6113, 6115, 6220 \\
\hline 18 & CAT preset & PGM2 & 7110 & \[
\longrightarrow 7110 \longrightarrow{ }^{@} \text { FOR } \longrightarrow C A / A T
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 7110,7111, \\
& 7112,7113, \\
& 7114,7115
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Sample printouts}

1 Reading of programmed items for departments (Reading in the PGM1 and PGM2 modes)

\footnotetext{
* When you take this report in the PGM1 mode, the PGM2 indication is replaced by "PGM1".
}

2 Reading of programmed items for PLUs/UPCs
(Reading in the PGM1 and PGM2 modes)


3 Reading of programmed key nos. for departments and PLUs
(Reading in the PGM2 mode)


4 Reading of programmed items for link PLUs (Reading in the PGM2 mode)


5 Reading of programmed set PLUs
(Reading in the PGM2 mode)


6 Reading of mix-and-match table (Reading in the PGM2 mode)

8 Reading of programmed items for cashiers
(Reading in the PGM1 and PGM2 modes)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 08/26/2004 11:14PM } \\
& 123456 \# 1122
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{3}{*}{-Mix-and-match table no.} \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\#2225 *PGM2*} & \\
\hline \#01 & /03 & 5.00 & \\
\hline \#02 & 100 & 0.00 & Adjustment amount \\
\hline \#03 & 100 & 0.00 & \\
\hline \#04 & 100 & 0.00 & -Matching count \\
\hline \#05 & 100 & 0.00 & \\
\hline \#06 & 100 & 0.00 & \\
\hline \#07 & 100 & 0.00 & \\
\hline \#08 & 100 & 0.00 & \\
\hline \#09 & 100 & 0.00 & \\
\hline \#10 & 100 & 0.00 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

* When you take this report in the PGM1 mode, the PGM2 indication is replaced by "PGM1".

9 Reading of programmed PBLU code (Reading in the PGM2 modes)
\begin{tabular}{l} 
08/26/2004 11:29PM \\
\(123456 \# 1126\) \\
\(\# 2800 * P G M 2 *\) \\
\(\# 2810 \quad 0001-1000\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

10 Reading of programmed items for functions - 1
(Reading in the PGM1 and PGM2 modes)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline 08/26/2004 11:33PM & F033 GST EXPT \\
\hline 123456\#1130 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { F034 PST ITL } \\
& \text { F035 GST ITL }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \#1300 *PGM2* & F036 FS TX1 \\
\hline & F037 FS IX2 \\
\hline F001 (-) 1 & F038 FS TX3 \\
\hline S & F039 TIL TAX \\
\hline L13 & F040 NET \\
\hline F002 (-) 2 & F041 NET2 \\
\hline I -0.00 & F042 CP PLU \\
\hline L17 & F043 VOID \\
\hline F003 (-) 3 & F044 SBTL VD \\
\hline \(5 \quad-0.00\) & F045 MGR VD \\
\hline L17 & F046 VOID \\
\hline F004 (-) 4 & F047 REFUND \\
\hline \(5 \quad-0.00\) & F048 HaSH VD \\
\hline L17 & F049 HASH RF \\
\hline F005 \% 1 & F050 NO SALE \\
\hline \(\begin{array}{lll}\mathrm{S} & 3 & -10.25 \%\end{array}\) & F051 VP CNT \\
\hline T1 L100.00\% & F052 BILL CNT \\
\hline F006 \% 2 & F053 DRW CNT \\
\hline \(1 \quad 20.00 \%\) & F054 TRAY TL \\
\hline L 15.50\% & F055 ***PBAL \\
\hline F007 \% 3 & F056 SERVICE KP000 \\
\hline \(\mathrm{S} \quad 3 \quad-0.00 \%\) & 000000000000000 \\
\hline L100.00\% & F057 DEPOSIT \\
\hline F008 \%4 & F058 DPST RF \\
\hline S \(3 \quad-0.00 \%\) & F059 TRANS CT \\
\hline L100.00\% & F060 NET3 \\
\hline F009 NET 1 & F061 CASH KP000 L18 \\
\hline F010 TAXI ST & 0000000000000000000 \\
\hline F011 GRS TAX1 & F062 CASH2 KP000 L18 \\
\hline F012 RFD TAX1 & 0000000000000000000 \\
\hline F013 TAXI & F063 FSSALE KP000 \\
\hline F014 TX1 EXPT & 000000000000000 \\
\hline F015 TAX2 ST & F064 ***RA L18 \\
\hline F016 GRS TAX2 & F065 ***RA2 L18 \\
\hline F017 RFD TAX2 & F066 ***P0 L18 \\
\hline F018 TAX2 & F067 ***P02 L18 \\
\hline F019 TX2 EXPT & F068 CA/CHK \\
\hline F020 TAX3 ST & 99. 99 \\
\hline F021 GRS TAX3 & F069 CHK/CG 98909 \\
\hline F022 RFD TAX3 & 999999. 99 \\
\hline F023 TAX3 & F070 FS/CG \\
\hline F024 TX3 EXPT & F071 CONV 1 \\
\hline F025 TAX4 ST & F072 cowv 1.3250 \\
\hline F026 GRS TAX4 & F072 CONV 2 US\$ \\
\hline F027 RFD TAX4 & F073 conv 30.0000 \\
\hline F028 TAX4 & F073 CONV 30.0000 \\
\hline F029 TX4 EXPT & F074 CONV \(4 \quad 0.0000\) \\
\hline F030 GRS MTAX & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { F074 CONV } 4 \\
& \text { F075 FS/ID }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
F031 RFD MTAX \\
F032 M-TAX
\end{tabular} & F075 FS/ID \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

F076 CHARGE1 KP000 L18 0000000000000000000
F077 CHARGE1-
F078 CHARGE2 KP000 L18 0000000000000000000
F079 CHARGE2-
F080 VISA KP101 L.15 0001000000000000001
F081 CHARGE3-
F082 CHARGE4 KP000 L18 0000000000000000000
F083 CHARGE4-
F084 CHARGE5 KP000 L18 0000000000000000000
F085 CHARGE5-
F086 CHECK1 KP000 L18 0000000000000000000
F087 CHECK2 KP000 L18 0000000000000000000
F088 CA/CH ID
FOB9 ****CID
9999999. 99

Fogo vat Expt
F091 AVE.
F092 GROUP01
F093 GROUP02
F094 GROUP03
F095 GROUPO4
F096 GROUP05
F097 GROUPO6
F098 GROUP07
F099 GROUP08
F100 GROUPOg
F101 LEVEL 1
F102 LEVEL 2
F103 *DEPT IL
F104 DEPT (-)
F105 *HASH TL
F106 HASH (-)
F107 *BTIL TL
F108 BTTL(-)
F109 COM. SAL 1
0.00\%

F110 COM. SAL2
0.00\%

F111 COM. SAL3
0.00\%

F112 COM. SAL4
0.00\%

F113 COM. SAL5
0.00\%

F114 COM. SAL6
0.00\%

F115 COM. SAL7
0.00\%

\footnotetext{
* When you take this report in the PGM1 mode, the PGM2 indication is replaced by "PGM1".
}

11 Reading of programmed items for functions - 2
(Reading in the PGM2 mode)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{08/26/2004 11:39PM 123456\#1131} & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\#2600 *PGM2*} & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\#2614} & & Logo message \\
\hline & & \\
\hline \#2615 & 009910 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\#2616} & -Line feed for tray subtotal \\
\hline 01 & 00000000 & \\
\hline 02 & 00000000 & \\
\hline 03 & 00000010 & \\
\hline 04 & 00000000 & \\
\hline 05 & 00000000 & \\
\hline 06 & 00000000 & \\
\hline 07 & 00000000 & Optional feature selection \\
\hline 08 & 00000000 & \\
\hline 09 & 00000000 & \\
\hline 10 & 00000000 & \\
\hline 11 & 00000000 & \\
\hline 12 & 00000000 & \\
\hline 13 & 00000000 & \\
\hline \$2617 & 030 & - Drawer open alarm time \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\#2618} \\
\hline 1 & 0.20 & \\
\hline 2 & 0.00 & \\
\hline 3 & 0.00 & \\
\hline 4 & 0.00 & \\
\hline 5 & 0.00 & Scale tare tables \\
\hline 6 & 0.00 & \\
\hline 7 & 0.00 & \\
\hline 8 & 0.00 & \\
\hline 9 & 0.00 & \\
\hline \$2619 & 107 & -Hourly report format/start hour \\
\hline \#2620 & &  \\
\hline & 10
13 & \}Stacked report \\
\hline \#2630 & 0000 & \\
\hline \#2631 & 1234 & Secret code \\
\hline \#2632 & 0000 & \\
\hline \$2689 & 0030 & -Power saving mode \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\#2690} \\
\hline 1 & 0000 & \\
\hline 2 & 0000 & RRS-232C channel data \\
\hline 3 & 0100 & \\
\hline \#2691 & 1110 & -Barcode reader data \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\#2692 100} \\
\hline 1 & 100 & \}Remote printer data \\
\hline 2 & 000 & \}Remote printer data \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

12 Reading of programmed messages
(Reading in the PGM2 mode)


13 Reading of programmed tax tables and rates (Reading in the PGM2 mode)


14 Reading of programmed items for auto keys
(Reading in the PGM2 mode)


17 Reading of ON-LINE preset
(Reading in the PGM2 mode)
\begin{tabular}{|lr|}
\hline 08/26/2004 11:55PM & \\
123456\#1149 & \\
\#6110 *PGM2* & \\
\#6110 & \\
TERMINAL NO. & 000001 \\
\#6111 & \\
HODEM CONTROL & 00 \\
\#6112 & \\
TYPE & 0 \\
BPS & 6 \\
\#6113 & 002 \\
SART CODE & 0013 \\
END CODE & 007 \\
\#6115 & \\
TIME OUT & 000 \\
\#6220 & \\
PROGRAM & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

18 Reading of CAT preset
(Reading in the PGM2 mode)

\section*{13 Universal Product Code (UPC) or European Article Number (EAN)}

\section*{- UPC or EAN code}

Your machine can support the following codes:
- UPC-A (Number system character: 0, 2, 3, 4) •UPC-E
-EAN-8 •EAN-13 • Internal code EAN-8/EAN-13
For the codes used in-store marking, there are two types of PLU type (treated as a code like PLU no.) and NonPLU type (price/quantity information is included in the code).
When a code is non-PLU type, the price/quantity in the code is read for sales entry (in case of quantity, "quantity multiplys preset unit price" is processed to obtain price.)

\section*{UPC-A}
- Number system character: 0 <used in the source marking>
- Number system character: 3 <used as NDC or HRI>

For entry, a full 12 digit number or 11 digit number (omitting the check digits) must be entered.

- Number system character: 2 <ln-store marking Non-PLU type> You can program the format by the job \#2025.
- Number system character: 4 <ln-store marking PLU type> For entry, a full 12 digit number, 11 digit number (omitting the check digit), or a leading zero plus 12 digit number must be
 entered.(Any numbers are allowed for the digits marked with *, and on the receipt/journal, non-PLU type code is printed like 2020008**** (****: price information).)

\section*{UPC-E}
- UPC-E is a zero-suppressed version of UPC-A that conforms to the UPC-E Standards. This code is used for marking small
 packages.

For entry, a 6 digit number or a leading zero plus 6 digits number must be entered.

\section*{EAN 8}
- Ordinary EAN-8 code (flag: neither 0 nor 2 ) <used in the source marking>

For entry, a full 8 digit number must be entered.
- Internal code (flag 2) <in-store marking non-PLU short type> Program the format by the job \#2025.
- Internal code (flag 0) <in-store marking PLU short type>

For entry, a full 8 digit number must be entered. On the receipt/journal, non-PLU type code is printed like 208**** (****: price/quantity information)

\(\underset{\text { Program the format by the job\#2025. }}{ }\)


\section*{EAN-13}
- Ordinary EAN-13 code (used in the source marking)
- Specific EAN-13 code (flag 977, 978, 979) (used in the source marking: ISBM, ISSN)


For entry, you must enter a full of 13 digits number.
- Internal code (used in the in-store marking, the flag character number: 20 through 29 and 02)
Program the format by the job\# 2025.


\section*{Add-on code}

UPC-A and EAN-13 may be followed by a two digits number or a five digits number as add-on code, excepting UPC-A without a check digit plus two or five digits add-on code.
Therefore, the total number of digits enterable for sales entries are as shown below:
\begin{tabular}{c|c|c|c}
\hline Code entry & No add-on code & 2-digit add-on code & 5-digit add-on code \\
\hline UPC-A & 12 & 14 & 17 \\
\hline UPC-A w/leading zero & 13 & 15 & 18 \\
\hline UPC-A w/o check digit & 11 & - & - \\
\hline UPC-E & 6 & - & - \\
\hline EAN-8 & 8 & - & - \\
\hline EAN-13 & 13 & 15 & 18 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note
Your register automatically judges the add-on code in an UPC/EAN code entered from the total number of digits and the flag.

\section*{READING (X) AND RESETTING (Z) OF SALES TOTALS}
- Use the reading function \((\mathrm{X})\) when you need to take a reading of sales information entered since the last resetting. You can take this reading any number of times. It does not affect the register's memory.
- Use the resetting function \((Z)\) when you need to clear the register's memory. Resetting prints all sales information and clears the entire memory except for the GT1 thru GT3 and training GT, reset count, and consecutive number.
- If you want to stop the printing report, turn the mode switch to the MGR position. The symbol ("******") is printed.

\section*{1 Summary of reading \((X)\) and resetting \((Z)\) reports and the key operations to obtain the reports}

X1 and Z1 reports: Daily sales reports
X2 and Z2 reports: Periodic (monthly) consolidation reports
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Item} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Mode switch position} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Job code} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Key operation} \\
\hline & X1/Z1 & X2/Z2 & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Flash report: (Only display) To clear the display, press the \(\square\) CL key or turn the mode switch to another position.} & \multirow{3}{*}{X1} & \multirow{3}{*}{-} & \multirow{3}{*}{-} & \begin{tabular}{l}
Dept. key ( 1 to 99 ) \\
Dept. code \(\longrightarrow \underset{\substack{\text { DEPT } \\ \#}}{\substack{\text { D }}}\) : Department total amount
\end{tabular} \\
\hline & & & & \(\underbrace{\text { FOR }}_{\text {FOR }}\) key: Amount of cash in drawer \\
\hline & & & & SBTL key: Paid total \\
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{General report} & X1, \(\mathrm{Z1}\) & X1, Z 1 & 100 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & & X2, Z2 & 200 & \\
\hline \multirow{3}{*}{Individual cashier report} & X1, Z1 & X1, Z1 & 151 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & & X2, Z2 & 251 & \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{<OP X/Z> X, Z} & 51 &  \\
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Full cashier report} & X1, \(\mathrm{Z1}\) & X1, Z 1 & 150 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & & X2, Z2 & 250 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Full department report} & X1 & X1 & 110 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 110 \\
& 210
\end{aligned} \underbrace{@ /}_{\text {FOR }} \longrightarrow \text { CA/AT }
\]} \\
\hline & & X2 & 210 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Individual group total report on department} & X1 & X1 & 112 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 112 \\
& 212
\end{aligned} \stackrel{\oplus}{\mathrm{FOR}} \longrightarrow \text { Group number } \longrightarrow \text { CA/AT }
\]} \\
\hline & & X2 & 212 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Full group total report on department} & X1 & X1 & 113 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 113 \\
& 213
\end{aligned} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{|c|c|}
\hline \text { FOR }
\end{array} \longrightarrow \text { CAAT }
\]} \\
\hline & & X2 & 213 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{PLU/UPC report by designated range} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{X1, Z1} & X1, Z1 & 120 &  \\
\hline & & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{X2, Z2} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{220} & All PLUs/UPCs \\
\hline & & & &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Item} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Mode switch position} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Job code} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Key operation} \\
\hline & X1/Z1 & X2/Z2 & & \\
\hline PLU/UPC report by pick up list & X1, Z 1 & X1, \(\mathrm{Z1}\)

X2, Z2 & 109

209 &  \\
\hline PLU/UPC report by associated department & X1, Z1 & \(\mathrm{X} 1, \mathrm{Z} 1\)
\(\mathrm{X} 2, \mathrm{Z} 2\) & 121
221 &  \\
\hline PLU/UPC zero sales report & X1, Z 1 & X1, Z 1
X 2 & 127
227 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 127 \\
& 227
\end{aligned} \underset{\text { FOR }}{\text { @ }} \longrightarrow \text { CA/AT }
\] \\
\hline PLU/UPC price category report & X1 & X 1
X 2 & 129
229 &  \\
\hline PLU/UPC stock report & & & 124 &  \\
\hline PLU/UPC stock report by pick up list & & & 104 &  \\
\hline PBLU report & & & 180 &  \\
\hline PBLU report by cashier & & & 181 &  \\
\hline Commission sales report & X1 & X 1
X 2 & 132 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 132 \\
& 232
\end{aligned}{ }_{\mathrm{FOR}} \longrightarrow{ }^{\circ} \longrightarrow \text { CA/AT }
\] \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Item} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Mode switch position} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Job code} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Key operation} \\
\hline & X1/Z1 & X2/Z2 & & \\
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Transaction report} & X1 & X1 & 130 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \\
\hline & & X2 & 230 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Cash in drawer report} & X1 & X1 & 131 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 131 \\
& 231
\end{aligned} \longrightarrow \begin{gathered}
\text { @/ } \\
\text { FOR }
\end{gathered} \longrightarrow \text { CA/AT }
\]} \\
\hline & & X2 & 231 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Hourly report} & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{X1} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{160} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
* Enter the time in the 24-hour system. \\
Reading and \\
Resetting:
\end{tabular}} \\
\hline & \multicolumn{2}{|c|}{X1, Z 1} & & \\
\hline \multirow{2}{*}{Stacked report} & X1, Z1 & X1, Z1 & 190 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{When Z of stacked report is initiated, X only reports will be skipped.} \\
\hline & & X2, Z2 & 290 & \\
\hline Daily net report & & X2, Z2 & 270 &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Non-accessed UPC deleting}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Item} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{Mode switch position} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Job code} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Key operation} \\
\hline & X1/Z1 & X2/Z2 & & \\
\hline Reading of non-accessed UPCs & X1 & & 105 & \[
105 \longrightarrow{ }_{\mathrm{FOR}} \longrightarrow \mathrm{CA/AT}
\] \\
\hline Deleting of non-accessed UPCs & Z1 & & 105 &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

When you execute the job \#105 in Z1 mode, not only the sales data, but also the UPC code(s) (the related data files) themselves will be deleted.

\section*{2 Daily sales totals}

\section*{■ General report}

You can take \(X\) and \(Z\) reports in the \(X 1 / Z 1\) mode. The use of the decimal \((\bullet)\) key determines when the report will actually reset the totals.
- Sample X report
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 08/27/2004 6:45PM } 1111 \\
& \text { 123456\#1658 } 110
\end{aligned}
\] & & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 08/27/2004 8:12PM } 1111 \\
& \text { 123456\#1780 DICK }
\end{aligned}
\]} & \\
\hline & -Report no. & & & & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{6}{*}{\begin{tabular}{lr} 
\#100 & \(* \times 1 *\) \\
GT1 & \(\$ 00000118275.95\) \\
GT2 & \(\$ 0000018688.60\) \\
GT3 & -000000042.65 \\
TR & \(\$ 00000000173.98\)
\end{tabular}} & \multirow[t]{5}{*}{- Read symbol} & \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\#100 * Z 1 *} & Reset symbol \\
\hline & & & & 210015 & Reset counter \\
\hline & & GT1 & \$0000 & 00118559.63 & Net grand total \\
\hline & & GT2 & \$0000 & 00118972.28 & (GT2 - GT3) \\
\hline & & GT3 & -0000 & 000000412.65 & - Grand total of plus registration \\
\hline & - Dept. code & & & 000173.9 & Grand total of minus registration \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{DO1 475.0000
DPT.O1
\(\$ 2501.95\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & & & & \\
\hline & & & & & Grand total of training mode registration \\
\hline \[
18.34 \%
\] & Ratio of dept. 1 & & \(\downarrow\) & & \\
\hline DO2 338.000 Q & sales amount to & & \(\downarrow\) & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

DO2 DPT. 02
- Sample Z report

The subsequent printout occurs in the same format as in the X report.
\(\$ 1981.78\) 14.52\%


To be continued on the next page

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline (-) 3 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 20 \\
& -2.22
\end{aligned}
\] & - \(3^{3}\) counter and total & ***PO & \[
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \\
& \$ 30.00
\end{aligned}
\] & Paid out counter and total \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\((-) 4\)} & 20 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- \(\Theta 4\) counter and total} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{***P02} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \\
& \$ 20.00
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{- Paid out 2 counter and total} \\
\hline & -3.57 & & & & \\
\hline \%3 & \[
\begin{aligned}
& Q \\
& -2.17
\end{aligned}
\] & Percent 3 counter and total & CA/CHK & \[
20
\] & Check cashing counter and \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\%4} & 20 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Percent 4 counter and total} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\mathrm{CHK} / \mathrm{CG}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{array}{r}
\$ 15.86 \\
\$ 0.50
\end{array}
\]} & - Cash change total for check \\
\hline & \({ }^{-1.65}\) & & & & and charge \(1-5\) tendering \\
\hline CP PLU & & Coupon-like PLU counter & CONV 1 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
30.00
\]} & - Cash change total for food \\
\hline & -4.33 & and total & CONV 2 & & \({ }^{\text {charrency conversion } 1 \text { total }}\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{V.CP UPC} & 30 & Vender coupon UPC & CONV 3 & 100.00 & (by programmed rate) \\
\hline & -1.80 & counter and total & CONV 4 & 100.00 & Currency conversion 4 total \\
\hline & & & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{FS/ID CHARGE1} & \$117.00 & (by manual rate) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{VOID} & 40 & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- Iten void counter} & & 60 & -Food stamp in drawer total \\
\hline & \$86.79 & & & \$87.98 & Charge 1 sales and tendering counter \\
\hline SBTL VD & 10 & Subtotal void counter & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{CHARGE1-} & 20 & Charge 1 in drawer \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{MGR VD} & 1080 & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{50 \(\$ 125.59\)} & \\
\hline & \$17.71 & \(\}\) counter and total & CHARGE2 & & Charge 1 refunds total \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{VOID} & 10 & Void-mode transaction & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{CHARGE2-} & 20 & \\
\hline & \$17.71 & counter and total & & -9.48 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{REFUND} & 40 & Refund counter and & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{CHARGE3} & 50 & \\
\hline & \$255. 38 & total & & \$81.84 & \\
\hline HASH VD & 10 & Hash item void counter & Charge3- & 10 & \\
\hline & \$15.30 & and total & & -7.20 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{HASH RF} & 10 & Hash item refund & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{CHARGE4} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 40 \\
& \$ 89.50
\end{aligned}
\]} & \\
\hline & \$8.10 & \(\int\) counter and total & & & \\
\hline & & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{CHARGE4-} & 10 & \\
\hline & 50 & - No-sale (exchange) counter & & -5. 18 & \\
\hline NO SALE
VP CNT & 00 & - Validation print counter & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{CHARGE5} & 40 & \\
\hline BILL CNT & 00 & - Bill counter & & \$72.50 & \\
\hline DRW CNT & 80 & - Drawer counter & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{CHARGE5-} & 10 & \\
\hline TRAY IL & 50 & - Tray subtotal counter & & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\(50^{-6.12}\)} & \\
\hline ***PBAL & 10 & - PBAL counter & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{CHECK1} & & Check sale and tenderi \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{SERVICE TRANS CT} & 30 & -Service counter & & \$233.95 & counter \\
\hline & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{11870} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- Customer counter} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{CHECK2} & 30 & - Check in drawer \\
\hline & & & & \$133.40 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{NET3} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\$13657.51} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{- Sales total (including hash} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\underset{* * * * C I D}{\mathrm{CA} / \mathrm{CH}}
\]} & \$12983.00 & -Cash + check in drawer \\
\hline & & & & \$12615.65 & Cash in drawer \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{CASH} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 11740 \\
& \$ 12562.64
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Cash counter and total} & \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{DEPOSIT 10}} & \\
\hline & & & & & \multirow[t]{4}{*}{\[
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { Deposit counter and total } \\
\text { Deposit refund counter } \\
\text { and total }
\end{array}\right.
\]} \\
\hline CASH2 & 30 & Cash 2 counter and total & & \$30.00 & \\
\hline & \$110.74 & & DPST RF & 10 & \\
\hline FSSALE & \[
\$ 172.83
\] & \(\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Sales for food stamp } \\ \text { counter and total }\end{array}\right.\) & & -20.00 & \\
\hline ***RA & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 30 \\
& \$ 188.43 \\
& 10
\end{aligned}
\]} & \multirow[t]{3}{*}{\[
\left\{\begin{array}{l}
\text { Received on account } \\
\text { counter and total } \\
\text { Received on account } 2 \\
\text { counter and total }
\end{array}\right.
\]} & & & \\
\hline & & & & & \\
\hline ***RA2 & & & & & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Cashier report}

Using this function, you can take \(X\) and \(Z\) reports for individual cashiers or all cashiers.
Individual cashier reading and resetting
Note
The OP X/Z-mode reading and resetting is allowed only when your machine has been programmed for "OP X/Z mode available" in the PGM2 mode.
- Sample X report
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 08 / 27 / 2004 \\
& 123456 \# 1668
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 6:46PM } 1111 \\
& \text { DICK }
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\#151 *X1* *CASHIER *} & - Cashier no. \\
\hline O1CSRH1111 & DICK & -Cashier name \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{NET \(1 \quad \$ 12298.94\)} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{-Sales total} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{2}{*}{V.CP UPC \(\quad 20\)}} & \\
\hline & & \\
\hline TRANS CT & 8120 & \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{NET3 \$12367.14} & \multirow{3}{*}{- Customer counter} \\
\hline *** \({ }^{\text {PR }}\) & 30 & \\
\hline & \$188. 43 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{***RA2} & 10 & \\
\hline & \$80.00 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{***PO} & 10 & \\
\hline & \$30.00 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{***P02} & 10 & \\
\hline & \$20.00 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{REFUND} & 40 & \\
\hline & \$171.50 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{VOID} & 40 & \\
\hline & \$77.60 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{MGR VD} & 10 & \\
\hline & \$17.71 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{VOID} & 10 & \\
\hline & \$17.71 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\((-) 1\)} & 20 & \\
\hline & -2.78 & \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\((-) 2\)} & 10 & \\
\hline & -1.75 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|lc|}
\hline\(\% 4\) & 40 \\
NO SALE & 50 \\
DRN CNT & 2200 \\
CON 1 & 30.00 \\
CNN 2 & 80.00 \\
CONV 3 & 100.00 \\
CONV 4 & 100.00 \\
FS/ID & \(\$ 117.00\) \\
CASH & 13060 \\
CASH2 & \(\$ 11265.74\) \\
CHARGE1 & 60 \\
CHARGE1- & \(\$ 110.74\) \\
& \(\$ 87.98\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- Sample Z report

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline CHECK1 & \begin{tabular}{l}
50 \\
\(\$ 233.95\)
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline CHECK2 & 30 & \\
\hline & \$133.40 & \\
\hline CA/CH ID & \$11686.10 & \\
\hline ****CID & \$11318.75 & \\
\hline COM. SALI & \$59.67 & Commission 1 sales total \\
\hline COM. AMT1 & \$0.90 & Commission 1 amount \\
\hline COM. SAL2 & \$48.71 & (commission 1 sales total x commission 1 rate \\
\hline COM. AMT2 & \$1.02 & \\
\hline COM. SAL3 & \$70.07 & \\
\hline COM. AMT3 & \$2.24 & \\
\hline COM. SAL4 & \$36.59 & \\
\hline COM. AMT4 & \$0. 44 & \\
\hline COM. SAL5 & \$49.12 & \\
\hline COM. AMT5 & \$0.34 & \\
\hline COM. SAL6 & \$34.04 & \\
\hline COM. AMT6 & \$0.37 & \\
\hline COM. SALT & \$2715.09 & \\
\hline COM. AMT7 & \$141.18 & \\
\hline COM. SAL8 & \$1527.76 & \\
\hline COM. AMT8 & \$47.36 & \\
\hline COM. SALS & \$71.65 & \\
\hline COM. AMTS & \$1.79 & \\
\hline COM. TTL & \$195.64 & Commission amount total \\
\hline NON COM. & \$7734.82 & Non-commission sales total \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
* When you take these reports in the OP X/Z mode, the X report shows an "OP X" and the Z report shows an "OP Z".


The subsequent printout occurs in the same format as in the sample report shown in the previous page: and sales data for cashiers print in this sequence.

\section*{Hourly report}

You can take \(X\) and \(Z\) reports for sales totals and transaction (customer) counters for 48 half hours, or 24 hours. If both quantity and amount are zero, their print is skipped.
- Sample X report
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { 08/27/2004 } & \text { 6:47PM } 111 \\
\text { 123456\#1676 } \\
\text { DICK }
\end{array}
\]} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \# 160 * X 1 * * \\
& * \text { HOURLY * }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline 9:00AM & 820 \\
\hline & \$563.49 \\
\hline & \$6.87 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{AVE. \({ }^{\text {9:30AM }}\)} & 171 Q \\
\hline & \$1127.45 \\
\hline AVE. & \$6.59 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{SUBTOTAL} & 2530 \\
\hline & \$1690.94 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10:00AM} & 1210 \\
\hline & \$750.17 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{AVE.
10:30AM} & \$6.20 \\
\hline & 1570 \\
\hline & \$1274.90 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{AVE. SUBTOTAL} & \$8.12 \\
\hline & 2780 \\
\hline & \$2025.07 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- Sample Z report


The subsequent printout occurs in the same format as in the sample \(X\) report.


Full department report



Full group total report on department


\section*{PLU/UPC report (by designated range or pick up list)}

This function provides you with \(X\) and \(Z\) reports for sales information of PLUs/UPCs.
You can select either of the designated range operation or pick up list operation. The range may represent all or part of the PLUs/UPCs in your register.
- Sample X report

*X1* *PLU/UPC *


L2
P00002
PLU00002
L2 1.000
- Sample Z report

The subsequent printout occurs in the same format as in the sample \(X\) report.


\section*{Note}

Sales q'ty and total (for price level 1)

Sales q'ty and total
(for price level 2)

The PLU/UPC range is not printed in pick up report (\#109).

\section*{PLU/UPC report by associated department}
- Sample X report
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow{7}{*}{PLU code} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 08/27/2004 6:50PM } 1111 \\
& 123456 \# 1697 \quad \text { DICK }
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
\[
\# 121 \text { * X } 1 *
\] \\
*PLU/UPC *
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline & \[
\text { DPT. } 02 \text { DO2 }
\]
PLU & - Associated dept.code \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{cc} 
P000001 & 10.000 \\
PLU00001 \\
L2 & 2.000 \\
& \(\$ 14.48\) \\
& \(\$ 4.00\)
\end{tabular} & \(\} \begin{aligned} & \text { Sales g'ty and total } \\ & \text { (for price level } 1 \text { ) }\end{aligned}\) \\
\hline & \[
\begin{array}{rc}
* * * T O T A L & 10.000 \\
\text { L2 } & 2.000 \\
& \$ 14.48 \\
& \$ 4.00
\end{array}
\] & \\
\hline & \begin{tabular}{l}
UPC \\
5012345678900\# \\
\(\begin{array}{cc} & \\ \text { APPLE } & 14.0000 \\ & \$ 2 \\ & 1.000 \\ & \\ & \\ & \$ 2.80\end{array}\)
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline & \[
\begin{array}{cc}
\text { ***TOTAL } & 14.000 \mathrm{Q} \\
\text { L2 } & 1.0000^{2} .09 \\
\$ 2.80
\end{array}
\] & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{PLU/UPC zero sales report}

- Sample Z report


The subsequent printout occurs in the same format as in the sample X report.

PLU/UPC price category report


PLU/UPC stock report (by designated range or pick up list)

\begin{tabular}{|ll|}
\hline UPC & \\
5012345678900\# & \\
APPLE & 63.000 S \\
5023456789102\# & \\
BOHL & 32.000 S \\
5056789123404\#\# & \\
DPI. 05 & 42.000 S \\
5087654321106\# & \\
ORANGE & 47.000 S \\
5089123456708\# & \\
GRRPE & 83.000 S \\
5099887654302\# & \\
CLOTH & 110.000 S \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

Note The PLU/UPC range is not printed in pick up report (\#104).

\section*{Commission sales report}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 08 / 27 / 2004 \\
& 123456 \# 1708
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 6:51PM } 1111 \\
& \text { DICK }
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline \multicolumn{3}{|l|}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { \#132 *X } 1 \text { * } \\
& \text { * SALES * }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline COM. SAL1 & \$96.47 & Commission 1 \\
\hline COM. AMT1 & \$1.45 & (sales total) \\
\hline COM. SAL2 & \$19.16 & Commission 1 (amount) \\
\hline COM. AMT2 & \$0.40 & \\
\hline COM. SAL3 & \$89.47 & \\
\hline COM. AMT3 & \$2.86 & \\
\hline COM. SAL4 & \$16.86 & \\
\hline COM. AMT4 & \$0.20 & \\
\hline COM. SAL 5 & \$76.56 & \\
\hline COH. AMT5 & \$0.54 & \\
\hline COM. SAL6 & \$84. 29 & \\
\hline COM. AMTG & \$0.93 & \\
\hline COM. SAL 7 & \$2983.42 & \\
\hline COM. AMT7 & \$155.14 & \\
\hline COM. SAL8 & \$1717.12 & \\
\hline COH. AMT8 & \$53.23 & \\
\hline COM. SAL9 & \$85. 35 & \\
\hline COM. AMTS & \$2.13 & \\
\hline COM. TTL & \$216.88 & total \\
\hline NON COM. & \$8475.72 & - Non-commission sales \\
\hline NET 1 & \$13616.42 & Net sales total \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{PBLU report}
- Sample X report
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 08 / 27 / 2004 \\
& 123456 \$ 1710
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 6:51PM } 1111 \\
& \text { DICK }
\end{aligned}
\] \\
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& \# 180 ~ * X 1 * \\
& \text { *PBLU* }
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline & 0001-9999 \\
\hline 0001\# & 1111 \\
\hline ***PBAL & \$27.95 \\
\hline 0002\# & 1111 \\
\hline ***PBAL & \$21.65 \\
\hline ***TOTAL & \\
\hline ***PBAL & \$49.60 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- Sample Z report


The subsequent printout occurs in the same format as in the sample \(X\) report.

PBLU report by cashier
- Sample X report
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \[
\begin{aligned}
& 08 / 27 / 2004 \\
& 123456+1711
\end{aligned}
\] & \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { 6:51PM } 1111 \\
\text { DICK }
\end{gathered}
\] \\
\hline  & \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
\(01 C\) SR\#1111 \\
0001\#
\end{tabular} & \\
\hline ***PBAL & \$27.95 \\
\hline ***PBAL & \$21. 65 \\
\hline ***TOTAL ***PBAL & \$49.60 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Transaction report}


In this report the same transaction data as those printed when general reading is taken are printed except department sales totals.
- Sample Z report


The subsequent printout occurs in the same format as in the sample \(X\) report.

\section*{Cash in drawer report}

You can take full cashier \(X\) reports for cash in drawer.

***TOTAL
TRANS CT
1552 Q
NET3
\(\$ 13941.19\)
****CID
\(\$ 12899.33\)

\section*{X1/Z1 stacked report}

You can print multiple X1/Z1 reports in sequence at a single time. In this case, you need to program in advance what \(\mathrm{X} 1 / \mathrm{Z} 1\) reports should be printed in the stacked report sequence.

Note
The following job code numbers (only) can be used for stacked report printing.
Job code number: 100, 110, 113, 120, 124, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 150, 160, 180
Refer to "Selection of X1/Z1 and X2/Z2 reports to be printed in the stacked report sequence" for further details.

\section*{Deleting of non-accessed UPCs}
- Sample X report (Reading)

- Sample Z report (Deleting)


The subsequent printout occurs in the same format as in the sample \(X\) report.
*: When there is any sales data of the UPC for \#209 report, the data in printed here.
When you delete the UPC in Z1 mode under the this situation, the data for \#209 is also deleted.

\section*{3 Periodic consolidation}

Your register allows you to take consolidation X and Z reports of a chosen period (normally one week or a month).

\section*{- General Overview}

The periodic reading or resetting reports are the same in format as those in the \(\mathrm{X} 1 / \mathrm{Z} 1\) report for daily total except job code no. (\#2xx) and mode indication ("X2" or "Z2".)
- Sample X report


The subsequent printouts are the same in format as those in the X/Z report for daily total.
- Sample X report
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\[
\text { 10/31/2004 11:35PH } 1111
\]
\[
123456 \# 8750 \text { DICK }
\]} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\#270 *X2*} \\
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{* DAILY *} \\
\hline 10/01 & 2120 \\
\hline & \$1292.75 \\
\hline 10/02 & 2000 \\
\hline & \$1826.18 \\
\hline 10/03 & 2480 \\
\hline & \$2399.87 \\
\hline 10/04 & 2320 \\
\hline & \$2255. 01 \\
\hline 10/05 & 5040 \(\$ 5096.48\) \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10/30} & \\
\hline & \[
\$ 2600.41
\] \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{10/31} & 288 Q \\
\hline & \$2899. 76 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{***TOTAL} & 45420 \\
\hline & \$71243.42 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
- Sample \(\mathbf{Z}\) report


The subsequent printout occurs in the same format as in the sample X report.

\section*{X2/Z2 stacked report}

You can print multiple \(\mathrm{X} 2 / \mathrm{Z} 2\) reports in sequence at a single time. In this case, you need to program in advance what \(\mathrm{X} 2 / Z 2\) reports should be printed in the stacked report sequence.

Note
The following job code numbers (only) can be used for stacked report printing.
Job code number: 200, 210, 213, 220, 227, 229, 230, 231, 232, 250, 270
Refer to "Selection of X1/Z1 and X2/Z2 reports to be printed in the stacked report sequence" for further details.

\section*{COMPULSORY CASH/CHECK DECLARATION}

If you want to make the declaration of the cash and check amount in the drawer mandatory before performing cashier \(Z\) reports, please consult your dealer and have your register programmed for compulsory cash/check declaration.
If your register is programmed for compulsory cash/check declaration (CCD), a cashier must first count and declare the cash and check amounts (of domestic and foreign currency) in the drawer, before he or she can performing a cashier report. The procedure for outputting a CCD report is shown below.

\section*{Types of compulsory cash/check declarations}
- Compulsory declaration prior to individual cashier resetting
- Compulsory declaration prior to full cashier resetting

Note
- Compulsory cash/check declaration is available in the above two types. You can choose either of these. Please consult your dealer for further details.
- When the cash/check declaration is compulsory, flash reports are not available.

\section*{Key operation}

After the CAAT key is pressed, the register prompts the cashier to input the cash and check accounts for both domestic and foreign currency. The cashier can simply input the total amounts of each currency unit, or the number of bills or coins of each denomination of each currency unit.
- Individual cashier report

OP X/Z mode

\# : When inputting the cash or check amount (domestic currency) in the drawer
coov to combe : When inputting the amount of a foreign currency in the drawer

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline CONV 1 & 30.00 & -Currency conversion 1 in drawer to be obtained \\
\hline CONV1 IS & 30.00 & -Total of entered (declared) conversion 1 in drawer \\
\hline CCD DIF. & 0.00 & - Difference \\
\hline CONV 2 & 80.00 & \\
\hline CONV2 IS & 80.00 & \\
\hline CCD DIF. & 0.00 & \\
\hline CONV 3 & 100.00 & \\
\hline CONV3 [S & 100.00 & \\
\hline CCD DIF. & 0.00 & \\
\hline CONV 4 & 100.00 & \\
\hline FS/ID & \$117.00 & \\
\hline CASH & 13060 & \\
\hline & \$11265. 74 & \\
\hline CASH2 & 60 & \\
\hline & \$110.74 & \\
\hline CHARGE1 & 60 \(\$ 87.98\) & \\
\hline CHECK2 & \[
30
\]
\[
\$ 133.40
\] & -Check 2 (in domestic currency) in drawer to be obtained \\
\hline CA/CH ID & \$11686.10 & -Cash/check in drawer to be obtained \\
\hline CA/CH IS & \$11686. 10 & -Total of entered (declared) cash/check in drawer \\
\hline CCD DIF. & \$0.00 & - Difference \\
\hline DIF. TL & \$0.00 & -Total of difference \\
\hline ****CID & \$11318.75 & Cash in drawer to be obtained \\
\hline COH. SAL1 & \$59.67 & \\
\hline COM. AMT1 & \$0.90 & \\
\hline COM. SALS & \$71.65 & \\
\hline COM. AMTS & \$1.79 & \\
\hline COH. TTL & \$195.64 & \\
\hline NON COM. & \$7734.82 & \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{OPERATOR MAINTENANCE}

\section*{1 In case of power failure}

When power is lost，the machine retains its memory contents and all information on sales entries．
－When a power failure is encountered in register idle state or during an entry，the machine returns to the normal state of operation after power recovery．
－When a power failure is encountered during a printing cycle，the register prints＂＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＝＂and then carries out the correct printing procedure after power recovery．（See the sample print．）
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline DPT． 03 & \＄10．00 \\
\hline nit \(\sim\) ¢ & are an \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
ニニニニニニニ＝ニ＝＝
DPT． 05
\(\$ 35.00\)
CASH \＄45．00

\section*{2 In case of printer error}

If the printer runs out of paper，the printer will hault，＂PAPER EMPTY＂error will appear on the display，and the register will start to continuously produce an intermittent beeping tone．Key entries will not be accepted． Referring to＂4．Installing and removing the paper roll＂in this chapter，install a new roll paper in the proper position，then press the \(C L\) key．The printer will print the power failure symbol and resume printing．

If the print head is up，the printer haults，＂HEAD UP＂error will appear on the display，and the register will start to continuously produce an intermittent beeping tone．Key entries will not be accepted．Bring the print head to the correct position，then press the（CL key．The printer will print the power failure symbol and resume printing．

\section*{3 Thermal printing}

Your register prints by means of thermal printing．The print head applies heat to thermal paper which is chemically treated to change color when heated to a certain level．This creates the printed text．

■ Cautions in handling the printer

－If you are not going to use the register for an extended period of time，pull the print head release lever toward you so that the print head is set apart from the plate．
- Avoid the following environments:

Dusty and humid places
Direct sunlight
Iron powder (A permanent magnet and electromagnet are used in this machine.)
- Use the print head release lever only when necessary.
- Never pull the paper when it is in contact with the print head. First release the head with the print head release lever, and then remove the paper.
- Never touch the surface of the print head.
- Never touch around the print head and the motor during printing or before they have had sufficient time to cool.

\section*{■ Cautions in handling the recording paper (thermal paper)}
- Use only the paper specified by SHARP.
- Do not unpack the thermal paper until you are ready to use it.
- Avoid heat. The paper will color at around \(70^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\).
- Avoid dusty and humid places for storage. Avoid direct sunlight.
- The printed text on the paper can discolor under the following conditions:

Exposure to high humidity and temperature
Exposure to the direct sunlight
Contact with glue, thinner or a freshly copied blueprint
Heat caused by friction from scratching or other such means
Contact with a rubber eraser or adhesive tape
- Be very careful when handling the thermal paper. If you want to keep a permanent record, copy the printed text with a photocopier.

\section*{4 Installing and removing the paper roll}

\section*{■ Recording paper specifications}

Be sure to use paper rolls specified by SHARP.
The use of any other paper rolls than specified could cause paper jamming, resulting in register malfunction.

\section*{Paper specification}

Paper width:
\(1.75 \pm 0.02\) in. \((44.5 \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~mm})\)
Max. outside diameter: 3.15 in. ( 80 mm )
Quality: Thermal paper
Paper tube: \(\quad 0.71 \mathrm{in} .(18 \mathrm{~mm})\)
- Be sure to set paper roll(s) prior to using your machine, otherwise it may cause a malfunction.

Install the paper roll in the printer. Be careful then to set the roll and cut the paper end correctly.
Note
If the top end of the paper roll is fixed with paste or tape, the paper may lose its color development ability in the pasted or taped area due to the deterioration of the heat-sensitive color development component of the paper surface. This may result in nothing appearing at this location when printing is performed. Therefore, when setting a new paper roll in the machine, be sure to cut off approximately one revolution (approx. 25 cm long).
(How to set the paper roll)

(How to cut the paper end)

■ Installing the paper roll
Installing the receipt paper roll

1. Turn the mode switch to the "REG" position with the AC cord connected.
2. Remove the printer cover.
3. Check that the print head release lever is in its printing position.
4. Set the paper correctly as illustrated above in the receipt side of the printer.
5. Insert the end of the paper into the paper chute as shown on the left. It will automatically be fed through the printer.
6. Cut off the excess paper that comes out of the printer with the manual cutter.
7. Replace the printer cover.

1. Turn the mode switch to the "REG" position with the AC cord connected.
2. Remove the printer cover.
3. Check that the print head release lever is in its printing position.
4. Set the paper correctly as illustrated on the previous page in the journal side of the printer.
5. Insert the end of the paper into the paper chute as shown on the left. It will automatically be fed through the printer.
6. Insert the end of the paper into the slit in the paper take-up spool. (Press the name key to feed more paper through if required.)
7. Wind the paper two or three turns around the spool shaft.
8. Set the spool on the bearing.
9. Replace the printer cover.

\section*{Note}
- When it is difficult to insert paper into the paper chute, try inserting it again by following the steps described below.


In case of inserting the journal paper roll
1. Cut off the end of paper in a single straight cut.
2. Pull the print head release lever toward you to lift up the print head.
3. Insert the end of paper into the paper chute, while pressing the corresponding paper feed key (anm key or key).
4. When the end of paper comes out of the printer, release the feed key and return the print head release lever to its original position.
5. Press the feed key to feed more paper.
- When you want to manually install a new roll of paper while your machine is turned off, follow the steps shown below:
1. Pull the print head release lever toward you to lift up the print head.
2. Correctly place the new paper roll into the receipt/journal paper roll location.
3. Insert the paper end into the paper chute until it comes out of the printer.
4. Cut or roll the paper onto the take-up spool as described for automatic installation.
5. Return the print head release lever to its original position.

\section*{Removing the paper roll}

When a colored dye appears on the paper roll, it is time to replace the existing paper roll. Replace the paper roll with a new one. If you plan not to use your register for an extended period of time, remove the paper roll, and store it in the appropriate place.

\section*{Removing the receipt paper roll}

1. Remove the printer cover.
2. Cut the paper behind the printer and near the paper roll.
3. Press the key until the paper remaining in the printer comes out completely.
4. Remove the paper roll from the back of the printer.

Note Do not pull the paper through the printer.

\section*{Removing the journal paper roll}

1. Remove the printer cover.
2. Press the key to advance the journal paper until its printed part is out of the way.
3. Cut the paper and remove the take-up spool.

4. Cut the paper behind the printer and near the paper roll.
5. Press the key until the paper remaining in the printer comes out completely.
6. Remove the paper roll from the back of the printer.

Note Do not pull the paper through the printer.

8. Remove the printed journal roll from the take-up spool.

\section*{Removing a paper jam}

Precaution: Be very careful with the manual paper cutter, so as not to cut yourself. Never touch the print head immediately after printing, because the head may still be hot.

1. Remove the printer cover.
2. Pull the print head release lever all the way forward (after it stops at one position, continue pulling forward until it stops again and cannot be pulled forward any further).
3. Remove the paper jam. Check for and remove any shreds of paper that may remain in the printer.
4. Reset the paper roll correctly by following the steps in "Installing the paper roll".
5. Return the print head release lever to its original position.
6. Replace the printer cover.

When the printed text is getting dark or faint, paper dust may be stuck to the print head. Clean the print head as follows:

1. Turn the mode switch to the "OFF" position.
2. Remove the printer cover.
3. Pull the print head release lever all the way forward (after it stops at one position, continue pulling forward until it stops again and cannot be pulled forward any further).

4. Clean the print head with a soft rag moist with ethyl alcohol or isopropyl alcohol.
5. Return the print head release lever to its original position immediately after cleaning.
6. Replace the printer cover.

\section*{Caution:}
- Never touch the print head with a tool or anything hard as it may damage the head.
- The paper cutter is mounted on the printer (receipt side). Be careful not to cut yourself.

The till in the register is detachable. After closing your business for the day, remove the till from the drawer and keep the drawer open. To detach the drawer, pull it forward fully with the till removed, and remove it by lifting it up.


\section*{7 Opening the drawer by hand}

The drawer automatically opens normally. However, when power failure is encountered or the machine becomes out of order, slide the lever located on the machine bottom toward the rear. (See the figure below.) The drawer will not open if it is locked with a drawer lock key.


\section*{8 Before calling for service}

The malfunctions shown in the left-hand column below, labelled "Fault," do not necessarily indicate functional faults of the machine. It is therefore advisable to refer to the "Checking" shown in the right-hand column before calling for service.
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Fault & Checking \\
\hline (1) The display won't be illuminated even when the mode switch is turned to any other position than "OFF". & \begin{tabular}{l}
- Is power supplied to the electrical outlet? \\
- Is the power cord plug out or loosely connected to the electrical outlet?
\end{tabular} \\
\hline (2) The display is illuminated, but the whole machine refuses registrations. & \begin{tabular}{l}
- Is a cashier code assigned to the register? \\
- Is the mode switch set properly at the "REG" position?
\end{tabular} \\
\hline (3) No receipt is issued. & \begin{tabular}{l}
- Is the receipt paper roll properly installed? \\
- Is there a paper jam? \\
- Is the receipt function in the "OFF" status? \\
- Is the print head release lever at the printing position?
\end{tabular} \\
\hline (4) No journal paper is taken up. & \begin{tabular}{l}
- Is the take-up spool installed on the bearing properly? \\
- Is there a paper jam?
\end{tabular} \\
\hline (5) Printing is unusual. & \begin{tabular}{l}
- Is the print head release lever at the printing position? \\
- Is the paper roll properly installed?
\end{tabular} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{Error message table}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Text no. & Description & In default of programming \\
\hline 1 & Registration error & ENTRY ERROR \\
\hline 2 & Misoperation error & MISOPERATION \\
\hline 3 & Desired code is not programmed yet. & NO RECORD \\
\hline 4 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 5 & Secret code error & SECRET CODE \\
\hline 6 & Code is not free & NOT FREE \\
\hline 7 & Memory is full. & MEMORY FULL \\
\hline 8 & Insert slip paper. & INSERT SLIP \\
\hline 9 & The entered cashier's code is not authorized. & NO AUTHORITY \\
\hline 10 & Stock is empty. & OUT OF STOCK \\
\hline 11 & Compulsory pushing the subtotal key & SBTL COMPUL. \\
\hline 12 & Compulsory tendering & TEND COMPUL. \\
\hline 13 & Compulsory PBLU entry & PB COMPUL. \\
\hline 14-19 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 20 & Remote printer off line & OFF LINE \\
\hline 21 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 22 & Overlapped cashier error & CASHIER ERR. \\
\hline 23-26 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 27 & Power off & POWER OFF \\
\hline 28-30 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 31 & Compulsory non-add code & \# COMPULSORY \\
\hline 32 & The cashier is not assigned. & NOT ASSIGNED \\
\hline 33 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 34 & Overflow limitation & OVER LIMIT. \\
\hline 35 & The open price entry is inhibited. & INH. OPEN PR \\
\hline 36 & The unit price entry is inhibited. & INH. UNIT PR \\
\hline 37 & The direct non-tendering finalization after previous tender entry is inhibited. & NOT NON-TEND \\
\hline 38 & Read error of scale data & SCALE ERROR \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline Text no. & Description & In default of programming \\
\hline 39-50 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 51 & Weight on scale & WEIGHT \\
\hline 52-53 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 54 & Entry of tare weight & ENTR TARE WT \\
\hline 55-60 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 61 & Desired code is not programmed yet. (learning function) & NO RECORD \\
\hline 62 & Enter price and dept. no. & PRICE \(\rightarrow\) DEPT \\
\hline 63 & Enter price and dept. no. & PRICE \& DEPT \\
\hline 64 & Enter dept. no. & ENTER DEPT\# \\
\hline 65-66 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 67 & REG buffer is full. & BUFFER FULL \\
\hline 68-69 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 70 & Price entry at UPC refund & ENTER PRICE \\
\hline 71-73 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 74 & Non-accessed UPC delete job & DELETE \\
\hline 75 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 76 & Closing the drawer is compulsory. & CLOSE DRAWER \\
\hline 77-78 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 79 & Reading of undefined vender coupon UPC & OP ENTER \\
\hline 80 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 81 & Message for prompting entry of secret code & ENTR SECRET\# \\
\hline 82-83 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 84 & Data backup send success & SEND OK \\
\hline 85 & Data backup receive success & RECEIVE OK \\
\hline 86 & Data backup communication error & COM. ERROR \\
\hline 87 & Backup data format error & DATA ERROR \\
\hline 88 & Data backup time out error & TIME OUT \\
\hline 89-93 & (Reserved) & \\
\hline 94 & Age limitation error & AGE ERROR \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\section*{LIST OF OPTIONS}

For your register, the following Sharp options are available.
For further details on additional options that may be considered, please contact your dealer.
-Remote drawer model ER-04DW
-Till model ER-55CC2
-Key kit models
By using the following key kits, the keyboard layout can be changed on your register including the expansion of the number of departments.

ER-11KT7: 30 regular size key kits
ER-12KT7: \(301 \times 2\) size key kits
ER-22KT7: \(102 \times 2\) size key kits
for ER-A410 only
ER-11DK7G: 30 regular size dummy key kits
ER-51DK7G: \(105 \times 1\) size dummy key kits
-Barcode reader model ER-A6HS1 (only for the standard channel 1)

\section*{SPECIFICATIONS}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline Model: & ER-A410/A420 \\
\hline Dimensions: & 16.5 (W) \(\times 16.8\) (D) \(\times 11.7\) (H) in. (420 (W) \(\times 427\) (D) \(\times 297\) (H) mm) \\
\hline Weight: & \(29.1 \mathrm{lbs}(13.2 \mathrm{~kg})\) \\
\hline Power source: & \(120 \mathrm{~V} \pm 10 \% \mathrm{AC}, 60 \mathrm{~Hz}\) \\
\hline Power consumption: & \begin{tabular}{l}
Stand-by 9 W \\
Operating 46.5 W (max.)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Working temperature: & 32 to \(104{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\left(0\right.\) to \(\left.40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)\) \\
\hline Electronics: & LSI (CPU) etc. \\
\hline Built-in battery: & Rechargeable battery, memory holding time about 1 month (with fully charged built-in battery, at room temperature) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Display: \\
Operator display: \\
Customer display:
\end{tabular} & LCD dot-matrix display (16 positions x 2 lines) 7-segment display (7 positions) \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l}
Printer: \\
Type: \\
Printing speed: \\
Printing capacity: \\
Other functions:
\end{tabular} & \begin{tabular}{l}
2-station thermal printer \\
Approx. 13.3 lines/second \\
24 digits each for receipt and journal paper \\
- Graphic logo printing function \\
- Logo text printing function \\
- Receipt (ON-OFF) function, journal selective function \\
- Receipt and journal independent paper feed function
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Paper roll: & \begin{tabular}{l}
Width: \(1.75 \pm 0.02\) in. ( \(44.5 \pm 0.5 \mathrm{~mm}\) ) \\
Max. diam.: 3.15 in. ( 80 mm ) \\
Quality: High quality ( 0.06 to 0.08 mm thickness)
\end{tabular} \\
\hline Cash drawer: & 5 slots for bill and 5 for coin denominations \\
\hline Accessories: & \(\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Manager key } & 2 \\ \text { Submanager key } & 2 \\ \text { Operator key } & 2 \\ \text { Drawer lock key } & 2 \\ \text { Paper roll } & 2 \\ \text { Take-up spool } & 1 \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { Standard key sheet } \\ \text { Programming key sheet }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { (mounted on the keyboard) } \\ \text { Instruction manual }\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}\right\}\) for ER-A420 only \\
\hline
\end{tabular}

\footnotetext{
* Specifications and appearance subject to change without notice for improvement.
}

\section*{NOTICE}

BE SURE TO ASK YOUR AUTHORIZED SHARP DEALER ABOUT THE WARRANTY THAT YOUR SELLING DEALER EXTENDS TO YOU. In order to assure you, the end-user, of warranty protection, Sharp extends a limited warranty to each of its authorized dealers, and in turn requires each of its authorized dealers to extend its own warranty to you on terms that are no less favorable than those given to the dealer by Sharp. You should be aware, however, that Sharp does not itself extend any warranties, either express or implied, directly to you, the end-user, and no one is authorized to make any representations or warranties on behalf of Sharp. Specifically, SHARP DOES NOT EXTEND TO YOU, THE END-USER, ANY EXPRESS WARRANTY OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR USE OR FITNESS FOR ANY PARTICULAR PURPOSE IN CONNECTION WITH THE HARDWARE, SOFTWARE, OR FIRMWARE EMBODIED IN OR USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS PRODUCT. Sharp is not responsible for any damages or loss, either direct, incidental or consequential, which you, the end-user, may experience as a result of your purchase or use of the hardware, software or firmware embodied in or used in conjunction with this product. Your sole remedy in the event that you encounter any difficulties with the product is against the authorized dealer from which you purchased the product. In the event that this authorized dealer does not honor its warranty commitments, please contact the General Manager of Sales, Retail and Financial System Division, ISG, Sharp Electronics Corporation, Sharp Plaza, P.O. Box 650, Mahwah, NJ 07430-2135 so that Sharp can try to help you to assure complete satisfaction of all the warranty rights to which you are entitled from the authorized dealer.

\section*{SHARP}

\title{
SHARP ELECTRONICS CORPORATION
}

Sharp Plaza, Mahwah, New Jersey 07430-2135
1-800-BE-SHARP
http://www.sharp-usa.com

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http://aubethermostatmanual.com
Golf course search by state
http://golfingnear.com
Email search by domain
http://emailbydomain.com
Auto manuals search
http://auto.somanuals.com
TV manuals search
http://tv.somanuals.com```


[^0]:    Attention

    - The auntre is a double-function key ([Cash/Amount tendered function] and [No Sale function]). Press the cuntis key replaces the CAATI and NS key in the following descriptions for operations.

