## ELECTRONIC CASH REGISTER

Set Date/time

# Introducing the Terminal 

Display/Keyboard

# Basic Operations \& Setups 

Registrations

Programs

## Advanced Operations

Useful Features

Reports
Troubleshooting
Error Code Table

User Maintenance

Paper Replacement

## Introduction

Congratulations on your selection of a CASIO TE-3000S series electronic cash register. This ECR is the product of the world's most advanced electronic technology, for outstanding versatility and reliability. Simplified operation is made possible by a specially designed keyboard layout and a wide selection of automated, programmable functions.
A specially designed keyboard layout and a bright, easy-to-read display help to take the fatigue out of long hours operation.

Casio Electronics Co., Ltd. Unit 6, 1000 North Circular Road London NW2 7JD, U.K.

WARNING: This is a Class A product. In a domestic environment this product may cause radio interference in which case the user may be required to take adequate measures.

Please keep all information for future reference.

## GUIDELINES LAID DOWN BY FCC RULES FOR USE OF THE UNIT IN THE U.S.A. (Not applicable to other areas)

WARNING: 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.

FCC WARNING: Changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

Apparaten skall anslutas till jordat nätuttag.

The main plug on this equipment must be used to disconnect mains power. Please ensure that the socket outlet is installed near the equipment and shall be easily accessible.

## Safety Precautions

- To use this product safely and correctly, read this manual thoroughly and operate as instructed.
After reading this guide, keep it close at hand for easy reference.
Please keep all information for future reference.
- Always observe the warnings and cautions indicated on the product.


## About the icons

In this guide various icons are used to highlight safe operation of this product and to prevent injury to the operator and other personnel and also to prevent damage to property and this product. The icons and definitions are given below.

Indicates that there is a risk of severe injury or death if used incorrectly.
Indicates that injury or damage may result if used incorrectly.

## Icon examples

To bring attention to risks and possible damage, the following types of icons are used.


The $\triangle$ symbol indicates that it includes some symbol for attracting attention (including warning). In this triangle the actual type of precautions to be taken (electric shock, in this case) is indicated.


The $\theta$ symbol indicates a prohibited action. In this symbol the actual type of prohibited actions (disassembly, in this case) will be indicated.

The symbol indicates a restriction. In this symbol the type of actual restriction (removal of the power plug from an outlet, in this case) is indicated.

## Warning!

## Handling the register

Should the register malfunction, start to emit smoke or a strange odor, or otherwise behave abnormally, immediately shut down the power and unplug the AC plug from the power outlet. Continued use creates the danger of fire and electric shock.

- Contact CASIO service representative.


## Do not place containers of liquids near the register and do not allow any

 foreign matter to get into it. Should water or other foreign matter get into the register, immediately shut down the power and unplug the AC plug from the power outlet. Continued use creates the danger of shorting, fire and electric shock.

- Contact CASIO service representative.
Should you drop the register and damage it, immediately shut down the power
and unplug the AC plug from the power outlet. Continued use creates the
danger of shorting, fire and electric shock.
- Attempting to repair the register yourself is extremely dangerous. Contact CASIO service representative.

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Never try to take the register apart or modify it in any way. High-voltage components inside the register create the danger of fire and electric shock. - Contact CASIO service representative for all repair and maintenance.

Power plug and AC outlet

(1)
Use only a proper AC electric outlet (100V~240V). Use of an outlet with a different voltage from the rating creates the danger of malfunction, fire, and electric shock. Overloading an electric outlet creates the danger of overheating and fire.


Make sure the power plug is inserted as far as it will go. Loose plugs create the danger of electric shock, overheating, and fire.

- Do not use the register if the plug is damaged. Never connect to a power outlet that is loose.

Use a dry cloth to periodically wipe off any dust built up on the prongs of the plug. Humidity can cause poor insulation and create the danger of electric shock and fire if dust stays on the prongs.
Do not allow the power cord or plug to become damaged, and never try to
 modify them in any way. Continued use of a damaged power cord can cause deterioration of the insulation, exposure of internal wiring, and shorting, which creates the danger of electric shock and fire.

- Contact CASIO service representative whenever the power cord or plug requires repair or maintenance.


## $\triangle$ Caution!



Do not place the register on an unstable or uneven surface. Doing so can cause the register - especially when the drawer is open - to fall, creating the danger of malfunction, fire, and electric shock.
Do not place the register in the following areas.


- Areas where the register will be subject to large amounts of humidity or dust, or directly exposed to hot or cold air.
- Areas exposed to direct sunlight, in a close motor vehicle, or any other area subject to very high temperatures.
The above conditions can cause malfunction, which creates the danger of fire.


Do not overlay bend the power cord, do not allow it to be caught between desks or other furniture, and never place heavy objects on top of the power cord. Doing so can cause shorting or breaking of the power cord, creating the danger of fire and electric shock.


Be sure to grasp the plug when unplugging the power cord from the wall outlet. Pulling on the cord can damage it, break the wiring, or cause short, creating the danger of fire and electric shock.
Never touch the plug while your hands are wet. Doing so creates the danger of electric shock. Pulling on the cord can damage it, break the wiring, or cause short, creating the danger of fire and electric shock.
Never touch the printer head and the platen.
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This section outlines how to unpack the cash register and get it ready to operate. You should read this part of the manual even if you have used a cash register before. The following is the basic set up procedure, along with page references where you should look for more details.

## 1. Remove the cash register from its box.

## Remove the tape holding parts of the cash register in place.

Also remove the small plastic bag taped to the printer cover. Inside you will find the mode keys.

## 4. <br> Connect the drawer.

1. Connect drawer connector (three color lead on drawer) to the cash register.
2. Connect frame drawer connector (green lead on drawer) to the cash register.


## 5. Mount the cash register.

1. Screw in 2 fixing screws bottom side of the register.
2. Stick rubber plate on the each corner of the bottom side of the register.
3. Mount the cash register on the top of the drawer, ensuring that the feet on the bottom of the cash register go into the holes on the drawer.



## Plug the cash register into a wall outlet.

Be sure to check the sticker on the side of the cash register to make sure that its voltage matches that of the power supply in your area. The printer will operate for a few seconds. Please do not pass the power cable under the drawer.

Insert the mode key marked "OW" into the mode switch.


Install receipt/journal paper.


## Important!

Take away the head protection sheet from the printer and close the platen arm.

## Caution! (in handling the thermal paper)

- Never touch the printer head and the platen.
- Unpack the thermal paper just before your use.
- Avoid heat/direct sunlight.
- Avoid dusty and humid places for storage.
- Do not scratch the paper.
- Do not keep the printed paper under the following circumstances: High humidity and temperature/direct sunlight/contact with glue, thinner or a rubber eraser.


## To install receipt paper



## Step 1

Turn the mode switch to REG1 position.


## Step 2

Remove the printer cover. (If the cover is locked, unlock by using the printer cover key before this step.)


## Step 5

Put the leading end of the paper over the printer.


## Step 3

Open the platen arm.


## Step 4

Ensuring the paper is being fed from the bottom of the roll, lower the roll into the space behind the printer.


## Complete

Close the printer cover, passing the leading end of the paper through the cutter slot.

## To install journal paper



## Step 1

Turn the mode switch to REG1 position.


## Step 2

Remove the printer cover. (If the cover is locked, unlock by using the printer cover key before this step.)


## Step 3

Open the platen arm.


## Step 8

Place the take-up reel into place behind the printer, above the roll paper.


## Step 4

Ensuring the paper is being fed from the bottom of the roll, lower the roll into the space behind the printer.


## Step 9

 any slack in the paper.
During machine
installation, press the $\underset{\substack{\text { DOMBMOL } \\ F E E D}}{ }$
key after power on.


## Step 5

Put the leading end of the paper over the printer.


## Complete

Close the printer cover.

## 9 <br> Set the date.



Set the time.


## General guide

This part of the manual introduces you to the cash register and provides a general explanation of its various parts.


## Roll paper

You can use the roll paper to print receipts and a journal (pages $12 \sim 14$ ).

## Receipt on/off switch / key

Use the receipt on/off switch/key in REG1, REG2 and RF modes to control issuance of receipts. In other modes, receipts or reports are printed regardless the receipt switch/key setting.
A post-finalization receipt can still be issued after finalization when the switch/key is set to off. The cash register can also be programmed to issue a post-finalization receipt even when the switch/key is set to on.

Receipt on/off switch


Receipt on/off key


When the register issues receipts, this indicator is lit.

## Mode key (for U.K., U.S. and Canada)

The following four types of mode keys are provided with the unit in the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada.

a. OP (Operator) key

Switches between OFF and REG1.
b. M (Master) key

Switches between OFF, REG1, REG2, X1 and RF.
c. OW (Owner) key

Switches between OFF, REG1, REG2, X1, Z1, X2/ Z2 and RF.
d. PGM (Program) key

Switches to any position.

## Mode key (for other area)

The following three types of mode keys are provided with the unit in areas outside of the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada.

a. OP (Operator) key

Switches between OFF and REG1.
b. M (Master) key

Switches between OFF, REG1, REG2, X1 and RF.
c. OW (Owner) key

Switches to any position.

## Mode switch

Use the mode keys to change the position of the mode switch and select the mode you want to use.


| Mode <br> switch | Mode name | Description |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| OFF | Stand-by | Any of the mode control keys can be inserted and removed from the mode switch in this <br> position. |
| REG1 | Register 1 | Used for normal sales transactions. Any of the mode control keys can be inserted and <br> removed from the mode switch in this position. |
| REG2 | Register 2 | Used for special operations. Since switching to REG2 requires a special key, such <br> functions as discounts, credit sales, charge sales, check payments, and paid outs can be <br> controlled by programming them as prohibited in REG1 and allowed in REG2. |
| $\mathbf{R F}$ | Refund <br> Reg minus | Used for processing refunds. When the mode switch of the register is in RF position, you <br> can access either the refund mode or the register minus mode. |
| $\mathbf{Z 1}$ | Daily sales read | Used to obtain daily reports without resetting (clearing) all total data. |
| $\mathbf{X 2 / Z 2}$ | Periodic sale read/ <br> reset | Used to obtain periodic sales reports without resetting total data or while resetting all <br> total data. |
| $\mathbf{P G M ~}$ | Program | Used when programming functions and preset data such as unit prices and tax rates. Also <br> used when reading program data. |

## Clerk key/button/lock

On models available in the United States, Canada and Germany, clerk or cashier assignment can be performed using clerk secret numbers only (clerk buttons are not equipped).
In other areas, you can assign clerks or cashiers by using clerk button or by clerk secret number. The method you are assigning clerk depends on the programming of your cash register.

## Clerk secret number key

When the cash register is programmed to use clerk secret numbers for clerk or cashier assignment, the clerk buttons are not functional.

## Clerk button

You can assign the clerk or cashier using the six buttons located below the display panel.


## Drawer

The drawer opens automatically whenever you finalize a registration and whenever you issue a read or reset report.

Drawer lock (for medium size drawer)
Use the drawer key to lock and unlock the drawer.

Drawer open key (for large size drawer)
Use the drawer open key to open the drawer.

## When the cash drawer does not open! (for medium size drawer only)

In case of power failure or the machine is in malfunction, the cash drawer does not open automatically. Even in these cases, you can open the cash drawer by pulling drawer release lever (see below).


## Important!

The drawer will not open, if it is locked with a drawer lock key.

## Display

## Display panel

Main display


## Customer display

# TOTAL CHANGE 

Contrast control knob


Tilt the LCD


Backlight color control switch


## Display example

Item registration


Repeat registration


Totalize operation


## (1) Amount/Quantity

This part of the display shows monetary amounts. It also can be used to show the current time.

## (2) Item descriptor

When you register a department/PLU/scanning PLU, the item descriptor appears here.
(3) Item counter

Number of item sold is displayed.

## (4) Subtotal amount

Current subtotal amount (add-on tax excluded) is displayed.

## (5) Number of repeats

Anytime you perform a repeat registration (pages 30,35 ), the number of repeats appears here.
Note that only one digit is displayed for the number of repeats. This means that a " 5 " could mean 5,15 or even 25 repeats.
(6) 2nd, 3rd menu indicator

When you press $\underset{\text { Patiff }}{\text { shif }}$ to designate the $2 \mathrm{nd} / 3$ rd unit price, the corresponding number is displayed.
(7) Taxable sales status indicators

When you register a taxable item, the corresponding indicator is lit.
(8) Amount tendered key descriptor/amount
(9) Change descriptor/amount

## Total/Change indicators

When the TOTAL indicator is lit, the displayed value is monetary total or subtotal amount. When the CHANGE indicator is lit, the displayed value is the change due.
(11) RCT indicator

When the register issues receipts, this indicator is lit.

## Keyboard


for the U.S. and Canada
for German

## - Register Mode


Hold this key down to feed paper from the printer.
(2) Post receipt key REGEP

Use this key to produce a post-finalization receipt .
(3) Receipt on/off key $\begin{aligned} & \text { REEEPF } \\ & \text { ONOFF }\end{aligned}$

Use this key twice to change the status "receipt issue" or "no receipt." This key is only effective when the "use printer for receipt printer" in the printer control program is selected. In case of "receipt issue", the "RCT" indicator is lit.
(4) Media change key

Use this key to change media in drawer amounts. Pressing this key enters media change operation.
(5) Discount key \%-

Use this key to register discounts.
(6) Minus key $\qquad$
Use this key to input values for subtraction.
(7) Refund key RF

Use this key to input refund amounts and void certain entries.
(8) Currency exchange key CE

Use this key to convert foreign currency to local currency or vice versa using the exchange rate preset for the key and displays the result.

Use this key for conversions of a home currency subtotal or merchandise subtotal to equivalent of another country's currency.
Use this key for conversions of another country's currency to the equivalent of the home currency.
(9) Non-add/No sale key \#/Ns

Non-add key: To print reference number (to identify a personal check, credit card, etc.) during a transaction, use this key after some numerical entries.
No sale key: Use this key to open the drawer without registering anything.
(10) PLU key PLU

Use this key to input PLU numbers.
(11) Error correction/cancellation key

Use this key to correct registration errors and to cancel registration of entire transactions.
(12) Clear key C

Use this key to clear an entry that has not yet been registered.
(13) Ten key pad $0,1 \sim 9,00$,

Use these keys to input numbers.

Use this key to input a quantity for a multiplication operation and registration of split sales of packaged items. Between transactions, this key displays the current time and date.


Use this key to input a quantity for a multiplication operation. Between transactions, this key displays the current time and date.
(16) Clerk number key СLК

Use this key to sign clerk on and off the register.
(17) Open key OPEN

Use this key to temporarily release a limitation on the number of digits that can be input for a unit price.
(18) Price key PRICE

Use this key to register an amount to an open PLU when a PLU is used as an open PLU.
(19) Department keys $1, ~ 2, ~ 3 \sim 30$

Use these keys to register items to departments.
20) Tax status shift 1 key T/S1

Use this key to change the Taxable 1 status of the next item.
(21) Tax status shift 2 key

Use this key to change the Taxable 2 status of the next item.
(22) Coupon key CPN

Use this key to register coupon. The registered coupon amount is deducted from the department, PLU, gross and net totalizers.

## VAT key vat

Use this key to print a VAT breakdown.
(24) Received on account key RC

Use this key following a numeric entry to register money received for non-sale transactions.
(25) Paid out key PD

Use this key following a numeric entry to register money paid out from the drawer.
Except for the U.S. and Canada, use this key to convert the main currency to the sub currency (the euro/the local money), when registering a subtotal amount. This key is also used for specifying sub currency while entering an amount of payment or declaration in drawers.
(26) Credit key CR1, CR2

Use this key to register a credit sale.
(27) Charge key CH

Use this key to register a charge sale.
(28) Check key $\qquad$
Use this key to register a check tender.

(29) Subtotal key | SUB |
| :---: |
| TOTAL |

Use this key to display and print the current subtotal (includes add-on tax) amount.

Use this key to register a cash tender.

## Allocatable functions

You can tailor a keyboard to suit your particular type of business.

## Add check

Use this key in a check tracking system to combine the details of more than one check into a single check.

## Arrangement

Use this key to activate an arrangement program programmed in the arrangement file. Any operation that can be performed from the keyboard, as well as mode, can be programmed in an arrangement program, and can be performed merely by pressing this key. In addition, one numeric entry can be included in an arrangement program. In this case, input the number and press this key.
The mode control function of this key can be programmed for all modes except for the OFF and PGM mode.

## Bill copy

Use this key to issue bill copy.

## Bottle return

Use this key to specify next item as bottle return.

## Cancel

Invalidates all preceding data registered for departments, PLUs and set menus within a transaction. This key must be pressed before the transaction involving the data to be invalidated is finalized. It is also effective even after calculation of subtotal amount.

## Check endorsement

Use this key to print a preset check endorsement message using the slip printer.

## Check print

Use this key to print the check on the slip printer.

## Clerk transfer

Use this key to transfer opened checks to another clerk.

## Clock-in/-out

Use this key to register the time when the employees start/ finish their job.

## Coupon 2

Use this key to declare the next item registration as coupon.

## Cube

This key provides the same functions as the Square key. In addition, this key also has a cube multiplication function.

## Customer number

Use this key to register the number of customers.

## Declaration

Use this key to declare in drawer amount for money declaration.

## Deposit

Use this key to register deposits.

## Eat-in

Use this key to specify if the customer eats in the restaurant.
Before closing a transaction press this key.

## EBT (electronic benefit transfer)

Use this key to register an EBT amount with a tender amount input.

## Flat PLU

Use this key to register items to flat PLU.

## Food stamp shift

Use this key to change food stamp status.

## Food stamp subtotal

Use this key to obtain the food stamp applicable amount.

## Food stamp tender

Use this key to register a food stamp payment amount with a tender amount input.

## Ketten Bon

Use this key to enter quantities for multiplication. Multiplication by this key issues singular order prints.
Loan
Use this key to input the amount of money provided for making change. This operation affects media totals, rather than sales totals. Loans are made for all types of money which can be specified by the finalize key.

## Manual tax

Use this key to register a tax amount.

## Menu shift

Use this key to shift key to the 1 st $\sim 6$ th menu.

## Merchandise subtotal

Use this key to obtain subtotal excluding the add-on tax amount and the previous balance.

## New balance

Use this key for adding the latest registered total amount to the previous balance to obtain a new balance.

## New check

Use this key in a check tracking system to input a new check number in order to open a new check under that number.

## New/Old check

Use this key in a check tracking system to input check numbers in order to open new checks and to reopen existing checks. When the clerk inputs a check number, the register checks to see if that number already exists in the check tracking memory. If there is no matching number in the memory, a new check is opened under the input number. If the check number input matches a number already stored in the memory, that check is reopened for further registration or finalization.

## No sale

Use this key to open the drawer between transaction.

## Non add

Use this key to print reference numbers (personal check number, card number, etc.)

## Normal receipt

Use this key to change the order status from Bon to normal.

## OBR (Optical barcode reader)

Use this key to input optical barcodes manually.

## Old check

Use this key in a check tracking system to input the number of an existing check (previously created by the New check key) whose details are stored in the check tracking memory. Existing checks are reopened to perform further registration or to finalize them.

## One touch NLU

Use this key to register scanning PLU directly from the keyboard. There is one One touch NLU key for one scanning PLU, and multiple one touch NLU keys can be set on the keyboard.

## Open 2

Use this key to suspend the compulsory specifications.

## Open check

Use this key to issue an open check report of an assigned clerk.

## Operator number

Use this key to enter a clerk number during clerk transfer.
Operator X/Z
Use this key to issue a clerk's individual $\mathrm{X} / \mathrm{Z}$ report.
Pick up
When the amount in drawer exceeds the limit value (sentinel function), the manager performs a pick up operation. This key is used for this function. This operation affects media totals, rather than sales totals. Pick ups are made for all types of money which can be specified by the finalize key.

## Plus

Use this key for registering surcharge.

## Premium

Use this key to apply a preset $\%$ or manual input $\%$ to obtain the premium amount for the last registered item or subtotal.

## Previous balance

Use this key to register the previous negative/positive balance at the beginning of or during a transaction.

## Previous balance subtotal

Use this key to obtain subtotal excluding the add-on tax amount and current balance.

## Price change

Use this key to change scanning PLU unit price temporarily.

## Price inquiry

Use this key to confirm the price and descriptors of PLU without registering.

## Price shift

Use this key to shift a PLU item/flat-PLU key to the 1 st $\sim 2$ nd unit price, a scanning PLU to the 1 st $\sim 3$ rd unit price.

## Rate tax

Use this key to activate the preset tax rate or manually input rate to obtain the tax for the preceding taxable status 1 amount.

## Recall

Use this key for recalling the transferred check number by the store key. When this key is pressed, the check number will appear in order of the oldest record.

## Red price

Use this key to register a new (discounted) price of an item.

## Review

Use this key to examine the current transaction by displaying item descriptor and registered amount. This key is also used for void operation or separate check operation.

## Scale

Use this key to read the weight of the item and shows it on the display. This key is also used to input the weight manually.

## Separate check

Use this key in a check tracking system to separate selected items from one check to another check.

## Slip feed/release

Use this key to feed slips inserted into the slip printer. This is done by specifying the number of feed lines. This key is also used to release the slip paper holder if numbers are not entered.

## Slip back feed/release

Use this key to back feed slips inserted into the slip printer.
This is done by specifying the number of feed lines. This key is also used to release the slip paper holder if numbers are not entered.

## Slip print

Use this key to execute a slip batch printing on the slip printer. Pressing this key prints the sales details. Actual printing is performed following receipt issuance.

## Square

This key provides the same functions as the Multiplication key. In addition, this key also has a square multiplication function.

## Stock inquiry

Use this key to check the current stock quantity for a PLU without registering.

## Store

Use this key for storing the check number of the registered items. When this key is pressed, registered item data will be stored, and then these data will transfer to the youngest check number.

## Table number

Use this key to input table numbers.

## Table transfer

Use this key to transfer the contents of a check to another check.

## Takeout

Use this key to specify if the customer takes out items. Before total a transaction. Press this key for the tax exemption.

## Tare

Use this key to input tare weight.

## Tax exempt

Use this key to change taxable amounts to nontaxable amounts.

## Taxable amount subtotal

Use this key to obtain taxable amount subtotal.

## Text print

Use this key to enter characters to print.

## Text recall

Use this key to print preset characters.
Tip
Use this key to register tips.

## Tray total

Use this key to display the total amount for all registrations from the last registration until this key is pressed or registrations between presses of this key.

## Unit weight

Use this key to input the unit weight of a scalable item.
Validation
Use this key to validate transaction amounts on slip.
Void
Use this key to invalidate preceding item data registered.

## How to read the printouts

- The journal and receipts are records of all transactions and operations.
- The contents printed on receipts and journal are almost identical.
- You can choose the journal skip function.

If the journal skip function is selected, the cash register will print the total amount of each transaction, and the details of premium, discount and reduction operations only, without printing department and PLU item registrations on the journal.

- The following items can be skipped on receipts and journal.
- Consecutive number
- Taxable status
- Taxable amount
- Item counter


## Receipt Sample



Journal Sample (Item lines Included)


Journal Sample (Item lines Skipped)


In the operation examples contained in this manual, the print samples are what would be produced if the roll paper is being used for receipts. They are not actual size. Actual receipts are 58 mm wide. Also, all sample receipts and journals are printout images.

## How to use your cash register

The following describes the general procedure you should use in order to get the most out of your cash register.

## BEFORE business hours...



- Check to make sure that the cash register is plugged in securely.

Page 11

- Check to make sure there is enough paper left on the roll.

Pages 13, 14

- Read the financial totals to confirm that they are all zero.
- Check the date and time. Page 29


## DURING business hours...

- Register transactions.
- Periodically read totals.

Page 30
Page 98


AFTER business hours...


## Assigning a clerk



On models available in the United States and Canada, clerk or cashier assignment can be performed using clerk secret numbers only (clerk buttons are not equipped).
In Germany, you can assign clerks by using clerk key or by clerk secret number (clerk key is equipped).
In other areas, you can assign clerks by using clerk button or by clerk secret number. The method you of assigning clerk depends on the programming of your cash register.

## Clerk button

You can assign the clerk or cashier using the six buttons located below the display panel.

## Clerk lock/clerk key

You can assign the clerk or cashier inserting a clerk key into the clerk lock .

## Clerk secret number key

When the cash register is programmed to use clerk secret numbers for clerk or cashier assignment, the clerk buttons are not functional.
Clerk sign on


- If you do not want the clerk secret number to be shown on the display, press CLK\# before entering the number.


## Clerk sign off

Signing clerk off:

## OPERATION

(except PGM mode)

- The current clerk is also signed off whenever you set the mode switch to OFF position.


## Important!

- The error code "E008" appears on the display whenever you try to perform a registration, a read/ reset operation without signing on.
- A clerk cannot sign on unless other clerk is signed off.
- The signed on clerk is also identified on the receipt/journal.


## Displaying the time and date

You can show the time or date on the display of the cash register whenever there is no registration being made.

## To display and clear the date/time

OPERATION
DISPLAY

## 03-04-2004 (THU)


or $\underset{\substack{\text { /atim } \\ \text { TII }}}{\substack{\text { Tin }}}$
Date/time appears on the display.

C
Clears the date/time display.

## Preparing coins for change

You can use the following procedure to open the drawer without registering an item.
This operation must be performed out of a sale.
(You can use the RC key instead of the "iss $^{\text {Rey }}$. See page 45.)


Opening the drawer without a sale
OPERATION RECEIPT

## Preparing and using department keys

## Registering department keys



The following examples show how you can use the department keys in various types of registrations.

## Single item sale

## Example 1

|  |  |  | OPERATION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | Unit price | \$1.00 | 100 <br> Unit price $\square$ <br> 1 <br> Department | 1 DEPTO1 TL CASH | Department No./ <br> - unit price <br> - Total amount |
|  | Quantity | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | Dept. | 1 |  |  |  |
| Payment | Cash | \$1.00 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | CA/AMT |  |  |

Example 2 (Subtotal registration and change computation)
OPERATION

## RECEIPT

| Item | Unit price | $\$ 12.34$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 1 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 20.00$ |

1234
Unit price
$\qquad$
Department


CA/AMT CA/TEND
000
Amount tendered

Repeat


## Multiplication

OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item | Unit price | $\$ 1.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | 12 |
|  | Flat-PLU | 1 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 20.00$ |



- The model for the U.S./Canada, use $\square$ instead of


Split sales of packaged items

|  |  |  | OPERATION |  | RECEIPT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | Unit price | 4 for \$10.00 | Quantity being purchased (4-digit integer/2-digit decimal) X/FOR /DATE $\square$ <br> Package quantity (4-digit integer/2-digit decimal) | 3 DEPTO1 | ```Quantity/result or Quantity/unit q`ty/@ Result``` |
|  | Quantity | 3 |  | $\text { DEPTO1 }{ }^{3 X}$ |  |
|  | Dept. | 1 |  | TL |  |
|  | Taxable | No |  | ${ }_{\text {CG }}^{\text {CASH }}$ |  |
| Payment | Cash | \$10.00 | $10000 \begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | Package priceSUB <br>  <br> TOTAL |  |  |
|  |  |  | $000{ }^{\text {CA/AMT }}$ TEND |  |  |

- If
$\square$ is not allocated on the keyboard, key allocation is necessary.


## Programming department keys

To program a unit price for each department


To program the tax calculation status for each department

## Tax calculation status

This specification defines which tax table should be used for automatic tax calculation.

Programming procedure


| Description | Choice | Program code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

for the U.S. / Singapore

| Food stamp (for Singapore, always " 0 ".) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes }=1 \\ & \text { No }=0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Taxable 1 status | a | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes }=1 \\ & \text { No }=0 \end{aligned}$ | $a+b+c$ |  |
| Taxable 2 status | b | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Yes}=2 \\ & \text { No }=0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ |
| Taxable 3 status | c | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes }=4 \\ & \text { No }=0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

for Canada

| Donuts status |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes }=1 \\ & \text { No }=0 \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Non tax $=0$ | Taxable 3 = 3 | Taxable 1 \& $3=6$ |  |  |
| Taxable $1=1$ <br> Taxable $2=2$ | Taxable $4=4$ <br> Taxable $1 \& 2=5$ | Taxable 1 \& $4=7$ | number | $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ |

## for other area

| Non tax $=0$ | Taxable $4=4$ | Taxable $8=8$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Taxable $1=1$ | Taxable $5=5$ | Taxable $9=9$ |  |  |
| Taxable $2=2$ | Taxable $6=6$ | Taxable $10=10$ | Significant <br> numbers | $\square$ |
| Taxable $3=3$ | Taxable $7=7$ |  |  |  |

## To program high amount limit for each department

Programming procedure
To another department


| Description | Choice | Program code |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| High amount limit for entering unit price manually. | Significant <br> numbers | $\square \sim \square \mathrm{D}_{6} \sim \mathrm{D}_{1}$ |

Registering department keys by programming data

## REG

Mode switch
Preset price

|  |  |  | OPERATION |  | RECEIPT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Unit price | (\$1.00) preset | 2 | $1{ }^{1}$ DEPTO2 | . 1.1 .800 | $-\begin{aligned} & \text { Department No./ } \\ & \text { unit price }\end{aligned}$ |
| Item | Quantity | 1 | ${ }^{\text {ca/ } / \text { AMuT }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | Dept. | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Payment | Cash | \$1.00 |  |  |  |  |

Preset tax status


- The model for the U.S./Canada, use


## Locking out high amount limitation



## Preparing and using PLUs

This section describes how to prepare and use PLUs.

## CAUTION:

Before you use PLUs, you must first program the unit price and tax status.

## Programming PLUs

To program a unit price for each PLU
To new (not sequencial) PLU


To program tax calculation status for each PLU


| Description | Choice | Program code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |

for the U.S. / Singapore

| Food stamp (for Singapore, always "0".) |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes }=1 \\ & \text { No }=0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Taxable 1 status | a | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes }=1 \\ & \text { No }=0 \end{aligned}$ | $a+b+c$ | $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ |
| Taxable 2 status | b | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes }=2 \\ & \text { No }=0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Taxable 3 status | c | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes }=4 \\ & \text { No }=0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |

for Canada

| Donuts status |  | Yes $=1$ <br> No $=0$ | $\square$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Non tax $=0$ | Taxable $3=3$ | Taxable $1 \& 3=6$ |  |  |
| Taxable $1=1$ | Taxable $4=4$ | Taxable $1 \& 4=7$ | Significant <br> number | $\square$ |
| Taxable 2 $=2$ | Taxable $1 \& 2=5$ |  | $\square \mathrm{D}_{1}$ |  |

for other area


## Registering PLUs

The following examples show how you can use PLUs in various types of registrations.

## PLU single item sale

OPERATION


CA/AMT

## RECEIPT



## PLU repeat



PLU multiplication


2000

- The model for the U.S./Canada, use $\square$



## Split sales of packaged item

| Item | Unit price | (5for\$20.00) prese |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | 3 |
|  | PLU | 28 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 15.00$ |



- If $\substack{\begin{subarray}{c}{\text { for } \\ \text { onimicic }} }} \end{subarray}$ is not allocated on the keyboard, key allocation is necessary.


## Open PLU



- Before registering an open PLU, it is necessary to preset it as an open PLU.


## Shifting the taxable status of an item

By pressing "Tax Shift" key, you can shift the taxable status of an item.

Mode switch
Calculation merchandise subtotal

## RECEIPT

| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | \$4.00 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pressing TIST changes the tax status } \\ & \text { from Nontaxable to Taxable } 1 \end{aligned}$ | 1 DEPTO1 <br> 1 DEPTO2 <br> 1 DEPTO3 <br> 1 DEPTO4 <br> TA1  <br> TX1  <br> TX2  <br> TA2  <br> TX2  <br> TL  <br> CASH  <br> CG  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T2 } \\ & T_{1} \\ & \text { T12 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4.00 \\ .2 .00 \\ 6.00 \\ .7 .00 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Taxable | (2) preser |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}8.00 \\ \hline 0.32\end{array}$ |
| Item 2 | Dept. 2 | \$2.00 |  |  |  | - 10.00 .0 .50 |
|  | Quantity | 1 |  |  |  | . 82.00 |
|  | Quan | 1 | $\square$ <br> Pressing TT/22 changes the tax status from Taxable 1 to Taxable 1, 2 |  |  | -0.18 |
|  | Taxable | (No) $\rightarrow 1$ |  |  |  |  |
| Item 3 | Dept. 3 | \$6.00 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quantity | 1 | T/S2 |  |  |  |
|  | Taxable | (1) $\rightarrow 1,2$ | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \square 4 \\ & \text { Pressing TITs2 changes the tax status } \\ & \text { from Taxable } 2 \text { to Nontaxable } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Item 4 | Dept. 4 | \$7.00 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Quantity | 1 | SSUB |  |  |  |
|  | Taxable | (2) $\rightarrow$ No | $2000{ }_{\text {CA/AMT }}^{\text {TENO }}$ |  |  |  |
| Payment | Cash | \$20.00 |  |  |  |  |

## Important!

- To change the tax status of the next item to be registered, be sure to press T/Ts1, $T_{T / s 22}$.

If the last item registered is programmed as nontaxable, a discount (\%- key) operation on this item is always nontaxable.
In this case, you cannot manually change the tax status to Taxable 1 or 2 by pressing the Tr/s1, Tis2 keys.

## Preparing and using discounts

This section describes how to prepare and register discounts.

## Programming discounts

To program a rate to the \%- key


## Example:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 10 \% \Rightarrow 10 \\
& 5.5 \% \Rightarrow 5 \cdot 5 \\
& 12.34 \% \Rightarrow 12 \cdot 34
\end{aligned}
$$

## Registering discounts



REG
The following example shows how you can use the \%- key in various types of
 registration.

Discount for items and subtotals
OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Taxable | $(1)_{\text {prese }}$ |
| Item 2 | PLU 16 | $(\$ 10.00)_{\text {pest }}$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Taxable | $(2)_{\text {prese }}$ |
| Discount | Rate | $(5 \%)_{\text {preset }}$ |
| Subtotal <br> discount | Rate | $3.5 \%$ |
|  | Taxable | Nontaxable |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 15.00$ |




- You can manually input rates up to 4 digits long ( $0.01 \%$ to $99.99 \%$ ).


## Taxable status of the <br> $\square$ key

- Whenever you perform a discount operation on the last item registered, the tax calculation for discount amount is performed in accordance with the tax status programmed for that item.
- Whenever you perform a discount operation on a subtotal amount, the tax calculation for the subtotal amount is performed in accordance with the tax status programmed for the \%- key.


## Preparing and using reductions

This section describes how to prepare and register reductions.

## Programming for reductions

You can use the $\square$ key to reduce single item or subtotal amounts.

## To program preset reduction amount



## Registering reductions



The following examples show how you can use the $\square$ key in various types of registration.

Reduction for items


- You can manually input reduction values up to 7 digits long.
- If you want to subtract the reduction amount from the department or PLU totalizer, program "Net totaling."


## Reduction for subtotal

| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 3.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Taxable | $(1)_{\text {preset }}$ |
| Item 2 | Dept. 2 | $\$ 4.00$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Taxable | $(2)_{\text {preset }}$ |
| Subtotal <br> Reduction | Amount | $\$ 0.75$ |
|  | Taxable | $(\mathrm{No})_{\text {preset }}$ |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 7.00$ |

OPERATION RECEIPT


## Registering credit and check payments



The following examples show how to register credits and payments by check.

## Check



## Credit

|  |  |  | OPERATION |  | RECEIPT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dept. 4 | \$15.00 |  | 4 | 1 DEPTO4 | . 15.00 |  |
|  | Quantity | 1 |  | Stict | ${ }_{\text {TL }}^{\text {T/ }}$ CREDIT | - 15.00 | Reference |
| Reference | Number | 1234 |  | \#/ Ns |  |  |  |
| Payment | Credit | \$15.00 |  | CR1 |  |  |  |

Mixed tender (cash, credit and check)

|  |  |  | OPERATION |  | IPT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | Dept. 4 | \$55.00 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1 \text { DEPTO4 } \\ & \text { TLTECK } \\ & \text { CHASH } \\ & \text { CREDIT } 1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline 55.00 \\ -550 \\ .30 .00 \\ .5 .00 \\ .20 .00 \end{array}$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |  |  |  |
| Payment | Check | \$30.00 |  |  |  |
|  | Cash | \$5.00 |  |  |  |
|  | Credit | \$20.00 | CR1 |  |  |

## Registering both the Euro and local currency

The following example shows the basic operation using the currency exchange

Mode switch function between the Euro and the local currency.

## Case A

| Main currency | Local |
| :--- | :--- |
| Payment | Euro |
| Change | Local |
| Rate | 1 Euro $=0.5$ FFr |

## OPERATION

Press the PD key, which converts the subtotal amount into the sub currency by applying the preset exchange rate.
After you press the $\underset{\substack{\text { SUB } \\ \text { TOTAL }}}{ }$ key, the result is shown on the
 display.

PD Press the PD key if you enter the payment in the sub currency.
1500
Press the $\sqrt{C 0 / 4 / 4 e_{0}}$ key to finalize the transaction. The change amount is shown in the programmed
 currency.

RECEIPT

| 1 DEPTO1 | .6 .00 |
| :--- | ---: |
| TL | $-\mathbf{O}$ |
|  | $(12.00)$ |
| EURO money |  |
| CASH | 15.00 |
| CG | .1 .50 |
|  | $(3.00)$ |

## Case B

| Main currency | Euro |
| :--- | :--- |
| Payment | Local |
| Change | Euro |
| Rate | 1 Euro $=0.5 \mathrm{FFr}$ |

## OPERATION

## 1200 <br> 1

PD $\int$ Press the PD key, which converts the subtotal amount into the sub currency by applying the preset exchange rate.
After you press the $\underset{\substack{\text { SUB } \\ \text { TOTAL }}}{\substack{\text { key } \\ \text { ken } \\ \text {, the result is shown on the } \\ \hline}}$
 display.

PD Press the PD key if you enter the payment in the sub currency.

Press the $\left.\sqrt{C / 4 / 4 A_{0}}\right)$ key to finalize the transaction.


The change amount is shown in the programmed currency.

RECEIPT

| 1 DEPTO1 | 12.00 |
| :--- | ---: |
| TL | $\mathbf{1 2} \mathbf{2} 00$ |
|  | $(.6 .00)$ |
| LOCAL money | .6 .00 |
| CASH | 0.00 |
| CG | $(.0 .00)$ |
|  |  |
|  |  |

## Registering returned goods in the REG mode



The following example shows how to use the RF key in the REG mode to register goods returned by customers.

OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 2.35$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
| Item 2 | Dept. 2 | $\$ 2.00$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
| Item 3 | PLU 1 | $(\$ 1.20)_{\text {preset }}$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
| Returned <br> Item 1 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 2.35$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
| Returned | PLU 1 | $(\$ 1.20)_{\text {preset }}$ |
| Item 3 | Quantity | 1 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 2.00$ |



Press RF before the item you want to return.


## Registering returned goods in the RF mode



The following examples show how to use the RF mode to register goods returned by customers.

Normal refund transaction
OPERATION RECEIPT

| Returned Item 1 | Dept. 1 | \$1.50 | 150 | -03-06-2000(SAT) | -RF mode symbol |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | 2 | 1 | C01 MC\#01 000023 |  |
| Returned Item 2 | PLU 2 | (\$1.20) prese |  | 2 DEPTO1 .3 .00 <br> 6 PLU0002 .7 .20 |  |
|  | Quantity | 6 | 2 PLU | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { CASH } & \text {-10.20 }\end{array}$ |  |
| Payment | Cash | \$10.20 | CA/TENT |  |  |



Reduction of amounts paid on refund
OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Returned <br> Item 1 | Dept. 3 | $\$ 4.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
| Reduction | Amount | $\$ 0.15$ |
| Returned | PLU 2 | $(\$ 1.20)_{\text {preset }}$ |
| Item 2 | Quantity | 1 |
| Discount | Rate | $(5 \%)_{\text {preset }}$ |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 5.20$ |


| $400 \quad 3$ | 1 DEPTO3 | T1 | . 4.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - | T1 | -0.15 |
| $15-$ | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { PLU0002 } \\ 5 \% \end{gathered}$ | T2 | -1.20 |
| 9 PLU | \%- | T2 | -0.06 |
| 2 PLU | TA1 |  | -3. 85 |
|  | TX1 |  | -0.15 |
| \%- | TA2 |  | -1.14 |
|  | TX2 |  | -0.06 |
| SUB <br> TOTAL | TL |  | -5. 20 |
|  | CASH |  | . 5.20 |
| CA/AMT |  |  |  |

## Important!

- To avoid miss registrations in the RF mode, return the mode switch to the former position immediately.


## Registering money received on account



The following example shows how to register money received on account. This registration must be performed out of a sale.

OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Received amount | $\$ 700.00$ |
| :--- | :--- |

## $70000 \quad \mathrm{RC}$

| RC | .700 .00 |
| :--- | :--- |

Amount can be up to 8 digits.

## Registering money paid out

The following example shows how to register money paid out from the register. This

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Paid out amount | \$1.50 |

## Registering loan amounts




## Registering pick up amounts

## REG

Use this procedure to register pick up money from cash drawer.

Mode switch
OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item | Coin | $\$ 0.50$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | 10 |
|  | Coin | $\$ 0.10$ |
|  | Quantity | 5 |
| Media | Cash | $\$ 5.50$ |



| P.UP | $\cdot 5.00$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| P.UP | -0.50 |
| CASH | $\cdot 5.50$ |



## Changing media in drawer



|  |  |  | OPERATION | RECEIPT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Media | Check | -10.00 | Enter the amount to be changed. | MEDIA CHG |  |
|  |  |  |  | CASH | - 10.00 $\cdot 8.00$ |
|  | Cash | \$8.00 |  | CH | -2.00 |
|  | Charge | \$2.00 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $8 0 0 \longdiv { \text { CA/AMTI } }$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 200 CH |  |  |

## Making corrections in a registration

There are three techniques you can use to make corrections in a registration.

- To correct an item that you input but not yet registered.
- To correct the last item you input and registered.
- To cancel all items in a transaction.

To correct an item you input but not yet registered OPERATION

## RECEIPT



1000

1500



## To correct an item you input and registered




To cancel all items in a transaction

| OPERATION | RECEIPT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $100 \square 1$ | 1 DEPT01 | -1.00 |
| 2002 | 1) DEPT02 | 2.00 -3.00 |
| 3003 | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & \text { DEPTO4 } \\ & \text { CANCEL }\end{aligned}$ | 4.00 |
| 4004 |  |  |
| $\pm$ |  |  |

Pressing $\underset{\substack{\text { SOBB } \\ \text { TOTAl }}}{ }$ key is necessary to cancel the transaction.

## No sale registration

You can use the following procedure to open the drawer without registering a sale.
This operation must be performed out of a sale.

| OPERATION | RECEIPT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \#/NS |  |

## Printing the daily sales reset report

This report shows daily sales totals.
$\qquad$



*1 Zero totalled departments/functions/clerks are not printed by programming.
*2 These items can be skipped by programming.

## Advanced Operations

This chapter describes more sophisticated operations that you can use to suit the needs of your retail environment.

## Stock check

Each PLU has an actual stock totalizer that you can program with a minimum stock quantity. Then the register checks actual stock quantities against the programmed minimum stock quantities. Stock operations are performed only for PLUs (except scanning PLUs) programmed with minimum stock quantities.

## Stock warnings

The cash register checks for negative values in actual stock quantities during the registration itself. After registration is complete, it checks actual stock quantities against minimum stock quantities. The following warning indicators are used to inform the operator of any problem.

- Negative stock:

This indicates that the actual stock quantity is negative. You can also program the cash register to treat this condition as an error. This warning does not appear when the actual stock quantity is zero.

- Under minimum stock:

This indicates that the actual stock quantity is less than or equal to the minimum stock quantity. The cash register can be programmed so that a buzzer sounds when the actual stock quantity is less than the minimum stock quantity.
Notes

- The stock check operation is also performed for PLUs programmed with minimum stock quantities that make up set menus.
- None of the warning indicators appear unless the cash register is specifically programmed for the stock check operation.
- Stock operations can be performed for registrations in the RF mode or those performed with <REFUND> (the refund key).
- An error correct, void, or cancel operation restores the original of items in stock value.


## Clerk interrupt function

There are two types of clerk interrupt function, illustrated by PROCEDURE 1 and PROCEDURE 2 below.

- In PROCEDURE 1, each clerk possesses a unique clerk interrupt buffer, and so the clerk interrupt function gives each individual clerk the ability to perform an independent registration operation. In this case, each clerk is individually linked to a unique clerk interrupt buffer.
- In PROCEDURE 2, multiple clerks use the same clerk interrupt buffer, and so a single clerk interrupt operation (clerk change during registration) can be performed any registration is in progress. In this case, multiple clerks are linked to a single clerk interrupt buffer.
Note the following important points concerning the clerk interrupt function.
- The register must be programmed to allow use of the clerk interrupt function.
- To use the clerk interrupt function, a clerk interrupt buffer must first be allocated with the memory allocation operation. Next the manager control operation (X1 mode) should be used to perform clerk assignment for the clerk interrupt function. The clerk interrupt operation cannot be performed by clerks who are not linked to a clerk interrupt buffer.
- You cannot use the clerk interrupt function on a register set up to function as part of a check tracking system. In the REG1, REG2, and RF modes, clerks can be change while a transaction is in progress, making it possible for multiple clerks to simultaneously perform registrations using a single register.
For example, if clerk 1 is interrupted while registering a transaction, clerk 2 can use the same machine to register a different transaction. Then clerk 1 can continue the original registration from the point where it was interrupted.


## PROCEDURE 1

| $\text { Clerk } 1 \text { Sign on }$ | <NEW BALANCE> | Sign on | <CASH> | Sign on | <RECEIPT> |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Registration A | Finalization A |  | Post receipt A |  |
|  | Sign on | <NEW BALANCE> | Sign on | <CASH> |  |
| Clerk 2 |  | Registration B | Finaliz | ration B |  |

## PROCEDURE 2



Sign on <NEW BALANCE>
Clerk 2
Registration B

## NOTES

- A guest receipt can be issued following clerk change, and receipts can be issued separately for each clerk.
- A cancel operation can be performed during registration by either of the clerks. When clerk 1 signs back on (after being interrupt by clerk 2), the cancel operation cancels only the items registered after signing back on (only this receipt) or from the top of the transaction. This is selectable by the key program.


## Single item cash sales

A department key or PLU programmed with single item sale status finalizes the transaction as soon as it is registered.
The single item sales function cannot work properly if the keyboard does not include <CASH> (the cash key). The single item sales function can only be used for cash sales.

Example 1

|  |  |  | OPERATION | RECEIPT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dept. 1 | \$1.00 | $\begin{array}{lll} 1 & 00 \\ 1 \end{array}$ | 1 DEPTO1 |  |
| Item | Quantity | 1 | The transaction is immediately | CASH | $\cdot 1.00$ Cash total amount |
|  | Status | S.I.S |  |  |  |
| Payment | Cash | \$1.00 |  |  |  |

## Advanced Operations

## Example 2

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | Dept. 1 | $(\$ 1.00)$ |
|  | Quantity | 3 |
|  | Status | S.I.S |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 3.00$ |

OPERATION
RECEIPT

- The model for the U.S./Canada, use


## Example 3

RECEIPT

| Item 1 | Dept. 3 | $\$ 2.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Status | Normal |
| Item 2 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 1.00$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Status | S.I.S |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 3.00$ |



| 3 DEPT01 | $\cdot 3.00$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| TL | -3.00 |
| CASH | $\cdot 3.00$ |

The transaction is immediately finalized.

## OPERATION

## Addition

## Addition (plus)

Example

## RECEIPT

| 1 DEPT01 | .1 .00 |
| :--- | ---: |
| + | -0.10 |
| 3 DEPT01 | .6 .00 |
| + | .0 .60 |
| TL | -7.70 |
| CASH | $\cdot 7.70$ |

- The model for the U.S./Canada, use $\qquad$ instead of $x$.


## Premium (\%+)

## Example

## OPERATION <br> RECEIPT

| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 1.00$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Premium | $10 \%$ |
| Item 2 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 2.00$ |
|  | Quantity | 3 |
| Subtotal | Premium | $(15 \%)$ |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 8.17$ |




## Advanced Operations

## Tray total

## Tray total premium/discount

The buffer memory stores all items that fall into the prescribed range, starting from the first item registered for a transaction up to the point that <TRAY TOTAL> (the tray total key) is pressed to perform a tray total premium/discount operation. Following a premium/discount operation, the buffer is cleared and storage of new data starts from registration of the next item following the first premium/discount operation. The following operations clear the buffer memory.

- Press <TRAY TOTAL> twice.
- Press <TRAY TOTAL> and then perform a premium/discount operation. The contents of the buffer memory are restored if an error correction operation is performed to delete the premium/discount operation.
Example

OPERATION

| Group 1 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 1.00$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dept. 3 | $\$ 2.00$ |
|  | Discount | $(5 \%)_{\text {preset }}$ |
| Group 2 | Dept. 4 | $\$ 4.00$ |
|  | Dept. 3 | $\$ 3.00$ |
|  | Discount | $10 \%$ |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 9.15$ |

RECEIPT


CA/ AMT CA/TEND

## Multiple item totalling function

This function accumulates all items registered from the first item registered up to point that <TRAY TOTAL> is pressed, or all items between two presses of <TRAY TOTAL>. Pressing <TRAY TOTAL> displays the total amount with the tax included and prints it on the receipt and journal (printing on receipt and journal is programmable.)

## Example

|  |  |  | OPERATION |  | IPT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CustomerA | Dept. 1 | \$1.00 | $100 \square 1$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & \text { DEPTO1 } \\ 1 & \text { DEPTO3 } \\ \text { TRAY TL } \\ 1 & \text { DEPPO3 } \\ 1 & \text { DePTO4 } \\ \text { TRAY TL } \\ \text { TL } \\ \text { CASH }\end{array}$ | -1.00 $\cdot 2.00$ |
|  | Dept. 3 | \$2.00 | 2003 |  | $\begin{array}{r}-3.00 \\ .3 .00 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| CustomerB | Dept. 3 | \$3.00 |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}.4 .00 \\ -7.00 \\ \hline 1000\end{array}$ |
|  | Dept. 4 | \$4.00 |  |  | +10.00 |
| Payment | Cash | \$10.00 | $400 \begin{array}{\|c} 4 \\ \substack{\text { TRAY } \\ \text { TOTAL }} \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | CA/AAT |  |  |

## Coupon transactions

Note that errors result when the result of a calculation is negative if the cash register is programmed to prohibit credit balances.
Coupon registration using <COUPON> (coupon key)

## Example



- The model for the U.S./Canada, use


## Coupon registration using <COUPON2> (coupon 2 key)

## Example

|  |  |  | OPERA |  |  | RECEIPT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | \$15.00 | CPN2 | $00 \square 1$ | 1 deptor CPN2 |  |
|  | Quantity | 1 |  | 01 | 1 DEPTO1 | -1.50 .5 .00 |
|  | Coupon 2 Dept. 1 | \$1.50 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 0 & P L U \\ 0 & P L U \end{array}$ | 1 CPN2 PLU0050 TL CASH | $\begin{array}{r} -0.50 \\ -18.00 \\ \cdot 18.00 \end{array}$ |
|  | PLU 10 | \$5.00 |  |  |  |  |
| Item 2 | Quantity | 1 |  | CA/AMT |  |  |
|  | Coupon 2 <br> PLU 50 | (\$0.50) |  |  |  |  |
| Payment | Cash | \$18.00 |  |  |  |  |

## Registering the second unit price

Second unit prices along with quantity modifiers can be programmed to PLUs. Pressing <PRICE SHIFT> (price shift key) calls up the second unit price, quantity modifier, and descriptor. Totalizers and inventory are adjusted by multiplying the number of items being registered by the quantity modifier programmed to the PLU being registered.

- <PRICE SHIFT> must be pressed before each registration of a PLU.
- Second unit price registration is no available with open PLUs when unit price is not preset.
- Second unit prices and quantity modifiers are assigned to PLUs using programming procedures described in the dealer's manual.
- Even if a PLU is programmed with a package quantity, the second unit price and quantity modifier are applied during registration following operation of 〈PRICE SHIFT>.


## Example 1

| Item 1 | PLU 1 2nd | $(\$ 10.00)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Unit Q'ty | 1 |
| Item 2 | PLU 10 | Qnd |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Unit Q'ty | 1 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 15.00$ |

OPERATION
 unit price.

## RECEIPT



## Example 2




## Example 3

The procedure shown above are for when the cash register is programmed not to maintain a second unit price shift. It is programmed is performed to maintain a second unit price shift, the following procedure applies.

|  |  |  | OPERATION |  | EIPT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item 1 | PLU $1_{\text {2nde }}$ | (\$10.00) | This operation shifts to registration of second unit price. <br> 2 PLU | $\begin{aligned} & 1 \text { PLUOOO1 } \\ & 1 \text { PLLU0002 } \\ & 1 \text { PLLOOOO1 } \\ & \text { TL } \\ & \text { CASH } \\ & \text { CG } \end{aligned}$ | 10.00-500-100-1600-16.000.00 |
|  | Quantity | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | Unit Q'ty | 1 |  |  |  |
| Item 2 | PLU $2_{2 \text { nde }}$ | (\$5.00) | (RAICF |  |  |
|  | Quantity | 1 | This operation shifts back to registration of normal (first) unit price. |  |  |
|  | Unit Q'ty | 1 |  |  |  |
| Item 3 | PLU 1 | (\$1.00) | $1600{ }^{\text {Ca/ANT }}$ |  |  |
|  | Quantity | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | Unit Q'ty | 1 |  |  |  |
| Payment | Cash | \$16.00 |  |  |  |

## Preset tender amount

An amount up to six digits long can be programmed to <CASH> (cash/amount tendered key). Then, when <CASH> is pressed without inputting a value, the programmed value is automatically registered and the transaction is finalized. When an amount is programmed to <CASH>, attempting to manually input an amount results in an error.

## Example 1



Example 2
OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item | Dept. 1 | $\$ 15.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
| Payment | Cash | $(\$ 10.00)$ |
|  | Check | $\$ 5.00$ |



## C

## Bottle link operation

You can link PLU to a PLU.
Example

|  |  |  | OPERATION | RECEIPT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item 1 | PLU 1 | (\$8.00) |  | 1 PLUOOO1 <br> 1 PLUOO11 <br> 3 PLUOOO2 <br> 3 PLLOOO12 <br> TL  <br> CASH  <br> CG  | 8.00.080.15 .00.150-250030.00.4 .70 |
|  | PLU $11_{\text {linked }}$ | (\$0.80) |  |  |  |
|  | Quantity | 1 |  |  |  |
|  | PLU 2 | (\$5.00) |  |  |  |
| Item 2 | PLU 12 $2_{\text {linked }}$ | (\$0.50) |  |  |  |
|  | Quantity | 3 |  |  |  |
| Payment | Cash | \$30.00 |  |  |  |



## Bottle returns

## Bottle return key

You can use the linked bottle return key to register a bottle return. A PLU whose programmed unit price represents the contents of the bottle, can be linked with PLU whose programmed unit price represents the deposit on the bottle. In the following example, the bottle return key has been programmed to operate as a linked bottle return key.
The bottle return key must be pressed before input of each new linked bottle return.

## Example

OPERATION RECEIPT

| Return <br> Item 1 | PLU 1 | $(\$ 8.00)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | PLU 11 $1_{\text {linked }}$ | $(\$ 0.80)$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
| Return <br> Item 2 | PLU 2 | $(\$ 5.00)$ |
|  | PLU 12 $2_{\text {linked }}$ | $(\$ 0.50)$ |
|  | Quantity | 3 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 2.30$ |



- The model for the U.S./Canada, use $\square$



## Arrangement key registrations

Key operations can be assigned to an <ARRANGE> (arrangement key). Then, simply pressing <ARRANGE> performs all of the key functions assigned to it.
Key operations can also be assigned to an address code. Then, when you input the address code using <ARRANGE>, all of the key functions assigned to the address code are performed.
Example 1

| Arrangement 1 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item 1 | PLU 1 | $(\$ 8.00)$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | PLU 2 | $(\$ 5.00)$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 13.00$ |

OPERATION

ARR

## Example 2



## Set menu

When you register a set menu, its total amount is added to the PLU totalizer and counter. The price of each set menu item is also added to each respective PLU totalizer and counter.
Example


## Currency exchange function

When $\langle\mathrm{CE}\rangle$ (currency exchange key) is pressed, a current subtotal including tax is converted directly into foreign currency and the result is displayed, and the subsequent finalization is handled using the foreign currency. The currency exchange function is released by finalizing a transaction, partial tender operation, receipt issuance, or by pressing <SUBTOTAL>.
Before using the currency exchange function, it is necessary to program the conversion rate.

## Registering foreign currency

## Full amount tender in foreign currency

* Pre-programmed exchange rate: $¥ 100=\$ 0.9524$


## Important!


Other finalize keys cannot be used.

## OPERATION

## RECEIPT

$1 0 0 0 \longdiv { 1 }$ Enter the unit price and press the applicable department key.

20002 Enter the next unit price and press the applicable department key.


Press CE and $\frac{\text { SUB }}{\text { SOTAL }}$ without entering a numeric value. This operation converts the subtotal (including tax) dollar value into yen by applying a pre-programmed exchange rate. The result is shown on the display and printed on the receipt/journal by programming.

Enter the amount tendered in yen and press CE. This operation converts the entered yen amount into dollars by applying a preprogrammed exchange rate. The result is shown on the display. Note that you do not need to reenter the dollar amount.
The register automatically calculates the change amount due in dollars and shows it on the display, receipts and journal.
Press to finalize the transaction.

$\frac{3.150}{\text { (Displays in } ¥: 3,150 \text { ) }}$
(Displays in $¥: 3,150$ )



## Partial tender in a foreign currency

* Pre-programmed exchange rate: $¥ 100=\$ 0.9524$


## Important!

 keys cannot be used, but the remaining tender can be finalized using any finalize key.

## OPERATION

$1000-1 \leftarrow$ Enter the unit price and press the
$2000-2 \leqslant$ Enter the next unit price and press the applicable department key.

$(2,000)$
\& Press CE and $\begin{gathered}\text { SUB } \\ \text { TOOAL } \\ \text { Tithout en- }\end{gathered}$ tering a numeric value. This operation converts the subtotal (including tax) dollar value into yen by applying a pre-programmed exchange rate. The result is shown on the display and printed on the receipt/journal by programming.

- Enter the partial amount tendered in yen and press CE.

This operation converts the entered yen amount into dollars by applying a pre-programmed exchange rate. The result is shown on the display.

- Press $\sqrt{\text { CC/ANINO }}$ to specify cash tender for the yen partial tender. Note that you do not need to reenter the dollar amount.
The register automatically deducts the dollar equivalent of the yen amount tendered from the total amount due and shows the amount on the display.

Press to finalize the transaction.

DISPLAY
RECEIPT

|  | 1 DEPTO1 <br> 1 DEPTO2 | $\begin{array}{r} \cdot 10.00 \\ .20 .00 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Displays in \$) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TLI } \\ & \mathrm{TL} \\ & \mathrm{CE} \end{aligned}$ | - 30.00 |
| ¢ | ${ }_{\text {CASH }}$ | $¥ 2,000$ .19 .05 |
| (Displays in \$) | CHK | -10.95 |

## Food stamp function

## Food stamp registration

No change due

## REG

Mode switch

OPERATION

Press [FS/ST, at the top of the food stamp tender.
$200 \mathrm{FS} / \mathrm{TD}$

## RECEIPT

| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 1.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Taxable | $1, \mathrm{~F} / \mathrm{S}$ |
| Item 2 | Dept. 2 | $\$ 2.00$ |
|  | Taxable | 2 |
| Item 3 | Dept. 3 | $\$ 3.00$ |
|  | Taxable | $\mathrm{No} \rightarrow \mathrm{F} / \mathrm{S}$ |
| Payment | Food stamp | $\$ 2.00$ |
|  | Cash | $\$ 4.14$ |


| 1 DEPT01 | T1 F | F | \$1.00 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 DEPTO2 | T2 |  | \$2.00 |  |
| 1 DEPTO3 |  | F | \$3.00 |  |
| TA1 |  |  | \$1.00 |  |
| TX1 |  |  | \$0.04 |  |
| TA2 |  |  | \$2.00 |  |
| TX2 |  |  | \$0.10 |  |
| TL |  | \$ | . 14 | Subtotal |
| FSST |  |  | \$4.04 | Food stamp subtotal |
| FSTD |  |  | \$2.00 | Food stamp tendered |
| CASH |  |  | \$4.14 |  |

## Mixed food stamp/cash change

## Example 1

|  |  |  | OPERATION | RECEIPT |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dept. 1 | \$1.00 | $1 0 0 \longdiv { 1 }$ | 1 DEPTO1 | T1 | \$1.00 |  |
| Item 1 |  |  |  | 1 DEPTO2 | T2 | \$2.00 |  |
| Item 1 | Taxable | 1, F/S | F/S 20002 | $1{ }^{1}$ DEPTO3 |  | $\$ 3.00$ $\$ 1.00$ |  |
|  | Dept. 2 | \$2.00 | F/S 30003 | TX1 |  | \$0.04 |  |
| Item 2 | Dept. 2 |  | FIS 3003 | TA2 |  | $\$ 2.00$ $\$ 0.10$ |  |
|  | Taxable | 2, F/S | FS/ST | TL |  | \$6. 14 | Subtotal |
|  |  |  | 700 -STD | ${ }_{\text {FSTO }}$ |  | $\$ 6.14$ $\$ 7.00$ | Food stamp subtotal Food stamp tendered |
| Item 3 | Dept. 3 | \$3.00 | $700 \mathrm{FS} / \mathrm{TD}$ | CG |  | \$0.86 | Cash change |
| Item 3 | Taxable | F/S |  |  |  |  |  |

The change in food stamp transactions is automatically calculated as cash for amounts of $\$ 1.00$ or less, and as food stamps for amounts greater than $\$ 1.00$.

## Example 2



In the above example, the total amount of change due is $\$ 2.92 ; \$ 2.00$ in food stamps and $\$ 0.92$ in cash.

## Mixed food stamp/cash change (continued...)

Example 3

OPERATION

| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 2.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Taxable | 1, F/S |
| Item 2 | Dept. 4 | $\$ 0.50$ |
|  | Taxable | No |
| Payment |  | Food stamp |

RECEIPT


When food stamp items are included in a transaction, the amount of change due in cash is applied as a cash amount tendered for cash (nonfood stamp) items. In this example, the $\$ 0.50$ purchased (department 4 ) is automatically deducted from the $\$ 0.92$ cash due in change from the food stamp purchase (department 4).

## Example 4



The following calculation is performed internally to apply the cash change due on the food stamp transaction to the balance due of the cash transaction.

|  | Food stamp transaction | Cash transaction |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Price items: | $\$ 1.00$ | $\$ 5.00$ |
| Tax: | $\$ 0.04$ | $\$ 0.10$ |
| Total due: | $\$ 1.04$ | $\$ 5.10$ |
| Amount tendered: | $\$ 5.00$ (food stamp) | $\$ 4.14$ (cash), $\$ 0.96$ (change from food stamp) |
| Amount due: | $\$ 1.04$ (food stamp), $\$ 0.96$ (cash) |  |
| Change amount due: | $\$ 3.00$ (tal. |  |
| Total: |  |  |

## Food stamp registration (Illinois rule)

## No change due

## Example 1

|  |  |  | OPERATION |  | CEIPT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | \$1.00 | $100 \square 1$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 \\ 1 \\ 1 & \text { DEPTO1 } \\ 1 & \text { DEPTO1 }\end{array}$ |  |
|  | Taxable | 1, F/S | 2001 | 1 DePT04 |  |
| Item 2 | Dept. 1 | \$2.00 | 3004 | $\xrightarrow{\text { FSST }}$ FSTO |  |
|  | Taxable | 1, F/S | Fs/ST |  |  |
| Item 3 | Dept. 4 | \$3.00 |  |  |  |
|  | Taxable | F/S | 600 FSTD |  |  |
| Payment | Food stamp | \$6.00 |  |  |  |

## Example 2

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item 1 1 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 2.00$ |
|  | Taxable | 1, F/S |
| Item 2 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 3.00$ |
|  | Taxable | 1, F/S |
| Item 3 | Dept. 4 | $\$ 4.00$ |
|  | Taxable | 1, F/S |
| Payment | Food stamp | $\$ 5.00$ |
|  | Cash | $\$ 4.16$ |

## OPERATION

RECEIPT

| 200 | 1 | 1 | DEPT01 | T1 F | \$2.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 1 | DEPT01 | T1 F | \$3.00 |
| 300 | 1 | 1 | DEPT04 | T1 F | \$4.00 |
| 310 | 1 |  | FSST |  | \$9.00 |
| 4 |  |  | FSTD |  | \$5.00 |
|  | 4 |  | TA1 |  | \$4.00 |
|  |  |  | TX1 |  | \$0.16 |
|  | FS/ST |  | CASH |  | \$4.16 |

500 FS/TD


## Advanced Operations

## No change due (continued...)

## Example 3

|  |  |  | OPERATION | RECEIPT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | \$2.00 | $200 \square 1$ | $1 \begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & 1 \\ & \text { DEPPTO1 } \\ & \\ & \text { DEPTO2 }\end{aligned}$ | +11 F | $\$ 2.00$ $\$ 3.00$ |
| Item 1 | Taxable | 1, F/S | 3002 | FSST FSTD |  | $\$ 5.00$ $\$ 1.00$ |
|  | Dept. 2 | \$3.00 | Fs/ST | TA1 |  | $\$ 1.00$ $\$ 0.04$ |
| Item 2 | Taxable | 2, F/S | 100 FS/TD | TA2 ${ }_{\text {TA2 }}^{\text {TX }}$ CASH |  | \$3.00 $\$ 0.15$ $\$ 4.19$ |
|  | Food stamp | \$1.00 |  |  |  |  |
| Payment | Cash | \$4.19 |  |  |  |  |

If this case, the result of the taxable 1 amount is $\$ 1.00$ (2.00-1.00), the taxable 2 amount is $\$ 3.00$.

Example 4

|  |  |  | OPERATION | RECEIPT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | \$1.00 | 1 00 1 <br> 5 00 2 <br>   FSIST | 1 DEPT0111 DEPTO2FSSTFSTDTA2TX2CASH | $\begin{aligned} & \text { T1 F } \\ & T 2 \mathrm{~F} \end{aligned}$ | $\$ 1.00$ $\$ 5.00$ |
|  | Taxable | 1, F/S |  |  |  | $\$ 6.00$ $\$ 4.00$ |
| Item 2 | Dept. 2 | \$5.00 |  |  |  | \$2.00 |
| Item 2 | Taxable | 2, F/S | 400 FS/TD |  |  |  |
| Payment | Food stamp | \$4.00 |  |  |  |  |
|  | Cash | \$2.10 |  |  |  |  |

In this case, the result of the taxable 1 amount is $\$ 0.00(1.00-1.00)$,
the taxable 2 amount is $\$ 2.00(5.00-(3.00-1.00)$ ).

## Mixed food stamp/cash change

## Example 1



The change in food stamp transactions is automatically calculated as cash for amount of $\$ 1.00$ or less, and as food stamps for amounts greater than $\$ 1.00$. In the above example, the total amount of change due is $\$ 3.50$ ( $\$ 3.00$ in food stamps and $\$ 0.50$ in cash).

## Example 2



500 Fsito

## Mixed food stamp/cash change (continued...)

Example 3
OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 2.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Taxable | 1, F/S |
| Item 2 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 1.20$ |
|  | Taxable | 1, F/S |
| Item 3 | Dept. 3 | $\$ 0.30$ |
|  | Taxable | 1 |
| Payment | Food stamp | $\$ 5.00$ |



When food stamp items are included in a transaction, the amount of change due in cash is applied as a cash amount tendered for cash (nonfood stamp) items. In this example, the $\$ 0.30$ purchase is automatically deducted from the $\$ 0.80$ cash due in change from the food stamp purchase.

## Example 4

OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 1.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Taxable | $1, \mathrm{~F} / \mathrm{S}$ |
| Item 2 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 2.50$ |
|  | Taxable | $1, \mathrm{~F} / \mathrm{S}$ |
| Item 3 | Dept. 3 | $\$ 5.00$ |
|  | Taxable | No |
| Payment | Food stamp | $\$ 5.00$ |
|  | Cash | $\$ 4.50$ |



| 1 | DEPT01 | T1 | F |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | DEPT01 | T1 F | $\$ 1.00$ |
| 1 | DEPT03 |  |  |
|  | FSST |  | $\$ 5.00$ |
|  | FSTD |  | $\$ 3.50$ |
|  | FSCG |  | $\$ 5.00$ |
|  |  |  | $\$ 1.00$ |
|  |  |  | $\$ 4.50$ |

500 EsTio CA/ AENTO

The following calculation is performed internally to apply the cash change due on the food stamp transaction to the balance due of the cash transaction.

## Food stamp transaction

Price items:
Tax:
\$3.50

Total due:
$\$ 0.00$
$\$ 3.50$
Amount tendered: $\quad \$ 5.00$ (food stamp)
Amount due:
$\$ 3.50$
Change amount due: $\$ 1.00$ (food stamp), $\$ 0.50$ (cash)
Total:

## Cash transaction

$\$ 5.00$
$\$ 0.00$
$\$ 5.00$
$\$ 4.50$ (cash), $\$ 0.50$ (change from food stamp)

## Electronic benefits transfer

In addition to standard food stamp tender finalizations, this model also allows finalization for tenders electronic benefits transfer (EBT) card.
EBT tenders can be accepted for New Jersey rule or Illinois rule food stamp tenders, as well as for food stamp tenders that do not follow these rules.

## About mixed EBT card tenders

When the register is programmed to prohibit an EBT amount tendered that exceeds the food stamp subtotal, nonfood stamp items cannot be paid for using an EBT card. In this case, the following applies:

- $\quad \mathrm{ST}-(\mathrm{EBT} / \mathrm{TEND}-\mathrm{FS} / \mathrm{ST})=$ Balance due (the remaining balance due must be finalized using another finalize key.) When the register is programmed to allow an EBT amount tendered that exceeds the food stamp subtotal, nonfood stamp items can be paid for using an EBT card. In this case, there are two possible situations:
- $\mathrm{ST}>\mathrm{EBT} / \mathrm{TEND}$
$\mathrm{ST}-(\mathrm{EBT} / \mathrm{TEND}-\mathrm{FS} / \mathrm{ST})=$ Balance due (the remaining balance due must be finalized using another finalize key.)
- EBT/TEND > or $=$ ST

EBT/TEND - ST = cash change

## No change due

## Example 1

|  |  |  | OPERATION |  | CEIPT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | \$1.00 | 1001 | 1 1 1 DEPTOPTO2 | T1 F $\$ 1.00$ <br> T2 F $\$ 2.00$ |
|  | Taxable | 1, F/S | 2002 | $1{ }_{1}^{\text {TL }}$ TLPTO3 | F $\mathbf{\$ 6 . 0 0}$ \$2.00 |
| Item 2 | Dept. 2 | \$2.00 | 3003 | FSST EBTTD | $\$ 6.00$ $\$ 6.00$ |
|  | Taxable | 2, F/S | FS/ST |  |  |
| Item 3 | Dept. 3 | \$3.00 |  |  |  |
|  | Taxable | F/S | 600 EBT |  |  |
| Payment | EBT | \$6.00 |  |  |  |

## Advanced Operations

Example 2

| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 1.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Taxable | 1, F/S |
| Item 2 | Dept. 2 | $\$ 2.00$ |
|  | Taxable | 1, F/S |
| Item 3 | Dept. 3 | $\$ 3.00$ |
|  | Taxable | 1 |
| Payment | EBT | $\$ 5.00$ |
|  | Cash | $\$ 1.12$ |

OPERATION
RECEIPT

| 1 | 00 | 1 |  | DEPT01 | T1 | F | \$1.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 1 | DEPTO2 | T1 | F | \$2.00 |
| 2 | 00 | 2 | 1 | DEPTO3 | T1 |  | \$3.00 |
|  | 0 | 2 |  | FSST |  |  | \$3.00 |
| 3 |  |  |  | EBTTD |  |  | \$5.00 |
|  | 00 | 3 |  | TA1 |  |  | \$3.00 |
|  |  |  |  | TX1 |  |  | \$0. 12 |
|  |  | FS/ST |  | CASH |  |  | \$1. 12 |

$5 0 0 \longdiv { \text { EBT } }$

## Change due

| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 1.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Taxable | 1, F/S |
| Item 2 | Dept. 2 | $\$ 1.20$ |
|  | Taxable | 1, F/S |
| Item 3 | Dept. 3 | $\$ 0.30$ |
|  | Taxable | 1 |
| Payment | EBT | $\$ 5.00$ |



500 EBT

## Tips

Example

|  |  |  | OPERATION |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item 1 | Unit price | \$3.00 | 3001 | 1 DEPTO1 | 3.00 |
|  | Dept. | 1 | 5002 | ${ }_{T}^{\text {TIP }}$ | 0.80 80 |
| Item 2 | Unit price | \$5.00 | (sub | ${ }_{\text {cG }}^{\text {cash }}$ | $\$ 10.00$ $\$ 1.20$ |
|  | Dept. | 2 | 80 TIP |  |  |
| Tip | Amount | \$0.80 | $1000{ }^{\text {ca/ } / \text { ANT }}$ |  |  |
| Payment | Cash | \$10.00 |  |  |  |

## Inputting the number of customers

## Example 1

| Item 1 | Unit price | $\$ 15.00$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dept. | 1 |
| Item 2 | Unit price | $\$ 5.00$ |
|  | Dept. | 2 |
| Customer | Number | 2 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 20.00$ |



## Example 2

You can only use the following operation to re-input the number of customers when <CUSTOMER> (customer number key) is preset to allow re-input. When programming prohibits re-input of the number of customers, this operation causes an error.


You can re-input the number of customers either immediately after the initial input or during later registration.

## Example 3

You can use the following operation to add customers to an original number of customers input (when addition to the number of the customer is allowed).

OPERATION
RECEIPT

## Advanced Operations

## Text recall

This procedure is used to recall text by inputting the address where the text is stored. The recalled text is printed on the receipt and journal.
Example


## Temporarily releasing compulsion

<OPEN 2> (open 2 key) can be programmed to release specific compulsion.

## Example 1

| Item | Unit price | $\$ 10.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dept. | 1 |
| Payment | Check | $\$ 10.00$ |
| Validation compulsory |  |  |

OPERATION


Validation compulsory


## Example 2

| Input customer No. compulsory |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | Unit price | $\$ 10.00$ |
|  | Dept. | 1 |
| Payment | Check | $\$ 10.00$ |

100011
Input customer No. compulsory

OPEN
Compulsory is temporarily released.

## Printing slip

To perform batch printing on the slip printer, you must first use the memory allocation operation (see program 5 mode in the dealer's manual) to reserve slip buffer memory. The capacity of the slip buffer memory is determined by the number of units of slip buffer memory reserved by the memory allocation operation. The register can be programmed to check the status of the registration buffer memory whenever slip batch printing is performed, and sound an alarm when the buffer memory is almost full. The alarm sounds when there are 12 lines or less remaining, and once it starts to sound, the only operation you can perform is the cancel operation or operations using one of the following keys.

- <CA/AMT TEND> (cash/amount tendered key) operation
- <CH> (charge key) operation
- <CHK/TEND> (check tendered key) operation
- <DEPOSIT> (deposit key) operation
- <NEW BALANCE> (new balance key) operation
- <SUBTOTAL> (subtotal key) operation

You must perform one of above operations when the registration buffer alarm sounds. Any other operations results in an error.

## Printing slips

The cash register can be connected to the optional SP-1300 slip printer, which features an automatic feed function and automatic back feed function.

## - Automatic feed function

This function makes it possible to program the number of line feeds that should be inserted from the normal print start position before starting slip printing of a new slip. Even if line feeds are programmed for this function, they are not inserted for validation printing, check endorsement printing, and check printing performed using the slip printer. Note also that line feeds are not inserted automatically at the beginning of a second slip when the transaction requires printing that extends from one slip to another.

## - Automatic back feed function

This function performs automatic back feed following slip printing, validation printing, and endorsement printing on the slip printer. The slip paper is released once the back feed operation is complete.

- Manual feed function
<SLIP FEED/RELEASE> (slip feed/release key: assigned to the register's keyboard using the program 4 mode) can be used for manual feed of the slip paper. You perform manual feed by inputting a value for the number of lines (up to two digits in the range of 1 to 99 ) and then press <SLIP FEED/RELEASE>.


## - Manual back feed function

<SLIP BACK FEED/RELEASE> (slip back feed/release key: assigned to the register's keyboard using the program 4 mode) can be used for manual back feed of the slip paper. Manual back feed can be performed by inputting a value for the number of lines (up to two digits in the range of 1 to 99 ) and then press <SLIP BACK FEED/RELEASE>.
You can print slips using automatic or manual batch printing. The slip print operation can be performed in REG1, REG2, and RF modes only.
Finalizing a registration without inserting a slip paper into the slip printer when the register is programmed as "slip paper insertion into slip printer compulsory before finalizing registration" produces an error.

## To perform auto batch printing 1





## About the maximum number of slip lines

You can program the maximum number of lines that can be printed on a slip. Once you do, any attempt to exceed the preset maximum results in an error. When such an error occurs, press <C>, change slip paper and press <SLIP PRINT> to restart printing.

## Check tracking systems

## Check tracking system

With the check tracking system, the amount, check number, number of slip print lines, store number, date/time and registration detail data are stored in two files (check tracking index file and check tracking detail file).

- Check tracking detail file and index file are cleared by the following timing:
1.The check is cleared after printing finalized data on slip or guest check receipts, or the check is also cleared when the new or old check operation is made.
2.The check is cleared after printing finalized data on slip or guest check receipt, or check is also cleared when the same finalized check number is assigned in new check operation.
You can select one of these options by programming.
- Auto new balance function

The register can be programmed so that whenever a clerk (by clerk key) signs off while a check is open, a <NEW BALANCE> operation is automatically performed to temporarily finalize the open check.

- You can specify a range of checks that can be opened by each clerk. Once you do, any attempt by a clerk to open a check using a number that is not within his specified range results in an error.
- Either of the following two operations can be used to correct input of a wrong check number.
<NEW CHECK>
Re-input the correct check number, or cancel the original check number, issue a receipt, and then re-input the correct check number.
<OLD CHECK>, <NEW/OLD>
Temporary finalize the original check number, issue a receipt, and then re-input the correct check number.


## Opening a check

Example


## Remove slip

Press <NEW BALANCE> to temporarily close the transaction. If you want to finalize a check immediately, use <CASH>, <CHARGE>, <CREDIT> or <CHECK>.

## Adding to a check

## Example

|  |  |  | OPERATION | RECE | EIPT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Check\# 1234 |  |  | 23304OHD <br> CHECK | TABLE No. 000033 CHECK No. 1234 | CT 1 |
| Table\# 33 |  |  | 30001 | ST | . 90.50 |
| Item 1 | Dept 1 | \$30.00 | 10002 | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & \text { DEPTO1 } \\ 1 & \text { DEPTO2 }\end{array}$ | . 30.00 .10 .00 .050 |
|  | Quantity | 1 | Insert slip | SRVC TL - | -131.00 |
| Item 2 | Dept 2 | \$10.00 | NB |  |  |
|  | Quantity | 1 | Remove slip |  |  |

- The table number is stored in the check tracking index memory so its input is not required in this operation even if table number input is preset as compulsory. Table number input after inputting the check number may be performed, however, without generating an error.
- Once a check is opened under a number in a certain mode (REG1 or REG2), the same mode must be used to make additions to the check.


## Advanced Operations

## Issuing a guest receipt

The following operation can be used to print out the balance of a temporarily finalized check.

## Example

| OPERATION | RECEIPT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1\begin{tabular}{lllll\|}
\hline
\end{tabular} | TABLE No. 000033 CHECK No. 1234 | CT 1 |
| Input the number of check you want. | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & \text { DEPTO1 } \\ 1 & \text { DEPTO1 } \\ 1 & \text { DEPTO2 } \\ 1 & \text { DEPTO2 } \\ 1 & \text { EPTO3 } \\ & + \\ 1 & \text { DEPTO1 } \\ 1 & \text { DEPTO2 } \\ & + \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \\ & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \cdot 10.00 \\ -10.00 \\ .20 .00 \\ .20 .00 \\ .30 .00 \\ .0 .50 \\ .30 .00 \\ -10.00 \\ -0.50 \\ \hline .00 \end{array}$ |

## Closing a check memory

## Example

| OPERATION | RECEIPT |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
| $5000{ }^{\text {CA/AMT }}$ |  |

SLIP


## New/old check key operation

## Example 1

When a check number is input and <NEW/OLD> is pressed, the key works as a new check key function if there is no matching check number in the check tracking memory.

RECEIPT
 <NEW/OLD>.

100001
2000
NB


## Example 2

When a check number is input and <NEW/OLD> is pressed, the key works as an old check key if there is matching check number in the check tracking memory.

OPERATION

## RECEIPT

| CHECK No. 3456 |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| ST | -30.50 |
| TL | -30.50 |
| CASH | -31.00 |
| CG | -0.50 |

## Advanced Operations

## Add check

This operation lets you combine the amounts of more than one check into a single check.

## Example

Registration for check number 1234
OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Original check |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Check\# 1234  <br>  Dept 1 $\$ 10.00$ <br>  Quantity 1 <br> Item 2 Dept 2 $\$ 20.00$ <br>  Quantity 1 |  |

Registration for check number 3456

| Added check |  |  | OPERATION | RECEIPT |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | 3 l | СНеСК No. 3456 |
| Check\# |  | 3456 | $3000 \square 1$ | 10 DEPTO1  <br> +  <br> + -30.00 <br> 0.50  |
|  | Dept 1 | \$30.00 | NB | SRVC TL $\quad$ - 30.50 |
|  | Quantity | 1 |  |  |

Registration for check number 1234


## Separate check

This operation makes it possible to split a single check into separate checks．

## Example

Original check Separated check


3456 䌒
This input of a temporary check number can be skipped．
12344
Input the original check number by 〈SEP CHK〉．
Display shows the 1 st item which will be separated．

After＜SEP CHK＞，this item is separated．

Display shows the 3rd item which will be separated．


## Advanced Operations

## Clerk transfer

This operation lets you change the clerk who is in charge of a specific open check number.

## Example

To change the clerk for check number 1234 from clerk 1 to clerk number 4.
OPERATION
RECEIPT

Input the clerk No. of the clerk who is currently in charge of check No. 1234 (target check).


Input the clerk No. of the clerk who will take over check No. 1234 (target check).

## 

Input the target check No. that is transferred from clerk 1 to 4. You can use either <OLD CHK>, 〈NEW/OLD>.
Note that if you skip this step, all check Nos currently assigned to clerk 1 are transferred to clerk 4.

## Table transfer

With this operation, you can change the number of a check.

## Example 1

To change the check number 1234 to 1111 (which is newly opened).


## Example 2

To change the check number 3456 to 2222 (which has already been opened).

## OPERATION



OPERATION
RECEIPT


Input the new check No.


RECEIPT

| CHECK No. $\mathbf{3 4 5 6}$ |  |
| :--- | ---: |
|  |  |
| ST | -10.00 |
| 1 DEPTO1 | -10.00 |
| TBL TRANS | 2222 |
| SRVC TL | -30.00 |

## Price reductions (red price)

You can use the reduced price function to change a price; generally to an amount that is less than the normal price. You can program the register so that it prints the normal price, and the difference between the two prices on the receipt, while on journal, these items are always printed.
The following functions are able to work with red price.

- Department and PLU
- Quantity extension (Preset price is required for both department and PLU.)
- Amount limitation of item program (It effects to new price.)

Note that you cannot use red price with the following types of item.

- Department and PLUs programmed with negative unit prices
- Set menus and link PLUs
- Second unit prices
- Multiplication operations that use the format: Amount $\times$ Quantity


## Example 1



## Example 2

| Item | PLU 1 | $\$ 4.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Red price | $\$ 2.00$ |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 6.00$ |

## RECEIPT

|  | 3 |  |  | RED | - 12.00 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | RED PRC | -6.00 |
| 2 | 00 | RED <br> PRICE | 3 | PLU0001 | *6. 00 |
|  |  |  |  | TL | -6.00 |
| Input a r | duced | price. |  | CASH | -6.00 |

1 PLU
CA/AMT


## Advanced Operations

## Condiment/preparation PLUs

You can force entering condiment or preparation PLU after the main PLU registration by programming.
Example (condiment PLU)

| Main item |  | PLU 1 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Condiment | $\$ 10.00$ |  |
|  | PLU 11 | $\$ 0.10$ |
|  | PLU 12 | $\$ 0.20$ |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 0.30$ |

OPERATION
RECEIPT


## Example (preparation PLU)

|  |  |  | OPERATION | RECEIPT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Main item | PLU 20 | \$20.00 | 20 PLU | $\begin{gathered} 1 \text { PLUOO20 } \\ \text { PLUOO21 } \end{gathered}$ | -20.00 |
| Preparation | PLU 21 | \$0.00 | Registering main PLU. | PLU0022 PLU0023 |  |
|  | PLU 22 | \$0.00 | 21 PLU | TL CASH | $\begin{array}{r} -20.00 \\ 20.00 \end{array}$ |
|  | PLU 23 | \$0.00 | 22 PLU |  |  |
| Payment | Cash | \$20.00 | 23 PLU |  |  |
|  |  |  | CA/AMTT |  |  |

## VAT breakdown printing

You can force printing of the VAT breakdown at the finalize stage, regardless of whether the cash register is programmed to print or skip printing of the VAT breakdown.
Every time you want to have VAT breakdown, press <VAT>.
Example

|  |  |  | OPERATION | RECEIPT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item 1 | Dept 1 | \$1.00 | $100 \square 1$ | $\begin{array}{ll}1 & \text { DEPTO1 } \\ 1 \\ 1 & \text { PLUOOOO }\end{array}$ | T1 T2 | 1.00 .2 .00 |
| Item 1 | Taxable | 1 | 1 PLU | TA1 TX1 |  | -0.90 .0 .10 |
|  | PLU 1 | (\$2.00) | VAT | TA2 |  | 1.90 .0 .10 |
| Item 2 | Taxable | 2 | CA/AMT | TL |  | 3.00 .3 .00 |
| Payment | Cash | \$3.00 |  |  |  |  |

## Deposit registrations

Use the following procedures to register deposits.
Deposit from customer


Deposit from customer during sales transaction
OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Items | Dept 1 | $\$ 10.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dept 2 | $\$ 20.00$ |
| Deposit |  | $\$ 20.00$ |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 10.00$ |



## Bill copy

## Example 1

To issue a copy of a bill dated February 1,2004 in the amount of $\$ 35.00$ cash.

OPERATION

| Bin |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| COPY |

Enter date by date order.
3500 CA/AMT

RECEIPT


Note that you can finalize this operation using the cash amount tendered key.

## Example 2

To issue a copy of a bill dated February 1, 2004 in the amount of Euro 30.00 cash (sub-currency).

OPERATION


3000


RECEIPT

## Actual stock quantity inquiry

With this operation, you can recall the actual stock quantity for PLUs and show it on the display of the cash register.

## Example

To check the actual stock quantity of PLU 32 and flat-PLU 001.
OPERATION
DISPLAY (7segment)


## Unit price inquiry

Use this operation to recall the unit prices of departments, PLUs, second unit price of PLUs, or scanning PLUs. The unit prices appear on the display of the cash register when recalled.

## Example

To check the unit price of PLU 32, flat-PLU 001, department 1.


## Previous item void using <REVIEW>

You can correct the previously registered item(s) in the same transaction by using <REVIEW> (review key).

## Example

OPERATION DISPLAY

| Item 1 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 2.35$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
| Item 2 2 | Dept. 2 | $\$ 2.00$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
| Item 3 | PLU 1 | $(\$ 1.20)_{\text {preset }}$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
| Corrected <br> Item 1 | Dept. 1 | $\$ 2.35$ |
|  | 1 |  |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 3.20$ |



## RECEIPT


${ }^{* 1}$ These items can be skipped by program.

## Scanning PLU

Product barcodes are read by scanning with hand-held scanner, and are filed in the scanning PLU file together with the unit price, item descriptor, programming status, link department, totalizer and counter. When a barcode is entered by scanning, or from the keyboard by using <OBR> (OBR key) or <One touch NLU> (One touch NLU key) and it has been filed in the scanning PLU file, the preset unit price is accumulated to its own totalizer and other appropriate totalizers.
Scanning PLUs include UPC-A/UPC-E/EAN-13/EAN-8, source marking, in-store marking code.

## Item registration

## By scanner/code input/one touch NLU key

 OPERATION
## RECEIPT

| Item 1 <br> (scan) | Scan-PLU | $(\$ 2.35)$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | PLU code | 49012347 |
| Item 2 <br> (code) | Scan-PLU | $(\$ 2.00)$ |
|  | PLU code | 123456 |
| Item 3 <br> (OTN) | Scan-PLU | $(\$ 1.23)$ |
|  | PLU code | 49012354 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 5.58$ |



Scanning-PLU code and OBR key

## NLU

One touch NLU

## Not found PLU

When a scanning PLU item which does not exist in the scanning PLU file is registered, an error occurs (Item not found error). In this case, you can input this item to the ECR and register it at the same time. After this operation, "Item not found error" does not occur during the next registration.

OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item 1 <br> (scan) | Scan-PLU | $(\$ 1.00)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
|  | PLU code | 49012361 |
|  | Dept. | 1 |
| Item 2 <br> (scan) | Scan-PLU | $(\$ 1.00)$ |
|  | PLU code | 49012361 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 2.00$ |



After daily operation, a "Not found PLU maintenance" is necessary to merge not found PLU(s) into the scanning PLU file. Please consult with your dealer in detail.

## Advanced Operations

## Programming to clerk

You can program up to 4 -digit assigning number (clerk number), trainee status of clerk (i.e. training cashier) and commission rate for each clerk.

## Programming clerk number

To other clerk


Programming trainee status
To other clerk


## Programming commission rate

To other clerk


| Record No. | Clerk number |  |  |  | Trainee status |  | Commission rate |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | Commission rate 1 | Commission rate 2 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | Integer | Decimal |  | Integer |  | Decimal |  |
|  | $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{D}_{6}$ | 00000 | $\mathrm{D}_{8}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{7}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{6}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{5}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{3}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ | $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 00000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2 |  |  |  |  |  | 00000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  |  |  |  |  | 00000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 |  |  |  |  |  | 00000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 |  |  |  |  |  | 00000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 |  |  |  |  |  | 00000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 7 |  |  |  |  |  | 00000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 |  |  |  |  |  | 00000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 9 |  |  |  |  |  | 00000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  |  |  |  |  | 00000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  |  |  |  |  | 00000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 |  |  |  |  |  | 00000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 |  |  |  |  |  | 00000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 |  |  |  |  |  | 00000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 |  |  |  |  |  | 00000 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Character programming can be performed in two ways:

- Character keyboard programming (see page 95),
or
- Entering characters by code (see page 96).


## Programming descriptors and messages

The following descriptors and messages can be programmed;

- Messages (Logo, commercial and bottom message)
- Clerk name
- PLU item descriptor
- Department key descriptor
- Machine number


## Programming receipt message, machine No. and clerk name



| Address | Contents | Initial character |  | Yours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0107 | Clerk 01 | C01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0207 | Clerk 02 | C02 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0307 | Clerk 03 | C03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0407 | Clerk 04 | C04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0507 | Clerk 05 | C05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0607 | Clerk 06 | C06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0707 | Clerk 07 | C07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0807 | Clerk 08 | C08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0907 | Clerk 09 | C09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1007 | Clerk 10 | C10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1107 | Clerk 11 | C11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1207 | Clerk 12 | C12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1307 | Clerk 13 | C13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1407 | Clerk 14 | C14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1507 | Clerk 15 | C15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0191 | Machine number | MC\#01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Address | Contents | Initial character | Yours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0132 | 1st line of logo message | YOUR RECEIPT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0232 | 2nd line of logo message | THANK YOU |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0332 | 3rd line of logo message | CALLAGAIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0432 | 4th line of logo message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0532 | 1st line of commercial message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0632 | 2nd line of commercial message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0732 | 3rd line of commercial message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0832 | 4th line of commercial message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0932 | 1st line of bottom message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1032 | 2nd line of bottom message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1132 | 3rd line of bottom message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1232 | 4th line of bottom message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1332 | 1st line of bill top message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1432 | 2nd line of bill top message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1532 | 3rd line of bill top message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1632 | 4th line of bill top message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1732 | 1st line of bill copy message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1832 | 2nd line of bill copy message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1932 | 3rd line of bill copy message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2032 | 4th line of bill copy message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2132 | 1st line of bill bottom message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2232 | 2nd line of bill bottom message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2332 | 3rd line of bill bottom message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2432 | 4th line of bill bottom message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2532 | Post receipt message | DUPLICATE RECEIPT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2632 | 1st line of guest intermediate msg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2732 | 2nd line of guest intermediate msg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2832 | 3rd line of guest intermediate msg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2932 | 4th line of guest intermediate msg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3032 | 1st line of guest bottom msg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3132 | 2nd line of guest bottom msg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3232 | 3rd line of guest bottom msg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3332 | 4th line of guest bottom msg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3432 | 5th line of guest bottom msg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3532 | 6th line of guest bottom msg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3632 | 7th line of guest bottom msg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3732 | 8th line of guest bottom msg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3832 | 9th line of guest bottom msg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3932 | 10th line of guest bottom msg. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Programming department key descriptor




## Advanced Operations

## Programming transaction key descriptor



| Contents | Initial character | Yours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash / Amount tendered | CASH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charge | CHARGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Check | CHECK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Credit 1 | CRED I T 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Credit 2 | CRED I T2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received on account | RC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paid out | PD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minus | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discount | \%- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refund | RF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Correction | CORR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipt | RCT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non add / No sale | \#/NS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VAT | VAT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax shift 1 | T/S 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Tax shift 2 | T/S2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Open | OPEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clerk number | CLK\# |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subtotal | SUBTOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipt on / off | RCT ON/OFF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Multiplication / Date time | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Multiplication / for / Date time | QT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Two zero | 00 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Decimal point | . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Media change | MED I A CHG |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PLU | PLU |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price | PRC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coupon | COUPON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Entering characters

In this section, the method to enter descriptors or messages (characters) to the cash register during programming is described.
Characters are specified by character keyboard or by codes. In the first half of this section, the usage of character keyboard is described. In the latter half, inputting method by character code is described.

## Using character keyboard

## Example:


(1) Shift key

Press this key to shift the following characters from the uppercase letter to lowercase letter and returns to the uppercase letter in sequence.

## Left cursor key

Press this key to shift the character setting position to the left one by one. This key is used to correct already entered characters.
(3) Right cursor key

Press this key to shift the character setting position to the right one by one. This key is used to correct already entered characters.Double size letter key
Press this key to specify that the next character you input to a double size character.
(5) Space key

Press this key to set a space.
(6) Alphabet keys

Press these keys to input characters.
(7) Numeric keys

Press these keys to enter program codes, memory number and character codes.
(8) Character fixed key

Press this key to enter when the alphabetic entry for a descriptor, name or message has been completed.
(9) Backspace/Character code fixed key

Press this key to register one character with code ( 2 or 3 digit).
It clears the last input character, much like a back space key. (Does not clear the double size letter key entry.)
(10) Program end key

Press this key to terminate the character programming.
(11) Character enter key

Press this key to register the programmed characters.
(12) Insert/Override key

Press this key to change the status "Insert" between the original characters or "Override" the original characters.

## Advanced Operations

## Entering characters by code

Every time you enter a character, choose character codes by the character code list (below) and press the key to settle it. After you complete entering characters, press the $\mathbf{0 0}$ key to fix them.

## Example:



## Character code list

| Chara | Code | Chara | Code | Chara | Code | Chara | Code | Chara | Code | Chara | Code | Chara | Code |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Space | 32 | 0 | 48 | @ | 64 | P | 80 | ' | 96 | p | 112 | Ç | 128 |
| ! | 33 | 1 | 49 | A | 65 | Q | 81 | a | 97 | q | 113 | ü | 129 |
| " | 34 | 2 | 50 | B | 66 | R | 82 | b | 98 | $r$ | 114 | é | 130 |
| \# | 35 | 3 | 51 | C | 67 | S | 83 | C | 99 | S | 115 | â | 131 |
| \$ | 36 | 4 | 52 | D | 68 | T | 84 | d | 100 | t | 116 | ä | 132 |
| \% | 37 | 5 | 53 | E | 69 | U | 85 | e | 101 | u | 117 | à | 133 |
| \& | 38 | 6 | 54 | F | 70 | V | 86 | $\dagger$ | 102 | v | 118 | å | 134 |
| ' | 39 | 7 | 55 | G | 71 | W | 87 | g | 103 | w | 119 | Ç | 135 |
| $($ | 40 | 8 | 56 | H | 72 | X | 88 | h | 104 | X | 120 | ê | 136 |
| ) | 41 | 9 | 57 | 1 | 73 | Y | 89 | 1 | 105 | y | 121 | ë | 137 |
| * | 42 | : | 58 | J | 74 | Z | 90 | j | 106 | z | 122 | è | 138 |
| + | 43 | ; | 59 | K | 75 | [ | 91 | k | 107 | \{ | 123 | İ | 139 |
| , | 44 | < | 60 | L | 76 | 1 | 92 | 1 | 108 | \| | 124 | î | 140 |
| - | 45 | = | 61 | M | 77 | ] | 93 | m | 109 | \} | 125 | İ | 141 |
| . | 46 | $>$ | 62 | N | 78 | $\wedge$ | 94 | n | 110 | ~ | 126 | Ä | 142 |
| 1 | 47 | ? | 63 | 0 | 79 | - | 95 | 0 | 111 |  | 127 | Å | 143 |
| Chara | Code | Chara | Code | Chara | Code | Chara | Code | Chara | Code | Chara | Code | Chara | Code |
| É | 144 | á | 160 |  | 176 | L | 192 | ð | 208 | Ó | 224 | - | 240 |
| æ | 145 | í | 161 | $\square$ | 177 | $\perp$ | 193 | Đ | 209 | B | 225 | $\pm$ | 241 |
| $\ldots$ | 146 | ó | 162 | - | 178 | T | 194 | É | 210 | Ô | 226 | - | 242 |
| ô | 147 | ú | 163 | 1 | 179 | - | 195 | Ë | 211 | Ò | 227 | 3/4 | 243 |
| ठ | 148 | ñ | 164 | -1 | 180 | - | 196 | Ė | 212 | õ | 228 | \\| | 244 |
| ò | 149 | $\tilde{N}$ | 165 | Á | 181 | + | 197 |  | 213 | O | 229 | § | 245 |
| û | 150 | $\underline{1}$ | 166 | Â | 182 | ã | 198 | Í | 214 | $\mu$ | 230 | $\div$ | 246 |
| ù | 151 | $\bigcirc$ | 167 | À | 183 | Ã | 199 | Î | 215 | p | 231 | , | 247 |
| $\ddot{\text { ÿ }}$ | 152 | ¿ | 168 | © | 184 | L | 200 | İ | 216 | P | 232 | $\bigcirc$ | 248 |
| Ö | 153 | (8) | 169 | 1 | 185 | $\Gamma$ | 201 | 」 | 217 | Ú | 233 | * | 249 |
| Ü | 154 | ᄀ | 170 | 1 | 186 | $\perp$ | 202 | $\Gamma$ | 218 | Û | 234 | - | 250 |
| $\varnothing$ | 155 | 1/2 | 171 | 7 | 187 | T | 203 | $\square$ | 219 | Ù | 235 | 1 | 251 |
| £ | 156 | 1/4 | 172 | 」 | 188 | F | 204 | $\square$ | 220 | ý | 236 | 3 | 252 |
| $\varnothing$ | 157 | i | 173 | ¢ | 189 | - | 205 |  | 221 | Ý | 237 | 2 | 253 |
| $\times$ | 158 | " | 174 | $\ddagger$ | 190 | + | 206 | 1 | 222 | - | 238 | - | 254 |
| $f$ | 159 | " | 175 | 1 | 191 | a | 207 | $\square$ | 223 |  | 239 | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Double } \\ \text { size } \end{gathered}$ | 255 |

## Editing characters

Correcting a character just entered

|  | OPERATION | DISPLAY（dot） |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＂L＂＂E＂＂N＂＂O＂＂N＂ | $\checkmark$ Enter LENON，instead of LEMON． | LENOM $\quad \hat{A}$ |
| $\leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow$ | $\checkmark$ Press left arrow key three times． | LETON A |
| （1） | $\checkmark$ Override mode | LEMON＊A |
| ＂M＂ | $\checkmark$ Enter＂M＂． | LEMD ${ }^{\text {a }}$＊ ＊ |
|  |  | ＂＊＂means＂OVR＂mode． |
| Correcting and adding a PLU descriptor already set |  |  |
|  | OPERATION | DISPLAY（dot） |
| 00 | $\bigcirc$ ¢nter＂00＂． |  |
| 15 PLU | $\checkmark$ Enter PLU No． | Iemon $\quad \hat{A}$ |
| ＂S＂＂o＂＂d＂＂a＂＂＂ | $\checkmark$ Enter＂Soda＂and＂space＂． | Soda \emon a |
| （ever | $\checkmark$ Override mode | Soda \emon＊a |
| ＂L＂ | $\checkmark$ Enter＂L＂． | Soda LEmon＊A |

## Correcting a key descriptor already set

|  | OPERATION | DISPLAY（dot） |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 00 | 队Enter＂00＂． |  |  |
| 1 | $\checkmark$ Designate an appropriate key． | CENON | A |
| $\rightarrow \rightarrow$ | $\diamond$ Press right arrow key two times． | LEEDON | A |
| ＂M＂ | $\checkmark$ Enter＂M＂． | LEMION | A |
| － | 队Delete＂N＂． | LEMDN | A |

Correcting a message descriptor already set OPERATION

DISPLAY（dot）

$\rightarrow \quad \rightarrow \quad$ Press right arrow key two times．
＂O＂く Enter＂O＂．

| GRASS | A |
| :--- | ---: |
| GROSS | A |
| GROOSS | A |
| GROGS | A |

## Advanced Operations

## Printing read/reset reports

## - Daily sales read report ("X1" mode)

You can print read reports at any time during the business day without affecting the data stored in the cash register's memory.

## - Daily sales reset report ("Z1" mode)

You should print reset reports at the end of the business day.

## Important!

- The reset operation issues a report and also clears all sales data from the cash register's memory.
- Be sure to perform the reset operations at the end of each business day. Otherwise, you will not be able to distinguish between the sales data for different dates.


## To print the individual department, PLU/flat-PLU read report

This report shows sales for specific departments or PLUs/flat-PLUs.


## SUB

TOTAL

After you finish to select items, press $\underset{\substack{\text { sive } \\ \text { OTAl }}}{ }$ to terminate.

## To print the financial read report

This report shows gross sales, net sales, cash in drawer and check in drawer.

OPERATION


## To print the individual clerk read/reset report

This report shows individual clerk totals.


Enter the appricable clerk number.

After you finish to select clerks, press $\underset{\substack{\text { SUOA } \\ \text { TOA }}}{ }$ to terminate.
*1 Money declaration:
Count how much cash is in the drawer and input this amount (up to 10 digits).
The cash register will automatically compare the input with the cash in drawer in the memory and print the difference between these two amounts.
Note that if money declaration is required by programming, you cannot skip this procedure.

## To print the daily sales read/reset report

This report shows sales except for PLUs.
OPERATION
REPORT

## X1/Z1

(read/reset)

- Mode switch

Money declaration *1

- Main currency:
(Cash in drawer amount \#, \#/Ns or NS)
- Sub currency:
( PD cash in drawer amount \#, \#/Ns or NS )

| Z BATCH |  | - Report title |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Z FIX | $\begin{array}{r} 0001 \\ 0001011 \end{array}$ | Fixed total report title/reset counter *4 <br> Report code |
| DECLA | $\begin{array}{r} \cdot 6,919.04 \\ \cdot 0.00 \end{array}$ | Declared cash in drawer of main currency <br> Difference (= declared - accumulated) *1 |
| EURO money | $\begin{array}{r} 187.67 \\ -10.87 \end{array}$ | Declared cash in drawer of sub currency *1 <br> Difference (= declared - accumulated) ${ }^{* 1}$ |
| GROSS | $\begin{gathered} 981.25 \\ \cdot 6,574.40 \end{gathered}$ | - Gross total ${ }^{* 3}$ |
| NET | No $\begin{gathered}111 \\ \\ \cdot 7,057.14\end{gathered}$ | - Net total ${ }^{* 3}$ |
| CAID | -6,919.04 | - Cash in drawer *3 |
| CHID | . 139.04 | - Charge in drawer *3 |
| CKID | . 859.85 | - Check in drawer ${ }^{* 3}$ |
| CRID( 1 ) | .709 .85 | - Credit in drawer ${ }^{3}$ |
| RF | No $\quad$3 <br>  <br>  <br> 10.22 | - Refund mode *3 |
| CUST | CT 111 | - Customer number*3 |
| AVRG | . 63.57 | - Average sales per customer *3 |
| DC | - 1.22 | - Discount total *3 |
| REF | -2.42 | - Refund key ${ }^{* 3}$ |
| CLEAR | No 85 | - Clear key count ${ }^{* 3}$ |
| ROUND | . 0.00 | - Rounding total ${ }^{* 3}$ |
| CANCEL | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { No } & 2 \\ & \cdot 12.97 \end{array}$ | - Cancellation *3 |
| TA 1 | $\cdot 2,369.69$ | - Taxable 1 amount *3 |
| TX 1 | . 128.86 | - Tax 1 amount ${ }^{* 3}$ |
| TA2 | $\cdot 2,172.96$ | - Taxable 2 amount *3 |
| TX2 | $\cdot 217.33$ | - Tax 2 amount *3 |
| GT1 | . 00000000125478.96 | - Grand total $1^{* 3}$ |
| GT2 | . 00000000346284.23 | - Grand total $2^{* 3}$ |
| GT3 | . 00000000123212.75 | - Grand total $3^{* 3}$ |


*1 Money declaration:
Count how much cash is in the drawer and input this amount (up to 10 digits).
The cash register will automatically compare the input with the cash in drawer in the memory and print the difference between these two amounts.
Note that if money declaration is required by programming, you cannot skip this procedure.
${ }^{* 2}$ Zero totalled departments/functions (the amount and item numbers are both zero) are not printed.
*3 These items can be skipped by programming.
** The "*" symbol is printed on the reset report, memory overflow occurred in the counter/totalizer.

## To print the PLU/flat-PLU read/reset report

This report shows sales for PLUs.


## To print the hourly sales read/reset report

This report shows hourly breakdowns of sales.
OPERATION

## REPORT



## To print the monthly sales read/reset report

This report shows monthly breakdowns of sales.

OPERATION
REPORT


## To print the group read/reset report

This report shows PLU/subdepartment/department group totals.


## Advanced Operations

## - Periodic sales read report ("X2" mode)

You can print read reports at any time during the business day without affecting the data stored in the cash register's memory.

## - Periodic sales reset report ("Z2" mode)

You should print reset reports at the end of the business day.

## To print the periodic $\mathbf{1 / 2}$ sales read/reset reports

These reports show sales breakdowns of sales by any two kinds of period you want.


*1 Zero totalled departments/functions (the amount and item numbers are both zero) are not printed.
*2 These items can be skipped by programming.

## To print other sales read/reset reports

The following reports can be issued.

## Procedure



Report/command code list

| Report name | Command code $\#=0 \quad \#=1$ <br> (read) (reset) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Daily | Periodic 1 | Periodic 2 |
| Fix totalizer | 11 | \#111 | \#211 |
| Transaction key | 12 | \#112 | \#212 |
| Subdepartment | 13 | \#113 | \#213 |
| PLU by record number (all) * | 14 | \#114 | \#214 |
| all PLU by random code * | 14 | \#114 | \#214 |
| by group | 1000014 | 100\#114 | 100\#214 |
| by department | 2000014 | 200\#114 | 200\#214 |
| by subdepartment | 3000014 | 300\#114 | 300\#214 |
| individual by group | 1020014 | 102\#114 | 102\#214 |
| individual by department | 2020014 | 202\#114 | 202\#214 |
| individual by subdepartment | 3020014 | 302\#114 | 302\#214 |
| range by record number * | 10014 | 1\#114 | 1\#214 |
| range by random code * | 10014 | 1\#114 | 1\#214 |
| best 50 (amount order) | 60014 | 60114 | 60214 |
| best 50 (quantity order) | 70014 | 70114 | 70214 |
| menu (1st) | 81 | \#181 | \#281 |
| menu (2nd) | 82 | \#182 | \#282 |
| menu (3rd) | 83 | \#183 | \#283 |
| menu (4th) | 84 | \#184 | \#284 |
| menu (5th) | 85 | \#185 | \#285 |
| menu (6th) | 86 | \#186 | \#286 |
| PLU stock all PLU by record number * | 64 | ----- | ----- |
| all by random PLU code * | 64 | ----- | ----- |
| by group | 1000064 | ----- | ----- |
| by department | 2000064 | ----- | ----- |
| by subdepartment | 3000064 | ----- | ----- |
| individual by group | 1020064 | ----- | ----- |
| individual by department | 2020064 | ----- | ----- |
| individual by subdepartment | 3020064 | ----- | ----- |
| range by record number * | 10064 | ----- | ----- |
| range by random code * | 10064 | ----- | ----- |


| Report name | Command code \# = $0 \quad \#=1$ <br> (read) (reset) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Daily | Periodic 1 | Periodic 2 |
| Department | 15 | \#115 | \#215 |
| best 50 (amount order) | 60015 | 60115 | 60215 |
| best 50 (quantity order) | 70015 | 70115 | 70215 |
| Group | 16 | \#116 | \#216 |
| Clerk | 17 | \#117 | \#217 |
| individual | 20017 | 2\#117 | 2\#217 |
| Hourly sales | 19 | \#119 | \#219 |
| Monthly sales | 20 | \#120 | \#220 |
| Open check | 25 | ----- | ----- |
| total | 40025 | ----- | ----- |
| Scanning PLU by range department (all) | 26 | ----- | ----- |
| by range group | 1000026 | ----- | ----- |
| by range department | 2000026 | ----- | ----- |
| by range subdepartment | 3000026 | ----- | ----- |
| best 50 by range department | 80026 | ----- | ----- |
| inactive item by range department | 90026 | ----- | ----- |
| Not found PLU by range department (all) | 27 | ----- | ----- |
| Table analysis | 28 | \#128 | \#228 |
| Hourly item | 31 | \#131 | \#231 |
| Mix \& match | 61 | \#161 | \#261 |
| Financial | 71 | ----- | ----- |
| Individual (item / transaction key) | No code | ----- | ----- |
| PLU reset (no report) | 50014 | 51114 | 51214 |
| Scanning PLU reset (no report) | 50026 | ----- | ----- |
| Not found PLU reset (no report) | 50027 | ----- | ----- |
| Not found PLU file reset (incl. program) | 80027 | ----- | ----- |
| Not found PLU maintenance file reset | 80082 | ----- | ----- |

* You can choose by record number / random code by program.


## Reading the cash register's program

To print unit price/rate program (except PLU/scanning PLU)


To print key descriptor, name, message program (except PLU)


## To print the PLU/flat-PLU program



## Troubleshooting

This section describes what to do when you have problems with operation.

## When an error occurs

Errors are indicated by an error codes. When this happens, you can usually find out what the problem is as illustrated below.
Press C and check the appropriate section of this manual for the operation you want to perform.

| Error <br> code | Message | Meaning | Action |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| E001 | Wrong mode | Mode switch position changed before finalization. | Return the mode switch to its original setting and finalize the <br> operation. |
| E003 | Wrong operator | Clerk button pressed before finalization of a registration being <br> performed under another clerk button. <br> The signed on clerk differs from the clerk performed the <br> tracking check registration. | Press the original clerk button and finalize the transaction <br> before pressing another clerk button. <br> Input correct check number or assign the proper clerk <br> number. |
| E004 | Error INIT/FC | Initialization or unit lock clear operation in progress. | Complete operation. |
| E005 | Insufficient <br> memory | Memory allocation exceeds total memory capacity. | Reallocate memory or expand memory (if possible). |
| E008 | Please sign on | Registration without entering a clerk number. | Enter a clerk number. |
| E009 | Enter password | Operation without entering the password. | Enter password. |
| E010 | Close the drawer | The drawer is left open longer than the program time (drawer <br> open alarm). | Close the drawer. |
| E011 | Close the drawer | Attempt to register while the cash drawer is open. | Shut the cash drawer. |
| E015 | Check R/J <br> printer | Printer error | Pre |


| Error code | Message | Meaning | Action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E046 | REG buffer full | Registration buffer full. Separate check buffer full. | Finalize the transaction. Allocate sufficient separate check buffer. |
| E047 | Print bill | Attempt to register a new transaction without printing slip. | Perform slip printing operation. |
| E048 | Insert slip paper and retry | No paper is inserted or paper is out in the slip printer. | Insert new slip paper. |
| E049 | CHECK memory full | Check tracking index memory full. | Finalize and close the check number currently used. |
| E050 | DETAIL memory full | Check tracking detail memory full. | Finalize and close the check number currently used. |
| E051 | CHK/TBL No. is occupied | Attempt to made use < New Check> to open a new check using a number that is already used for an existing check in check tracking memory. | Finalize and close the check that is currently under the number that you want to use or use a different check number. |
| E053 | CHK/TBL No. is not opened | Attempt made to use <Old Check> reopen a new check using a number that is not used for an existing check in check tracking memory. | Use the correct check number (if you want to reopen a check that already exists in check tracking memory) or use <New Check> to open a new check. |
| E054 | Out of CHK/TBL <br> No. range | Check number range over. | Enter correct number. |
| E055 | In the SEP CHK operation | Normal registration is prohibited during separate check operation. | Terminate separate check operation. |
| E059 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Press EAT-IN or } \\ & \text { TAKE-OUT key } \end{aligned}$ | Attempt to finalize a transaction without specifying <EAT- IN> or <TAKE-OUT>. | Press <EAT-IN> or <TAKE-OUT>. |
| E060 | Printer offline | External printer offline |  |
| E061 | Printer error | External printer went down. |  |
| E062 | Printer paper end | External printer paper end | Replace new paper. |
| E063 | Printer busy | External printer is now printing. |  |
| E064 | Print buffer full | Printing buffer full |  |
| E066 | Print from the begiming of the transaction | Attempt to print the last separated transaction on slip. | Print from the beginning of the transaction |
| E075 | Negative balance cannot be finalized | Attempt to finalize a transaction when balance is less than or equal to zero. | Register item(s) until the balance becomes positive amount. |
| E085 | Data exist in consolidation file | Data exists in the consolidation file. | Clear the data. |
| E099 | Check NFP items | Disable to read/reset or consolidate the not found PLU item. |  |
| E100 | Operate at the master terminal | Prohibit master operation. | Perform it at master terminal. |
| E101 | PLU maintenance file full. Press <\#2> to exit | Scanning PLU direct maintenance/batch maintenance file becomes full. | Terminate the maintenance. |
| E105 | PLU file full | Scanning PLU/not found PLU file full |  |
| E106 | Item exists in the PLU FILE | The designated item has already existed in the scanning PLU file. | Modify the designated item. |
| E121 | Inline startup error | Network startup error. |  |
| E139 | Negative balance is not allowed | Attempt to register <-> or <CPN> when the balance becomes negative. | Enter proper minus/coupon amount. |
| E140 | Wrong menu. | This sheet holder is prohibited by PGM. | Set correct sheet holder. |
| E146 | Arrangement file full | Arrangement file is full. | Set the arrangement properly. |
| E200 | Insert CF card | No CF card is set. | Set CF card. |
| E203 | Insufficient memory | Insufficient memory in the CF card. | Use a vacant (formatted) CF card. |
| E205 | File al ready exist. | Can not write, because designated file has already been in the CF card. | Check the operation and retry. |

## Troubleshooting

## When the register does not operate at all

Perform the following check whenever the cash register enter an error condition as soon as you switch it on. The results of this check are required by service personnel, so be sure to perform this check before you contact a CASIO representative for servicing.


## Troubleshooting

## Clearing a machine lock up

If you make a mistake in operation, the cash register may lock up to avoid damage to programs and preset data. Should it happens, you can use the following procedure to clear the lock up without losing any data.
1 Power off the register.
2 Insert the PGM key in the mode switch.
3 Press down $\begin{aligned} & \text { RGGED } \\ & \text { EEED } \\ & \text { EED } \\ & \text {, and }\end{aligned}$
4 The display shows ten Fs, then release $\begin{aligned} & \text { Recien } \\ & \text { EEED } \\ & \text { En }\end{aligned}$.
5 Press sict sion . The display shows ten Fs and issue a receipt.

## Important!

- If the register does not show ten Fs, never press $\underset{\substack{\text { SOPAA }}}{\text { TUB }}$ and call service representative.


## In case of power failure

If the power supply to the cash register is cut by a power failure or any other reason, simply wait for power to be restored. The details of any on-going transaction as well as all sales data in memory are protected by the memory backup batteries.

- Power failure during a registration

The subtotal for items registered up to the power failure is retained in memory. You will be able to continue with the registration when power is restored.

- Power failure during printing a read/reset report

The data already printed before the power failure is retained in memory. You will be able to issue a report when power is restored.

- Power failure during printing of a receipt and the journal

Printing will resume after power is restored. A line that was being printed when the power failure occurred is printed in full.

- Other

The power failure symbol is printed and any item that was being printed when the power failure occurred is reprinted in full.

The memory protection battery is constantly charging and discharging as you switch the cash register on and off during normal operations. This causes the capacity of the battery to decrease after approximately five years of use.

## Important!

- Remember a weak battery has the potential of losing valuable transaction data.
- A label on the back of the cash register shows the normal service period of the battery installed in your cash register.
- Have the battery replaced by your dealer within the period noted on this label.


## To replace journal paper


Step 1

Turn the mode switch to REG1 position.


## Step 2

Remove the printer cover. (If the cover is locked, unlock by using the printer cover key before this step.)


## Step 3

Press ( OuFMMCD cm of paper.


## Step 4

Cut the journal paper at the point where nothing is printed.


## Step 5

Remove the journal take-up reel from its holder.


## Step 7

Open the platen arm.


## Step 8

Remove the old paper roll from the cash register.


## Step 6

Slide the printed journal from the take-up reel.

## Step 9

Load new paper.
Go to the step 3 described on page 14 of this manual.

## To replace receipt paper



Step 1
Turn the mode switch to REG1 position.


## Step 2

Remove the printer cover.
(If the cover is locked, unlock by using the printer cover key before this step.)


Step 3
Open the platen arm.

## Options



## Step 4

Remove the old paper roll from the cash register.

## Step 5

Load new paper.
Go to the step 3 described on page 13 of this manual.

Wetproof cover:
Memory chip:
Hand held scanner:
Inline board :

WT-77
RK-3
HHS-15
I/O-PB17
(Except for the U.S. and Canada)

Slip printer:
SP-1300
Cable:
Power Supply:
External printer:
Cable:
Power supply:

PRT-CB-8C
31AD-U or 31AD-E
UP-350, UP-250
PRT-CB-8A or PRT-CB-8B
PS-180 and AC-170

Consult with your CASIO dealer for details.

## Specifications

## Input method

Entry:
Department:
Display
Main:
Customer:

## Printer

Receipt:
Graphic logo:
Journal:
Paper roll:
Paper feed:
Print speed:
Listing capacity
Amount:
Quantity:
Tendered amount:
Percent:
Tax rate:
Numbers:
Chronological data
Date print:
Time print:

## Alarm

## Memory protection Key catch tone, error alarm, sentinel alarm <br> Memory protection battery

48-hour full charge protects memories for approximately 90 days.
Battery should be replaced every five years.

## Power supply/power consumption

See the rating plate.

## Operation temperature

## Humidity

Dimensions and weight
$0^{\circ} \mathrm{C} \sim 40^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\left(32^{\circ} \mathrm{F} \sim 104^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$
$10 ~ 90 \%$

| $215 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{H}) \times 410 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{~W}) \times 491 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{D}) / 8 \mathrm{~kg}$ | $\ldots$ without drawer |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\left(815 / 32^{\prime \prime}(\mathrm{H}) \times 165 / 32^{\prime \prime}(\mathrm{W}) \times 1911 / 32^{\prime \prime}(\mathrm{D}) / 17 \mathrm{lbs} .10 \mathrm{oz}\right.$. $)$ | $\ldots$ without drawer |


| Totalizers | Contents |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Category | No. of totalizers | Amount (10 digits) | No. of items (6 integer/3 decimal) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Count } \\ (4 \text { digits }) \end{gathered}$ | No. of customers (6 digits) | Periodic totalizers |
| Department | Up to 30 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| PLU | Up to 200 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |  |  |
| Clerk | 15 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Hourly sales | 24 | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Monthly sales | 31 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Transaction | Variable with program |  |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Non ressettable grand total | 3 | $\boldsymbol{V}$ (16 digits) |  |  |  |  |
| Reset counter | 12/15 |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |
| Consecutive No. | 1 |  |  | $\checkmark$ (6 digits) |  |  |

[^0]
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## TE-3000*E

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[^0]:    *Specifications and design are subject to change without notice.

