## ELECTRONIC CASH REGISTER



USER'S MANUAL
CASIO.

## 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.

## Warning!

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


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.


## 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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## Unpacking the register



## Welcome to the CASIO TE-2000!

Congratulations upon your selection of a CASIO Electronic Cash Register, which is designed to provide years of reliable operation.
Operation of a CASIO cash register is simple enough to be mastered without special training. Everything you need to know is included in this manual, so keep it on hand for reference.
Consult your CASIO dealer if you have any questions about points not specifically covered in this manual.

The main plug on this equipment must be used to disconnect main power.
Please ensure that the socket outlet is installed near the equipment and shall be easily accessible.
Please keep all information for future reference.

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


Install the three memory backup batteries.


1. Remove the printer cover and open the platen arm.


Install the three memory backup batteries. (continued...)


3. Note the $(+)$ and $(-)$ markings in the battery compartment. Load a set of three new SUM3 (UM-3) batteries so that their positive (+) and negative $(-)$ ends are facing as indicated by the markings.

4. Replace the battery compartment cover.

5. Close the platen arm and replace the printer cover.

## Important!

These batteries protect information stored in your cash register's memory when there is a power failure or when you unplug the cash register. Be sure to install these batteries.

## Precaution!

Incorrectly using batteries can cause them to burst or leak, possibly damaging the interior of the cash register. Note the following.

- Be sure that the positive $(+)$ and negative $(-)$ ends of the batteries are facing as marked in the battery compartment when you load them into the unit.
- Never mix batteries of different types.
- Never mix old batteries with new ones.
- Never leave dead batteries in the battery compartment.
- Remove the batteries if you do not plan to use the cash register for long periods.
- Replace the batteries at least once a year, no matter how much the cash register is used during the period.


## WARNING!

- Never try to recharge the batteries supplied with the unit.
- Do not expose batteries to direct heat, let them become shorted or try to take them apart.

Keep batteries out of the reach of small children. If your child should swallow a battery, consult a physician immediately.

## 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

Remove the printer cover.


## Step 4

Put the leading end of the paper over the printer.


## Step 2

Open the platen arm.


## Step 5

Close the platen arm slowly until it locks steadily.


## Complete

Replace the printer cover, passing the leading end of the paper through the cutter slot. Tear off the excess paper.

## To install journal paper



## Step 2

Open the platen arm.


## Step 6

Remove the paper guide of the take-up reel.


## Step 7

Slide the leading end of the paper into the groove on the spindle of the takeup reel and wind it onto the reel two or three turns.


## Step 4

Put the leading end of the paper over the printer.


## Step 5

Close the platen arm slowly until it locks steadily.


## Step 10

 up any slack in the paper.

## During machine

installation, press the $\underset{\substack{\text { sounmal } \\ \text { FEDD }}}{\text { Den }}$ key after power on.

## Complete

Replace the printer cover.

## 5. <br> Plug the cash register into a wall outlet.

Be sure to check the sticker (rating plate) on the side of the cash register to make sure that its voltage matches that of the power supply in your area.

## 6.

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


7. 

Turn the mode key to the "REG" position.
The display should change to the following.


## Set the date.



Example:


Set the time.


## 10. Tax table programming

This cash register is capable of automatically calculating up to four different sales taxes. The sales tax calculations are based on rates, so you must tell the cash register the rates, the type of tax (add-in or addon), and the type of rounding to apply. Note that special rounding methods (page 15) are also available to meet certain local tax requirements.

## Important!

After you program the tax calculations, you also have to individually specify which departments (page 26) and PLUs (page 28) are to be taxed.
Programming tax calculations (without special rounding)
Prepare the following subjects:

1. Tax rates
2. Rounding method for tax calculation
(Round up/Round off/Cut off)
3. Tax calculation system (Add-on/Add-in)

Programming procedure


Assign tax table 1. | Assigning tax table 2 , enter | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Assigning tax table 3 , enter | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Assigning tax table 4, enter | 0 | 4 | 2 | 5. |

Enter tax rate ( 2 integers and 4 decimals)..
Example: $15 \%=15$
$8.25 \%=8 \cdot 25$

Enter rounding method, tax calculation method..


## 10. Tax table programming (continued...)

## Programming tax calculations (with special rounding)

Prepare the following subjects:

1. Tax rates
2. Rounding method for tax calculation (Round up/Round off/Cut off)
3. Tax calculation system (No/Add-on/Add-in)
4. Rounding system (Special rounding 1/Special rounding 2/Special rounding 3/Danish rounding /Australian rounding) :only effective for Tax Table 1

## Programming procedure




> Assigning tax table 2, enter | Assigning tax table 3 , enter | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Assigning tax table 4 , enter | 0 | 4 | 2 | 5. |

Enter tax rate ( 2 integers and 4 decimals)
Example: $\quad 15 \%=15$

$$
\begin{aligned}
8.25 \% & =8 \cdot 25 \\
\operatorname{non} \operatorname{tax} & =0
\end{aligned}
$$

Enter rounding method, tax calculation method..



## 10. <br> About special rounding...

Besides cut off, round off and round up, you can also specify "special rounding" for subtotals and totals or changes. Special rounding converts the right-most digit(s) of an amount to " 0 " or " 5 " to comply with the requirements of certain areas.
(1) Special Rounding 1

Last (right-most) digit

| $0 \sim 2$ | $\triangleleft$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $3 \sim 7$ | $\leftrightharpoons$ |
| $8 \sim 9$ | $\leftrightharpoons$ |

$8 \sim 9 \quad \Rightarrow$
(2) Special Rounding 2

Last (right-most) digit

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
0 \sim 4 & \Longleftrightarrow \\
5 \sim 9 & \Longleftrightarrow
\end{array}
$$

(3) Special Rounding 3

Last (right-most) 2 digits

| $00 \sim 24$ | $\Rightarrow$ | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $25 \sim 74$ | $\Rightarrow$ | 50 |
| $75 \sim 99$ | $\Rightarrow$ | 100 |

Examples:

| 1.21 | $\rightarrow$ | 1.20 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1.26 | $\rightarrow$ | 1.25 |
| 1.28 | $\rightarrow$ | 1.30 |

Examples:

| 1.12 | $\rightarrow$ | 1.10 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1.55 | $\rightarrow$ | 1.60 |

Examples:

| 1.24 | $\rightarrow$ | 1.00 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1.52 | $\rightarrow$ | 1.50 |
| 1.77 | $\rightarrow$ | 2.00 |

(4) Special Rounding 4 (Danish Rounding)

With Danish rounding, the rounding method applies to subtotals depends on whether you finalize the transaction by inputting an amount tendered or not.

- When a finalization is performed without an amount tendered entry
Last (right-most) 2 digits of subtotal

| $00 \sim 12$ |  | 00 |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $13 \sim 37$ |  |  |  |  | 25 |
| $38 \sim 62$ |  |  |  |  | 50 |
| $63 \sim 87$ |  |  |  |  | 75 |
| $88 \sim 99$ | $\Longrightarrow$ | 100 |  |  |  |

(5) Special Rounding 5 (Australian Rounding)

Last (right-most) digit

| $0 \sim 2$ | $\Rightarrow$ | 0 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| $3 \sim 7$ | $\Rightarrow$ | 5 |
| $8 \sim 9$ | $\Rightarrow$ | 10 |

- When a finalization is performed with an amount tendered entry
Last (right-most) 2 digits

| (right-most) 2 digits <br> of change due |  | Rounding res |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $00 \sim 12$ | $\leftrightharpoons$ | 00 |
| $13 \sim 37$ | $\leftrightharpoons$ | 25 |
| $38 \sim 62$ | $\leftrightharpoons$ | 50 |
| $63 \sim 87$ | $\leftrightharpoons$ | 75 |
| $88 \sim 99$ | $\leftrightharpoons$ | 100 |

Examples:

| 1.21 | $\rightarrow$ | 1.20 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1.26 | $\rightarrow$ | 1.25 |
| 1.28 | $\rightarrow$ | 1.30 |

- Partial tenders (payments): for Danish Rounding

No rounding is performed for the amount of tendered nor for the change amount due when the customer makes a partial tender. When a partial tender results in a remaining balance within the range of 1 through 12 , the transaction is finalized as if there was no remaining balance.

- Display and printing of subtotals: for Danish and Australian Rounding

When you press the $\underset{\substack{\text { SOOB } \\ \text { TORAL }}}{ }$ key, the unrounded subtotal is printed and shown on the display. If the cash register is also set up to apply an add-on tax rate, the add-on tax amount is also included in the subtotal that is printed and displayed.

## Important!

When you are using Danish rounding, you can use the waterio key to register tendered amount in which the last (right-most) digits are 00, 25, 50 or 75 . This restriction does not apply to the CH and CHK keys.

## 17. For Australia only

You can set some programmable options to suit the Australian GST by the following procedure.


Mode Switch
After completion of this procedure, the "GST system was changed" message was printed on receipt and;
(1) Tax symbol $\left({ }^{*}\right)$ is printed.
(2) Taxable amount is skipped.
(3) "GST INCLUDED" is set to the TX1 descriptor.
(4) "TAXABLE AMT" is set to the TA1 descriptor.
(5) Total line is printed even in direct (cash) sale.
(6) Australian rounding is set.
(7) "\$" is set to the monetary symbol.
(8) Print "MOF message" on receipt.
(9) Tax ( $10 \%$ tax rate, add-in tax, fraction round off) is set to the tax table 1. No data is set to other tax tables.
(10) The taxable amount and tax amount except TA1/TX1 are not printed on report.
(11) Restriction (to 0,5 ) on last amount digit of cash sales, received on account, paid out, and money declaration.

## 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 (page $9 \sim 10$ ).

## Receipt On/Off key

When you are using the printer for receipt printer, you can use this key (in the REG and RF modes only) to turn the printer on and off. If a customer asks for a receipt while receipt printing is turned off by this key, you can issue a post-finalization receipt (page 43).


## Mode key

There are two types of mode keys: the program key (marked "PGM") and the operator key (marked "OP"). The program key can be used to set the mode switch to any position, while the operator key can select the REG, CAL and OFF position.

## Drawer

The drawer opens automatically whenever you finalize a registration and whenever you issue a read or reset report. The drawer will not open if it is locked with the drawer key.

## Drawer lock

Use the drawer key to lock and unlock the drawer.

## Multipurpose tray

This tray can always be opened if the locking knob is in the unlock position.
Use the locking knob to lock and unlock this tray.


## Mode switch

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


| Mode Switch | Mode Name | Description |
| :---: | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{Z}$ | RESET | Reads sales data in memory and clears the data. |
| $\mathbf{X}$ | READ | Reads sales data in memory without clearing the data. |
| CAL | CALCULATOR | Use this mode for calculator. |
| REG | REGISTER | Use this mode for normal registration. |
| OFF | STAND-BY | Cash register standing by. |
| RF | REFUND | Use this mode to register refund transaction. |
| PGM | PROGRAM | Use this mode for cash register programming. |

## Lock/unlock the multipurpose tray



## When the cash drawer does not open!

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.

## Displays

Main Display<br>(alphanumeric + numeric display)

Pop-up (customer) display
(numeric display)

## Item registration (by department/PLU)


alphanumeric display

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.
(The current date is shown in the alphanumeric display.)
(2) Item/Key descriptor

When you register an item or key, the item/key descriptor appears here.
Mode descriptor is also displayed here.
(3) Number of repeats

Anytime you perform a repeat registration (page 25, 29), 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.
(4) 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.
(5) Receipt on/off indicators

When the register is in "issuing receipt" mode, under-bar sign is lit on this digit. (REG/RF mode, during standing-by only)

## Keyboard



## - Register Mode


Hold this key down to feed paper from the printer.
(2) 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.
(3) Open key OPEN

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

Use this key to register unit prices for subdepartment.
(5) PLU key PLU

Use this key to input PLU (subdepartment) numbers.
(6) Discount key \%-

Use this key to register discounts.
(7) Minus key -

Use this key to input values for subtraction.
(8) Premium key $\%+$
Use this key to register premiums.
(9) Refund key RF

Use this key to input refund amounts and void certain entries.
(10) Multiplication/Date/Time key $x_{\text {Dame }}^{\text {mime }}$

Use this key to input a quantity for a multiplication operation. Between transactions, this key displays the current time and date.
(11) Post receipt key $\underset{\substack{\text { Posisir } \\ \text { REGT }}}{ }$

Use this key to produce a post-finalization receipt (page 43).
(12) Error correct/Cancel key

Use this key to correct registration errors and to cancel registration of entire transactions.
(13) Clear key ${ }^{2 \times 1}$

Use this key to clear an entry that has not yet been registered.
(14) Clerk number key

Use this key to sign clerk on and off the register.
(15) Currency exchange key CE1, CE2

Use this key for calculating subtotal amounts or paying amount due in foreign currency (page 62).
(16) Ten key pad $0,1, \sim 9,00$,

Use these keys to input numbers.
(17) Department keys +1, - 2, ~ 24

Use these keys to register items to departments.
(18) VAT key vat

Use this key to print a VAT breakdown.
(19) Receipt on/off key $\begin{aligned} & \text { REEEPFF } \\ & \text { ENOFF }\end{aligned}$

Use this key twice to change the status "receipt issue" or "no receipt." In case of "receipt issue", the "RECEIPT ON" indicator is lit.
(20) Received on account key

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

Use this key following a numeric entry to register money paid out from the drawer.
(22) Charge key CH

Use this key to register a charge sale.
(23) Check key CHK

Use this key to register a check tender.
(24) Subtotal key $\begin{gathered}\text { sub } \\ \text { TOOAL }\end{gathered}$

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

Use this key to register a cash sale.

## - Calculator Mode

(2) Drawer open key \#/Ns
(6) Discount key \%-
(13) Clear/All clear key c
(16) Ten key pad $0,1, \sim 9,00, \cdots$

Arithmetic operation key $+1,-2, \times 3$ and $\div 4$
Memory recall key $\underset{\text { RB }}{\mathrm{RC}}$
Equal key

## How to read the printouts

- The journal and receipts are records of all transactions and operations.
- The contents printed on receipts and journal are identical, except the date/logo message/commercial message/ bottom message printing line. (They are printed on receipts and reports.)
- You can choose the journal skip function (page 44).

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.
- Time
- Consecutive number
- Taxable status
- Taxable amount


## Receipt Sample



Journal Sample (Item lines Included) (normal height)


Journal Sample (Item lines Skipped) (half height)


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

DURING business hours...

- Register transactions.
- Periodically read totals.

Page 25
Page 69


AFTER business hours..


- Reset the daily totals. Page 41
- Remove the journal.

Page 81

- Empty the cash drawer and leave it open.

Page 18

- Take the cash and journal to the office.


## Basic Operations and Setups

## Displaying the time and date

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

To display and clear the time and date


OPERATION

© REG
$\square . \square \square$
RPT Gog

## 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 ${ }_{\text {سR }}^{\mathrm{RC}}$ key instead of the \#//ss key. See page 37.)


Opening the drawer without a sale

| OPERATION | RECEIPT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | \#/NS | REG $15-03-2002$ $08: 35$ <br> 000001   <br> \#/NS $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$  |

## 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


OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item | Unit price | $\$ 1.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 1 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 1.00$ |



Department
CA/AMT
=/TENO

Repeat


## Multiplication



## Basic Operations and Setups

## 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.
See page 13 for information on setting up the tax tables.
Programming procedure


Mode Switch
Note: Tax symbols
T1: Tax table 1
T2: Tax table 2
тз: Tax table 3
T4: Tax table 4
All departments are initialized as non-tax.

## Registering department keys by programming data

## Preset price



OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item | Unit price | $(\$ 1.00)$ |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 2 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 1.00$ |


| -2 | REG 15-03-2002 | $\begin{gathered} 08: 55 \\ 000005 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| CA/AMTS | DEPTO2 CASH | $\begin{array}{r} .1 .00 \\ 1.00 \end{array}$ |

Department descriptor/unit price
( ): Preset value

## Preset tax status (Add-on tax)

OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item 1 | Unit price | $(\$ 2.00)$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | Quantity | 5 |
|  | Dept. | 3 |
|  | Taxable | $(1)$ |
| Item 2 | Unit price | $(\$ 2.00)$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 4 |
|  | Taxable | $(2)$ |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 20.00$ |



* To print tax status symbols, please refer to page 44.

Preset tax status (Add-in tax)

OPERATION

| Item 1 1 | Unit price | $(\$ 2.00)$ |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Quantity | 5 |
|  | Dept. | 3 |
|  | Taxable | $(1)$ |
| Item 2 | Unit price | $(\$ 2.00)$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 4 |
|  | Taxable | $(2)$ |
| Payment |  | Cash |

( ): Preset value


* To print tax status symbols, please refer to page 44.


## Basic Operations and Setups

## Preparing and using PLUs

This section describes how to prepare and use PLUs.

## CAUTION:

Before you use PLUs, you should first tell the cash register how it should handle the registration.

## Programming PLUs

## To program a unit price for each PLU



To program tax calculation status for each PLU


## Registering PLUs

The following examples show how you can use PLUs in various types of registrations.
Registering by subdepartment, see the "Convenient Operations and Setups" on page 60.


## PLU single item sale



## PLU repeat

|  |  |  | OPERATION |  | RECEIPT |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Item | Unit price | (\$2.50) | 14 | PLU | REG 15-03-2002 | $\begin{aligned} & 09: 15 \\ & 000009 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Quantity | 3 |  |  |  |  |
|  | PLU | 14 |  | PLU |  | 50 |
| Payment | Cash | \$10.00 |  | PLU | PLU0014 | -2.50 |
| ( ): Preset value |  |  |  | PLU | PLU0014 | -2.50 |
|  |  |  | ( SUB | TOTAL CASH | . 7.50 |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | CHANGE | + $\cdot 2.50$ |
|  |  |  | 1000 | C/TEN0 |  |  |

OPERATION RECEIPT

| Item Unit price $(\$ 1.20)$ <br>  Quantity 15 <br>  PLU 2 <br> Payment Cash $\$ 20.00$ |
| :---: |



## Basic Operations and Setups

## Preparing and using discounts/premiums

This section describes how to prepare and register discount and premium.

## Programming discounts/premiums

You can use the $\%$ key to register discounts (percentage decreases) and the $\%+$ key to register premium (percent increases).

To program a rate to the \%- key and \%+ key


To program tax status to the $\%$ key and $\%+$ key


## Registering discounts/premiums

The following example shows how you can use the $\%$ / $\%+$ key in various types of registration.


## Discount for items and subtotals

OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item 1 | Unit price | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 1 |
| Item 2 | Unit price | $(\$ 10.00)$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | PLU | 16 |
| Discount | Rate | $(5 \%)$ |
| Subtotal |  |  |
| Discount | Rate | $3.5 \%$ |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 15.00$ |

( ): Preset value
of the preset value.

| REG 15-03-2002 | $\begin{gathered} 10: 30 \\ 000013 \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| DEPT01 | . 5.00 |
| PLU0016 | - 10.00 |
| 5\% |  |
| \%- | -0.50 |
| ST | -14.50 |
| 3.5\% |  |
| \%- | -0.51 |
| TOTAL | 13.99 |
| CASH | -15.00 |
| CHANGE | . 1.01 |



## Premium for items and subtotals

OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item 1 | Unit price | $(\$ 10.00)$ |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 4 |
| Premium | Rate | $7 \%$ |
| Item 2 | Unit price | $(\$ 5.00)$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | PLU | 32 |
| Subtotal <br> Premium | Rate | $(5 \%)$ |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 20.00$ |

( ): Preset value


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

Taxable status of the \%- and \%+ key

- Whenever you perform a discount/premium operation on the last item registered, the tax calculation for discount/premium amount is performed in accordance with the tax status programmed for that item.
- Whenever you perform a discount/premium operation on a subtotal amount, the tax calculation for the subtotal amount is performed in accordance with the tax status programmed for the $\%^{-}$or $\%^{+}$key.


## Basic Operations and Setups

## 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. The following procedure lets you program the tax calculation method for the $-\square$ key.

## To program tax calculation status



## Taxable status of the - key

The tax calculation for the reduction amount is performed in accordance with the tax status programmed for the - key, regardless of whether the reduction is performed on the last item registered or a subtotal amount.

## To program preset reduction amount



Example:

$$
\left.\begin{array}{rl}
\$ 1.00 & \Rightarrow 1 \\
\hline
\end{array}\right)
$$

## Registering reductions

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


Reduction for items
OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item 1 | Unit price | $\$ 5.00$ |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 1 |
| Reduction | Amount | $\$ 0.25$ |
| Item 2 | Unit price | $(\$ 6.00)$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | PLU | 45 |
| Reduction | Amount | $\mathbf{( \$ 0 . 5 0 )}$ |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 11.00$ |

( ): Preset value


- You can manually input reduction values up to 7 digits long.
- The amount you input for the reduction is neither subtracted from the department nor PLU totalizer.

Reduction for subtotal
OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item 1 | Unit price | $\$ 3.00$ |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 1 |
|  | Unit price | $\$ 4.00$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
| Subtotal <br> Reduction | Amount | 2 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 7.00$ |



Reduces the subtotal by the value input here.

| REG 15-03-2002 | $\begin{aligned} & 10: 40 \\ & 000015 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| DEPTO1 | . 3.00 |
| DEPTO2 | . 4.00 |
| - | -0.75 |
| TOTAL | -6. 25 |
| CASH | . 7.00 |
| CHANGE | -0.75 |

## Basic Operations and Setups

## Registering charge and check payments

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

## Check



Mode Switch
OPERATION
RECEIPT

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

$1000+1$
1000 CHK

| REG $15-03-2002$ | $10: 50$ |
| :--- | ---: |
|  | 000018 |
| DEPTO1 | $\cdot 10.00$ |
| TOTAL | $\cdot 10.00$ |
| CHECK | $\cdot 10.00$ |
| CHANGE | $\cdot 0.00$ |

Charge


Mixed tender (cash, charge and check)


## 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 | Unit price | $\$ 2.35$ |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 1 |
|  | Unit price | $\$ 2.00$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
| Item 3 | Dept. | 2 |
|  | Unit price | $(\$ 1.20)$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
| Item 1 | PLU | 1 |
| Returned | Unit price | $\$ 2.35$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
| Item 3 | Dept. | 1 |
|  | Quantity | $\mathbf{Q 1 . 2 0 )}$ |
|  | PLU | 1 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 2.00$ |


$235 \square$
Pressing RF specifies that the next item registered is a return.

RF
1 PLU
You have to press RF before registering each returned item.

SUB
Ca/AuTI
=/TEND

| REG 15-03-2002 | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 05 \\ & 000021 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| DEPTO1 | -2.35 |
| DEPTO2 | -2.00 |
| PLU0001 | -1.20 |
| REFUND |  |
| DEPTO1 | -2.35 |
| REFUND |  |
| PLU0001 | -1.20 |
| CASH | 2.00 |

## Basic Operations and Setups

## 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



## Mode Switch



Reduction of amounts paid on refund

|  |  |  | OPERATION | RECEIPT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | RF mode symbol |
| Item 1 | Unit price | \$4.00 | $400 \times 3$ | RF 15-03-2002 | 11:15 |  |
|  | Quantity | 1 | $5-$ |  | 000023 |  |
| Returned | Dept. | 3 | 5 - | DEPTO3 | -4.00 |  |
| Reduction | Amount | \$0.15 | 2 PLU |  | -0. 15 |  |
| Item 2 | Unit price | (\$1.20) | \%- | PLU0002 |  |  |
| Returned | Quantity | 1 |  | \%- | . 4.989 |  |
| Discount | PLU | 2 | Total |  |  |  |
| Payment | Cash | \$4.99 | Ca/telic |  |  |  |

## 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.


RECEIPT

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


| REG | $15-03-2002$ |
| :---: | ---: |
|  | $11: 20$ |
| RC |  |

## Registering money paid out

The following example shows how to register money paid out from the register. This registration must be performed out of a sale.


OPERATION
RECEIPT

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

1500 PD

Amount can be up to 8 digits.

## Basic Operations and Setups

## 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

## 200



## RECEIPT




## To correct the last item you input and registered

OPERATION


## Basic Operations and Setups

## To cancel all items in a transaction



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

## ERRCORR

## Important!

- Note that the number of items included in the transaction to be cancelled is limited ( $24 \sim 40$ items), depending on the complexity of the transaction. If you try to cancel a transaction that exceeds the limit, an error occurs.

In case of occurrence of this error, register these items in the RF mode.

- You can program the cash register that this cancel operation is not allowed.


## 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


| REG | $15-03-2002$ |
| :---: | ---: |
|  | $11: 50$ <br> 000029 |
| \#/NS | $\ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots$ |

## Printing the daily sales reset report

This report shows daily sales totals.

OPERATION


REPORT

*1 Zero totalled departments (the amount and item numbers are both zero) are not printed.
*2 Taxable amount and tax amount are printed only if the corresponding tax table is programmed.
*3 These items can be skipped by programming.

## Convenient Operations and Setups

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

## Clerk control function

Clerk name printing on receipt/journal, and sales amounts summing by clerk.
To use clerk function, refer to page 45 .

## Clerk sign on and sign off

Any time you begin any registration or program, clerk

## REG/RF/ <br> CAL/X/Z

Mode Switch

## Clerk sign on



## Clerk sign off



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


## Important!

- The error code "E08" appears on the display whenever you try to perform a registration, a read/ reset operation without signing on.
- The signed on clerk is also identified on the receipt/journal.
- The clerk numbers are initialized as 1 through 15. In case of using other clerk number, see page 47 for programming.


## Post-finalization receipt format, General printing control, Compulsory, Machine features

## About post-finalization receipt

The post-finalization receipt lets you issue a receipt after finalization of the transaction.
Note that all of the following conditions must be satisfied.

- The receipt issuance status must be OFF.



## Post-finalization receipt example

You can program the cash register to print the transaction total only (below Total format) or full details (below Detailed format) on the post-finalization receipt. Note that if the transaction contains more than 45 lines (including receipt header), the cash register prints in a Total format regardless of your programming.


OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item 1 | Unit price | $\$ 10.00$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 1 |
| Item 2 | Unit price | $\$ 20.00$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 2 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 30.00$ |



If "Automatic issue" is selected, no need to press $\underset{\text { Rosicirl }}{\text { Regr }}$ key.

Total format

| REG | $15-03-2002$ | $12: 35$ |
| :--- | ---: | :--- |
| CLERK 01 | 000123 |  |
| CASH | .30 .00 |  |

Detailed format

| REG 15-03-2002 | $12: 35$ |
| :--- | ---: |
| CLERK 01 | 000123 |
|  |  |
| DEPTO1 | $\cdot 10.00$ |
| DEPTO2 | $\cdot 20.00$ |
| TOTAL | $\cdot 30.00$ |
| CASH | $\cdot 30.00$ |
| CHARGE | $\cdot 0.00$ |

## Important!

- You can issue only one post-finalization receipt per transaction.


## Programming general printing control

| Suppress printing of the subtotal line during tender operation. | a | No $=0$ Yes $=1$ | $a+b+c=$ | $\mathrm{D}_{8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Print the total line even if no tender operation is made. | b | No $=0$ Yes $=2$ |  |  |
| Print tax total. (only for Australia) | c | No $=0$ Yes $=4$ |  |  |
| Print the current time. | a | Yes $=0$ No $=1$ | $a+b+c=$ | $\mathrm{D}_{7}$ |
| Skip the date on journal. | b | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes }=0 \\ & \text { No }=2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Skip the consecutive number. | c | No $=0$ Yes $=4$ |  |  |
| Issue post receipt by Finalize key (automatic issue)/ Post receipt key (manual issue) | a | $\begin{gathered} \text { Manual }=0 \\ \text { Automatic }=2 \end{gathered}$ | $a+b=$ | $\mathrm{D}_{6}$ |
| Detail format/Total format in the post receipt | b | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Detail }=0 \\ & \text { Total }=4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Print taxable amount. | a | Yes $=0$ No $=1$ | $a+b+c=$ | $\mathrm{D}_{5}$ |
| Print tax symbols. | b | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes }=0 \\ & \text { No }=2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Print number of item sold. | c | No $=0$ Yes $=4$ |  |  |
| Skip item lines on journal. (journal skip) | a | No $=0$ Yes $=1$ | $a+b+c=$ | $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ |
| Print subtotal when the key is pressed. | b | No $=0$ Yes $=2$ |  |  |
| Time system: <br> (1) 24 hour system, (2) 12 hour system | c | (1) $=0$ (2) $=4$ |  |  |
| Digit separator symbol. | a | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Comma }=0 \\ & \text { Period }=1 \end{aligned}$ | $a+b+c=$ | $\mathrm{D}_{3}$ |
| Decimal symbol. | b | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Period }=0 \\ & \text { Comma }=2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Journal compressed print (print by half height characters) | c | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes }=0 \\ & \text { No }=4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Print hyphens before finalizing a transaction. (receipt only) | a | No $=0$ Yes $=1$ | $\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b}=\square \mathrm{D}_{2}$ |  |
| Print tax total on receipt and report. | b | No $=0$ Yes $=2$ |  |  |  |
| Print Australian GST MOF message. | a | No $=0$ Yes $=1$ | $a+b=$$\mathrm{D}_{1}$ |  |
| Print receipt by double height characters. | b | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No }=0 \\ & \text { Yes }=2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |



Programming compulsory and clerk control function



Programming read/reset report printing control



## Setting a store/machine number

You can set a 4-digit machine number to identify your machine. The machine number is printed on receipts/journal for each transaction.


## Programming to clerk

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

## Programming clerk number



## Programming trainee status of clerk



When a training clerk signs on, the cash register automatically enters the training mode.
In the training mode, no operations are affected on any totalizers nor counters.
The training mode symbols are printed in the columns of receipt entries produced in the training mode.
The cash register exits the training mode when the training clerk signs off.

## Programming descriptors and messages

The following descriptors and messages can be programmed;

- Report descriptor (such as gross total, net total, cash in drawer...)
- Grand total
- Special character (such as mode symbol, taxable symbol...)
- Read/reset report title
- Messages (Logo, commercial and bottom message)
- Clerk name
- Function key descriptor
- PLU item descriptor
- Department key descriptor

Programming report descriptor, grand total, special character, report title, receipt message and clerk name


Report descriptor

| Memory <br> No. | Program code | Contents | Initial character | Yours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01 |  | Gross total | GROSS TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 02 |  | Net total | NET TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 03 |  | Cash in drawer | CASH-INDW |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 04 |  | Charge in drawer | CHARGE-INDW |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05 |  | Check in drawer | CHECK-INDW |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 06 |  | not used |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07 |  | Foreign currency cash in drawer 1 | CE-CASH 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 08 |  | Foreign currency check in drawer 1 | CE-CHECK 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09 |  | Foreign currency cash in drawer 2 | CE-CASH 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | Foreign currency check in drawer 2 | CE-CHECK 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  | Taxable amount 1 | TAX-AMT 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 |  | Tax 1 | TAX 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 |  | Taxable amount 2 | TAX-AMT 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 | 01 | Tax 2 | TAX 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 |  | Taxable amount 3 | TAX-AMT 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 |  | Tax 3 | TAX 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 |  | Taxable amount 4 | TAX-AMT 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 |  | Tax 4 | TAX 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 |  | not used |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 |  | not used |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 |  | not used |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 |  | Rounding | ROUNDING AMT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 |  | Cancellation total | CANCEL TTL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 |  | Refund mode total | RF-MODE TTL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 |  | not used |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 |  | not used |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 27 |  | Calculator mode count | CALCULATOR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 28 |  | Non-link department total | NON-LINK DPT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Grand total, special character

| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Memory } \\ \text { No. } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Program } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ | Contents | Initial character |  | Yours |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01 | 20 | Grand total | GRND TTL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Amount/@/No./Quantity (2 each) | @NOQT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 01 |  | Amount/@/No./Quantity (Australian GST) (2 each) | \$ @NOQT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 02 |  | Item count/Customer (2 each) | NoCT |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 03 |  | Multiplication/Split pricing (2 each) | X / |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Taxable status 1~4 (2 each) | T1T2T3T4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 04 |  | Taxable status 1 (Australian GST) (2 each) | * T2T3T4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05 |  | All taxable status | * |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 06 |  | Foreign currency symbol (2 each) | * * |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07 |  | REG mode/Refund mode (4 each) | REG RF |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 08 |  | not used (4)/Program mode (3) | PGM n ( $\mathrm{n}=1 \sim 6$ ) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09 |  | X/Z mode (4 each) | X Z |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | CAL mode (4) | CAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  | Training mode | **** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 |  | Training symbol | ******** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 | 23 | Total symbol (Tendering) | TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 |  | Change symbol | CHANGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 |  | not used |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 |  | Total symbol (Post receipt) | TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 |  | Total symbol (\% registration) | ST |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 |  | AM, PM (3 each) | AM PM |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 |  | Tax total | TAX |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 |  | Auto-program data sending | SEND PGM |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 21 |  | Auto-program data receiving | RECV PGM |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 22 |  | Auto-program | PGM |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 23 |  | Auto-program normal end message | END |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 24 |  | Auto-program error end message | ERROR |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 25 |  | Auto-program forced end message | **END** |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 26 |  | Total message on report | TOTAL |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Report title

| Memory No. | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Program } \\ \text { code } \end{gathered}$ | Contents | Initial character | Yours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01 | 24 | Daily report title | DA I LY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 02 |  | PLU report title | PLU |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 03 |  | Hourly sales report title | HOURLY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 04 |  | Group report title | GROUP |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05 |  | Not used | CLERK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 06 |  | Financial report title | FLASH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07 |  | Monthly report title | MONTHLY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 08 |  | Periodic-1 report title | PERIODIC-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09 |  | Periodic-2 report title | PERIODIC-2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | Individual report title |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  | Not used |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 |  | Not used |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |

## Clerk name



## Receipt message

Refer to "Programming receipt message/logo stamp control function" on page 52.

| Memory <br> No. | Program code | Contents | Initial character | Yours |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 01 | 32 | 1st line of logo message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 02 |  | 2nd line of logo message | YOUR RECEIPT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 03 |  | 3rd line of logo message | THANK YOU |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 04 |  | 4th line of logo message | CALL AGAIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 05 |  | 5th line of logo message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 06 |  | 6th line of logo message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 07 |  | 1st line of commercial message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 08 |  | 2nd line of commercial message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 09 |  | 3rd line of commercial message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 |  | 4th line of commercial message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 11 |  | 5th line of commercial message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12 |  | 1 st line of bottom message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 13 |  | 2nd line of bottom message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 14 |  | 3rd line of bottom message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 15 |  | 4th line of bottom message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 16 |  | 5th line of bottom message |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 17 |  | 1 st line of Australian MOF msg. | TAX INVOICE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 18 |  | 2nd line of Australian MOF msg. | * INDICATES |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 19 |  | 3rd line of Australian MOF msg. | TAXABLE SUPPLY |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1 |

## Programming department key descriptor

To other department


| Contents | Initial character | Yours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Department 01 | DEPT01 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 02 | DEPT02 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 03 | DEPT03 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 04 | DEPT04 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 05 | DEPT05 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 06 | DEPT06 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 07 | DEPT07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 08 | DEPT08 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 09 | DEPT09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 10 | DEPT10 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 11 | DEPT11 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 12 | DEPT 12 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 13 | DEPT13 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 14 | DEPT14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 15 | DEPT15 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 16 | DEPT16 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 17 | DEPT17 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cpartiment 23 | DEPTZO |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Department 24 | DEPT24 | + | $\square$ |  | 1 | 1 |  |  | $\underline{1}$ |

## Programming PLU descriptor

To a new (not sequential) PLU


## Programming function key descriptor



| Contents | Initial character | Yours |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash/amount tendered | CASH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Charge | CHARGE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Check | CHECK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Received on account | RC |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Paid out | PD |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minus | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Discount | \%- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Premium | \%+ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Refund | REFUND |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Error correct/Cancel | ERR CORR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non-add/No sale | \#/NS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Post receipt | P/G RCT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Currency exchange 1 | EXCHG1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Currency exchange 2 | EXCHG2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| VAT | VAT |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Price | PRICE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Open | OPEN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clerk No. | SIGN/ON |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Subtotal | TL |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Receipt on/off | R ON/OFF |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Multiplication/Date time | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\square$ |

## Programming receipt message/logo stamp control function

| (1) Print graphic logo (electronic logo stamp), (2) Logo message | a | $\begin{aligned} & (1)=0 \\ & (2)=1 \end{aligned}$ | $a+b+c=$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Print commercial message. | b | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No }=0 \\ & \text { Yes }=2 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Print bottom message. | c | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No }=0 \\ & \text { Yes }=4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| Always "0000000" |  |  | 0 | $\sim 0$ | $\mathrm{D}_{7} \sim \mathrm{D}_{1}$ |



## 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


(1) Feed key

Hold this key down to feed paper from the printer.
(2) Alphabet keys

Used input to characters.
(3) PLU key

Use this key to input PLU numbers.
(4) Double size letter key

Specifies that the next character you input to a double size character. You must press this key before each double size character.
(5) Space key

Set a space by depression.
(6) Clear key

Clears all input characters in the programming.
(7) Numeric keys

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

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

Registers one character with code (2 or 3 digits).
Clears the last input character, much like a back space key.
(10) CAPS key

Pressing this key shifts the character from the lowercase letter to upper case letter.
(11) Shift key

Pressing this key shifts the character from the uppercase letter to lower case letter.
(12) Program end key

Terminates the character programming.
(13) Character enter key

Registers the programmed characters.

## Example:

 enter "DBL SIZE", "A", "SHIFT", "p", "p", "l", "e", "SPACE", "CAPS", "J", "SHIFT", "u", "i", "c", "e" .

## Entering characters by code

Every time you enter a character, choose character codes by the character code list (below) and press the $\qquad$ to settle it.

## 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 | $\checkmark$ | 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 | f | 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 | I | 73 | Y | 89 | i | 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 | ï | 139 |
| , | 44 | $<$ | 60 | L | 76 | 1 | 92 | 1 | 108 | \| | 124 | î | 140 |
| - | 45 | $=$ | 61 | M | 77 | ] | 93 | m | 109 | \} | 125 | Ì | 141 |
| . | 46 | $>$ | 62 | N | 78 | $\wedge$ | 94 | n | 110 | $\sim$ | 126 | Ä | 142 |
| 1 | 47 | ? | 63 | O | 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 | - | 177 | $\perp$ | 193 | Đ | 209 | B | 225 | $\pm$ | 241 |
| Æ | 146 | Ó | 162 | - | 178 | T | 194 | E | 210 | Ô | 226 | - | 242 |
| Ô | 147 | ú | 163 | I | 179 | - | 195 | Ë | 211 | Ò | 227 | 3/4 | 243 |
| ठ̈ | 148 | ñ | 164 | $\dagger$ | 180 | - | 196 | Ė | 212 | õ | 228 | II | 244 |
| ò | 149 | $\tilde{N}$ | 165 | Á | 181 | + | 197 | € | 213 | O | 229 | § | 245 |
| û | 150 | $\underline{\text { a }}$ | 166 | Â | 182 | ã | 198 | Í | 214 | $\mu$ | 230 | $\div$ | 246 |
| ù | 151 | - | 167 | À | 183 | Ã | 199 | Î | 215 | p | 231 | , | 247 |
| ÿ | 152 | ¿ | 168 | ( | 184 | L | 200 | İ | 216 | P | 232 | - | 248 |
| Ö | 153 | (8) | 169 | 1 | 185 | $\Gamma$ | 201 | 」 | 217 | Ú | 233 | * | 249 |
| Ü | 154 | ᄀ | 170 | \| | 186 | $\perp$ | 202 | $\Gamma$ | 218 | Û | 234 | - | 250 |
| $\varnothing$ | 155 | 1/2 | 171 | 7 | 187 | T | 203 |  | 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 | $¥$ | 190 | + | 206 | Ì | 222 |  | 238 | - | 254 |
| $f$ | 159 | " | 175 | 1 | 191 | $\cdots$ | 207 | - | 223 |  | 239 | Double | 255 |

: for R/J printer only.
The "Ä", "Ö", "Ü" characters are displayed as "A", "O", "U".

## Department key feature programming

There are two different methods you can use to assign features to department keys.
With "Batch feature programming", you can use a single operation to assign multiple features.
"Individual feature programming", on the other hand, let you assign features one-by-one.
This method is recommended for programming of special features to individual department keys.

## Batch feature programming

When using this procedure to assign multiple features to departments, use 9-digit codes that you create using the following procedure

## To other department key



## Individual feature programming

With this procedure, you can assign individual features to specific departments. Please select the command code of the contents you want to program, and follow the procedure below.

To other department key


To program a unit price to a department key, please refer the page 26.

## PLU feature programming

There are two different methods you can use to assign features to PLUs.
With "Batch feature programming", you can use a single operation to assign multiple features.
"Individual feature programming", on the other hand, let you assign features one-by-one.
This method is recommended for programming of special features to individual PLUs.

## Batch feature programming

When using this procedure to assign multiple features to PLUs, use 9-digit codes that you create using the following procedure.

To a new (not sequential) PLU


| Negative PLU | a | No $=0$ Yes $=2$ | $\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b}=\square \mathrm{D}_{9}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hash PLU | b | No $=0$ Yes $=4$ |  |  |
| Single item sale | a | No $=0$ Yes $=1$ | $\mathrm{a}+\mathrm{b}=\square \mathrm{D}_{8}$ |  |
| Treat as subdepartment/PLU. | b | $\begin{gathered} \text { PLU }=0 \\ \text { Subdept. }=4 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| High digit limit specification (for subdepartment) |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { Significant } \\ \text { number }}}{ }$ |  | $\mathrm{D}_{7}$ |
| Taxable status 1 | a | No $=0$ Yes $=1$ | $a+b+c=$ |  |
| Taxable status 2 | b | No $=0$ Yes $=2$ |  |  |
| Taxable status 3 | c | No $=0$ Yes $=4$ |  |  |
| Taxable status 4 |  | No $=0$ Yes $=4$ |  | $\mathrm{D}_{5}$ |
| Department link (00~24) |  | Significant numbers |  | $\mathrm{D}_{4} \mathrm{D}_{3}$ |
| Always " 00 " |  |  | 0 | $0 \mathrm{D}_{2} \mathrm{D}_{1}$ |

## Individual feature programming

With this procedure, you can assign individual features to specific PLUs. Please select the command code of the contents you want to program, and follow the procedure below.


To program a unit price to a PLU or a subdepartment, please refer to the page 28.

## Registering example

## Locking out and releasing high digit limitation

## RECEIPT

| Item | Unit price | $\$ 10.50$ |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 3 |
|  | Max. digit | $(3)$ |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 11.00$ |

## $1050 \times 3$ <br> ERROR ALARM <br> (Exceeding max. digits) <br> 



Cancels limitations
for next entry


REG

Mode Switch
( ): Preset value

## Single item sales items

You can issue a receipt by simply touching the single item sales department or PLU. The following examples show how you register single-item-sale departments. Registration of single item sale PLUs is identical.

Single item
OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item | Unit price | $\$ 2.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 4 |
|  | Sales status | (Single item) |

$200 \div 4$

( ): Preset value

## Multiple item sale

## OPERATION

RECEIPT

| Item 1 | Unit price | $\$ 2.00$ |
| :--- | :---: | ---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 3 |
| Item 2 | Sales status | (Normal) |
|  | Unit price | $\$ 5.00$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 4 |
|  | Sales status | (Single item) |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 7.00$ |



It is necessary to press the finalize key.
( ): Preset value
Note: The single item sales department or PLU should be registered at the top of the transaction, otherwise the transaction is not finalized. It is necessary to press $\mathrm{CA} / \mathrm{ARENTO}, \mathrm{CH}$ or CHK key.

## Examples of registering subdepartments

## Single item sale

OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item | Unit price | $\$ 6.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Subdept. | 15 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 10.00$ |

15 四
PLU (subdepartment) code

600 PRICE Unit price

| REG 15-03-2002 | 12:55 |
| :--- | ---: |
| CLERK 01 | 000033 |
|  |  |
| PLUOO15 | .6 .00 |
| TOTAL | $\cdot \mathbf{S . 0 0}$ |
| CASH | .10 .00 |
| CHANGE | .4 .00 |

1000 | $C A / A N T$ |
| :---: |
| $=\operatorname{CENO} O$ |

Repeat


## Multiplication

OPERATION
RECEIPT

| Item | Unit price | $\$ 6.00$ |
| :---: | :---: | ---: |
|  | Quantity | 1.25 |
|  | Subdept. | 15 |
| Payment | Cash | $\$ 10.00$ |



SUB TOTAL
$1000 \xlongequal{c|c| c|c| c|c| c}$

## Printing VAT breakdowns

The following example shows how to get VAT breakdown. Anytime you press the vat key in a transaction, VAT breakdown is automatically printed out at the end of the transaction.

## REG

## Mode Switch

|  |  |  | OPERATION | RECEIPT |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Unit price | \$10.00 | $1 0 0 0 \longdiv { + 1 }$ | REG 15-03 | 2002 | 13:40 |
| Item | Quantity | 1 | SUB | CLERK 01 |  | 000039 |
| Item | Dept. | 1 | TOTAL | DEPT01 | T1 | -10.00 |
|  | Taxable | (1) | VAT | TAX-AMT 1 |  | -9.62 |
| Payment | Cash | \$10.00 |  | TAX 1 TOTAL |  | $\begin{array}{r}10.0 .38 \\ \hline 100\end{array}$ |
| ( ): Pres | et value |  | 10000 | TOTAL |  | 10.00 .10 .00 |

 down". Refer to page 65.

## Currency exchange programming

When the CE1 (CE2) 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 the $\underset{\substack{\text { SOBA } \\ \text { TOTA }}}{ }$ key.

## Currency exchange rate programming



Example:

$$
\begin{array}{llll|l|l|l|}
\$ 1.00=¥ 110.50 & \Rightarrow & 1 & \cdot & 1 & 0 & 5 \\
¥ 100 & =\$ 0.9050 & \Rightarrow & 0 & \cdot & 9 & 0 \\
\hline
\end{array}
$$

## Currency exchange feature programming



| Fraction control, round off $=0$, cut off $=1$, round up $=2$ | Significant number |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Always " 00 " |  | 0 | $0 \mathrm{D}_{6} \mathrm{D}_{5}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Monetary symbol for foreign currency; } \\ & \text { Local currency symbol =0 } \\ & \text { Monetary symbol } 1 \text { (in the special character program) }=1 \\ & \text { Monetary symbol } 2 \text { (in the special character program) }=2 \end{aligned}$ | Significant number |  | $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ |
| Totalizer selection; <br> (1) Currency exchange 1, (2) Currency exchange 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (1) }=0 \\ & \text { (2) }=2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mathrm{D}_{3}$ |
| Digit separator for foreign currency; Period $=0$, Comma $=2$ | Significant number |  | $\mathrm{D}_{2}$ |
| Monetary system code (decimal places) following currency exchange operation; <br>  | Significant number |  | $\mathrm{D}_{1}$ |

## 1) Full amount tender in foreign currency

* Preprogrammed exchange rate: $¥ 1=\$ 0.0090$ to the C터 key


## Important!

Tenders in a foreign currency can be registered using the keys cannot be used.

## OPERATION

DISPLAY


## 450

(Displays in \$: 45.00)

### 15.40

(Displays in \$)

## 2) Partial tender in a foreign currency

* Preprogrammed exchange rate: $¥ 1=\$ 0.0090$ to the CE1 key


## Important!

Partial tender in a foreign currency can be registered using the aneme key and chk keys only. Other finalization keys cannot be used, but the remaining tender can be finalized using any finalize key.


## Other function key feature programming

You can define a selection of features for the function keys by specifying an 8-digit program code for each key.


## Cash, Charge, Check key


*1 High amounts limits:
High amount limitations are specified as 2-digits. The first digit you specify limits the maximum value of the leftmost digit of the value within the range of 0 through 9 . The second digit you specify indicates the number of zeros in the limit value, again within the range of 0 through 9 .
Example: $\$ 600.00$ maximum $\Rightarrow$ Enter 64.
Entering " 00 " clears the limitation.
*2 Always program "Restrict $=4$ " here for cash amount tendered key when you are using Danish rounding.

## Received on account, Paidout key

| Always " 00 " |  | 0 | $\mathrm{D}_{8} \mathrm{D}_{7}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| High amount limit specification for change amount due. (refer to ${ }^{* 1}$ on the previous page.) | $\begin{gathered} \text { Maximum } \\ \text { value }(0 \sim 9) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Number of } \\ \text { zeros }(0 \sim 9) \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Always " 0000 " |  |  | $\mathrm{D}_{4} \sim \mathrm{D}_{1}$ |

## Minus key

| Always " 00 " |  |  | 0 | 0 | $\mathrm{D}_{8} \mathrm{D}_{7}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Allow credit balance. |  | No $=0$ Yes $=1$ |  |  | $\mathrm{D}_{6}$ |
| High digit limit specification |  | Significant number |  |  | $\mathrm{D}_{5}$ |
| Taxable status 1 | a | No $=0$ Yes $=1$ | $a+b+c=$ | $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ |  |
| Taxable status 2 | b | No $=0$ Yes $=2$ |  |  |  |
| Taxable status 3 | c | No $=0$ Yes $=4$ |  |  |  |
| Taxable status 4 |  | No $=0$ Yes $=4$ |  |  | $\mathrm{D}_{3}$ |
| Always " 00 " |  |  | 0 | 0 | $\mathrm{D}_{2} \mathrm{D}_{1}$ |

## \#/No sale key

| Always " 00 " |  | $0 \longdiv { 0 } \mathrm { D } _ { 8 } \mathrm { D } _ { 7 }$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Treat as the first transaction. | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{No}=0 \\ & \text { Yes }=1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\mathrm{D}_{6}$ |
| Always " 00000 " |  |  | $\mathrm{D}_{5} \sim \mathrm{D}$ |

## Discount key and premium key

| Always " 0 " |  |  |  | 0 | $\mathrm{D}_{8}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fraction control, round off $=0$, cut off $=1$, round up $=2$ |  | Significant number |  |  | $\mathrm{D}_{7}$ |
| Prohibit manual entry to override programmed percentage. |  | No $=0$ Yes $=2$ |  |  | $\mathrm{D}_{6}$ |
| Always "0" |  |  |  | 0 | $\mathrm{D}_{5}$ |
| Taxable status 1 | a | No $=0$ Yes $=1$ | $a+b+c=$ | $\mathrm{D}_{4}$ |  |
| Taxable status 2 | b | No $=0$ Yes $=2$ |  |  |  |
| Taxable status 3 | c | No $=0$ Yes $=4$ |  |  |  |
| Taxable status 4 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No }=0 \\ & \text { Yes }=4 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\mathrm{D}_{3}$ |
| Always " 00 " |  |  | 0 | 0 | $\mathrm{D}_{2} \mathrm{D}$ |

## Calculator functions

While registering at the REG mode, you can switch to CAL mode and then return to REG mode to resume the registration.

## CAL

Mode Switch

Example 1 (Calculation examples)
OPERATION DISPLAY


Example 2 (Memory recall)

| Item 1 | Unit price | $\$ 10.00$ |
| :---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 1 |
| Item 2 | Unit price | $\$ 20.00$ |
|  | Quantity | 1 |
|  | Dept. | 2 |
| Payment <br> by 3 persons each, |  |  |



RC
Memory recall:
Recalls subtotal amount


Divides the subtotal by 3 persons

## Turn to REG



Memory recall:
Recalls the result amount




1 I

## Programming calculator mode control

|  | a | No $=0$ Yes $=1$ | $a+b+c=$ | $\mathrm{D}_{5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Open drawer when \#//s is pressed in CAL mode. | b | No $=0$ Yes $=2$ |  |  |
| Print calculator total on the daily report. | c | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Yes }=0 \\ & \text { No }=4 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Always " 0000 " |  |  | $0 \sim 0$ | $\mathrm{D}_{4} \sim \mathrm{D}_{4}$ |



## About the daylight saving time

It is possible to set the internal clock forward/backward by $1 \sim 9$ hour(s) for the daylight saving time.

## REG

Mode Switch

- Backward by 1 hour
- Forward by 1 hour

* Put $2 \sim 9$, in case of set the clock by $2 \sim 9$ hours.


## Printing read/reset reports

## - Read report

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

## - Reset report

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/subdepartment read report

This report shows sales for specific departments or PLU/subdepartments.


After you finish to select departments, PLU/subdepartments, press tor tor till torminate.

## Convenient Operations and Setups

## To print the financial read report

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

OPERATION


REPORT

| $X$ $15-03-2002$ $17: 10$ <br> CLERK 01 000251  |  | - Read mode/date/time |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | - Clerk/consecutive No. |
| FLASH |  | - Report title/read symbol |
| GROSS TOTAL | QT 1216 | - Gross No. of items |
|  | 21954.50 | Gross amount |
| NET TOTAL | No 523 | - Net No. of customers |
|  | 27733.12 | Net amount |
| CASH-INDW | -27289.10 | - Cash in drawer (b) |
| \# | . 27270.00 | Declared amount (a) |
|  | . 19.10 | Difference (b) - (a) |
| CHARGE-INDW | . 398.00 | - Charge in drawer |
| CHECK-INDW | $\cdot 332.67$ | - Check in drawer |

*1 Money declaration:
Count how much cash is in the drawer and input this amount (up to 8 -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 (page 45), you cannot skip this procedure.

## To print the group read report

This report shows group totals.
OPERATION
REPORT


Issue this report before the daily sales reset report, otherwise the group totals are all reset.

## To print the PLU/subdepartment read/reset report

This report shows sales for PLUs/subdepartments.


## To print the hourly sales read/reset report

This report shows hourly breakdowns of sales.


## To print the monthly sales read/reset report

This report shows monthly breakdowns of sales.
OPERATION
REPORT

## Read: X mode <br> Reset: Z mode




## To print the daily sales read/reset report

This report shows sales except for PLUs.
OPERATION
REPORT

## Read: X mode <br> Reset: Z mode

## Mode Switch

Money declaration *1
(Cash in drawer amount \#/Ns

CA/AMTIT


*1 Money declaration:
Count how much cash is in the drawer and input this amount (up to 8-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 (page 45), you cannot skip this procedure.
*2 Zero totalled departments (the amount and item numbers are both zero) are not printed.
*3 Taxable amount and tax amount are printed only if the corresponding tax table is programmed.
*4 These items can be skipped by programming.
*5 The "*" symbol is printed on the reset report, if memory overflow occurred in the totalizer.

## To print the periodic-1/-2 sales read/reset reports

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

OPERATION
REPORT

## Read: X mode Reset: Z mode

## Mode Switch

100 (Periodic-1 Read)
300 (Periodic-2 Read)
200 (Periodic-1 Reset)
400 (Periodic-2 Reset)


*1 Zero totalled departments (the amount and item numbers are both zero) are not printed.
*2 Taxable amount and tax amount are printed only if the corresponding tax table is programmed.
*3 These items can be skipped by programming.

## Reading the cash register's program

To print unit price/rate program (except PLU)
OPERATION
REPORT

*1 Departments without being programmed are not printed on this report.

## To print the PLU program



[^0]To print key descriptor, name, message program (except PLU)


To print the print control, compulsory clerk program (except PLU)


## Troubleshooting

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

## When an error occurs

Errors are indicated by an error tone. When this happens, you can usually find out what the problem is as shown below.

Does the display show an error code?


| Error code <br> (Message) | Meaning | Action |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { E01 } \\ \text { (ERR-MODE) } \end{array}$ | Mode switch position changed before finalization. | Return the mode switch to its original setting and finalize the operation. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { E08 } \\ \text { (SIGN-ON) } \end{gathered}$ | Registration without entering a clerk number. | Enter a clerk number. |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { E10 } \\ \text { (PRNT-LID) } \end{gathered}$ | Platen arm of the printer is opened. | Close the platen arm. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { E11 } \\ \text { (DRW-OPEN) } \end{gathered}$ | Registration is made while cash drawer is opened. | Close the cash drawer. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { E12 } \\ \text { (JPAP-END) } \end{gathered}$ | Journal paper end | Replace the new paper roll. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { E14 } \\ \text { (RPAP-END) } \end{gathered}$ | Receipt paper end | Replace the new paper roll. |
| $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { E27 } \\ \text { (BUF-FULL) } \end{gathered}$ | Transaction cancel buffer full. | Finalize the transaction. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { E31 } \\ \text { (PRESS-ST) } \end{gathered}$ | Finalization of a transaction attempted without confirming the subtotal. |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { E33 } \\ \text { (TEND-AMT) } \end{gathered}$ | Finalize operation attempted without entering amount tender. | Enter the amount tendered. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { E35 } \\ \text { (CNG-OVER) } \end{gathered}$ | Change amount exceeds preset limit. | Input amount tendered again. |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { E38 } \\ \text { (DECL-AMT) } \end{gathered}$ | Read/reset operation without declaring cash in drawer. This error appears only when this function is activated. | Perform money declaration. |

Press $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{C}}$ key and check the appropriate section of this manual for the operation you want to perform.

## Troubleshooting

## When the register does not operate at all

Perform the following check whenever the cash register enters 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.


## 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 ongoing 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.

## Important!

Once receipt/journal printing or printing of a report starts, it can be stopped only by interruption of power to the cash register.

## When the $L$ sign appears on the display

## About the low battery indicator...

The following shows the low battery indicator.
L 400

If this indicator appears when you switch the cash register on, it can mean one of three things:

- No memory backup batteries are loaded in the cash register.
- The power of the batteries loaded in the unit is below a certain level.
- The batteries loaded in the unit are dead.

To clear this sign, press ${ }^{\text {Cu }}$ key.

## Important!

Whenever the low battery indicator appears on the display, load a set of three new batteries as soon as possible. If there is a power failure or you unplug the cash register when this indicator appears, you will lose all of your sales data and settings.

## BE SURE TO KEEP THE POWER CORD OF THE CASH REGISTER PLUGGED IN WHENEVER YOU REPLACE THE BATTERIES.

## To replace journal paper



## Step 5

Remove the paper guide from the take-up reel.

## Step 3

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

## Step 4

Remove the journal takeup reel from its holder.


## Step 9

Load new paper.
Go to the step 3 described on page 10 of this manual.

## To replace receipt paper



## Step 2

Open the platen arm.


## Step 3

Remove the old paper roll from the cash register.

## Step

Load new paper.
Go to the step 3 described on page 9 of this manual.

## NOTE:

After completion of register programming, enter 6 (PGM mode $\Rightarrow 3$ (sionl ) to backup the program data into the internal non-volatile memory. (This opration takes about 10 seconds.)

## Options

## WT-82 wetproof cover

The optional wetproof cover protects the keyboard from moisture damage.
Consult your CASIO dealer for details.

## Specifications

## Input method

Entry:
Department:
Display
10-key system; Buffer memory 8 keys (2-key roll over)
Full key system
Amount 8 digits (Zero suppression) ; No. of repeats, Receipt On/Off
Character 8 digits; Item descriptor, Key descriptor, Mode
Printer
Printer: $\quad$ Dot matrix thermal printer (Receipt and journal printing)
24 digits (Amount 10 digits/descriptor 8, 12 or 24 digits)
Automatic take up roll winding
Max. 14 lines/sec.
Max. 14 lines/sec.
$58 \mathrm{~mm} \times 80 \mathrm{~mm}$ Ø (Max.)
CASIO P-5880T
Entry 8 digits; Registration 7 digits; Total 8 digits

Automatic date printout on receipt and journal
Automatic calendar
Automatic time printout on receipt and journal 24-hour system

Entry confirmation signal; Error alarm
Alarm
Totalizers

| Category | No. of Totalizers | Contents |  |  |  | Periodic <br> Totalizer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Amount (10 digits) | No. of items (4 digits) | Count (4 digits) | No. of customers (4 digits) |  |
| Department | 24 | $\checkmark$ | $\boldsymbol{V}^{* 1}$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |
| PLU | 1500 | $\nu$ | $\boldsymbol{V}^{* 1}$ |  |  |  |
| Hourly sales | 24 | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Monthly | 31 | $\checkmark$ |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Clerk | 15 | $\nu$ |  |  | $\nu$ |  |
| Transaction | 33 | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |
| Non resettable grand sales total | 1 | $\boldsymbol{V}^{* 2}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Reset counter | 6 |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ |
| Consecutive No. | 1 |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |  |

*1: 4 digit integer +2 digit decimal, ${ }^{*} 2$ : 12 digits

## Memory protection batteries

Power supply/
Power consumption
Operating temperature
Humidity
Dimensions and Weight $\quad 291 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{H}) \times 410 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{~W}) \times 474 \mathrm{~mm}(\mathrm{D}) / 11 \mathrm{~kg}$ $\qquad$ with medium size drawer

The CE marking below applies to the EU region. Declarer of conformity is as follows:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Casio Electronics Co., Ltd. } \\
& \text { Unit 6, 1000 North Circular Road } \\
& \text { London NW2 7JD, U.K. }
\end{aligned}
$$

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[^0]:    ${ }^{* 1}$ PLUs without being programmed are not printed on this report.

[^1]:    * Specifications and design are subject to change without notice.

