In this mini-electronic calculator, Sanyo Electric has used still further improved ultra-precision, high performance LSIs, and by incorporating Cadmium rechargeable batteries which never need replacing, has produced a calculator of unequalled portability.
We believe that this new dimension of convenience will make it an invaluable aid both in the office and at home. Operation is extremely simple: we ask users simply to read through these instructions and perform the calculations as they go along. Once understood, operational methods will never be forgotten and we are confident that the ICC-0081will give long years of valuable service.

1. FEATURES

1 The LSIs used have been specially designed by Sanyo for this model, insuring unsurpassed reliability.

2 With the high performance LSIs, calculations of all types, from the basic four rules to successive divisions and multiplications, divisions and multiplications with a constant, mixed calculations, squaring and other calculations are possible. Positioning of the decimal point in the result is presel ected. Operation, in short, is exactly the same as with conventional desk calculators.

3 Despite its ultra-small size, the MINI makes calculations of up to 16 digits possible.

4 A Cadmium rechargeable battery is incorporated in this model. It can be used in places with no electric power. The battery never needs replacing and careless operation for up to 5 or 6 hours is possible.

5 Other special features of this model include:
   * The (Error) lamp which lights in cases of overflow and locks all keys (except the Clear key).
   * When the result of a calculation contains more than 8 digits, the →
lamp lights indicating the use of the eight back-up digits.
* The built-in battery motor lets you see at a glance the condition of the battery.
* The calculator is fitted with a protective hood. When it is closed, the display indicator is protected and an interlocking switch shuts off the calculator.

2. KEYBOARD

3. FUNCTION OF KEYS

Depress these keys to register figures, beginning from the left-most numeral. The figures will be displayed and memorized by the calculator. With figures of over eight digits, the surplus digits disappear from the display indicator but are memorized.

Clears the entire machine. This key should always be depressed after turning the machine on.

Depressing this key has the following effects:
With additions .... the registered figure is added into the machine.
With multiplication and division .... products and quotients are displayed.

Depressing this key has the following effects:
With subtractions .... the registered figure is subtracted.
When the result is a negative number .... the complement is displayed. If this key is then depressed once again, the result is displayed as a true number.

When multiplying, depress this key after registering the multiplicand. Then enter the multiplier and depress the key. The product will be displayed.

When dividing, depress this key after registering the dividend. Then enter the divisor and depress the key. The quotient will be displayed.
4. FUNCTION OF SWITCHES, METER, ETC.

Opening and closing the hood
* When the hood button is depressed, the hood opens.
  * To close the hood, push it down gently.

Turning on the power
* Open the hood and turn the power switch ON.
Turning off the power
* Turn the power switch OFF and close the hood.

The position of the decimal point in the result is preselected. Set the selector switch to the desired position. (For example: If the selector switch is set at 2, the result will be given to two decimal places.) The switch can be set in six positions: 0, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8.

The battery meter shows the condition of the Cadium rechargeable battery. For further details, refer to the section on Battery Charging.

* Cordless operation (with dry cells or rechargeable Cadium battery): Set switch at “DC” position.
* Operation from AC power supply (wall outlet): Set switch at “AC” position.
5. POWER SOURCE

The Sanyo Mini Calculator can operate on either AC current through the use of the AC/DC switch or on DC current through the use of the built-in rechargeable Cadmica battery or four regular "C" cell batteries.

1. To operate on AC current
   * Set AC/DC switch to AC position.
   * Remove the AC cord from the compartment on the bottom of the calculator and plug into wall outlet.
   * When operating on battery pack, cord can be stored in the compartment again.

2. To operate on rechargeable battery pack
   * Set AC/DC switch to "DC" position before operation.

3. To recharge Cadmica batteries
   When the pointer in the battery meter comes to the red zone, remove AC plug from its compartment and plug into wall outlet. Set AC/DC switch to "AC" position and the batteries will recharge while operating the machine on AC current, and will even recharge when the calculator is not in use.
   * Rechargeable Cadmica batteries can be recharged over a thousand times, which provides you with great convenience and economy. You can not overcharge the batteries, even with constant AC use.
   * Full recharging of the batteries takes 10-15 hours.

4. To operate on regular "C" cell batteries
   You can obtain from Sanyo an additional battery container which can be used with regular "C" cell batteries.
   When the pointer in the battery meter indicates that the Cadmica Rechargeable Batteries are low, and no AC outlet is available, you can continue to use your calculator by removing the Cadmica battery pack and replacing it with 4 "C" cell batteries installed in the battery container.
   In order to replace the battery pack with the "C" cell container
   * Turn off the Key board switch.
   * Open hood by depressing hood button. Then pull the lid of the battery compartment downward to remove it.
   * Pull the band toward you to eject the battery pack and put the "C" cell container in its place.
   * Replace lid and you are ready to operate again.

6. CALCULATIONS

BASIC CALCULATION

1. ADDITIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex. 1</th>
<th>456 + 789 = 1245</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>456 789</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex. 2</th>
<th>1234567.8 + 1.234 = 1234568.034</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1234567 8 1 234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1234568.034</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex. 3</th>
<th>5.82 + 3.28 + 11.25 - 2.8 = 22.95</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 82 3 28 11 25 28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>22.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. SUBTRACTIONS

Ex. 1 456 - 123 = 333

\[
\begin{array}{c}
0 \quad 456 \quad 123 \\
\Rightarrow 333.
\end{array}
\]

Ex. 2 5 - 7 = - 2

\[
\begin{array}{c}
0 \quad 5 \quad 7 \\
\Rightarrow 99999999.
\end{array}
\]

NOTE: When the result is negative as in example 2, the complement is displayed. If the \( \circ \) key is then depressed a second time, the result is displayed as a true number. Be sure to differentiate between positive and negative results.

Ex. 3 2 - 6 + 3 + 5 = 4

\[
\begin{array}{c}
0 \quad 2 \quad 6 \\
3 \quad 5 \\
\Rightarrow \Rightarrow 2.
\end{array}
\]

NOTE: When a negative number occurs during a calculation, the complement is displayed but the calculation should be continued as normally. If instead the \( \circ \) key is depressed a second time to obtain the true number, the \( \circ \) key must be depressed again to restore the complement before continuing the calculation.

3. MULTIPLICATIONS

Ex. 1 123 \times 27 = 3321

\[
\begin{array}{c}
0 \quad 123 \quad 27 \\
\Rightarrow 3321.
\end{array}
\]

Ex. 2 1,2345 \times 9,8765 = 12,19259925

\[
\begin{array}{c}
0 \quad 1 \quad 2345 \quad 9 \quad 8765 \\
\Rightarrow 12.
\end{array}
\]

Operation as for \( \circ \)

\[
\begin{array}{c}
0 \quad 2 \quad 3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \\
\Rightarrow 12.1925 \\
12.192539 \\
\Rightarrow 12. \\
\Rightarrow 19253925.
\end{array}
\]

Ex. 3 456 \times ( - 99) = 45144

\[
\begin{array}{c}
0 \quad 456 \quad 99 \\
\Rightarrow 45144.
\end{array}
\]

Operate the keys in this order and decide whether the result is positive or negative.
4. SUCCESSIVE MULTIPLICATIONS

Ex. 1  \[ 3 \times 6 \times 9 = 162 \]

\[ \boxed{0 3 \odot 6 \odot 3 \odot} = 162 \]

Ex. 2  \[ 1.478 \times 2.589 \times 0.69 = 14.1199398 \]

\[ \boxed{1 4.978 \odot 2 \odot 589 \odot 3 \odot 69 \odot} = 11. \]

\[ \boxed{14.09 \odot} = 14.117 \]

\[ \boxed{14.1197 \odot} = 14.119399 \]

\[ \boxed{11993998} \]

6. SUCCESSIVE DIVISIONS

Ex. 1  \[ 625 \div 5 \div 5 = 25 \]

\[ \boxed{625 \odot 5 \odot 5 \odot} = 25 \]

Ex. 2  \[ 789 \div 3.14 \div 1.414 = 177.70430364 \]

\[ \boxed{789 \odot 3.14 \odot 1.414 \odot} = 177. \]

\[ \boxed{177.70 \odot} = 177.708 \]

\[ \boxed{177.7042 \odot} = 77.704303 \]

\[ \boxed{177. \odot} = 7.0430364 \]

NOTE: With multiplications and successive multiplications, clearing is automatic and there is no need to depress the key.

5. DIVISIONS

Ex. 1  \[ 625 \div 25 = 25 \]

\[ \boxed{625 \odot 25 \odot} = 25 \]
ADVANCED CALCULATIONS

1. MULTIPLICATION WITH A CONSTANT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex.</th>
<th>Calculation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$2 \times 3.14$</td>
<td>6.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$3 \times 3.14$</td>
<td>9.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$3.5 \times 3.14$</td>
<td>10.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. DIVISION BY A CONSTANT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex.</th>
<th>Calculation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$55 \div 2.8$</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$63 \div 2.8$</td>
<td>22.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$14.7 \div 2.8$</td>
<td>5.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. MIXED CALCULATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ex.</th>
<th>Calculation</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>$3.6 \times 2 \div 8$</td>
<td>0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>$(12 + 45) \times 7.8$</td>
<td>444.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>$(98 - 65) \div 5$</td>
<td>6.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>$(2.3 \times 2) - 3$</td>
<td>1.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>$(12 \div 3) + 3$</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE: With divisions and successive divisions, clearing is automatic and there is no need to depress the $\equiv$ key.

NOTE: The second figure entered is the constant.
4. **MARKUP**

Determine the sales price which will reflect the desired profit on the original cost.

- Original cost: $150.00
- Desired markup: 25%
- Gross profit: ?
- Sales price: ?

\[ \text{Markup:} \ 2 \times 25 \times 150 = 37.50 \]

\[ \text{Sales price:} \ 187.50 \]

5. **DISCOUNT**

Determine the discount and the net price.

- Invoice amount: $125.00
- Discount: 15%
- Amount of discount: ?
- Net price: ?

\[ \text{Discount:} \ 2 \times 15 \times 125 = 18.75 \]

\[ \text{Net price:} \ 160.25 \]

**NOTE:** We cannot assume responsibility for damage resulting from unauthorized disassembly of the calculator. Please call your local Sanyo repair center for service.

7. **SPECIFICATIONS**

- **Type:** Mini Electronic Calculator
- **Model:** ICC-6081
- **Numeric Keys:** 10 key system
- **Display:** Full sized sixics
- **Decimal point:** Floating input
  - Fixed output (0, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8)
- **Semiconductors:** LSI
- **Calculating speeds:**
  - Additions and subtractions: max. 0.1 sec.
  - Multiplications and divisions: max. 0.3 sec.
- **Operating temperature range:** 0°~40° (32°F ~ 104°F)
- **Power consumption:** 3.5W AC 120 Volts ± 10% 50/60 Hz
- **Battery:** Cadinica rechargeable batteries pack or regular "C" size drycell (1.5V x 4)
- **External dimensions:**
  - 141 (w) x 248 (d) x 71 (h) mm
  - 5 3/4 (w) x 9 3/4 (d) x 2 5/8 (h) inch
- **Weight:** 1.75kg (3.851 pounds)