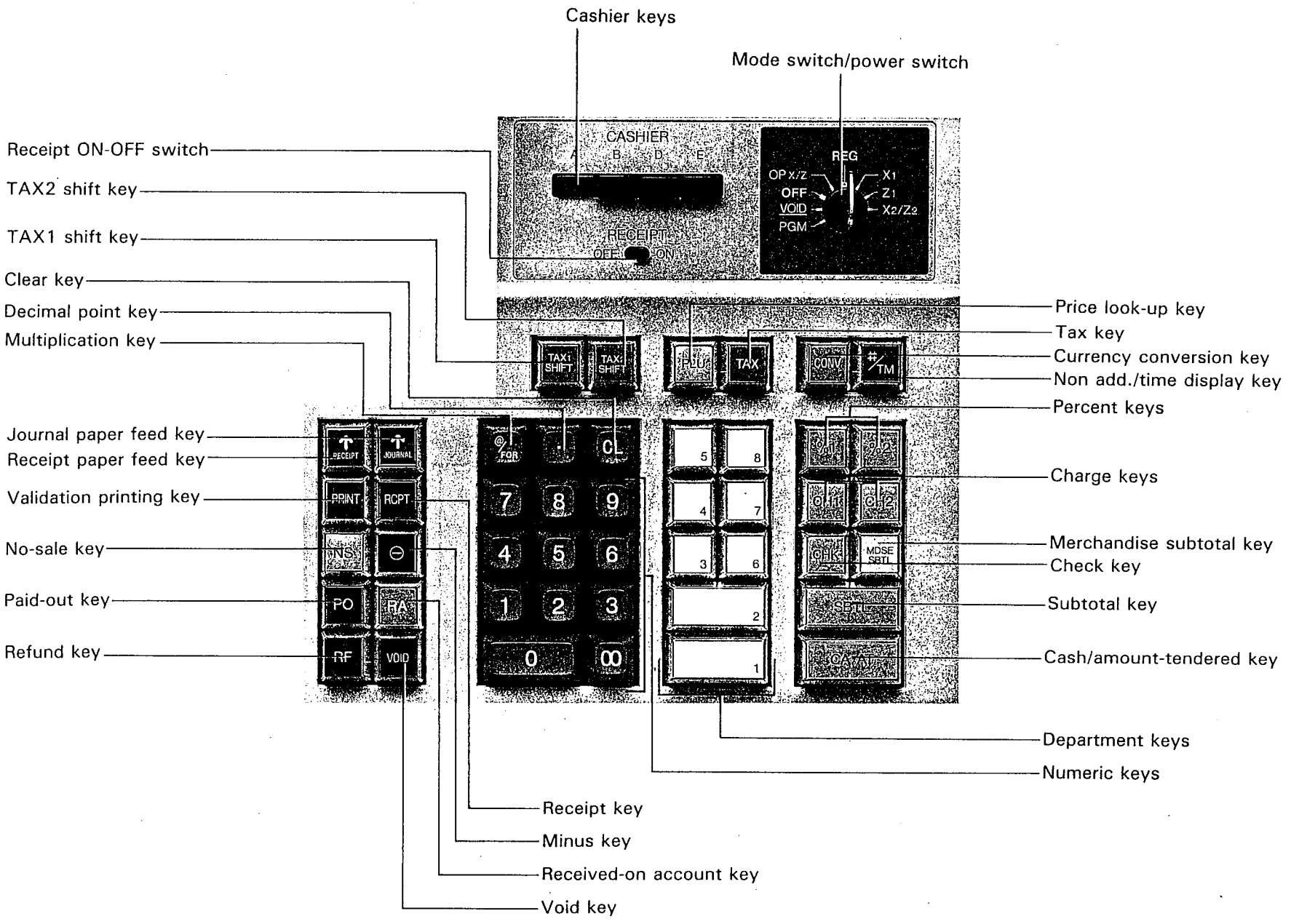
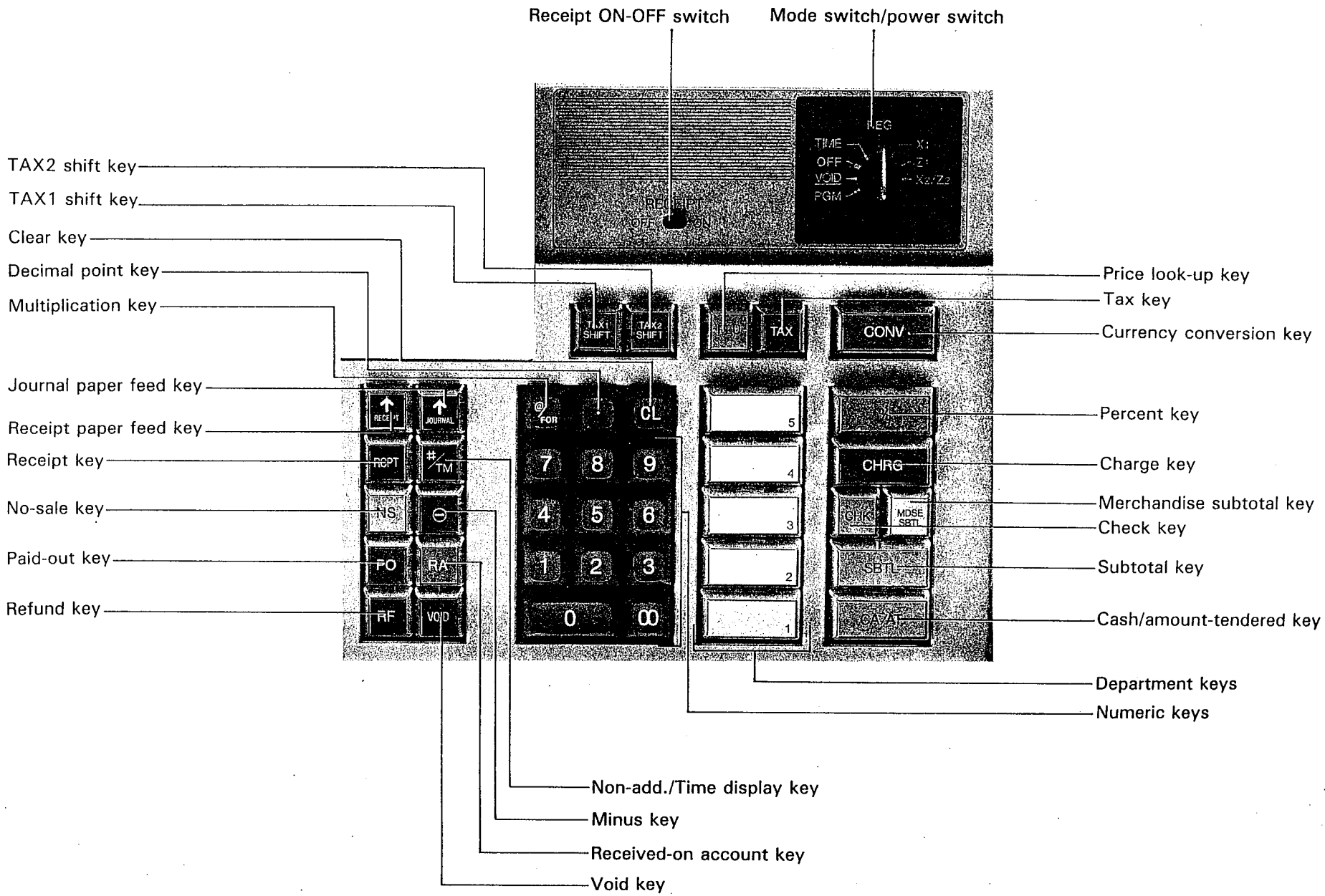
Keyboard layout of the ER-2395



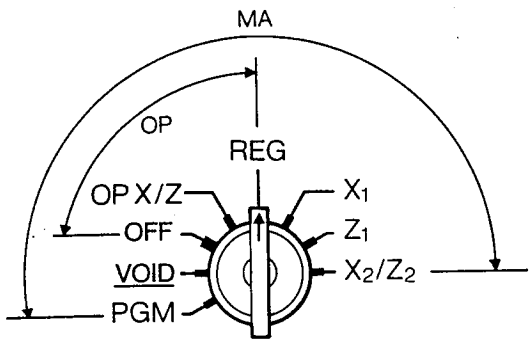
Keyboard layout of the ER-2385



1. Mode switch (serves also as power switch)

Change the switch setting by inserting the supplied master (MA) key or operator (OP) key. These keys can be inserted into or withdrawn from the switch only in the "OFF" or "REG" position. The switch has the following settings:

ER-2395 key operative range



OFF: Turns off the power. The display is cleared and no machine operation is allowed. The memory contents of the machine, however, are retained.

OP X/Z: Allows individual cashiers to print their own X/Z sales report on daily totals. (only ER-2395)

TIME: Allows time display. (only ER-2385)

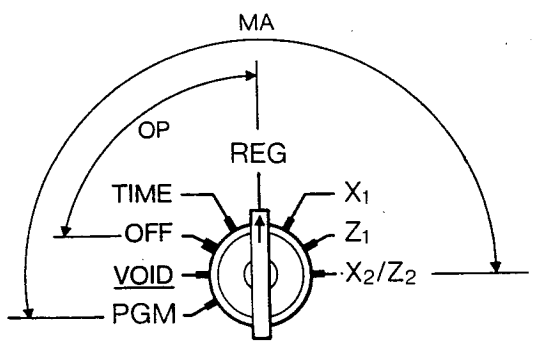
REG: Allows registrations.

X1: Allows reading (X report) of daily sales totals.

Z1: Allows resetting (Z report) of daily sales totals.

X2/Z2: Allows reading and resetting of weekly or monthly sales total.

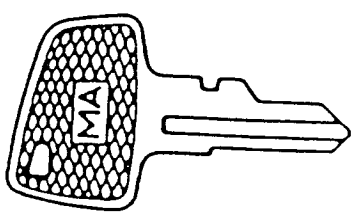
ER-2385 key operative range



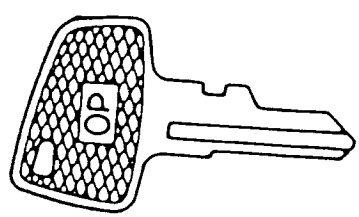
VOID: Allows cancellation after the finish of a transaction.

PGM: Allows programming essential to registrations.

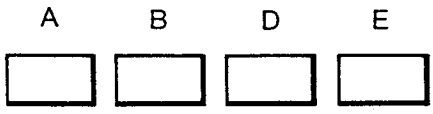
- **Master key**



- **Operator key**



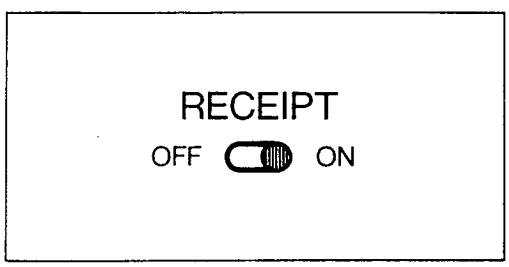
*2. Cashier push-button keys A, B, D and E (only ER-2395)



These keys serve to identify the operators of the ER-2395 register.
Depress any one of these four keys.
The register prints a symbol that corresponds to the cashier key. (For example, the register prints the symbol "A" both on the receipt and journal when operated with the cashier key A down.)

Note)
The ER-2395 register will not operate unless a cashier key is down.

3. Receipt ON-OFF switch

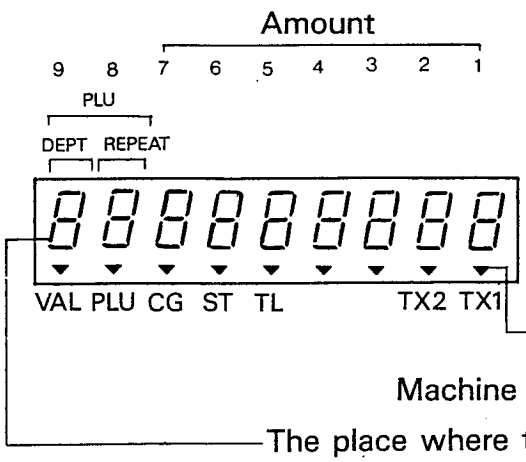


This switch permits or prohibits receipt printing.
To permit printing on the journal alone, without issuing a receipt, slide the switch to the OFF position.
To permit printing both on the journal and receipt paper, slide it to the ON position.
Even if receipt printing is prohibited, you can get a receipt of the sale, if necessary, by pressing the the [RCPT] key on the keyboard just after the transaction.

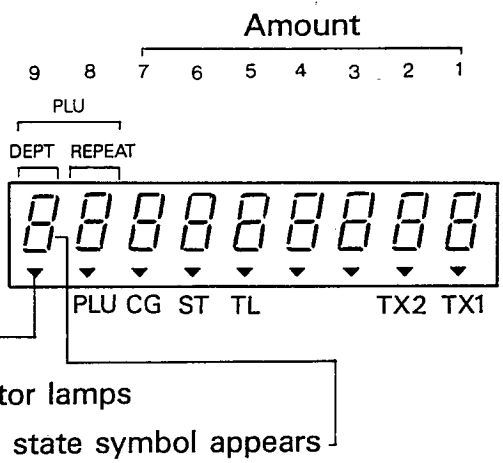
Note 1) This switch is active only while the mode switch is in the REG position.
Note 2) A receipt paper roll should be loaded even when this switch is in the OFF position.

DESCRIPTION OF THE DISPLAY

• **ER-2395 operator display**



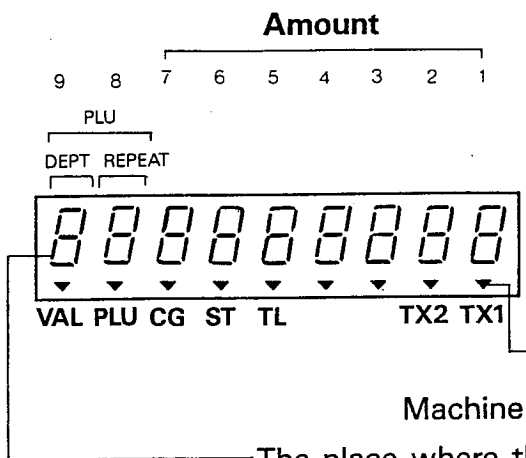
• **ER-2385 operator display**



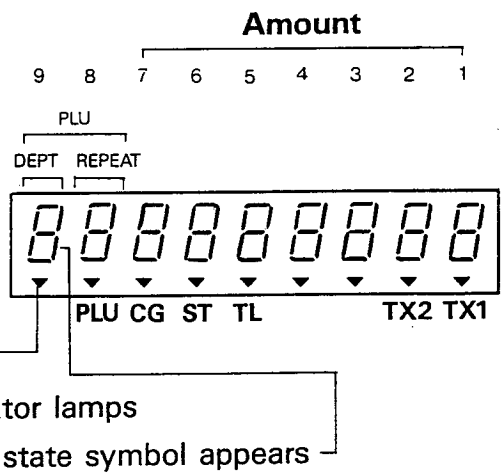
Machine state indicator lamps

The place where the machine state symbol appears

• **ER-2395 customer display**



• **ER-2385 customer display**



Machine state indicator lamps

The place where the machine state symbol appears

*The number of repeats is displayed starting from "2".
When you've registered ten times, the display shows "0".
Example: (2, 3, 4,.... 9, 0, 1, 2,....)

• **Machine state symbols (All these symbols except "–" appear in the ninth place.)**

P : Appears when the register is in the PGM (program) mode.

E : Appears when an overflow error is detected.

– : Appears in the second to eighth place during a minus sale registration (minus department, discount, deduction, or refund registration).

(floating)

O : Appears when the [SBTL] key is pressed and the register computes the subtotal, or when the amount tendered by the customer is less than the total sale amount.

C : Appears when the [CONV] key is pressed to obtain the subtotal in foreign currency.

• Machine state indicator lamps (▼)

***VAL:** This lamp lights up when the machine is programmed for compulsory validation printing, and validation printing should be carried out (only on the operator display).

PLU: This lamp lights up while a PLU item is being registered.

CG: This lamp lights up whenever the change due appears on the display.

ST: This lamp lights up alone or together with other lamps when the register has computed subtotals.

- This lamp and the deficit symbol " − " light up together when the [SBTL] key is pressed.
- This lamp lights up alone when the [MDST] key is pressed.
- This lamp and "TX1" lamp light up together when the [TAX 1 SHIFT] key and then the [SBTL] key are pressed.
- This lamp and "TX2" lamps light up together when the [TAX 2 SHIFT] key and then the [SBTL] key are pressed.
- This lamp, "TX1" and "TX2" lamps light up all together when the [TAX 1 SHIFT] , [TAX 2 SHIFT] and then [SBTL] keys are pressed.

TL: This lamp lights up when a transaction is finalized.

TX1: This lamp lights up when registration to a department or PLU No. programmed as taxable for tax 1 is made. When it lights up together with the ST lamp, the subtotal includes tax 1. It also lights up when the [TAX 1 SHIFT] key is pressed.

TX2: This lamp lights up when registration to a department or PLU No. programmed as taxable for tax 2 is made. When it lights up together with the ST lamp, the subtotal includes tax 2. It also lights up when the [TAX 2 SHIFT] key is pressed.

(The features marked with * here are available only in the ER-2395).

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE ER-2385 AND ER-2395

The ER-2385 and ER-2395 are different in many aspects from each other: the mode switch set positions, keyboard layout, absence (ER-2385)/presence (ER-2395) of the cashier keys and slit for validation printing, etc. For details on these differences, see the photos and illustrations on the previous pages.

In addition to these physical differences, they have functional differences as listed below. In this manual, the features unique to the ER-2395 are marked with an asterisk (*).

	ER-2385	ER-2395
No. of departments	5	8
Cashier keys	NO	4 cashier keys
No. of charge keys	1	2
No. of percent keys	1	2
Validation printing function	NO	YES
Additional drawers (option)	NO	YES
Reporting function:		
Individual cashier records	NO	YES
All cashier records	NO	YES
Hourly sales records	YES	YES
ALL PLU-basis sales records	YES	YES
Partial PLU-basis sales records	YES	YES
Sales records on all items	YES	YES
Periodic consolidated records of daily net sales	YES	YES
Periodic consolidated records on all items	YES	YES
Department share printing	NO	YES

Note)

The ER-2385 user is requested to note that most of mode switch illustrations and sample prints given as examples in this manual are those taken from the ER-2395.

Preparations for programming

1) Plug your register into a standard wall outlet.
2) Put the master key into the mode switch and turn it to the PGM position.
3) Check to see whether both journal and receipt paper rolls are loaded in the machine. If not, install journal and receipt rolls according to the procedure described in INSTALLING AND REMOVING PAPER ROLLS on pp. 76-78.
4) The register is now ready for programming according to the procedure described below. Each setting begins with the input of a program job number.

Note) In programming, the leading zero entry should be omitted.

1. Setting the date and time

Enter first 1 or 2 digits for month, 2 digits for day and 2 digits for year in this order.

(1) Setting the date (#250)

Procedure

250 → [·] → [@/for] → Entry of date → [CA/AT]

Job No. (5 or 6 digits)

Example: February 15, 1987

Key operation	Print
250 [·] [@/for]	02-15-87
21587 [CA/AT]	Date

Printing of the preset date starts from the next receipt.

(2) Setting the time (#251)

The time is set according to the 24-hour clock. For example, 9:30 am should be entered as 930, and 2:30 pm as 1430, which correspond to time printing "9-30" and "★ 2-30", respectively. Here, ★ represents pm.

Procedure

251 → [·] → [@/for] → Entry of time → [CA/AT]

Job No. (24-hour system, max. 4 digits)

Example: 2:30 p.m. (14:30)

Key operation	Print
251 [·] [@/for]	★ 2-30
1430 [CA/AT]	Time

2. Setting the machine number (#252)

If your store has two or more registers, it is convenient to set the machine number for identification. The number is set in the form of up to 3 digits.

Procedure

252 → [·] → [@/for] → Entry of machine number → [CA/AT]

Job No. (max. 3 digits)

Example: 123

Key operation	Print
252 [·] [@/for]	123-1000A
123 [CA/AT]	

Machine No. — Cashier symbol (only ER-2395)

3. Setting the consecutive number (#253)

The consecutive number increases by one on each issuance of a receipt.
Enter a number that is one less than the number from which you desire to start.
To start from 1, press the [CA/AT] key without entering any number.

Procedure

253 → [·] → [@/for] → Entry of number → [CA/AT]

(To start from 1: [@/for] → [CA/AT])

Job No. (one less than the desired number - max. 4 digits)

Example (ER-2385): When starting from 1001

Key operation	Print
253 [·] [@/for]	123-1000
1000 [CA/AT]	

4. Programming for the automatic tax calculation function

The register has an automatic tax calculation function and allows you to program two tax tables and rates for the function.

Automatic tax calculations require programming, in addition to the tax tables and rates, the tax status of each pertinent department, PLU and function key which will be described later.

(1) Tax table programming (#240)

1) As an example, refer to the New Jersey tax table below (column A).
   New Jersey tax table: 6% rate

	A		B	C
Tax	Minimum breakpoint	Maximum breakpoint	Breakpoint difference(¢)	
.00	.01	.10	—	↑ Non-cyclic
.01 ← T	.11 ← Q	.22	10	↓
.02	.23	.38	12	↑
.03	.39	.56	16	
.04	.57	.72	18	Cyclic
.05	.73	.88	16	
.06	.89	1.10	16	(I)
.07	1.11 ← "A" point	1.22	22	↓
.08	1.23	1.38	12	↑
.09	1.39	1.56	16	
.10	1.57	1.72	18	Cyclic
.11	1.73	1.88	16	
.12	1.89	2.10	16	(II)
.13	2.11	2.22	22	↓

The information which must be given to the register for tax table oriented calculations include the following:

R: The Rate (R) is entered as a six-digit number (2-digit integer and 4-digit decimal). Thus, a 6% rate would be entered as 60000. If the rate is fractional (e.g.4-3/8%), then the fractional portion (3/8) would be converted to its decimal equivalent (i.e.,3750) and the resulting rate of 43750 would be entered. Note that the nominal rate (R) is generally indicated on the tax table.

The other values which must be entered for correct table-based tax calculations are as follows:

Q: The smallest sales amount for which tax must be collected. In some states, there are amounts which are not subject to taxation (e.g., if amounts of $0.01 to $0.10 are not taxed, the value of Q - being the smallest taxable amount - would be $0.11).

T: The amount of tax which is associated with the amount Q.

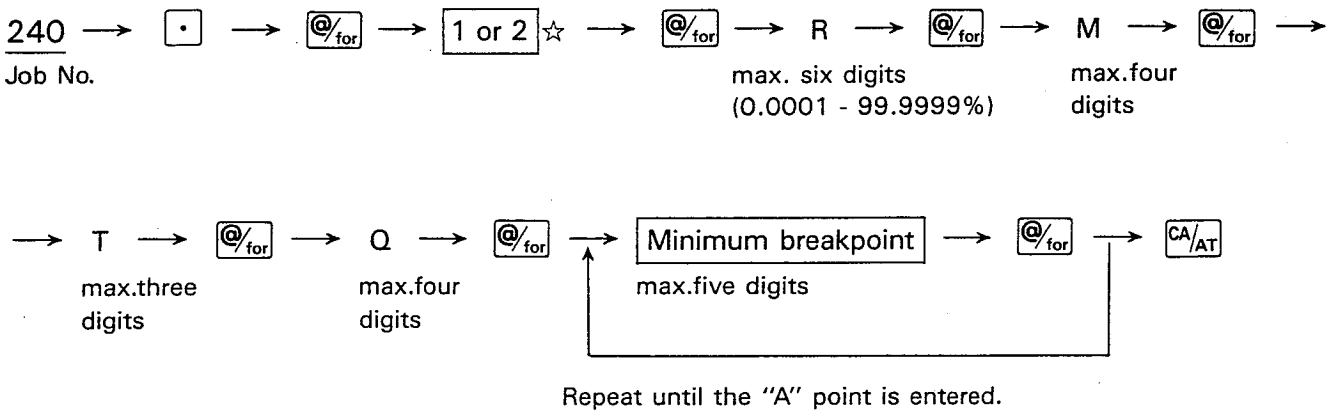
M: This value is associated with the cyclical nature of many tax tables. In fact, the need to support tax tables as opposed to the use of a straight percentage calculation exists because there are amounts where the result of applying the percentage calculation does not result in a tax amount which is the same as the related table amount. The table must, therefore, be used to obtain the data (i.e. the value M) necessary for the register to obtain the correct tax amount. The procedures to obtain this value are as follows:

The tax table must be examined in order to find repeating cycles in terms of the breakpoint differences as indicated in the preceding tax table (note that a 'breakpoint' is that amount at which a tax amount increment takes place).

As you can see from the table, the breakpoint differences indicated by Cycle I repeat in Cycle II. I indicates the tax table's cyclical pattern and thus the value of M is determined by adding the breakpoint difference amounts associated with I (i.e.,for purposes of the sample table, this value is 100).

The value of M may be viewed as the taxable amount which is covered by the cycle. Thus, it can be determined by adding all of the breakpoint differences in a cycle or by simply taking the difference between the first breakpoint of the cycle and the first breakpoint of the next cycle.

Procedure



☆When your tax table is to be programmed as tax table 1, enter "1", and when it is to be programmed as tax table 2, enter "2".

Example: Programming the sample tax table shown above as tax table 1.

Key operation			Print
240	[·]	[@/for]	6.0000 X 1
	1	[@/for]	1.00
R →	60000	[@/for]	001 0.11
M →	100	[@/for]	002 0.23
T →	1	[@/for]	003 0.39
Q →	11	[@/for]	004 0.57
	23	[@/for]	005 0.73
	39	[@/for]	006 0.89
The first	57	[@/for]	007 1.11
cyclic	73	[@/for]	
portion	89	[@/for]	
"A" point →	111	[@/for]	
		[CA/AT]	

Note 1) If you make an incorrect entry before entering the M value in programming a tax table, cancel it with the [CL] key; and if you make an error after entering the M value, cancel it with the [SBTL] key. Then program again from the beginning correctly.

Note 2) When you program two tax tables as tax tables 1 and 2, be sure to program tax table 1 first.
Also, when you have programmed two tax tables as tax tables 1 and 2, and need to re-program tax table 1, it is necessary to re-program tax table 2 as well because re-programming tax table 1 automatically cancels tax table 2.

2) If the tax is not prescribed for every cent, modify the tax table by setting the tax for every cent in the following way.
When setting the tax, consider the minimum breakpoint corresponding to unprescribed tax to be the same as the one corresponding to the tax prescribed on a larger amount.

Sample tax table

TAX	Minimum breakpoint
.00	.01
.01	.11
.02	.26
.03	.47
.04	.68
.06	.89
.09	1.11
.10	1.26
.11	1.47
.12	1.68
.14	1.89
.17	2.11

➡

Modification of the tax table on the left

Tax	Minimum breakpoint	Breakpoint difference (¢)	
.00	.01	1	↑ Non-cyclic
.01	←T .11←Q	10	↓
.02	.26	15	↑
.03	.47	21	
.04	.68	21	
.05	.89	21	Cyclic
.06	.89	0	
.07	1.11 ← "A" point	22	
.08	1.11	0	
.09	1.11	0	↓
.10	1.26	15	↑
.11	1.47	21	
.12	1.68	21	
.13	1.89	21	Cyclic
.14	1.89	0	
.15	2.11	22	
.16	2.11	0	
.17	2.11	0	↓

From the modified tax table above;
"A" point=1.11, R=8(%), M=100, T=$0.01=¢1, Q=0.11=¢11

(2) Tax rate programming (#241)

241 → [·] → [@/for] → [1 or 2] ☆ → [@/for] → [Tax rate] →

Job No.

max.six digits:
0.0001 to 99.9999%

→ [@/for] → [Smallest taxable amount] → [CA/AT]

max. four digits:
¢ to $99.99

☆When you program a tax rate as tax rate 1, enter "1" and when you program it as tax rate 2, enter "2".

Example: Programming the tax rate 4.0000% as tax rate 2 with tax exemption as ¢12.

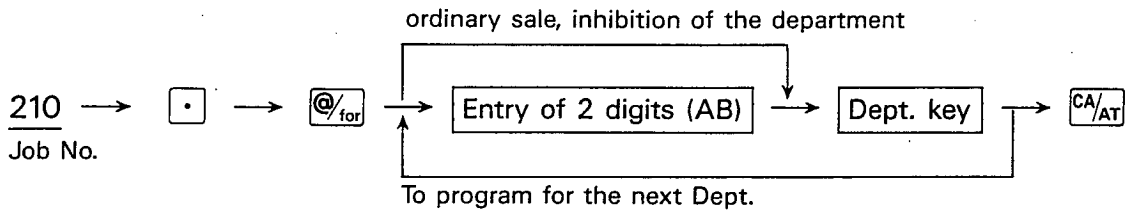
Key operation		Print
241	[·] [@/for]	4.0000 X 2
2	[@/for]	0.12
40000	[@/for]	
12	[@/for]	

5. Programming for departments

(1) Functional programming (#210)

This job specifies functional choices for each department: whether to allow single-item cash sale (SICS) or not, whether to inhibit entry to the department or not, whether to permit preset unit price sale or open unit price entry.

Procedure



	Function	Choice	Entry
A	Sale	Ordinary	0
		SICS	1
B	Unit price	Department inhibited	0
		Open price entry	1
		Preset price only	2
		Preset price and open price	3

Initial setting: A=0, B=3

For information on SICS see p.57.

Example: When specifying A=1, B=2 to dept. 2

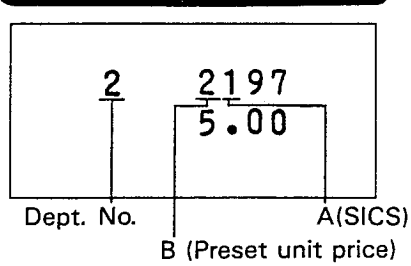
Key operation

210 • @/for

12 2

CA/AT

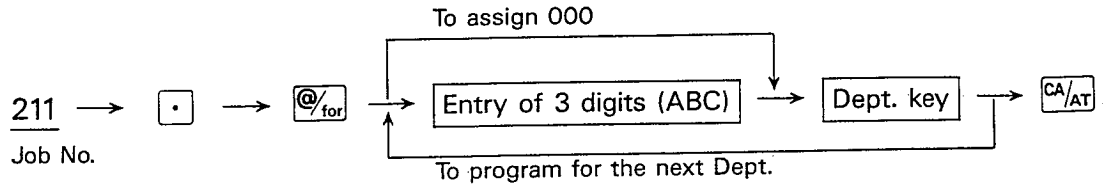
Print



(2) Specifying the tax status and sign (#211)

This job assigns the tax status and plus or minus sign for an individual department.

Procedure



	Function	Choice	Entry
A	Tax 2	non-taxable taxable	0 1
B	Tax 1	non-taxable taxable	0 1
C	Sign	plus minus	0 1

Initial setting: 000

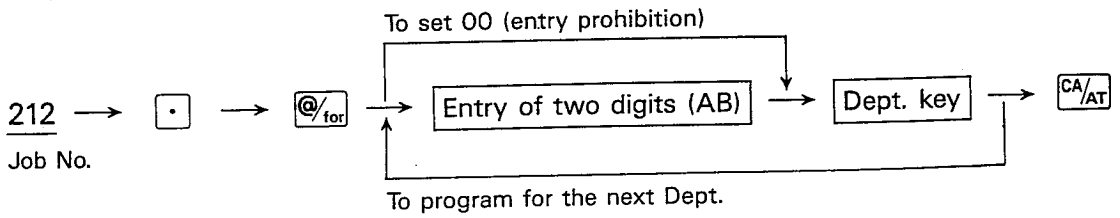
Example: When programming dept. 5 as a minus department (no tax)

Key operation	Print
211 • @/for 1 5 CA/AT	5 1097 -0.00 Minus department

(3) Setting the high amount limit on prices entered into each department (#212)

You can specify a high limit on amounts entered into each department. When zeros are set, keyed (open) unit price entry is prohibited.

Procedure



	Function	Entry
A	Value of high-order digit	0 - 9
B	Max. number of entry digits of the amount	0 - 7

Initial setting: 97 $99,999.99

Example (ER-2395): When setting a high limit of $8,999.99 to dept 6

Key operation	Print
212 [·] [@/for]	6 1086
86 [6]	0.00
[CA/AT]	

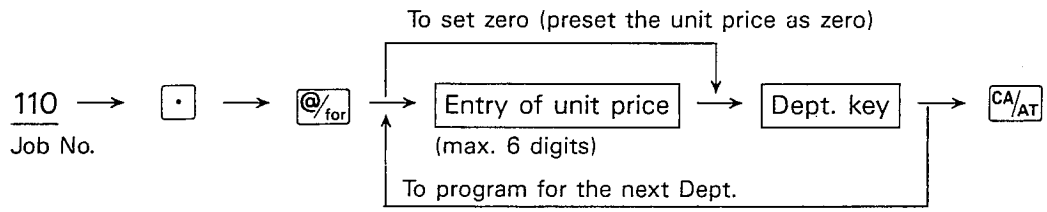
Value of hiorder digit

Max. number of digits

(4) Setting the unit price (#110)

You can specify a unit price of up to 6 digits for each department.

Procedure



Example: To set $10.00 for dept. 1, and $5.00 for dept. 2

Key operation	Print
110 [·] [@/for]	1 TX 3097
1000 [1]	10.00
500 [2]	2 TX 3106 1
[CA/AT]	5.00

Unit price

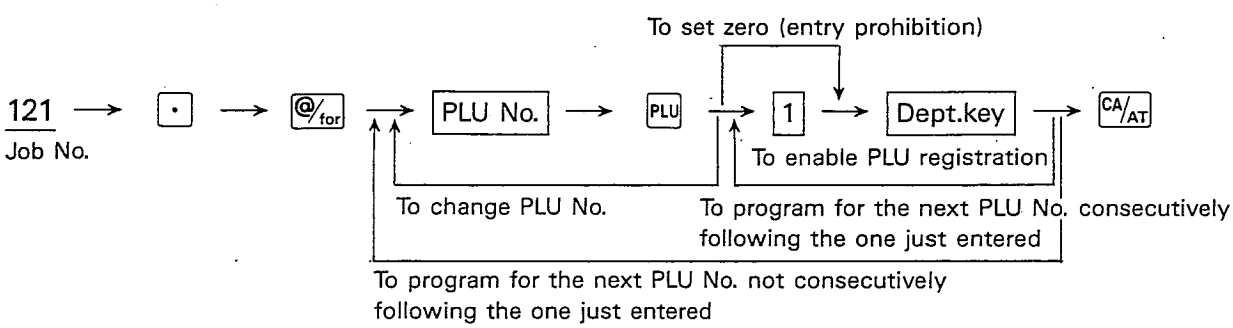
6. Price lookup (PLU) programming

(1) Assigning PLU numbers to departments (#121)

You can assign PLU numbers (max. 2 digits: 1 - 99) to individual merchandise items and then each PLU number to a department.

It is also possible to choose whether to enable or disable PLU registration.

Procedure



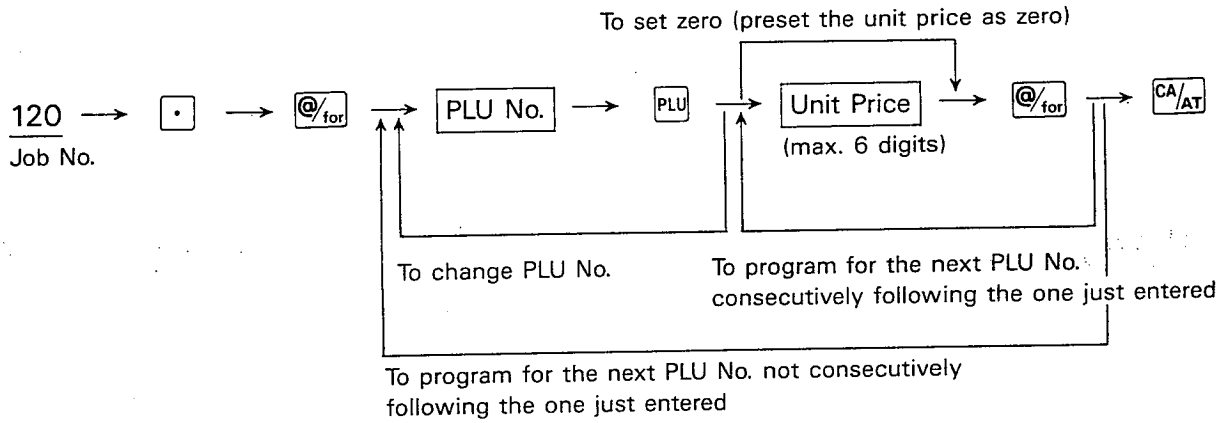
Example: When choosing to "enable" registration of PLU Nos. 31 and 32 sale to dept. 3

Key operation	Print
121 [·] [@/for] 31 [PLU] 1 [3] 1 [3] [CA/AT]	PL31 310 0.00 PL32 310 0.00

(2) Setting the unit price (#120)

You can set the unit price (max. 6 digits) for each item to which a PLU number is assigned. To set the unit price for a PLU item, the PLU number of the item should be assigned to a department beforehand.

Procedure



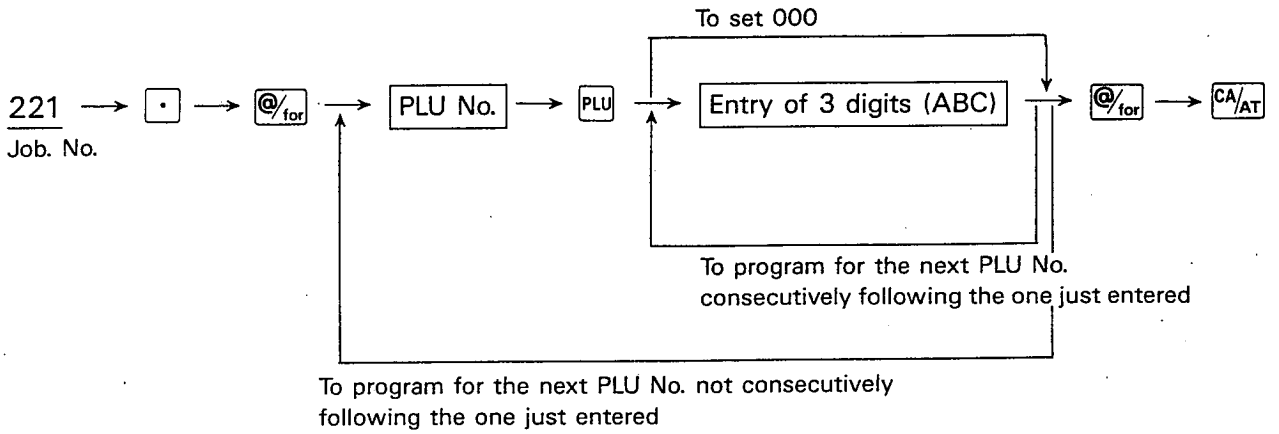
Example: When setting the unit price of $6.20 and $6.40 for PLU 31 and 32 items respectively

Key operation	Print
120 [·] [@/for] 31 [PLU] 620 [@/for] 640 [@/for] [CA/AT]	PL31 310 6.20 PL32 310 6.40

(3) Specifying the tax status and sign (#221)

This job assigns the tax status and plus or minus sign for an individual PLU number.

Procedure



	Function	Choice	Entry
A	Tax 2	non-taxable taxable	0 1
B	Tax 1	non-taxable taxable	0 1
C	Sign	plus minus	0 1

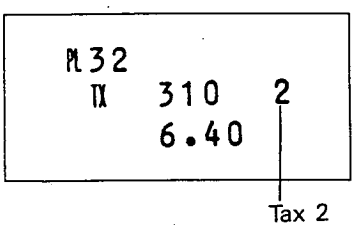
Initial setting: 000

Example: When setting "taxable" for tax 2 and "non-taxable" for tax 1 and plus sign for PLU No.32

Key operation

221 • @/for
32 PLU
100 @/for
CA/AT

Print



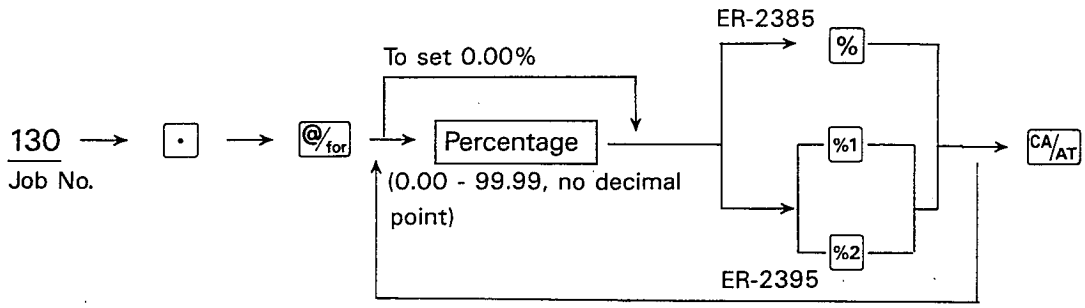
7. Programming for the percent key(s)

(1) Setting the percentage (#130)

The ER-2395 user can set two separate percentages with the [%1] , and [%2] keys, respectively. The ER-2385 user can set a percentage with the [%] key.

When setting a percentage, the entry should be made in the form of max. four digits—up to two digits (for integer part) plus two digits (for decimal part)—without the decimal point (0.00 - 99.99%).

Procedure



Example (ER-2395): When setting the percentage of 5.00% and 8.00% for the [%1] and [%2] keys respectively

Key operation	Print
130 [·] [@/for]	
500 [%1]	
800 [%2]	
[CA/AT]	

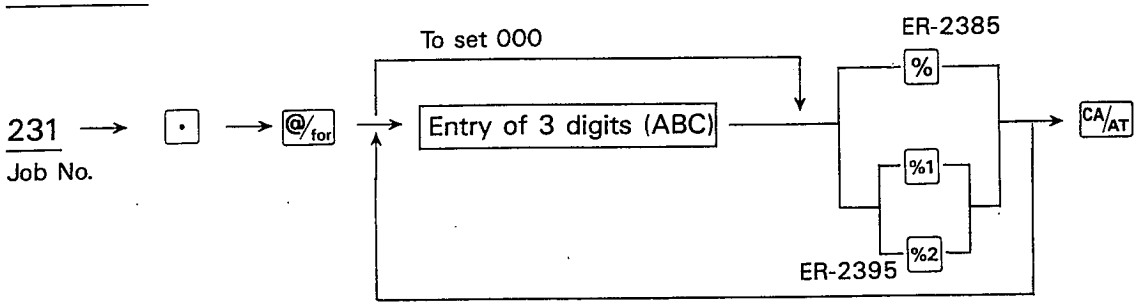
```
IX          1
 -5.00%     1
IX          2
 -8.00%     2
```

(Both the percent keys are programmed with minus sign in the this case.)

(2) Assigning the tax status and plus or minus sign to the percent key(s) (#231)

You can assign the tax status and plus (premium) or minus (discount) sign to the percent key(s).

Procedure



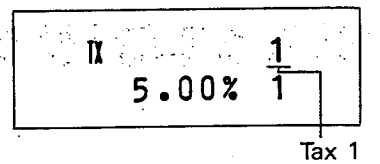
	Function	Choice	Entry
A	Tax 2	non-taxable taxable	0 1
B	Tax 1	non-taxable taxable	0 1
C	Sign	plus minus	0 1

Initial setting: 001

Example (ER-2395): When assigning "non-taxable" for tax 2, "taxable" for tax 1 and the plus (premium) sign to the %1 key.

Key operation	
231	• @/for
10	%1 CA/AT

Print

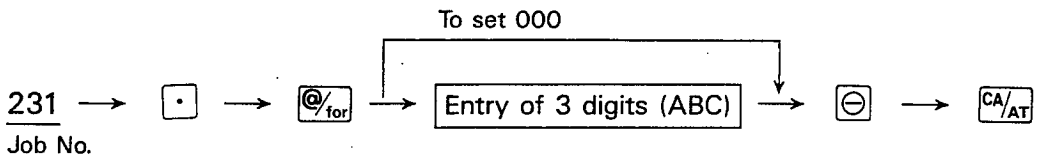


8. Programming for the ⊖ key

(1) Assigning the tax status and the sign for the ⊖ key. (#231)

You can assign the tax status and the minus sign to the ⊖ key with the same procedure as in 7.(2) above. Even if you enter 0 in assigning the sign to the ⊖ key, "-" (minus) is specified automatically.

Procedure



	Function	Choice	Entry
A	Tax 2	non-taxable taxable	0 1
B	Tax 1	non-taxable taxable	0 1
C	Sign	Minus only	1

Initial setting: 001

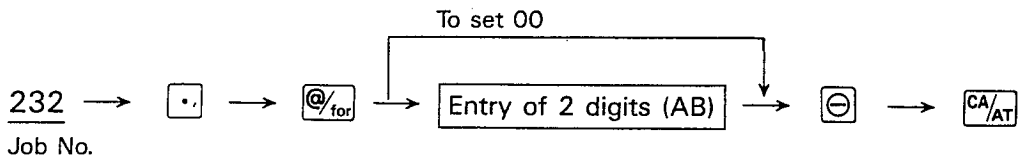
Example: When assigning "taxable" for tax 2, "non-taxable" for tax 1 and "minus" for sign

Key operation	Print
231 · @/for 101 ⊖ CA/AT	TX 2 460⊖

(2) Setting the high amount limit for the ⊖ key (#232)

You can set the high amount limit to be registered to the ⊖ key, as follows.

Procedure



	Function	Entry
A	Maximum of the most significant digit	0 - 9
B	Maximum number of entry digits	0 - 7

Initial setting: 97

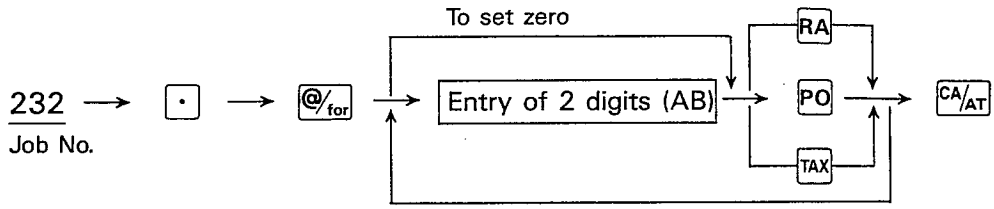
Example: When setting the maximum amount to $4,999.99

Key operation	Print
232 · @/for 46 ⊖ CA/AT	46⊖

9. Setting the high amount limit for the RA, PO and TAX keys (#232)

The high amount limit for the RA, PO and TAX keys (0 - 7) should be set.
For the functions of the RA and PO keys, see p. 69, and for those of the TAX key, see pp. 62-63, respectively.

Procedure



	Function	Entry
A	Maximum of the most significant digit	0 - 9
B	Maximum number of entry digits	0 - 7

Initial setting: 97

Example: When setting the high amount limit for the RA, PO and TAX keys to $3,999.99

Key operation	
232 ·	@/for
36	RA
36	PO
36	TAX
	CA/AT

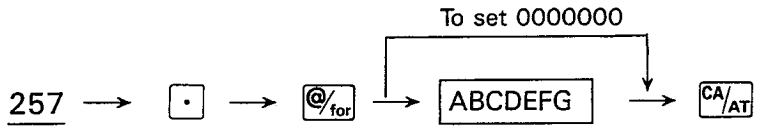
Print

```
36 PO
36 RA
36 TX
```

10. Optional feature selection (#257)

It is possible to select whether to enable or prohibit various optional features.

Procedure



	Function	Choice	Entry
A	Subtotal void in the REG mode	enable	0
		prohibit	1
B	Indirect void in the REG mode	enable	0
		prohibit	1
C	Direct void in the REG mode	enable	0
		prohibit	1
D	Refund registrations in the REG mode	enable	0
		prohibit	1
E	Receipt printing format	detail items	0
		totals only	1
F	Journal printing format	detail items	0
		totals only	1
G	Printing of transaction time	both receipt and journal	0
		journal only	1
		receipt only	2
		neither receipt nor journal	3

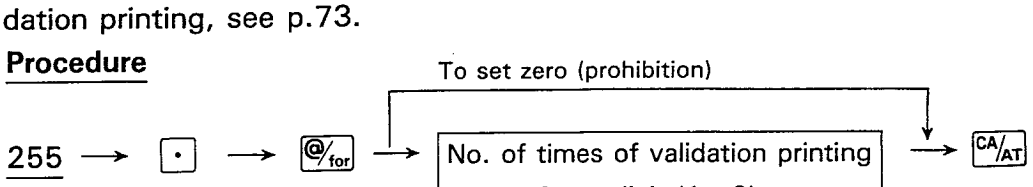
(Initial setting: 0000000)

• For information on direct void and indirect void, see CORRECTION 2 and 3 (p. 70-71).

*11. Setting the number of times of validation printing (#255) (only ER-2395)

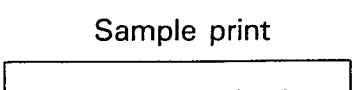
The number of times of validation printing can be set (1 - 9) by entering a one-digit number (1 - 9), or validation printing can be prohibited by entering 0. For details on validation printing, see p.73.

Procedure



Initial setting: 1

Sample print

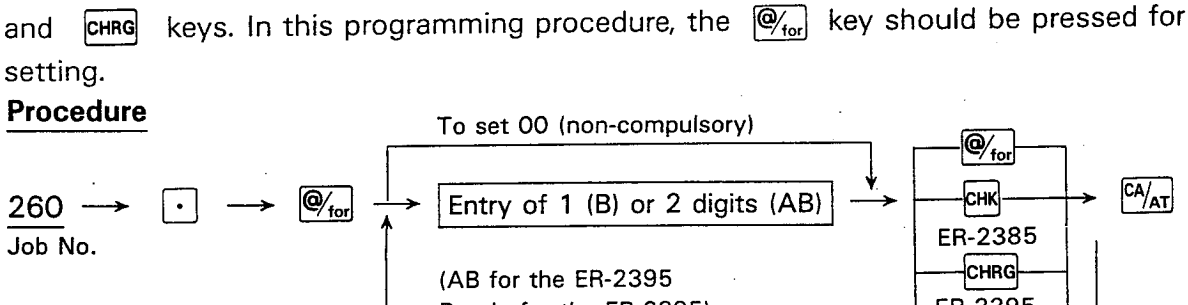


12. Programming for the CA/AT , CHK and charge keys

(1) Programming the functions of the finalization keys (#260)

You can select whether validation printing* should be compulsory or not, and whether entry of amount tendered should be compulsory or optional, for the finalization keys: CA/AT , CHK and CHRG keys. In this programming procedure, the @/for key should be pressed for CA/AT setting.

Procedure



	Function	Choice	Entry
A	Validation printing	Compulsory	1
		Non-compulsory	0
B	Amount-tendered entry	Compulsory	1
		Non-compulsory	0

- "Compulsory" for amount-tendered entry can not be chosen for the CH1 , CH2 and CHRG keys.

Initial setting: "00" (ER-2395) or "0" (ER-2385)

Example (ER-2395): When selecting "validation printing compulsory" and "amount-tendered entry non-compulsory for the CHK , CH1 and CH2 keys

Key operation	
260	·, @/for
10	CHK
10	CH1
10	CH2
	CA/AT

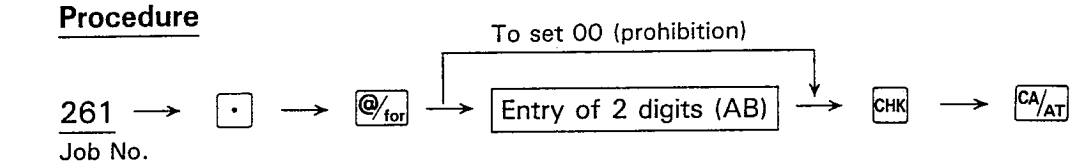
Print

```
1086CK
1086CH1
1086CH2
```

(2) Setting the limit on the amount of check change (#261)

You can set the maximum amount of the change for a check sale within the range of $0.00 (check change prohibition) to $99,999.99.

Procedure



	Function	Entry
A	Maximum of the most significant digit	0 - 9
B	Maximum number of entry digits	0 - 7

Initial setting: 97

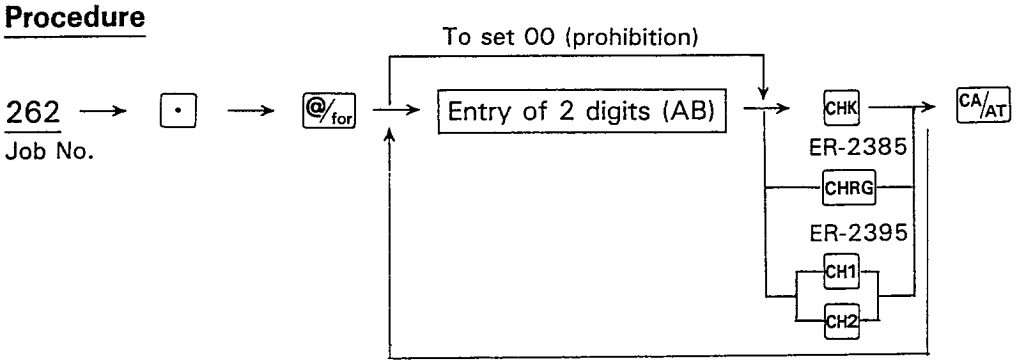
Sample print

```
86CKCG
```

(3) Setting the high amount limit for the CHK and charge keys (#262)

You can set the high amount limit for the CHK and charge keys within the range of $0.00 (prohibition) to $99,999.99.

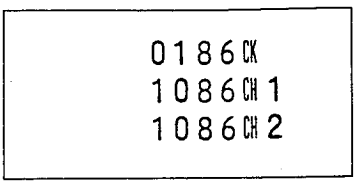
Procedure



	Function	Entry
A	Maximum of the most significant digit	0 - 9
B	Maximum number of entry digits	0 - 7

Initial setting: 97

Sample print

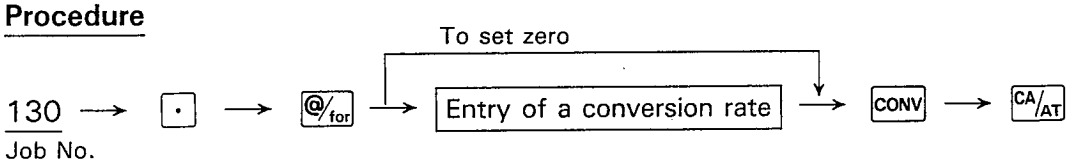


13. Programming for the CONV key (#130)

You can set a conversion rate to handle payments in foreign currency using the CONV key.

When setting a conversion rate, the entry should be made in the form of max. 6 digits — up to 3 digits (for integer part) plus 3 digits (for decimal part) — without the decimal point (0.000 - 999.999).

Procedure



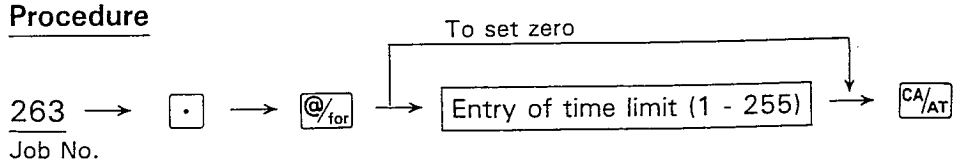
Example: When setting a conversion rate of 1.378 to the CONV key

Key operation	Print
130 · @/for	1.378EX
1378 CONV	
CA/AT	

*14. Setting the time limit for THE TILL TIMER™ (#263)

The machine can count how many times the drawer is left open beyond the preset drawer open time limit. The open-drawer counter counts up each time the drawer is not closed after a preset time period has passed. This time limit should be within the range of 1 - 255 seconds. This function does not work satisfactorily unless "drawer-closing compulsory" is programmed for the machine. For access to this function, consult your Sharp dealer.

Procedure



Initial setting: 0

15. Reading the program contents

(1) Reading the program contents for departments (#110)

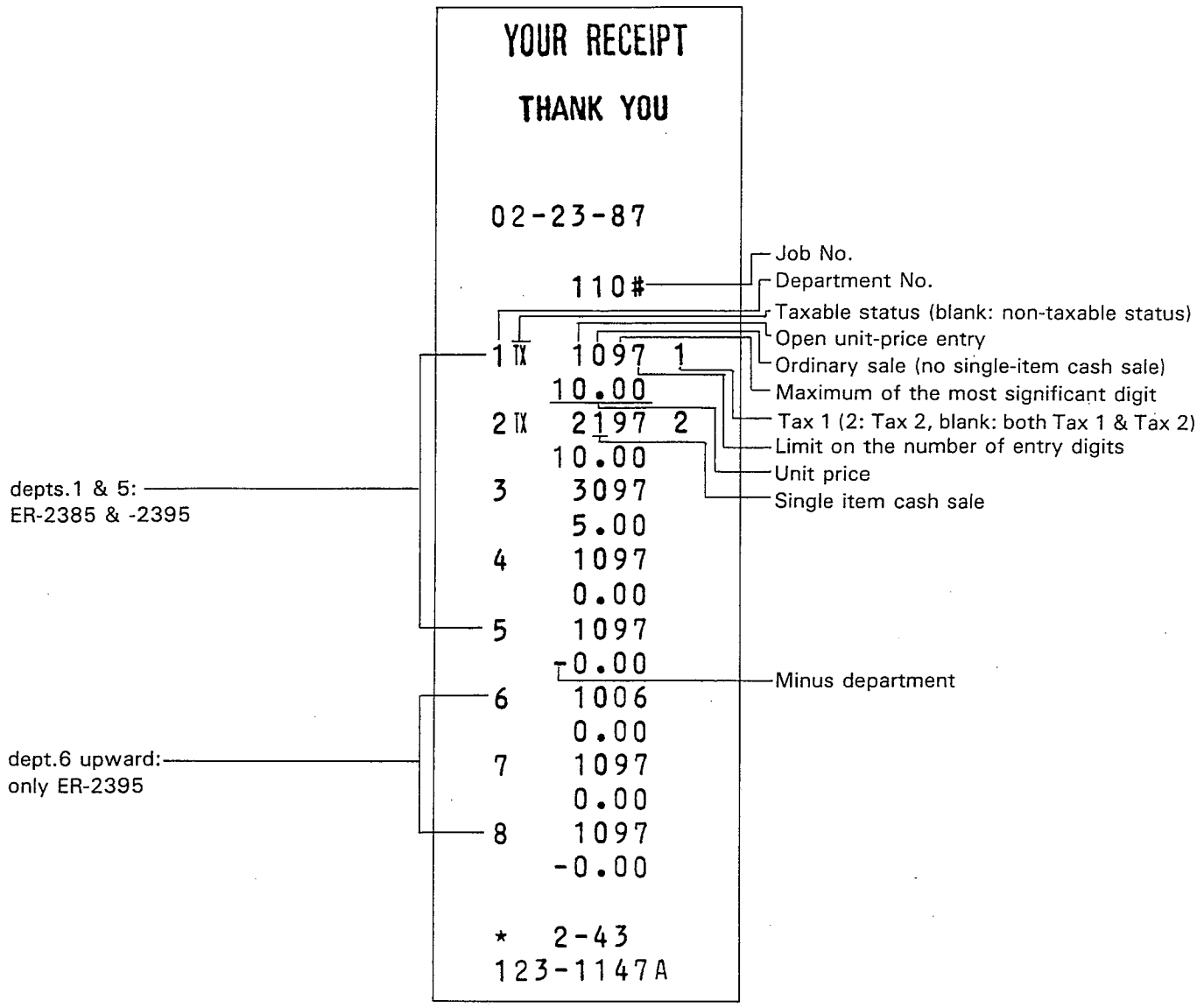
To check the programs stored for departments, proceed as follows.

Procedure

110 → [@/for] → [CA/AT]

Job No.

Sample print (ER-2395)



(2) Reading the program contents for PLUs (#120)

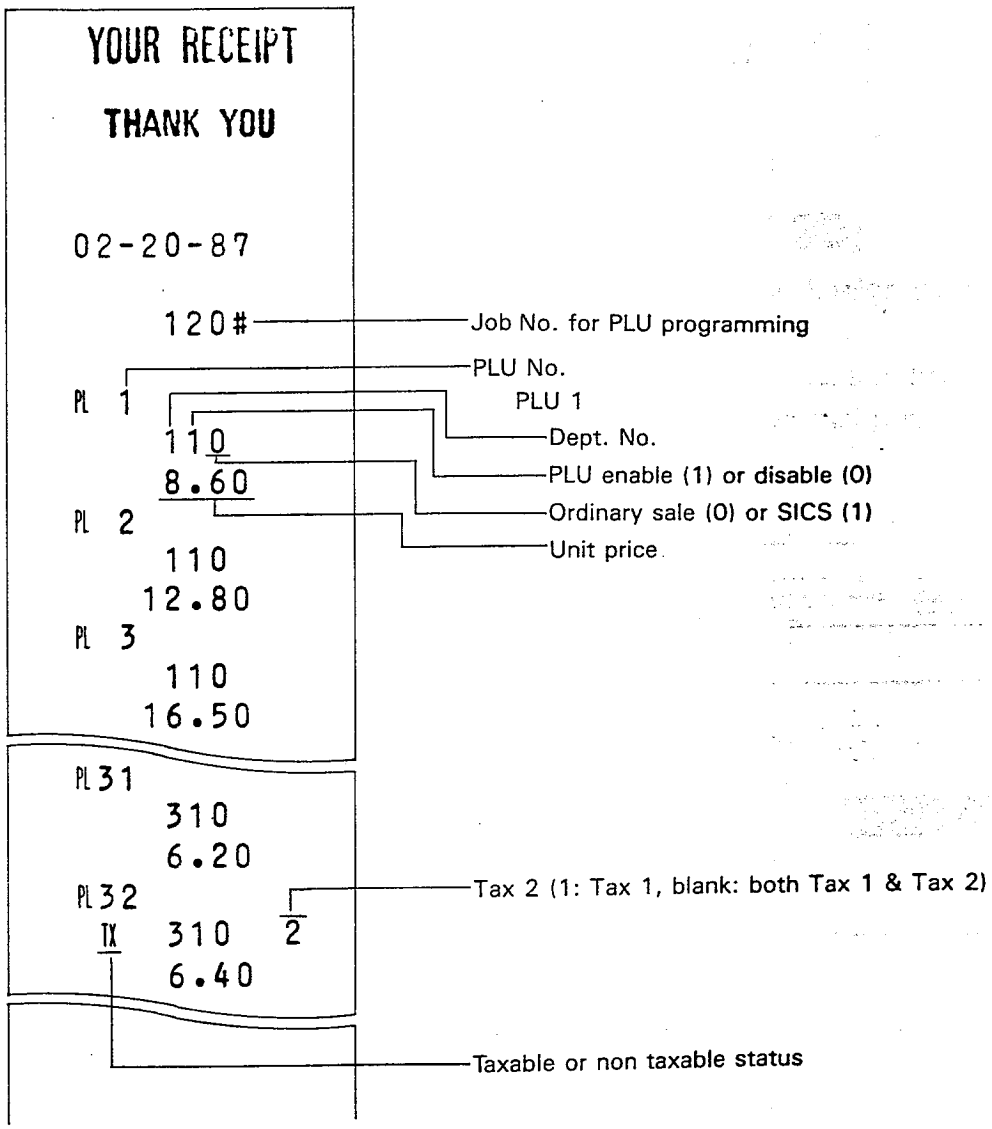
To check the programs stored for PLUs, proceed as follows.

Procedure

120 → [@/for] → [CA/AT]

Job No.

Sample print



(3) Reading the other program contents (#130)

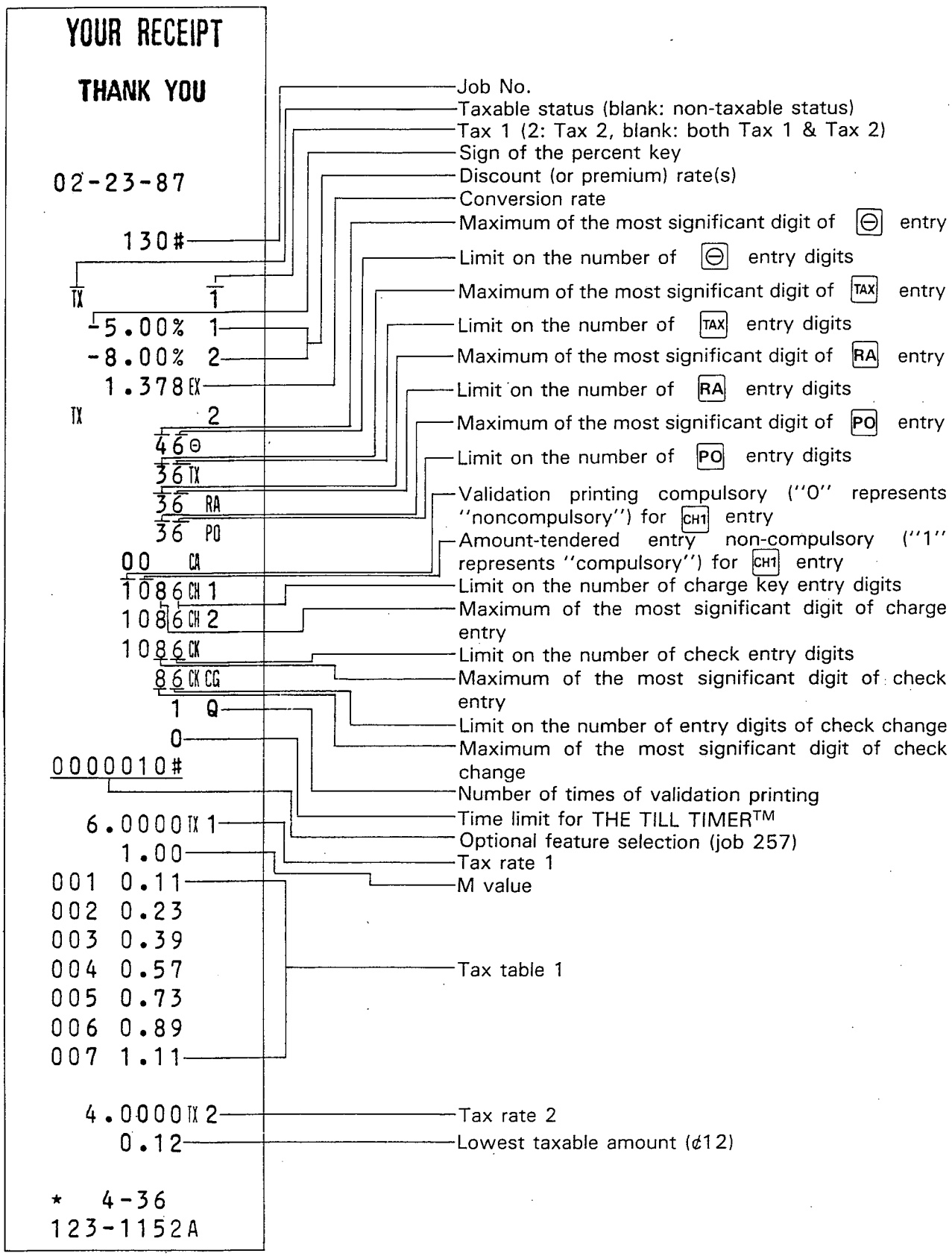
To check the program contents other than those for departments and PLUs, proceed as follows.

Procedure

130 → [@/for] → [CA/AT]

Job No.

Sample print (ER-2395)



Programming job list

Job No.	Job Description	Reference Page
	(General programming)	
250	Setting the date	14
251	Setting the time	14
252	Setting the machine number	15
253	Setting the consecutive number	15
	(Tax programming)	
240	Tax table programming	16
241	Tax rate programming	20
	(Departmental programming)	
210	Functional programming for each department	21
211	Specifying the tax status and sign for each department	22
212	Setting the high amount limit on prices for each department	22
110	Setting the unit price for each department	23
	(PLU programming)	
121	Assingning PLU numbers to departments	23
120	Setting the unit price for each PLU item	24
221	Specifying the tax status and sign for each PLU item	25
	(Percent key programming)	
130	Setting the percentage	26
231	Assigning the tax status and plus/minus sign	27
	(⊖ key programming)	
231	Assigning the tax status and plus/minus sign	28
232	Setting the high amount limit	29
	(RA, PO and TAX key programming)	
232	Setting the high amount limit	30
	(CA/AT, CHK and charge key programming)	
260	Programming the functions of the finalization keys	32
261	Setting the limit on the amount of check change	33
262	Setting the high amount limit for the CHK and charge keys	33

(Continued on the next page)

(continued from the preceding page)

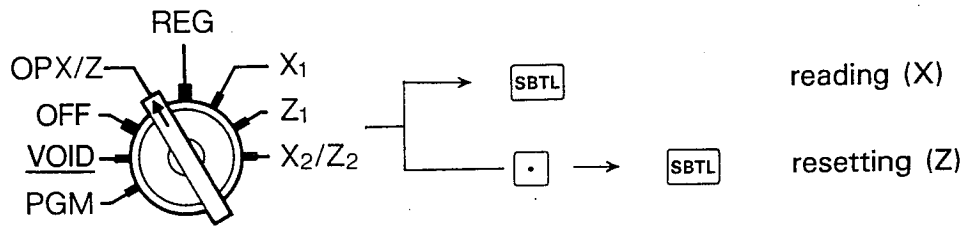
Job No.	Job Description	Reference Page
	(CONV key programming)	
130	Setting the conversion rate	34
	(Other programming)	
257	Optional feature selection	31
*255	Setting the number of validation printing (only ER-2395)	32
*263	Setting the time limit for the THE TILL TIMER™ (only ER-2395)	34
	(Reading the program contents)	
110	Reading the program contents for departments	35
120	Reading the program contents for PLUs	36
130	Reading the other program contents	37

READING AND RESETTING THE SALES RECORDS (DAILY TOTALS) (X AND Z REPORTS)

*1. Cashier record reading (X) and resetting (Z) (only ER-2395)

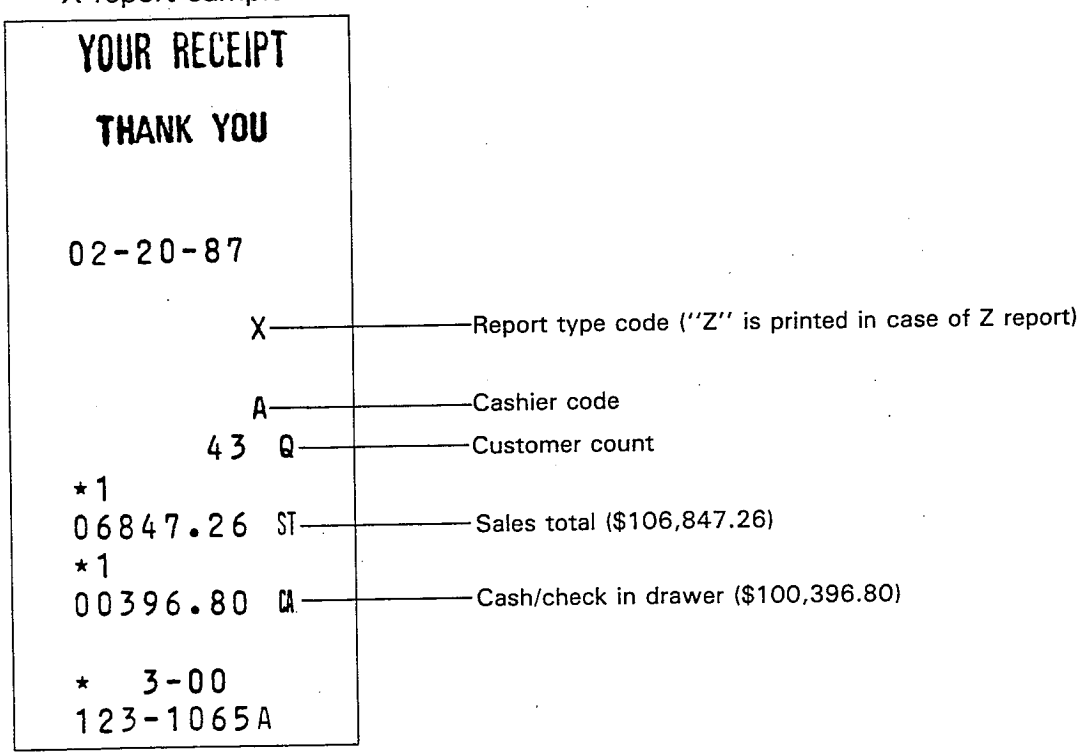
*(1) Individual cashier record reading and resetting (only ER-2395)

- X and Z reports on daily sales made by an individual cashier can be printed.
  The X and Z reports show the transaction counter readings, sales totals and the amounts of cash and checks in the drawer, and printing of the Z report resets all the counters and totalizers for the cashier to zero.
- X and Z reports are made for the cashier corresponding to the depressed cashier key.
  Insert the operator key or master key into the mode switch and turn it to the OP X/Z position.
  To print an X report (for reading), depress the [SBTL] key.
  To print a Z report (for resetting), depress the [·] key and then the [SBTL] key.



Turn to OP X/Z.

X report sample

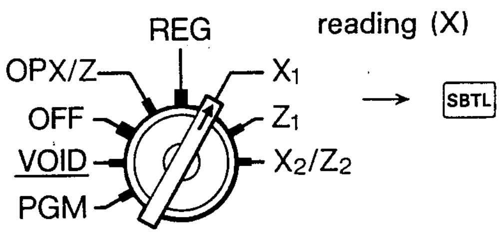


*(2) Reading and resetting all cashier records (only ER-2395)

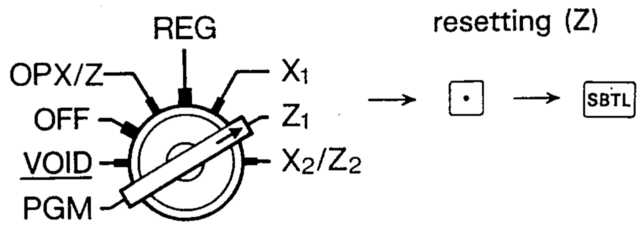
- X and Z reports for all cashiers can be printed.
- Insert the master key into the mode switch.

  To print the X report for all cashiers, turn the master key to the X1 position and press the [SBTL] key.

  To print the Z report for all cashiers, turn the key to the Z1 position, press the [·] key and then the [SBTL] key.



Turn to X1.



Turn to Z1.

X report sample

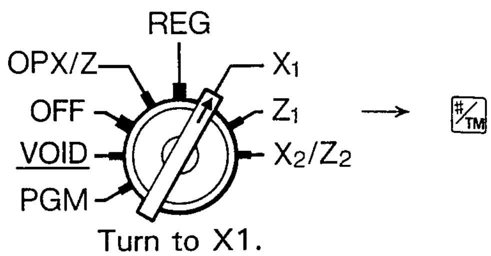
```
    YOUR RECEIPT

     THANK YOU


02-23-87

           X1 ——— Report type code ("Z1" is printed in case of Z report)

            A ——— Cashier code
        91  Q ——— Cashier A's customer count
*1
16304.38   ST ——— Cashier A's sales amount
*1
09543.92   TL ——— Cash/check in drawer as results of transactions by cashier A
            B
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
            E ——— Cashier code
        27  Q ——— Cashier E's customer count
39664.89   ST ——— Cashier E's sales amount
39664.89   TL ——— Cash/check in drawer as results of transactions by cashier E

           TL
       122  Q ——— Total customer count
*1
56035.73   ST ——— Sales total
*1
49213.17   TL ——— Cash/check in drawer

*   6-26
123-1180E
```

2. Reading and resetting the hourly sales record

- This function enables you to read (X report) and reset (Z report) the hourly sales record.
- Insert the master key into the mode switch and turn it to the X1 or Z1 position.

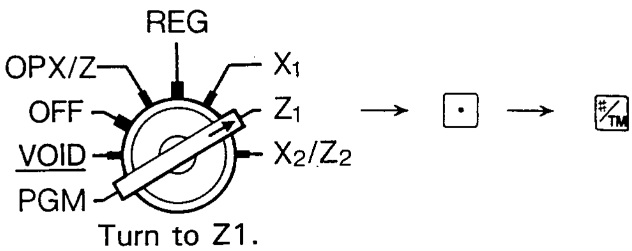
  For reading (X report), press the [#/TM] key.

  For resetting (Z report), press the [•] key and [#/TM] key.



Turn to X1.

reading (X)



Turn to Z1.

resetting (Z)

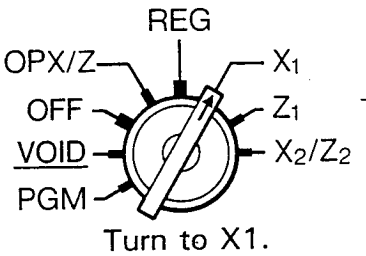
X report sample

```
YOUR RECEIPT
THANK YOU

02-26-87

         X1      ← Report type code ("Z1" is printed in case of Z report)

    8-00         ← Time period
      26  Q      ← Customer count in the time period
*3059.11  TL     ← Sales amount in the time period
 *117.66  @      ← Average sales amount per customer
    9-00
      40  Q
10177.33  TL
 *254.43  @

*   6-00         ← Time period
      27  Q      ← Customer count in the time period
39664.89  TL     ← Sales amount in the time period
*1469.07  @      ← Average sales amount per customer

*   1-51
123-1295E
```

3. Reading and resetting the PLU-basis sales record

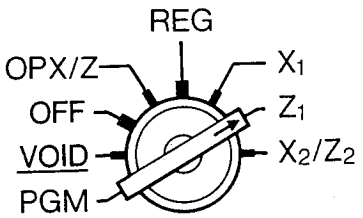
(1) Reading and resetting all the PLU-basis sales record

- This function enables you to read (X report) and reset (Z report) all the PLU-basis sales record.
- Insert the master key into the mode switch and turn it to the X1 or Z1 position.
  For reading (X report), press the [PLU] key.
  For resetting (Z report), press the [·] key and [PLU] key.



Turn to X1.

→ [PLU] reading (X)



Turn to Z1.

→ [·] → [PLU] resetting (Z)

X report sample

```
      YOUR RECEIPT

      THANK YOU


      02-23-87

                X 1
PL  1
        2.00  Q
      *17.20  TL
PL  2
        2.00  Q
      *25.60  TL
PL  3
       11.00  Q
     *174.00  TL
PL 31
       14.00  Q
     *402.20  TL

        9-28
     123-1142A
```

- X 1 — Report type code ("Z1" is printed in case of Z report)
- PL 1 — PLU No.
- 2.00 Q — PLU 1 count
- *17.20 TL — PLU 1 sales amount
- PL 31 — PLU No.
- 14.00 Q — PLU 31 count
- *402.20 TL — PLU 31 sales amount

(2) Reading the PLU-basis sales record for a desired range of consecutive PLU numbers.

You can get an X report to read the PLU-basis sales record concerning an arbitrarily selected range of consecutive PLU numbers. For reading the record on sales of PLU number A to PLU number B, turn the mode switch to X1 and proceed as follows:

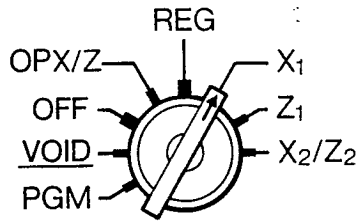
Procedure

PLU NO.A → @/for → PLU NO.B → PLU

Here, PLU No.A should be smaller than PLU No.B.

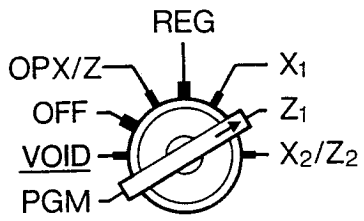
4. Reading and resetting the sales record on all items

- This function enables you to read (X report) and reset (Z report) the daily sales record on all programmed items.
- Insert the master key into the mode switch.
  For reading (X report), turn the master key to the X1 position, and press the [CA/AT] key.
  For resetting (Z report), turn the master key to the Z1 position, and press the [·] key and then the [CA/AT] key.



→ [CA/AT] reading (X)

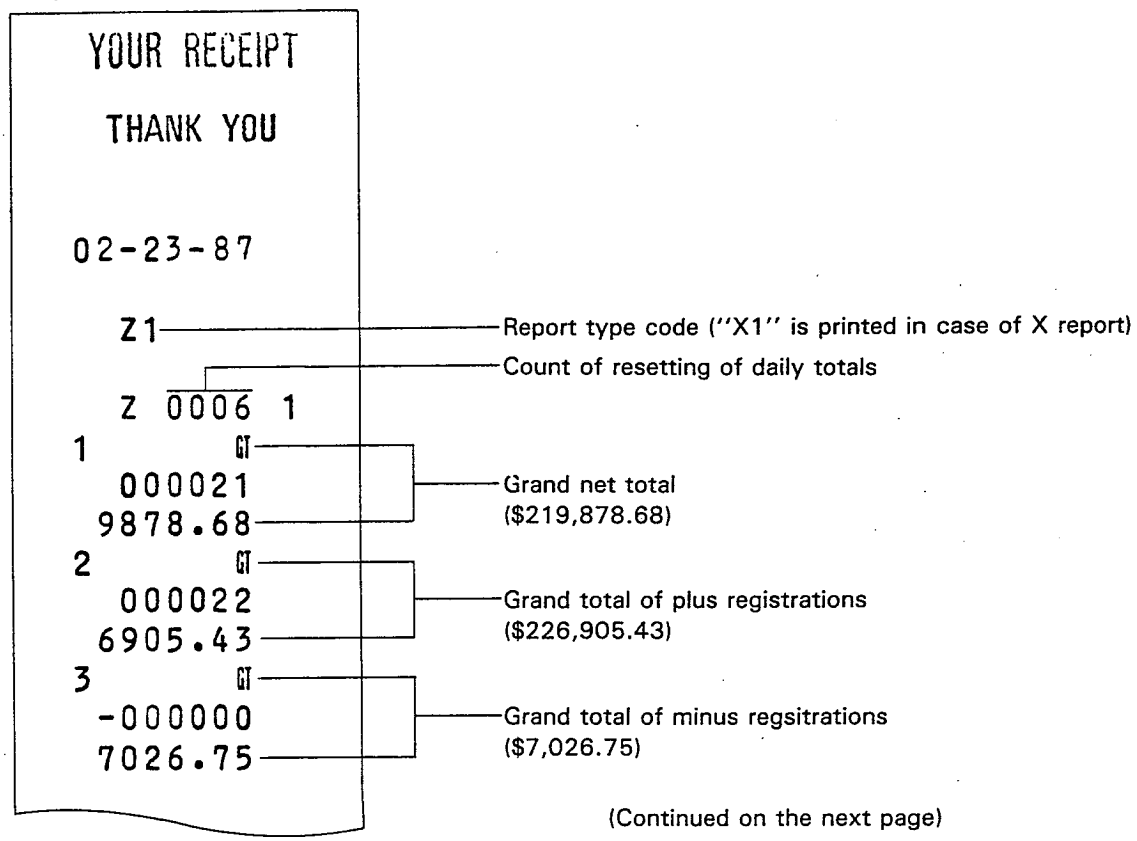
Turn to X1.



→ [·] → [CA/AT] resetting (Z)

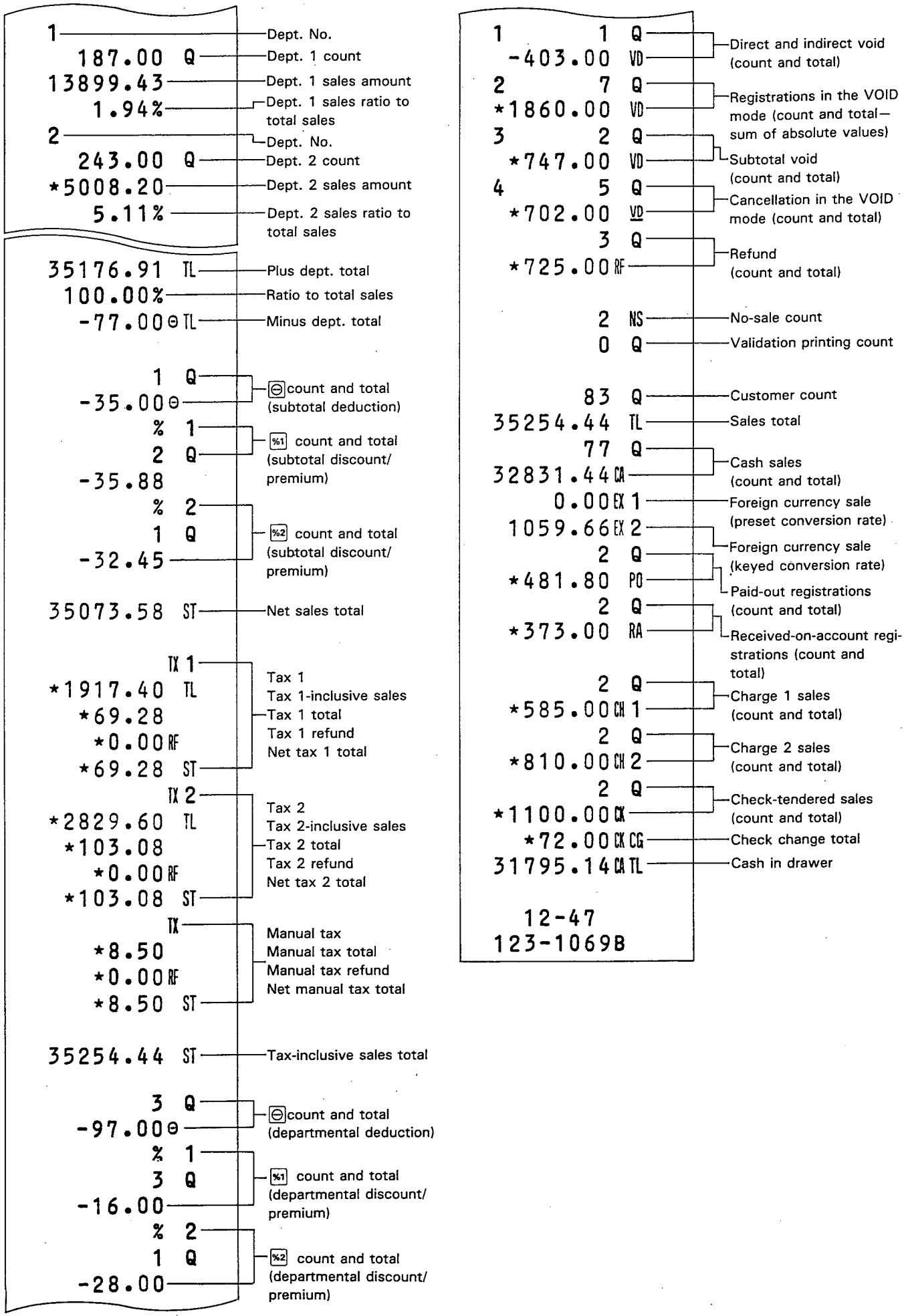
Turn to Z1.

Z report sample (ER-2395)



(Continued on the next page)

(Continued from the pre- ceding page)

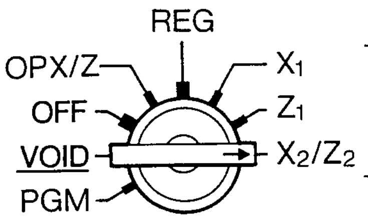


READING AND RESETTING THE PERIODIC CONSOLIDATED SALES RECORD

The register enables you to make consolidated X and Z reports on cumulative sales totals for a certain period (one week or month).

1. Reading and resetting the daily net sales record

You can get an X report and a Z report on daily net sales covering all cash, check and charge sales in a week or month.



Turn the mode switch to X2/Z2 by the master key

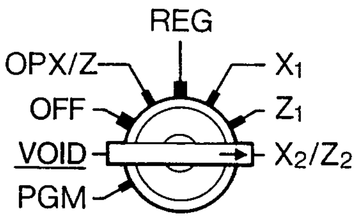
→ [SBTL] — reading (X)

→ [·] → [SBTL] — resetting (Z)

X report sample

```
YOUR RECEIPT

THANK YOU

02-27-87

           X2 ——— Report type code ("Z2" is printed in case of Z report)

  01-21 ———————— Date
          15  Q —— Customer count in the day
 13519.56  ST —— Net sales amount in the day

  02-25 ———————— Date
          95  Q —— Customer count in the day
 58395.32  ST —— Net sales amount in the day
  02-26
          98  Q
 23105.44  ST
  02-27
          19  Q
 *6416.43  ST

    7-58
 123-1322E
```

2. Reading and resetting the periodic consolidated record on all items



Turn the mode switch to X2/Z2 by the master key.

→ [CA/AT] reading (X)

→ [•] → [CA/AT] resetting (Z)

Z. report sample

```
YOUR RECEIPT

THANK YOU


02-20-87

  Z2            ——— Report type code ("X2" is printed in case of X report)
                ——— Count of resetting of daily totals
  Z 0007  1
  Z 0003  2
                ——— Count of resetting of periodic consolidation
1          GT  ┐
  000022       ├─── Grand net total
 1847.45       ┘
2          GT  ┐
  000023       ├─── Grand total of plus registrations
 0223.53       ┘
3          GT  ┐
 -000000       ├─── Grand total of minus registrations
 8376.08       ┘

1               ——— Dept. No.
   190.00 Q     ——— Dept. 1 count
 14838.43       ——— Dept. 1 sales
     2.18%      ——— Dept. 1 sales ratio to the total sales
2
   246.00 Q
 *5935.70
     6.87%
```

The following print format is the same as that of the daily sales report (see pp. 45-46).

```
            2 Q
 *585.00CH1
            2 Q
 *810.00CH2
            2 Q
*1100.00CK
   *72.00CKCG
29935.17CATL
```

CANCELLATION AFTER THE ISSUANCE OF A RECEIPT

If an error is found or returned goods have to be dealt with after the receipt has been issued, the operator is not allowed to make a correction, but the manager can do it using the manager key with the following procedure:

(1) Turn the mode switch to the "VOID" position by means of the master (MA) key.
(2) Register the same details as printed on the receipt containing the error or returned item. In this VOID mode, registrations are made with the opposite sign to normal REG mode registrations, and the contents of the totalizer and counter are corrected.

Example: When cancelling a receipt for the sale of a $15.00 item (Dept.3)

Key operation	Print
1500 [3] (in the VOID mode) [CA/AT]	3 *15.00 1 Q *15.00CA * 3-11 123-1071A VD

Cancellation symbol

Notes)

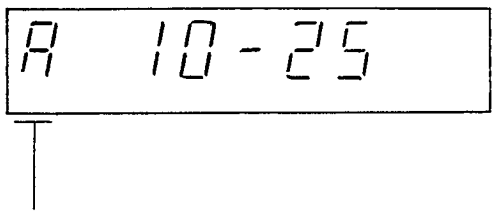
- The receipt containing the error or returned item and the receipt for the cancellation are important as proof of the cancellation.
- Keep these receipts for reference in resetting the register at the end of the work day.

TIME DISPLAY AND AUTOMATIC UPDATING OF THE DATE

- **Time display**

  When you need a time display, press the [#/TM] key after the preceding transaction or operation is finalized. The time display disappears when you press the [CL] key.

  Sample display of 10:25 AM



  ("P" will appear for PM.)

- **Automatic updating of the date**

  Once the internal clock is initially set at the present time correctly, it continues to run as long as the built-in battery is not exhausted, and updates the date (day, month, year) properly. Both the receipt and the journal, however, bear the printing of the previous date. It is therefore necessary to print the current date every day before the start of the business (entry) by taking the following procedure.

  1. Turn the mode switch to the REG position.
  2. Press the [NS] key.

  Note) • Before taking this procedure, check to see if it is necessary. If the current date has been already printed, it is unnecessary.
  • Compensation for leap years is made automatically.

PREPARATIONS FOR ENTRIES

Take the following steps to prepare for using the register.

(1) Insert the operator key into the mode switch and turn it to the REG position.

(2) Check to see if both journal and receipt paper rolls are loaded on the register. If the register has no rolls loaded or has a low roll, install a new paper roll or replace the old roll with a new one according to "INSTALLING AND REMOVING PAPER ROLLS" on pp. 76-78.

(3) Update the date by pressing the [NS] key. (Be sure to perform this step before opening the store. Take this step also after a new paper roll is installed.)

OVERFLOW ERROR ALARM

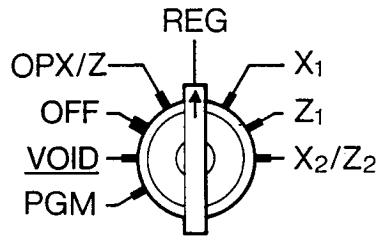
The overflow error alarm warns the operator that the entry has exceeded the capacity of the register. An alarm sound (beep) is accompanied by the "E" symbol in the register display. To clear the error, press the [CL] key.

Error condition	Remedy
(1) Entry of a number greater than 7 digits.	• Clear the entry and enter a valid number.
(2) Registration is attempted over the preset limit on the number of digits.	• Clear the entry and make an entry within the permissible range.
(3) Subtotal of a transaction exceeds 7 digits.	• Clear the entry and press the [CA/AT], [CHK] or charge key to finish the transaction. The register prints the amount that had been calculated before the error occurred.
(4) Qty × unit price exceeds 7 digits.	• Clear the entry and reenter in smaller quantities.

• If a faulty key operation is made, a short alarm sound is generated and the erroneous key entry is not accepted. Re-key correctly.

REGISTRATIONS

To start registrations, first insert the operator key or master key into the mode switch and turn it to the REG position.



(This illustration shows the mode switch of the ER-2395.)

1. Item registrations

(1) Single item registrations

i) Registrations into departments

- Manual (keyed) unit price registrations

  Enter the unit price and press the corresponding department key. At the end of transaction, press the [CA/AT] , [CHK] , [CH1] , [CH2] or [CHRG] key depending on the type of payment (cash, check, credit).

  Unit price ⟶ Dept. key ⟶ [CA/AT] , [CHK] , [CH1] , [CH2] or [CHRG]
  (number up to programmed maximum)

- Preset unit price registrations

  To use a preset unit price, simply press the corresponding department key. Last, press the [CA/AT] , [CHK] , [CH1] , [CH2] or [CHRG] key.

  (Omission of unit price entry) ⟶ Dept. key ⟶ [CA/AT] , [CHK] , [CH1] , [CH2] or [CHRG]

Sample print

```
5 *25.00

        1 @
   *25.00CA
```

ii) PLU registrations

Enter the PLU number and press the [PLU] key. Last, press the [CA/AT] , [CHK] , [CH1] , [CH2] or [CHRG] key.

PLU No. ⟶ [PLU] ⟶ [CA/AT] , [CHK] , [CH1] , [CH2] or [CHRG]
([CHK] , [CH1] , [CH2] and [CHRG] key indications are omitted hereafter.)

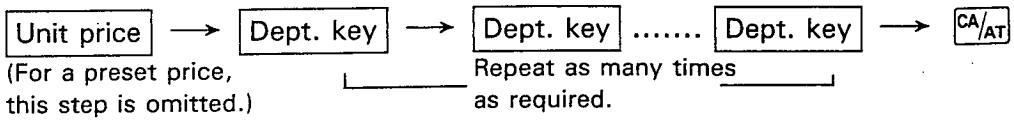
Sample print

```
PL 3
   *16.50

        1 @
   *16.50CA
```

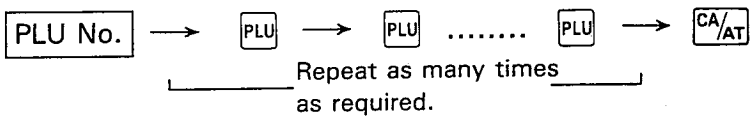
(2) Repeated registrations (repeat function)

You can use this function to enter two or more of the same item.
This function can be used only for plus single-item registrations.

i) Registrations into departments



ii) PLU registrations



It is also possible to repeat departmental and PLU registrations continuously.

Example:

Key operation	
150	1
	1
2	PLU
	PLU
	CA/AT

Print

```
1 TX  *1.50  1
1 TX  *1.50  1
PL  2
    *12.80
PL  2
    *12.80
    *28.60  ST
     *0.18 TX 1

          4  Q
    *28.78 CA
```

(3) Multiplication registrations

You can use the [@/for] key to register two or more of the same item.
This function is helpful when you need to register an item twice or more or make a decimal calculation.

Procedure

i) [Qty] → [@/for] → [Unit price] → [Dept. key] → [CA/AT]

ii) [Qty] → [@/for] → [PLU No.] → [PLU] → [CA/AT]

Example:

Key operation	
15	[@/for]
220	[1]
5	[@/for]
3	[PLU]
	[CA/AT]

Print
15 Q
2.20 @
1 TX*33.00 1
5 Q
15.00 @
PL 3
TX*75.00 1
*108.00 ST
*6.48 TX1
20 Q
*114.48 CA

For PLU registrations, the PLU No. and unit price must be preset.

- Quantity: up to 6 digits (4 digits for integer part + 2 for decimal part or 3 for integer + 3 for decimal part)
- Unit price: up to 6 digits
- Product of qty × unit price: up to 7 digits

(4) Split-pricing registrations

When your customer wants to purchase a package-sale item loose, take the following split-pricing procedure.

Sale Qty → [@/for] → Qty per package → [@/for] → Price per package → Dept key → [CA/AT]

Sale Qty → [@/for] → Qty per package → [@/for] → PLU No. → [PLU] → [CA/AT]

Example:

Key operation	
7	[@/for]
10	[@/for]
600	[5]
8	[@/for]
5	[@/for]
31	[PLU]
	[CA/AT]

Print

```
          7 Q
         10
      6.00 @
5   *4.20
          8 Q
          5
     60.00 @
PL 31
  TX*96.00  2
  *100.20 ST
    *0.00TX 2

          2 Q
  *100.20CA
```

For PLU registrations, the PLU No. and unit price must be preset.

- Sale quantity: up to 6 digits (4 digits for integer part + 2 for decimal part or 3 for integer part + 3 for decimal part)
- Quantity per package: up to 2 digits (integer)
- Price per package: up to 7 digits
- Result of calculation: up to 7 digits

(5) Single-item cash sale (SICS) registrations

This function is used when a sale is made for only one item for cash. This function is applicable only to those departments that have been preset for SICS. (For information on SICS, see p. 21.)

When you press the department or [PLU] key preset for SICS, the transcation is finalized automatically as a SICS. (You need not press any finalization key.)

For SICS registrations, one of the following procedures is used.

[Unit price] → [Dept. key]
(This step is omitted for a preset unit price.)

[Qty] → [@/for] → [Unit price] → [Dept. key]
(Unit price: for a preset unit price — skipped)

[Sale Qty] → [@/for] → [Qty per package] → [@/for] → [Unit price] → [Dept. key]
(Unit price: for a preset unit price — skipped)

[PLU No.] → [PLU]

[Qty] → [@/for] → [PLU No.] → [PLU]

[Sale Qty] → [@/for] → [Qty per package] → [@/for] → [PLU No.] → [PLU]

Example: Dept. 2 is preset for SICS.

Key operation

5 [@/for]
(1000) [2]

(1000): Omissible when using the preset value

[2]: For finishing the transaction

Print

```
       5  Q
   10.00  @
2 IX *50.00  2
  *50.00  ST
   *2.00 IX 2

       5  Q
  *52.00 CA
```

2. Display of subtotals

The current subtotal can be displayed at any time during registrations by pressing the [SBTL] key.

(1) Subtotal:

When the [SBTL] key at any point during a transaction is pressed, the current sale subtotal will appear on the display. (In the Auto-tax mode, full subtotal (tax-inclusive) is displayed.

(2) Merchandise subtotal:

When the [MDST] key is pressed at any point during a transaction, the current net sale subtotal (tax-exclusive) will appear on the display.

(3) Taxable 1 subtotal

When the [TAX1 SHIFT] and [SBTL] keys are pressed in this order at any point during a transaction, the current subtotal of sale of taxable 1 items will appear on the display.

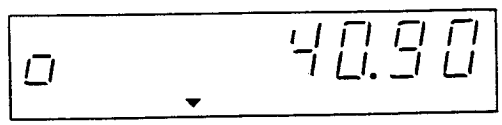
(4) Taxable 2 subtotal

When the [TAX2 SHIFT] and [SBTL] keys are pressed in this order at any point during a transaction, the current subtotal of sale of taxable 2 items will appear on the display.

Example:

Key operation	
1500	[1]
5	[@/for]
(500)	[3]
	[SBTL]

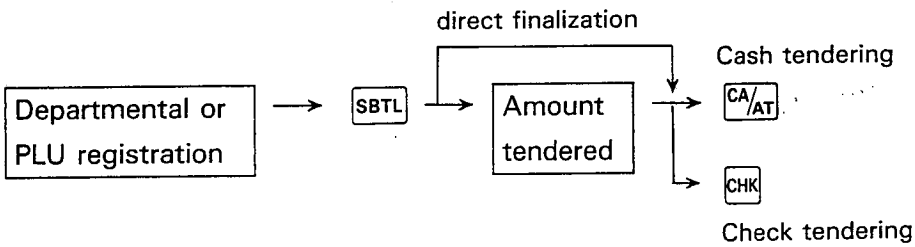
Display



3. Finalization of transaction

(1) Cash or check tendering

Press the [SBTL] key to get the subtotal, enter the amount tendered by your customer, and then press the [CA/AT] key if it is a cash tender, or press the [CHK] key if it is a check tender.
If the amount tendered is equal to the amount of the sale, entry of the amount tendered may be omitted (direct finalization).
When the amount tendered is greater than the amount of the sale, your register will show the due change. Otherwise your register will show a deficit and the "ST" lamp will light up to urge the cashier to receive the amount of deficit from the customer.
In case of deficit display, check your entry and take the necessary steps.



Example: Your customer pays $10.00 for a subtotal of $7.80.

• Cash tendering

Key operation	
280	1
(500)	3
	SBTL
1000	CA/AT

Print

```
1 TX  *2.80  1
3     *5.00
      *7.80  ST
      *0.17 TX 1

          2  Q
      *7.97  TL
     *10.00 CA TD
      *2.03 CA CG
```

• Check tendering

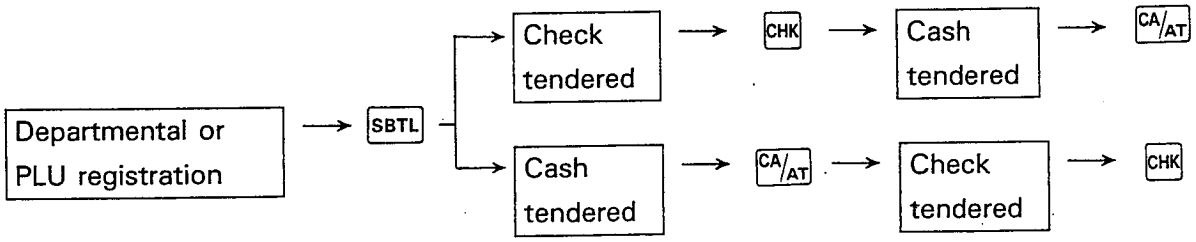
Key operation	
280	1
(500)	3
	SBTL
1000	CHK

Print

```
1 TX  *2.80  1
3     *5.00
      *7.80  ST
      *0.17 TX 1

          2  Q
      *7.97  TL
     *10.00 CK TD
      *2.03 CA CG
```

- If the subtotal is negative, only direct finalization for cash sale is possible and the subtotal is treated as change.
- It is possible to select whether to make entry of the amount tendered compulsory or not in the PGM mode (see p. 32).

(2) Mixed tendering (check + cash)



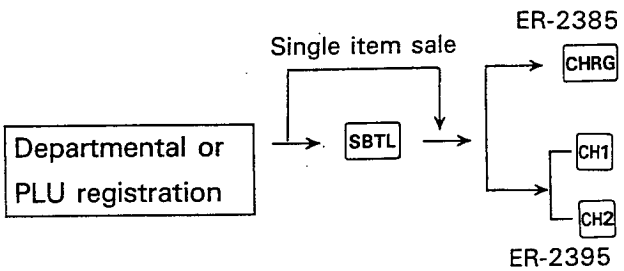
Example: You sell a $5.50 item (dept. 1) and a PLU No. 31 item (unit price $60.00). Your customer pays $50.00 in check and $20.00 in cash for the subtotal of $68.23 (tax-included)

Key operation	
550	1
31	PLU
	SBTL
5000	CHK
2000	CA/AT

Print

```
1 TX  *5.50  1
PL 31
  TX*60.00  2
   *65.50  ST
    *0.33 TX 1
    *2.40 TX 2

          2  Q
   *68.23  TL
   *50.00 CK TD
   *20.00 CA TD
    *1.77 CA CG
```

(3) Sale on credit (charging to the customer's account)



Example (ER-2395): You sell a $25.00 item (dept. 4) and a $32.50 item (dept. 6) on credit as charge 2.

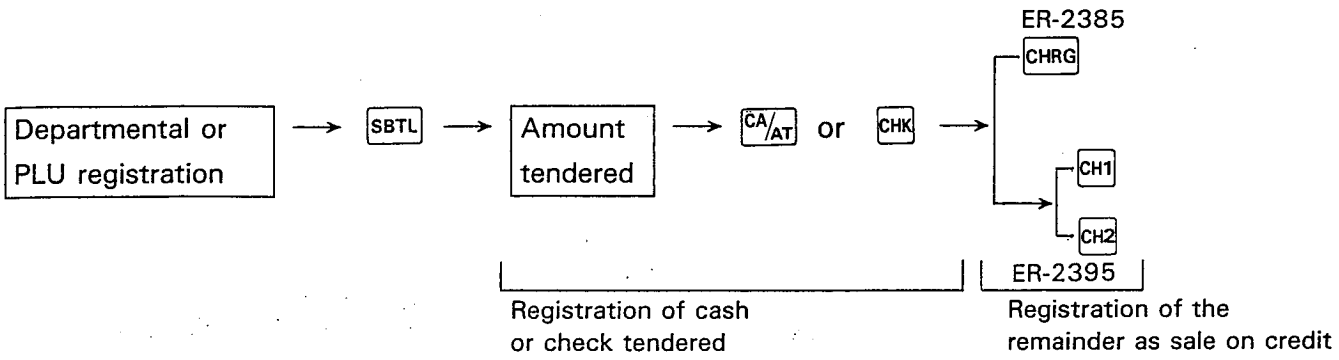
Key operation	
2500	4
3250	6
	SBTL
	CH1

Print

```
4  *25.00
6  *32.50

          2  Q
   *57.50 CH 1
```

- For sale on credit, the amount charged should be the amount of the sale.

(4) Cash or check tendering plus credit



Example: You sell a $10.50 item (dept. 5) and a $25.00 item (dept. 7) and receive $20.00 in cash and allow $15.50 credit as charge 1.

Key operation	
1050	5
2500	7
	SBTL
2000	CA/AT
	CH1

Print

```
5  *10.50
7  *25.00

          2  Q
    *35.50  TL
    *20.00 CA TD
    *15.50 CH 1
```

4. Tax-related functions

(1) Automatic tax

When the register is programmed with tax tables (or tax rates) and the tax status (taxable or non-taxable for tax 1 and/or tax 2) for individual departments and PLU numbers, upon entry of a sale it computes the tax amount automatically according to the program, and the tax amount is added to the amount of the sale.

Example: When selling five $6.70 items (dept. 1, taxable 1) and one $60.00 item (PLU no.31, taxable 2) for cash

Key operation	
5	@/for
670	1
31	PLU
	CA/AT

Print

```
          5  Q
       6.70  @
1 TX*33.50  1
PL 31
  TX*60.00  2
    *93.50  ST
     *2.01 TX 1
     *2.40 TX 2

          6  Q
    *97.91 CA
```

(2) Manual tax

After entry of a sale, you can enter the tax amount manually before finalization.
Key in the tax amount and press the [TAX] key after the entry of the sale is made.
Correction is made by pressing the [VOID] key directly after pressing the [TAX] key.

Example: When selling an $8.00 item (dept.4) for cash with 50 cents as tax

Key operation	
800	[4]
50	[TAX]
	[CA/AT]

Print

```
4    *8.00
     *0.50 TX

          1 Q
     *8.50 CA
```

(3) Tax status shift

The register allows you to change the tax status programmed for each department or PLU No. by pressing the [TAX1 SHIFT] and/or [TAX2 SHIFT] key. You can turn on and off (make valid or invalid) the taxable status for tax 1 and tax 2 by pressing the [TAX1 SHIFT] and [TAX2 SHIFT] keys, respectively.

Example: When selling the following items for cash with their programmed tax status changed.

- One $13.45 item of dept. 4 (non-taxable) as a taxable 1 item
- One $63.00 item of PLU No. 7 (non-taxable) as a taxable 1 and 2 item
- One $60.00 item of PLU No. 31 (non-taxable) as a taxable 2 item
- One $10.00 item of dept. 1 (taxable 1) as a taxable 2 item

Key operation			
1345	[TAX1 SHIFT]		[4]
7	[TAX1 SHIFT]	[TAX2 SHIFT]	[PLU]
31		[TAX2 SHIFT]	[PLU]
1000	[TAX1 SHIFT]	[TAX2 SHIFT]	[1]

Print

```
4 TX*13.45  1
PL 7
  TX*63.00
PL31
  TX*60.00  2
1 TX*10.00  2
  *146.45 ST
    *4.59 TX1
    *5.32 TX2

          4 Q
  *156.36 CA
```

(4) Tax delete

You can delete the automatic taxation on taxable items for those customers who are exempted from such taxation. Press the [TAX] key while the subtotal is on display, and the tax is excluded from the total.

Example 1: When selling a $10.00 item (dept. 1, taxable 1) and entering the sale as a non-taxable one.

Key operation	Print
1000 [1]	1 TX *10.00 1
[TAX 1 SHIFT]	*0.00 TX 1
[SBTL]	1 Q
[TAX]	*10.00 CA
[CA/AT]	

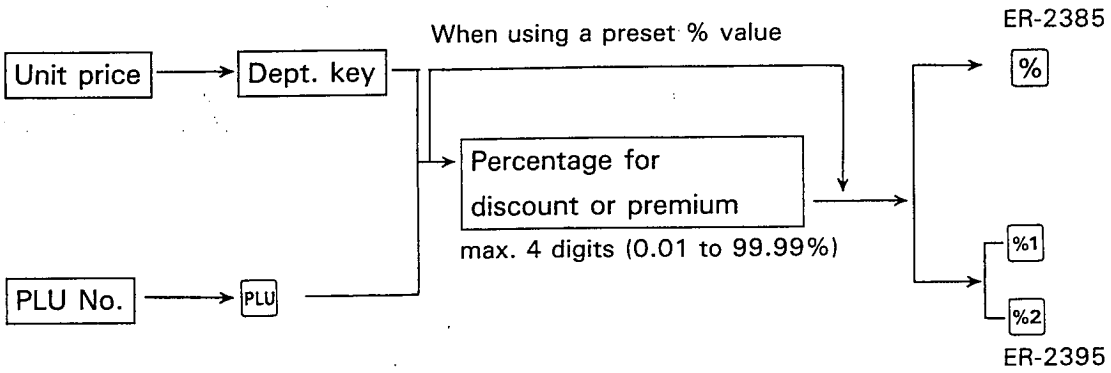
Example 2: When selling a $10.00 item (dept. 1, taxable 1) and a $5.15 item (dept. 5, taxable 2) for cash and entering the sale as non-taxable

Key operation	Print
1000 [1]	1 TX *10.00 1
515 [5]	5 TX *5.15 2
[TAX 1 SHIFT]	*0.00 TX
[TAX 2 SHIFT]	2 Q
[SBTL]	*15.15 CA
[TAX]	
[CA/AT]	

5. Percent calculations (premium or discount)

(1) Percent calculation for item registrations

Discount or premium registration for an item is made by entering a percent value and pressing the percent key after pressing the department key or PLU key.
(When a preset percent value is to be used, entry of the percent value is omitted.)



Example (ER-2395):

Key operation		
	2800	4
Omissible when using the preset value	(5)	%1
		CA/AT

Print

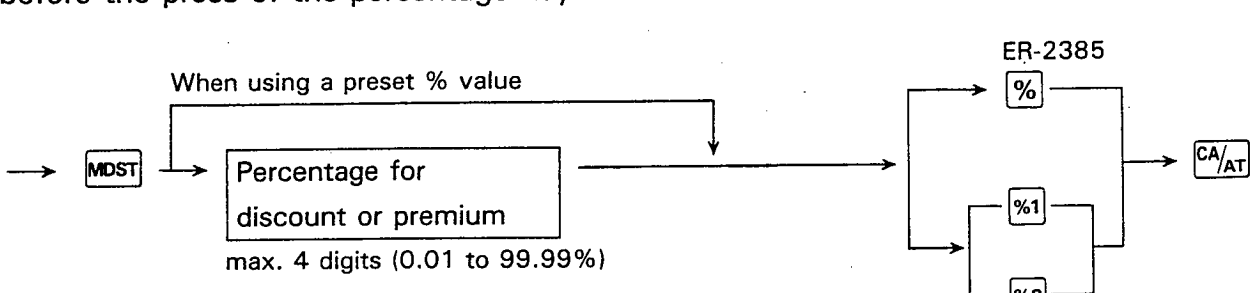
```
4  *28.00
   -5.00%  1
4   -1.40

          1 Q
   *26.60 A
```

- Percent calculation for an item preset as a minus department is impossible.
- The programmed tax status can be changed by pressing the TAX1 SHIFT and/or TAX2 SHIFT key before pressing the percent key.

(2) Percent calculation for subtotals

Discount or premium registration for a merchandise subtotal is made by pressing the [MDST] key after transaction entry.

No percentage entry is allowed if a valid key is pressed after the press of the [MDST] key and before the press of the percentage key.



Example:

Key operation

2000	4
6	@/for
(500)	3
	MDST
(8)	%2
	CA/AT

Omissible when using the preset value

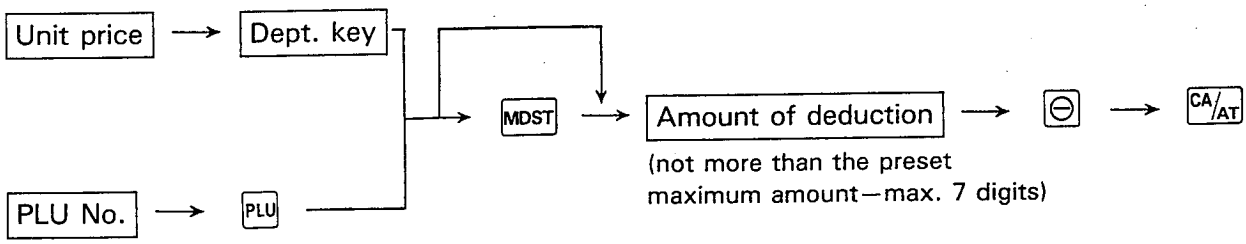
Print

```
4  *20.00
        6 Q
     5.00 @
3  *30.00
   *50.00 ST
   -8.00% 2
    -4.00

        7 Q
   *46.00CA
```

- Percent calculation for a minus subtotal is impossible.
- The programmed tax status can be changed by pressing the [TAX1 SHIFT] and/or [TAX2 SHIFT] key before pressing the percent key.

6. Deduction registrations

Deduction (price reduction) registration is made by entering the amount of deduction and pressing the ⊖ key after pressing the department or PLU key or the MDST key.



Example:

Key operation	Print
750 4 860 3 (MDST) 10 ⊖ CA/AT	4 *7.50 3 *8.60 *16.10 ST % -0.10⊖2 2 Q *16.00CA

- The totalizers and counters accept up to 8 and 4 digits respectively for deduction.
- Deduction registration can not be made for minus preset items and minus subtotals.
- The repeat function, indirect void function and multiplication function are invalid for deduction.

7. Refund registrations

Refund registrations for returned goods can be made by using the [RF] key.
Press the [RF] key before the department key or [PLU] key as shown below.

[Unit price] → [RF] → [Dept. key] .....

[Qty] → [@/for] → [Unit price] → [RF] → [Dept. key] .....

[PLU No.] → [RF] → [PLU] → .....

[Qty] → [@/for] → [PLU No.] → [RF] → [PLU] → [CA/AT]

Example:

Key operation		
650	[RF]	[4]
5		[@/for]
7	[RF]	[PLU]
		[CA/AT]

Print

```
4   -6.50 RF
      -5 Q
    63.00 @
PL 7
 -315.00 RF

      -6 Q
 *321.50 CA CG
```

- The repeat function can not be used for refund registrations.
- Refund registrations can not be made for any minus departments and minus PLU No.s.

8. Printing non-add code numbers

Codes which do not affect the totalizers can be registered and printed for sorting and management purposes. Press the [#/TM] key after entering a code number.

[Non-add code No.] → [#/TM] (e.g. → [Unit price] → [Dept. key] → [Charge key])
(max. 7 digits)

Example (ER-2395):

Key operation	
1234	[#/TM]
1050	[6]
	[CH1]

Print

```
0001234#
6 *10.50
         1 Q
*10.50CH1
```

9. No-sale (exchange)

The [NS] key is used to open the drawer for money exchange. Operation of this key is not connected with any sales registration.

→ [NS]

Sample print

```
NS
```

10. Received-on-Account (RA) and Paid-Out (PO) registrations

The [RA] key is used when you put in small money for change in the drawer before opening the store or when you receive payment for the charge sale from your customer.
The [PO] key is used when you take out money for payment or other purpose.

Amount → [RA] / [PO]

Sample print

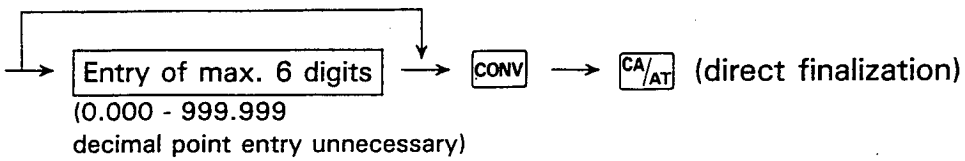
```
*60.00 PO
```

11. Currency conversion

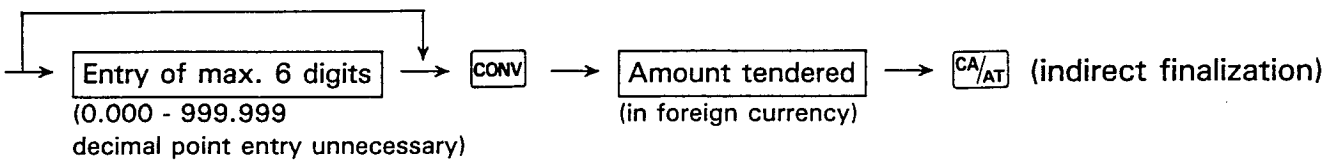
The [CONV] key is used for transactions in foreign currency.

Pressing the [CONV] key converts the subtotal into the amount in foreign currency. When the amount tendered is equal to the amount of the sale (direct finalization), press the [CA/AT] key after the conversion. When the amount tendered is not equal to the amount of sale (indirect finalization), enter the amount tendered and press the [CA/AT] key after the conversion.

When using the preset conversion-rate



When using the preset conversion-rate



When the amount tendered is larger than the subtotal in foreign currency, the change due to the customer is displayed and printed in domestic currency. When the amount tendered is smaller than the subtotal in foreign currency, the deficit is displayed in domestic currency.

Sample print

```
1  *15.00
3   *8.00

          2 Q
     *23.00 TL
      1.375EX
      31.63EX TL
      31.63CA
```

CORRECTION

1. Correction of numbers entered

When you enter an incorrect number, delete it by pressing the [CL] key and re-enter a correct number.

2. Correction just after registration (direct void)

To make a correction just after a department, PLU, deduction, manual tax, premium/discount or refund registration, press the [VOID] key.

Unit price → Dept. key → VOID

PLU No. → PLU → VOID

Departmental or PLU registration → Amount of tax → TAX → VOID

Departmental or PLU registration → SBTL → Amount of Deduction → ⊖ → VOID

Departmental or PLU registration → SBTL → Percentage → Percent key → VOID

Amount → RF → Dept. key → VOID

PLU No. → RF → PLU → VOID

Example (ER-2395):

Key operation

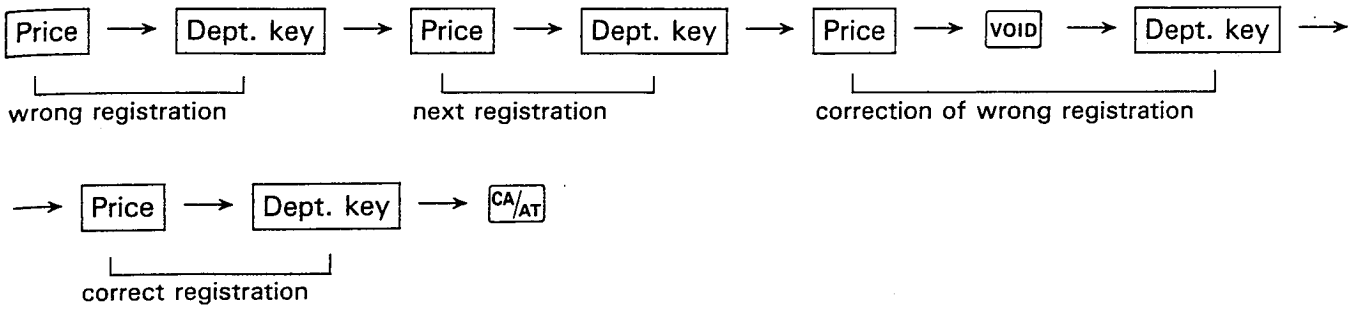
650	6
	VOID
7	PLU
	VOID
1080	6
80	⊖
	VOID
1200	6 %1
	VOID
500	RF 6
	VOID

Print

```
6   *6.50
6   -6.50 VD
PL 7
    *63.00
PL 7
    -63.00 VD
6  *10.80
    -0.80⊖
    *0.80⊖ VD
6  *12.00
    5.00% 1
6   *0.60
6   -0.60 VD
6   -5.00 RF
6   *5.00 RF VD

          2 Q
    *22.80 CA
```

3. Correction of an earlier registration (indirect void)

You can void a wrong registration after subsequent registrations have been made and before a finalization key is pressed. This correction method is applicable to departmental and PLU registrations.



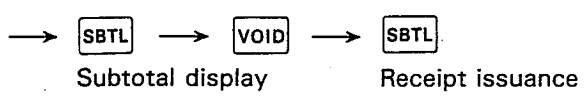
Example:

Key operation			Print
	1320	4 ... wrong registration	4 *13.20
	(500)	3 ... next registration	3 *5.00
1320	VOID	4 ... correction of wrong registration	---- VD
	1230	4 ... correct registration	4 -13.20
			4 *12.30
			2 Q
			*17.30 CA

4. Subtotal void

While you are making registrations, if you realize an error which can not be corrected by direct or indirect void method, this method is used. It interrupts registration and issues a receipt whose contents are all cancelled in the register.

The subtotal void function is invalid after one of the finalization keys is pressed.



Sample print

```
3   *2.00
4   *5.00
    *7.00 ST
    ----  VD
   -7.00 ST
    *0.00 TL
```

ISSUANCE OF A RECEIPT AFTER FINALIZATION

- Even when registrations have been made with the RECEIPT ON/OFF switch at OFF, a receipt can be issued by pressing the [RCPT] key just after the finalization of the transaction.

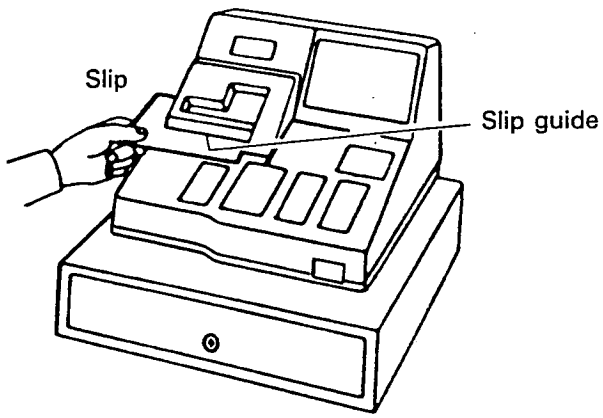
(finalization) → [RCPT]
Receipt issuance

- Whether detailed or totalized sales information should be printed on receipt paper can be selected in the PGM mode. The detailed information printed on a receipt can not exceed 20 lines. If the information will exceed 20 lines, totalized information will be printed instead.

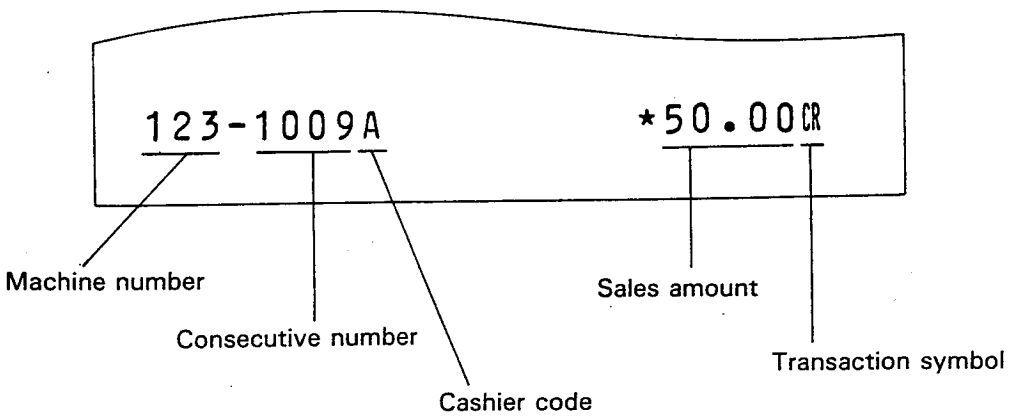
*VALIDATION PRINTING FUNCTION

*1. Procedure for validation printing (only ER-2395)

- The ER-2395 register provides a function for validation printing in addition to the receipt and journal printing functions.
- After the finalization of a registration by the [CA/AT], [CHK], [CH1], [CH2], [RA] or [PO] key, insert a slip into the printer as shown below, and press the [PRINT] key.



*2. Example of validation printing



- As shown above, in addition to the sales amount, the validation printing can include either the machine number, consecutive number and cashier code, or the date and cashier code. (Consult your Sharp dealer about this choice.)

*3. Validation slip specification

Prepare validation slips according to the following specification. The use of any slips other than specified causes the printer to malfunction.

(1) Type of paper
a) plain paper, b) pressure-sensitive paper, c) duplicating carbon paper

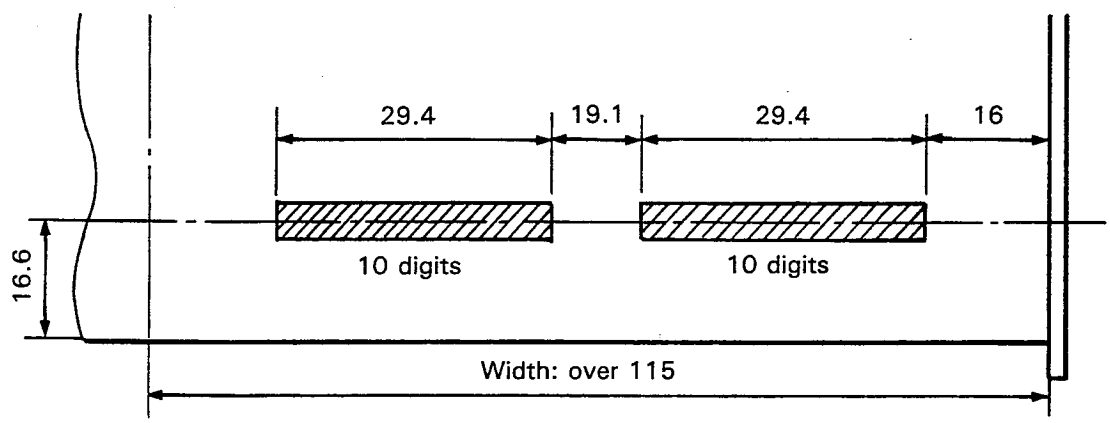
(2) Width: over 115 mm

(3) Copying ability and paper thickness
- Plain paper alone (when no copies are needed.)
  Plain paper: 0.09 to 0.19 mm thick (82 to 157 g/m^2 in weight)
- Plain paper + duplicating paper
  Plain paper (thick): 0.09 to 0.19 mm thick (82 to 157 g/m^2 in weight)
  Pressure-sensitive paper: 0.08 mm thick
  Duplicating carbon paper: 0.03 mm thick
  Plain paper (thin): 0.06 mm thick (47 g/m^2 in weight)

The above-mentioned types of paper can be combined. However, the overall thickness must not exceed 0.3 mm and two or more sheets of thick plain paper must not be used.

(4) Printing position

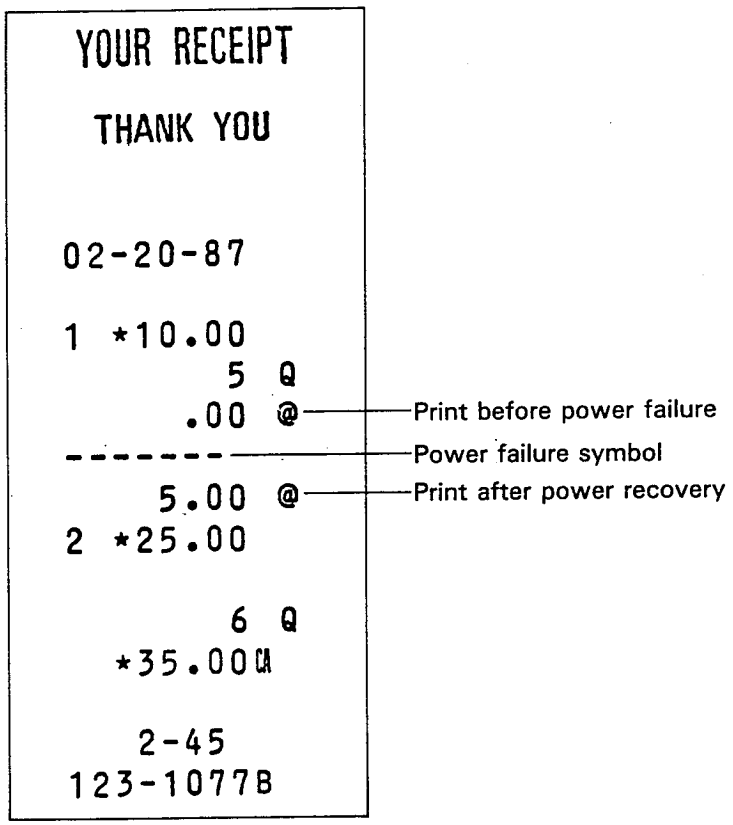
in mm



IN CASE OF POWER FAILURE

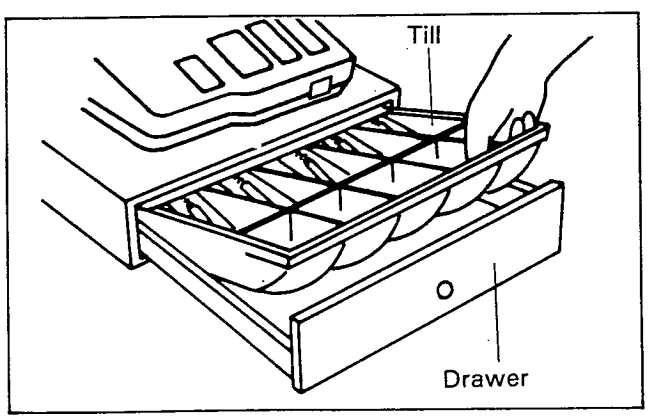
When power failure occurs, the machine retains its memory contents and all information on sales registrations.

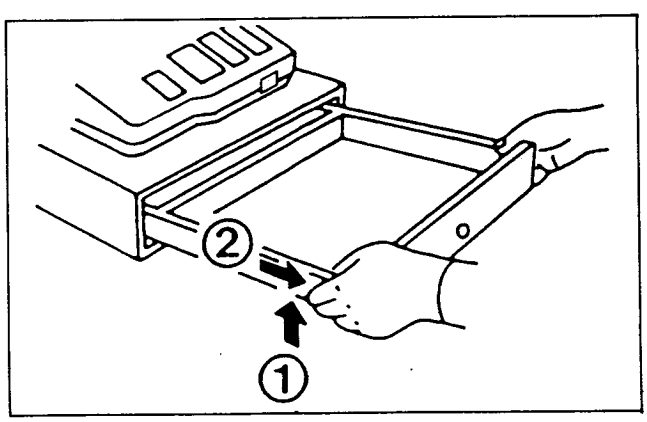
1. If power failure occurs in an idle state or during registration, the machine returns to the normal state of operation after power recovery.
2. If power failure occurs during a printing cycle, when power is recovered, the register prints "----" and then carries out the correct printing procedure. (See the sample print.)



REMOVING THE TILL AND THE DRAWER

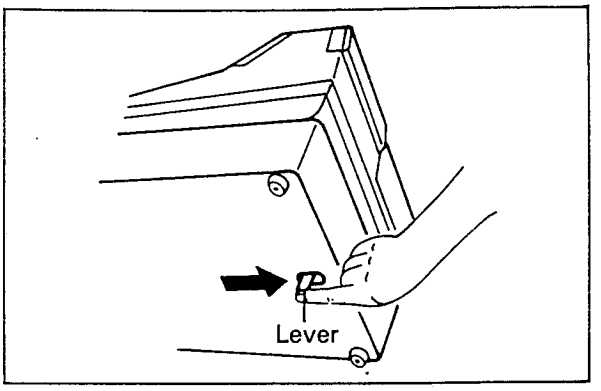
The till in the register is detachable. After closing your business for the day, remove the till from the drawer and leave the drawer open. This will prevent the register from being broken by a burglar. To detach the drawer, pull it forward fully with the till removed, and draw it out by lifting up.





OPENING THE DRAWER MANUALLY

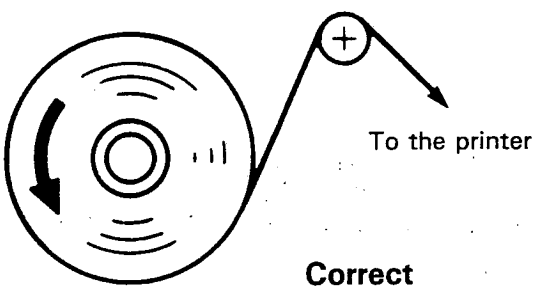
Usually the drawer automatically opens. However, when power failure occurs or the machine is out of order, slide the lever in the opening located on the machine bottom toward the rear (in the direction of the arrow). (See the figure at the right.)
The drawer will not open if it is locked with a drawer lock key.



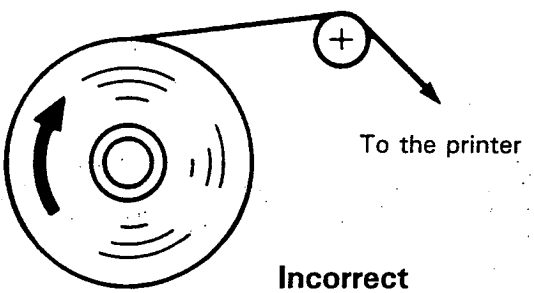
INSTALLING AND REMOVING PAPER ROLLS

When installing a paper roll, set it in place and ensure its end is cut cleanly before inserting it into the printer paper chute.

Paper roll setting

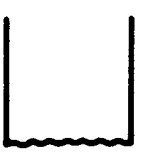


Correct

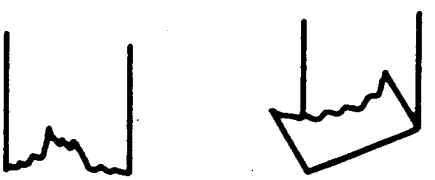


Incorrect

Paper end cutting



Correct



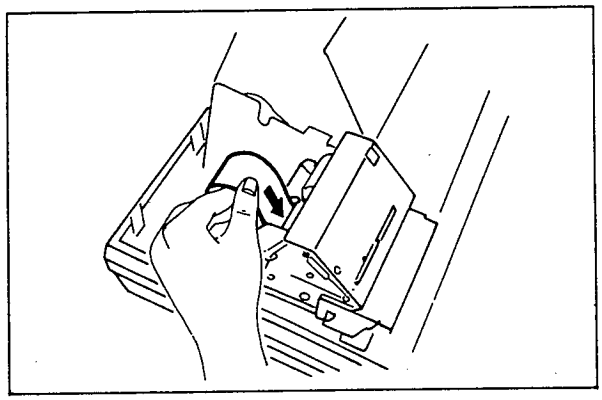
Incorrect

1. Installing paper rolls

• Installing a receipt paper roll

(1) Remove the printer cover.

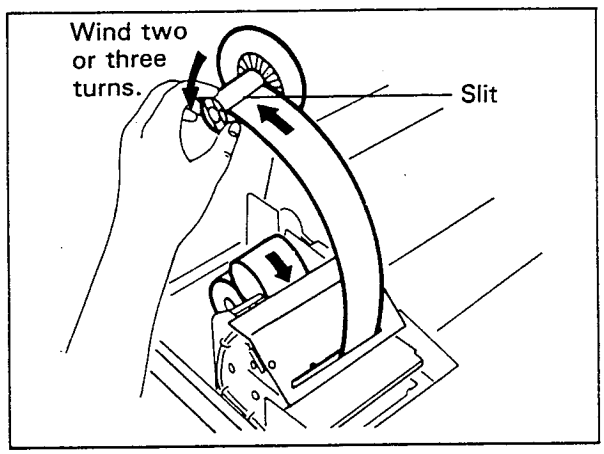
(2) Set a paper roll in place, insert its end straight into the paper chute of the printer and press the receipt paper feed key.



• Installing a journal paper roll

(1) Set a paper roll following the same procedure as above and press the journal paper feed key.

(2) Take the paper end that comes out of the printer, and insert it into the slit in the paper take-up spool, wind it two or three turns around the spool shaft and install the spool on the bearing.



2. Removing paper rolls

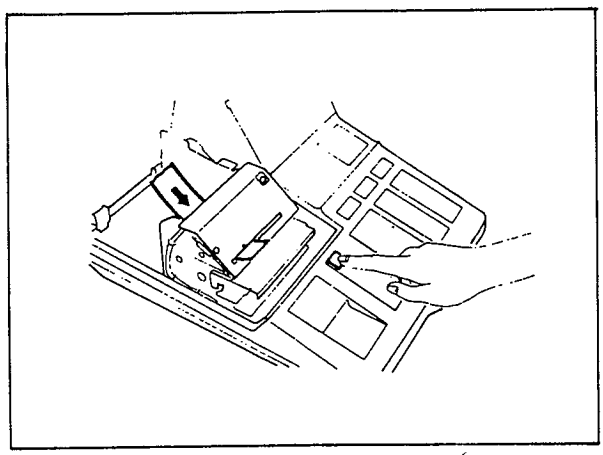
When red dye appears on the paper roll, it means that it is time to replace the existing paper roll. Replace the paper roll with a new one.

• Removing the receipt paper roll

(1) Remove the printer cover.

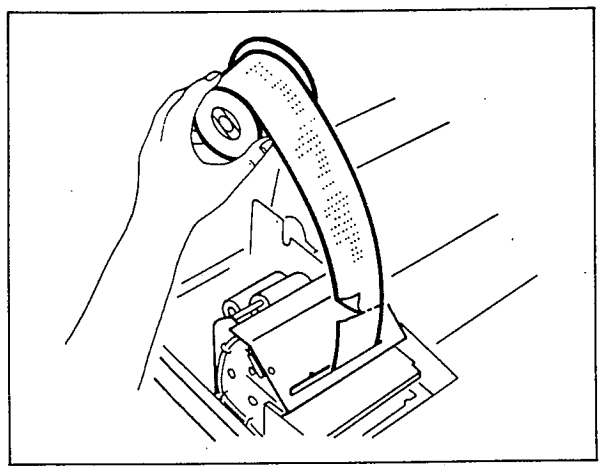
(2) Cut the paper near the roll and remove the roll.

(3) Push the receipt paper feed key on the keyboard to remove the remaining paper from the printer.

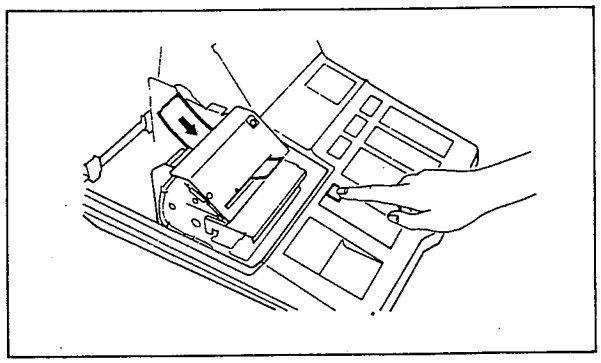


• Removing the journal paper roll

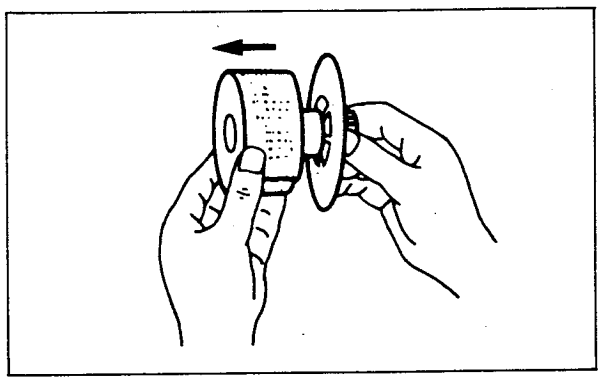
(1) Press the journal paper feed key to advance the paper by several lines and cut the paper.



(2) Cut the paper near the unused paper roll and remove the roll.
Push the journal paper feed key to remove the remaining paper from the printer.



(3) Remove the paper roll from the take-up spool.



Request

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

Paper specification

Paper width: 44.5 ± 0.5 mm
Max. outside diameter: 83 mm
Weight: 52.3 - 64.0 g/m^2 (45 - 55 kg/1000 sheets/788 × 1091 mm^2)
Quality: bond paper