

7. Secure the battery door by pressing it gently while sliding the two battery-door latches upward.



### Magnetic Card Maintenance

Try to keep your cards as clean and free of oil, grease, and dirt as possible. Dirty cards can only degrade the performance of your card reader. Cards may be cleaned with alcohol and a soft cloth.

Minimize the exposure of your calculator to dusty, dirty environments by storing it in the soft carrying case when not in use. Each card pack contains one head cleaning card.

ABRASIVE CARD FOR CLEANING RECORDING HEAD  
CONSULT MANUAL FOR RECOMMENDED USE  
— THIS SIDE UP —



The magnetic recording head is similar to magnetic recording equipment. As such, any collection of dirt or other foreign matter on the head can prevent contact between the head and card, with consequent failure to read or write. The head cleaning card consists of an abrasive underlayer designed to remove such foreign matter. However, the use of the card without the presence of a foreign substance will remove a minute amount of the head itself. Thus, extensive use of the cleaning card can reduce the life of the card reader in your HP-65. If you suspect that the head is dirty, or if you have trouble reading or recording cards, by all means use the cleaning card; that's what it is for. If one to five passes of the cleaning card does not clear up the situation, refer to appendix C.



## Additional Operating Information

### Automatic Stack Lift

In order to remember when a number is lifted in the stack following a new number entry and when it is not, we would like to present a concept which, previous to this, has only been implied: number termination.

The keys on your calculator can generally be divided into two classes: the number building keys and the number terminating keys. The number building keys are:

[ [0] thru [9] ]  
[ . ]  
[ EEX ]  
[ CHS ]

These keys are used to key in numbers.

**Every other key is a number terminating key.** What do we mean by number terminating? Whenever you build a number, you must somehow tell the calculator that you are through with the number—that the number is terminated. For example, if you key in the number 123, the calculator does not know if the number is terminated. If you key in the number 456, you would have the number 123456. And if you then press **CHS**, you would have the number —123456. However, if the first number had been terminated, it would have been lifted in the stack and you would have two numbers, 123 in the Y-register and —456 in the X-register.

This feature enables us to make a simple rule for the automatic stack lift:

**If the number is terminated, the stack lifts it upon the entry of a new number.**

There are only two number terminating keys which are exceptions to this rule, **CLX** and **ENTER**.