The displayed X-register is one of the four registers inside the calculator that are positioned to form the "operational stack." We label these registers, X, Y, Z, and T. They are "stacked" one on top of the other with the displayed X-register on the bottom. When the calculator is switched ON, these four registers are cleared to 0.00.

Name	Register	
T	0.00	
Z	0.00	
Y	0.00	
X	0.00	(always displayed)

As you'll see, the "stack" allows you to solve almost any equation without storing intermediate results, helping make your calculator one of the most powerful on the market.

Keying In and Entering Numbers

Key in numbers from left to right and include the decimal point if it is a part of the number. For example, 314.32 is keyed in by pressing: [3] [1] [4] [.] [3] [2]

Why not try it yourself now? If you make a mistake, clear the entire number by pressing CLX (clear X); then key in the number correctly. Your stack registers now look like this:

Name	Register
T	0.00
Z	0.00
Y	0.00
X	314.32

In order to key in a second number, you must tell the calculator that you're done with the first number. For example, if you were to key in 567 right now, the number in the displayed X-register would be 314.32567 and the calculator would still not know if you were through. (It's clever, but it can't read your mind.)

One way to tell the calculator you're through with a number is to press ENTER↑.* When you press ENTER↑, the contents of the registers are changed

	from this:		to this:	
T	0.00		T	0.00
Z	0.00		Z	0.00
Y	0.00		Y	314.32
X	314.32		X	314.32

As you can see, the number in the displayed X-register is copied in Y. *(The numbers in Y and Z have also been transferred to Z and T, respectively, and the number in T has been lost. But this will be more apparent when we have different numbers in all four registers.)*

Immediately after pressing ENTER↑, the X-register is prepared for a new number. And that new number writes over the number in X. For example, key in the number 543.28 and the contents of the stack registers change

	from this:		to this:	
T	0.00		T	0.00
Z	0.00		Z	0.00
Y	314.32		Y	314.32
X	314.32		X	543.28

CLX also prepares the displayed X-register for a new number by replacing any number in the display with zero. Any new number then writes over the zero in X. For example, if you pressed CLX now, the stack would change

*A detailed discussion on number termination can be found in appendix B.