

HP-67

Quick Reference Card

AUTOMATIC MEMORY STACK

T	0.00
Z	0.00
Y	0.00
X	0.00

Always displayed.

STORAGE REGISTERS

Primary Registers

(i) Address

I	25
R _E	24
R _D	23
R _C	22
R _B	21
R _A	20

Secondary Registers

(i) Address

R ₉	9
R ₈	8
R ₇	7
R ₆	6
R ₅	5
R ₄	4
R ₃	3
R ₂	2
R ₁	1
R ₀	0

STO (n) stores x value in R_n.

RCL (n) recalls value from R_n.

R _{S9}	n	19
R _{S8}	Σxy	18
R _{S7}	Σy^2	17
R _{S6}	Σy	16
R _{S5}	Σx^2	15
R _{S4}	Σx	14
R _{S3}		13
R _{S2}		12
R _{S1}		11
R _{S0}		10

h **STI** stores x value in I-register.

h **RCL** recalls value from I-register.

f **P \pm S** exchanges contents of primary registers with secondary registers. Used to access secondary storage registers for **STO** and **RCL**.

STO + (n), **STO** - (n), **STO** \times (n), **STO** \div (n); x value added to, subtracted from, multiplied by, or divided into contents of R_n, and result placed in R_n. Can be performed on primary storage registers R₀ through R₉.

f **CLREG** clears all primary storage registers to 0.00

ACCUMULATIONS

Press **f** **CLREG** followed by **f** **P \pm S** to clear secondary storage registers R_{S0} through R_{S9} before using **$\Sigma+$** .

$\Sigma+$ stores accumulations of number in the X- and Y-registers of the stack in secondary storage registers R_{S4} through R_{S9} as shown in the illustration of the storage registers shown above.

FLAGS

F0 set by **h** **SF** 0; cleared by **h** **CF** 0.

F1 set by **h** **SF** 1; cleared by **h** **CF** 1.

F2 set by **h** **SF** 2; cleared by **h** **CF** 2 or when tested by **h** **F?** 2.

F3 set by **h** **SF** 3 or by digit entry from keyboard or by loading data from a magnetic data card; cleared by **h** **CF** 3 or when tested by **h** **F?** 3.

Test-cleared flags F2 and F3 are tested first by **F?**, then cleared.

USING THE I-REGISTER FOR INDIRECT CONTROL

A value can be placed in the I-register using either the **h** **STI** or the **h** **x \pm i** operations. The **(i)** function then uses

[F?] If flag true. Followed by flag designator (**[0]**, **[1]**, **[2]**, or **[3]**), tests designated flag. If flag is set (true) the calculator executes the instruction in the next step of program memory. If flag is cleared (false), calculator skips one step before resuming execution. **[F?]** clears flags F2 and F3 after test.

[X-] Flash X. Pauses to display contents of X-register for 5 seconds. Used to write down answers or to interface programs with HP-97 Programmable Calculator printer.

[SPACE] Executed as no operation in HP-67. Used to interface programs with HP-97 Programmable Calculator printer.

[RTN] Return. Executed as result of pressing a label designator or executing a **[GTO]** instruction, stops execution and returns control to keyboard. Executed as a result of a **[GSB]** instruction, returns control to next step after the **[GSB]** instruction.

[R/S] Run/stop. Stops program execution.

Pressed from the Keyboard

$\frac{1}{x}$ \sqrt{x} y^x $R\pm$ $x\div y$ Default functions. Operate only in RUN mode when no instructions have been loaded into program memory. Duplicated by other functions on calculator for programming or manual use.

A B C D E User-definable keys. Cause calculator to **a b c d e** search downward through program memory to first designated label and begin execution there.

[GTO] Go to. Followed by label designator (**A** through **E**, **f** **a** through **f** **e**, **0** through **9**, **(f)**), causes calculator to search downward through program memory to first designated label and stop there.

[GSB], **[GSB]** Go to subroutine. Followed by label designator, (**A** through **E**, **0** through **9**, **(f)**, or **a** through **e**), cause calculator to search downward through program memory to first designated label and execute that section of program memory as a subroutine. Subroutines can be nested up to

three levels deep.

[RTN] Return. Sets calculator to step 000 of program memory.

[R/S] Run/stop. Begins execution from current step of program memory. Stops execution if program is running.

Any key. Pressing any key on the keyboard stops execution of a running program.

MAGNETIC CARD OPERATIONS—PROGRAMS

Recording a Program

To record a program from the calculator onto a magnetic card, set the W/PRGM-RUN switch to W/PRGM and pass one side of the card through the card reader. If the calculator display shows **[Crd]**, reverse the card and pass the second side through.

Loading a Program

To load a program from a magnetic card into the calculator, set the W/PRGM-RUN switch to RUN and pass one side of the card through the card reader. If the calculator displays **[Crd]**, pass the second side through.

To preserve a portion of a program in the calculator while merging a second program from a card after it, set the W/PRGM-RUN switch to RUN and set the calculator (e.g., with **[GTO]** **0** **n** **n** **n**) to the last step of program memory which you want to preserve. Then press **g** **[MERGE]** and pass one side of the magnetic card containing the new program through the card reader. If the calculator displays **[Crd]**, reverse the card and pass the second side through. Now instructions from the card have been loaded into the calculator beginning with the step of program memory after the step to which the calculator is set.

HEWLETT  PACKARD

the absolute value of the integer portion of the number stored in I as an address or control value. If the number in I is outside the specified limits, an error condition occurs. Indirect control can be performed with:

STO (i) **RCL (i)**; with 0 through 25 in I, stores x value in or recalls x-value from primary or secondary storage register addressed by number in I.

STO + (i), **STO - (i)**, **STO × (i)**, **STO ÷ (i)**; with 0 through 25 in I, x-value added to, subtracted from, multiplied by, or divided into contents of storage register addressed by number in I-register; and result placed in storage register addressed by number in I.

DSP (i), with number in I-register from 0 through 9, specifies **DSP** 0 through **DSP** 9.

g **ISZ (i)**, **g** **DSZ(i)**, with number in I-register from 0 through 25, increments (adds 1 to) or decrements (subtracts 1 from) storage register addressed by number in I-register. In a running program, if value in addressed storage register is then 0, execution skips one step of program memory before continuing.

GTO (i), **f** **GSB (i)**, with number in I-register from 0 through 19, transfers execution to portion of program defined by the selected label, according to the address scheme below:

(i) Address	(i) Address
f LBL 0 0	f LBL A 10
f LBL 1 1	f LBL B 11
f LBL 2 2	f LBL C 12
f LBL 3 3	f LBL D 13
f LBL 4 4	g LBL E 14
f LBL 5 5	g LBL f 15
f LBL 6 6	g LBL b 16
f LBL 7 7	g LBL c 17
f LBL 8 8	g LBL d 18
f LBL 9 9	g LBL e 19

With -1 through -999 in the I-register, **GTO (i)** or **f** **GSB (i)** transfers execution *back* in program memory the number of steps specified by the number in I.

MAGNETIC CARD OPERATIONS—DATA

Recording Data

To record data from the storage registers in the calculator onto a magnetic card, set the W/PRGM-RUN switch to RUN, press **f** **W/DATA**, and pass an unprotected magnetic card through the card reader. If the calculator display shows **Crd**, reverse the card and pass the second side through.

Loading Data

To load data from a magnetic card into the calculator's storage registers, set the W/PRGM-RUN switch to RUN and pass a side of the magnetic card containing data through the card reader. If the calculator displays **Crd**, reverse the card and pass the second side through.

To load *some* data from a magnetic card into the calculator's storage registers while preserving the contents of other calculator registers, set the W/PRGM-RUN switch to RUN and store in the I-register the number address of the last storage register to be loaded from the card. Then press **g** **MERGE** and pass one side of the magnetic card through the card reader. If the calculator displays **Crd**, reverse the card and pass the second side through. Data will be loaded from the card beginning with register R_0 up to and including the storage register specified by the number in I. The contents of the remaining storage registers in the calculator remain unchanged.

PROGRAMMING THE HP-67

PROGRAM MEMORY

000	
001	84
002	84
003	84
223	84
224	84





Top-of-memory marker.

224 steps for your program instructions.

When the HP-67 is first turned ON, program memory is filled with **R/S** instructions (keycode 84).

PROGRAM MODE

In program mode, only the following five functions are active. All other functions are loaded into program memory when pressed. Passing a magnetic card through the card reader records the contents of program memory on the card.

GTO     sets calculator to step *nnn* of program memory.





SST Single step. Moves calculator forward one step of program memory.

h **BST** Back step. Moves calculator back one step in program memory.

h **DEL** Delete. Deletes current instruction from program memory. All subsequent instructions moved up one step.

f **CLPRGM** Clear program. Clears program memory to all **R/S** instructions, sets calculator to step 000, clears all flags, and specifies FIX 2 display and DEG trigonometric modes.

RUN MODE

GTO     sets calculator to step *nnn* of program memory.

Some functions that are active in PROGRAM mode operate differently in RUN mode:

SST Single step. Displays step number and keycode of current program memory step when held down; executes current instruction, displays result, and moves to next step when released. Used for single-step execution of program.

h **BST** Back step. Moves to previous step and displays step number and keycode of that previous memory step when **BST** is held down; displays original contents of X-register when released. No instructions are executed.

h **DEL** does nothing except cancel the **h** prefix key.

f **CLPRGM** does nothing except cancel the **f** prefix key.

Executed in a Program

Function keys may be executed as instructions in a program. Some function keys which are most often used in or are unique to programming applications are shown below:

A B C D E Label designators. When preceded by **LBL**, **0 1 2 3 4** define beginning of routine. When preceded by **GTO** or **GSB**, cause calculator to stop execution, search downward through program memory to first designated label, and resume execution there.

a b c d e Label designators. Operate exactly as label designators listed above, except they are preceded only by **LBL**, **GTO**, **f**, and **GSB**.

PAUSE Stops program execution and transfers control to keyboard for 1 second, then resumes program execution.

X≠Y **X=Y** **X>Y** **X≤Y** Conditionals. Each tests value in X-register against 0 or value in Y-register as indicated. If true, calculator executes instruction in next step of program memory. If false, calculator skips one step before resuming execution.

Scan Copyright ©
The Museum of HP Calculators
www.hpmuseum.org

Original content used with permission.

Thank you for supporting the Museum of HP
Calculators by purchasing this Scan!

Please to not make copies of this scan or
make it available on file sharing services.