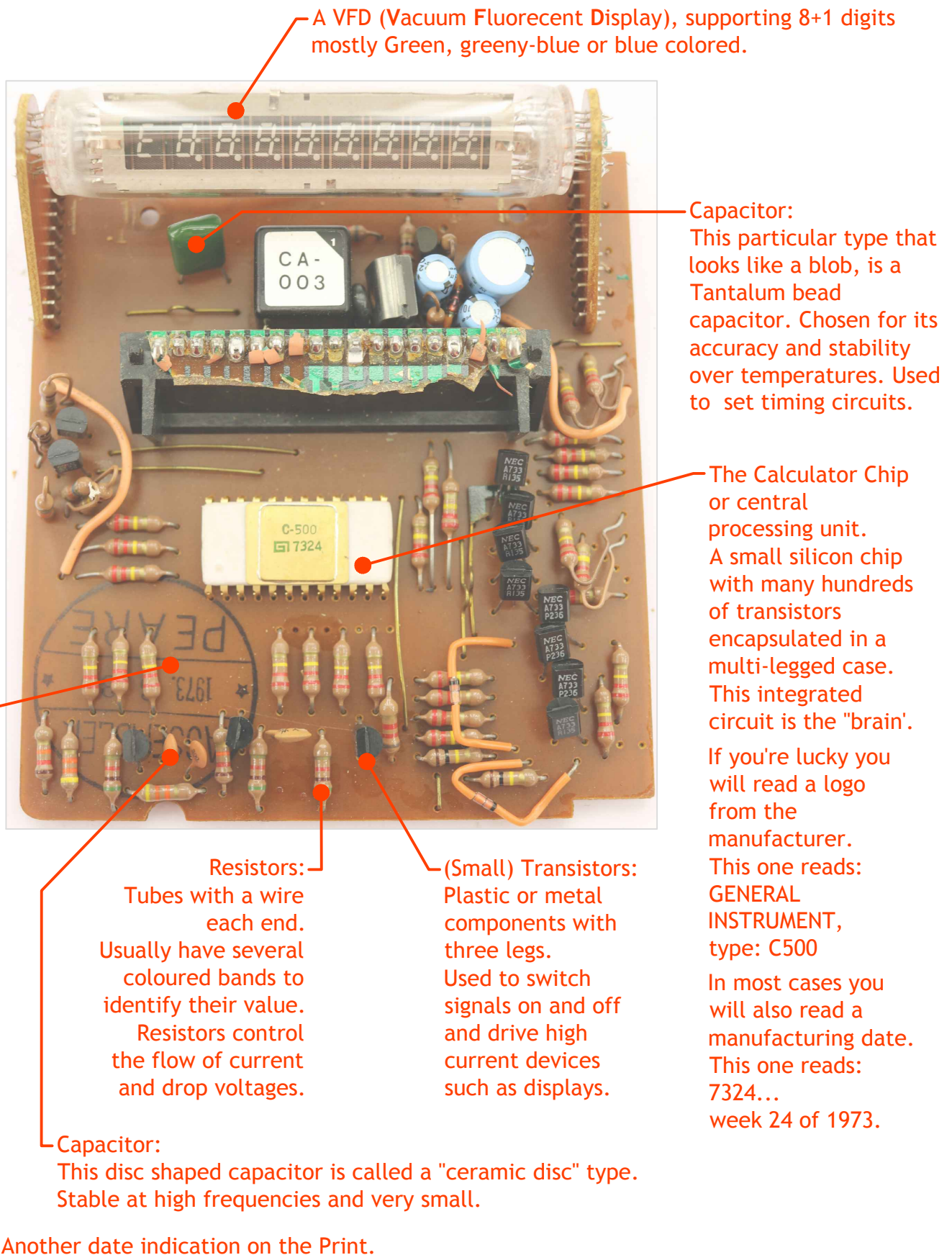


Inside a typical Pocket Calculator from 1973 (UNISONIC: 727):

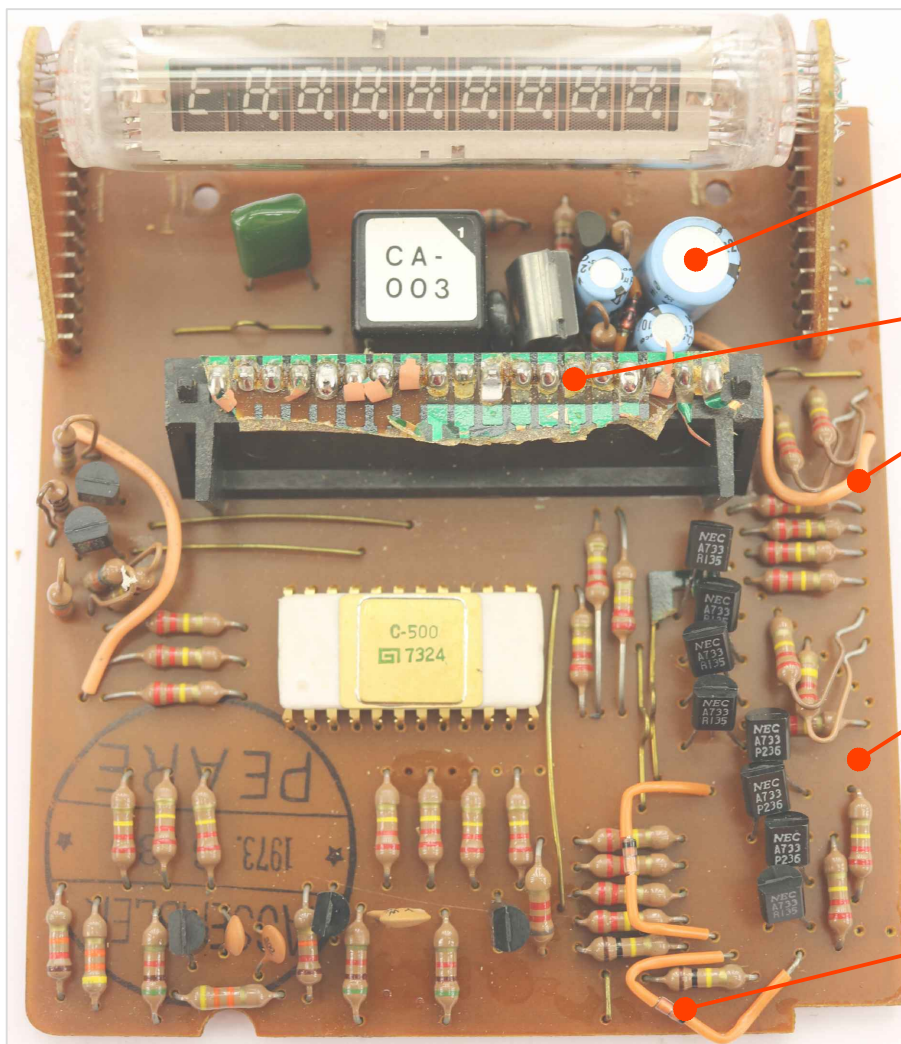
Inside your calculator can be a mine of information. Check out the description of components...



Hint: Hover on specific text to reach Hyperlinks

Thanks to DUDEK Emil for specific info.

Continued on next pages ->



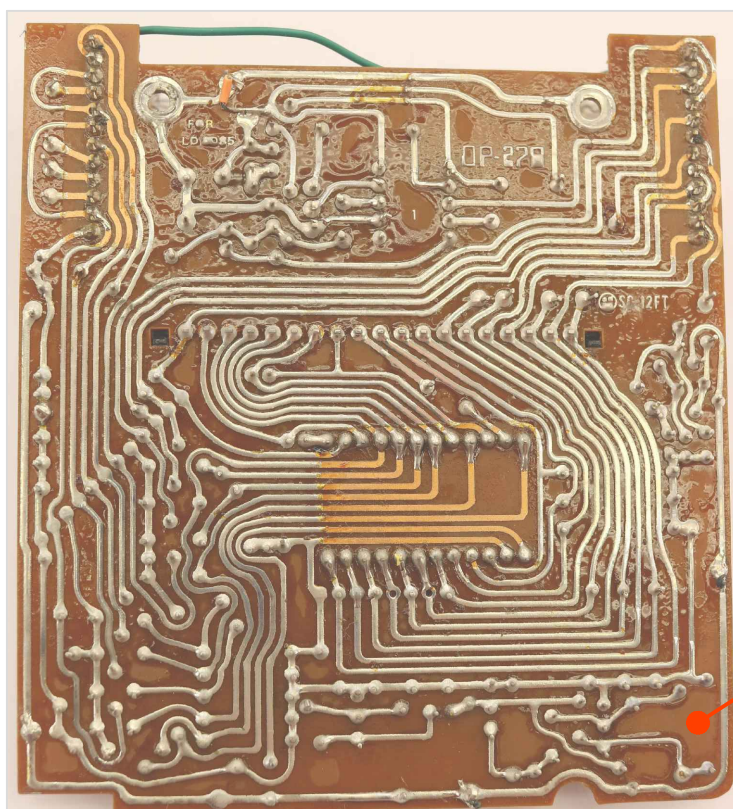
Capacitor (Electrolytic):
Polarized versions with
much more capacitance.

Connector to Keyboard,
(in this example: broken)

PCB wire bridge:
Just an ordinary wire,
used if there's was not
enough place for
(crossing) printed routes --

PCB (Top):
The Printed Circuit Board
is a placeholder for all
the electronic
components.

Diode:
Usually small glass tubes
with a wire each end.
A line usually identifies
the cathode end.
These control the
direction of current.



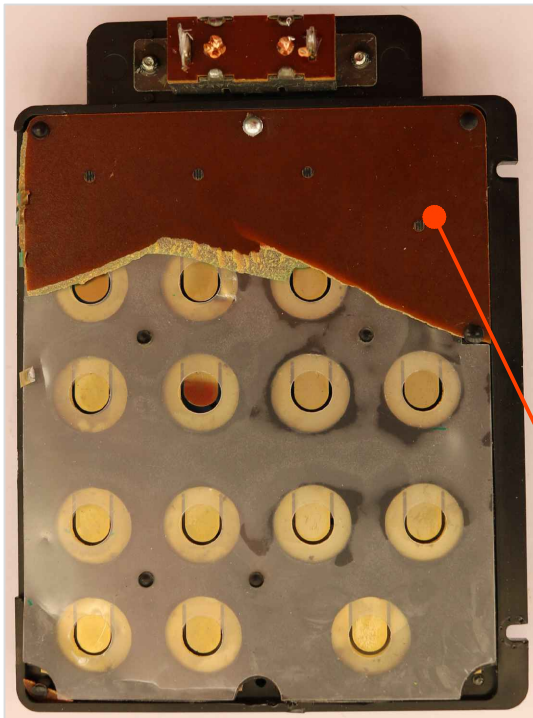
PCB (Bottom):
This site is holding the
printed routes ----->

Hint: Hover on specific text to reach Hyperlinks

Continued on next pages ->



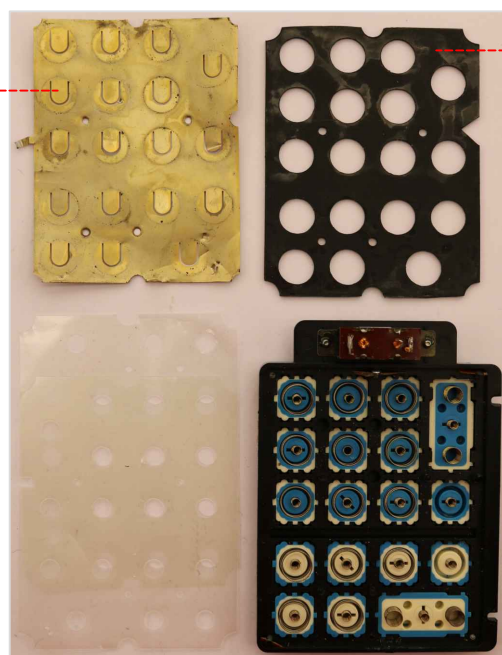
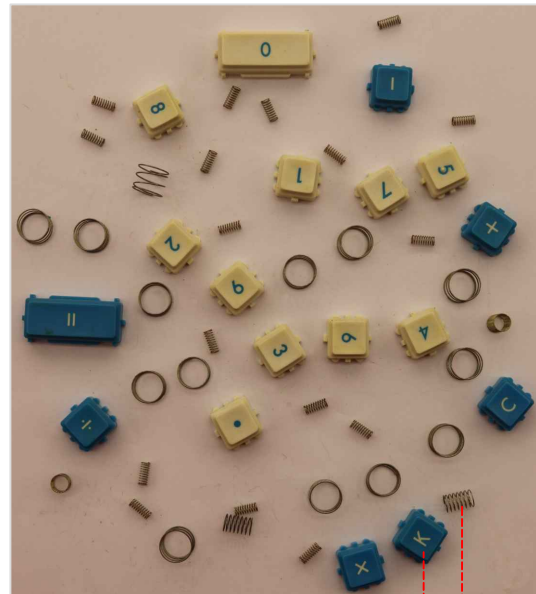
The keyboard is usually a specific module which is connected to the PCB via a connector.



The bottom PCB card is riveted, holding together the keys—
key springs

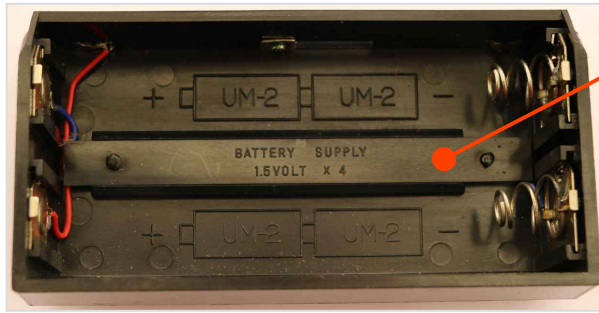
a rubber seal ————
and

a thin perforated copper plate which functions as key contacts.



Hint: Hover on specific text to reach Hyperlinks

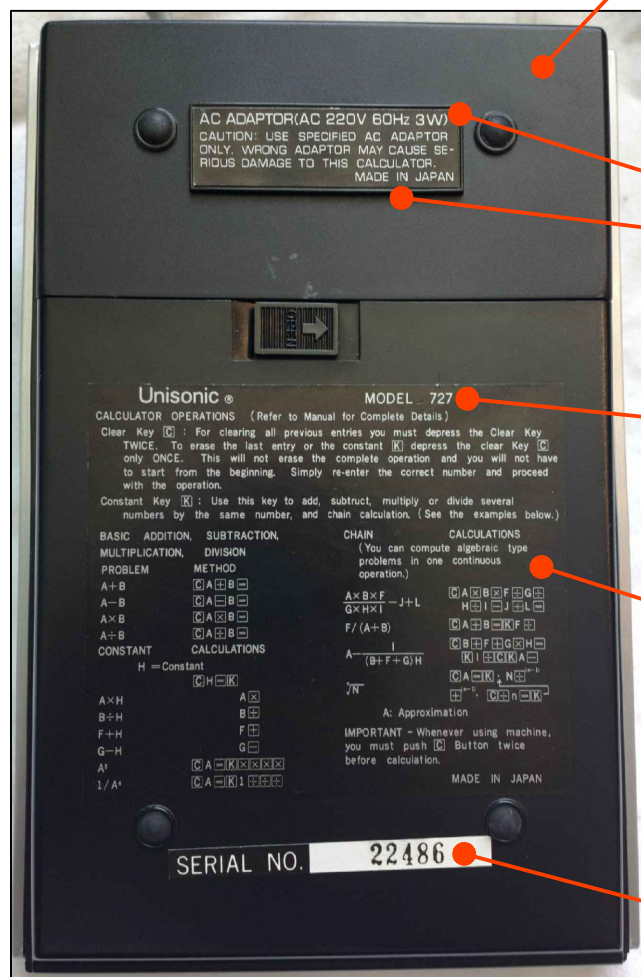
Continued on next page ->



The battery compartment is holding the batteries, in this example: 6V (4x 1.5V C-type of 4x UM-2)



Most Pocket Calculators are also supporting a connection for an Adaptor. 9V designs were usually required to drive early LED-displays, 6V and 3V designs used lower voltages for later VFD-displays.



The bottom of your Pocket Calculator is usually showing some extra labels, with additional info, like...

Power info,
Origin,

Model type,

Calculation examples,

Serial number.

Hint: Hover on specific text to reach Hyperlinks