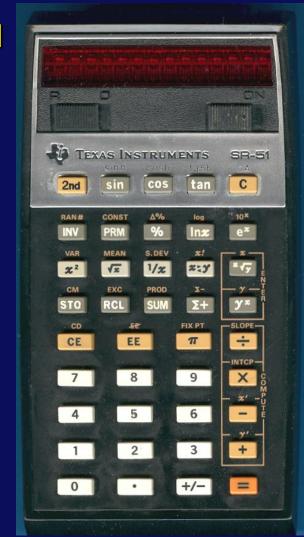
# **HHC 2024**

The Texas Instruments
Mid-Range Classic
Calculators

(Yes, more TI calculators!)

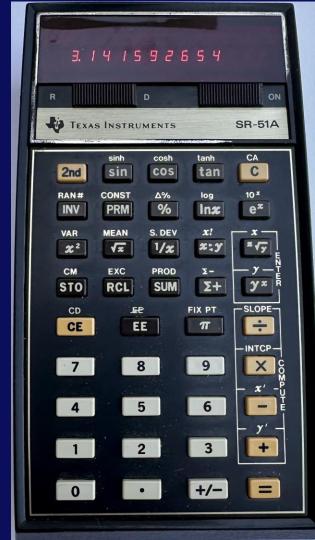
(Thanks for datamath.org for some pictures)
September 21-22, 2024

- The TI Mid-Range Machines all begin with the SR-51 introduced in January 1975.
- From a pre-programmed perspective, this machine packed quite a punch.
- Trigonometry, hyperbolics, linear regression, mean, variance and standard deviation, factorial and permutations, random number generator and 20 built-in conversions – some of which may never have been built into another machine:
- Voltage ratio to decibels, acres to square feet, and mils to microns.



## **HHC 2024 –TI Mid-Range Machines SR-51A**

- The SR-51 was replaced within a year with the SR-51A in an industrial design more consistent with the family of machines being offered.
- From here, the line-up split into two directions: Programmability with the codenamed SR-51P which became the SR-56 and a more modest preprogrammed line.
- But they had a problem.

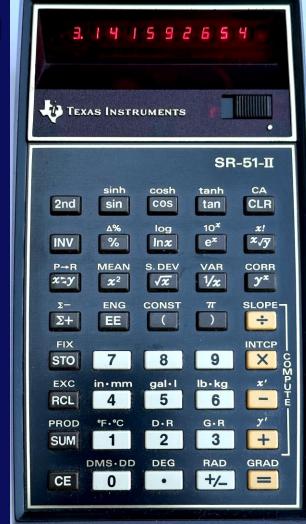


## **HHC 2024 – TI Mid-Range Machines**

- TI wanted to split the product line into two paths: a high end and a mid-range.
- The SR-56 route along with the SR-52 led to the highend programmable calculators, the TI-58 and TI-59.
- TI wanted a lower-cost programmable model based on the SR-51A, named the TI-55, but it would be based on a one-chip design, which was not ready yet.
- So TI modified the SR-51A with in the next cost-down industrial design and came out with an interim model until the TI-55 was ready.

#### HHC 2024 - TI Mid-Range Machines - SR-51-II

- This was basically a cheaper SR-51A.
- Introduced in 1976, the new industrial design involved several changes.
- Gone was the BP-1A battery pack.
- Gone was the 10+2 LED display.
- Gone was the Degrees Radians switch.
- The new model also lost several functions: Random number generator, permutations, 13 of the 20 conversions built into the SR-51A were also dropped.
- But several new features were added.

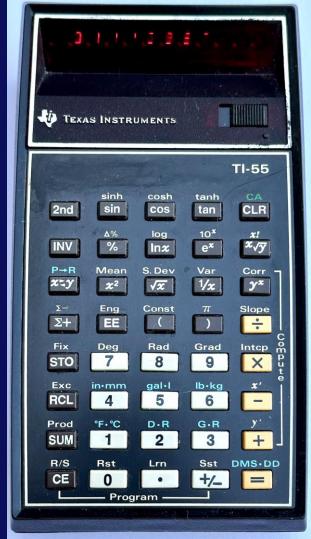


#### HHC 2024 - TI Mid-Range Machines - SR-51-II

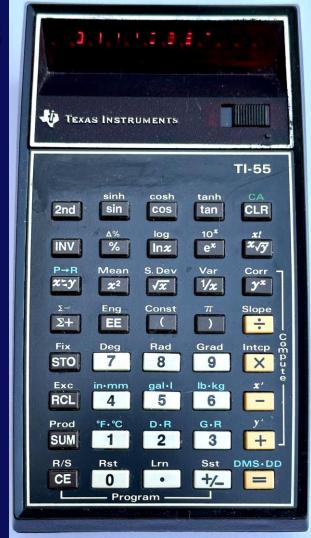
- New features: Grads mode and correlation was an added stats function and Engineering Notation. 3 data memories.
- As mentioned, the display was 10 or 8+2, but each digit was bigger.
- Biggest addition was the Algebraic Operating System. Parentheses and 5 pending operations were available.
- This model was sold for about a year. First ad was 9/26/76 at \$67.95. Last ad 5/6/78 at \$48.95. Cheapest was \$39.83 on 2/9/78.



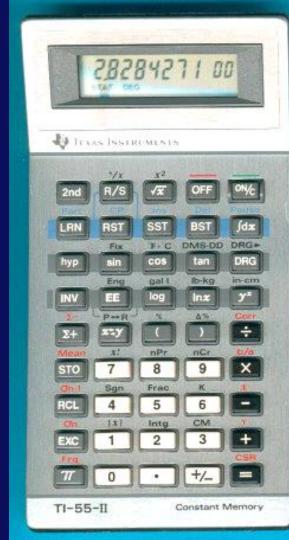
- The model that was TI's goal, adding limited programming to the SR-51-II.
- The TI-55 was introduced in 1977 at roughly the same time as the TI-57/58/59 and had every single SR-51-II function with an added 32 steps of programming.
- It also increased data memories to 10.
- This model was sold for 6 years.
- Some functions were moved around and a few functions were printed in blue for an obscure reason, but this model was cheap! First ad 4/15/78 at \$54.95.



- Programming was very limited.
- 32 steps. LRN, SST, R/S and RST.
- That's it.
- Better than nothing at all, but really useful perhaps only for evaluating a function or repeated calculation.
- Last ad was 12/27/81 at \$28.87.
- Note: In Europe, the TI-55 was sold as the TI-51-III.



- TI came out with the LCD TI-55-II, but this used such an awful keyboard that TI would routinely replace this model with its successor, no questions asked.
- It would produce double entries or no entries, depending on its mood.
- Note the very odd **RED** shift color?
- Yes, that's the same keyboard in the cancelled TI-88.
- No functional changes other than sample standard deviation.
- It is so bad, I threw my machine away.

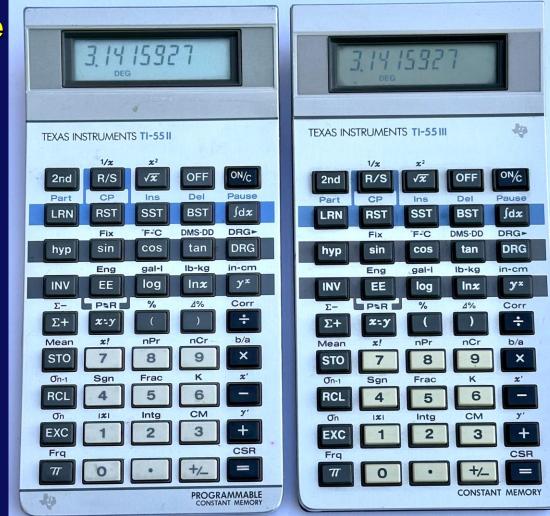


#### HHC 2024 – TI Mid-Range

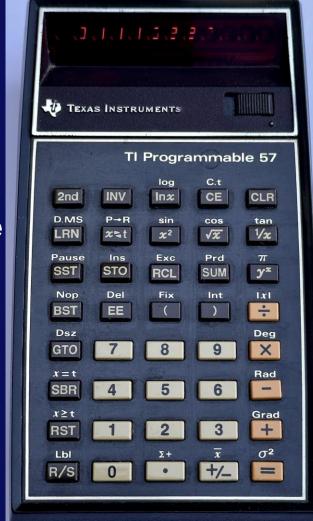
These were the TI-55-II successors.

Humorously, the first of the replacements kept the same model number.

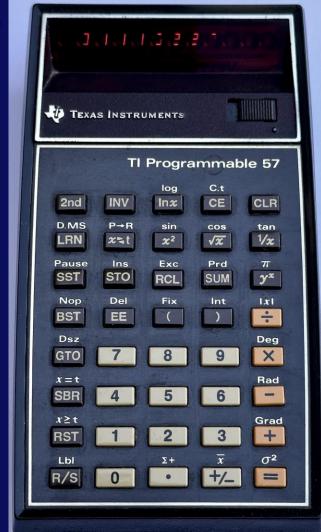
TI realized this would taint the model with the problems of the previous one, so they changed it to TI-55-III.



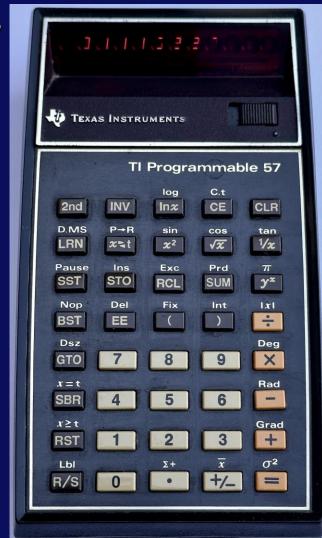
- TI introduced the TI-57 as the low-cost successor to the SR-56 on 5/24/77.
- Sales brochure: "The key to its value is a remarkable advance in integrated circuit technology a single MOS/LSI chip with the equivalent capacity of 30,000 transistors."
- This model had 50 fully-merged steps and 8 data memories.
- The display was 8+2 and fairly dim. The initial units used the same battery pack as the SR-51-II but later changed to the same pack as the TI-55.



- Each program step could store up to 4 keypresses. INV 2<sup>ND</sup> PROD 1 would enter one step and divide memory 1 by the displayed value.
- Keying in an average complexity 50 step program from the TI-57 to the TI-58C will usually take about 80 steps on the TI-58C.
- If you multiply the 8 memories by 8 bytes each and add the 50 bytes of program memory, this machine has 114 total bytes available.

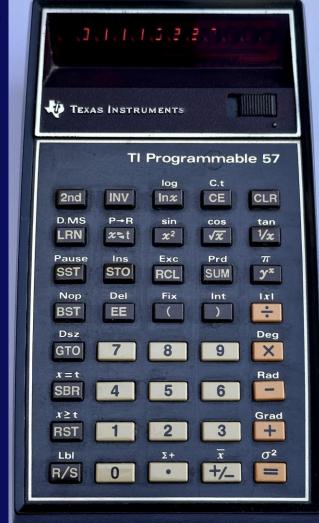


- Math functions available: trigonometry and inverses in DRG. P/R and DD/DMS conversions and inverses. Mean and variance for X and Y data, logs and antilogs, storage arithmetic.
- Programmable functions included: Ten labels 0-9, Subroutines, Integer/Fraction, Absolute value, Pause, NOP, 4 conditional tests against the "t" register, insert/delete step, DSZ and INV DSZ looping, and two levels of subroutines.



Although the TI-57 has 8 memory registers, there are limitations:

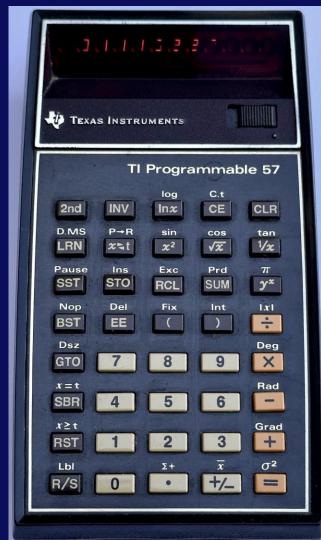
- When evaluating an expression having 3 or 4 pending operations, memories 5 and 6 are used to hold the expression values.
- Memory 7 is actually where the value in the t register is stored. So X<>t is 2nd Exc 7.
- Note: this means memories 0 4 are relatively reliably available.
- DSZ operations always use memory 0.
- Statistical functions use memories 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7.



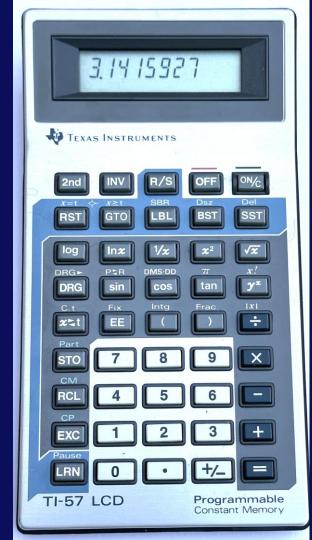
Using the last 2 program steps, you can turn your TI-57 into a TI-57C:

https://rskey.org/gene/calcgene/57c.htm.

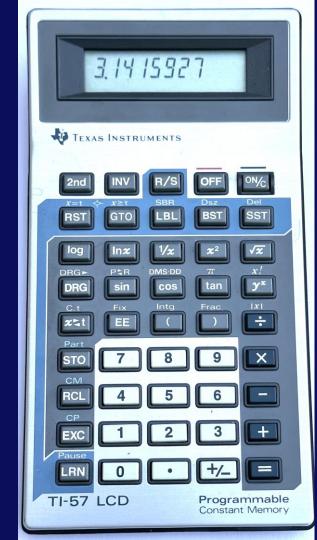
- The unit is on but the display is off. Uses less power than the TI-58C does when off.
- One other note: This machine is pretty SLOW. The program + 1 = RST performs 280 additions in 60 seconds compared to 480 on the HP-25.



- Of course, TI came out with LCD versions of the TI-57.
- The TI-57-LCD This model was introduced in 1982 and certainly was one of the more garish-looking units ever made. Reminds me of the HP-33S.
- It might be mistaken for a Space 1999 TV show prop.
- Overall memory capacity compared to the original TI-57 was down about 50%.

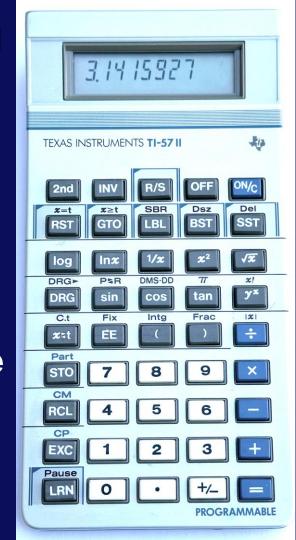


- Where the original TI-57 had 50 program steps and 8 memories, the TI-57 LCD has 49 steps with one memory or 8 memories with no program steps. Memories traded off for program steps at the rate of 7 steps per register.
- Compared to the original TI-57, this model added: factorial and clear program as well as the incredibly useful ability to directly partition such limited program memory from the keyboard!
- It also dropped the mean and variance.



#### HHC 2024 – TI Mid-Range Machines – TI-57-II

- This model was introduced in 1986 and updated the TI-57-LCD model with a reliable keyboard and got rid of the garish color scheme.
- Functions were the same as the TI-57-LCD.
- Same physical industrial design as the TI-55-III.
  - It's quite light and easy to carry.



#### **HHC 2024 – TI Mid-Range Machines**

- So, which model of these should you add to your collection?
- First, obtain an SR-51A and an SR-56.
- These deserve a spot somewhere.
- Then out of these, the original TI-57 has the prestige of being introduced with the TI-58/59 and is a quite respectable model in its own right.
- Programs exist that compute the first 58 digits of e and the exact factorial of 52. Pretty amazing in such limited space.
- The SR-51-II or TI-55 are honorable mentions.
- **Avoid the others. Questions?**

