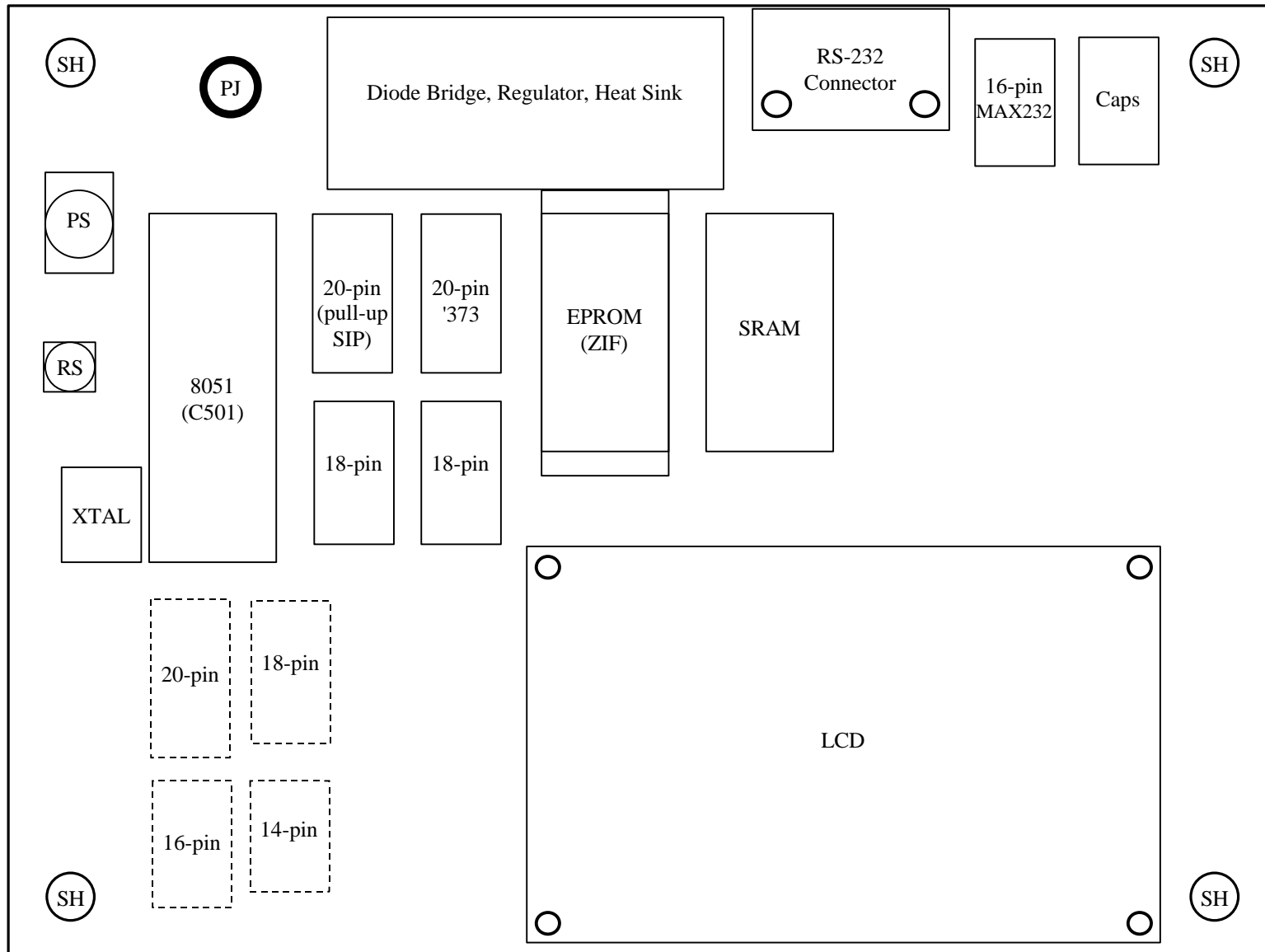


EXAMPLE BOARD LAYOUT

Key: PJ=Power Jack; PS=Power Switch; RS=Reset Switch; SH=Standoff Hole



- Place serial port connector and power supply connector on the same edge of the board, so that board can be turned over easily.
- Place reset button and power supply switch near one edge of the board so that they can be easily reached when board is upside down.
- Leave a little space around push buttons, switches, and jacks, so that you have room to access these areas with your fingers.
- Be careful about placing components or drilling too close to the edge of the board, since the board can break or crack if stressed.
- Locate the microcontroller, 4.7K pull-ups, 74LS08, 74LS373, EPROM, and SRAM chips close to each other, to keep bus short.
- Place the oscillator circuit very close to microcontroller and solder these components together carefully.
- Use a 0.1 uF (104) or 0.01 uF (103) bypass capacitor for each chip and locate the cap very close to the chip's power pins. Use short wires.
- Try to do all drilling and sawing prior to insertion of any components to reduce risk of board damage and wasted time.