

## OEM BS2sx - Rev C      **Assembly Instructions**

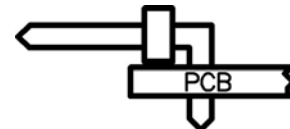
This document is a guide that will aid you in the assembly of your OEM-BS2sx. It is assumed that you have the proper equipment, and possess the skills necessary to safely assemble electronic components.

Generally, it is best to start with the lower profile components, and then work your way to the tallest components. This is often true because, in tight places, lower profile components are more difficult to get to with taller components in the way.

1. The lowest profile components on the board are the resistors. There are two 4.7K Ohm resistors and one 10K resistor. The resistors should have color bands around them which signify their value.
  - o 4.7K Ohm resistor color bands: Yellow, Violet, Red, and Gold.
  - o 10K Ohm resistor color bands: Brown, Black, Orange, and Gold.
 Resistors are polarity insensitive, which means that it doesn't matter direction they are inserted.
  - o Install the 4.7K Ohm resistors where designated by 'R1' and 'R2'.
  - o Install the 10K Ohm resistor where designated by 'R3'.



2. The next lowest profile component on the board is the 20-pin right angle strip header. The side with the angle should be inserted into the PCB as shown in the drawing to the right.



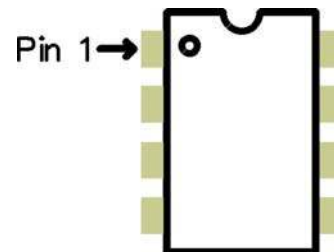
3. Next, find the two 0.1 uF ceramic capacitors. Like, the resistors, it doesn't matter which way these are installed. Install the two capacitors where designated by 'C2' and 'C3'.



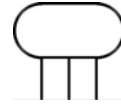
4. Next, find the two resistor networks. A resistor network looks like a comb for a 'Barbie Doll'. On the resistor network (Rnet), there is a dot printed near one end to signify at which end Pin 1 is located. On the PCB, look for two single-line groups of eight pads, marked 'RN1' and 'RN2'. Find Pin 1 on each of the Rnets and orient them to fit through the square pad on each of the 'RN1' and 'RN2' groups on the PCB.



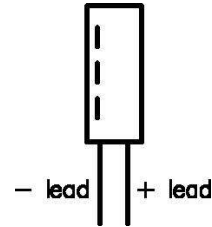
5. The IC sockets are next in line. Nearly all ICs have a 'Pin 1' marker that denotes the location of Pin 1. It is important to install chips with the proper orientation since, more often than not, installing a chip backwards will result in damage to the chip and/or surrounding circuitry. For the IC sockets that you will be installing, there is a notch on the edge of one of the short sides. This notch denotes the 'top' of the chip. When oriented properly, Pin 1 is the top-left pin as depicted in the drawing to the right. Install both the 28-Pin and the 8-Pin DIP sockets into U1 and U2 respectively.



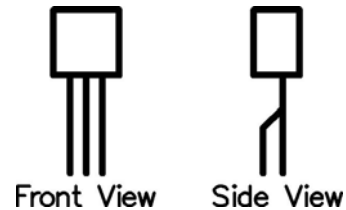
6. The next component to install is the ceramic resonator. The ceramic resonator looks like a coffee bean (although sometimes they are blue instead of brown) with three metal legs sticking out from one side and should be marked as "50.00" (50 MHz). This component is 'polarity insensitive'. That is to say that it doesn't matter which direction it is installed, it will still work. Install the ceramic resonator where the 'XTAL' designator is.



7. Next, grab the electrolytic capacitor. It resembles a small cylinder with two long legs emerging from one end. Be particularly careful when installing this component. It is polarity-sensitive; if it is installed backwards, it can pop like a miniature firecracker and emit a horrible stench after it is powered up. The electrolytic capacitor will have the negative lead marked with one or more '-' signs. Install the leg NOT marked with the '-' signs in the hole closest to the '+' sign in C1's space on the PCB.



8. Now find the 3906 PNP transistor; it looks like a black bead with three legs and bears the mark, "3906". Insert it into the group of three holes marked 'Q3' on the PCB. Please note that the middle leg must be bent slightly to accommodate the hole patterns. Avoid excessive bending. The white silkscreen on the PCB will guide you as to how to orient this component.



9. There are three other components that closely resemble the transistor from the step above. The two NPN transistors, marked "3904," should be installed into locations 'Q1' and 'Q2'. The brown-out detector (the one not marked "3904" or "3906") should be installed into location 'U3'. Pay close attention to orientation, as indicated by the white shapes surrounding these locations.
10. Next you will install the 9-pin D-Sub connector. This is the only component that looks like it will plug into a serial cable. Install it on the top side of the PCB.
11. The last component to solder is the voltage regulator, VR1. It is a relatively large plastic square with a metal tab protruding from the top. Install this with the metal tab closest to the 9-pin D-Sub connector. This component, like the electrolytic capacitor, is polarity sensitive and **MUST** be installed correctly, lest ye suffer smoke and fire and the gnashing of teeth.
12. Be sure you clean the board before you stuff the Basic Interpreter IC and the EEPROM IC into U1's and U2's respective sockets. That's it! You've done it! You've made your own BASIC Stamp.
13. Visually inspect the board. Before applying power to it, repair any and all soldering errors and verify that all components have been installed in the proper locations and with the correct orientation.
14. Download and run the latest version of the BASIC Stamp Editor from either the CD or the website. Connect the OEM BS2sx to a PC serial port and power it up. Please consult the Basic Stamp manual, also available from either the CD or our website, for guidance on using your BS2sx. Please select the BS2sx as the default stamp before attempting to identify or download a program to your new BS2sx. You must also name the stamp program you wish to download with a .bsx extension.

## OEM BS2sx – Rev C      **Design Notes**

One of the main purposes behind the OEM BS2sx is making it easier to embed a BS2sx into an OEM design. When designing the BS2sx into an your product, please consider the following:

- **Power Supply** - The Basic Interpreter requires a 'clean' 5 Vdc supply. The LM2940 was selected because of its wide operating range, built-in protection features, and ability to deliver up to 1 Amp of current. The value of the output capacitor, C1, was based on the manufacturer's recommendation. Be sure to consult the manufacturer's recommendations for input and output capacitance selection for the regulator that you will be using in your design. Also, if the Basic Interpreter will be located more than a couple of inches away from the power supply, it may be a good idea to add a 0.1 uF ceramic capacitor across Vdd and Vss at the Basic Interpreter IC.
- **Resonator Location** – Note that the resonator on the OEM BS2sx board is located adjacent to the Basic Interpreter. When laying out your board, please choose a location for the resonator that is as close as possible to the Basic Interpreter, and has the shortest circuit traces possible to ensure reliable operation.
- **Regulatory Warnings** – Stamps and their constituent components are not FCC approved. They are not in finished product form. If you wish to obtain FCC approval, you must first design the stamp into a product, then seek FCC approval of the whole product.
- We use a minimum complement of components to effect an interface between the high levels of RS232 and the relatively low levels of TTL. Some customers may need or want to use a different approach. Regardless of how the line levels are interfaced, there are two important things to note: the idle state of the serial input line at the interpreter, (Sin), is high, so you may need to use pull-up resistor on the Sin pin, also, there must exist some form of loop back from 'Sin' to 'Sout' so that the Stampw.exe software can communicate with the stamp.
- **Symbols** – Various acronyms are used throughout this manual. Here's a brief glossary:

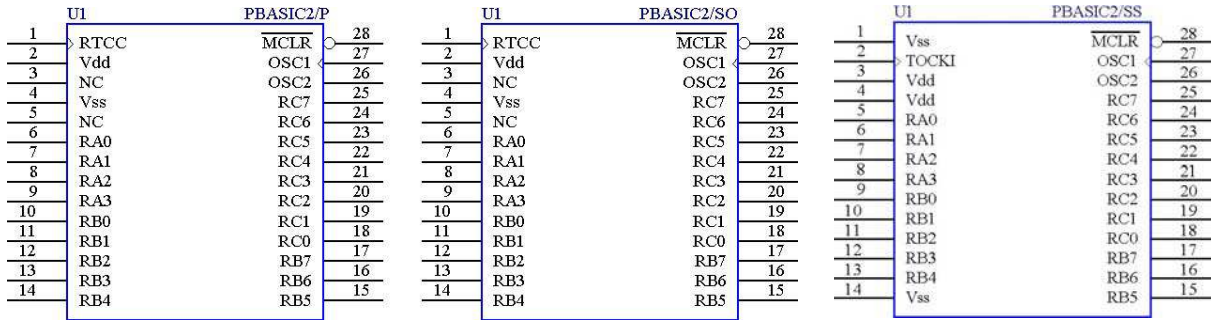
OEM - Original Equipment Manufacturer  
 BS2sx -Second generation Basic Stamp (using the SX28 interpreter chip)  
 IC - Integrated Circuit  
 DIP - Dual In-line Package  
 PCB - Printed Circuit Board  
 Vin - Input Voltage (Specifically, the positive side of the supply DC voltage)  
 Vdd - 5Vdc (the positive side)  
 Vss - Ground (the negative side of the supply DC voltage)

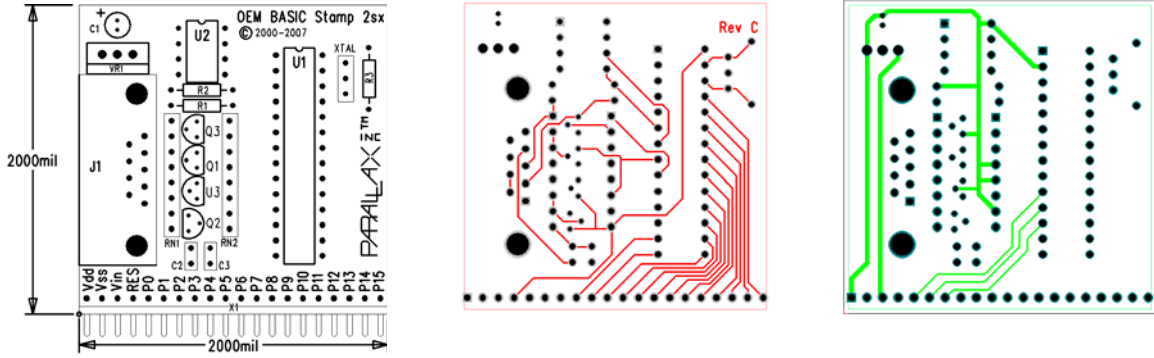
- **Powering up your OEMBS2sx** – There are two ways you can power up your OEMBS2sx:
  - 1) You may apply 6-24 Vdc to the Vin pin (and ground to the Vss pin)
  - OR –
  - 2) You may apply 5Vdc to the Vdd pin (and ground to the Vss pin)

**Please note that these two methods are mutually exclusive: do one or the other, but never both!**

- **WARNING!** Interpreter chips are available in a number of packages and the pinouts may be different than the DIP chip depicted in this document. When laying out your board, be sure to specify the correct package and use the correct pinout. Specifically, the SOIC

package has the same pinout as the DIP, but the SSOP is different. Ex: for the BS2:





The above images of the board layers are not to scale. Please visit [www.parallaxinc.com](http://www.parallaxinc.com) for the actual source and gerber files. This board was designed using Mentor Graphics' PADS Layout software. The leftmost image is the top lay silk and board dimensions. The center image is the top copper layer. The rightmost image is the bottom copper layer (as 'viewed through' the board). The Rev C version of this board, depicted above, uses two layers. Of course, you may wish to use only one layer to reduce the cost of manufacturing.

