

## 6.3 Locating Components

### 6.3.1 Grid Reference Indexes

To assist in locating components and labelled pads on the PCB layouts and circuit diagrams, a component grid reference index has been provided. This index lists the components and pads in alphabetical order, along with the appropriate alphanumeric grid references, as shown below.

Device	PCB	Circuit
A-2	1:E1	PA-B6
B-2	1:A2	PA-E6
B-3	1:A3	PA-F6
B-4	1:A3	PA-G6
B-5	1:B6	PA-J6
C-1	1:E2	PA-A6
C-2	4:B3	PA-H4
C101	1:E1	PA-B6

components listed in numerical order

PCB layout reference  
circuit diagram reference

component location on the sheet  
sheet name or number  
e.g. PA = Power Amplifier

component location on the layer

layer number:  
1 = top side layer  
2 = bottom layer (2 layer PCB)  
4 = bottom layer (4 layer PCB)  
6 = bottom layer (6 layer PCB)

### 6.3.2 Using Circuit Diagrams

Reading a circuit diagram is similar to reading a road map, in that both have an alphanumeric border. The circuit diagrams in this manual use letters to represent the horizontal axis, and numbers for the vertical axis. These circuit diagram 'grid references' are useful in following a circuit that is spread over two or more sheets.

When a line representing part of the circuitry is discontinued, a reference will be given at the end of the line to indicate where the rest of the circuitry is located. The first digit refers to the sheet number (printed on the bottom right hand corner of the circuit diagram) and the last two characters refer to the location on that sheet of the continuation of the circuit (e.g. 1-D4).

If more than one line is represented (indicated by a double thickness line), a dot with a reference label will follow the route each individual line represents.

### **6.3.3 Multilayer PCBs**

The T3000 Series II RF and control PCB layouts represent four copper layers. The outer two layers are printed in grey, and the two inner layers are printed in red.