Ref	Qty		Description	Digikey Part #	Mouser Part #		
U1		1	Z80A (or NEC D780C-1) microprocessor				
			(Z84C0006PEC seems to work fine, BTW)				
U2		1	27C256 32Kx8 CMOS EPROM, 150-250				
			access is probably safest.				
U3		1	Alliance AS6C62256-55PCN	1450-1033	AS6C62256-55PCN		
			32Kx8 55nSec (or 70nS) SRAM		or AS6C62256A-70PIN		
			NOTE: Some people have had problems that				
			may be related to using such a fast access				
			time SRAM in the OSCar. It may be safer to				
			use slower parts like NEC upd43256-12L or -12L	L,			
			or -10L or -10LL from ebay. These may be less				
			sensitive to noise on the OSCar pcb.				
U4		1	MC68B50 ACIA				
			Note: 6850 and 6850A (slower parts)				
			are also OK				
U5		1	74LS93 (not 293), possibly HCT93	296-3750-5-ND	595-SN74LS93N		
U6,U7		2	74LS02	296-1627-5-ND	595-SN74LS02N		
U8		1	74LS08	296-1633-5-ND	595-SN74LS08N		
U9		1	74LS14	296-1643-5-ND	595-SN74LS14N		
U10		1	MPC100-460DI/TO, supervisor IC				
			Note: This part is available with				
			two different pinouts, "D" and "H".				
			My board was laid out for the "D" part.				
			Be careful when ordering to get the				
ISO1		1	correct one. 6N138 opto-isolator	859-6N138M			
1501		1	0N130 OPCO-ISOIACOI	923-0N139M			
Q1		1	2N3904 or equivalent NPN EBC	2N3904FS			
D1		1	1N4148	1N4148FS			
D2,D3		0/2	1N4148 (only needed if you choose	1N4148FS			
			to connect a non-rechargeable battery				
			directly to the MIDI board)				
D9		0/1	5.1Volt Zener diode, 500mW				
פע		U / I	(Not needed if D9 is installed				
			on OSCar processor board, or if				
			you are using D2 and D3)				
			100 are using be and by				

R5	0/1	O Ohm resistor, or wire jumper, (Not installed if you are using D2, D3 and a battery wired directly to the MIDI board.	0.0QBK
R1,R8-11 R2,R4,R7, R13,R14	5 5	220 ohm, 1/4W 5% resistor 4.7K, 1/4W 5% resistor	220QBK 4.7KQBK
R3 R6,R12	1	1.0K, 1/4W 5% resistor not used	1.0KQBK
R15	1	0 ohm, only used if U10 not installed (can be either a 0 ohm resistor, or simply a wire)	0.0QBK
R15	1	<pre>0 ohm, (resistor or simply a wire) (Not used if you choose to connect a non-rechargeable battery directly to the MIDI board)</pre>	0.0QBK
C1-C9	9	0.1 uF 25V (or 50V) ceramic capacitor	BC1148CT or equiv
C10	1	10uF (not 2.2uF) 16V electrolytic cap	493-16007-ND
Hdr1	1	8-pin rt angle header, 0.1" spacing 68016-208HLF, MIDI jack connections	609-3321-ND
Housing	1	3-position female plastic housing to mate with Hdrl for MIDI out wires Molex #0022013037	900-0022013037
		You will also need 2-pos version for MIDI in jack wires (0022013027) and a second 3-position one if you have a MIDI thru jack	
		Alternatively, you could put all 8 wires from the MIDI jacks into one 8-position housing.	
		Contacts for these housings Mfr #0008500032	WM2623-ND

Misc	1	40-pin mach pin IC socket for Z80A I used the lowest one I could find	ED90059
	2	28-pin mach pin IC sockets for EPROM and RAM.	ED90057
	1	24-pin mach pin IC sockets for 6850	ED90056
		14-pin and 8 pin IC sockets	
Three possible	e MIDI pc	b to processor pcb connection schemes:	
S1,P1		Single row header, 0.1" spacing Sullins PBC36SFAN 2x12 + 2x20 needed These mount on the underside of the new MIDI board.	Part of S1211E-36
	2	12-pos female header, 0.1" pitch Sullins PPPC121LFBN-RC (for CPU) These mount on the OSCar processor pcb after you remove the blue IC socket.	S7045
	2	20-pos female header, 0.1" pitch Sullins PPPC201LFBN-RC (for SRAM) These mount on the OSCar processor pcb after you remove the blue IC socket.	S7053
		This is the scheme I used, as the processor pcb already had the female headers mounted on it. I think this is the best scheme.	
or:			
	2 2	headers TS-120-G-A (CPU) headers TS-112-G-A (SRAM) These would mate with machined-pin IC	SAM1111-20-ND SAM1111-12-ND

sockets installed on the processor board. Need to check for adequate height under MIDI board using this scheme.

or:

24-pin and 40-pin machined-pin IC sockets with solid core wires or cut off resistor leads soldered into them and soldered to MIDI pcb, plugged into machined-pin IC sockets on processor pcb.

This scheme allows adjusting the height of the MIDI board by changing the length of the wires from the MIDI board to the sockets, but requires soldering wires into IC sockets, which has to be done very carefully to avoid melting them.