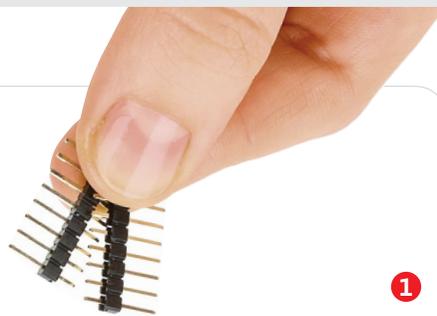




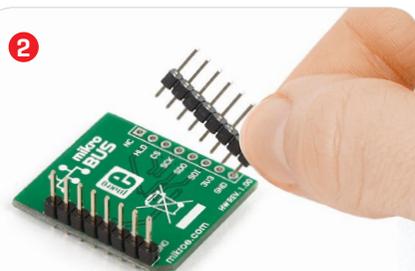
SRAM click

2. Soldering the headers

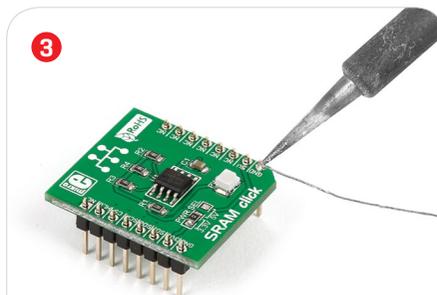
Before using your click board™, make sure to solder 1x8 male headers to both left and right side of the board. Two 1x8 male headers are included with the board in the package.



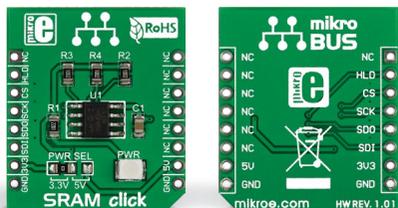
1



Turn the board upside down so that the bottom side is facing you upwards. Place shorter pins of the header into the appropriate soldering pads.

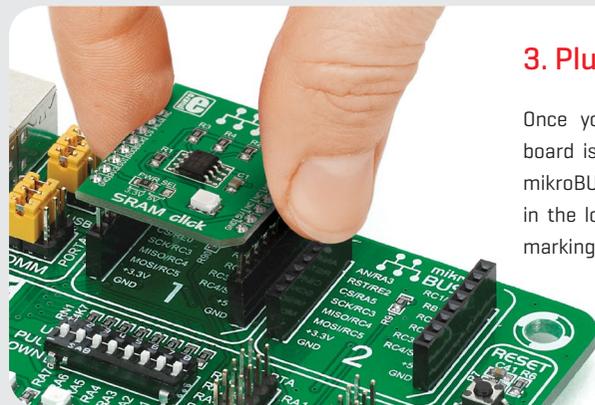


Turn the board upward again. Make sure to align the headers so that they are perpendicular to the board, then solder the pins carefully.



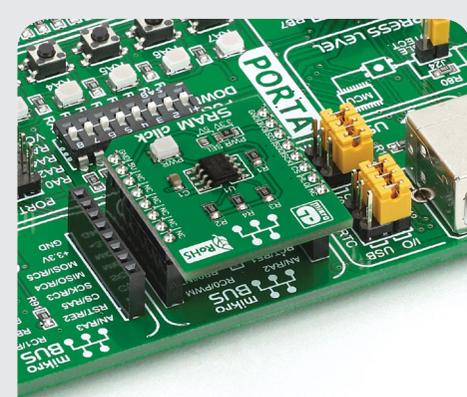
1. Introduction

SRAM click lets you add 1 Mbit of additional SRAM memory to your devices, via the **23LC1024** chip. The board communicates with the target MCU through the mikroBUS™ SPI interface [MISO, MOSI, SCK, CS] with additional HOLD functionality provided through the default mikroBUS™ RST pin. SRAM click is designed to use either a 3.3V or 5V power supply.



3. Plugging the board in

Once you have soldered the headers your board is ready to be placed into the desired mikroBUS™ socket. Make sure to align the cut in the lower-right part of the board with the markings on the silkscreen at the mikroBUS™ socket. If all the pins are aligned correctly, push the board all the way into the socket.



4. Essential features

The 23LC1024 IC organizes the memory in 8-bit instruction registers and 32-byte pages. Three operating modes for reading and writing data are available: byte, page, and sequential [the last one allows read/write for entire memory array]. The clock rate for all three modes is up to 20MHz. The HOLD pin, when pulled low, suspends data transmission mid-sequence [without causing the reset of the entire sequence].

click
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SRAM click manual
ver 1.01



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