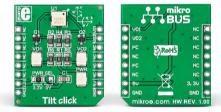


Tilt click<sup>™</sup>



#### 1. Introduction

Tilt click<sup>™</sup> carries **RPI-1035**, a 4-directional optical tilt sensor. This type of sensor provides positional feedback for left, right, forward or backward movements. Tilt click<sup>™</sup> communicates with the target board microcontroller through mikroBUS<sup>™</sup> PWM and INT lines, used here for Vout1 and Vout2 outputs from the sensor. In addition, two onboard LEDs provide visual feedback from the sensor. The board can use either a 3.3V or 5V power supply.

#### 2. Soldering the headers

2

Before using your click<sup>™</sup> 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.

Turn the board upside down so that

the bottom side is facing you upwards.

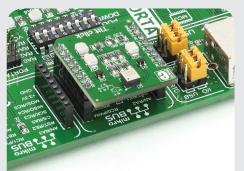
Place shorter pins of the header into the

appropriate soldering pads.



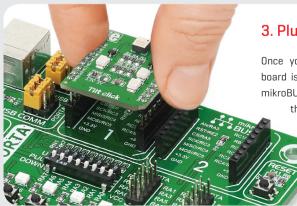


Turn the board upward again. Make sure to align the headers so that they are perpendicular to the board, then solder the pins carefully.



#### 4. Essential features

All Tilt click<sup>™</sup> does is tell you whether it's leaning left, right, forward or backward at a given moment. The optical type of direction detector it employs is highly reliable. Compared to mechanical solutions, optical direction detectors are less prone to noise caused by vibrations. Compared to magnetic-based direction detectors, they are not influenced by magnetic disturbances. This makes Tilt click<sup>™</sup> a robust and simple to implement solution for all those that need direction detecton without the need for highly precise positional measurements.

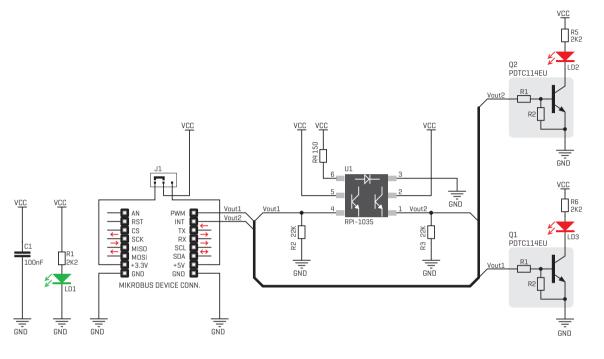


# 3. Plugging the board in

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



#### 5. Schematic



### 8. Code examples

Once you have done all the necessary preparations, it's time to get your click<sup>™</sup> board up and running. We have provided examples for mikroC<sup>™</sup>, mikroBasic<sup>™</sup> and mikroPascal<sup>™</sup> compilers on our **Libstock** website. Just download them and you are ready to start.



# 9. Support

MikroElektronika offers **free tech support** (www.mikroe.com/support) until the end of the product's lifetime, so if something goes wrong, we're ready and willing to help!



## 10. Disclaimer

MikroElektronika assumes no responsibility or liability for any errors or inaccuracies that may appear in the present document. Specification and information contained in the present schematic are subject to change at any time without notice.

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## 6. Dimensions



	mm	mils
LENGTH	28.5	1122
WIDTH	25.4	1000
HEIGHT	4	157.5

# 7. SMD jumper



There is one zeroohm SMD jumper J1 used to select whether 3.3V or 5V I/O voltage level is used. Jumper J1

is soldered in 3.3V position by default.

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