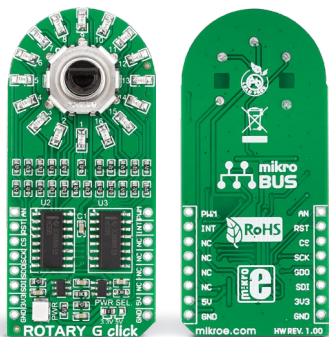


# ROTARY G click™

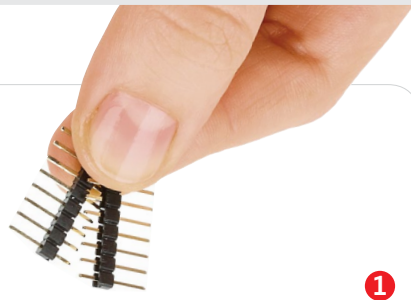
## 1. Introduction



Rotary G click™ carries a **15-pulse incremental rotary encoder** with detents, surrounded by a **ring of 16 green LEDs**. It communicates with the target board through mikroBUS™ **SPI lines** [CS, SCK, MISO, MOSI], and three additional lines for outputting the Encoder info: ENCB OUT, ENCA OUT and SW (in place of the standard AN, RST and INT pins, respectively). Rotary G click™ can be used with either a 3.3V or 5V power supply.

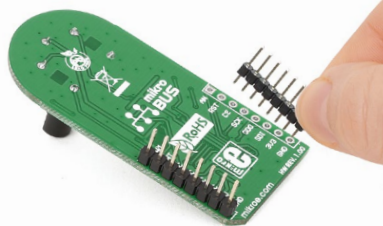
## 2. Soldering the headers

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.



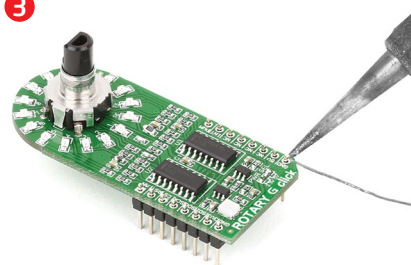
1

2

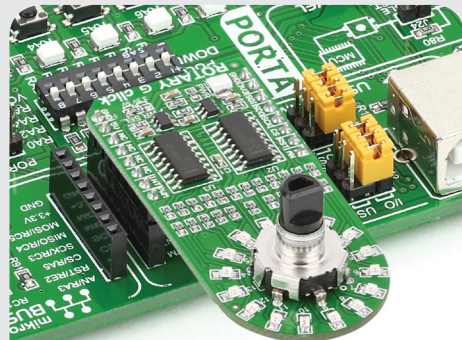


Turn the board upside down so that the bottom side is facing you upwards. Place shorter pins of the header into the appropriate soldering pads.

3



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

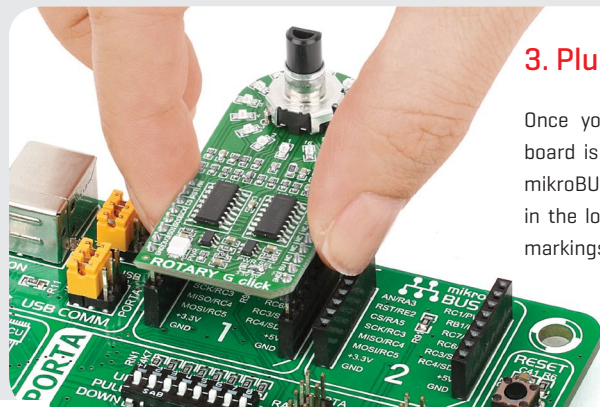


## 4. Essential features

Rotary G click™ with its LED ring is a perfect solution for implementing an input knob into your design [in contrast to a potentiometer, a rotary encoder can be spun round continuously]. A single rotation is divided into **15 discrete steps**. The encoder outputs A and B signals [out of phase to each other]. The knob is also a push-button outputted through the interrupt line. The LED ring are controlled through the SPI interface.

## 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.



**click™**  
**BOARD**

[www.mikroe.com](http://www.mikroe.com)



ROTARY G click™ manual  
ver 1.00



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