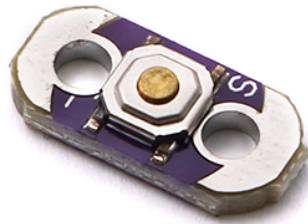


## ***Arduino Lilypad Button User Manual***



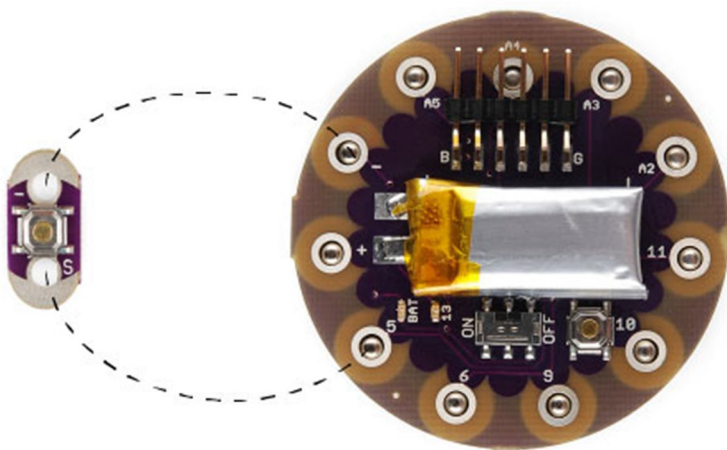
### **Description:**

This board is a small sewable push-button switch. The switch closes when you push it and opens when you release it. It's a "momentary push button".

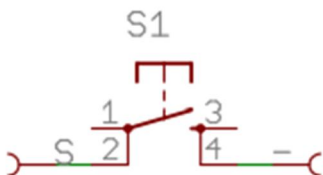
### **Dimensions:**

- Size: 15x8mm
- Thin 0.8mm PCB

### **How to Connect:**



### **Schematic:**



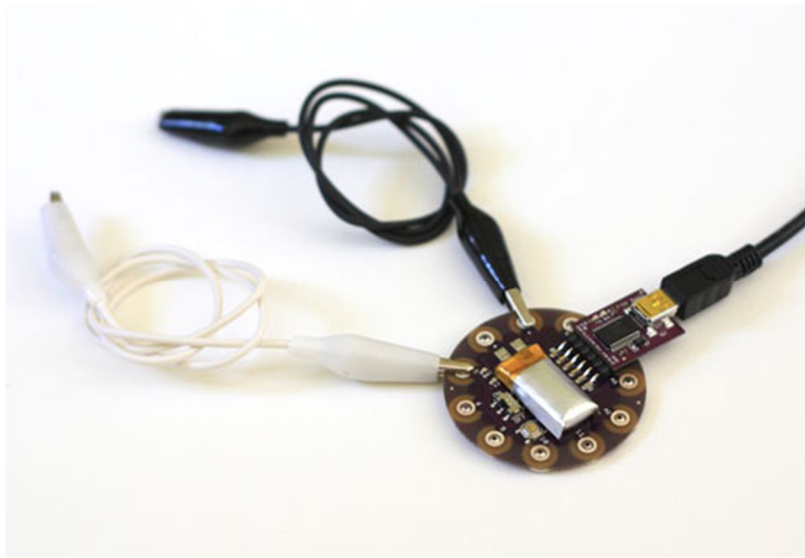
## **Sensing (Switches):**

### **1. Make a simple switch out of alligator clips.**

*The LilyPad ProtoSnap Development Board already has a switch wired to the board, so if you're using this board you can skip to the next step*

A switch is basically 2 pieces of conductive material that are sometimes pressed together and sometimes kept apart. The switch is CLOSED (pressed or triggered) when the conductors are pressed together and OPEN when the conductors are separated. We'll make a really simple switch using 2 alligator clips.

Attach a black alligator clip to the (-) tab on your LilyPad Arduino and an alligator clip of a different color (preferably not red) to tab 5. Now, when we touch the two alligator clips together we are closing or "pressing" the switch. Note that when we touch the clips together, the switchPin (flower petal 5) will be attached to ground or (-) via the alligator clips. We refer to ground or (-) in Arduino code as "LOW" and power or (+) or "+5V" as "HIGH". More about this in a second.



### **2. Attach the LilyPad to your computer and start the Arduino software**

### **3. Copy this sample code into an Arduino window**

[Click here for switch sample code.](#) Copy and paste this code into an empty Arduino window.

### **4. Format the Code**

Under the Tools menu, select Auto Format. After you do this, align all of your comments (the statements in grey-brown following `/**` on each line) so that they are in readable columns on the right hand side of the screen. This will help you read through the code. Here's what my Arduino window looked like after I formatted everything:



```
sketch | Arduino 1.0.1

sketch $

int ledPin = 13; // LED is connected to digital pin 13
int switchPin = 5; // switch connected to digital pin 5
int switchValue; // a variable to keep track of when switch is pressed

void setup()
{
  pinMode(ledPin, OUTPUT); // sets the ledPin to be an output
  pinMode(switchPin, INPUT); // sets the switchPin to be an input
  digitalWrite(switchPin, HIGH); // sets the default (unpressed) state of switchPin to HIGH
}

void loop() // run over and over again
{
  switchValue = digitalRead(switchPin); // check to see if the switch is pressed
  if (switchValue == LOW) { // if the switch is pressed then,
    digitalWrite(ledPin, HIGH); // turn the LED on
  }
  else { // otherwise,
    digitalWrite(ledPin, LOW); // turn the LED off
  }
}

Auto Format finished.

24 LilyPad Arduino w/ ATmega328 on /dev/cu.usbserial-A900J2Q7
```

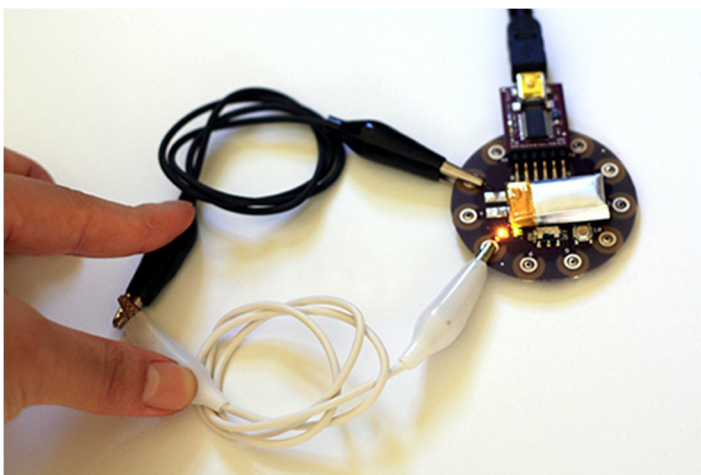
Read through the code to get a sense of what it is doing. The comments at the end of each line should help you understand what's happening. Note that in the code we are listening for a LOW signal on the switchPin. We turn on the LED when the switchPin is attached to ground. As was mentioned earlier, when we put the two alligator clips together this is exactly what is happening: the switchPin is attached to ground via the clips. So, let's test it out in the real world...

## 5. Load the code onto the LilyPad

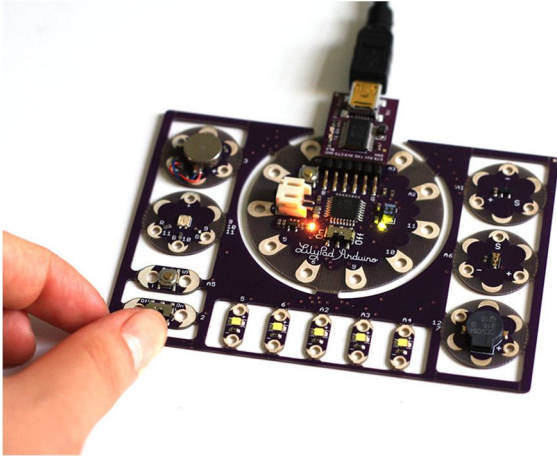
Compile the code and load it onto the LilyPad. Do this by hitting the upload button in the Arduino window (that's the right pointing arrow at the top of the Arduino window).

## 6. See what happens when you close the switch!

The LED should come on. If it doesn't, check to make sure your alligator clip connections are good. Here's what my switch triggered board looks like. Look closely to see the light:



If you're using the LilyPad Proto Snap Development Board, turn on the pre-wired switch. The green light (next to pin 11) should turn on. Try changing the code so you can use the button on pin A5 to turn on the green light.



### 7. Play with modifying the code to get different behavior

- Can you get the LED to turn on when the switch is open and off when the switch is closed? (Basically swapping the behavior of the sample code.)
- Can you get the LED to blink quickly while the switch is closed and turn off when the switch is open?
- Something a little more challenging... can you get the LED to toggle on and off with each press of the switch? That is, the first time you press the switch, the LED turns on, the second time you press the switch it turns off, and so on?

### 8. Build your own switch

As you can see from the alligator clip example, it's easy to build a switch. Play with different materials to make your own switches. Some materials that you can use to make switches are conductive velcro, conductive fabric, conductive thread, aluminum foil, metal springs and metal beads. Use your imagination and whatever is lying around the house!