

LCD5110_Basic

Arduino and chipKit library for Nokia 5110 compatible LCDs

Manual

The logo for Rinky-Dink Electronics features the company name in a stylized, glowing cyan font with a 3D effect. The text is set against a dark background that includes a close-up image of a green printed circuit board (PCB) with various electronic components and traces visible.

Rinky-Dink Electronics

Introduction:

This library has been made to make it easy to use the basic functions of the Nokia 5110 LCD module on an Arduino or a chipKit.

Basic functionality of this library are based on the demo-code provided by ITead studio.

You can always find the latest version of the library at <http://www.RinkyDinkElectronics.com/>

For version information, please refer to **version.txt**.

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Defined Literals:

Alignment
For use with print(), printNumI() and printNumF()
LEFT: 0
RIGHT: 9999
CENTER: 9998

Included Fonts:

SmallFont
 A 5x10 grid of characters in a small font, including symbols, numbers, and letters.
Character size: 6x8 pixels
Number of characters: 95

MediumNumbers
 A row of 13 characters in a medium font, including a minus sign, zero, and digits 1-9.
Character size: 12x16 pixels
Number of characters: 13

BigNumbers
 A row of 13 characters in a large font, including a minus sign, zero, and digits 1-9.
Character size: 14x24 pixels
Number of characters: 13

Functions:

LCD5110(SCK, MOSI, DC, RST, CS);	
The main class constructor.	
Parameters:	SCK: Pin for Clock signal MOSI: Pin for Data transfer DC: Pin for Register Select (Data/Command) RST: Pin for Reset CS: Pin for Chip Select
Usage:	LCD5110 myGLCD(8, 9, 10, 11, 12); // Start an instance of the LCD5110 class
InitLCD([contrast]);	
Initialize the LCD.	
Parameters:	contrast: <optional> Specify a value to use for contrast (0-127) Default is 70
Usage:	myGLCD.initLCD(); // Initialize the display
Notes:	This will reset and clear the display.
setContrast(contrast);	
Set the contrast of the LCD.	
Parameters:	contrast: Specify a value to use for contrast (0-127)
Usage:	myGLCD.setContrast(70); // Sets the contrast to the default value of 70
enableSleep();	
Put the display in Sleep Mode.	
Parameters:	None
Usage:	myGLCD.enableSleep(); // Put the display into Sleep Mode
Notes:	Entering Sleep Mode will not turn off the backlight as this is a hardware function.
disableSleep();	
Re-enable the display after it has been put in Sleep Mode.	
Parameters:	None
Usage:	myGLCD.disableSleep(); // Wake the display after putting it into Sleep Mode
Notes:	The display will automatically be cleared when Sleep Mode is disabled. Exiting Sleep Mode will not turn on the backlight as this is a hardware function.
clrScr();	
Clear the screen.	
Parameters:	None
Usage:	myGLCD.clrScr(); // Clear the screen
clrRow(row[, start_x[, end_x]]);	
Clear a part of, or a whole row.	
Parameters:	row: 8 pixel high row to clear (0-5) start_x: <optional> x-coordinate to start the clearing on (default = 0) end_x: <optional> x-coordinate to end the clearing on (default = 83)
Usage:	myGLCD.clrRow(5, 42); // Clear the right half of the lower row
invert(mode);	
Set inversion of the display on or off.	
Parameters:	mode: true - Invert the display false - Normal display
Usage:	myGLCD.invert(true); // Set display inversion on

`print(st, x, y);`

Print a string at the specified coordinates.

You can use the literals LEFT, CENTER and RIGHT as the x-coordinate to align the string on the screen.

Parameters: st: the string to print
 x: x-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first character
 y: y-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first character
Usage: myGLCD.print("Hello World",CENTER,0); // Print "Hello World" centered at the top of the screen
Notes: The y-coordinate will be adjusted to be aligned with an 8 pixel high display row.
 In effect only 0, 8, 16, 24, 32 and 40 can be used as y-coordinates.
 The string can be either a char array or a String object

`printNumI(num, x, y[, length[, filler]]);`

Print an integer number at the specified coordinates.

You can use the literals LEFT, CENTER and RIGHT as the x-coordinate to align the string on the screen.

Parameters: num: the value to print (-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647) *INTEGERS ONLY*
 x: x-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first digit/sign
 y: y-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first digit/sign
 length: **<optional>**
 minimum number of digits/characters (including sign) to display
 filler: **<optional>**
 filler character to use to get the minimum length. The character will be inserted in front
 of the number, but after the sign. Default is ' ' (space).
Usage: myGLCD.print(num,CENTER,0); // Print the value of "num" centered at the top of the screen
Notes: The y-coordinate will be adjusted to be aligned with an 8 pixel high display row.
 In effect only 0, 8, 16, 24, 32 and 40 can be used as y-coordinates.

`printNumF(num, dec, x, y[, divider[, length[, filler]]];`

Print a floating-point number at the specified coordinates.

You can use the literals LEFT, CENTER and RIGHT as the x-coordinate to align the string on the screen.

WARNING: Floating point numbers are not exact, and may yield strange results when compared. Use at your own discretion.

Parameters: num: the value to print (*See note*)
 dec: digits in the fractional part (1-5) *0 is not supported. Use printNumI() instead.*
 x: x-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first digit/sign
 y: y-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the first digit/sign
 divider: **<Optional>**
 Single character to use as decimal point. Default is '.'
 length: **<optional>**
 minimum number of digits/characters (including sign) to display
 filler: **<optional>**
 filler character to use to get the minimum length. The character will be inserted in front
 of the number, but after the sign. Default is ' ' (space).
Usage: myGLCD.print(num, 3, CENTER,0); // Print the value of "num" with 3 fractional digits top centered
Notes: Supported range depends on the number of fractional digits used.
 Approx range is +/- 2*(10^(9-dec))
 The y-coordinate will be adjusted to be aligned with an 8 pixel high display row.
 In effect only 0, 8, 16, 24, 32 and 40 can be used as y-coordinates.

`setFont(fontname);`

Select font to use with print(), printNumI() and printNumF().

Parameters: fontname: Name of the array containing the font you wish to use
Usage: myGLCD.setFont(SmallFont); // Select the font called SmallFont
Notes: You must declare the font-array as an external or include it in your sketch.

`invertText(mode);`

Select if text printed with print(), printNumI() and printNumF() should be inverted.

Parameters: mode: true - Invert the text
 false - Normal text
Usage: myGLCD.invertText(true); // Turn on inverted printing
Notes: SetFont() will turn off inverted printing

`drawBitmap(x, y, data, sx, sy);`

Draw a bitmap on the screen.

Parameters: x: x-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the bitmap
 y: y-coordinate of the upper, left corner of the bitmap
 data: array containing the bitmap-data
 sx: width of the bitmap in pixels
 sy: height of the bitmap in pixels
Usage: myGLCD.drawBitmap(0, 0, bitmap, 32, 32); // Draw a 32x32 pixel bitmap in the upper left corner
Notes: You can use the online-tool "[ImageConverter Mono](#)" to convert pictures into compatible arrays.
 The online-tool can be found on my website.
 Requires that you `#include <avr/pgmspace.h>` when using an Arduino other than Arduino Due.