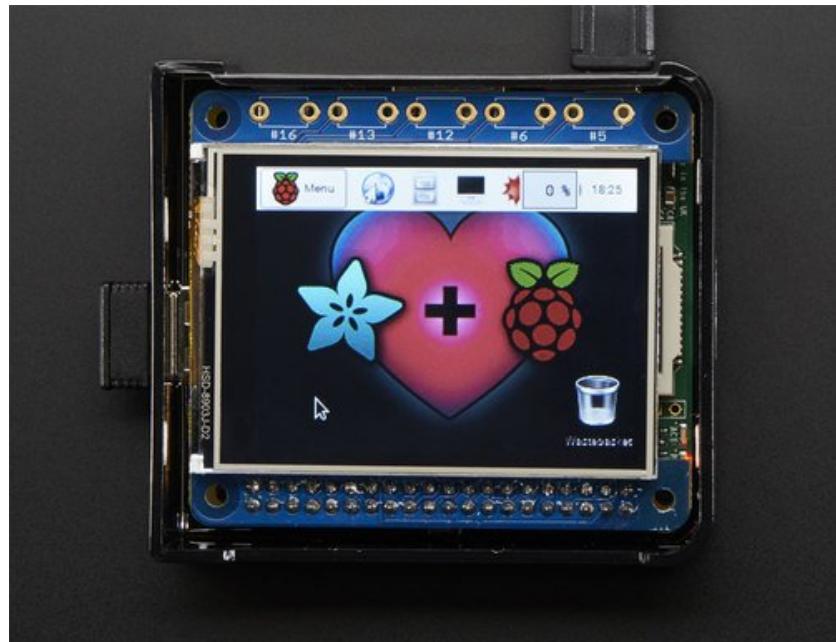


Adafruit 2.4" PiTFT HAT with Resistive Touchscreen Mini Kit

Created by lady ada



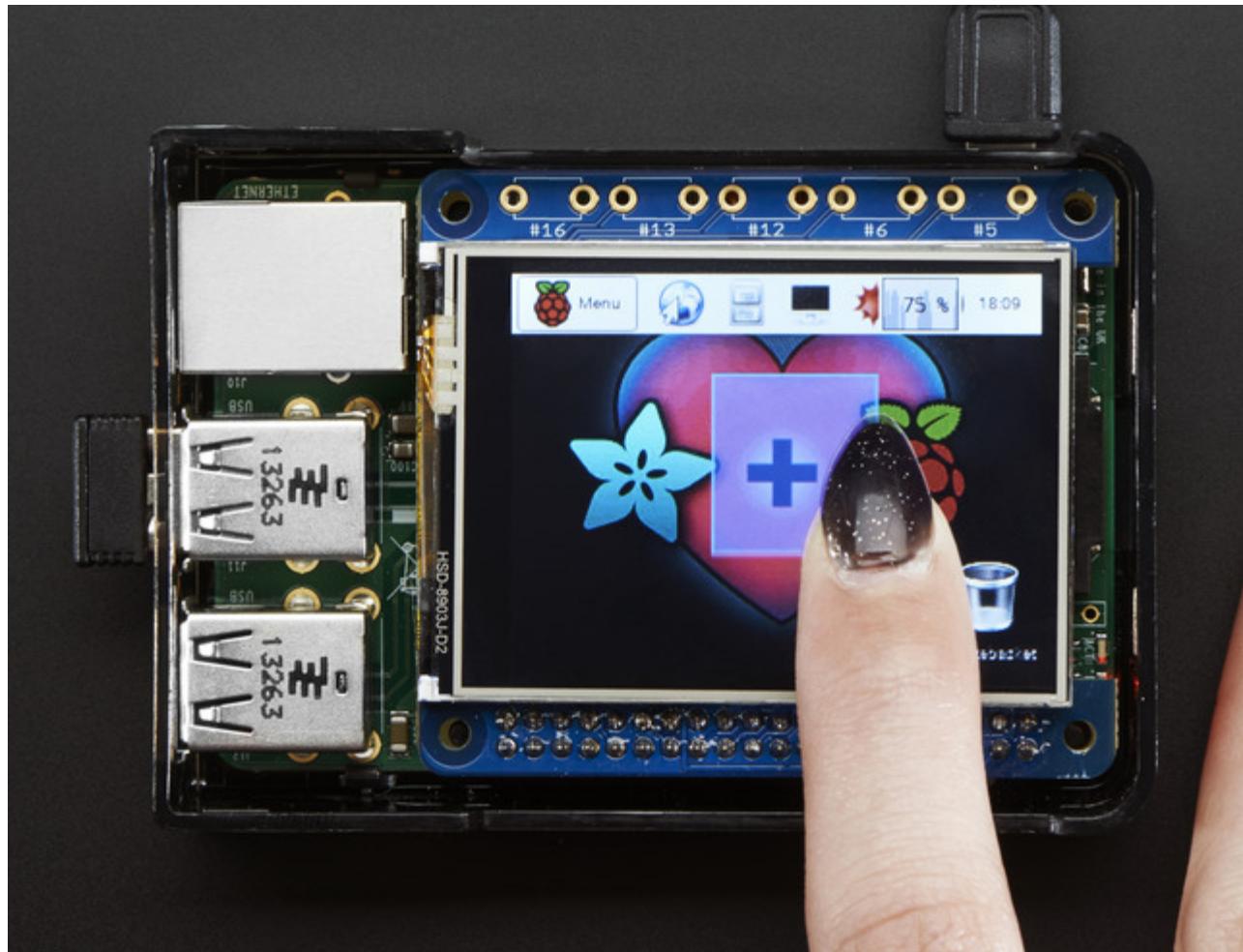
Last updated on 2016-10-21 04:03:38 PM UTC

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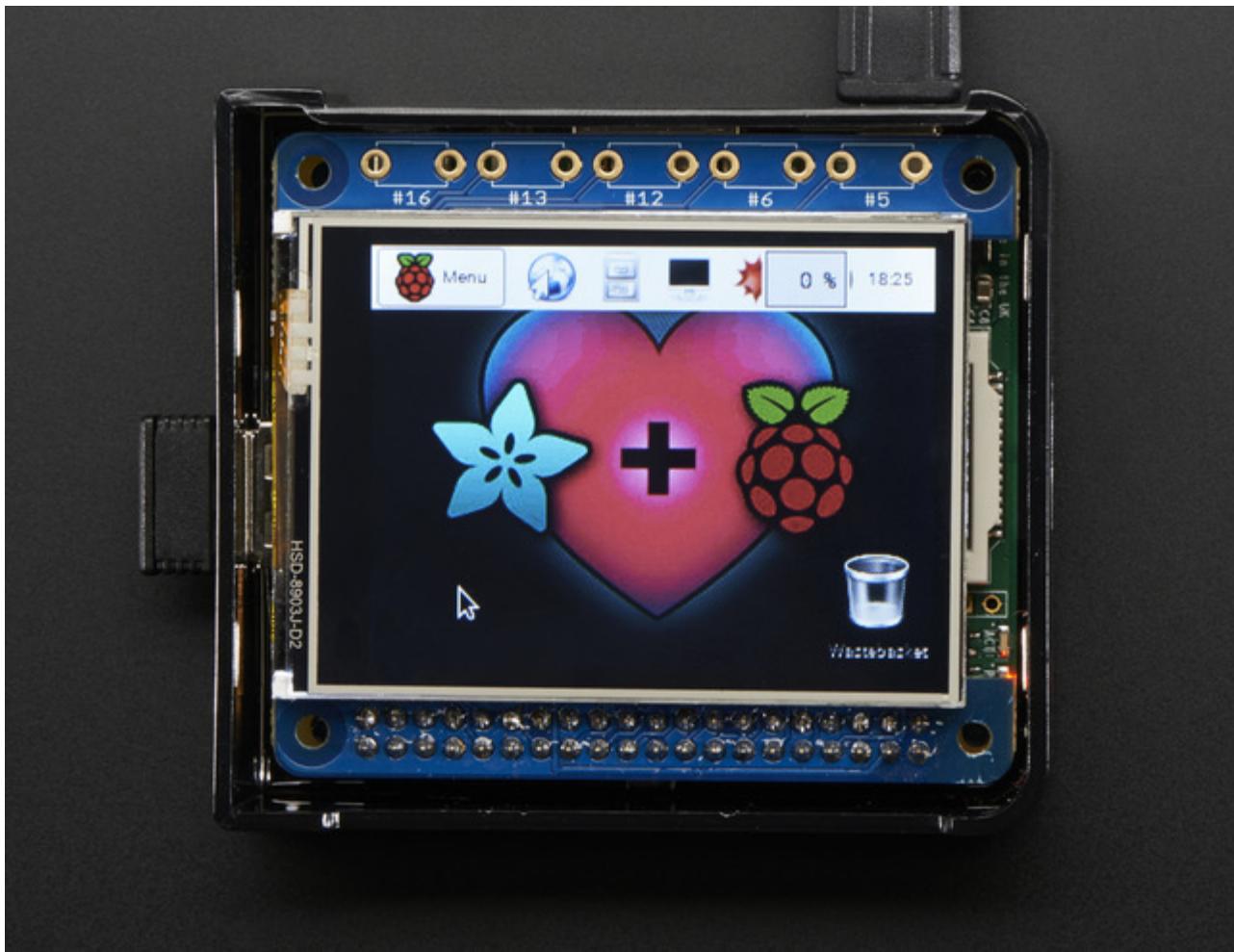
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Overview



Is this not the cutest little display for the Raspberry Pi? It features a 2.4" display with 320x240 16-bit color pixels and a resistive touch overlay. The HAT uses the high speed SPI interface on the Pi and can use the mini display as a console, X window port, displaying images or video etc. Best of all it plugs right in on top!

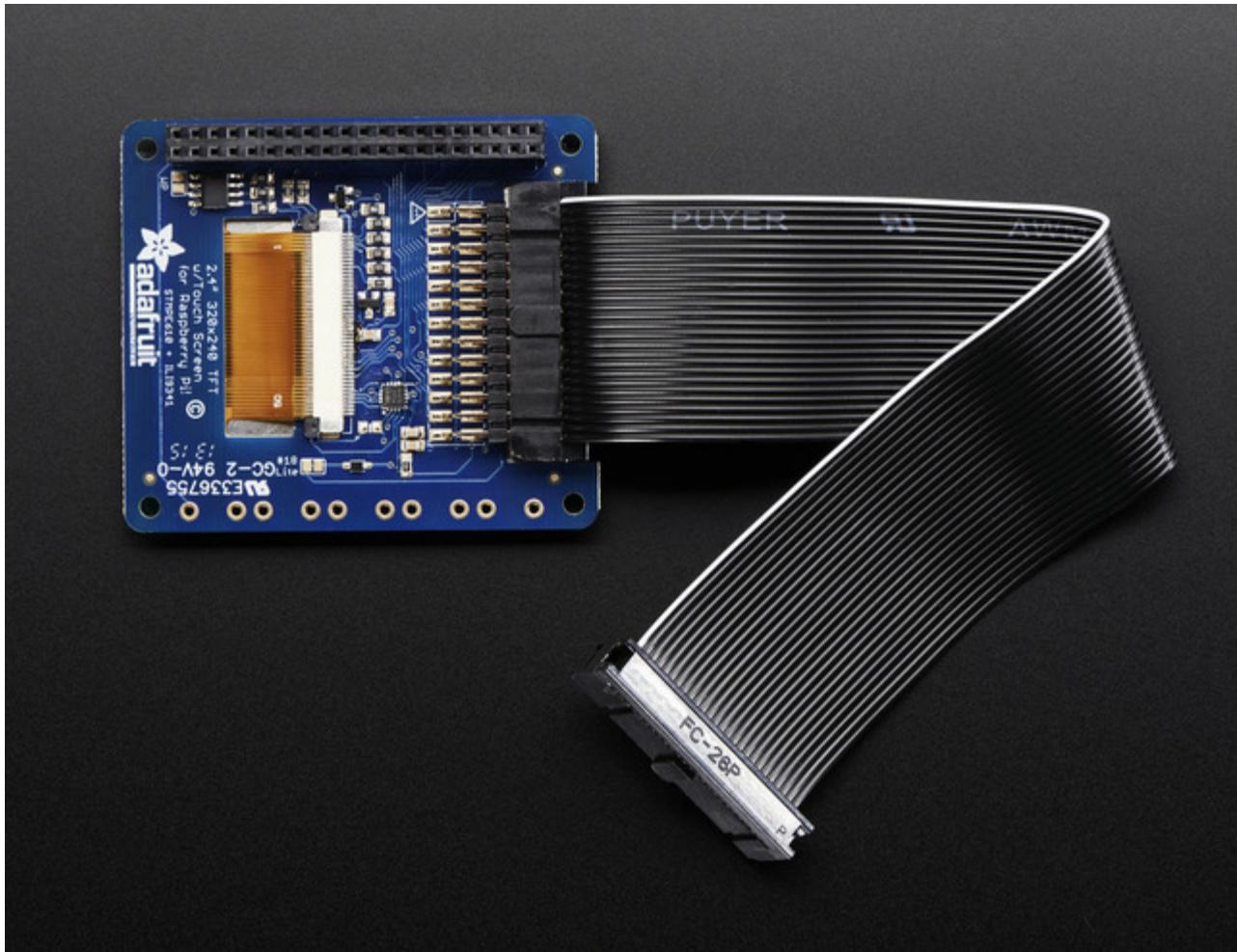
It's designed to fit nicely onto the Pi Model A+, B+ or Pi 2.



This design uses the hardware SPI pins (SCK, MOSI, MISO, CE0, CE1) as well as GPIO #25 and #24. All other GPIO are unused. Since we had a tiny bit of space, there's 5 spots for optional slim tactile switches wired to five GPIOs, that you can use if you want to make a basic user interface. For example, you can use one as a power on/off button.



We have a right-angle 26-pin connector off to the side. You can connect a classic 26-pin Raspberry Pi GPIO cable in order to access the rest of the GPIO through a Cobbler, etc.



To make it super easy for use: we've created a custom kernel package based off Notro's awesome framebuffer work, so you can install it over your existing Raspbian (or derivative) images in just a few commands.

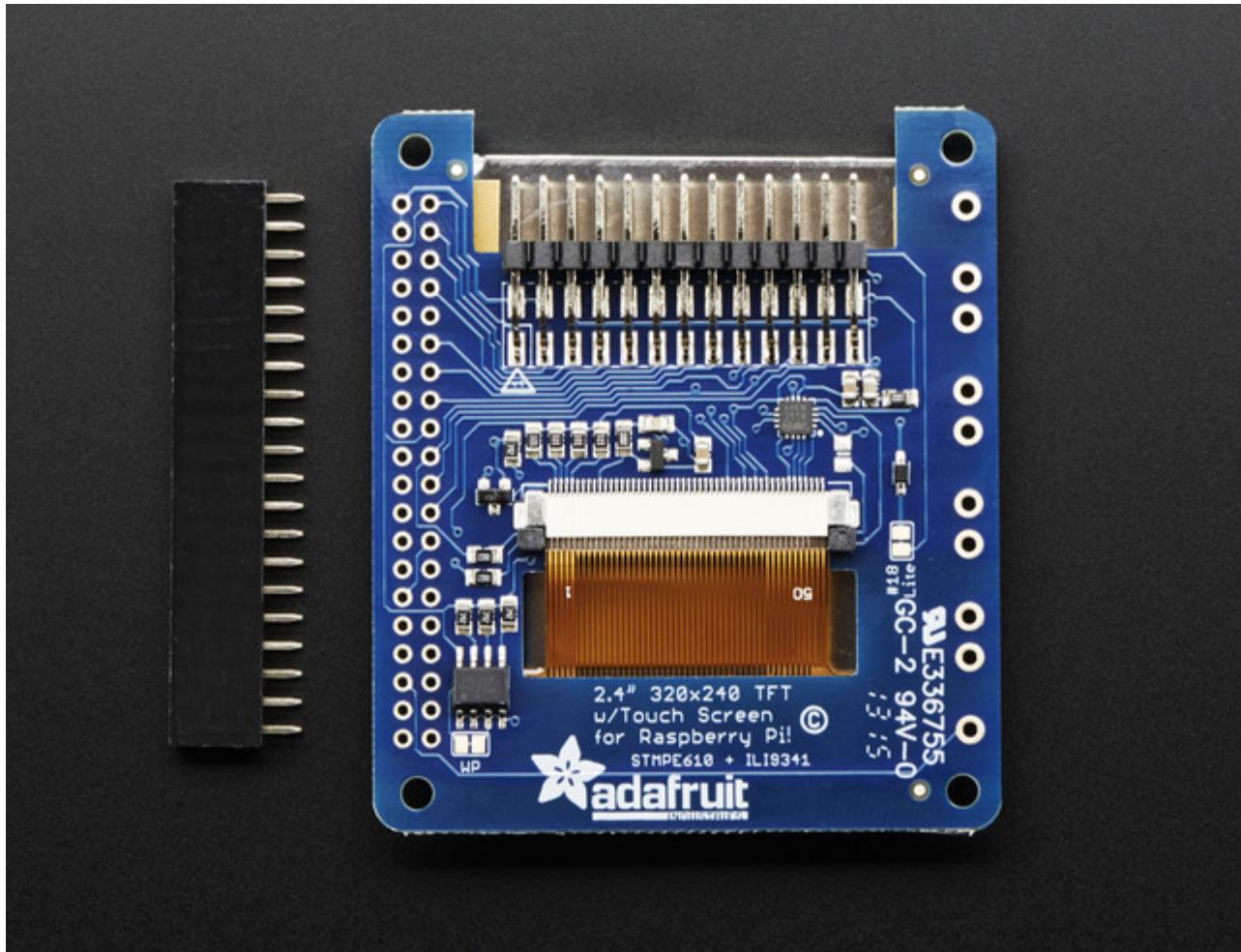
Each order ships with an assembled HAT with 2.4" TFT display with resistive touchscreen and a 2x20 female socket header. Some light soldering is required to attach the header but it is easy work for anyone with a soldering iron & solder. [Alternatively, you can use a stacking type header instead if you'd like to plug a 2x20 GPIO cable on top](http://adafru.it/2223) (<http://adafru.it/2223>)

Raspberry Pi, Pi enclosure, 26-pin GPIO cable, tactile switches are not included!

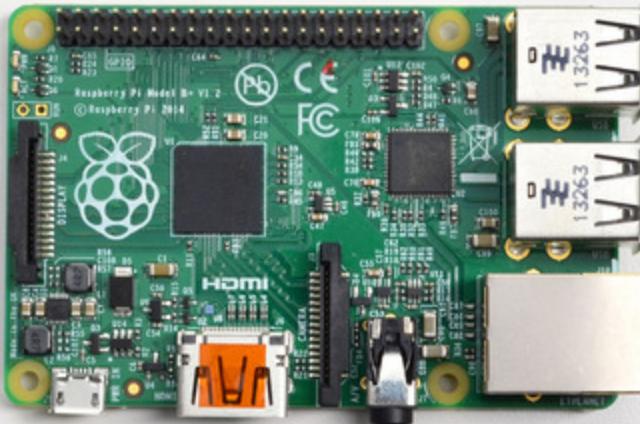
This tutorial series shows you how to install the software, as well as calibrate the touchscreen, splay videos, display images such as from your PiCam and more!

Assembly

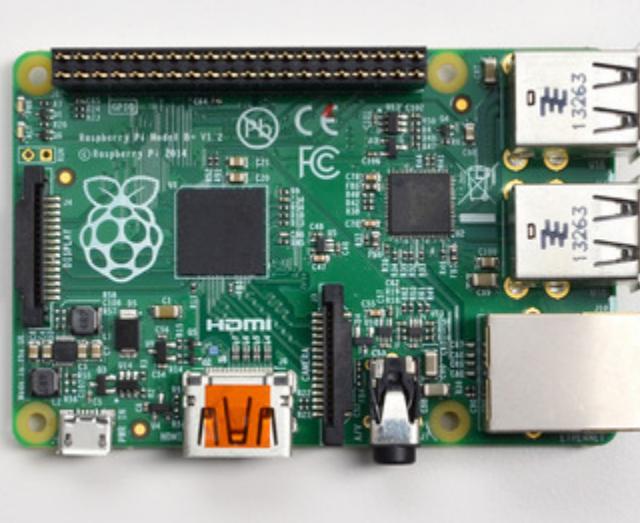
Before you start check that you have the parts you need: an assembled PiTFT 2.4" HAT with the 2.4" screen and 2 x 20 female header. Note that it is normal for the screen to be 'loose' - this is so its easier for you to solder the connector on!



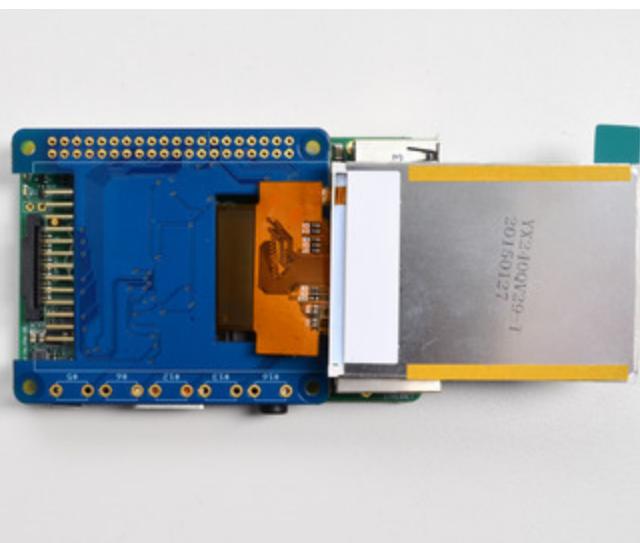
Check also on the back that the TFT is attached and that the flex connector is seated into the onboard FPC socket.



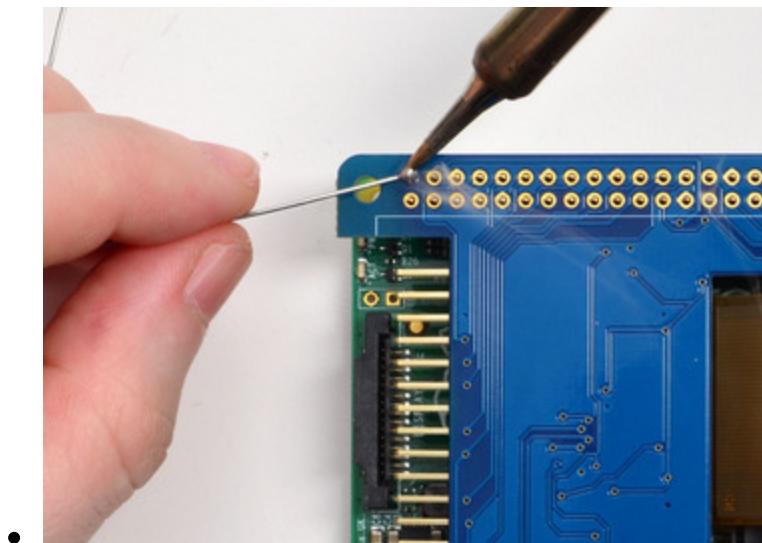
The easiest way to attach the header is if you have a Raspberry Pi as a 'stand' - make sure its powered off & unplugged!



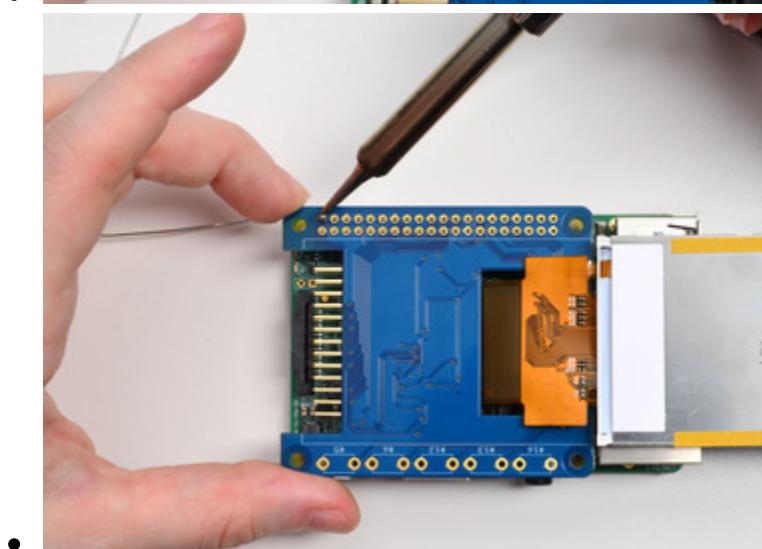
Plug the extra tall female header into the GPIO port on the Pi as shown. Make sure its seated nice and flat

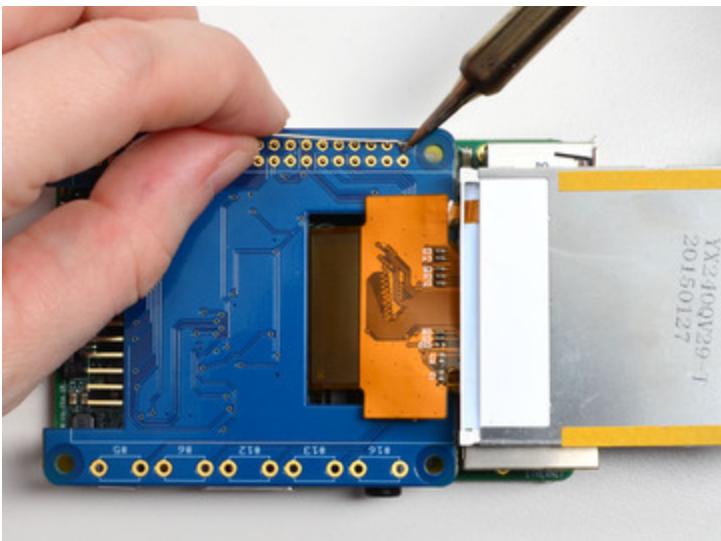


Place the PiTFT HAT on top so all the pins stick through the connector on the side. Gently flip the TFT so its off to the side and wont be in your way while you solder

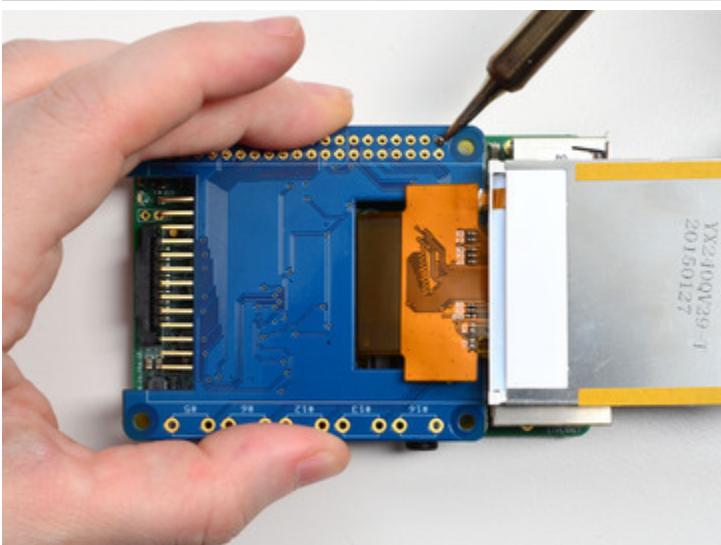


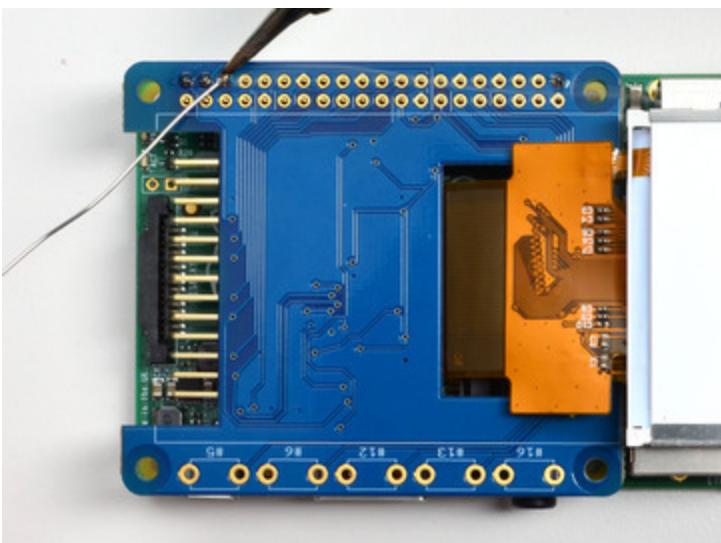
- Heat up your soldering iron, and grab some solder. Start by tack-soldering one of the corners. Then you can re-heat that solder point and adjust the circuit board to make it sit flat.



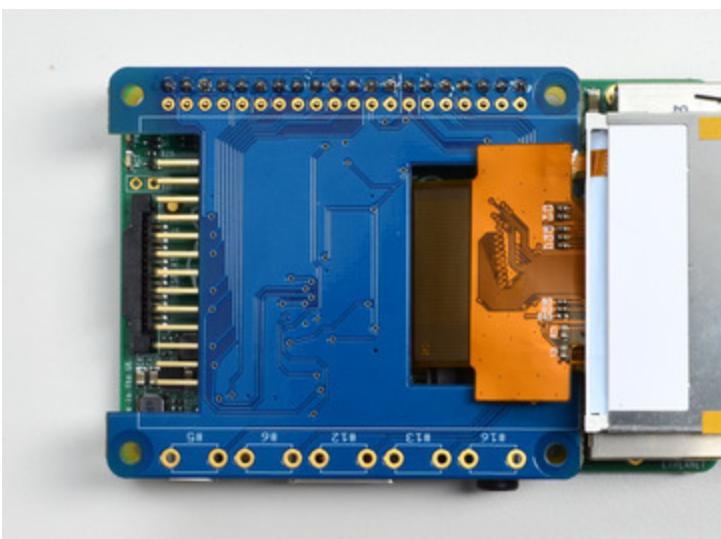
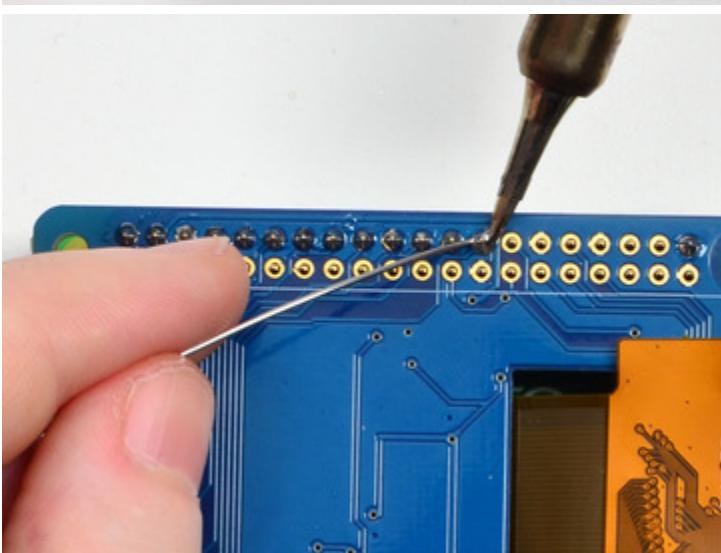


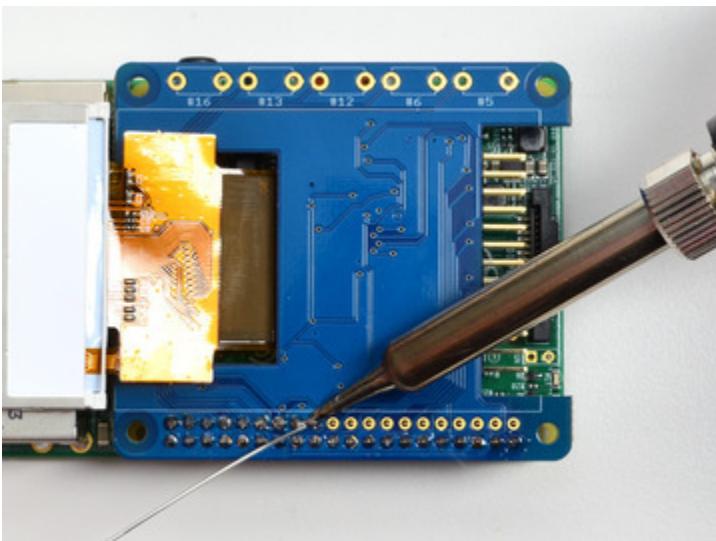
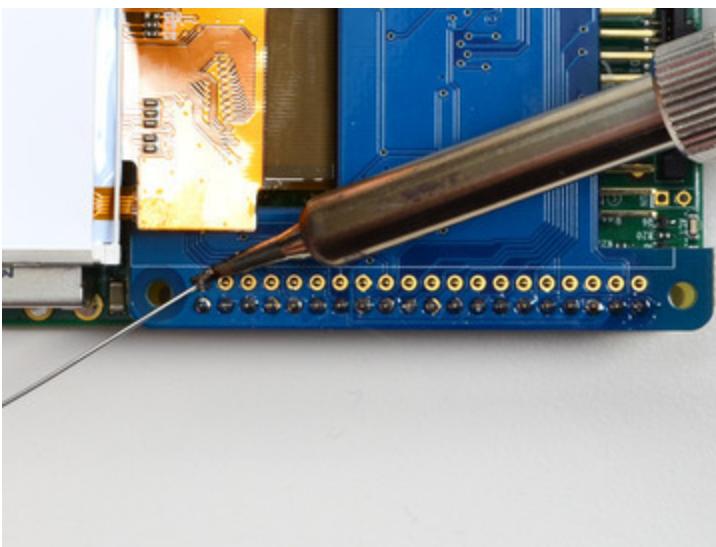
Do the same for the other end, to stabilize the header mechanically



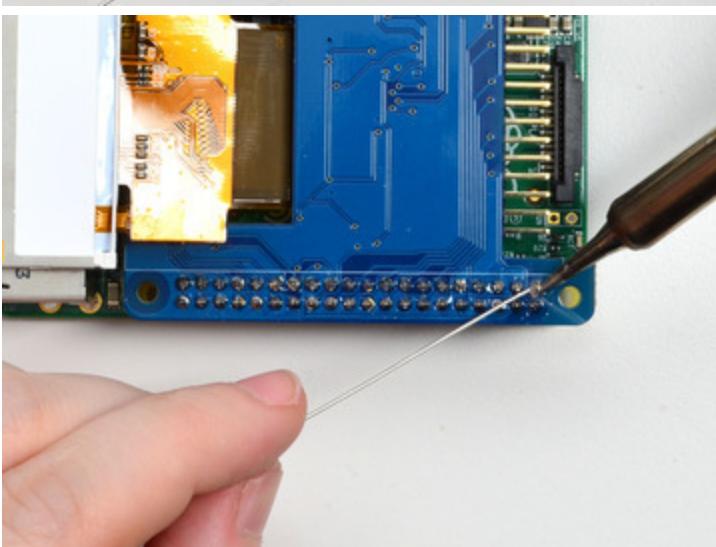


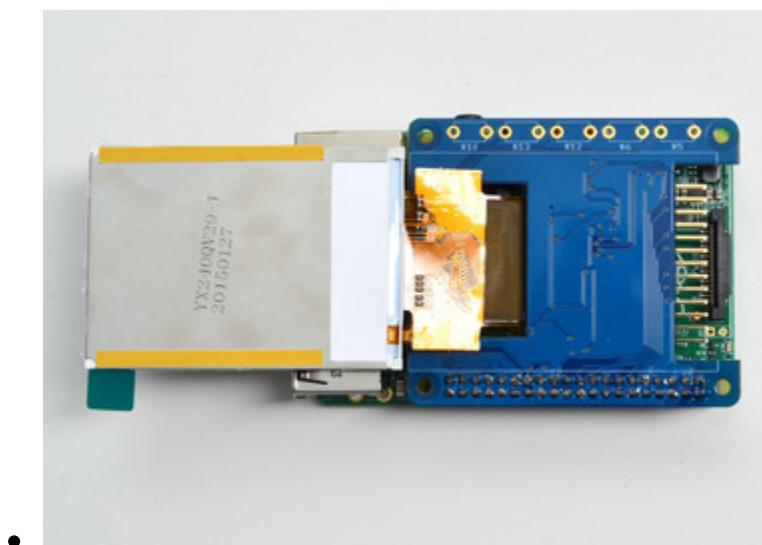
Once you have those two pins done you can continue to solder each of the pins. Do one row first



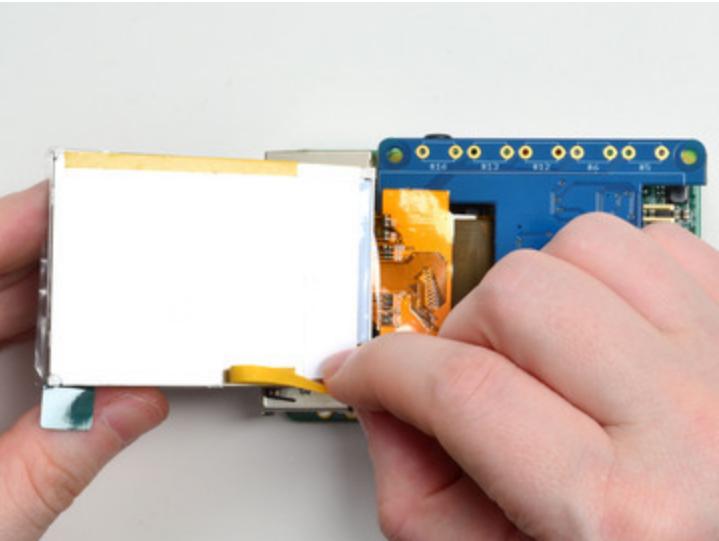


Then do the other row!



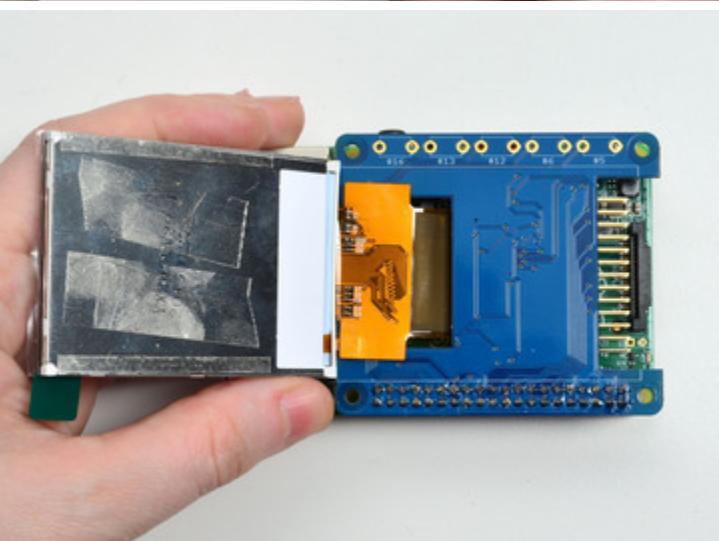


Before attaching the display, check that all the pins are soldered nicely and there's no bridging, cold solder, shorts, or unsoldered pins.

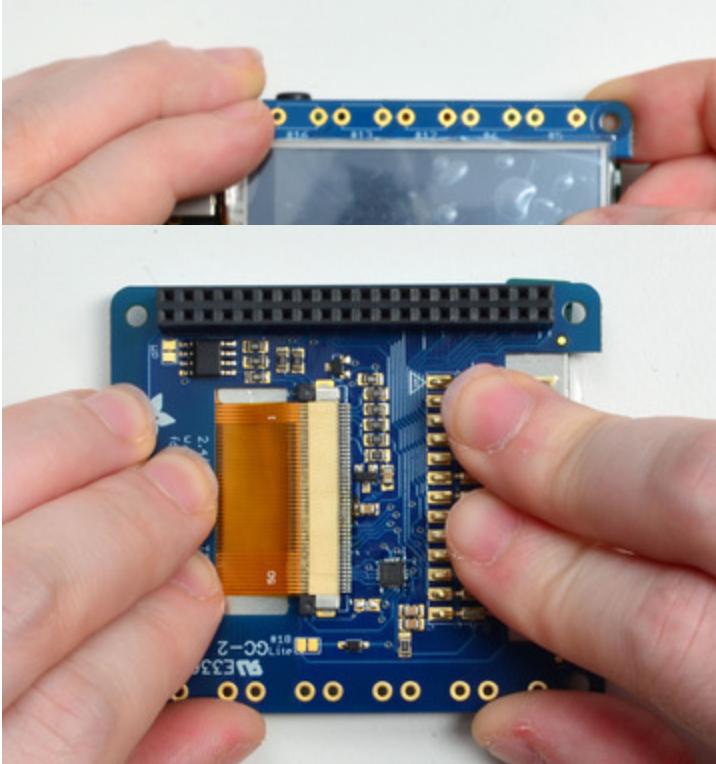


Now we can attach the screen.
Remove the two thin tape cover strips.

You may find that some extra double-sided tape will keep the screen in place better than the two little tape strips! Put a piece or two on the back.



Line up the TFT screen so it matches the white outline and press it down to stick it to the circuit board



- Turn the board over and press gently on the back to get the TFT stuck-on well!

Easy Install

The PiTFT requires kernel support and a couple other things to make it a nice stand-alone display. We have a detailed step-by-step setup for hackers who want to tweak, customize or understand the PiTFT setup. If you just want to get going, check out the following for easy-install instructions!

Ready to go image

If you want to start with a fresh image, we have two for Raspbian. There's the larger 'classic Jessie' image that will boot into X by default, and requires a 8G image, it has a lot more software installed. There's also the smaller 'Jessie Lite' that will boot into the command line, and can be burned onto a 2G card! Click below to download and install into a new SD card.
[Unzip and follow the classic SD card burning tutorials \(<http://adafru.it/aMW>\)](#)

These images are customized for the RESISTIVE touch 2.8" PiTFT, also known as PID #1601 and #2298 or the Resistive 2.4" HAT, a.k.a PID #2455 - These are not for use with 3.5" PiTFT or Capacitive Touch PiTFT

[Download Jessie-based PiTFT 2.4", 2.8" and 3.2" Resistive Image for Pi 1, 2, 3, Zero \(Sept 23, 2016\)](#)

<http://adafru.it/s7f>

[Download Jessie-based PiTFT 2.4", 2.8" and 3.2" Resistive Image for Pi 1, 2, 3, Zero \(Sept 23, 2016\)](#)

<http://adafru.it/s7A>

Previous images:

- [Raspbian Jessie 2016/03/25-based image \(<http://adafru.it/mA9>\)](#)
- [Raspbian Jessie Lite 2016/03/25-based image \(<http://adafru.it/mAa>\)](#)
- [Raspbian Jessie 2015/09/24-based image \(<http://adafru.it/iDA>\)](#)
- [Raspbian Wheezy 2015/09/09-based image \(<http://adafru.it/idJ>\)](#)
- [Raspbian 2014/06/20-based image \(<http://adafru.it/dSM>\)](#)
- [Raspbian 2014/09/09-based image \(<http://adafru.it/e12>\)](#)

DIY Installer script

If you don't want to download an image, you can run our installation package helper from

inside your existing Raspbian install. It will download the kernel add-ons, and configure your Pi for PiTFT joy

[The helper is available for perusal here](http://adafru.it/eIn) (<http://adafru.it/eIn>) if you are interested in how it works

Step 1. Expand Filesystem

Start by expanding the filesystem **This is required!!!**

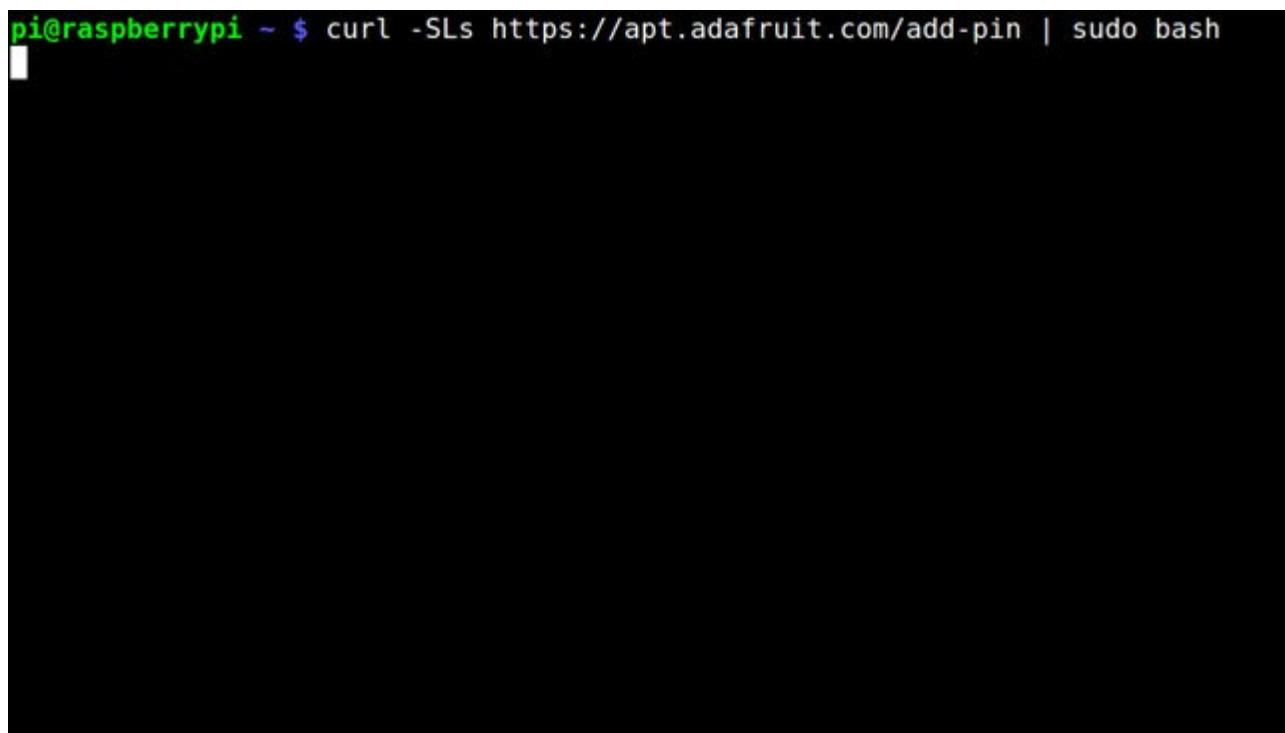
```
sudo raspi-config  
(expand filesystem)  
sudo reboot
```

Step 2. Install new Kernel

Then, once the filesys is expanded, download and install t he new kernel by running the following commands:

```
curl -SLs https://apt.adafruit.com/add-pin | sudo bash  
sudo apt-get install -y raspberrypi-bootloader adafruit-pitft-helper raspberrypi-kernel
```

The first command adds **apt.adafruit.com** to your repository list, so you can grab code directly from adafruit's servers



```
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ curl -SLs https://apt.adafruit.com/add-pin | sudo bash
```

The terminal window shows the command being run and then a large black redaction box covering the output of the command.

The next line does the actual download and installation, it'll take a while because there's a lot of software to replace for PiTFT support.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~/Adafruit-Occidentalis$ sudo apt-get install raspberrypi-bootloader
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  libraspberrypi-bin libraspberrypi-dev libraspberrypi-doc libraspberrypi0
The following packages will be upgraded:
  libraspberrypi-bin libraspberrypi-dev libraspberrypi-doc libraspberrypi0 raspberrypi-bootloader
5 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 32 not upgraded.
Need to get 61.5 MB of archives.
After this operation, 12.7 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? Y
```

It's normal for the Pi to pause and/or take a while at this step for many minutes, theres a lot of kernel software to replace

Step 3. Enable & Configure the PiTFT

OK now the kernel and helper are installed, all you have to do is run the helper which will configure the kernel device tree overlays and add the few configurations to make the console show up, etc.

```
sudo adafruit-pitft-helper -t 28r
```

This will install the "2.8 Resistive" type of PiTFT into the current install. This is the same as the 3.2" and 2.4" Resistive screen too (same resolution, pinout, etc.)

At the end you will be prompted on whether you want the text console to appear on the PiTFT. Answer Y or N depending on your personal desires!

```
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo adafruit-pitft-helper -t 28r
Type = 28r
[PITFT] Updating X11 default calibration...
[PITFT] Updating X11 setup tweaks...
Moving /usr/share/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-fbturbo.conf to /home/pi/
Adding 'export FRAMEBUFFER=/dev/fb1'
[PITFT] Updating TSlib default calibration...
[PITFT] Updating SysFS rules for Touchscreen...
Would you like the console to appear on the PiTFT display? [y/n] y
```

You will also be prompted on whether you want one of the tactile buttons to act as an 'on off' switch. Answer Y or N depending on your personal desires!

```
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo adafruit-pitft-helper -t 28r
Type = 28r
[PITFT] Updating X11 default calibration...
[PITFT] Updating X11 setup tweaks...
Moving /usr/share/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-fbturbo.conf to /home/pi/
Adding 'export FRAMEBUFFER=/dev/fb1'
[PITFT] Updating TSlib default calibration...
[PITFT] Updating SysFS rules for Touchscreen...
Would you like the console to appear on the PiTFT display? [y/n] y
[PITFT] Updating console to PiTFT...
[PITFT] Updating /etc/modules...
Adding stmpe_ts
Would you like GPIO #23 to act as a on/off button? [y/n] n
```

Thats it!

Run **sudo reboot** to try out your fancy new PiTFT :)

Detailed Installation

If you've grabbed our Easy Install image, or use the script, this step is not required, it's already done! This is just for advanced users who are curious on how to configure and customize the kernel install

In the next few steps we'll cover the **detailed** installation procedure. Chances are, you should grab the Easy Install image or script. If you have some interest in the details of how we install the PiTFT setup, read on!



In order to add support for the 2.4" or 2.8" TFT and touchscreen, we'll need to install a new Linux Kernel. Lucky for you, we created a kernel package that you can simply install over your current Raspbian (or Raspbian-derived) install instead of needing a whole new image. This makes it easier to keep your install up-to-date.

To use our kernel .deb files you must be using Raspbian or a derivative. This wont work with

Arch or other Linux flavors. As Raspbian is the official OS for the Pi, that's the only Linux we will support! [Others can recompile their own kernel using our patchfile](http://adafru.it/cY2) (<http://adafru.it/cY2>), but we have no tutorial or support or plans for such.

Before you start

You'll need a working install of Raspbian with network access. [If you need help getting that far, check out our collection of Pi tutorials](http://adafru.it/aWq) (<http://adafru.it/aWq>).

We'll be doing this from a console cable connection, but you can just as easily do it from the direct HDMI/TV console or by SSH'ing in. Whatever gets you to a shell will work!

Also, run **sudo apt-get update**!

To run these all the setup and config commands you'll need to be logged into a proper Terminal - use ssh, a console cable, or the main text console (on a TV). The WebIDE console may not work.

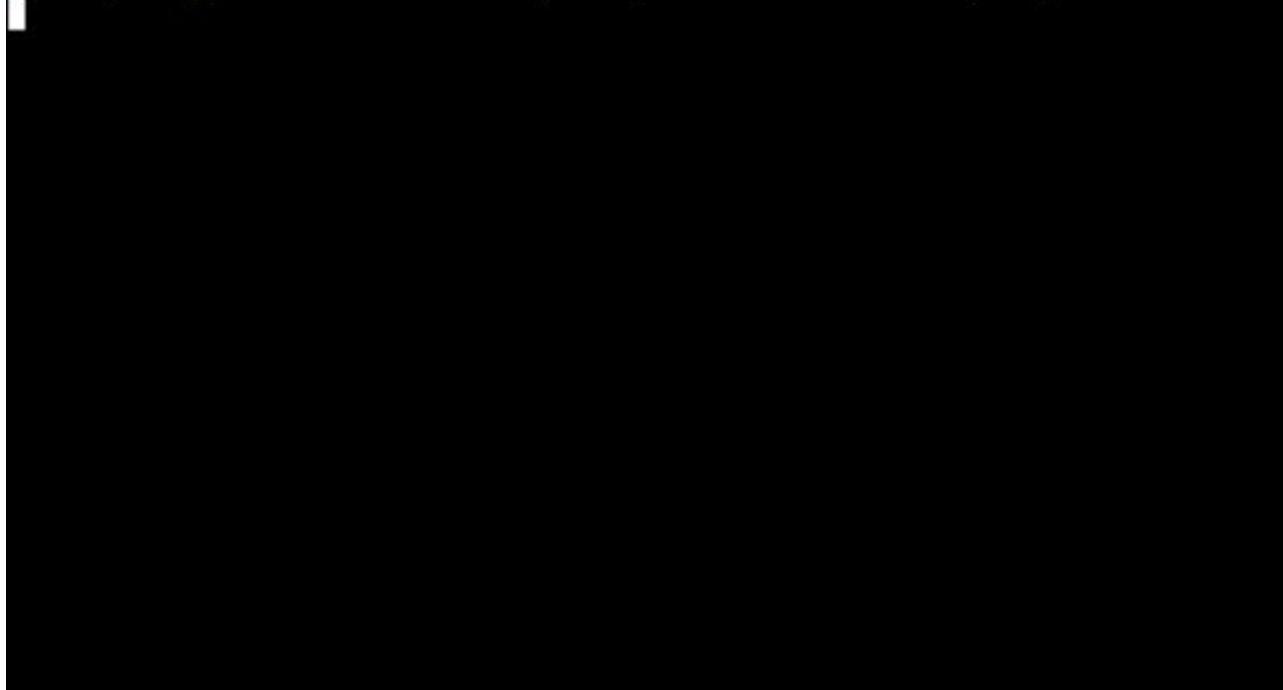
Download & Install Kernel

The only way we're distributing the PiTFT kernel packages right now is thru apt.adafruit.com so you'll still need to run:

```
curl -SLs https://apt.adafruit.com/add-pin | sudo bash
```

To add apt.adafruit.com to your list of software sources

```
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ curl -SLs https://apt.adafruit.com/add-pin | sudo bash
```



Then install the kernel with

```
sudo apt-get install raspberrypi-bootloader
```

This will take a up to 20 minutes so go make a sandwich or coffee. It takes longer than it used to because there's now 2 kernels (v6 and v7 arm) and 2 kernel module directories.

Don't use rpi-update!

```
pi@raspberrypi ~/Adafruit-Occidentalis $ sudo apt-get install raspberrypi-bootloader
```



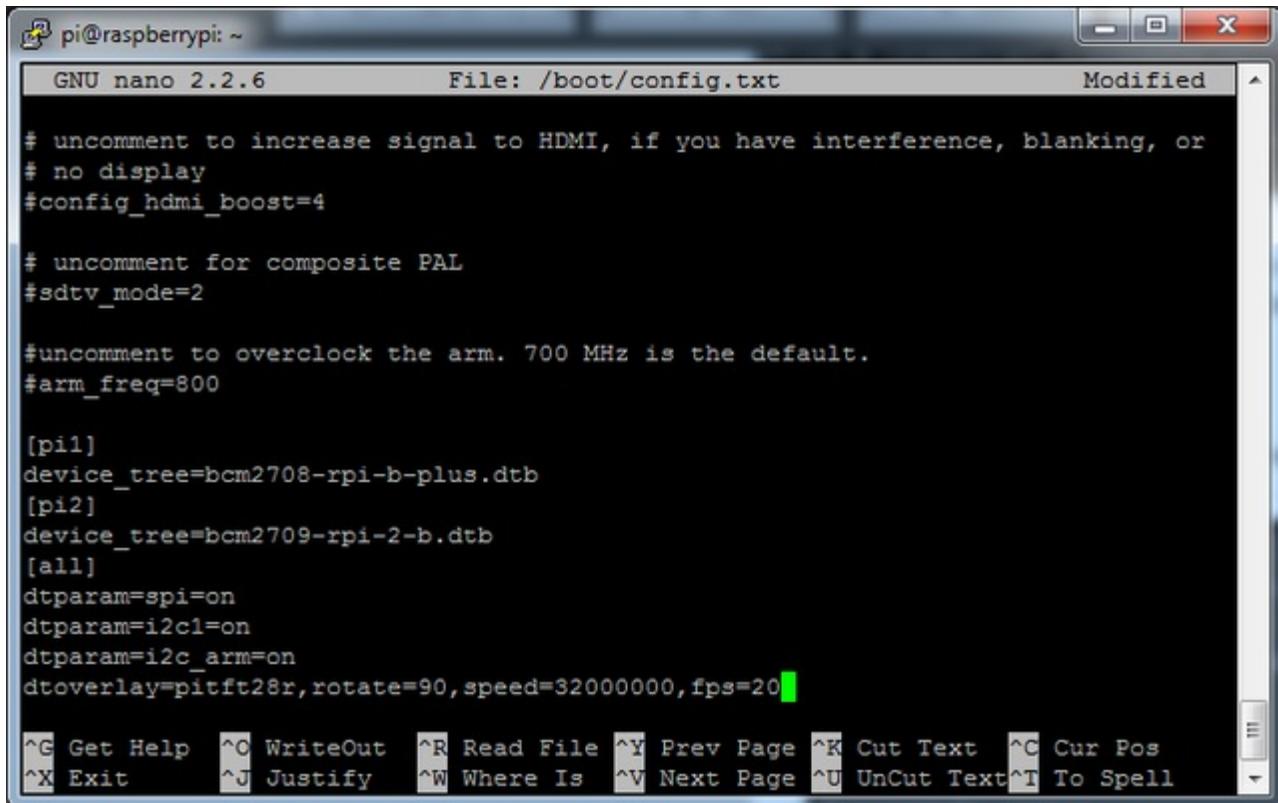
```
pi@raspberrypi ~/Adafruit-Occidentalis $ sudo apt-get install raspberrypi-bootloader
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
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The following packages will be upgraded:
  libraspberrypi-bin libraspberrypi-dev libraspberrypi-doc libraspberrypi0 raspberrypi-bootloader
5 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 32 not upgraded.
Need to get 61.5 MB of archives.
After this operation, 12.7 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? Y
```

OK since you're not going to run the helper, lets add the device tree overlay manually. Edit /boot/config.txt with

sudo nano /boot/config.txt

and add the following lines at the end:

```
[pi1]
device_tree=bcm2708-rpi-b-plus.dtb
[pi2]
device_tree=bcm2709-rpi-2-b.dtb
[all]
dtparam=spi=on
dtparam=i2c1=on
dtparam=i2c_arm=on
dtoverlay=pifft28r,rotate=90,speed=32000000,fps=20
```



The screenshot shows the nano text editor on a Windows operating system. The title bar says "pi@raspberrypi: ~". The menu bar says "File: /boot/config.txt". The status bar says "Modified". The main window contains the following configuration file:

```
# uncomment to increase signal to HDMI, if you have interference, blanking, or
# no display
#config_hdmi_boost=4

# uncomment for composite PAL
#sdtv_mode=2

#uncomment to overclock the arm. 700 MHz is the default.
#arm_freq=800

[pi1]
device_tree=bcm2708-rpi-b-plus.dtb
[pi2]
device_tree=bcm2709-rpi-2-b.dtb
[all]
dtoparam=spi=on
dtoparam=i2c1=on
dtoparam=i2c_arm=on
dtoverlay=pitft28r,rotate=90,speed=32000000,fps=20
```

The bottom of the window shows a menu bar with various keyboard shortcuts for file operations like Get Help, WriteOut, Read File, Prev Page, Cut Text, Cur Pos, Exit, Justify, Where Is, Next Page, UnCut Text, and To Spell.

The **rotate=** variable tells the driver to rotate the screen **0 90 180** or **270** degrees.

0 is portrait, with the bottom near the USB jacks

90 is landscape, with the bottom of the screen near the headphone jack

180 is portrait, with the top near the USB jacks

270 is landscape, with the top of the screen near the headphone jack.

You can change this file with **nano** and reboot to make the change stick.

The **speed=** variable tells the driver how fast to drive the display. 32MHz (**32000000**) is a good place to start but if your screen is acting funny, try taking it down to 16MHz (**16000000**) especially if you're doing something like using a GPIO extender to put the screen away from the Pi.

Save the file. Now we'll just reboot to let it all sink in.

sudo shutdown -h now (if you don't have the TFT installed, shutdown, place the TFT on the Pi and re-power)

or

sudo reboot (if you have the TFT plate installed already)

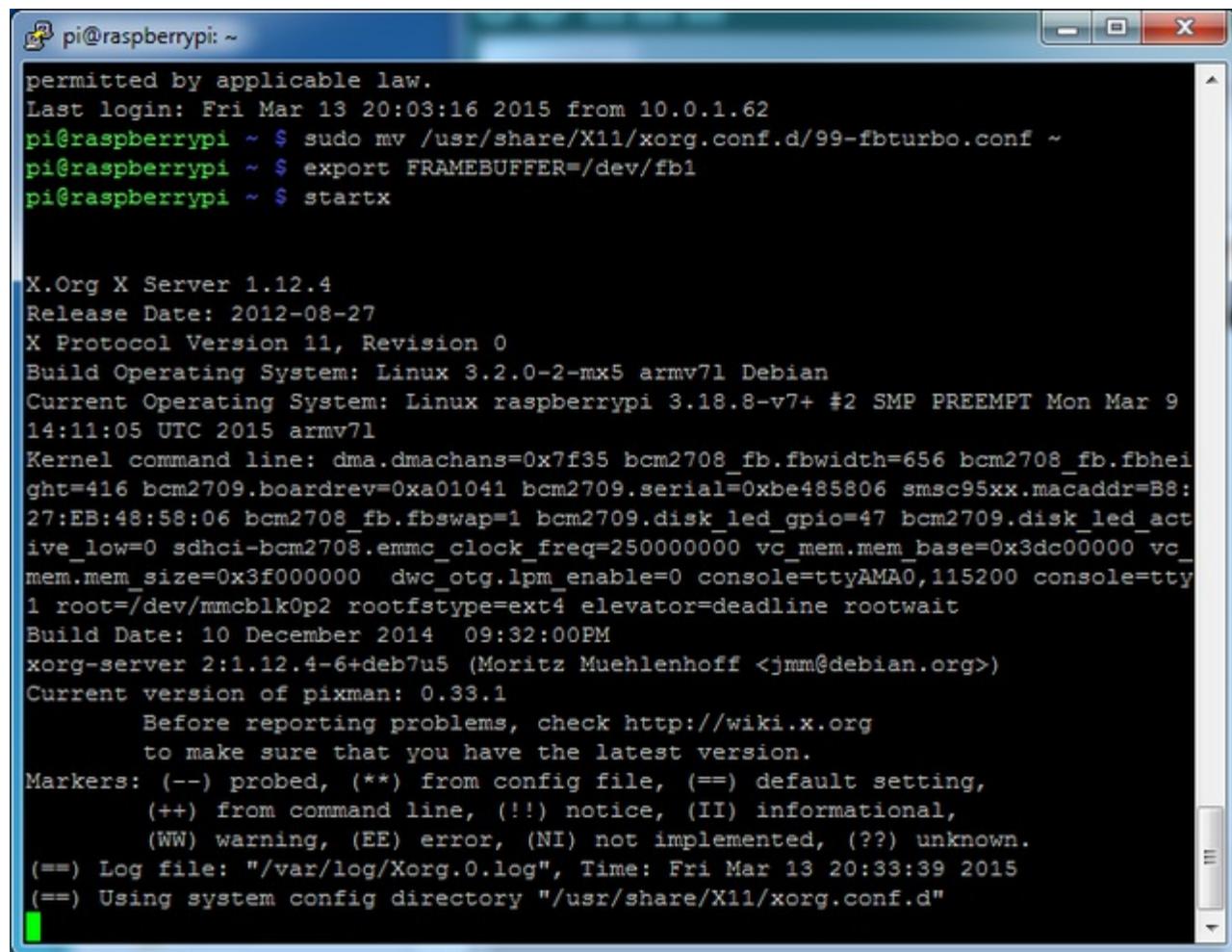
When the Pi restarts, the attached PiTFT should start out all white and then turn black. That means the kernel found the display and cleared the screen. If the screen did not turn black, that means that likely there's something up with your connection or kernel install. Solder

anything that needs resoldering!

Now that you're rebooted, log back in on the console/TV/SSH. There's nothing displayed on the screen yet, we'll do a test to make sure everything is perfect first!

Run the following commands to startx on the **/dev/fb1** framebuffer, a.k.a PiTFT screen:

```
sudo mv /usr/share/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-fbturbo.conf ~  
export FRAMEBUFFER=/dev/fb1  
startx
```



```
pi@raspberrypi: ~  
permitted by applicable law.  
Last login: Fri Mar 13 20:03:16 2015 from 10.0.1.62  
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo mv /usr/share/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-fbturbo.conf ~  
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ export FRAMEBUFFER=/dev/fb1  
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ startx  
  
X.Org X Server 1.12.4  
Release Date: 2012-08-27  
X Protocol Version 11, Revision 0  
Build Operating System: Linux 3.2.0-2-mx5 armv7l Debian  
Current Operating System: Linux raspberrypi 3.18.8-v7+ #2 SMP PREEMPT Mon Mar 9  
14:11:05 UTC 2015 armv7l  
Kernel command line: dma.dmachans=0x7f35 bcm2708_fb.fbwidth=656 bcm2708_fb.fbhei  
ght=416 bcm2709.boardrev=0xa01041 bcm2709.serial=0xbe485806 smsc95xx.macaddr=B8:  
27:EB:48:58:06 bcm2708_fb.fbswap=1 bcm2709.disk_led_gpio=47 bcm2709.disk_led_act  
ive_low=0 sdhci-bcm2708.emmc_clock_freq=2500000000 vc_mem.mem_base=0x3dc00000 vc_  
mem.mem_size=0x3f000000 dwc_otg.lpm_enable=0 console=ttyAMA0,115200 console=tty  
1 root=/dev/mmcblk0p2 rootfstype=ext4 elevator=deadline rootwait  
Build Date: 10 December 2014 09:32:00PM  
xorg-server 2:1.12.4-6+deb7u5 (Moritz Muehlenhoff <jmm@debian.org>)  
Current version of pixman: 0.33.1  
Before reporting problems, check http://wiki.x.org  
to make sure that you have the latest version.  
Markers: (--) probed, (**) from config file, (==) default setting,  
(++) from command line, (!!) notice, (II) informational,  
(WW) warning, (EE) error, (NI) not implemented, (??) unknown.  
==( Log file: "/var/log/Xorg.0.log", Time: Fri Mar 13 20:33:39 2015  
==( Using system config directory "/usr/share/X11/xorg.conf.d"
```

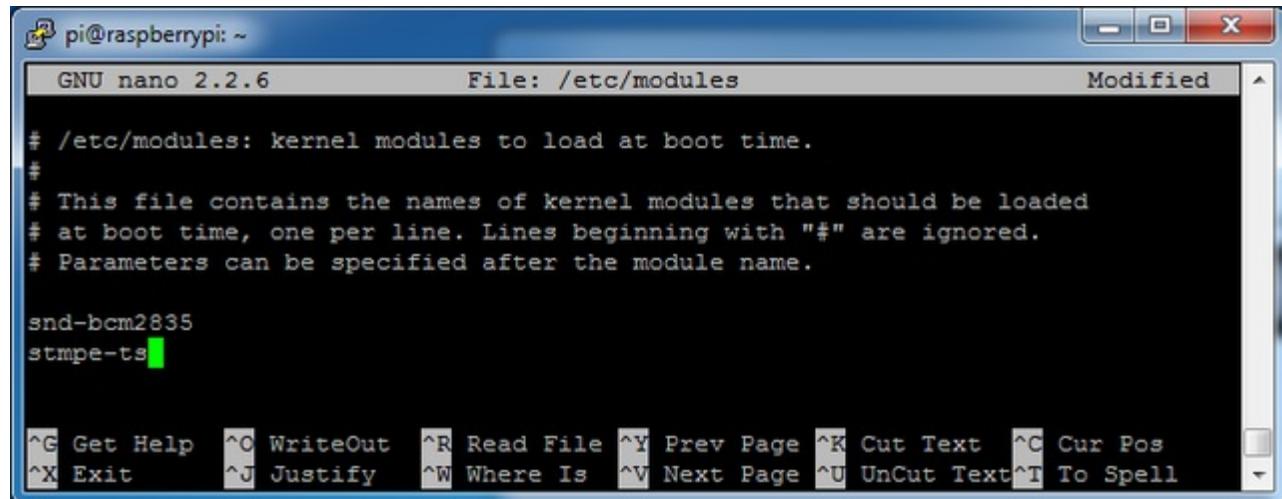
You should see the Pi desktop show up on the TFT! Congrats, you've completed the first test perfectly.

Hit Control-C in the console to quit the X server so we can continue configuration

Next up we'll add support for the touch screen automatically on boot. Edit the module list with

sudo nano /etc/modules

and add **stmpe-ts** on a line at the end

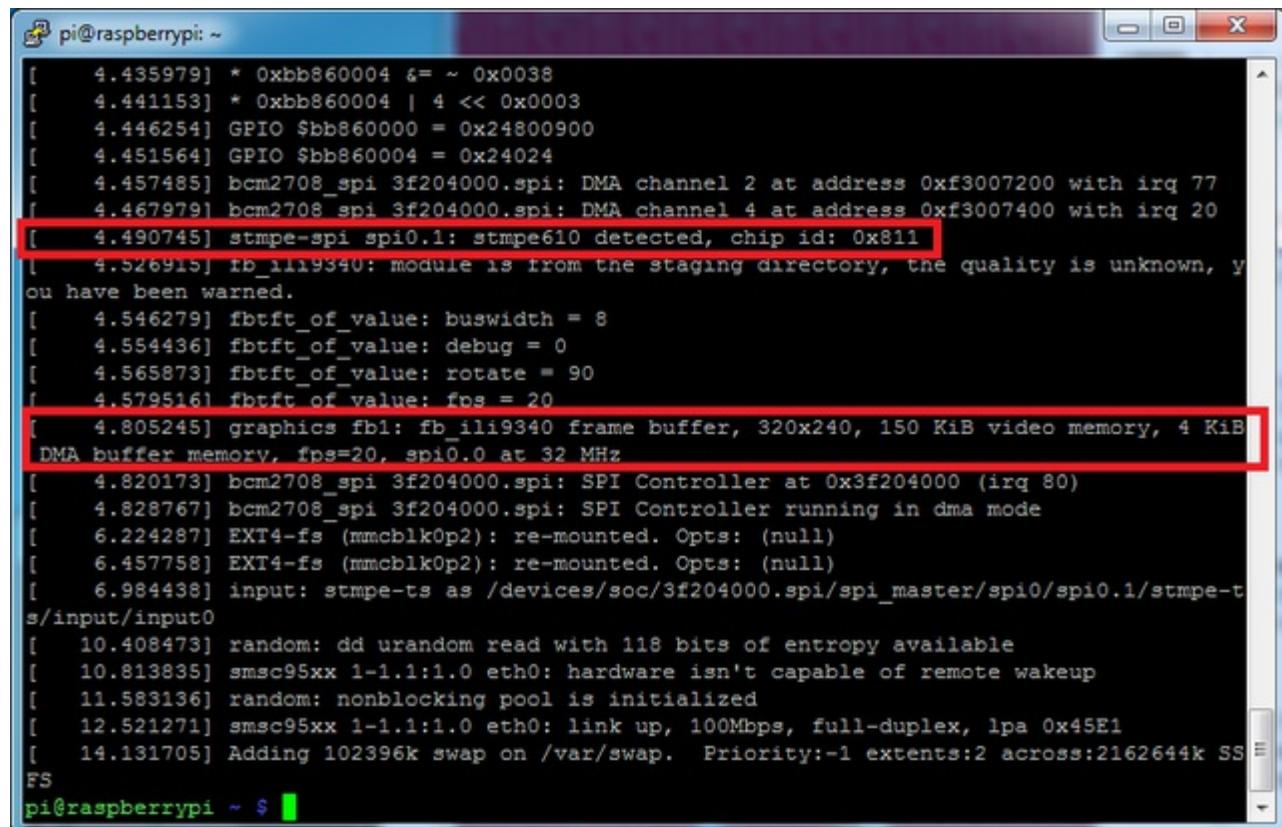


```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
GNU nano 2.2.6          File: /etc/modules          Modified
# /etc/modules: kernel modules to load at boot time.
#
# This file contains the names of kernel modules that should be loaded
# at boot time, one per line. Lines beginning with "#" are ignored.
# Parameters can be specified after the module name.

snd-bcm2835
stmpe-ts
```

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell

Save the file and reboot the Pi with **sudo reboot** and look at the console output (or run **dmesg** in the console window after logging in) you will see the modules install. Look in particular for the STMPE610 detection and the ILI9340 screen frequency as highlighted here



```
[ 4.435979] * 0xbb860004 &= ~ 0x0038
[ 4.441153] * 0xbb860004 | 4 << 0x0003
[ 4.446254] GPIO $bb860000 = 0x24800900
[ 4.451564] GPIO $bb860004 = 0x24024
[ 4.457485] bcm2708_spi 3f204000.spi: DMA channel 2 at address 0xf3007200 with irq 77
[ 4.467979] bcm2708_spi 3f204000.spi: DMA channel 4 at address 0xf3007400 with irq 20
[ 4.490745] stmpe-spi spi0.1: stmpe610 detected, chip id: 0x811
[ 4.526915] fb_ilil9340: module is from the staging directory, the quality is unknown, you have been warned.
[ 4.546279] fbftf_of_value: buswidth = 8
[ 4.554436] fbftf_of_value: debug = 0
[ 4.565873] fbftf_of_value: rotate = 90
[ 4.579516] fbftf_of_value: fbs = 20
[ 4.805245] graphics fb1: fb_ilil9340 frame buffer, 320x240, 150 KiB video memory, 4 KiB DMA buffer memory, fbs=20, spi0.0 at 32 MHz
[ 4.820173] bcm2708_spi 3f204000.spi: SPI Controller at 0x3f204000 (irq 80)
[ 4.828767] bcm2708_spi 3f204000.spi: SPI Controller running in dma mode
[ 6.224287] EXT4-fs (mmcblk0p2): re-mounted. Opts: (null)
[ 6.457758] EXT4-fs (mmcblk0p2): re-mounted. Opts: (null)
[ 6.984438] input: stmpe-ts as /devices/soc/3f204000.spi/spi_master/spi0/spi0.1/stmpe-ts/input/input0
[ 10.408473] random: dd urandom read with 118 bits of entropy available
[ 10.813835] smsc95xx 1-1.1:1.0 eth0: hardware isn't capable of remote wakeup
[ 11.583136] random: nonblocking pool is initialized
[ 12.521271] smsc95xx 1-1.1:1.0 eth0: link up, 100Mbps, full-duplex, lpa 0x45E1
[ 14.131705] Adding 102396k swap on /var/swap. Priority:-1 extents:2 across:2162644k SS FS
pi@raspberrypi ~ $
```

We can set up the touchscreen for **rotate=90** configuration by doing the following (for more delicate calibration or for other **rotate=XX** values, see the next section)

Create the directory and new calibration configuration file:

```
sudo mkdir /etc/X11/xorg.conf.d
```

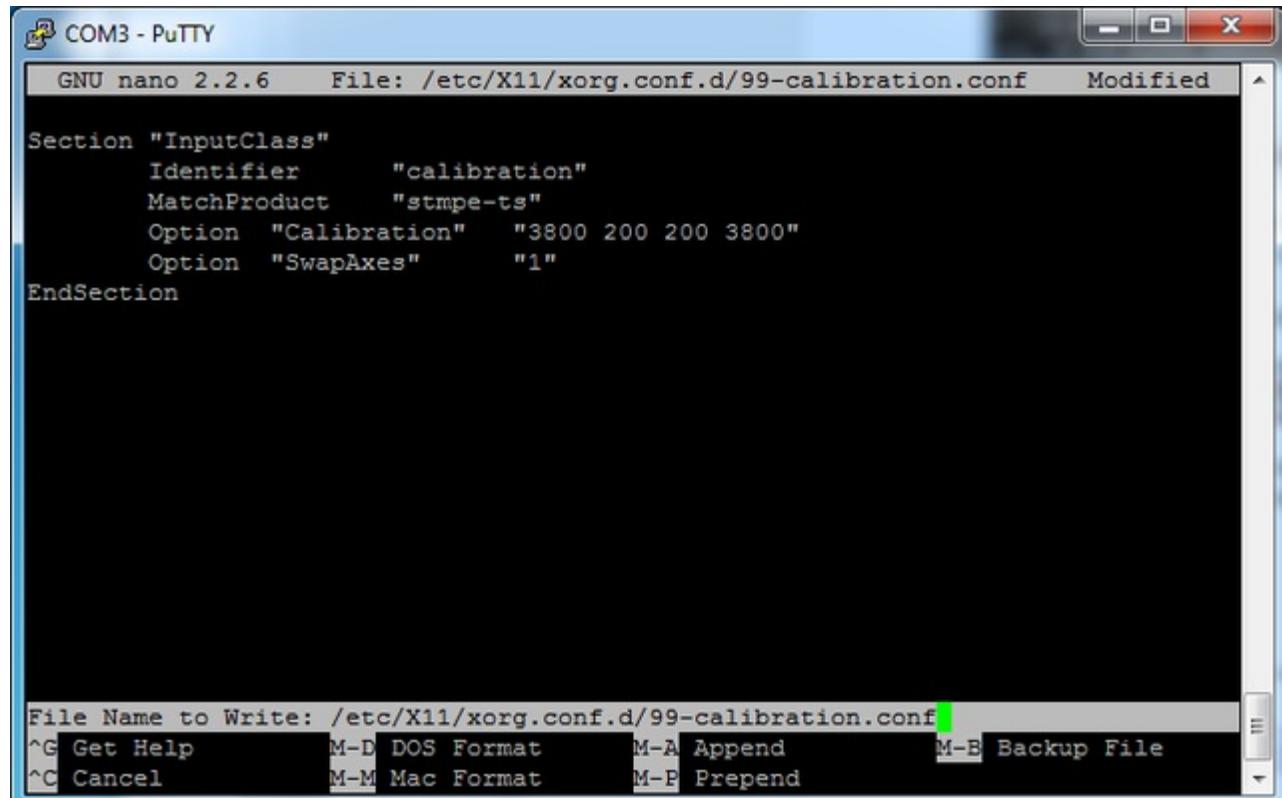
```
sudo nano /etc/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-calibration.conf
```

and enter in the following lines, then save.

Section "InputClass"

```
Identifier      "calibration"
MatchProduct   "stmpe-ts"
Option         "Calibration" "3800 200 200 3800"
Option         "SwapAxes"    "1"
```

EndSection



```
Section "InputClass"
Identifier      "calibration"
MatchProduct   "stmpe-ts"
Option         "Calibration" "3800 200 200 3800"
Option         "SwapAxes"    "1"
EndSection
```

File Name to Write: /etc/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-calibration.conf

^G Get Help M-D DOS Format M-A Append M-B Backup File
^C Cancel M-M Mac Format M-P Prepend

You can now try to run X again with

```
FRAMEBUFFER=/dev/fb1 startx
```

Type Control-C to quit X

If you don't ever want to have to type FRAMEBUFFER=/dev/fb1 before startx, you can make it a default state by editing your profile file: **sudo nano ~/.profile** and adding

```
export FRAMEBUFFER=/dev/fb1
```

near the top and saving the file. Then reboot to reload the profile file. It will now always assume you want to use /dev/fb1

COM3 - PuTTY

GNU nano 2.2.6 File: /home/pi/.profile

```
# ~/.profile: executed by the command interpreter for login shells.
# This file is not read by bash(1), if ~/.bash_profile or ~/.bash_login
# exists.
# see /usr/share/doc/bash/examples/startup-files for examples.
# the files are located in the bash-doc package.

# the default umask is set in /etc/profile; for setting the umask
# for ssh logins, install and configure the libpam-umask package.
#umask 022

export FRAMEBUFFER=/dev/fb1

# if running bash
if [ -n "$BASH_VERSION" ]; then
    # include .bashrc if it exists
    if [ -f "$HOME/.bashrc" ]; then
        . "$HOME/.bashrc"
    fi
fi
```

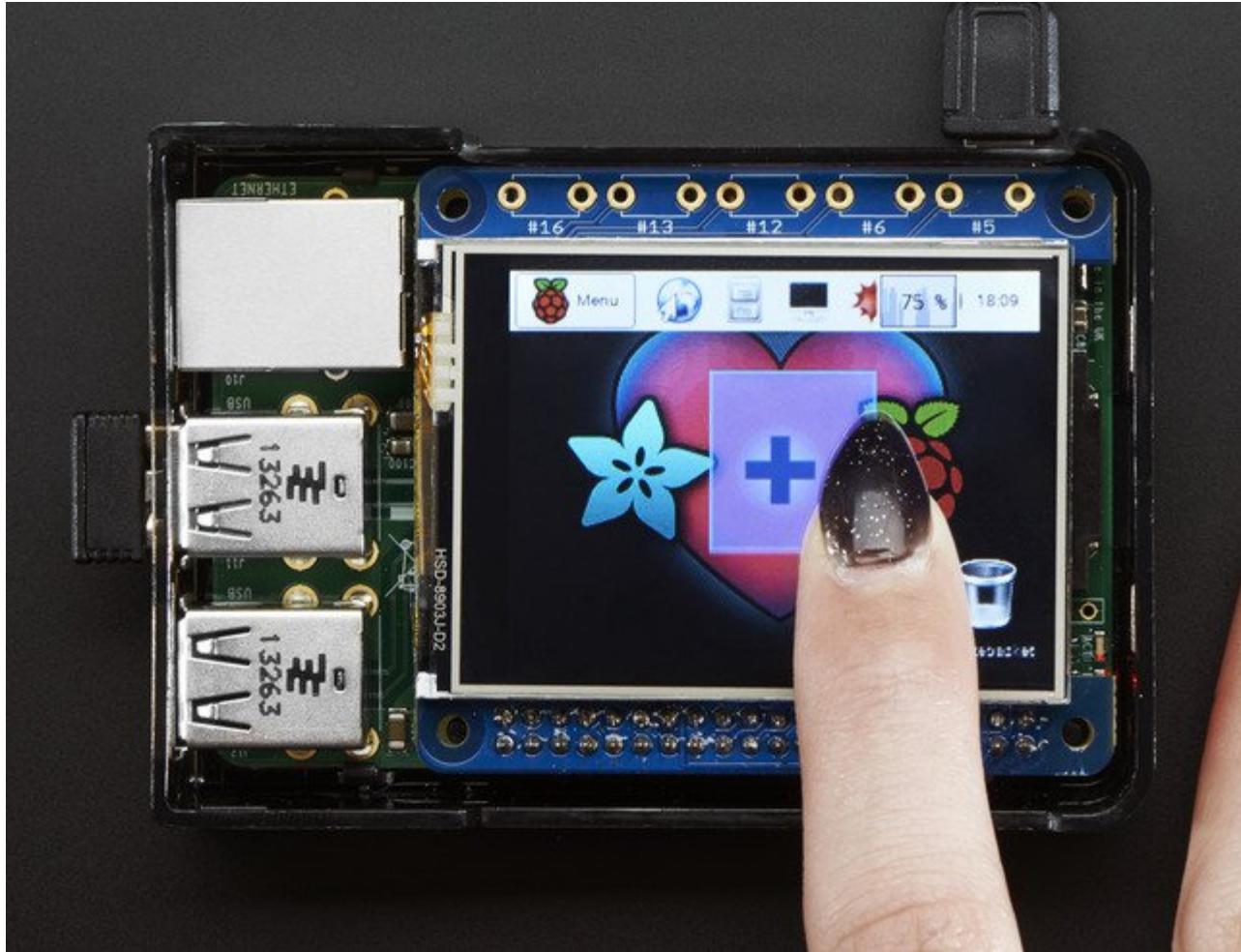
[Read 24 lines]

^G Get Help ^C WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell

Resistive Touchscreen Manual Install & Calibrate

If you've grabbed our Easy Install image, or used the installer script, this step is not required, it's already done! This is just for advanced users who are curious on how to configure and customize the touchscreen

This procedure is identical for the 2.4", 2.8", 3.2" and 3.5" Resistive PiTFTs. Not for use with the Capacitive PiTFT!



Setting up the Touchscreen

Now that the screen is working nicely, we'll take care of the touchscreen. There's just a bit of calibration to do, but it isn't hard at all.

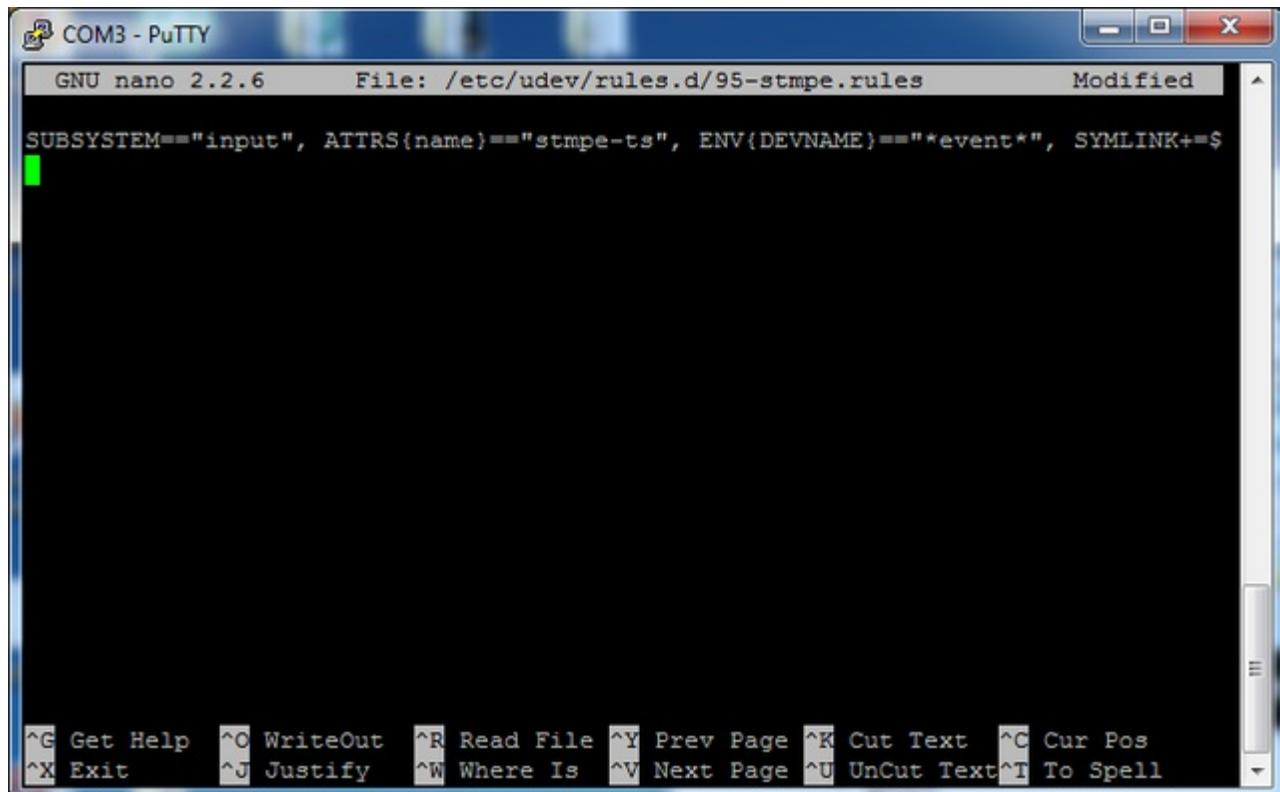
Before we start, we'll make a **udev** rule for the touchscreen. That's because the **eventX** name of the device will change a lot and it's annoying to figure out what it's called depending on whether you have a keyboard or other mouse installed.

Run

```
sudo nano /etc/udev/rules.d/95-stmpe.rules
```

to create a new **udev** file and copy & paste the following line in:

```
SUBSYSTEM=="input", ATTRS{name}=="stmpe-ts", ENV{DEVNAME}=="*event*", SYMLINK+="input/touchscreen"
```



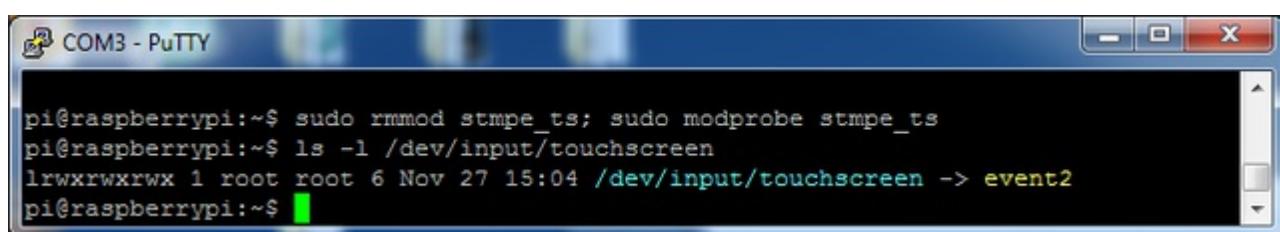
```
GNU nano 2.2.6      File: /etc/udev/rules.d/95-stmpe.rules      Modified
SUBSYSTEM=="input", ATTRS{name}=="stmpe-ts", ENV{DEVNAME}=="*event*", SYMLINK+="input/touchscreen"
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

Remove and re-install the touchscreen with

```
sudo rmmod stmpe_ts; sudo modprobe stmpe_ts
```

Then type **ls -l /dev/input/touchscreen**

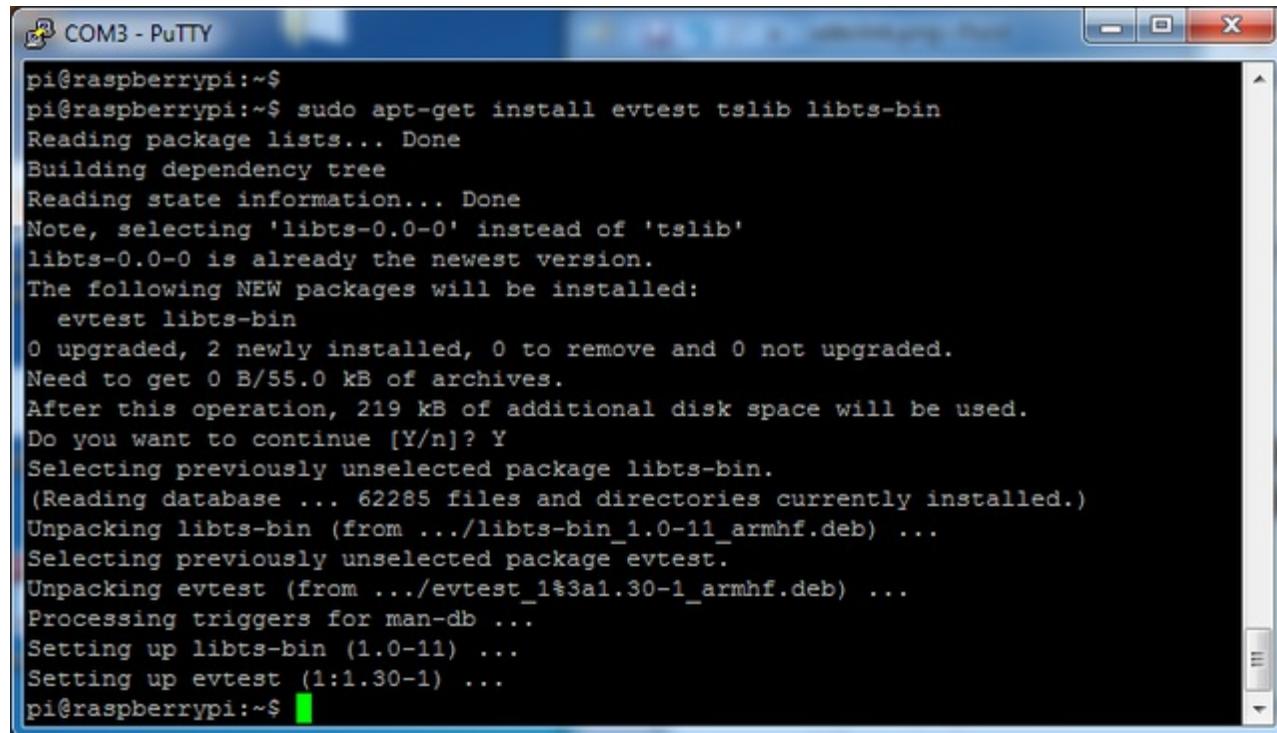
It should point to **eventX** where X is some number, that number will be different on different setups since other keyboards/mice/USB devices will take up an event slot



```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo rmmod stmpe_ts; sudo modprobe stmpe_ts
pi@raspberrypi:~$ ls -l /dev/input/touchscreen
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 6 Nov 27 15:04 /dev/input/touchscreen -> event2
pi@raspberrypi:~$
```

There are some tools we can use to calibrate & debug the touchscreen. Install the "event test" and "touchscreen library" packages with

```
sudo apt-get install evtest tslib libts-bin
```



```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo apt-get install evtest tslib libts-bin
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Note, selecting 'libts-0.0-0' instead of 'tslib'
libts-0.0-0 is already the newest version.
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  evtest tslib-bin
0 upgraded, 2 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 0 B/55.0 kB of archives.
After this operation, 219 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? Y
Selecting previously unselected package tslib-bin.
(Reading database ... 62285 files and directories currently installed.)
Unpacking tslib-bin (from .../libts-bin_1.0-11_armhf.deb) ...
Selecting previously unselected package evtest.
Unpacking evtest (from .../evtest_1%3a1.30-1_armhf.deb) ...
Processing triggers for man-db ...
Setting up tslib-bin (1.0-11) ...
Setting up evtest (1:1.30-1) ...
pi@raspberrypi:~$
```

Running evtest

Now you can use some tools such as

```
sudo evtest /dev/input/touchscreen
```

which will let you see touchscreen events in real time, press on the touchscreen to see the reports.

```
COM3 - PuTTY
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo evtest /dev/input/touchscreen
Input driver version is 1.0.1
Input device ID: bus 0x18 vendor 0x0 product 0x0 version 0x0
Input device name: "stmpe-ts"
Supported events:
  Event type 0 (EV_SYN)
  Event type 1 (EV_KEY)
    Event code 330 (BTN_TOUCH)
  Event type 3 (EV_ABS)
    Event code 0 (ABS_X)
      Value      0
      Min       0
      Max     4095
    Event code 1 (ABS_Y)
      Value      0
      Min       0
      Max     4095
    Event code 24 (ABS_PRESSURE)
      Value      0
      Min       0
      Max     255
Properties:
Testing ... (interrupt to exit)
```

```
COM3 - PuTTY
Event: time 1385565357.639692, type 3 (EV_ABS), code 24 (ABS_PRESSURE), value 149
Event: time 1385565357.639699, ----- SYN_REPORT -----
Event: time 1385565357.645965, type 3 (EV_ABS), code 0 (ABS_X), value 1580
Event: time 1385565357.645973, type 3 (EV_ABS), code 1 (ABS_Y), value 1846
Event: time 1385565357.645980, ----- SYN_REPORT -----
Event: time 1385565357.652293, type 3 (EV_ABS), code 0 (ABS_X), value 1634
Event: time 1385565357.652301, type 3 (EV_ABS), code 1 (ABS_Y), value 1864
Event: time 1385565357.652305, type 3 (EV_ABS), code 24 (ABS_PRESSURE), value 143
Event: time 1385565357.652310, ----- SYN_REPORT -----
Event: time 1385565357.658614, type 3 (EV_ABS), code 0 (ABS_X), value 1658
Event: time 1385565357.658622, type 3 (EV_ABS), code 1 (ABS_Y), value 1877
Event: time 1385565357.658626, type 3 (EV_ABS), code 24 (ABS_PRESSURE), value 139
Event: time 1385565357.658631, ----- SYN_REPORT -----
Event: time 1385565357.664919, type 3 (EV_ABS), code 0 (ABS_X), value 1748
Event: time 1385565357.664928, type 3 (EV_ABS), code 1 (ABS_Y), value 1888
Event: time 1385565357.664935, ----- SYN_REPORT -----
Event: time 1385565357.671199, type 3 (EV_ABS), code 0 (ABS_X), value 1778
Event: time 1385565357.671207, type 3 (EV_ABS), code 1 (ABS_Y), value 1895
Event: time 1385565357.671211, type 3 (EV_ABS), code 24 (ABS_PRESSURE), value 134
Event: time 1385565357.671216, ----- SYN_REPORT -----
Event: time 1385565357.698600, type 3 (EV_ABS), code 24 (ABS_PRESSURE), value 0
Event: time 1385565357.698607, type 1 (EV_KEY), code 330 (BTN_TOUCH), value 0
Event: time 1385565357.698610, ----- SYN_REPORT -----
```

AutoMagic Calibration Script

If you rotate the display you need to recalibrate the touchscreen to work with the new screen

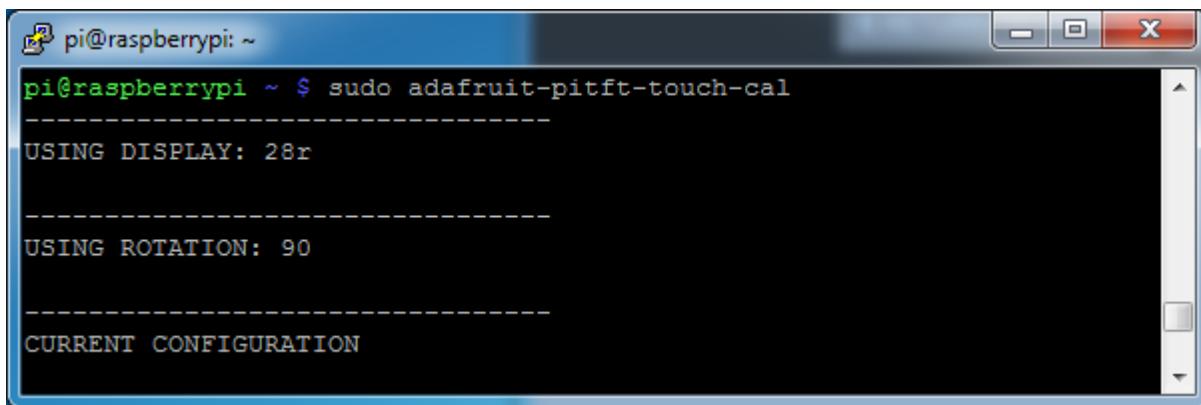
orientation. You can manually run the calibration processes in the next section, or you can run a small Python script which will automatically set a default touchscreen calibration based on the screen orientation.

[This helper is automatically installed for you but if you'd like you can check it out here on github \(<http://adafru.it/elu>\)](https://github.com/adafruit/Adafruit_Python_PiTFT/blob/master/Adafruit_PiTFT/calibration.py)

Run it at the command line with

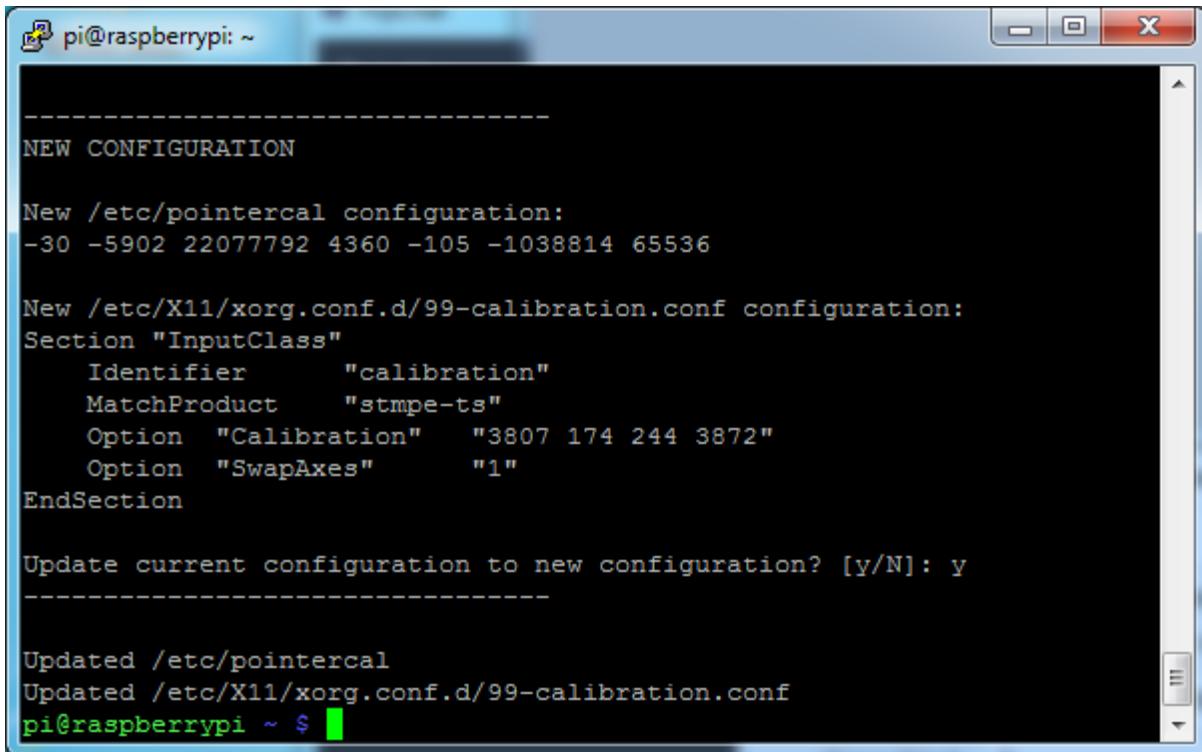
```
sudo adafruit-pitft-touch-cal
```

it will try to figure out what display you have installed and the rotation it's set up for



```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo adafruit-pitft-touch-cal
-----
USING DISPLAY: 28r
-----
USING ROTATION: 90
-----
CURRENT CONFIGURATION
```

By default the script will attempt to read the screen orientation by examining the PiTFT module configuration with modprobe. If the script can read the orientation it will print out the current orientation, the current touchscreen calibration values, and the new touchscreen calibration values based on the current orientation. Before updating the calibration the script will ask you to confirm that you'd like to make the change. Press **y** and enter to confirm.



A screenshot of a terminal window titled "pi@raspberrypi: ~". The window displays a configuration script for a touchscreen. It starts with a "NEW CONFIGURATION" header, followed by a new configuration for "/etc/pointercal" with coordinates: -30 -5902 22077792 4360 -105 -1038814 65536. Then it shows a new configuration for "/etc/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-calibration.conf" under a "Section "InputClass"" block. This section includes "Identifier" "calibration", "MatchProduct" "stmpe-ts", "Option Calibration" "3807 174 244 3872", and "Option SwapAxes" "1". The "EndSection" command follows. A prompt asks "Update current configuration to new configuration? [y/N]: y". After confirmation, the script updates both files: "/etc/pointercal" and "/etc/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-calibration.conf". The terminal ends with "pi@raspberrypi ~ \$".

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
-----
NEW CONFIGURATION

New /etc/pointercal configuration:
-30 -5902 22077792 4360 -105 -1038814 65536

New /etc/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-calibration.conf configuration:
Section "InputClass"
    Identifier      "calibration"
    MatchProduct    "stmpe-ts"
    Option   "Calibration"    "3807 174 244 3872"
    Option   "SwapAxes"       "1"
EndSection

Update current configuration to new configuration? [y/N]: y
-----
Updated /etc/pointercal
Updated /etc/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-calibration.conf
pi@raspberrypi ~ $
```

Try using this default calibration script to easily calibrate your touchscreen display. Note that the calibration values might not be exactly right for your display, but they should be close enough for most needs. If you need the most accurate touchscreen calibration, follow the steps in the next section to manually calibrate the touchscreen.

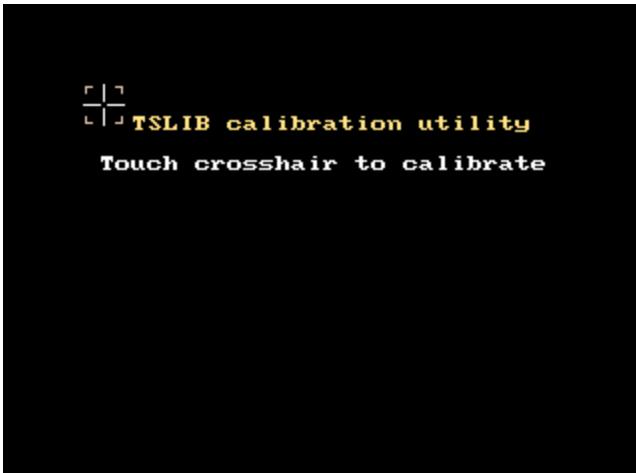
Manual Calibration

If the "automagic" calibration technique isn't working for you, or you have some other setup where you need to carefully calibrate you can do it 'manually'

You will want to calibrate the screen once but shouldn't have to do it more than that. We'll begin by calibrating on the command line by running

```
sudo TSLIB_FBDEVICE=/dev/fb1 TSLIB_TSDEVICE=/dev/input/touchscreen ts_calibrate
```

follow the directions on the screen, touching each point. Using a stylus is suggested so you get a precise touch. Don't use something metal, plastic only!



You should see five crosshair targets. If you see less than that, the touchscreen probably generated multiple signals for a single touch, and you should try calibrating again.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo TSLIB_FBDEVICE=/dev/fb1 TSLIB_TSDEVICE=/dev/input/touchscreen ts_calibrate
xres = 320, yres = 240
Took 43 samples...
Top left : X = 989 Y = 3192
Took 56 samples...
Top right : X = 1049 Y = 674
Took 56 samples...
Bot right : X = 3191 Y = 695
Took 37 samples...
Bot left : X = 3167 Y = 3168
Took 41 samples...
Center : X = 2095 Y = 1913
330.127167 -0.000068 -0.088149
-18.096893 0.064811 0.001094
Calibration constants: 21635214 -4 -5776 -1185998 4247 71 65536
pi@raspberrypi:~$
```

A screenshot of a PuTTY terminal window titled "COM3 - PuTTY". The window shows the command-line output of the touch calibration process. It includes the command "sudo TSLIB_FBDEVICE=/dev/fb1 TSLIB_TSDEVICE=/dev/input/touchscreen ts_calibrate", followed by the calibration results for each corner and center, and finally the calibration constants.

Next you can run

```
sudo TSLIB_FBDEVICE=/dev/fb1 TSLIB_TSDEVICE=/dev/input/touchscreen ts_test
```

which will let you draw-test the touch screen. Go back and re-calibrate if you feel the screen isn't precise enough!



X Calibration

You can also calibrate the X input system but you have to use a different program called **xinput_calibrator**

You can do this if the calibration on the screen isn't to your liking or any time you change the **rotate=XX** module settings for the screen. Since the screen and touch driver are completely separated, the touchscreen doesn't auto-rotate

Normally you'd have to compile it but we have a ready to go package for you so run:

```
sudo apt-get install -y xinput-calibrator
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "pi@raspberrypi: ~". The window shows the command "sudo apt-get install -y xinput-calibrator" being run and its output. The output includes package lists, dependency building, state information, extra packages to be installed (libatkmm-1.6-1, libcairomm-1.0-1, libglibmm-2.4-1c2a, libgtkmm-2.4-1c2a, libpangomm-1.4-1), suggested packages (xinput), NEW packages to be installed (libatkmm-1.6-1, libcairomm-1.0-1, libglibmm-2.4-1c2a, libgtkmm-2.4-1c2a, libpangomm-1.4-1, xi), and a summary of the operation. It shows 0 upgraded, 6 newly installed, 0 to remove and 37 not upgraded. The need to get 1,697 kB of archives. After this operation, 5,606 kB of additional disk space will be used. The process involves fetching files from http://apt.adafruit.com/raspbian/ wheezy/main and http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org/raspbian/ wheezy/main. The total fetched size is 1,697 kB in 1s (1,150 kB/s). A previously unselected package libglibmm-2.4-1c2a:armhf is selected. The database contains 80372 files and directories currently installed.

Before you start the `xinput_calibrator` you will need to delete the old calibration data so run

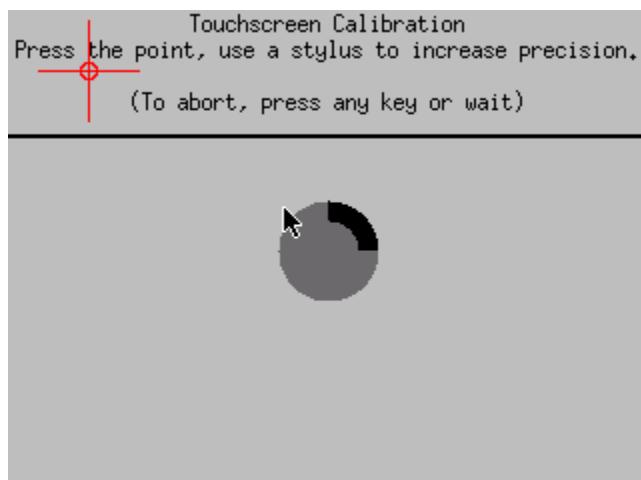
```
sudo rm /etc/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-calibration.conf
```

Before running `startx` and the calibrator - otherwise it gets really confused!

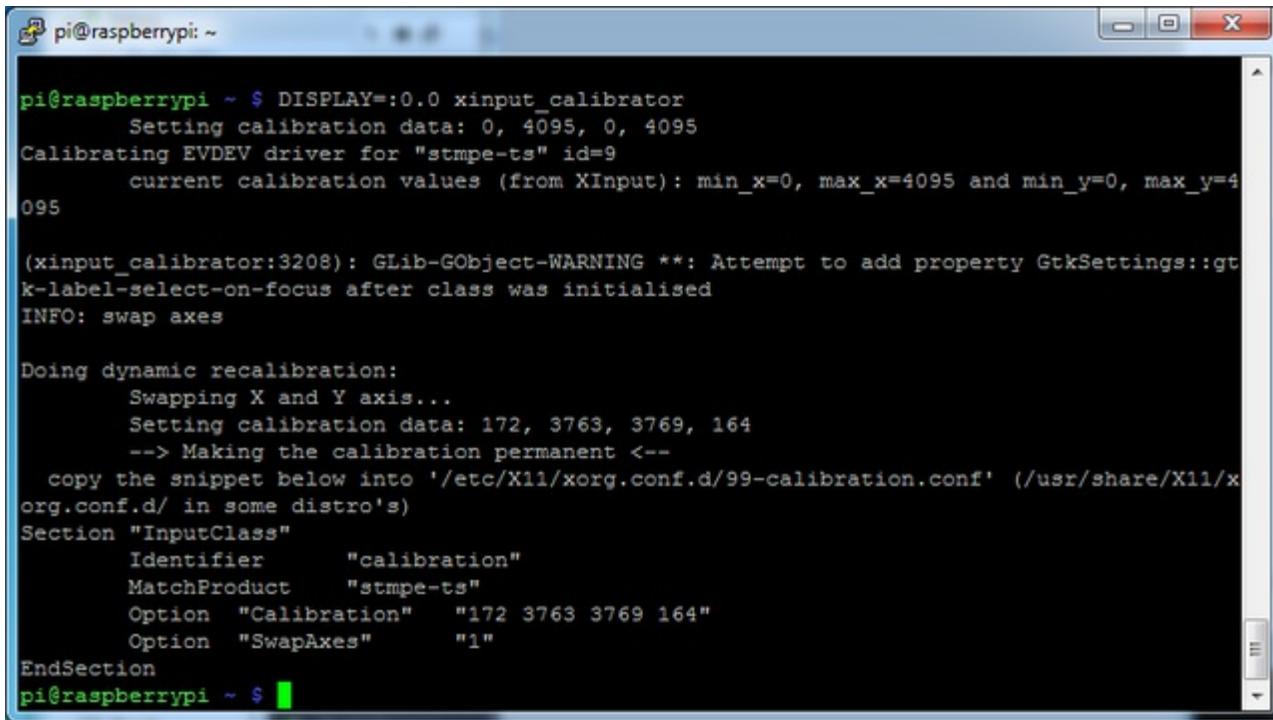
Now you'll have to run the `xcalibrator` while also running X. You can do this by `startx` and then opening up the terminal program and running the `xinput_calibrator` command (which is challenging to do on such a small screen) OR you can do what we do which is run `startx` in a SSH/Terminal shell and then run the `xinput_calibrator` from the same shell, which requires the following command order:

```
FRAMEBUFFER=/dev/fb1 startx &  
DISPLAY=:0.0 xinput_calibrator
```

Follow the directions on screen



Once complete you'll get something like:



```
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ DISPLAY=:0.0 xinput_calibrator
      Setting calibration data: 0, 4095, 0, 4095
Calibrating EVDEV driver for "stmpe-ts" id=9
      current calibration values (from XInput): min_x=0, max_x=4095 and min_y=0, max_y=4095

(xinput_calibrator:3208): GLib-GObject-WARNING **: Attempt to add property GtkSettings::gtk-label-select-on-focus after class was initialised
INFO: swap axes

Doing dynamic recalibration:
      Swapping X and Y axis...
      Setting calibration data: 172, 3763, 3769, 164
      --> Making the calibration permanent <--
      copy the snippet below into '/etc/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-calibration.conf' (/usr/share/X11/xorg.conf.d/ in some distro's)
Section "InputClass"
      Identifier      "calibration"
      MatchProduct    "stmpe-ts"
      Option          "Calibration"  "172 3763 3769 164"
      Option          "SwapAxes"     "1"
EndSection
pi@raspberrypi ~ $
```

Run **sudo nano /etc/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-calibration.conf** and copy the

```
Section "InputClass"
      Identifier      "calibration"
      MatchProduct    "stmpe-ts"
      Option          "Calibration"  "172 3763 3769 164"
      Option          "SwapAxes"     "1"
EndSection
```

or whatever you got, into there. You can quit X if you want by typing **fg** to bring that command into the foreground, and then Control-C to quit.

Depending on the 'rotation' of the screen, when you do this calibration, you may need to comment out the SwapAxes part with a # and/or swap the numbers around so looks like:

Option "Calibration" "119 3736 3850 174"

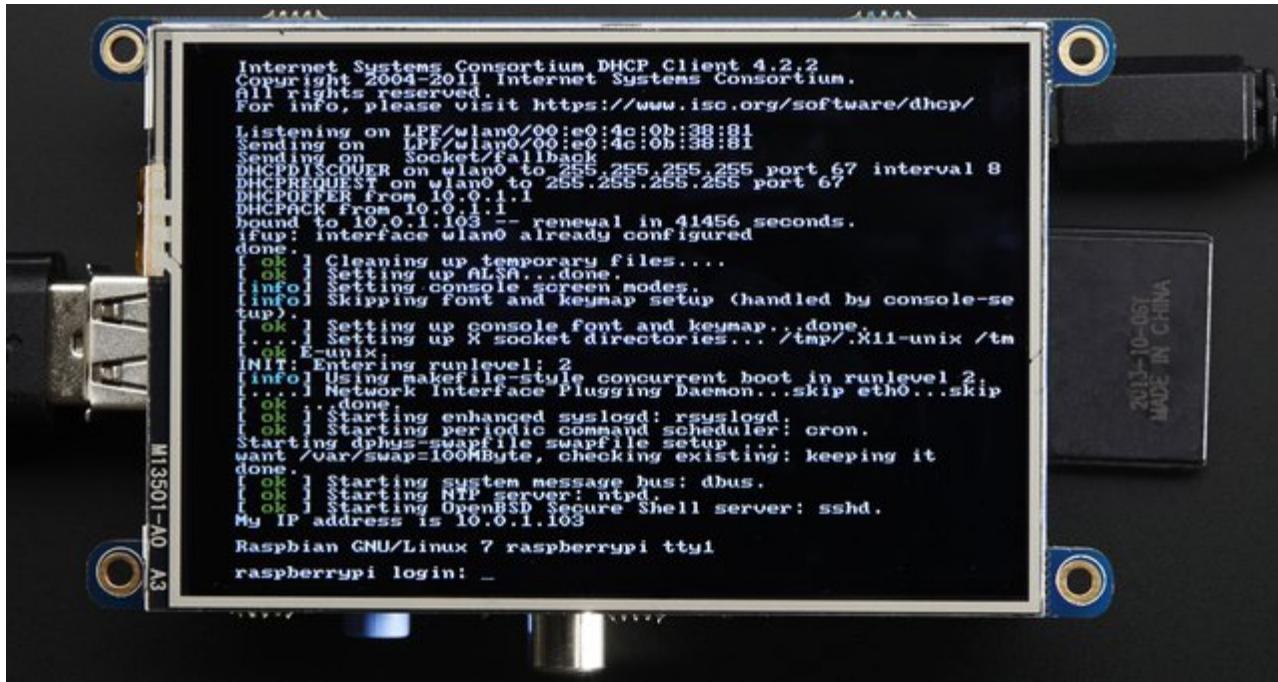
to

Option "Calibration" "#3736 119 174 3850"

Your touchscreen is now super calibrated, hurrah!

Console Configuration

If you've grabbed our Easy Install image, or use the script, this step is not required, it's already done! This is just for advanced users who are curious on how to configure and customize the console



One fun thing you can do with the display is have it as your main console instead of the HDMI/TV output. Even though it is small, with a good font you can get 20 x 40 of text. For more details, check out <https://github.com/notro/fbtft/wiki/Boot-console> (<http://adafru.it/cXQ>)

First up, we'll update the boot configuration file to use the TFT framebuffer/**dev/fb1** instead of the HDMI/TV framebuffer /dev/fb0

```
sudo nano /boot/cmdline.txt
```

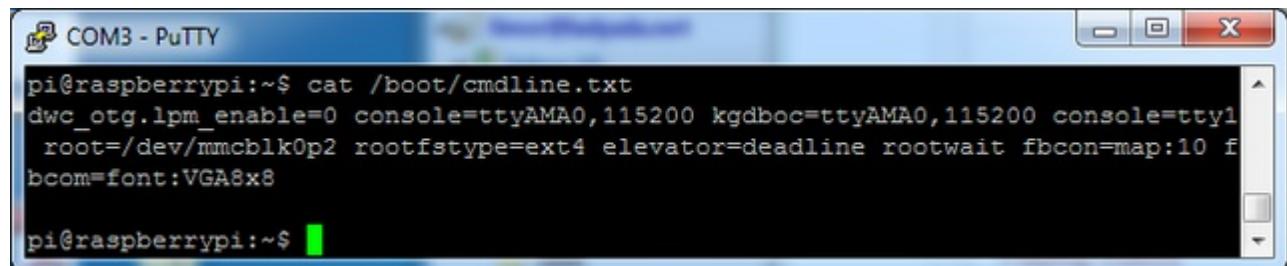
you can also edit it by putting the SD card into a computer and opening the same file.

At the end of the line, find the text that saysrootwait and right after that, enter in:
fbcon=map:10 fbcon=font:VGA8x8 then save the file.

On the next boot, it will bring up the console.

Note that the kernel has to load up the display driver module before it can display anything on it so you won't get the rainbow screen, a NooBs prompt, or a big chunk of

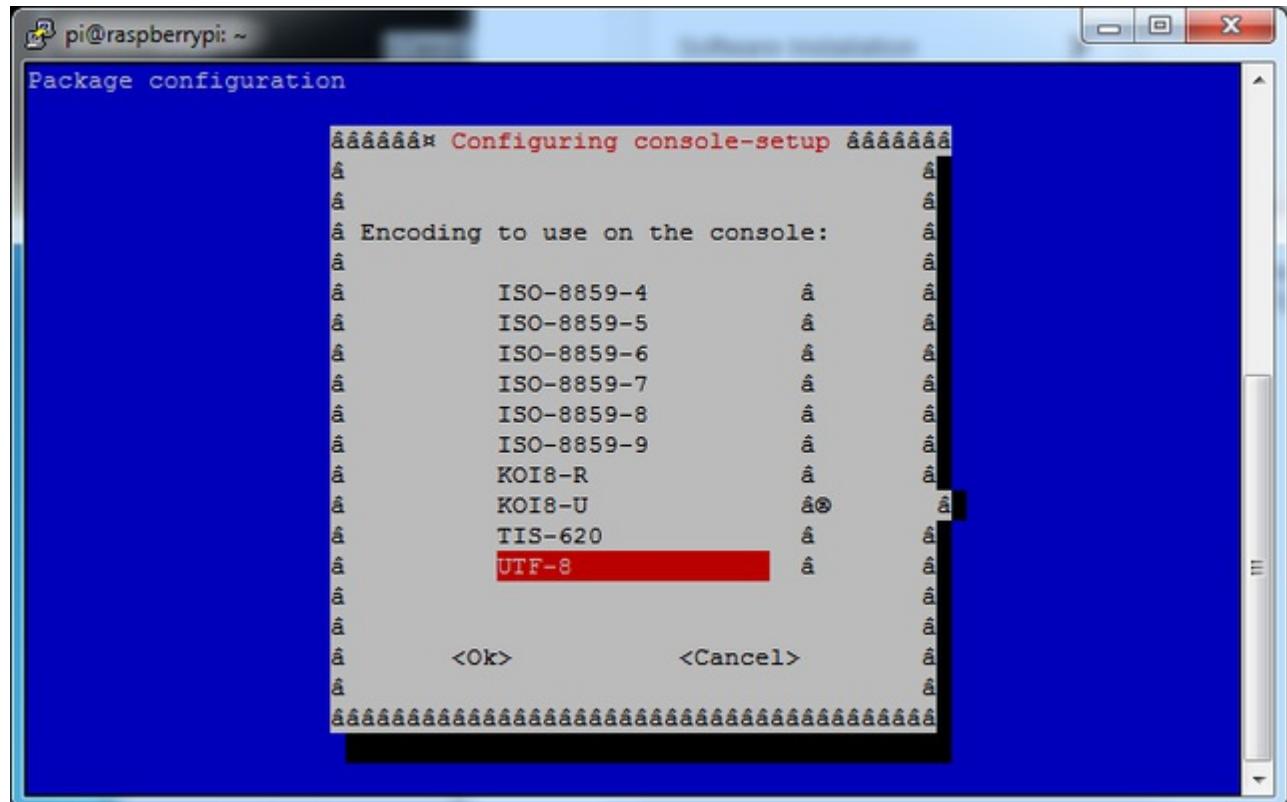
the kernel details since the module is loaded fairly late in the boot process.

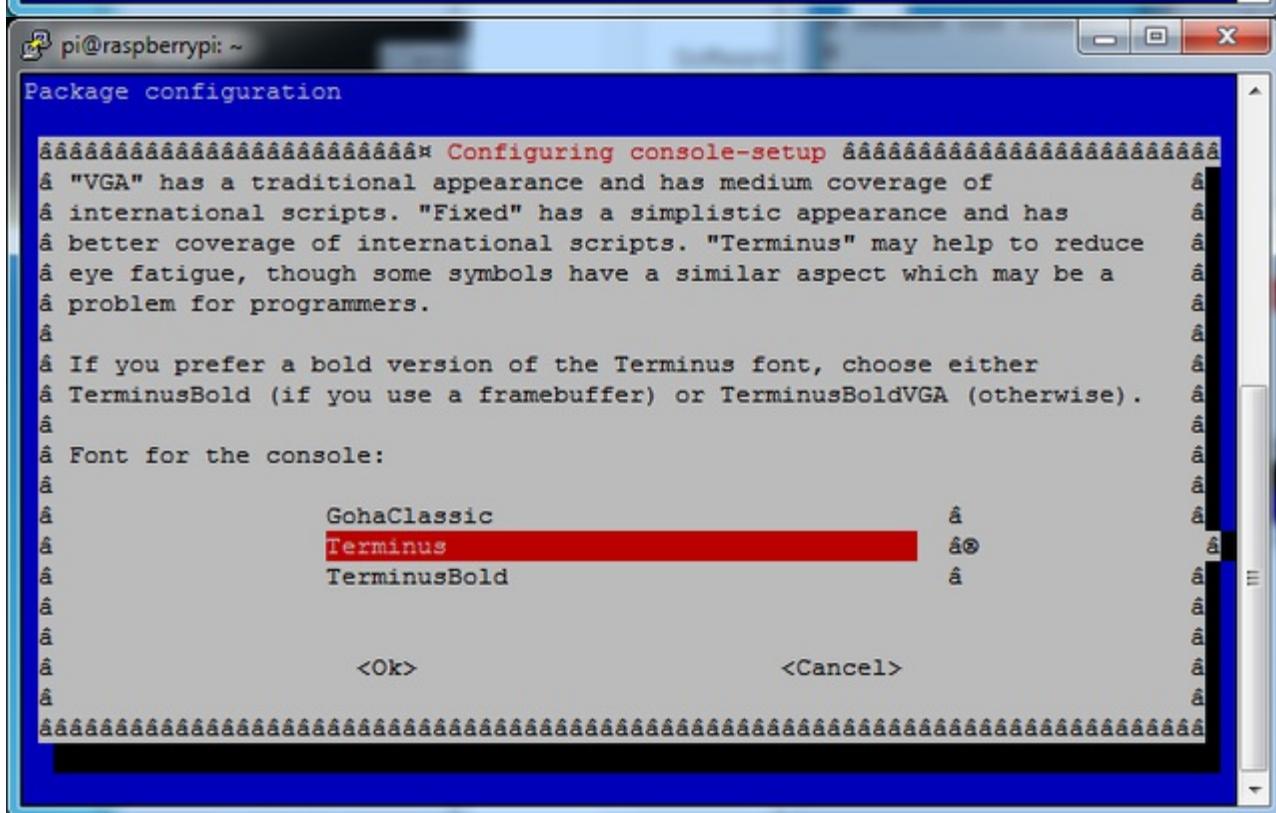
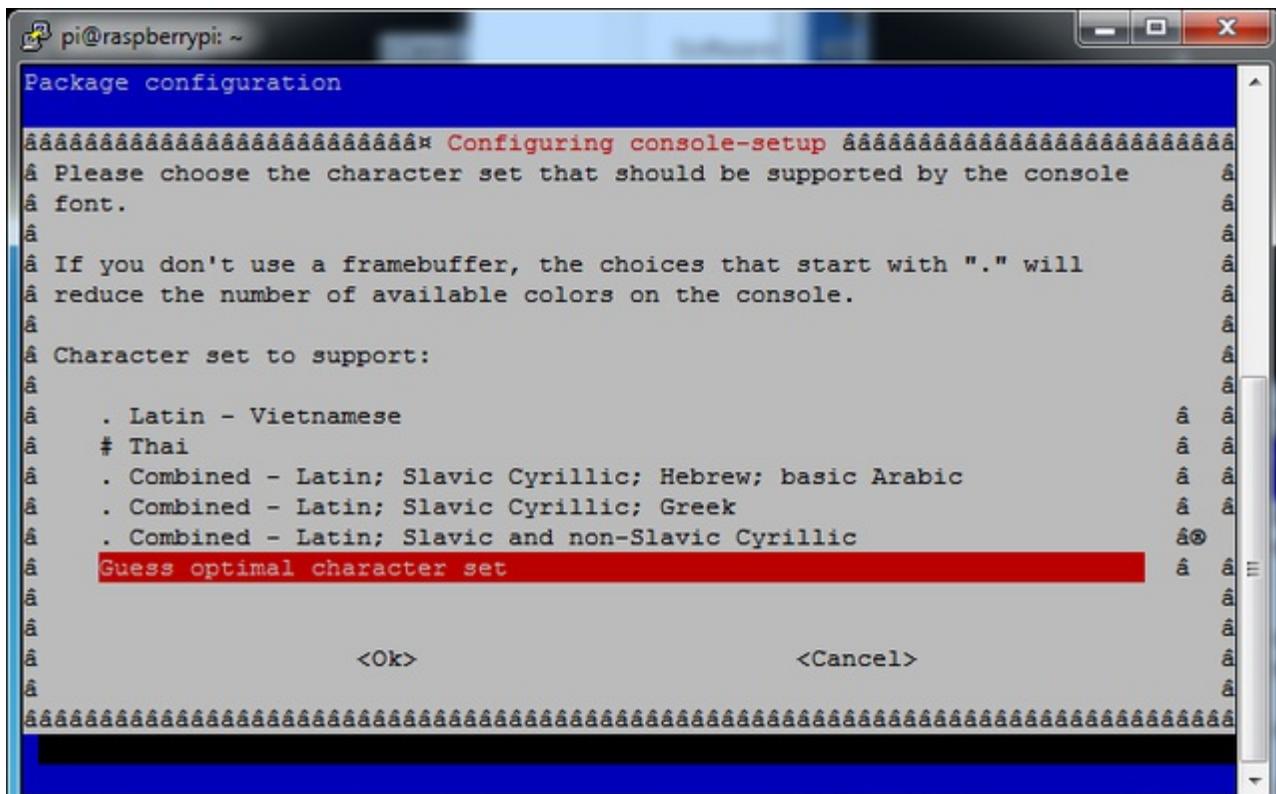


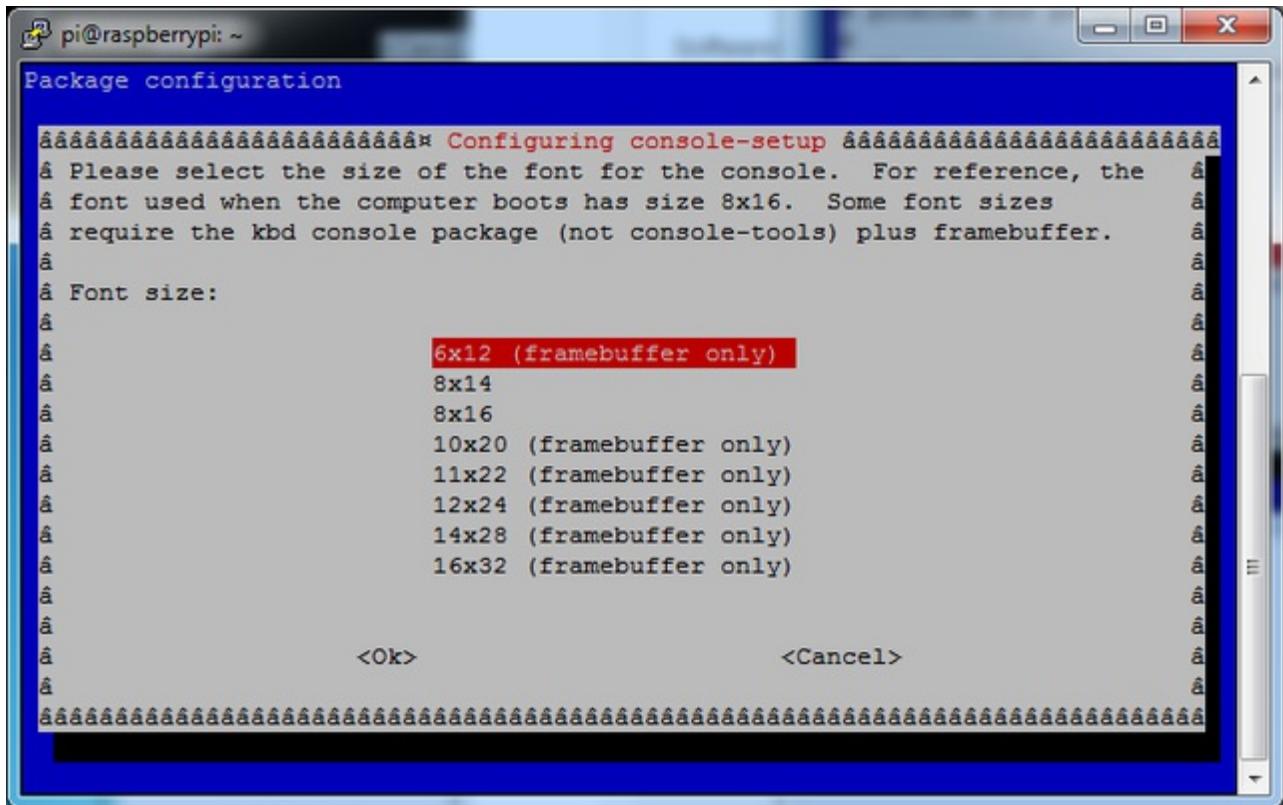
```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ cat /boot/cmdline.txt
dwc_otg.lpm_enable=0 console=ttyAMA0,115200 kgdboc=ttyAMA0,115200 console=tty1
root=/dev/mmcblk0p2 rootfstype=ext4 elevator=deadline rootwait fbcon=map:10 f
bcom=font:VGA8x8

pi@raspberrypi:~$
```

I think the VGA8x8 font is a bit chunky, you probably want 12x6 which is what is shown in the photo above. To change the font, run **sudo dpkg-reconfigure console-setup** and go thru to select Terminus 6x12







Turn off Console Blanking

You may notice the console goes black after 30 minutes, this is a sort of 'power saving' or 'screensaver' feature.

Raspbian Jessie

Add the following line to /etc/rc.local

```
sudo sh -c "TERM=linux setterm -blank 0 >/dev/tty0"
```

on the line before the final exit 0

Raspbian Wheezy

You can disable this by editing **/etc/kbd/config** and looking for

BLANK_TIME=30

and setting the blank time to 0 (which turns it off)

BLANK_TIME=0



HELP! (FAQ)

My PiTFT used to work, now it doesn't!

Did you do an apt-get upgrade or rpi-update? This command will blow away our PiTFT kernel which means that you will no longer have PiTFT support, you will have to redo the **easy-install** steps to reinstall the kernel.

If you had already made a working PiTFT setup, you may be able to reinstall the Adafruit kernel like so:

```
sudo apt-get install raspberrypi-bootloader=1.20150528-1
```

If it tells you that the latest version is already installed, try this instead:

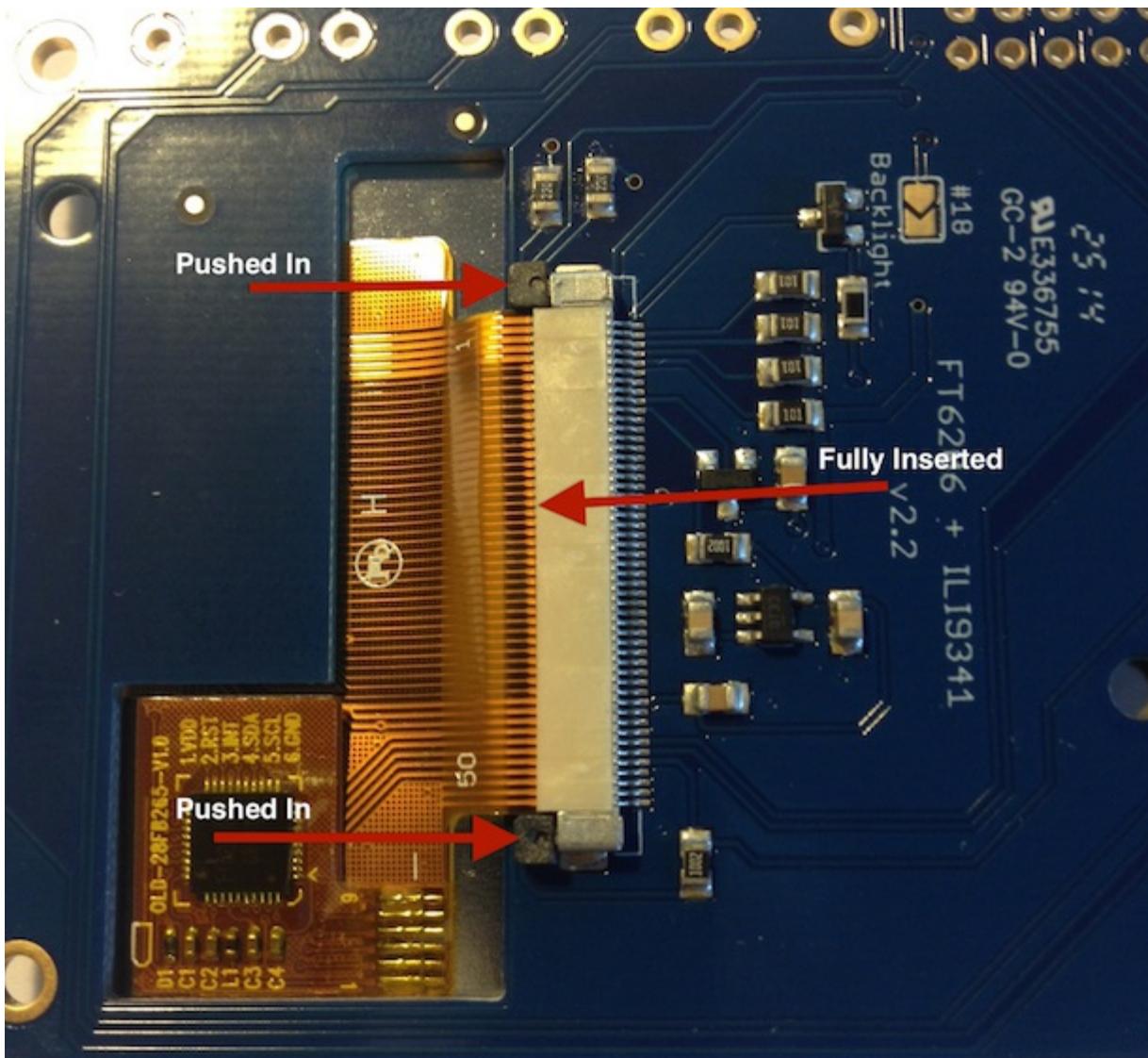
```
sudo apt-get install --reinstall raspberrypi-bootloader=1.20150528-1
```

...you can [check here](http://adafru.it/eUK) (<http://adafru.it/eUK>) and substitute the most recent version you see in the =1.20150528-1 part.

I'm booting my Pi with the PiTFT and the HDMI output 'locks up' during boot!

It looks like the Pi is 'halting' or 'locking' up during boot but what is really happening is the console is switching from the HDMI output to the PiTFT output.

Check your PiTFT connections, particularly make sure you seated the PiTFT on the Pi properly, nothing is in the way, and the TFT flex connector is seated properly.



My PiTFT works for a bit and then I get a black screen with a short line of white pixels in one corner

Sounds like you tried to configure your Pi to 'boot straight to X', that is, start up the graphics interface on boot. This doesn't work by default because the Pi operating system is not expecting a PiTFT so it boots to the HDMI output. See below for how to set up your Pi to boot to X on the PiTFT

To 'fix' this, you can either connect an HDMI monitor, then in a terminal window run **sudo raspi-config** and configure the Pi to boot to the command line not X! If you do not have an HDMI monitor, you can also try a console cable

How can I force the Pi to bring up X on the HDMI/TV monitor?

There's two ways to do it. In older Pi installs, use the **fb0** framebuffer when you want to display stuff on the HDMI/TV display, for example:

FRAMEBUFFER=/dev/fb0 startx

will use the HDMI/TV framebuffer for X windows instead of the PiTFT

On Jessie Pi installs, run

sudo nano /usr/share/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-fbdev.conf

to edit the configuration file and make sure it contains:

```
Section "Device"
    Identifier "display"
    Driver "fbdev"
    Option "fbdev" "/dev/fb0"
EndSection
```

change the Option "fbdev" "/dev/fb0" line to Option "fbdev" "/dev/fb1" if you want the xdisplay on the PiTFT

I'm tring to run startx and I get FATAL: Module g2d_23 not found.

don't forget you have to remove the turbo file!

sudo mv /usr/share/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-fbturbo.conf ~

How come OMX-Player and Minecraft and other programs don't appear on the PiTFT display?

Some programs are graphics-optimized, particularly the video playback tools and some other programs like Minecraft. They write 'directly' to the HDMI output, and cannot write to the PiTFT so there is no way to directly make them work. However, you *can* have the output go to HDMI and then mirror the HDMI onto the PiTFT with **fbcp**. [See this tutorial for more details \(http://adafru.it/fbe\)](http://adafru.it/fbe)

Why doesn't the tactile button on GPIO #21 work?

On some older PiTFTs we had one of the buttons labeled #21 - that's the original RasPi name for that pin. If you're using a V2 (chance is, you are!) that is now called #27.

All the PiTFT's we ship now have the button labeled #21 and #27

I want better performance and faster updates!

You can change the SPI frequency (overclock the display) by editing/**boot/config.txt** and changing the **dtoverlay** options line to:

dtoverlay=pitft28r,rotate=90,speed=62000000,fps=25

Or whatever you like for speed, rotation, and frames-per-second. BUT, here's the thing, the Pi only supports a *fixed number* of SPI frequencies. So tweaking the number a little won't do anything. The kernel will round the number to the closest value. You will always get frequencies that are 250MHz divided by an even number. Here's the only SPI frequencies this kernel supports

- 15,625,000 (a.k.a 16000000 = 16 MHz)
- 17,857,142 (a.k.a. 18000000 = 18 MHz)
- 20,833,333 (a.k.a 21000000 = 21 MHz)

- 25,000,000 (= 25 MHz)
- 31,250,000 (a.k.a 32000000 = 32MHz)
- 41,666,666 (a.k.a 42000000 = 42MHz)
- 62,500,000 (a.k.a 62000000 = 62MHz)

So if you put in 48000000 for the speed, you won't actually get 48MHz, you'll actually only get about 42MHz because it gets rounded down. We tested this display nicely with 32MHz and we suggest that. But you can put in 42MHz or even try 62MHz and it will update faster

You can tweak fps (frames per second) from 20 to 60 and frequency up to 62MHz for tradeoffs in performance and speed. Reboot after each edit to make sure the settings are loaded properly. There's a trade off that if you ask for higher FPS you're going to load the kernel more because it's trying to keep the display updated.

How can I take screenshots of the little screen?

We took the screenshots for this tutorial with

(<http://adafru.it/diV>)**fbgra** (<http://adafru.it/diV>)**b** (<http://adafru.it/diV>)

```
wget http://fbgrab.monells.se/fbgrab-1.2.tar.gz (http://adafru.it/diW)
tar -zxvf fbgrab*.gz
cd fbgrab/
make
./fbgrab screenshot.png
```

The screenshot shows a PuTTY terminal window titled "COM3 - PuTTY". The session log displays the following commands and their output:

```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ wget http://fbgrab.monells.se/fbgrab-1.2.tar.gz
--2014-04-21 19:26:22-- http://fbgrab.monells.se/fbgrab-1.2.tar.gz
Resolving fbgrab.monells.se (fbgrab.monells.se)... 66.33.214.148
Connecting to fbgrab.monells.se (fbgrab.monells.se)|66.33.214.148|:80... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 12836 (13K) [application/x-tar]
Saving to: 'fbgrab-1.2.tar.gz'

100%[=====] 12,836      --.-K/s   in 0.03s

2014-04-21 19:26:22 (497 KB/s) - `fbgrab-1.2.tar.gz' saved [12836/12836]

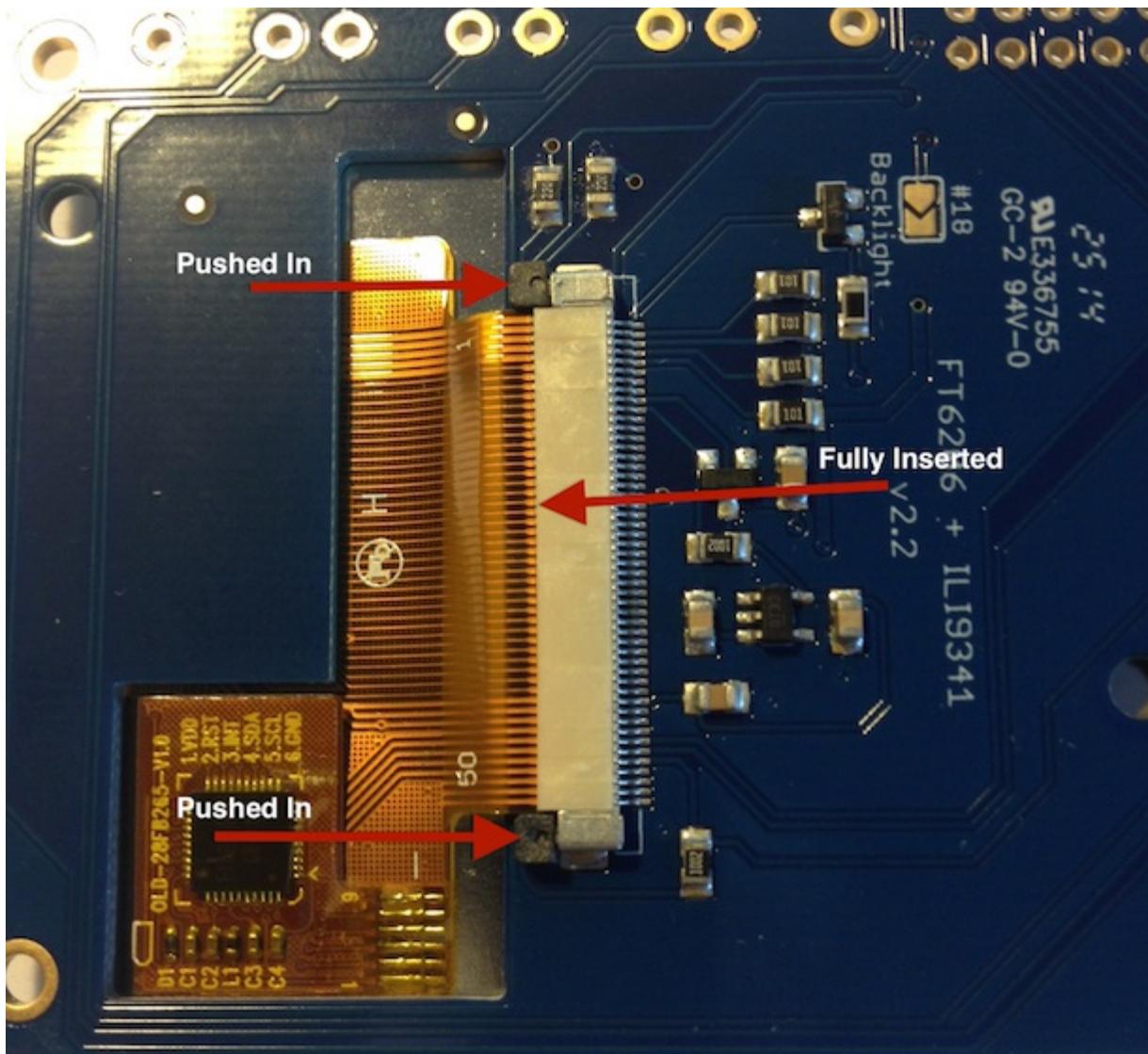
pi@raspberrypi:~$ tar -zxvf fbgrab-1.2.tar.gz
fbgrab/
fbgrab/fbgrab.c
fbgrab/INSTALL
fbgrab/fbgrab.1.man
fbgrab/COPYING
fbgrab/Makefile
pi@raspberrypi:~$ cd fbgrab/
pi@raspberrypi:~/fbgrab$ make
cc -g -Wall    fbgrab.c -lpng -lz -o fbgrab
gzip --best --to-stdout fbgrab.1.man > fbgrab.1.gz
pi@raspberrypi:~/fbgrab$ ./fbgrab
Usage: ./fbgrab      [-hi] [-{C|c} vt] [-d dev] [-s n] [-z n]
                  [-f fromfile -w n -h n -b n] filename.png
pi@raspberrypi:~/fbgrab$ ./fbgrab filemanager.png
Resolution: 320x240 depth 16
Converting image from 16
Now writing PNG file (compression -1)
```

How do I automatically boot to X windows on the PiTFT?

Once you have a PiTFT installation setup you can add a custom X windows configuration to use the PiTFT by default. Then you can use the normal raspi-config boot to console/desktop options to control if the Pi boots to a console or desktop. [See the detailed instructions on this page of the guide](#) (<http://adafru.it/ird>) for more information.

My screen isn't working/works erratically/looks funny

Check to make sure that the flat flex cable is fully seated in the connector and the 'ears' are pushed in to secure it. See the picture for what it should look like:



On my first run of startx I get a window saying "GDBus Error.org.Freedesktop Policy Kit1 Error: Failed Cannot determine user of subject"

This happens on the Raspberry Pi the first time you run startx, no matter what display. You can just re-start X and it wont appear again.

Can I get a right-click from the touch-screen?

Yes! Please see this post:

<https://forums.adafruit.com/viewtopic.php?f=47&t=77528&p=393280#p393322> (<http://adafru.it/fH3>)

Playing Videos



How To Play Videos

You can play many types of videos on the screen, using mplayer you don't even need to run X and you can script the movies to play using Python. We'll show you how to just play one video for now.

To demo, we'll use an mp4 of Big Buck Bunny for 320 pixel wide screens. Below we show you how to create/resize videos, but to make it easy, just download our version with:

```
wget http://adafruit-download.s3.amazonaws.com/bigbuckbunny320p.mp4 (http://adafru.it/cXR)
```

The video is 30MB which is a lot if you haven't expanded your SD card yet. Before you do this, run sudo raspi-config to expand the SD card so you don't run out of space!

If you don't have **mplayer** yet, run

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get install mplayer
```

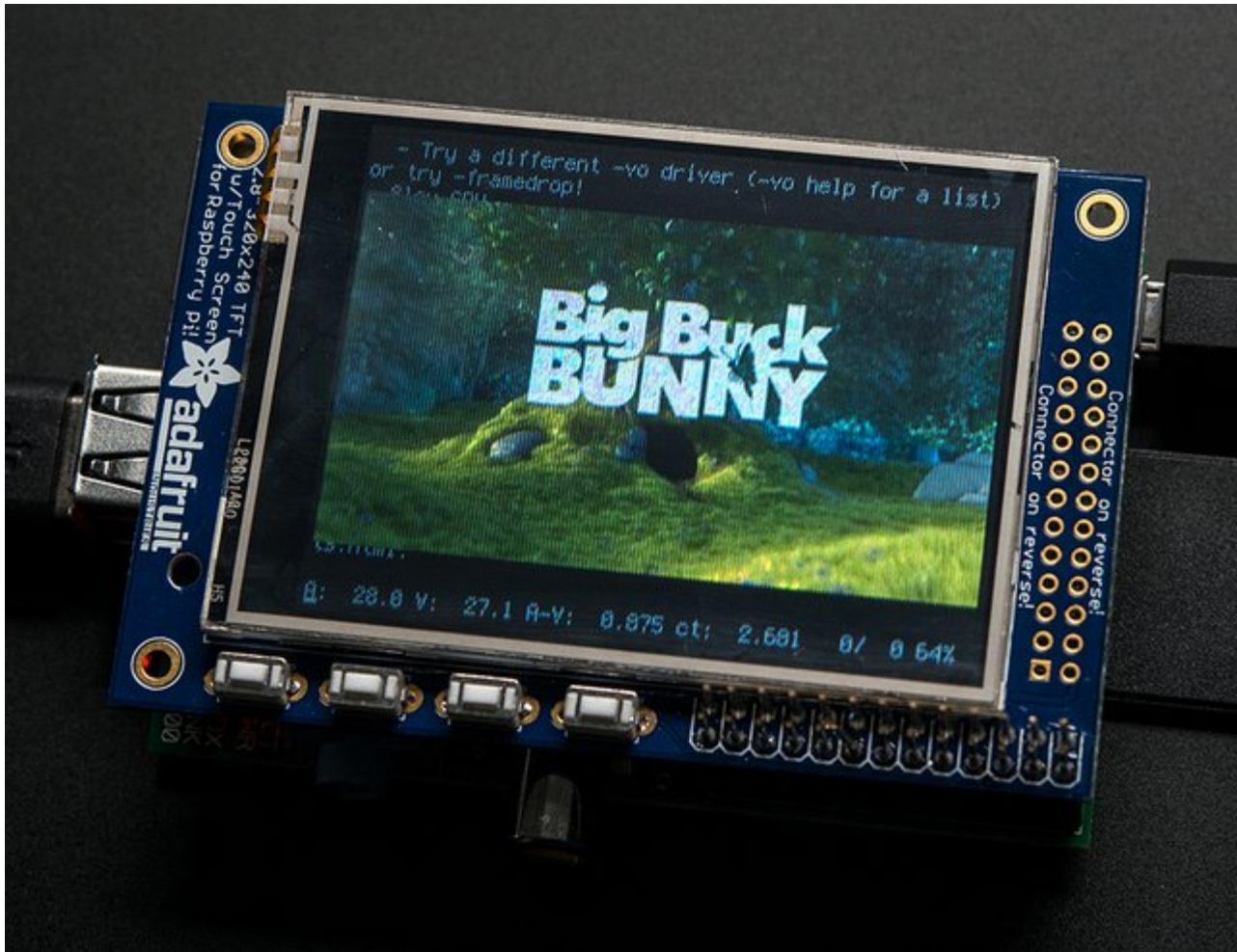
to install it. It may take a few minutes to complete

```
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo apt-get install mplayer
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  esound-common libaa1 libaudiofile1 libavcodec53 libavformat53 libavutil51
  libcdparanoia0 libdca0 libdirac-encoder0 libdvdnav4 libdvdread4 libenca0
  libesd0 libfaad2 libfribidi0 libgpm2 libgsml libjack-jackd2-0 liblircclient0
  liblzo2-2 libmp3lame0 libmpeg2-4 libopenal-data libopenal1 libpostproc52
  libschorroedinger-1.0-0 libspeex1 libswscale2 libtheora0 libv4l1 libvpx1
  libx264-123 libxvidcore4 libxvmc1
Suggested packages:
  libdvdcss2 pulseaudio-esound-compat gpm jackd2 lirc libportaudio2
  libroar-compat2 speex mplayer-doc netselect fping
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  esound-common libaa1 libaudiofile1 libavcodec53 libavformat53 libavutil51
  libcdparanoia0 libdca0 libdirac-encoder0 libdvdnav4 libdvdread4 libenca0
  libesd0 libfaad2 libfribidi0 libgpm2 libgsml libjack-jackd2-0 liblircclient0
  liblzo2-2 libmp3lame0 libmpeg2-4 libopenal-data libopenal1 libpostproc52
  libschorroedinger-1.0-0 libspeex1 libswscale2 libtheora0 libv4l1 libvpx1
  libx264-123 libxvidcore4 libxvmc1 mplayer
0 upgraded, 35 newly installed, 0 to remove and 52 not upgraded.
Need to get 9,296 kB of archives.
After this operation, 20.6 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]?
```

OK now you just have to run:

```
sudo SDL_VIDEODRIVER=fbcon SDL_FBDEV=/dev/fb1 mplayer -vo sdl -framedrop bigbuckbunny320p.mp4
```

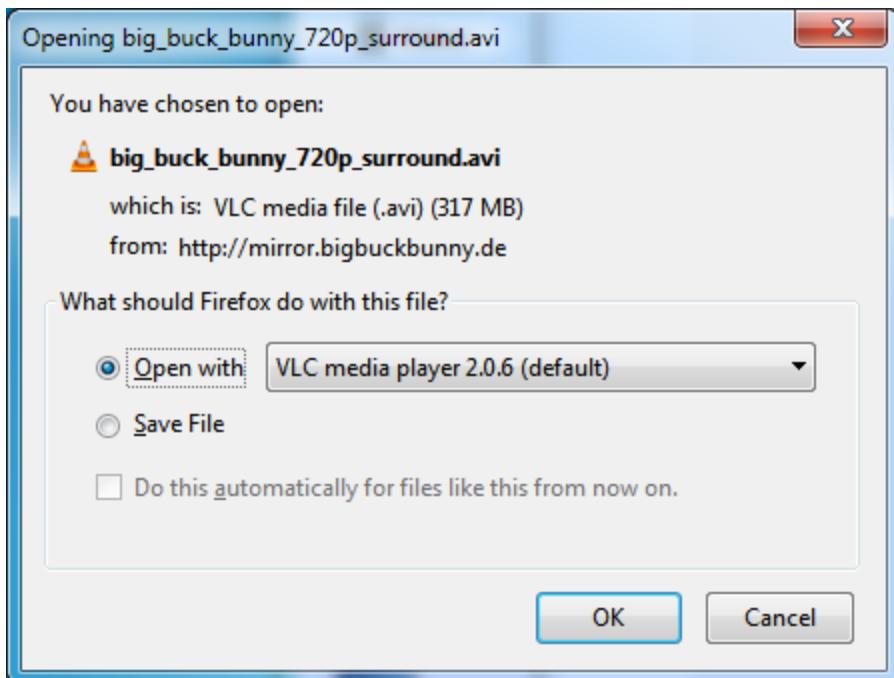
If your video is not sized for 320 wide, you may need to add `-zoom` after `-framedrop` so that it will resize - note that this is quite taxing for the Pi, so it may result in a choppy or mis-synced video!



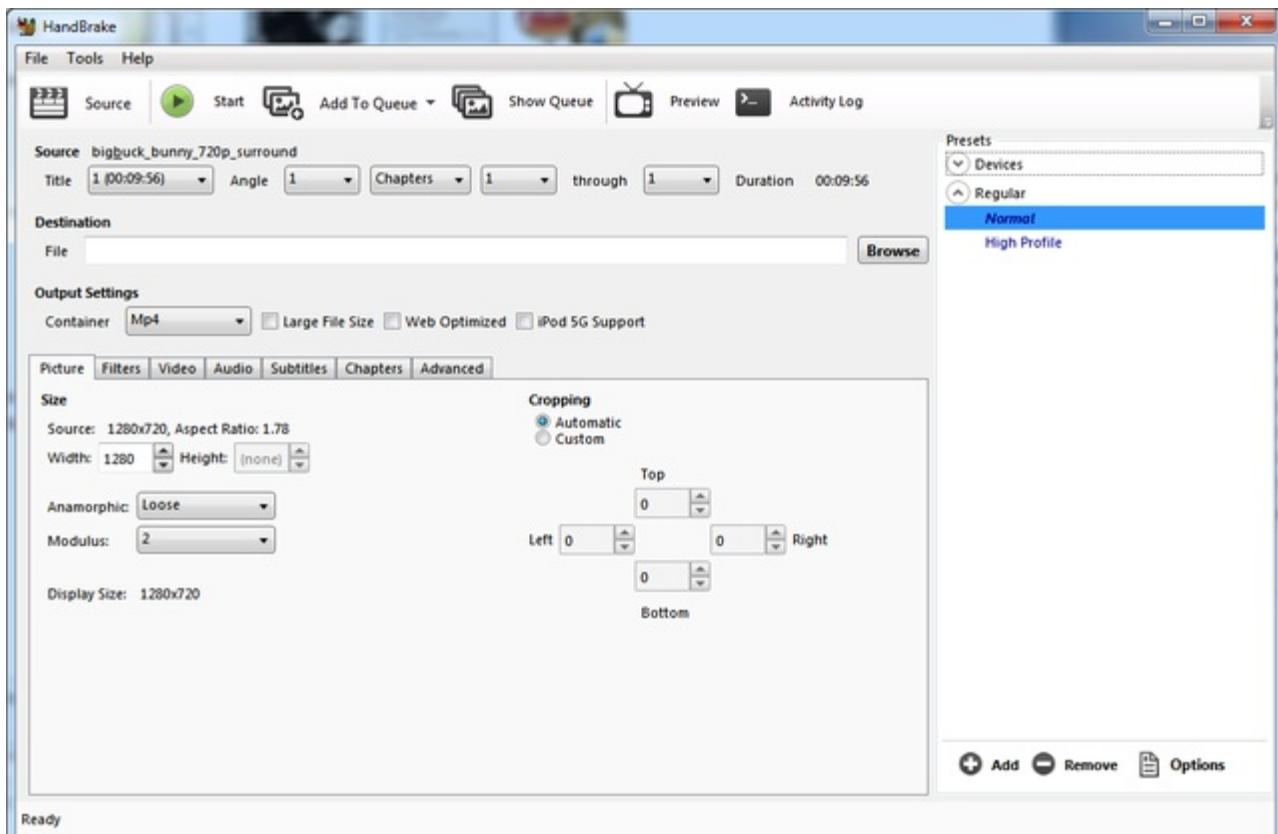
Converting/Resizing Videos

It's possible to play full length videos on the TFT plate, but since the screen is small and the Pi can't use hardware acceleration to play the videos it's best to scale them down to 320x240 pixels. This will be easier for the Pi to play and also save you tons of storage space. For this demo, we'll be using the famous [Big Buck Bunny](http://adafru.it/cXS) (<http://adafru.it/cXS>) video, which is creative commons and also very funny!

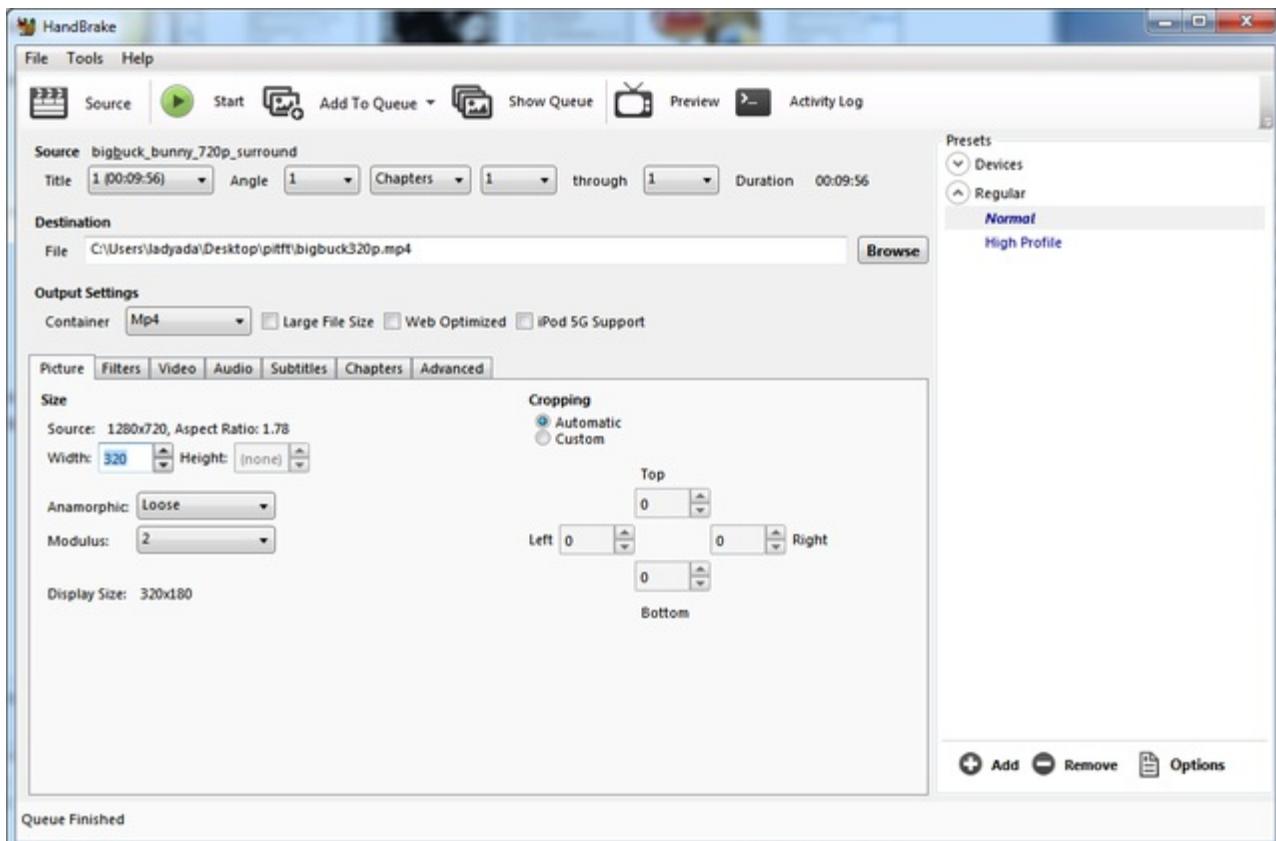
You can download it from the link above, we'll be using the 720p AVI version.



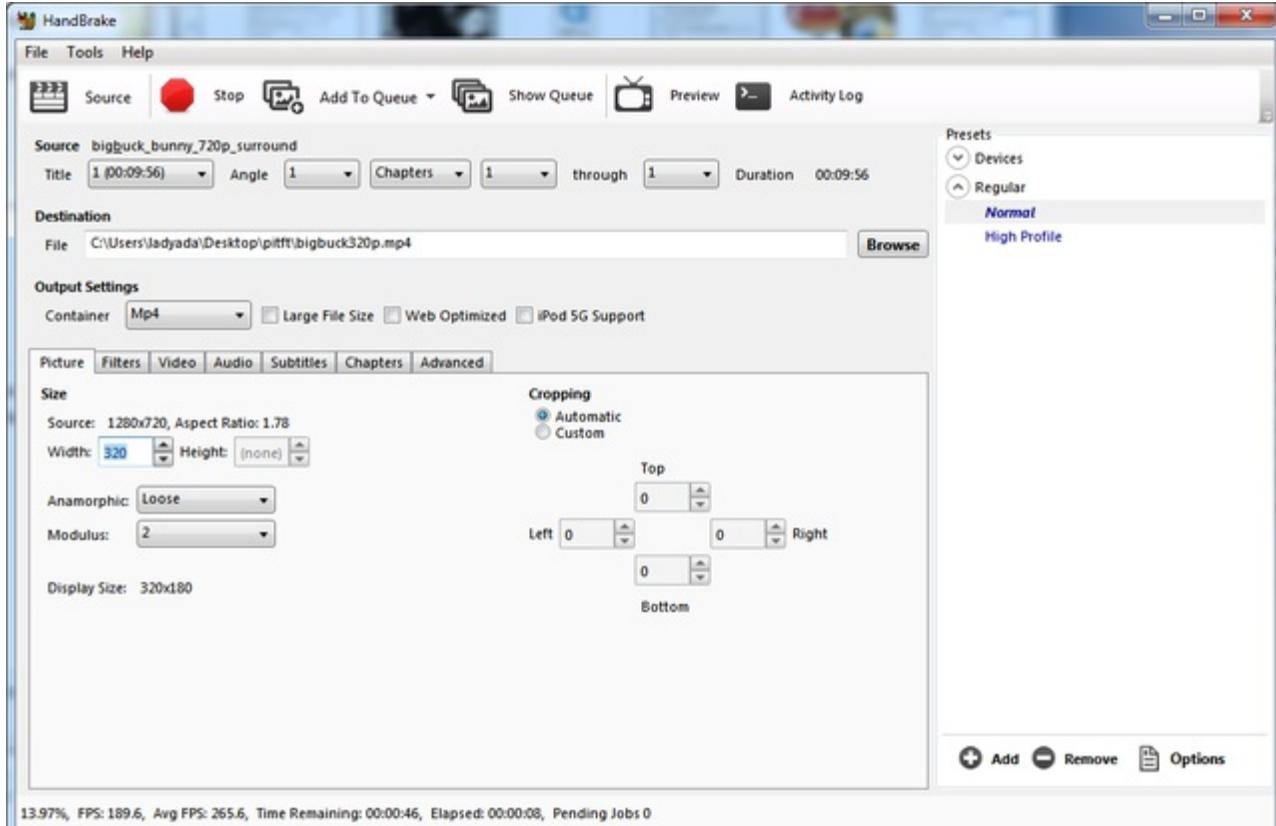
To do the conversion itself, we suggest [HandBrake](http://adafruit.it/cXT) (<http://adafruit.it/cXT>) which works great and is open source so it runs on all operating systems! Download and install from the link. Then run the installed application and open up the AVI file from before. The app will pre-fill a bunch of information about it.



Under **Destination** click **Browse...** to select a new MP4 file to save. Then under **Picture** change the **Width** to 320 (the height will be auto-calculated)



Click **START** to begin the conversion, it will take a minute or two.



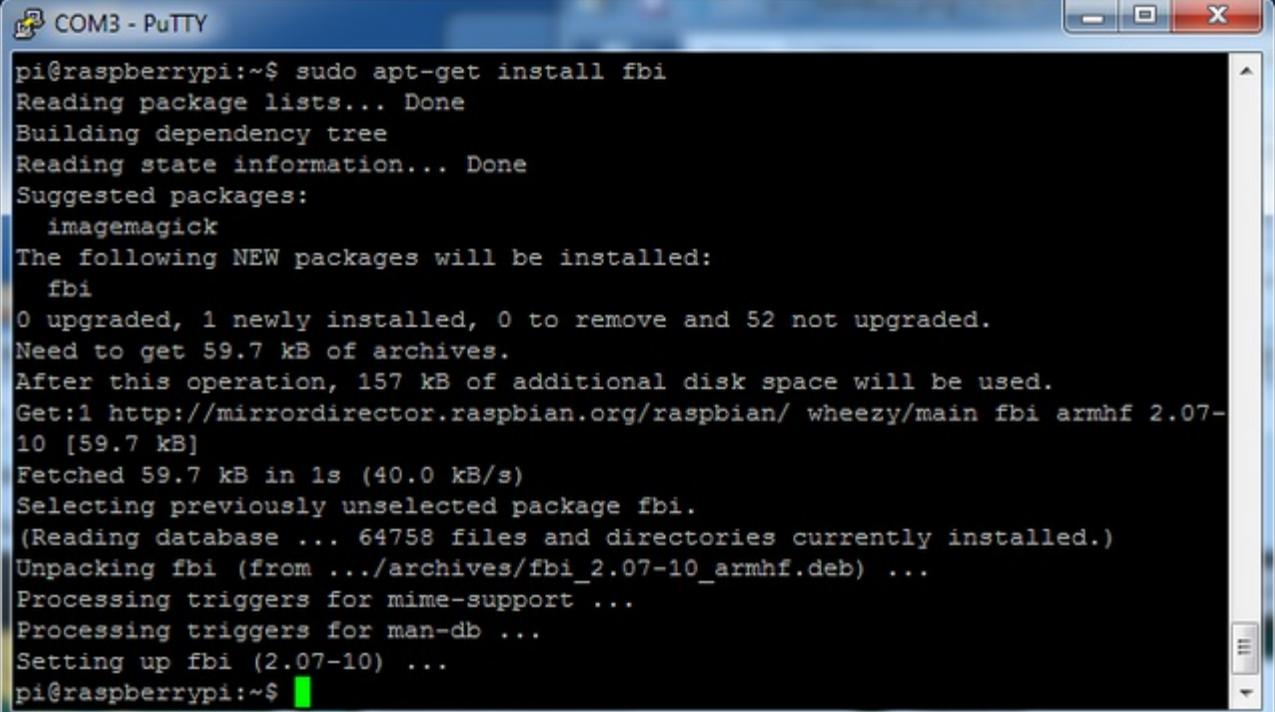
That's it! You now have a smaller file. Don't forget to play it on your computer to make sure it

plays right before copying it to your Pi

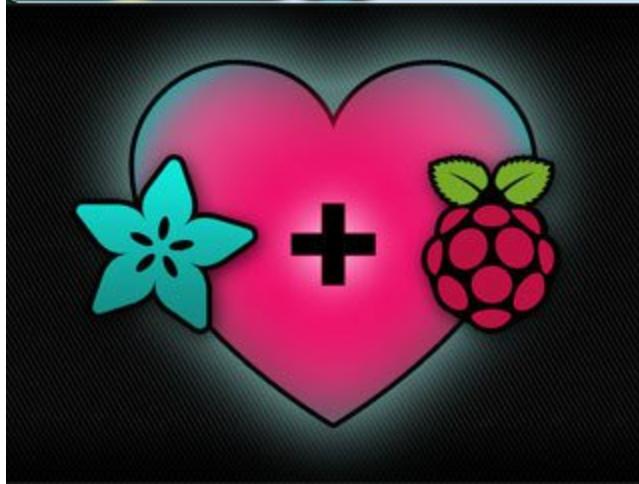
Displaying Images

You can display every day images such as GIFs, JPGs, BMPs, etc on the screen. To do this we'll install **fbi** which is the **frame buffer image** viewer (not to be confused with the FBI agency!)

sudo apt-get install fbi will install it



```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo apt-get install fbi
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Suggested packages:
  imagemagick
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  fbi
0 upgraded, 1 newly installed, 0 to remove and 52 not upgraded.
Need to get 59.7 kB of archives.
After this operation, 157 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org/raspbian/ wheezy/main fbi armhf 2.07-10 [59.7 kB]
Fetched 59.7 kB in 1s (40.0 kB/s)
Selecting previously unselected package fbi.
(Reading database ... 64758 files and directories currently installed.)
Unpacking fbi (from .../archives/fbi_2.07-10_armhf.deb) ...
Processing triggers for mime-support ...
Processing triggers for man-db ...
Setting up fbi (2.07-10) ...
pi@raspberrypi:~$
```



Grab our lovely wallpapers with

```
wget http://adafruit-download.s3.amazonaws.com/adapiluv320x240.jpg
wget http://adafruit-download.s3.amazonaws.com/adapiluv480x320.png (http://adafru.it/cXU)
```

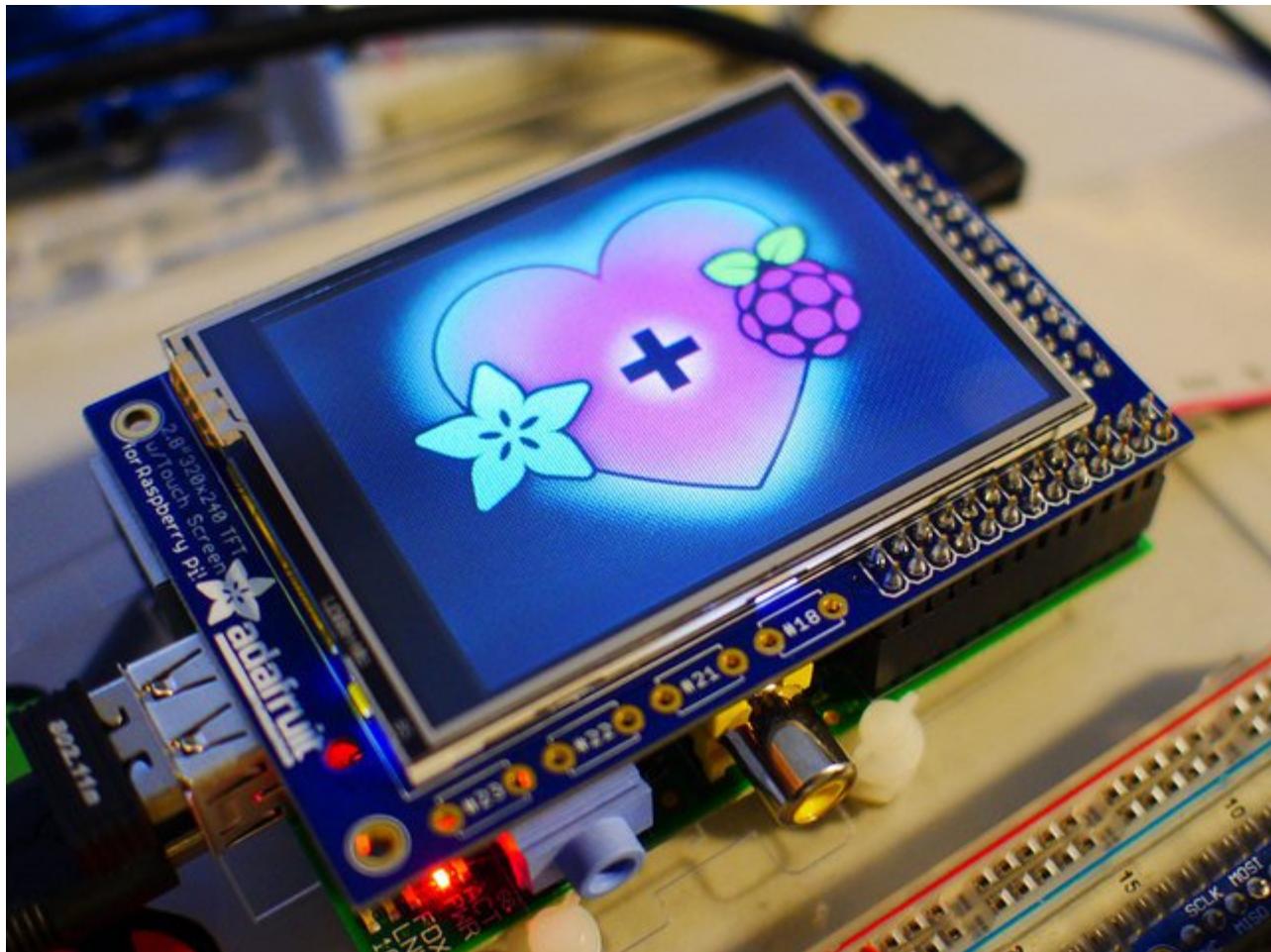
For 320x240 PiTFTs (2.2", 2.4", 2.8" or 3.2") view it with

```
sudo fbi -T 2 -d /dev/fb1 -noverbose -a adapiluv320x240.jpg
```

or for 3.5" PiTFTs:

```
sudo fbi -T 2 -d /dev/fb1 -noverbose -a adapiluv480x320 (http://adafru.it/cXU).jpg
```

That's it!



Using FBCP



The Ideal: Adafruit's PiTFT displays are razor sharp. Whereas small composite screens on the Raspberry Pi usually require some video scaling (resulting in blurriness), PiTFT uses the GPIO header, digitally controlled pixel-by-pixel for a rock steady image. Though not a *lot* of pixels, it works great for retro gaming (and the display neatly stacks above the board, no side protuberances for video cables).

The Downside: this GPIO link entirely bypasses the Pi's video hardware, including the graphics accelerator. Many games and emulators *depend* on the GPU for performance gains. So the PiTFT has traditionally been limited to just a subset of specially-compiled emulators that can work and run well enough without the GPU.

The Solution: our latest PiTFT drivers, along with a tool called *fbcp* (framebuffer copy), careful system configuration, and (optionally) the more potent Raspberry Pi 2 board open the doors to many more gaming options. Existing emulator packages (such as RetroPie, with *dozens* of high-performance emulators and ports) — previously off-limits to the PiTFT — can run quite effectively now!

[Click here to go to our FBCP tutorial!](#)

<http://adafru.it/fbe>

Backlight Control

The backlight of the 2.8" PiTFT has 4 LEDs in series and it draws ~75mA at all times, controlled by a transistor. The PiTFT 3.5" display has 6 LEDs in a row, and we use a boost converter to get the 5V from the Pi up to the ~20V needed to light up all the LEDs.

There might be times you'd like to save some power and turn off the backlight. The screen and touchplate will still work, you just can't see anything. We designed the board with the STMPE610 touchscreen controller which has 2 extra GPIO and tied one of them to control the backlight. You can use the command line to control the backlight.

By default, the backlight's on...but you can control it in two ways!

PWM Backlight Control with GPIO 18

If you want precise control, you can use the PWM output on GPIO 18. There's python code for controlling the PWM but you can also just use the kernel module and shell commands.

You'll need to make sure the STMPE control is not 'active' as the STMPE GPIO overrides the PWM output.

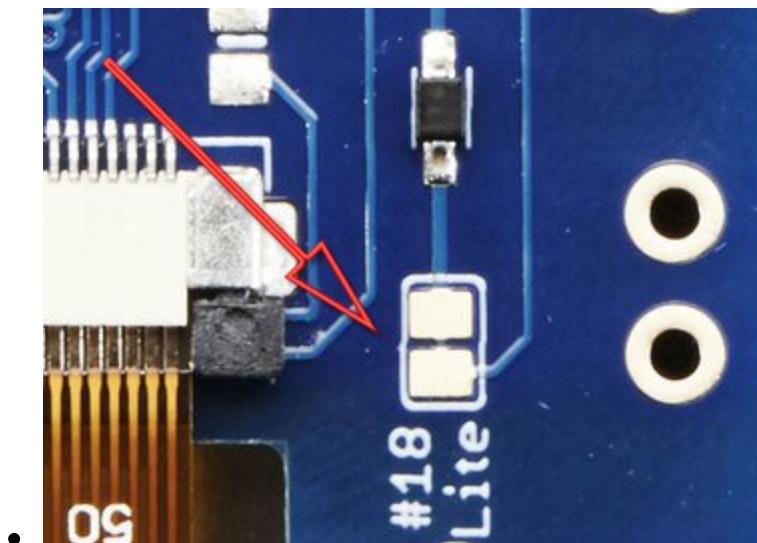
```
sudo sh -c 'echo "1" > /sys/class/backlight/soc:backlight/brightness'
```

(Or if you are running an old kernel before the backlight object, try**sudo sh -c "echo 'in' > /sys/class/gpio/gpio508/direction"**)

OK now you can set the GPIO #18 pin to PWM mode using WiringPi's**gpio** command

With these basic shell commands, you can set the GPIO #18 pin to PWM mode with 1000 Hz frequency, set the output to 100 (out of 1023, so dim!), set the output to 1023 (out of 1023, nearly all the way on) and 0 (off)

```
gpio -g mode 18 pwm  
gpio pwmc 1000  
gpio -g pwm 18 100  
gpio -g pwm 18 1023  
gpio -g pwm 18 0
```



If you'd like to not have #18 control the backlight, simply cut the solder jumper, the tiny trace between the two large gold pads marked **Lite** #18

On / Off Using STMPE GPIO

Another option is to just turn it on and off using the extra GPIO created by the touchscreen driver

Thanks to the raspberry Pi overlay system, this GPIO is already set up for you in a file called **/sys/class/backlight/soc:backlight/brightness**

To turn the backlight off run

```
sudo sh -c 'echo "0" > /sys/class/backlight/soc\backlight/brightness'
```

To turn it back on, run

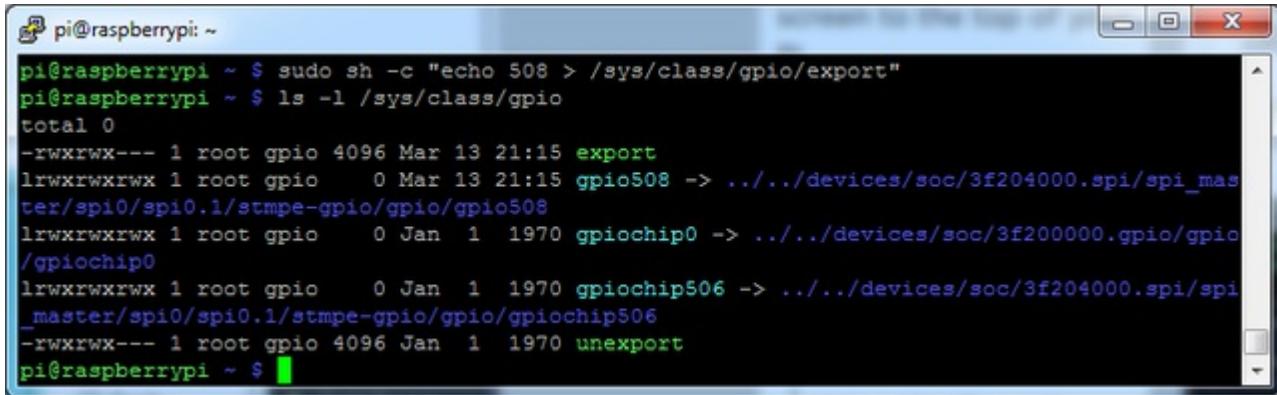
```
sudo sh -c 'echo "1" > /sys/class/backlight/soc\backlight/brightness'
```

For older versions of PiTFT Kernel

On older versions of the PiTFT kernel/overlay, the GPIO was not tied to the backlight device. Start by getting access to the GPIO by making a device link

```
sudo sh -c "echo 508 > /sys/class/gpio/export"
ls -l /sys/class/gpio
```

For some *really* old versions, the GPIO pin was #252 not #508 so substitute that if you're running something from 2014 or earlier



```
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo sh -c "echo 508 > /sys/class/gpio/export"
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ ls -l /sys/class/gpio
total 0
-rwxrwx--- 1 root gpio 4096 Mar 13 21:15 export
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root gpio      0 Mar 13 21:15 gpio508 -> ../../devices/soc/3f204000.spi/spi_master/spi0/spi0.1/stmpe-gpio/gpio/gpio508
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root gpio      0 Jan  1 1970 gpiochip0 -> ../../devices/soc/3f200000.spi/gpio/gpiochip0
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root gpio      0 Jan  1 1970 gpiochip506 -> ../../devices/soc/3f204000.spi/spi_master/spi0/spi0.1/stmpe-gpio/gpio/gpiochip506
-rwxrwx--- 1 root gpio 4096 Jan  1 1970 unexport
pi@raspberrypi ~ $
```

Once you verify that you see GPIO #508, then you can set it to an output, this will turn off the display since it will output 0 by default

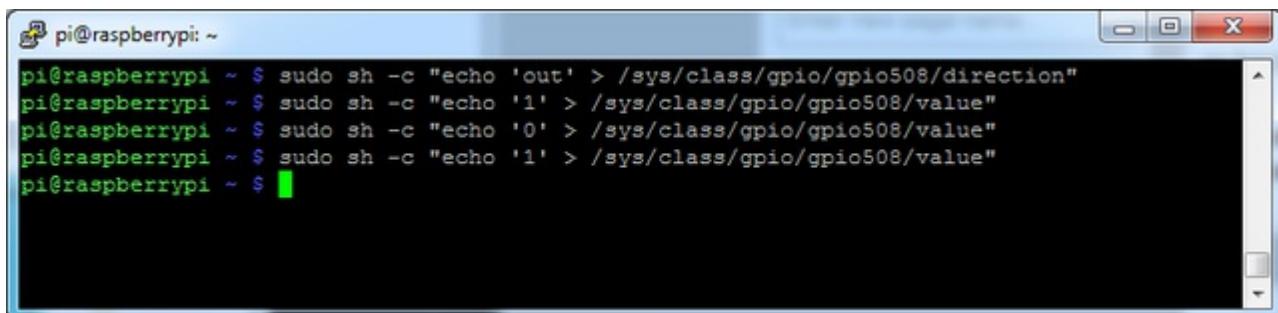
```
sudo sh -c "echo 'out' > /sys/class/gpio/gpio508/direction"
```

Then turn the display back on with

```
sudo sh -c "echo '1' > /sys/class/gpio/gpio508/value"
```

or back off

```
sudo sh -c "echo '0' > /sys/class/gpio/gpio508/value"
```



```
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo sh -c "echo 'out' > /sys/class/gpio/gpio508/direction"
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo sh -c "echo '1' > /sys/class/gpio/gpio508/value"
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo sh -c "echo '0' > /sys/class/gpio/gpio508/value"
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo sh -c "echo '1' > /sys/class/gpio/gpio508/value"
pi@raspberrypi ~ $
```

Extras!

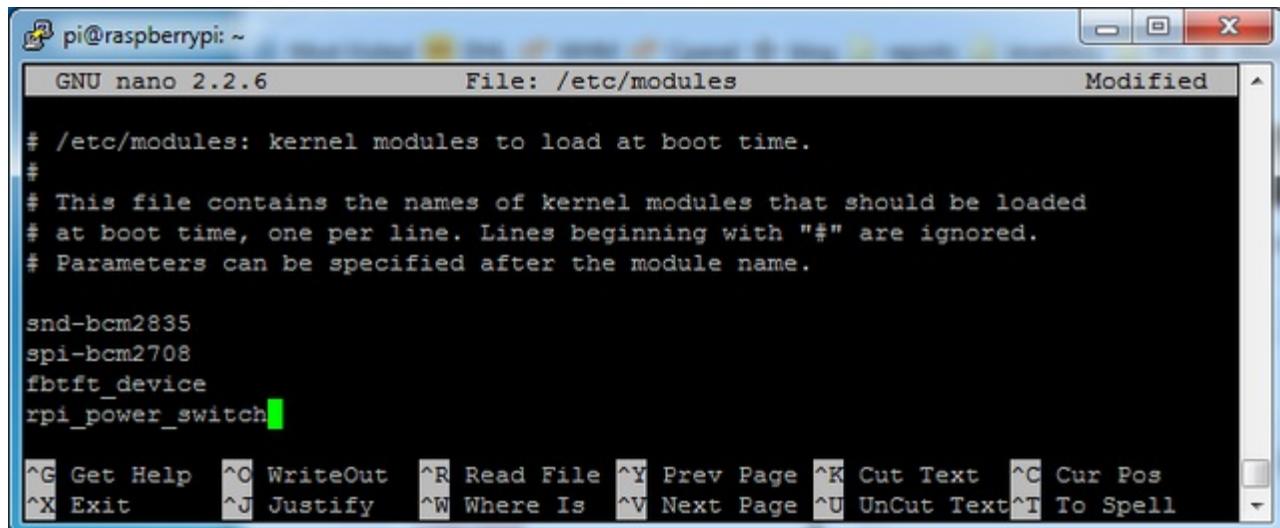
Tactile switch as power button

Its a good idea to safely turn off your Pi with a good **sudo shutdown -h now** but that often means pulling out a keyboard or connecting to the console. With our kernel we added a cool module that will let you turn any GPIO into a power button. Since there's a couple of tactile switches right there on the front, lets turn one into a power button. Press once to properly turn off the pi, press again to start it up. Isn't that nice?

We'll be using GPIO #23, the left-most button on a PiTFT 2.8", on the 2.4" HAT, #16 is a good choice since its on a tactile button. But, you can use any GPIO you want, really!

You will have to grab a pack of slim tactile switches(<http://adafruit.it/1489>) or otherwise solder in a button

Add **rpi_power_switch** to **/etc/modules** and save



```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
GNU nano 2.2.6          File: /etc/modules      Modified
# /etc/modules: kernel modules to load at boot time.
#
# This file contains the names of kernel modules that should be loaded
# at boot time, one per line. Lines beginning with "#" are ignored.
# Parameters can be specified after the module name.

snd-bcm2835
spi-bcm2708
fbftf_device
rpi_power_switch
```

Now create a new conf file or edit our existing one with

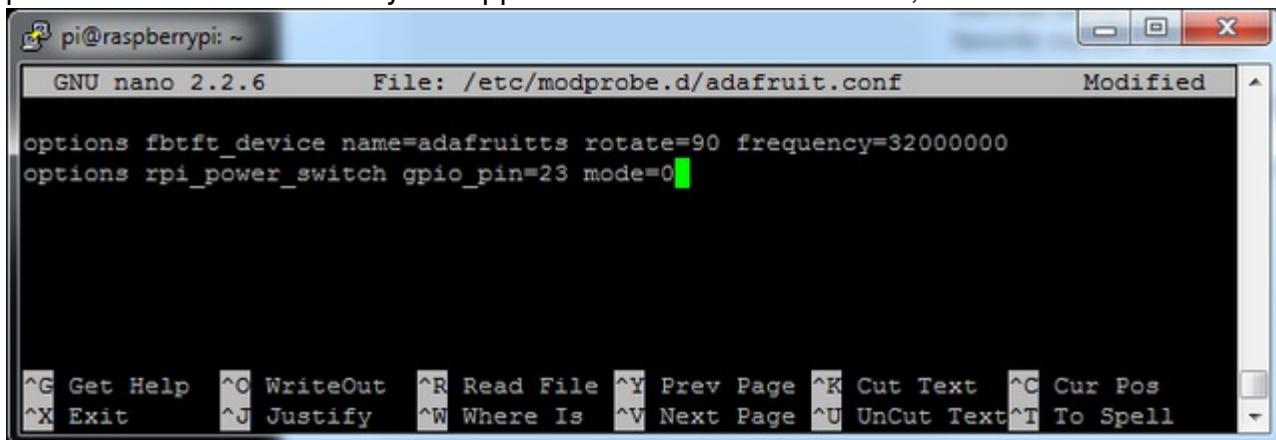
sudo nano /etc/modprobe.d/adafruit.conf

and enter in the line

options rpi_power_switch gpio_pin=23 mode=0

Of course, change the **gpio_pin** setting to some other # if you wish. **mode=0** means its a

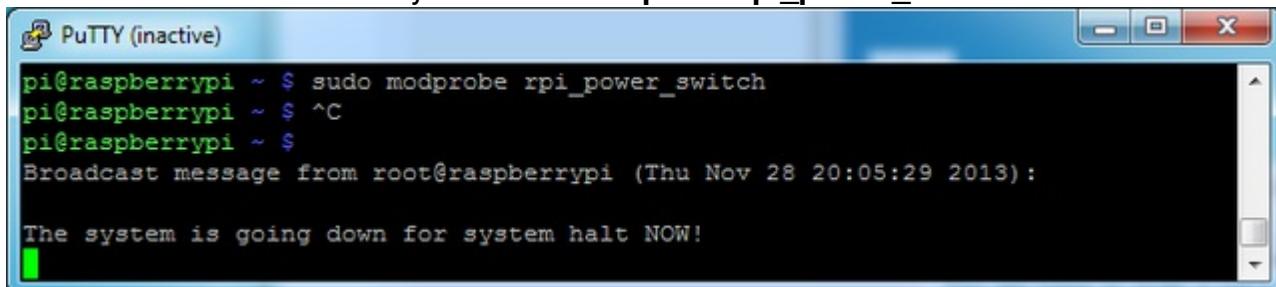
pushbutton *not* a switch. If you happen to install an on/off switch, use mode=1



```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
GNU nano 2.2.6      File: /etc/modprobe.d/adafruit.conf      Modified
options fb1ftf_device name=adafruiitts rotate=90 frequency=32000000
options rpi_power_switch gpio_pin=23 mode=0

^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text  ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit     ^J Justify   ^W Where Is   ^V Next Page  ^U UnCut Text  ^T To Spell
```

To make it active immediately run **sudo modprobe rpi_power_switch**

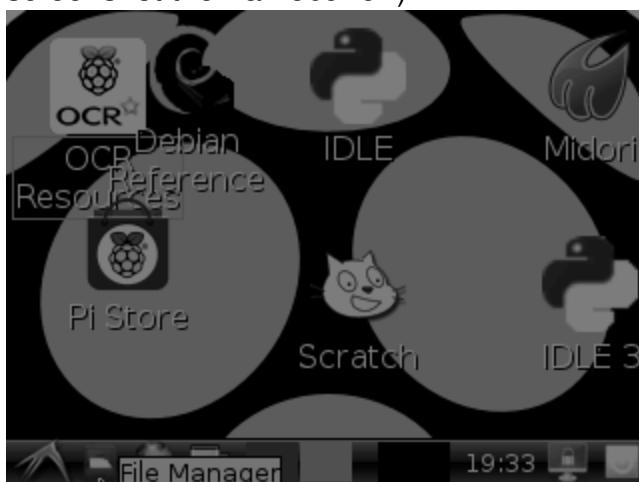


```
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo modprobe rpi_power_switch
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ ^C
pi@raspberrypi ~ $
Broadcast message from root@raspberrypi (Thu Nov 28 20:05:29 2013):
The system is going down for system halt NOW!
```

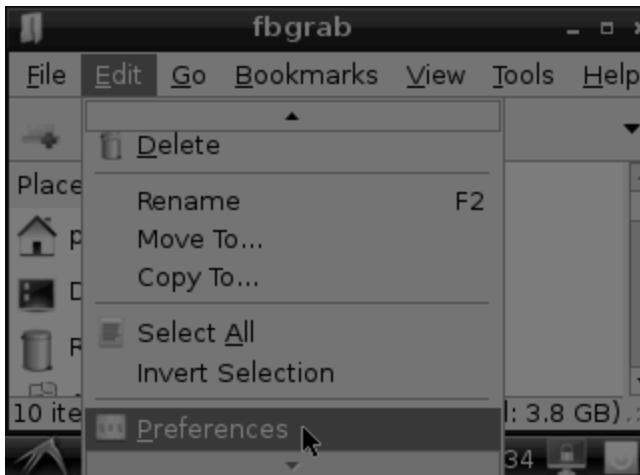
Making it easier to click icons in X

If you want to double-click on icons to launch something in X you may find it annoying to get it to work right. In LXDE you can simply set it up so that you only need to single click instead of double.

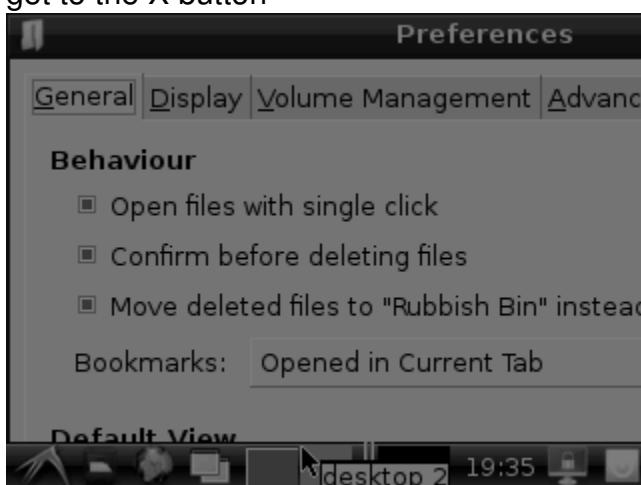
From LXDE launch the file manager (sorry these pix are grayscale, still figuring out how to screenshot the framebuffer!)



Then under the **Edit** menu, select **Preferences**



Then select **Open files with single click** and close the window (you'll need to drag it over to get to the X button)



Boot to X Windows on PiTFT

To enable booting straight to X windows on the PiTFT follow the steps below. First make sure a display configuration which would conflict is **not** present by executing in a terminal on the Pi:

```
sudo mv /usr/share/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-fbturbo.conf ~
```

Don't worry if the command fails with an error that the file doesn't exist. This failure is normal and should happen on a good PiTFT install. You can ignore it and move on.

Next run the command below to open the nano text editor as root and create the file **/usr/share/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-pitft.conf**:

```
sudo nano /usr/share/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-pitft.conf
```

When the editor loads to a blank file, copy in the text below:

```
Section "Device"
Identifier "Adafruit PiTFT"
Driver "fbdev"
Option "fbdev" "/dev/fb1"
EndSection
```

Then save the file by pressing **Ctrl-O** and then **enter**, and finally exit by pressing **Ctrl-X**.

The step above will create a configuration file which tells X windows that it should use the PiTFT framebuffer (located at /dev/fb1) by default when it runs.

At this point you can use the raspi-config tool to enable booting to desktop just like normal on the Pi. Run the following command:

```
sudo raspi-config
```

Then pick the **Enable Boot to Desktop/Scratch** option and choose if you want to boot to the console, desktop, or scratch environment. After exiting the tool and rebooting you should see the Pi load X windows on the PiTFT after (be patient it can take around 30 seconds to load).

If you want to disable booting to X, just use the raspi-config command again to choose the console boot option.

Right-click on a touchscreen

Obviously if you have a touchscreen, it cannot tell what finger you are pressing with. This means that all 'clicks' are left clicks. But if you want a right-click, you *can* do it.

Just add the following lines into your InputClass of **/etc/X11/xorg.conf.d/99-calibration.conf** after the calibration section

```
Option "EmulateThirdButton" "1"
Option "EmulateThirdButtonTimeout" "750"
Option "EmulateThirdButtonMoveThreshold" "30"
```

So for example your file will look like:

```
Section "InputClass"
Identifier      "calibration"
MatchProduct    "stmpe-ts"
Option          "Calibration" "3800 120 200 3900"
Option          "SwapAxes"    "1"
Option          "EmulateThirdButton" "1"
Option          "EmulateThirdButtonTimeout" "750"
Option          "EmulateThirdButtonMoveThreshold" "30"
EndSection
```

This makes a right mouse click emulated when holding down the stylus for 750 ms.

[\(Thx adamaddin! \(<http://adafru.it/fH3>\)\)](http://adafru.it/fH3)

Gesture Input

With the PiTFT touchscreen and [xstroke](http://adafru.it/dD0) (<http://adafru.it/dD0>) you can enter text in applications by drawing simple character gestures on the screen! Check out the video below for a short demonstration and overview of gesture input with xstroke:

Installation

Unfortunately xstroke hasn't been actively maintained for a few years so there isn't a binary package you can directly install. However compiling the tool is straightforward and easy with the steps below. Credit for these installation steps goes to [mwilliams03 at ozzmaker.com](http://adafru.it/dD1) (<http://adafru.it/dD1>).

First install a few dependencies by opening a command window on the Pi and executing:

```
sudo apt-get -y install build-essential libxft-dev libxpm-dev libxtst-dev
```

Now download, compile, and install xstroke by executing:

```
cd ~  
wget http://mirror.egtvedt.no/avr32linux.org/twiki/pub/Main/XStroke/xstroke-0.6.tar.gz  
tar xfv xstroke-0.6.tar.gz  
cd xstroke-0.6  
.configure  
sed -i '/^X_LIBS = / s/$/ -lXrender -lX11 -lXext -lXtst/' Makefile  
make  
sudo make install
```

If the commands above execute successfully xstroke should be installed. If you see an error message, carefully check the dependencies above were installed and try again.

Once xstroke is installed you will want to add a couple menu shortcuts to start and stop xstroke. Execute the following commands to install these shortcuts:

```
wget https://github.com/adafruit/PiTFT_Extras/raw/master/xstroke.desktop  
wget https://github.com/adafruit/PiTFT_Extras/raw/master/xstrokekill.desktop  
sudo cp xstroke*.desktop /usr/share/applications/
```

Usage

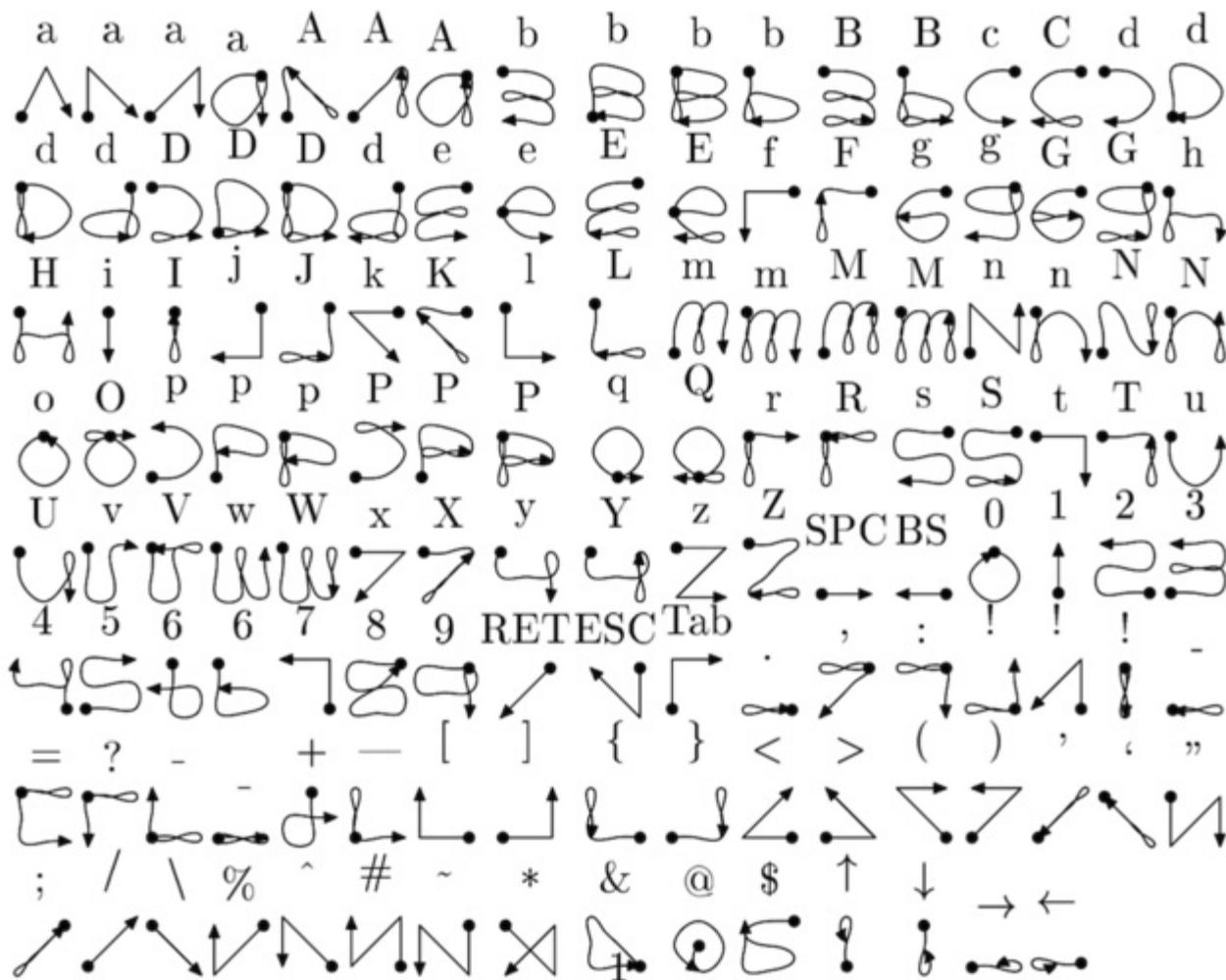
To use xstroke I highly recommend using a plastic stylus instead of your finger. Also [calibrate the touchscreen for X-Windows](http://adafru.it/dD2) (<http://adafru.it/dD2>) so you have the best control over the cursor possible.

Don't use a ballpoint pen or sharp metal stylus as it could scratch or damage the touchscreen! Start X-Windows on the PiTFT and open the LXDE menu by clicking the icon in the lower left corner. Scroll up to the **Accessories** menu at the top and notice the new **XStroke** and **XStroke Kill** commands.

Click the **XStroke** menu option to start xstroke. You should see a small pencil icon appear on the bottom right side of the screen. The pencil icon means xstroke is running, however by default it's not yet looking for gesture input.

Open an application that takes text input, such as LXTerminal. To enable gesture input click the xstroke pencil icon. You should see the pencil turn green and the text 'abc' written over top of the icon. You might need to click the icon a few times to get the click to register in the right spot.

When xstroke is looking for gesture input you can drag the mouse cursor in a gesture anywhere on the screen to send specific key strokes. Here's a picture of the possible gestures you can send:



(credit to Carl Worth for the image above)

To draw a gesture from the above image, press anywhere on the screen, start from the circle in the gesture, and follow the gesture pattern towards the arrow. As you draw a gesture you should see a blue line displayed that shows what you've drawn. Lift up the stylus when you get to the end of the gesture at the arrow. If xstroke recognizes the gesture it will send the appropriate key press to the active window. Try drawing a few characters from the image above to get the hang of writing gestures.

A few very useful gestures are backspace (which deletes a character), return/enter, and space. To draw a backspace gesture just draw a line going from the right side of the screen to the left side. The gesture for return/enter is a diagonal line from the top right to bottom left. Finally a space is a straight line from the left to the right.

Note that when xstroke is looking for gestures you might not be able to click or control the cursor as you normally would expect. To stop xstroke's gesture recognition carefully press the xstroke pencil icon again until the 'abc' text disappears. I've found this process can be a little

finicky as the icon is very small and any movement will be interpreted as a gesture. Use a light touch and try a few times to click the icon.

If you get stuck completely and can't disable xstroke by clicking the icon, connect to the Raspberry Pi in a terminal/SSH connection and run 'killall xstroke' (without quotes) to force xstroke to quit. The normal way to stop xstroke is to navigate to the **Accessories -> XStroke Kill** command, but you might not be able to do that if xstroke is listening for gesture input.

Have fun using xstroke to control your Pi by writing gestures on the PiTFT screen!

PiTFT PyGame Tips

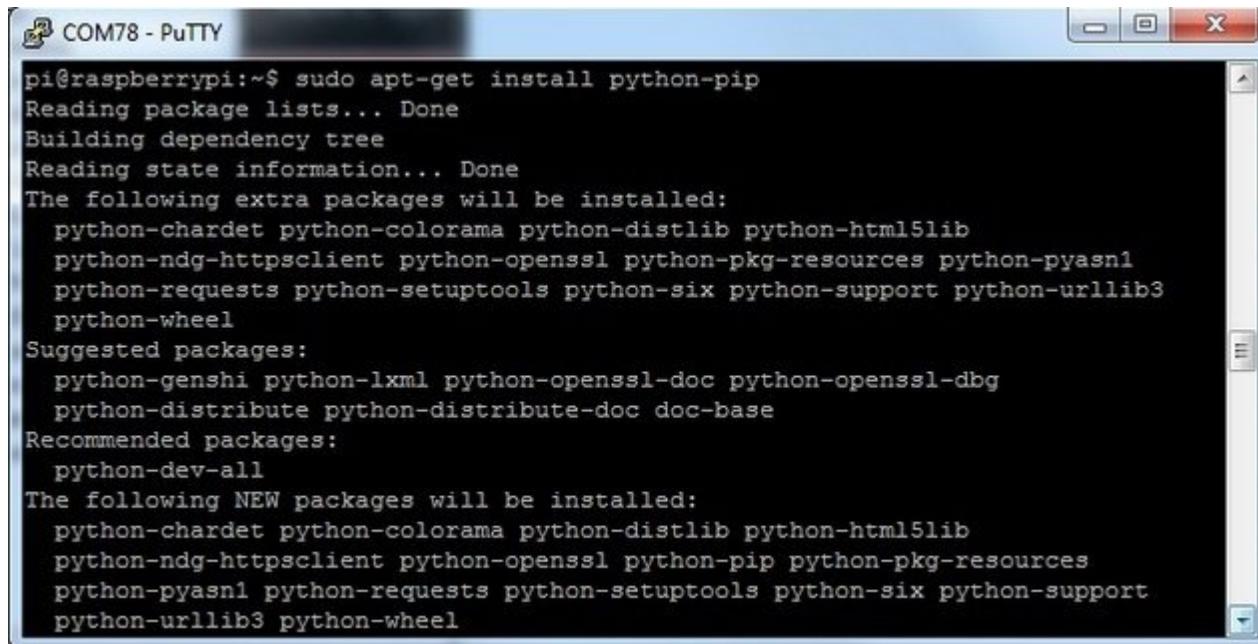
Since the PiTFT screen is fairly small, you may need to write custom UI programs. Pygame is the easiest way by far to do this.

[Jeremy Blythe has an excellent tutorial here on getting started.](http://adafru.it/saw) (<http://adafru.it/saw>)

However, *before* you follow that link you'll want to set up pygame for the best compatibility:

Install pip & pygame

Install Pip: **sudo apt-get install python-pip**



```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo apt-get install python-pip
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  python-chardet python-colorama python-distlib python-html5lib
  python-ndg-httpsclient python-openssl python-pkg-resources python-pyasn1
  python-requests python-setuptools python-six python-support python-urllib3
  python-wheel
Suggested packages:
  python-genshi python-lxml python-openssl-doc python-openssl-dbg
  python-distribute python-distribute-doc doc-base
Recommended packages:
  python-dev-all
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  python-chardet python-colorama python-distlib python-html5lib
  python-ndg-httpsclient python-openssl python-pip python-pkg-resources
  python-pyasn1 python-requests python-setuptools python-six python-support
  python-urllib3 python-wheel
```

Install Pygame: **sudo apt-get install python-pygame**

(this will take a while)

```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo apt-get install python-pygame
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  fonts-freefont-ttf libasynccns0 libblas-common libblas3 libcaca0
  libdirectfb-1.2-9 libflac8 libfluidsynth1 libgfortran3 libice6
  libjack-jackd2-0 libjpeg8 liblapack3 libmad0 libmikmod3 libogg0
  libopenal-data libopenal1 libopus0 libportmidi0 libpulse0 libsdl-image1.2
  libsdl-mixer1.2 libsdl-ttf2.0-0 libSDL1.2debian libsm6 libsndfile1
  libvorbis0a libvorbisenc2 libvorbisfile3 libwebp5 libx11-xcb1 libxi6
  libxtst6 musescore-soundfont-gm python-numpy x11-common
Suggested packages:
  jackd2 libportaudio2 opus-tools pulseaudio fluidsynth timidity gfortran
  python-dev python-nose python-numpy-dbg python-numpy-doc
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  fonts-freefont-ttf libasynccns0 libblas-common libblas3 libcaca0
  libdirectfb-1.2-9 libflac8 libfluidsynth1 libgfortran3 libice6
  libjack-jackd2-0 libjpeg8 liblapack3 libmad0 libmikmod3 libogg0
```

Ensure you are running SDL 1.2

SDL 2.x and SDL 1.2.15-10 have some serious incompatibilities with touchscreen. You can force SDL 1.2 by running a script. ([Thanks to heine in the forums!](http://adafruit.it/sax)(<http://adafruit.it/sax>))

Edit a new file with **sudo nano installsdl.sh**
and paste in the following text:

```
#!/bin/bash

#enable wheezy package sources
echo "deb http://archive.raspbian.org/raspbian wheezy main
" > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/wheezy.list

#set stable as default package source (currently jessie)
echo "APT::Default-release \"stable\";
" > /etc/apt/apt.conf.d/10defaultRelease

#set the priority for libsdl from wheezy higher than the jessie package
echo "Package: libsdl1.2debian
Pin: release n=jessie
Pin-Priority: -10
Package: libsdl1.2debian
Pin: release n=wheezy
Pin-Priority: 900
" > /etc/apt/preferences.d/libsdl

#install
apt-get update
apt-get -y --force-yes install libsdl1.2debian/wheezy
```

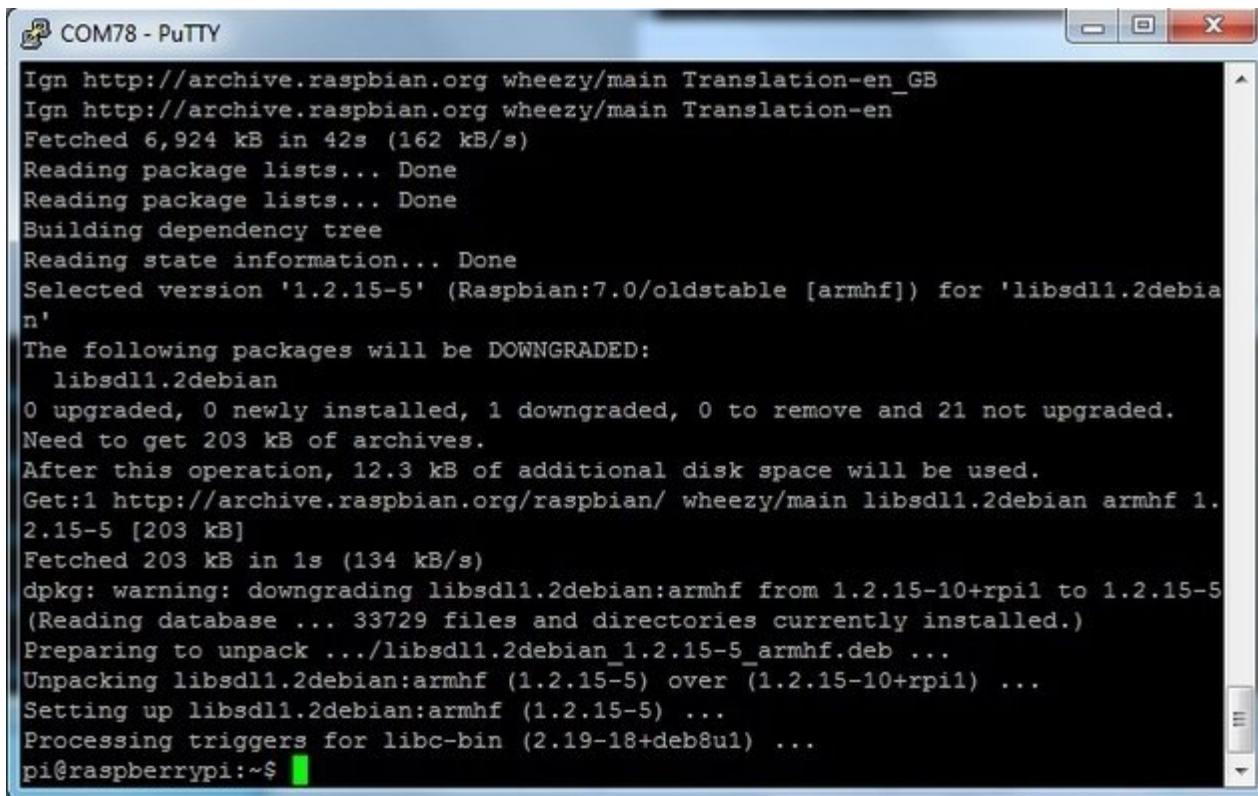
run

sudo chmod +x installsdl.sh

sudo ./installsdl.sh

```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo chmod +x installsdl.sh
pi@raspberrypi:~$ chmod +x installsdl.sh
chmod: changing permissions of 'installsdl.sh': Operation not permitted
^[[A
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo ./installsdl.sh
Hit http://apt.adafruit.com jessie InRelease
Hit http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org jessie InRelease
Hit http://archive.raspberrypi.org jessie InRelease
Get:1 http://archive.raspbian.org wheezy InRelease [14.9 kB]
Hit http://apt.adafruit.com jessie/main armhf Packages
Ign http://apt.adafruit.com jessie/main Translation-en_GB
Ign http://apt.adafruit.com jessie/main Translation-en
Hit http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org jessie/main armhf Packages
Hit http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org jessie/contrib armhf Packages
Hit http://archive.raspberrypi.org jessie/main armhf Packages
Hit http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org jessie/non-free armhf Packages
Hit http://archive.raspberrypi.org jessie/ui armhf Packages
Hit http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org jessie/rpi armhf Packages
Get:2 http://archive.raspbian.org wheezy/main armhf Packages [6,909 kB]
Ign http://archive.raspberrypi.org jessie/main Translation-en_GB
Ign http://archive.raspberrypi.org jessie/main Translation-en
Ign http://archive.raspberrypi.org jessie/ui Translation-en_GB
Ign http://archive.raspberrypi.org jessie/ui Translation-en
Ign http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org jessie/contrib Translation-en_GB
Ign http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org jessie/contrib Translation-en
Ign http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org jessie/main Translation-en_GB
Ign http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org jessie/main Translation-en
Ign http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org jessie/non-free Translation-en_GB
Ign http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org jessie/non-free Translation-en
Ign http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org jessie/rpi Translation-en_GB
Ign http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org jessie/rpi Translation-en
51% [Packages 0 B] [2 Packages 3,494 kB/6,909 kB 51%] 580 kB/s 5s
```

it will force install SDL 1.2



A screenshot of a Putty terminal window titled "COM78 - PuTTY". The window displays a command-line session where a package named "libsdl1.2debian" is being downgraded from version 1.2.15-10+rpi1 to 1.2.15-5. The session shows the following steps:

```
Ign http://archive.raspbian.org wheezy/main Translation-en_GB
Ign http://archive.raspbian.org wheezy/main Translation-en
Fetched 6,924 kB in 42s (162 kB/s)
Reading package lists... Done
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
Selected version '1.2.15-5' (Raspbian:7.0/oldstable [armhf]) for 'libsdl1.2debian'
The following packages will be DOWNGRADED:
  libsdl1.2debian
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 1 downgraded, 0 to remove and 21 not upgraded.
Need to get 203 kB of archives.
After this operation, 12.3 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Get:1 http://archive.raspbian.org/raspbian/ wheezy/main libsdl1.2debian armhf 1.
2.15-5 [203 kB]
Fetched 203 kB in 1s (134 kB/s)
dpkg: warning: downgrading libsdl1.2debian:armhf from 1.2.15-10+rpi1 to 1.2.15-5
(Reading database ... 33729 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack .../libsdl1.2debian_1.2.15-5_armhf.deb ...
Unpacking libsdl1.2debian:armhf (1.2.15-5) over (1.2.15-10+rpi1) ...
Setting up libsdl1.2debian:armhf (1.2.15-5) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.19-18+deb8u1) ...
pi@raspberrypi:~$
```

OK now you can continue with pygame



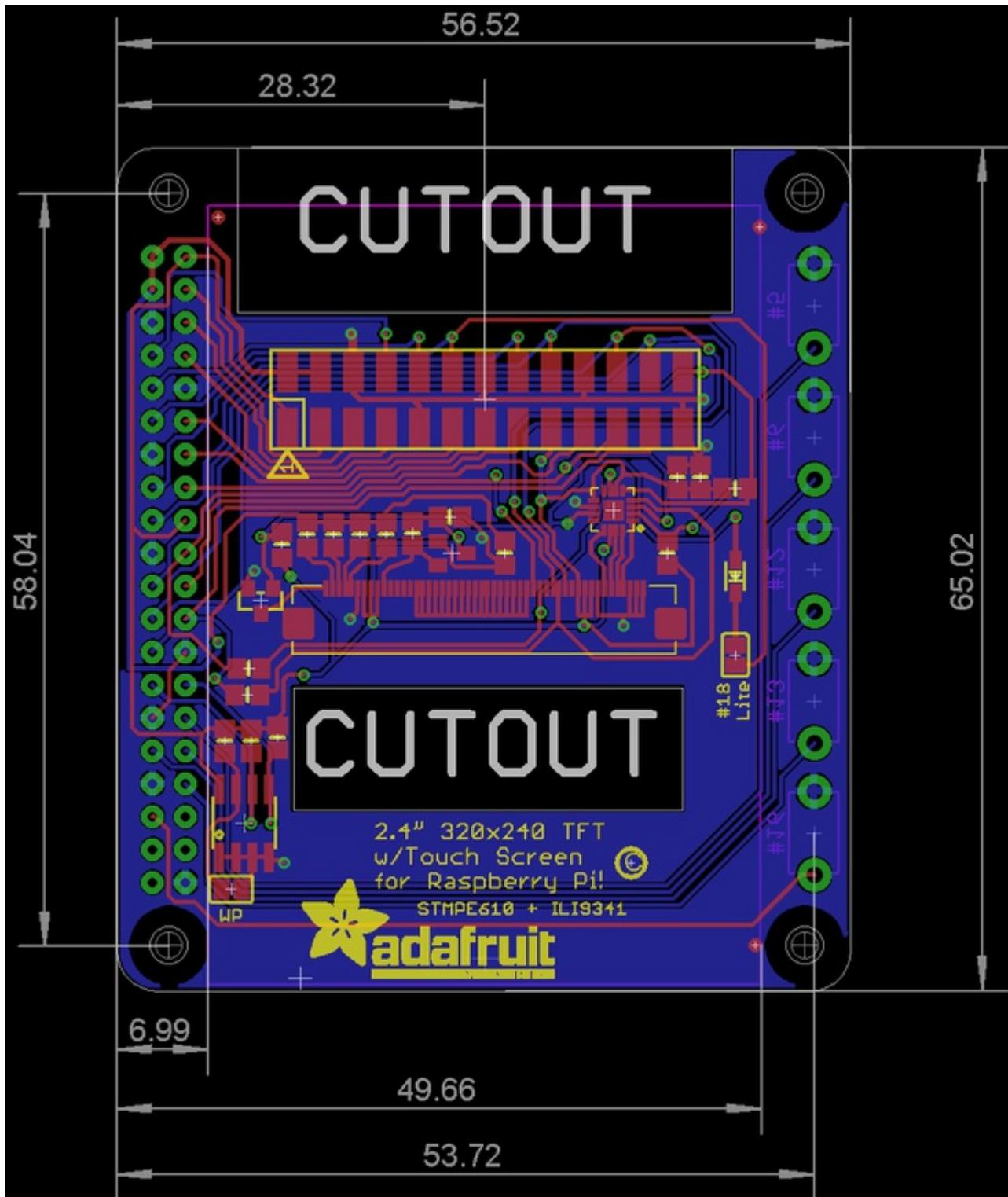
Downloads

Files

- [Github repository for the PiTFT Helper installer](http://adafru.it/eIn) (<http://adafru.it/eIn>)
- [Github repository for auto-calibrator](http://adafru.it/f3T) (<http://adafru.it/f3T>)
- [Our branch of the 3.18 Pi Kernel with support for all the PiTFT stuff!](http://adafru.it/aPa) (<http://adafru.it/aPa>)
- [Fritzing object in the Adafruit Fritzing Library](http://adafru.it/aP3) (<http://adafru.it/aP3>)
- [EagleCAD PCB files](http://adafru.it/rF3) (<http://adafru.it/rF3>)

Fabrication Layout

Dimensions in mm, [same layout as the official Raspberry Pi HAT spec](http://adafru.it/f3U) (<http://adafru.it/f3U>)



Schematic

