

Description

This invention relates to manually operable signal generating devices of a type suitable for use as interface devices for generating control signals which can be used to control movement of at least one discrete image portion in a display which is produced on the screen of a display device, for instance a television monitor.

A known signal generating device of the above type is the roller- or tracker-ball, commonly referred to as a "mouse". Examples of such a "mouse" device may be found in US Patents 3 304 434; 3 541 541; 3 835 464; 3 892 963 and 3 987 685. This known device of the above type can generate control signals for controlling movement of a discrete image portion such that the latter can be positioned anywhere in the display by appropriate manual manipulation of the device. The control signals generated by the device can be considered to be co-ordinate control signals which represent the co-ordinates of any selected position in the display and which are used to drive display circuits to control the movement of the image portion from its current position in the display to the selected position.

In a computer-based information display system, there are many instances where interactive operation of the system by a user is based on visual feedback from displayed information. It is well-established that the above-mentioned known signal generating devices of the above type can be employed as interface devices to effect such interactive operation, and that the visual feedback from the display to a user obviates the need for the user having to look at such an interface device whilst operating it.

However, with this known signal generating device of the above type the entire hand rather than a single finger has to be used to operate them, which can be a disadvantage when the device forms part of a user control console containing other types of interface device, for instance a keyboard. In particular, the need to engage the device with the entire hand can restrict the speed at which it can be taken into use. Also, a tracker- or roller-ball is intrinsically large in three dimensions, so that mounting it in a control console can be a problem.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved signal generating device of the type set forth above which does not suffer from these drawbacks.

According to the invention, a manually operable signal generating device of the type specified above comprises an actuating part which is movable by finger pressure to any position within a substantially plane window area, said actuating part being provided on a continuous loop member at least parts of which are flexible such as to be disposed about spaced-apart parallel guide surfaces to allow composite movement of the member along and around said guide surfaces in response to finger pressure applied to said actuating part, the device further

comprising signal means responsive to said composite movement to generate said control signals.

By having an actuating part which only requires finger pressure to move it a signal device according to the invention is simpler and more convenient to use compared with the previously known devices which are operated using the entire hand.

In carrying out the invention, the actuating part is preferably a separate part secured to the loop member, although it could be simply a raised, grooved or otherwise identifiable integral portion of the loop member. As a separate part, the actuating part can include a push-button switch. It can then be arranged that this switch is required to be operated to implement different control functions.

In one particular embodiment of the invention, said guide surfaces are formed as curved surfaces at two opposite ends of a generally rectangular support block, and said continuous loop member is a sleeve having flexible portions close fitting about said curved surfaces for sliding reciprocal movement of the sleeve in a first direction normal to said curved surfaces and sliding reciprocal movement in a second direction parallel to said curved surfaces, the distance between the curved surfaces, and their lengths relative to the width of said flexible portions of the sleeve, as determined by the dimensions of the support block, being such as to permit movement of the sleeve in said first and second directions to an extent appropriate for enabling said actuating part to be moved to any position in the plane window area.

This particular embodiment of a signal generating device according to the invention can be given a shallow or relatively flat construction by using a support block which is thin compared with its length and width. Such a construction has the advantage that it facilitates the accommodation of the device in a control console.

The portions (upper and lower) of the sleeve between said flexible portions can be rigid, or a wholly flexible sleeve may be preferable to facilitate maintaining the sleeve in close-fitting relationship with the support block. When a wholly flexible sleeve is provided, the upper surface of the support block may have a small amount of convex curvature to help keep the sleeve in firm contact against this upper surface.

To facilitate tensioning the sleeve in its close-fitting relationship with the support block, the entire sleeve or at least a section thereof can be elasticated. In the latter case, the section may comprise an "elastic joint" by which opposite ends of a length of flexible material are joined together to form the sleeve.

Alternatively, the support block can include tensioning means which is operable to urge against the sleeve to tension it about the block. Such tensioning means may be a spring-loaded bar located in a channel in the support block, the channel extending parallel to said guide surfaces.

Said signal means are suitably opto-electronic coupling means comprised by two position detec-

tors one for each of said first and second directions of movement, each of which position detectors comprises a light grating moveable with the sleeve with its bars lying normal to the direction of movement to be detected, a pair of light sensitive diodes located at one side of the grating, and a light source located at the other side of the grating, the two diodes of the pair being positioned offset one from the other in the direction concerned, the device further comprising logic circuitry which is responsive to the signal outputs from the two pairs of diodes to produce said control signals.

Conveniently, each light grating is provided as a series of alternate opaque and translucent strips at the underside of the sleeve, that is at the opposite side to that at which the actuating part is provided.

It is mentioned that the optical detection of movement as applied to a "mouse" device is known from EP 0 081 348 (A3).

In order that the invention may be more fully understood, reference will now be made by way of example to the accompanying drawings, of which:—

Figures 1 and 2 show diagrammatically display apparatuses comprising respective forms of control console and an associated display device;

Figure 3 shows diagrammatically a particular construction of signal generating device according to the invention;

Figures 4a to 4c show details of one form of opto-electronic coupler for the device of Figure 3; and

Figure 5 shows one form of logic circuit for producing control signals from the signal output of the opto-electronic coupler of Figure 4.

Referring to the drawings, the display apparatuses shown in Figures 1 and 2 each comprise a television monitor 1 having a display screen 2, and a remote control console 3. The control console 3 is assumed to contain micro-computer or video game circuitry which is accessed by a keyboard interface 4. There is also provided on the control console 3 as a second interface device, a signal generating device 5 in accordance with the invention. In Figure 1, this device 5 is located at the centre of a sloping panel 6 behind the keyboard interface 4; whereas in Figure 2 it is located at the side of the keyboard interface 4 in the top panel 7.

The signal generating device 5 has a plane window area 8 which is defined by an aperture in the panel 6 or in the panel 7, as the case may be. An actuating knob 9 of the device 5 can be engaged by a finger, as illustrated in Figure 1, so as to be moved by finger pressure to any position within the area 8. The movement of the actuating knob 9 is composite movement made up of reciprocal movement in orthogonal directions. As will be described presently with reference to Figures 3 to 5, the movement of the actuating knob 9 results in the production of co-ordinate control signals which represent the co-ordinates of the position of the actuating knob 9 within the

area 8. These control signals can be used in conventional ways to drive suitable display circuits for determining the position of an image portion 10 of a display on the display screen 2. For instance, the control signals can be produced continually during movement of the actuating knob 9 to control the positioning of a cursor on the display screen, or to control movement of an element of a video game display. Alternatively, the control signals can be used to control a graphics input onto the display screen 2 in a manner analogous to such control as effected by an electronic "writing tablet". Another possible use is one which is analogous to touch selection of a displayed item as afforded by a touch-sensitive screen which overlays a display screen. For this latter use, a cursor would be moved to a selected position which is then "touch-selected", for instance by operating a push-button switch provided at the end of the actuating knob 9. Such a push-button switch can also be used to determine the start and finish of a graphics input. By reason of its single finger operation, the device 5 is extremely compatible for use with a keyboard interface, because it can be operated with very little movement of the hand from a normal typing position.

The particular construction of signal generating device shown in Figure 3 comprises a flexible sleeve 11 which is disposed about a support block 12. The block 12 is of generally rectangular shape and has curved surfaces at its two opposite ends 13 and 14. The flexible sleeve 11 is close-fitting on the block 12 for sliding reciprocal movement in the direction x, that is for rotational movement around the block 12. The block 12 has a greater dimension than the sleeve 11 in the direction y so that the sleeve 11 can also undergo sliding reciprocal movement in the direction y. A channel 15 extends along the center of the block 12 in the direction y. This channel 15 accommodates a spring-loaded bar 16 for tensioning the sleeve 11 in its close-fitting relationship with the support block 12. However, the friction between the sleeve 11 and the support block 12 is kept low so that the sleeve slides very easily over the block. Also, the upper "flat" surface of the block 12 may have a small amount of convex curvature to help keep the sleeve 11 in firm contact against this upper surface. Conveniently, the sleeve 11 and block 12 are made of a plastics material, such as PVC, having a relatively low coefficient of friction. The sleeve 11 may alternatively be made of strong reinforced paper. If the block 12 is itself made of a compressible material, then the sleeve 11 may be fitted tightly onto the block by slightly compressing the latter. The spring-loaded bar 16 can then be dispensed with. As another alternative, which dispenses with the spring-loaded bar 16, the entire sleeve 11 or at least a section thereof can be elasticated. In the latter case, the section may comprise an "elastic joint" by which opposite ends of a length of flexible material are joined together to form the sleeve 11.

There is located above the sleeve/block combi-

nation 12/13, a plate 17 which corresponds to either of the panels 6 and 7 (Figs. 1 and 2) and which defines a plane window area 18. An actuating knob 19, which is secured to the sleeve 11, is disposed within the area 18 and can be moved by applied finger pressure to any position within that area. Thus, the knob 19 can be moved in the direction x over a length l , and in the direction y over a length w , and corresponding movement of the sleeve 11 will be effected. As will be described next, this composite movement of the sleeve 11 can be detected by means of suitable detector means to produce control signals indicative of such movement. A push-button switch 20 is provided on the knob 19 for the possible uses discussed previously. In order that the edges of the sleeve 11 are never exposed in the window area 18, the sleeve is given a width just greater than twice the width w of the area 18 (i.e. in the direction y). The block 12 is then required to have a dimension of approximately three times the width w in the same direction y . The aspect ratio of the window area 18 is nominally that of the controlled display, which for a normal television screen is 4/3.

The signal generating device includes two position detectors (not shown in Figure 3) for detecting movement of the knob 19 in the directions x and y , respectively. Each of these two position detectors is located at the underside of the device, that is at the side remote from the window area 18, and comprises a light grating formed on the sleeve 11 together with a pair of light sensitive diodes and an associated light source. Conveniently, these two position detectors have their diodes recessed into the bar 16 (when provided) and are urged into contact with the respective light grating due to the spring-loading of the bar 16. Otherwise, these diodes would be recessed into the underside of the support block 12. Details of these two position detectors are shown diagrammatically in Figures 4a to 4c. Figure 4a shows fragmentary portions of the underside of the flexible sleeve 11 and the support block 12. Two light gratings 21 and 22 are formed on the sleeve 11 as a series of alternate opaque and translucent strips. The grating 21 is provided in respect of movement in the direction x and has its bars (opaque strips) lying normal to this direction. The grating 22 is provided in respect of movement in the direction y and has its bars lying normal to this latter direction. Two pairs of photo diodes 23/24 and 25/26 lie at one side of the two light gratings 21 and 22, respectively. In response to movement of the sleeve 11, these pairs of photo diodes receive interrupted light via the relevant grating from an associated light source located at the opposite side of the grating to the diodes. In order for the signal output produced by these diodes in response to received interrupted light being indicative of sleeve movement, the two diodes of each pair are positioned offset one from the other in the direction of movement concerned, so that one diode will produce its signal output before the other. Figure 4b illus-

trates the offset positioning of the two diodes of the diode pair 23/24, and Figure 4c shows the signal outputs $S/23$ and $S/24$ with different phases from these two diodes. Figure 4b also shows for the diode pair 23/24 a light source 27 which is suitably a light-emitting diode. Figure 4b further shows a graticule 28 for the diode pair 23/24. The graticule 28 is assumed to have alternate opaque and translucent strips like the grating 21. The other position detector having the diode pair 25/26 is similarly constituted. The position detectors need not include the graticule (28), but then a detector aperture no wider than the width of each bar would be required. The provision of the graticule enables higher measurement resolution by using thinner bars. In fact, the detector aperture (grating) can now be of the same pitch as the light grating bars. The offset of the two diodes of each diode pair is suitably one quarter of the bar spacing of the light grating. Alternatively, instead of having the diodes offset, the offset effect can be achieved by providing two graticules such as 28, one for each diode, which are offset one quarter of the bar spacing with respect to each other. The cyclic order of the four possible signal output states from the two diodes then determines unambiguously the direction of motion. Figure 5 shows a logic circuit for ascertaining this cyclic order. This logic circuit, which will be described later, may be implemented in hardware or by software. With such a four-phase position detector a bar spacing in the light grating of as much as 1 mm will give a resolution of 1 part in 250 for 6.25 cm. control travel. Finer resolution then becomes possible by reducing the bar spacing, but whether it would be useful depends on the extent of capability for fine motion control using a fingertip. However, the maximum resolution which is obtainable is probably limited principally by the extent to which the sleeve is subject to "skewing" when moved. The "skewing" can be kept small by locating the two diodes of each pair as close together as possible in the direction normal to the direction in which they sense movement. Any rotation of the light grating bars away from their orthogonal relationship with the relevant direction of movement would upset the phase relationship between the detector components.

Because the signal outputs from the position detectors indicate movement only, some resetting means are required to serve as a zeroing sensor for producing a signal when a known "zero" position is reached by the actuating knob (19). This signal can then be used for resetting a position counter, both at the start of an operating session, and periodically throughout it to guard against "lost" pulses. The resetting means can be a mechanical switch (not shown) located in the bottom left hand corner of the window area 18 for operation when contacted by the actuating knob (19). Alternatively, as shown in Figure 4a, the resetting means can be two further light-sensitive diodes 29 and 30, one for each direction of motion, which are positioned to detect an opaque

border 31 and 32 of the appertaining light grating 21 or 22. In order to ensure initial zeroing, it is necessary to move the actuating knob (19) to the zero position at the start of an operating session.

Other forms of position detectors, for instance ones which are magnetically operable, may be used.

The logic circuit shown in Figure 5 is provided in respect of each pair of diodes 23/24 and 25/26 (i.e. one logic circuit for each position detector). This logic circuit comprises two threshold detectors 33 and 34, four edge detectors 35 to 38, eight AND-gates 39 to 46, two OR-gates 47 and 48, and an up/down counter 49, connected as shown. The threshold detector 33 is connected to receive the signal output from one diode of a pair, say signal output S/23 from diode 23, and the other threshold detector 34 receives the signal output S/24 from the other diode 24.

In Figure 4c, the two signal outputs S/23 and S/24 are shown relative to a time scale t_0 to t_4 , during which they are at either a logic 0 level or a logic 1 level. The threshold detectors 33 and 34 determine which logic level prevails at any time, and the edge detectors 35 to 38 detect when changes in the logic levels occur. The following Table shows the resultant logic levels at the two inputs a and b of each of the AND-gates 39 to 46 during the instants t_0 to t_4 . The cyclic order of these resultant logic levels determines which of the AND-gates 39 to 46 produce logic 1 outputs which via the OR-gates 47 and 48, are applied to inputs U and D of the counter 49 to step this counter up or down. The count position of the counter 49 at outputs Q_0 to Q_N signifies the subsisting position of the actuating knob (19) in the relevant direction. A reset input R of the counter 49 is connected to receive a reset or "clear" signal C/29 from the relevant zeroing sensor (29). In Figure 4c, signal output S/23 leads the signal output S/24, thereby indicating that motion in the direction x is "upward" as seen in Figure 4a. For this motion, AND-gates 46, 41, 43 and 40 are opened in turn during the instants t_1 to t_4 , respectively, to apply logic 1 outputs to the input U of the counter 49.

TABLE

Gates	Inputs	Time				
		t_0	t_1	t_2	t_3	t_4
46	a	0	1	0	0	0
	b	1	1	0	0	1
45	a	0	1	0	0	0
	b	0	0	1	1	0
44	a	0	0	0	1	0
	b	1	1	0	0	1
43	a	0	0	0	1	0
	b	0	0	1	1	0
42	a	0	0	1	0	0
	b	1	0	0	1	1
41	a	0	0	1	0	0
	b	0	1	1	0	0
40	a	0	0	0	0	1
	b	1	0	0	1	1
39	a	0	0	0	0	1
	b	0	1	1	0	0

It can be seen from the above Table that a level change at one input and the logic level of the other input gives the sense of movement in the direction concerned. The threshold detectors are required to have hysteresis to prevent "jitter" in operation. The edge detectors are suitably monostable which produce pulses of short width (e.g. 100 μ s) compared with the minimum possible width of the pulses produced by the light sensitive diodes.

Claims

1. A manually operable signal generating device for use as an interface device for generating control signals which can be used to control movement of at least one discrete image portion in a display which is produced on the screen of a display device, which signal generating device is characterised by comprising an actuating part which is movable by finger pressure to any position within a substantially plane window area, said actuating part being provided on a continuous loop member at least parts of which are flexible such as to be disposed about spaced-apart parallel guide surfaces to allow composite movement of the member along and around said guide surfaces in response to finger pressure applied to said actuating part, the device further comprising signal means responsive to said composite movement to generate said control signals.

2. A signal generating device as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that said actuating part is a separate part secured to the loop member.

3. A signal generating device as claimed in

border 31 and 32 of the appertaining light grating 21 or 22. In order to ensure initial zeroing, it is necessary to move the actuating knob (19) to the zero position at the start of an operating session.

Other forms of position detectors, for instance ones which are magnetically operable, may be used.

The logic circuit shown in Figure 5 is provided in respect of each pair of diodes 23/24 and 25/26 (i.e. one logic circuit for each position detector). This logic circuit comprises two threshold detectors 33 and 34, four edge detectors 35 to 38, eight AND-gates 39 to 46, two OR-gates 47 and 48, and an up/down counter 49, connected as shown. The threshold detector 33 is connected to receive the signal output from one diode of a pair, say signal output S/23 from diode 23, and the other threshold detector 34 receives the signal output S/24 from the other diode 24.

In Figure 4c, the two signal outputs S/23 and S/24 are shown relative to a time scale t_0 to t_4 , during which they are at either a logic 0 level or a logic 1 level. The threshold detectors 33 and 34 determine which logic level prevails at any time, and the edge detectors 35 to 38 detect when changes in the logic levels occur. The following Table shows the resultant logic levels at the two inputs a and b of each of the AND-gates 39 to 46 during the instants t_0 to t_4 . The cyclic order of these resultant logic levels determines which of the AND-gates 39 to 46 produce logic 1 outputs which via the OR-gates 47 and 48, are applied to inputs U and D of the counter 49 to step this counter up or down. The count position of the counter 49 at outputs Q_0 to Q_n signifies the subsisting position of the actuating knob (19) in the relevant direction. A reset input R of the counter 49 is connected to receive a reset or "clear" signal C/29 from the relevant zeroing sensor (29). In Figure 4c, signal output S/23 leads the signal output S/24, thereby indicating that motion in the direction x is "upward" as seen in Figure 4a. For this motion, AND-gates 46, 41, 43 and 40 are opened in turn during the instants t_1 to t_4 , respectively, to apply logic 1 outputs to the input U of the counter 49.

TABLE

	Gates	Inputs	Time				
			t_0	t_1	t_2	t_3	t_4
5	46	a	0	1	0	0	0
		b	1	1	0	0	1
10	45	a	0	1	0	0	0
		b	0	0	1	1	0
15	44	a	0	0	0	1	0
		b	1	1	0	0	1
20	43	a	0	0	0	1	0
		b	0	0	1	1	0
25	42	a	0	0	1	0	0
		b	1	0	0	1	1
30	41	a	0	0	1	0	0
		b	0	1	1	0	0
35	40	a	0	0	0	0	1
		b	1	0	0	1	1
40	39	a	0	0	0	0	1
		b	0	1	1	0	0

It can be seen from the above Table that a level change at one input and the logic level of the other input gives the sense of movement in the direction concerned. The threshold detectors are required to have hysteresis to prevent "jitter" in operation. The edge detectors are suitably monostable which produce pulses of short width (e.g. 100 μ s) compared with the minimum possible width of the pulses produced by the light sensitive diodes.

Claims

1. A manually operable signal generating device for use as an interface device for generating control signals which can be used to control movement of at least one discrete image portion in a display which is produced on the screen of a display device, which signal generating device is characterised by comprising an actuating part which is movable by finger pressure to any position within a substantially plane window area, said actuating part being provided on a continuous loop member at least parts of which are flexible such as to be disposed about spaced-apart parallel guide surfaces to allow composite movement of the member along and around said guide surfaces in response to finger pressure applied to said actuating part, the device further comprising signal means responsive to said composite movement to generate said control signals.

2. A signal generating device as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that said actuating part is a separate part secured to the loop member.

3. A signal generating device as claimed in



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Claim 2, characterised in that said separate part includes a push-button switch.

4. A signal generating device as claimed in Claim 1, characterised in that said actuating part is a raised, grooved or otherwise identifiable integral portion of the loop member.

5. A signal generating device as claimed in any preceding Claim, characterised in that said guide surfaces are formed as curved surfaces at two opposite ends of a generally rectangular support block, and said continuous loop member is a sleeve having flexible portions close-fitting about said curved surfaces for sliding reciprocal movement of the sleeve in a first direction normal to said curved surfaces and sliding reciprocal movement in a second direction parallel to said curved surfaces, the distance between the curved surfaces, and their lengths relative to the width of said flexible portions of the sleeve, as determined by the dimensions of the support block, being such as to permit movement of the sleeve in said first and second directions to an extent appropriate for enabling said actuating part to be moved to any position in the plane window area.

6. A signal generating device as claimed in Claim 5, characterised in that said support block is thin compared with its length and width, so as to give said device a relatively flat construction.

7. A signal generating device as claimed in Claim 5 or Claim 6, characterised in that said sleeve is wholly flexible.

8. A signal generating device as claimed in Claim 7, characterised in that the upper surface of the support block has a small amount of convex curvature to help keep the sleeve in firm contact against this upper surface.

9. A signal generating device as claimed in Claim 7 or Claim 8, characterised in that the entire sleeve is elasticated.

10. A signal generating device as claimed in Claim 7 or Claim 8, characterised in that a section of the sleeve is elasticated and comprises an "elastic joint" by which opposite ends of a length of flexible material are joined together to form the sleeve.

11. A signal generating device as claimed in Claim 7 or Claim 8, characterised by comprising tensioning means which is operable to urge against the sleeve to tension it about the block.

12. A signal generating device as claimed in Claim 11, characterised in that said tensioning means comprises a spring-loaded bar located in a channel in the support block, the channel extending parallel to said guide surfaces.

13. A signal generating device as claimed in any one of Claims 5 to 12, characterised in that said signal means comprise two position detectors one for each of said first and second directions of movement, each of which position detectors comprises a light grating movable with the sleeve with its bars lying normal to the direction of movement to be detected, a pair of light sensitive diodes located at one side of the grating, and a light source located at the other side of the grating, the two diodes of the pair being posi-

tioned offset one from the other in the direction concerned, the device further comprising logic circuitry which is responsive to the signal outputs from the two pairs of diodes to produce said control signals.

14. A signal generating device as claimed in Claim 13, characterised in that each light grating is provided as a series of alternate opaque and translucent strips at the underside of the sleeve, that is at the opposite side to that at which the actuating part is provided.

Patentansprüche

1. Handbetätigter Signalgeber zur Verwendung als Schnittstelle für die Erzeugung von Steuersignalen, die zum Steuern der Bewegung von wenigstens einem diskreten Bildabschnitt in einem Schirmbild verwendbar ist, der am Schirm einer Bildwiedergabeordnung erzeugt wird, wobei der Signalgeber dadurch gekennzeichnet ist, dass er ein Aktivierungselement enthält, das durch Fingerdruck nach jeder Position in einem im wesentlichen flachen Fensterbereich verschiebbar ist, wobei das Aktivierungselement auf einem Endlosschleifenelement angeordnet ist, von dem wenigstens Teile derart flexibel sind, dass sie über voneinander getrennte parallele Führungsflächen gestellt werden können, um eine zusammengesetzte Bewegung des Elements entlang dieser Führungsflächen und um diese Führungsflächen in Beantwortung des Fingerdrucks auf das Aktivierungselement zu ermöglichen, wobei der Signalgeber weiter auf die zusammengesetzte Bewegung ansprechende Signalmittel zum Erzeugen der Steuersignale enthält.

2. Signalgeber nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Aktivierungselement ein getrennter und auf dem Schleifenelement angebrachter Teil ist.

3. Signalgeber nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der getrennte Teil einen Druckknopfschalter enthält.

4. Signalgeber nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass das Aktivierungselement ein erhöhter, gerillter oder auf andere Weise identifizierbarer integraler Teil des Schleifenelements ist.

5. Signalgeber nach einem der vorangehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Führungsflächen als gekrümmte Flächen an beiden entgegengesetzten Enden eines im allgemeinen rechteckigen Trägerblocks gebildet sind, und dass das Endlosschleifenelement eine Hülse mit flexiblen Teilen ist, die sich an die gekrümmten Oberflächen für eine reziproke Schiebebewegung der Hülse in einer ersten Richtung senkrecht zu den gekrümmten Oberflächen und für eine reziproke Schiebebewegung in einer zweiten Richtung parallel zu den gekrümmten Oberflächen anschließen, wobei der Abstand zwischen den gekrümmten Oberflächen und ihre Längen in bezug auf die Breite der flexiblen Teile der Hülse anhand der Abmessungen des Trägerblocks derart sind, dass dieser Abstand eine Bewegung der



Hülse in den ersten und zweiten Richtungen solchermessen ermöglichen, dass dadurch das Aktivierungselement für eine Bewegung in jede Position im flachen Fensterbereich freigegeben wird.

6. Signalgeber nach Anspruch 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Trägerblock im Verhältnis zu seiner Länge und Breite dünn ist, um dem Signalgeber einen verhältnismässig flachen Aufbau zu erteilen.

7. Signalgeber nach Anspruch 5 oder 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Hülse völlig flexibel ist.

8. Signalgeber nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die obere Fläche des Trägerblocks eine einigermaßen konvexe Krümmung aufweist, um die Hülse in festem Kontakt an dieser oberen Fläche zu halten.

9. Signalgeber nach Anspruch 7 oder 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Hülse vollständig elastifiziert ist.

10. Signalgeber nach Anspruch 7 oder 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass ein Abschnitt der Hülse elastifiziert ist und einen "elastischen Übergang" enthält, der entgegengesetzte Enden einer Länge aus flexiblem Material zur Bildung der Hülse zusammenfügt.

11. Signalgeber nach Anspruch 7 oder 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass er Verspannungsmittel enthält, die derart betrieben werden, dass damit die Hülse um den Block verspannt wird.

12. Signalgeber nach Anspruch 11, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Verspannungsmittel einen Federdruckbalken in einem Kanal im Trägerblock enthalten, wobei sich der Kanal parallel zu den Führungsflächen erstreckt.

13. Signalgeber nach einem der Ansprüche 5 bis 12, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die Signalmittel zwei Positionsdetektoren enthalten, je einen für die ersten und zweiten Bewegungsrichtungen, und diese Positionsdetektoren je ein mit der Hülse verschiebbares Lichttraster, dessen Balken senkrecht zu der zu detektierenden Bewegungsrichtung verlaufen, ein Paar lichtempfindlicher Dioden an einer Seite des Rasters und eine Lichtquelle an der anderen Seite des Rasters enthalten, wobei die beiden Dioden des Paares gegeneinander versetzt in der betreffenden Richtung angeordnet sind, wobei der Signalgeber weiter Logikschaltungen enthält, die auf die Ausgangssignale der beiden Diodenpaaren zum Erzeugen der Steuersignale ansprechen.

14. Signalgeber nach Anspruch 13, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass jedes Lichttraster in Form einer Reihe abwechselnder opaquer und durchscheinender Streifen an der Unterseite der Hülse aufgebaut ist, und diese Unterseite gegenüber der Seite liegt, auf der das Aktivierungselement angeordnet ist.

Revendications

1. Dispositif générateur de signaux pouvant être actionné à la main, à utiliser comme dispositif d'interface pour produire des signaux de com-

mande qui peuvent être utilisés pour commander le déplacement d'au moins une partie d'image discrète dans une visualisation qui est produite sur l'écran d'un dispositif de visualisation, ce dispositif générateur de signaux étant caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend un organe d'actionnement qui peut être déplacé par la pression d'un doigt vers une position quelconque située dans une zone de fenêtre en substance plane, l'organe d'actionnement étant prévu sur un élément en boucle sans fin dont au moins des parties sont flexibles de manière à être disposées autour de surfaces de guidage parallèles espacées afin de permettre un déplacement composé de l'élément le long des surfaces de guidage et autour de celles-ci en réponse à une pression du doigt exercée sur l'organe d'actionnement, le dispositif comprenant, en outre, des moyens de signalisation réagissant au déplacement composé pour produire les signaux de commande.

2. Dispositif générateur de signaux suivant la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que l'organe d'actionnement est un organe séparé fixé à l'élément en boucle.

3. Dispositif générateur de signaux suivant la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que l'organe séparé comprend un interrupteur à bouton-poussoir.

4. Dispositif générateur de signaux suivant la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que l'organe d'actionnement est une partie en relief, rainurée ou autrement identifiable qui fait corps avec l'élément en boucle.

5. Dispositif générateur de signaux suivant l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, caractérisé en ce que les surfaces de guidage ont la forme de surfaces courbes aux deux extrémités opposées d'un bloc de support dans l'ensemble rectangulaire et l'élément en boucle sans fin est une manchette comportant des parties flexibles étroitement ajustées autour des surfaces courbes pour permettre à la manchette de coulisser dans les deux sens dans une première direction perpendiculaire aux surfaces courbes et de coulisser dans les deux sens dans une seconde direction parallèle aux surfaces courbes, la distance entre les surfaces courbes et leurs longueurs par rapport à la largeur des parties flexibles de la manchette, déterminée par les dimensions du bloc de support, étant telle que la manchette puisse se déplacer dans la première et dans la seconde direction dans une mesure propre à permettre le déplacement de l'organe d'actionnement vers n'importe quelle position dans la zone de fenêtre plane.

6. Dispositif générateur de signaux suivant la revendication 5, caractérisé en ce que le bloc de support est mince comparé à sa longueur et à sa largeur de manière à conférer au dispositif une structure relativement plane.

7. Dispositif générateur de signaux suivant la revendication 5 ou 6, caractérisé en ce que la manchette est entièrement flexible.

8. Dispositif générateur de signaux suivant la revendication 7, caractérisé en ce que la surface



supérieure du bloc de support présente une faible courbure convexe qui aide à maintenir la manchette en contact ferme contre cette surface supérieure.

9. Dispositif générateur de signaux suivant la revendication 7 ou 8, caractérisé en ce que toute la manchette est rendue élastique.

10. Dispositif générateur de signaux suivant la revendication 7 ou 8, caractérisé en ce qu'une section de la manchette est rendue élastique et comprend une "jonction élastique" par laquelle les extrémités opposées d'une longueur de matière flexible sont reliées l'une à l'autre pour former la manchette.

11. Dispositif générateur de signaux suivant la revendication 7 ou 8, caractérisé en ce qu'il comprend un dispositif tendeur qui peut être actionné pour exercer une sollicitation contre la manchette en vue de la tendre autour du bloc.

12. Dispositif générateur de signaux suivant la revendication 11, caractérisé en ce que le dispositif tendeur comprend une barre à ressort disposée dans une rainure prévue dans le bloc de support, la rainure s'étendant parallèlement aux surfaces de guidage.

13. Dispositif générateur de signaux suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 5 à 12, caractérisé en ce que les moyens de signalisation comprennent deux détecteurs de position, un pour chacune des première et seconde directions de mouvement, chacun de ces détecteurs de position comprend un réseau optique mobile avec la manchette et dont les barres sont perpendiculaires à la direction de déplacement à détecter, une paire de diodes photosensibles disposée d'un côté du réseau et une source lumineuse disposée de l'autre côté du réseau, les deux diodes de la paire étant positionnées avec un certain décalage l'une par rapport à l'autre dans la direction en question, le dispositif comprenant, en outre, un circuit logique qui réagit aux signaux desortie des deux paires de diodes pour produire les signaux de commande.

14. Dispositif générateur de signaux suivant la revendication 13, caractérisé en ce que chaque réseau optique a la forme d'une série de bandes opaques et translucides qui alternent sur le dessous de la manchette, c'est-à-dire du côté opposé à celui du bouton d'actionnement.

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