

[0043] On the surface (under surface) of the insulating film 12, a detection electrode S is provided in the same layer as that of the Y-direction driving electrode 20Yd. The detection electrode S is formed of comb-shaped electrodes sa and sb, and each electrode ys of the comb-shaped electrodes sa and sb is formed alternately with respect to the Y electrodes y1, y2, . . . , y11, y12. In the comb-shaped electrodes sa and sb, the front ends of the combs are formed opposite left to right, the comb-shaped electrodes sa and sb are clustered as one electrode in the center in the Y direction, and these extend up to the predetermined through holes shown in FIG. 8.

[0044] In FIG. 7, the X electrode layer 20X is shown as a white-on-black thick line, and in FIG. 9, the Y electrode layer 20Y is shown by a fine solid line. Both electrodes are formed by the electrodes of almost the same width.

[0045] Next, as shown in FIG. 6, a flexible insulating film 13 formed of an insulating resin similar to the insulating film 12 is formed by printing on the entire surface including the Y-direction driving electrode 20Yd.

[0046] As shown in FIG. 7, in the input device 1 of this embodiment, end portions Ds of all the electrodes of the X electrode layer 20X and all the electrodes of the Y electrode layer 20Y are guided to the end of the extension section 11 formed in the film substrate 10. On the surface (under surface) of the film substrate 10, since the protrusion dimension (L2) at which the insulating films 12 and 13 overlap the extension section 11 is formed shorter than the protrusion dimension (L1+L2) of the extension section 11, when the insulating films 12 and 13 are formed by being multilayered on the film substrate 10, the end portion Ds of the electrode layer formed on the surface of film substrate 10 is exposed at the surface (see FIG. 6). Next, the end portions Ds of the X electrode layer 20X and the Y electrode layer 20Y are connected to the conduction section 5 formed in the control circuit substrate 7. This control circuit substrate 7 is formed at an outer dimension which is sufficiently smaller than that of the film substrate 10. The portion of the dimension L, which is exposed at this time, is a region connected to the conduction section 5.

[0047] The control circuit substrate 7 is formed by a substrate 7a made of paper phenol, paper epoxy, or glass epoxy, with the conduction section 8 which is connected to the end portion Ds of the electrode layer being formed on one side surface of the substrate 7a. In the conduction section 8, a plurality of lands 8a are formed at a predetermined spacing in the X direction. The conduction section 8 can be formed by plating the metal surface of a steel foil or steel with gold or carbon thereon. When resistance and bonding strength are taken into consideration, a conduction section plated with gold is preferably used.

[0048] Since the entirety, excluding the control circuit substrate 7, of the input sensor 2 formed in this manner is flexible, the input sensor 2 is bonded within a recess 4C of the support plate 4 in such a manner so as to be arranged along the planar shape of the recess 4C by means of a double-sided bonding tape (not shown) which is bonded in

advance within the recess 4C on the rear surface, which is formed from the curved section 4A of the support plate 4 to a planar section 4B thereof.

[0049] Furthermore, the control circuit substrate 7 connected to the input sensor 2 is bonded on the rear surface of the planar section 4B of the support plate 4 by means of a double-sided bonding tape (not shown).

[0050] On the other hand, in the front of the surface of the support plate 4, a pointing section 9 which points the position of the input sensor 2 positioned below the support plate 4 is formed. Therefore, it is possible for an operator to easily know the position of the input sensor supported on the rear surface of the support plate 2.

[0051] The ease of operation of the pointing section 9 is improved when, as shown in FIG. 10, a color display is made on the surface of the housing 4, surface roughness is varied, or arrows  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  in the scroll direction are displayed in such a manner as to correspond to the rectangular shape of the input sensor 2.

[0052] As has thus been described, since the input device 1 of this embodiment has the flexible thin input sensor 2, when the input device 1 is incorporated in the notebook PC 3, the thickness dimension of the PC 3 can be thinner. Furthermore, since the input device 1 can also be incorporated in the support plate 4, versatility of incorporation can be increased.

[0053] The planar shape of the control circuit substrate 7 can be made small, and the cost can be reduced.

[0054] Since the support plate 4 is made thinner by forming the recess 4C, it is possible to stably perform operation of the input device 1 from above the input sensor 2.

[0055] The present invention is not limited to the above-described embodiments, and various modifications are possible as necessary.

What is claimed is:

1. An electrostatic-capacitance-type coordinate input device comprising an input sensor formed in such a manner that an X electrode layer and a Y electrode layer for detecting electrostatic capacitance are multilayered on a flexible substrate,

wherein said input sensor is bonded on the rear surface of an insulating support plate for supporting said input sensor.

2. An electrostatic-capacitance-type coordinate input device according to claim 1, wherein a recess to which the input sensor is fitted is formed on the rear surface of said support plate at a position where said input sensor is bonded.

3. An electrostatic-capacitance-type coordinate input device according to claim 1, wherein a pointing section for pointing the position of said input sensor is formed in said support plate.

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