via the wiring pattern group **58** of the bottom side of the above-mentioned intermediate layer film **29***c* and the electrode pattern **185**.

[0406] The above-mentioned wiring pattern groups **57**, **58** together with the electrode pattern **185** of the display unit **29** are connected to the driving power supply **55**A, not shown, which applies the DC driving voltage to the electrode **52** and the electrode pattern **185** which is concurrently used by the liquid crystal display device, for every individual operation key. At that time, the DC driving voltage may be applied with the voltage-level thereof being changed. In this manner, the display device **629** that is applicable to the input device **800** is configured. With respect to the other members and functions, the members similar to those of the display device **129** are used and the functions similar to those of the display device **129** are included, so that the explanation thereof will be omitted.

[0407] The display device **629** thus configured having the touch-sensitive sheet member **180** on the liquid crystal display device may present the input operation accompanied with the concave and convex feeling when the icon images or the like displayed on the display unit **29** are touched with the operator's finger and the finger slides on the upper portion of the electrically conductive rubber **182** under the display screen if the wiring pattern group **58** is provided without concurrently using the wiring pattern group **57**, even if the display surface is observed to be a flat shape. Thus, it becomes possible to provide the input device **800** with the programmable touch-sensitive input sheet for icon touch.

Embodiment 9

[0408] FIG. **47** shows a configuration of an input device **900** as a ninth embodiment. In this embodiment, the slide position and the pressing force of the operator's finger **30***a* or the like are detected by reading a pressing force change of the element muscle portion **54** (electrically conductive rubber **182**) in the display device **129**, which is different from a case where, as explained in the eighth embodiment, the input detection unit **45** is provided between the film portion **5** of the highest layer and the display device **129** with touch-sensitive variable sheet function.

[0409] The input device **900** shown in FIG. **47** includes a touch-sensitive variable sheet unit **190**, a load resistance RL, a comparison circuit **450** and a driving power supply **505** in a constitution example in which a portion corresponding to one operation key element is extracted.

[0410] The touch-sensitive variable sheet unit **190** has the electrodes **51**, **52** and the element muscle portion **54** (it is also allowed to employ the electrically conductive rubber **182**). Also in this embodiment, the element muscle portion **54** corresponding to the operation key element are sandwiched between the electrodes **51** and **52**. The electrode **51** is connected, for example, to a ground line GND and the electrode **52** is connected to the driving power supply **505** through the load resistance RL.

[0411] A connection point of the load resistance RL and the electrode **52** is connected with the comparison circuit **450** also constituting the detection unit, which detects the pressing force of the operation body by reading the pressing force change (displacement) of the element muscle portion **54**. In this embodiment, a voltage drop (hereinafter, referred to as output voltage V**0**) corresponding to the pressing force F which is given to the element muscle portion **54** occurs in the load resistance RL. For the comparison circuit **450**, two comparators **451**, **452** are used. The respective comparators **451**, **452** are connected to a power supply line VCC and the ground line GND. The connection point of the load resistance RL and the electrode **52** is connected to plus (+) terminals of the respective comparators **451**, **452**.

[0412] Minus (−) terminals of the comparators **451**, **452** of each stage of the comparison circuit **450** are connected to the driving power supply **505**, and a reference voltage VREF is applied to the minus (−) terminals of the comparators **451**, **452**. The comparator **451** for position detection is supplied with a threshold voltage Vth**1** for position detection as the voltage VREF and the comparator **452** for pressing force judgment threshold is supplied with a threshold voltage Vth**2** for pressing force judgment. The driving power supply **505** is connected to the power supply line VCC and the ground line GND. The threshold voltages Vth**1**, Vth**2** and the driving voltage Vo are set by the instruction data D from the CPU **32**. The comparator **451** compares the threshold voltage Vth**1** with the output voltage V**0** and outputs a position detection signal S**1** to the CPU **32** when the output voltage V**0** which exceeds the threshold voltage Vth**1** is obtained. The comparator **452** compares the threshold voltage Vth**2** with the output voltage V**0** and outputs a press detection signal S**2** to the CPU **32** when the output voltage V**0** which exceeds the threshold voltage Vth**2** is obtained.

[0413] The following will describe an input processing example of the input device **900**. FIGS. **48** and **49** show an operation example (Nos. 1, 2) of one operation key element. FIG. **50** shows the input processing example thereof.

[0414] In this embodiment, the driving power supply **505** applies the driving voltage Vo of the voltage-level between the electrode **51** and the electrode **52** based on the instruction data D of the shape presentation which is inputted from the CPU **32**. There is cited a case in which the threshold voltage Vth**1** is set in the comparator **451** and the threshold voltage Vth**2** is set in the comparator **452**.

[0415] By setting these as the input condition, at step ST**91** of the flowchart shown in FIG. **50**, the position detection signal S**1** and the press detection signal S**2** are inputted to an A/D driver **31**. According to the touch-sensitive variable sheet unit **190** shown in FIG. **48**, the shape of the element muscle portion **54** is changed to a convex shape at a time of the shape presentation. This shape change is based on a fact that the element muscle portion **54** changes the shape thereof to the convex shape by inputting the instruction data D of the shape presentation to the driving power supply **505** from the CPU **32** and by applying the driving voltage Vo of the voltage-level based on the instruction data D to the electrode **51** and the electrode **52**. In this state, the comparator **451** does not detect the output voltage V**0** exceeding the threshold voltage Vth**1**, so that the position detection signal S**1** is a low level=0. Also, the comparator **452** also does not detect the output voltage V**0** exceeding the threshold voltage Vth**2**, so that the press detection signal S**2** is also a low level=0.

[0416] Then, the position detection in step ST**92** and the press detection in step ST**95** are processed in parallel. According to the touch-sensitive variable sheet unit **190** shown in FIG. **49**, the shape of the element muscle portion **54** is changed to the concave shape at a time of the shape presentation by pressing the element muscle portion **54** with the operator's finger **30***a* or the like. The operator's finger **30***a* or the like presses the element muscle portion **54**, so that the electric current "i" flowing in the load resistance RL changes. For example, the electric current decreases or increases as