[0065] The signal IV that is induced to the linear electrode **21X1** of the input device **2** is inputted to the inverter buffer **42X1**. Then, a voltage of the output signal Vout is changed over either the high level VH or the low level VL, depending on whether or not the voltage of the signal IV lies over a threshold voltage (e.g. in case of the CMOS gate "14049", the threshold voltage is substantially half of the power supply voltage). In other words, when the inducing voltage IV being an input signal lies over the threshold voltage VT, a voltage of the output signal Vout becomes a voltage of the low level VL. On the other hand, when the inducing voltage IV being an input signal does not reach the threshold voltage VT, a voltage of the output signal Vout becomes the high level VH.

[0066] It is noted that because waveforms of operation of the inverter buffers **42X2** to **42X4** and **42Y1** to **42y4** are substantially as same as those of operation of the inverter buffer **42X1** shown in **FIGS. 7A and 7B**, the explanation of these waveforms are omitted.

[0067] Following will be explained about the operation. When the human body **1** does not touch the input device **2**, any inducing voltage is generated in the linear electrodes **21**Xi and **21**Yi. In this case, an input portion of the inverter buffer **42X1** is grounded by way of the resistor **43X1**, so that the inducing voltage IV of the inverter buffer **42X1** does not reach the threshold voltage VT (refer to **FIG. 7A**) and a voltage of the output signal Vout is a voltage of the high level VH (refer to **FIG. 7**B)**1**. As a result, the LED **4X1** is not illuminated.

[0068] When the human body **1** touches e.g. the linear electrode **21X1** of the linear electrodes array of the input device **2**, the inducing voltage IV (refer to **FIG. 7A**) owing to a commercial alternating current power supply under a predetermined frequency is generated at the linear electrode **21X1** by way of the human body **1**. The frequency of the commercial alternating current power supply depends on an area where the power supply is available. When the inducing voltage IV is generated at the linear electrode **21X1**, the inducing voltage IV is supplied to the inverter buffer **42X1** by way of the input terminal **41X1**. When a value of the inducing voltage IV lies over the threshold voltage VT, the output signal Vout of the inverter buffer **42X1** becomes at the low level VL. Then, the LED **44X1** is illuminated.

[0069] It is noted that because the operation of the detecting unit that detects inducing voltages of the other linear electrodes **21X2** to **21X4** and **21Y1** to **21y4** of the input device **2** is substantially as same as that of the detecting unit that detects an inducing voltage of the linear electrode **21X1** shown in **FIG. 6**.

[0070] Thus, the LEDs **44**Xi and **44**Yi corresponding to the linear electrode to which the human body **1** touches are illuminated in synchronization with the inducing voltage. (It is noted that this "illuminated" is strictly speaking, "flickered". However, the illumination can be almost recognized against human eyes.)

[0071] The user can recognize a coordinate of the position the human body **1** touched through the illumination of the LEDs **44**Xi and **44**Yi. The threshold voltage VT is provided for setting a detection sensitivity of the detecting unit. The user replaces the inverter buffer **42X1** of **FIG. 6** by the high input impendence amplifier and thereafter the user sets the gain of the amplifier, so that the detection sensitivity can be freely selected.

[0072] Further, a plurality of users can be identified, by changing frequency of signal generated by the signal generator **404** by each of signal generations. **FIG. 8** shows a basic construction of the information transmitting system that identifies frequency of a plurality of signals.

[0073] A transmitter **141** is worn on the human body **1**. A tuning circuit type detecting unit **142** is connected to the linear electrode **21X1** of the input device **2**, detects an inducing voltage generated by the linear electrode **21X1**, identifies the frequency of the inducing voltage, and outputs a detection signal to output terminals **143-1** to **143**-n corresponding to any identified frequency.

[0074] **FIG. 9** shows an example of construction of inside of the transmitter **141**. An oscillator **181** generates an oscillation signal, i.e. generates a signal of a preset and predetermined frequency, and outputs the signal to a buffer amplifier **182**. The buffer amplifier **182** amplifies a signal outputted from the oscillator **181** and outputs the amplified signal to the transmission electrode **162**.

[0075] A battery **183** supplies necessary electric power to the oscillator **181** and the buffer amplifier **182**. The ground electrodes of the oscillator **181**, the buffer amplifier **182**, and the battery **183** are grounded to the ground electrode **163**.

[0076] **FIG. 10** shows an example of construction of inside of the tuning circuit type detecting unit **142**. An input terminal **201** connected to the input device **2** is connected to a high input impedance amplifier **204**. Protection elements **202** and **203** are connected to the input terminal **201** for protection against static electricity.

[0077] An output of the high input impedance amplifier **204** is supplied to a phase-comparator **221** of a PPL (phase locked loop) circuit **205**. The phase of output of the amplifier **204** and the phase of VCO (voltage controlled oscillator) **223** are compared by the phase-comparator **221**. A low-pass filter **222** of the PLL circuit **205** smoothes the output of the phase-comparator **221**. The smoothed output is supplied to an input terminal of one of comparators **224F1** to **224**Fn of the VCO **223** and a frequency identification unit **206**. The other input terminal of the comparator **224F1** to **224**Fn receives mutually different reference voltages V1 to Vn. Here, the reference voltages V1 to Vn satisfy following equation.

Vcc(source voltage)>V1>V2> . . . >Vn>0

[0078] The reference voltages V1 to Vn are set so that frequency of signal transmitted by the transmitter **141** can be identified.

[0079] An output of the comparator **224F1** is supplied to an f1 output terminal **143-1** and an inverter **225F1**. An output of the comparator **224F2** is supplied to an AND circuit **226F1** and an inverter **225F1**. Likewise, outputs of comparators **224F3** to **224**F(n-1), each is supplied to the AND circuits **226**f to **226**f(n-2) and the inverters **225F3** to **225**F(n-1). Further, an output of the comparator **224**Fn is supplied to the AND circuit **226**F(n-1).

[0080] The AND circuits **226F1** to **226**F(n-1), each supplies a logic product of the outputs of the inverters **225F1** to **225**F(n-1) and the outputs of the comparators **224F2** to **224**FN, to output terminals **143-2** to **143**-n.

[0081] Following will be explained about the operation. The user (human body **1**) touches the linear electrode **21X1**