received either in the unit **5**P or in the unit **5**'C within said time slot, thereby enabling the geographic two-dimensional position of P**1** to be calculated and evaluated and therewith enabling corresponding information to be sent to the circuit board **2**' via the conductor **6***d*.

FIG. **5** is a schematic plan view illustrating the function shown in FIG. **3**, and also shows activation of a surface section **12** in the same way as that earlier described with reference to a narrow pointer **9** and its tip **9***a*.

The surface section **12** is represented by the number **3**, and the display unit **3** has been allocated a first display surface section **31**, represented by the keypad of the mobile telephone apparatus T with its rows and columns of keys or buttons, and a second display surface section **32**, represented by the presentation surface of said mobile telephone apparatus T.

Thus, the possibility of co-ordinating both the first display surface section **31** and the second display surface section **32** within one and the same display unit **3** lies within the concept of the invention.

It should be noted in this respect, with reference to FIG. **7**, that a marked surface section, such as a number-presenting surface section **12**', may be diffuse and cover two or more light pulse receiving units, for instance units **5**'B, **5**'C, **5**'D and **5**'E, and four light pulse receiving units **5**Q, **5**P, **5**O and **5**N active against opposing light pulse emitting units **4**'G, **4**'F, **4**'E, **4**'D and **4**K, **4**L, **4**M, **4**N respectively, and that a correct indication may also be obtained even though all of said receivers indicate the absence of light pulse related signals or shadows within their respective time slots.

In this case, the calculating unit **6** is able to sort out peripheral units, in the present case the units **5**Q, **5**N and **5**'B, **5**'E respectively, with the aid of a calculating circuit **6***c*, and therewith deliver a clearer evaluation of the position P**1** via the units **5**P, **5**O and **5**'C, **5**'D, in accordance with the spot markings in FIG. **7**.

FIG. **4** shows a pulse plan applicable to the time-wise distribution of the light pulses, said plan being adapted to save energy and to increase intensity and light strength.

As a result of this pulse structure, each of the light pulse emitting and angled units **4** and **4**' respectively will be actuated solely for a short period of time and within an allocated time slot.

During the short time slot t**0**-t**1**, in which a light pulse emitting unit, such as the unit **4**L, is actuated, the calculating unit **6** ascertains, via an associated pulse receiving circuit **5***a*P, whether or not a light pulse has been received on an oppositely located receiver **5**P. The time point for said evaluation is referenced U.

Immediately after the status of the receiver **5**P has been read, the light pulse emitting unit **4**L concerned is extinguished at the end of a time slot t**0**-t**1**.

Disturbances that may be caused from ambient light can be suppressed, by temporarily increasing the intensity of each of the selected light pulse emitting units **4**, **4**'.

Thus, as will be seen from FIG. **6** in combination with FIG. **7**, in respect of conditions where two or more side-related light pulse receiving units **5**Q, **5**P, **5**O, **5**N and associated pulse receiving circuits indicate simultaneously the absence of light pulses, the calculating unit **6** functions, with the aid of internal calculating circuits, such as circuit **6***c*, to interpret this information to mean that the intended geographical position P**1** shall be considered to be located between the points, or consist of the most probable points, that are representative via said corresponding pulse receiving circuits.

Thus, FIG. **4** shows that each light pulse emitting unit shall be ignited over only a short time slot or pulse time, e.g. 10 μs, with an electric current higher than 1A, with a subsequent pause to a time point t**2**, which may be adapted to more than 100 times the chosen pulse time t**0**-t**1**.

Also shown in FIG. **4** is that the emission time or time slot t**0**-t**1** for the unit **4**L begins (t**0**) slightly before the activated reception time (t**1**) for the unit **5**P, and that an idling time t**1**-t**3** is caused to lapse prior to activation of an adjacent unit **4**K within its time slot, where after the unit **5**Q is immediately activated.

The same applies to the unit **4**J and to the unit **5**R and also remaining units, these latter units not being shown in FIG. **4**.

With the intention of saving energy, a lower idling time frequency (t**0**-t**2**) can be chosen and only one unit, **4**L, used. When the light pulse is broken, the display unit **3** is activated via a circuit **62**, in accordance with the FIG. **4** pulse plan.

The light pulse emitting units are activated, via associated pulse generating circuits **4***a*, **4***a*', sequentially in a consecutive order or are selectively positioned in a predetermined order, and the corresponding light pulse detecting units **5**, **5**' can also be activated in said predetermined order, via the circuits **5***a*, **5***a*'.

FIG. **8** shows that a plurality of light pulse emitting units, referenced **4**J, **4**K and **4**L, are adapted to send light pulses during a chosen time duration and during respective time slots, and that only one light pulse receiving unit **5**R is adapted to be activated in this respect, so as to allow anticipated or expected light pulses to be received during said chosen time duration and within said time slots, and therewith allow occurring light pulses and shadowed light pulses to be registered so as to enable the geographical position of a more diffuse point, such as the point P**1**', to be evaluated.

Although not shown, it is obvious that a plurality of light pulse receiving units **5**P, **5**Q and **5**R could be adapted to receive consecutively during a chosen time duration a plurality of light pulses emitted in time slots from solely one light pulse emitting unit, for instance the unit **4**L, and to adapt the light pulse receiving units to be activated to receive anticipated light pulses during said chosen time duration and therewith allow occurring light pulses and shadowed light pulses to be registered.

FIG. **9** shows a more realistic and practical application of the principles for activating a "key" or "button" indicated in FIG. **6**.

FIG. **10** illustrates a further practical application of the principles indicated in FIG. **6** for activation of another key or button for actuation of another mobile telephone function.

In this case, the display unit **3** with its upper surface **3***a* is actuated by a surface section of the thumb of the user, namely the thumb surface that faces inwards towards the palm of the user's hand, said surface therewith covering a large part of the surface section of the upper surface **3***a*.

In this regard, FIG. **9** shows that the surface section of the thumb **90** will shadow the column-related units **5**R, **5**Q, **5**P and **5**O and also the row-related units **5**'C, **5**'D, **5**'E, **5**'F and **5**'G, and that the calculating circuit **6***c* functions to establish the key or button (**8**) that has been actuated, from this pattern of shadowed light pulses.

In this respect, FIG. **10** shows that the surface section of the thumb **90** will shadow the column-related units **5**S, **5**R and **5**Q and also the row-related units **5**'D to **5**'H, and that the calculating circuit **6***e* is adapted to establish which button or key (**6**) has been actuated, from the pattern of shadowed light pulses.

The invention has been described with reference to sending short light pulses in the IR range.

The pulse technique enables stronger or weaker signals to be generated with the aid of a calculating circuit **6***f* so as to