circuit E4 is impressed with a positive voltage. By contrast, the positive voltage which has until then energized the output of the circuit E3 disappears. Under these conditions, the circuit C7 is rendered conducting, while the circuit C3 becomes non-conducting. Furthermore, owing to the fact that the trigger circuit BET is now in the "1" state, the coil B is re-energized, triggering the drive of the drum **10** and of the disk **58** by the motor **11**. In the course of this drive, although the detectors PHE and PH1 to PH3 deliver pulses, the latter remain without effect because of the fact that the unit **52** and the count-down counter CDL are no longer charged and the circuits C1, C2, C3 and C4 are non-conducting. By contrast, the pulse which, in the course of this drive, is delivered by the detector PHR and which is then applied to the conditioned inputs of the circuits C7 and C8 is transmitted by the circuit C7 and applied to the normal input of the trigger circuit CIP which then switches to "1". Therefore, the output of the circuit E4 ceases to be impressed with a positive voltage and, consequently, the circuit C7 becomes non-conducting. However, owing to the fact that the three inputs of the circuit are now at a positive potential, the output of said circuit E5 is impressed with a positive potential, and, consequently, the circuit C8 becomes conducting. Furthermore, since the trigger circuit BIP is at "1", the electromagnet **39** receives the positive voltage delivered to the normal output of the trigger circuit and it then displaces the lever **34** in order to bring the roller **32** and the paper tape **31** urged against the drum, said displacement occurring at the precise instant when the line N1 of Braille characters, which has been formed on the drum, is about to move past said roller **32**. Under these conditions, the paper tape **31**, squeezed between the drum **10** and the roller **32**, is driven, while the raised dots formed by the balls housed in the magnetized cells of the drum cause, as they move past the roller **32**, this paper tape to be embossed, so that the latter, when it breaks loose from its contact with the drum and with the roller, then emerges with raised dots that reproduce the image of the Braille characters of the drum. This embossing operation, also called printing operation, proceeds until the moment when, the line N1 of Braille characters of the drum being about to move past the roller **32** again, a pulse is delivered by the detector PHR. Said pulse, applied to the conditioned inputs of the circuits C7 and C8 is transmitted only by the circuit C8 which applies it to the supplementary inputs of the trigger circuits BPG and BIP, which thus switch back to "0". In the example being described, the transmitted pulse C8 is also applied by means of U8 to the normal input of the trigger circuit BCE, which, as described earlier, triggers the erasure of the lines of Braille characters from the drum, then, upon completion of the erasing operation, the resetting to the "0" state of the trigger circuits BCE, BVK and BET, the resetting to "0" of the trigger circuit BET, thereby causing the stoppage of the drum. However, in a variation of the invention, the pulse transmitted by C8 can only be applied to the supplementary inputs of the trigger circuits BPG and BIP. In this case, the operator can, if he so wishes, control at will new reading operations each time by pressing the button KL, or new operations for printing B characters on the paper tape **31** each time by pressing the button KI. However, as soon as all of these operations are completed, he should press the button KF in order to control the erasure of the lines of Braille characters of the drum. Indeed, the formation on the drum of new lines of Braille characters can only be effected after the previously formed lines of Braille characters have been erased.

While particular embodiments of the invention have been shown, it will be understood, of course, that the invention is not limited thereto, since many modifications may be made, and it is, therefore, contemplated to cover by the appended claims any such modifications as fall within the spirit and scope of the invention.

I claim:

1. Apparatus for converting electric signals representing data into a coded image of said data comprising a group of raised dots intended to be read by touch or recorded on a medium, said apparatus comprising a magnetic recording medium (**10**) having a surface capable of being magnetized locally at quasi point-shaped sites disposed in rows (L1, L2, L3) and columns (K1, K2), a recording unit (**14**) placed near said surface and operatively arranged to selectively magnetize said elementary sites of said medium in response to the reception of said electric signals, a drive (**11**) to bring about a relative displacement between said recording medium and said recording unit according to a preset direction of movement so as to enable said elementary sites to be selectively magnetized in the course of their movement past said recording unit, and an applicator means (**15**) downstream of said recording unit (**14**) in relation to said direction of movement for depositing on said recording medium (**10**) particles that are capable of being attracted magnetically, said magnetic recording medium (**10**) having a plurality of cells (**12**) each locally established in each of said elementary sites and adapted to receive a particle deposited by said applicator means (**15**) in the cells that have been magnetized, said particle being shaped so that the particles received at a site juts out at the surface of said recording medium.

2. The apparatus as set forth in claim **1**, wherein the diameter of each particle is such that each cell (**12**) can receive only one particle.

3. The conversion apparatus as set forth in claim **1**, wherein said magnetic recording medium (**10**) is comprised of a cylindrical block (**28**) of non-magnetic material and provided with a plurality of magnetic elements (**29**), each of said elements being disposed below each of said cells (**12**) and being composed of a magnetic material with a high residual magnetism.

4. The apparatus as set forth in claim **2**, wherein each cell is defined at the surface of said recording medium by a circular contour (C) and has a depth p not exceeding $\frac{3}{4}$ of the diameter of said contour.

5. The conversion apparatus as set forth in claim **1**, wherein each cell has the form of a cylindrical cavity whose axis is perpendicular to the surface of said recording medium and each said particle has a diameter slightly smaller than that of said cylinder so as to enable each said particle to find a place in a cell without friction against the walls thereof.

6. The conversion apparatus as set forth in claim **3**, wherein the bottom of each cylindrical cavity is flat.

7. The conversion apparatus as set forth in claim **1**, wherein each said cell has the form of a spherical cap whose depth satisfies the double inequation:

$$D/3 \leqq P \leqq D/2$$

and in that each said spherical cap has a diameter E resulting from: