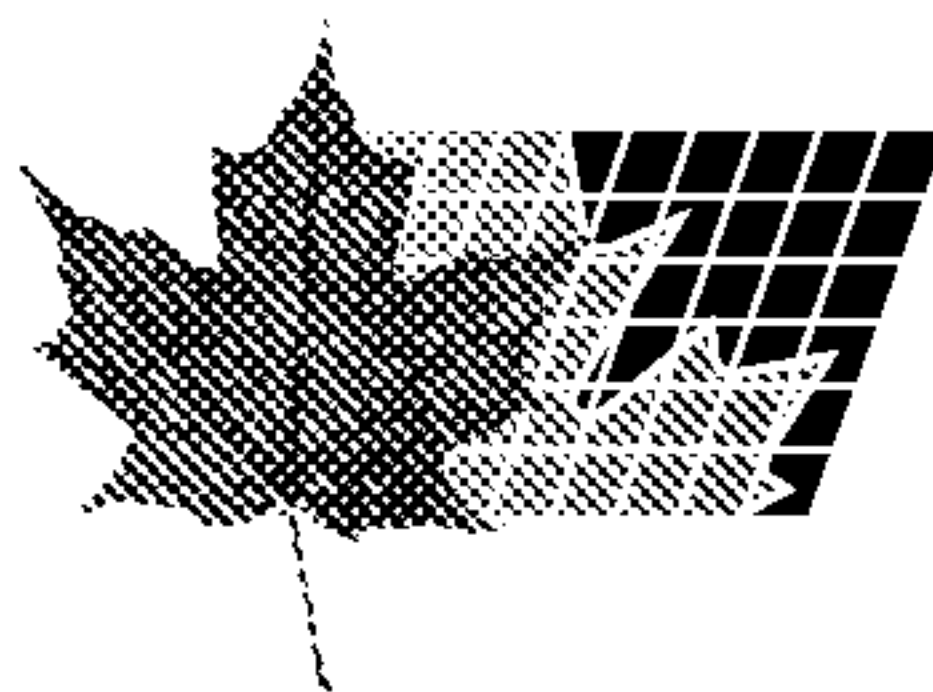




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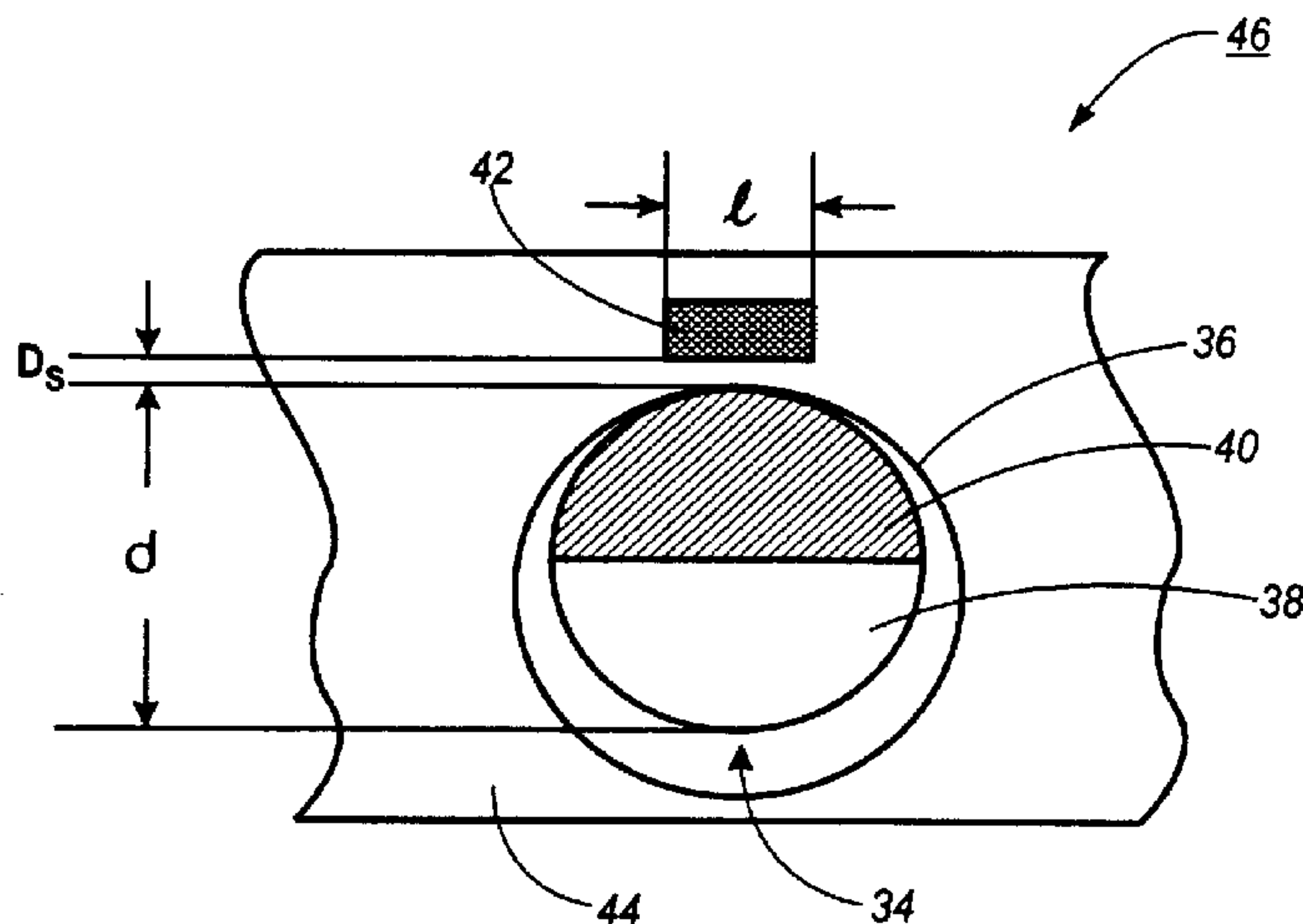
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(54) **AFFICHAGES GYRICON, UTILISANT DES MECANISMES**

MAGNETIQUES DE VERROUILLAGE ET D'ADRESSAGE

(54) **GYRICON DISPLAYS UTILIZING MAGNETIC ADDRESSING**

AND LATCHING MECHANISMS



(57) A substrate having two opposed surfaces, at least one element, which can be made rotatable by a non-destructive operation, having a diameter and a circumference, disposed in the substrate, the element comprising at least two portions, each portion having an associated optical modulation characteristic, the optical modulation characteristics of at least one portion being different from the optical modulation characteristic of at least one other portion, wherein at least one portion is capable of being permanently magnetized and at least one portion is not capable of being permanently magnetized, and wherein the element has an anisotropy for providing an electrical dipole moment, the electrical dipole moment rendering the element electrically responsive such that when the rotating element is rotatably disposed in an electric field while the electrical dipole moment of the element is provided, the element tends to rotate to an orientation in which the electrical dipole moment aligns with the field, and at least one soft magnetic material pad disposed within the substrate associated with an element, spaced from the associated element and so constructed and arranged such that when the at least one portion of the element which is capable of being permanently magnetized is magnetized and the element is oriented such that the at least one magnetized of the element is the portion of the element nearest the soft magnetic material pad a magnetic attractive force will exist between the soft magnetic pad and the at least one magnetized portion.



Abstract

A substrate having two opposed surfaces, at least one element, which can be made rotatable by a non-destructive operation, having a diameter and a circumference, disposed in the substrate, the element comprising at least two portions, each portion having an associated optical modulation characteristic, the optical modulation characteristics of at least one portion being different from the optical modulation characteristic of at least one other portion, wherein at least one portion is capable of being permanently magnetized and at least one portion is not capable of being permanently magnetized, and wherein the element has an anisotropy for providing an electrical dipole moment, the electrical dipole moment rendering the element electrically responsive such that when the rotating element is rotatably disposed in an electric field while the electrical dipole moment of the element is provided, the element tends to rotate to an orientation in which the electrical dipole moment aligns with the field, and at least one soft magnetic material pad disposed within the substrate associated with an element, spaced from the associated element and so constructed and arranged such that when the at least one portion of the element which is capable of being permanently magnetized is magnetized and the element is oriented such that the at least one magnetized of the element is the portion of the element nearest the soft magnetic material pad a magnetic attractive force will exist between the soft magnetic pad and the at least one magnetized portion.

Gyricon Displays Utilizing Magnetic Addressing And Latching Mechanisms

This invention relates generally to Electric Paper or Gyricons and more particularly concerns a rotating element sheet material in which magnetic fields are used in addition to electric fields for addressing, latching the rotating elements into place once an image has been selected for display, and to provide selected threshold behaviors for individual types of elements.

U.S. Patent Numbers 4,126,854 titled "Twisting Ball Panel Display" issued November 21, 1978, and 4,143,103 titled "Method Of Making A Twisting Ball Display", issued March 6, 1979, both by Sheridan, describe a twisting rotating element (or "Gyricon") display that comprises bichromal rotating elements contained in liquid-filled spherical cavities and embedded in an elastomer medium. One segment of the bichromal rotating elements has a larger electrical charge in contact with the liquid and in the presence of the electrical field than the other segment. Thus, for a given polarity of applied electrical field, one segment will rotate toward and be visible to an observer of the display. Applying the opposite polarity of electrical field will cause the rotating element to rotate and present the other segment to be seen by the observer.

There is a need to find means to control the optical switching characteristics and optical image storage characteristics of Gyricon display media. It is the purpose of this patent application to disclose new and improved means of accomplishing this by the addition of magnetic materials in the composition of the Gyricon rotating elements and the sheet material and by the use of externally imposed magnetic fields.

Accordingly, it is the primary aim of the invention to provide a means for controlling the optical switching characteristics and the image storage characteristics of gyricon sheets by using magnetic materials and magnetic fields to provide sharp and uniform threshold voltages, provide improved image latching characteristics, and in conjunction with electric fields to provide improved addressing methods.

A material for use in a gyricon display system. The material has a substrate and an element, which can be made rotatable by a non-destructive operation, having a diameter and a circumference, disposed in the substrate. The element is made up of at least two portions with each portion having an associated optical modulation characteristic. The optical modulation characteristics of at least one portion are different

from the optical modulation characteristic of at least one other portion, and at least one portion is capable of being permanently magnetized. The element has an anisotropy for providing an electrical dipole moment, the electrical dipole moment rendering the element electrically responsive such that when the rotating element is rotatably disposed in an electric field while the electrical dipole moment of the element is provided, the element tends to rotate to an orientation in which the electrical dipole moment aligns with the field. There is also at least one soft magnetic material pad disposed within said substrate for each element. The soft magnetic material pad is associated with an element and spaced from its associated element. The pad so constructed and arranged such that when the permanently magnetized portion of the element is oriented such that the permanently magnetized portion of the element is the portion of the element nearest the soft magnetic material pad a magnetic attractive force will exist between the soft magnetic material pad and the permanently magnetized portion of the element.

The elements may be substantially cylindrical or spherical in shape. Also, there are several internal configurations for the elements. One configuration has the element being constructed of segments which are substantially parallel to each other. In another configuration a multisided display surface is contained within the element. The rotating element also has an anisotropy for providing an electrical dipole moment. The electrical dipole moment renders the element electrically responsive such that when the rotating element is rotatably disposed in an electric field while the electrical dipole moment of

the rotating element is provided, the rotating element tends to rotate to an orientation in which the electrical dipole moment aligns with the field.

A method of forming magnetized rotating elements for a rotating element display where all the elements are magnetized in the same orientation. First, at least two planar streams of hardenable liquids flowing in substantially the same direction are provided. Each stream has an associated optical modulation characteristic and at least one stream has an associated optical modulation characteristic different from at least one other stream. At least one stream includes a magnetic pigment. The streams are then merged to form a reservoir containing side-by-side amounts of each liquid from each stream. A free jet is then formed containing side-by-side amounts of each liquid from the reservoir. Then a portion of the free jet is passed through a magnetic field which is oriented transverse to the direction of the free jet to magnetize the magnetic pigment.

The rotating elements formed can be either spherical in shape or cylindrical in shape. In either case, each element will be comprised of side-by-side segments.

An apparatus for forming magnetized rotating elements for a rotating element display where all the elements are magnetized in the same orientation. The apparatus comprises at least one separator member. Each separator member has a diameter, two opposed surfaces and an edge region in contact with both of the surfaces. Further included are means for providing at least two liquid flows wherein each one of the liquid

flows has an associated separator member and an associated surface on the associated separator member, and each one of the liquid flows is provided across the associated surface of the associated separator members. The liquid flow flows toward the edge region of the associated separator member. The liquid flows are each a flow of hardenable liquid material associated with an optical modulation characteristic, and at least one of the liquid flows containing a magnetic pigment. The separator members are spun and the liquid flows are merged outboard of the edge regions of the one separator members to form a reservoir containing side-by-side amounts of each liquid. When the flow rate of the liquids is high enough, a free jet approximately in a plane outward from the reservoir, the free jet comprising side-by-side amounts of each liquid from the reservoir is formed. A magnetic field, is provided outward from the formation of the free jet and at least a portion of the free jet is passed through the magnetic field to magnetize the magnetic pigment. The magnetic field is aligned transverse to the free jet. If cylindrical elements are desired then the magnetized free jet is hardened into filaments which can be separated into cylindrical elements. If spherical elements are desired then the free jet is broken up into spherical elements before hardening.

A method of making rotating element sheet material utilizing magnetic latching. The first step is providing a sheet of sheet material comprising a substrate with a surface and rotatable elements disposed therein. The elements each have an optical and electrical anisotropy, and comprise at least two portions. One of the portions is magnetizable. After the magnetizable portions have been oriented in a common

direction, they are magnetized substantially uniformly. The elements can be oriented such that the magnetized portions are disposed towards the surface of the substrate. A layer of hardenable mixture containing a plurality of magnetic particles is then applied to the surface of the substrate. The hardenable liquid is kept liquid for a period of time to allow the migration of magnetic particles to the area of the layer in the vicinity of the magnetized portions of the rotatable elements. Then the hardenable liquid is solidified to trap the magnetic particles in said layer in the area of the layer in the vicinity of the magnetized portion of the rotatable elements to form a magnetic pad.

A method of making rotating element sheet material utilizing magnetic latching. First a plurality of rotating elements having a magnetized segment are mixed with magnetic particles to attract the magnetic particles to the magnetized segments. Then the rotating elements with the attached magnetic particles are mixed with a liquid elastomer. A magnetic field is applied to orient the rotating elements in a common direction. When the rotating elements and the attached magnetic particles have all been oriented the elastomer is cured to form an elastomer substrate with trapped rotating elements and magnetic particles. The elastomer substrate is then immersed into a bath of dielectric plasticizer which is absorbed more readily by elastomer than by the rotating elements. The elastomer substrate swells to create plasticizer-filled voids around the rotating elements. The magnetic particles remain incorporated within the elastomer to form magnetic material pads which are associated with an element.

A method of making rotating element sheet material utilizing magnetic latching. First a plurality of rotating elements having a magnetized segment are mixed with magnetic particles to attract the magnetic particles to the magnetized segments. Then the rotating elements with the attached magnetic particles are mixed with a liquid elastomer. A magnetic field is applied to orient the rotating elements in a common direction. When the rotating elements and the attached magnetic particles have all been oriented the elastomer is cured to form an elastomer substrate with trapped rotating elements and magnetic particles. The elastomer substrate is then immersed into a bath of dielectric plasticizer which is absorbed more readily by elastomer than by the rotating elements. The elastomer substrate swells to create plasticizer-filled voids around the rotating elements. The magnetic particles remain incorporated within the elastomer to form magnetic material pads which are associated with an element.

A method of addressing a sheet of a rotating element sheet material that has a reduced applied electric field requirement when a gyricon sheet uses magnetic trapping. A magnetic trapping gyricon sheet comprises a substrate with a plurality of rotatable elements disposed in the substrate. The elements comprise at least two portions, each portion having an associated optical modulation characteristic and the optical modulation characteristics of at least one portion are different from the optical modulation characteristic of at least one other portion. Importantly, one portion is magnetized, and the element also has an anisotropy for providing an electrical dipole

moment. The electrical dipole moment renders the element electrically responsive such that when the rotating element is rotatably disposed in an electric field while the electrical dipole moment of the element is provided, the element tends to rotate to an orientation in which the electrical dipole moment aligns with the field. A small additional magnet is associated with each of the elements. When the magnetized portion of the element is the portion of the element nearest the additional magnet a magnetic attractive force will exist between the additional magnetized means and the magnetized portion of the element. A magnetic field is applied to the sheet in the vicinity of at least one of the rotatable elements and its associated magnetic to reduce the magnetic attractive force therebetween. When the magnetic field has been reduced then applying a reduced electric field in the vicinity of the least one rotatable element will cause the rotatable element to align with the electric field.

Figure 1 shows a cross sectional view of a prior art gyricon.

Figure 2 shows a cross sectional view of a prior art gyricon.

Figure 3 shows a perspective view of a prior art gyricon.

Figure 4 shows a cross-sectional view of a first embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention.

Figure 5 shows a cross-sectional view of a method of making rotating elements according to the present invention.

Figure 6 shows a cross-sectional view of an apparatus used to make rotating elements according to the present invention.

Figure 7 shows a first step in a process used to make a gyricon sheet shown in Figure 4.

Figure 8 shows a second step in a process used to make a gyricon sheet shown in Figure 4.

Figure 9 shows a third step in a process used to make a gyricon sheet shown in Figure 4.

Figure 10 shows a first step in an alternate process used to make a gyricon sheet shown in Figure 4.

Figure 11 shows a second step in an alternate process used to make a gyricon sheet shown in Figure 4.

Figure 12 shows a first step in another alternate process used to make a gyricon sheet shown in Figure 4.

Figure 13 shows a cross-sectional view of a second embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention.

Figure 14 shows a process used to make a gyricon sheet shown in Figure 13.

Figure 15 shows a cross-sectional view of a third embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention.

Figure 16 shows a cross-sectional view of a method of making rotating elements according to the present invention.

Figure 17 shows a cross-sectional view of an apparatus used to make rotating elements according to the present invention.

Figure 18 shows an alternative embodiment to a rotating element with two magnetic segments.

Figure 19 shows an alternative embodiment to a rotating element with one magnetic segment.

Figure 20 shows a cross-sectional view of a fourth embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention.

Figure 21 shows a cross-sectional view of a fifth embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention.

Figure 22 shows a cross-sectional view of a sixth embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention with a rotating element in a first orientation.

Figure 23 shows a cross-sectional view of a sixth embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention with a rotating element in a second orientation.

Figure 24 shows a cross-sectional view of a seventh embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention.

Figure 25 shows a cross-sectional view of a eighth embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention.

Figure 26 shows a first step in a process used to make a gyricon sheet shown in Figure 25.

Figure 27 shows a second step in a process used to make a gyricon sheet shown in Figure 25.

Figure 28 shows a cross-sectional view of a ninth embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention.

Figure 29 shows a cross-sectional view of a tenth embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention.

Figure 30 shows a cross-sectional view of a eleventh embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention with a rotating element in a first orientation.

Figure 31 shows a cross-sectional view of a eleventh embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention with a rotating element in a second orientation.

Figure 32 shows a cross-sectional view of a twelfth embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention with a rotating element in a first orientation.

Figure 33 shows a cross-sectional view of a twelfth embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention with a rotating element in a second orientation.

Figure 34 shows a step in a process used to make a gyricon sheet shown in either Figures 28 and 29 or Figures 31 and 32.

Figure 35 shows a cross-sectional view of a prior art gyricon.

Figure 36 shows a cross-sectional view of a thirteenth embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention.

Figure 37 shows a cross-sectional view of a fourteenth embodiment of a gyricon sheet according to the present invention.

Figure 38 shows a cross-sectional view of a magnetic model of a gyricon sheet shown in any of Figures 20-24.

Figure 39 shows a cross-sectional view of a magnetic model of a gyricon sheet shown in any of Figures 20-24.

Figure 40 shows the cross-sectional view shown in Figure 39 with an additional magnet added.

Figure 41 shows a first step in an addressing process, according to the present invention, for a gyricon sheet shown in Figures 20-24.

Figure 42 shows a second step in an addressing process, according to the present invention, for a gyricon sheet shown in Figures 20-24.

Figure 43 shows a third step in an addressing process, according to the present invention, for a gyricon sheet shown in Figures 20-24.

Figure 44 shows a fourth step in an addressing process, according to the present invention, for a gyricon sheet shown in Figures 20-24.

Figure 45 shows a first step in an addressing process, according to the present invention, for a gyricon sheet shown in Figures 20-24.

Figure 46 shows a second step in an addressing process, according to the present invention, for a gyricon sheet shown in Figures 20-24.

Figure 47 shows a third step in an addressing process, according to the present invention, for a gyricon sheet shown in Figures 20-24.

Figure 48 shows a fourth step in an addressing process, according to the present invention, for a gyricon sheet shown in Figures 20-24.

Figure 49 shows a first step in an addressing process, according to the present invention, for a gyricon sheet shown in Figures 20-24.

Figure 50 shows a second step in an addressing process, according to the present invention, for a gyricon sheet shown in Figures 20-24.

Figure 51 shows a third step in an addressing process, according to the present invention, for a gyricon sheet shown in Figures 20-24.

Figure 52 shows a fourth step in an addressing process, according to the present invention, for a gyricon sheet shown in Figures 20-24.

Figure 53 shows a cross-section of a gyricon sheet shown in Figures 20-24 after it has been addressed according to the process shown in Figures 47-50.

Turning now to Figure 1 a prior art Gyricon sheet 10 is shown. The gyricon sheet consists of spherically symmetric rotating elements 12 with anisotropic electrical and optical properties. The rotating element 12 can be made to rotate and thus exhibit changes in optical properties by the imposition of external electrical fields. Figure 1 portrays a gyricon sheet 10 as disclosed in U.S. Patent Number 4,143,103 by Sheridan, titled "Method of Making a Twisting Ball Panel Display", and incorporated by reference hereinabove in the form of a bichromal rotating element having segments 14, 16 with different electrical and optical properties. This rotating element 12 is located in an oil filled cavity 18 in a transparent optical medium 20. When voltages are applied to addressing electrodes (not shown) the rotating element 12 will rotate, presenting either the black segment 14 or the white segment 16 to the viewer.

Another method of making gyricon sheets is disclosed in U.S. Patent Number 5,604,027 titled "Some Uses of Microencapsulation For Electric Paper" by Sheridan and hereinabove incorporated by reference. The resultant structure is shown in Figure 2 and has the same components as the structure shown in Figure 1, therefore the same reference numerals will be used for the same elements. The gyricon sheet 10 is composed of a transparent optical medium 20, with an oil filled cavity 18 enclosing a rotating element 12. However, due to the manufacturing process a skin 19 is interposed between the oil filled cavity 18 and the transparent optical medium 20 and encloses the oil filled cavity 18.

Figure 3 shows an example of a gyricon sheet 22 which has cylindrically symmetric rotating elements 24 with anisotropic electrical and optical properties. Notice that the cross-section of a spherically or cylindrically symmetric element is the same. The rotating element 24 can also be made to rotate and thus exhibit changes in optical properties by the imposition of external electrical fields. Figure 3 portrays a gyricon sheet 22 as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Number 08/716,672 by Sheridan et al. and titled "Twisting Cylinder Display" and herein incorporated by reference in the form of a bichromal cylinder having surfaces 26, 28 with different electrical and optical properties. This rotating element 24 is located in an oil filled cavity 30 in a transparent optical medium 32. When voltages are applied to addressing electrodes (not shown) the rotating element 24 will rotate, presenting either the black surface 26 or the white surface 28 to the viewer.

Soft Magnetic Material Pad Devices

The following devices all incorporate a "soft magnetic material" in the construction of a gyricon sheet. The term "soft magnetic material" is used to describe a magnetic material that is capable of developing a strong magnetic dipole strength while exposed to a strong external magnetic field, but that is not capable of retaining significant remnant magnetism when no longer exposed to the external field. In contrast are "hard magnetic materials" which retain significant magnetism when no external field is present, for example a permanent magnet. Soft magnetic materials include paramagnetic materials, ferromagnetic materials, ferromagnetic materials and supermagnetic materials, all of which may be suitable for use in the present application.

In Figure 4 is shown a cross-section of a portion of a magnetically assisted Gyricon sheet 46 made from a transparent optical medium 44. A cross-section of a black and white bichromal spherical or cylindrical rotating element 34 is shown in which a black magnetized segment 40 is made from black pigments, some of which are permanently magnetizable. It should be noted that black and white are used here for illustrative purposes only and any colors could be chosen. A white unmagnetized segment 38 is constructed from the usual materials and is not magnetizable. This rotating element 34 is contained in an oil filled cavity 36. A soft magnetic material pad 42 is incorporated near the cavity structure of each rotating element 34 as shown in Figure 4 and separated from the oil filled cavity by a separation distance D_s . The soft magnetic material pad 42 should preferably have a length l no smaller than $1/4$ of the rotating element diameter d . The only restriction on the upper limit of the length l is that it must not be so large as to

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interfere with surrounding rotating elements or their soft magnetic material pads. This will be dictated by the packing density of the gyricon sheet 46. Depending on the packing density, the length l of the soft magnetic material pad 42 can be as large as the diameter d of the rotating element 34 or even twice as large as the diameter d of the rotating element 34 or more. The rotating element 34 is also made from materials that develop electrical potentials in contact with the liquid in

the oil filled cavity 36 and in the presence of the electrical field, so that the two segments 38, 40 of the rotating element 34 develop different electrical potentials from each other.

When the black magnetized segment 40 of the rotating element 34 is adjacent to the soft magnetic material pad 42 embedded next to the oil filled cavity 36, a strong magnetic force tends to hold the rotating element 34 in place. This is because the distance between the magnetized portion of the rotating element and the soft magnetic material pad 42 is short compared to the dimensions of the magnetized portion of the rotating element, thus providing a strong magnetic field. For practical purposes, the separation distance D_s between the rotating element 34 and the soft magnetic material pad 42 should be no more than the diameter d of the rotating element 34 multiplied by a factor of three. This magnetic force will cause the rotating element 34 to be attached to the oil filled cavity 36 wall. The magnetic force will also require a larger electrical field than otherwise to cause the rotating element 34 to start to rotate in the oil filled cavity 36 because the electrical field must first overcome the magnetic force to cause the rotating element 34 to rotate. However, except for the increased value of the applied electric field, the gyricon sheet 46 may be addressed by any of the addressing methods described herein above or known in the art. Once the rotating element 34 has rotated a short distance it will experience a much reduced force from interaction with the soft magnetic material pad 42 and the motion of the rotating element 34 will be dominated by the applied electrical field. Therefore if a rotating element 34 is aligned in its oil filled

cavity 36 in an orientation in which the magnetized segment 40 is adjacent to the soft magnetic material pad 42, a strong electrical field will be required to initiate rotation. By controlling the density to be approximately uniform for all rotating elements and controlling the type of magnetic particles of the magnetized segment 40 of the rotating element 34, the threshold value of electrical field required to initiate rotation can be made uniform and sharp. This is because the effects of the magnetic field on the threshold voltage will dominate over other effects on the threshold voltage, for instance that of non-uniformities in size or chemical composition.

When the rotating elements 34 are in the reverse orientation, that is with the unmagnetized segment 38 near the soft magnetic material pad 42, then the rotating element 34 will be held against the oil filled cavity 36 wall by the usual forces.

The rotating element 34 can be fabricated with a modified rotating disk assembly, , or other planar stream free jet type devices. To generally understand the concepts of magnetic rotating element generation, Figure 5 shows a separator member 70, having two opposed surfaces 72, 74 connected at edge 76, over which two fine planar streams 80, 82 of hardenable material are flowing. In this example, planar stream 80 contains a white pigment while planar stream 82 contains a magnetic pigment similar to that used in the manufacture of magnetic tapes, such as black magnetic pigment Type 031182 by

Wright Industries, Brooklyn, New York either alone or in conjunction with other black pigments as are known in the art. The planar streams 80,82 form an outboard reservoir 84 of liquid which contains equal, side-by side, amounts of each liquid from each planar stream 80, 82.

A free jet 86 of liquid is formed from the reservoir 84 when the flow rate of the liquids away from the edge 76 is great enough. Methods known in the art for creating a free jet 86 include a spinning disk assembly and a paddle wheel assembly which are described in U.S. Patent Number 5,262,098 by Crowley et al. titled "Method And Apparatus For Fabrication Bichromal Balls For A Twisting Ball Display", and a jet assembly, a planar sheet liquid sheet, and a cylindrical liquid sheet described in U.S. Patent Number 5,344,594, titled "Method For Fabrication Of Multicolored Balls For A Twisting Ball Display", by Sheridon, any of which may be suitably used. If low viscosity hardenable liquids are used, the free jet 86 breaks up into rotating elements 88 at its distal end as shown in Figure 5.

While the rotating elements 88 are in flight from the free jet 86, they pass through a steady magnetic field 94, which is shown being created by two magnets 90, 92. As the rotating elements 88 pass through the magnetic field the section of the rotating elements 88 containing the magnetic pigment will become magnetized. As the rotating elements 88 are identically oriented with respect to their trajectories, they will be

identically magnetized with respect to their geometric poles. The steady magnetic field may be created by any number of ways known in the art, for example, a permanent magnet, an electromagnet, an electric field or a direct current flowing through a coil. To properly magnetize the magnetic pigment the magnetic field 94 should be at least 50 gauss. It should be noted that the placement of the magnetic field 94 relative to the separator member 70 is illustrative only. The magnetic field 94 could be placed closer to or further away from the separator member 70. For instance, if placed closer, the magnetic field 94 would magnetize the magnetic particles before the free jet 86 breaks up into the rotating elements 88. If placed further away, the magnetic field 94 would magnetize the magnetic particles after the rotating elements 88 have hardened.

If high viscosity hardenable liquids are used, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application 08/716,672 by Sheridon et al., then the free jet 86 forms filaments which are suitable for making cylindrically symmetric rotating elements 34. As shown in Figure 5, with respect to spheres 88, if the filaments are passed between a magnetic field 94 while they are being spun, the magnetic pigment will be magnetized and all filaments will be identically magnetized.

Figure 6 shows an implementation of the technique described above with respect to Figure 5 using a spinning disk assembly 96. Like elements are given the same reference numerals as used in Figure 5. The separator member 70 is implemented by a

spinning disk which rotates around a spindle 98, The separator member has two surfaces 72, 74 connected at edge 76, over which two fine planar streams 80, 82 of low viscosity hardenable material are flowing. In this example, planar stream 80 contains a white pigment while planar stream 82 contains a magnetic pigment similar to that used in the manufacture of magnetic tapes, such as black magnetic pigment type 031182 by Wright Industries, Brooklyn, New York either alone or in conjunction with other black pigments as are known in the art. The planar streams 80, 82 form an outboard reservoir 84 of liquid which contains equal, side-by side, amounts of each liquid from each planar stream 80, 82.

A free jet 86 of liquid is formed from the reservoir 84, in an approximately planar area outward from the reservoir, when the flow rate of the liquids away from the edge 76 is great enough. The free jet 86 breaks up into rotating elements 88 at its distal end. While the rotating elements 88 are in flight from the free jet 86, they pass through a steady magnetic field 94, which is shown being created by two torous-shaped magnets 90, 92. As the rotating elements 88 pass through the magnetic field the section of the rotating elements 88 containing the magnetic pigment will become magnetized. As the rotating elements 88 are identically oriented with respect to their trajectories, they will be identically magnetized with respect to their geometric poles.

If high viscosity hardenable liquids are used, then identically magnetized filaments, suitable for cylindrically symmetric rotating elements will be created instead of spheres 88.

The gyricon sheet 46 with the soft magnetic material pad 42 can be fabricated by first mixing the magnetized rotating element 34 with a soft magnetic material powder such as Black Pigment #V-302 by the Ferro Corp, Brooklyn N.Y. The soft magnetic material particles 100 would cluster around the magnetized segment 40 as shown in Figure 7. Surplus particles 100 are removed from the rotating elements 34 by placing them in a fluidized bed or placing them on a screen 102 where they are washed with controlled air jets 104 as shown in Figure 8. The rotating elements 34 are then mixed with a liquid resin and spread out onto a thin layer on a flat surface to form an uncured sheet 106 as shown in Figure 9. A uniform magnetic field 108 is applied to cause the magnetized rotating elements 34 to rotate into common alignment with each other. When this happens the magnetic pigment 100 will also migrate to remain adjacent to the magnetized segment 40. After alignment has occurred, as shown in Figure 9, but before removing the magnetic field 108, the sheet is cured into a tough silicone elastomer, as is known in the art. After curing, the elastomer is swelled by placing it into an oil bath as is also known in the art. The powdered soft magnetic material particles 100 have thus been incorporated into the elastomer matrix to form the soft magnetic

material pad 42 in the vicinity of the magnetized segment 40 of the rotating element 34 shown in Figure 4.

It will be understood that the shape of the soft magnetic material pad 42 will tend to conform to the shape of the rotating element 34 due to the method of manufacture of the soft magnetic material pad 42. For instance, the soft magnetic material pad 42 may tend to curve slightly and mimic the shape of the rotating element 34. Furthermore it will be understood that Figure 4 shows a cross-sectional view for either a spherically or cylindrically shaped rotating element 34 the pad will tend to form in a circular shape for a spherically shaped rotating element 34 or in an elongated shape for a cylindrically shaped rotating element.

Alternatively, the gyricon sheet 46 with the soft magnetic material pad 42 can be fabricated as part of an addition to a gyricon sheet which has been made using any method of creating a gyricon sheet including those described hereinabove or any of the references incorporated hereinabove and using magnetizable elements. The sheet may be constructed using either rotating elements 34 that are pre-magnetized, as used above, or containing magnetizable but not yet magnetized rotating elements 34. If the

sheet 46 is constructed using rotating elements 34 that have not been magnetized, then once the sheet has been constructed and soaked in oil so that the rotating elements 34 may rotate, a uniform electric field is applied to orient the rotating elements 34 in a common direction, as is known in the art. Once the rotating elements 34 have been oriented in a common direction a strong magnetic field 94, as detailed hereinbefore, is applied to magnetize the rotating elements 34 uniformly as shown in Figure 10.

In either case, once a sheet 46 has been obtained with uniformly magnetized rotatable particles 34 oriented in a common direction, a thin layer 110 of uncured or molten material, such as an uncured elastomer, epoxy or a molten polymer, containing powdered soft magnetic material particles 100 is adhered to one side of the gyricon sheet. The powdered soft magnetic material particles 100 will be attracted towards the magnetic segments 40 of the rotating elements and migrate to form the soft magnetic material pads 42 as shown in Figure 11. At this point the thin layer 110 containing the particles 100 is cured or otherwise solidified, locking the soft magnetic material pads 42 in place.

It will be understood that the shape of the soft magnetic material pad 42 will tend to conform to the shape of the rotating element 34 due to the method of manufacture of the soft magnetic material pad 42. For instance, the soft magnetic material pad 42 may tend to curve slightly and mimic the shape of the rotating element 34. Furthermore it will be understood that Figure 4 shows a cross-sectional view for either a spherically or

cylindrically shaped rotating element 34 and the pad 42 will tend to form in a circular shape for a spherically shaped rotating element 34 or in an elongated shape for a cylindrically shaped rotating element.

Alternatively, the gyricon sheet 46 with the soft magnetic material pad 42 can be formed by mixing into an uncured elastomer soft magnetic material powder 100 and magnetized rotating elements 34. This is formed into an uncured sheet 106 on a surface, and the curing is delayed to allow the pigment particles 100 to be attracted to the magnetized segments 40 of the rotating elements 34. This pigment particles 100 will be attracted to the magnetized segments 40 because the magnetized segments 40 create a very non-uniform magnetic field in their vicinities. This field provides the mechanical force to move the pigment particles to the surface of the magnetized segments 40 of the rotating elements. When this process is sufficiently complete, a uniform magnetic field 108, shown in this example being created using two magnets 89, 91 is applied to the sheet, causing the rotating elements 34 and the attached soft magnetic material pigment particles 100, to rotate into common alignment. As is shown in Figure 12. While this field is continuously applied the elastomer sheet is cured as is known in the art. The sheet can then be swelled, as is also known in the art.

It will be understood that the shape of the soft magnetic material pad 42 will tend to conform to the shape of the rotating element 34 due to the method of manufacture of the soft magnetic material pad 42. For instance, the soft magnetic material pad 42 may tend to curve slightly and mimic the shape of the rotating element 34. Furthermore it will be understood that Figure 4 shows a cross-sectional view for either a spherically or cylindrically shaped rotating element 34 the pad will tend to form in a circular shape for a spherically shaped rotating element 34 or in an elongated shape for a cylindrically shaped rotating element.

As discussed hereinbefore, with respect to Figure 4, a controlled threshold is provided by using a rotating element which incorporates a single magnetic segment interacting with a single soft magnetic material pad located adjacent to the oil-filled cavity containing the rotating element. However, this provides threshold control for only the rotational transition when the magnetized portion of the rotating element is adjacent to the soft magnetic material pad and the rotating element is being rotated so that this portion is at the opposite side of the cavity. This is good enough for many applications. For some passive addressing applications however, it is desired to rotate elements into both polarities electronically, without first erasing the whole image. In these applications there is a need for two thresholds, one for each rotation state.

In Figure 13 is shown a cross-section of a portion of a magnetically assisted Gyricon sheet 46. This is the same sheet as shown in Figure 4, with a slight modification, and therefore the same reference numerals will be used for the same elements. A black and white bichromal rotating element 34 is shown in which the black magnetized segment 40 is made from black pigments, some of which are permanently magnetizable. It should be noted that black and white are used here for illustrative purposes only and any colors could be chosen. The white unmagnetized segment 38 is constructed from the usual materials and is not magnetizable. This rotating element 34 is contained in an oil filled cavity 36. In contrast to Figure 4, two soft magnetic material pads 42 are incorporated near the cavity structure of each rotating element in an opposed configuration. The rotating element 34 is also made from materials that develop electrical potentials in contact with the liquid in the oil filled cavity 36 and in the presence of the electrical field, so that the segments 38, 40 of the rotating element 34 develop different electrical potentials from each other.

When the black magnetized segment 40 of the rotating element 34 is adjacent to either of the soft magnetic material pads 42 embedded next to the oil filled cavity 36, a strong magnetic force tends to hold the rotating element 34 in place. This is because the distance between the magnetized portion of the rotating element 34 and the soft magnetic material pad 42 is very short compared to the dimensions of the magnetized portion of the rotating element, thus providing a strong magnetic field. For practical purposes, the separation distance between D_s, the rotating element 34 and the soft

magnetic material pad 42 should be no more than the diameter d of the rotating element 34 multiplied by a factor of three. The soft magnetic material pad 42 should preferably have a length l no smaller than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the rotating element diameter d . The only restriction on the upper limit of the length l is that it must not be so large as to interfere with surrounding rotational elements or their soft magnetic material pads. This will be dictated by the packing density of the gyron sheet 46. Depending on the packing density, and the length l of the soft magnetic material pad 42 can be as large as the diameter d of the rotating element 34 or even twice as large as the diameter d of the rotating element 34 or more. This magnetic force will cause the rotating element 34 to be attached to the oil filled cavity 36 wall, and will also require a larger electrical field than otherwise to cause the rotating element 34 to start to rotate in the oil filled cavity 36. Once the rotating element 34 has rotated a short distance it will experience a much reduced force from interaction with the soft magnetic material pad 42 and the motion of the rotating element 34 will be dominated by the applied electrical field. Therefore if a rotating element 34 is aligned in its oil filled cavity 36 in an orientation in which the magnetized segment 40 is adjacent to either of the soft magnetic material pads 42, a strong electrical field will be required to initiate rotation. By controlling the density, for uniformity among particles, and the type of magnetic particles of the magnetized segment 40 of the rotating element 34, the threshold value of electrical field required to initiate rotation can be made uniform and sharp. This is because the effects of the

magnetic field on the threshold voltage will dominate over other effects on the threshold voltage.

Using a rotating element 34 with a magnetic segment and two soft magnetic material pads provides thresholds for both states of rotation. Two magnetic soft magnetic material pads 42 are used, one for each desired orientation of the rotating element, and therefore, the threshold is controlled for both states in contrast to the embodiment described above and shown in Figure 4. This enhancement would be useful in providing for the sharp threshold and image storage requirements needed to effectively implement passive addressing.

This sheet may be fabricated using any of the methods described above to obtain the initial sheet. However, this results in providing only one soft magnetic material pad 42, and two soft magnetic material pads 42 are desired. Therefore, once an initial sheet is fabricated having one soft magnetic material pad 42 the second pad can be provided using the thin layer technique described above and discussed with respect to Figure 14.

Once a plasticized sheet 46 has been obtained with uniformly magnetized rotatable particles 34, an electric field can be applied as known in the art to orient the magnetized rotatable particles 34 in a common direction where the magnetized segment 40 has been rotated away from the soft magnetic material pad 42. Subsequently, a thin layer 110 of uncured or molten material, such as an uncured elastomer, epoxy or a molten polymer, containing powdered soft magnetic material particles 100 is adhered to the side of the gyiricon sheet which does not have soft ferromagnetic materials pads 42 and towards which the magnetized segments 40 of the rotatable elements 34 have been oriented. The powdered soft magnetic material particles 100 will be attracted towards the magnetic segments 40 of the rotating elements 34 and form the soft magnetic material pads 42 as shown in Figure 14. At this point the thin layer 110 containing the particles 100 is cured or otherwise solidified, locking the soft magnetic material pads 42 in place.

It will be understood that the shape of the soft magnetic material pad 42 will tend to conform to the shape of the rotating element 34 due to the method of manufacture of the soft magnetic material pad 42. For instance, the soft magnetic material pad 42 may tend to curve slightly and mimic the shape of the rotating element 34. Furthermore it will be understood that Figure 4 shows a cross-sectional view for either a spherically or cylindrically shaped rotating element 34 the pad will tend to form in a circular shape for

a spherically shaped rotating element 34 or in an elongated shape for a cylindrically shaped rotating element.

Figure 15 shows a cross-section of a gyricon sheet 46. Again, this sheet is a variant of the sheet 46 shown in Figure 4 and the same reference numerals will be used for the same elements. The sheet 46 is made from a transparent optical medium 44 with an oil filled cavity 36 which contains a rotating element 52. Rotating element 52 is a spherically or cylindrically symmetric bichromal element containing, for example, a black segment 54 and a white segment 56. Additionally, rotating element 52 contains two small polar magnetic segments 58, 60 where polar magnetic segment 58 is located adjacent to the black segment 54 and polar magnetic segment 60 is located adjacent to the white segment 56. Further, if the junction J of the segments 54, 56 is viewed as an equatorial line then the magnetic segments are located at the "poles" of the rotating element 52.

A single soft magnetic material pad 42 is contained within the transparent optical medium 44 adjacent to the oil filled cavity 36, as shown in the Figure 15. The two magnetic segments 58, 60 interact with the soft magnetic material pad 42 to provide the rotating element with two rotational positions in which the threshold is controlled by magnetic fields. Each magnetic segment 58, 60 interacts with the soft magnetic

material pad 42 in the same manner as described above with respect to Figure 4. That is, when one of the magnetic segments 58, 60 of the rotating element 52 is adjacent to the soft magnetic material pad 42 that is embedded next to the oil filled cavity 36, a strong magnetic force tends to hold the rotating element 52 in place. This is because the distance between the magnetic segments 58, 60 of the rotating element 52 and the soft magnetic material pad 42 is very short compared to the dimensions of the magnetized portions of the rotating element. For practical purposes, the separation distance D_s between the rotating element 34 and the soft magnetic material pad 42 should be no more than the diameter d of the rotating element 34 multiplied by a factor of three. The soft magnetic material pad 42 should preferably have a length l no smaller than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the rotating element diameter d . The only restriction on the upper limit of the length l is that it must not be so large as to interfere with surrounding rotational elements or their soft magnetic material pads. This will be dictated by the packing density of the gyricon sheet 46. Depending on the packing density, the length l of the soft magnetic material pad 42 can be as large as the diameter d of the rotating element 34 or even twice as large as the diameter d of the rotating element 34 or more. This magnetic force will cause the rotating element 52 to be latched in place, and will also require a larger electrical field than otherwise to cause the rotating element 52 to start to rotate in the oil filled cavity 62. Once the rotating element 52 has rotated a short distance the polar magnetic segment will experience a much reduced force from the soft

magnetic material pad 42 it had been adjacent to and the motion of the rotating element 52 will be dominated by the applied electrical field.

Using a rotating element 52 with two polar magnetic segments 58, 60 and one soft magnetic material pad 42 provides thresholds for both states of rotation. Two polar magnetic segments 58, 60 are used, one for each desired orientation of the rotating element 52, and therefore, the threshold is controlled for both states, in contrast to the embodiment described above and discussed with respect to in Figure 4. Additionally, the magnetized portion of the rotating element 52 is confined to two small polar magnetic segments 58, 60. While it would be possible to implement this variation using a rotating element which uses the large magnetized segment 40 of the rotating element shown in Figure 4 combined with a single polar magnetic segment 58, 60 of the type shown in the rotating element shown in Figure 20, using two small polar magnetic segments 58, 60 as shown in Figure 20 provides a finer control, more precise control. These enhancements would be useful in providing for the sharp threshold and image storage requirements needed to effectively implement passive addressing.

This rotating element can be fabricated as known in the art with a modified multiple rotating disk assembly, or other planar stream/free jet type devices. The manufacturing devices discussed below are variations on those discussed with respect

to Figures 5 and 6 and the same reference numerals will be used to identify the same elements.

To generally understand the concepts of magnetic rotating element generation, Figure 16 shows two separator members 70, each having two opposed surfaces 72, 74 connected at edge 76, over each of which two fine planar streams 80, 82 of hardenable material are flowing. In this example, outward planar streams 80 contain a magnetic pigment similar to that used in the manufacture of magnetic tapes, such as black magnetic pigment Type 031182 by Wright Industries, Brooklyn, New York either alone or in conjunction with other black pigments as are known in the art, while inward planar streams 82 contain each contain one of the pigments used to provide the segment colorations of the rotating elements 88. For instance one of the inward streams 82 may contain a white pigment while the other of inward planar streams 82 may contain a black pigment. The planar streams 80, 82 combine to form a free jet 86 of liquid which contains side-by side, amounts of each liquid from each planar stream 80, 82 from each separator member 76. In order to create the smaller, polar magnetic segments the outward planar streams 80 may contain a smaller volume of material than the inward planar streams 82.

The free jet 86 of liquid is formed when the flow rate of the liquids away from the edge 76 is great enough. Methods known in the art for creating a free jet 86 include a

spinning disk assembly as described in U.S. Patent Number 5,717,514 by Sheridan titled "Polychromal Segmented Balls For A Twisting Ball Display", and a jet assembly, a planar sheet liquid sheet, and a cylindrical liquid sheet described in U.S. Patent Number 5,344,594, titled "Method For Fabrication Of Multicolored Balls For A Twisting Ball Display", by Sheridan, any of which may be suitably used. If low viscosity hardenable liquids are used the free jet 86 breaks up into rotating elements 88 at its distal end as shown in Figure 16.

While the rotating elements 88 are in flight from the free jet 86, they pass through a steady magnetic field 94, which is shown being created by two magnets 90, 92. As the rotating elements 88 pass through the magnetic field the section of the rotating elements 88 containing the magnetic pigment will become magnetized, As the rotating elements 88 are identically oriented with respect to their trajectories, they will be identically magnetized with respect to their geometric poles. The steady magnetic field may be created by any number of ways known in the art, for example, a permanent magnet, an electric field or a direct current through a coil. To properly magnetize the magnetic pigment the magnetic field 94 should be at least 50 gauss.

If high viscosity hardenable liquids are used, as disclosed in U.S. Patent Application 08/716,672 by Sheridan et al. then the free jet 86 forms filaments which are suitable for making cylindrically symmetric rotating elements 34. As shown in Figure 16,

with respect to spheres 88, if the filaments are passed between a magnetic field 94 while they are being spun, the magnetic pigment will be magnetized and all filaments will be identically magnetized.

Figure 17 shows an implementation of the technique described above with respect to Figure 16 using a multiple spinning disk assembly 96. Like elements are given the same reference numerals as used in Figure 16. The two separator members 70 are each implemented by a spinning disk which rotates around a single spindle 98. Each separator member has two surfaces 72, 74 connected at edge 76. Over each separator member 70 two fine planar streams 80, 82 of low viscosity hardenable material are flowing. In this example, outward planar streams 80 contain a magnetic pigment similar to that used in the manufacture of magnetic tapes, such as black magnetic pigment Type 031182 by Wright Industries, Brooklyn, New York either alone or in conjunction with other black pigments as are known in the art, while inward planar streams 82 contain each contain one of the pigments used to provide the segmental colorations of the rotating elements 88. For instance one of the inward streams 82 may contain a white pigment while the other of inward planar streams 82 may contain a black pigment. The planar streams 80,82 combine to form a free jet 86 of liquid which contains side-by side, amounts of each liquid from each planar stream 80, 82 from each separator member 76. In order to create the smaller polar magnetic segments the

outward planar streams 80 may contain a smaller volume of material than the inward planar streams 82.

A free jet 86 of liquid is formed from the reservoir 84 when the flow rate of the liquids away from the edge 76 is great enough. The free jet 86 breaks up into rotating elements 88 at its distal end. While the rotating elements 88 are in flight from the free jet 86, they pass through a steady magnetic field 94, which is shown being created by two torous-shaped magnets 90, 92. As the rotating elements 88 pass through the magnetic field the section of the rotating elements 88 containing the magnetic pigment will become magnetized, As the rotating elements 88 are identically oriented with respect to their trajectories, they will be identically magnetized with respect to their geometric poles.

If high viscosity hardenable liquids are used, then identically magnetized filaments, suitable for cylindrically symmetric rotating elements will be created instead of spheres 88.

In the event that a simpler rotating element 62, using a large black magnetized segment 64 and only one small polar magnetic segment 68 separated by an white or colored unmagnetized segment 66, as shown in Figure 18, is desired then only three of the surfaces would be used. One surface would be used for the large black magnetized segment, one for the white or colored unmagnetized segment and one for the magnetic

polar segment. This element could be used interchangeably with the above described element having two polar, magnetic segment.

Furthermore, this apparatus can also be used to create a rotating element 320 with only a single small, polar magnetic segment 326 and two unmagnetized segments 322, 324 as shown in Figure 19. Again, only three surfaces would be used. One surface would be used for the black segment, one for the white segment and one for the polar magnetic segment. Such an element could be used interchangeably with the segmentally charged rotating element described above with respect to Figure 4.

The sheet 46 can be fabricated using the thin layer technique as described above and shown in Figure 11. Once a plasticized sheet 46 has been obtained with uniformly magnetized rotatable particles 34, an electric field can be applied as known in the art to orient the magnetized rotatable particles 34 in a common direction. Subsequently, a thin layer 110 of uncured or molten material, such as an uncured elastomer, epoxy or a molten polymer, containing powdered soft magnetic material particles 100 is adhered to one side of the gyricon. The powdered soft magnetic material particles 100 will be attracted towards the polar magnetic segment 58 of the rotating elements and form the soft magnetic material pads 42 as described earlier. At this point the thin layer 110 containing the particles 100 is cured or otherwise solidified, locking the soft magnetic material pads 42 in place.

It will be understood that the shape of the soft magnetic material pad 42 will tend to conform to the shape of the rotating element 34 due to the method of manufacture of the soft magnetic material pad 42. For instance, the soft magnetic material pad 42 may tend to curve slightly and mimic the shape of the rotating element 34. Furthermore it will be understood that Figure 4 shows a cross-sectional view for either a spherically or cylindrically shaped rotating element 34 the pad will tend to form in a circular shape for a spherically shaped rotating element 34 or in an elongated shape for a cylindrically shaped rotating element.

Figure 20 shows a cross-section of a gyricon sheet 46. Again, this sheet is a variant of the sheet 46 shown in Figure 4 and the same reference numerals will be used for the same elements. The sheet 46 is made from a transparent optical medium 44 with an oil filled cavity 36 which contains a rotating element 52. Rotating element 52 is a bichromal element containing, for example, a black segment 54 and a white segment 56. Additionally, rotating element 52 contains two small polar magnetic segments 58, 60 where polar magnetic segment 58 is located adjacent to the black segment 54 and polar magnetic segment 60 is located adjacent to the white segment 56. Further, if the junction 70 of the segments 54, 56 is viewed as an equatorial line then the magnetic segments 58, 60 are located at the "poles" of the rotating element 52.

Two soft magnetic material pads 42 are contained within the transparent optical medium 64 adjacent to the oil filled cavity 36 in an opposed configuration, as shown in the Figure 20. The two magnetic segments 58, 60 interact with the two soft magnetic material pads 42 to provide the rotating element with two rotational positions in which the threshold is controlled by magnetic fields. Each magnetic segment 58, 60 interacts with one of the two soft magnetic material pads 42 in the same manner as described above with respect to Figure 4. That is, when one of the magnetic segments 58, 60 of the rotating element 52 is adjacent to one of the soft magnetic material pads 42 that is embedded next to the oil filled cavity 36, a strong magnetic force tends to hold the rotating element 52 in place. This is because the distance between the magnetic segments 58, 60 of the rotating element 52 and the soft magnetic material pad 42 is very short compared to the dimensions of the magnetized portions of the rotating element. For practical purposes, the separation distance D_s between the rotating element 52 and the soft magnetic material pad 42 should be no more than the diameter d of the rotating element 52 multiplied by a factor of three. The soft magnetic material pad 42 should preferably have a length l no smaller than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the rotating element diameter d . The only restriction on the upper limit of the length l is that it must not be so large as to interfere with surrounding rotational elements or their soft magnetic material pads. This will be dictated by the packing density of the gyricon sheet 46. Depending on the packing density, the length l of the soft magnetic material pad 42 can be as large

as the diameter d of the rotating element 34 or even twice as large as the diameter d of the rotating element 34 or more. This magnetic force will cause the rotating element 52 to be latched in place, and will also require a larger electrical field than otherwise to cause the rotating element 52 to start to rotate in the oil filled cavity 62. Once the rotating element 52 has rotated a short distance it will experience a much reduced force from the soft magnetic material pad 42 it had been adjacent to and the motion of the rotating element 52 will be dominated by the applied electrical field.

Using a rotating element 52 with two magnetic segments and two soft magnetic material pads provides thresholds for both states of rotation. Two magnetic segments and two soft magnetic material pads are used, one for each desired orientation of the rotating element, and therefore, the threshold is controlled for both states, in contrast to the embodiment described above and shown in Figure 4. Additionally, the magnetized portion of the rotating element is confined to two small polar magnetic segments. While it would be possible to implement this variation using a rotating element which uses the magnetized segment 40 of the rotating element shown in Figure 4 combined with a single polar magnetic segment 58 of the type shown in the rotating element shown in Figure 20, using two small polar magnetic segments 58, 60 as shown in Figure 20 provides a finer more precise control. These enhancements would be useful in providing for the sharp threshold and image storage requirements needed to effectively implement passive addressing.

Methods of fabricating the rotating elements 32 and the sheets utilizing those elements have been detailed above with respect to other configurations and are also applicable in this embodiment.

The various embodiments discussed above placed the soft magnetic material pads near one or both poles of a spherical rotating element. While this is a convenient location for the soft ferromagnetic material, it suffers from the disadvantage that light can not travel through the soft magnetic material and therefore some of the desirable visual characteristics of the gyricon sheet may be disrupted. For instance, the brightness of the display may be lessened. Therefore, it would be desirable to fabricate a gyricon device using magnetic fields and soft magnetic material where the soft magnetic material is not contained in the optical viewing path. The following description describes another variant of the sheet shown in Figure 4 and uses the same reference numerals for like elements.

Figure 21 shows the gyricon sheet 46 made from transparent optical medium 44 with an oil filled cavity 36 as before. However, the oil filled cavity 36 contains a bichromal rotating element 112 with an end segment 114 of a first color and an end segment 116 of a second color different from the first color. Interposed between the

end segments 114, 116 is a magnetic segment 118. The magnetic segment 118 is a relatively thin segment, of thickness t , approximately slicing through the center of the rotating element 112. Instead of discrete soft magnetic material pads there is now a soft magnetic material pad in the shape of a soft magnetic material loop or ring 120 surrounding the oil filled cavity 36 again, at approximately the centerline of the oil filled cavity 36. It should be noted that if the rotating element 112 is spherically symmetric then the soft magnetic material ring 120 will be essentially round, as for instance, the rings around Saturn. However, if the rotating element 112 is cylindrically symmetric then the soft magnetic material ring 120 will be an elongated shape. The rotating element 112 has two equally stable states of orientation, each with a sharp threshold mostly controlled by magnetic fields between the magnetic segment 118 and the soft magnetic material ring 120. For practical purposes, the separation distance D_s between the rotating element 112 and the soft magnetic material ring 120 should be no more than the thickness t of the magnetic segment 118 multiplied by a factor of four. The soft magnetic material ring 120 should preferably have a length ℓ no smaller than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the magnetic segment thickness t . The only restriction on the upper limit of the length ℓ is that it must not be so large as to interfere with surrounding rotational elements or their soft magnetic material pads. This will be dictated by the packing density of the gyricon sheet 46. Depending on the packing density, the length ℓ of the soft magnetic material ring 120 can be as large as the thickness t of the magnetic segment 118 or even four as large as the thickness t of the magnetic segment 118 or more.

Operation is similar to the examples described above. The magnetic segment 118, interacts with the soft magnetic material ring 120 in the same manner as described above with respect to Figures 4 and 18. That is, when the magnetic segment 118 of the rotating element 112 is adjacent to the soft magnetic material ring 120 embedded next to the oil filled cavity 36, a strong magnetic force tends to hold the rotating element 112 in place. This magnetic force will cause the rotating element 112 to be latched in place, and will also require a larger electrical field than otherwise to cause the rotating element 112 to start to rotate in the oil filled cavity 36. Once the rotating element 112 has rotated a short distance it will experience a much reduced force from the soft magnetic material ring 120 and the motion of the rotating element 112 will be dominated by the applied electrical field.

This configuration allows for latching with either side of the rotating element 112 to be viewable and unobstructed by magnetic latching elements.

Fabrication of the rotating element 112 shown in Figure 21, again requires modified multiple rotating disk assembly, or other planar stream/free jet type devices as discussed with reference to creating the rotating elements that have one or more small, pole magnetic segments.

Two separator members would be required but only three of the liquid delivery surfaces would be used. One surface would be used for one of the colored end segments, one surface would be used for the other, differently colored end segment and one for the magnetic segment. Again, the magnetic segment in the individual rotating elements can be magnetized by causing the rotating elements to pass through a magnetic field during the fabrication process, as illustrated in Figures 16 and 17.

The soft magnetic material ring 120 can also be fabricated by utilizing the same process as the Sheet Fabrication Method 1 described above for the soft magnetic material pads with a single latched state as shown in Figure 9. The magnetized rotating element 112 is mixed with a soft magnetic material powder such as Black Pigment #V-302 by the Ferro Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio. The powdered particles would cluster around the magnetized magnetic segment. Again, surplus particles can be removed by the use of a fluidized bed or by placing the balls on a screen and washing them with an air stream. The rotating element 112 is then mixed with a liquid elastomer and spread out into a thin layer on a flat surface to form a sheet. This sheet is next placed between two flat magnets and the magnetic field created by these magnets will cause the magnetized rotating elements to rotate into a common alignment with each other. With this magnetic field present the sheet is cured into a tough silicone elastomer, as is

known in the art. After curing, the elastomer is swelled by placing it into an oil bath as is also known in the art. The powdered soft magnetic material particles have thus been incorporated into the elastomer matrix, to form the soft magnetic material ring 120 in the vicinity of the magnetic segment 118 of the rotating element 112.

Alternatively, the soft magnetic material ring 120 can also be fabricated by utilizing the same process as the Sheet Fabrication Method 3 described above for the soft magnetic material pads with a single latched state and shown in Figure 12. The soft magnetic material ring 120 can be formed by mixing into an uncured elastomer soft magnetic material powder and magnetized rotating elements 112. This is formed into an uncured sheet on a surface, and the curing is delayed to allow the pigment particles to be attracted to the magnetized segments of the rotating elements 112. The pigment particles will be attracted to the magnetized segments because the magnetized segments create a very non-uniform magnetic field in their vicinities. This field provides the mechanical force to move the pigment particles to the surface of the magnetized segments of the rotating elements. When this process is sufficiently complete, a uniform magnetic field is applied to the sheet, causing the rotating elements and the attached soft magnetic material pigment particles, to rotate into common alignment. While this field is continuously applied the elastomer sheet is cured as is known in the art. The sheet can then be swelled, as is also known in the art.

Up to this point, the description has been focussed on describing gyricon devices which utilize soft magnetic materials in conjunction with magnetized elements. That is material capable of developing a strong magnetic dipole strength while exposed to a strong external magnetic field, but that is not capable of retaining significant remnant magnetism when no longer exposed to the external field. However, forms are also possible which utilize hard magnetic materials, that is material capable of retaining significant magnetism without the aid of an external field. These devices are described as magnetic trap devices because the continuous magnetic field serves to trap the rotating element in its place until an extra strong electric field or an opposite polarity magnetic field is applied to overcome the magnetic field and allow the rotation of the element.

The rotatable optical Gyricon elements described above in Figures 1, 2, and 3 are constrained to stay within cavities that emulate the shapes of the elements. Therefore it is possible to create magnetic traps that ensure the bistability of switching between optical states, and that create modifiable switching thresholds. Figure 22 shows a modification of the structure shown in Figure 4, and therefore the same reference numerals will be used for the same elements.

Figure 22 shows a gyricon sheet 46 made from a transparent optical medium 44 with an oil filled cavity 36 enclosing a rotating element 34 where one segment 40 is one color and the other segment 38 is a second color. The rotating element 34 shown in Figure 22 is the same bichromal rotating element 34 as shown in Figure 4 and the segment 40 of the rotating element 34 is made from pigments, at least some of which are permanently magnetizable. As noted with regard to Figure 19, rotating element 320 may be used interchangeably with the rotating element 34 shown in this figure and other figures throughout. Adjacent to each oil filled cavity 36 and localized to the dimensions of the rotating element 34 is a pad 134 of permanently magnetized particles 132. This is different from the structure shown in Figure 4 which had a pad made of soft magnetic material. The pad 134 and the magnetized segment 40 of the rotating element 34 are magnetized in such a way that when the magnetized segment 40 of the rotating element 34 is rotated to be adjacent to the pad 134 the magnetized segment 40 and the pad 134 are maximally attracted to one another. This can be accomplished by polarizing the magnetic segment 40 and the pad 132 as shown in the diagram where "N" and "S" represent the north and south poles respectively. Thus, when the rotating elements are rotated as shown in Figure 22 they are held in place by a magnetic field H. In addition, since the magnetic pads 134 are of dimensions comparable to those of the magnetic segment 40, the magnetic field H created by them in the vicinity of the rotating element 34 is strongly non-uniform.

Figure 23 shows the same gyricon sheet 46 with the rotating element 34 rotated in the opposite configuration as shown in Figure 22. That is, the rotating element 34 has been rotated such that the magnetic segment 40 is facing away from the pad 134. As can be seen in Figure 23, the polarization of the magnetic segment 40 and the pad 134 are such that like poles are facing each other and the magnetic segment 40 and the pad 134 will now repel each other.

For the configuration shown in Figure 23 to be stable, the rotating element 34 must not undergo slip rotation. Experimental observation confirms that when rotating elements are switched from one optical state to another they rotate as they cross the cavities. Sometimes they even roll along the cavity walls. When they reach the cavity walls adjacent to the addressing electrode they stop all forms of rotary motion. These rotating elements never undergo slip rotation in contact with cavity walls, only rolling rotation.

Thus the rotating element 34 with its magnetic segment 40 facing upward is pushed against the cavity wall by the magnetic field. It can roll along the cavity wall, but once it reaches the highest portion of the cavity wall any further rotation will move the magnetic segment 40 closer to the magnetic pad 134, a movement resisted by the repelling force of the magnetic field H. Thus this is a second stable orientation of the rotating element with respect to magnetic field H.

This sheet can be fabricated using any of the methods previously described for fabricating a soft magnetic material pad device that is a gyricon with a single latched state and substituting a permanently magnetizable particle, such as Black Magnetic Pigment type 031182 by Wright Industries, Brooklyn, New York, for the soft magnetic material particles.

Other means of implementing the strongly non-uniform magnetic field H with dimensions comparable to those of the magnetic segment exist. Figure 24 shows an alternative implementation and the same reference numerals will be used to identify the same elements. Again, the gyricon sheet 46 is made from the transparent optical medium 44 with an oil filled cavity 36 enclosing a rotating element 34 although rotating element 320 shown in Figure 19 could also be used.

However, instead of the pad 134 of permanently magnetized particles 132 a magnetic pad 152 has been adhered to one surface of the gyricon sheet. The magnetic pad 152 is constructed from a uniform permanently magnetized rubber sheet which has had etched areas 156 removed to create magnetic hills 154. The etching depth determines the strength of the non-uniform component of the magnetic field created by this magnet. The magnetic hills 154 have dimensions of the same order as the rotating element 34 and the magnetic pad 152 is aligned with the gyricon sheet 46 such that

each magnetic hill 154 is aligned with an oil-filled cavity 36. The magnetized segment 40 of the rotating element 34 is magnetized in such a way that when the magnetized segment 40 of the rotating element 34 is rotated to be adjacent to the magnetic hill 154 of the magnetic pad 152, the magnetized segment 40 and the magnetic hill 154 are maximally attracted to one another. This can be accomplished by polarizing the magnetic segment 40 and the magnetic hill 154 as shown in the diagram where "N" and "S" represent the north and south poles respectively. Thus, when the rotating elements are rotated as shown in Figure 24 they are held in place by a magnetic field H. In addition, since the magnetic hills 154 are of dimensions comparable to those of the magnetic segment 150, the magnetic field H created by them is strongly non-uniform.

The gyricon sheet 46 can be made using any of the previously known techniques for creating gyricon sheets and utilizing magnetizable rotating elements, but in particular manufacturing techniques which produce a regular array of rotating elements within a sheet will simplify production and alignment of the magnetic pad 152. One such manufacturing technique is the "eggcrate" display. The "eggcrate" display produces a highly, regular geometric pattern of rotating elements which allows for the tight registration and alignment of rotating elements with auxiliary components such as optical components or in this case a patterned magnetic pad.

The patterned magnetic pad 152 can be made by taking a sheet of "rubberized magnet", so called because it consists of a high concentration of magnetic pigment particles dispersed in a rubber binder, and patterning it by several known methods. One method is to coat the surface of the rubberized magnet with a photoresist. The photoresist can then be masked and patterned as is known in the art. If a positive photoresist is used, the gyricon sheet 46 itself can be used as the mask. The rotating elements 34 will block the light rays where a magnetic hill is desired. Using the gyricon sheet 46 as the mask to produce the microstructure on the magnetic pad 152 insures that the magnetic hills 154 will be of the correct dimensional size and will correctly align with the rotating elements 34 thus relieving some of the alignment issues. Once the photoresist has been exposed and developed the rubberized magnet can be etched using acids, such as nitric acid or sulfuric acid, or by using a plasma discharge etching process. The depth of the etching process, and thus the strength of the spatially varying portion of the magnetic field, is determined by the strength of the acid and the amount of time spent in the acid.

In another known method, a thin aluminum mask can be created on the sheet of rubberized magnet. This sheet would be overcoated with a photoresist, the latter being exposed using the Gyricon sheet 46 as a photo-mask, as before. If a positive photoresist was used, the exposed areas will be removed. Etching with an acid, such as nitric acid, will leave optically reflective aluminum mirrors over regions corresponding

to the rotating element 34 positions. The sheet of rubberized magnet can now be exposed to a strong light source, such as from a laser or a strong incandescent lamp. The strong light source will destroy the magnetic properties of the rubberized magnet, where it is not protected by the aluminum mask (which reflects the light), by heating the sheet above the Curie point. Areas of the rubberized magnet heated above their Curie point will lose their magnetism. Although this does not result in the actual removal of material to form the magnetic hills 154, the effect is the same.

Once the patterned magnetic pad 152 is made it can be aligned with and adhered to the gyiricon sheet using appropriate adhesives or mechanical clamping devices. Another approach would be to coat the surface of the gyiricon sheet with a layer of uncured silicone rubber, and apply it to the rubberized magnet. The edges of the thus made composite sheet would next be clamped and the silicone rubber cured. The silicone rubber sheets would adhere poorly, but the clamps at the edges of the sheet would prevent delamination.

Another means of implementing the strongly non-uniform magnetic field H is with magnets having dimensions comparable to those of the magnetic segment. One embodiment is shown in Figure 25. As the structure shown in Figure 25 is a variant of the structure shown in Figure 4, the same reference numerals will be used to identify

the same elements. Figure 25 shows an implementation of a gyricon sheet 46 made from a transparent optical medium 44 with an oil filled cavity 36 enclosing a rotating element 34 where one segment 38 is one color and the other segment 40 is a second color. The rotating element 34 shown in Figure 25 is the same bichromal rotating element 34 as shown in Figure 4, however the rotating element 320 shown in Figure 19, could also be used. The segment 40 of the bichromal rotating element is made from pigments, at least some of which are permanently magnetizable, such as those used in magnetic recording tapes. Examples of such pigments include Black Magnetic Pigment type 031182 by Wright Industries, Brooklyn, New York.

However, instead of the pad 134 of permanently magnetized particles 132, as shown in Figure 24, a second oil filled cavity 172 enclosing a ferro-magnetic element 174 is provided. It should be noted that while a round ferro-magnetic element is illustrated, it is not necessary, and it may even be preferable that the ferro-magnetic element 174 not be round. This is due the constraint that the ferro-magnetic element 174 should not itself rotate during the subsequent life of the gyricon sheet 46. This can be accomplished in several ways. The first of these is to allow the ferro-magnetic element to, at least partially, stick to the transparent optical medium. This affect might also be accomplished by making the ferro-magnetic element 174 in a shape that is not amenable to rotation, such as one having protrusions or sharp edges which would impede rotation. This affect can also be accomplished by using magnetic balls that

release poorly from the silicone elastomer when it is swollen in plasticizing oil. Lastly, a thin permanently magnetic layer 176 could be used to hold the ferro-magnetic element 174 in the correct orientation. Such a thin magnetic layer could comprise a thin sheet magnet, a thin layer of magnetic particles or other means. The advantage to using ferro-magnetic elements 174 that are spherical, is that the same process used to make the rotating elements 34 can be used giving good control of dimensions and insuring that the dimensions of the ferro-magnetic elements 174 are of the same order as the rotating elements 34.

The ferro-magnetic element 174 is aligned within the gyricon sheet 46 such that each ferro-magnetic element 174 is aligned with a rotating element 34. The ferro-magnetic element 174 could be comprised of magnetic pigments, or for stronger magnetic fields rare earth materials. The magnetized segment 40 of the rotating element 34 is magnetized in such a way that when the magnetized segment 40 of the rotating element 34 is rotated to be adjacent to the ferro-magnetic element 174 the magnetized segment 40 and the ferro-magnetic element 174 are maximally attracted to one another. This can be accomplished by polarizing the magnetic segment 40 and the ferro-magnetic element 174 as shown in the diagram where "N" and "S" represent the north and south poles respectively. Thus, when the rotating elements are rotated as shown in Figure 26 they are held in place by a magnetic field H. In addition, since the

ferro-magnetic elements 174 are of dimensions comparable to those of the magnetic segment 40, the magnetic field H created by them is strongly non-uniform.

The gyricon sheet 46 shown in Figure 25 can be constructed by first making a ferro-magnetic particle layer 178 comprising unmagnetized ferro-magnetic elements 34 in uncured elastomer 182 as shown in Figure 26. The ferro-magnetic particle layer 178 should be made on a release layer 180 such as Teflon. After the ferro-magnetic particle layer 178 has been partially cured a second layer of uncured elastomer 186 containing rotating elements 34 is applied to form a rotating element layer 184 as shown in Figure 27. The thickness of the second layer of elastomer 186 should be greater than the diameter of the rotating elements 34, but preferably less than twice the diameter of the rotating elements 34. A uniform magnetic field 188 is applied in a direction normal to the layer 185, 178 surfaces. The uniform magnetic field 188 will cause the rotating elements 34 to seek out and align with the ferro-magnetic elements 174 and possibly form strings of rotating elements such as string 190. This is a well known effect and is the basis of the 'magnetic brush' development systems used in xerography. At this point the compound structure of the rotating element layer 184 plus the ferro-magnetic particle layer 178 can be cured. During the curing process, both layers 178, 186 will be bonded together.

After curing, any excess rotating elements 34 which have formed strings 190 can easily be removed using a knife or by light rubbing because they will be protruding from the cured elastomer 186. The compound structure of the cured rotating element layer 184 plus the cured ferro-magnetic particle layer 178 can be removed from the release layer 180 and swelled as is known in the art to produce gyricon sheet 46 shown in Figure 25.

Two classes of improved gyricons and their operation have been described thus far. Those containing soft magnetic material and those containing hard magnetic material. However, hybrid devices containing both types of magnetic material are also feasible.

Figure 28 shows a gyricon sheet 46 which has the magnetic elements of the embodiments shown in both Figures 4 and Figure 24, therefore the same reference numerals will be used to denote the same elements. In Figure 28 is shown a cross-section of a portion of a magnetically assisted Gyricon sheet 46. A black and white bichromal spherically or cylindrically symmetric rotating element 34 is shown in which the black magnetized segment 40 is made from black pigments, some of which are permanently magnetizable. It should be noted that rotating element 320 shown in Figure 19, could also be used interchangeably with the rotating element 34. It should

also be noted that black and white are used here for illustrative purposes only and any colors could be chosen. The white unmagnetized segment 38 is constructed from the usual materials and is not magnetizable. This rotating element is contained in an oil filled cavity 36. The soft magnetic material pad 42 is incorporated near the cavity structure of each rotating element the same as shown in Figure 4. The rotating element 34 is also made from materials that develop electrical potentials in contact with the liquid in the oil filled cavity 36 and in the presence of the electrical field, so that the segments 38, 40 of the rotating element 34 develop different electrical potentials from each other. Additionally, a magnetic pad 152 has been adhered to the surface of the gyricon sheet which is opposed to the soft magnetic material pad 42. The magnetic pad 152 is constructed from a uniform permanently magnetized rubber sheet which has had etched areas 156 removed to create magnetic hills 154 as discussed earlier with respect to Figure 24. In operation, the device would work as a magnetic trap device described hereinabove with additional stability applied from the soft magnetic material pad 42 for the condition when the rotating element 38 is disposed away from and is being repelled by the magnetic pad. It should be noted that this configuration may also use other of the rotating elements discussed hereinabove including the rotating element with a single pole magnetic segment, dual pole magnetic segments, or a rotating element with a single pole magnetic segment and a magnetic segment.

An alternative embodiment is shown in Figure 29. Figure 29 shows a cross-sectional view of a similar sheet using the same elements as used in Figure 28, except that the patterned magnetic pad 152 has been replaced with a substantially uniform, thin soft magnetic material layer 210. It should also be noted that rotating element 320 shown in Figure 19 can be used in this embodiment as well.

The soft magnetic layer 210 functions similarly to the soft magnetic pads 42 discussed herein before. The magnetic segment 40 of the rotating element 34 induces a non-uniform magnetic attractive force between the magnetic segment 40 and the soft magnetic layer 210. This magnetic force will cause the rotating element 34 to be attached to the oil filled cavity 36 wall. The magnetic force will also require a larger electrical field than otherwise to cause the rotating element 34 to start to rotate in the oil filled cavity 36 because the electrical field must first overcome the magnetic force to cause the rotating element 34 to rotate. However, except for the increased value of the applied electric field, the gyricon sheet 46 may be addressed by any of the addressing methods described herein above or known in the art. Once the rotating element 34 has rotated a short distance it will experience a much reduced force from interaction with the soft magnetic material layer 210 and the motion of the rotating element 34 will be dominated by the applied electrical field.

Figures 28 and 29 show a gyricon sheet 46 which has the magnetic elements of the embodiments shown in Figure 28, therefore the same reference numerals will be used to denote the same elements. In Figure 30 is shown a cross-section of a portion of a magnetically assisted Gyricon sheet 46. A spherical rotating element 200 is shown contained in an oil filled cavity 36. The rotating element 200 is different from the previous embodiments of rotating elements. The rotating element 200 has two transparent end segments 202, 206 and a thin, colored central segment 204 interposed between the two transparent end segments 202, 206. Additionally, the rotating element 200 has a polar permanently magnetic segment 208, of the same type as discussed hereinbefore adjacent to one of the transparent end segments 206. The rotating element 200 provides two optical states. The first is to display the colored central segment to an observer as shown in Figure 30. However, when the rotating element 200, is rotated by 90 degrees, the colored central segment 204 is viewed edge on and the rotating element 200 appears substantially transparent allowing backing sheet 212 to be viewed. Backing sheet 212 can be a white, black, or colored or patterned sheet as known in the art. Gyricon devices utilizing rotating elements with transparent end segments and thin colored central segments are known in the art.

A soft magnetic material pad 42 is incorporated near the cavity structure of each rotating element as shown in Figures 28 and 29. Notice that instead of being on the opposite side of the oil filled cavity 36 from the magnetic pad 152, as shown in Figure

28, the magnetic pad 42 is placed to one side of the oil filled cavity 36. This is to provide two rotational states, of the rotating element 200, which are 90 degrees from one another. The magnetic pad 152 is constructed from a uniform permanently magnetized rubber sheet which has had etched areas 156 removed to create magnetic hills 154 as discussed earlier.

In operation, the device would work as a magnetic trap device described hereinabove with an additional rotational state supplied by the soft magnetic material pad 42. The polar magnetic segment 208 would interact with either the magnetic pad 152 or the magnetic pad 42 to provide magnetic latching as discussed hereinabove. It should be noted that if the rotating element 200 is rotated from the magnetic pad 152 docked position it may not rotate in a direction that guarantees the polar magnetic segment 208 is adjacent to the soft magnetic material pad 42. For this reason, it is probably advisable not to undergo a complete 90 degree rotation when moving from the first state, shown in Figure 30 to the second state, shown in Figure 31. A slightly lesser rotation will ensure that the rotating element will rotate back to the first state in the same direction it took in rotating from the first state. It should be noted that the orientation of the polar magnetic segment 208 with respect to rotating element 200 rotation is guaranteed by the orientation of the rotating element 200 in the electric field.

It should also be noted that rotating element 320 shown in Figure 19 is magnetically equivalent to rotating element 200 and could also be used in a gyricon sheet constructed similarly with a 90 degree latch. While the rotating element 200 provides two distinct states, one substantially transparent and one with a color, using the rotating element 320 would provide three states, the two magnetic latching states as described with respect to Figure 30 plus the 90 degree latch state. The benefit to providing the 90 degree latch is that the rotating element would display $\frac{1}{2}$ half of each color and the two unmagnetized segments 322,324. If the unmagnetized segments were, for instance, chosen to be black and white, the 90 degree latch state would provide $\frac{1}{2}$ black and $\frac{1}{2}$ white, or grey.

An alternative embodiment is shown in Figures 30 and 31. Figures 30 and 31 show a cross-sectional view of a similar sheet using the same elements as used in Figures 28 and 29, except that the patterned magnetic pad 152 has been replaced with a substantially uniform, thin soft magnetic material layer 210, as used hereinbefore with respect to Figure 25. The device works similarly to the device described hereinbefore with respect to Figure 29.

The soft magnetic layer 210 functions similarly to the soft magnetic pads 42 discussed herein before. The magnetic segment 208 of the rotating element 200 induces a non-uniform magnetic attractive force between the magnetic segment 208

and the soft magnetic layer 210. This magnetic force will cause the rotating element to be attached to the oil filled cavity wall. The magnetic force will also require a larger electrical field than otherwise to cause the rotating element 200 to start to rotate in the oil filled cavity 36 because the electrical field must first overcome the magnetic force to cause the rotating element 200 to rotate. However, except for the increased value of the applied electric field, the gyron sheet 46 may be addressed by any of the addressing methods described herein above or known in the art. Once the rotating element 200 has rotated a short distance it will experience a much reduced force from interaction with the soft magnetic material layer 210 and the motion of the rotating element 200 will be dominated by the applied electrical field. Thus the soft magnetic material pad 42 and the soft magnetic material layer 210 provide two stable positions for the rotation of the rotating element 200 as the rotating element 200 will be attracted to each of them when it is positioned such that the polar magnetic segment 208 is adjacent to either the soft magnetic material pad 42 or the soft magnet material layer 210.

This rotating element can be fabricated as known in the art with a modified multiple rotating disk assembly, or other planar stream/free jet type devices. The manufacturing process and apparatus has been detailed thoroughly hereinabove with respect to Figures 16 and 17. The manufacture of rotating element 200 requires the

same 4 stream process as shown in Figures 16 and 17 with one stream to be used for the polar magnetic segment, two streams, one each, to be used for the two transparent end segments and one stream for the colored central segment.

The sheets may be fabricated using either Fabrication method 1 or Fabrication Method 3 of the sheet manufacturing techniques discussed hereinabove with respect to Gyricons having a single latched state and shown in Figures 7 through 12 . It should be noted however, that when a strong magnetic field is applied to orient the rotating elements in a common direction, as shown hereinabove in Figures 7 and 12, that the magnetic field 108 should be oriented in a direction parallel to the plane of the uncured sheet 106 as shown in Figure 34 when constructing the sheet with the 90 degree latch. The soft magnetic material layer may be provided by using the technique discussed herein above with respect to sheet Fabrication method 2 and solidifying the layer before particle migration has taken place. In all other respects, fabrication remains the same.

All of the devices described thus far could have either cylindrical or spherical symmetry, but the magnetic modifications to control thresholding and to create binary latching can be also applied to some unique cases of rotating cylinders to accomplish the same ends. There are some characteristics unique to these cylindrical cases that require additional discussion.

In PCT Patent Application Number WO 97/50071, cylindrically rotating Gyrycon optical elements are disclosed. A distinct advantage of these cylindrical elements is their ability to form a display capable of both additive color and good saturation of the basic colors. This is illustrated in Figure 35. Figure 35 shows a cross-sectional view of a gyrycon sheet 220 made from a transparent optical medium 222 having an oil filled cavity 224 enclosing a rotating element 226, as shown before. However, this rotating element 226 is comprised of a multisided display surface 230 encased in a transparent cylinder 228. In this embodiment, the multisided display surface 230 has three display surfaces 232, 234, 236. Each display surface can be chosen to be a separate color, black, white or shades of grey to provide a gyrycon sheet which can provide greyscale, highlight color or even a full-color RGB display. For the purposes of this discussion, let us assume that the three display surfaces 232, 234, and 236 are selected to be red, blue, and green respectively to provide a full color RGB display. As in the previous cases, the element is addressed by providing an electric field (not shown) which causes the rotating element 226 to rotate to the orientation desired.

Figure 36 shows the gyricon sheet 220 shown in Figure 35 after modifications to enable magnetic latching. As such, the same reference numerals will be used to identify the same elements. In Figure 36, the rotating element has been rotated to a position to allow an Observer O to view the display surface 232, which is colored red. The rotating element 226 has been modified such that each vertex of the multisided display surface 230 has a magnetic portion resulting in three magnetic vertices 240, 242, 244. The magnetic vertex is shown as a small cylinder in the corner of each vertex of the multisided display element, however, this need not be so. The entire vertex could be magnetic, or small magnetic portions of other shapes could be included in the vertice. Additionally, while the entire vertices themselves could be made magnetic, the magnetic vertices are depicted as a small magnetic portion contained within the multisided display surface to eliminate any interference with the viewable color on the display surfaces 232, 234, 236 by the magnetic vertices 240, 242, 244. The magnetic vertices 240, 242, 244 are made from a magnetic material that has been permanently magnetized such as black magnetic pigment Type 031182 by Wright Industries, Brooklyn, New York as discussed herein before. The soft magnetic material pads 246, 248, 250 are made from soft magnetic material, a magnetic material that is capable of developing a strong magnetic dipole strength while exposed to a strong external magnetic field, but that is not capable of retaining significant remnant magnetism when the field is removed, as discussed herein before.

In operation, this embodiment of the gyricon sheet works similar to other embodiments discussed hereinabove. That is, when the magnetized vertices 240, 242, 244 of the rotating element 226 are adjacent to the soft magnetic material pads 246, 248, 250 embedded next to the oil filled cavity 224, a strong magnetic force tends to hold the rotating element 226 in place. This is because the distance between the magnetized portions of the rotating element 226 and the soft magnetic material pads 246, 248, 250 is very short compared to the dimensions of the rotating element 226, thus providing a strong magnetic field. The soft magnetic material pads 246, 248, 250 are incorporated near the oil filled cavity 224 of each rotating element 226 as shown and separated from the oil filled cavity by a separation distance D_s . For practical purposes, the separation distance D_s should be no more than the diameter d of the rotating element multiplied by a factor of three. The soft magnetic material pad 42 should preferably have a length ℓ no smaller than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the rotating element diameter d . The only restriction on the upper limit of the length ℓ is that it must not be so large as to interfere with surrounding rotational elements or their soft magnetic material pads. This will be dictated by the packing density of the gyricon sheet 46. Depending on the packing density, the length ℓ of the soft magnetic material pad 42 can be as large as the diameter d of the rotating element 34 or even twice as large as the diameter d of the rotating element 34 or more. This magnetic force will require a larger electrical field than otherwise to cause the rotating element 226 to start to rotate in the oil filled cavity

224. Once the rotating element 226 has rotated a short distance it will experience a much reduced force from interaction with the soft magnetic material pads 246, 248, 250 and the motion of the rotating element 226 will be dominated by the applied electrical field.

It should be noted that the multisided display surface 230 need not be limited to three display surfaces 232, 234, 236 as shown in Figure 36. For instance, Figure 37 shows a modified version of the gyicon sheet 220 shown in Figure 36. As such, the same reference numerals will be used to denote the same elements. Figure 37 shows a cross-sectional view of a gyicon sheet 220 made from a transparent optical medium 222 having an oil filled cavity 224 enclosing a rotating element 260, as shown before. However, this rotating element 260 is comprised of a four sided multisided display surface 264 encased in a transparent cylinder 262. In this embodiment, the multisided display surface 230 has four display surfaces 266, 268, 270, 272. Each display surface can be chosen to be a separate color, black, white or shades of grey to provide a gyicon sheet which can provide greyscale, highlight color or even a full-color RGB display. For the purposes of this discussion, let us assume that the four display surfaces 266, 268, 270, 272 are selected to be red, blue, and green and black respectively to provide a full color RGB display. As in the previous cases, the element is addressed by providing an electric field (not shown) which causes the rotating element 260 to rotate to the orientation desired.

In Figure 37, the rotating element has been rotated to a position to allow an Observer O to view the display surface 266, which is colored red. The rotating element 260 has been modified such that each vertex of the multisided display surface 264 has a magnetic portion resulting in four magnetic vertices 274, 276, 278, 280. Each magnetic vertex is shown as a small cylinder in the corner of each vertex of the multisided display surface 264, however, this need not be so. The entire vertex could be magnetic, or small magnetic portions of other shapes could be included in the vertex. Additionally, while the entire vertices themselves could be made magnetic, the magnetic vertices are depicted as a small magnetic portion contained within the multisided display surface 264 to eliminate any interference with the viewable color on the display surfaces 266, 268, 270, 272 by the magnetic vertices 274, 276, 278, 280. The magnetic vertices 274, 276, 278, 280 are made from a magnetic material that has been permanently magnetized such as black magnetic pigment Type 031182 by Wright Industries, Brooklyn, New York as discussed herein before. The soft magnetic material pads 282, 284, 286, 288 are made from soft magnetic material, a magnetic material that is capable of developing a strong magnetic dipole strength while exposed to a strong external magnetic field, but that is not capable of retaining significant remnant magnetism when the field is removed, as discussed herein before. The spacing and dimensions of the soft magnetic material pads 282, 284, 286, 288 follow the same parameters as set forth in the discussion hereinbefore with respect to Figure 36.

In operation, this embodiment of the gyricon sheet works similar to other embodiments discussed hereinabove. That is, when the magnetized vertices 274, 276, 278, 280 of the rotating element 260 are adjacent to the soft magnetic material pads 282, 284, 286, 288 embedded next to the oil filled cavity 224, a strong magnetic force tends to hold the rotating element 260 in place. This is because the distance between the magnetized portions of the rotating element 260 and the soft magnetic material pads 282, 284, 286, 288 is short compared to the dimensions of the rotating element 260, thus providing a strong magnetic field. This magnetic force will require a larger electrical field than otherwise to cause the rotating element 260 to start to rotate in the oil filled cavity 224. Once the rotating element 260 has rotated a short distance it will experience a much reduced force from interaction with the soft magnetic material pads 282, 284, 286, 288 and the motion of the rotating element 260 will be dominated by the applied electrical field.

In both Figures 34 and 35 the magnetic portions of the rotating elements have been added at the vertices of the multisided display device. It should be noted that other arrangements are possible, for instance in the centers of the faces of each of the display surfaces. However, positioning the magnetic portions and the corresponding soft magnetic material pads adjacent to the vertices of the multisided display surface

maximizes the display area on a display surface because it minimizes the amount of the viewable display surface which must be used to provide magnetic latching.

The rotating element shown in Figures 34 and 35 can be manufactured using known drawing techniques. A large format display element could be constructed from glass or plastic. After assembly of the large format display element, one end of the large format display element is heated and a pulling device slowly draws filaments from the large format display element. In order to construct the display elements shown in Figures 34 and 35, four thin cylinders of magnetic material are added at the vertices. Because in this cylindrical structure there are many elements fused together, it should be understood that these components should mostly be made from the same base polymer, differently pigmented or dyed as appropriate. This insures that all components of the cylinder have the same viscosity/temperature relationship to allow the filaments to be "pulled" from a large format display element, as discussed in the U.S. Patent Application Number 08/960,868. Likewise, these magnetic rods should probably also be made from the same base polymer, but with the substantial addition of magnetic pigment particles as discussed hereinbefore. When the filaments are being pulled from the large format display element they should be passed through a magnetic field, as

discussed herein before and shown in U.S. Patent Application Number 08/960,868 to insure that all display elements will be magnetized in the same orientation.

The gyricon sheet 220 and the soft magnetic material pads 282, 284, 286, 288 can be formed by mixing into an uncured elastomer soft magnetic material powder and magnetized rotating elements as discussed herein above with respect to Figure 10. This is formed into an uncured sheet on a surface, and the curing is delayed to allow the pigment particles to be attracted to the magnetized vertices of the rotating elements. The pigment particles will be attracted to the magnetized vertices because the magnetized vertices create a very non-uniform magnetic field in their vicinities. This field provides the mechanical force to move the pigment particles to the surface of the magnetized vertices of the rotating elements. When this process is sufficiently complete, a uniform magnetic field is applied to the sheet, causing the rotating elements and the attached soft magnetic material pigment particles, to rotate into common alignment. as is discussed hereinabove with respect to Figure 12. While this field is continuously applied the elastomer sheet is cured as is known in the art. The sheet can then be swelled, as is also known in the art.

It will be understood that the shape of the soft magnetic material pad 42 will tend to conform to the shape of the rotating element 34 due to the method of manufacture of

the soft magnetic material pad 42. For instance, the soft magnetic material pad 42 may tend to curve slightly and mimic the shape of the rotating element 34. Furthermore it will be understood that Figure 36 shows a cross-sectional view for a cylindrically shaped rotating element and the pad will tend to form in an elongated shape for a cylindrically shaped rotating element.

Two addressing methods exist for addressing the hard magnetic material trap devices described above. The first of these is to apply an electric field of sufficient strength to overcome the magnetic fields holding the rotating elements in place. Except for the increased value of the applied electric field, the gyricon sheet can be addressed by any of the addressing techniques described herein above or known in the art. The advantages of this method are simplicity in design of the addressing device, however the disadvantage lies in the greater strength of the electric field that must be applied.

The second of these is to apply a small, localized magnetic field of the opposite polarity to negate the magnetic field holding a rotating element in place. This small, localized magnetic field will "unlock" a specific rotating element, or a set of rotating elements, and allow rotation if an electric field of the correct polarity is concurrently applied. While this method has the advantage that smaller strength fields need to be

generated it comes at the cost of added complexity in the design of the addressing device.

The disclosure up to this point has focussed on using local magnetic fields to provide greater stability of rotating elements in a gyricon sheet because the rotating elements can be latched into a desired position by using the local magnetic fields. The local magnetic fields provide stability against inadvertent rotation of elements that may occur due to stray electrical fields when a gyricon sheet is, for instance, handled in order to address the rotating elements and switch them from one position to another an electric field is applied which is strong enough to overcome the local magnetic field and cause the rotating elements to rotate to a new desired state. However, the local magnetic fields necessarily increase the strength of the electric field needed to cause rotation of the elements. The most stable stored images will necessarily have the strongest local magnetic fields and require the strongest applied electrical fields to cause rotation of the rotating elements to effect an image change. However, stronger electrical fields require more bulky and expensive equipment to generate and, if strong enough, may present a possible hazard to the user. Therefore, it would be desirable to construct a gyricon sheet which uses strong local magnetic fields for stability and a means of addressing such sheets that uses only low to moderate strength electric fields to address the rotating elements within the sheets.

An addressing means that does not require the stronger electric fields needed to overcome the strong local magnetic fields can be made by using an external magnetic field which temporarily 'unlocks' the rotating element in conjunction with a reduced electrical addressing field. The external magnetic field will counteract the local magnetic field experienced by the rotating element and effectively lowering the magnetic field experienced by the rotating element. The external magnetic field thereby permits lower electrical fields to be used for addressing the rotating elements.

Figures 36 and 37 show a rotating element 300 trapped in an oil filled cavity 302. The rotating element 300 has two segments, a magnetic segment 306 and a non-magnetic segment 304. Additionally, a magnet 308 having dimensions comparable to the rotating element 300 is disposed near the oil filled cavity 302. Figures 36 and 37 are consistent with the description of magnetic trapping devices discussed hereinabove with respect to Figures 20-23 and could represent any of the configurations discussed with respect to Figures 20-23. Additionally shown in Figures 36 and 37 are dominant magnetic field lines 310 that exist between the rotating element 300 and the magnet 308. In Figure 38 the rotating element 300 is trapped in the position where the magnetic segment 306 is proximate to the magnet 308. This is the position where the magnetic segment 306 and the magnet 308 are oriented so they attract each other. The field lines 310 are seen to connect between the two magnets, indicating their attraction for each other.

In Figure 39 the rotating element 300 is trapped in the position where the magnetic segment 306 is repulsed by the magnetic 308. Here it can be seen that the dominant magnetic field lines 310 from the magnetic segment 306 and the dominant magnetic field lines of the magnet 308 tend to repel each other.

Figure 40 shows the constructions of Figures 36 and 37 where an external magnetic field has been added in the form of a uniform and relatively large magnet 312. By large it is meant that the size of the magnet 312 is much larger than the diameter of the rotating elements 300 by a factor of at least 10. Two sets of rotating elements 300 are depicted. The first set depicts the rotating elements 300 where the magnetic segment 306 is attracted to the magnet 308, as shown in Figure 38. The second set depicts the rotating elements 300 where the magnetic segment 306 is repulsed by the magnetic 308 as depicted in Figure 39. The dominant magnetic field lines 310 are redrawn to show the influence of the large, relatively uniform magnet 312. It should be pointed out that while in this depiction the external magnetic field has been supplied using a magnet, other forms of supplying a magnetic field are known, such as an electric current changing linearly with time or a direct current in a coil. The means for supplying the external magnetic field is not important, only its size and magnitudes important.

Since both the rotating element 300 and the magnetic pad 308 are made partially from magnetic material that has a high permeability, many of the magnetic field lines associated with the large, uniform magnet 312 will bend to pass through and around these lesser magnets, as shown in Figure 40. This effect causes the magnetic field associated with the magnet 312 to be non-uniform in the vicinity of both the rotating elements 300 and their associated magnets 308, creating mechanical forces that will be comparable to and oppositely acting to the forces associated with the magnetic fields 310 that exist between the rotating element 300 and the magnet 308 as shown in Figures 36 and 37. Effectively, this external magnetic field is nullifying the effects of the magnetic field associated with the magnet 308. The strength of the magnetic field 310 created by the external magnet 312, or other magnetic field generating means as described above, decreases as the magnet 312 is pulled away from the rotating elements 300.

While the decreased magnetic field condition, as shown in Figure 40 exists, if an electrical field of less than sufficient strength to overcome the magnetic fields when the external magnetic field is not present is placed across the rotating elements 300 then the electric field will cause the rotating elements 300 to rotate. The following Figures illustrate how the magnetic unlocking mechanism operates for the rotating element 300.

In Figure 41, the magnet 312 is some distance away from rotating element 300 and unable to supply a sufficient magnetic field to affect the rotating element 300. The rotating element 300 is in the condition in which it is attracted to the magnet 308. The magnet 312 is approaching the rotating element from the side opposite to the magnet 308.

Figure 42 shows the magnet 312 being moved closer to the rotating element 300. As the magnet 312 is moved closer to the rotating element 300, the gradient of its magnetic field in the vicinity of the rotating element 300 increases to the point where it provides more attraction to the rotating element 300 than the magnet 308. When this condition occurs, the rotating element 300 is lifted from the cavity wall and suspended in the oil filled cavity 302.

Figure 43 illustrates that when an external electrical field is applied across the rotating element 300 by using a charge differential 314 of the required polarity while the rotating element 300 is suspended in the oil filled cavity 302, the electric field will cause the rotating element 300 to rotate. When this happens, the rotating element 300 will also move toward the upper cavity wall of the oil filled cavity 302. This can also happen if the magnet 312 is strong enough to lessen the effect of the magnet 308, but not suspend rotating element 300 within the cavity. In that case, the rotating element 300 will still be in contact with the wall of the oil filled cavity 302, as illustrated in Figure

41, but will rotate and move towards the upper cavity wall of the oil filled cavity 302 when the electric field is applied.

Figure 44 shows the removal of magnet 312. As the magnet 312 is pulled away from the rotating element 300, the rotating element 300 will come under the magnetic dominance of the magnet 308 once again, locking it into its new state. The rotating element 300 is now in the orientation where it is repelled by the magnet 308.

If the electrical addressing field were not present, the rotating element 300 would not have rotated and upon removal of the magnet 312 the rotating element 300 would simply have returned to its initial condition, as shown in Figure 41.

In Figure 45, the magnet 312 is again depicted some distance away from rotating element 300 and unable to supply a sufficient magnetic field to affect the rotating element 300. However, the rotating element 300 is in the orientation in which it is repelled from the magnet 308. The magnet 312 is approaching the rotating element from the side opposite to the magnet 308.

Figure 46 depicts the magnet 312 moving closer to the rotating element 300. The increasing magnetic field from the magnet 312 will eventually cause the rotating element 300 to be repulsed from the upper wall of the oil filled cavity 302 and be

suspended in the oil filled cavity 302. The force of the magnetic field from the magnet 312 also causes the rotating element 300 to begin to rotate.

Figure 47 shows further movement of the rotating element 300 in the oil filled cavity 302 when the magnet 312 is kept in proximity to the rotating element 300. The force of the magnetic field from the magnet 312 continues to cause the rotating element 300 to rotate.

Figure 48 shows the result of the rotation. The rotating element 300 ends up in the stable condition where it is attracted to the magnet 308. When the magnet 312 is removed the rotating element 312 will remain locked in place under the influence of the magnetic field from the magnet 308.

It should be noted that in the sequence depicted in Figures 43-46, the rotating element 300 rotated without the presence of an electric field. This shows that a magnetic field alone can be used to set all the rotating elements 300 to the same orientation or to clear the gyricon display of a displayed image. Had an electric field been present across the rotating element 300 the rotation of the rotating element shown in Figures 44-46 could have been prevented. However, this is an inherently unstable condition, and preventing rotating element 300 rotation would have required either a

large electrical field as the magnet 312 was moved closer to the rotating element, or precisely controlled magnetic strengths of the magnet 308, magnetic segment 306 of the rotating element 300 and magnet 312.

Figures 47-51 apply the concepts shown in Figures 39-46 to show how addressing with a magnetic unlocking device in conjunction with an electrical field work on a gyricon sheet. Because the model and elements used in Figures 39-46 is identical to the model used in Figures 39-46 the same reference numerals will be used for the same elements, however the letter "a", "b", "c", or "d" will be appended to the reference numerals to denote a particular rotating element and all the elements associated with that particular rotating element for clarity.

Figure 49 shows four rotating elements 300a, 300b, 300c, 300d. Rotating elements 300a and 300b are oriented in the state where they are attracted to their magnets 308a and 308b respectively. Rotating elements 300c and 300d are oriented in the state where they are repelled by their magnets 308c and 308d, respectively. A pair of electrodes 316a, 316b, 316c, 316d are associated with each rotating element 300a, 300b, 300c, 300d to represent the application of an electric field across the rotating elements 300a, 300b, 300c, 300d. An electric field exists when a pair of electrodes 316b has a charge differential 314b placed across it. While an electric field may be applied across a pair of electrodes 316b using a charge differential 314b, other methods

are also known and may be used such as image wise charge placement on the surface of a sheet. The magnet 312 is moving closer to the rotating elements 300a, 300b, 300c, 300d but is sufficiently distant from the rotating elements 300a, 300b, 300c, 300d that the magnetic fields from the magnet 312 have no impact on the rotating elements 300a, 300b, 300c, 300d. The charge differential 314b on the electrodes 316b and its associated electric field is also too small to cause rotation of the rotating element 300b.

In Figure 50, the magnet 312 has moved sufficiently close to the rotating elements 300a, 300b, 300c, 300d that its associated magnetic field provides the dominant effect on the rotating elements 300a, 300b, 300c, 300d. Rotating elements 300a, and 300 b are attracted to the magnet 312 and are suspended in their oil filled cavities 302a, 302b. Rotating elements 300c and 300d are repelled from the magnet 312 and are also suspended in their oil filled cavities 302c and 302d. Additionally, the magnetic field associated with the magnet 312 has started to induce rotation in rotating elements 300c and 300d. The charge differential 314b across electrodes 316b and the associated electric field is still ineffectual in inducing rotation in rotating element 300b because the magnetic field from magnet 312 is the dominant force.

Figure 51 shows the return of a steady state condition after the rotation of rotating elements 300c and 300d showing that all the rotating elements 300a, 300b, 300c, and 300d are in the same orientation. The magnetic field from magnet 312 is still

the dominating force. Additionally, a charge differential 314d has been placed across electrodes 316d to apply an electric field across rotating element 300d. If it is desired that any element be in the opposite state then an electric field must be placed across that element before the magnet 312 is removed to cause rotation of that rotating element. It should be noted that the electric field could have been placed earlier in the process with no harmful effects as has been illustrated with element 300b.

Figure 52 shows the magnet 312 being moved away from the rotating elements 300a, 300b, 300c, and 300d. As the magnet 312 is moved away from the rotating elements 300a, 300b, 300c, 300d, the effects of its magnetic field on the rotating elements 300a, 300b, 300c, 300d will decrease. As it is further withdrawn the magnet 312 and the magnets 308a, 308b, 308c, 308d will exert equal and nearly opposite forces on the ball. Under these conditions the electric field exerted by the charge differential 314b, 314d on the electrodes 316b, 316d will cause the associated rotating elements 300b, 300d to rotate.

Figure 53 shows the stable state of the rotating elements 300a, 300b, 300c, and 300d after the magnet 312 has been completely withdrawn. Rotating elements 300a, 300c and now in the orientation where the rotating elements 300a, 300c are attracted to their associated magnets 308a, 308c respectively and rotating elements 300b, 300d are

in the orientation where the rotating elements 300b, 300d are repelled by their associated magnets 308b, 308d respectively.

As can be seen from the above sequence, there is a great deal of leeway in how the addressing steps are performed. If no electric field is placed across any of the rotating elements while the magnet 312 is brought into proximity of the rotating elements, then all the elements will be changed to and remain in the same state. Therefore, if only "erasure" of the image is required then no electric fields are required. Any electric field that is desired to cause rotating elements to rotate may be placed across those rotating elements during any time in the process from before the magnet 312 is brought into proximity to the rotating elements up to the point where the magnet 312 is about to moved away from the rotating elements. So long as the electric field is in place prior to removal of the "unlocking" magnet field of the magnet 312 then the rotating elements will be rotated. The addressing sequence can also be broken down into two steps, the first being the approach of the magnet 312 with no applied electric fields to effect "erasure" of any image followed by the rapport of the magnet 312 with applied electric fields to effect "writing" of a new image.

With this method of addressing the rotating elements there are minimal requirements on the accuracy of the strengths of the magnets used in the system (magnets 308, magnet 312 and magnetic segments 306 of rotating elements 300) and

for careful placement of the magnet 312. Simply moving magnet 312 close enough to rotating elements 300 to create an excess magnetic field and then moving it away suffices to satisfy the system requirements.

The above sequence illustrates a magnet 312 of a "north" polarity approaching the rotating elements from one side only. It should be noted that the same sequence can be implemented using a magnet of the opposite polarity so long as it also approaches the rotating elements from the opposite side.

This concepts shown above may be implemented in several ways. For instance, any of the methods for providing an electric field and addressing a gyricon sheet, which are already known, such as those discussed hereinabove, may be combined with either a sheet magnet or a scanning magnet of sufficient strength. A scanning addressing system can be made by combining previously known scanning addressing systems, with a magnet to be scanned as well. The magnetic field can be created by using a permanent magnet, or an electromagnet energized by a current flowing through a coil or any other method for creating a magnetic field.

1) A material comprising:

- a) a substrate having two opposed surfaces,**
- b) at least one element, which can be made rotatable by a non-destructive operation, having a diameter and a circumference, disposed in the substrate, said element comprising at least two portions, each portion having an associated optical modulation characteristic, the optical modulation characteristics of at least one portion being different from the optical modulation characteristic of at least one other portion, wherein at least one portion is capable of being permanently magnetized and at least one portion is not capable of being permanently magnetized, and wherein the element has an anisotropy for providing an electrical dipole moment, the electrical dipole moment rendering the element electrically responsive such that when the rotating element is rotatably disposed in an electric field while the electrical dipole moment of the element is provided, the element tends to rotate to an orientation in which the electrical dipole moment aligns with the field, and**
- c) at least one soft magnetic material pad disposed within said substrate associated with an element, spaced from the associated element and so constructed and arranged such that when the at least one portion of the element which is capable of being permanently magnetized is magnetized and the element is oriented such**

that the at least one magnetized portion of the element is the portion of the element nearest the soft magnetic material pad a magnetic attractive force will exist between the soft magnetic material pad and the at least one magnetized portion.

2) A material comprising:

d) a substrate having two opposed surfaces,

e) at least one element, which can be made rotatable by a non-destructive operation, having a diameter and a circumference, disposed in the substrate, said element comprising at least two portions, each portion having an associated optical modulation characteristic, the optical modulation characteristic of at least one portion being different from the optical modulation characteristic of at least one other portion, wherein one portion is capable of being permanently magnetized and one portion is not capable of being permanently magnetized, and wherein the element has an anisotropy for providing an electrical dipole moment, the electrical dipole moment rendering the element electrically responsive such that when the rotating element is rotatably disposed in an electric field while the electrical dipole moment of the element is provided, the element tends to rotate to an orientation in which the electrical dipole moment aligns with the field, and

- f) additional permanently magnetized means so constructed and arranged such that when the portion of the element which is capable of being permanently magnetized is magnetized and the element is oriented such that the magnetized portion of the element is the portion of the element nearest the additional permanently magnetized means a magnetic attractive force will exist between the additional permanently magnetized means and the magnetized portion of the element, and when the element is oriented such that the magnetized portion of the element is the portion of the element farthest away from the additional permanently magnetized means a magnetic repelling force will exist between the additional permanently magnetized means and the magnetized portion of the element.
- 3) A rotating element comprising at least three portions, each portion having an associated optical modulation characteristic, the optical modulation characteristics of at least one portion being different from the optical modulation characteristic of at least one other portion, wherein at least one portion is capable of being permanently magnetized and at least one portion is not capable of being permanently magnetized, and wherein the element has an anisotropy for providing an electrical dipole moment, the electrical dipole moment rendering the element electrically responsive such that when the rotating element is rotatably disposed in an electric

field while the electrical dipole moment of the element is provided, the element tends to rotate to an orientation in which the electrical dipole moment aligns with the field.

4) A method of forming rotating elements for a rotating element display comprising:

- a) providing at least two planar streams of hardenable liquids flowing in substantially the same direction, each stream being associated with an optical modulation characteristic wherein at least one stream has an associated optical modulation characteristic different from at least one other stream and at least one stream includes a magnetic pigment,
- b) merging the streams to form a reservoir containing side-by-side amounts of each liquid,
- c) forming a free jet containing side-by-side amounts of each liquid from the reservoir, and
- d) passing at least a portion of the free jet through a magnetic field aligned transverse to the free jet to magnetize the magnetic pigment.

5) An apparatus for forming rotating elements for a rotating element display comprising:

1) A method of addressing a sheet of a rotating element sheet material comprising:

- g) providing a sheet of rotating element sheet material comprising a substrate having two opposed surfaces, at least one rotatable element disposed in the substrate, the element comprising at least two portions, each portion having an associated optical modulation characteristic, the optical modulation characteristics of at least one portion being different from the optical modulation characteristic of at least one other portion, wherein one portion is magnetized, and wherein the element has an anisotropy for providing an electrical dipole moment, the electrical dipole moment rendering the element electrically responsive such that when the rotating element is rotatably disposed in an electric field while the electrical dipole moment of the element is provided, the element tends to rotate to an orientation in which the electrical dipole moment aligns with the field, and additional magnetized means associated with the rotating element so constructed and arranged that the magnetized portion of the element is the portion of the element nearest the additional magnetized means a magnetic attractive force will exist between the additional magnetized means and the magnetized portion of the element,
- h) applying a magnetic field in the vicinity of the at least one rotatable element and the additional magnetic means to reduce the magnetic attractive force therebetween,

- i) applying an electric field in the vicinity of the at least one rotatable element to cause the at least one rotatable element to align with the electric field.
- a) at least one separator member, having a diameter, each separator member having two opposed surfaces and an edge region in contact with both of said surfaces,
- b) means for providing at least two liquid flows wherein each one of the liquid flows has an associated separator member and an associated surface on the associated separator member, wherein each one of the at least two liquid flows is provided across the associated surface of the associated separator members toward the edge region of the associated separator member, the plurality of liquid flows each being a flow of hardenable liquid material associated with an optical modulation characteristic, and at least one of the liquid flows containing a magnetic pigment,
- c) means for merging the liquid flows outboard of the edge regions of the at least one separator members to form a reservoir containing side-by-side amounts of each liquid,
- d) means for forming a free jet approximately in a plane outward from the reservoir, the free jet comprising side-by-side amounts of each liquid from the reservoir,

- e) means for providing a magnetic field, and
 - f) means for passing at least a portion of the free jet through the magnetic field to magnetize the magnetic pigment wherein the magnetic field is aligned transverse to the free jet.
- 6) A method of making rotating element sheet material comprising:
- a) providing a sheet of sheet material comprising a substrate with a surface and at least one rotatable element disposed therein, said element having an optical and electrical anisotropy, and comprising at least two portions, wherein at least one portion is magnetized,
 - b) orienting the at least one element such that the at least one magnetized portion is disposed towards the surface,
 - c) applying a layer of hardenable mixture containing a plurality of magnetic particles to the surface,
 - d) migrating at least a portion of the plurality of magnetic particles to the area of the layer in the vicinity of the magnetized portion of the rotatable element,
 - e) solidifying said layer to trap at least a portion of the plurality of magnetic particles in said layer in the area of the layer in the vicinity of the magnetized portion of the rotatable element to form a magnetic pad.

- 7) A method of making rotating element sheet material comprising:
- a) removably attaching a plurality of magnetic particles to a magnetized portion of a plurality of rotating elements, each element having an optical and electrical anisotropy, and comprising at least two portions, wherein at least one portion is magnetized,
 - b) mixing the plurality of rotating elements and attached magnetic particles with a non-solid material capable of being hardened to a solid state to provide a mixture of said elements and said material,
 - c) forming a layer of said mixture, said layer having a surface,
 - d) orienting the plurality of said elements and attached particles to align said plurality of elements in a substantially common direction,
 - e) solidifying said material where said elements and attached magnetic particles are trapped within a slab of said material,
 - f) dispersing said slab with said particles trapped therein into a bath of dielectric plasticizer which is absorbed more readily by said solidified material than by said elements whereby said solidified material swells to create plasticizer-filled voids around said elements such that said particles can have rotational movement but substantially no translational movement within said slab and whereby said magnetic particles are removed from said elements and incorporated within said

solidified material to form magnetic material pads wherein each magnetic material pad is associated with an element.

- 8) A method of making rotating element sheet material comprising:
- a) mixing a plurality of rotating elements, each element having an optical and electrical anisotropy, and comprising at least two portions, wherein at least one portion is magnetized, and magnetic particles with a non-solid material capable of being hardened to a solid state to provide a mixture of said rotating elements, magnetic particles and said material,
 - b) forming a layer of said mixture, said layer having a surface,
 - c) orienting the plurality of said elements and to align said plurality of elements in a substantially common direction,
 - d) migrating at least a portion of the plurality of magnetic particles to the areas of the layer in the vicinity of the magnetized portions of the rotatable elements,
 - e) solidifying said material where said elements and attached magnetic particles are trapped within a slab of said material,
 - f) dispersing said slab with said particles trapped therein in a bath of dielectric plasticizer which is absorbed more readily by said solidified material than by said elements whereby said solidified material swells to create plasticizer-filled voids

around said elements such that said particles can have rotational movement but substantially no translational movement within said slab and whereby said magnetic particles are removed from said elements and incorporated within said solidified material to form magnetic material pads wherein each magnetic material pad is associated with an element.

- 9) A method of addressing a sheet of a rotating element sheet material comprising:
- a) providing a sheet of rotating element sheet material comprising a substrate having two opposed surfaces, at least one rotatable element disposed in the substrate, the element comprising at least two portions, each portion having an associated optical modulation characteristic, the optical modulation characteristics of at least one portion being different from the optical modulation characteristic of at least one other portion, wherein one portion is magnetized, and wherein the element has an anisotropy for providing an electrical dipole moment, the electrical dipole moment rendering the element electrically responsive such that when the rotating element is rotatably disposed in an electric field while the electrical dipole moment of the element is provided, the element tends to rotate to an orientation in which the electrical dipole moment aligns with the field, and additional magnetized means associated with the rotating element so constructed and arranged that the magnetized portion of the element is the portion of the element nearest the additional magnetized means a

magnetic attractive force will exist between the additional magnetized means and the magnetized portion of the element,

- b) applying a magnetic field in the vicinity of the at least one rotatable element and the additional magnetic means to reduce the magnetic attractive force therebetween,
- c) applying an electric field in the vicinity of the at least one rotatable element to cause the at least one rotatable element to align with the electric field.

A rotating element for use in an electric paper system in which the rotating element may be either substantially cylindrical or substantially spherical in shape and comprises at least three portions. Each portion has an associated optical modulation characteristic and the optical modulation characteristics of at least one portion are different from the optical modulation characteristics of at least one other portion. One of the portions is capable of being permanently magnetized. The rotating element also has an anisotropy for providing an electrical dipole moment. The electrical dipole moment renders the element electrically responsive such that when the rotating element is rotatably

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disposed in an electric field while the electrical dipole moment of the rotating element is provided, the rotating element tends to rotate to an orientation in which the electrical dipole moment aligns with the field.

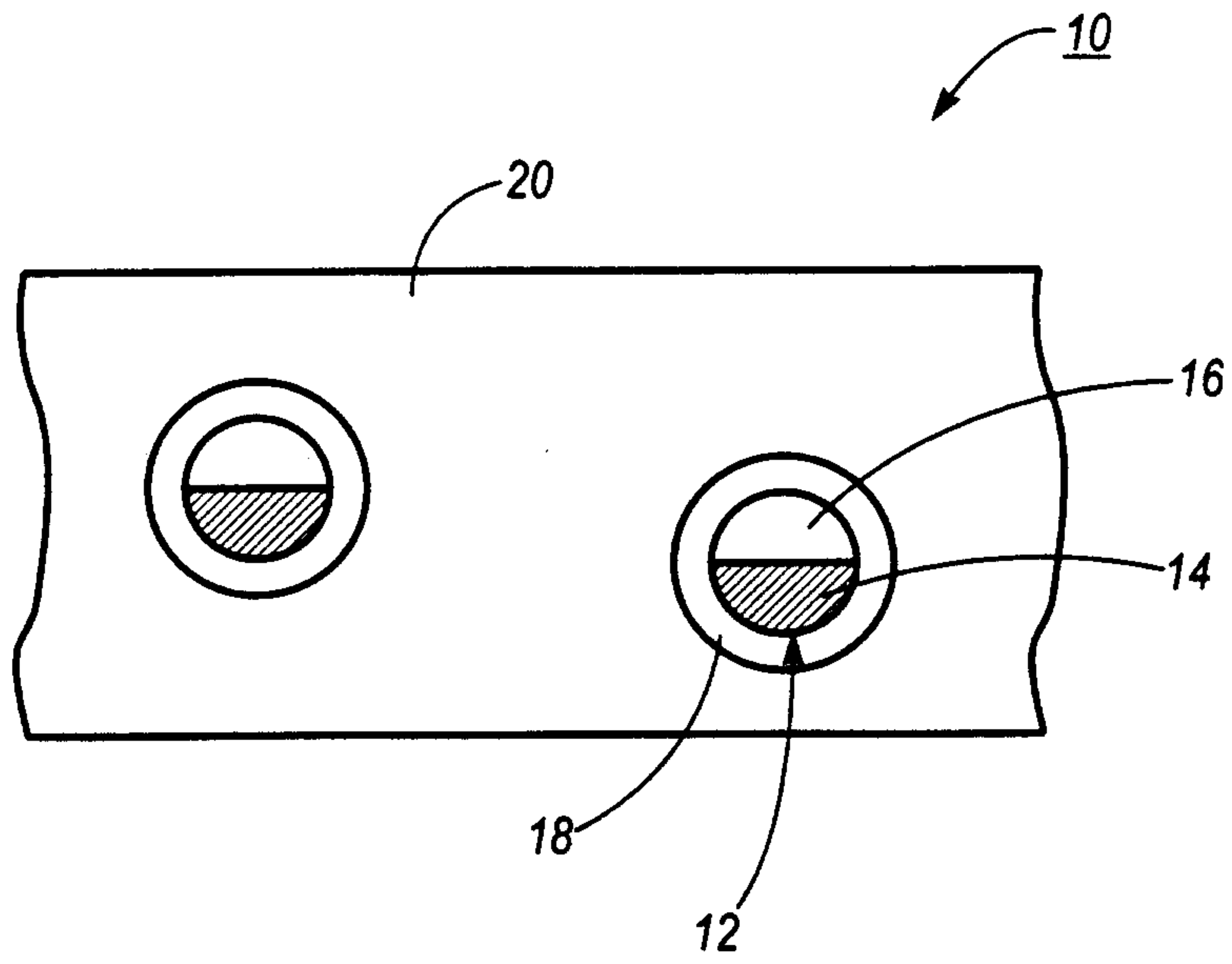


FIG. 1

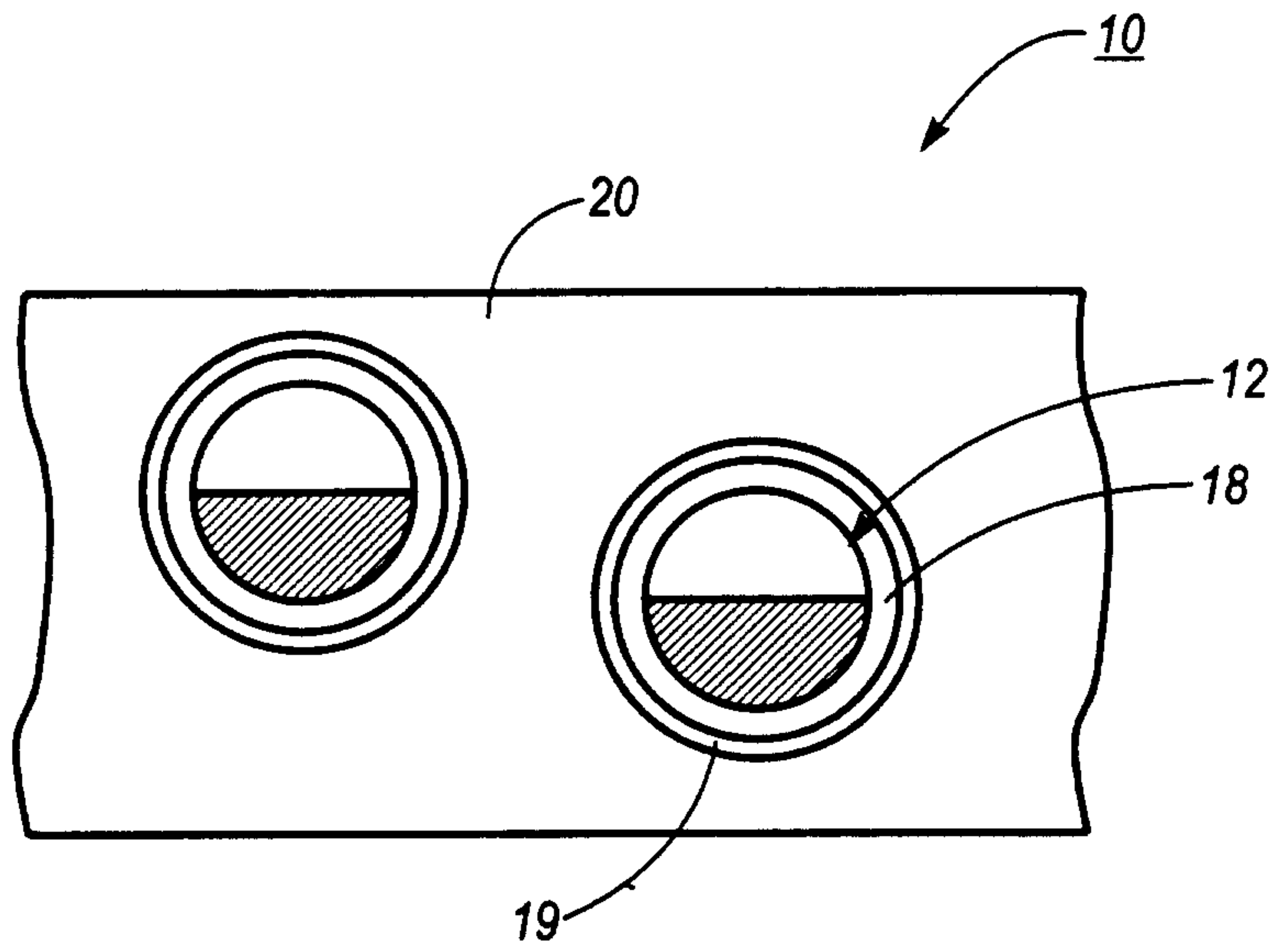
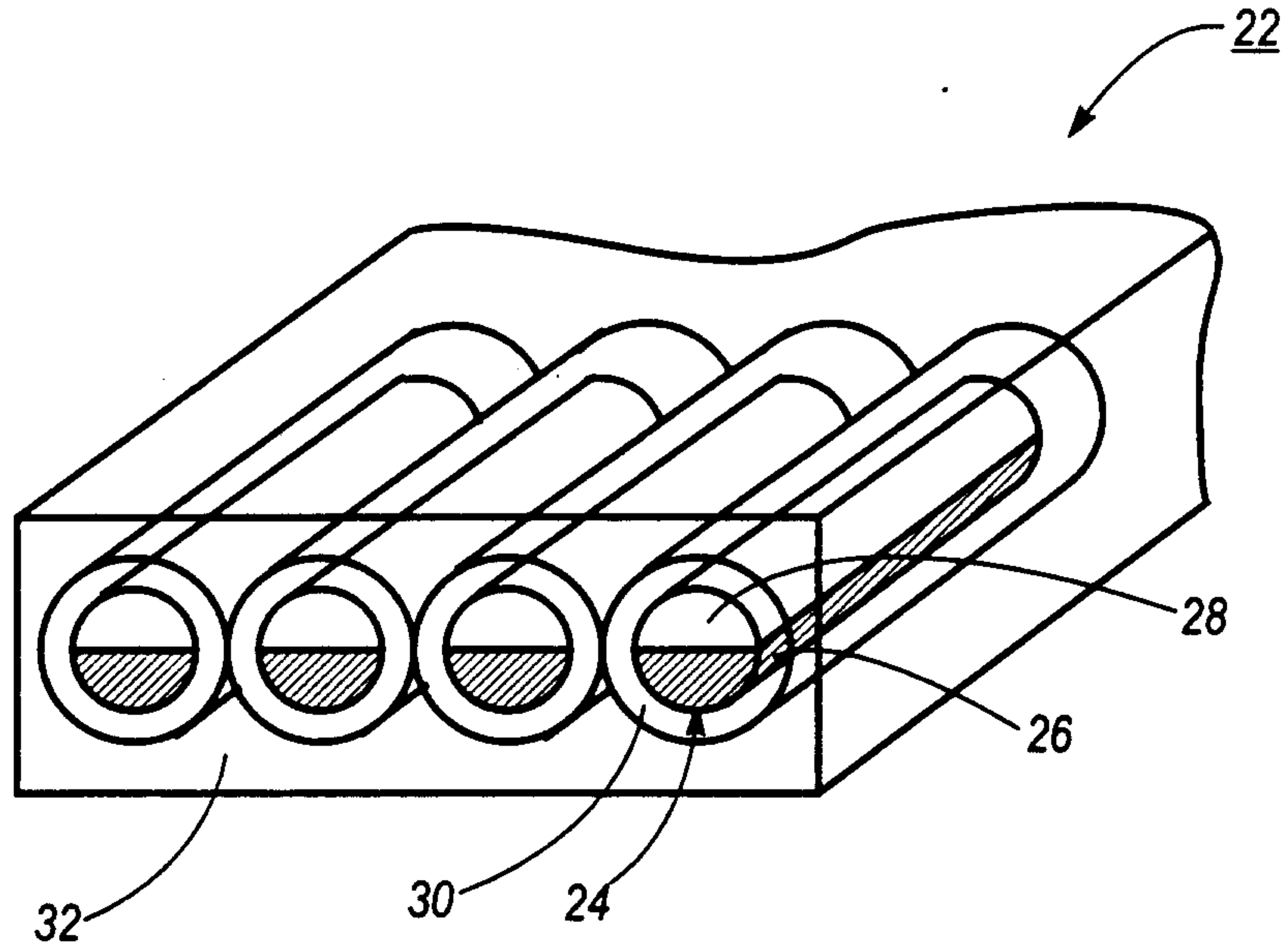
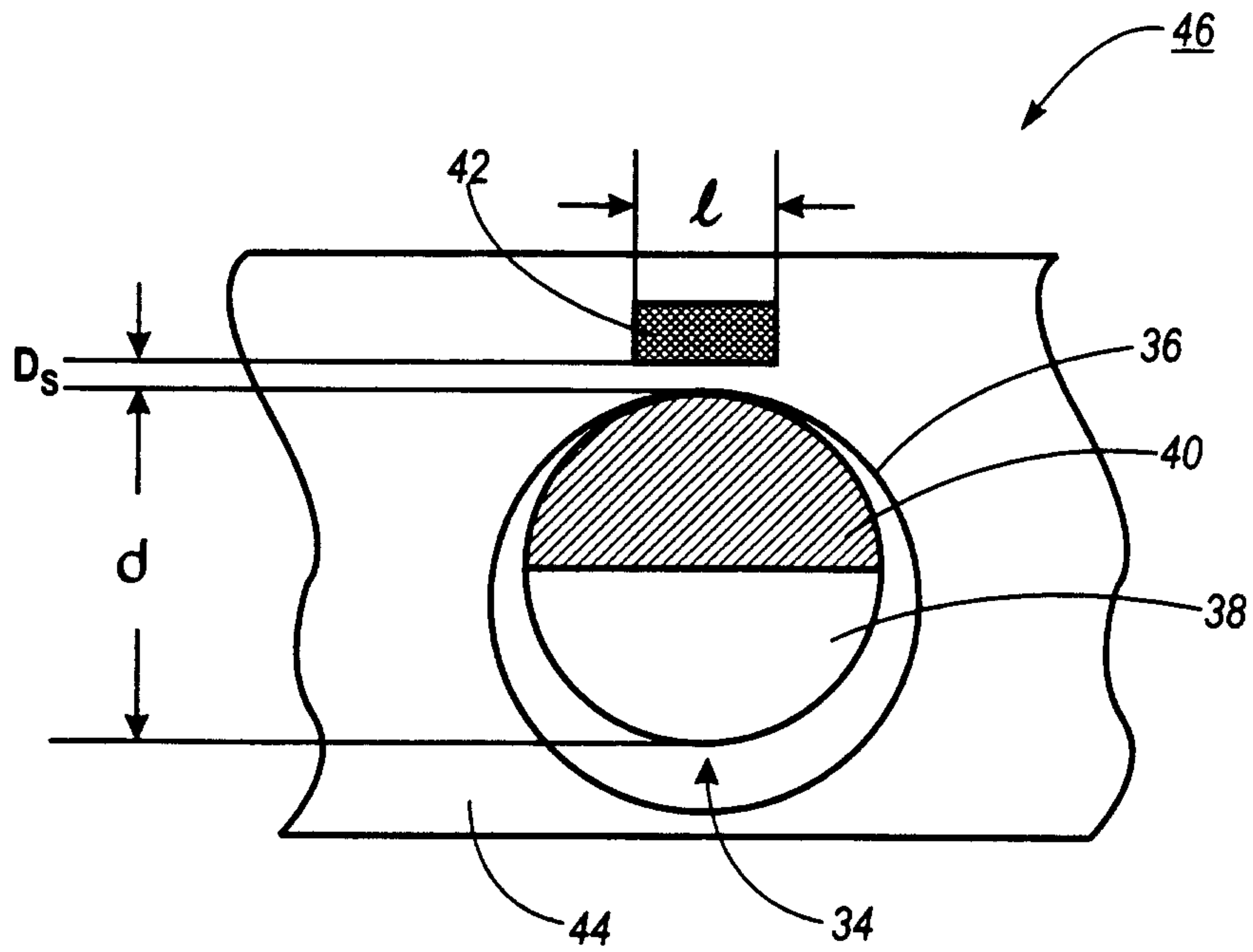
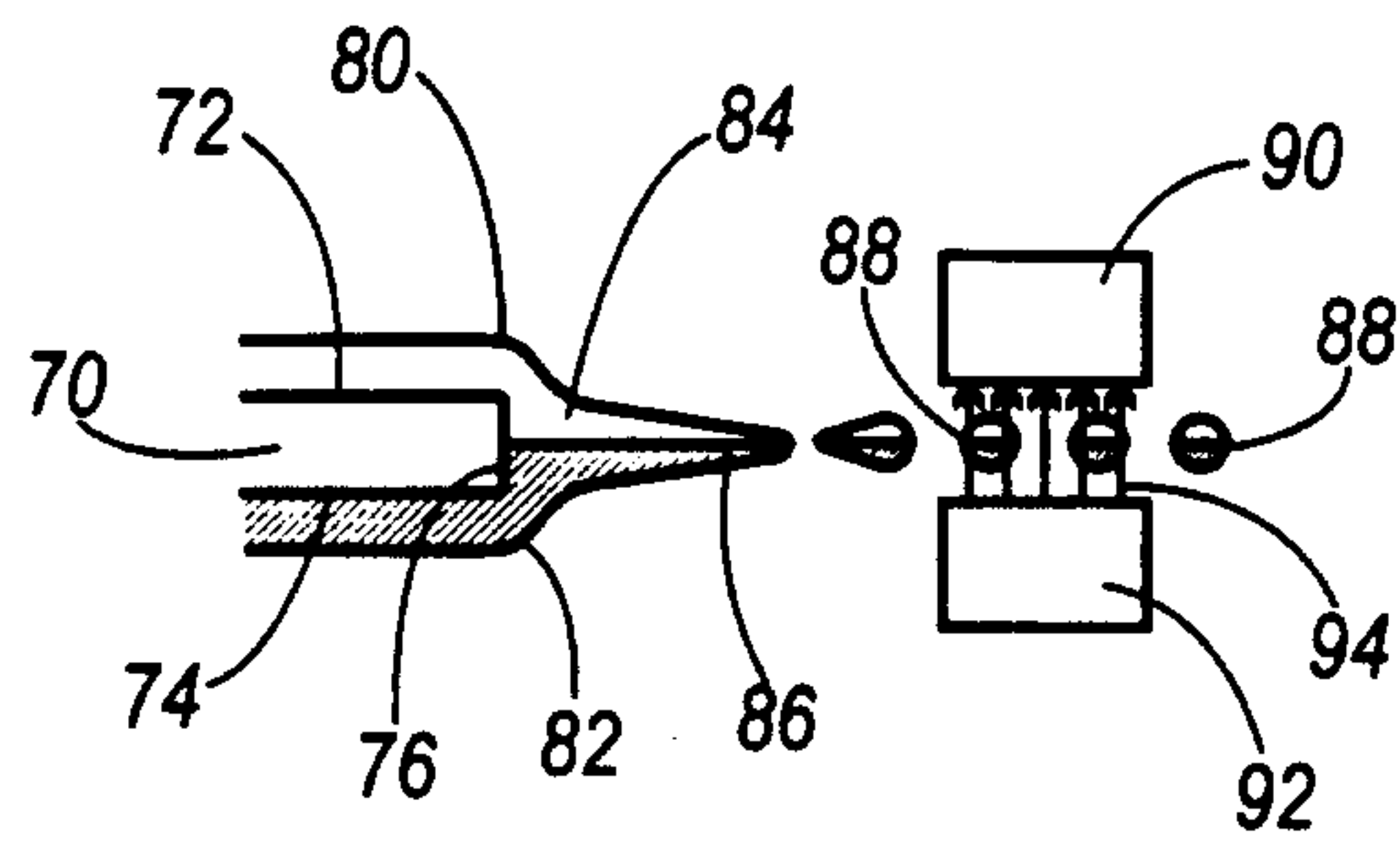
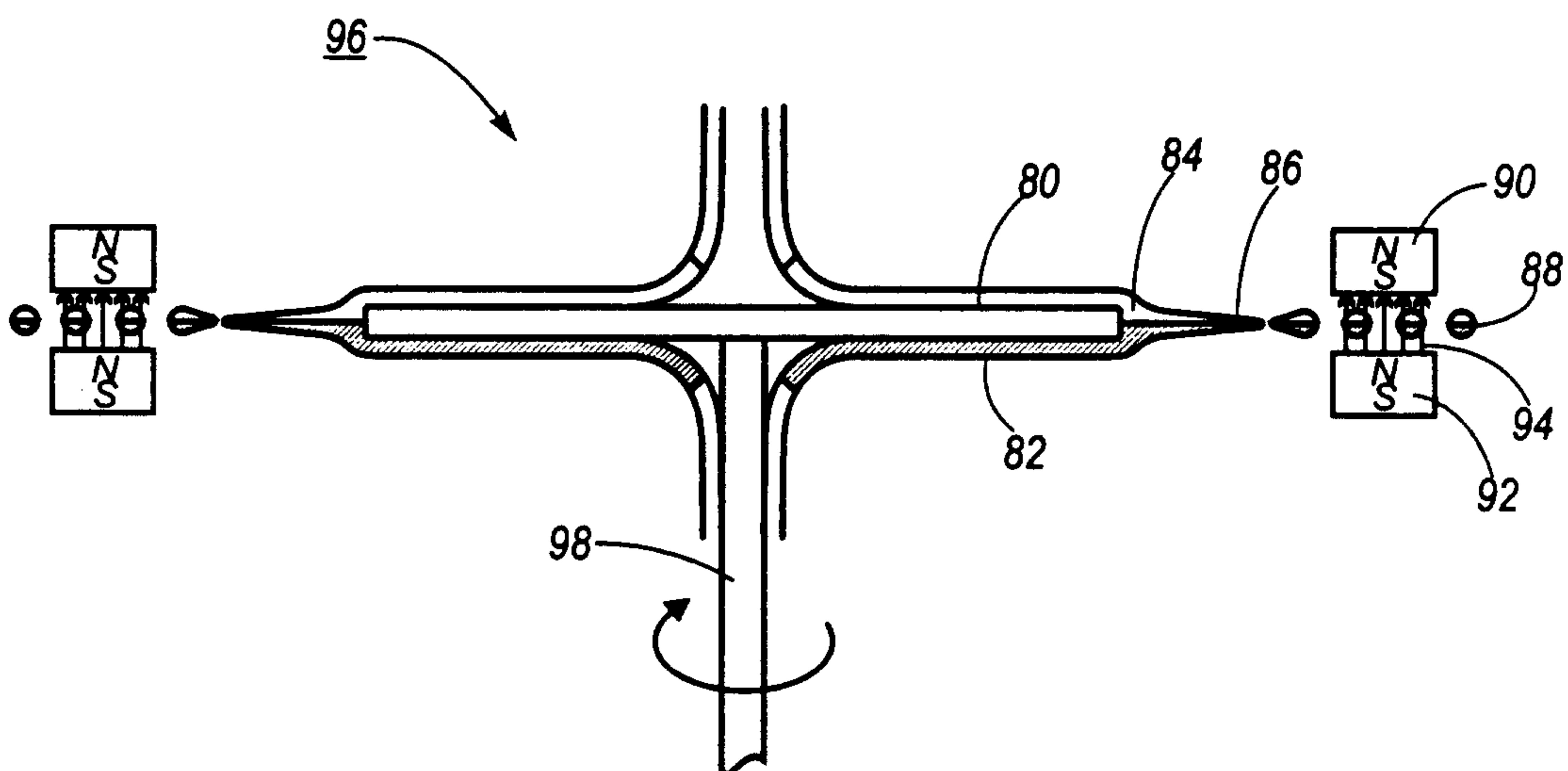
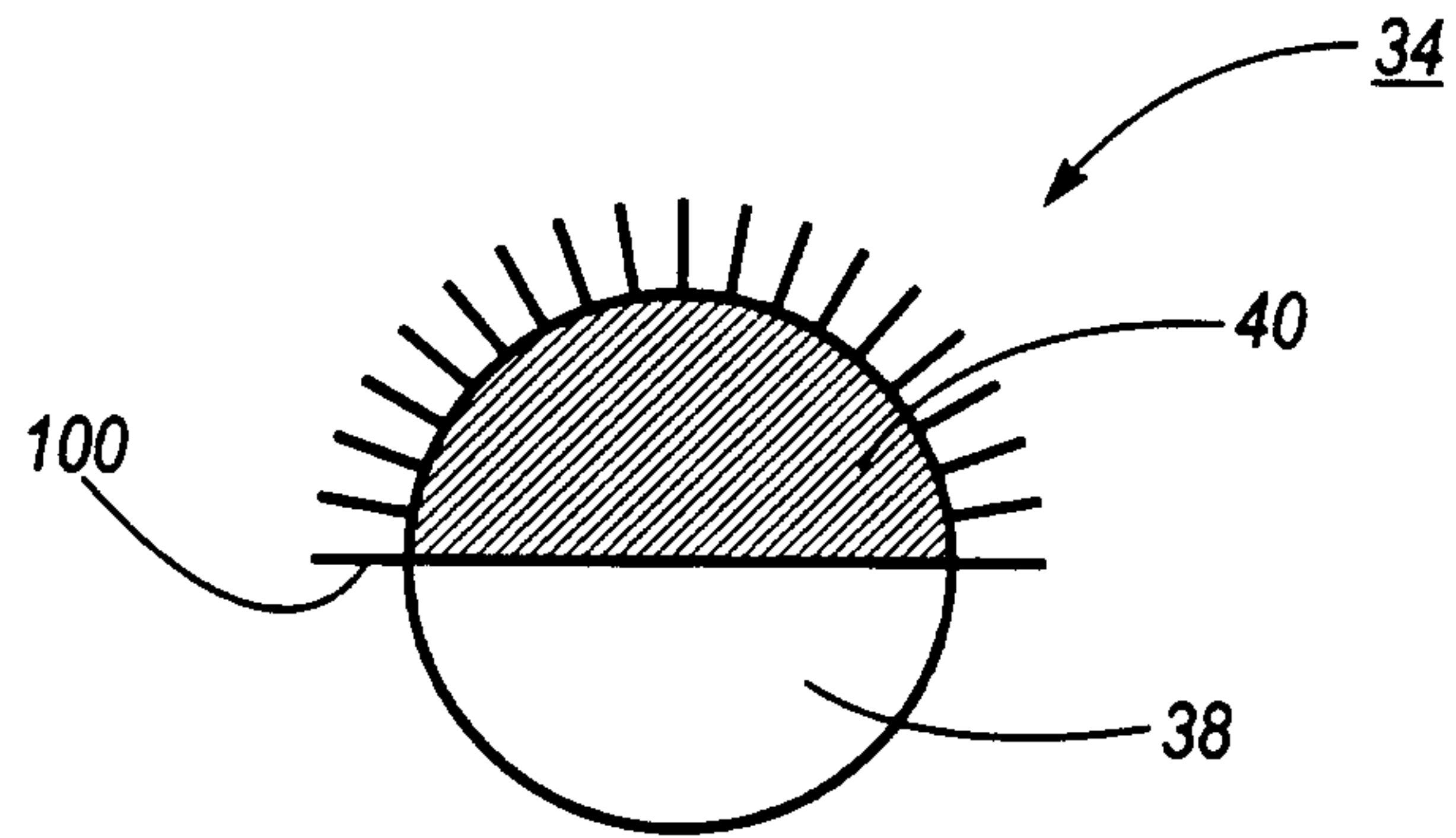
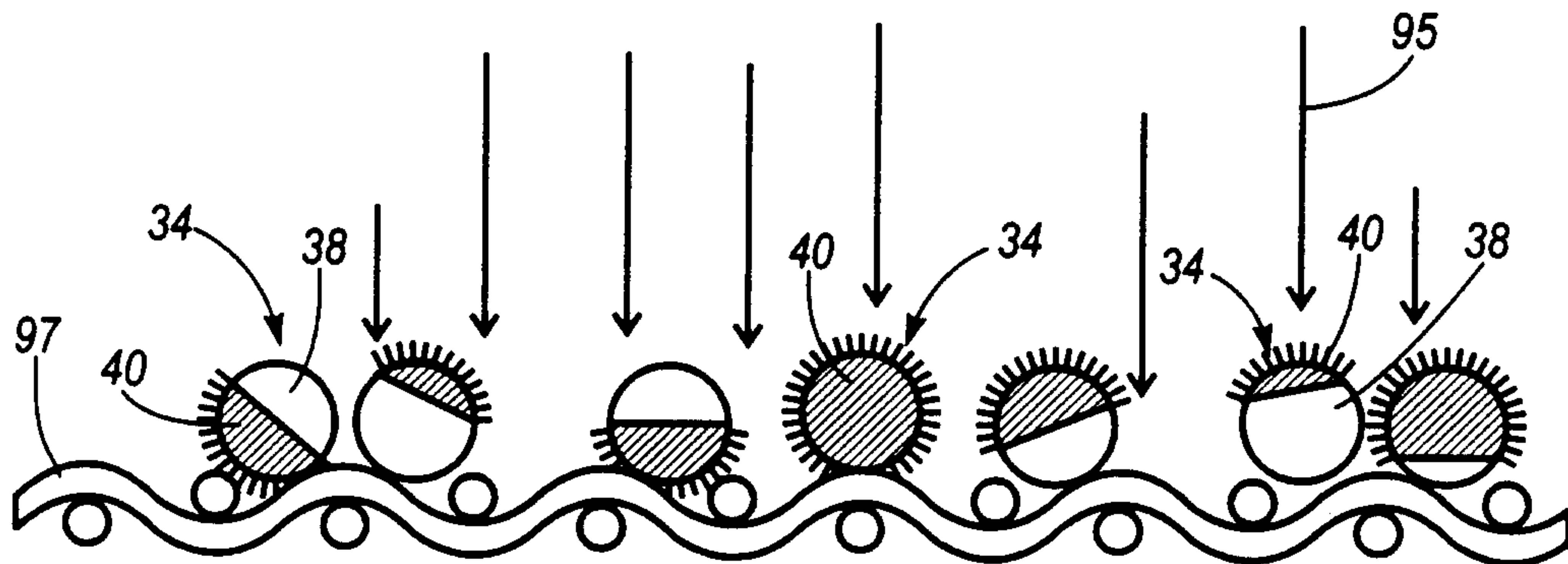


FIG. 2

**FIG. 3**

**FIG. 4**

**FIG. 5****FIG. 6**

**FIG. 7****FIG. 8**

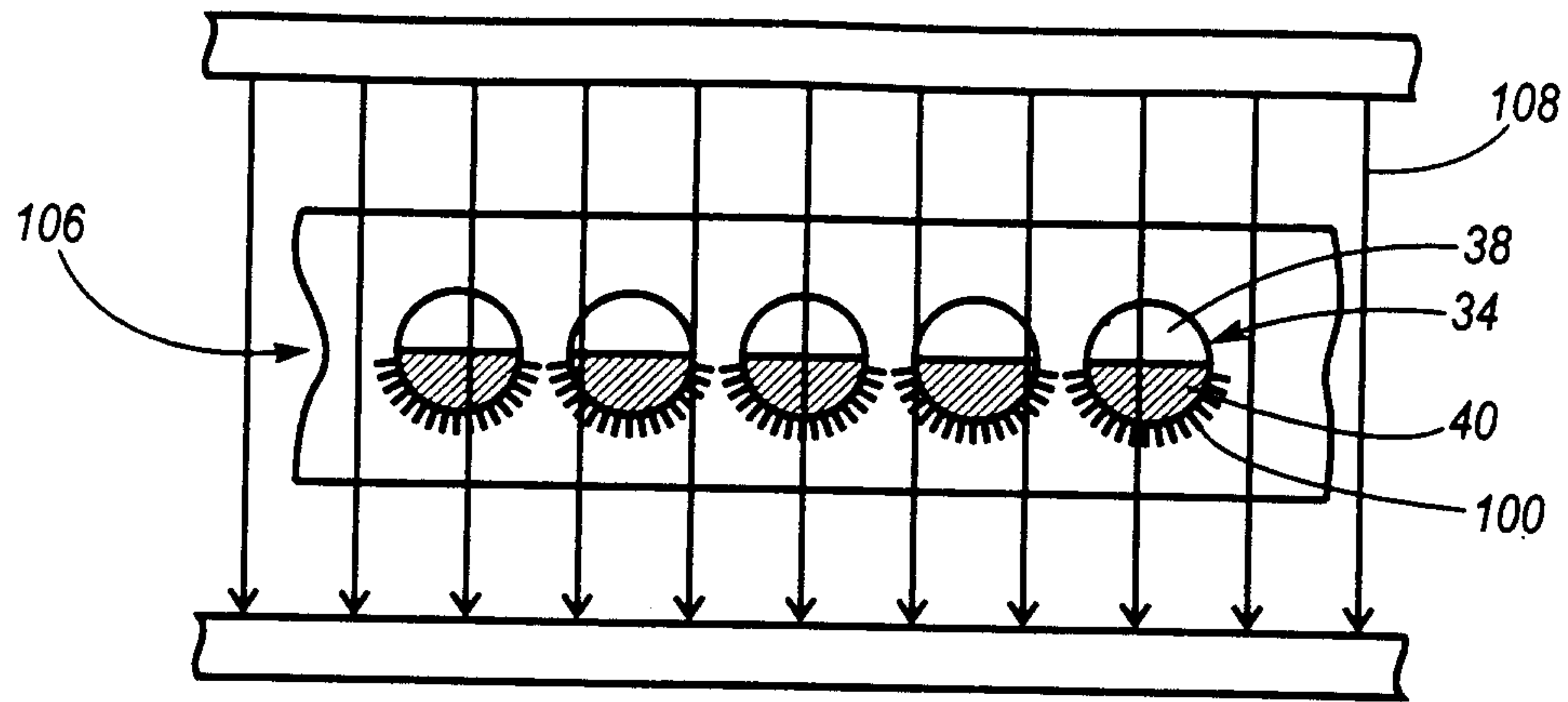


FIG. 9

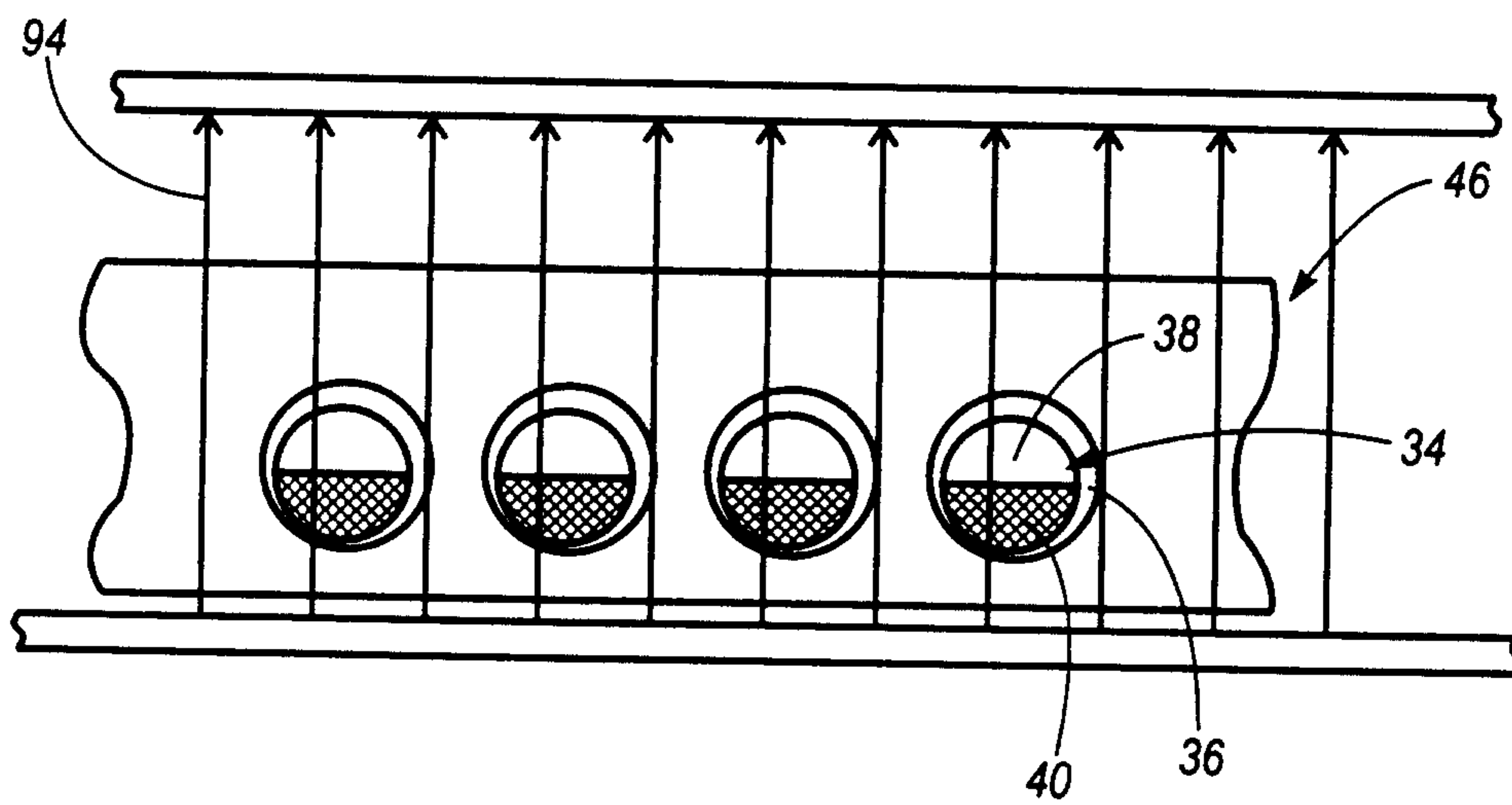


FIG. 10

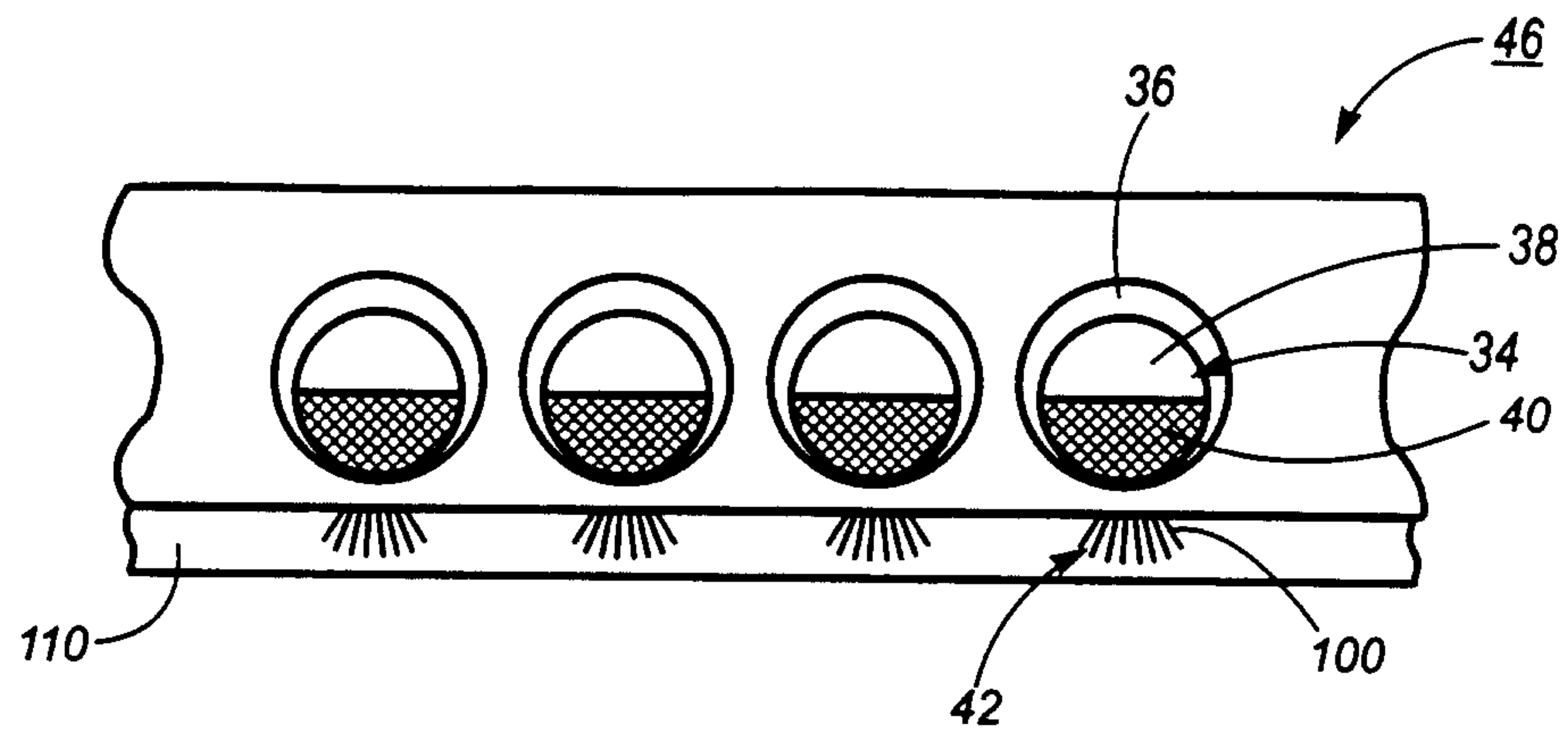


FIG. 11

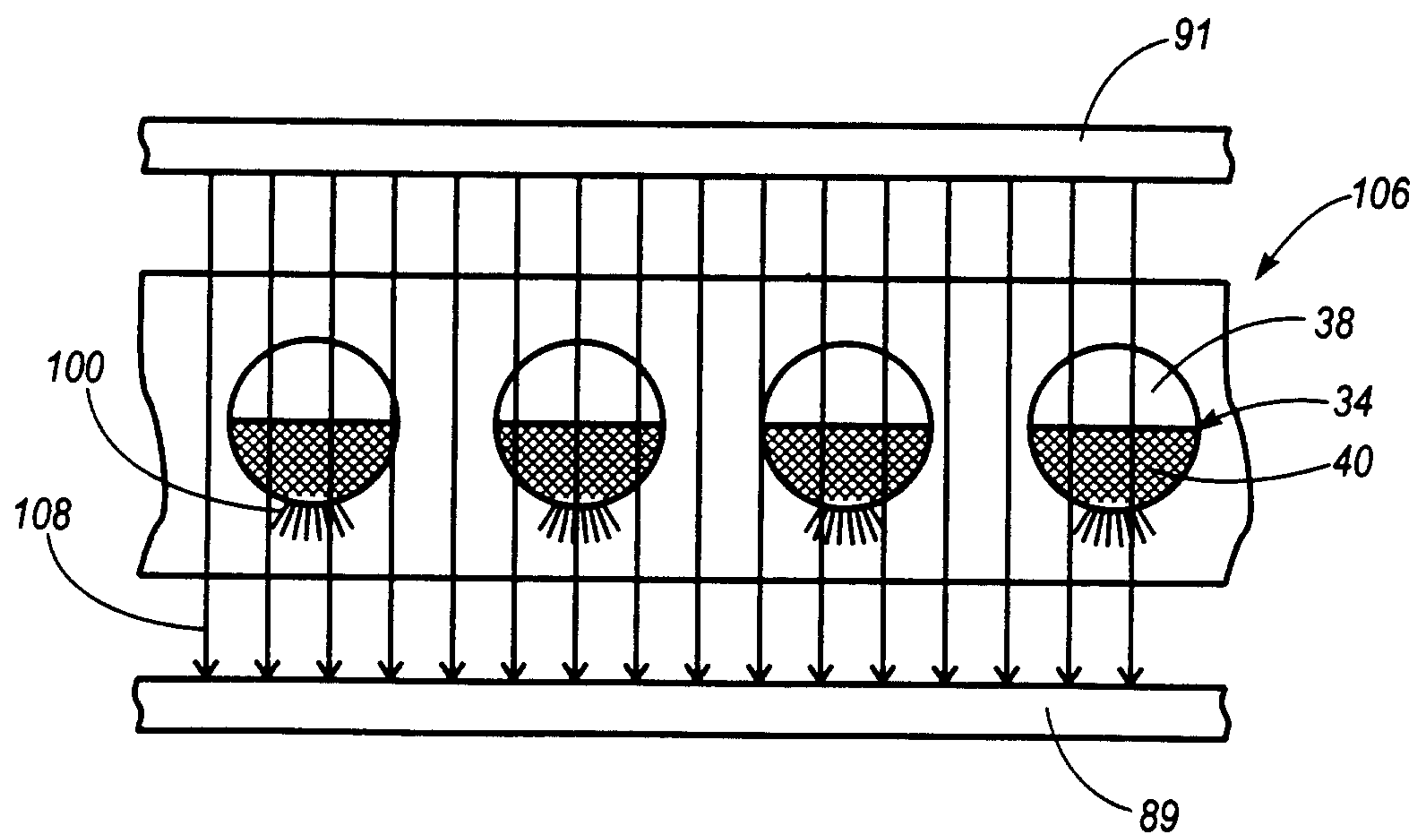


FIG. 12

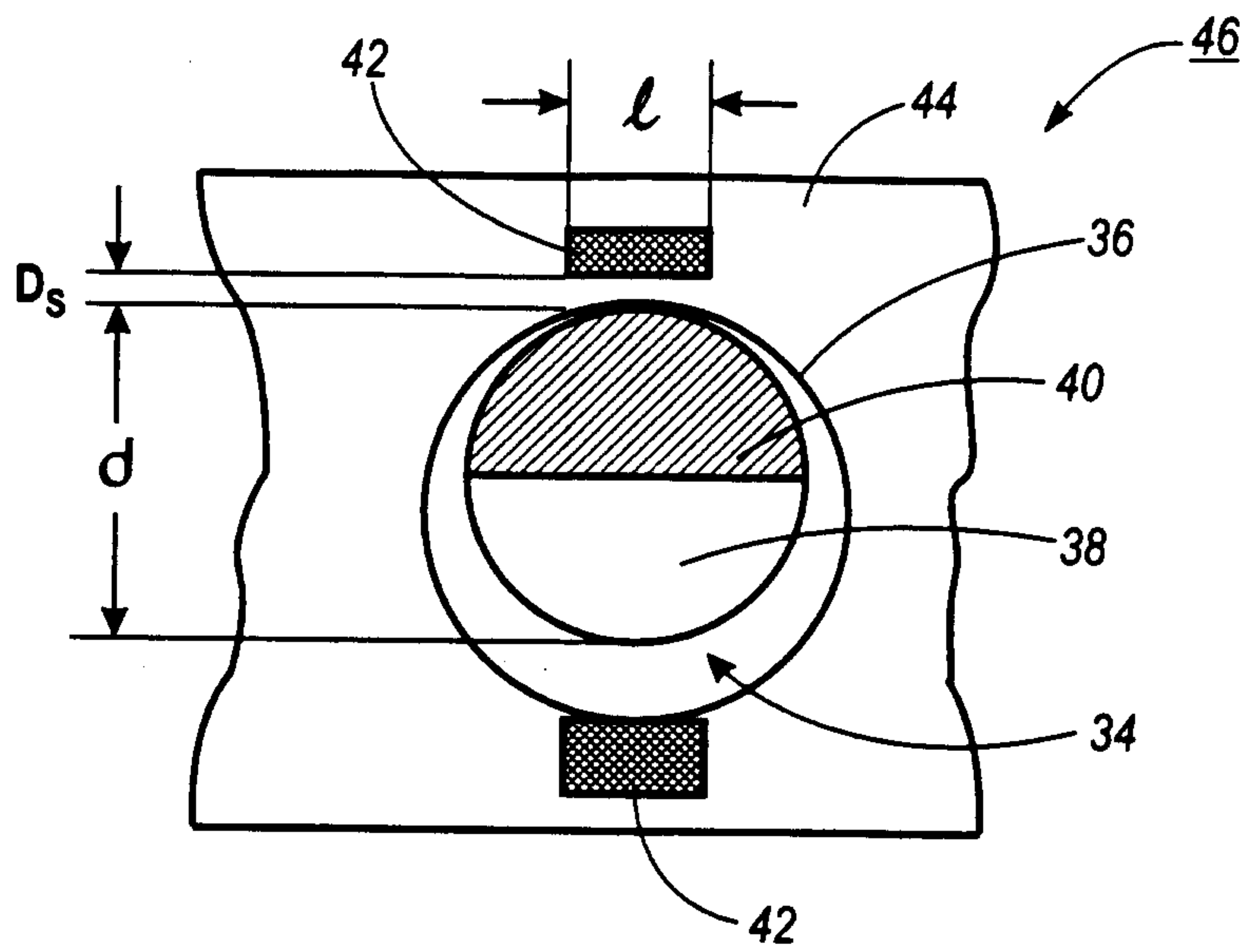


FIG. 13

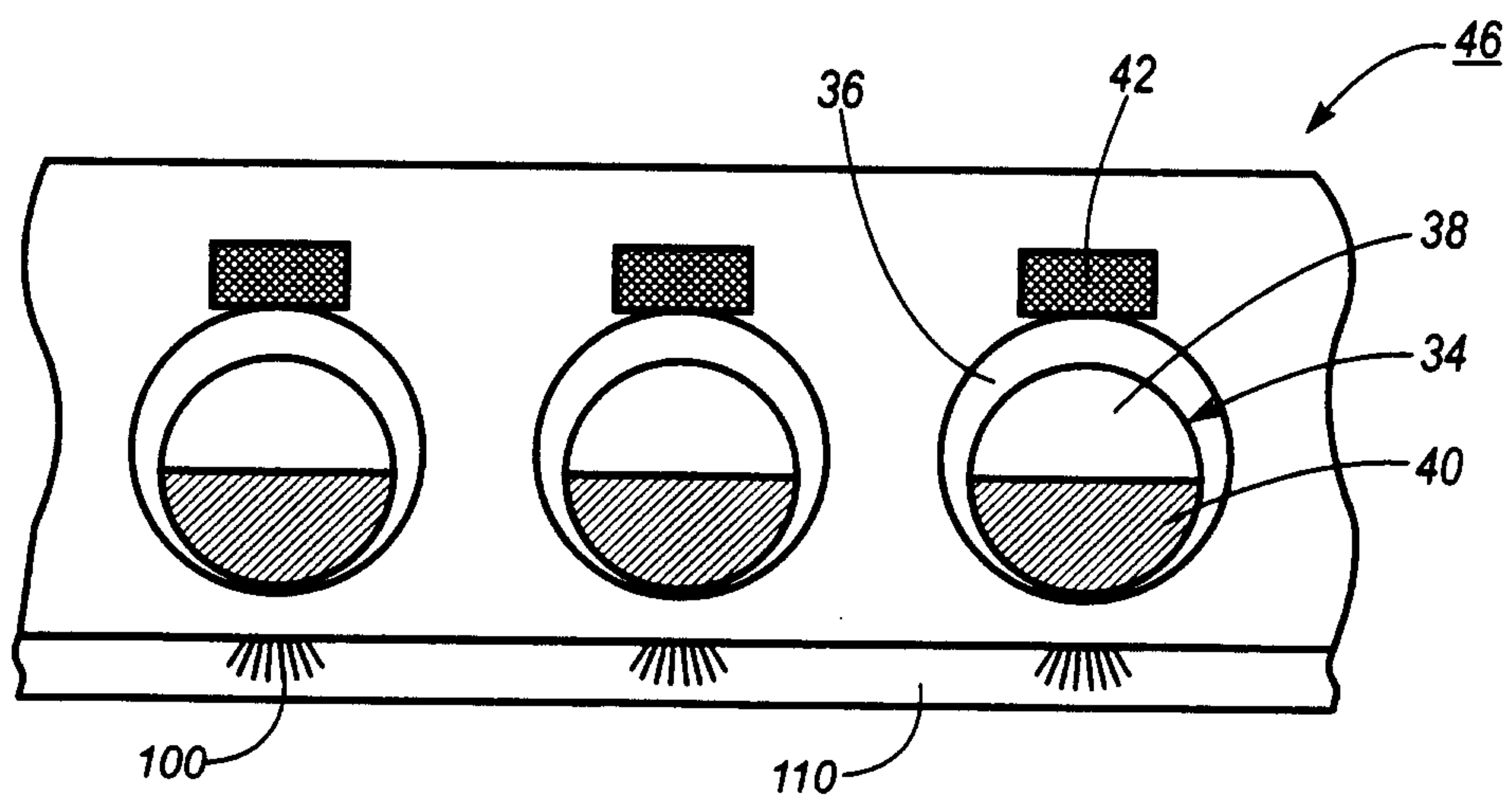


FIG. 14

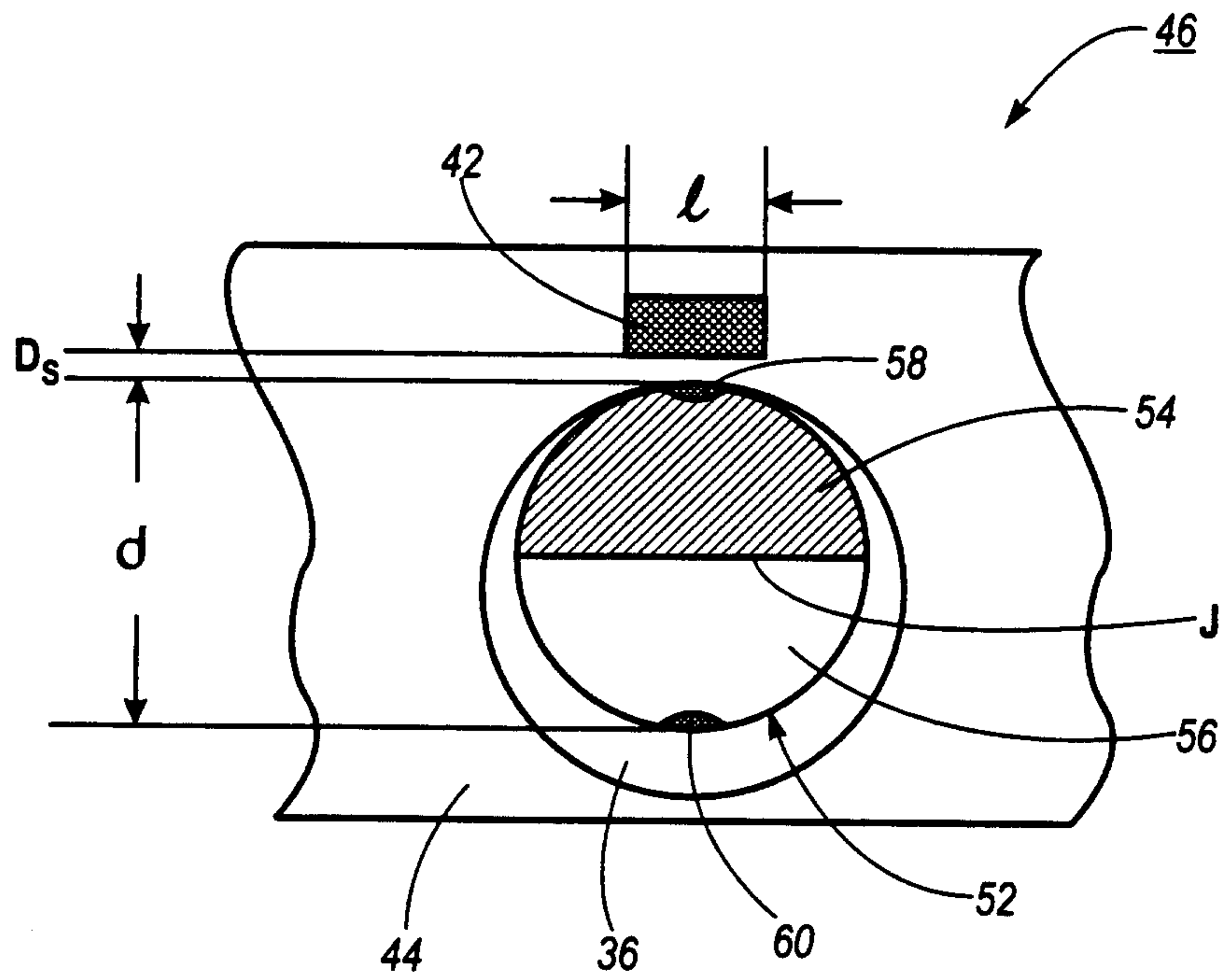
**FIG. 15**

FIG. 16

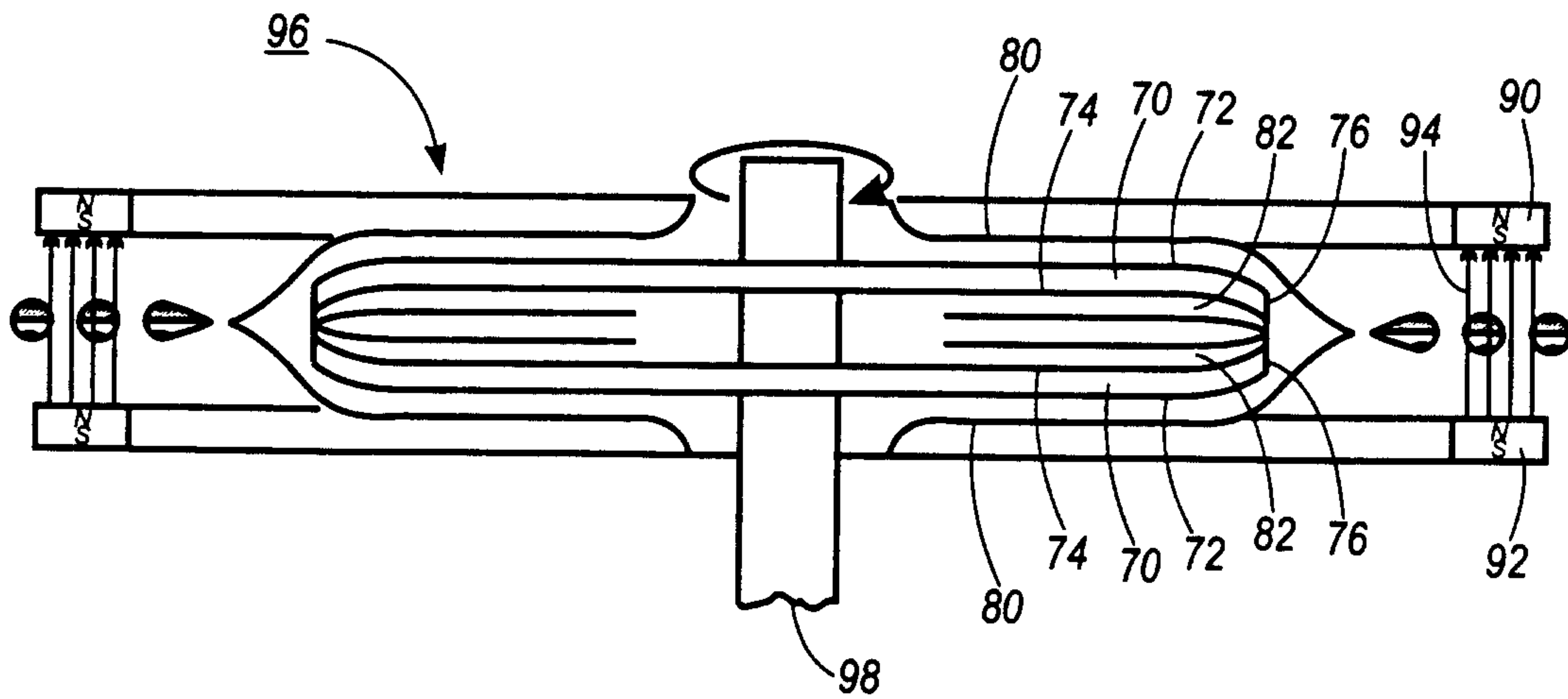
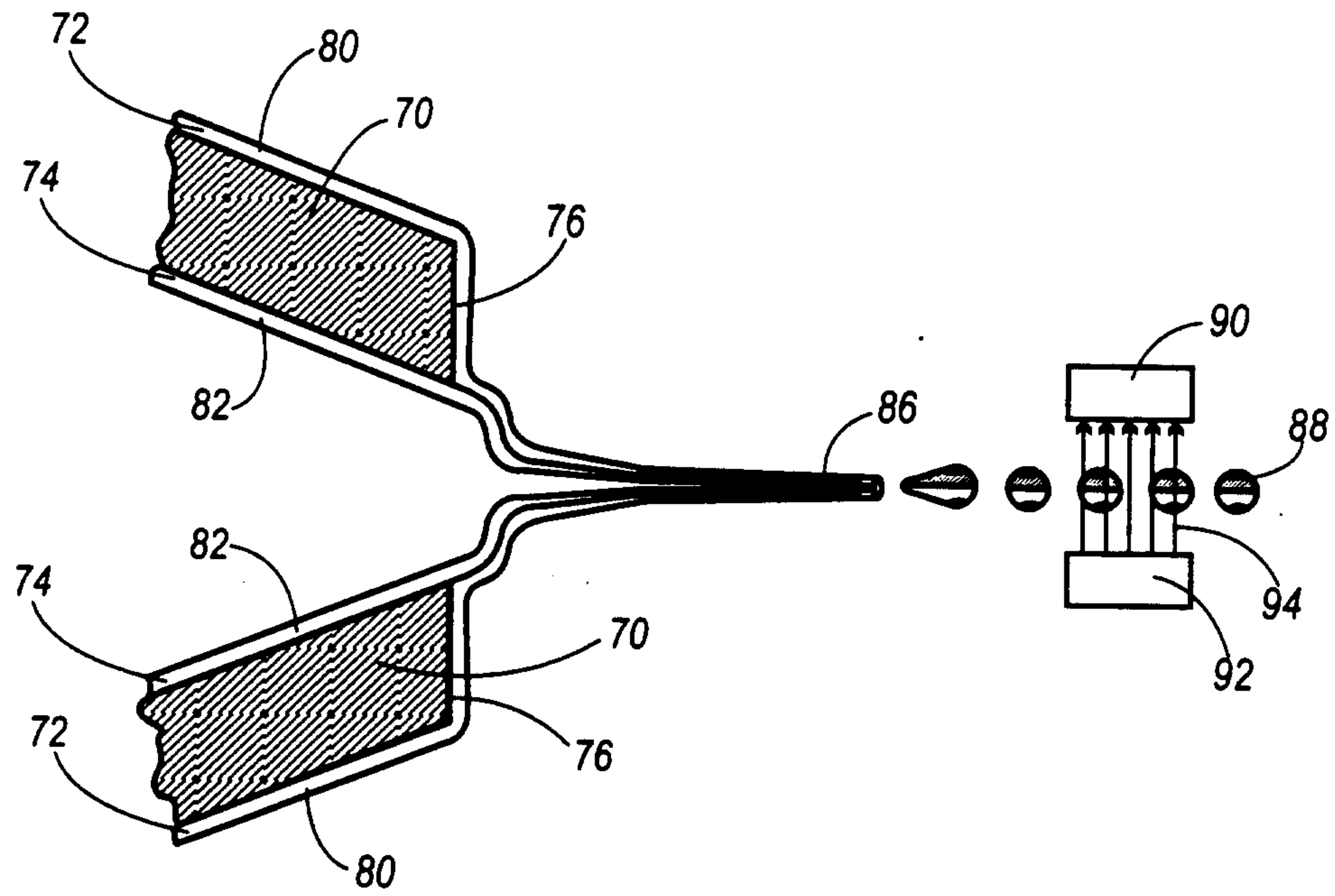
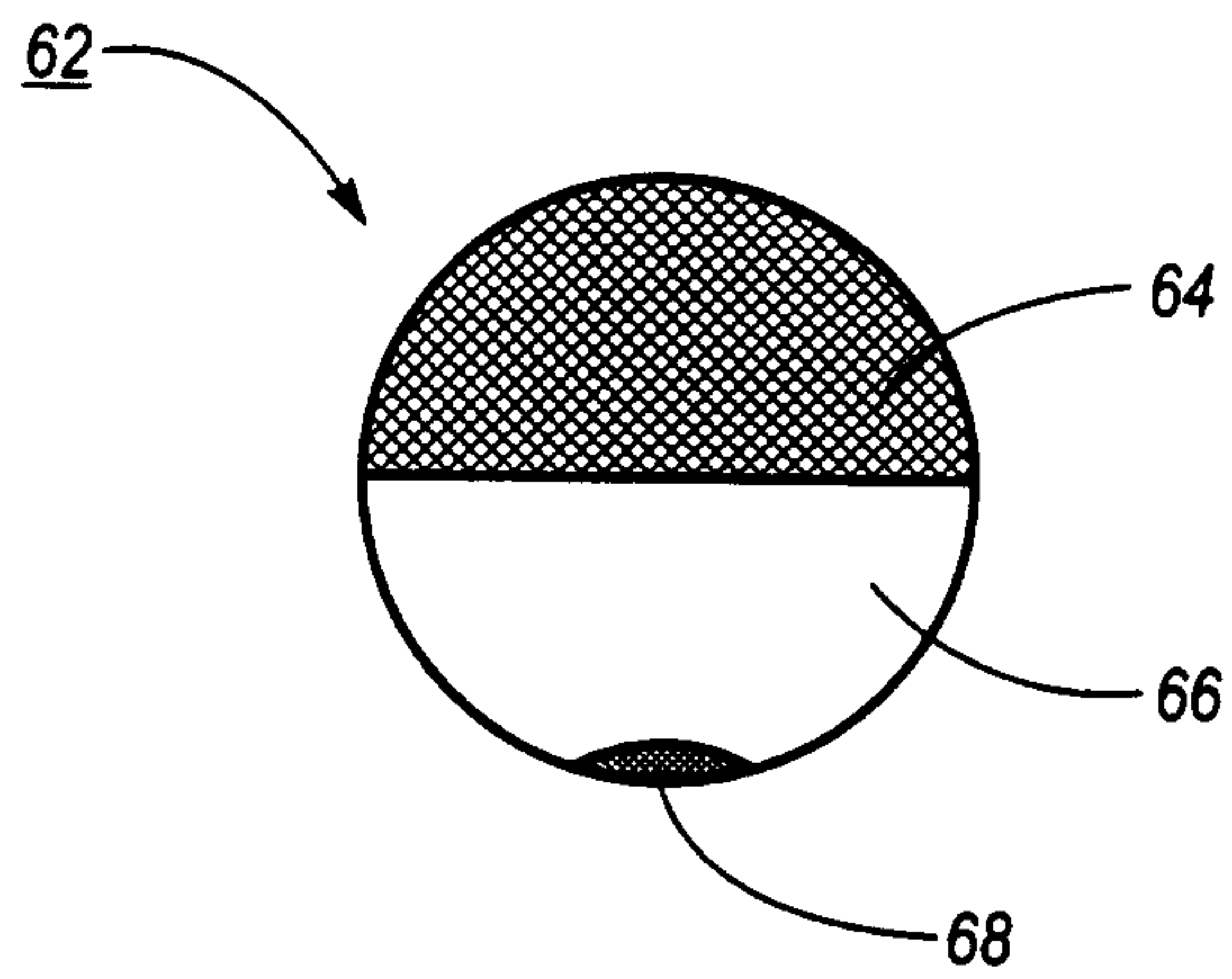
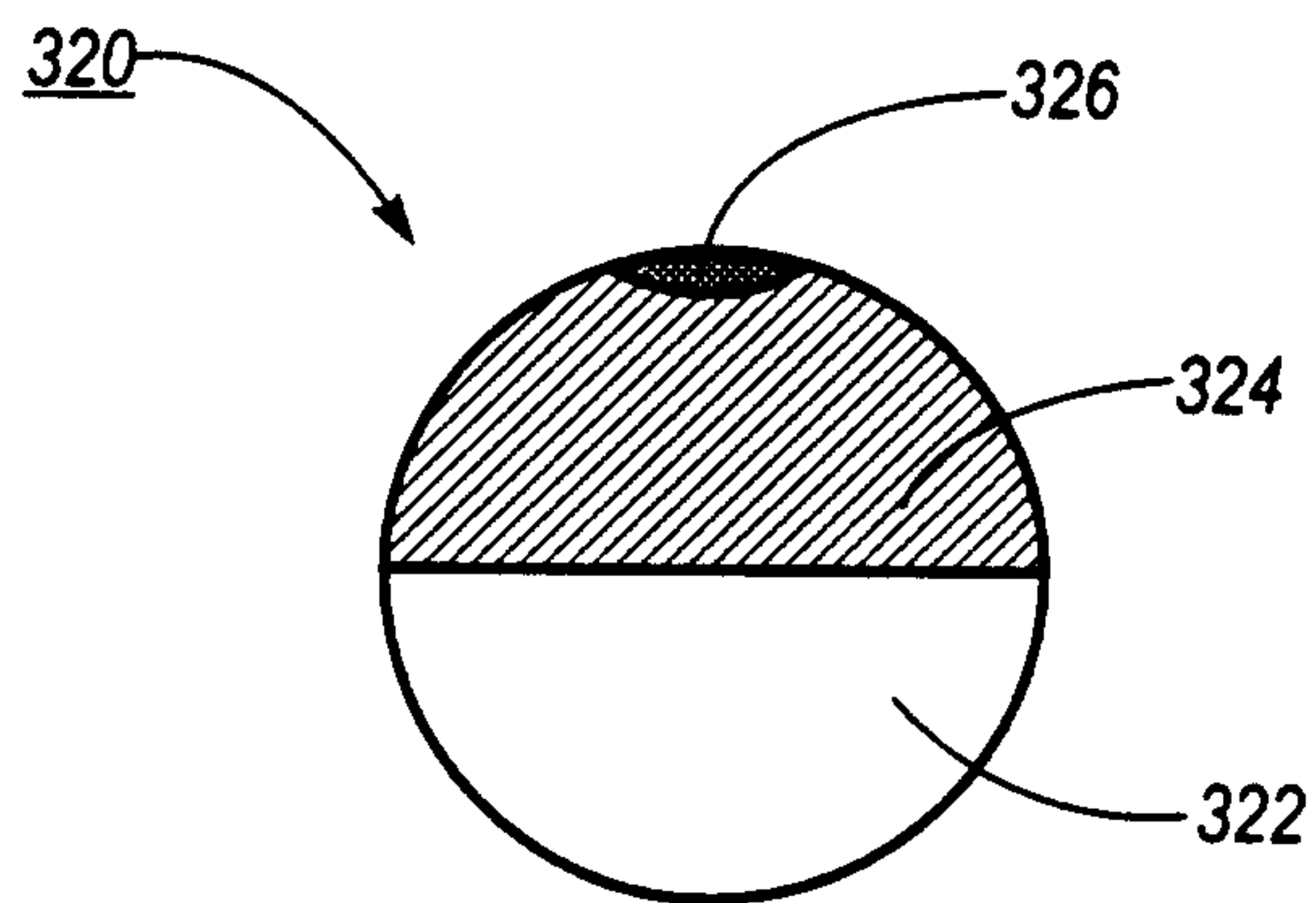


FIG. 17

**FIG. 18****FIG. 19**

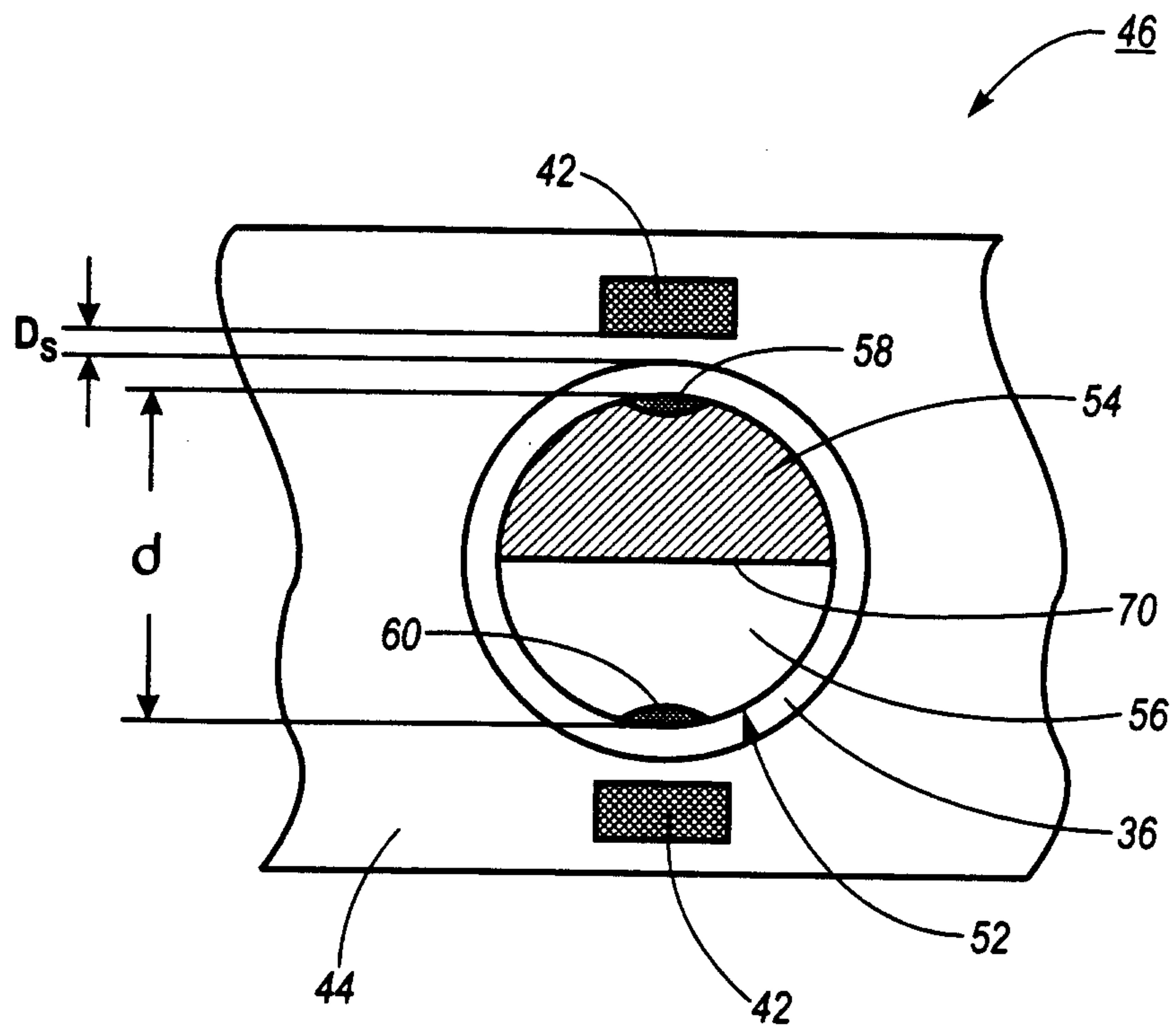


FIG. 20

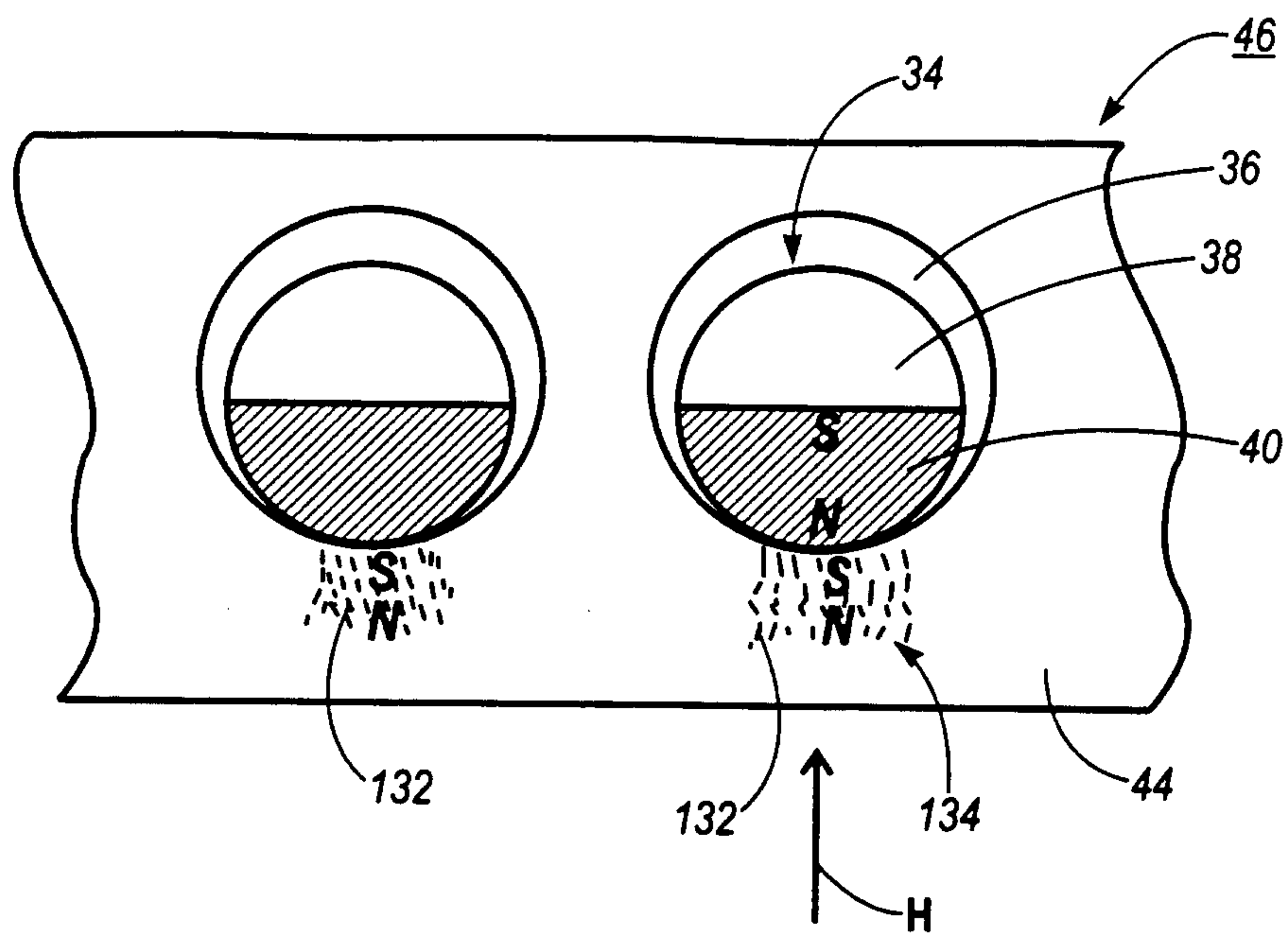


FIG. 22

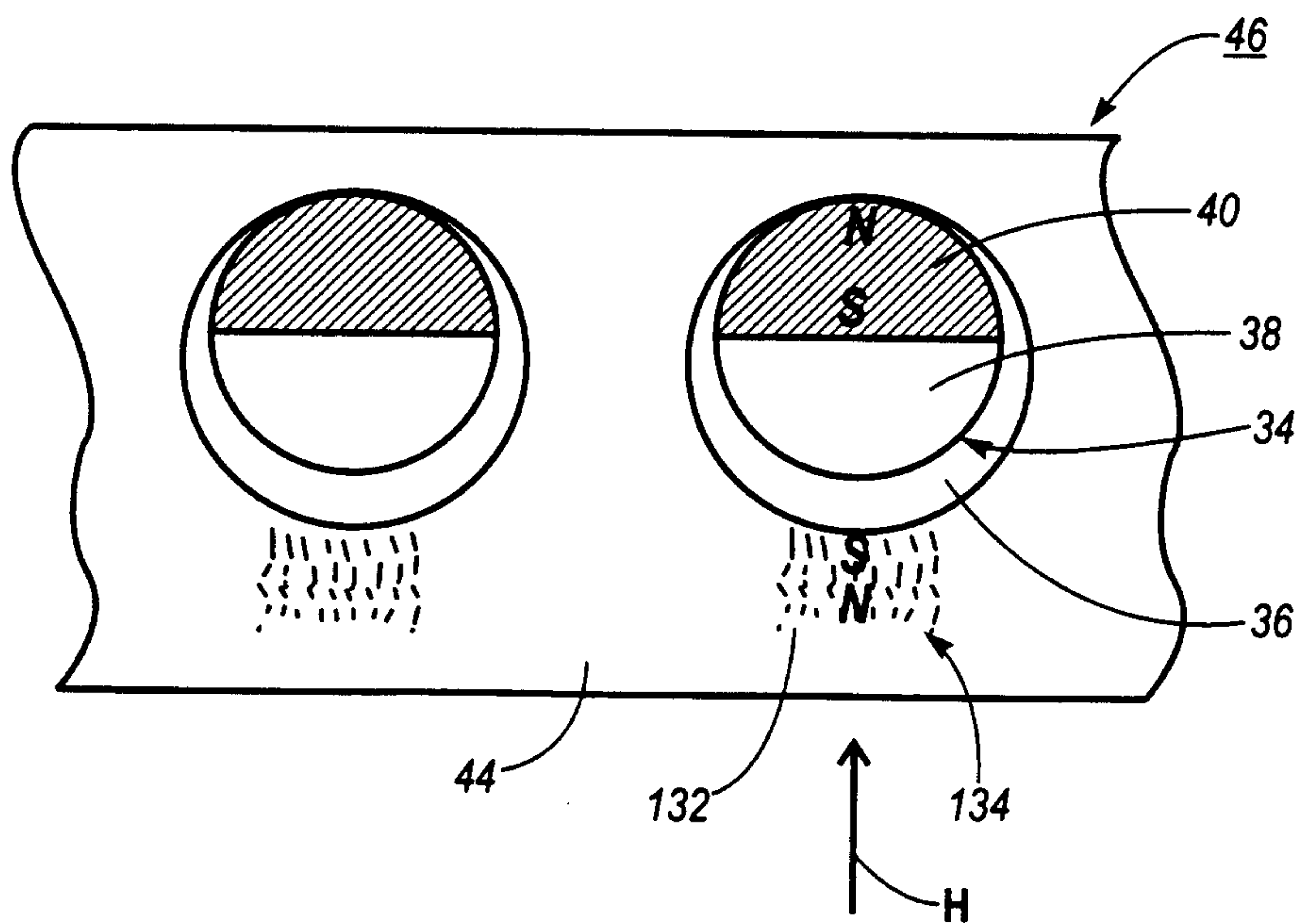
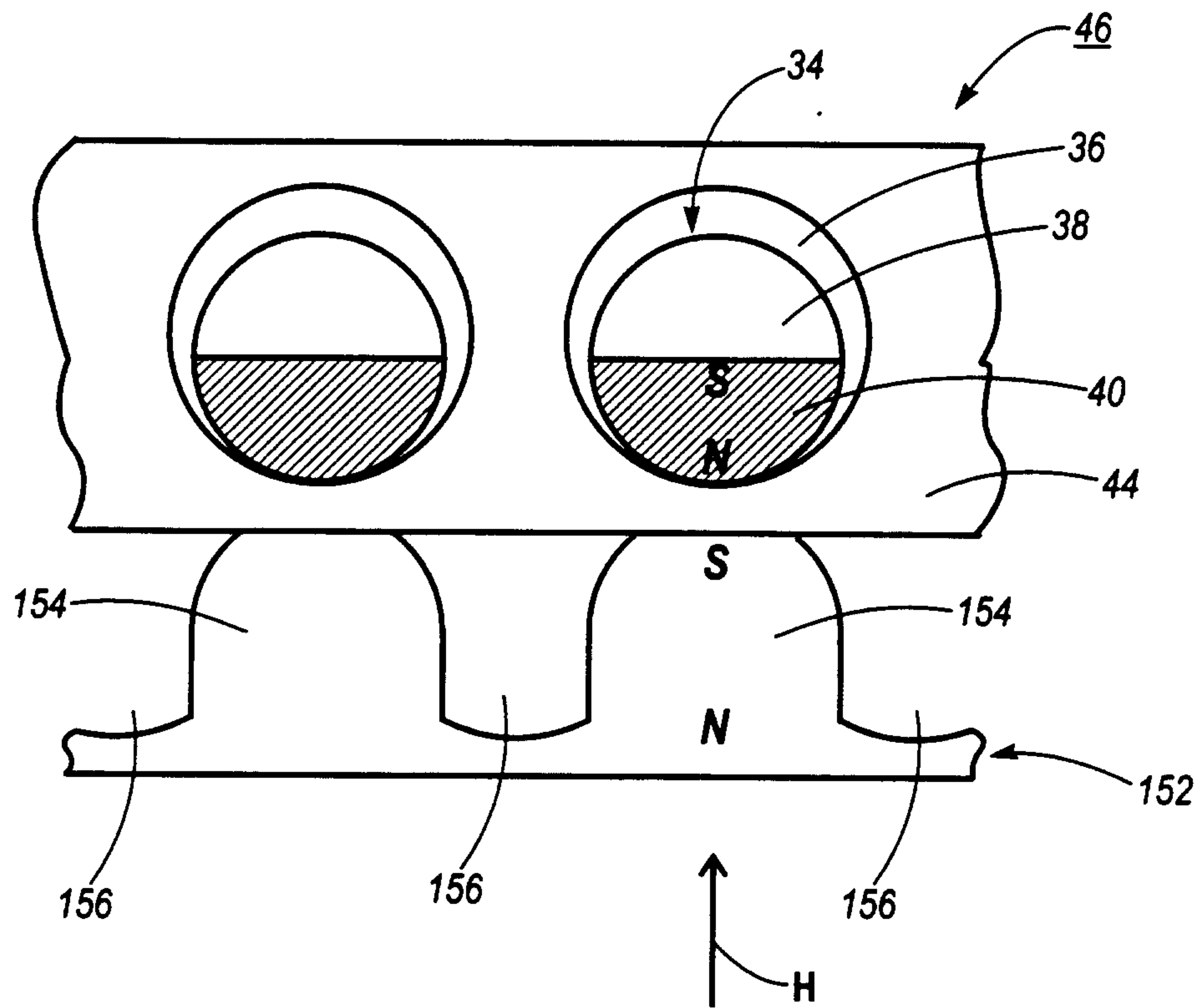


FIG. 23

**FIG. 24**

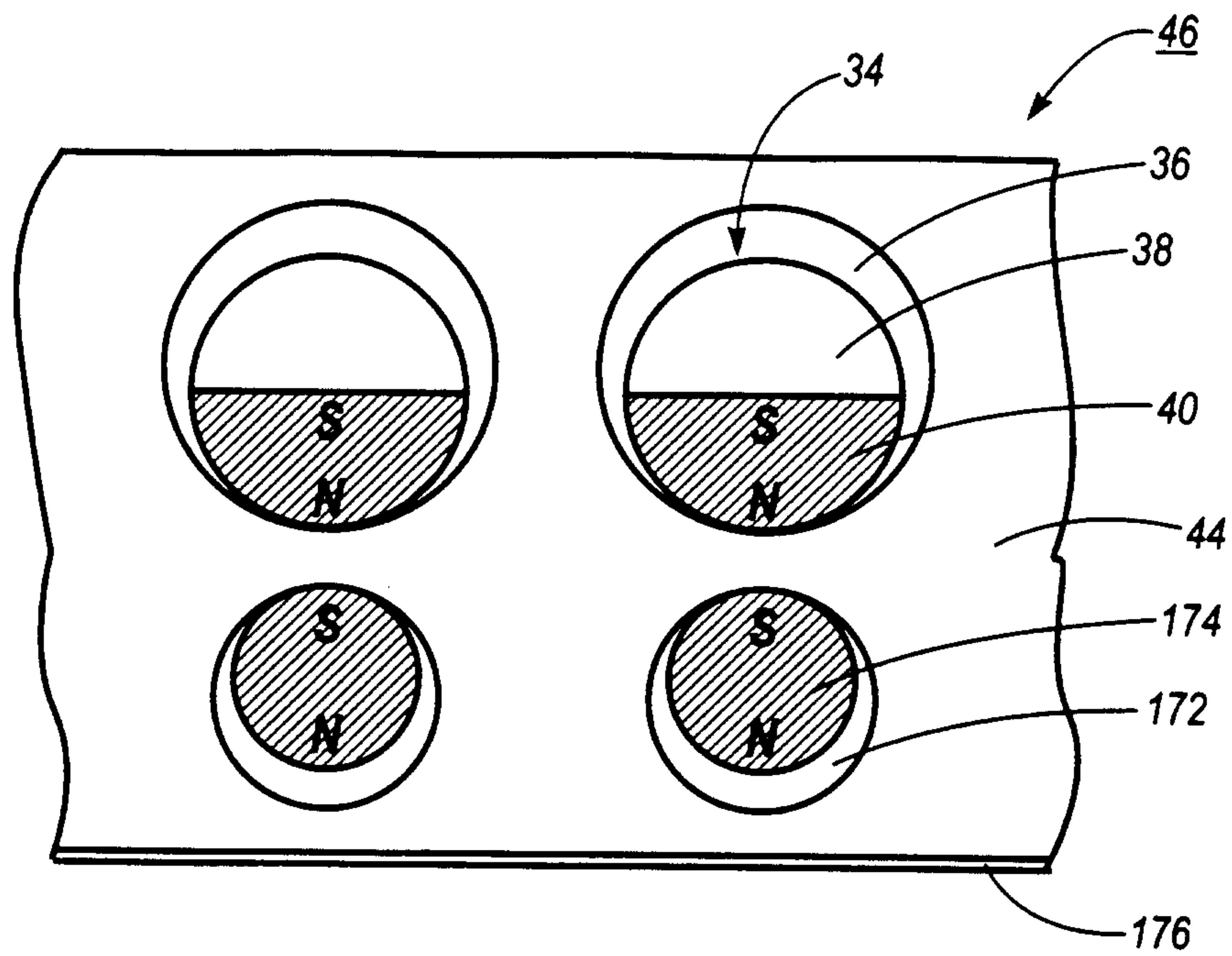


FIG. 25

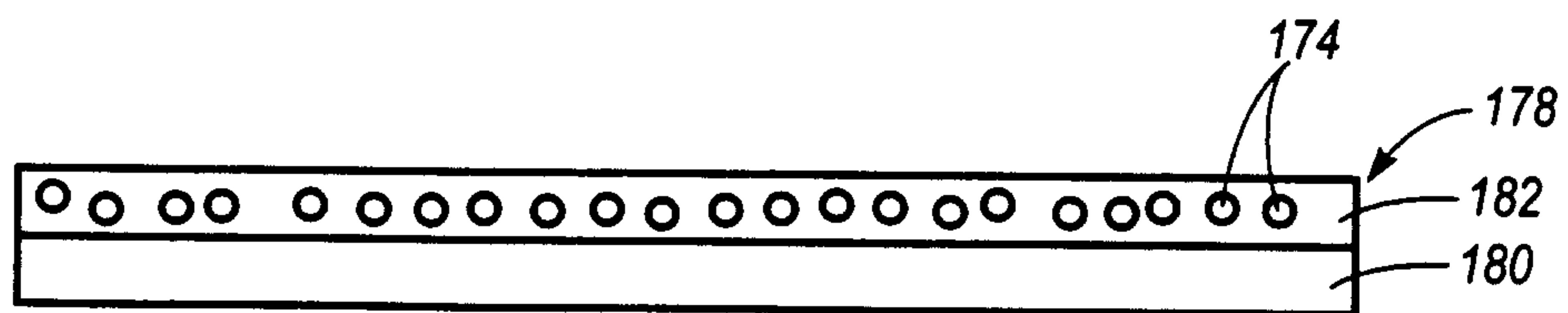
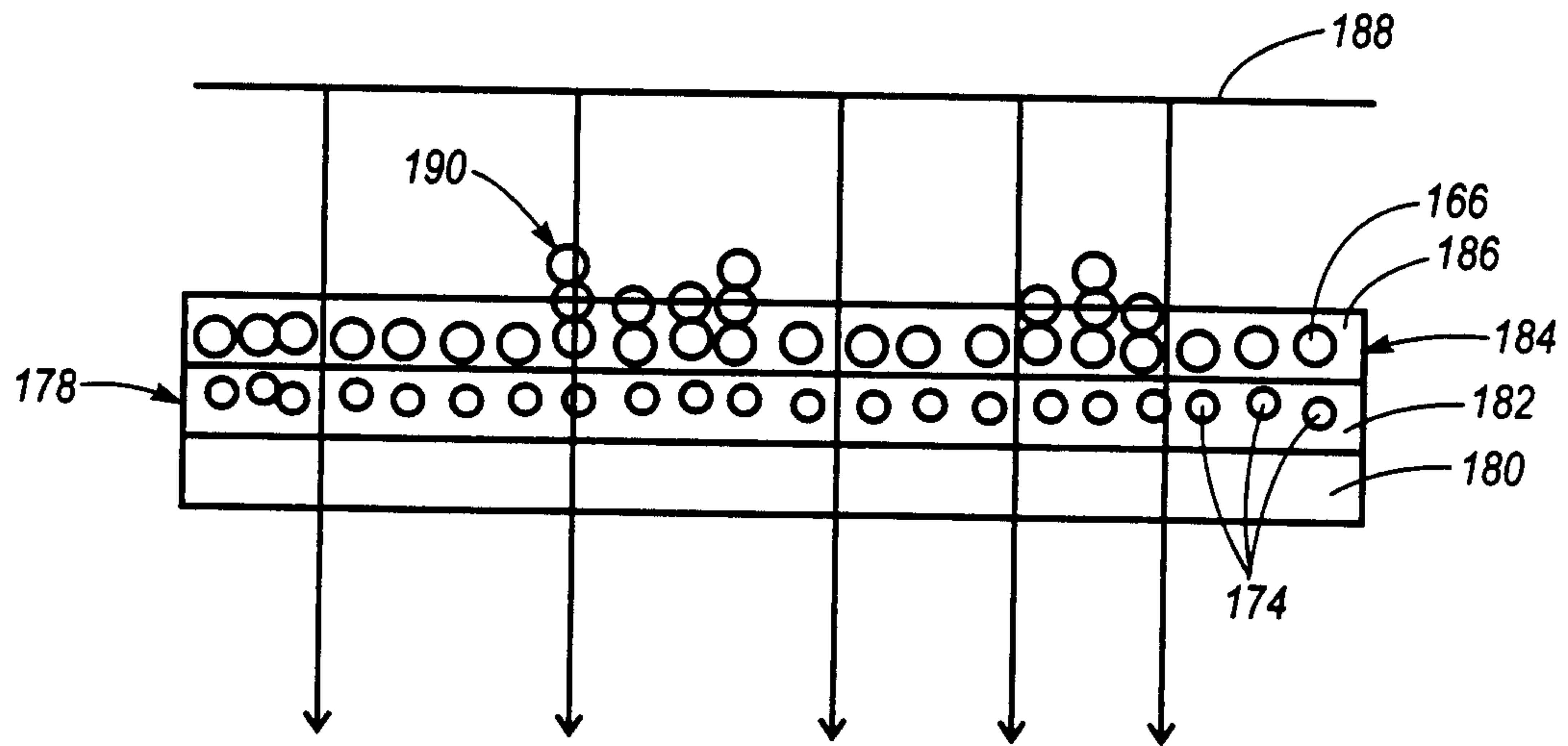
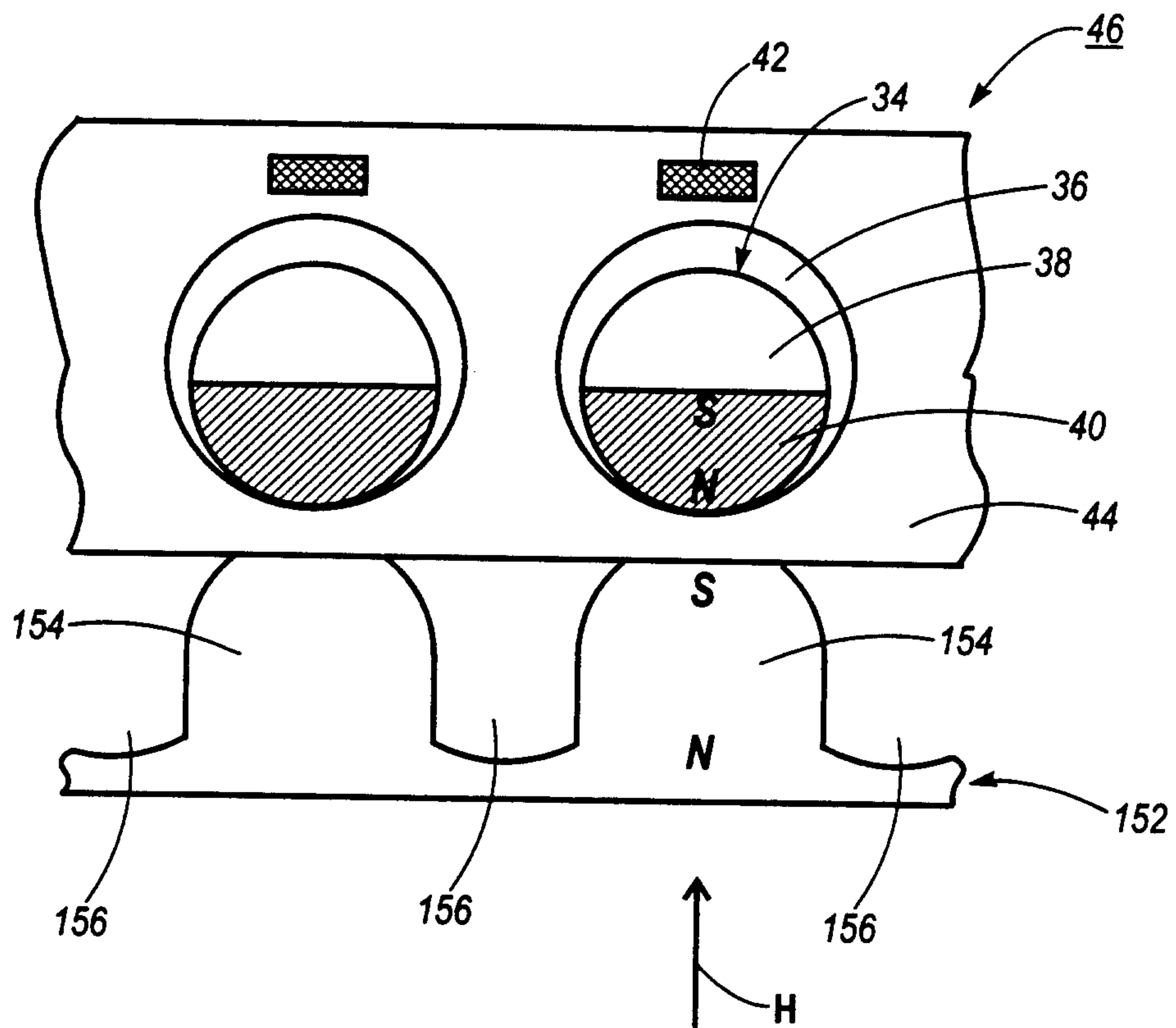
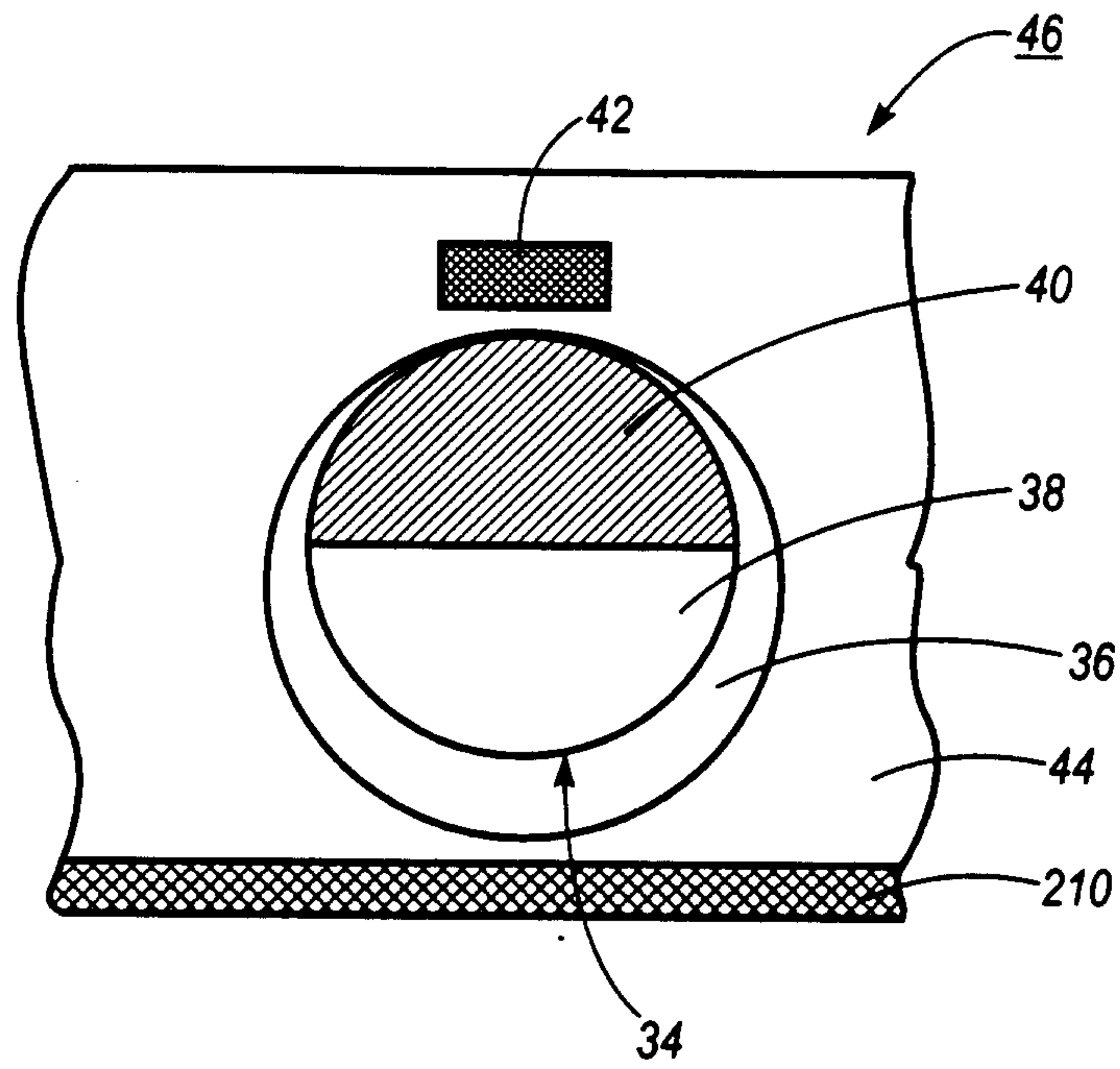
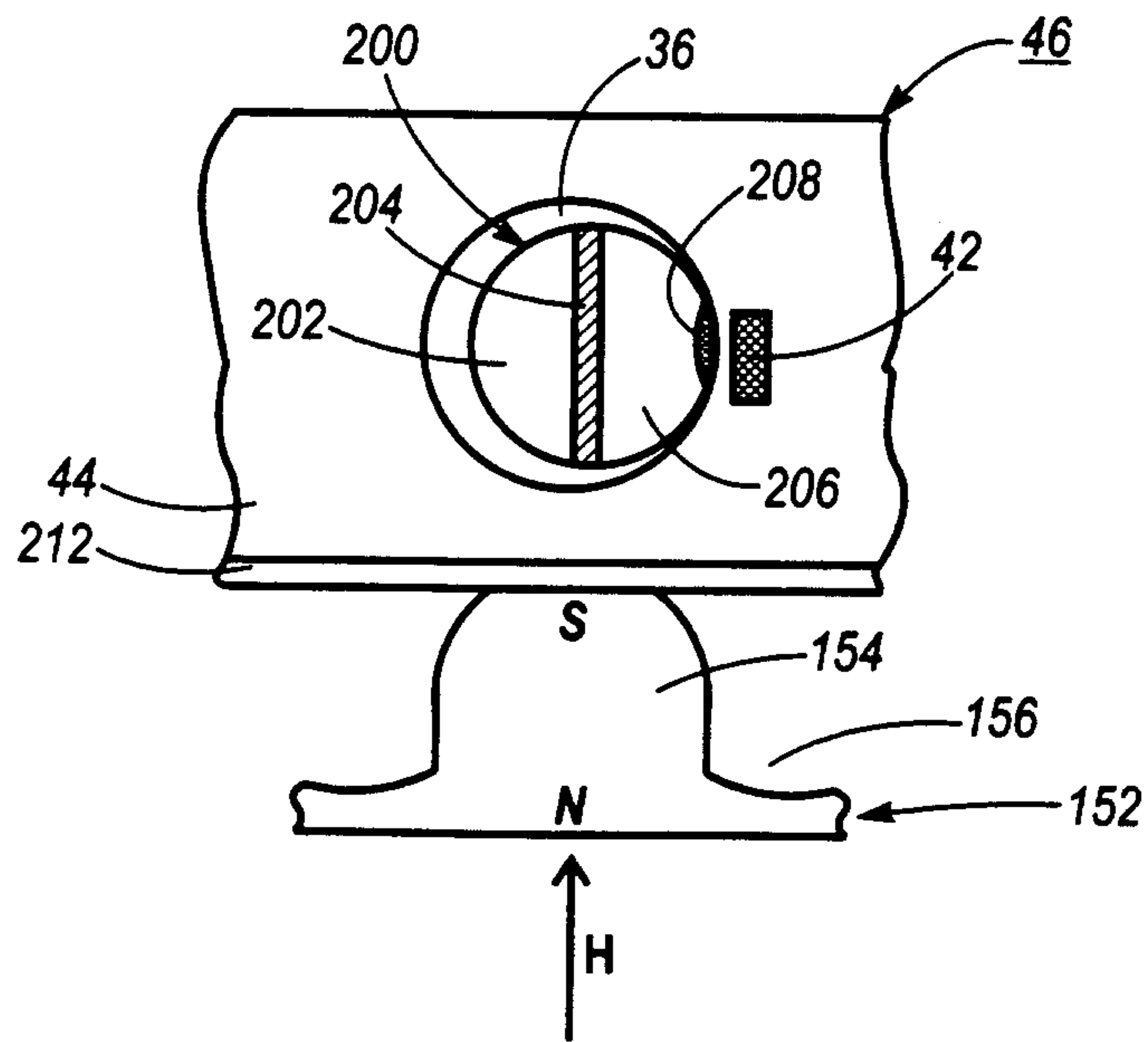
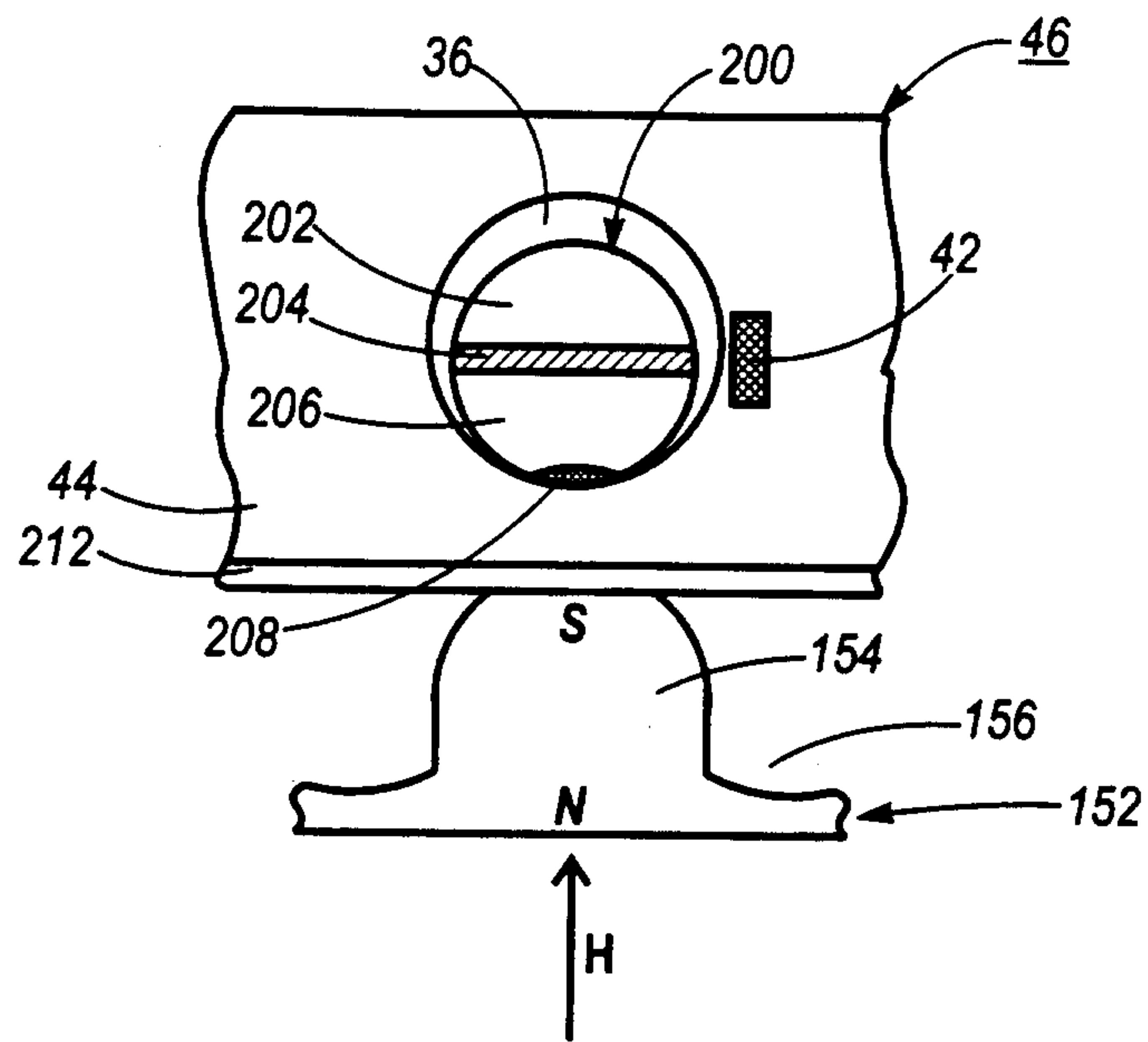


FIG. 26

**FIG. 27**

**FIG. 28**

**FIG. 29**



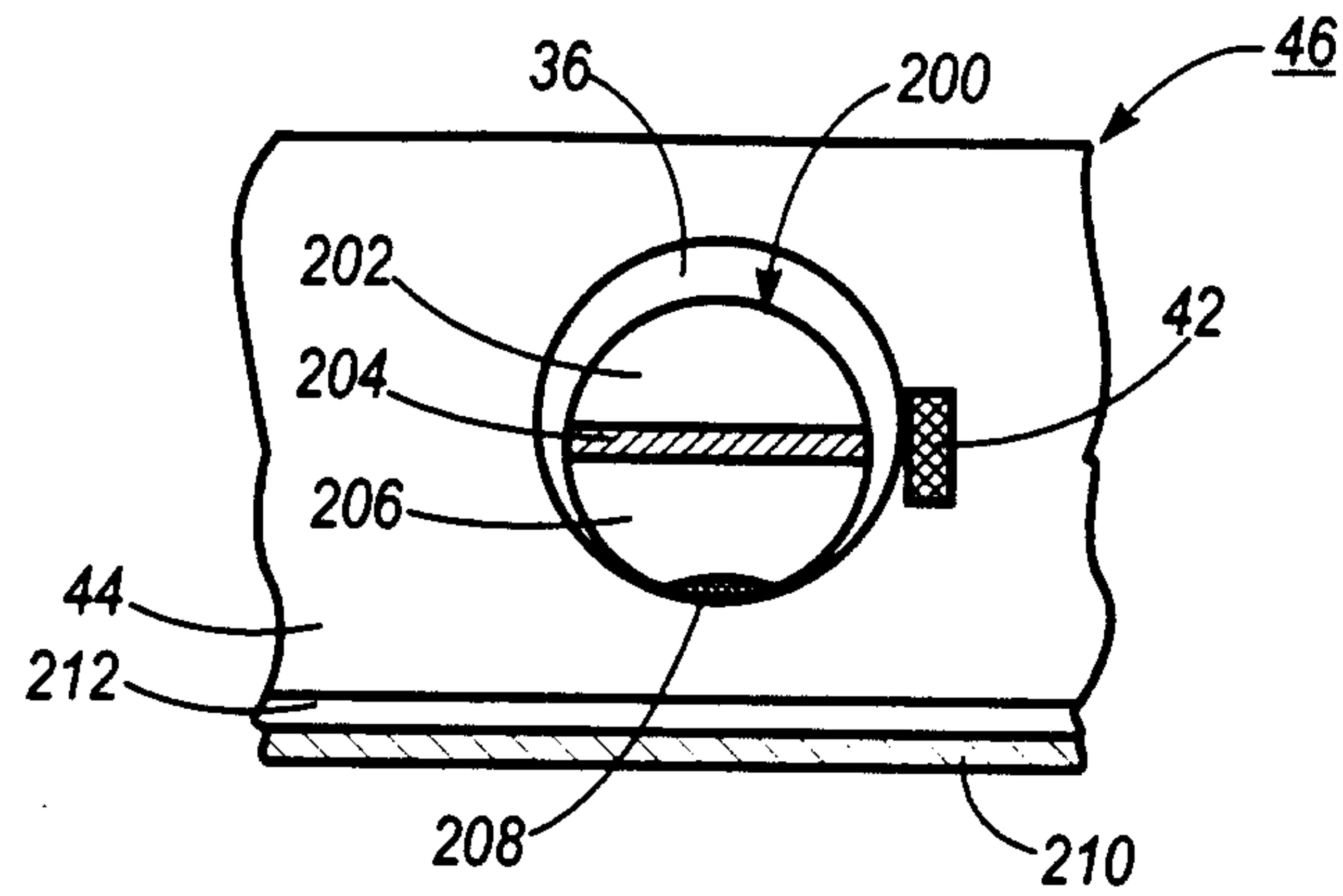


FIG. 32

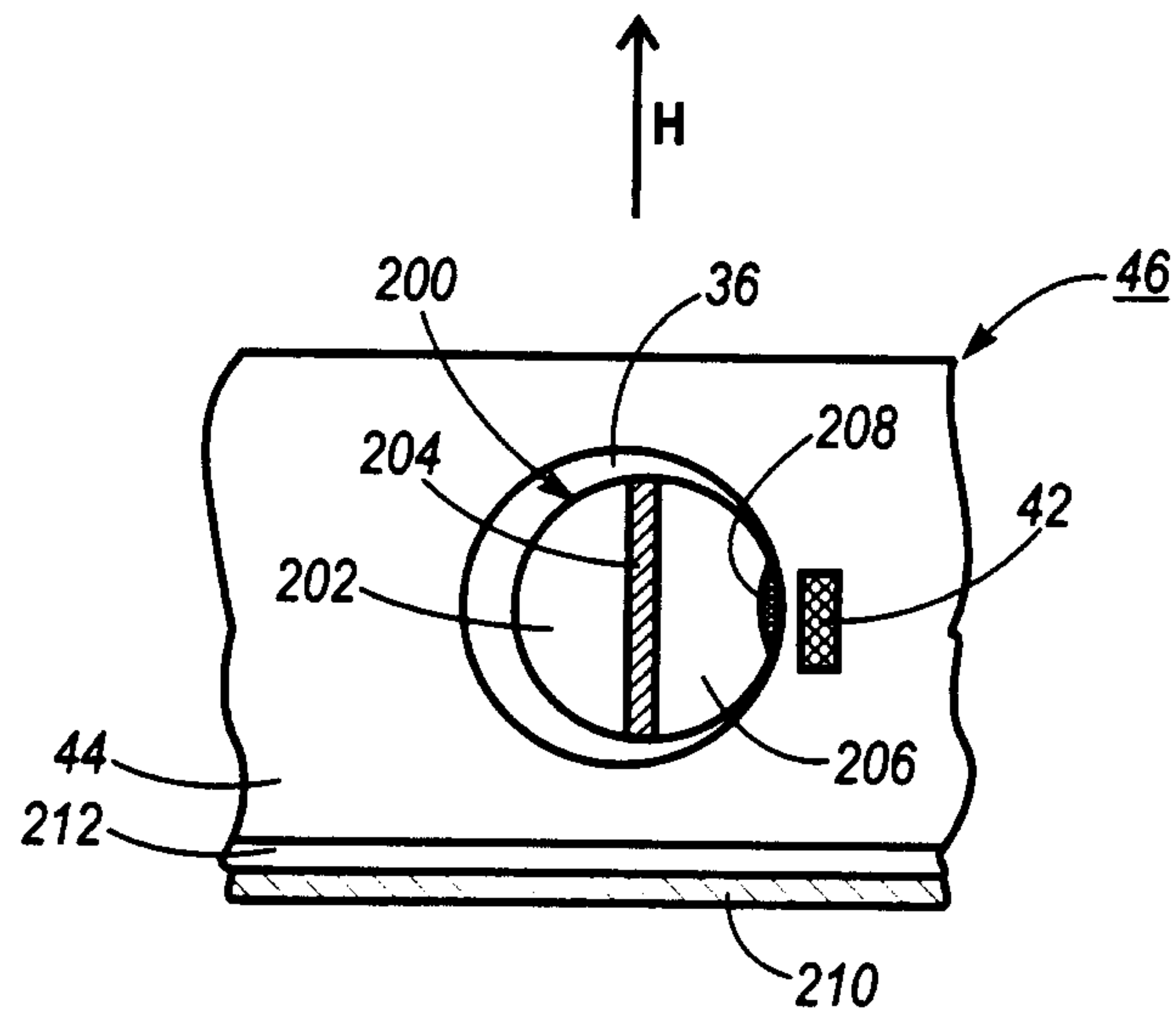


FIG. 33

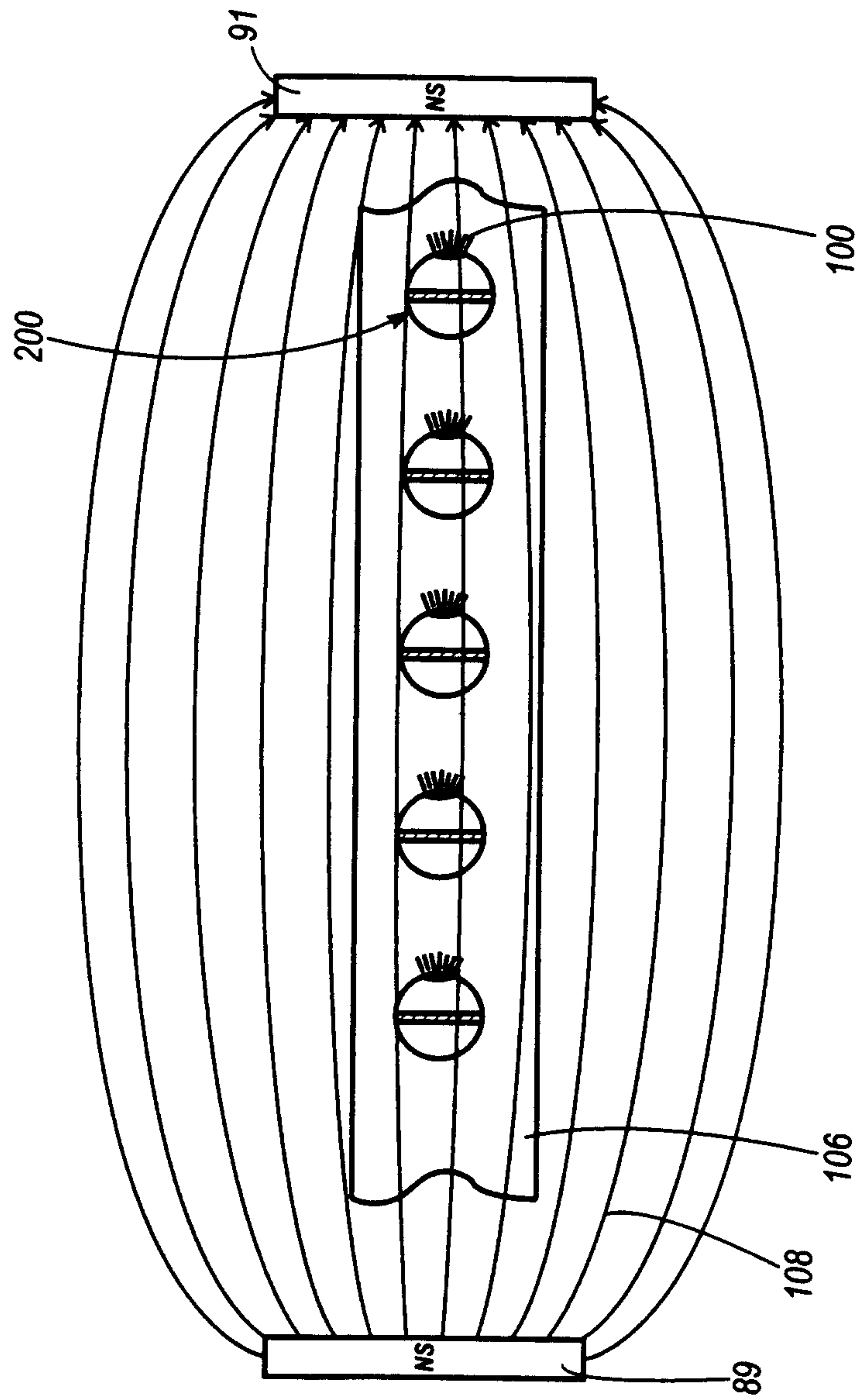
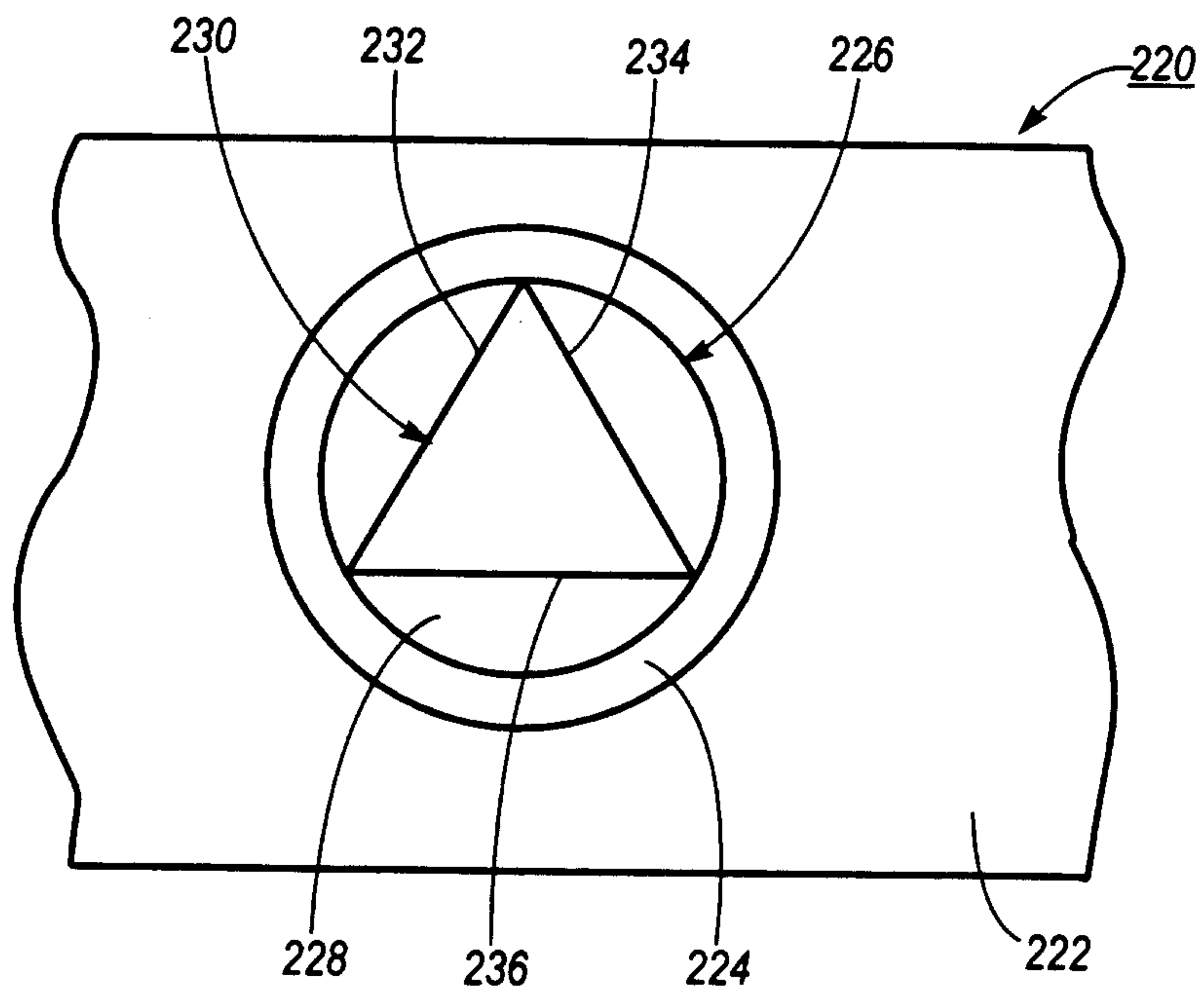


FIG. 34

**FIG. 35**

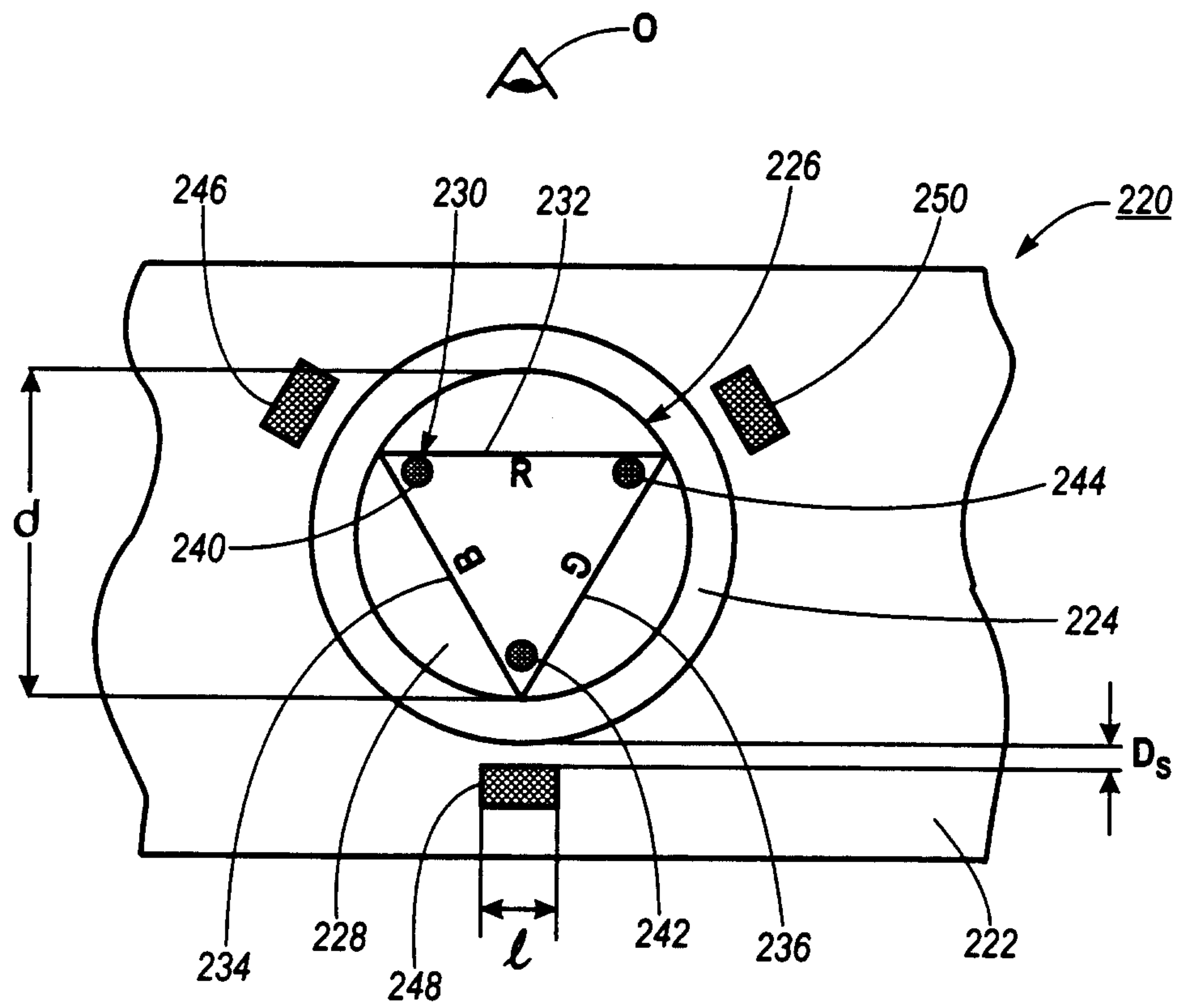


FIG. 36

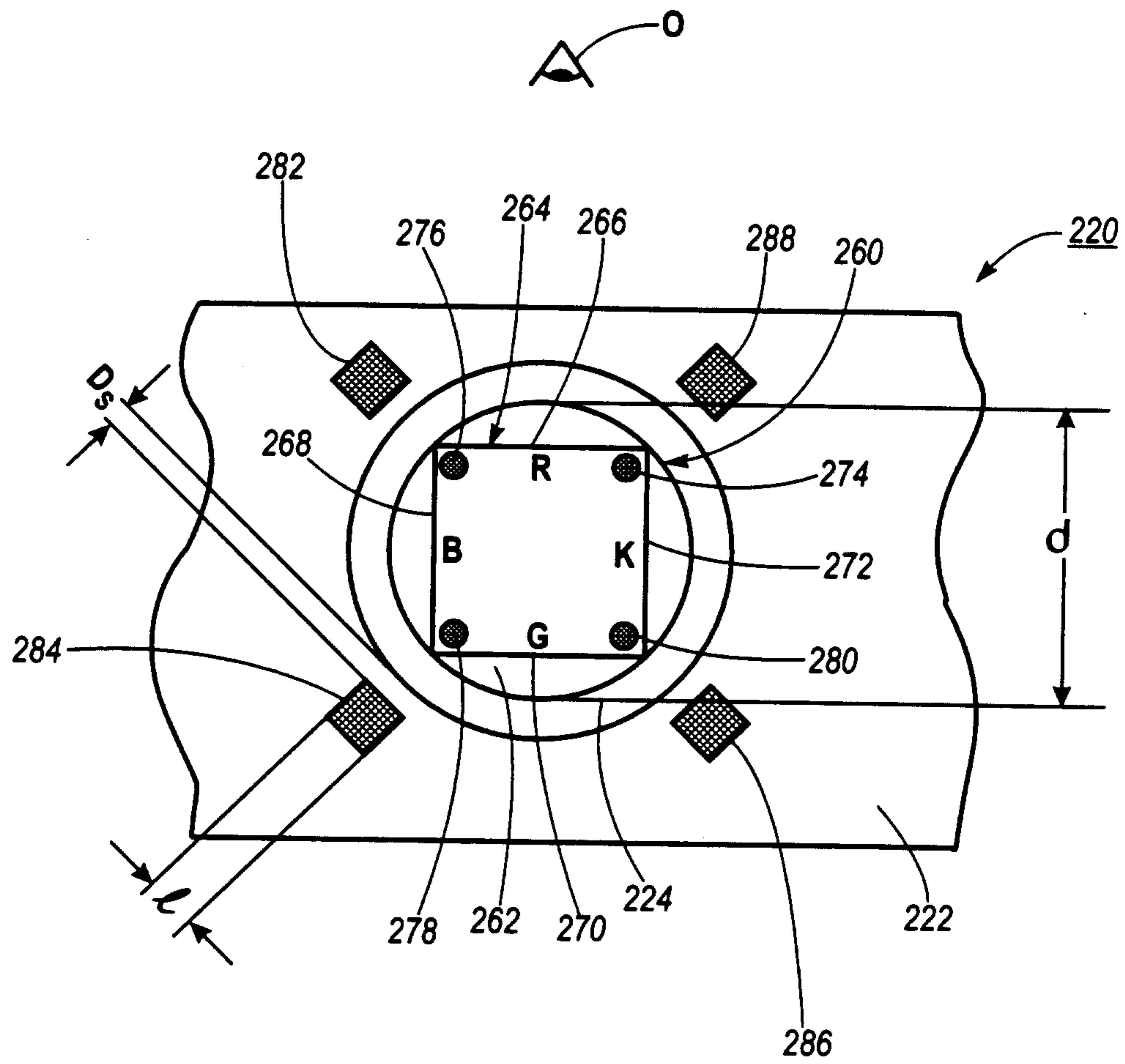
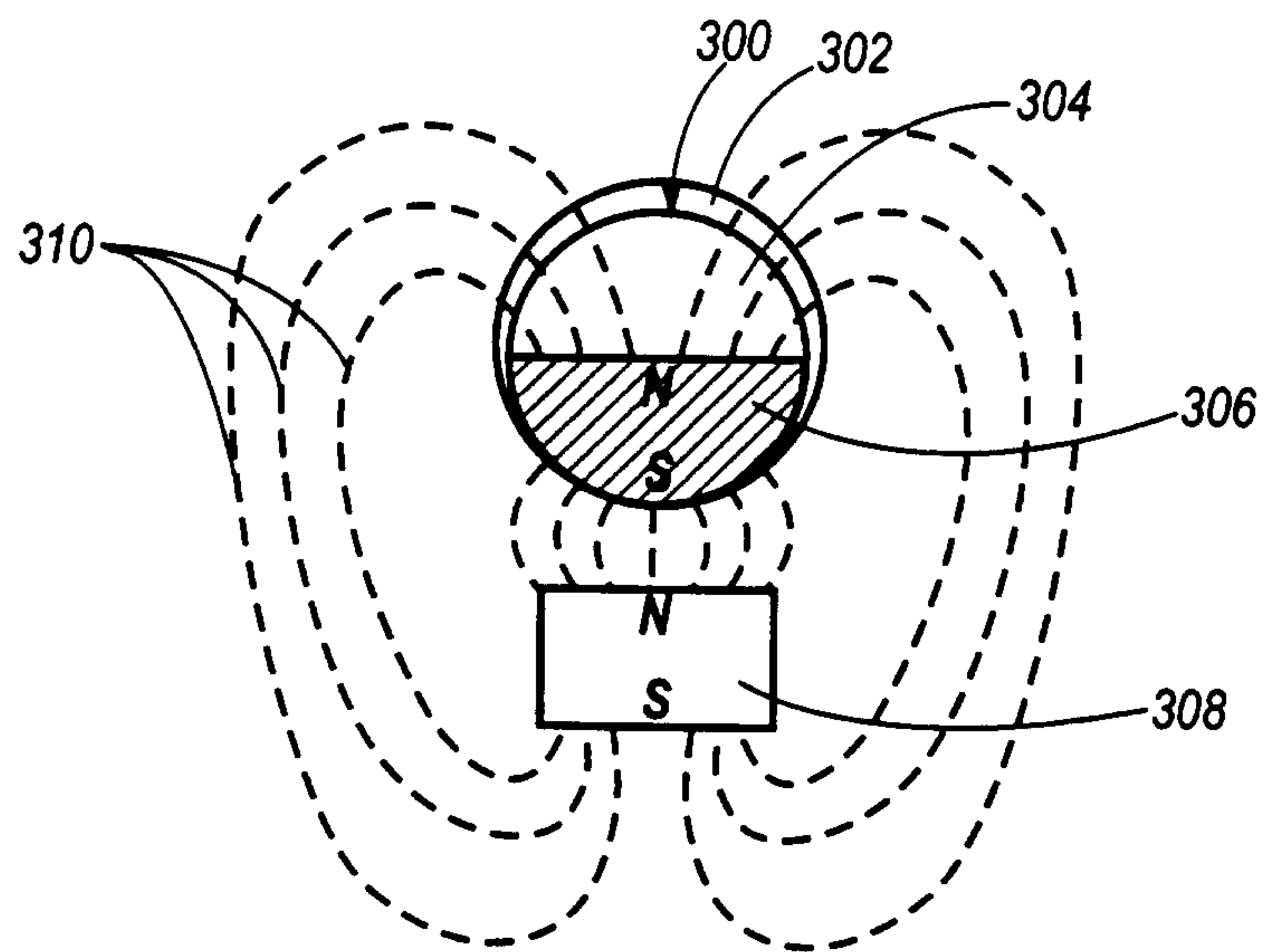
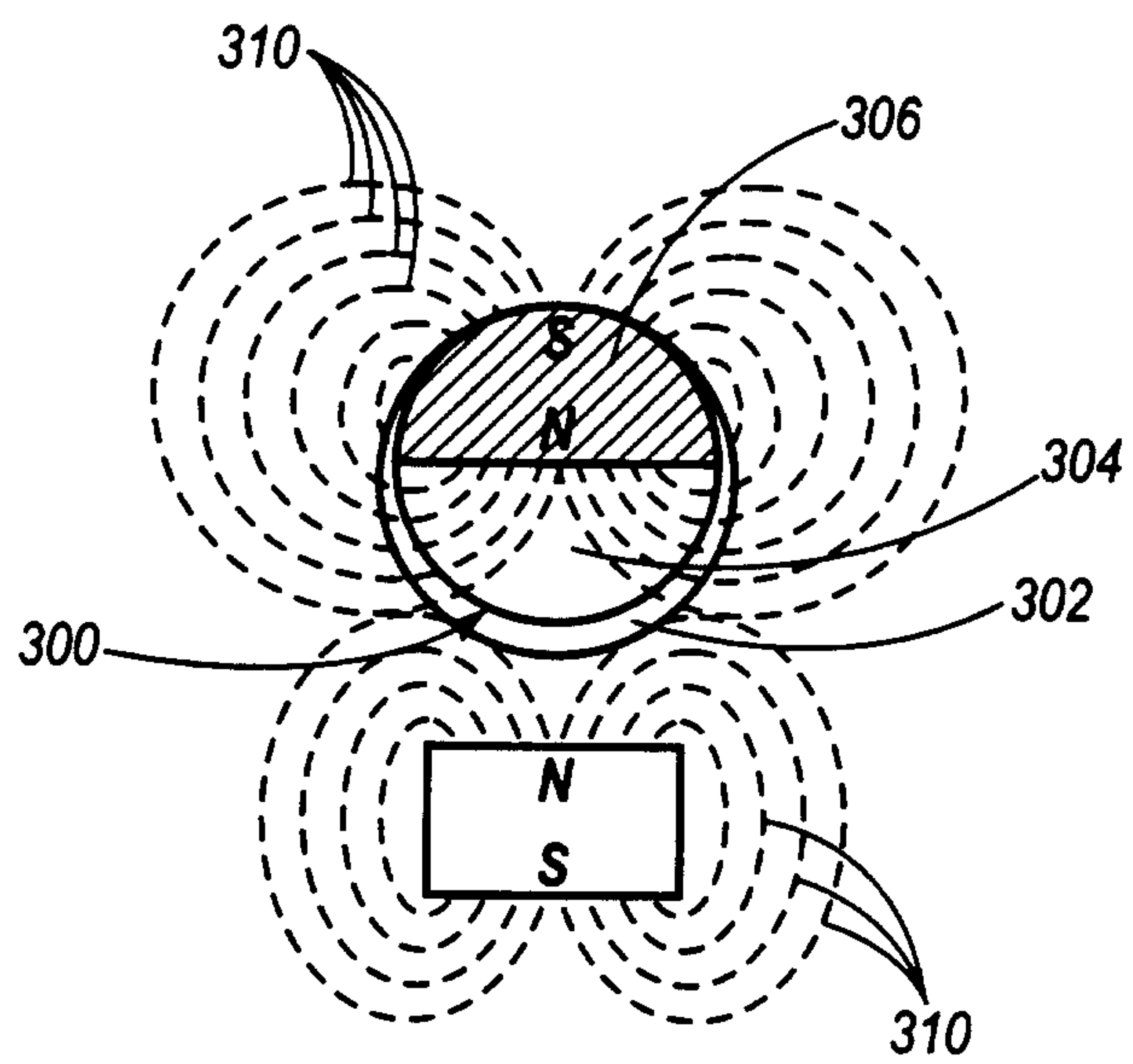


FIG. 37

**FIG. 38****FIG. 39**

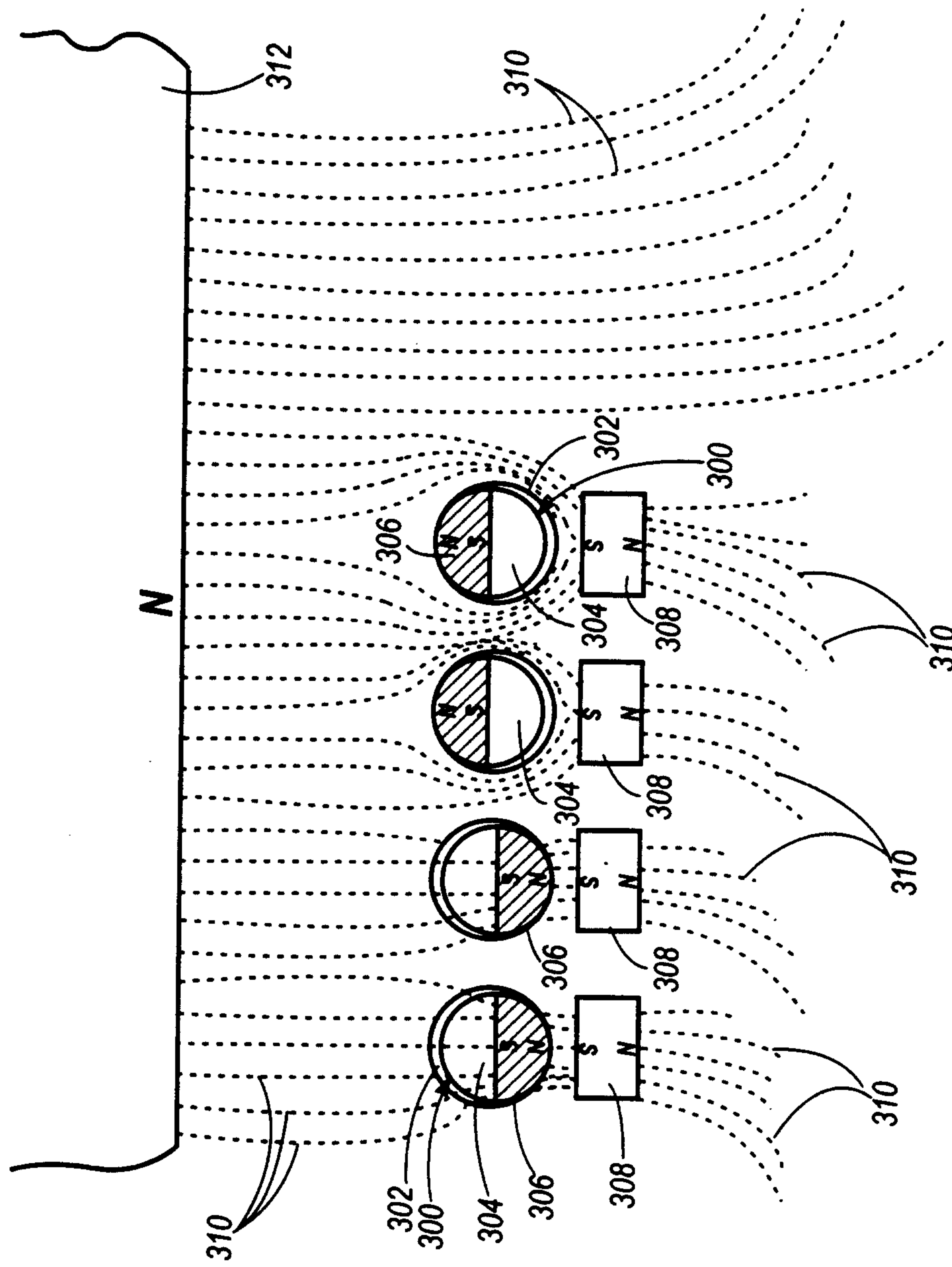


FIG. 40

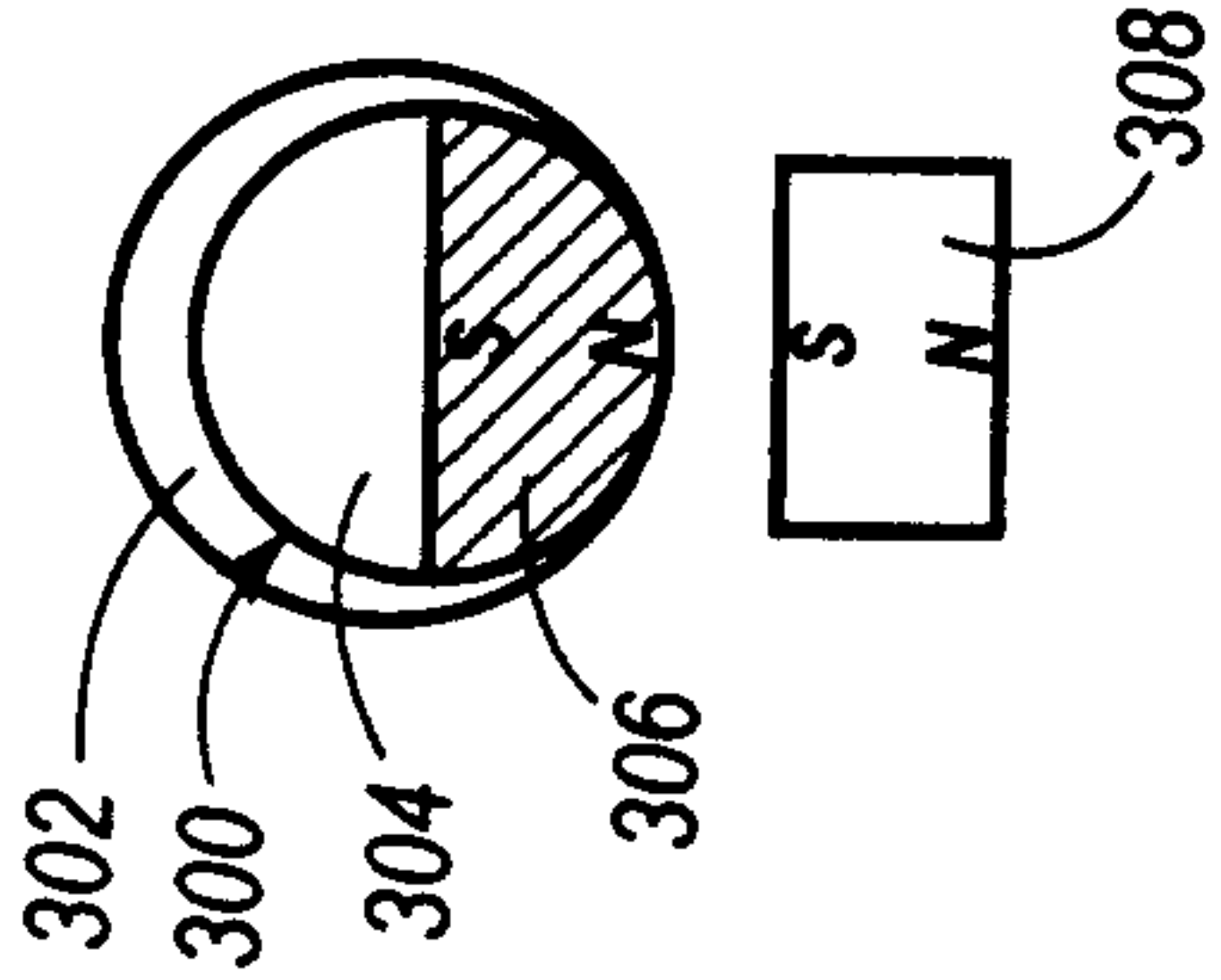
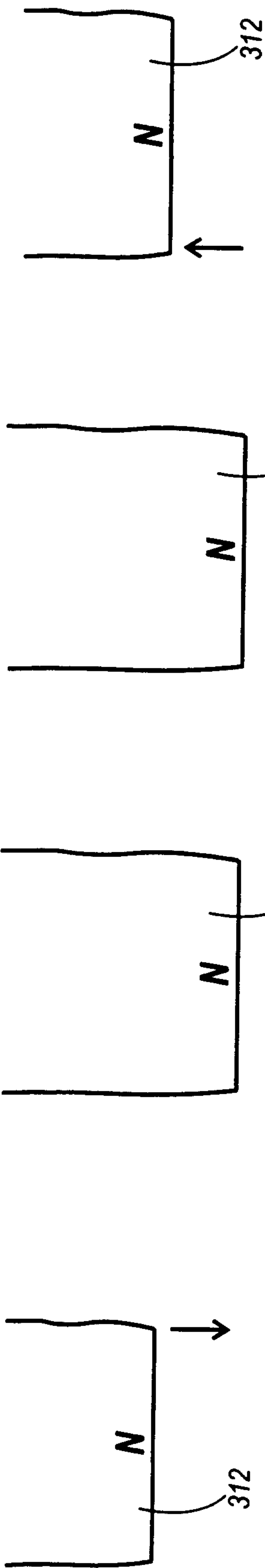


FIG. 41

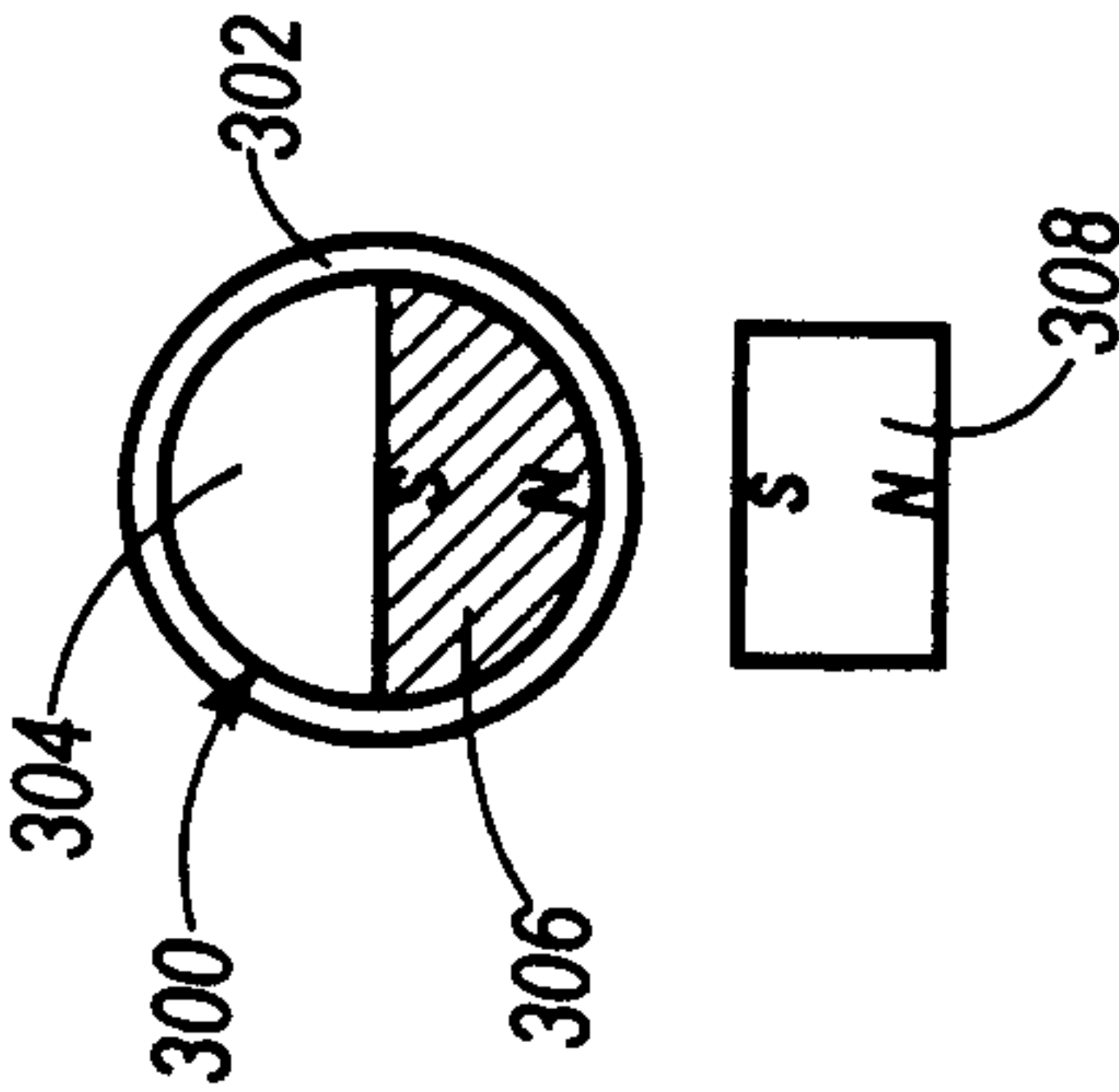
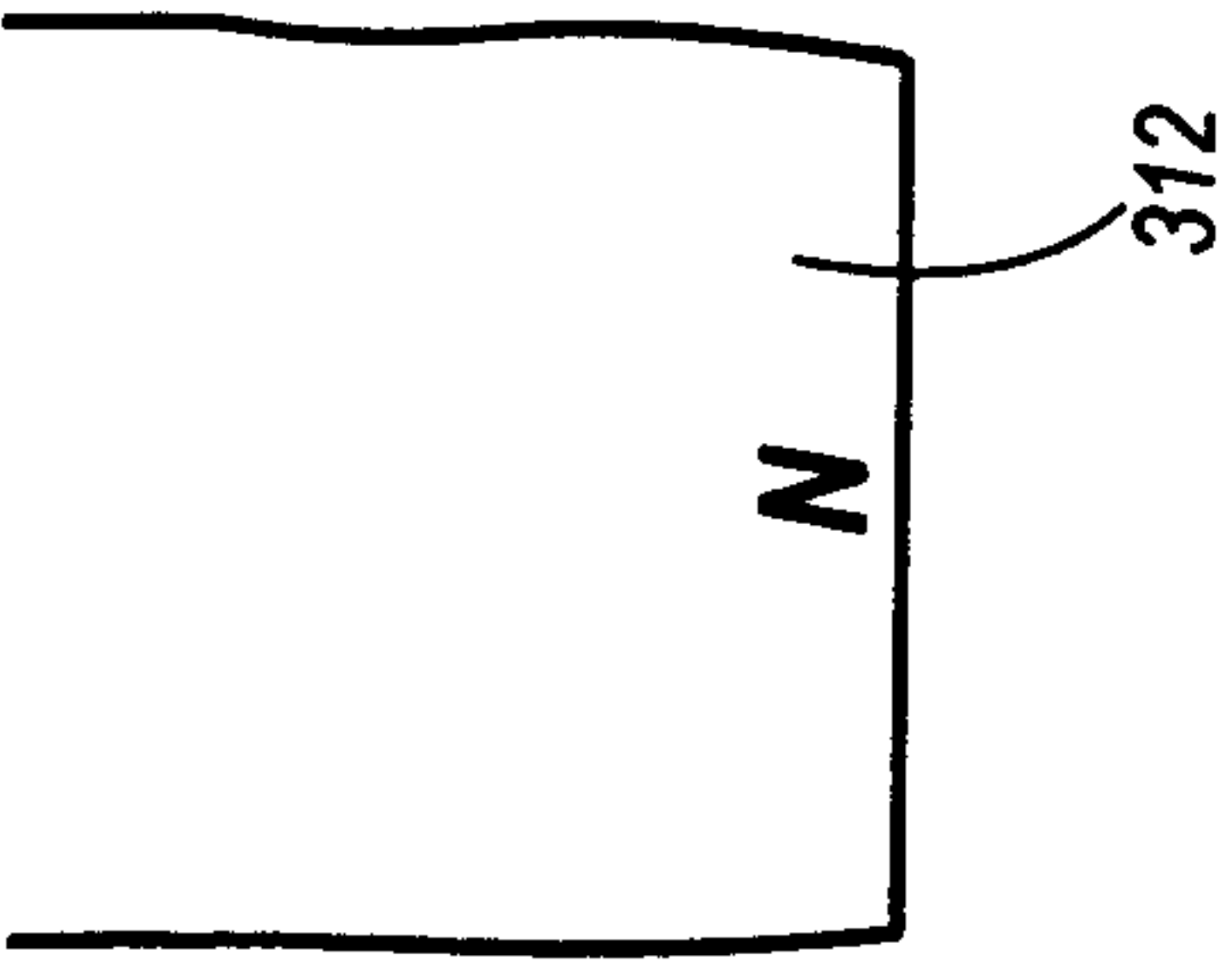


FIG. 42

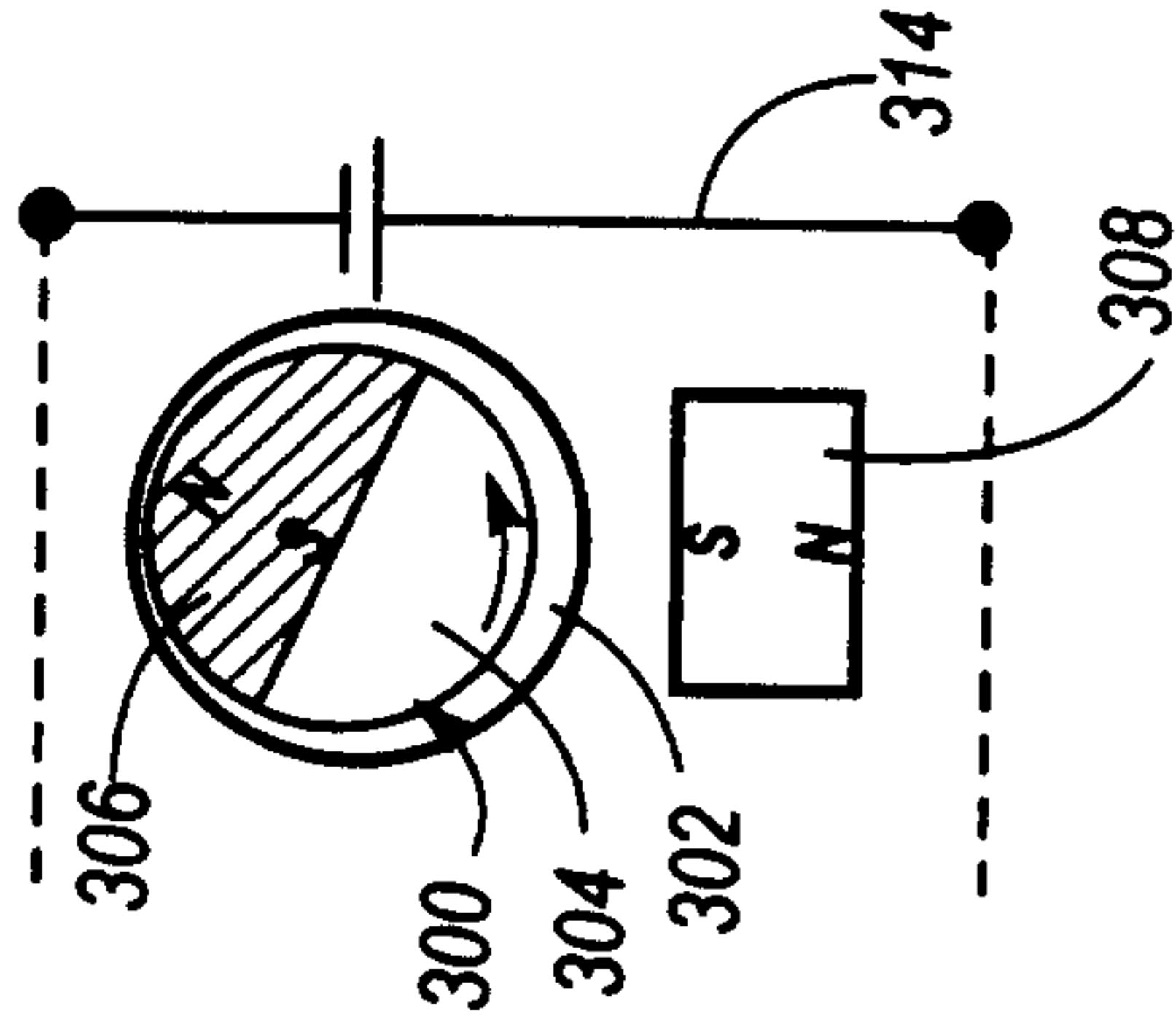
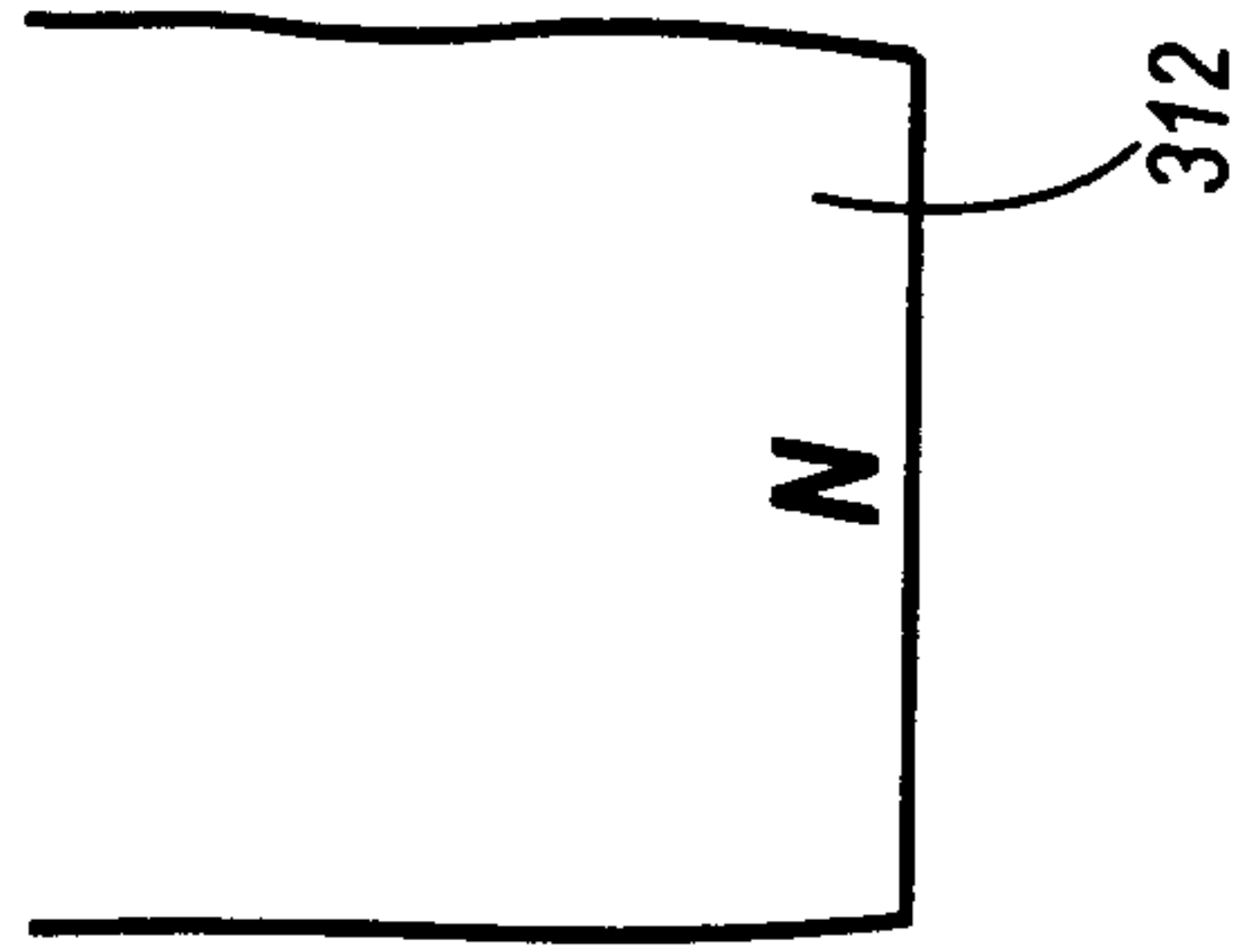


FIG. 43

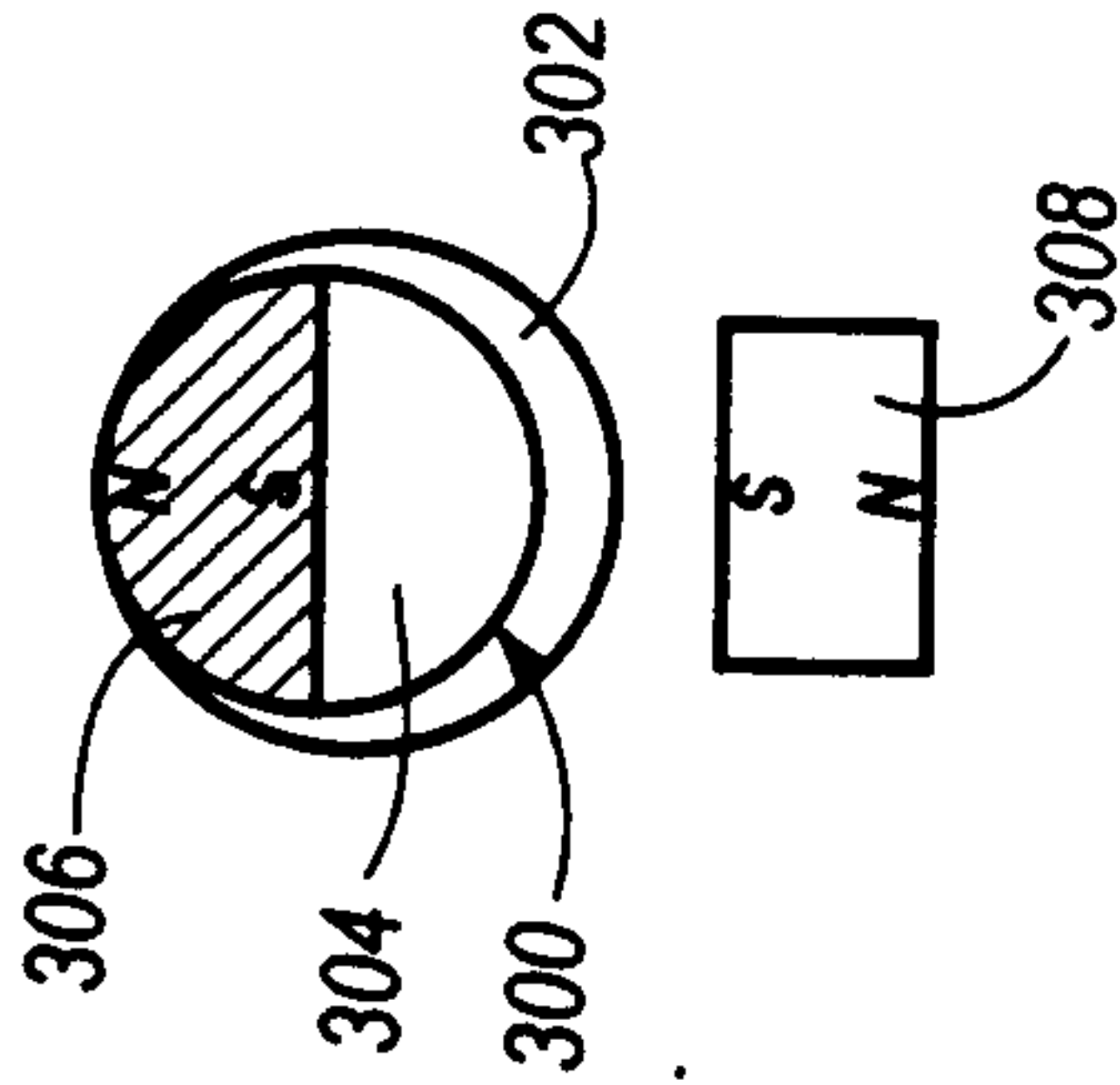


FIG. 44

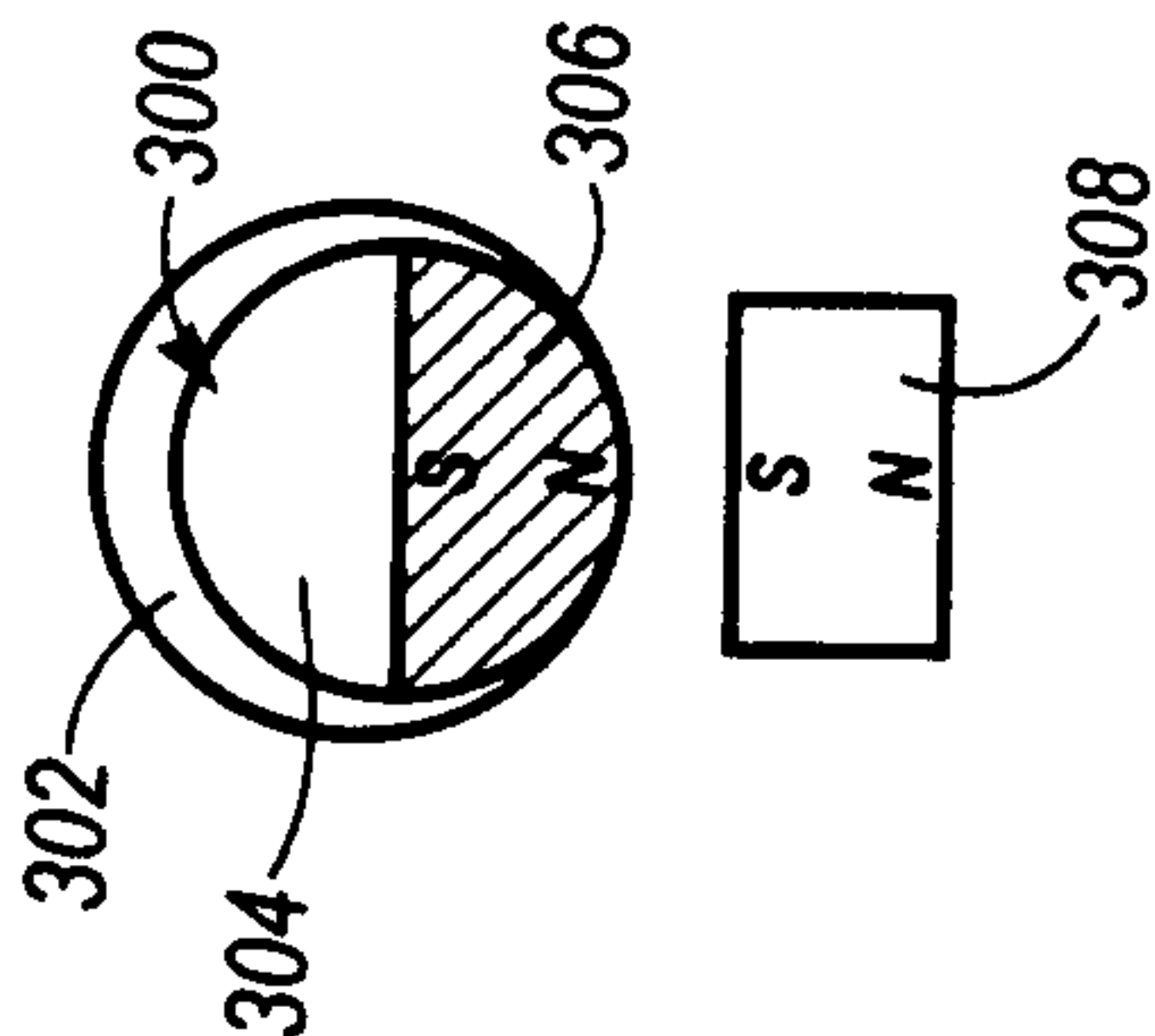
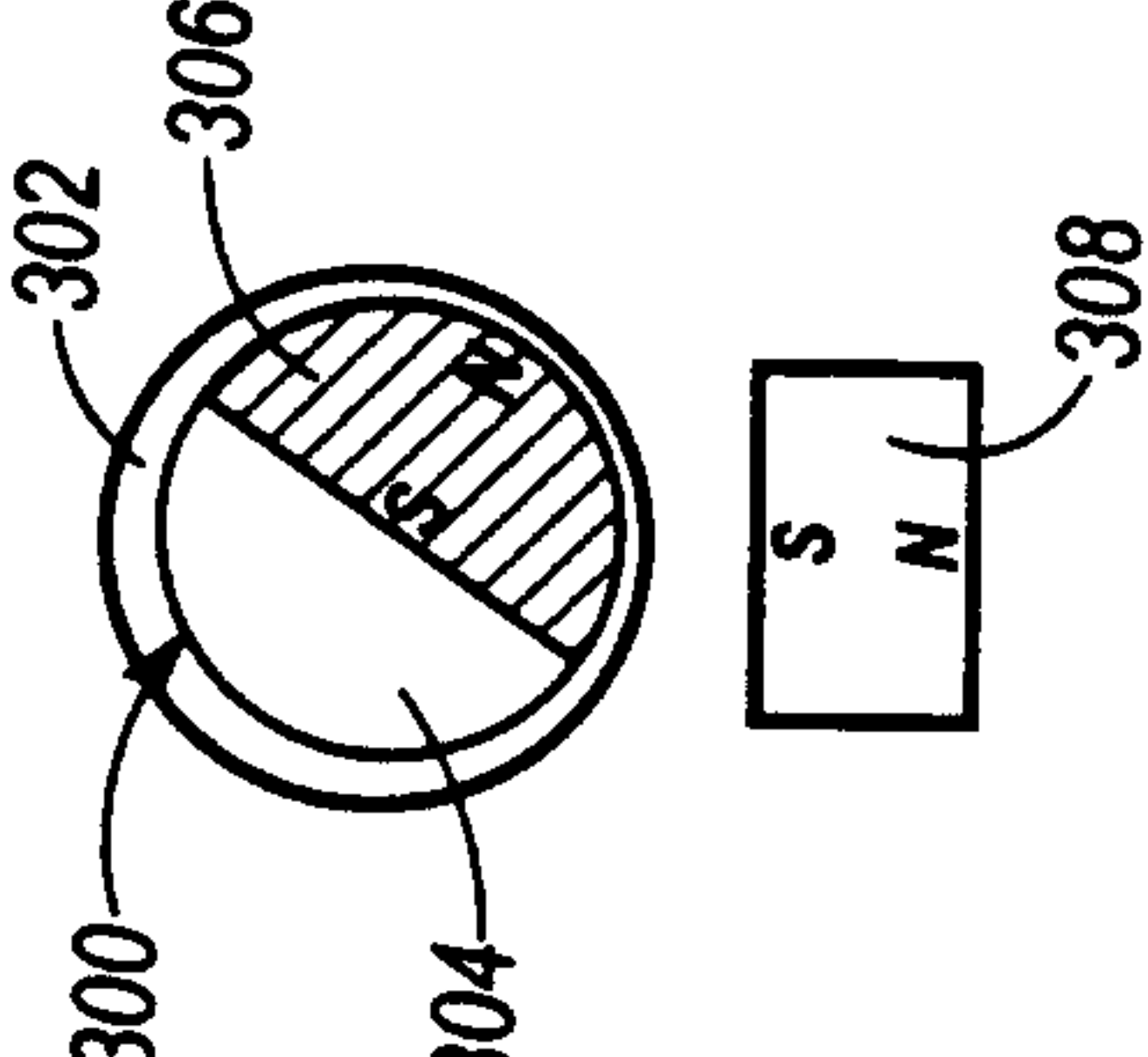
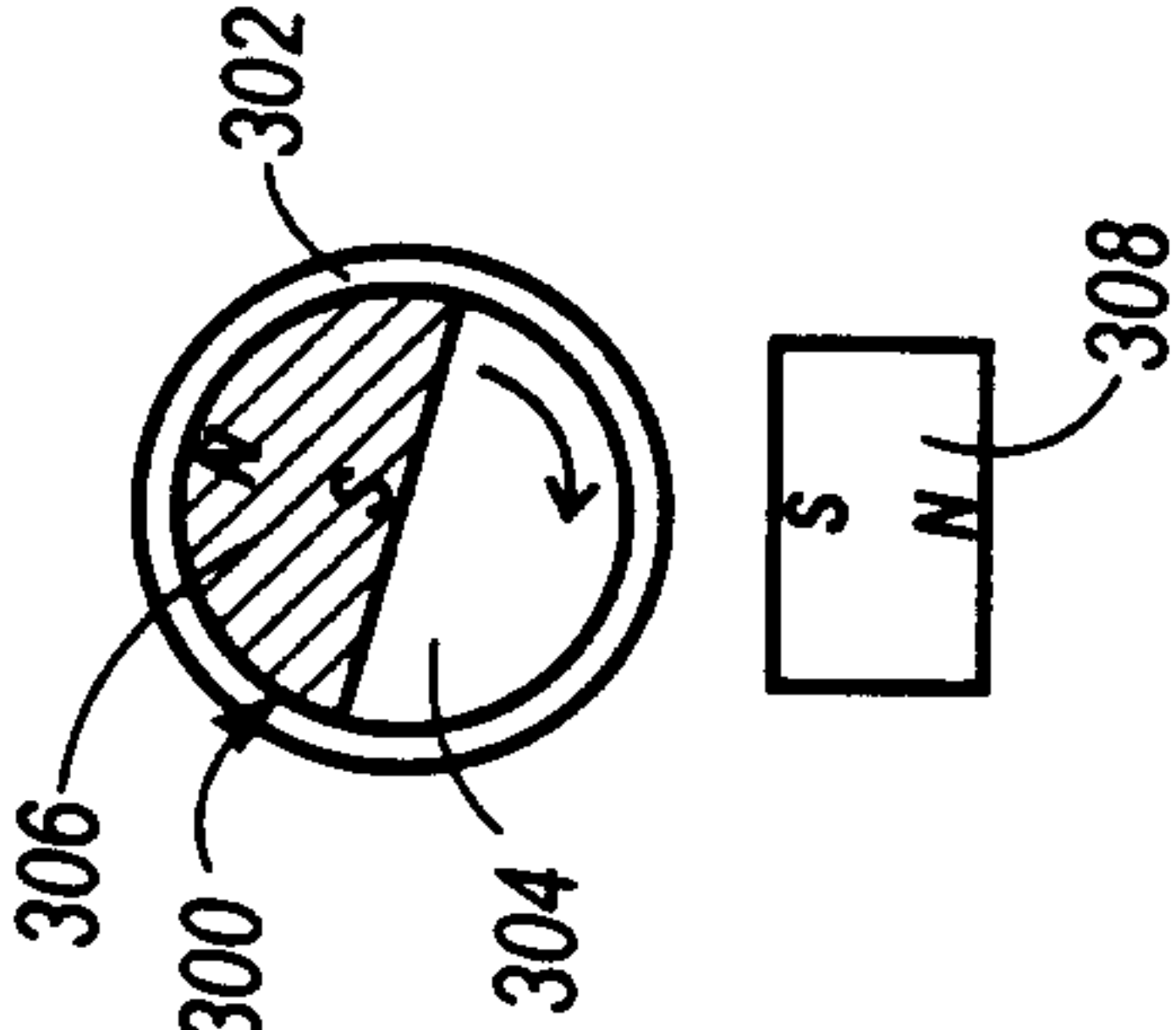
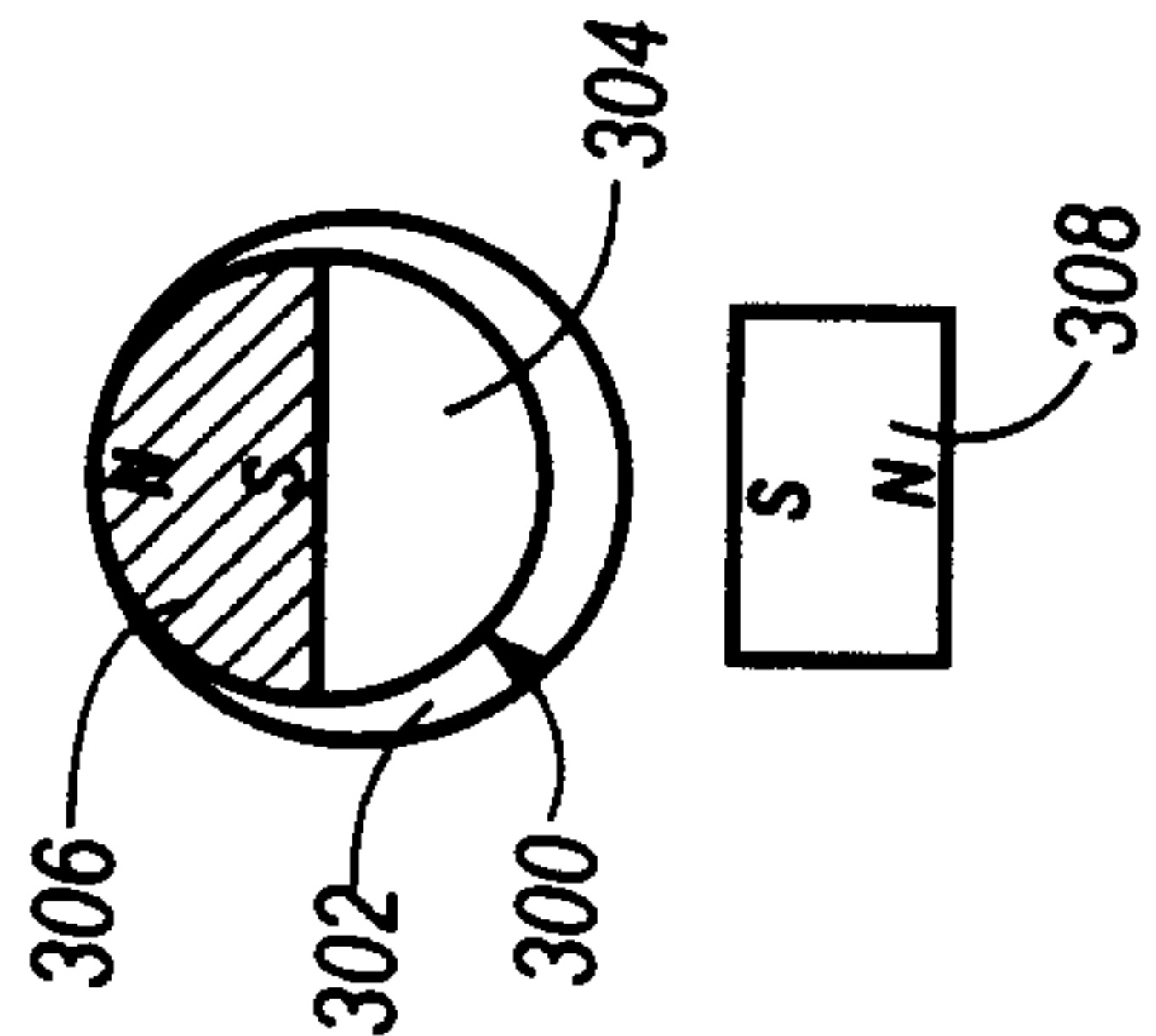
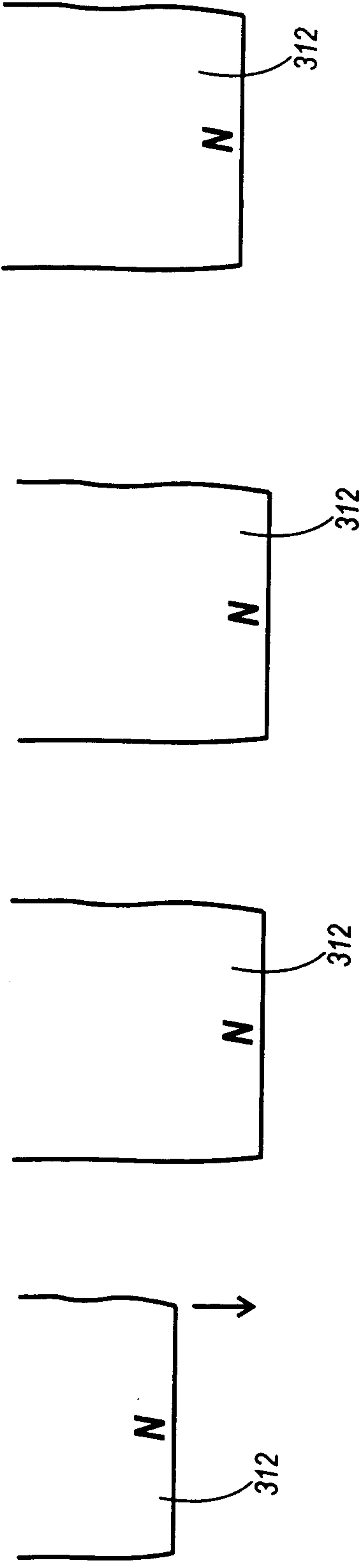


FIG. 45

FIG. 46

FIG. 47

FIG. 48

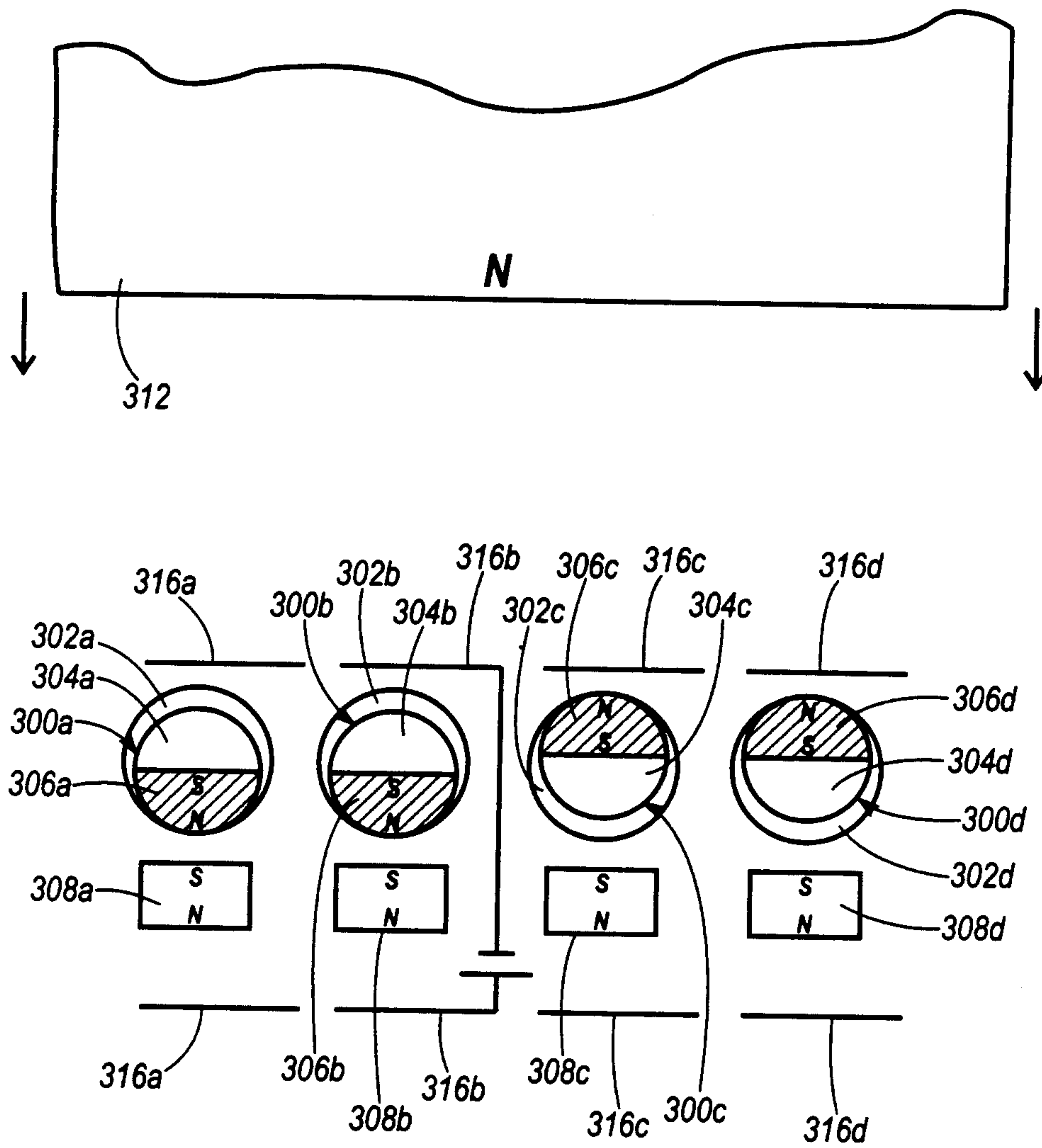


FIG. 49

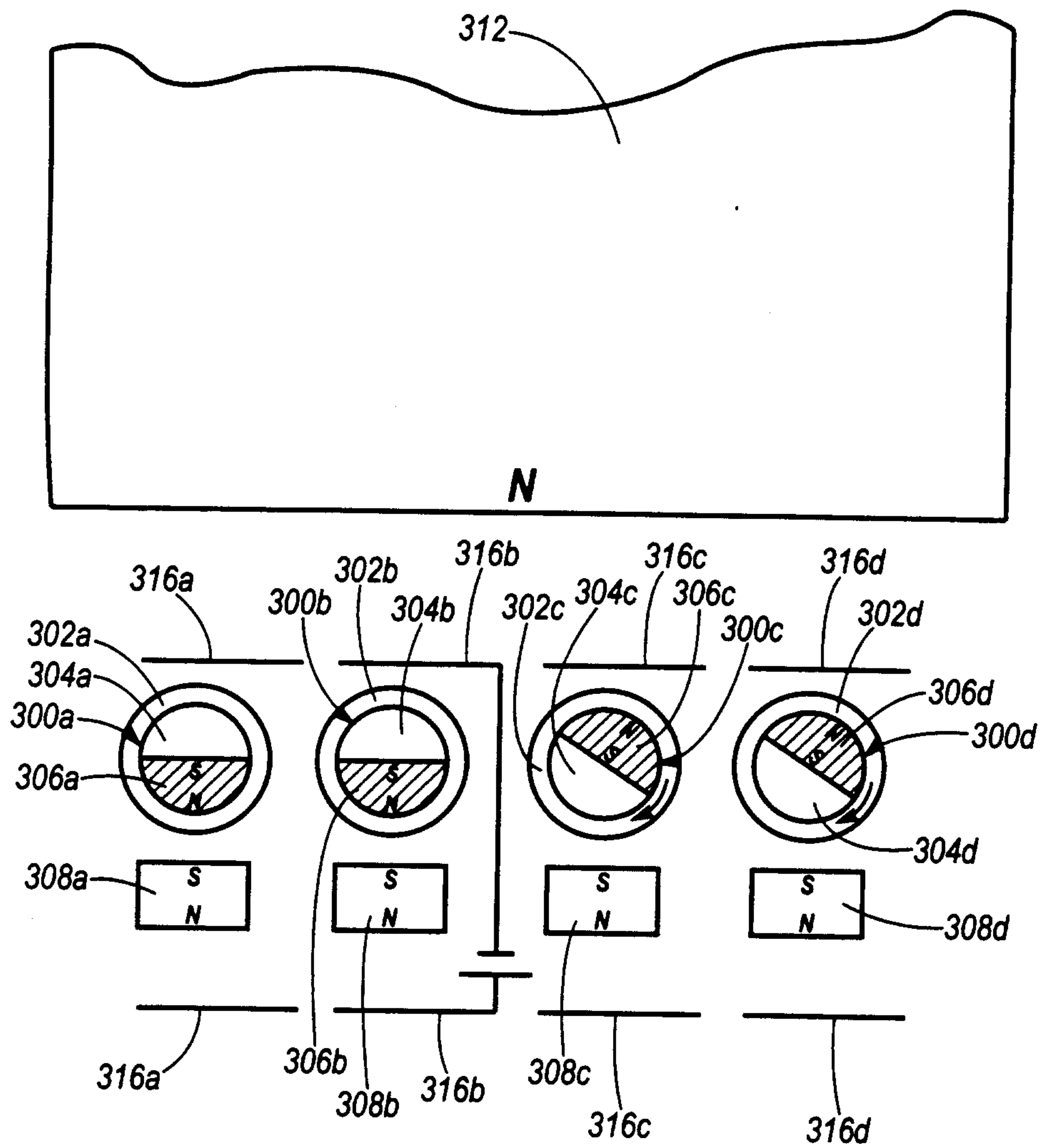


FIG. 50

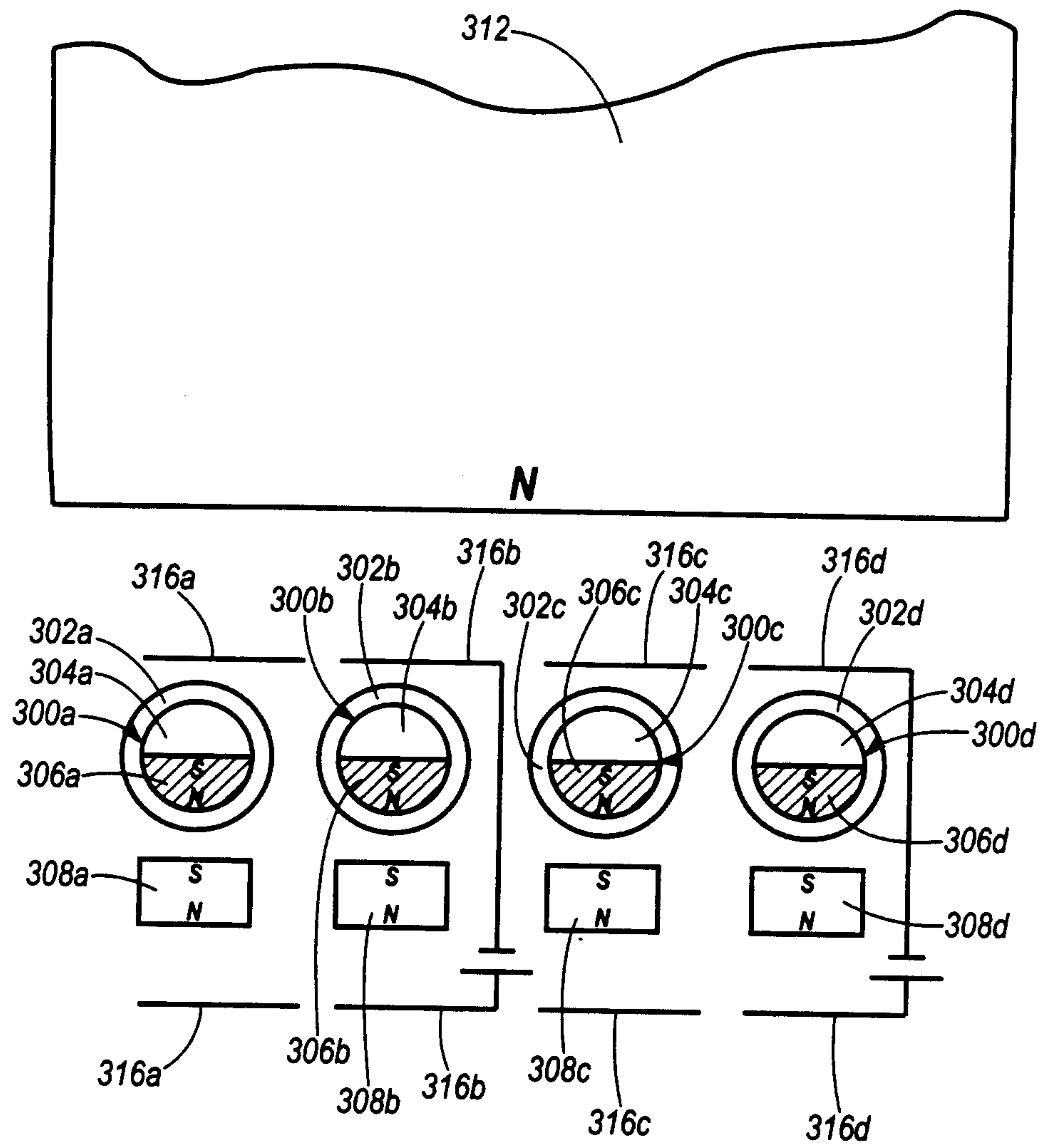


FIG. 5I

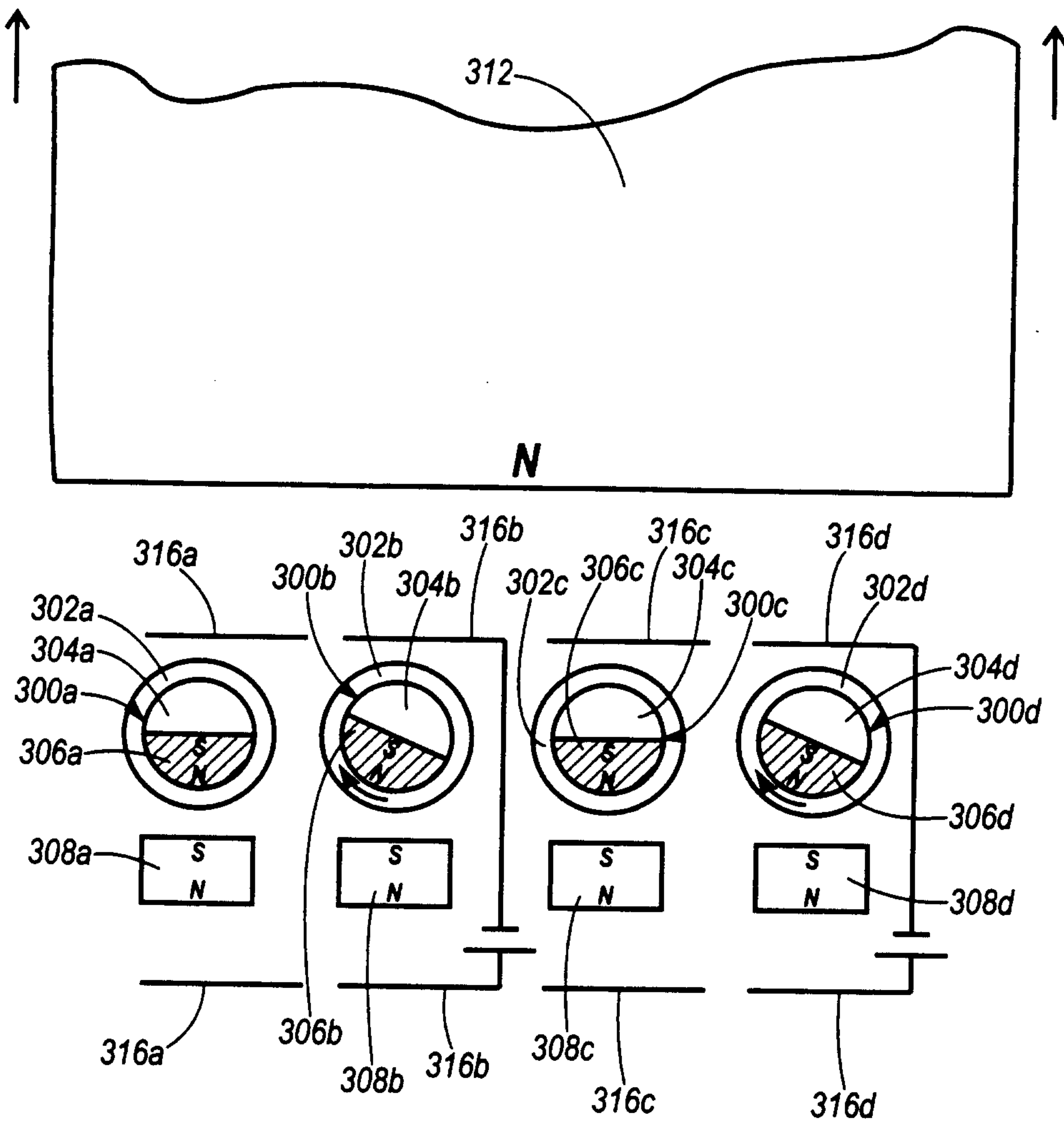


FIG. 52

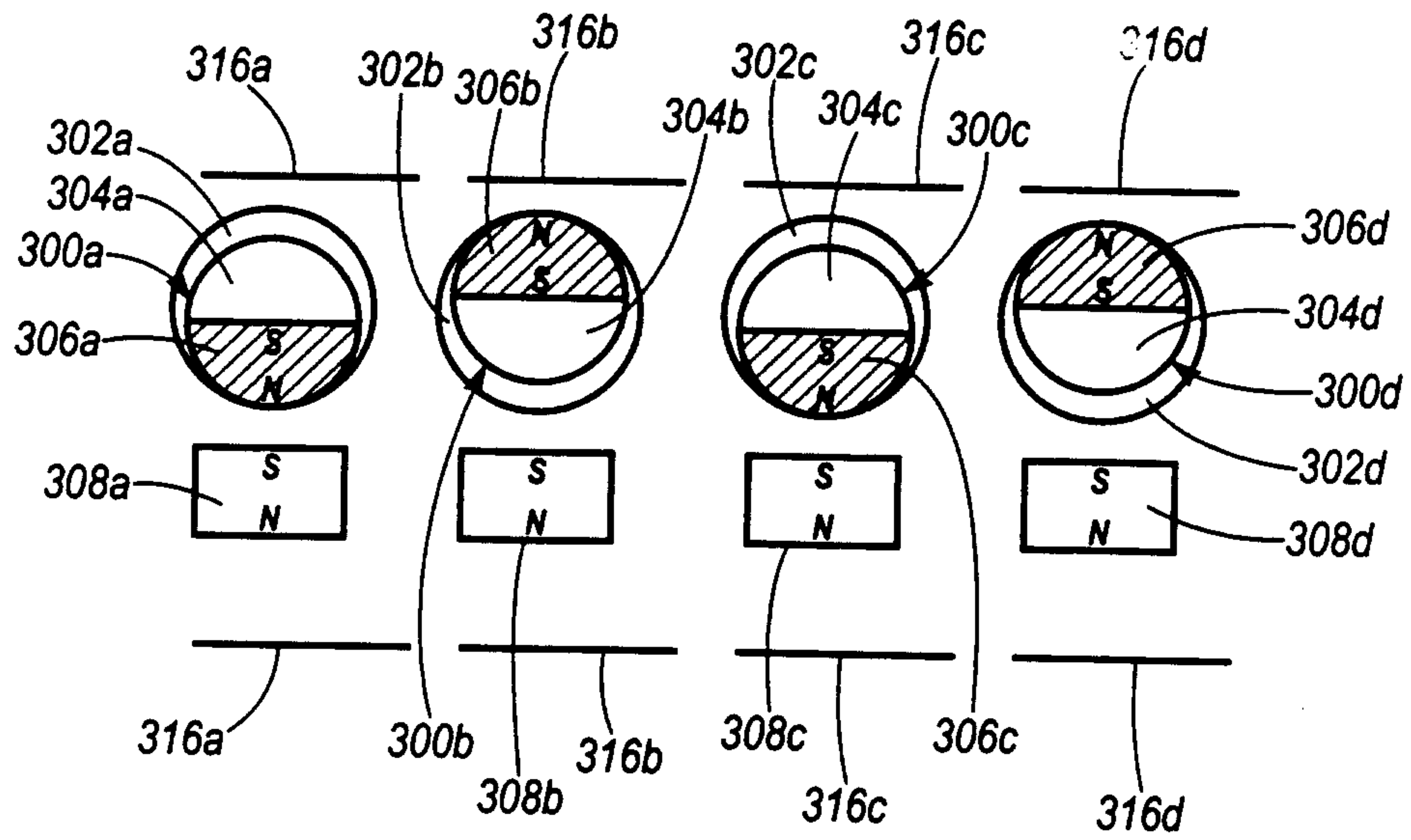


FIG. 53