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SPOTLIGHT.

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This invention pertains to spot lights of the type used in theatres.

In the use of such devices it is customary to place transparent screens of various colors before the spot light in order to produce the desired color effects on the stage.

An object of the present invention is to provide such mechanism for controlling the color screens that the screens may be safely manipulated from a distant point so that no operator will be necessary at the light.

Another object is to provide improved electromagnetic devices for manipulating the color screens.

Another object is to provide mechanism whereby the screens may be manipulated with safety against breakage.

Another object is to provide mechanism for reducing the amount of current required by the electromagnetic devices.

Further and other objects and advantages will be hereinafter set forth in the accompanying specification and claims, and shown in the drawings, which by way of illustration show what is now considered to be the preferred embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 1 shows a side view of a typical spot light with my invention in place thereon. The front of the light is at the left.

Fig. 2 is a front view of the light with one color screen in front of the lens and the unused screens in inoperative position. The cushioning and current-saving springs are also shown.

Fig. 3 is an enlarged view on line 3—3 of Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a wiring diagram.

The spot light casing is designated 10, and it is locked in position to clamp 12 on supporting standard 14.

A handle 16 is provided by which the operator moves the light with reference to standard 14. Hand wheel 18 is used to control the electric light within casing 10, while hand wheels 20 and 22 are provided to control the iris shutter and curtain shutters respectively, both of which are contained within the front end of casing 10.

Secured to the side of casing 10 is a bracket 24 in which is fast a shaft 26 projecting forwardly beyond the front of the casing (Figs. 1 and 2).

Mounted on shaft 26 are a number of color screens 30. Five are shown, but any number may be used. Each screen 30 is rotatable on shaft 26 from its inoperative position resting on stop 32 to its operative position on stop 34, or vice versa.

Each transparent color screen 30 is supported by a circular frame 36, to which is fast a supporting arm 38 (Fig. 2). Arm 38 has a hub-like portion 40, and projecting from hub 40 at substantially right angles with arm 38 are arms 42 and 44.

Depending from the free end of arm 42 is a link 48, the lower end of which is pivotally attached to the free end of a lever 50, the other end of which is pivotally mounted on a shaft 52, fast in the machine.

At a mid-position on each lever 50 is attached a depending link 54, to the lower end of which is attached the plunger 56 of the solenoid 58. When solenoid 58 is energized plunger 56, lever 50, and link 48 are drawn down to rock arm 42 and screen 30 from its inoperative position on stop 32 to its operative position on stop 34.

The screen may be retained in operative position in any one of a variety of ways, but I prefer to have the magnet itself act not only to set the screen but also to hold it in operative position.

So long as a magnet is energized its corresponding screen is held in operative position, and the instant the magnet is deenergized the screen will be drawn back to its inoperative position as will appear.

There is one solenoid operatively connected to each screen. The screens are spaced closely together on shaft 26 and as they are comparatively thin as compared to the magnets, the levers 50 are bent or offset as shown in Fig. 3 in order to permit a convenient arrangement of magnets and screens. It will be understood that each link 48 in Fig. 3 is aligned with one of the screens.

The electric circuits are shown diagrammatically in Fig. 4, in which 60 is the source of current, from which extend the two lines 62 and 64. There is a button switch 66 corresponding to each magnet 58. When a button 66 is pushed in, a circuit is completed between a pair of switch blades 68 and 70 and the correlated magnet is energized. For instance, if the second switch from the right were pushed in current would flow as follows: from source 60, through wire 62, switch blade 70, switch stem 72, blade 68, wire 74, magnet 58, wire 76, and wire 64 back to source. When switch button 66 is with-