

drawn contact is broken between stem 72 and blades 68-70, and the magnet is deenergized, whereupon the screen 30 controlled by that magnet is restored to normal position by its
5 spring 46.

Coil springs 78 around switch stem 72 serve to keep the switches from inadvertently contacting with the switch blades 68 and 70.

It is evident that one or more or all of
10 the color screens may be in their operative positions at the same time if the operator so desires. The usual procedure, however, is to use the screens one at a time. To change from one color to another the operator
15 simply pulls out the switch controlling the screen in use and pushes in the switch controlling the screen desired.

Stops 32 and 34 are cushioned to prevent injury to the mechanism due to the rapid
20 action of the parts, or I provide a dash pot 112 connected to the free end 114 of each lever 50, or an arrangement such as shown in Fig. 2 is provided. Attached to the lower end of each arm 44 are two coil springs 104 and 106. These springs extend in opposite
25 directions, their outer ends being attached to the frame of the machine at 108 and 110 respectively. Springs 104 and 106 are so adjusted as to tension that spring 104 normally
30 overpowers spring 106 so as to hold screen 30 in its inoperative position at the right.

When a magnet 58 is energized, spring 104 is overpowered by the magnet assisted by
35 spring 106, with the result that the screen controlled by that magnet is drawn over and held in the operative position against stop 34. When the magnet is deenergized, spring 104 draws the screen back to its inoperative position against stop 32. While the screen is
40 approaching stop 32 the tension in spring 106 steadily increases, reaching a maximum when the screen rests on the stop, thereby acting to cushion the screen as it descends against the stop. In like manner spring 104

acts as a cushion when the screen is moved 45 to its other position.

Due to the fact that spring 106 acts to assist the magnet in starting the screen to its operative position, less current is required for the operation of the screens. Thus the
50 arrangement just described serves the double purpose of cushioning the screens, and of decreasing the current consumption.

It is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the construction herein
55 specifically illustrated and described but can be embodied in other forms without departure from its spirit as expressed by the claims.

I claim— 60

1. In combination with a spot light, a color screen, having operative and non-operative positions, a magnet, means connecting said magnet to said screen whereby upon
65 energization of said magnet said screen is moved to operative position, a resilient device to return said screen to inoperative position when said magnet is deenergized, and means for assisting said magnet in starting
70 the movement of the screen from its inoperative to its operative position.

2. In combination with a spot light, a color screen, having operative and non-operative positions, a magnet, means connecting said magnet to said screen whereby upon
75 energization of said magnet said screen is moved to operative position, a resilient device to return said screen to inoperative position when said magnet is deenergized, and supplemental means for assisting said mag-
80 net in starting the movement of the screen from its inoperative to its operative position, said means also serving to cushion said screen when it returns to its inoperative position.
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In testimony whereof I hereto affix my signature.

JOHN H. KLIEGL.