

ed to 57*d* and the upper contact 58*d*. From the lower contacts 57*a* to *d* inclusive and 58*a* to *d* inclusive, circuits extend to the switch points of a double throw reversing switch generally designated 59 on the circuit diagram. As shown, this switch is of the usual double throw type with an upper set of switch points and a lower set. The switch blades of the switch 59 are suitably connected by conductors to the main switch 51 as shown. It will be understood that the reversing switch is placed remote from the footlights themselves, for example, at the side of the stage. In the circuit diagram (Fig. 10) the switching devices for both of the lamps and the motor control circuits are shown in the footlights "closed" position. Accordingly, all of the lamp switch contacts 47R, 47W, 47G are open. If it is now desired to open the footlights, the switch 59 will be thrown to cooperate with the lower set of footlights labelled on the diagram "to open". Current will now flow into the field of the motor through contacts 58*b* and back to negative side of line through contacts 58*a*. Similarly, current to the armature will flow in through contacts 58*c* and out through contacts 58*d*. The motor will then be energized and will rotate and displace the footlights towards open position. When the footlights reach open position all the contacts 58*a* to *d* inclusive will be opened and contacts 57*a* to *d* will be closed. The opening of contacts 58*a* to 58*d* will shut off current supply to the motor and thus terminate further displacement of the footlights leaving them in open position. The establishment of contacts 57*a* to 57*d* will set up motor control circuits to the upper set of switch points. Accordingly, when the operator desires to again close the footlights it is only necessary to throw the switch 59 from the lower set of switch points to the upper set of switch points marked "to close" on the circuit diagram and current will then flow to the motor through various of the contacts 57*a* to 57*d*. The arrangement of the circuits and the relation of the switching devices is such that the relative relation of the motor and armature circuits will be altered so that the motor will operate in reverse direction and thus displace the footlights and lamp carriers towards closed position. Again when the footlights and carriers reach closed position, the motor control circuits will again be interrupted by the automatic opening of contacts 57*a* to *d*. The motor control circuits are now in proper relation to again bring about an open movement of the footlights when the double throw switch 59 is thrown to lower position.

While the circuit diagram is shown with only one set of motor control circuits and one double throw switch for a single motor, it is obvious that the same arrangement of circuits and switches will be used when multiple motors are provided as show in Fig. 7. In this case it will be necessary to provide individual switches for each motor and individual double throw switches for each motor when independent motor operation of sections is desired. For simplicity in the diagram as stated above, only one set of motor controlling circuits are shown.

What I claim is—

1. A disappearing footlight including a lamp carrier, lamps thereon having positive-acting switching devices associated therewith for opening and closing lamp circuits in accordance with the position of the footlights, lamp control circuits extending to said switching devices, and switches for said control circuits for selecting

which lamps are to be lighted and which are to remain unlighted.

2. The invention set forth in claim 1 in which the lamp control circuits and switches provide for selectively controlling the lamps both by sets as related to each carrier and by the color of the lamps upon the carriers.

3. A disappearing footlight including a carrier adapted to move to closed or open position and including in combination switching devices for the footlight lamps, said devices having members inherently displaceable for circuit-controlling operation independently of movement of the carrier; and means for operating the devices to close circuits to the lamps when the carriers are in footlight open position and to open said circuits when the carriers are in the footlight closed position, said operating means being adapted to exert direct abutting pressure against said displaceable members for positive displacement of the same.

4. A motor driven footlight of the disappearing type including a displaceable lamp carrier, positive-acting switching devices for establishing or interrupting current supply to the lamps, positive-acting switching devices for interrupting motor circuits and altering the circuit relations of other motor circuits for reversed drive of the motor, and common means for concurrently operating both the first mentioned switching devices and the second mentioned switching devices in accordance with displacement of the carrier into either the open or closed position.

5. A motor driven disappearing footlight for a stage floor, including a carrier for a row of lamps displaceable to and from a predetermined position, positive-acting switching devices for interrupting motor circuits to arrest the motor and for concurrently altering the circuit relations of other motor circuits to condition the motor for drive in a reverse direction, and means for automatically operating said switching devices in accordance with the displacement of the carrier into said predetermined position.

6. A motor driven disappearing footlight including a lamp carrier displaceable to and from a predetermined position, and means for reversing the motor, comprising motor controlling circuits, positive-acting switching devices connected in said circuits for control thereof and shiftable, independently of the carrier, to arrest operation of the motor in one direction and condition the motor for drive in a reverse direction, said devices being shiftable into and out of said motor arresting and reversing relation only on application of positive shifting action thereto, and means for positively shifting said devices into said relation when the carrier moves into said predetermined position.

7. A motor driven disappearing footlight for a stage floor including a carrier for a row of lamps adapted to be displaced into open or closed position, and means for reversing the motor on movement of the carrier into either of said positions, comprising motor controlling circuits, positive-acting switching devices mounted on the carrier and connected in said circuits for control thereof, said devices being shiftable into alternative relations each for arresting drive of the motor in one of corresponding alternative opposite directions and conditioning the motor for drive in the other direction only, and means for automatically shifting said devices into proper reversing relation in accordance with the position of the carrier.

8. A motor driven disappearing footlight in-