

Jan. 15, 1929.

C. SKLAREK

1,699,124

ADJUSTABLE LIGHT MOUNTING

Filed Jan. 8, 1923

2 Sheets-Sheet 1

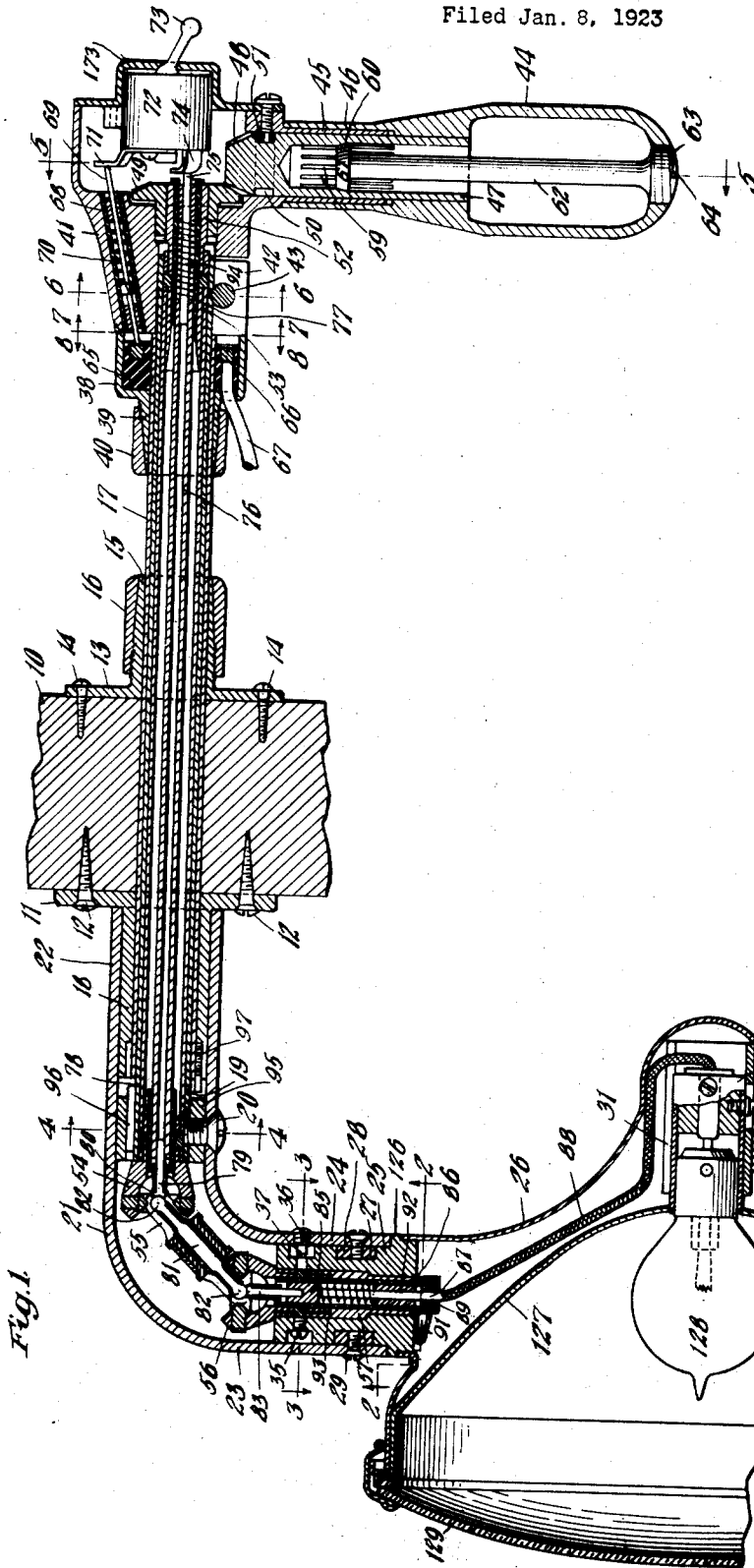
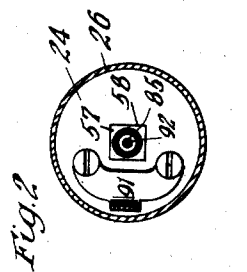
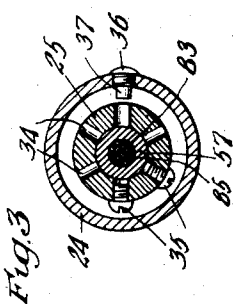
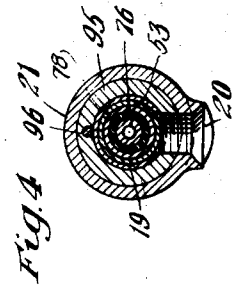


Fig. 1



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Jan. 15, 1929.

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2 Sheets-Sheet 2

Fig. 8

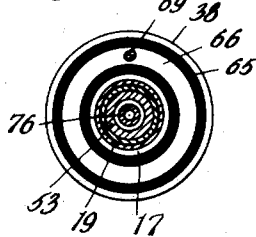


Fig. 7

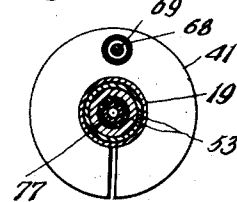


Fig. 6

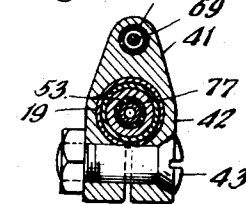


Fig. 5

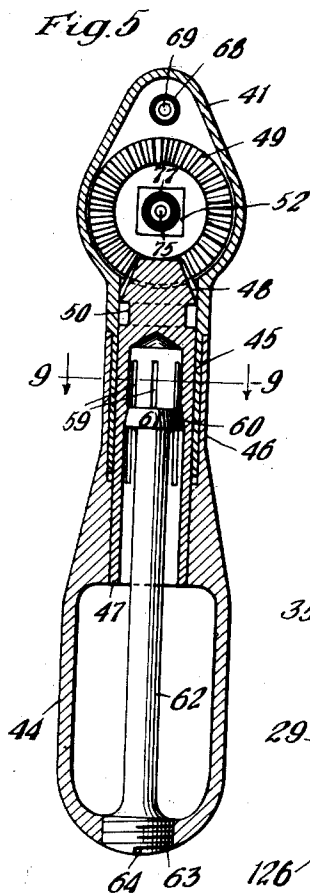


Fig. 10

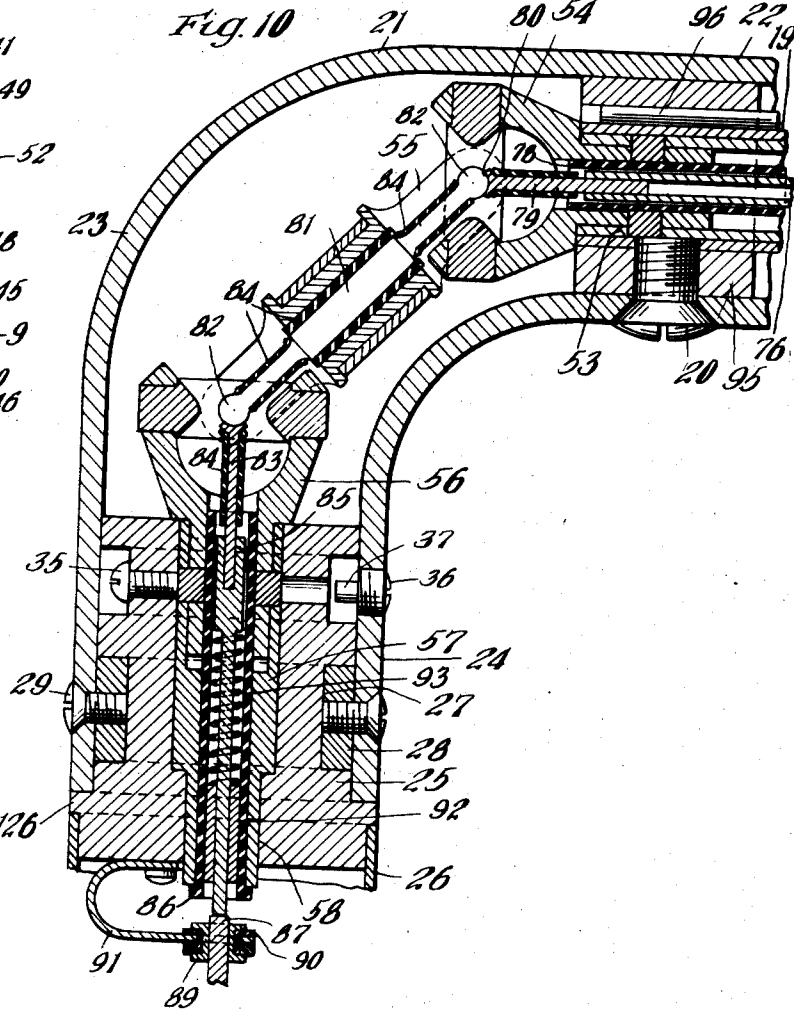
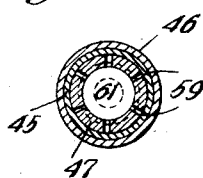


Fig. 9



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By George J. Noyes
Att'y.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CLIFFORD SKLAREK, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, ASSIGNOR TO INTERNATIONAL SPOT-LIGHT CORPORATION, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, A CORPORATION OF ILLINOIS.

ADJUSTABLE LIGHT MOUNTING.

Application filed January 8, 1923. Serial No. 611,219.

This invention relates to improvements in adjustable light mountings.

One object of the invention is to provide a universally adjustable light which is especially adapted for use as a spotlight for automobiles, trucks and the like and more particularly, such a light which is easily manually adjusted to any desired position by means of a single operating member.

Another object of the invention is to provide an adjustable light of the character indicated, employing an electric bulb, and with the parts so arranged that current is supplied to the bulb, in any possible position of the parts, by electrical conductors, in such manner that possibility of any kinking or breaking of any part of the conductors is positively eliminated.

Other and more specific objects of the invention are to provide an easily adjustable friction brake to prevent accidental turning of certain of the parts about one axis; to provide an arrangement wherein the parts are thoroughly weather-protected; and to provide an arrangement wherein rattle and vibration are eliminated or reduced to the absolute minimum.

Other objects of the invention will more clearly appear from the description and claims hereinafter following.

In the drawings forming a part of this specification, Figure 1 is a vertical sectional view taken lengthwise of an improved adjustable light mounting showing my invention incorporated therein, the light being shown as applied to a closed type of automobile. In this figure, to better accommodate the same on the sheet, the operating handle and light proper are shown depending in parallelism, but in actual practice, the operating handle and parts associated with it as a unit, will be applied so as to extend at an angle of 180° from that illustrated in Figure 1, so that the operating handle and parts associated therewith, will counter-balance the light proper and those parts by which it is supported. Figures 2, 3 and 4 are detail sectional views corresponding to the section lines 2—2, 3—3 and 4—4, respectively, of Figure 1. Figure 5 is an enlarged sectional view through the operating handle, corresponding to the section line 5—5 of Figure 1. Figure 6 is a vertical sectional view corresponding to the section

line 6—6 of Figure 1. Figures 7 and 8 are vertical sectional views taken on the double section line 7—7 and 8—8 looking in the direction of the respective arrows shown on Figure 1. Figure 9 is a detail sectional view taken on the line 9—9 of Figure 5. And Figure 10 is an enlarged sectional view similar to Figure 1 illustrating certain parts thereof to facilitate an understanding of the construction.

In said drawings, 10 indicates one of the corner posts of an automobile superstructure, preferably the corner post adjacent the steering wheel. In the arrangement shown, the spotlight is applied to a closed type of automobile, so that the post 10 will be apertured to accommodate parts of the light.

In carrying out my invention, the post 10 is bored with a hole of the proper diameter, and one unit consisting of the parts hereinafter described, and including the bracket 11, is applied to the post with the bearing sleeve extended through the opening and after which the bracket 11 is secured to the post by any suitable means such as screws 12. On the opposite side of the post, a second bracket 13 is slipped over the bearing supporting sleeve hereinafter described, and it also is secured to the post as by the screws 14. Said bracket 13 carries a horizontally extended split cone sleeve 15 threaded on its exterior and with which cooperates a jam nut 16.

Within the bearing brackets 11 and 13 is placed a bearing sleeve 17 terminating at its left-hand end, as viewed in Figure 1, flush with a tubular extension 18 integral with the bracket 11. At its right-hand end, the tubular bearing sleeve 17 is extended an appreciable distance beyond the bracket 13, said sleeve 17 forming a support for a shaft and other parts, hereinafter described.

Rotatably mounted within the bearing sleeve 17 is a tubular shaft 19, which is extended beyond the bearing sleeve 17 at the left and also beyond said sleeve at the right, as viewed in Figure 1. Said shaft 19 has rigidly secured thereto by means of a heavy set-screw 20, a hollow tubular extension 21 having a horizontally disposed section 22 fitting over and rotating upon the tubular extension 18 of the bracket 11. Said extension 21 has a right angled bend 23 therein and a depending bearing 24 within which is rotatably received a journal member 25, to

which is secured the shell 26 of the light proper. With this construction, it will be obvious that the light proper is rotated about a horizontal axis when the shaft 19 is rotated, as hereinafter described.

The journal member 25 is preferably in the form of a brass casting and near the bottom thereof is provided with an annular flange 126 which fits against the lower edge of the bearing section 24. Above the flange 126, the journal member 25 has an annular recess 27 within which is disposed a sectional ring 28, the pieces of the sectional ring being held in proper position by screws 29 extending through the bearing section 24. In this manner, I retain the journal member in proper position and also so retain it as to eliminate rattle or vibration. As heretofore explained, the shell 26 is secured to the journal member 25 and within the shell 26 is the usual reflector 127 and the electric bulb 128. A lens 129 is secured to the shell in any approved manner. Preferably, the bulb 128 is adjustable for focusing, this being accomplished by having the plug 30 slidable in a casing 31 and held in any adjusted position by a screw 32 and jam nut 33 on the exterior of the shell.

In certain localities, ordinances are in effect restricting the field of the projected rays of the spotlight and in order to comply with these regulations in so far as rotation of the spotlight about a vertical axis is concerned, I employ the following arrangement, particular reference being had to Figures 1 and 3. The journal 25 is provided with a series of radially extended threaded openings 34, in any two of which may be inserted set-screws 35, depending upon the permissible angle of rotation. The tubular extension 21 carries a cooperating screw 36 in plane with the screws 35, the screw 36 having an extension 37 engageable with the heads of the screws 35 to limit the rotation of the journal member 25.

In order to prevent accidental or unintentional rotation of the shaft 19 about the horizontal axis, I apply thereto a box-like casing 38, having a slitted cone sleeve 39 threaded on its exterior and with which cooperates a jam nut 40. By tightening the nut 40, it will be evident that the outer supporting sleeve 17, which may be slitted beneath the cone sleeve 39, can be contracted to obtain the desired friction between the bearing sleeve 17 and the shaft 19.

To effect rotation of the shaft 19 about a horizontal axis, which will also effect a similar movement of the light proper, which is carried by the tubular extension 21, rigid with the shaft 19, I employ the following arrangement. A cast handle supporting block 41 having a slotted extension 42 (see Figure 6) is slipped over the projecting end of the shaft 19 and firmly clamped thereon

by the screw bolt and nut 43. By rotating the handle supporting block 41 by means of the handle 44, it is evident that rotation will be imparted to the shaft 19.

For effecting independent rotation of the light proper about a vertical axis, I employ the following arrangement. The handle 44, which extends radially with respect to the shaft 19, is rotatably mounted on a tubular extension 45 of the handle support 41. Said handle 44 preferably comprises a tubular member with a bearing extension 46 fitting over the tubular extension 45. The handle 44 also carries a sleeve 47 rigid therewith, said sleeve 47 being rotatably journaled within the tubular extension 45. At its upper end, the sleeve 47 has integrally formed therewith a bevel gear 48 which cooperates with a second bevel gear 49 rotatably mounted in the handle supporting member 41. To prevent the handle from coming off of the supporting member 41, the sleeve 47 is preferably provided with an annular groove 50 within which is seated a ring section 51 suitably secured to the depending extension of the member 41.

The bevel gear 49 has an axially extending opening of preferably square cross-section adapting it to fit over a correspondingly shaped end 52, rigidly fastened to an interior shaft 53 rotatably mounted within the shaft 19. The shaft 53 is extended to the opposite end of the shaft 19 and has rigidly fastened thereto a universal shaft joint 54. Pivotally connected to the latter is a universal link 55 (see Figure 10), the opposite end of said link 55 being in turn pivotally connected to a second universal joint member 56 which is socketed within a block 57, the latter having a squared section 58 at its bottom end within a correspondingly shaped opening in the journal member 25. From the preceding description, it will be seen that, when the handle 44 is rotated about its individual axis, rotation will be imparted to the shaft 53 and from the latter through the universal jointed shafting to the journal member 25, thereby imparting rotation to the lamp proper about a vertical axis.

In order to prevent accidental rotation of the light proper about its vertical axis from vibration or rattling, I employ a friction brake in the handle. Said friction brake is provided by slitting the sleeve 47, as indicated at 59, the interior of the sleeve having also a cone-shaped shoulder 60, with which cooperates a correspondingly cone-shaped head 61 on the upper end of a stem 62, the stem 62 having a threaded lower end 63 cooperating with a correspondingly threaded opening in the handle 44. The threaded end 63 is provided with a slot 64 so that it may be readily adjusted by a screw driver or coin, to thus vary the expansion of the slit sleeve

and thereby regulate the degree of friction.

In order to supply current to the bulb 128 regardless of the position of the parts, I employ the following arrangement, it being understood that I use the so-called "grounded system." Within the block 38 is disposed a section of insulating material 65 having seated therein an annular contact ring 66. One side of the circuit is brought to the ring 66 through a cable 67. Within the handle-supporting member 41 is a bushing 68 of insulating material within which is slidably mounted a contact pin 69, the latter being yieldingly forced in a direction toward the contact ring 66 by a spring 70. The right-hand end of the pin 69, as viewed in Figure 1, engages with a resilient contact 71 carried by a switch block 72, the switch of which is operated by a finger piece 73 projecting rearwardly through a plate 173, which latter closes the open rear end of the block 41 and is detachably secured to said block. The switch block 72 carries also another resilient contact plate 74 which bears upon a contact pin 75 which is sweated into a tubular rod 76, the right-hand end of the latter being supported within the insulating bushing 77. The opposite end of the tubular rod 76 is slidably mounted within another insulating bushing 78 and sweated to said end of the rod 76 is a pin 79 having a spherical bearing surface 80. Engaging the bearing surface 80 is a conducting link 81 having ball-shaped ends 82, the opposite ball-shaped end engaging a second pin 83 having a ball bearing face. The electrical conducting link 81 is mounted within the link 55 and insulated therefrom by the insulation indicated at 84. The pin 83 is in turn sweated to a plunger 85 slidably mounted in an insulating bushing 86 carried by the block 57. The lower end of the plunger 85 has electrical bearing contact with the end 87 of a wire 88 leading to the bulb socket. Said end 87 of the wire is soldered to an eyelet 89 having an annular recess within which is an annular ring of insulating material 90, the latter in turn being supported by a spring arm 91, which is secured to the lower end of the journal 25. Secured within the insulating sleeve, at the bottom thereof (see Figure 10) is a bearing block 92, and between the latter and a shoulder on the plunger 85 is an expansion spring 93 so that the plunger 85 is normally yieldingly urged upwardly to thereby insure proper contact at all times between the pin 83 and link 81. This action is also augmented by the spring tension in the arm 91. Referring now to Figure 1, it will be noted that another spring 94 surrounds the pin 75 within the insulating bushing 77, said spring 94 being so arranged as to normally urge the rod 76 toward the left as viewed in Figure 1, thus insuring proper contact at all times within the link 81.

From the preceding description, it will be seen that I have provided an electrical circuit mounted within and carried by the flexible shafting which effects the independent rotation of the light proper about the vertical axis and that this electrical circuit is comprised entirely of rigid elements, as distinguished from wires of an inherently flexible nature. With this construction, I avoid all danger of breakage in the electrical circuit, as may occur where flexible connections are used and which are subject to kinking or bending as the parts are manipulated from time to time. I have found from actual use that the electrical system which I have devised is exceedingly efficient and practically indestructible.

In order to limit the angle through which the light may be rotated about a horizontal axis, and also to comply with regulations in force in different localities, I employ the following arrangement. Within the tubular extension 21 is provided a block 95 to which is secured a fixed pin 96, having one end projecting outwardly from the block toward the right as viewed in Figure 1. The adjacent end of the sleeve extension 18 of the fixed bracket 11, is provided with a series of circumferentially spaced openings within any two of which may be adjustably threaded, pins 97, having their ends projecting in the path of the fixed pin 96. With this arrangement, the angle of movement can be limited similarly to that provided for in the case of the light proper rotating about a vertical axis, as hereinbefore explained.

In the manufacture, shipping and assembling of my improved device, I prefer to adopt the following procedure. The bearing sleeve 17, shaft 19, shaft 53, rod 76, bracket 11 and all other parts to the left of the bracket 11, as viewed in Figure 1, will be assembled as one unit and so shipped. In applying the device, it is only necessary to bore a hole through the post 10, whereupon said unit may be assembled with the post and bracket 11 secured in place by the screws 12. Next, the bracket 13 is slipped over the sleeve 17 and secured to the post by the screws 14, and then the jam nut 16 is screwed home. Next, the block 38 and nut 40 are applied and a connection made with the cable 67. The handle supporting member 41 is assembled, shipped and applied as a unit, the same carrying the contact pin 69, switch block 72, handle 44 and bevel gears 48 and 49 so that, when slipped over the extended end of the shaft 18, the gear 49 will make non-rotatable connection with the squared section 52 of the shaft 19, contact will be made with the ring 66, and the handle member clamped by tightening the bolt 43.

I have herein shown and described what I now consider the preferred manner of

carrying out the invention, but the same is merely illustrative and I contemplate all changes and modifications that come within the scope of the claims appended hereto.

5 I claim:

1. In a dirigible light, the combination with relatively fixed supporting means; of a shaft rotatably mounted on said means to turn about one axis; a light-carrying member rotatably supported from said shaft to turn about a different axis; means for effecting independent rotation of said shaft and member about their respective axes, said means including, a swingable handle support rigid with said shaft and having bearing means removed from said shaft, a handle rotatably mounted on the bearing means on said support, and connections between said handle and member comprising flexible shafting and gearing.

2. In a dirigible light, the combination with relatively fixed supporting means, of a shaft rotatably mounted on said means to turn about one axis; a light-carrying member rotatably supported from said shaft to turn about a different axis; a handle support rigidly secured to said shaft; a handle rotatably mounted on said support and extending radially therefrom with respect to said shaft; operative connections between said handle and member for effecting rotation of the latter; a friction brake for said handle including, a bearing in said handle support, a slit sleeve on the handle journaled within said bearing and means for expanding said slit sleeve.

3. In a dirigible light, the combination with relatively fixed supporting means; of a shaft rotatably mounted on said means to turn about one axis; a light-carrying member rotatably supported from said shaft to turn about a different axis; means for effecting independent rotation of said shaft and member about their respective axes, said means including a handle support rigid with the shaft, said support having a laterally extended bearing sleeve therefrom, a handle having an expansible sleeve rotatably mounted within said bearing sleeve; and adjustable means carried by said handle for varying the degree of expansion of said expansible sleeve.

4. In a dirigible light, the combination with relatively fixed supporting means; of a tubular shaft having an angular extension rotatably mounted on said means; an electric lamp-supporting member rotatably mounted on the free end of said angular extension; means for effecting rotation of said lamp-supporting member about its axis and including shafting with universal joint connection therein; and an electrical conducting means extending through said shaft and member to the light proper, said means including relatively rigid elements mounted

within said shafting and having also a universal joint connection embodied therein.

5. In a dirigible light, the combination with relatively fixed supporting means; of a hollow shaft rotatably mounted on said means, said shaft having a tubular angular extension at one end; a journal member rotatably mounted at the free end of said angular extension; an electric light proper carried by said journal member and rotatable in unison with it; a second shaft; universal joint connections between said second named shaft and said journal member for effecting rotation of the latter about its axis; and electrical conducting means for said light proper, said means including, a rod-conductor mounted within and insulated from said second named shaft, an electrical conducting member mounted within and insulated from said journal member, and a link interposed between the adjacent ends of said rod and electrical conducting member and having universal joint connection therewith.

6. In a dirigible light, the combination with relatively fixed supporting means; of a hollow shaft rotatably mounted on said means, said shaft having a tubular angular extension at one end; a journal member rotatably mounted at the free end of said angular extension; an electric light proper carried by said journal member and rotatable in unison with it; a second shaft; universal joint connections between said second named shaft and said journal member for effecting rotation of the latter about its axis; electrical conducting means for said light proper, said means including, a rod-conductor mounted within and insulated from said second named shaft, an electrical conducting member mounted within and insulated from said journal member, a link interposed between the adjacent ends of said rod and electrical conducting member and having universal joint connection therewith, and spring means normally urging said rod and said electrical conducting member respectively always toward the respective adjacent ends of said conducting link.

7. In a dirigible light, the combination with relatively fixed supporting means, including a tubular bearing sleeve of a hollow shaft rotatably mounted within said tubular bearing; a second shaft rotatably mounted within said first named shaft; a relatively fixed contact ring insulated from and mounted upon said bearing sleeve; a handle supporting member rigid with said first named shaft on the end of said shaft adjacent the contact ring; a spring-controlled contact pin carried by said handle supporting member and cooperable with said contact ring; an electrical conductor mounted within said second named shaft; resilient members, one of which bears on said contact pin, and the other on said conductor, and a switch car-

ried by said handle supporting member and having electrical connection with said resilient members.

8. A dirigible light, the combination with
 5 relatively fixed supporting means including a tubular bearing sleeve; of a hollow shaft rotatably mounted within said sleeve and having a tubular angular extension at one end; a light-carrying journal member rotatably
 10 mounted within the free end of said tubular extension; a second hollow shaft rotatably mounted within the first named shaft; universal joint connections between said journal member and the adjacent end of
 15 said second named shaft; a handle-supporting member rigidly secured to the first named shaft for effecting rotation of the latter; a handle proper rotatably mounted on said handle supporting member; gearing between
 20 said handle proper and the second named shaft for effecting rotation of the latter; adjustable friction brake means for said handle proper; and electrical conducting means extending through said second named
 25 shaft, through the universal joint connections and through said journal member to the light proper.

9. In a dirigible light, the combination with relatively fixed supporting means including a tubular bearing sleeve; of a hollow
 30 shaft rotatably mounted within said sleeve and having a tubular angular extension at one end; a light-carrying journal member rotatably mounted within the free end of said tubular extension; a second hollow shaft
 35 rotatably mounted within the first named shaft; universal joint connections between said journal member and the adjacent end of said second named shaft; a handle-supporting member rigidly secured to the first
 40 named shaft for effecting rotation of the latter; a handle proper rotatably mounted on said handle-supporting member; gearing between said handle proper and the second named shaft for effecting rotation of the latter; adjustable friction brake means
 45 for said handle proper; electrical conducting means extending through said second named shaft, through the universal joint connections and through said journal member to the light proper; adjustable means
 50 limiting the angular turning movement of said journal member; adjustable means limiting the angular turning movements of said first named shaft; and friction means preventing accidental rotation of said first
 55 named shaft within the bearing sleeve.

10. In a dirigible light, the combination with relatively fixed supporting means; of
 60 a hollow shaft mounted on said means and rotatable about one axis, said shaft having an angular extension at one end; means for rotating said hollow shaft, a light proper mounted adjacent the end of said extension
 65 for rotation about an axis disposed at an

angle to said first axis; universal joint connections for effecting rotation of said light with respect to said shaft, said universal joint connections extending through the
 70 curved portion of said hollow shaft; and universally jointed electrical connections extending through said shaft to the light proper, said electrical connections being associated with said universal joint connections and partaking of the movements thereof and
 75 of said hollow shaft and said angular extension.

11. In a dirigible light, the combination with relatively fixed supporting means, including a tubular bearing sleeve; of a hollow
 80 shaft rotatably mounted within said tubular bearing sleeve; a second shaft rotatably mounted within said first named shaft; a relatively fixed contact ring insulated from and mounted upon said bearing sleeve; a
 85 handle supporting member rigid with said first named shaft on the end of said shaft adjacent the contact ring, said supporting member being provided with bearing means disposed at an angle with reference to said
 90 first named shaft and removed from said second shaft and a handle rotatably mounted on said bearing means; gearing connecting said rotatable handle and said second named shaft; a contact pin carried by said handle
 95 supporting member and cooperable with said contact ring; an electrical conductor mounted within said second named shaft; and a switch carried by said handle supporting member spaced from said rotatable handle,
 100 and having electrical contact with said pin and said conductor.

12. In a dirigible light, the combination with relatively fixed supporting means; of
 105 a shaft rotatably mounted on said means to turn about one axis; a light carrying member rotatably supported from said shaft to turn about a different axis; means for effecting independent rotation of said shaft and member about their respective axes, said
 110 means including a swingable handle support rigid with said shaft, having bearing means removed from said shaft and a handle rotatably mounted on the bearing means on said support; an adjustable friction brake operating between said handle and said bearing means; and an adjustable friction brake
 115 carried by said support and bearing on said shaft.

13. In a dirigible light, the combination
 120 with relatively fixed supporting means; of a shaft rotatably mounted on said means to turn about one axis; a light carrying member rotatably supported from said shaft to turn about a different axis; means for effecting independent rotation of such shaft and member about their respective axes, said
 125 means including a handle support rigid with said shaft, said handle support being provided with bearing means extending at an
 130

angle to said shaft, a handle rotatably mounted on said bearing means, a second shaft within the first named shaft and operatively connected at one end to said light
 5 carrying member, gearing between said handle and the opposite end of said second named shaft, said handle support carrying a switch block thereon which latter is arranged on said handle support in spaced
 10 relation with reference to the rotatable handle but adjacent thereto; and means providing an electric circuit for said light, said means including a conductor extending through said shaft to said light, and being
 15 grounded on the light structure, said conductor being operatively connected with said switch and a source of electric energy.

14. In a dirigible light, the combination with relatively fixed supporting means; of a
 20 shaft rotatably mounted on said means to turn about one axis; a light carrying member rotatably supported from said shaft to turn about a different axis; means for effecting independent rotation of said shaft and
 25 member about their respective axes, said means including a hollow handle support rigidly secured to said shaft and having its rear end open, a handle rotatably mounted on said handle support, the longitudinal axis
 30 of said handle being disposed substantially at right angles to the longitudinal axis of said shaft and said handle being rotatable about its own longitudinal axis; means connecting said handle with said light carrying
 35 member for rotating the latter about its axis; a detachable closure covering the open end of said handle support and secured thereto and with the walls of said support providing a chamber therein, said detachable
 40 closure having a switch finger lever associated therewith and projecting to the exterior thereof; a switch rigidly supported in said chamber and operable by means of said finger lever; and means affording electrical communication of said switch with
 45 said light carrying member.

15. In a dirigible light, the combination with the wind shield structure of a closed type of vehicle; a plurality of concentrically
 50 disposed tubular members, the outer of which provides a supporting shaft; a lamp carrying member supported on said shaft and rotatable about an axis disposed at an angle to the axis of rotation of said shaft;
 55 means operatively connecting the inner tubular member and said light carrying member to effect rotation of the latter by rotation of the former; a supporting bracket having means disposed about said shaft, said
 60 shaft, inner tubular member, light carrying member and bracket, being assembled as a unit prior to application to operative position, said shaft and said tubular member being insertable as a unit through the bore
 65 in said post, and said bracket being rigidly

secured to the outer surface of said post, and said shaft and tubular member projecting inwardly of said post an appreciable distance; a second independent bracket slidably
 70 fitting over said shaft and having means rotatably supporting the same, said bracket being adjustable longitudinally with reference to said shaft to accommodate posts of different cross sectional thicknesses, and being
 75 attachable to said post independently of the other bracket to support said shaft at the inner side of said post; and an operating unit for effecting independent rotation of said shaft and light carrying member about their respective axes, said unit including a
 80 handle support telescopically and rigidly connected to the inner end of said shaft; and a handle having its longitudinal axis extending substantially at right angles to the longitudinal axis of said shaft and being rotatable about its individual axis; and means
 85 connecting said handle with said inner tubular member for effecting rotation of the latter, when rotation is imparted to the former.

16. In a dirigible light, the combination with relatively fixed supporting means, of a
 90 shaft rotatably mounted on said means and extending therethrough; means providing an angular tubular portion adjacent one end of said shaft, said tubular portion being rotatable with said shaft about one axis; a journal member rotatably mounted in said tubular
 95 portion to turn about an axis at an angle to the axis of rotation of said shaft and tubular portion, said journal member having a light supported thereon and having a contact element extending therethrough and rotatable in unison therewith; means for rotatably supporting said journal member in said
 100 tubular portion, said means comprising a circumferentially extending recess in the journal member, a sectional ring in said recess, and means for supporting the sectional ring in position in said tubular portion; an interior shaft rotatable about the axis of said
 105 first shaft and operatively connected to said journal member for rotating the same; means for rotating said first shaft and said interior shaft; and means for establishing an electric circuit with said lamp through the contact
 110 element in said journal member, said means including a conductor rotatable with said interior shaft and having electrical contact with said contact element.

17. In a dirigible light, the combination with relatively fixed supporting means; of a
 120 hollow shaft rotatably mounted on said means, said shaft being rotatable about one axis and having a tubular angular extension at one end; a light-carrying member mounted on said extension for rotation about an axis disposed at an angle to said first axis;
 125 means for rotating said shaft; universal joint connections extending through said shaft for effecting rotation of said light; and
 130

electrical connections extending to said light and associated with said universal connections and partaking of the movements thereof.

- 5 18. In a dirigible spotlight of the character described, the combination with a supporting member; of a lamp disposed at one side of said member; means for rotating said lamp about axes substantially at right angles
10 to each other, said means including concentric shafts extending through said supporting member, the inner of said shafts being provided with an end portion polygonal in cross section; and means for independently
15 rotating said shafts, said means being in the form of an assembled unit comprising a

handle support telescopically engageable with the outer of said concentric shafts and being provided with an angularly extended handle by means of which said handle support may be rotated to rotate said outer shaft, said handle being provided with a rotatable element cooperating with a second rotatable member carried by said handle support, said second rotatable member having a polygonal opening adapted for detachable reception of the polygonal end portion of said inner shaft. 20 25

In witness that I claim the foregoing I have hereunto subscribed my name this 27th day of December, 1922. 30

CLIFFORD SKLAREK.

DISCLAIMER

1,699,124.—*Clifford Sklarek*, Chicago, Ill. ADJUSTABLE LIGHT MOUNTING. Patent dated January 15, 1929. Disclaimer filed June 15, 1932, by the assignee, *International Spotlight Corporation*.

Hereby enters this disclaimer to that claim in said specification which is in the following words, to-wit:

"18. In a dirigible spotlight of the character described, the combination with a supporting member; of a lamp disposed at one side of said member; means for rotating said lamp about axes substantially at right angles to each other, said means including concentric shafts extending through said supporting member, the inner of said shafts being provided with an end portion polygonal in cross section; and means for independently rotating said shafts, said means being in the form of an assembled unit comprising a handle support telescopically engageable with the outer of said concentric shafts and being provided with an angularly extended handle by means of which said handle support may be rotated to rotate said outer shaft, said handle being provided with a rotatable element cooperating with a second rotatable member carried by said handle support, said second rotatable member having a polygonal opening adapted for detachable reception of the polygonal end portion of said inner shaft."

[*Official Gazette July 5, 1932*]