

(No Model.)

W. H. SHEPPARD.  
LIGHTING IMPLEMENT.

No. 519,354.

Patented May 8, 1894.

FIG. 1.

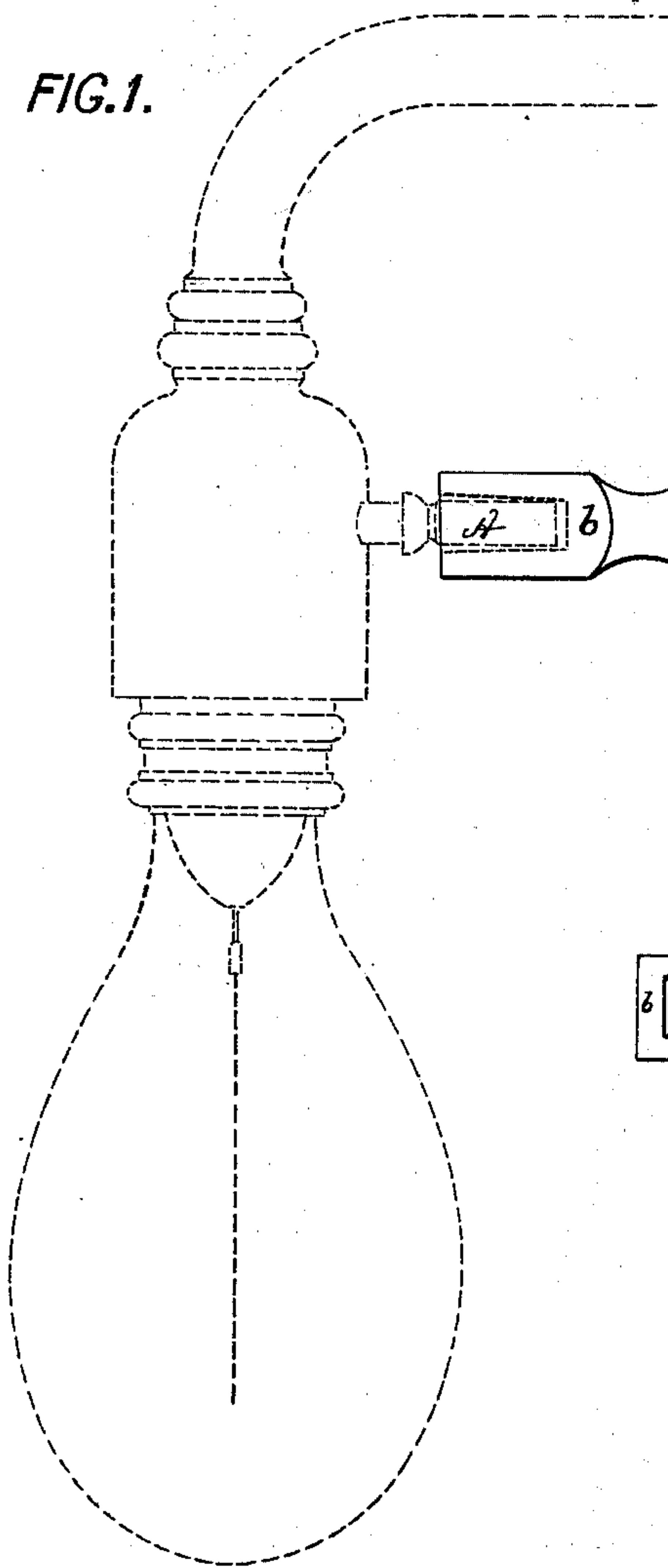


FIG. 2.

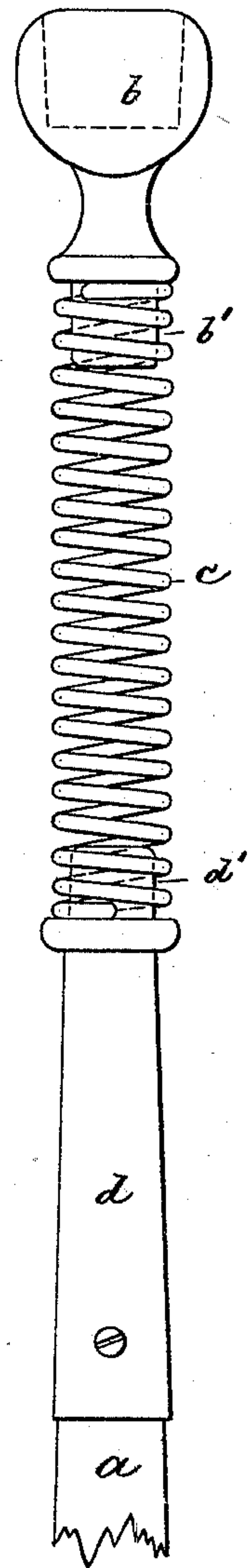
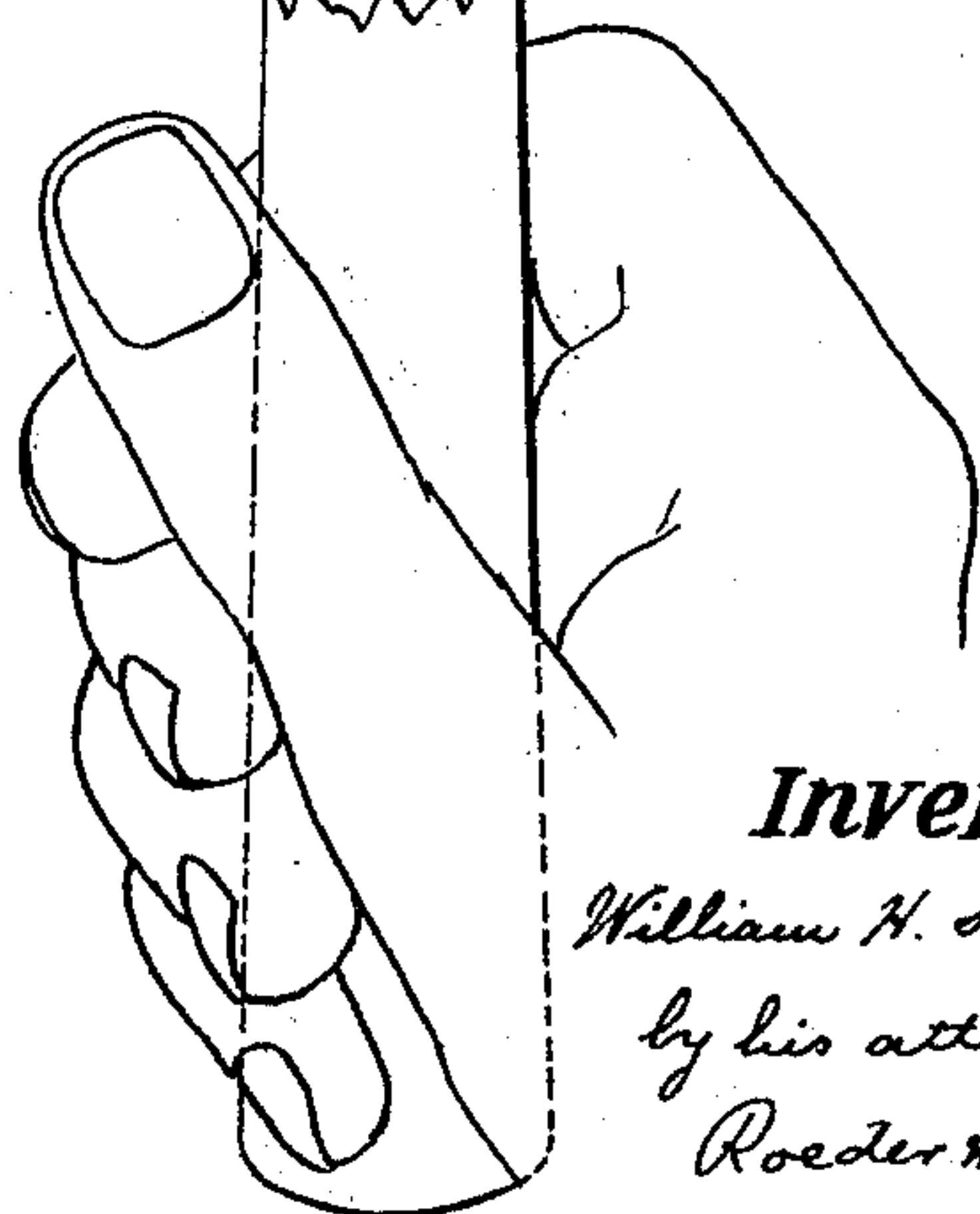
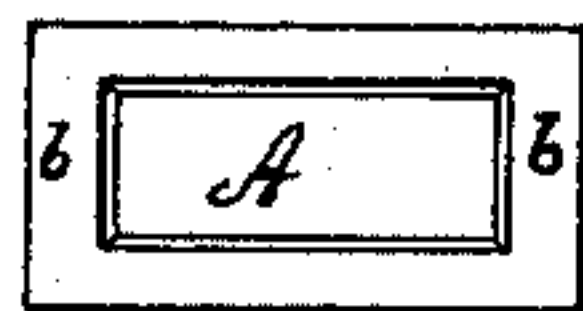


FIG. 3.



Witnesses:  
Theodore Becker.  
Wm. Schulz.

Inventor:  
William H. Sheppard  
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# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

WILLIAM HY. SHEPPARD, OF NEW YORK, N. Y.

## LIGHTING IMPLEMENT.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 519,354, dated May 8, 1894.

Application filed December 18, 1893. Serial No. 493,951. (No model.)

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, WILLIAM HY. SHEPPARD, of the city of New York, county and State of New York, have invented an Improved Lighting Implement, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to an implement for turning the cocks of electric and gas lights, and which is so constructed, that the handle may be brought out of line with the grasping jaws while the implement is in use.

Heretofore in reaching more or less inaccessible places, the arm had to be held in line with the cock while turning the same, and it frequently happened, that when the arm was involuntarily lowered, the sockets and other parts of electric plants became broken. To obviate this difficulty and allow the light to be extinguished by revolving the implement out of line with the cock or switch is the object of this invention.

In the accompanying drawings: Figure 1 is an elevation of my improved lighting implement, showing the spring bent. Fig. 2 is a similar elevation, at right angles to Fig. 1, and showing the spring straight, and Fig. 3 is an end view of the jaw *b*.

The letter *a*, represents the handle of the implement, and *b* is the jaw, preferably made box-shaped and adapted to grasp the cock *A* of a gas or electric light. That is to say the jaw constitutes a rectangular socket, closed at the four sides and open at the top (Fig. 3). Between the jaw or jaws and the handle, I

interpose a spiral spring *c*, so that the handle and jaw may be brought out of line. The spring *c*, must be sufficiently stiff, to permit the revolving motion of the handle to be transmitted to the jaw. The spring is secured to the handle *a*, by means of a socket *d*, that embraces the upper end of the handle and is provided with a stud *d'*, that is embraced by the lower end of the spring. The jaw *b*, is also provided with a stud *b'*, that is embraced by the upper end of the spring and serves to connect the jaw to the same.

In use, the jaw *b* is caused to grasp the cock *A*, and then the arm may be lowered before the handle is revolved. The lowering of the handle will cause the spring *c*, to curve (Fig. 1), and will not cause undue strain to be exerted upon the cock. In this way, the various parts of the light will not become strained or injured by an untrue movement of the implement. By making the jaw box-shaped, it will retain its engagement with the cock, against the influence of the bent spring.

What I claim is—

A lighting implement composed of a revolvable handle, a spring and a rectangular jaw closed at the sides and open at the top, and which is adapted to be revolved by the revolution of the handle, substantially as specified.

WILLIAM HY. SHEPPARD.

Witnesses:

F. V. BRIESEN,  
WM. SCHULZ.