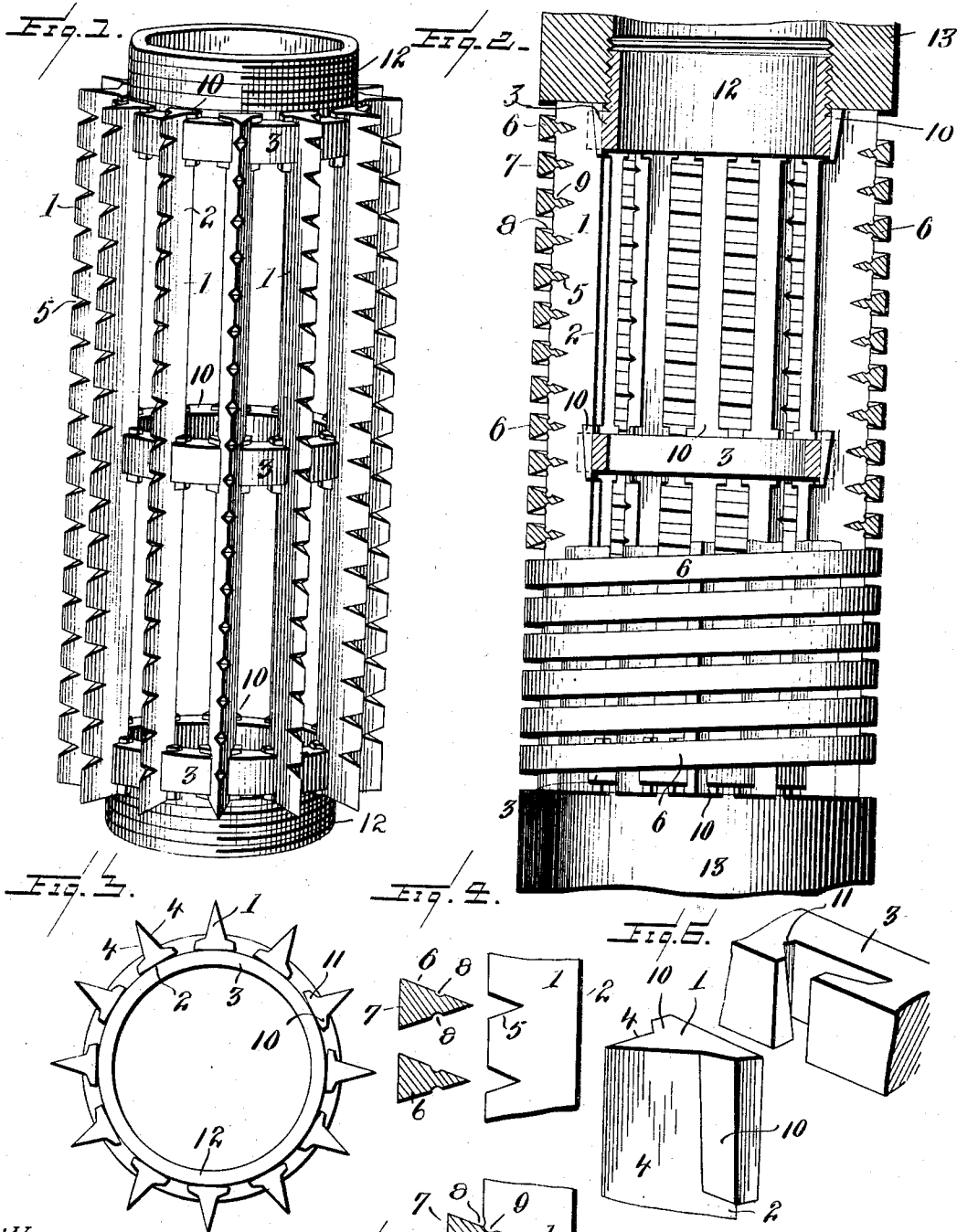


No. 866,560.

PATENTED SEPT. 17, 1907.

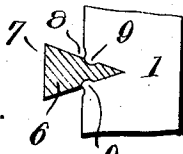
E. J. BASYE.
WELL STRAINER.
APPLICATION FILED DEC. 8, 1906.



WITNESSES:

Alfred S. Hoge

Fig. 5.



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EDWIN J. BASYE, OF HOUSTON, TEXAS.

WELL-STRAINER.

No. 866,560.

Specification of Letters Patent.

Patented Sept. 17, 1907.

Application filed December 8, 1906. Serial No. 346,933.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWIN J. BASYE, a citizen of the United States, residing at Houston, in the county of Harris, State of Texas, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Well-Strainers, of which the following is a specification, reference being had therein to the accompanying drawing.

This invention relates to a well strainer, and particularly to a skeleton form wound with wire strands to form a screen.

The invention has for an object to provide a novel and improved construction of the longitudinally extending bars of the screen and the supporting rings therefor which are connected to said bars by means of interlocking lugs.

Another object of the invention is to provide an improved construction of the wire winding by which it may be secured to the bars without the use of solder.

Other and further objects and advantages of the invention will be hereinafter set forth and the novel features thereof defined by the appended claims.

In the drawing:—Figure 1 is a perspective of the frame with the winding removed; Fig. 2 is an elevation thereof with the upper part in section; Fig. 3 is a top plan of the parts illustrated in Fig. 1; Fig. 4 is an enlarged detail section of the wire and bar separated; Fig. 5 is a similar view with the parts connected, and Fig. 6 is a detail perspective of the securing lug carried by the bars, and the connecting rings.

Like numerals refer to like parts in the several views of the drawing.

The numeral 1 designates the supporting bar, a series of which are used in forming the frame of the strainer. These bars may be of any desired configuration in cross section, but are preferably angular or wedge shaped, as shown in Fig. 6, having their bases 2 next to the supporting ring 3, while the opposite inclined walls 4 thereof are provided at their apex with the recess 5 adapted to receive the wire winding 6, which is also formed angular or wedge shaped in cross section and has its base 7 outermost. This winding may be secured to the bars by various means, but the most desirable form thereof, which avoids all soldering, is the provision of recesses 8 in the opposite inclined walls of the wire which enter the recess 5 of the bars and when the parts are assembled, the bar is forced into these recesses, as shown at 9 in Fig. 5 so as to securely hold the wire in position. These bars are connected together and held firmly in their relative position by an interlocked connection with the rings 3, one form of which is herein shown where the bars are provided with lugs 10 at their opposite sides, these lugs being wedge shaped or beveled longitudinally so as to engage and seat in the dove tail recesses 11 formed in the outer periphery of the ring 3. These recesses are suitably formed to cooperate with the lugs 10 and when forced

into position firmly secure and lock the parts. The rings 3 at the upper and lower ends of the bars may be provided, if found desirable, with sleeves 12 exteriorly screw threaded and extended concentric with the recesses 11 to receive the connecting pipe section 13 which bear on the ends of the bars whereby the parts are firmly secured and clamped together.

In the operation of the invention it will be seen that the liquid entering the strainer is screened between the coils of the wire used thereon, and this wire being of angular formation with its apex next the supporting bars provides an opening of greater diameter at its discharge portion than at the receiving portion thereof which prevents any clogging of the bars by material from the well. This wire is also securely held by the clenched connections with the bars so that the necessity of soldering the wire upon these bars is entirely avoided, and the production of the screen materially improved and its cost economized as the clenching can be performed very rapidly by the use of suitable tools. The formation of the frame from bars having the interlocked lug connection with the rings provides means for firmly supporting these bars in their proper relative position, while the angular formation of the bars offer increased resistance against the crushing pressure, while the apex of the angles being outward renders the formation of the receiving groove for the wire much easier and economical. The terminal rings at the opposite ends of the frame also provide means for attaching the screen to the pipe section connection with which it is used.

Having now described my invention and set forth its merits, what I claim and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:—

1. In a well strainer, a frame comprising a series of bars provided with locking means, and rings formed with cooperating interlocking connections upon their outer periphery to engage the locking means on said bars.

2. In a well strainer, a frame comprising a series of bars provided with locking means, rings formed with interlocking connections upon their outer periphery to engage the locking means on said bars, and a winding wire disposed upon the outer surface of said bars and secured thereto.

3. In a well strainer, a series of angular bars provided with locking means at their base, and supporting rings for said bars provided with interlocking connections to engage the means at the base of said bars.

4. In a well strainer, a series of angular bars having recesses at their apex and locking means at their base, supporting rings for said bars provided with interlocking connections for said bars, and an angular winding wire having its apex disposed in the recesses formed at the apex of the angular bars.

5. In a well strainer, a frame comprising a series of bars each formed upon its inner face with opposite wedge shaped connecting lugs, and supporting rings each provided upon its outer periphery with dove tailed recesses adapted to receive said lugs.

6. In a well strainer, a frame comprising a series of bars each formed upon its inner face with opposite wedge

shaped connecting lugs, supporting rings each provided upon its outer periphery with dove tailed recesses adapted to receive said lugs, and a threaded pipe connecting sleeve extended from said ring concentric with the line of recesses therein.

5 7. In a well strainer, a frame comprising a series of bars each provided with recesses therein, a winding wire adapted to enter said recesses, and connections between said bars and wire comprising projections from one part entering recesses in the contacting wall of the other.

10 8. In a well strainer, a frame comprising a series of bars each provided with recesses therein, a winding wire adapted to enter said bar recesses and having recessed side walls, and projections from said frame bars extending into the recesses in the side walls of said wire.

15 9. In a well strainer, a series of angular bars provided with recesses at their free edges and laterally disposed connecting lugs at their bases, a series of supporting rings having dove tailed recesses upon their outer periphery to

slidably engage said lugs, and an angular winding wire 20 having its apex disposed in the recesses at the free edge of said bars.

10. In a well strainer, a series of angular bars provided with recesses at their free edge and laterally disposed connecting lugs at their bases, a series of supporting rings 25 having dove tailed recesses upon their outer periphery to slidably engage said lugs, an angular winding wire having its apex disposed in the recesses of the free edge of said bars, a pipe connecting sleeve carried by the rings at the opposite ends of the bars, and a connecting pipe section 30 mounted upon said sleeve to bear upon the free ends of the bars.

In testimony whereof, I affix my signature in presence of two witnesses.

EDWIN J. BASYE.

Witnesses:

MCK. J. SULLIVAN,
E. N. MILLS.