Aug. 27, 1935. R. L. YARBROUGH 2,012,932

WELL BUCKET

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Fig. 1.

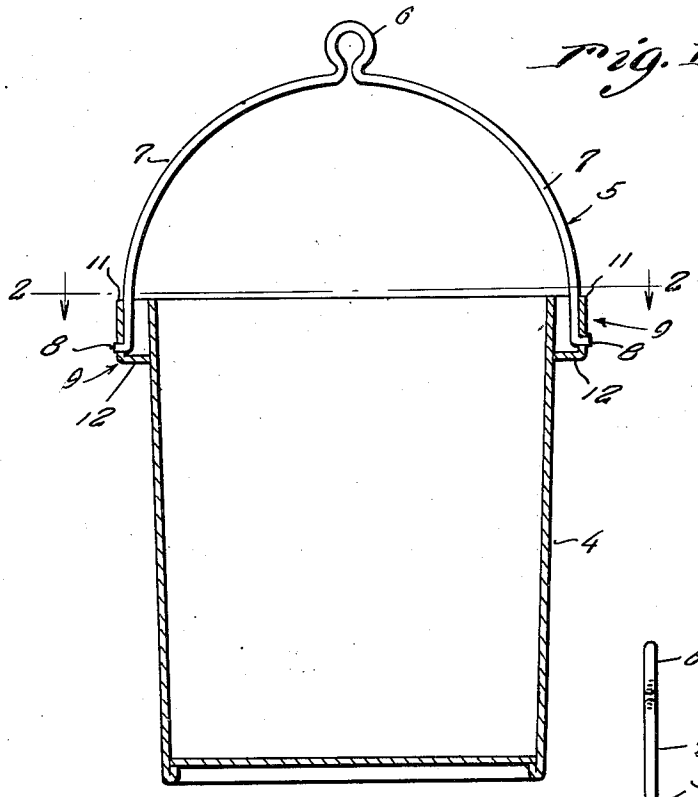
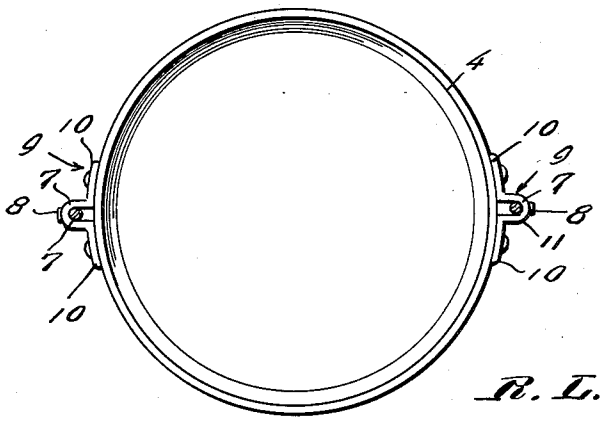


Fig. 2.



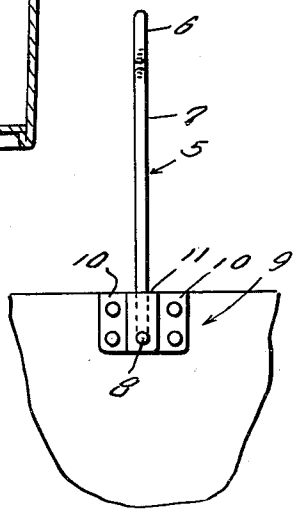


Fig. 3.

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WELL BUCKET

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2 Claims. (Cl. 220—91)

This invention relates to an improved well bucket wherein the principal novelty resides in the adoption and use of an especially constructed handle and companion attaching brackets or fixtures therefor.

Under ordinary circumstances, it is understood that the conventional well bucket is provided with a swinging handle forming bail. By way of contrast, the structure relied upon for novelty here has to do with three principal improvements. First, it is my object to provide a bodily detachable resilient bail; and secondly, to provide especially designed adapter and attaching brackets. And finally to so design and coordinate the bail ends and their associated brackets as to permit the bail to be sustained in a substantially rigid upright position at all times is the third principal improvement.

The advantages and features which accrue from this special assemblage of parts will become more readily apparent from the following description and illustrative drawing.

In the drawing:

Figure 1 is a sectional and elevational view disclosing a bucket developed in accordance with the principles of this invention.

Figure 2 is a horizontal sectional view taken approximately on the plane of the line 2—2 of Figure 1.

Figure 3 is a fragmentary elevational view showing the general shape and place of attachment of one of the special adapter brackets.

Referring now to the drawing by distinguishing reference characters, it will be observed that the bucket proper is denoted by the numeral 4. This is of suitable shape and capacity, as well as of appropriate material to adapt it for use in lowering into a well for filling and withdrawal purposes. The improved handle forming and carrying bail is denoted as a unit by the numeral 5. It is of general U-shaped form and approximately semi-circular in configuration. It may be said to include a central hanger eye 6 and a pair of duplicate attaching arms 7. The arms terminate in laterally and outwardly directed attaching fingers 8 which are shaped and proportioned to cooperate with the special adapter or attaching brackets 9. Inasmuch as each bracket is the same in construction, it is thought that a description of one will suffice for both. It follows that each bracket is formed from a plate or sheet of metal which includes a pair of attaching flanges 10 riveted or otherwise secured to the bucket. In addition, there is a centrally disposed channel shaped portion 11 which functions as a socket. This is closed at its bottom as indicated at 12 and just above the bottom the curved web portion thereof is provided with an opening which may be described as a keeper hole and this is adapted to receive the keeper finger 8. The radial dimension of the socket 11 is such as to allow the free ends of the arms 7 of the bail to be pressed together, that is, contracted so that the fingers can be slipped down into the sockets. When the fingers reach the bottom portions of the sockets, they are allowed to expand into the holes and this virtually attaches the bail to the brackets 9 with requisite rigidity and dependability. As a matter of fact, it makes the bucket and handle into a unitary structure for effective descending and ascending operations in the well water.

As before pointed out, the ordinary bucket construction includes a swingable bail. Oftentimes the brackets for attaching the ends of the bail are disposed at points below the upper edge or mouth of the bucket. This requires the provision of an elongated substantially semi-oval-shaped bail. In some instances, however, the attaching brackets are in the nature of apertured ears, which ears project above the edge of the bucket and frequently adjacent the apertures the ears are shaped with keeper seats. These keeper seats, however, are merely temporary means for holding the bail against swinging. In the instant case, it will be observed that the brackets have their upper portions flush with the mouth-forming edge of the bucket and that the sockets 11 are of such formation and depth as to receive the keeper-equipped ends of the arms 7 and to thereby firmly attach the bail to the bucket. It is evident, however, that sufficient clearance is provided in these sockets 11 to permit the bail to be conveniently detached.

Broadly and briefly stated, it will be seen that the construction herein disclosed causes the bucket to sink more readily upon reaching the water in the well. Then, too, it makes it possible for the well bucket to reach the top of the well as full of water as it was when it left the water. Moreover, it enables the bucket to sink in shallow water without stirring up the water, since the bucket sinks without any exertion or manipulation on the part of the user. In addition, I would like to call attention to these factors:

The bail is detached until it is desired to put the bucket into use. The bail is detached for the purpose of making the buckets more compact in packing, shipping and storing. Another advantage from the standpoint of compactness

is that the fasteners on the bucket would be smaller and nearer the top than most buckets. Most well buckets now have a fastener several inches from the top of the bucket and have a large long bail. They are constructed in this way ostensibly for the purpose of making it sink more readily, but are very ineffective.

It will be noted that when a bail is placed on a bucket as herein described it remains rigid. The chief purpose of desiring a rigid bail is to make the bucket sink more readily, the bail having the effect of turning the bucket over and holding one side of the top of the bucket at the bottom of the well. It is advantageous in other ways in that the bucket will fill more readily than other buckets and all of the water that is in the bucket when it leaves the bottom of the well remains in it until it reaches the top, because there is no tendency to swing back and forth.

It is thought that persons skilled in the art to which the invention relates will be able to obtain a clear understanding of the invention after considering the description in connection with the drawing. Therefore, a more lengthy description is regarded as unnecessary.

Minor changes in shape, size, and rearrangement of details coming within the field of invention claimed may be resorted to in actual practice, if desired.

What is claimed is:

1. In combination, a bucket having diametrically disposed pockets provided on the peripheral wall thereof, said pockets being open at the top and each pocket having an end wall provided adjacent the bottom of the pocket with an opening, and a spring wire bail having outwardly directed ends adapted to extend through said openings from within the pockets, the end walls of said pockets being spaced a distance from the peripheral wall of the bucket greater than the length of said lateral bail ends to provide a clearance between the bail end, the wall of the bucket and the end walls of the pockets, whereby upon a flexing of the ends of the bail inwardly, said lateral ends of the bail may be disengaged from said openings.

2. In a device of the character described, a bucket, a pair of duplicate diametrically opposed brackets substantially U-shaped in cross section, secured to the wall of said bucket, said brackets having web portions provided with keeper holes, a resilient wire bail having lateral end portions of a length less than the space between the wall of said bucket and the webs of the respective brackets, said lateral end portions of the bail being engageable with said keeper holes for releasably securing the bail to the bucket.

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