No. 812,379. PATENTED FEB. 13, 1906.

E. A. STUBLER.

DEVICE FOR RECOVERING ARTICLES FROM DEEP WELLS.

APPLICATION FILED OCT. 10, 1905.

Fig. 1.

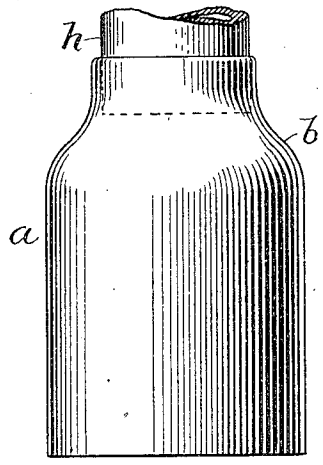


Fig. 2.

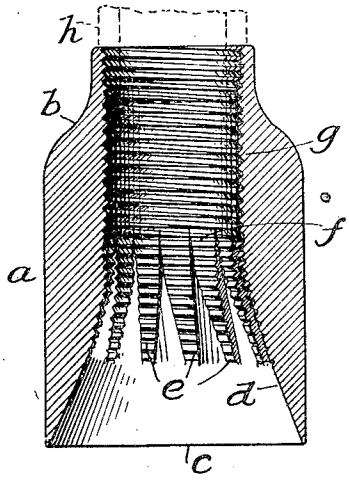
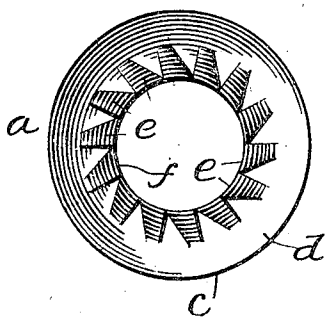


Fig. 3.



WITNESSES:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

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DEVICE FOR RECOVERING ARTICLES FROM DEEP WELLS.

No. 812,379. Specification of Letters Patent. Patented Feb. 13, 1906.

Application filed October 10, 1905. Serial No. 282,132.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, EDWARD A. STUBLER, a citizen of the United States, residing in Oil City, in the county of Venango and State of Pennsylvania, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Devices for Recovering Articles from Deep Wells, of which the following is a specification, reference being had to the accompanying drawings.

My invention relates to improvements in devices for recovering from deep wells broken rods or tubes which may have broken therein or like objects which may have accidentally fallen into such wells. Such devices are by some called "fishing-tools;" and the object of my invention is to provide a device of this class which will be simple in construction, cheap in manufacture, and efficient in operation.

In the drawings illustrating the principle of my invention and the best mode now known to me of applying that principle, Figure 1 is an elevation of my new device. Fig. 2 is a central longitudinal sectional view thereof, and Fig. 3 is a bottom plan view.

On its exterior the tool *a* is cylindrical from the shoulder *b* to its lower edge *c* and tapers from the shoulder *b* to its top, as is clearly shown in Fig. 1. The cylindrical portion is of such a diameter as to insure the tool's fitting closely in the bore of the well, and for different bores tools of different diameters will of course be used. The lower interior portion of the tool *a* is formed with a conical wall *d*, and at some distance from the lower edge *c* there are formed upon this wall thread-cutting members *e*, from the upper ends of which extends a continuous thread *f* throughout the cylindrical part *g* to the top of the tool *a*. The tool *a* is lowered into the well by means of piping *h*, which is screwed part way into the cylindrical part *g*.

The operation is as follows: The tool *a* is lowered into the well by means of the piping *h*, and the lower edge *c* of the tool *a* enters between the wall of the well and the object to be removed, forcing the latter toward the center of the bore of the well. The piping *h* is then turned, and the weight of this piping prevents the object to be removed from turning, the result being that threads are cut upon the latter by the thread-cutting members *e*, and these threads engage the threads formed upon the cylindrical part *g* of the tool *a*. The tool *a* is then withdrawn by means of the piping *h*, bringing with it the object to be recovered.

The diameter of the broken end of the object may be different from that of the main portion of the object, as in the case where oil-well tubing breaks at the collar used to join sections of the tubing. In such a case the conical shape of the lower interior part of the tool *a*, upon which the thread-cutting members *e* are formed, insures the cutting of the threads upon the broken collar.

What I claim is—

As a new article of manufacture, a tool of the class described, the exterior of which fits the bore of the well and terminates at the bottom in an edge, and which is formed with a two-part bore, the upper part of said bore being cylindrical and the lower part thereof flaring outwardly from said cylindrical part to the lower edge of the tool; said flaring part being formed with thread-cutting members and said cylindrical part being formed with a continuous thread which extends upwardly from said thread-cutting members; whereby said tool is adapted to cut a screw-thread upon articles of different diameters and to engage the screw-thread on said cylindrical part therewith.

EDWARD A. STUBLER.

Witnesses:
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