(No Model.)

O. B. OLMSTED.

DRIVE WELL POINT OR STRAINER.

No. 261,253. Patented July 18, 1882.

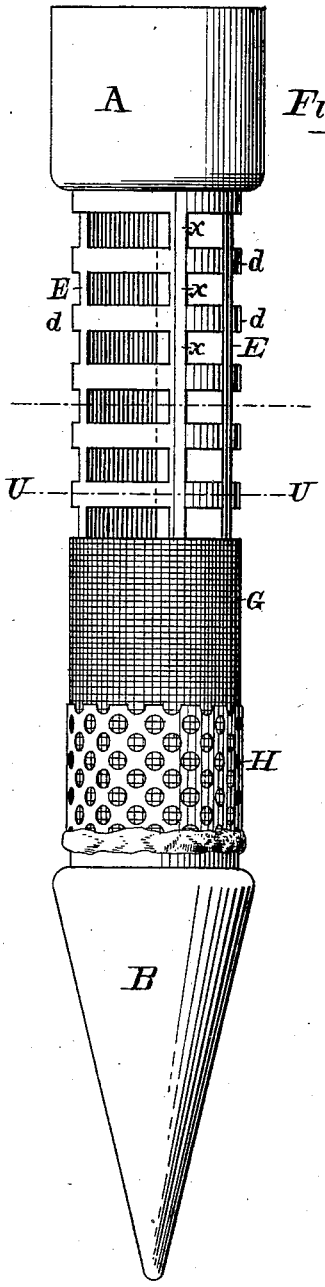
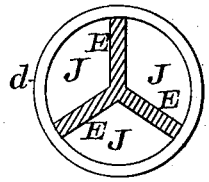


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Witnesses:
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

OSCAR B. OLMSTED, OF BELOIT, WISCONSIN.

DRIVE-WELL POINT OR STRAINER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 261,253, dated July 18, 1882.

Application filed May 22, 1882. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, OSCAR B. OLMSTED, a citizen of the United States, residing at Beloit, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, have invented new and useful Improvements in Drive-Well Points or Strainers, of which the following is a specification.

My invention relates to improvements in drive-well points and strainers in which I use a radiating web, surrounded by rings or bands, instead of the ordinary tube; and the objects of my invention are, first, to make a stronger drive-well point; second, to get a greater amount of surface for admitting water, and, third, to better protect the strainer-covering on the under side. I attain these objects by the device illustrated in the accompanying drawings, in which—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of the point or strainer with a portion of the strainer and outside covering cut away to show the radiating web and the bands or rings; and Fig. 2 is a cross-section, also showing the bands and web and the water-channels.

Similar letters refer to like parts in the different views.

In Fig. 2 is shown a radiating web with three radiating arms, (shown by letters E.) Around the web is seen a ring, *d*, and between the arms are the water-channels J. In Fig. 1 the rings or bands are also indicated by letters *d*, and two of the arms are seen at E E. The spaces between the rings or bands at the outer edges of the arms are filled up even with the outside of the rings, and in like manner at equal distances between the arms a narrow strip is filled in the thickness of the rings, as indicated by letters *x*, Fig. 1. The open spaces between the rings are to allow the water to pass into the channels J. The web is provided with a coupling-ring, A, Fig. 1, at one end, and when intended for driving it is provided with a taper point at the opposite end, as shown at B.

In Fig. 1 G is a strainer-covering, and H an outside jacket of perforated metal.

In making these points or strainers I prefer to make the web-rings, coupling-ring, and point of malleable iron or gray cast-iron, all in one piece. I this way I make the openings and water-channels by setting a core, and so avoid all drilling or punching of holes for admitting the water; also, by the use of the radiating web and rings I make a stronger point and get a much greater amount of water-surface than by the old way of drilling holes in tubes.

When these points or strainers are to be used in fine gravel or sand I cover them with a fine strainer-cloth or wire-gauze, G, to keep out the sand, and, when necessary, a coarser covering, H, outside of the strainer to protect it.

I do not broadly claim in the present case a core or internal support having a series of radial wings meeting and united at the center, as that idea is embodied in a separate application of even date herewith filed by me; but,

Having described my invention, I claim—

1. A core or internal support for well-tube strainers, consisting of a series of radial wings united at their inner edges, and connected at their outer edges by bands or rings, substantially as shown and described.

2. In combination with a core consisting of a series of radial wings united at their inner edges, and connected at their outer edges by rings or bands, a strainer-covering surrounding the core, substantially as shown and set forth.

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Witnesses:
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