

STRAINER ASSEMBLY

The present invention concerns a strainer assembly and its method of operation. The assembly and method are suitable for use in a wide range of separation operations, in particular, but not limited to, the straining of sea water for use in offshore oil and gas exploration and production operations.

The removal of solid material from water and aqueous streams is required in many processes and operations. One such example is the straining of sea water required, in order to remove solid material including mud, sand, gravel and plant and animal matter, enabling the water to be used in drilling and other operations associated with the exploration and production of oil and gas. Other applications for straining include the cleaning of water produced from subterranean wells, including oil and gas wells, the cleaning and purification of aquifer water, river water and estuary water.

Known strainer assemblies comprise one or more strainer screens extending across a fluid flow path in a vessel or conduit between an inlet for raw fluid and an outlet for strained fluid, the fluid being caused to pass through the screen. In a simple configuration, the strainer screen extends across a pipe or vessel through which the fluid being cleaned is passed. In order to increase the capacity of an assembly, it is known to arrange the strainer material into one or more baskets or candles. One or more such baskets may be arranged within a vessel, to provide a higher surface area of strainer screen per unit volume of the vessel or conduit.

As straining proceeds, solid material is retained on the screen. The accumulation of solid material causes an increase in the pressure drop across the screen, in turn reducing the volume flowrate of fluid through the strainer, leading

to reduced straining efficiency. Systems and procedures for removing the solid build up on strainer screens are known and generally comprise reversing the flow of fluid, such that a fluid, often a portion of the strained fluid, is passed through the screen in the opposite direction, removing the solid material. Such a procedure is known in the art as 'backwash'. The strainer system generally comprises a separate conduit and outlet for removing the backwash fluid and the entrained solid debris. In the simple strainer configuration mentioned hereinbefore, the backwash assembly is similarly simple and straightforward. However, when more complex strainer assemblies are employed, the backwash system increases in complexity. This is particularly the case when it is desired to conduct a backwash cycle on a portion of the strainer assembly, while still keeping the remainder of the system available for use.

In one known arrangement, each strainer basket or candle is located in its own conduit, having a fluid inlet and a fluid outlet. Several such conduits are connected by their respective inlets and outlets to a series of fluid headers. In normal operation, raw fluid is feed via a feed header to each strainer candle. Strained fluid is removed via an outlet header. By the operation of appropriate valves, each strainer candle may be isolated from the feed and outlet headers and connected instead to a backwash inlet header and drain header, by means of which a backwash fluid may be passed in reverse direction through the strainer candle to remove solid material and clean the strainer screen. It will be appreciated that such an arrangement is complex in terms of the pipework and valve arrangements required. In addition, the overall assembly occupies a relatively large volume; a disadvantage when the available space is at a premium, for example on a subsea wellhead installation or offshore production platform.

An alternative known arrangement, a plurality of individual, generally cylindrical strainer candles are mounted in a single vessel. In one particular

assembly, the strainer candles extend longitudinally within the vessel between two supporting plates, each plate having an opening in communication with the interior of each strainer candle. An inlet for raw fluid is provided in one end of the vessel, whereby the raw fluid is caused to flow through the respective
5 support plate and into the bore of each candle. Strained fluid is collected from around the candles and leaves the vessel through an appropriate outlet. Solid particles in the raw fluid are retained on the inner surface of the strainer candles.

A backwash system is provided to clean the strainer candles and remove the accumulation of solid material. In its simplest form, the backwash system
10 simply reverses the direction of fluid flow through the vessel and the strainer candles. However, in order for the backwash operation to be completed, the entire vessel must be taken off line.

An improved backwash assembly applies the backwash procedure to one or several strainer candles, while leaving the remaining candles in operation.
15 The system comprises a back wash assembly having one or more rotatable backwash conduits in one end of the vessel. The back wash conduits are brought into cooperation with successive strainer candles and cause fluid to flow along the interior of the candle, removing the accumulated solids by means of a shearing fluid flow. This system is complex to construct and maintain. It relies
20 upon a seal being formed between the backwash conduit and the end of the strainer candle and is prone to leaks and poor backwash efficiency when the seals fail. An improved strainer and backwash system is therefore required.

One such system is the Metrol® Sea-Screen® Coarse Strainer, commercially available from Petreco International. The system comprises one
25 or more cylindrical strainer baskets arranged within a generally cylindrical vessel. Each strainer basket is provided with a dedicated backwash assembly having an elongate backwash collector head extending the length of the

respective strainer basket. The collector head comprises a slot or a plurality of slots adjacent the inner surface of the strainer basket and connected to a backwash conduit in the backwash assembly. In operation, the collector head is rotated within the strainer basket so as to cause the slot to pass across the inner surface of the basket. The backwash conduit is connected to an outlet at reduced pressure, typically by being vented to atmospheric pressure, causing fluid within the vessel to enter the collector head through the slot. Fluid is drawn both through the strainer basket in the reverse direction to normal flow in the region adjacent the collector head, as well as across the inner surface of the strainer basket. In this way, solids accumulated on the inner surface of the strainer basket are removed by a reverse and a shear fluid flow.

While the aforementioned system provides a high straining capability with a very high backwash efficiency, there is a need for still further improvements for some specific applications of the straining concepts. For example, the system requires a motor and gearbox assembly for each strainer basket. While this is generally acceptable, there are circumstances where the overall weight of the strainer unit needs to be reduced. It would also be an advantage if the surface area of straining material per unit volume of the containment vessel could also be increased. This would allow the diameter of the vessel to be decreased for a given straining duty, reducing the size of the unit and further reducing the overall weight of the vessel, both empty and when filled with fluid and in operation.

It has been found that a most advantageous strainer system can be provided by reversing the direction of fluid flow that is commonly applied in the art and employing the backwash collector arrangement of the Metrol® Sea-Screen® Coarse Strainer on the exterior of the strainer basket. Pending International patent application No. PCT/GB2006/004104, claiming priority from British patent application No. GB 0522417.5 discloses a strainer assembly

comprising a strainer housing having an inlet for raw fluid and an outlet for strained fluid; a strainer basket having a strainer screen and disposed within the housing, the external surface of the strainer screen being in flow communication with the raw fluid inlet and the internal surface of the strainer screen being in flow communication with the strained fluid outlet; a backwash collector assembly comprising a backwash conduit having an opening disposed adjacent the outer surface of the strainer screen, the backwash conduit and the strainer basket being moveable relative to each other, so as to allow the opening to pass across the external surface of the strainer screen.

10 The strainer assembly of PCT/GB2006/004104 is shown in detail in the specification and comprises a generally vertically arranged vessel or housing (although it is disclosed that the vessel may be oriented other than vertically). An inlet for fluid to be strained is provided in the vessel, leading to a strainer assembly comprising a plurality of strainer modules. Each strainer module
15 comprises a plurality of strainer baskets and an associated backwash tube, such that the strainer baskets of each module may be subjected to a backwash, while the strainer is still in operation. Strained fluid, having passed through the strainer assembly, is directed to an outlet at a first end of the vessel (the lower end as shown in the figures). The second end of the vessel (that is the upper end
20 as shown in the figures) comprises a valve assembly for selectively operating the backwash system of each strainer module, an outlet for the backwash fluid, a gear assembly for driving the strainer modules and a motor for driving the aforementioned components. Backwash fluid leaves the strainer housing through an outlet in the second end of the vessel. As noted, most typically, the
25 assembly of PCT/GB2006/004104 is arranged such that the second end of the vessel with the valve assembly for selectively operating the backwash system of each strainer module, an outlet for the backwash fluid, a gear assembly for driving the strainer modules and a motor are disposed in the upper or top portion of the strainer assembly.

The strainer system of PCT/GB2006/004104 has been found to work particularly well in the strainer of fluids, in particular sea water for use in processes for the drilling of subterranean wells and the production of oil and gas therefrom. However, it has now been found that a particularly compact arrangement of the general strainer assembly of PCT/GB2006/004104 can be provided, allowing a particularly efficient use of materials of construction and of space at the strainer installation to be achieved.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a strainer assembly comprising:

a strainer housing having a first end portion and a second end portion, an inlet for raw fluid and an outlet for strained fluid, the outlet for strained fluid being disposed in the first end portion of the housing;

a strainer basket having a strainer screen and disposed within the housing, the external surface of the strainer screen being in flow communication with the raw fluid inlet and the internal surface of the strainer screen being in flow communication with the strained fluid outlet;

a backwash collector assembly comprising a backwash conduit having an opening disposed adjacent the outer surface of the strainer screen, the backwash conduit and the strainer basket being moveable relative to each other, so as to allow the opening to pass across the external surface of the strainer screen;

a backwash outlet disposed in the second end portion of the strainer housing; and

drive means for moving one of the backwash conduit and the strainer basket relative to one another, the drive means being disposed in the first end portion of the strainer housing.

The strainer assembly of the present invention provides the significant advantage that a high surface area of strainer screen can be contained within a given unit volume of housing, thus reducing the overall size and weight of the complete assembly. Further, the arrangement of the present invention provides for a very high backwash flowrate to be achieved, thus increasing the efficiency of the backwash operation. This in turn reduces the time taken to clean the strainer screen, maximizing the time available for the straining of the liquid.

In the strainer assembly of this aspect of the present invention, in contrast to the strainer assembly of PCT/GB2006/004104, the backwash outlet is disposed at the opposite end of the strainer housing to the drive means for driving the backwash conduit and strainer basket relative to one another. Rather, the outlet for the strained fluid is located adjacent the said drive means. This allows for a particularly compact arrangement of the strainer assembly. It has been found that arrangement allows for the strainer basket and strainer screen component assembly to be recessed into the housing or vessel. This in turn allows the length of the housing or vessel to be reduced, compared with, for example, the specific arrangement shown and described in PCT/GB2006/004104.

In addition, the strainer assembly of the present invention is better suited to meeting the needs of existing installations, in particular the arrangement of pipework of existing installations. Accordingly, by being compact in size and more easily adapted to existing installations, the assembly of the present invention is particularly suitable for use in modifying existing strainer installations or assemblies, for example as a retrofit.

The strainer assembly of the present invention may be used to strain any suitable liquid. However, the assembly is particularly suitable for the straining of water and aqueous streams. In one specific application, the assembly of the present invention may advantageously be employed in the straining of sea water, in particular sea water for injection into an underground formation during an oil and/or gas production operation.

As noted above, the backwash conduit and the strainer basket are movable with respect to one another. The backwash conduit may be arranged to be movable, with the strainer basket being fixed. However, in a preferred embodiment, the strainer basket is movable, in particular rotatable, with respect to the backwash conduit, whereby successive portions of the outer surface of the strainer screen may be exposed to the opening in the backwash conduit.

The backwash conduit may take any suitable form, providing a channel or conduit for the transport of the backwash liquid and the entrained solids removed from the strainer screen out of the strainer assembly for treatment and/or disposal. Preferably, the backwash conduit is a tube, the opening in the backwash conduit being one or more slits or holes in the tube. The slits or holes may take any suitable form. However, it is preferred that the backwash conduit comprises one or more longitudinal slits. In a particularly advantageous arrangement, the opening in the backwash conduit is a longitudinal slit extending substantially the complete length of the strainer screen.

The strainer assembly of the present invention may comprise a single strainer basket and a single backwash assembly. Alternatively, a plurality of pairs of strainer baskets and backwash conduits may be housed within a single vessel. However, it is an advantage of the present invention that a single backwash conduit can service a plurality of strainer baskets, such that a plurality of strainer baskets is associated with the backwash conduit. In such an

arrangement, the backwash conduit preferably comprises an opening for each of the plurality of strainer baskets.

The plurality of strainer baskets may be arranged in any suitable pattern around the backwash conduit. A most effective arrangement is for the plurality of strainer baskets to be arranged radially around the backwash conduit. In this way, the minimum amount of space is occupied by the assembly. As will be discussed in more detail hereinafter, this arrangement also allows a particularly effective drive assembly to be employed to move the backwash conduit and strainer baskets relative to one another.

The number of strainer baskets arranged around the backwash conduit may vary, depending upon the size and configuration of the strainer baskets, the backwash conduit, the housing, and the duty to be performed. In particular, the number of strainer baskets that may be arranged around a single backwash conduit may range from 2 to 10. It has been found that an arrangement comprising from 2 to 5 strainer baskets is particularly advantageous, with 3 strainer baskets arranged radially around one backwash conduit being a preferred arrangement.

The arrangement of having a plurality of strainer baskets arranged around a single backwash conduit allows for the present invention to be applied in a modular approach. Accordingly, a strainer system may be envisaged comprising a plurality of strainer modules, each module comprising a backwash conduit and at least one strainer basket associated with the backwash conduit. A single vessel may house 2 or more such modules. Preferably, each module comprises a plurality of strainer baskets associated with each backwash conduit.

A further advantage of the strainer modules of the present invention is that a single drive system can be arranged for moving each of the backwash conduits with respect to its associated strainer baskets. In particular, a preferred

assembly comprises a single drive system for moving all of the strainer baskets relative to their associated backwash conduit. As noted above, this drive system is provided in the first end portion of the strainer housing, adjacent the outlet for the strained fluid. The drive system may be powered by any suitable means.

- 5 The drive system is preferably provided with a motor located outside the housing and connected to the drive system by a suitable drive shaft. Suitable motors for powering the drive system are well known in the art and commercially available.

In addition, the present invention allows for a simplified system of valves in the backwash assembly, in order to perform the backwash operation on each
10 strainer basket. In particular, in the modular arrangement discussed hereinbefore, the assembly may comprise a valve assembly for selectively opening each of the backwash conduits to initiate a backwash operation for the strainer baskets associated with that backwash conduit. Details of a preferred valve assembly are given hereinafter.

- 15 The opening in the backwash assembly may be arranged to be very close to the outer surface of the strainer screen of the respective strainer basket. In this way, during the backwash cycle, liquid is drawn in the reverse direction through the strainer screen, thereby removing the solids trapped on the outer surface. However, in a preferred arrangement, the opening in the backwash conduit is
20 disposed at a distance from the external surface of the strainer basket that, during a backwash operation, liquid is drawn both through the strainer screen from within the strainer basket and from outside the strainer basket across the external surface of the strainer screen. This combination of both through-flow and cross-flow liquid provides a higher cleaning efficiency during the backwash cycle,
25 improving the straining capacity of the assembly and shortening the backwash time. The opening in the backwash conduit is preferably disposed such that, during a backwash operation, the ratio of the liquid flow across the strainer screen to the liquid flow through the strainer screen is from 3:1 to 1:3, more

preferably 2:1. To achieve this, the opening in the backwash conduit is preferably at a distance of from 0.5 to 10.0 mm from the external surface of the strainer screen, more particularly from 0.75 to 3.0 mm from the external surface of the strainer screen, depending upon the size of the solid particles in the inlet
5 liquid stream.

The size of the opening in the backwash conduit may be selected to provide the required backwash performance, which will depend in part upon the duty being performed. Preferably, the area of the opening in the backwash conduit is from 0.1 to 10 % of the surface area of the strainer screen, more
10 preferably from 0.1 to 4 % of the surface area of the strainer screen.

It is preferred that the backwash conduit obscures only a minor portion of the strainer screen, thus allowing the major portion of the screen to operate fully in the straining of liquid. Preferably, the backwash conduit obscures less than 10% of the exterior surface of the strainer screen.

15 The strainer assembly may be arranged such that the straining function is stopped for a particular strainer basket while the backwash operation is being conducted. Preferably, however, the backwash conduit is arranged such that, during the backwash operation, the portion of the strainer screen away from the opening in the backwash conduit remains operative in the straining operation.
20 The ability to carry out the backwash and straining operations simultaneously using a given strainer basket is a particular advantage of the present invention.

In a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of straining a liquid comprising:

supplying liquid to be strained to the interior of a strainer housing;

causing the liquid within the housing to pass from the outside of a strainer basket through a strainer screen to the inside of the strainer basket, the liquid passing from the inside of the strainer basket to an outlet disposed in a first end portion of the housing;

5 causing a backwash conduit having an opening disposed adjacent the outer surface of the strainer screen to move relative to the outer surface of the strainer screen, whereby the portion of the strainer screen adjacent the opening in the backwash conduit is subjected to a backwash operation producing a backwash liquid;

10 passing the backwash liquid to an outlet in the housing disposed in a second end portion of the housing;

wherein the drive for moving the backwash conduit relative to the outer surface of the strainer screen is provided from the first end portion of the strainer housing.

15 As noted above, the straining operation and the backwash operation may be carried out successively on a given strainer basket. However, preferably, the straining and backwash operations are continued concurrently for a given strainer basket.

The backwash operation preferably comprises liquid flowing from inside
20 the strainer basket through the strainer screen and into the opening in the backwash conduit and liquid flowing from adjacent the outside of the strainer basket across the strainer screen, as discussed above. Preferably, the ratio of the flow of liquid through the strainer screen and into the opening in the backwash conduit and the flow of liquid across the strainer screen into the opening in the
25 backwash conduit is from 3:1 to 1:3, more preferably 1:2.

The backwash conduit may be moved relative the strainer screen of the strainer basket, which may also move or be stationary. However, it is preferred that the backwash conduit is stationary and the strainer screen is moved relative to the opening in the backwash conduit.

- 5 Most advantageously, a plurality of strainer baskets are associated with the backwash conduit. Preferably, the backwash conduit comprises an opening for each of the plurality of strainer baskets.

- 10 The area of the opening in the backwash conduit is from 0.1 to 10 % of the surface area of the strainer screen, more preferably from 0.1 to 4 % of the surface area of the strainer screen.

As noted above, the arrangement of the present invention allows for a plurality of separate strainer baskets to be arranged and associated with a single backwash conduit. Accordingly, in a further aspect, the present invention provides a strainer system comprising:

- 15 a strainer housing having a first end portion and a second end portion, the housing further comprising an inlet for raw fluid and an outlet for strained fluid, the outlet being located in the first end portion of the housing;

- 20 a plurality of strainer baskets disposed within the housing, one of the internal and external surfaces of the strainer basket being in flow communication with the raw fluid inlet and the other of the internal and external surfaces of the strainer basket being in flow communication with the strained fluid outlet;

a backwash collector assembly comprising a backwash conduit operable to conduct a backwash operation on the plurality of strainer baskets, wherein the backwash conduit is moveable with respect to each of the strainer baskets;

drive means for driving one of the backwash conduit and the strainer baskets relative to the other, wherein the drive means is in the first end portion of the housing; and

5 a backwash outlet for backwash fluid, the backwash outlet disposed in the second end portion of the housing.

Most advantageously, the backwash collector assembly is arranged to conduct a backwash operation on the plurality of strainer baskets simultaneously.

In still a further aspect, the present invention provides a method of straining a fluid comprising:

10 causing the fluid to pass from the outside of each of a plurality of strainer baskets through a strainer screen to the inside of each strainer basket;

causing a backwash conduit having an opening to move relative to the outer surface of each strainer screen, whereby the portion of the strainer screen adjacent the opening in the backwash conduit is subjected to a backwash
15 operation;

driving the backwash conduit relative to each strainer screen by a drive assembly located at a first end of the backwash conduit; and

recovering backwash fluid during the backwash operation at a second end of the backwash conduit.

20 The plurality of strainer baskets are preferably subjected to a backwash operation simultaneously.

As noted above, the present invention advantageously allows a plurality of separate strainer modules, each comprising one or more strainer baskets, to be

serviced by a single drive system, in particular a single drive motor, and a single backwash system. Any suitable valve assembly may be employed for opening and closing the or each backwash conduit. A particularly preferred valve assembly comprises a valve plate having an opening therein, the valve plate
5 being moveable to bring the opening into alignment with the outlet opening of a backwash conduit to thereby connect the backwash conduit with an outlet conduit.

The valve plate is preferably rotatable, rotation of the valve plate causing the opening therein to move into and out of alignment with successive backwash
10 conduits. In a preferred arrangement, the opening is an arcuate opening. This allows the opening to be formed in the valve plate such that the length of the arc of the opening determines the length of time that the valve is open. For operation of the strainer assembly of the present invention, the opening preferably extends through an arc of from 10 to 30°, more preferably from 15 to
15 25°. The opening may be sized so that a single backwash conduit is opened at any time. Alternatively, the opening may be sized to allow two or more backwash conduits to be opened.

While the valve may be arranged such that there are periods when no backwash conduits are open, the resulting hydraulic clamping force may make
20 rotation of the valve plate difficult. This is particularly the case where the motor driving the valve plate has insufficient torque to overcome the hydraulic clamping force. In such cases, it is preferred that the valve plate and opening are arranged so that there is always at least one backwash conduit at least partially open at any given time or position in operation.

25 The valve assembly as described above is preferably mounted in the second end portion of the housing, that is adjacent the backwash outlet. As the valve assembly may be powered by the same drive means as used to move the

backwash conduits and/or strainer baskets relative to one another, this arrangement requires a means for transferring drive, such as a drive shaft, to extend from the first end portion of the housing to the second end portion.

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of example only, having reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view through a strainer assembly according to one embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 is a detailed view of the drive assembly in the upper portion of the assembly as shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of the assembly of Figure 2 along the line III-III;

Figure 4 is a simplified representation of the arrangement of strainer baskets and backwash conduit according to a preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 5 is a detailed view of the valve assembly of the lower portion of the assembly as shown in Figure 1; and

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view of the assembly of Figure 4 along the line VI-VI showing the valve assembly of the present invention.

Referring to Figure 1, there is shown a strainer assembly, generally indicated as 2, comprising a housing 4 in the form of a generally upright, cylindrical vessel of conventional design and construction. While the embodiment shown in the figures and discussed hereinafter is arranged

essentially vertically, it will be appreciated that the assembly may be oriented in other positions, for example horizontally, as need dictates.

5 The housing 4 has a first end portion 6, located at the upper end of the assembly as viewed in Figure 1, and a second end portion 8, located in the lower end of the assembly as viewed in Figure 1. A cover 10 is bolted to the open end of the first end portion 6 of the housing to close the interior of the housing. The closure is rendered fluid tight by the provision of a suitable gasket of conventional design. The housing 4 comprises an integral cover 12 to close the second end portion 8.

10 The housing 4 is provided with an inlet 14 for liquid to be strained and an outlet 16 for strained liquid. The inlet 14 opens into the housing between the first and second end portions 6, 8. The outlet 16 is provided in the first end portion 6, adjacent the cover 10.

15 A strainer assembly, generally indicated as 20, is retained within the housing 4 between a first division plate 22 and a second division plate 24. The first division plate 22 is retained by being bolted to a support ring 26 extending from the inner wall of the housing 4 adjacent the outlet 16. The second division plate 24 is held in place within a similar support ring 28 extending from the inner wall of the housing 4 at the lower end portion 8.

20 As shown more clearly in Figures 2 and 3, the strainer assembly 20 comprises a plurality of strainer modules 30, each strainer module comprising a central backwash tube 32 and three strainer baskets 34. As shown in Figure 3, the arrangement shown in the figures comprises a total of seven strainer modules 30. A single backwash tube 32 and a single strainer basket 34 are shown in
25 Figures 1 and 2, purely for reasons of clarity.

Each strainer module 30 is arranged substantially vertically within the housing 4 between the first and second division plates 22, 24. Each backwash tube 32 extends upwards (as shown in the figures) from the second division plate 24, the upper end of each backwash tube 32 being closed by the first division plate 22. At its lower end, the backwash tube 32 extends through the second division plate 24 and opens in the cavity in the second end portion 8 of the housing 4 defined between the second division plate 24 and the end cover 12.

Each backwash tube 32 is provided with a longitudinal slit 36 extending along its length at the point facing each of the strainer baskets 34 associated with the backwash tube. This arrangement is shown in stylized form in Figure 4. As an alternative to the slit 36, the backwash tube may be provided with a series of holes. A flow path for backwash liquid is thus formed extending from the region of the housing 4 surrounding the strainer baskets 34, through the slits 36 in each backwash tube 32 and into the cavity in the second end portion 8 of the housing 4. An outlet 38 for the backwash liquid is provided in the second end portion 8 of the housing 4, to remove backwash liquid from the cavity between the second division plate 24 and the end cover 12.

Each strainer basket 34 extends between the first division plate 22 and the second division plate 24. At its lower end (as viewed in the figures), each strainer basket 34 is closed and sealed by the second division plate 24. At its upper end, each strainer basket 34 extends through the first division plate 22 and opens into the cavity defined between the first division plate 22 and the end cover 10. Each strainer basket 34 comprises a generally cylindrical strainer screen 40 extending substantially the entire length of the strainer basket 34 between the first division plate 22 and the second division plate 24. A straining flow path for liquid is thus formed extending from the inlet 14 and the region around the strainer baskets 34, through the strainer screen 40, upwards along the interior of the strainer basket 34 and into the cavity in the first end portion 6 of

the housing. The outlet 16 is provided to remove strained liquid from the housing 4.

In the arrangement shown in the figures, each backwash tube 32 and its associated strainer baskets 34 are movable with respect to one another by having the strainer baskets 34 rotatable. The drive assembly for rotating the strainer baskets 34 is shown in Figure 1 and in detail in Figure 2. A central drive gear 42 is provided, mounted on a central drive shaft 44 extending between and through the first and second division plates 22, 24. The drive shaft 44 is connected by a coupling 46 to the output shaft 48 of a motor assembly 50 mounted to the exterior of the cover 10 in conventional manner. It is a particular advantage of the embodiment shown in the figures that all the strainer baskets are driven from a single motor assembly.

Each strainer basket 34 is provided with a fixed gear 52 at its upper end adjacent the first division plate 22. The fixed gear 52 on each strainer basket 34 is fixed in its relationship with the strainer basket, such that rotation of the gear 52 causes the entire strainer basket to rotate. Each backwash tube 32 is provided with an idler gear 54 at its upper end adjacent the first division plate 22. The idler gear 54 is free to rotate about its respective backwash tube 32, without causing rotation of the backwash tube. The idler gear 54 of each backwash tube 32 engages with the fixed gear 52 on each of the associated strainer baskets 34. The innermost strainer basket 34, that is the basket disposed closest to the drive shaft 44, of each module has its fixed gear 52 engaged with the central drive gear 42.

It is an advantage that the gears comprised in the drive system are disposed at the uppermost end of the central portion of the housing 4, as shown in the figures, immediately below the first division plate 22. In this vertical orientation, the gears are not fouled by any negatively buoyant material that may

be entrained in the fluid being strained and enter the strainer assembly through the inlet. Rather, such material sinks within the central cavity, away from the first division plate 22 and the gears of the drive system.

In operation, rotation of the drive shaft 44 central drive gear 42 causes
5 rotation of the innermost strainer basket 34 of each module, which in turn drives the remaining strainer baskets by means of the idler gear 54 on each backwash tube 32.

In order to operate the backwash function to clean the strainer screen on each strainer basket, the assembly 2 is provided with a valve assembly, generally
10 indicated as 60. The valve assembly 60 is shown in Figure 1 and in detail in both Figures 5 and 6. The valve assembly comprises a circular valve plate 62, shown in detail in Figures 5 and 6. The valve plate 62 is mounted for rotation on the end of the drive shaft 44 extending through the second division plate 24. The valve plate 62 is provided with an elongate arcuate opening 64, positioned such
15 that rotation of the valve plate 62 causes the opening 64 to pass over the open end of each backwash tube 32 in turn. A support arm 66 extends across the valve plate 62 from a central boss 68 mounted on the drive shaft 44 adjacent the opening 64. The function of the support arm 66 is to provide support for the valve plate 62, in particular in the region around the opening 64. The action of
20 the backwash operation, in particular of the backwash fluid flowing from the backwash conduit 32, can be to urge the valve plate away from the second division plate 24. This effect can be compounded by the head of fluid above the valve plate, when the assembly is arranged vertically, as shown in the figures. Movement of the valve plate 62 away from the second division plate 24 reduces
25 the seal at the ends of the backwash conduits and can reduce the efficiency of the straining and backwash operations.

The length of the arcuate opening 64 determines the length of time that each backwash tube 32 is opened, which in turn determines the length of the backwash operation applied to each strainer module. With the width in the radial direction of the arcuate opening 64 set as the same as the internal diameter of each backwash tube, the length of time that each backwash tube is open is proportional to the arc of the opening, for a given speed of rotation of the valve plate. This is preferably from 10 to 30°. As shown in Figure 6, the opening extends through an arc of 19°.

In order to provide support and rigidity to the internal structure of the strainer assembly, tie bars 70 extend within the housing 4 between and are bolted to the first division plate 22 and the second division plate 24. The tie bars rigidly connect the first and second division plates 22, 24 and allow the two division plates, the entire strainer assembly 20, the valve assembly 60 and the drive assembly to be removed from the housing 4 as a single unit. Removal is carried out by removing the end cover 10 and unbolting the first division plate 22 from the support ring 26.

In operation, a liquid to be strained, such as seawater, is fed to the inlet 14 of the housing 4, from where it enters the central cavity of the assembly. The liquid passes through the strainer screen 40 of each strainer basket 34, the action of which is to leave any entrained solids on the outer surface of the strainer screen 40. The strained liquid flows along the strainer basket 34 and into the cavity above (as viewed in the figures) the first division plate 22, from where it leaves the assembly through the outlet 16.

After a period of operation, the differential pressure across the strainer screens will increase, due to the build up of solid material and debris. At a predetermined pressure drop, the backwash operation is initialized.

The backwash operation is commenced by starting the motor assembly 50 and the drive assembly to rotate the strainer baskets 34 by means of the central drive gear 42. The action of this is to cause the entire outer surface of each strainer screen 40 to pass across the respective slit or hole 36 in the associated backwash tube 32. At the same time, the valve plate 62 is rotated, causing the arcuate opening 64 to pass into and out of alignment with the end of each backwash tube 32 in turn. As the opening 64 passes over the open end of a backwash tube 32, the interior of the tube is vented to the pressure in the cavity in the second end portion 8 of the housing 4, and the pressure in the backwash outlet 38. This pressure is typically at or slightly higher than ambient or atmospheric pressure, but substantially lower than the pressure of liquid within the central portion of the housing between the first and second division plates 22, 24. This establishes a significant pressure differential between the liquid in the central cavity of the housing and the outlet of the opened backwash tube 32, the effect of which is twofold. First, liquid is drawn through the strainer screen 40 in the reverse direction of normal flow, that is from inside the strainer basket 34 to the outside and into the slit 36 in the backwash tube 32. Second, liquid surrounding the strainer screen is caused to flow across the outer surface of the strainer screen 40 and into the slit 36 in the backwash tube. Thus, a dual-flow backwash system is established. This flow pattern, with liquid flowing both through and across the strainer screen, is efficient at removing solid matter and debris caught in the strainer screen, which is then entrained in the liquid stream entering the backwash tube 32 and leaves the assembly through the backwash outlet 38.

The portion of the strainer screen 40 that is exposed to the slit in the backwash tube 32 and the backwash flow is just a fraction of the total surface area of the strainer screen. Typically, this is from 0.1 to 10% of the total surface area. In this way, a very high rate of backwash flow is generated, leading to a

very high cleaning efficiency of the screen. Typically, backwash flow velocities of 2 m/s and higher can be achieved and maintained.

As the opening 64 in the valve plate 62 moves out of alignment with the first backwash tube 32, the backwash operation for that strainer module will
5 cease. The next strainer module in the direction of rotation of the valve plate 62 will begin its backwash cycle once the opening 64 in the valve plate 62 comes into alignment with the backwash tube 32. In the arrangement shown in the accompanying figures, the valve plate 62 is provided with a single opening 64 of such a size that only one backwash tube 32 can be open at any given time. In
10 this way, only one module undergoes backwash at a time. If desired, more than one opening 64 may be provided in the valve plate 62 or the opening may be larger, such that more than one strainer module may undergo backwash at the same time.

It is a feature of the strainer assembly of this invention that straining
15 continues while individual strainer modules are undergoing a backwash. Indeed, a given strainer basket may be having a portion of its strainer screen being cleaned by the backwash cycle discussed above, leaving the remaining area of the screen available for straining.

The length of time of operation of the backwash system will be
20 determined by the operating circumstances, in particular the concentration of solid material in the liquid being strained. Once the pressure differential across the strainer screens is reduced to normal operating levels, the backwash operation is stopped and normal operation is continued. In such a case, it is envisaged that the backwash system will operate intermittently. However, the
25 strainer assembly of the present invention is flexible in its operation, such that heavily polluted liquids containing a high solids content may be strained and the backwash system operated continuously.

The method and apparatus of the present invention, in their various aspects, have been disclosed and described with reference to the straining of fluids, in particular liquids. In this respect, straining is to be understood as a surface effect, providing nominal separation between solids and the fluids in which they are entrained, for example 98% removal of all particles greater than 100 μm . It will be understood that the various aspects of the invention may also be applied in other fluid-solid separation processes, such as filtration, including depth filtration and the like.

The present invention has been particularly described in relation to the separation of solids from a liquid. However, the principles of the present invention in its various aspects may also be applied to the removal of solids from fluids in general, including gaseous streams.

CLAIMS

1. A strainer system comprising:

5 a strainer housing having a first end portion and a second end portion, the housing further comprising an inlet for raw fluid and an outlet for strained fluid, the outlet being located in the first end portion of the housing;

a plurality of strainer modules disposed within the housing, each module comprising:

10 a plurality of strainer baskets disposed within the housing, one of the internal and external surfaces of the strainer basket being in flow communication with the raw fluid inlet and the other of the internal and external surfaces of the strainer basket being in flow communication with the strained fluid outlet;

15 a backwash collector assembly comprising a backwash conduit operable to conduct a backwash operation on the plurality of strainer baskets, wherein the backwash conduit is moveable with respect to each of the strainer baskets;

drive means for driving one of the backwash conduit and the strainer baskets relative to the other, wherein the drive means is in the first end portion of the housing; and

20 a backwash outlet for backwash fluid, the backwash outlet disposed in the second end portion of the housing.

2. The strainer system according to claim 1, wherein the backwash collector assembly is arranged to conduct a backwash operation on the plurality of strainer baskets simultaneously.