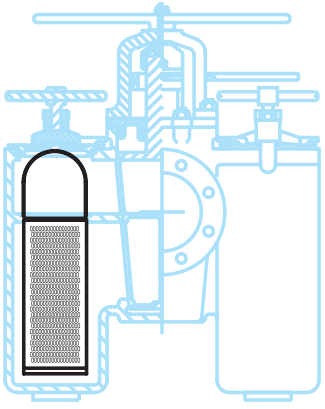
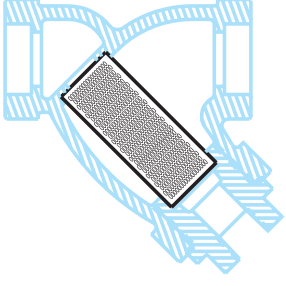
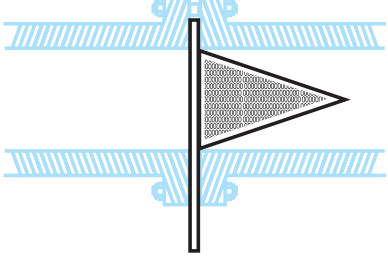


Partial cutaway of plug type duplex strainer showing basket in position



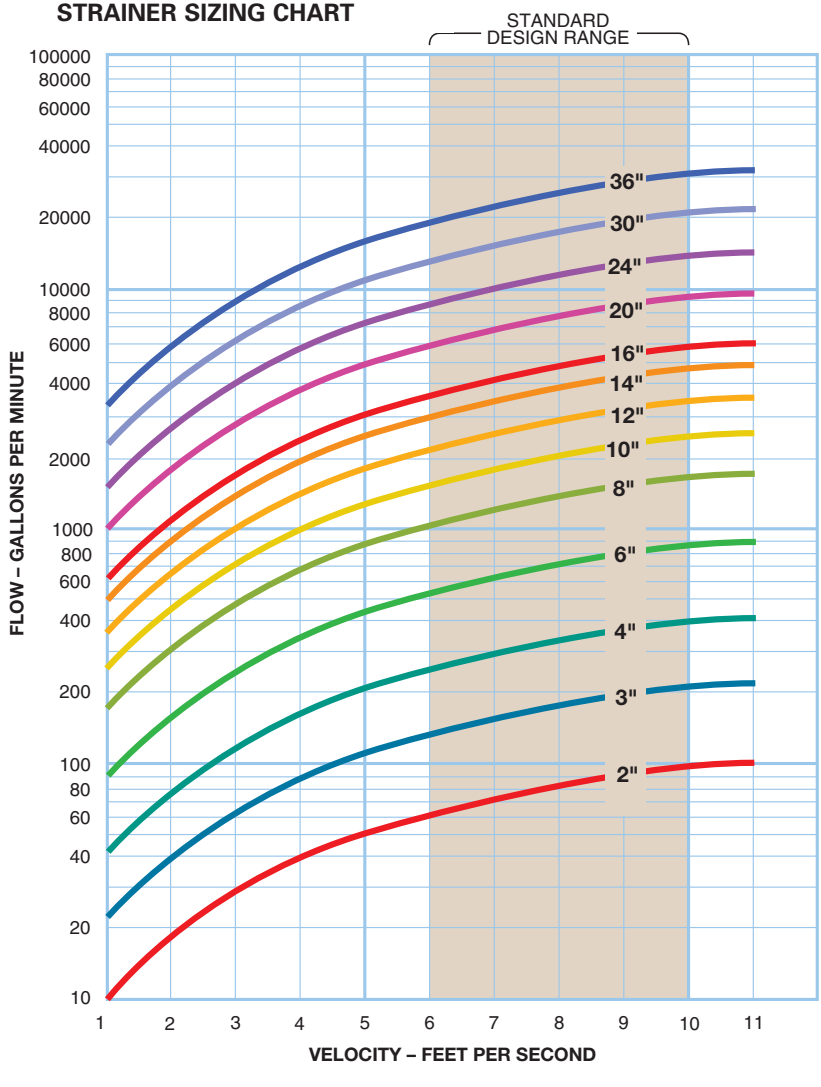
Cutaway of Y strainer shows strainer screen in position



Cone type temporary strainer is shown bolted between two pipe flanges

Basic Sizing Guidelines

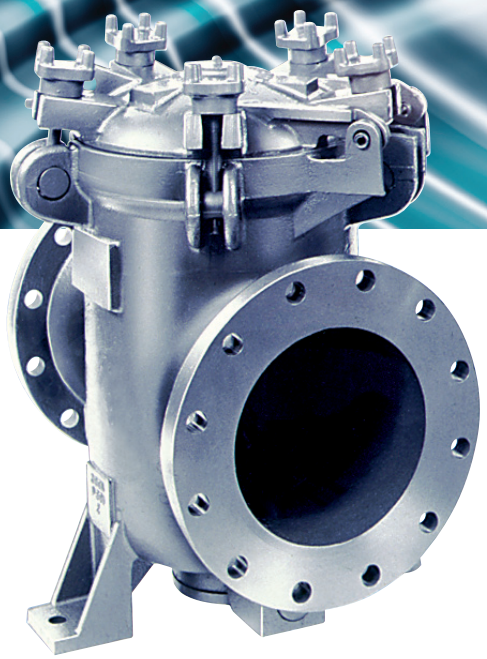
1. Ensure that the pipeline flow velocity falls within the standard design range of the strainer.
2. Select the correct screen and opening size, do not make smaller than necessary.
3. The quantity, type, and nature of debris to be removed are considered.
4. The strainer meets the design pressure and temperature requirements of the pipeline.



Straight Flow Basket Strainer

Pipeline Strainer | Cast Construction | Permanent Media

Model 73 Straight Flow



- Iron or Bronze
- Sizes 10" to 18"
- Flanged

FEATURES

- Quick open cover
- Straight through flow design
- Low pressure loss
- Convoluted basket design
- Hand removable basket
- Threaded drain
- Buna-N O-ring seal
- Perforated or mesh 316 stainless steel basket
- Low profile
- No tools required for access

OPTIONS

- Basket perforations from 1/32" to 1/2"
- Basket mesh of 20, 40, or 60
- Monel baskets
- Vent valves
- Drain valves
- Gauge/vent taps - 1/4" NPT
- Pressure differential gauge and switches

The Best Simplex Strainer for High Flow Applications in Large Pipelines

The Eaton Model 73 simplex basket strainer with its straight flow design greatly reduces pressure loss and results in a compact strainer that can fit in tight spaces.

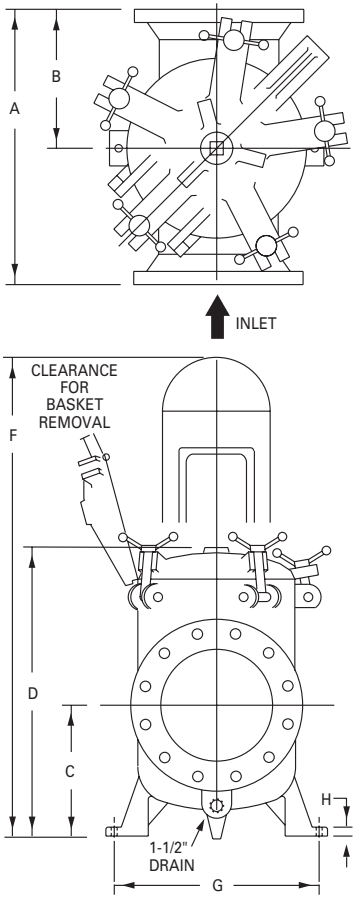
Unique Basket Strainer

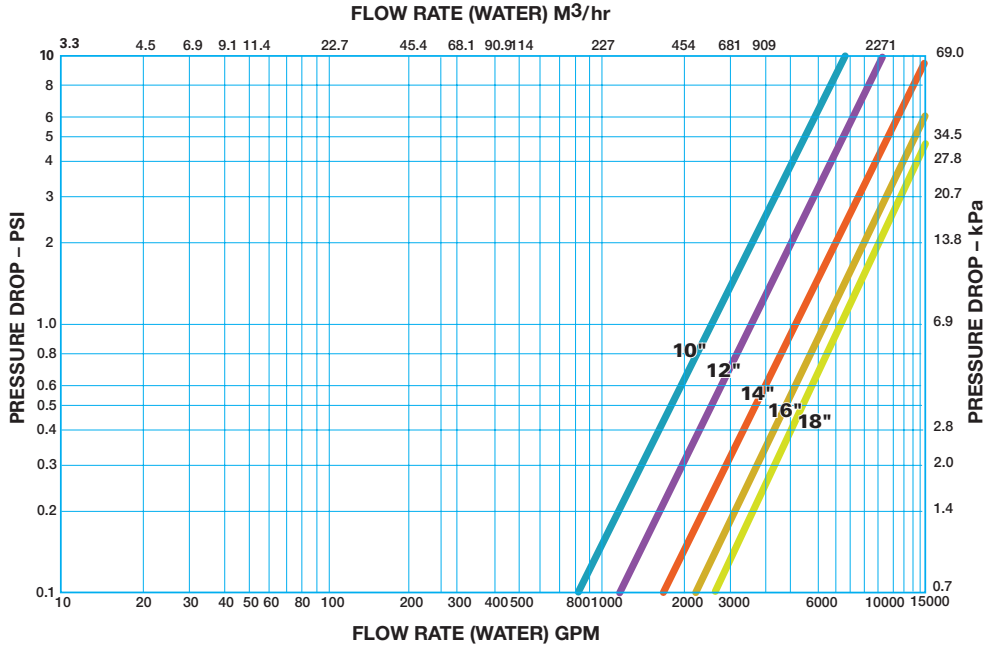
Large size pipelines with high flow rates require a unique type of basket strainer. The convoluted (pleated) perforated or mesh screens in the basket increases the amount of straining area available while reducing the basket size and weight. This makes it easy to remove the basket from the strainer housing. No lifting tackle required. The quick opening cover provides fast and easy access to the basket for quick service. Over time, this can save considerable time and money in labor.

When selecting a pipeline strainer for a large size piping system with high flow rates, be sure to consider all the factors, not just initial pressure loss. The amount of straining area in the basket is critical to reducing the amount of time between cleanings or changeouts.

Click Here
For Your Free Quote

MODEL 73 Straight Flow Strainer





Selection Chart

Size	Material	End Connection	Seals	Pressure Rating
10" to 12"	Iron	Flanged 125#	Buna-N	200 psi @ 100°F
10" to 12"	Bronze	Flanged 150#	Buna-N	200 psi @ 100°F
14" to 18"	Iron	Flanged 125#	Buna-N	150 psi @ 100°F
14" to 18"	Bronze	Flanged 150#	Buna-N	150 psi @ 100°F

C_V Factors*

Size	Value
10"	2300
12"	3200
14"	5000
16"	6000
18"	7000

* For water with clean, perforated basket

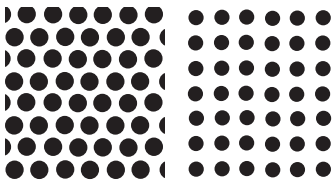
Dimensions (in/mm) Model 73 Straight Flow

Pipe Size	A	B	C	D	F	G	H	Net Wt (lb / kg) Iron	Net Wt (lb / kg) Bronze
10	23.00 / 584	11.00 / 279	12.19 / 310	29.00 / 737	47.00 / 1194	19.00 / 483	15/16 / 24	420 / 191	500 / 227
12	27.00 / 686	13.00 / 330	16.75 / 425	38.00 / 965	67.00 / 1702	23.00 / 584	1 / 25	550 / 250	825 / 374
14	31.00 / 787	15.50 / 394	18.75 / 476	45.00 / 1143	77.00 / 1956	27.00 / 686	1 / 25	850 / 386	1150 / 522
16	31.00 / 787	15.50 / 394	18.75 / 476	45.00 / 1143	77.00 / 1956	27.00 / 686	1 / 25	975 / 443	1400 / 635
18	31.00 / 787	15.50 / 394	18.75 / 476	45.00 / 1143	77.00 / 1956	27.00 / 686	1 / 25	1000 / 454	—

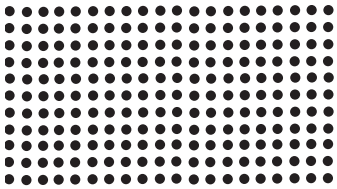
Dimensions and weights are for reference only. Contact Eaton for certified drawings.

Basket and Screen Data

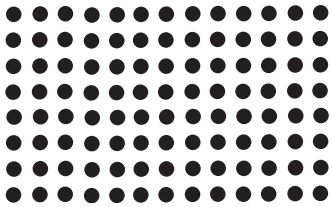
Pattern Examples



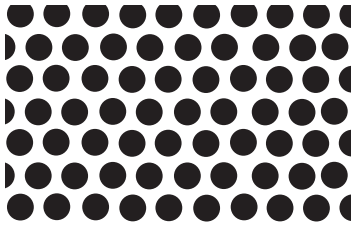
Staggered Holes Straight Holes



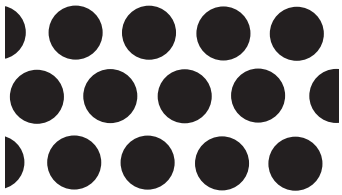
1/32" – Actual Size



1/16" – Actual Size



1/8" – Actual Size



1/4" – Actual Size

Basket and Screen Design

Designed to be both effective and durable, the basket or screen is the heart of an Eaton strainer. Eaton supplies baskets for simplex and duplex strainers, and screens for Y strainers, in standard and heavy-duty designs. Standard design baskets meet the needs of most applications. Eaton recommends the heavy-duty design in cases when straining an extremely high viscosity material or experiencing a high solids load.

Eaton baskets and screens are available in two standard materials: 316 stainless steel or Monel. These materials cover nearly all corrosion resistance levels needed in strainer services. A wide range of perforations and mesh provides removal of solids from 1/2" down to as low as 40 microns. For special, unique applications, Eaton custom fabricates baskets from just about any material to exact specifications.

Basket Construction

Each style basket includes a perforated sheet induction welded to a rigid top ring and solid bottom cap. Special attention to the welds along the perforated sheet seam, prevent the possible bypass of solids and maintain the basket's strength. A handle, welded to the I.D. of the top ring, facilitates easy removal. Heavy-duty baskets have reinforcing strips induction welded along the perforation's seam, and circumferentially on the outside of the mid-section of the basket. The perforated sheet is inside the top ring and bottom cap.

Screen Construction

Y strainer screens, rolled to form a perfect cylinder, are induction welded along the seam. A neat weld, applied along the perforated sheet seam, prevents the possible bypass of solids and provides a seam of acceptable strength. Eaton machines Y strainer screen seats to specific dimensions and, accordingly, both the O.D. and length of these screens are closely toleranced.

Perforated Sheet – Specification

Eaton baskets utilize perforated sheets because of their greater inherent strength and resistance to stress cracking. The percentage of open area of a screen generally dictates the internal pressure drop experienced across it. The objective is to select a perforation with the best balance of open area, hole arrangement, and sheet thickness.

Open Area

Perforated sheets can have an open area from 15% to 75%. In general, the larger the open area of perforated sheet, the thinner the sheet thickness must be. Holes punched closer together increase the perforated open area; the solid portion between holes distorts and becomes weak. Another factor in controlling the sheet thickness is the hole diameter. The smaller the hole diameter, the thinner the sheet. The rule of thumb used by commercial perforated sheet manufacturers is that hole dimensions smaller than the plate thickness are impractical and costly to manufacture. Eaton baskets and screens have between 28% to 63% open area with gauge thickness from 18" (0.048") to 25" (0.021"), depending upon the size of the perforations and the size and model of the strainer.

Hole Arrangement

Holes can be punched either in a straight line or in a staggered pattern. Eaton baskets and screens have a staggered pattern that increases the open area, provides extra strength, and creates less pressure drop.

Perforations

Eaton baskets and screens are available in 1/32", 3/64", 1/16", 1/8", 5/32", 1/4", 3/8", and 1/2" perforations and in mesh sizes 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 200, 325, and 400. However, for general service there is one perforation for each size and type of strainer. Unless specified, this standard perforation is the size furnished with the strainer.

Basket and Screen Data

Wire Mesh Specifications

All Eaton strainers are available with woven wire mesh screens. Wire mesh provides smaller openings for very fine straining applications down to 40 microns. Eaton baskets and screens use monofilament mesh possessing equal wire size and wire count in both directions to produce square openings. Other types of mesh such as Dutch (or Hollander) are also available. Dutch weave has a greater quantity of wires in one direction and fewer wires of a larger diameter in the other direction. This creates a rectangular opening. As with perforated sheet, the best wire mesh selection is a balance of open area, wire diameter, and type of weave.

Openings

Standard wire mesh liners for Eaton baskets and screens are available from 20 to 400 mesh. For any size mesh, there are different open area selections based on the diameter of the wires used. Twenty mesh means 20 wires per inch in both a vertical and horizontal direction. Therefore, as the wire size increases, the hole size decreases. Eaton baskets offer wire mesh with openings from 0.034" to 0.0015" (20 mesh to 400 mesh).

Open Area

The open area of wire mesh is a function of both the weave and the wire diameter. Eaton uses a plain square weave in most cases because its straight-through flow path creates the least pressure drop. The mesh is reinforced with a perforated metal backing possessing greater than a 60% open area. This combination affords the greatest degree of strength, yet offers a lower pressure drop than other types of wire mesh. In certain instances, such as Y strainer in steam applications, the increased pressure drop resulting from the use of a Dutch weave is not as critical as the retention of small particles. Therefore, in applications that involve steam, Eaton suggests the use of weave such as the 30 x 160 size that can withstand a much higher differential pressure without bursting. Eaton can supply baskets and screens with open areas from 14% to 46%

Plain Square Weave

Woven in an over and under pattern of wire having the same diameter, this weave produces a square opening with excellent flow characteristics.

Plain Dutch Weave

Woven in an over and under pattern in one direction in which the horizontal wires are larger in diameter than the vertical wires, which are driven close and crimped at each pass. This weave produces greater strength, but lower flow rates, than a square weave. Most often used in steam applications.

Mesh Liners Available

The number of openings per linear inch determines the size of mesh liners. The standard sizes Eaton can furnish are 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 200, 325, and 400.

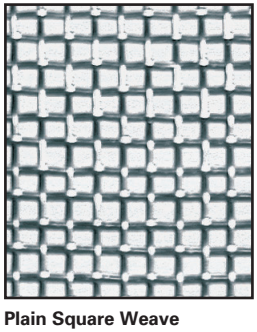
Perforated Basket Sheet Specifications

Perforation Size Inches	Sheet Thickness USS Gauge #	Hole Pattern	% Open Area
0.020	26	Straight	16.0
1/32	26	Straight	28.0
3/64	26	Straight	30.2
0.045	26	Staggered	36.0
1/16	26	Straight	31.0
1/8	26	Staggered	47.9
5/32	26	Staggered	63.0
1/4	26	Staggered	42.0
3/8	26	Staggered	52.0
1/2	26	Staggered	47.9

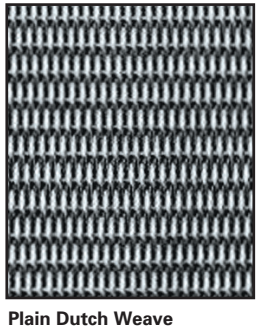
Mesh Basket Sheet Specifications

Mesh Size	Wire Diameter Inches	Mesh Opening Inches	Mesh Opening Microns	% Open Area
20	0.016	0.0340	864	46.2
40	0.010	0.0150	381	36.0
60	0.0075	0.0092	234	30.5
80	0.0060	0.0065	165	27.0
100	0.0045	0.0055	140	30.3
200	0.0021	0.0029	74	33.6
325	0.0014	0.0017	43	30.0
400	0.0015	0.0381	38	36.0

Wire Mesh Weaves



Plain Square Weave



Plain Dutch Weave

Basket Effective Area

Strainer Model	Pipe Size	Perforation Size	Nominal Area of Pipe (sq in)	Gross Screen Area (sq in)	Free Area (sq in)	Ratio Free Area to Pipe Area
85	1/4	.045	.10	5.0	1.8	18.0
85	3/8	.045	.19	5.0	1.8	9.5
85	1/2	.045	.30	5.0	1.8	6.0
85	3/4	.045	.53	7.1	2.6	4.9
85	1	.045	.86	10.4	3.7	4.3
85	1-1/4	.045	1.49	15.1	5.5	3.7
85	1-1/2	.045	2.03	21.7	7.8	3.8
85	2	.045	3.35	30.4	10.9	3.3
85	2-1/2	.045	4.78	43.2	15.5	3.2
85	3	.045	7.39	70.7	25.5	3.4
85	4	.045	12.73	106.8	38.4	3.0
85	6	.045	28.70	241.7	87.0	3.0
85	8	.045	50.02	414.6	149.2	3.0
85	10	.045	71.80	652.2	234.8	3.3
30R	1-1/2	5/32	2.03	35.4	22.3	11.0
30R	2	5/32	3.35	50.9	32.1	9.6
30R	2-1/2	5/32	4.78	84.7	53.4	11.2
30R	3	5/32	7.39	84.7	53.4	7.2
30R	4	5/32	12.73	114.5	72.1	5.6
30R	5	5/32	20.0	158.1	99.6	5.0
30R	6	5/32	28.9	180.9	113.9	4.0
30R	8	5/32	50.03	275.6	171.8	3.4
50	3/4	1/32	0.53	19.5	5.2	9.8
50	1	1/32	0.86	19.5	5.2	6.1
50	1-1/4	1/8	1.49	39.7	19.0	12.8
50	1-1/2	1/8	2.03	39.7	19.0	9.4
50	2	1/8	3.35	64.0	30.7	9.2
50	2 -1/2	1/8	4.78	64.0	30.7	6.4
50	3	3/16	7.39	85.6	42.8	5.8
50	4	3/16	12.73	146.1	73.0	5.7
50	5	3/16	20.0	216.1	106.0	5.4
50	6	3/16	28.9	265.4	132.7	4.6
50	8	3/16	50.02	506.7	253.4	5.1
50	10	3/16	78.8	800	400	5.1
50	12	3.16	113,1	1200	600	5.3
50	14	3/16	137.9	2000	1000	7.3
50	16	3/16	182.6	2000	1000	5.5
50	18	3/16	182.6	2000	1000	5.5
53BTX	3/4	1/32	0.53	19.8	5.5	10.4
53BTX	1	1/32	0.86	19.8	5.5	6.4
53BTX	1-1/4	1/8	1.49	45.0	22.0	14.4
53BTX	1-1/2	1/8	2.03	45.0	22.0	10.6
53BTX	2	1/8	3.35	65.0	31.0	9.3
53BTX	2 -1/2	1/8	4.78	65.0	31.0	6.5
53BTX	3	3/16	7.39	110.3	55.1	7.4
53BTX	4	3/16	12.73	152.0	76.0	5.9

Strainer Model	Pipe Size	Perforation Size	Nominal Area of Pipe (sq in)	Gross Screen Area (sq in)	Free Area (sq in)	Ratio Free Area to Pipe Area
72	3/8	1/32	0.19	12.7	3.4	18.0
72	1/2	1/32	0.30	12.7	3.4	11.3
72	3/4	1/32	0.53	19.5	5.2	9.9
72	1	1/32	0.86	19.5	5.2	6.1
72	1-1/4	1/8	1.49	30.1	14.4	9.7
72	1-1/2	1/8	2.03	49.7	19.0	9.4
72	2	1/8	3.35	50.9	24.4	7.3
72	2-1/2	1/8	4.78	80.2	38.4	8.0
72	3	3/16	7.39	114.5	57.2	7.8
72	4	3/16	12.73	168.3	84.1	6.6
72	5	3.16	20.0	265.4	132.7	6.6
72	6	3/16	28.9	324.2	162.1	5.6
72	8	3/16	50.02	555.3	277.7	5.6
72	10	3/16	78.8	800	400	5.1
72	12	3/16	113.1	1200	600	5.3
72	14	3/16	137.9	2000	1000	7.3
72	16	3/16	182.6	2000	1000	5.5
72	18	3/16	182.6	2000	1000	5.5

Alloy Data

Metal Alloys used in Eaton Strainers

Carbon Steel – ASTM A-216 Grade WCB
Tensile Strength: . . . . . 70,000 lb/sq in
Yield:. . . . . 36,000 lb/sq in
Elongation: 22%
Chemical Composition:
C (Carbon) 0.30%
Si (Silicon) 0.60%
P (Phosphorus) 0.04%
S (Sulfur) 0.045%
Mn (Manganese) 1.00%
Residual Elements . . . . 1.00% max

Aluminum Bronze – ASTM B-148 Grade C95400
Tensile Strength: . . . . . 75,000 lb/sq in
Yield:. . . . . 30,000 lb/sq in
Elongation: 12%
Chemical Composition:
Cu (Copper) 85%
Fe (Iron) 4%
Al (Aluminum) 11%

Stainless Steel – ASTM A-351 Grade CF8M
Tensile Strength: . . . . . 70,000 lb/sq in
Yield:. . . . . 30,000 lb/sq in
Elongation: 30%
Chemical Composition:
C (Carbon) . . . . . 0.08% max
Si (Silicon) 1.5%
P (Phosphorus) 0.040%
Cr (Chromium) . . . . . 18.0 - 21.0%
Ni (Nickel) . . . . . 9.0 - 12.0%
Mn (Manganese) 1.50%
S (Sulfur) 0.04%
Mo (Molybdenum) . . . . 2.0 - 3.0%

Cast Iron – ASTM A-126 Class B
Tensile Strength: . . . . . 31,000 lb/sq in
Compressive Strength: 109,000 lbs/sq in
Tensile Modulus: . . . . . 15 x 10^6 lb/sq in
Chemical Composition:
C (Carbon) . . . . . 3.20 - 3.40 %
Si (Silicon) . . . . . 2.10 - 2.30%
P (Phosphorus) . . . . . 0.15 - 0.30%
S (Sulfur) . . . . . 0.08 - 0.12%
Mn (Manganese) . . . 0.50 - 0.80%

Ductile Iron - ASTM A-395 Grade 60-40-18
Tensile Strength: . . . . . 60,000 lb/sq in
Yield:. . . . . 40,000 lb/sq in
Elongation: 18%
Chemical Composition:
C (Carbon) . . . . . 3.20 - 4.0%
Si (Silicon) . . . . . 1.80 - 2.80%
P (Phosphorus) . . . . . 0.08% max.
S (Sulfur) . . . . . 0.03% max.
Mn (Manganese) . . . 0.03% max.

Pressure Drop Calculations

Pressure drops for Eaton strainers are shown on each product page. The curves are based on the flow of water through clean, perforated baskets or screens. For mesh-lined baskets or screens and/or for fluids other than water, use the correction factors listed on this page. To accurately calculate the pressure loss for filters and strainers in a pipeline, proceed as follows:

1. First calculate pressure loss using C_V factor formula at right.
2. Take the pressure loss figure obtained in (1) and recalculate it using the appropriate correction factor from the following table.

Correction Factors for Mesh-Lined Baskets

First – Multiply the pressure drop for water shown in charts by the specific gravity of the liquid.

Second – Multiply the corrected pressure drop figure by the following correction factors for more viscous liquids. (Water has a viscosity of 30 SSU.)

Viscosity (SSU)	Unlined Perforated Basket	40 Mesh Lined Basket	60 Mesh Lined Basket	80 Mesh Lined Basket	100 Mesh Lined Basket	200 Mesh Lined Basket	325 Mesh Lined Basket
30 (water)	0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.5
500	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.6
1000	1.7	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.8
2000	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.8	4.0
3000	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	4.1	4.3
5000	2.2	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.3	6.3
10000	2.5	3.5	4.2	5.0	6.0	7.1	8.5

Strainer Basket Opening Equivalents

Mesh	Inches	Millimeters	Microns
400	0.0015	0.0381	38
300	0.0018	0.0457	45
250	0.0024	0.0609	60
200	0.0027	0.0686	68
150	0.0041	0.1041	104
100	0.0065	0.1651	165
80	0.007	0.1778	177
60	0.009	0.2286	228
40	0.015	0.8636	380
20	0.034	0.8636	862

Perf	Inches	Millimeters	Microns
1/32	0.033	0.838	838
3/64	0.045	1.143	1143
1/16	0.070	1.778	1776
3/32	0.094	2.387	2387
1/8	0.125	3.175	3175
5/32	0.150	3.810	3810
3/16	0.1875	4.762	4762
1/4	0.250	6.350	6350
3/8	0.375	9.525	9525
1/2	0.500	12.700	12700

Pressure Loss Calculation Using C_V Factor

Metric Units

$$\Delta P = \left[\frac{Q}{C_V}\right]^2 (133.6)$$

ΔP = Pressure Drop in kPa
Q = Flow in M^3/hr
C_V = Flow Coefficient

Standard Units

$$\Delta P = \left[\frac{Q}{C_V}\right]^2$$

ΔP = Pressure Drop in psi
Q = Flow in gpm
C_V = Flow Coefficient

The pressure loss across a strainer can be calculated using the system's flow rate and the C_V factor for that strainer.

For example, a 1" Model 72 simplex strainer with a perforated basket has a C_V factor of 22.5. In water service with a 30 gpm flow rate, it will have a 1.7 psi pressure drop $(30 \div 22.5)^2 = 1.7$. For mesh-lined baskets and/or fluids with a viscosity greater than water, multiply the pressure drop by the correction factors in the chart "Correction Factors for mesh-lined baskets."