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kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM,

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DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT,
HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IR, IS, JP, KE, KG, KN, KP, KR,
KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME,
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OM, PA, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, QA, RO, RS, RU, RW, SA,
SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, ST, SV, SY, TH, TJ, TM,
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EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV,
MC, MK, MT, NL, NO, PL, PT, RO, RS, SE, SI, SK, SM,
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- (54) **Title:** EXPANDABLE HIGH PRESSURE AND HIGH TEMPERATURE SEAL

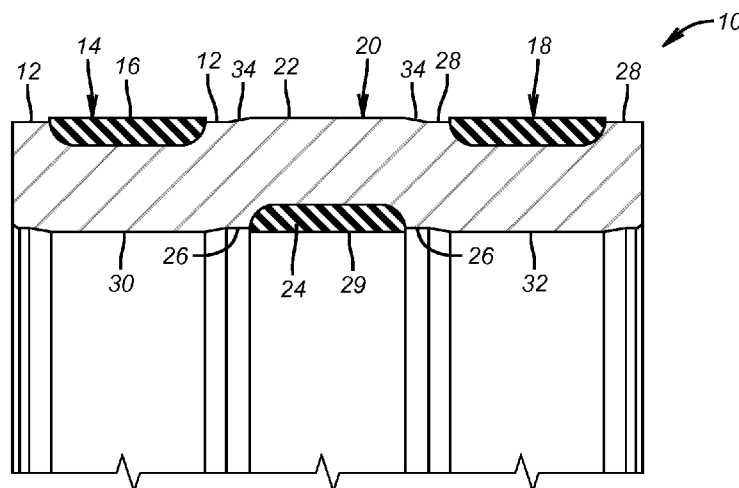


FIG. 1

- (57) **Abstract:** An expandable seal features a ring structure with internal and external seal. The seals are mounted in grooves and extend beyond a base outer dimension on the ring on the inside and the outside surfaces. Bumps are positioned in axial alignment with the seals but in opposition to each seal so that the exterior seal has a bump axially aligned but on the inside of the ring and the inner seal has a bump axially aligned and on the outside surface of said ring. The bumps have end transitions to the base dimension to create a volume for the seal material to travel axially when radially expanded from a mandrel extending within for effective seal containment. Seal rings can be stacked to adjust to dimensional irregularities in the surrounding tubular or the mandrel and to back each other up in the event of seal failure in any one seal ring.



EXPANDABLE HIGH PRESSURE AND HIGH TEMPERATURE SEAL

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The field of the invention is expandable high pressure and high temperature seals and more specifically design features to enhance pressure retaining capabilities.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] High pressure metal to metal seals have been used as shown in USP 6,098,717. These seals are actuated by internal expansion and can be fitted with one or more seals. Another example is USP 5,333,692. In this patent the seal ring is expanded with a tapered swage and the outer surface of the ring has extending members initially covered with a seal. Radial expansion brings the fingers through the seal material for metal to metal contact with the surrounding tubular as the seal element is contained between the extending members. These designs have been reliable and have been in regular use for at least 10 years or more.

[0003] More recently the service pressure differentials have gotten larger as the wells have been drilled to greater depths. As a result the seal bodies exhibited limitations on seal containment due to the stresses they could tolerate with the needed amount of radial expansion and pressure differentials. Efforts were focused at seal configurations that would improve seal containment by reducing stress on the seal body at the anticipated differential pressures and the amount of radial expansion.

[0004] The present invention has focused on features of the seal body that improves seal containment with reducing the stresses by providing an exterior bump between exterior seal elements that is opposed to an interior seal and internal bumps opposed to spaced external seals. The bumps feature end transitional surfaces that provide an extrusion volume for the seal which allows effective seal containment at the anticipated differential pressures and the amount of radial expansion. The seal configuration can be reversed with one exterior seal and two axially offset interior seals. Another feature of the invention is stacks of seal rings can be deployed between end rings preferably made of high performance thermoplastics or metal so that not only can each

seal ring back up other rings but the stack of seal rings can expand independently to deal with dimensional irregularities in the surrounding tubular or the mandrel being expanded, hence creates effective sealing. These and other aspects of the present invention will be more apparent to those skilled in the art from a review of the description of the preferred embodiment and associated drawings while recognizing that the full scope of the invention is to be determined from the appended claims.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] An expandable seal features a ring structure with internal and external seal. The seals are mounted in grooves and extend beyond a base outer dimension on the ring on the inside and the outside surfaces. Bumps are positioned in axial alignment with the seals but in opposition to each seal so that the exterior seal has a bump axially aligned but on the inside of the ring and the inner seal has a bump axially aligned and on the outside surface of said ring. The bumps have end transitions to the base dimension to create a volume for the seal material to travel axially when radially expanded from a mandrel extending within. Seal rings can be stacked to adjust to dimensional irregularities in the surrounding tubular or the mandrel and to back each other up in the event of seal failure in any one seal ring.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0006] FIG. 1 shows an embodiment of the expandable seal ring with two exterior seals and one interior seal;

[0007] FIG. 2 is the reverse of FIG. 1 with two internal seals and one external seal;

[0008] FIG. 3 shows a stack of seal rings as shown in FIG. 1 and flanked by backup end rings.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0009] FIG. 1 illustrates an expandable seal assembly **10** that is a tube shape having an exterior base dimension **12** measured next to a seal **14** that has an outer sealing surface **16** that extends radially beyond base dimension **12**. In between seals **14** and **18** is a bump **20** that has an outer surface **22** that is preferably axially aligned with the inside seal **24**. Adjacent seal **24** has inside base dimension **26** with the sealing surface **29** on seal **24** extending

radially inwardly beyond base dimension **26** that is disposed on opposed sides of seal **24**. Similarly the base dimension **12** is on opposed sides of seal **14**. The same holds true for seal **18**, having base surfaces **28** on opposed sides. Preferably the outside diameter at base surfaces **12** and **28** is the same.

[0010] Bumps **30** and **32** are preferably disposed opposite seals **14** and **18** in the sense of axial alignment. It is preferred that the axial length of the bumps in each case approximates the axial length of the seal that is directly opposed in a radial direction. Referring to bump **20** as a typical example, the axial ends of that bump have tapered end surfaces **34** that transition to surfaces **12** and **28**. The taper angle is preferably gradual at about 3-45 degrees. When the bump **20** contacts a surrounding tubular there is a volume formed adjacent seal **14** for example that allows some of the seal material to move axially into that adjacent void opposite base surface **12**. The same is true on the other side adjacent seal **18** where seal material can move axially over base surface **28**. Although not shown in FIG. 1, end rings such as **36** and **38** preferably made of PEEK or high performance thermoplastics or metal and shown in FIG. 3 can be used in FIG. 1 to about base surfaces **12** and **28** at opposed ends of the seal assembly **10** so that seal material that is part of seals **14** and **18** can move axially into adjacent void spaces in opposed directions. The same holds true for seal **24** on the inside of seal assembly **10**.

[0011] Those skilled in the art will appreciate that FIG. 2 is the inverse of FIG. 1 and the above described dimensional relationships for FIG. 1 still hold for FIG. 2. FIG. 3 shows three stacked seal assemblies of the type shown in FIG. 1 although those skilled in the art will understand that fewer or greater numbers of seal assemblies can be used and the orientations need not be the same for each component assembly **10**. Furthermore each unit can have one or more than one seal in the interior and/or the exterior despite the fact that the illustrated embodiment is for two seals on one side and one on the opposite side.

[0012] While all the assemblies **10** and the end rings **36** and **38** are assembled on a common mandrel that is not shown and expanded as a swage moves continuously through that mandrel the stacking of seal assemblies **10** provides several advantages. One advantage is that the assemblies **10** can

move independently of each other so that if the surrounding tubular is out of round or has non-uniform wall thickness the independent movement can conform to such unevenness in the surrounding tubular or for that matter in the mandrel or even in the swage that moves through the mandrel. Another advantage is that the seals can back each other up on discrete assemblies **10** so that in the event of a seal failure on seals on one assembly **10** the seals on the next assembly **10** can take over.

[0013] Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the positioning of the bumps opposite the seal assemblies provides a nearly consistent wall thickness throughout the assembly **10**. Where the wall is removed for a groove for a seal there is an offsetting bump on the opposite side of the wall. The structure of assembly is strengthened in the seal area and the stress is reduced making it possible to withstand greater pressure differentials, thus creates effective sealing through seal volume containment. The ability of some of the seal material to flow axially while being contained against the mandrel on the inside or the surrounding pipe on the outside allows for lower stress in the seal and a greater seal coverage area at the same time. Using an array of seal assemblies allows them to move independently to accommodate dimensional irregularities in the surrounding tubular or the mandrel inside the assembly. The seals extend radially adjacent base diameters on either side so that upon contact with a surrounding tubular for example the seal is compressed and some of that compressive stress is relieved in the adjacent void space in part defined by a bump that may be on one or opposed ends or the end ring as the case may be.

[0014] The above description is illustrative of the preferred embodiment and many modifications may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the invention whose scope is to be determined from the literal and equivalent scope of the claims below:

We claim:

1. An expandable seal assembly, comprising:
at least one tubular body having an inside and an outside base surface;
at least one seal disposed in a groove in said base surface on an interior and exterior of said tubular body;
at least one bump on an opposite side of said tubular body from at least one said seal and in substantial axial alignment therewith.
2. The assembly of claim 1, wherein:
said bump extends radially beyond an adjacent base surface.
3. The assembly of claim 2, wherein:
said bump has a tapered end transition to said adjacent base surface.
4. The assembly of claim 1, wherein:
said transition forms an angle of 3-45 degrees with respect to said adjacent base surface.
5. The assembly of claim 1, wherein:
said seal extends out of said groove and beyond an adjacent said base surface before expansion of said tubular body.
6. The assembly of claim 1, wherein:
said seal moves axially in at least one direction when subjected to compressive force on radial expansion of said tubular body.
7. The assembly of claim 6, wherein:
said seal moves axially into a void defined by said bump and an adjacent base surface.
8. The assembly of claim 1, further comprising:
end rings on at least one end of said tubular body.
9. The assembly of claim 8, wherein:
said end rings are made of PEEK or high performance thermoplastics or metal.
10. The assembly of claim 1, wherein:

said at least one bump comprises a plurality of bumps each located on an opposite side of said tubular body from a respective said seal and in substantial axial alignment therewith.

11. The assembly of claim **10**, wherein:
one side of said tubular body has two seals and the other has one seal.
12. The assembly of claim **10**, wherein:
said bumps that are on the same side of said tubular body radially extend the same distance from adjacent base surfaces.
13. The assembly of claim **10**, wherein:
said tubular body having a wall thickness due to the presence of a said bump at the location of a said groove approximating the wall thickness in a transverse section where there is no said groove.
14. The assembly of claim **10**, wherein:
said at least one tubular body comprises a plurality of stacked tubular bodies between a pair of end rings.
15. The assembly of claim **14**, wherein:
said tubular bodies move independently on expansion to conform to a mandrel within or a surrounding tubular.
16. The assembly of claim **15**, wherein:
at least one said seal on one said tubular body backs up at least one other seal on a different said tubular body.

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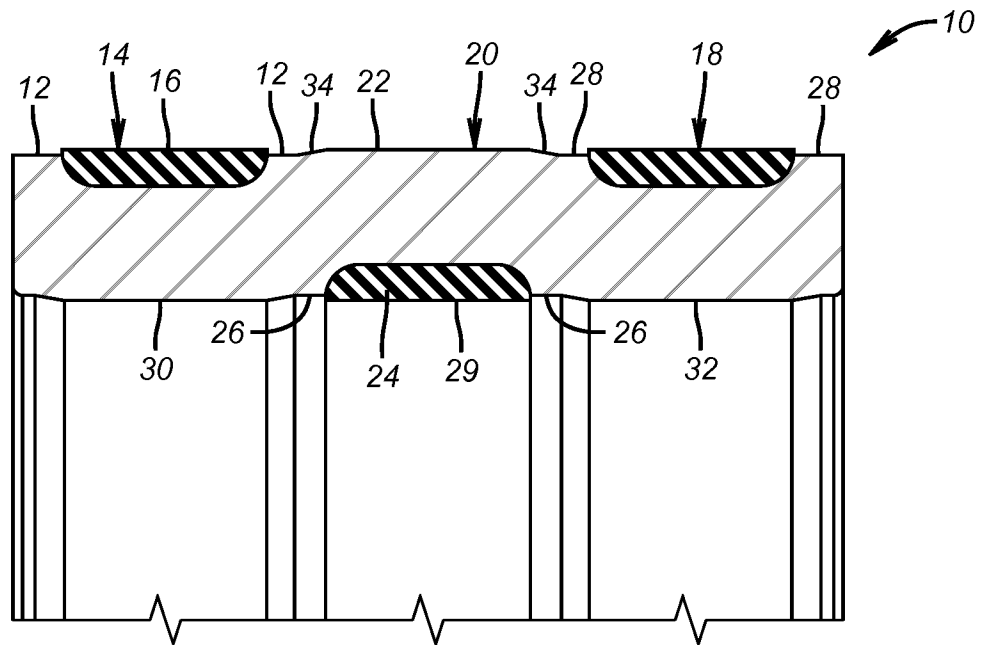


FIG. 1

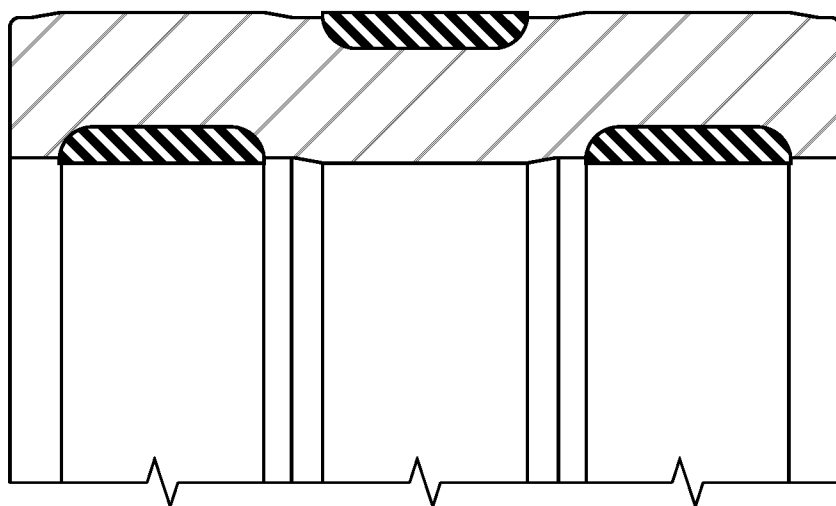


FIG. 2

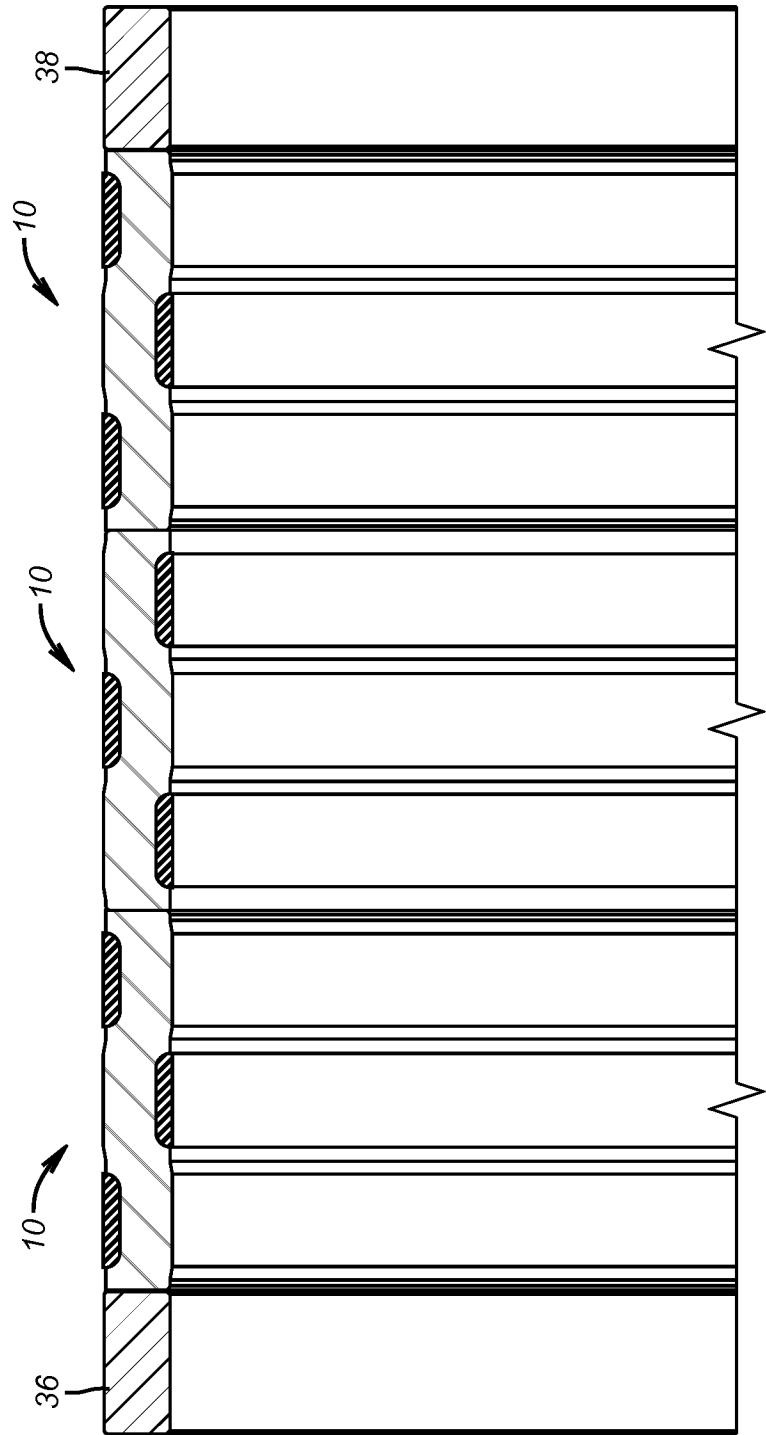


FIG. 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2014/033995**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER****F16J 15/00(2006.01)i, F16J 9/00(2006.01)i**

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

F16J 15/00; F04B 1/00; F16L 27/073; F16L 25/00; F16J 15/08; F04B 23/00; F16J 9/06; F16J 9/00

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Korean utility models and applications for utility models

Japanese utility models and applications for utility models

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

eKOMPASS(KIPO internal) & Keywords: expandable seal, ring, bump, protrusion and stack

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 2010-0007097 A1 (SUNDARARAJAN, ALAGARSAMY) 14 January 2010 See abstract; paragraphs 44,58 and figures 2,4.	1-16
A	CN 201407351 Y (LI, ZHENGXIN) 17 February 2010 See abstract; page 4, lines 18-21 and figure 2.	1-16
A	US 2005-0180869 A1 (URSAN et al.) 18 August 2005 See abstract; paragraphs 43-45 and figure 1.	1-16
A	EP 2273175 A1 (PARKER-HANNIFIN CORPORATION) 12 January 2011 See abstract; paragraph 36 and figure 6(a).	1-16
A	US 3885800 A (SIEVENPIPER, WARD) 27 May 1975 See abstract; column 2, lines 24-53 and figure 1.	1-16



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

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