

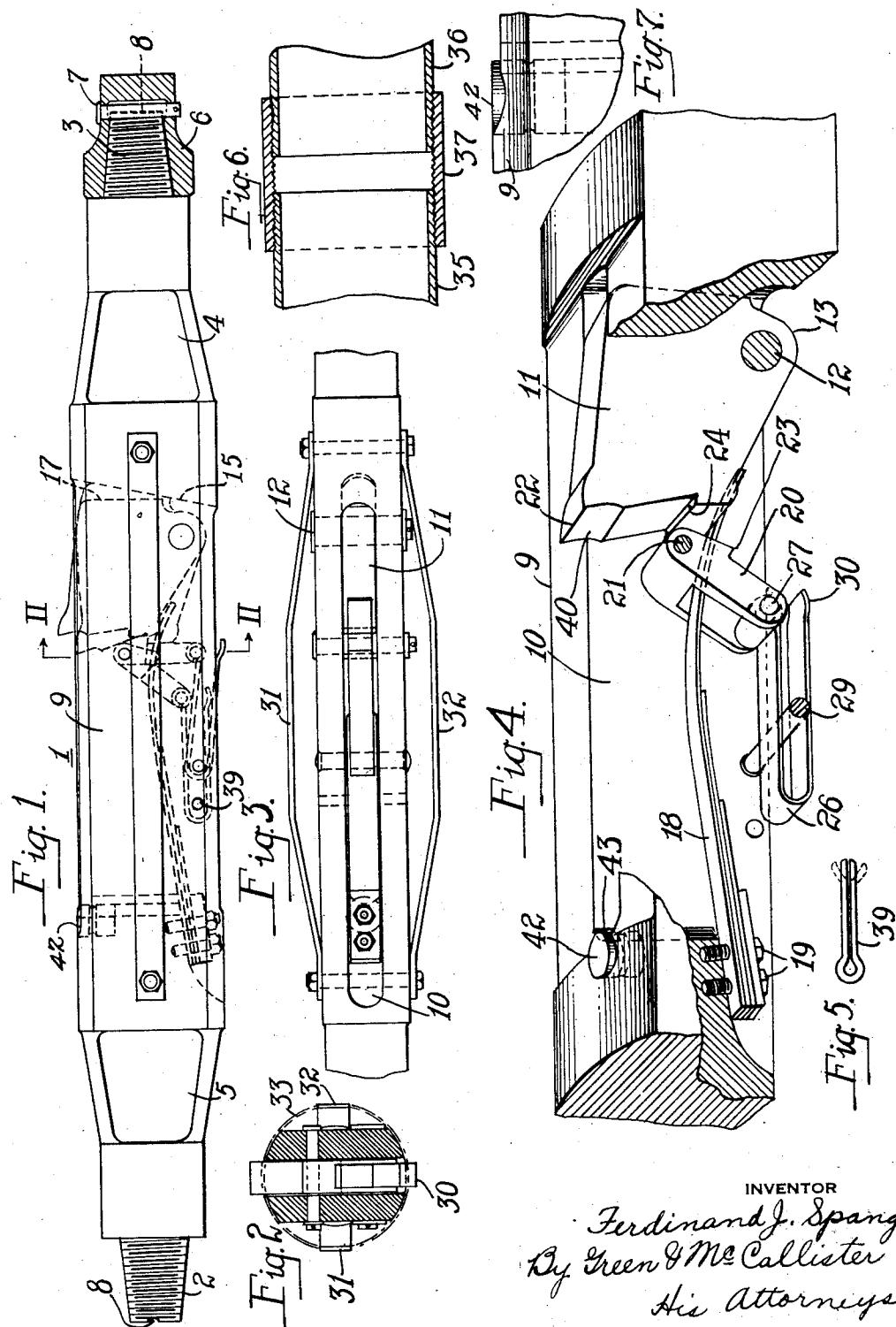
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RIPPER FOR WELL CASINGS

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RIPPER FOR WELL CASINGS

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This invention relates to ripping tools for well casings.

Casings for wells, oil wells for example, usually comprise a plurality of pipe sections joined at adjacent ends by couplings. These casings are intended to be removed at some time or another from the well in which they are located. Great difficulty is often encountered in removing the casings because of the earth, or strata surrounding the casings, caving in and holding them fast in the well.

When it is found that such casings are stuck or held fast in a well, certain sections must be sacrificed in order to save the other sections and in such case it is customary to rip up some of the sections before any of the sections can be removed.

An object of this invention is, therefore, to provide a ripping tool for well casings that shall be simple in construction, efficient in operation and easily manufactured and installed.

Another object is to provide a tool of the type referred to above that may be utilized to rip a casing when moving in one direction and as a fishing tool when reversed end for end in the casing and moving in the opposite direction.

A further object of the invention is to unlatch a cutting tool of a casing ripper when the tool is in a selected station or position in the casing.

Other objects of the invention will, in part, be obvious and will, in part, be apparent from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a view in side elevation of a ripping tool arranged and constructed in accordance with the invention;

Fig. 2 is a view in section taken on line II-II of Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a partial top plan view of the tool shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 4 is a fragmentary enlarged view in side elevation of the tool shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 5 illustrates a cotter pin employed for holding a latch embodied in the tool in inoperative position;

Fig. 6 is a partial view in section of two

pipe sections joined at adjacent ends by a pipe coupling, the pipes forming a part of a well casing; and,

Fig. 7 is a fragmentary view of a tool body and a stationary cutting tool mounted thereon.

Throughout the drawings and the specification like reference characters indicate like parts.

In the drawings, with particular reference to Fig. 1, a ripping tool 1 is shown, opposite ends 2 and 3 thereof being threaded so that the tool may be attached to a tool block (not shown) forming part of the mechanism (not shown) employed for raising and lowering the tool in a well casing. The tool 1 may be provided with wrench flats 4 and 5 to which a wrench may be applied when the tool is to be attached to its tool block.

When one end of the tool 1 is attached to a tool block the other end may be protected by a cap 6 that has screw thread engagement with the end to be protected. The cap 6 may be locked in place by means of a pin 7 that passes through the cap and registers with a groove 8 in the end of the tool. As shown each end of the tool 1 is provided with a groove 8.

The body 9 of the tool is provided with a slot 10 and within the slot a cutting tool or knife 11 is pivoted by means of a cross-pin 12. The pin passes through the knife at a point near or adjacent to a rear bottom corner 13 thereof as shown more particularly in Fig. 4. As illustrated in the drawings, the cutting tool or knife 11 is placed at one end of the slot. This end of the slot 10 is provided with an inclined wall 15 that cooperates with an end wall 17 of the cutting tool 11 to limit the turning movement thereof in one direction about the cross-pin 12. The end wall 17, as shown in Fig. 1, slopes away from the inclined wall 15 so as to provide sufficient clearance to permit turning of the cutting tool about the pin 12 to cutting or ripping position. The slope of the walls 15 and 17 may be varied as requirements or necessity dictates, being mainly used to absorb part of the pressure on cross-pin 12.

A multiple leaf spring 18 of the cantilever

type is mounted in the slot 10 and secured to the body 9 by bolts 19 at a point adjacent to the opposite end of the slot from which the knife or cutting tool 11 is mounted. The free end of the spring 18 bears against the underside of the knife or cutting tool 11 and tends to force the tool into the position shown in Figs. 1, 2 and 4 with the edge or end wall 17 abutting against the inclined face 15 of the body within the slot 10. When the end wall 17 of the cutting tool 11 abuts against the inclined wall 15 of the body, the tool is in its maximum cutting or ripping position.

A latch 20 pivoted within the slot 10 by a pin 21 normally holds the knife or cutting tool 11 in inoperative position with a cutting edge 22 of the knife or tool 11 within the body. This inoperative position is illustrated in broken lines in Fig. 1, wherein the knife or cutting tool is held within the body 9 by the latch. When the cutting tool or knife 11 is held in inoperative position, a ledge or shoulder 23 of the latch engages a ledge shoulder or catch 24 on the knife as illustrated in Fig. 4. As shown a portion of the latch 20 is of substantially U-shape and straddles the leaf spring 18 in order that the free end of the spring may move up or down.

To the free end of the latch 20, a spring 26 trip member 26 is pivotally connected by means of a pin 27. The trip member 26 is of substantially U-shape and straddles a pin 29 that extends through the body 9 of the tool. The pin 29 acts as a guide during movement of the spring and also as a support therefor so as to confine its movement within and longitudinally of the slot 10. The free end 30 of the spring trip member 26 normally lies outside of the body as shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Spring guides 31 and 32 are secured to the sides of the body 9 and 10 to hold the body centrally within the casing or tubing in which it is to operate. The contour of the tubing or casing is indicated by broken lines at 33 in Fig. 2 of the drawings.

In Fig. 6 of the drawings two sections 35 and 36 of a casing connected together by a coupling 37 are shown. The adjacent ends of the casing are separated and held separated by the coupling 37 that has screw thread engagement with the sections 35 and 36.

The section 36 of the casing may be considered for purposes of illustration as the upper casing section and section 35 as the lower casing section, and that section 36 extends from the surface of the ground downwardly to lower section 35.

Since the distance from the walking beam (not shown) to the surface of the ground is shorter than the length of pipe section 36, it being the first section at the top of the well hole, it is not possible to utilize the tool 1 as a fishing tool to remove the section of pipe

extending downwardly from the surface of the ground.

However, since the tool is so designed that it will not catch on the pipe sections when knife edge 22 is pointing downwardly and the tool is being raised, the first section of pipe, or the one running to the surface of the ground, may be loosened from its coupling by ripping or splitting downwardly the upper end of section 35. When this has been done, the tool is withdrawn from the casing section 36. Section 36 may then be pulled out of the well hole by the usual implements employed for this purpose.

After the top section of pipe has been removed, the remaining pipe sections which are below the surface of the ground must be loosened and pulled or fished to the top of the well hole or to the surface of the ground. To accomplish this purpose, the tool 1 is reversed end for end and attached to the cable. When so reversed knife edge 22 will be pointing upwardly so that the ripping or splitting of well casing sections is accomplished by jolting the tool upwardly. In ripping or splitting upwardly, the knife 11 is always unlatched. The operation of the tool may best be understood from the following explanation.

In utilizing the casing ripper 1 for removing casing from a well, the well driller or operator lets down the cable or line (not shown) with the ripper attached thereto, end 2 of the tool being lowermost. When the ripper 1 arrives at the lower end of the first section of a casing which it is desired to rip, and loosened from its coupling, the ripper is let down past the coupling and raised up. In raising or moving upwardly, the free end 30 of the spring trip member 26 will collide with or catch onto the lower end of the uppermost casing section within the coupling. The spring 26 will, therefore, be held stationary as the ripping tool 1 continues to move upwardly. This causes the latch 20 to turn about its pivot 21 to the position shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings whereby the cutting tool or knife 11 is released to cutting or operative position. The cutting tool or knife 11 is moved to operative position by the cantilever spring 18 as indicated in Fig. 4 of the drawings.

When the knife or cutting tool 11 is unlatched and extended to cutting position as shown in Fig. 4, the cutting edge 22 thereof lies within the coupling 37 between the lower end of the upper casing section and the uppermost end of the casing section immediately below it. By jolting the ripper downward, the upper end of the lower casing section will be split or ripped at the point where it is attached to the coupling 37.

After the upper end of the lower casing section 35 has been ripped, the ripping tool 1 is withdrawn from the casing and the upper-

most section removed from the well hole. Tool 1 is then reversed end for end on the cable or line from which it is suspended. When tool 1 has been reversed the end 2 there-
5 of is attached to the cable or line which the driller or operator lets down into the well casing. Before the ripping tool in its re-
versed position is let down again into the casing, the latch 20 is secured in the position
10 shown in Fig. 4 of the drawings by a cotter pin 39 (see Fig. 5) that passes through the body 9 of the tool 1. By holding the spring member 26 with the pin 39, shown also in broken lines in Fig. 1, the free end 30 of the
15 spring member is moved upwardly into the slot 10 of the body 9 so that it cannot engage any coupled section of casing as the tool 1 is let down again into the casing. Since the
20 spring member 26 is held in the position indicated in Fig. 1 of the drawings, that is, in the position in which the latch 20 is shown in full lines in Fig. 4, the cutting tool or knife 11 is held in its extended or cutting position by the spring 18.

25 As the tool 1 is let down again into the casing it is stopped when the cutting edge 22 of the knife is adjacent a coupling 37 at the lower end of casing section 35. Upon rais-
ing the tool 1 the cutting edge 22 engages the
30 lower end of section 35 of the casing and by
jolting the tool upward the lower end of this section is ripped free. As the lower end of
35 section 35 is ripped, the metal of the casing is forced inwardly of the casing towards the center thereof so as to form a seat for the face 40 of the knife or cutting tool 11. As the
40 jolting of the tool continues, the lower end of section 35 will finally break away from its coupling 37 and since this section will then be resting on the face 40 of the cutting tool, it may be fished out of the well by the ripping tool 1.

It is, therefore, obvious from the above de-
45 scription that the ripping tool 1 is capable of use both as a ripping tool, when moving downwardly into the well casing, and as a
ripping and fishing tool when reversed end for end in the casing and jolted upwardly.

In order that chips and fragmentary edges
50 formed on the upper end of the lower casing section 35 may not interfere with the passage of the cutting tool 1 when it is let down into the casing after having been reversed end for end so as to be in position to rip the lower end
55 of casing section 35, a cutting tool 42 is sta-
tionarily mounted on the same side of the body 9 as the cutting edge 22 of the ripping
tool 11 is located. The cutting tool 42, how-
ever, is located at the opposite end of the slot
60 10 of the body. As the ripper 1 is withdrawn
from the casing, after the upper end of casing
section 35 has been ripped, the cutting edge
43 of the tool 42 trims or cuts away the chips
and ragged edges formed in the lower casing
65 section 35 by the cutting tool 11. Therefore,

when the tool 1 has been reversed and let down into the casing again, the ripped joint of the lower casing will not interfere with the removal of the tool from the upper casing section.

While various changes and modifications may be made in the ripping tool herein disclosed without departing from the spirit and the scope of the invention, it is desired that only such limitations shall be placed on the invention as are imposed by the prior art and the appended claims.

What I claim as new and desire to secure by Letters Patent is:

1. A ripping tool for well casings comprising a body having a longitudinally ex-
tending slot therein, a cutting tool in one end of said slot pivotally mounted therein for
ripping when said tool is moved in one direc-
tion, and a cutting tool stationarily mounted
on said body at the other end of the slot,
said latter tool being so located that as the
body moves in the opposite direction, it will
traverse the path of travel of the pivotally
mounted tool so as to remove any obstruction
caused by said pivoted cutter. 90

2. A ripping tool for well casings comprising a body having a longitudinally extending slot therein, a cutting tool in one end of said slot pivotally mounted therein, and a cutting tool stationarily mounted on said body at the other end of the slot and having a cutting edge pointing towards the cutting edge of the pivotally mounted tool, said latter tool being so located that as the body moves, it
traverses the path of travel of the pivotally
mounted tool. 100

3. A reversible well casing ripping tool comprising a body portion having an elongated longitudinal slot, a ripper knife located at one end of said slot and pivotally mounted therein, a catch on said knife positioned within the slot, means urging the knife to ripping position, a latch within said slot and pivotally mounted therein, said latch having a shoulder to engage said catch and hold said knife wholly within the slot, a re-
silient latch trip of U-shape having one leg
thereof pivotally connected to the latch and
the other leg having its free end bent out-
wardly so that it lies outside of the slot when
the shoulder of the latch engages the catch
on the knife, and a pin extending across the
slot and between the legs of said latch trip
for supporting the same so that it may move
longitudinally of the slot when operating
said latch. 115

4. A reversible well casing ripping tool comprising a body portion having an elongated longitudinal slot, a ripper knife located at one end of said slot and pivotally mounted therein, a catch on said knife positioned within the slot, means urging the knife to ripping position, a latch within said slot and pivotally mounted therein, said latch having a shoulder 125

to engage said catch and hold said knife wholly within the slot, a resilient latch trip of U-shape having one leg thereof pivotally connected to the latch and the other leg having its free end bent outwardly so that it lies outside of the slot when the shoulder of the latch engages the catch on the knife, a pin extending across the slot and between the legs of said latch trip for supporting the same so that it may move longitudinally of the slot when operating said latch, and means for holding said latch trip wholly within the slot when the tool is arranged to rip upwardly.

5. A ripping tool for well casings comprising a body having a longitudinally extending slot therein, a cutting tool pivotally mounted in said slot, and a cutting tool stationarily mounted on said body and having a cutting edge pointing towards the cutting edge of the pivotally mounted tool, said latter tool being so located that as the body moves, it traverses the path of travel of the pivotally mounted tool.

6. A reversible well casing ripping tool comprising a body portion having an elongated longitudinal slot, a ripper knife located in said slot and pivotally mounted therein, a catch on said knife positioned within the slot, means urging the knife to ripping position, a latch within said slot and pivotally mounted therein, said latch having a shoulder to engage said catch and hold said knife wholly within the slot, a resilient latch trip pivotally connected to the latch, a portion of said latch trip being bent outwardly so that it lies outside of the slot when the shoulder of the latch engages the catch on the knife, and means for supporting said latch trip so that it may move longitudinally of the slot when operating said latch.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name this 19th day of February, 1930.

FERDINAND J. SPANG.

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