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(54) **VERIFIABLE CLOSING AND LOCKING SYSTEM OF A CYLINDRICAL PASSAGEWAY**

ÜBERPRÜFBARES VERSCHLUSS- UND VERSIEGELUNGSSYSTEM FÜR EINEN
ZYLINDERFÖRMIGEN DURCHGANG

SYSTÈME DE FERMETURE ET DE VERROUILLAGE VÉRIFIABLE D UN PASSAGE CYLINDRIQUE

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Description**BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

5 **[0001]** It is frequently necessary to close an opening in a tubular member either permanently or semi-permanently, that is, to close an opening where a valve is not required or is not desirable. One example of a semi-permanent closure arises when a hot tap is made into a pipeline or a vessel through a fitting connected to the pipeline or vessel. In the typical hot tapping application as utilized in the petroleum industry, a fitting is welded on the exterior of a pipe that has flowing gas or liquid under pressure. The fitting includes a flange on its outlet connection and a hot tapping machine is secured to the flange. By use of highly specialized equipment, a hole can then be drilled through the wall of the pipe while a gas or liquid continues to flow through it to provide access to the interior of the pipe, such as for inserting equipment to temporarily block flow through the pipe while repairs are being made to it. After the repairs are complete, the equipment is removed but the opening that provides communication to the interior of the pipe needs to be closed. Preferably the closure is made in such a way that at some future date access can be again obtained through the fitting to the interior of the pipe.

10 **[0002]** Because the tubular member is under pressure, a closure member must be in a properly locked position before the closure member is exposed to atmospheric pressure. An improperly locked closure member can blow out, causing serious injury to an operator or other persons nearby. Therefore, it is critically important that the operator know as a certainty that the closure member is properly locked. That is, the operator can verify with certainty that a plug member within a cylindrical passageway leading to the opening is in its proper position and that a lock ring or a retainer leaf, whether one radially expandable ring or leaf or a pivoted pair of lock rings or leaves, is in its proper and secure position within a circumferential groove of the cylindrical passageway before exposing the area above the closure member to atmospheric pressure.

20 **[0003]** US-B-6286553 discloses a removable closure system having a closure for an opening extending through a tubular member. The opening has a first cylindrical surface of a first internal diameter and a second cylindrical surface of an enlarged internal diameter providing a circumferential ledge. An increased internal diameter circumferential slot is provided in the second cylindrical surface. The closure is formed of a cylindrical plug removably positioned within the tubular member and in engagement with the circumferential ledge and includes an expandable snap ring having a collapsed and an expanded condition. The snap ring is receivable when in the expanded condition within the circumferential slot to capture the plug between the circumferential ledge and the snap ring.

30 **[0004]** GB-A-263367 discloses a pipe connection and pressure tapping device in which a split sleeve clamped around the pipe to be tapped has a radially projecting integral branch adapted at its outer end to receive a drill housing and subsequently the subsidiary pipe. A plug operated by screw means is adapted to close the branch or to be projected to close the branch. The free end of the plug in the projected position enters a recess in the opposite side of the branch, which also forms a pocket to receive drill cuttings.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

40 **[0005]** A locking system for closing a cylindrical passageway to a pipeline carrying liquid or gas typically involves the use of a completion plug member having one or more locking rings or leaves located on a top surface of the plug member. The leaves are capable of extending outwardly from a centerline of the plug member. The plug member comprises a cylindrical plug body and a plug holder. The plug holder is connected to a boring bar of the tapping machine. The boring bar lowers the plug member into the passageway, the passageway typically being a fitting flange, and the leaves extend outward to engage an inner portion of the passageway and hold the plug body in place. However, it is important that the plug body be in its proper locked position within the passageway before its release from the boring bar. Otherwise, the plug body could blow out and severely injure or kill an operator.

45 **[0006]** A method for verifying closing of the locking system involves a set of valves and a piping system in communication with the pipeline and the tapping machine. A sandwich valve connects a lower end of the tapping machine to the passageway. Equalization piping connects an upper portion of the tapping valve to a second cylindrical passageway connected to the pipeline and located downstream of the tapping machine. The equalization piping has a tapping valve at an end nearest the pipeline, an equalization valve at the other end, and a pressure gauge located between these two valves. The tapping machine has a bleeder valve as well as a pressure gauge. The sandwich valve contains an internal bypass valve.

50 **[0007]** By closing the tapping valve, equalization valve, internal bypass valve, and sandwich valve, the pipeline, tapping machine, and equalization piping are isolated from one another so as to prevent product flow one to the other. The tapping machine pressure is then equalized to the pipeline pressure by opening the tapping valve, internal bypass valve, and purging air from the tapping machine. After the air has been purged, the bleeder valve is closed. If a pressure check confirms that the tapping machine pressure and the pipeline pressure are equal, the equalization valve and the sandwich

valve are opened in turn.

[0008] The boring bar then lowers the plug body - the leaves of the plug body being in a collapsed position - into and through the sandwich valve and into the passageway, stopping, however, before the plug body comes to a complete stop within the passageway. If the pipeline pressure and the tapping machine pressure remain equal, the boring bar further lowers the plug body until it comes to a complete stop within the passageway. After the plug body comes to a complete stop, a worm shaft of the tapping machine is turned in a clockwise direction, thereby rotating the boring bar and the plug holder. As the plug holder rotates, the leaves of the plug body extend outward from a centerline of the plug body and into a groove located on an internal surface of the passageway. After the leaves are expanded fully, the feed screw is rotated clockwise to raise the plug holder and confirm by encountering resistance that the leaves are in their expanded position within the groove.

[0009] The plug holder is then released from the boring bar by rotating a measuring rod counterclockwise, this allows an interlock to position itself between the leaves and prevent the leaves from returning to their collapsed position. The tapping valve is closed and the bleeder valve is opened to reduce pressure above the plug body to 0 psi gauge pressure. The boring bar is retracted and the tapping machine and sandwich valve are removed. If the pressure above the plug body will not reduce to 0 psi gauge, this indicates that the interlock is not in its closed position and the leaves are not locked in their expanded position.

[0010] A better understanding of the invention will be obtained from the following description of the preferred embodiments and the claims, taken in conjunction with the attached drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011]

Figure 1 is a view of the environment for practicing a method according to this invention. A pipeline containing liquid or gas is fitted with a first and second pipeline clamp, each clamp having a fitting flange. The first pipeline clamp is connected to a sandwich valve and a tapping machine connected to the sandwich valve cuts an opening in the pipeline. The first fitting flange, therefore, creates a cylindrical passageway to an interior portion of the pipeline. A pipeline plugger (not shown) is passed through the passageway and into the interior of the pipeline to stop product flow through the pipeline. A second opening is then cut in the pipeline to create a second cylindrical passageway into the pipeline through the second fitting flange. Equalization piping is installed between the second pipeline clamp and the tapping machine.

Figure 2 is an isometric view of a completion plug member that is inserted into or removed from a cylindrical opening in a pipe. The plug member comprises a cylindrical plug body and a plug holder.

Figure 3 is an exploded view of the plug member showing a first retainer leaf and a second retainer leaf of the plug in their open and unlocked position.

Figure 4 is an isometric view of the plug body showing the first and second retainer leaves radially outwardly expanded as occurs when the plug member is in a closed and locked position within the cylindrical opening.

Figure 5A is an exploded view of the plug holder. The plug holder rotatably receives an actuator.

Figure 5B is an exploded view of the plug body with the leaves in their open and unlocked position.

Figure 6 is a cross-sectional view of the plug member in its open and unlocked position within a cylindrical opening and showing details of a pressure relief system.

Figure 7 is a view of the plug member in its open and unlocked position along section line 7-7 of Figure 6.

Figure 8 is a cross-sectional view of the plug member in its closed and locked position within a cylindrical opening.

Figure 9 is a view of the plug member taken along section line 9-9 of Figure 8.

Figures 10A and 10B are a flow diagram of a process for verifying closing and locking of a plug member in a cylindrical passageway.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0012] It is to be understood that the invention that is now to be described is not limited in its application to the details illustrated in the accompanying drawings. The invention is capable of other embodiments and of being practiced or carried out in a variety of ways. The phraseology and terminology employed herein are for purposes of description and not limitation. Elements illustrated in the drawings are identified by the following numbers:

10	Process	112	Equalization valve	270	Guide bolt
12-50	Steps in process	114	Pressure gauge	272	Cam surface slot
52	Pipeline	116	Tapping valve	274	First plug holder bolt slot

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(continued)

	54	Product flow	136	Opening	276	Second plug holder bolt slot
	56	Pipeline clamp	162	Opening	278	Plug holder
5	58	Second pipeline clamp	234	Cylindrical guide	280	Flange portion
	60	Flange	236	Reduced opening	282	Bolt
	70	Circumferential Ledge	238	Bottom surface	284	Threaded recess
	76	Circumferential groove	240	Frusto-conical opening	286	Opening
	80	Cylindrical surface	242	Cylindrical lower opening	288	Tubular standoff
10	82	Cylindrical surface	244	Valve stem	290	Lower end
	84	Circumferential ledge	248	Valve head	292	Rotatable actuating portion
	86	Plug body	250	Sealing surface	294	Opening
	90	Top surface	252	Groove	296	Bearing
15	92	Circumferential groove	254	Seal	298	Plate
	94	O-ring	255	Spring	299	Screw
	100	Tapping machine	258	First leaf	300	Boss portion
	102	Pressure gauge	260	Second leaf	302	Semicircular recess
	104	Bleeder valve	262	Semicircular peripheral edge	304	Central opening
20	106	Sandwich valve	264	Straight inner edge	306	Rod
	108	Internal bypass valve	266	Pivot pin	308	Gasket
	110	Equalization piping	268	Guide slot		

25 **[0013]** The practice of tapping a pipeline under pressure is frequently referred to as "hot tapping." In a typical hot tapping operation, a pipeline containing a fluid or gas is fitted with a clamp having elastomeric seals, a branch outlet, and a fitting flange. Once the clamp is secured to the pipeline, a sandwich valve having an internal bypass valve is connected to the fitting flange. The clamp is of a type well-known in the art and seals around the pipeline; the sandwich valve, which is also of a type well-known in the art, provides a control outlet, isolating pressure once a hole is cut in the pipeline.

30 **[0014]** A tapping machine is then attached to the sandwich valve. The tapping machine is of a type well-known in the art, typically formed of an elongated, tubular body containing a rotating boring bar. The lower end of the body is provided with means, such as a flange, by which it is secured to the sandwich valve. A gearbox or drive mechanism is affixed to the upper end of the tapping machine body and provides means for rotation of the boring bar. The lower end of the boring bar is equipped to receive a cutter as well as other tools and equipment, including a removable closure member such as the one described herein. To cut a hole in the pipeline, the sandwich valve is opened to allow the cutter to contact and penetrate the pipeline. Once the pipeline is penetrated, the tapping machine fills with pipeline product and air is purged from the tapping machine through a bleeder valve. After cutting the hole, the cutter is withdrawn through the sandwich valve and a pipeline plugger (not shown) is inserted into an interior portion of the pipeline so that pipeline service operations can commence. The fitting flange provides a cylindrical passageway into the interior portion of the pipeline.

40 **[0015]** Once service operations are complete and the pipeline plugger is removed, the opening in the pipeline must be closed, preferably with a removable closure apparatus, so that the tapping machine and sandwich valve can be removed in a safe manner. This type of closure apparatus is well-known in the art. One closure apparatus that is particularly well-suited for use in the method described herein is found in Wilson et al., WO02/18835, Morgan, U.S. Patent No. 6,286,553, and Wilson, U.S. Patent No. 5,975,142. The typical closure apparatus contains a plugging body having one or more locking rings or retainer leaves. The leaves engage an inner portion of the fitting flange, usually a circumferential ledge or groove, thereby holding the plugging member in place. However, it is important that the plugging body be in its proper locked position with the fitting flange and that any pipeline pressure applied against the plug body is relieved. Otherwise, the plug body could blow out of the opening and severely injure or kill an operator.

50 **[0016]** As illustrated by Figure 1, in a preferred embodiment of a method according to this invention, a tapping machine 100 having a pressure gage 102 and a bleeder valve 104 is connected to a sandwich valve 106 having an internal bypass valve 108. Sandwich valve 106, in turn, is connected to a first pipeline clamp 56 having elastomeric seals and a fitting flange 60. Equalization piping 110 connects an upper portion of tapping machine 100 to a second pipeline clamp 58 located downstream of the tapping machine 100 relative to product flow 54. Equalization piping 110 has an equalization valve 112 located at an end nearest the tapping machine 100 and a tapping valve 116 located at the opposite end. Equalization piping 110 also has a pressure gauge 114 located between tapping valve 116 and equalization valve 112.

[0017] To provide for a removable closure, a closure member having a plug holder 278 and a cylindrical plug body 86

(see Figure 2) is attached to the boring bar (not shown) of tapping machine 100 and lowered into a cylindrical opening of fitting flange 60. Plug body 86 has a top surface 90 and cylindrical walls defined by a first external cylindrical surface 80 and a slightly larger external surface 82. The difference in diameters of cylindrical surfaces 80 and 82 results in a circumferential ledge 84. An external circumferential groove 92 in cylindrical surface 80 receives a large O-ring 94. Positioned in a common plane on plug body 86 is a first leaf 258 and a second leaf 260.

[0018] The leaves 258, 260 are made of flat plates of equal size that provide large surfaces to slide upon the planar top surface 90 of plug body 86 (see Figures 3 and 4). This substantially alleviates any problem of warpage or twisting that can happen with leaves of other configurations. Each leaf 258, 260 also has a substantially semicircular peripheral edge 262 and each has a substantially straight inner edge 264. Bolts 282 connect plug body 86 to plug holder 278.

[0019] Plug holder 278 has a flange portion 280 which has an opening 286 for each of bolts 282. Flange 280 further has, for each opening 286, integral tubular stand-offs 288. Stand-offs 288 have lower ends 290 (see Figure 5A) that rest on plug body top surface 90 so that the main flange portion 280 of plug holder 278 is held above leaves 258, 260. Plug holder 278 includes a rotatable actuating portion 292 that is received in an opening 294 in flange portion 280. A bearing 296 provides for the easy rotation of actuating portion 292. Affixed to a lower end of actuating portion 292 is a plate 298 held in place by screws 299 so that actuating portion 292 remains rotatably secure to flange portion 280. An O-ring gasket 308 provides a seal between flange portion 280 and plate 298. Extending downwardly from plate 298 are two opposed boss portions 300. A rod 306 extends through a central opening 304 of the actuating portion.

[0020] Referring to Figures 3 and 4, leaves 258, 260 are pivotal on plug body top surface 90, each leaf pivoting about a pivot pin 266. Pivot pins 266 are bolts extending through openings in the leaves 258, 260. Formed in each of the leaves 258, 260 are an arcuate guide slot 268, a first plug holder bolt slot 274, a second plug holder bolt slot 276, and a cam surface slot 272. Each slot 268 is formed in an arc relative to pivot pin 266. Guide bolts 270 extend through slots 268 and into a threaded opening 284 in top surface 90 of plug body 86 (see Figure 5B). The heads of bolts 270 maintain leaves 258, 260 in slidable contact with plug body top surface 90. First plug holder bolt slot 274 is arcuate about pivot pin 266. Second plug holder bolt slot 276 communicates with the straight inner edge 264 of leaf 258, 260. The slots 274, 276 receive bolts 282 and bolts 282 thread into threaded recesses 284 in the top surface 90 of plug body 86. The cam surface slot 272 is eccentric with respect to the axis of pivot of each leaf 258, 260 - that is, with respect to pivot pin 266 - and with respect to the rotational axis of actuating portion 292 of plug holder 278. Boss portions 300 of plug holder 278 engage cam surface slots 272, and the interaction of boss portions 300 and cam surface slots 272 moves leaves 258 and 260 between their collapsed and expanded positions. In this manner, direct mechanical coupling is employed to move the leaves 258, 260.

[0021] Figure 3 shows the leaves 258, 260 in their collapsed position; their respective circumferential edge 262 is withdrawn within the confines of the external circumferential surface 82 of plug body 86. In the collapsed condition, the closure member may be inserted into or removed from a cylindrical opening such as that formed by flange 60. Figure 4 shows the leaves 258, 260 in their expanded position; their respective circumferential edge 262 extends beyond the external circumferential surface 82 of plug body 86. When the closure member is positioned within flange 60, the leaves 258, 260 extend into a circumferential groove 76 (see Figures 6 and 8), thereby locking the closure member in position within flange 60. After plug body 86 is inserted into flange 60 (or any other cylindrical passageway to be closed), and after leaves 258 and 260 are moved to their expanded positions (as shown in Figure 9), plug holder 278 may be removed by unthreading the four bolts 282, thereby allowing a cover to be placed over flange 60.

[0022] As has been previously stated, it is important for safety reasons that any pressure below the closure member be relieved and equalized above and below the closure member before effort is made to release the closure member from its sealed position within the interior of a cylindrical opening. Figures 6 and 8 illustrate an embodiment of a pressure relief system. Plug body 86 has a reduced diameter opening 236 extending downwardly toward a bottom surface 238 of plug body 86. Reduced opening 236 is flared out into a frusto-conical opening 240 that communicates with a cylindrical lower opening 242. Plug body 86 also has a larger diameter opening 162 that contains a cylindrical guide 234. Cylindrical guide 234 is directly interposed between the straight edges 264 of the leaves 258, 260. To accommodate cylindrical guide 234, the straight inner edge 264 of each leaf 258, 260 has a shallow-depth semicircular recess 302 therein, substantially equal to the thickness of the leaf 258, 260 (see Figures 3 and 4). Because of cylindrical guide 234, leaves 258, 260 cannot be retracted to their collapsed position without passageway 236 being open to relieve any pressure across plug body 86.

[0023] A valve element has a stem portion 244 that is coaxially affixed to the bottom surface of a guide 234. Stem portion 244 integrally connects with a valve head portion 248 that has a frusto-conical valve sealing surface 250. Received in frusto-conical opening 240 is a circumferential groove 252 that receives a seal 254. A downward force on rod 306 urges valve stem 244, and thereby valve head 248, to the lower or valve open condition. A spring 255 urges valve stem 244, and thereby valve head 248, to the upper or valve closed condition.

[0024] When the leaves 258, 260 are in their expanded positions, spring bias valve head 248 is moved into a closed position closing passageway 236 through plug body 86. The upward movement of valve head 248 and stem 244 moves cylindrical guide 234 to an upward position as shown in Figure 9. In this upward position, cylindrical guide 234 is positioned

between the inner edges 264 of each of the plates 258, 260 thereby preventing the plates from moving from their expanded positions to their collapsed positions. Downward force on rod 306 depresses central guide 234 and thereby stem 244 having valve head 248 thereon to open a passage for fluid flow through opening 236 in plug body 86. The operator will know when flow through opening 236 ceases thereby indicating that pressure within flange 60 and above plug body 86 has been relieved. After the pressure is equalized, holding down on rod 306 and depressing cylindrical guide 234 allows rotatable portion 278 to be rotated to retract leaves 258, 260 and permit the removal of plug body 86 (see Figure 7). The operator then may remove the closure member from within the flange thereby fully exposing the opening through the flange for any desired purpose.

[0025] When inserting and orienting the closure member, however, the operator needs a method to verify the closure member is in its expanded position. Referring to Figure 10A, in a preferred embodiment of a method for verifying the closure member is in its expanded position, the operator first establishes a set of pre-conditions 12 that includes installing tapping machine 100 onto sandwich valve 106, installing equalization piping 110, installing a tapping adapter (not shown) onto tapping machine 100, positioning the completion plug body 86 and plug holder 278 onto the boring bar (not shown) of tapping machine 100, and ensuring that leaves 258, 260 of completion plug body 86 are in the fully collapsed position. Once the preconditions are satisfied, step 14 occurs in which equalization valve 112, tapping valve 116, sandwich valve 106, and the internal bypass valve 108 are each closed. Bleeder valve 104, however, remains open. A series of valve opening steps, 16, 18, follow. Step 16 opens internal bypass valve 108 and records a pipeline pressure P-1 as indicated by pressure gauge 114. Step 18 opens tapping valve 116. Bleeder valve 104 then purges air from tapping machine 100. Step 20 closes bleeder valve 104 and records a tapping machine pressure P-2 as indicated by pressure gauge 102.

[0026] A series of pressure checking steps, 22, 28, and an interrelated series of valve opening steps 24, 30 then occur. Pressure check 22 determines whether pressure P-1 equals pressure P-2. If the two pressures P-1, P-2 are equal, then step 24 opens equalization valve 112 and a second pressure check 28 takes place. However, if pressure check 22 shows that the two pressures P-1, P-2 are not equal, then trouble shooting step 26 is performed to determine and correct the cause of unequal pressures P-1, P-2. After equalization valve 112 has been opened in step 24, a second pressure check 28 is conducted. If the two pressures P-1, P-2 remain equal, then step 30 opens sandwich valve 106. If the two pressures P-1, P-2 are not equal, sandwich valve 106 remains closed and trouble shooting step 26 is again performed.

[0027] With sandwich valve 106 in a fully opened position, lowering step 32 passes plug body 86 through sandwich valve 106 and into the cylindrical opening of fitting flange 60. Prior to plug body 86 coming to a complete stop within fitting flange 60, a third pressure check 34 is performed to determine whether the two pressures P-1, P-2 are equal. If the pressures P-1, P-2, not equal, trouble-shooting step 26 is once again performed. If the two pressures P-1, P-2 are equal, then plug body 86 is further lowered in step 36 until plug body 86 comes to a complete stop on circumferential ledge 70 located on an inner surface flange 60 (see Figure 6).

[0028] Step 38 orients plug body 86 so that leaves 258, 260 are in their expanded positions. A worm shaft (not shown) of tapping machine 100 is rotated in a clockwise direction, thereby rotating the boring bar and plug holder 278. As plug holder 278 rotates, leaves 258, 260 extend outward from a centerline of plug body 86 and into circumferential groove 76 of fitting flange 60. Step 40 retracts the boring bar until resistance is felt to confirm leaves 258, 260 are in their expanded positions. If the leaves 258, 260 are in their expanded positions, then the upward travel of plug holder 278 is restricted. Step 42 releases plug holder 278, thereby closing the interlock.

[0029] After plug holder 278 has been released, step 42 isolates equalization piping 110 from pipeline 52 by closing tapping valve 116 and equalization valve 112. Step 46 opens bleeder valve 104 to purge air and pipeline product contained in tapping machine 100, thereby reducing pressure P-2 to 0 psi gauge. Step 48 retracts the boring bar fully and Step 50 removes tapping machine 100 and sandwich valve 106.

[0030] The claims and the specification describe the invention presented and the terms that are employed in the claims draw their meaning from the use of such terms in the specification.

[0031] While the invention has been described with a certain degree of particularity, it is manifest that many changes may be made in the details of construction and the arrangement of components without departing from the scope of this disclosure.

Claims

1. A method for verifying closing of a locking system of a cylindrical passageway, the locking system comprising a completion plug (86) having one or more locking rings, the method comprising the steps of:

isolating a tapping machine (100) from a pipeline (52) so as to prevent a product flow from one to the other, wherein the tapping machine (100) is connected to a second cylindrical passageway via an equalization piping (110) and the second cylindrical passageway is located downstream of the tapping machine (100) relative to a product flow of the pipeline (52);

equalizing a tapping machine (100) pressure and a pipeline (52) pressure;
lowering the completion plug (86) from the tapping machine (100) into a cylindrical passageway of the pipeline (52) until a downward travel of the completion plug is restricted;
orienting the completion plug within the passageway so that the locking ring is in a fully expanded position; and
5 raising the completion plug until its upward travel within the passageway is restricted,
wherein the passageway is connected to a tapping machine (100) via a sandwich valve (106), the sandwich valve (106) having an internal bypass valve (108).

2. A method according to claim 1 further comprising the step of releasing the completion plug so as to maintain the locking ring in the fully expanded position.
3. A method according to claim 1 wherein said equalizing pressure step further comprises the step of allowing product to flow between the pipeline (52) and the tapping machine (100).
4. A method according to claim 1 wherein said equalizing pressure step further comprises the step of purging substantially all air contained within the tapping machine (100).
5. A method according to any preceding claim further comprising a reducing pressure step.
6. A method according to claim 5 wherein said reducing pressure step comprises the steps of: isolating for a second time the pipeline (52) and tapping machine (100) from one another so as to prevent a product flow from one to the other; and purging substantially all air contained in the tapping machine (100) so that the tapping machine (100) pressure is 0 psi gauge.
7. A method according to claim 1 further comprising the step of isolating the tapping machine (100) from the equalization piping (110) so as to prevent a product flow from one to the other.
8. A method according to claim 1 further comprising the step of allowing product to flow between the equalization piping (110) and the tapping machine (100).
9. A method according to any preceding claim wherein said lowering step comprises the steps of: attaching a completion plug to a boring bar of the tapping machine (100); opening the sandwich valve (106) to access the cylindrical passageway; and passing the completion plug through the sandwich valve (106) and into a portion of the cylindrical passageway.
10. A method according to claim 9 wherein the cylindrical passageway comprises a circumferential ledge (70) that prevents a continued downward travel of the completion plug through the passageway.
11. A method according to claim 1 wherein said orienting step comprises the step of rotating the completion plug, and into a circumferential groove (76) located on an interior surface of the passageway.
12. A method according to any preceding claim wherein said raising step comprises the step of rotating the completion plug a second time so as to cause the completion plug to travel upwardly within the passageway.
13. A method according to any preceding claim wherein the locking ring is a retainer leaf (258, 260).

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zum Verifizieren eines Schließens eines Verriegelungssystems eines zylindrischen Durchgangs, wobei das Verriegelungssystem ein Abschluss-Steckstück (86) umfasst, welches einen oder mehrere Verriegelungsringe aufweist, wobei das Verfahren die Schritte umfasst:

Isolieren einer Bohrmaschine (100) von einer Rohrleitung (52), um einen Produktstrom von dem Einen zu dem Anderen zu verhindern, wobei die Bohrmaschine (100) über eine Ausgleichsleitung (110) mit einem zweiten zylindrischen Durchgang verbunden ist und der zweite zylindrische Durchgang relativ zu einem Produktstrom der Rohrleitung (52) stromabwärts der Bohrmaschine (100) angeordnet ist;
Ausgleichen eines Drucks der Bohrmaschine (100) und eines Drucks der Rohrleitung (52);

Absenken des Abschluss-Steckstücks (86) von der Bohrmaschine (100) in einen zylindrischen Durchgang der Rohrleitung (52) bis eine nach unten gerichtete Bewegung des Abschluss-Steckstücks beschränkt wird; Orientieren des Abschluss-Steckstücks innerhalb des Durchgangs, so dass der Verriegelungsring in einer vollständig ausgedehnten Position ist; und

Anheben des Abschluss-Steckstücks bis dessen nach oben gerichtete Bewegung innerhalb des Durchgangs beschränkt wird,

wobei der Durchgang über ein Sandwich-Ventil (106) mit einer Bohrmaschine (100) verbunden ist, wobei das Sandwich-Ventil (106) ein internes Bypass-Ventil (108) aufweist.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 ferner umfassend den Schritt eines Freigebens des Abschluss-Steckstücks, um den Verriegelungsring in der vollständig ausgedehnten Position zu halten.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Druck-Ausgleichs-Schritt ferner den Schritt umfasst, dem Produkt zu erlauben, zwischen der Rohrleitung (52) und der Bohrmaschine (100) zu strömen.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Druck-Ausgleichs-Schritt ferner den Schritt eines Reinigens im Wesentlichen der gesamten Luft, welche in der Bohrmaschine (100) enthalten ist, umfasst.

5. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, ferner umfassend einen Druck-Reduzierungs-Schritt.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, wobei der Druck-Reduzierungs-Schritt die Schritte umfasst: Isolieren der Rohrleitung (52) und der Bohrmaschine (100) voneinander für ein zweites Mal, um einen Produktstrom von dem Einen zu dem Anderen zu verhindern; und Abführen im Wesentlichen der gesamten Luft, welche in der Bohrmaschine (100) enthalten ist, so dass der Druck der Bohrmaschine (100) einen Wert von 0 psi annimmt.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 ferner umfassend den Schritt eines Isolierens der Bohrmaschine (100) von der Ausgleichsleitung (110), um einen Produktstrom von Einem zu dem Anderen zu verhindern.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 ferner umfassend den Schritt eines Erlaubens, dass ein Produkt zwischen der Ausgleichsleitung (110) und der Bohrmaschine (100) strömt.

9. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Absenk-Schritt die Schritte umfasst: Anbringen eines Abschluss-Steckstücks an eine Bohrstange der Bohrmaschine (100); Öffnen des Sandwich-Ventils (106), um auf den zylindrischen Durchgang zuzugreifen; und Durchführen des Abschluss-Steckstücks durch das Sandwich-Ventil (106) und in einen Abschnitt des zylindrischen Durchgangs.

10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, wobei der zylindrische Durchgang einen umlaufenden Absatz (70) umfasst, welcher eine fortgeführte, nach unten gerichtete Bewegung des Abschluss-Steckstücks durch den Durchgang verhindert.

11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Orientierungs-Schritt den Schritt eines Rotierens des Abschluss-Steckstücks, und in eine umlaufende Nut (76), welche an einer Innenfläche des Durchgangs angeordnet ist, umfasst.

12. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Anhebe-Schritt den Schritt eines Rotierens des Abschluss-Steckstücks für ein zweites Mal umfasst, um das Abschluss-Steckstück zu veranlassen, sich innerhalb des Durchgangs nach oben zu bewegen.

13. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, wobei der Verriegelungsring ein Rückhalteblatt (258, 260) ist.

Revendications

1. Procédé de vérification de fermeture d'un système de verrouillage d'un passage cylindrique, le système de verrouillage comprenant un bouchon de finition (86) ayant un ou plusieurs anneau(x) de verrouillage, le procédé comprenant les étapes qui consistent :

à isoler une machine de piquage (100) d'une conduite (52) de manière à empêcher un écoulement de produit de l'une à l'autre, où la machine de piquage (100) est reliée à un deuxième passage cylindrique par l'intermédiaire d'une tuyauterie d'égalisation (110) et le deuxième passage cylindrique est situé en aval de la machine de

piquage (100) par rapport à un écoulement de produit de la conduite (52) ;
à égaliser une pression de la machine de piquage (100) et une pression de la conduite (52) ;
à abaisser le bouchon de finition (86) depuis la machine de piquage (100) dans un passage cylindrique de la
conduite (52) jusqu'à ce qu'un déplacement vers le bas du bouchon de finition soit restreint ;
5 à orienter le bouchon de finition dans le passage de sorte que l'anneau de verrouillage se trouve dans une
position entièrement déployée ; et
à élever le bouchon de finition jusqu'à ce que son déplacement vers le bas dans le passage soit restreint,
dans lequel le passage est relié à une machine de piquage (100) par l'intermédiaire d'une soupape sandwich
(106), la soupape sandwich (106) ayant une soupape de dérivation interne (108).

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre l'étape qui consiste à libérer le bouchon de finition de manière
à maintenir l'anneau de blocage dans la position entièrement déployée.
3. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite étape d'égalisation de pression comprend en outre l'étape qui
15 consiste à permettre à un produit de s'écouler entre la conduite (52) et la machine de piquage (100).
4. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite étape d'égalisation de pression comprend en outre l'étape qui
consiste à purger substantiellement tout l'air contenu dans la machine de piquage (100).
- 20 5. Procédé selon l'une des revendications précédentes, comprenant en outre une étape de réduction de pression.
6. Procédé selon la revendication 5, dans lequel ladite étape de réduction de pression comprend les étapes qui
consistent : à isoler une deuxième fois la conduite (52) et la machine de piquage (100) l'une de l'autre de manière
à empêcher un écoulement de produit de l'une à l'autre ; et à purger substantiellement tout l'air contenu dans la
25 machine de piquage (100) de sorte que la pression de la machine de piquage (100) soit égale à 0 psi manométrique.
7. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre l'étape qui consiste à isoler la machine de piquage (100)
de la tuyauterie d'égalisation (110) de manière à empêcher un écoulement de produit de l'une à l'autre.
- 30 8. Procédé selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre l'étape qui consiste à permettre à un produit de s'écouler
entre la tuyauterie d'égalisation (110) et la machine de piquage (100).
9. Procédé selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ladite étape d'abaissement comprend les étapes
qui consistent : à fixer un bouchon de finition à une barre d'alésage de la machine de piquage (100) ; à ouvrir la
35 soupape sandwich (106) pour accéder au passage cylindrique ; et à faire passer le bouchon de finition à travers la
soupape sandwich (106) et dans une partie du passage cylindrique.
10. Procédé selon la revendication 9, dans lequel le passage cylindrique comporte un rebord circonférentiel (70) qui
empêche un déplacement vers le bas continu du bouchon de finition à travers le passage.
- 40 11. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite étape d'orientation comprend l'étape qui consiste à faire tourner
le bouchon de finition et à l'introduire dans une rainure circonférentielle (76) située sur une surface intérieure du
passage.
- 45 12. Procédé selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel ladite étape d'élévation comprend l'étape qui
consiste à faire tourner le bouchon de finition une deuxième fois de manière à amener le bouchon de finition de se
déplacer vers le haut dans le passage.
- 50 13. Procédé selon l'une des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'anneau de verrouillage est une aile de retenue
(258, 260).

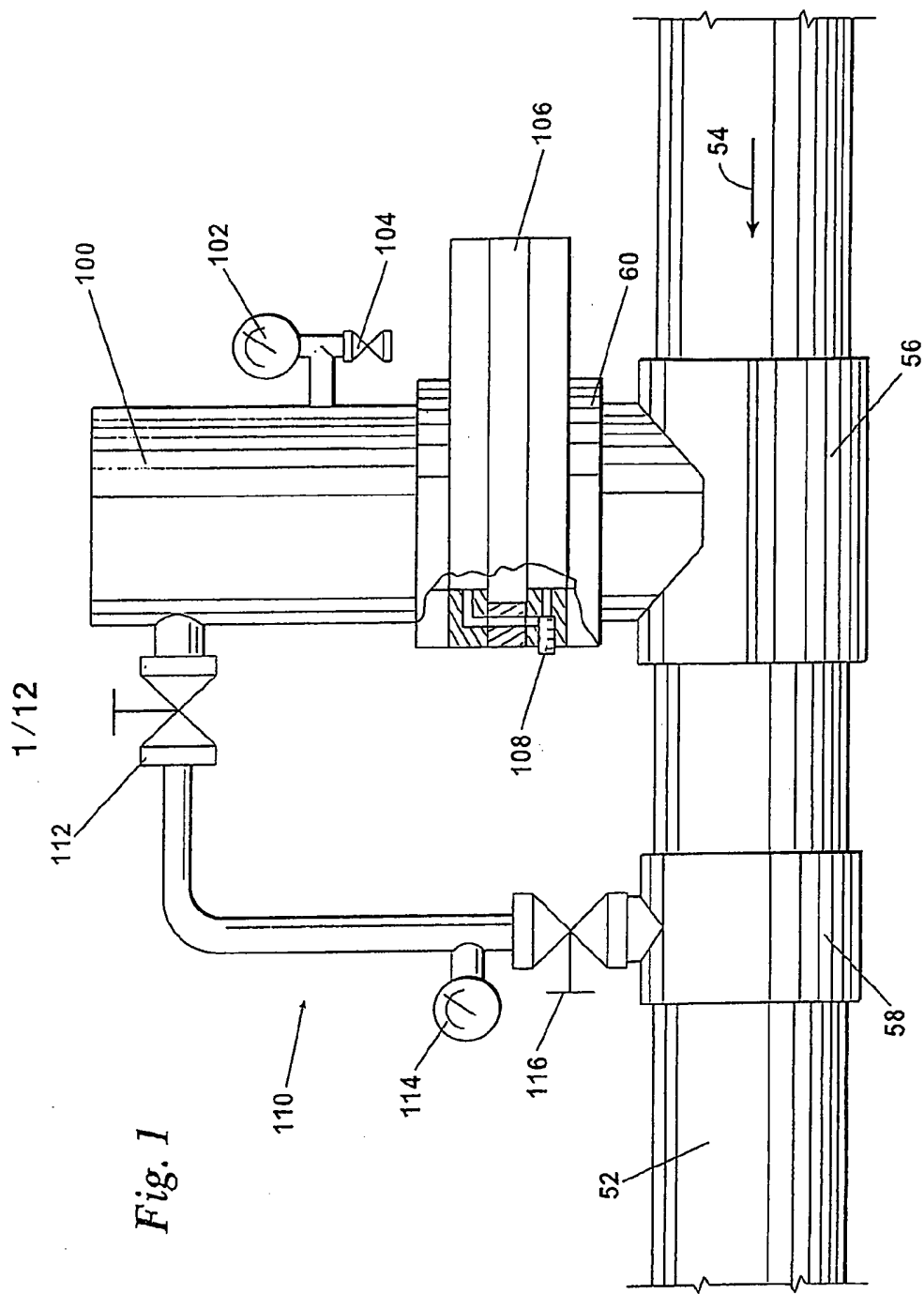


Fig. 1

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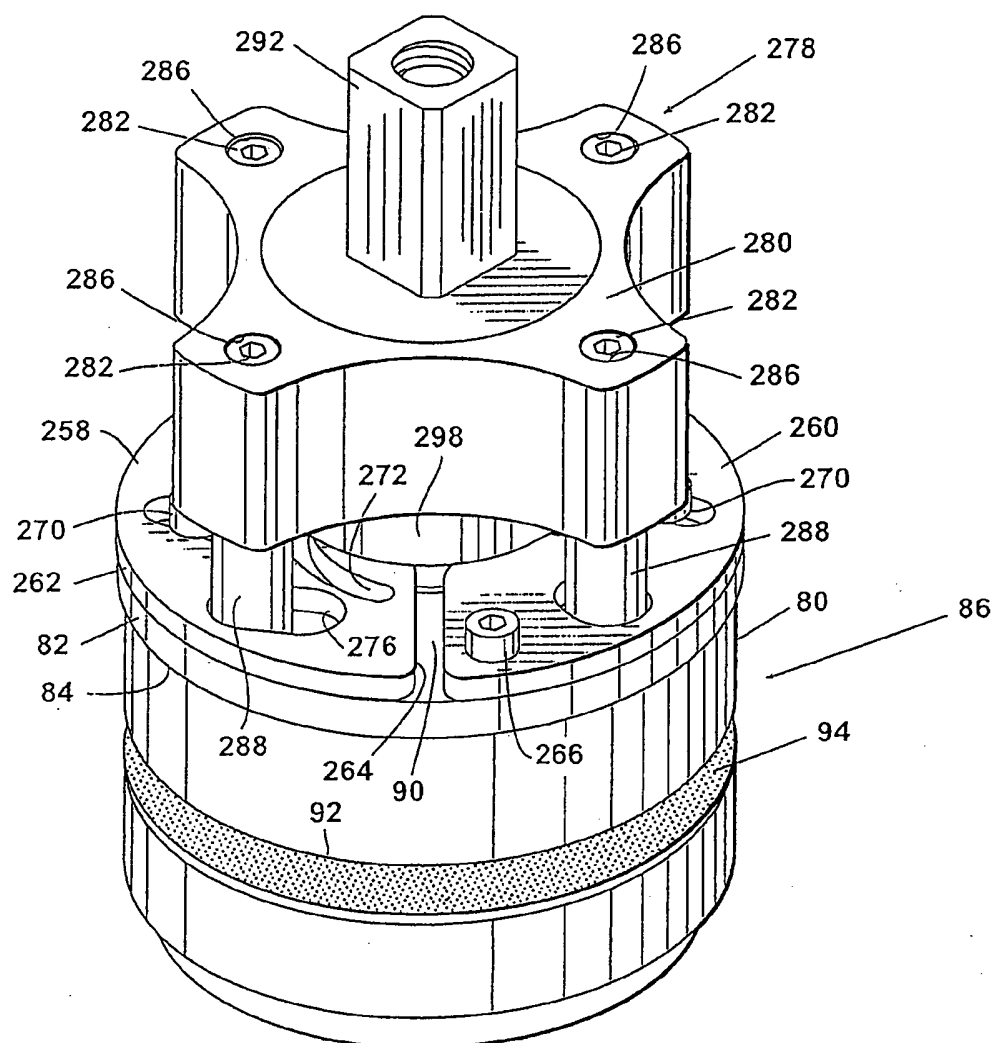


Fig. 2

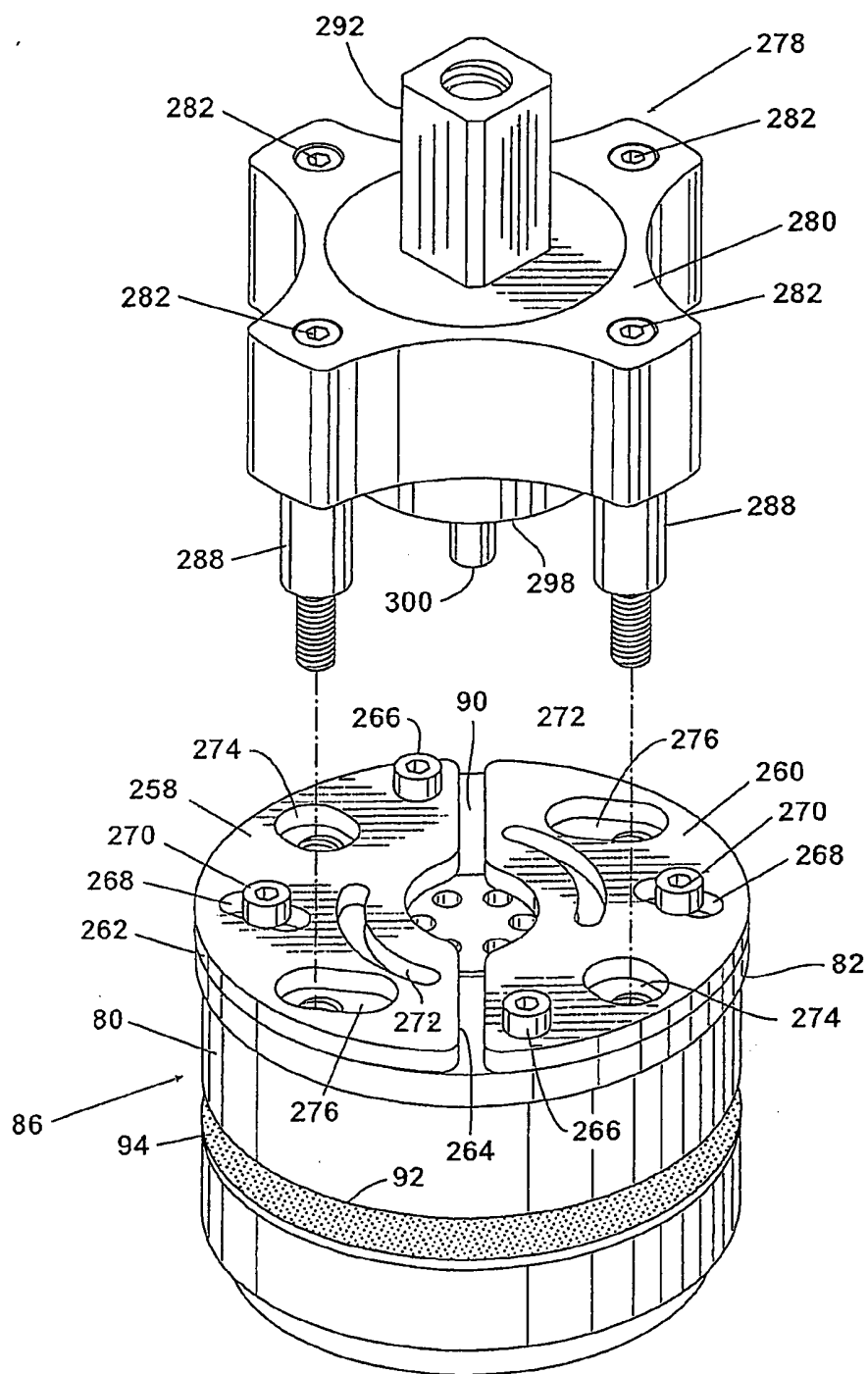


Fig. 3

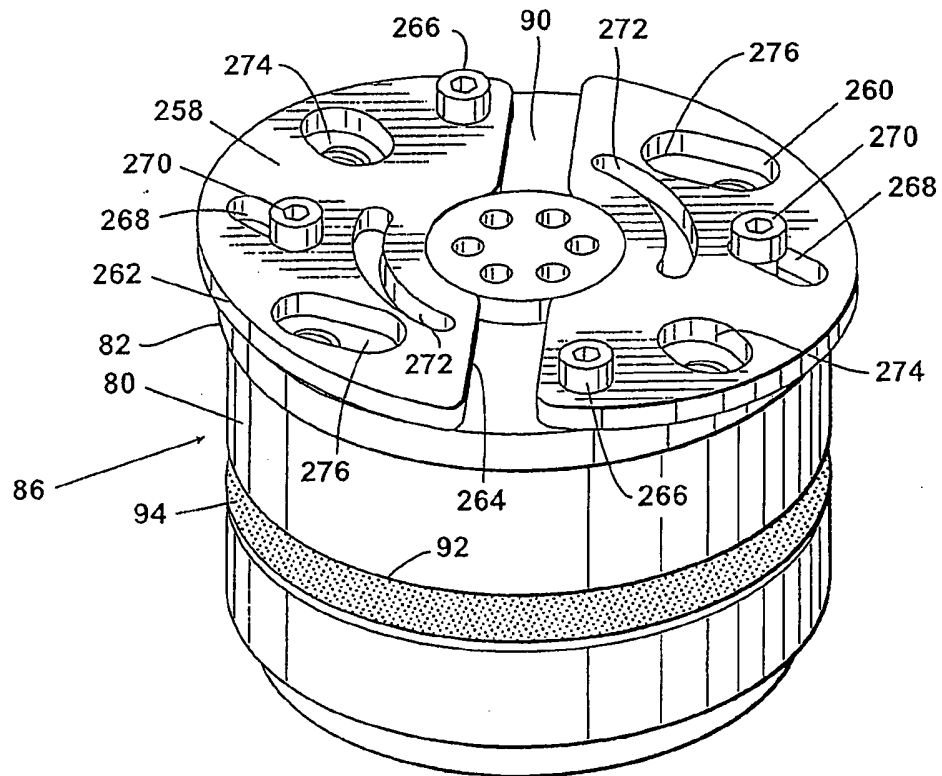


Fig. 4

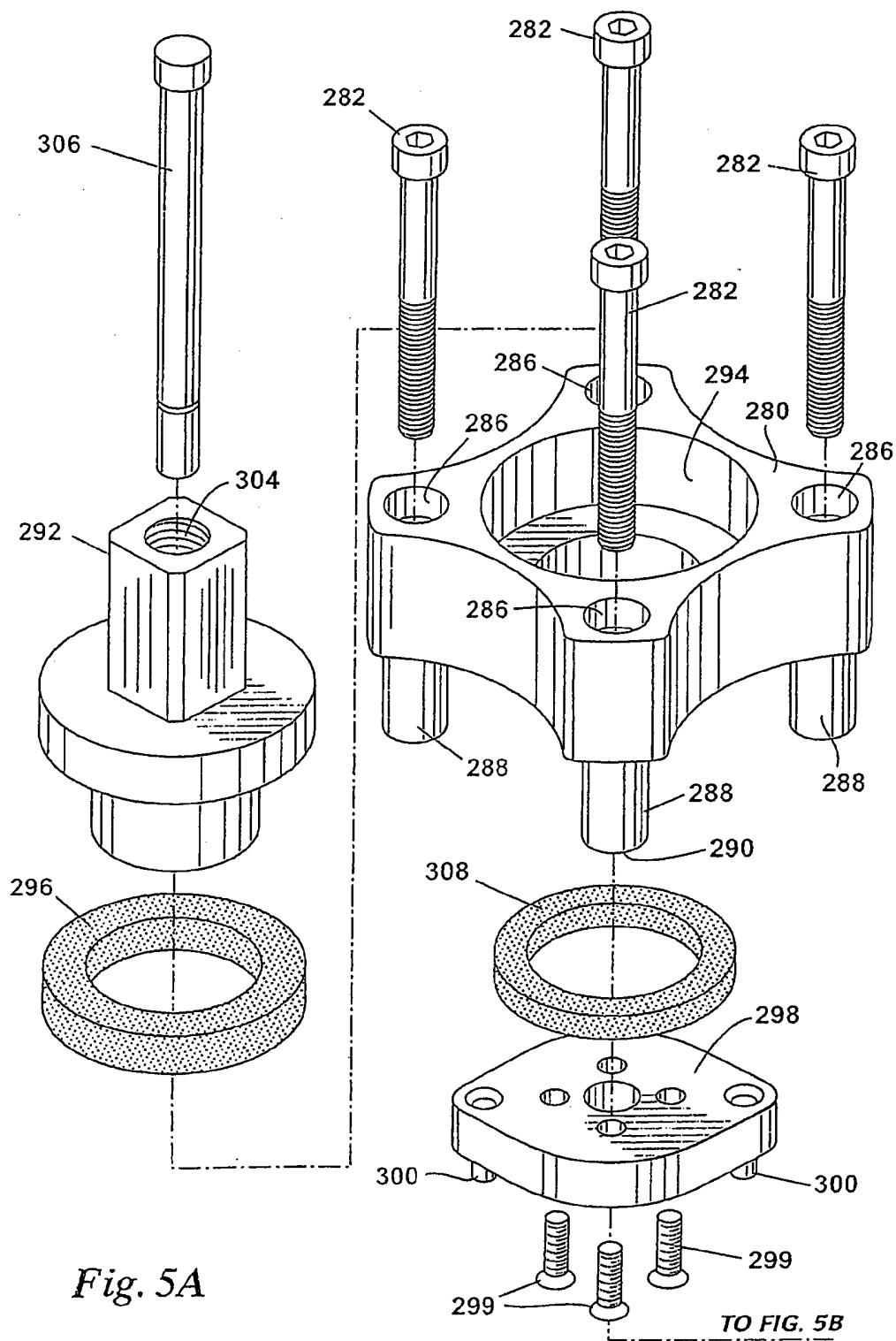
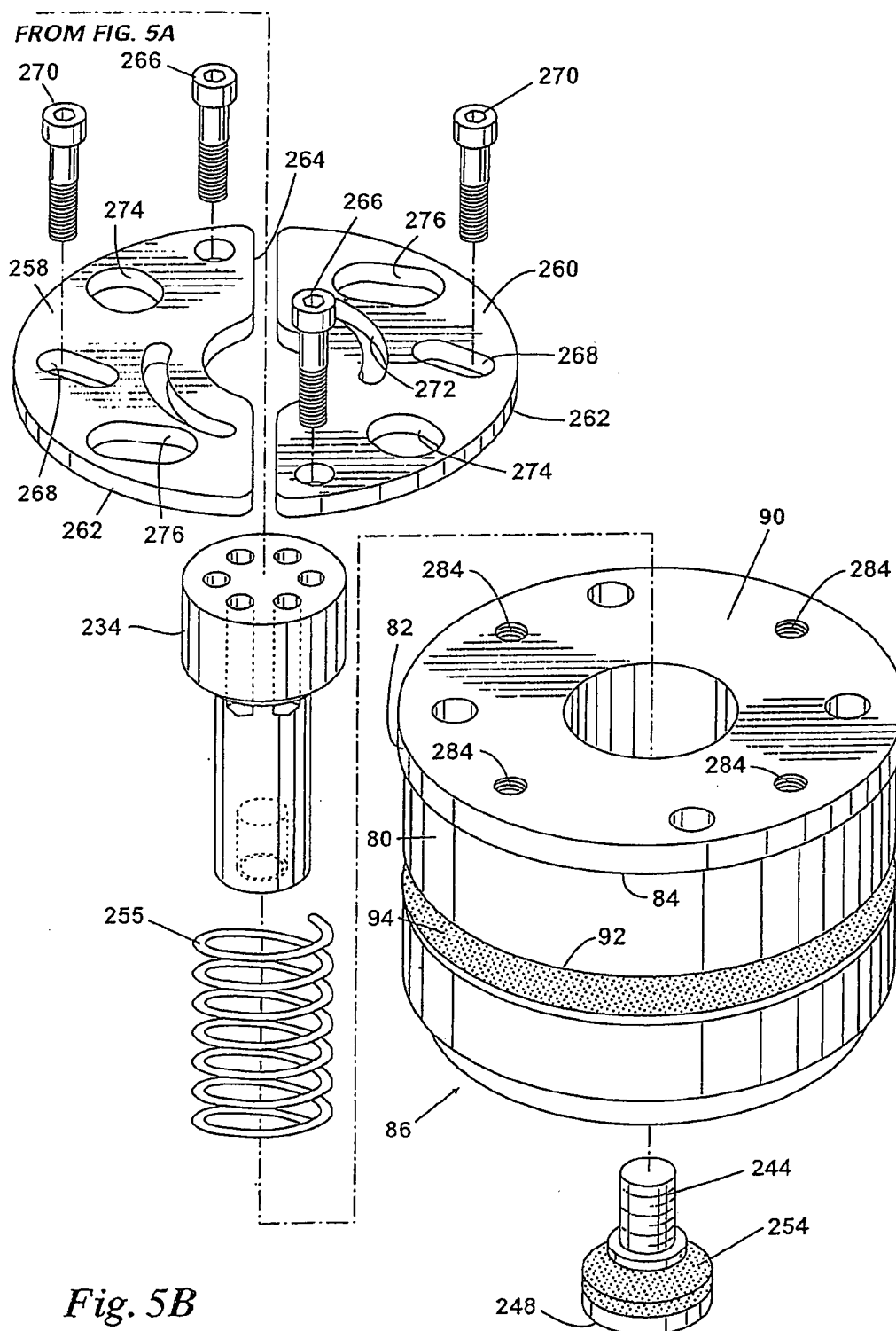


Fig. 5A



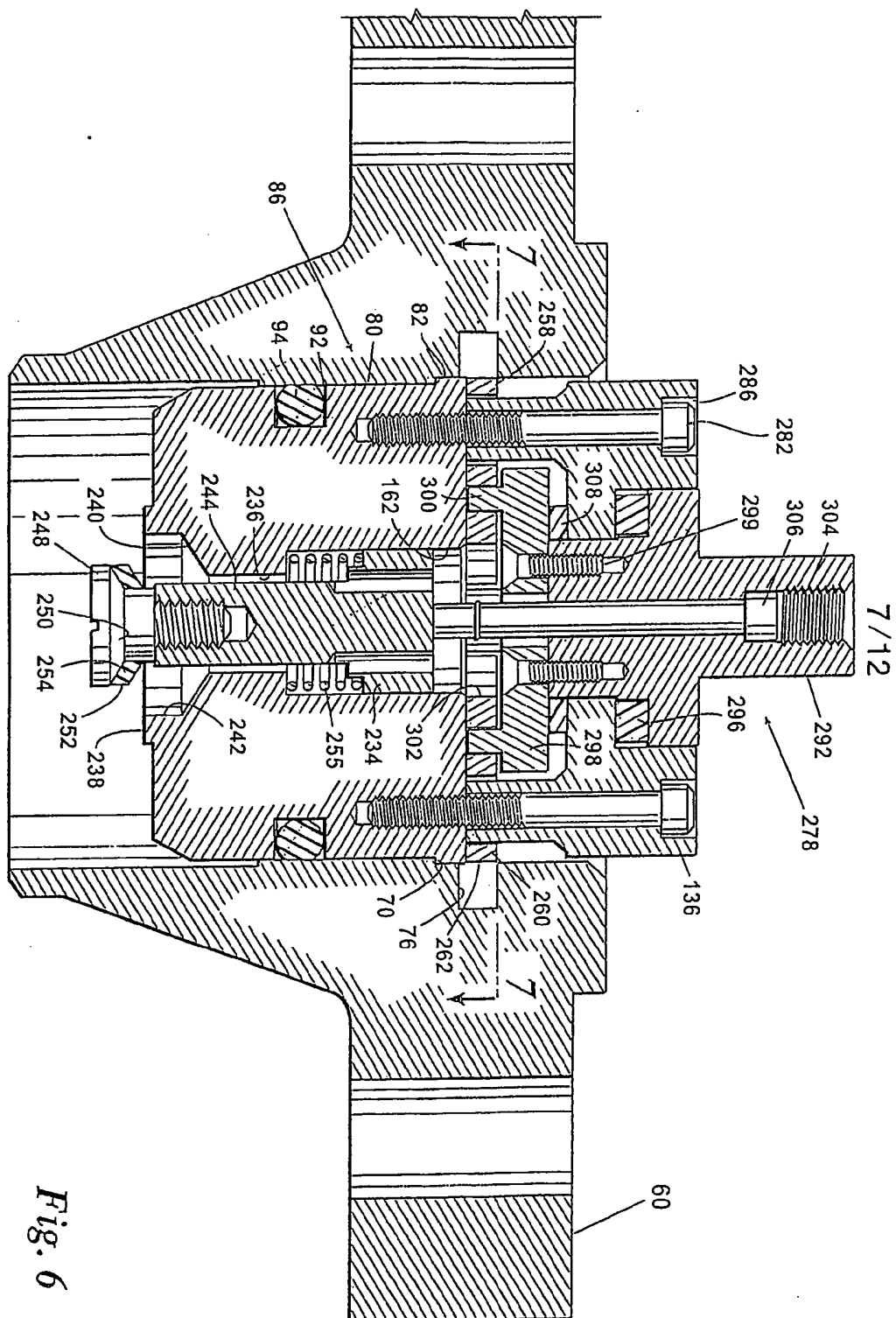


Fig. 6

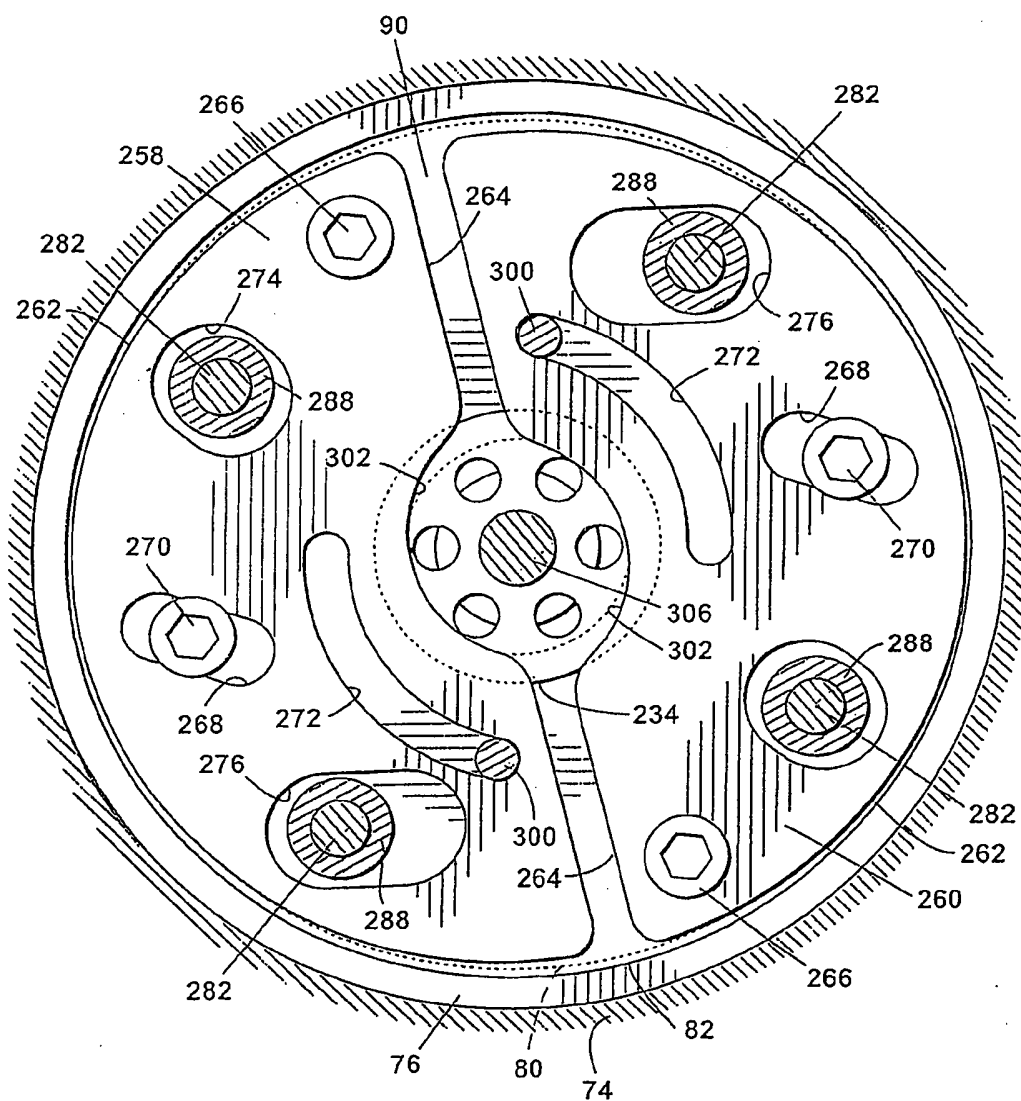
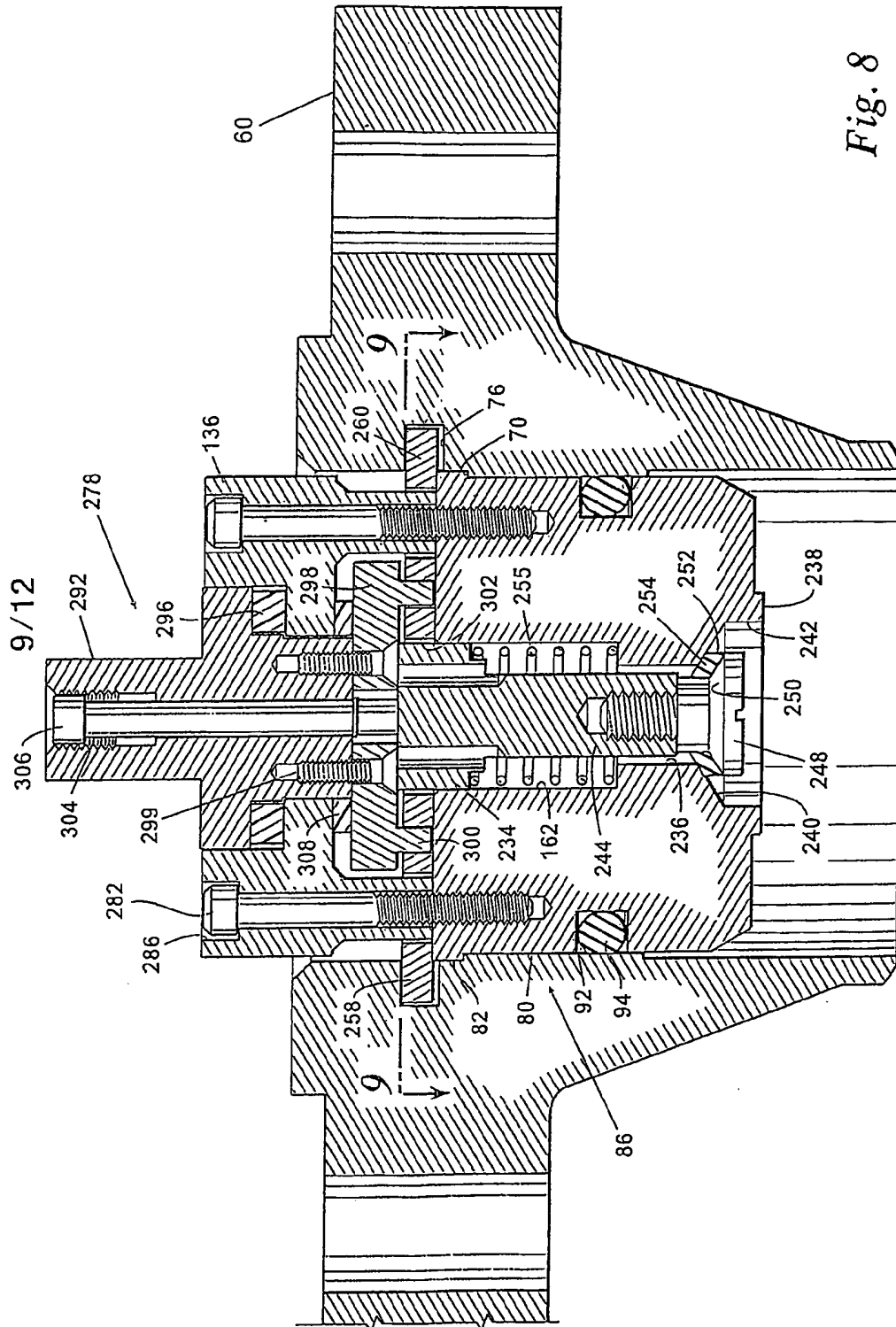


Fig. 7



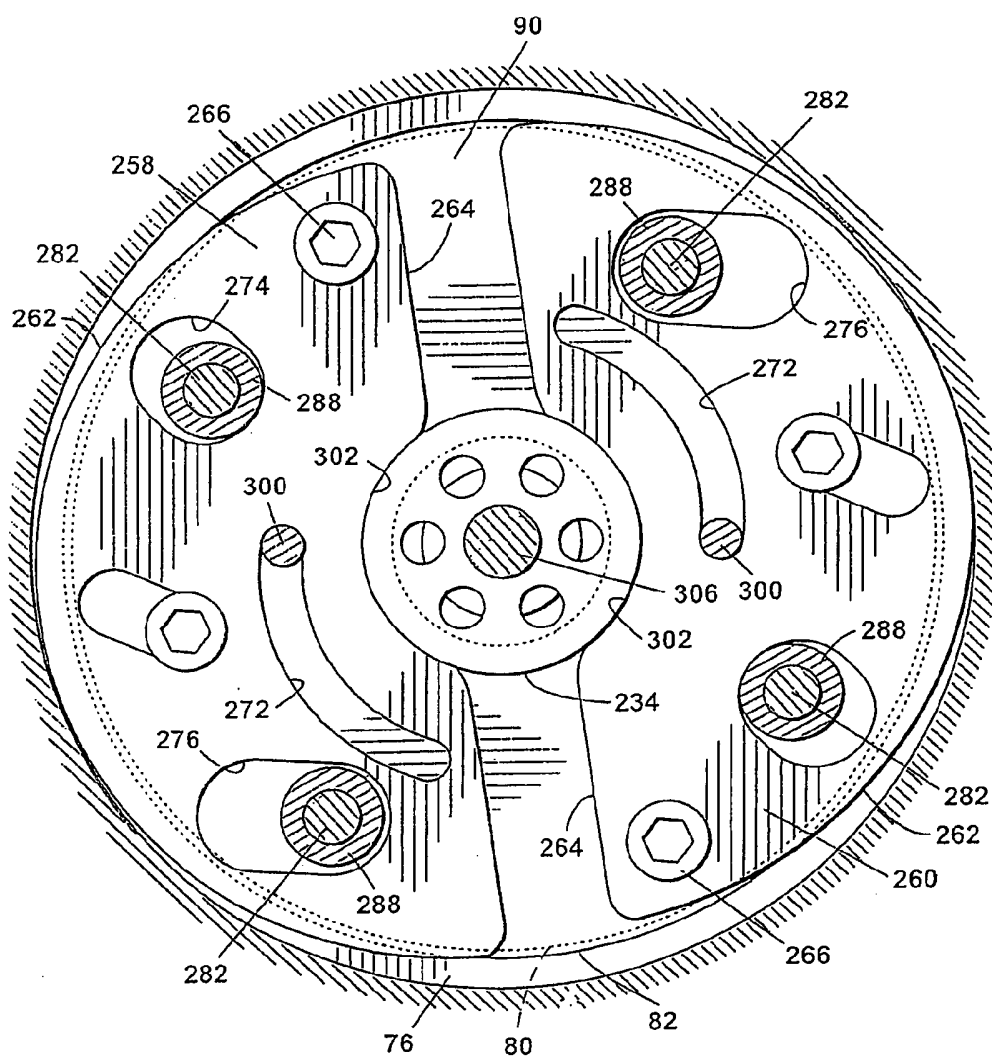
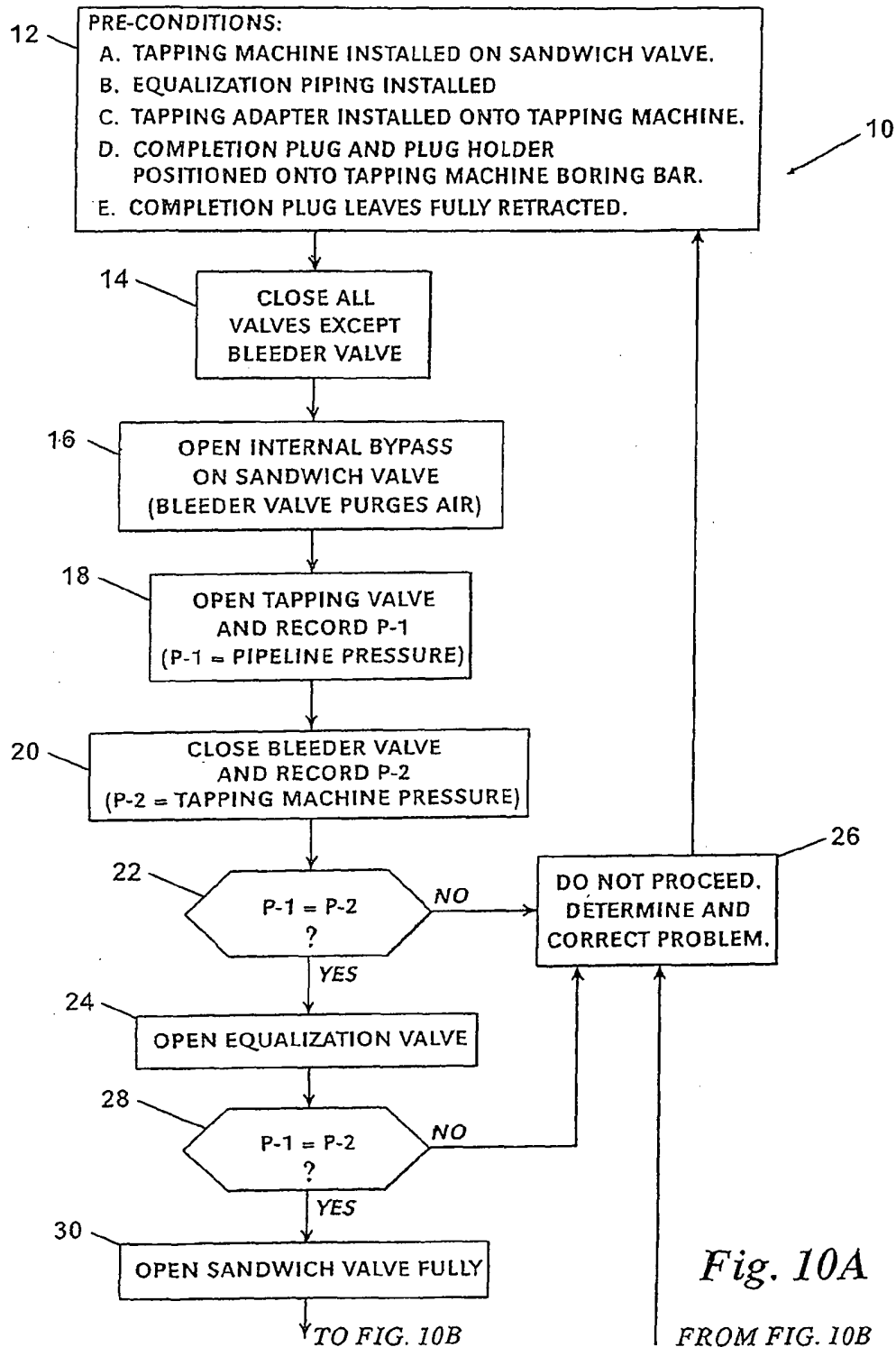
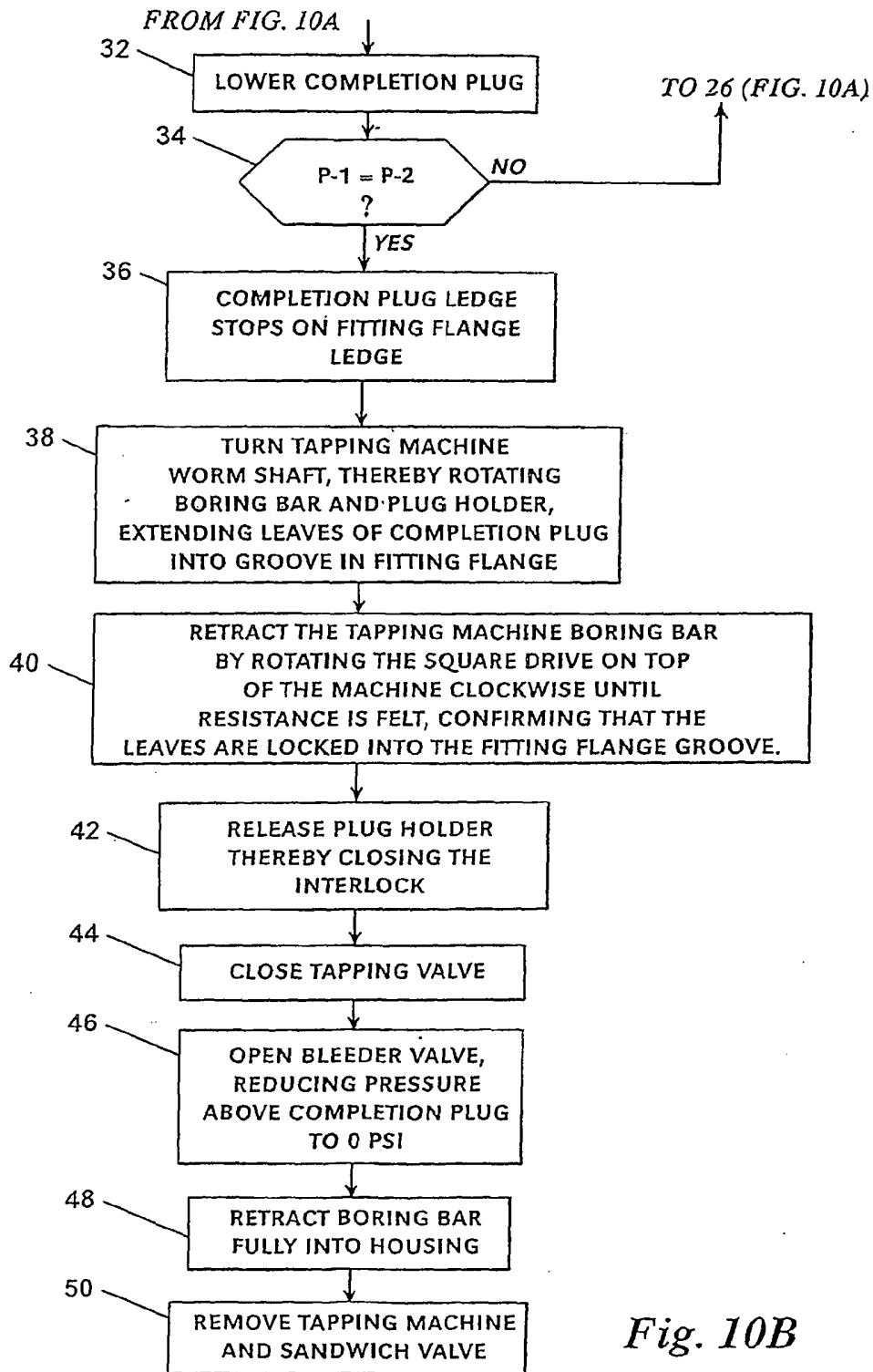


Fig. 9





REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION

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713817/DO

ZÁRÓ- ÉS RETESZELŐRENDSZER HENGERES JÁRAT ELLENŐRIZHETŐ LEZÁRÁSÁRA

SZABADALMI IGÉNYPONTOK

1. Eljárás hengeres járat reteszelőrendszerének ellenőrizhető lezárására, ahol a reteszelőrendszernek egy vagy két reteszelőgyűrűvel rendelkező záródugója (86) van, és ahol az eljárás szerint az alábbi lépéseket hajtjuk végre:
 - elszigetelünk egy menetvágó gépet (100) egy csővezeték (52) a vezetékben szállított terméknek a vezeték és a gép közötti átáramlását megakadályozza, ahol a menetvágó gép (100) kiegyenlítő csővezeték (110) át egy második hengeres járat (52) van csatlakoztatva, és a második hengeres járat a csővezetékben (52) áramló termék áramlási irányában a menetvágó gép (100) után helyezkedik el;
 - egy menetvágó gépben (100) és egy csővezetékben (52) fennálló nyomást kiegyenlítjük;
 - a záródugót (86) a menetvágó gépből (100) a csővezeték (52) hengeres járatába lefelé mozdítjuk el, míg a lefelé irányuló mozgást végző záródugó megszorul;
 - a záródugót a járatban úgy irányítjuk, hogy a reteszelőgyűrű teljesen kiterjesztett helyzetbe kerüljön; és
 - a záródugót a járatban megszorulásig felfelé mozdítjuk el, ahol
 - a járat egy szendvicsszelepen (106) át a menetvágó gép (100) van csatlakoztatva; a szendvicsszelep (106) belső áteresztőszeleppel (108) van ellátva.
2. Az 1. igénypont szerinti eljárás, ahol még az alábbi lépést is végrehajtjuk: a reteszelőgyűrűnél teljesen kiterjesztett helyzetének megtartására a záródugót kioldjuk.
3. Az 1. igénypont szerinti eljárás, amelynél a nyomáskiegyenlítési lépésben még az alábbi lépést is végrehajtjuk: a csővezeték (52) és a menetvágó gép (100) között a termék áramlását lehetővé tesszük.
4. Az 1. igénypont szerinti eljárás, amelynél a nyomáskiegyenlítési lépésben továbbá a menetvágó gépben (100) lévő levegőt lényegében teljes egészében leeresztjük.

5. A megelőző igénypontok bármelyike szerinti eljárás, amely továbbá nyomáscsökkentési lépést is magában foglal.
6. Az 5. igénypont szerinti eljárás, amelynél a nyomáscsökkentési lépésben az alábbi lépéseket hajtjuk végre: a menetvágó gépet (52) a csővezetéktől (100) másodszor is elszigeteljük a vezetékben szállított terméknek a vezeték és a gép közötti átáramlását megelőző módon; és a menetvágó gépben (100) lévő levegőt lényegében teljes egészében leeresztjük úgy, hogy a menetvágó gépben (100) mért nyomás 0 psi legyen.
7. A 1. igénypont szerinti eljárás, amely szerint még az alábbi eljárási lépést is végrehajtjuk: menetvágó gépet (100) a kiegyenlítő csővezetéktől (110) a vezetékben szállított terméknek a vezeték és a gép közötti átáramlását megelőző módon elszigeteljük.
8. A 1. igénypont szerinti eljárás, amely szerint még az alábbi eljárási lépést is végrehajtjuk: lehetővé tesszük a kiegyenlítő csővezeték (110) és a menetvágó gép (100) között a termék áramlását.
9. A megelőző igénypontok bármelyike szerinti eljárás, amelynél a lefelé mozgató lépésben az alábbi lépéseket hajtjuk végre: a menetvágó gép (100) fűrőrúdjaához záródugót rögzítünk; a hengeres járatához történő hozzáférés biztosításához a szendvicsszelepet (106) megnyitjuk; és a záródugót a szendvicsszelepen (106) átvezetve a hengeres járat egy részébe bevezetjük.
10. A 9. igénypont szerinti eljárás, amelynél a hengeres járat a záródugónak a járatban történő további lefelé mozgását megakadályozó kerületi vállperemmel (70) van ellátva.
11. Az 1. igénypont szerinti eljárás, amelynél az irányítási lépésben az alábbi lépéseket hajtjuk végre: a záródugót a járat egy belső felületén elhelyezkedő kerületi horonyba (76) beforgatjuk.
12. A megelőző igénypontok bármelyike szerinti eljárás, amelynél a felfelé mozgató lépésben az alábbi lépést hajtjuk végre: a záródugót másodszor is elfordítjuk oly módon, hogy a záródugó a járatban felfelé mozduljon el.
13. A megelőző igénypontok bármelyike szerinti eljárás, amelynél a reteszelőgyűrű rögzítőlemezként (258, 260) van kialakítva.