



- (51) **International Patent Classification:**
B65G 65/30 (2006.01) *B65G 69/00* (2006.01)
B65G 49/00 (2006.01)
- (21) **International Application Number:**
PCT/US2015/029750
- (22) **International Filing Date:**
7 May 2015 (07.05.2015)
- (25) **Filing Language:** English
- (26) **Publication Language:** English
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(81) **Designated States** (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AO, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BN, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CL, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, 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, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, 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, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) **Designated States** (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LR, LS, MW, MZ, NA, RW, SD, SL, ST, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, RU, TJ, TM), European (AL, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, 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, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, KM, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Declarations under Rule 4.17:

— of inventorship (Rule 4.17(iv))

[Continued on next page]

(54) **Title:** CONTAINER BULK MATERIAL DELIVERY SYSTEM

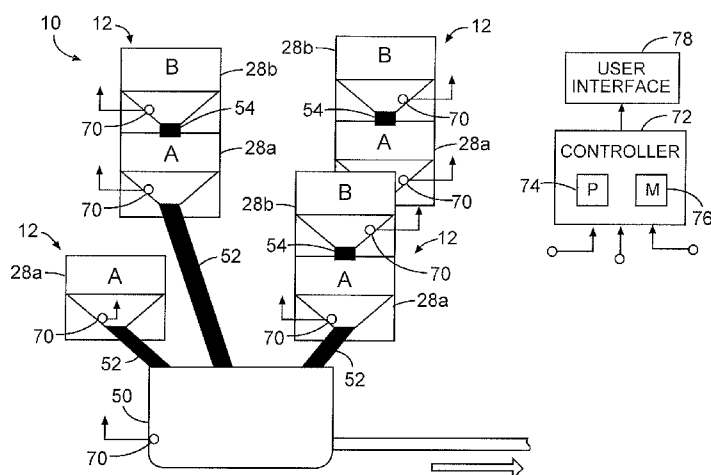


Fig. 4

(57) **Abstract:** In accordance with presently disclosed embodiments, systems and methods for using one or more pre-filled, portable containers, instead of pneumatic transfer, to move bulk material from a transportation unit to a blender receptacle of a blender are provided. A transportation unit may deliver one or more containers of bulk material to the well site, where the containers may be disposed in an elevated position around the blender receptacle. A gravity feed outlet may extend from one or more containers to route bulk material from the one or more containers directly into the blender receptacle. Since the transportation unit is able to unload the portable containers of bulk material without pneumatic transfer, the stackable containers may enable a cleaner and more efficient bulk material transfer at the site.

WO 2016/178695 A1



Published:

— *with international search report (Art. 21(3))*

CONTAINER BULK MATERIAL DELIVERY SYSTEM

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present disclosure relates generally to transferring solid or liquid bulk materials for well
5 operations, and more particularly, to a stackable container delivery system for providing bulk materials into a blender.

BACKGROUND

During the drilling and completion of oil and gas wells, various wellbore treating fluids are
10 used for a number of purposes. For example, high viscosity gels are used to create fractures in oil and gas bearing formations to increase production. High viscosity and high density gels are also used to maintain positive hydrostatic pressure in the well while limiting flow of well fluids into earth formations during installation of completion equipment. High viscosity fluids are used to flow sand into wells during gravel packing operations. The high viscosity fluids are normally produced
15 by mixing dry powder and/or granular materials and agents with water at the well site as they are needed for the particular treatment. Systems for metering and mixing the various materials are normally portable, e.g., skid- or truck-mounted, since they are needed for only short periods of time at a well site.

The powder or granular treating material is normally transported to a well site in a
20 commercial or common carrier tank truck. Once the tank truck and mixing system are at the well site, the dry powder material (bulk material) must be transferred or conveyed from the tank truck into a supply tank for metering into a blender as needed. The bulk material is usually transferred from the tank truck pneumatically. More specifically, the bulk material is blown pneumatically from the tank truck into an on-location storage/delivery system (e.g., silo). The storage/delivery
25 system may then deliver the bulk material onto a conveyor or into a hopper, which meters the bulk material through a chute into a blender tub.

The pneumatic conveying process used to deliver bulk material from the tank truck can be a time-consuming process. In addition, some well locations are arranged without a large amount of space to accommodate tank trucks, such that only a limited number of available tank trucks can be
30 positioned to pneumatically fill the storage/delivery system at a given time. Accordingly, the

pneumatic conveying process can lead to dead time of equipment usage and relatively high detention costs or demurrage costs associated with the tank trucks, hoses, and related equipment that are on-location during this time.

Furthermore, during the pneumatic conveying process, the bulk material is moved from the tank truck to the storage/delivery system in a turbulent manner, leading to large amounts of dust and noise generation. The air used for conveying the material must be vented from the storage tank and typically carries an undesirable amount of dust with it. Attempts to control dust during the conveying process typically involve the rig up and use of auxiliary equipment, such as a dust collector and duct work, adding cost to the material handling operations.

In addition, traditional material handling systems can have several transfer points between the outlets of multiple storage/delivery systems and a blender. These transfer points often have to be shrouded and ventilated to prevent an undesirable release of dust into the environment. Further, after the dust has been captured using the dust collectors and ventilation systems, additional steps are needed to dispose of the dust.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

For a more complete understanding of the present disclosure and its features and advantages, reference is now made to the following description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a schematic block diagram of a bulk material handling system suitable for mixing bulk additive materials with liquids to form well treating fluids at a well site, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 is a schematic view of containers disposed around a blender receptacle (e.g., blender tub or hopper) for dispensing bulk material into the blender receptacle, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 3 is a perspective view of containers disposed around a blender receptacle (e.g., blender tub or hopper) for dispensing bulk material through a holding tank into the blender receptacle, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 4 is a schematic view of containers disposed around a blender receptacle (e.g., blender tub or hopper) for dispensing bulk material into the blender receptacle, in accordance with an

embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 5 is a schematic view of containers disposed around a blender receptacle (e.g., blender tub or hopper) for dispensing bulk material into the blender receptacle, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure;

5 FIG. 6 is a schematic top view of the containers around the blender receptacle of FIG. 4, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure;

FIG. 7 is a schematic top view of containers holding bulk material arranged linearly along one side of a blender receptacle, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure;

10 FIGS. 8A and 8B are perspective views of containers that may be arranged in stacks around the blender receptacle of FIGS. 2-7, in accordance with an embodiment of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Illustrative embodiments of the present disclosure are described in detail herein. In the interest of clarity, not all features of an actual implementation are described in this specification. It will of course be appreciated that in the development of any such actual embodiment, numerous implementation specific decisions must be made to achieve developers' specific goals, such as compliance with system related and business related constraints, which will vary from one implementation to another. Moreover, it will be appreciated that such a development effort might be complex and time consuming, but would nevertheless be a routine undertaking for those of ordinary skill in the art having the benefit of the present disclosure. Furthermore, in no way should the following examples be read to limit, or define, the scope of the disclosure.

25 Certain embodiments according to the present disclosure may be directed to systems and methods for managing bulk material (e.g., bulk solid or liquid material used on location) efficiently at a well site. More specifically, the disclosed embodiments are directed to systems and methods for efficiently moving bulk material into a blender receptacle associated with a blender on location, which could be into a blender hopper or directly into a mixing tub of the blender. The present disclosure may include a system that utilizes one or more containers (e.g., pre-filled containers or filled on location) holding bulk material and arranged around the blender receptacle to transfer bulk material from the containers directly into the blender receptacle. The disclosed techniques may be used to efficiently handle any desirable bulk material having a solid or liquid constituency including,

but not limited to, sand, proppant, gel particulate, dry-gel particulate, liquid additives and others.

In currently existing on-site bulk material handling applications, dry material (e.g., sand, proppant, gel particulate, or dry-gel particulate) may be used during the formation of treatment fluids. In such applications, the bulk material is transferred between transportation units, storage tanks, blenders, and other on-site components. The bulk material is often transferred pneumatically using pressurized air flows to provide the bulk material, for example, from a transportation unit (e.g., tank truck) to a storage/delivery system (e.g., silo). The bulk material may later be moved from the storage/delivery system to a hopper on a blender truck. A sand screw, chute, or other metering mechanism disposed in the hopper then meters the bulk material into a mixing tub of the blender, where the bulk material is mixed with other materials (e.g., water, fluids, chemicals, etc.). In some instances, the bulk material can be transferred pneumatically from a transportation unit into a storage tank on the blender truck.

Pneumatic transfer methods are generally selected due to the simplicity of the process. However, certain inherent inefficiencies are associated with the above-described pneumatic transfer of bulk material at a well site. First, blowing the bulk material pneumatically from a transportation unit to a storage/delivery system is a time consuming process, taking at least an hour to empty a single truck. Although the pneumatic process of blowing bulk material into a storage container can be accomplished prior to using the bulk material in blender operations, the long amount of time spent pneumatically transferring the bulk material to the storage/delivery system can lead to high equipment/detention costs. Detention costs are associated with the transportation equipment (e.g., tank trucks) being positioned on location for a period of time. In some instances, the equipment on location may be arranged so that accessibility to storage/delivery systems is limited for transportation units being used to pneumatically fill the storage/delivery systems. As a result, a large amount of time can be wasted by trucks waiting to move into position as other trucks are unloading bulk material, or trucks waiting for the material already in a storage bin to be used to make room for the next load of material.

In addition, the pneumatic transfer of bulk material tends to require a large amount of air to move the material through the system. As this volume of air vents to the atmosphere, fine dust particles are entrained and released. It is undesirable for this dust to be released into the atmosphere. Accordingly, existing systems employ dust control techniques that often utilize large pieces of

additional equipment, separate power supplies, and complicated setups. In addition, the pneumatic transfer process, as well as the systems used to control dust, can lead to an undesirable level of noise produced during bulk material transfer.

5 The bulk material container systems disclosed herein are designed to address and eliminate these shortcomings. The presently disclosed techniques use a plurality of pre-filled, portable containers, instead of a pneumatic transfer process, to move the bulk material from a transportation unit to the blender receptacle (e.g., blender hopper or mixer). The transportation unit may deliver one or more containers of bulk material to the well site, where the containers may then be arranged on a platform (e.g., stand, rack structure) around the blender receptacle. The one or more containers
10 may include gravity feed outlets extending therefrom, and these outlets may be used to route bulk material from the containers directly into the blender receptacle.

In some embodiments, the containers may be stacked one over another. The stacked containers may be connected such that bulk material may be dispensed directly from one upper container into the next lower container (e.g., via a chute, hatch, opening, etc.), and so forth. A
15 gravity feed outlet may extend from the bottom container in each container stack, to route bulk material from the one or more containers in the stack directly into the blender receptacle. In other embodiments, individual gravity feed outlets may extend from each of the containers in the stack to route bulk material selectively from each of the containers in the stack directly into the blender receptacle. Since the transportation unit is able to unload the stackable containers of bulk material
20 without pneumatic transfer, the stackable containers may be used to more efficiently transfer bulk material to the blender.

The stackable container systems and methods described herein may reduce detention costs associated with bulk material handling at the location, since the efficient filling process may enable a quicker offloading of each tank truck, as compared to those that rely on pneumatic transfer. In
25 addition, by eliminating the pneumatic conveyance process entirely, the stackable container system may reduce the amount of dust generated at the location, as well as the noise levels associated with the bulk material transfer. The reduced dust generation may allow a reduction in the size of various dust control equipment used to ventilate the material handling system, leading to a reduction in overall cost, footprint, and rig-up time of the dust control equipment.

30 Turning now to the drawings, FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a bulk material handling system

10. The system 10 includes a container stack 12 featuring one or more elevated containers for holding a quantity of bulk material (e.g., solid or liquid treating material). The container stack 12 may utilize a gravity feed to provide a controlled, i.e. metered, flow of bulk material at an outlet 14. The outlet 14 may be a gravity feed outlet that conveys the bulk material from the container stack 12 to a blender 16. As illustrated, the blender 16 may include a hopper 18 and a mixer 20 (e.g., mixing compartment). The blender 16 may also include a metering mechanism 22 for providing a controlled, i.e. metered, flow of bulk material from the hopper 18 to the mixer 20. However, in other embodiments the blender 16 may not include the hopper 18, such that the outlet 14 from the container stack 12 may provide bulk material directly into the mixer 20.

Water and other additives may be supplied to the mixer 20 (e.g., mixing compartment) through an inlet 24. The bulk material and water may be mixed in the mixer 20 to produce (at an outlet 26) a fracturing fluid, gel, cement slurry, drilling mud, or any other fluid mixture for use on location. The outlet 26 may be coupled to a pump for conveying the treating fluid into a well (e.g., a hydrocarbon recovery well) for a treating process. It should be noted that the disclosed container stack 12 may be utilized to provide bulk material for use in a variety of treating processes. For example, the disclosed systems and methods may be utilized to provide proppant materials into fracture treatments performed on a hydrocarbon recovery well. In other embodiments, the disclosed techniques may be used to provide other materials (e.g., non-proppant) for diversions, conductor-frac applications, cement mixing, drilling mud mixing, and other fluid mixing applications.

The container stack 12 may include one container 28 holding bulk material, this container 28 being elevated (e.g., on a platform 29) above a receiving portion of the blender 16 and stackable with at least another container. Although only one container stack 12 is illustrated, other embodiments may include several container stacks 12 (having at least one container 28) disposed near the blender 16. In the illustrated embodiment where the stack 12 features just one container 28, the container 28 may be replaceable such that once the bulk material from the container stack 12 runs low, a new container 28 may be placed on the platform 29 to maintain a steady flow of bulk material to the blender 16. In other embodiments, the container 28 may be integral with the platform 29 so that, when the bulk material from the container stack 12 runs low, a new container 28 featuring an integral platform 29 may be used to replace the empty container 28/platform 29.

A portable bulk storage system 30 may be provided at the well site for storing one or more

additional containers 28 of bulk material to be used in the container stack 12. The bulk material containers 28 may be transported to the well site on a transportation unit (e.g., truck). The bulk storage system 30 may be the transportation unit itself or may be a skid, a pallet, or some other holding area. Before a treatment begins, one or more containers 28 of bulk material may be transferred from the storage system 30 to the container stack 12, as indicated by the arrow 32. This transfer may be performed by lifting the container 28 via a hoisting mechanism, such as a forklift or a crane.

After one or more of the containers 28 in the container stack 12 are emptied, the empty upper container(s) 28 may be removed via a hoisting mechanism. In some embodiments, the one or more empty containers 28 may be positioned on another bulk storage system 30 (e.g., a transportation unit, a skid, a pallet, or some other holding area) until they can be removed from the well site and/or refilled. In other embodiments, the one or more empty containers 28 may be positioned directly onto a transportation unit for transporting the empty containers 28 away from the well site. It should be noted that the same transportation unit used to provide one or more filled containers 28 to the well site may then be utilized to remove one or more empty containers from the well site.

FIG. 2 provides a more detailed view of an embodiment of the containers 28 holding bulk material and disposed in stacks 12 around a blender receptacle 50 (e.g., hopper or mixer) associated with a blender. As illustrated, several container stacks 12 (each including one container 28) may be disposed around the blender receptacle 50 and used to deliver bulk material into the blender receptacle 50. The container stacks 12 may be elevated so that all the containers 28 in the stacks 12 are disposed above the blender receptacle 50. Again, this may be accomplished by placing the containers 28 on a specially designed platform 29. As illustrated, each container stack 12 may include a gravity feed outlet 52 extending from the container 28 of the stack 12, to dispense bulk material from the container stack 12 directly into the blender receptacle 50. The gravity feed outlets 52 may be chutes, as shown, or may be any other desirable type of mechanical outlet that facilitates a flow of bulk material from the above container 28 directly into the blender receptacle 50 under a force due to gravity.

The term “blender receptacle” used herein may refer to any number of tubs, hoppers, mixers, and other areas where bulk material is needed. As mentioned above, the blender receptacle 50 may be associated with a blender disposed at the well site. For example, the blender receptacle 50 may

be a blender hopper (e.g., hopper 18 of FIG. 1) used to provide bulk material to a metering system that meters the bulk material into a mixer. In other embodiments, the blender receptacle 50 may be a mixing tub (e.g., mixer 20 of FIG. 1) of a blender. In such instances, the blender receptacle 50 (mixer) may be configured such that it is sitting directly on the ground, instead of in an elevated position within the blender. This may enable the container stacks 12 to dump bulk material directly into the mixer, without the containers 28 being elevated exceedingly high. In still other embodiments, the blender receptacle 50 may be a mixer feeder (e.g., conveyor, sand screw, or the metering mechanism 22 of FIG. 1). Other embodiments of the system 10 may utilize other types of blender receptacle 50 for receiving the bulk material from the disclosed container stacks 12.

As illustrated, each of the container stacks 12 may include just a single container 28. Single container stacks 12 may be utilized when a relatively small amount of bulk material is needed for a particular well treatment. In addition, single container stacks 12 may be utilized when height restrictions prevent a hoisting mechanism (e.g., forklift) from positioning additional containers 28 onto the stacks 12. When single container stacks 12 such as these are used, additional stacks 12 may be positioned around the receiving bin 50 to provide a desired quantity of bulk material to the receiving bin 50.

As mentioned above, in some embodiments the gravity feed outlets 52 for the containers 28 may be chutes for routing bulk material directly from a lower end of the container 28 to the top of the blender receptacle 50. However, other types of the gravity feed outlets 52 may be used in other embodiments. For example, FIG. 3 illustrates three containers 28 disposed on platforms 29 in an elevated position around the blender receptacle 50. In some embodiments, the containers 28 may each be coupled to and integrally formed with the respective platforms 29. The containers 28 are disposed over a holding tank 60, or hopper, used to route bulk material directly from the containers 28 into the blender receptacle 50. The holding tank 60 may include a gate at the outlet of the holding tank 60, allowing the holding tank to be emptied into the blender receptacle 50 as desired.

In some embodiments, the holding tank 60 may be sectioned off so that each section of the holding tank 60 functions as a gravity feed outlet 52 for bulk material flowing from a respective container 28 disposed above the particular section. In other embodiments, the holding tank 60 may itself function as a single gravity feed outlet for all of the containers 28 disposed above the holding tank 60.

Another embodiment of the container stacks 12 that may be used to provide bulk material directly into the receiving bin 50 is illustrated in FIG. 4. In FIG. 4, some of the container stacks 12 may include two or more containers holding bulk material, and these containers 28 may be positioned in a stacked arrangement over one another. The entire stack 12 may still be elevated over the blender 16. Each of the containers 28 in a given stack 12 may be replaceable such that once the bulk material from the container stack 12 runs low, a new container 28 may be placed on the stack 12 to maintain a steady flow of bulk material to the blender 16. In some embodiments, the lower container 28a in one or more of the stacks 12 may remain generally stationary while the upper container 28b is selectively removable from the lower container 28. This allows the upper container 28b to be selectively removed and replaced to maintain the desired flow of bulk material throughout the system 10. However, it should be noted that the lower container 28a may also be selectively removed and replaced if the lower container 28a has been completely emptied.

In addition, one or more of the container stacks 12 disposed around the blender receptacle 50 may include just a single stackable container 28. The single container 28 may be used in a stack 12, for example, when less than one container full of a certain bulk material is needed for a particular well treatment, while more than one of the container full of another bulk material is needed from the other stacks 12. As illustrated, the single container 28 may be positioned proximate the receiving bin 50 with its gravity feed outlet 52 extending into the receiving bin 50. The other stacks 12 may each include an outlet 52 extending from the lowest container 28a of the stack 12, to dispense bulk material from the container stacks 12 directly into the blender receptacle 50. As discussed in detail below, other embodiments of the container stack 12 may include gravity feed outlets extending from both the upper and lower containers 28 directly to the blender receptacle 50.

Each container 28 in the container stack 12 may hold the same type, particle size, and/or material of bulk material in some embodiments. In other embodiments, the containers 28 in the stack 12 may hold different types, particle sizes, and/or materials of bulk material. Similarly, different stacks 12 disposed around the blender 16 may hold different types, particle sizes, and/or material of bulk material. These different bulk materials may be used to provide a desired treating fluid for the treating process being performed. For example, when performing fracturing operations, it may be desirable to initially pump a treating fluid having smaller proppant particles downhole, to start opening perforations formed within the well. After this, the fracturing treatment may proceed

to pumping a treating fluid with large proppant particles downhole, to expand the openings in the perforations. In some embodiments, the large proppant particles may be supplied from one stack 12 after the smaller proppant is used from another stack 12. In other embodiments, the large proppant may be supplied from one container 28 (e.g., upper container 28b) within a stack 12 after the smaller proppant particles are used from the other container 28 (e.g., lower container 28a) in the stack 12.

FIG. 5 illustrates another embodiment of the container stacks 12 that may be used to provide bulk material directly into the blender receptacle 50. As shown in FIG. 5, the container stacks 12 may each feature two containers 28 stacked one over another. Each of the containers 28 (including the upper containers 28b) in the container stacks 12 may include a gravity feed outlet 52 extending from the container 28, to dispense bulk material from the container 28 directly into the blender receptacle 50. This arrangement may provide additional flexibility for unloading bulk material from the container stack 12, by enabling the upper containers 28b to release bulk material directly into the blender receptacle 50 without first emptying the lower containers 28a. This may allow the container stacks 12 to provide even more efficient switching between types of bulk material supplied to the blender receptacle 50.

As illustrated and described above with reference to FIGS. 2-5, the stacks 12 of containers 28 may be stationed around the blender receptacle 50. In some embodiments, each container 28 when filled to maximum capacity may hold approximately one tank truck worth of bulk material. To accommodate this amount of bulk material capacity, each of the containers 28 may have an internal volume of up to approximately 14 cubic meters for holding bulk material. In other embodiments, however, the containers 28 used in the container stacks 12 may hold a smaller or larger amount of bulk material than a tank truck. Some containers 28 that are smaller may be more easily stackable using a hoisting mechanism, such as a forklift. Other containers 28 may be larger or elevated to a height where they may be stacked using a more heavy-duty hoisting mechanism, such as a crane.

In FIGS. 2-5, each of the container stacks 12 disposed around the blender receptacle 50 may provide a gravity feed of bulk material into the blender receptacle 50. That is, the bulk material is moved from the containers 28 into the blender receptacle 50 via gravity, instead of on a conveyor. This may keep the bulk material from generating a large amount of dust, since the bulk material is flowing into the blender receptacle 50 instead of falling into the receptacle (which would cause air

entrainment of the dust) as more capacity within the blender receptacle 50 becomes available.

The containers 28, both individually and within their stacks 12, may utilize a choke-feed mode to meter the bulk material into the blender receptacle 50. In FIGS. 2 and 5, all the containers 28 (and/or gravity feed outlets extending therefrom) in the container stacks 12 may be shaped to provide a choke feed for the bulk material output from the container 28 into the blender receptacle 50. Once a pile of bulk material is established in the blender receptacle 50, this pile may regulate the amount of bulk material that can be directed into the blender receptacle 50.

In the two-container stacks of FIG. 4, the upper container 28b (and/or a gravity feed outlet extending therefrom) may be shaped to provide a choke feed for the bulk material output from the upper container into the lower container 28a. Similarly, the lower container 28a (and/or the outlet 52 extending therefrom) may be shaped to provide a choke feed for the bulk material output from the lower container to the blender receptacle 50. Once a pile of bulk material is established within the lower container 28a and/or the blender receptacle 50, this pile may regulate the amount of bulk material that can be directed into the container 28 and/or blender receptacle 50.

A more detailed description of the choke feed established by one or more of the containers 28 in the stacks 12 of FIGS. 2-5 will now be provided. It should be noted that any number of intermediate containers may be stacked between the upper and lower container 28 in the stack 12, and these intermediate containers may be arranged to provide a choke feed as well.

In general, the gravity feed outlet 52 may extend from one or more of the containers 28 in a given stack 12 to the blender receptacle 50 such that additional bulk material is discharged from the outlet 52 at a fill level of the bulk material already present in the blender receptacle 50. When an outlet valve or dumping mechanism on the container 28 is actuated, the top of the outlet 52 may be opened and kept open while the outlet 52 fills the blender receptacle 50. The bulk material may travel down the outlet 52 and be discharged into the blender receptacle 50 under a force due to gravity working on the bulk material. In embodiments where solid bulk material is used, an angle of repose of the bulk material in the blender receptacle 50 may affect the flow rate of material from the outlet 52.

In some embodiments (e.g., FIG. 4), another gravity feed outlet 54 may extend from the upper container 28b to the lower container 28a such that additional bulk material is discharged from the outlet 54 at a fill level of the bulk material already present in the lower container 28a. When an

outlet valve or dumping mechanism on the upper container 28b is actuated, the top of the outlet 54 may be opened and kept open while the outlet 54 fills the lower container 28a. The bulk material may travel down the outlet 54 and be discharged into the lower container 28a under a force due to gravity working on the bulk material. In embodiments where solid bulk material is used, an angle of repose of the bulk material in the lower container 28 may affect the flow rate of material from the outlet 54.

In some embodiments, the lower containers 28a may hold a first type, particle size, or material of bulk material (A), while the upper containers 28b may hold a second type, particle size, or material of bulk material (B). The bulk material A may be the same or different from the bulk material B. In FIG. 4, as the lower container 28a in a container stack 12 outputs the bulk material A into the blender receptacle 50, the bulk material B may be dispensed into the top of the lower container 28a via a gravity feed outlet such as a chute, duct, opening, or other transfer mechanism between the upper and lower containers 28. Once all the bulk material A is dispensed from the lower container 28a into the blender receptacle 50, the lower container 28a may be completely filled with the bulk material B received from the upper container 28b. It may be desirable, in some instances, to arrange the containers 28 in a desired stacked order so that a desired bulk material is provided to the blender receptacle 50 at a certain time. Also, it may be desirable to arrange the container stacks 12 so that all the container stacks 12 are designed to output the same bulk material into the blender receptacle 50 at the same time.

In other embodiments, each container stack 12 may include one or more containers 28 holding the same type, particle size, and material of bulk material. Additionally, each container stack 12 may be used to supply a different type of bulk material to the blender receptacle 50. For example, the stack 12 in FIG. 4 having just one container 28 may be used to provide a first type of bulk material that is different from a second type of bulk material supplied by one or more of the two-container stacks 12. The three two-container stacks 12 in FIG. 4 may all be used to provide a second type of material that is needed in larger quantities to the blender receptacle 50. It should be noted that other arrangements of different materials within the container stacks 12 may be utilized in other embodiments. For example, in the embodiments of FIGS. 2 and 5, each of the container stacks 12 may be used to provide a different type of bulk material to the blender receptacle 50.

In the embodiments of FIGS. 2-5, each container stack 12 includes one stackable container

28 or two containers 28 stacked one over the other. However, it should be noted that other embodiments of the system 10 may utilize three or more containers 28 disposed in a stacked arrangement to form container stacks 12 for supplying bulk material into the blender receptacle 50. In embodiments with a large number of containers 28 in each stack, the containers 28 may need to
5 be lifted higher via a hoisting mechanism (e.g., crane or forklift). Container stacks 12 that have a larger number of containers 28 disposed therein, however, may provide a relatively high bulk material capacity, allowing more time for replacing the containers 28 as needed while performing the well treatment. Similarly, a greater number of container stacks 12 may be positioned around the blender receptacle 50 to increase the capacity of the bulk material transfer system 10.

10 A top view of the arrangement of containers stacks 12 of FIG. 4 is illustrated in FIG. 6. As shown, the containers 28 may be positioned around different sides of the blender receptacle 50. As noted above, the gravity feed outlets 52 may extend downward from the lowest containers 28a in the container stacks 12 to direct bulk material freely from the container stacks 12 into the blender receptacle 50 as desired.

15 Another arrangement of containers stacks 12 is illustrated in FIG. 7. In this embodiment, the container stacks 12 may be arranged linearly along a single side of the blender receptacle 50. Any other desirable arrangement of the container stacks 12 may be implemented at a given well site. For example, the containers stacks 12 may be positioned around 2 or 3 sides of the blender receptacle 50.

20 Arranging the container stacks 12 on just one side of the blender receptacle 50 may enable a more efficient use of space at the well site. This arrangement may also enable transportation units (e.g., trucks) to more efficiently maneuver through the well site, as they only need to park on a single side of the blender receptacle 50 to provide new containers 28 to the container stacks 12 and/or to receive empty containers that are being removed from the stacks 12.

25 The containers 28 used in the container stacks 12 described above may be any desirable shape. For example, the containers 28 may be squared (as shown in FIG. 8A), rounded (as shown in FIG. 8B), cylindrical, oblong, oval, slightly bowed, or any other desirable shape. The containers 28 may be a “dump” type of container with one or more hatches at the bottom designed to automatically open in a manner that dumps the bulk material out of the container 28. The “dump”
30 type of containers 28 may also include one or more operable gates on the bottom of the containers

28 designed to be opened/closed to dump the bulk material.

In some embodiments, the containers 28 may include one or more Super Sack ® containers. When using these types of containers 28, the automatic dumping may be achieved by moving the sack across a sharp blade. Once the bulk material is transferred therefrom, the empty sacks may be removed and deposited in a trash bin. In other embodiments, the containers 28 may include one or more reusable sacks with a relatively stronger construction that enables the sacks to be refilled off location. That way, the sacks can later be returned to and re-used as containers 28 in the container stacks 12. These reusable sacks may be constructed as larger than existing Super Sacks and designed so they can be filled from the top and emptied out of the bottom.

In some embodiments, the containers 28 may be partially or fully enclosed to guard the bulk material against the elements (e.g., sun, rain, and other weather). The containers 28 may be equipped with additional side walls disposed around the internal volume of the containers 28, for aesthetic reasons as well as to enable easier cleanup after the container 28 is emptied and removed from the stack 12. That is, any dust generated from within the internal volume of the container 28 may be contained within the additional side walls and enclosed portions and then subsequently removed or filtered, to prevent undesirable dust accumulation outside the container 28. In some embodiments, the containers 28 may be constructed with one or more coupling mechanisms (e.g., hooks, latches, slots) to enable engagement between the container 28 and a hoisting mechanism (e.g., crane, forklift, etc.) used to raise or lower the container 28.

Bulk material inventory tracking may be generally desired at the well site. As shown in FIG. 4, such bulk material inventory tracking may be accomplished through a number of different sensors 70 disposed about the well site. These sensors 70 may be communicatively coupled to one or more controllers 72 (e.g., automated control system), which utilize at least a processor component 74 and a memory component 76 to monitor and/or control inventory at the well site. For example, one or more processor components 74 may be designed to execute instructions encoded into the one or more memory components 76. Upon executing these instructions, the processors 74 may provide passive logging of the amount, type, and location of certain bulk materials at the well site. In some embodiments, the one or more processors 74 may execute instructions for controlling the amount, type, and location of bulk materials that are being transported about the well site. For example, the processors 74 may output signals at a user interface 78 for instructing operators to remove an empty

container 28 from a stack 12 and replace the container 28 with a new container 28 holding a certain type of bulk material needed for the well treatment. Other types of instructions for inventory control/monitoring may be provided through the disclosed systems.

As noted above, the inventory control system 72 may include a number of different sensors 70. In some embodiments, these sensors 70 may include one or more load cells or bin full switches for tracking a level of bulk material in a container 28 and indicating whether a container 28 is empty, full, or partially full. Such sensors 70 may be used for any given container 28, the blender receptacle 50, a silo (not shown), or any other component at the well site. In addition, in some embodiments the sensors 70 may include RFID tags used to provide an indication of the particle size, bulk volume, weight, type, material, and/or supplier of the bulk material disposed in a certain container 28. In such instances, the controller 72 may be communicatively coupled to an RFID reader disposed in proximity to the containers 28 being moved about the well site.

In some embodiments, the containers 28 may include one or more electronic sensors 70 used to determine and indicate whether the container 28 is full or empty. As noted above, such electronic sensors 70 may be communicatively coupled (e.g., wirelessly) to an automated control system 72. The sensors 70 may instruct the system 10 or operators to proceed to the next available container when an “empty” or “nearly empty” signal is detected. In other embodiments, the containers 28 may be equipped with a mechanical sensor or mechanical indicator for indicating whether the container 28 is full or empty.

It may be particularly desirable for the upper (B) containers 28b of FIG. 4 to be equipped with sensors 70 for detecting whether the container 28 is full or empty. Once the upper container 28b is empty, an operator may receive an instruction from the automated control system 72 to remove and replace the empty container 28 with a new, full container 28. Thus, the lower container(s) 28a in the container stacks 12 may maintain a desired capacity of bulk material for supplying the blender receptacle 50 even while a hoisting mechanism is being used to remove and replace empty containers 28 from the stacks 12. This additional bulk material capacity may enable the well treatment operations to continue as desired while operators are reloading the container stacks 12. By swapping only the upper containers 28b of the container stacks 12, the activity of hoisting mechanisms and other transportation systems may be reduced while maintaining the desired mixing and well treatment operations.

As described above, the disclosed system utilizes several relatively small, independent containers 28 to hold the bulk material needed for a well treatment, instead of a pneumatically filled silo. This arrangement of individual containers 28 may provide relatively easy methods for transporting the bulk material around the well site. For example, the containers 28 may enable quick unloading of a transportation unit and quick loading/re-loading of the container stacks 12 using a forklift or other hoisting mechanism. This type of unloading/loading may be accomplished more efficiently than a pneumatic loading process. In addition, the containers 28 may be quickly pushed out of the way and removed from the container stacks 12 once emptied. The smaller volumes of bulk material provided in the containers 28 may enable a relatively rapid change of the type of bulk material delivered to the blender receptacle 50, allowing for quick customization of the well treatment. The multiple containers 28 (particularly when arranged in multiple stacks 12 feeding into the same blender receptacle 50) may provide a buffer for bulk material delivery so that the blender receptacle 50 is constantly being supplied with bulk material while transportation units are arriving and being unloaded at the well site. Furthermore, once the treatments are completed at the well site, any remainder of filled containers 28 may be easily hauled away or otherwise removed from location.

By making the bulk material unloading/loading process on location more efficient, the disclosed techniques may reduce the detention costs accrued at the well site, since transportation units may be able to unload their materials faster than would be possible using pneumatics. In addition, the disclosed techniques may enable the transfer of bulk material on location without generating excessive noise that would otherwise be produced through a pneumatic loading process. Still further, the bulk material remains in the individual containers 28 until it is output directly into the blender receptacle 50 via the container stack 12 and corresponding gravity feed outlet 52. Since the bulk material remains in the containers 28, instead of being released onto a conveyor, the container stacks 12 may enable movement of bulk material on location without generating a large amount of dust.

Although the present disclosure and its advantages have been described in detail, it should be understood that various changes, substitutions and alterations can be made herein without departing from the spirit and scope of the disclosure as defined by the following claims.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A system, comprising:
 - a blender receptacle associated with a blender;
 - a first container disposed proximate to and elevated above the blender receptacle and holding
 - 5 bulk material, wherein the first container is pre-filled and portable; and
 - a gravity feed outlet extending downward from the first container for routing the bulk material from the first container directly into the blender receptacle.
2. The system of claim 1, further comprising a second container holding bulk material, wherein
- 10 the second container is disposed in a stacked arrangement above the first container to output the bulk material from the second container toward the blender receptacle.
3. The system of claim 2, wherein the second container is disposed in the stacked arrangement
- 15 above the first container to output the bulk material from the second container into the first container.
4. The system of claim 2, further comprising another gravity feed outlet extending downward
- from the second container for routing the bulk material from the second container into the blender
- receptacle.
- 20
5. The system of claim 2, wherein the second container is selectively removable from the first container.
6. The system of claim 2, wherein the first and second containers are each holding the same
- 25 type of bulk material.
7. The system of claim 2, wherein the second container is shaped to provide a choke feed for
- the bulk material output from the second container, and wherein the first container is shaped to
- provide a choke feed for the bulk material output from the first container through the gravity feed
- 30 outlet to the blender receptacle.

8. The system of claim 1, wherein the first container is shaped to provide a choke feed for the bulk material output from the first container to the gravity feed outlet.

9. The system of claim 1, wherein the blender receptacle comprises a mixing compartment of the blender where the bulk material is mixed with additives to generate a treatment fluid.

10. The system of claim 1, wherein the blender receptacle comprises a hopper disposed on the blender for routing the bulk material to a mixing compartment.

11. The system of claim 1, further comprising multiple container stacks disposed around the blender receptacle, wherein each container stack comprises at least a respective first container that is pre-filled, portable, and coupled to the blender receptacle via a respective gravity feed outlet.

12. A method, comprising:

dispensing bulk material from a first container through a gravity feed outlet extending from the first container directly into a blender receptacle associated with a blender, wherein the first container is pre-filled and portable to enable elevated placement of the first container over the blender receptacle on a platform.

13. The method of claim 12, further comprising dispensing bulk material from a second container through a gravity feed outlet extending from the second container directly into the blender receptacle, wherein the second container is pre-filled and portable to enable elevated placement of the second container over the blender receptacle, and wherein the first container and the second container are disposed at different positions around the blender receptacle.

14. The method of claim 13, further comprising dispensing a first type of bulk material from the first container into the blender receptacle, and dispensing a second type of bulk material different from the first type from the second container into the blender receptacle.

15. The method of claim 12, further comprising dispensing bulk material from a first stack of multiple containers disposed in a stacked arrangement one over the other and comprising at least the first container directly into the blender receptacle.
- 5 16. The method of claim 15, further comprising dispensing bulk material from only a lowest container in the first stack directly into the blender receptacle.
17. The method of claim 15, further comprising dispensing bulk material from the each of the containers in the first stack through respective gravity feed outlets extending directly into the
10 blender receptacle.
18. The method of claim 12, further comprising selectively removing and replacing the first container when the first container is empty of bulk material.
- 15 19. The method of claim 12, further comprising mixing the bulk material dispensed into the blender receptacle with additives to generate a treatment fluid within the blender receptacle.
20. The method of claim 12, further comprising routing the bulk material from the blender receptacle to a mixer of the blender via a metering device.

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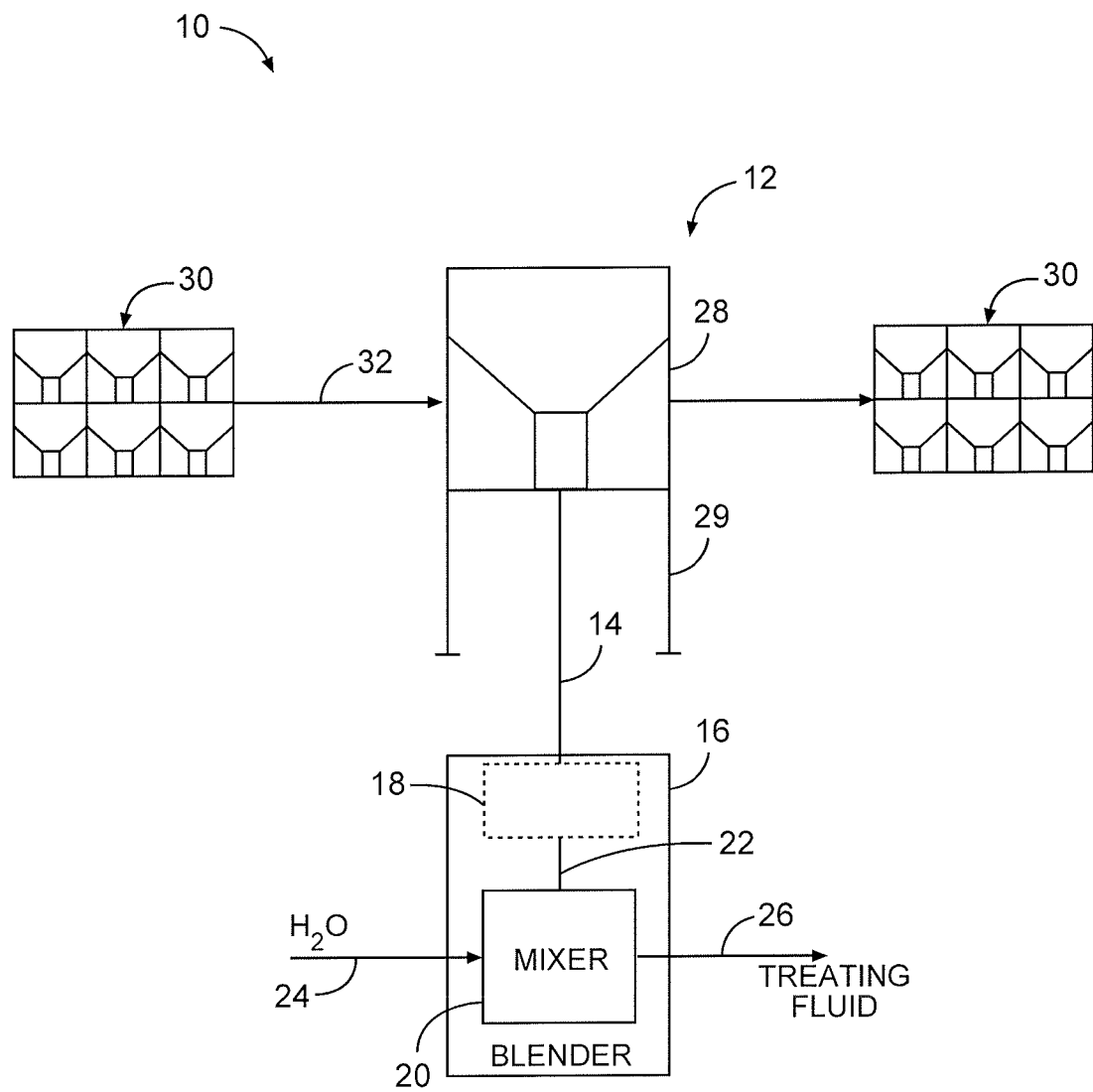


Fig. 1

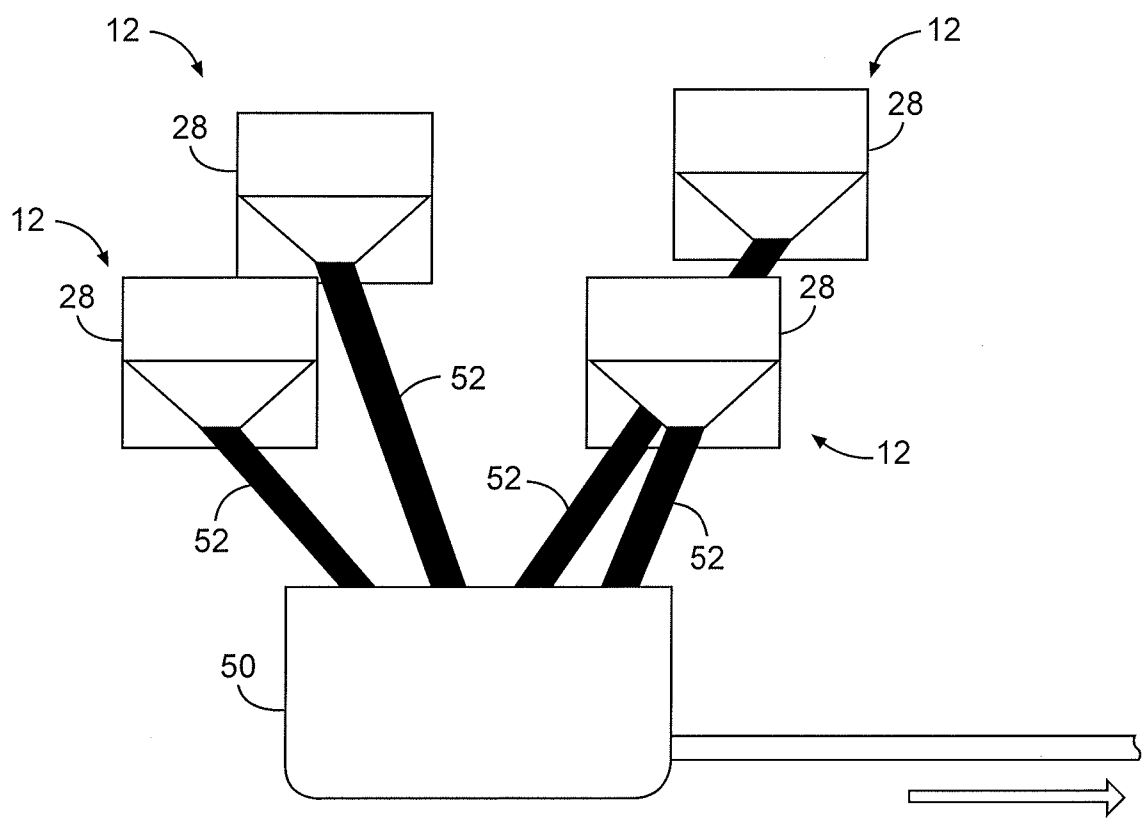


Fig. 2

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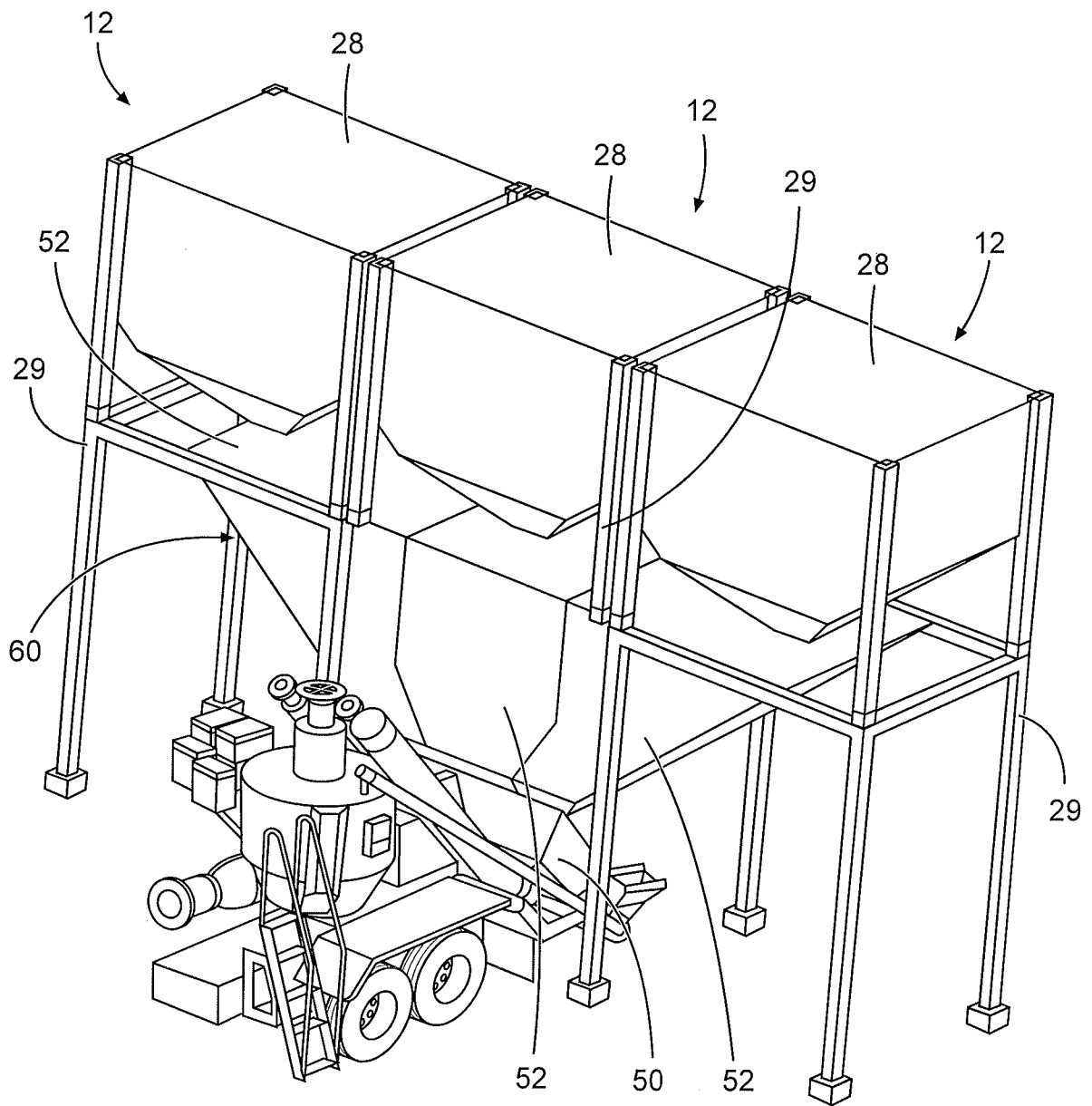


Fig. 3

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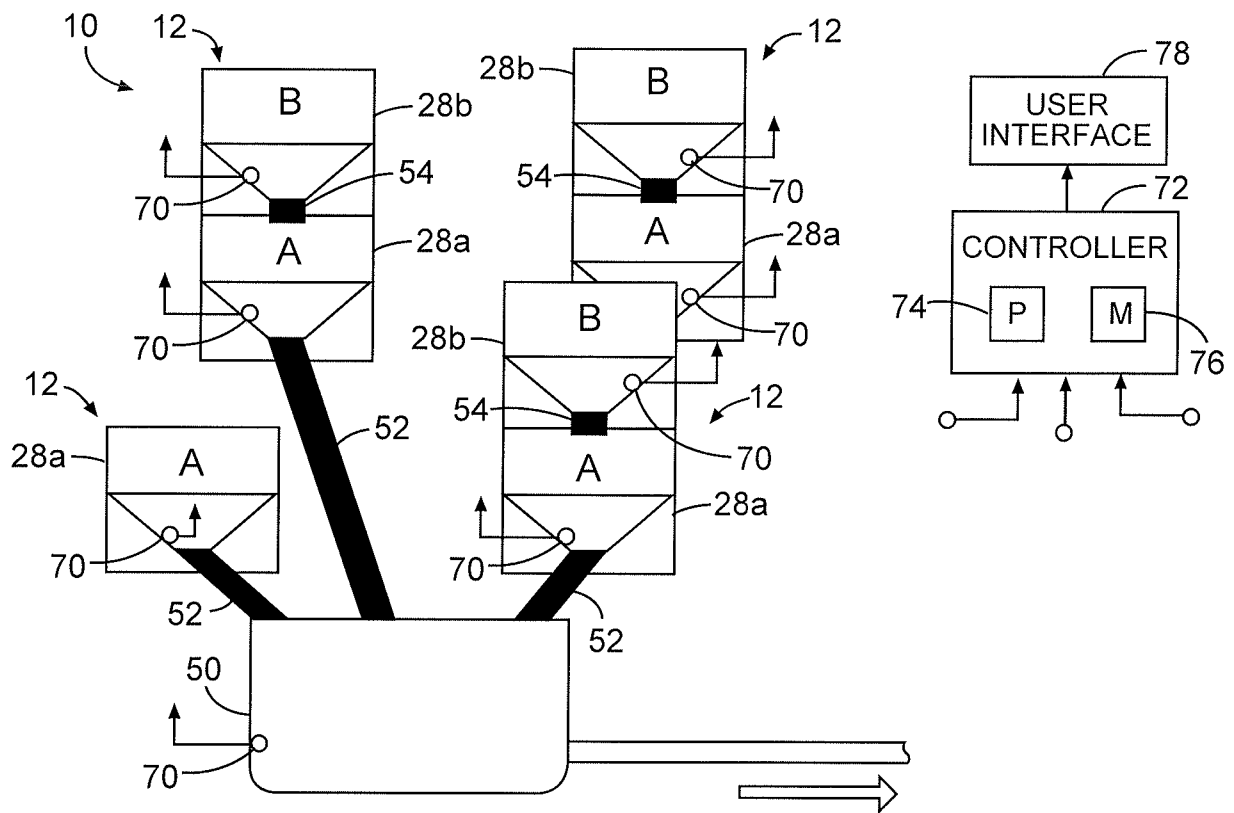


Fig. 4

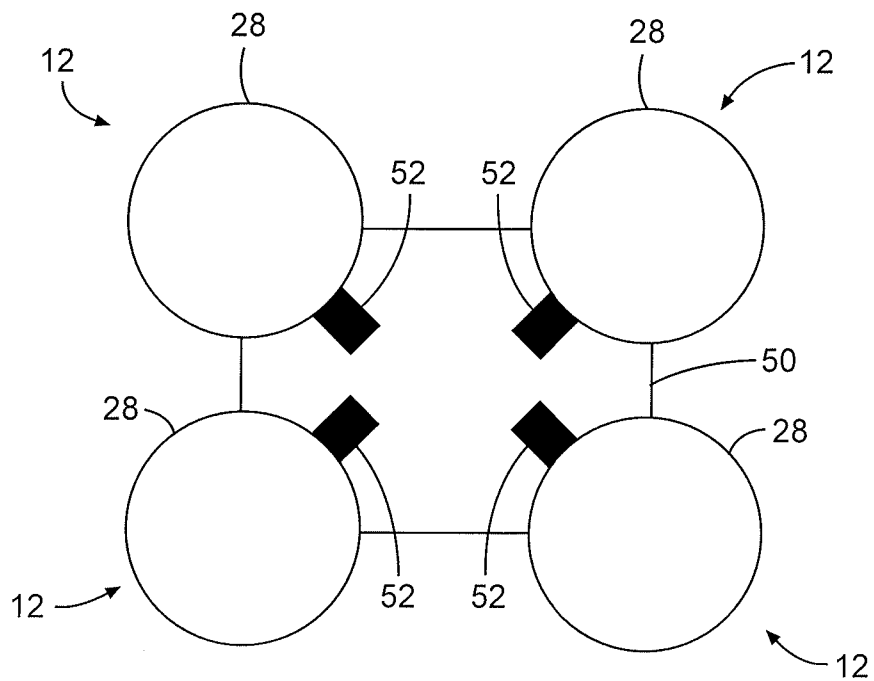


Fig. 6

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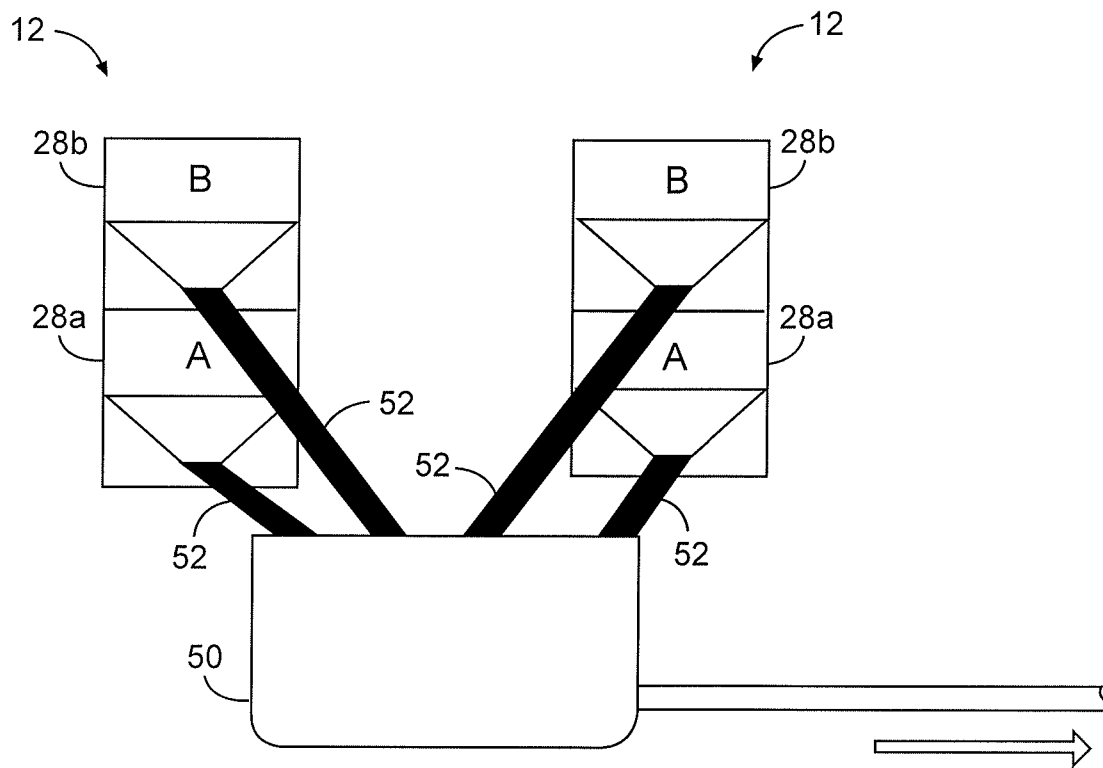


Fig. 5

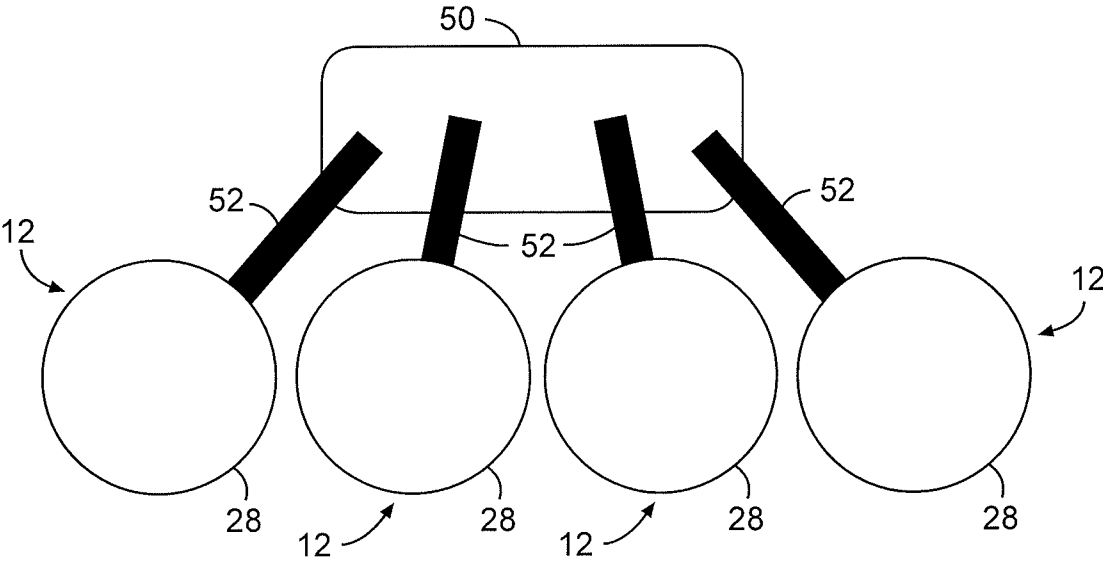


Fig. 7

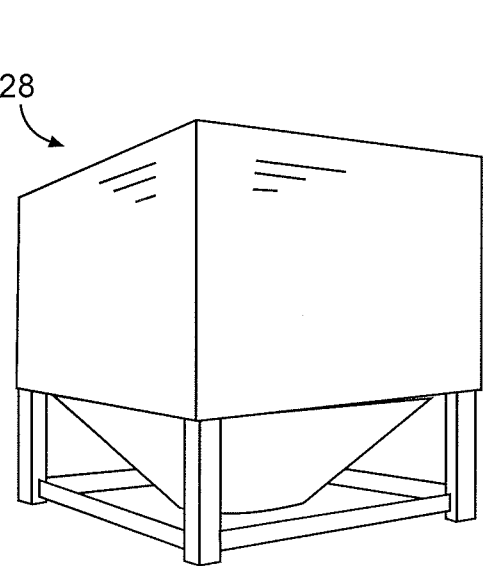


Fig. 8A

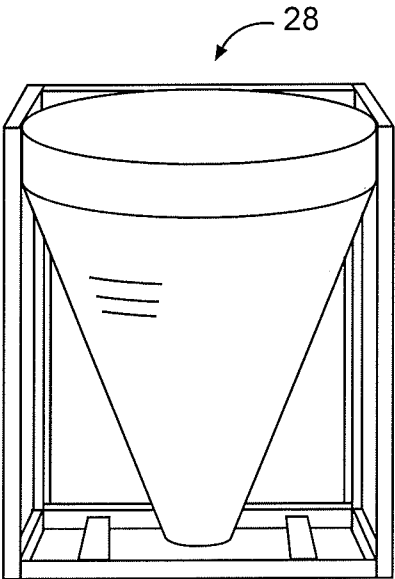


Fig. 8B

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US2015/029750**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER****B65G 65/30(2006.01)i, B65G 49/00(2006.01)i, B65G 69/00(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)

B65G 65/30; B28C 7/04; B65F 5/00; B29C 31/04; B28C 5/16; B28C 7/16; G05B 21/02; B28C 7/06; B65G 49/00; B65G 69/00

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: container, bulk, blender, receptacle, gravity, outlet, route, and delivery

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP 06-182767 A (MITSUBISHI PETROCHEM ENGINEERING CO., LTD.) 05 July 1994 See paragraphs [0008], [0011], [0029], [0034] and figures 2-3.	1-20
Y	US 6481883 B1 (ELLEN, PETER EDINGTON) 19 November 2002 See column 7, lines 24-53 and figure 6.	1-20
A	US 2006-0120209 A1 (GALIJAN, MICHAEL N.) 08 June 2006 See paragraphs [0027]-[0028] and figure 2.	1-20
A	US 2009-0177313 A1 (HELLER et al.) 09 July 2009 See paragraphs [0028]-[0041] and figure 2.	1-20
A	JP 01-122831 A (ISHIKAWAJIMA HARIMA HEAVY INDUSTRY CO., LTD.) 16 May 1989 See page 4 and figures 1, 6.	1-20



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

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"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

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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

26 January 2016 (26.01.2016)

Date of mailing of the international search report

26 January 2016 (26.01.2016)

Name and mailing address of the ISA/KR

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/US2015/029750

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JP 01-122831 A	16/05/1989	None	