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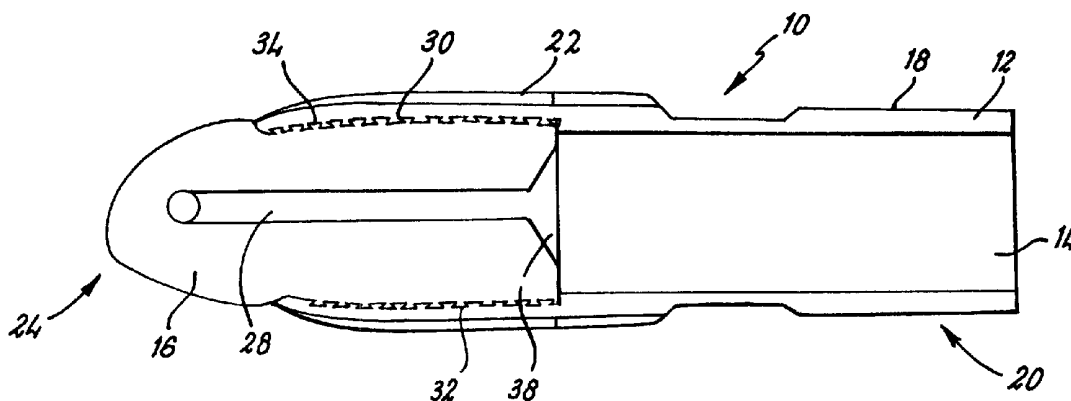
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(54) Title: CASING SHOE



(57) Abstract: A shoe (10) for guiding a string within a well-bore is described. The shoe comprises an annular body (12) of relatively hard material and a nose portion (16) of relatively soft material which are interlocked so that when the nose portion is drilled through, any remaining parts are held against the annular body. Interlocking is achieved by a dovetail thread (30). Embodiments are described for the shoe as a reamer shoe and as a drill bit to run in casing.



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## CASING SHOE

The present invention relates to a shoe for use in wellbores as are typically utilised in oil and gas production.

In boring a region of an oil or gas well, a drill bit is typically mounted on the end of a "string". The "bit" or cutting pieces can be mounted on a shoe, and together these guide a "string" such as tubing, casing or liner through the wellbore as it is formed.

Alternatively, after boring a region of an oil or gas well a string of tools and/or tubing can be run into the wellbore. As the string is run it can meet obstructions as it travels through the wellbore. These obstructions may be ledges which form from well material during boring, formation wash-outs, or debris formed by unstable sections of the wellbore wall collapsing. Such obstructions can result in the string jamming in the wellbore. To prevent or minimise the effect of these obstructions, a shoe is conventionally mounted on the lower end of the string to guide the string through the centre of the wellbore.

The principle features of a shoe are to provide a guide during insertion of a string or tubing while being capable of being "drilled out" when the string or tubing is in position within a wellbore. The drilling out is necessary to provide a throughbore for the passage of fluids or further tool strings beyond the position of the shoe. To aid drilling out downhole, the shoe typically comprises a nose portion made of a relatively soft material, such as aluminium, zinc or alloys thereof which can easily be drilled through. The nose portion is mounted, traditionally by a standard unified screw thread, onto a stronger annular body. A suitable material for the body would be steel. The body may be a sub which houses cutting elements such as reamers, or alternatively the body may be the leading edge of the string or tubing which is being guided by the shoe.

After drill out, assuming the drill out is ideally concentric, there remains a continuous cylinder of the nose portion material threaded to the body of the shoe. However, the tolerance for the thickness is small, less than 1cm, and any deviation of

the drill during the drill out, i.e., non-concentric drilling, results in a high wear rate at one or more points of the cylinder. This can result in sections of the cylinder being completely drilled away and this local breach allows the remaining crescent shaped shell to peel away from the body with relatively little effort. The only resistance to this detachment being the greatly reduced bend strength of the crescent. The crescent which falls away can become trapped within the bore or casing and result in catastrophic problems, as it may obstruct the bore and cause the well to be unworkable.

It is an object of the present invention to provide a shoe which, when bored through, leaves an annular body onto which is retained all remaining sections of the nose portion which have not been bored out.

According to a first aspect of the present invention, there is provided a shoe for guiding a string within a wellbore, the guide shoe comprising an annular body having a bore extending there through and a nose portion, wherein the nose portion is positively retained to the body by interlocking means.

Preferably the nose portion is located at a leading end of and partially within the body.

Preferably the interlocking means is located on an inner surface of the body and an outer surface of the nose portion.

Preferably the interlocking means is a dovetail thread. The thread may be right-hand or left-hand.

The dovetail thread may be located respectively on the inner surface of the body and the outer surface of the nose portion.

The interlocking means may include an adhesive material to assist in retaining the nose portion to the body. The adhesive may be Baker Lock (Trade Mark).

Preferably the nose portion is of unitary construction.

Alternatively, the nose portion may include cutting elements, such that the nose portion provides a drilling operation when rotated.

The nose portion may be constructed from a relatively soft material such as an aluminium or zinc alloy. The nose portion may include an internal channel for the passage of lubricating material to its surface on the leading edge. The nose portion may further include a bit guide to centre a drill bit of a boring out drill.

Preferably the annular body is of unitary construction.

The body may be constructed of a relatively hard material such as steel.

The body may be a sub which includes means for attaching a tool string or tubing, such as liner or casing.

The body may include on its outer surface reaming members which provide cutting elements. In use the cutting elements remove parts of the formation and so ream the borehole to allow ease of passage of the string. Such a shoe may be referred to as a reamer shoe.

Alternatively, the body may be a section of casing or liner. When the nose portion includes cutting elements and the body is a section of casing, the shoe may be referred to as a drill bit.

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the following drawings of which:

Figure 1 a cross-sectional view of a shoe according to a first embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 a cross-sectional view of the guide shoe of Figure 1 after concentric boring;

Figures 3(a) and 3(b) cross-sectional views taken through Section A-A' of Figure 2 for (a) concentric drill-out and (b) non-concentric drill-out;

Figures 4(a) and 4(b) part cross-sectional views of interlocking means of an embodiment of the present invention when non-concentric drill-out as in Figure 3(b), results in (a) sectioning of the remaining nose portion or (b) shearing of the body;

Figure 5 a cross-sectional view of a shoe according to a second embodiment of the present invention; and

Figure 6 a cross-sectional view of a shoe according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

Reference is first made to Figure 1 of the drawings which depicts a shoe, generally indicated by reference numeral 10, according to a first embodiment of the present invention. The shoe 10 comprises an annular body 12 having a throughbore 14 and a nose portion 16 which is retained within the annular body 12 by an interlocking arrangement 30. The shoe 10 can be mounted on the lower end of a casing string (not shown). Typically mounting is achieved using threaded end connectors 18 located at the rear 20 of the body 10 which mate with the casing.

The body 12 is a sub and constructed from steel although any relatively hard material would be suitable. The nose portion 16 is of unitary construction from aluminium although any relatively soft material would be suitable.

The body 12 further comprises a reaming portion 22 which supports one or more reaming members. The reaming members are constructed from a hard resistant material such as polycrystalline diamond compact or tungsten carbide, or a combination of the two materials. The reaming members may extend fully or partially around the annular

body 12. In use, the reaming members provide cutting elements to remove parts of the formation and so ream the borehole to allow ease of passage for the casing string through the wellbore. The guide shoe 10 of this embodiment is referred to as a reamer shoe.

The nose portion 16 comprises an eccentric leading edge 24 for ease of movement of the shoe 10 through the bore. The nose portion 16 further comprises a bit guide 26 into which a drill bit is located when the nose portion 16 is to be drilled out. The bit guide 26 centres the drill bit to assist in concentric drilling through the nose portion 16. The nose portion 16 also comprises a channel 28 which allows for the passage of a lubricating fluid in and around the shoe 10 to lubricate the surfaces of the shoe 10.

The nose portion 16 is positively retained to the annular body 12 by interlocking means 30. The interlocking means 30 are located on the rear outside surface of the nose portion 32 and on the forward inside surface of the annular body 34. Any hook and eye arrangement which restricts or prevents radial movement between the outer surface 32 and inner surface 34 is suitable as the interlocking means 30.

In the embodiment shown, the interlocking means 30 is a dovetail screw thread mating dovetail sections that are located on the outer surface 32 and inner surface 34. The nose portion 16 is screwed into the body 12 and positively retained by it.

When inserted in the borehole the shoe 10 is attached to a casing string. When the casing string is located at its final position, a drill bit is inserted into the throughbore 14 and located in the bit guide 26. The drill is rotated to bore out the nose portion 16 and leave a clear throughbore throughout the entire shoe 10. The bored out section of the nose portion 16 becomes drill cuttings and are disposed of by conventional means.

As shown in Figure 2, when this is complete the shoe 10a, including a cylinder 36a of the nose portion 16a, remains attached to the casing string and is left in the borehole. This is shown through section A-A' in Figure 3(a). The cylinder 36b is

retained against the body 12b by the bend strength of the cylinder 36b. If the drill out operation has a non-concentric drilling profile for example as may occur if the drilling angle deviates from the centre, an area of the nose portion to one side of the body is bored out to a greater extent than that at the opposing side. This is shown in Figure 3(b). The nose portion 16c has now been bored out to a crescent shaped shell 40. If the nose portion 16c had been attached to the body 12c by a unified screw thread, as in the prior art, the crescent 40 could be peeled away from the body 12c with relatively little effort. The only resistance being the greatly reduced bend strength of the crescent 40. In the event that the crescent 40 peels away from the body 12c, the crescent 40 can obstruct the bore and limit the use of the borehole. In the present invention, this peeling away of the crescent 40 from the body 12c is resisted by the positively retaining interlocking means 30.

Reference is now made to Figures 4(a) and (b) of the drawings which illustrate the interlocking arrangement 30d,e, of the present invention. The interlocking arrangement 30 d,e comprises a dovetail screw thread, as described hereinbefore with reference to Figures 1 and 2. The dovetail thread interconnects the body 12 with the nose portion 16. The benefit of the dovetail screw thread can be seen with reference to Figures 4(a) and 4(b) for cases where non-concentric drill out has occurred. In Figure 4(a) it can be seen that the nose portion 32d has been drilled through to the edge of the inside surface of the body 34d, as a result the nose portion has been portioned into segments 42 and 44. Each of the segments 42 and 44 cannot peel away from the inside surface 34d, as they are positively retained by the interlocking fixing between the nose portion 16d and the body 12d. The segments 42 and 44 of the nose portion 16d cannot move radially away from the body 12d and therefore cannot become detached.

If in the case where drilling out of the shoe results in the drill bit boring parts of the body 12e, as shown in Figure 4(b), small sections of the nose portion 12e, segments 46, 48 and 50 may result. Due to the dovetail arrangement of the interlocking, the small segments 46 and 48, which remain will still be held against, i.e., positively retained by the body 12e. It has been calculated that for a dovetail screw thread with a nominal

width of 0.125 inches and a 20 degree pitch, it would take a force of approximately 3,000 pounds to shear through each square inch of threaded area.

Reference is now made to Figure 5 of drawings, which illustrates a shoe, generally indicated by reference numeral 10f, according to a second embodiment of the present invention. Like parts to those of the first embodiment shown in Figure 1 have been given the same nomenclature, but are suffixed "f". The shoe 10f comprises an annular body 12f which is a section of casing, and a nose portion 16f. The nose portion 16f is positively retained to the annular body 12f by interlocking means 30f. The interlocking means 30f are as described hereinbefore with reference to Figures 1 through 4.

The nose portion 16f includes cutting elements 52a, b, c. The cutting elements 52a, b, c are arranged on the leading edge of the nose portion 16f to form a drill bit 53, as is known in the art. The cutting elements are made of tungsten carbide. The shoe 10f of the second embodiment may be referred to as a drill bit. In use, the casing 12f is rotated and through the torque the drill bit 53 turns, so drilling a wellbore into which the casing 12f fits. When the casing 12f is in the required position, the nose portion 16f is drilled out as described hereinbefore, with interlocking means 30f positively retaining the remaining sections of the nose portion 16f, so that further shoes may be inserted through bore 14f to extend the wellbore beyond the end of the casing 12f.

It is known that drilling through tungsten carbide is a difficult process and the third embodiment of the present invention, shoe 10g in Figure 6, illustrates a shoe 10g designed to assist in this. The shoe 10g is similar to the shoe 10f, except that the cutting elements 54a, b extend only part way over the face of the nose portion 16g. On Figure 6, lines C and C' indicate the section which is removed when the shoe 16g is drilled out. Cutting elements 54a, b are arranged to be clear of this section, so that the drilling out procedure does not require drilling through the hard material of the cutting elements 54a, b.



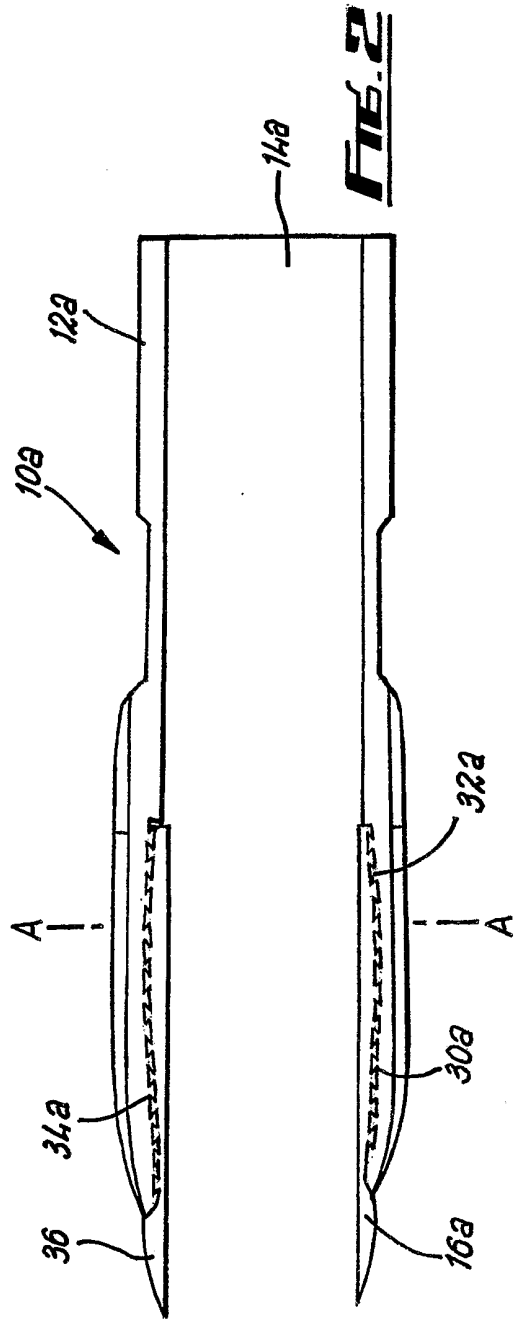
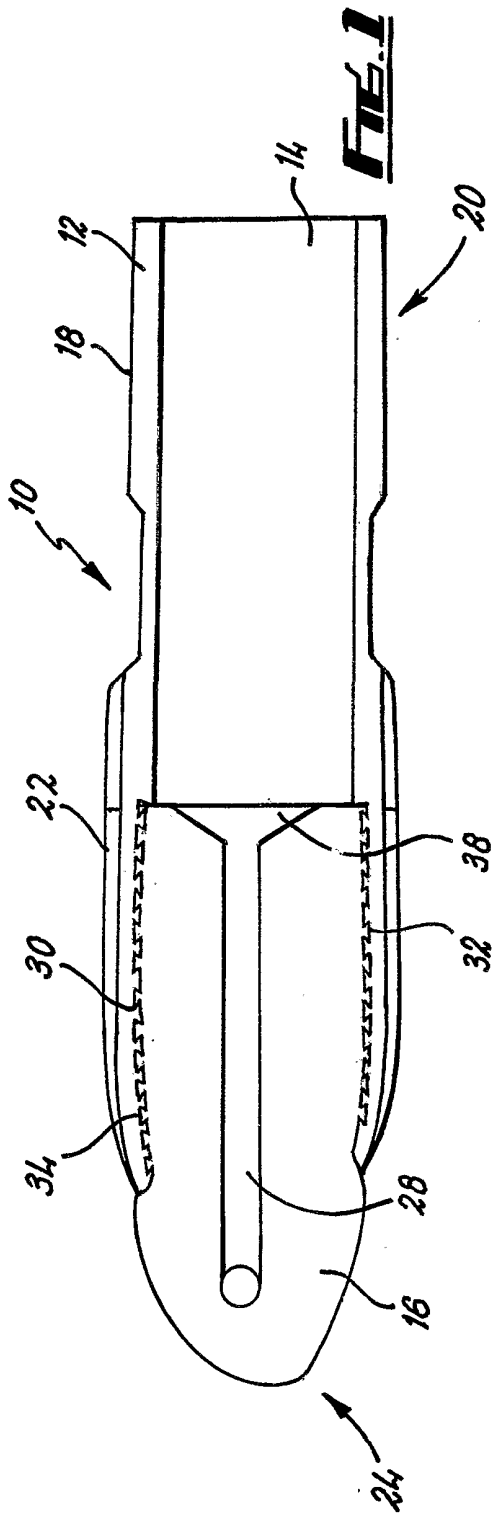
The principle advantage of the present invention is in the ability of the body to positively retain all or even parts of the nose portion once the drilling out operation is complete so improving the reliability of the shoe.

It will be appreciated that modifications and improvements may be made to the embodiment hereinbefore described without departing from the scope of the invention. Such improvements may include the insertion of a slow setting adhesive in the screw thread which would aid the joining of the nose portion to the body by lubrication and increase the strength of the interlocking means when set. Additionally the embodiments described relate to a reamer shoe and a drill bit, those skilled in the art will appreciate that any shoe and string combination is within the scope of the invention.

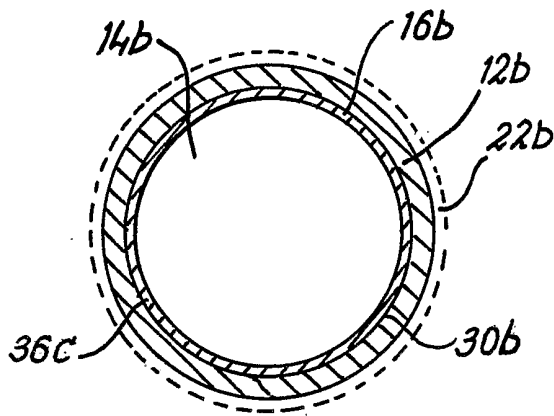
**CLAIMS**

1. A shoe for guiding a string within a wellbore, the guide shoe comprising an annular body having a bore extending there through and a nose portion, wherein the nose portion is positively retained to the body by interlocking means.
2. A shoe as claimed in Claim 1 wherein the nose portion is located at a leading end of and partially within the body.
3. A shoe as claimed in Claim 2 wherein the interlocking means is located on an inner surface of the body and an outer surface of the nose portion.
4. A shoe as claimed in Claim 3 wherein the interlocking means is a dovetail thread.
5. A shoe as claimed in Claim 3 or Claim 4 wherein interlocking means includes an adhesive material to assist in retaining the nose portion to the body.
6. A shoe as claimed in any preceding Claim wherein the nose portion is of unitary construction.
7. A shoe as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 6 wherein the nose portion includes cutting elements, such that the nose portion provides a drilling operation when rotated.
8. A shoe as claimed in any preceding Claim wherein the nose portion is constructed from a relatively soft material.
9. A shoe as claimed in any preceding Claim wherein the nose portion includes an internal channel for the passage of lubricating material to its surface on the leading end.

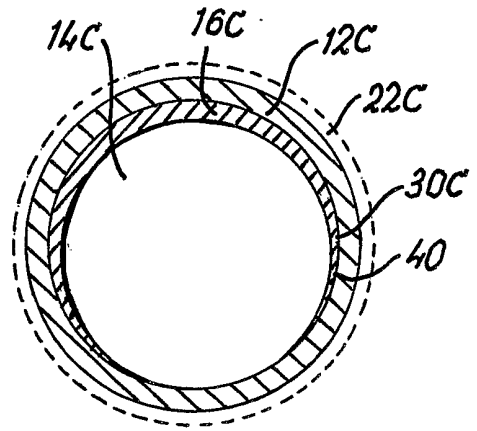
10. A shoe as claimed in any preceding Claim wherein the nose portion further includes a bit guide to centre a drill bit of a boring out drill.
11. A shoe as claimed in any preceding Claim where the annular body is of unitary construction.
12. A shoe as claimed in any preceding Claim wherein the body is constructed of a relatively hard material.
13. A shoe as claimed in any preceding Claim wherein the body is a sub which includes means for attaching to a tool string or tubing.
14. A shoe as claimed in any preceding Claim wherein the body may include on its outer surface reaming members which provide cutting elements.
15. A shoe as claimed in any one of Claims 1 to 13 wherein the body is a section of casing or liner.



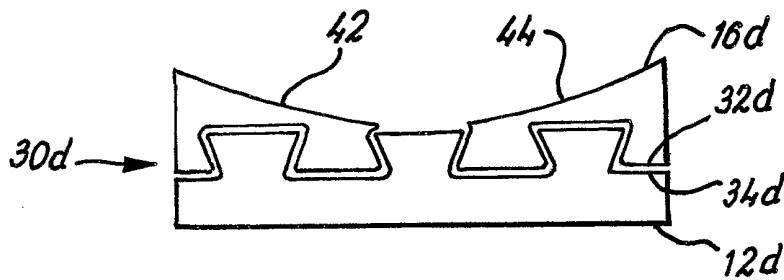
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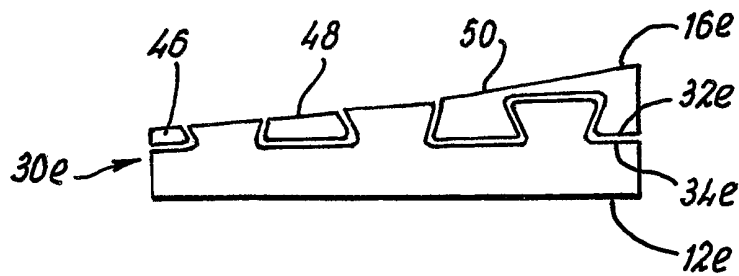
**Fig. 3a**



**Fig. 3b**

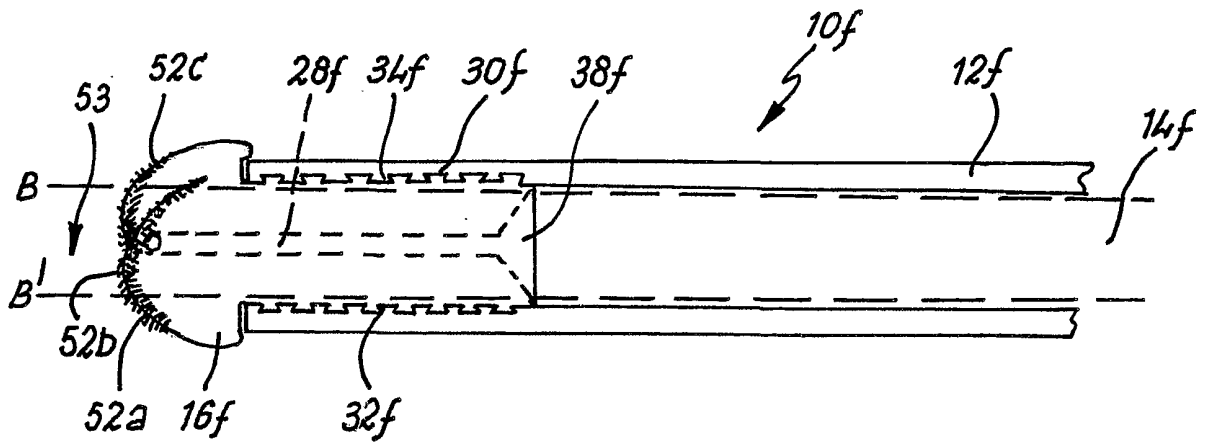


**Fig. 4a**

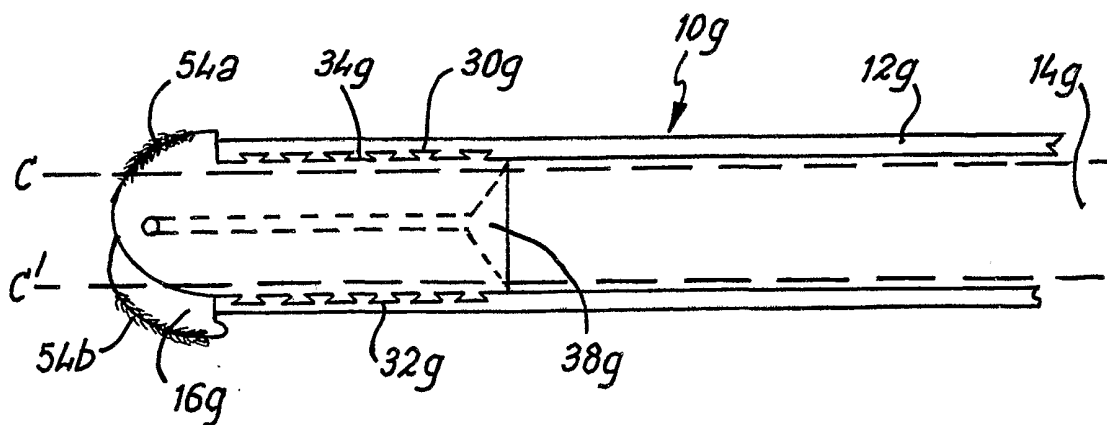


**Fig. 4b**

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**FIG. 5**



**FIG. 6**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No  
PCT/GB 01/05238

<p><b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> IPC 7 E21B17/14</p> <p>According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC</p>																																
<p><b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b></p> <p>Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 E21B</p> <p>Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched</p> <p>Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal</p>																																
<p><b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category °</th> <th>Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages</th> <th>Relevant to claim No.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>US 6 062 326 A (STRONG PHILIP ET AL) 16 May 2000 (2000-05-16)</td> <td>1-3,6-15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>column 3, line 13 - line 64; figures ---</td> <td>4,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>US 6 050 610 A (ENDERLE DOUG ET AL) 18 April 2000 (2000-04-18)</td> <td>4,5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>abstract; figures ---</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Y</td> <td>US 4 836 279 A (FREEMAN T AUSTIN) 6 June 1989 (1989-06-06)</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>column 1, line 64 - line 67 ---</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>US 2 117 537 A (BAKER REUBEN C) 17 May 1938 (1938-05-17)</td> <td>1-3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>figures ---</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">-/--</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.	X	US 6 062 326 A (STRONG PHILIP ET AL) 16 May 2000 (2000-05-16)	1-3,6-15	Y	column 3, line 13 - line 64; figures ---	4,5	Y	US 6 050 610 A (ENDERLE DOUG ET AL) 18 April 2000 (2000-04-18)	4,5	Y	abstract; figures ---		Y	US 4 836 279 A (FREEMAN T AUSTIN) 6 June 1989 (1989-06-06)	5	X	column 1, line 64 - line 67 ---		X	US 2 117 537 A (BAKER REUBEN C) 17 May 1938 (1938-05-17)	1-3		figures ---			-/--	
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<p>° Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>*E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>*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</p> <p>*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</p> <p>*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.</p> <p>* &amp; * document member of the same patent family</p>																																
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# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

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