



(22) Date de dépôt/Filing Date: 2003/10/09

(41) Mise à la disp. pub./Open to Public Insp.: 2004/04/10

(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2007/06/05

(30) Priorité/Priority: 2002/10/10 (US60/417,594)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *B23C 5/24* (2006.01),  
*E21B 10/46* (2006.01), *E21B 29/06* (2006.01)

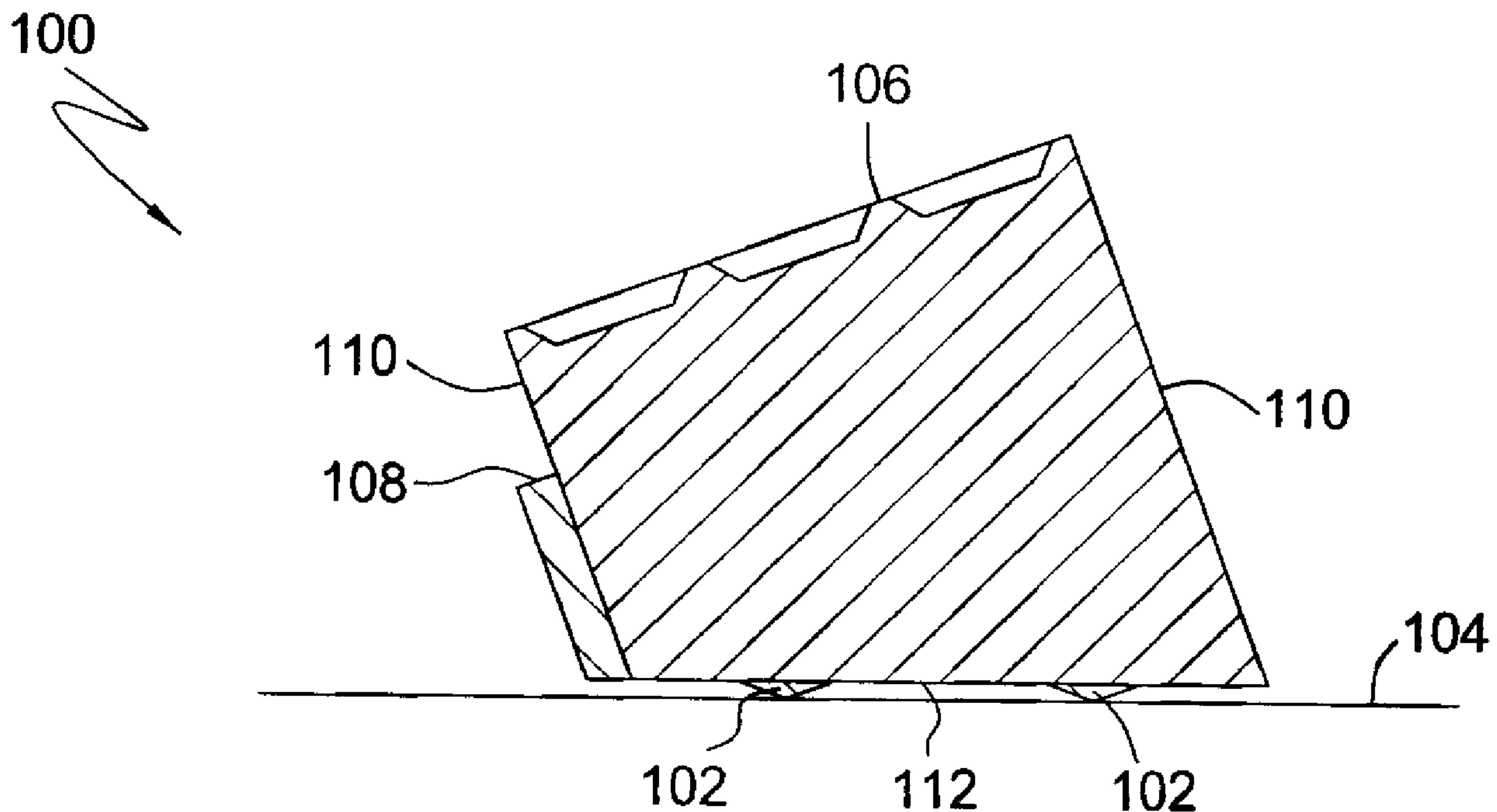
(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:  
HART, SHANE P., US;  
SCHNITKER, MARK W., US

(73) Propriétaire/Owner:  
WEATHERFORD/LAMB, INC., US

(74) Agent: DEETH WILLIAMS WALL LLP

(54) Titre : PIECE RAPPORTEE DE FRAISE

(54) Title: MILLING TOOL INSERT



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The present invention generally relates to a cutting insert for use with wellbore milling tools. The cutting insert forms an angle between a milling surface of the insert and a surface of the tool that the insert is attached to in order to provide the proper cutting incline, and substantially perpendicular sides of the insert relative to the milling surface of the insert provide continuous support for the milling surface. In addition, the inserts can comprise spacers and legs that evenly distribute bonds formed between inserts and bonds formed between the inserts and the surface of the tool, respectively. Selecting the dimensions of the spacers and legs alters the strength of the bonds.

## **ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE**

The present invention generally relates to a cutting insert for use with wellbore milling tools. The cutting insert forms an angle between a milling surface of the insert and a surface of the tool that the insert is attached to in order to provide the proper cutting incline, and substantially perpendicular sides of the insert relative to the milling surface of the insert provide continuous support for the milling surface. In addition, the inserts can comprise spacers and legs that evenly distribute bonds formed between inserts and bonds formed between the inserts and the surface of the tool, respectively. Selecting the dimensions of the spacers and legs alters the strength of the bonds.

## MILLING TOOL INSERT

### **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

#### **Field of the Invention**

Embodiments of the present invention generally relate to cutting inserts for use  
5 with wellbore milling tools.

#### **Description of the Related Art**

Oil and gas wells typically begin by drilling a borehole from the earth's surface to  
some predetermined depth adjacent a hydrocarbon-bearing formation. After the  
borehole is drilled to a certain depth, steel tubing or casing is typically inserted in  
10 the borehole to form a wellbore. Various completion and production operations  
occur within the wellbore that require the use of milling tools.

Milling tools can be used to cut out windows or pockets from a tubular for such  
operations as directional drilling and sidetracking. In addition, mills can remove  
materials downhole such as pipe, casing, casing liners, tubing, or jammed tools  
15 by milling through them. Milling tools have been used for removing a section of  
existing casing from a wellbore, to provide a perforated production zone at a  
desired level, to provide cement bonding between a small diameter casing and  
the adjacent formation, or to remove a loose joint of surface pipe. Also, milling  
tools can be used for milling or reaming collapsed casing, for removing burrs or  
20 other imperfections from windows in the casing system, for placing whipstocks in  
directional drilling, or for aiding in correcting dented or irregular areas of a  
tubular. These milling tools have cutting blades or surfaces and are lowered into  
the well or casing and then rotated in a milling/cutting operation. With certain  
tools, a suitable drilling fluid is pumped down a central bore of a tool for  
25 discharge beneath the cutting blades or surfaces and an upward flow of the  
discharged fluid in the annulus outside the tool removes from the well cuttings or  
chips resulting from the cutting operation.



3105 0019

Several different types of inserts currently exist for use on a milling tool. Inserts are typically elements made of very hard material such as tungsten carbide. These inserts are typically welded or bonded to a portion of the mill such as a blade or tip. Therefore, the completed blade portion of the mill comprises three layers of materials including the blade that is usually steel, the bonding material that is usually brass, and the insert that is usually tungsten carbide. Differences in thermal expansion of these three layers can cause delaminating to occur at the bond surfaces or stress cracks in the inserts or blades on the mill that adversely affect the mill performance. Sections of carbide blade that detach from the tool may have to be retrieved from the wellbore at significant costs.

Surfaces on inserts that contact the material being milled include flat planar surfaces, convex surfaces, concave surfaces, or various other geometrical shapes advantageous to the cutting process. Certain of these inserts have surface irregularities, recesses, or indentations that serves as a chipbreaker to break a cutting being produced by an insert to limit the length of the cuttings. The inserts must be positioned on the blade of the mill with the proper cutting angle. Therefore, inserts can be formed with angled surfaces that contact the material being milled by adding material to one side of the insert to form an angled surface. In addition, milling slots in a vertical blade, leaning blades at an angle, or spiraling blades around a mill body can place the inserts at the correct cutting angle while adding further expense to the manufacture of the mill. However, the force during milling that acts on the surface of prior insert designs breaks off the edge formed by the tallest portion since there is minimal material to support the force acting on the edge.

Therefore, there exists a need for an improved apparatus for use in milling operations in a wellbore. There is a further need for an improved and more reliable cutting insert for a tool used in wellbore milling operations.

### **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

The present invention generally relates to a cutting insert for use with wellbore milling tools. The cutting insert forms an angle between a milling surface of the insert and a surface of the tool that the insert is attached to in order to provide the proper cutting incline, and substantially perpendicular sides of the insert relative to the milling surface of the insert provide continuous support for the milling surface. In

addition, the inserts can comprise spacers and legs that evenly distribute bonds formed between inserts and bonds formed between the inserts and the surface of the tool, respectively. Selecting the dimensions of the spacers and legs alters the strength of the bonds.

## 5 **BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS**

So that the manner in which the above recited features of the present invention can be understood in detail, a more particular description of the invention, briefly summarized above, may be had by reference to embodiments, some of which are illustrated in the appended drawings. It is to be noted, however, that the  
 10 appended drawings illustrate only typical embodiments of this invention and are therefore not to be considered limiting of its scope, for the invention may admit to other equally effective embodiments.

Figure 1 is a section view of a side of a milling insert.

Figure 2 is a view of a top surface of the milling insert.

15 Figure 3 is a view of a bottom surface of the milling insert.

Figure 4 is a section view of a side of another milling insert.

Figure 5 is a view of a side of two adjacent milling inserts.

## **DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT**

The present invention generally relates to cutting inserts for use with wellbore  
 20 milling tools. **Figure 1** is a side view of an insert **100** with legs **102** contacting a mounting surface of a tool **104** such as a blade of a mill, milling surface **106**, and spacers **108**. The milling surface **106** forms a substantially perpendicular relationship with sides **110** of the insert **100**. In order to establish the proper cutting angle of preferably between 7° and 8° for the milling surface **106**, the  
 25 sides **110** are angled relative to a base **112** of the mill insert **100**. This design makes the milling surface **106** non-parallel to the base **112**. Therefore, the design shown in **Figure 1** for the milling insert **100** provides substantially



continuous support of the milling surface **106** since the sides **110** are substantially parallel to the force acting on the surface **106**.

As shown in **Figure 1**, the legs **102** and spacer **108** may be formed integrally with the rest of the insert **100** by using a single mold that forms the entire insert **100**. Alternatively, the spacer **108** and/or the legs **102** can be added to the insert **100** in a separate process. Depending on how the mill insert **100** is arranged on the mill blade with respect to other mill inserts (not shown), additional spacers **108** may be added to an adjacent side of the mill insert **100**. Legs **102** provide an evenly distributed bond to be made between the base **112** of the mill insert **100** and the blade of the mill **104** once the mill insert **100** is bonded to the mill by such methods as brazing or welding. Changing the height of the legs **102** alters the bond strength created between the mill insert **100** and mill blade **104**. Bond strength maximizes between surfaces separated by .0005 inches to .002 inches and decreases if the separation exceeds .015 inches. Therefore, the legs **102** preferably have a height of .005 inches in order to provide a separation between the base **112** and the mill blade **104** that establishes a high bond strength once brazed. Similarly, spacers **108** evenly distribute the bond to be made between inserts, and altering the length of the spacers **108** adjusts the bond strength created between the mill insert **100** and additional mill inserts adjacently positioned. **Figure 5** shows two adjacent milling inserts **100** and the spacer **108** of one of the inserts in contact with the other insert. Selecting a spacer with a length of preferably .015 inches provides a more pliable bond, allows some flexure between inserts, and forms a better bond with the blade **104** than between inserts.

**Figure 2** is a view of the milling surface **106** of the insert **100**. As shown in **Figure 2**, the insert **100** has a substantially square milling surface **106** with nine substantially circular concave formations **200** that aid the cutting process. However, the shape of the mill insert **100** and the milling surface **106** may be rectangular, circular, oval, triangular, or any desired shape. In addition, the

formations **200**, if present at all on the milling surface **106**, may be concave or convex formations of any geometric shape.

**Figure 3** is a view of the base **112** of the mill insert **100** illustrating the legs **102** extending from the base **112**. As shown, the legs **102** comprise four substantially  
5 round convex formations on the base **112**. However, one skilled in the art could envision utilizing more or less legs **102** in different shapes and configurations.

**Figure 4** illustrates another embodiment of an insert **100** that utilizes legs **400** and **402** to provide the correct cutting angle for a milling surface **106**. Legs **400** are positioned on an opposite end of the insert **100** from legs **402**. Since legs  
10 **400** are longer relative to legs **402**, the milling surface has the proper cutting angle once

3105 0019

mounted to the mill blade **104**. Milling surface **106** forms a substantially perpendicular relationship with sides **110** of the insert **100**. Therefore, the milling insert **100** shown in **Figure 4** provides substantially continuous support of the milling surface **106** since the sides **110** are substantially parallel to the force acting on the surface **106**. Spacers **108** evenly distribute the bond to be made between inserts. Altering the length of the spacers **108** adjusts the bond strength created between the mill insert **100** and additional mill inserts (not shown) adjacently positioned.

In operation, a method for using a milling insert **100** as described herein with a milling tool includes attaching a plurality of adjacent milling inserts to a surface of the milling tool, running the milling tool into a wellbore to a position adjacent a material for milling, and rotating the milling tool, thereby milling the material. Each milling insert includes a milling surface angled relative to a mounting surface of the tool and sides substantially perpendicular to the milling surface.

While the foregoing is directed to embodiments of the present invention, other and further embodiments of the invention may be devised without departing from the basic scope thereof, and the scope thereof is determined by the claims that follow.



**Claims:**

1. A cutting insert for a tool for wellbore milling operations, comprising:  
a body having:  
a milling surface angled relative to a mounting surface of the tool,  
a base, and  
sides substantially perpendicular to the milling surface;  
a plurality of legs extending from the base thereby defining a space  
between the base and the mounting surface; and  
at least one spacer extending from at least a portion of at least one of the  
sides, wherein the at least one spacer is in contact with another cutting insert.
2. The cutting insert of claim 1, wherein the base is parallel to the mounting  
surface of the tool.
3. The cutting insert of claim 1, wherein the plurality of legs comprises a first  
leg extending from a first portion of the base and and a second leg extending  
from a second portion of the base, wherein the first leg is longer than the second  
leg.
4. The cutting insert of claim 1, wherein the milling surface forms an angle  
relative to the base of between 7° and 8°.
5. The cutting insert of claim 1, wherein at least one leg extends about .005  
inches from the base.
6. The cutting insert of claim 1, wherein the milling surface includes a  
chipbreaker.
7. A cutting insert for a tool for wellbore milling operations, comprising:  
a body having a milling surface, a base, and a side;

at least one spacing member extending a first distance from at least a portion of the side, wherein the at least one spacing member is in contact with another cutting insert; and

a plurality of extension members extending a second distance from the base, wherein the first distance is longer than the second distance and wherein the base is spaced apart from a contact surface of the tool.

8. The cutting insert of claim 7, wherein the plurality of extension members extends about .005 inches from the base.

9. The cutting insert of claim 7, wherein the at least one spacing member extends about .015 inches from the side.

10. The cutting insert of claim 7, wherein a bond strength between the base and the tool is stronger than a bond strength between adjacent inserts.

11. The cutting insert of claim 7, wherein the plurality of extension members comprises a plurality of legs.

12. A method for using a milling insert with a milling tool, comprising:  
attaching a plurality of adjacent milling inserts to a mounting surface of the milling tool, each milling insert having:

a milling surface angled relative to a mounting surface of the tool;

sides substantially perpendicular to the milling surface;

a base connected to the sides;

at least one spacer extending from at least a portion of at least one of the sides, wherein the at least one spacer is in contact with another milling insert;

a plurality of legs extending from the base, thereby creating a separation between the base and the mounting surface;

running the milling tool into a wellbore to a position adjacent a material for milling;

rotating the milling tool, thereby milling the material.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein the attaching comprises brazing the milling inserts.

14. The method of claim 12, wherein the attaching comprises welding the milling inserts.

15. The method of claim 12, wherein the adjacent milling inserts are spaced apart from each other substantially .015 inches.

16. The method of claim 12, wherein the adjacent milling inserts are spaced from the milling tool substantially .005 inches.

17. The method of claim 12, wherein the adjacent milling inserts are spaced from the milling tool substantially .005 inches and the adjacent milling inserts are spaced apart from each other substantially .015 inches.

18. The method of claim 12, wherein the base of the milling insert is parallel to the mounting surface of the tool.

19. The method of claim 12, wherein the plurality of legs comprises a first leg extending from a first portion of the base and a second leg extending from a second portion of the base, wherein the first leg is longer than the second leg.

20. The method of claim 12, further comprising breaking cuttings of the material milled to limit a length of the cuttings.



1/2

100

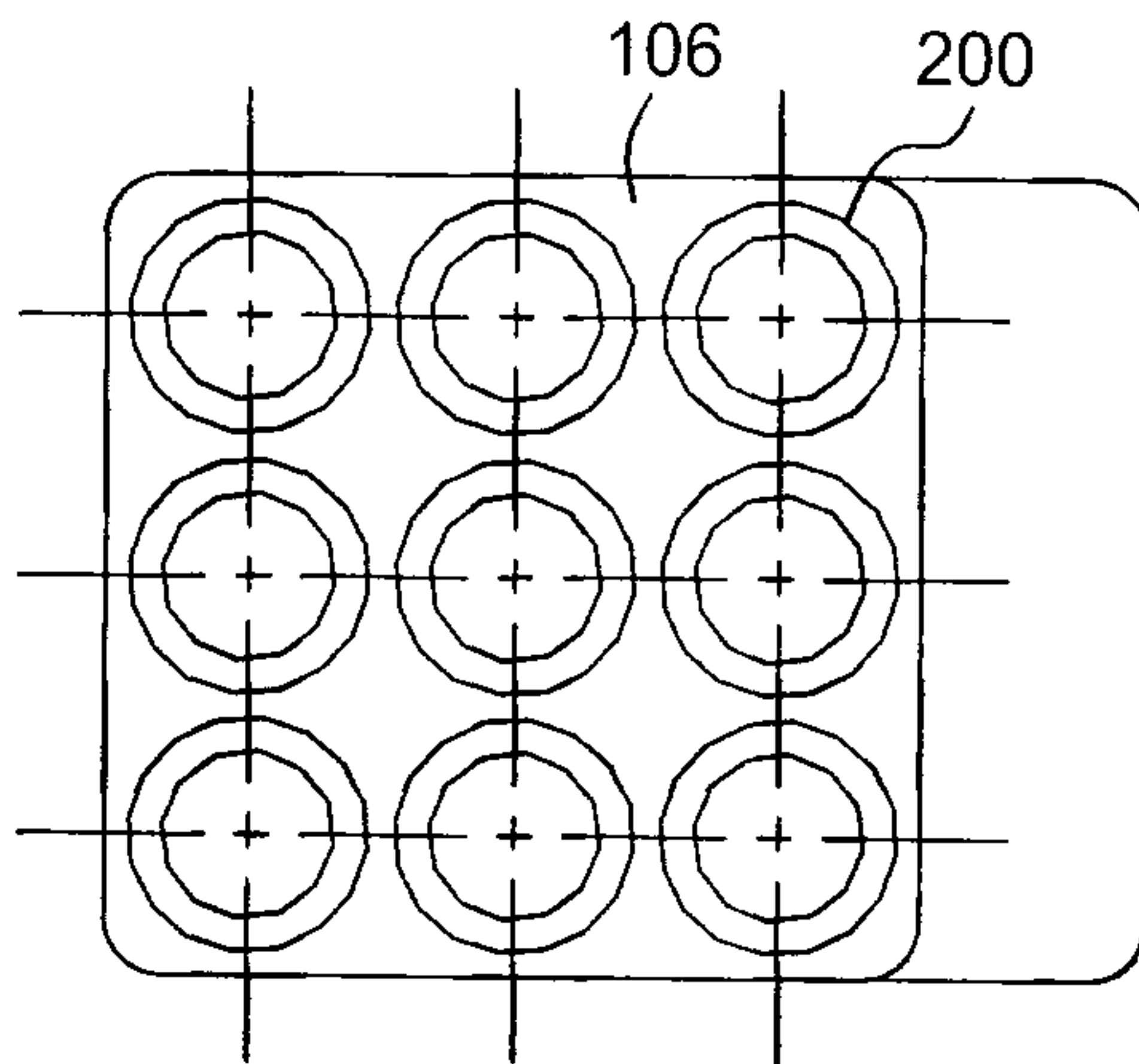


FIG. 2

100

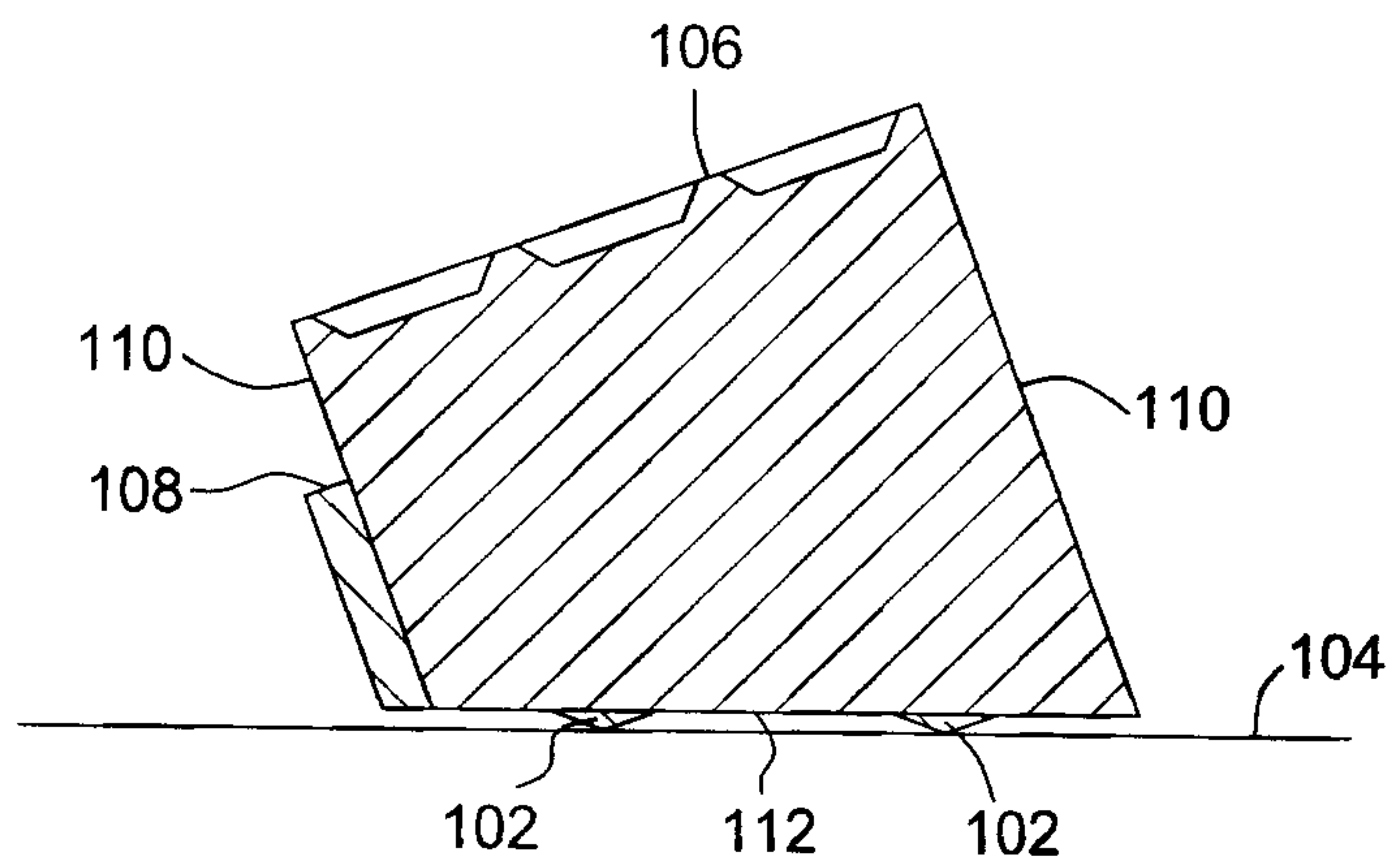


FIG. 1

100

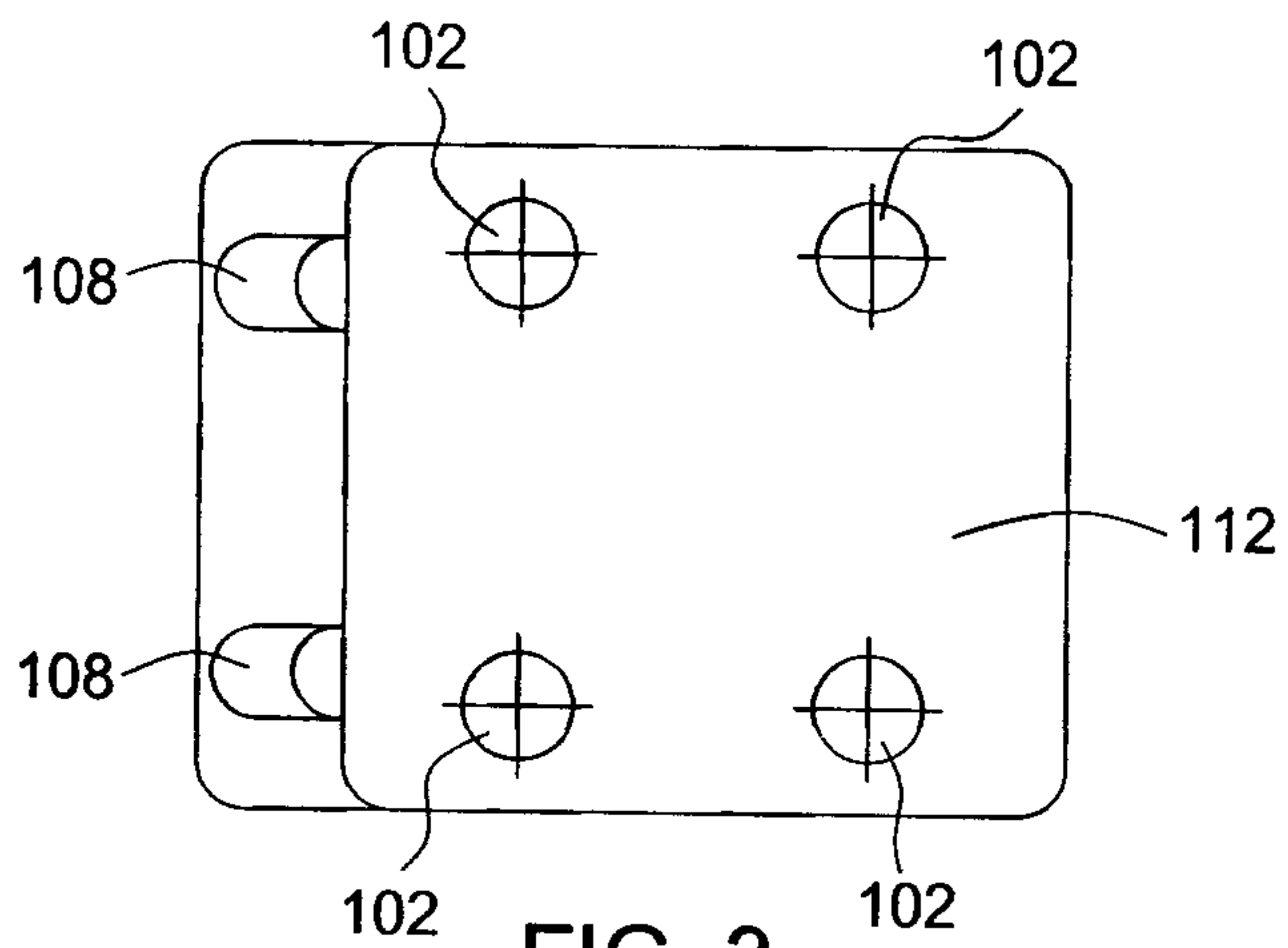


FIG. 3

2/2

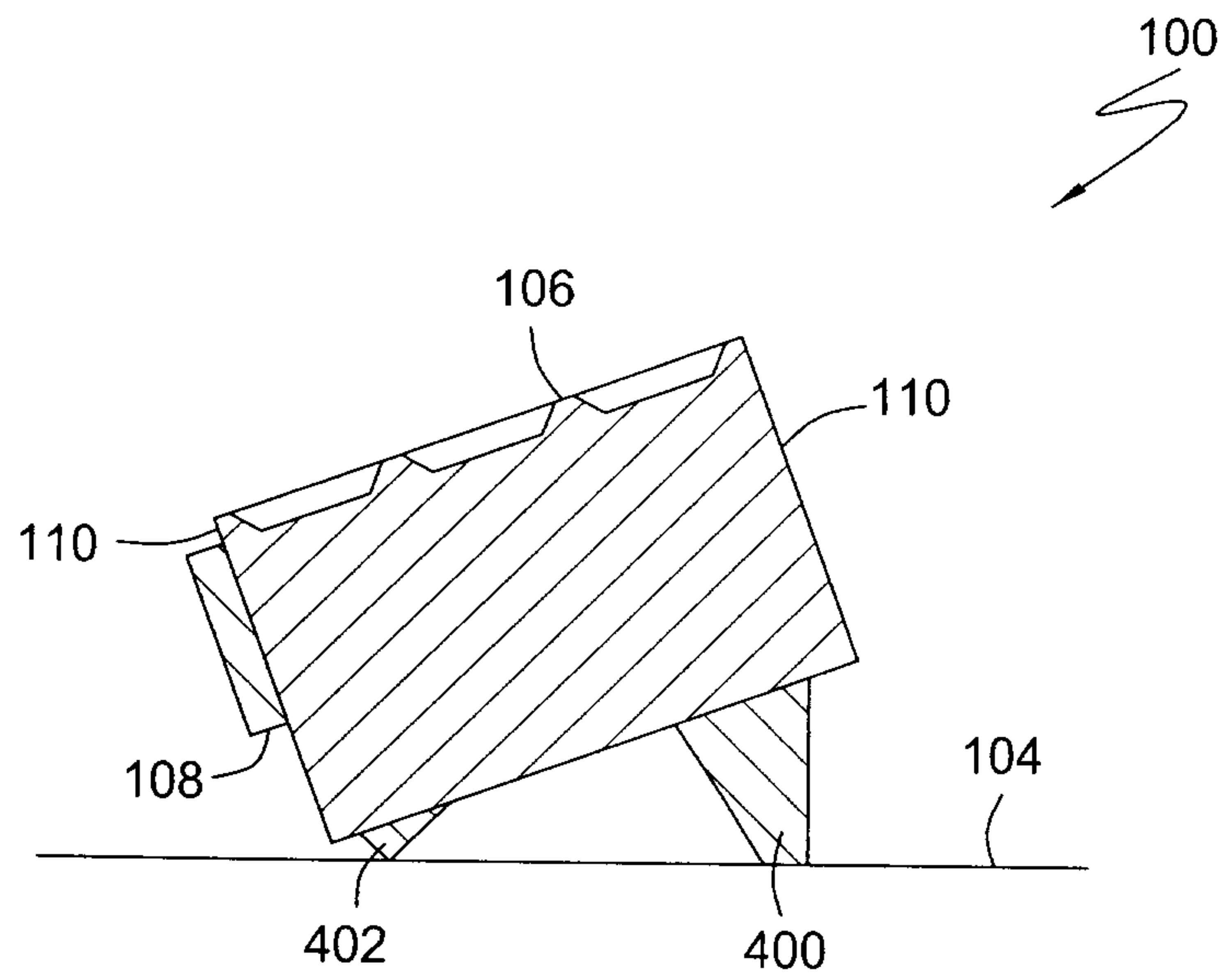


FIG. 4

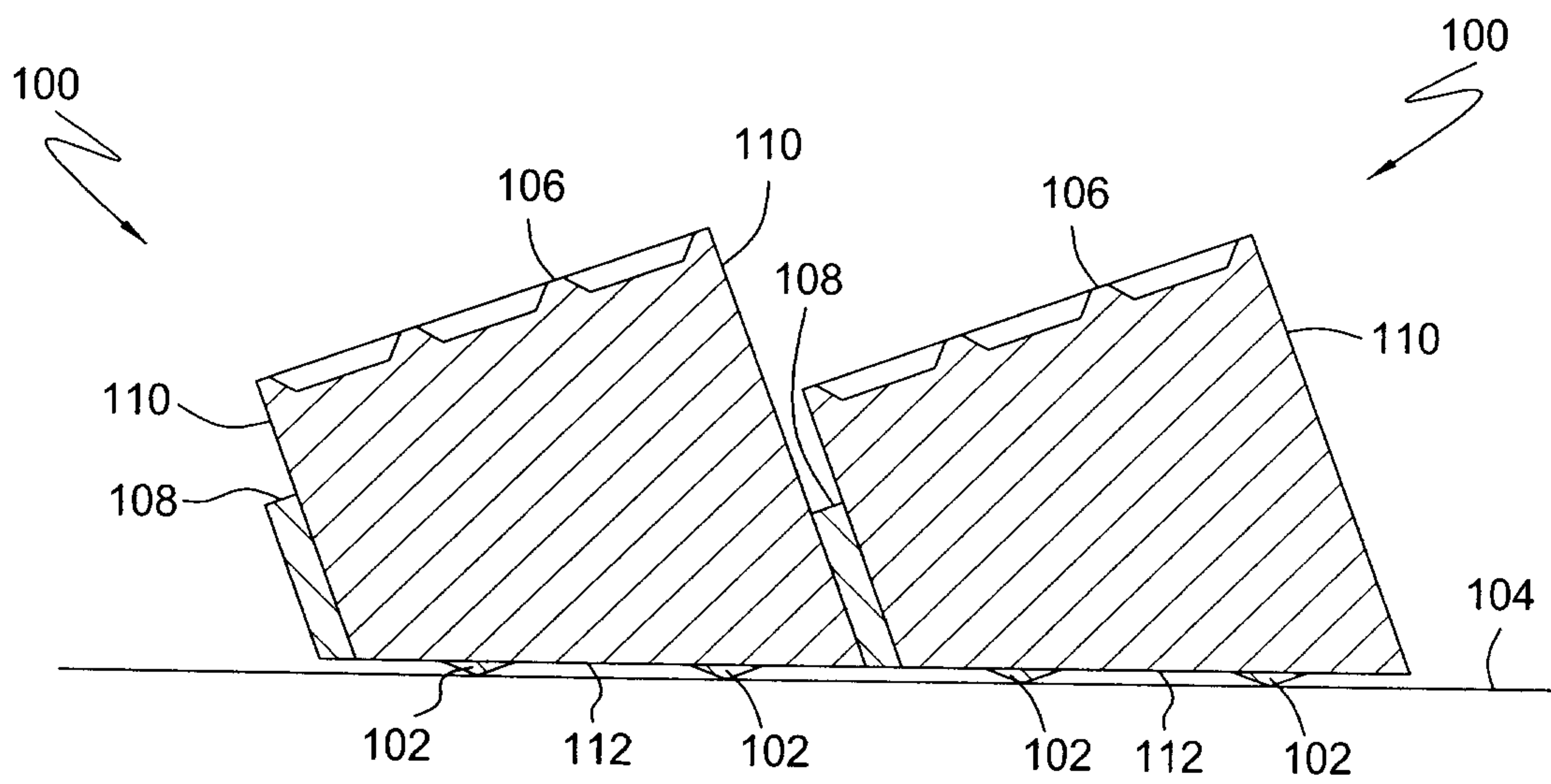


FIG. 5

100



106

110

110

108

104

102

112

102

