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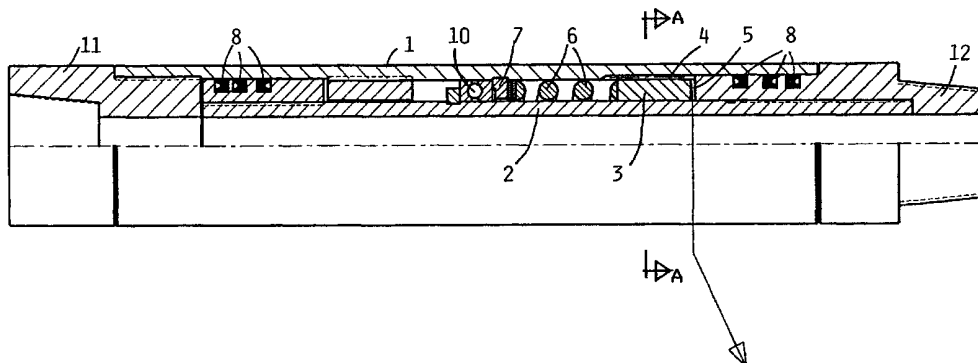
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- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): DEN NORSKE STATS OLJESELSKAP A.S. [NO/NO]; N-4035 Stavanger (NO).
- (74) Agent: ABC-PATENT, SIVILING. ROLF CHR. B. LARSEN A.S.; Brynsveien 5, N-0667 Oslo (NO).
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- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): SUNDE, Egil [NO/NO]; Draugv. 30, N-4314 Sandnes (NO). HYVIK, Morten [NO/NO]; Lyder Sagensgt. 26, N-4012 Stavanger (NO). HAUGHOM, Per, Olav [NO/NO]; N-4440 Tonstad (NO).

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(54) Title: TORQUE RELEASE COUPLING FOR USE IN DRILL STRINGS



(57) Abstract: This invention relates to a torque release coupling for use in drill strings comprising an outer string part (1) rotatably mounted outside a radially inner string part (2), and a rotation lock (3) positioned between them. The rotation lock (3) is coupled to a first of said spring parts (1, 2) with a coupling device (4, 9) adapted to allow axial shifts relative to the first string part, and comprising axial gripping organs (5) adapted for releasable engagement with cooperating gripping organs in the second string part, the rotation lock (3) comprising a spring (6) or similar adapted to apply an axial force on the rotation lock (3) directed against the cooperating gripping organs (5) from the first string part.



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TORQUE RELEASE COUPLING FOR USE IN DRILL STRINGS

This invention relates to a torque release coupling for use in drill strings comprising an outer string part rotatably mounted outside a radially inner string part, and
5 a momentum limited rotation lock positioned between them.

In drilling operations, especially related to oil and gas production, long drill strings are used penetrating different types of geological formations with varying hardness and drilling resistance. The drill strings may
10 consist of a number of sections with decreasing diameter downward in the drilled hole, and thus it is difficult to decide how large momentum the drill string may be subjected to during drilling. If the momentum is too large the drill string may be subject to damages, e.g. in the joints in the
15 drill string, results in that it must be removed from the drilled hole to be repaired. This is related to delays and large costs.

These problems may be solved using torque release couplings positioned along the drill string hindering that
20 torque over a certain limit is transmitted along the string. A number of for obtaining such couplings are known, comprising two parts rotating relative to each other with a rotation limiter between them, but none of these have been usable in practice. Thus there are no such devices
25 available at this time.

The rotation limiting devices may be breakable bolts being adapted to break when the torque exceeds a certain limit. This solution has the disadvantage that the bolt must be replaced after use, so that the drilling still has
30 to be interrupted. The damage to the coupling is, however, limited.

Another type of a rotation limiting device is friction surfaces being held together with a force. This solution does, however, have the disadvantage that the friction is
35 difficult to predict in practice, and will also change for each time the coupling has been in action.

In EP 151.365 a solution is described in which a split ring is positioned between an upper and a lower part of the drill string and is fastened in the first part with a

locking pin, the split ring being adapted to rotate relative to the second part if the torque exceed a certain limit. This represents a rather complicated solution which also is based on the difficultly predictable friction between the parts of the coupling.

US 5.137.087 describes a cementing tool with a torque release coupling comprising a sheath with a number of teeth with inclined side surfaces being held together by a spring. When the coupling is subject to a sufficiently large torque the axial force exceeds the spring force and the two parts may rotate relative to each other. This is, however, a tool being meant for positioning temporarily in the well and be pulled out of the well afterwards. Thus it is not suitable for use as a part of the drill string, where stricter requirements must be held to the repeatability of the coupling and the coupling must allow fluids from the well flowing through it.

It is thus an object of this invention to provide a torque release coupling as described above in which the release torque is predictable and reproducible, based on a relatively simple design. The invention is characterized as stated in the independent claim.

The invention will be described below with reference to the accompanying drawings, illustrating an example of a preferred embodiment of the invention.

Figure 1 shows a partial longitudinal section of a torque coupling according to the invention.

Figure 2 shows a cross section of the torque coupling in figure 1 along the line A-A.

Figure 3 shows a detail of a tangential section of the coupling part of the torque release coupling shown in figure 1.

Figure 4 shows an alternative embodiment of the coupling part in figure 3.

Figure 5 shows a part of the outer surface of the coupling part according to the same embodiment of the invention as is illustrated in figure 4.

The torque release coupling shown in figure 1 shows a torque release coupling for drill strings comprising an

outer string part 1 comprising threads or similar in its upper part 11 for connecting to the drill string and an inner cylindrical part 2 comprising threads or similar 12 for coupling to the lower part of the drill string 12. The inner and the outer string part is rotationally locked to each other through a rotation lock 3, here consisting of a moveable, cylindrical toothed wheel 3 being rotationally locked to the outer part 1 through a radially oriented gear rim 4 (see figure 2), and with a releasable rotation lock to the inner string part 2 through an axially oriented gear rim 5 engaging into a corresponding gear rim in the inner part 2 (see figure 3).

The inner cylindrical part 2 as an opening being as equal to the diameter of the drill string 2 as possible so as to avoid pressure drop in mud through-put.

The axially directed gear rim is provided with teeth having, in the axial direction, an angle V relative to the tangential direction being less than 90° . A spring 6 related to a firm point 7 being positioned in a chosen axial position in the inner and/or outer part is provided to provide an axial force on the toothed wheel toward the corresponding part of the inner string part, so that a force of a chosen amplitude is required to allow a relative rotation between the toothed wheel and the inner part 2, and thus between the inner and the outer string parts.

In use the provided torque is transferred through the coupling until it exceeds the forces required to shift the toothed wheel against the spring force. When this limit is reached the inner and the outer parts of the torque release coupling will rotate relative to each other, until the torque is again decreased, or possible until the lower part of the drill string may rotate easier again.

The power required to obtain a rotation between the toothed wheel and the inner part will thus depend on the provided spring force, and to some degree to the angle V of the sides of the axially directed teeth 5. According to a preferred embodiment of the invention the spring force may be adjusted, either, if the spring is a spiral spring, by changing the fastening point 7 of the spring or, if the

spring 6 is hydraulic, by increasing the hydraulic pressure on the spring. In the case in which the spring is mechanical the fastening mechanism 7 may of course be a hydraulic device adapted to shift the springs fastening point relative to the inner and outer string parts. The angle will in a preferred embodiment be in the range of 60° from the perpendicular direction, or 30° from the axial direction, but this may depend on a number of things.

Because of the use in drill strings packings, bearings and fastening devices in the torque release coupler should be prepared to withstand large strains, like an axial strain of 2170 kN, an Axial pressure of 200kN and a pressure difference from inner to outer pressure of 350 bar.

In an example of an embodiment of the invention with the abovementioned angle the spring force will be in the range of 20kN and provide/require a torque of 40kNm for rotating the torque release coupling. As mentioned above the spring force may be adjusted, i.e. depending on the friction, which again depends on the chosen materials. Usually acid resistant steel will be preferred. Typical dimensions for this embodiment is a depth of the teeth in the gripping organs of 5mm and a goods thickness of 20mm in a torque release coupling with 165mm outer diameter an 50mm inner diameter,

The rotation lock 3 may be made in alternative ways, for example regarding the radial gear rim 4 being engaging into the outer string part 1, which per se may have any non-circular shape hindering rotation between the parts. Also the axial gear rim 5 may in some cases be provided with different shapes, for example for if an nonlinear slip is required or to give easier slip in one direction than the other.

The torque release coupling shown in figure 1 comprises in addition in a per se known way packings 8, which together with the string parts provide a closed room containing the coupling mechanism. These packings 8 avoids intrusion of well fluids into the coupling mechanism. According to a preferred embodiment the room containing the coupling mechanism will also be filled with oil or similar, so that

the friction may be secured in an even more predictable way and to reduce the wear between the parts. Of the latter reason the inner 2 and the outer 1 pipe parts may be rotatably coupled together using one or more ball bearings
5 10.

In figures 4 and 5 illustrates an alternative embodiment of the invention in which the angle V of the teeth 5 is 90° . In this case the radial gear rim 4 is provided with an angle relative to the longitudinal
10 direction, as shown in figure 5. At a forced torque from the corresponding gear rim 9 of the outer pipe part 1 on the radial gear rim will have a certain angle relative to this, give a force component pushing the rotation lock and thus give the radially directed gear rim 5 from the corresponding
15 gripping organs from the inner pipe part 2. In this case it is the angle of the radial gear rim which together with stiffness of the spring 6 defines the limit for when the torque release coupling according to the invention will be released. This embodiment of the invention will only
20 release the torque coupling at one of the rotation directions.

The solution being illustrated in figure 5 may of course be used in combination the solution the solution shown in figure 3, in which the gripping organs comprises
25 side surfaces with angles less than 90° .

In the figures the rotation lock 3 has an inner cylindrical surface which may rotate freely relative to a corresponding inner surface on the inner string part 2. Different types of bearing may be contemplated, as the
30 purpose is that the rotation lock, when the chosen torque is exceeded, should rotate relatively freely relative to the inner string part 2. In some cases it may, however, be contemplated that a chosen friction is provided to reduce this rotation slightly, so that the recoupling may happen
35 earlier than it otherwise would.

C l a i m s

1. Torque release coupling for use in drill strings comprising a radially outer string part (1) rotatably mounted outside a radially inner string part (2), and a between them positioned rotation lock (3),
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the rotation lock is fastened to a first of said string parts (1,2) with a coupling device (4,9) adapted to allow axial movements relative to the first string part, and that the rotation lock comprises axially oriented gripping organs (5) adapted to releasable engagement into corresponding gripping organs in the second string part, the rotation lock also comprising a spring (6) or similar adapted to provide an axial force on the rotation lock oriented from the first string part toward the corresponding gripping organs (5),
and that the torque release coupling has an annular main shape to allow through flow of fluids and being in its upper and lower parts (11,12) provided with coupling means for connecting to per se known parts of a drill string.
2. Torque release coupling according to claim 1,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that at least one of the gripping organs comprises axially oriented teeth having side edges with an angle (V) relative to the tangential direction being less than 90°.
3. Torque release coupling according to claim 1 or 2,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the coupling device (4,9) comprises a radially oriented gear rim (4) on the rotation lock (3) and corresponding recesses (9) on the corresponding string part (1,2).
4. Torque release coupling according to claim 3,
c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the radially oriented gear rim has an angle relative to the longitudinal direction.
5. Torque release coupling according to any one of the preceding claims,

c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the rotation lock (3) is coupled to the radially outer string part (1), and that it engages into the radially inner part through the gripping organs (5)

6. Torque release coupling according to claim 5, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the inner string part (2) extends through the rotation lock (3) and the spring (6), and that the torque release coupling comprises at least one packing (8) on each side of the rotation lock (3) and the spring (6) thus to create a tight coupling between the inner and the outer string parts (1,2) on both sides of the rotation lock (3).

7. Torque release coupling according to any one of the preceding claims, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the spring (6) is a hydraulic device.

8. Torque release coupling according to any one of claims 1-6, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the spring (6) is a mechanical spring, preferably a helical spring.

9. Torque release coupling according to any one of the preceding claims, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that it comprises means (7) for tightening the spring thus to provide a possibility for adjusting the torque release coupling.

10. Torque release coupling according to any one of the preceding claims, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the rom defined by the string parts (1,2) is filled with oil.

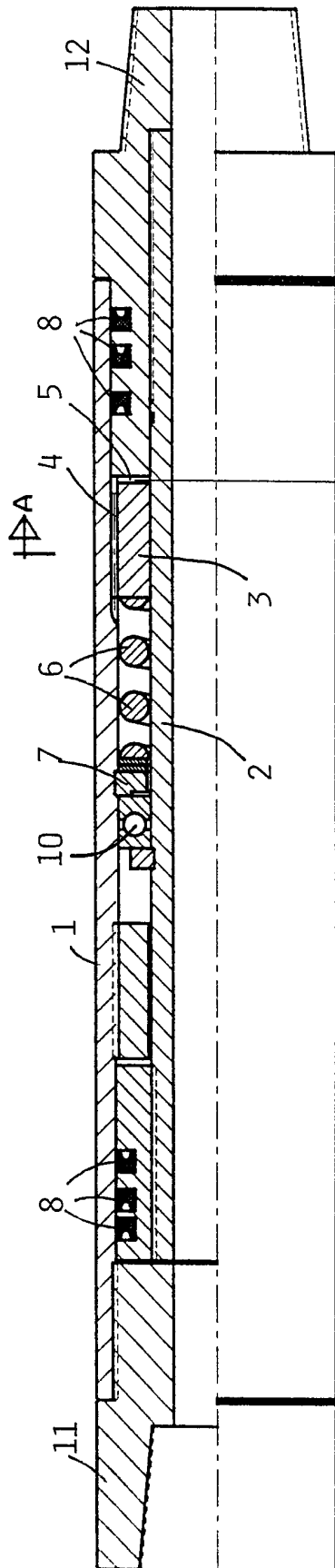


FIG. 1

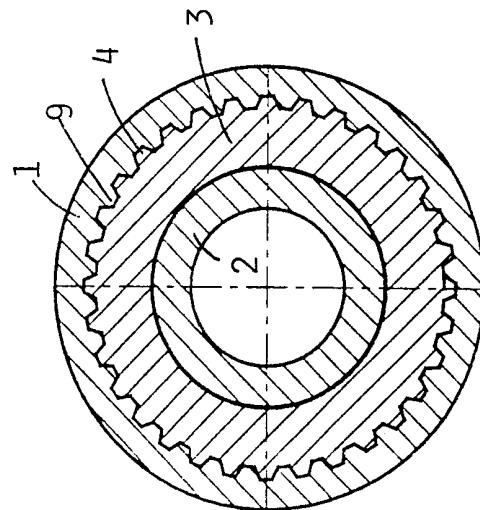


FIG. 2

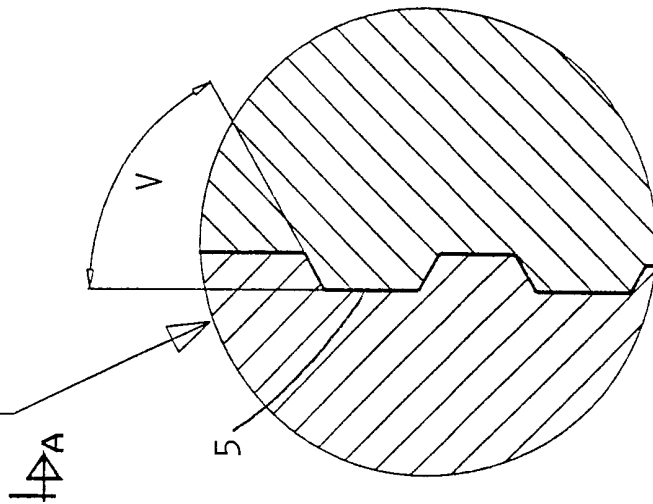
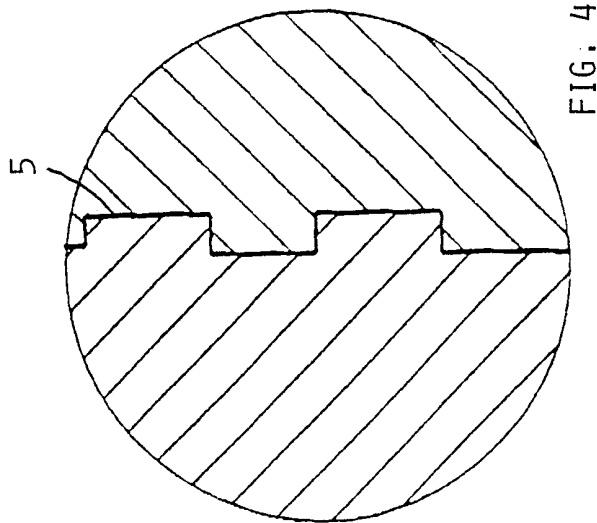
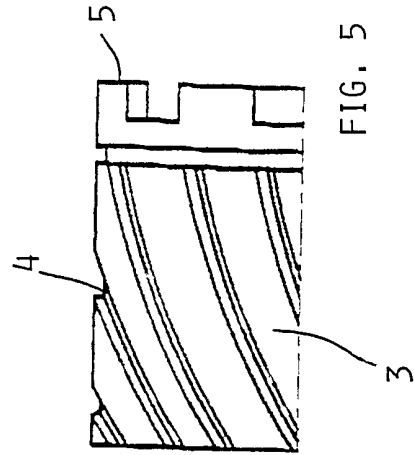


FIG. 3



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/NO 00/00449

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: E21B 17/04

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)

IPC7: E21B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI, EPODOC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	US 5947214 A (G.A. TIBBITTS), 7 Sept 1999 (07.09.99) --	1-10
A	US 3942337 A (R.R. LEONARD ET AL), 9 March 1976 (09.03.76) --	1-10
A	US 4721492 A (R. MAURER), 26 January 1988 (26.01.88) --	1-10
A	EP 0361730 A1 (T I MATRIX ENGINEERING LIMITED), 4 April 1990 (04.04.90) --	1-10

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

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Name and mailing address of the ISA/
Swedish Patent Office
Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM
Facsimile No. +46 8 666 02 86

Authorized officer

Christer Bäcknert / MRo
Telephone No. +46 8 782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	CH 662859 A5 (GRIESSER AG), 30 October 1987 (30.10.87) -- -----	1-10

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

25/02/01

International application No.

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