

(12) INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date
23 June 2011 (23.06.2011)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number
WO 2011/075247 A2

(51) International Patent Classification:
E21B 33/129 (2006.01)

(21) International Application Number:
PCT/US2010/056361

(22) International Filing Date:
11 November 2010 (11.11.2010)

(25) Filing Language: English

(26) Publication Language: English

(30) Priority Data:
12/641887 18 December 2009 (18.12.2009) US

(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): **HAL-LIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES, INC.** [US/US];
10200 Ballaire Boulevard, Houston, Texas 77072 (US).

(72) Inventor; and

(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): **KILGORE, Marion Dewey** [US/US]; P.O.Box 318, Terlingua, Texas 79852 (US).

(74) Agent: **SCHROEDER, Peter**; Booth Albanesi Schroeder, LLC, 1601 Elm Street, Suite 1950, Dallas, Texas 75201 (US).

(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, 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, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PE, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, 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, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, 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, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

Published:

— without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report (Rule 48.2(g))

(54) Title: RETRIEVAL METHOD FOR OPPOSED SLIP TYPE PACKERS

(57) Abstract: A method is provided which releases and retrieves an opposed slip downhole tool by reducing the compressive forces on the sealing elements prior to unsetting the slip assemblies. Further, the method does so without damaging the slip assemblies. The method provides for the retrieval of the entire downhole tool including all of its component parts, requiring but a single trip within the wellbore. When the tool is to be retrieved, the sealing element is disengaged from the casing by relaxing the compression forces on the sealing element. Then the slip assemblies are disengaged from the casing such that the slip assemblies are no longer in gripping engagement with the casing. The tool is then retrieved from the wellbore. The step of disengaging the sealing assembly can be performed by radially contracting the sealing element with or without longitudinally expanding the sealing element.



WO 2011/075247 A2

RETRIEVAL METHOD FOR OPPOSED SLIP TYPE PACKERS

Applicant/Inventorship Information:

Inventor: Marion Dewey Kilgore
Address: P.O. Box 318
Terlingua, Texas 79852
Citizenship: United States of America

FIELD OF INVENTION

[0001] The invention relates generally to equipment utilized in conjunction with subterranean wells and, more particularly, to retrieving packers or other downhole tools having opposed slip assemblies to secure the tool in a cased wellbore. This invention would be especially useful with high performance tools designed for use in high pressure and high temperature environments.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] Current practices used to unset and retrieve opposed slip type packers and other tools, such as plugs, particularly those used in extreme pressure and temperature environments, have not proven to be efficient or reliable due to various limitations. Further, the methods for retrieving such tools often result or require the destruction of the tool or parts thereof, such as by drilling, milling and the like.

[0003] Various patents describe mechanisms for setting, unsetting and retrieving downhole tools such as packers, including U.S. Patent Numbers 4,151,875 to Sullaway, 5,224, 540 and 5,271,468 to Streich, 5,727,632 to Richards, 7,080,693 to Walker, and 7,198,110 to Kilgore, all of which are hereby incorporated for all purposes.

[0004] It is desirable to provide a tool release and retrieval method which results in a more efficient and reliable retrieval process. Further, it would be desirable to retrieve the entire downhole tool, including all of its component parts. Further, it would be desirable to release and retrieve the entire tool with a single trip within the wellbore.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0005] A method is described, which provides for the release and retrieval of an opposed slip type down hole tool by reducing the compressive forces on the sealing elements prior to unsetting the upper slip assembly. Further, the method does so without damaging the slip assemblies. The method provides for the retrieval of the entire downhole tool, including all of its component parts, requiring but a single trip within the wellbore.

[0006] A method is described for utilizing an opposed-slip type downhole tool in a subterranean wellbore having a casing. The tool is positioned in a subterranean wellbore having a casing. The tool has upper and lower slip assemblies positioned on opposite sides of a sealing assembly. The sealing assembly has at least one compressible, annular sealing element. The tool is then set in the wellbore by radially expanding the slip assemblies into gripping engagement with the casing, and by longitudinally compressing and radially expanding the sealing element into sealing engagement with the casing. When the tool is to be retrieved, the sealing element is disengaged from the casing by relaxing the compression forces on the sealing element. Then the slip assemblies are disengaged from the casing such that the slip assemblies are no longer in gripping engagement with the casing. The tool is then retrieved from the wellbore.

[0007] The step of disengaging the sealing assembly can be performed by radially contracting the sealing element with or without longitudinally expanding the sealing element.

[0008] In a preferred method, the tool includes a sealing element retainer assembly having a sealing element retainer, which is moved with respect to the sealing element to reduce the compression forces on the sealing element. The sealing element retainer can be moved longitudinally or otherwise. Movement of the sealing element retainer results in relaxation of, or reduction of compressive forces in, the sealing element. In a preferred embodiment, the sealing element retainer is an annular member in sliding engagement with a mandrel of the tool, the sealing element retainer connected to the upper wedge assembly by a releasable connection. The sealing

element retainer is released to move with respect to the upper wedge assembly during the step of disengaging the sealing element. In the exemplary embodiment, the releasable connection includes a toothed, collapsible C-ring, the teeth of which engage a corresponding toothed portion of the upper wedge assembly. The C-ring cooperates with and collapses into a reduced-diameter portion of the outer surface of the mandrel during the step of disengaging the sealing element.

[0009] In an alternative embodiment, the sealing element is relaxed by allowing radial contraction without allowing longitudinal expansion. The sealing element retainer is moved longitudinally during the step of disengaging, the movement of the retainer relaxing the compression force acting against the interior surface of the sealing element by aligning a reduced-diameter portion of the mandrel with the sealing element, thereby reducing the compression force on the sealing element and allowing the sealing element to relax.

[0010] Alternate embodiments are described and these and other features, advantages, benefits and objectives of the present invention will become apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art upon careful consideration of the detailed description of representative embodiments of the invention herein below and the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0011] **FIG. 1** is a cross-sectional view of a cased wellbore extending through a subterranean zone with a tool embodying the principles of the invention in a set position in the wellbore;

[0012] **FIGS. 2A-2E** are partial cross-sectional views of an opposed slip type tool of an embodiment of the invention in a run-in position;

[0013] **FIGS. 3A-3E** are partial cross-sectional views of an opposed slip type tool of an embodiment of the invention in a set position;

[0014] **FIGS. 4A-4F** are partial cross-sectional views of an opposed slip type tool of an embodiment of the invention in an unset or released position; and

[0015] **FIG. 5** is cross-sectional view of an alternate embodiment of an

opposed slip type packer of an embodiment of the invention.

[0016] In the following description of the tool and other apparatus and methods described herein, directional terms, such as “above”, “below”, “upper”, “lower”, etc., are used only for convenience in referring to the accompanying drawings. Additionally, it is to be understood that the various embodiments of the present invention described herein may be utilized in various orientations, such as inclined, inverted, horizontal, vertical, etc., and in various configurations, without departing from the principles of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0017] While the making and using of various embodiments of the present invention are discussed in detail below, a practitioner of the art will appreciate that the present invention provides applicable inventive concepts, which can be embodied in a variety of specific contexts. The specific embodiments discussed herein are illustrative of specific ways to make and use the invention and do not delimit the scope of the present invention.

[0018] **FIG. 1** is a cross-sectional view of a wellbore **2** extending through a production zone **6** of a subterranean formation **9**. The wellbore **2** has a casing **4** which has been cemented **7** in place. Perforations **8** extend into the production zone **6**. An exemplary tool **10** of the invention is shown in a downhole position in the wellbore, in a set position in engagement with the casing **4**.

[0019] Representatively illustrated in **FIGS. 2-4** is a cross-sectional view of a downhole tool **10**, which embodies principles of the present invention. As explained in detail herein, **FIGS. 2A-E** show the tool **10** in a run-in position, **FIGS. 3A-E** show the tool **10** in a set position, and **FIGS. 4A-F** show the tool in a released or un-set position.

[0020] The tool **10** described herein is an example of an “opposed slip” type well tool which may be run, set, unset and retrieved in a wellbore having a casing using the principles of the invention. The tool **10** is a well tool of the type which, when set, dually grips the wellbore preventing either upward or downward tool

movement. The opposed upper and lower slip assemblies function to anchor the tool against movement in both axial directions. The gripping or anchoring function is performed by the upper and lower slip assemblies **20** and **60** when in the set position, as seen in **FIGS. 2A-E**, wherein the slip assemblies are in a radially expanded set position to engage the casing of the wellbore. Further, the opposed slip type tool positions the upper and lower slip assemblies **20** and **60** on opposite sides of the sealing assembly, or packer element assembly, **40**. The sealing assembly **40**, when in the radially expanded set position, sealingly engages the casing of the wellbore preventing fluid flow longitudinally between the casing and the tool mandrel **12**.

[0021] Consequently, the use of the term “opposed slip type tool” as used herein is limited to downhole tools having an upper and lower slip assembly on opposite sides (above and below) a sealing assembly. The tool **10** is illustrated as a packer, however, the invention applies equally to all opposed slip type tools having slip assemblies above and below a sealing assembly, including plugs, valves, etc., as will be apparent to one of skill in the art. The invention lies in the methods and apparatus for releasing and retrieving the tool as claimed, rather than in the function of the tool when set in the wellbore.

[0022] The terms “uphole” and “upward” refer to the direction toward the wellbore surface. The terms “downhole” and “downward” refer to the direction of away from the wellbore surface. While it is anticipated that the surface is generally upward from any downhole location, the tool may be utilized in a deviated or horizontal wellbore, in which case the terms refer to the directions indicated rather than relative vertical placement.

[0023] When in the set position, compressive forces are “trapped” in the sealing assembly **40**. That is, compressive forces are applied to the sealing assembly during the setting process in order to radially expand the sealing elements **42** into sealing engagement with the wellbore. These compressive forces remain acting on the sealing assembly while the tool is in the set position, the relative spacing of the upper and lower slip assemblies maintaining the sealing assembly in a radially expanded and longitudinally shortened position. After being set in the wellbore, and prior to

retrieval, the invention enables the compressive forces on the sealing assembly **40** of the tool **10** to be reduced or relaxed before unsetting the slip assemblies **20** and **60**.

[0024] This method of relaxing the sealing assembly before release of the slip assemblies results in a more reliable and efficient process of retrieval of the downhole tool. The methods included in the invention also permit the full retrieval of the packer and all of its components as a single unit. The methods also permit, but do not require, the release and retrieval of the well tool in a single trip within the wellbore.

[0025] As used herein the term “set” is used to refer to an operation producing a gripping and sealing engagement between the well tool and the casing of the wellbore. The “set position” is used to refer to the tool when in a position having the slip assemblies in a radially expanded position in gripping engagement with the casing and the sealing assembly radially expanded and in sealing engagement with the casing. The terms “release” or “unset” are used to refer to an operation, which moves the tool out of gripping and sealing engagement with the casing of the wellbore to permit removal or retrieval of the tool from the wellbore. While it is preferable that the unsetting of the tool will move the tool out of all contact with the casing, it is recognized that this may not always be the case. If the wellbore is horizontal, or other than vertical, the tool may still contact the casing as it lies in the wellbore. Further, the sealing assembly, once expanded, may not radially reduce in diameter sufficiently to prevent all contact with the casing. However, the sealing assembly must be unset, or radially contract, enough to allow relatively easy removal from the well. The term “run-in position” refers to the tool when in an initial position for running the tool into the wellbore, wherein the slip assemblies are radially contracted and the sealing assembly radially contracted. Similarly, the term “unset position” or “released position” refers to the tool when after being in the set position, is in a position with the slip assemblies radially contracted and the sealing assembly radially contracted.

[0026] Turning to **FIGS. 2A-E**, the tool **10** includes a mandrel **11** on which essentially all other components are carried or assembled. The tool **10** includes an upper sub **16**, an upper slip assembly **20**, an upper wedge assembly **30**, sealing assembly **40**, lower wedge assembly **50**, lower slip assembly **60**, packer element

retaining assembly or “prop” assembly **70**, setting assembly **100** and lower sub **18**. The major components described above make up the primary components of the tool **10** according to an embodiment of the present invention. More details of the tool **10**, its methods of operation, and various methods of reducing the compressive forces on the packer sealing elements **42** prior to unsetting the slip assemblies **20** and **60** are provided below.

[0027] In **FIGS. 2A-E**, the tool **10** and its various components are shown in their run-in positions, that is, the position when the tool **10** is run-in or lowered into a well in preparation for setting the tool **10** in the wellbore casing. The various components of the tool **10** are positioned to allow lowering into the casing without interference. The upper and lower slip assemblies **20** and **60** have not yet been radially expanded and are at a first diameter smaller than when in the set position, discussed below. Similarly, the sealing assembly **40** has not yet been radially expanded into a set position and is at a first reduced diameter. The setting assembly **100** has not been actuated.

[0028] The mandrel **11** is shown threadedly connected to an upper sub **16** and a lower sub **18**. Alternately, the tool and subs can be formed as a single solid piece. The upper sub **16** is designed for connection to a tubing string, coiled tubing or the like as is known in the art. Further or alternately, the upper sub is configured to receive and releasably connect to a stinger, setting tool, actuating or operating tool, hydraulic actuator, or other well tool as is known in the art. The lower sub **18** can also be configured as desired.

[0029] The upper and lower slip assemblies **20** and **60** have upper and lower slip elements **22** and **62**, respectively. In the embodiment shown, the slip elements are part of a circumferentially continuous, axially-slotted, barrel-type slip of the type known in the art. However, it is to be clearly understood that the slip assemblies may be differently configured without departing from the principle of the present invention. For example, the slip elements **22** can be comprised of a plurality or series of slip elements which are independent and separated from one another, or partially segmented and movably joined to one another, circumferentially discontinuous,

divided, slotted, etc. The slip assemblies may include further elements not shown, such as retaining rings or devices, to maintain the slips in the run-in position until setting the tool. The slip assemblies **20** and **60**, as shown have shear mechanisms **26** and **66**, to maintain the slip assemblies in their run-in position. The shear mechanisms, here pins, are sheared as an initial step in setting the tool to allow relative longitudinal motion between the slip elements and the mandrel. Other methods of maintaining the slip assemblies in a run-in position are known in the art and may be employed. The upper slip assembly **20** further includes an upper slip support **25**, in this case an enlarged portion of the lower end of the upper sub **16**. The slip support **25** abuts the upper end of the upper slip elements **22**, maintains the relative positions of the assemblies during run-in, and communicates setting force during setting. In this case, the upper slip support **25** does not move relative to the mandrel **12** during setting. Other slip support mechanisms are known in the art and may be used.

[0030] The slip assemblies **20** and **60** have a plurality of longitudinal slots **24** and **64**, respectively. The slots **24** of the upper slip assembly **20** cooperate with lugs **14**, which are integrally formed on the mandrel **12** and extend radially from the mandrel body into the slots. Each of the slots **24** has a closed upper end **27**, which the lugs **14** will contact during the unsetting or releasing step. As the mandrel **12** is moved longitudinally during the unsetting or disengaging process, the lugs move longitudinally with respect to the upper slip assembly **20**. The lugs **14** contact the upper ends **27** of the slots **24** of the barrel slip and unset the slip assembly. That is, the slips **22** are pulled off of the wedges of the wedge assembly **30**. The slip assembly then radially contracts, thereby disengaging with the casing wall. The tool **10** is designed such that the upper slip assembly is not unset or disengaged until after the sealing assembly is disengaged from the casing. The lugs **14** move longitudinally along the slots **24** as the groove **78** on the mandrel is moved into alignment with the release mechanism **75**, as described below, but do not contact the upper ends of the slots **24** until after the groove and release mechanism are aligned and the prop member **72** telescopes with respect to the upper wedge assembly **30**. Thus, the upper

slip assembly is not disengaged until after the sealing assembly is disengaged.

[0031] Each of slip elements **22** and **62** contains a series of serrated outwardly protruding teeth **28** and **68**, respectively, thereon for gripping the casing wall or other conduit within the wellbore. The teeth or gripping structures **28** and **68** of the slip assemblies **20** and **60** may be of any design known in the art, such as integrally formed on the slip elements, separately attached to the assemblies (such as “button slips”), etc. Incorporated herein by reference for all purposes is U.S. Patent No. 5,224,540 to Streich which describes and refers to various setting mechanisms, slip configurations, slip supports, and teeth among other things.

[0032] The upper wedge assembly **30** is carried on the mandrel **12**. The upper slip assembly **20** and the upper wedge assembly **30** have cooperating sloped surfaces **29** and **32**, which cause the upper slip assembly **20** to expand radially as the upper wedge assembly **30** is moved longitudinally relative to the upper slip assembly **20**. To “expand radially”, as used herein in reference to the upper **20** and lower **60** slip assemblies, means to expand their outer diameters rather than suggesting a volumetric increase of the components. The radial expansion of the upper slip assembly **20** causes their gripping surfaces **28** to come into contact with the interior surface of the wellbore casing. With sufficient radial expansion, the upper slip assembly **20** becomes grippingly engaged with the casing, preventing upward movement of the tool **10** in the wellbore.

[0033] Similarly, the lower wedge assembly **50** is carried on the mandrel **12**. The lower slip assembly **60** and the lower wedge assembly **50** have cooperating sloped surfaces **62** and **52**, which cause the lower slip assembly to expand radially as the lower wedge assembly is moved longitudinally relative to the lower slip assembly. This radial expansion causes the lower slip assembly **60** to become grippingly engaged with the wellbore casing as described with respect to the upper assembly above. The lower slip support **65** is shown as abutting the lower end of the lower wedge assembly **60**. The slip support, as described above, is utilized to maintain the wedge and slip assemblies in position during run-in and to communicate setting force to the wedge and slip assemblies during setting. In this case, the lower

slip support **65** moves upward relative to the mandrel **12** during the setting process. The lower slip support **65** is shown having a shearing mechanism **26** to hold the slip support in place until the setting process is begun.

[0034] As shown in **FIG. 2A**, the sealing assembly **40** is mounted circumferentially on the mandrel **12** between the upper **20** and lower **60** slip assemblies. Also shown in **FIGS. 2A-E**, the sealing assembly **40**, or packer element assembly, includes a plurality of sealing elements **42a-c**. These sealing or packer elements may typically be made of an elastomeric material such as rubber but may be constructed of other materials familiar to those skilled in the art. It is to be understood that the sealing assembly **40** may have one or more sealing elements **42**. Further, the sealing assembly **40** is shown having deformable support members **44**, which function as anti-extrusion rings when in the set position.

[0035] In the run-in position, the sealing elements **42** are carried on the packer element assembly in an unexpanded position having a radial diameter smaller than when in the set position. In the set position, as shown in **FIGS. 3A-E**, the sealing elements **42** are expanded outward radially by the relative movement of the upper and lower wedge assemblies toward one another. This longitudinal shortening of the sealing assembly **40** results in simultaneous radial expansion of the sealing assembly. The sealing elements **42** are radially expanded into sealing engagement with the wellbore casing. This sealing engagement may not provide an absolute seal but does prevent any significant fluid flow between the outside of the sealing assembly and the interior surface of the wellbore casing at typical, or even severe, downhole temperatures and pressures. The sealing elements **42** effectively seal the annular space between the mandrel **12** and the casing.

[0036] **FIGS. 3A-E** depict the packer **10** in the “set” position. Because the opposed slip assemblies grip and act in opposite directions, they tend to move closer together during wellbore use, especially with reversals in the differential pressure across the tool. This “cinching up” is beneficial in that it increases the gripping forces on both the slip assemblies and the sealing forces on the sealing elements, thus holding the tool more firmly in the set position. The cinching movement, however,

also increases the magnitude of the compression forces in the sealing elements **42**. The movement also increases the tension in the portion of the wellbore casing between the two slip assemblies **20** and **60**. The compression forces within parts of the tool **10** and tension forces within parts of the wellbore casing make the unsetting and retrieval of the packer more difficult.

[0037] Once the tool **10** has been lowered into the desired position in the wellbore, that is, a selected distance from surface, the tool **10** is set or moved into a set position, as seen in **FIGS. 3A-E**, by actuating the setting assembly **100**. The setting assembly **100** is actuated to move the tool components into their set positions. The setting assembly **100** is shown as a hydraulic setting assembly formed as part of the tool **10** at its lower end. The setting assembly **100** and method of setting will not be described in detail herein since they are generally known and understood in the art. The setting assembly **100** can be an electrical, mechanical, electro-mechanical, or hydraulic setting assembly (as shown), or of other type as known in the art. The hydraulic setting assembly shown is used in conjunction with an actuator tool, not shown, which would typically be connected above the tool **10**. Such an actuator can be of any design known in the art, such as but not limited to Downhole Power Units, electric line power units, gas-powered units, mechanical and electromechanical setting tools, etc. A mechanical setting assembly can be actuated by the weight-down of the tubing string, or by utilizing a setting tool connected to the tool mandrel for pulling upward on the mandrel to set the packer. The type and details of the setting assembly are not critical to the invention and the tool **10** can be modified as desired from the shown embodiment to allow for the use of different setting tools and mechanisms. The setting assembly shown in the embodiment in **FIGS. 2-4** includes a piston **102**, which moves relative to the mandrel **12** when fluid flows through inlet port **104** into and filling fluid chamber **106**.

[0038] This invention provides a method to improve the reliability and efficiency of unsetting and retrieving the packer **10** by making it possible to reduce, relieve, or relax the compressive forces within the sealing assembly **40**. The compressive forces on the sealing elements **42** are relaxed or released before

attempting to unset either slip assembly. To this end, the tool **10** further includes a prop assembly **70** or sealing element retainer assembly **70**, as seen in **FIGS. 2-4**. The prop assembly **70** includes a prop member **72**, which moves relative to the sealing assembly **40** during the step of releasing or relaxing the sealing elements **42** of the sealing assembly **40** as will be described further herein. The prop assembly **70** further includes a releasable connector assembly **74** which operates to maintain the prop assembly components in run-in and set positions, then allow movement of the assembly parts during the process of relaxing the sealing elements **42**.

[0039] A preferred embodiment is shown in **FIGS. 2-4**. The prop assembly **70** has a prop member **72**, which abuts the upper end of the sealing element assembly **40**. The prop member **72** is an annular sleeve, slidably mounted for longitudinal movement on the exterior surface of the mandrel **12**. The prop member at its upper end abuts a releasable connector assembly **74**. [The releasable connector assembly **74** includes a release mechanism **75**. In the embodiment shown in **FIGS. 2-4**, the release mechanism is a collapsible C-ring having a threaded or toothed portion **76**, which cooperates with a threaded or toothed portion **34** of the upper wedge assembly **30**]. In the run-in position, seen in **FIG. 1**, the toothed portion of the collapsible C-ring **75** is in engagement with the toothed portion of the upper wedge assembly. The upper wedge assembly and prop assembly are thus connected and fixed in relative position to one another.

[0040] In the set position, as seen in **FIG. 3**, the sealing element retainer assembly **70** maintains its relative position with the upper wedge assembly **30** due to the interlocking toothed portions **76** and **34**. Note, however, that both the upper wedge assembly **30** (after shearing of pin **26**) and the prop assembly are free to move relative to the mandrel **12** during the setting process.

[0041] In the unset or released position, seen in **FIG. 4**, the releasable connector assembly **74** has released. The collapsible C-ring has collapsed into cooperating groove **78** in the mandrel **12** due to the relative motion of the mandrel **12** with respect to the prop assembly **70**. Alternately, the groove **78** can be in a sleeve or other movable member of the tool designed to cooperate with the release mechanism.

With the C-ring collapsed to a smaller diameter position in the groove **78**, the cooperating toothed portions **34** and **76** are no longer in contact. In turn, this allows the prop member **72** to move with respect to the upper wedge assembly **30** and the mandrel **12**. The prop member **72**, as seen in **FIG. 4**, moves longitudinally with respect to the upper wedge assembly and telescopes with respect to a member of the upper wedge assembly **40**. The relative movement of the prop member **72** with respect to the mandrel **12** and with respect to the sealing assembly allows the sealing elements **42** to longitudinally expand and radially contract, thereby releasing or relaxing the compression forces acting on the sealing elements **42**.

[0042] The releasable connector assembly **74** can be of other design without departing from the spirit of the invention. For example, the releasable connector assembly can include a collet assembly with cooperating collet fingers and grooves or lips. The releasable assembly can further be a shearing mechanism, such as shear pins or rings, or the like. Other releasable connectors can be utilized as will be recognized by those of skill in the art.

[0043] In this preferred embodiment, the prop assembly has a prop member, which moves longitudinally upward to allow the sealing elements and assembly to relax. As those skilled in the art will recognize, the assembly can be arranged such that downward movement will affect relaxation of the sealing elements. Further, other movement and mechanical designs for the prop member can be employed. The key is that the prop assembly moves to allow the sealing assembly to relax. The prop assembly can allow the sealing elements to expand longitudinally, thereby contracting radially, as seen in the embodiment in **FIGS. 2-4**. Alternately, the prop assembly can allow for radial contraction of the sealing elements without allowing change in the length of the sealing assembly. Such a configuration is explained below with respect to **FIG. 5**. The movable prop member can be located above or below the sealing assembly, or can be located radially inward from the sealing elements. Other arrangements will be apparent to one skilled in the art.

[0044] The preferred embodiment described in detail above is but one method of reducing the compressive forces in the sealing elements before tool

retrieval. In the above method, these compressive forces are reduced by the use of a sealing element retainer member **72** held in an extended position by a releasable connector assembly. The releasable connector is released by relative movement of the mandrel, which aligns a groove **78** with the release mechanism **75**. In turn, this allows the prop member **72** to move longitudinally, thereby reducing the compression forces on the sealing elements. The sealing elements are free to longitudinally lengthen or expand, which results in radial contraction of the elements.

[0045] In another embodiment of this invention, illustrated in **FIG 5**, the reduction in compressive forces in the sealing elements **42** is achieved by aligning a reduced diameter section **79** of the mandrel **12** with the sealing elements **42**. In this case, the prop member **72** is a portion of the mandrel **12** which moves longitudinally with respect to the sealing elements **42** during the unsetting process. As the prop member **72**, or mandrel portion, is moved relative to the sealing assembly **40** during the unsetting process, a reduced diameter portion **79** of the mandrel **12** is moved into longitudinal alignment with the sealing elements **42**. With the additional radial space made available, the compression forces on the sealing elements **42** are reduced and the sealing elements contract radially to an unset position such that they are no longer in sealing engagement with the casing. The reduced diameter portion of the mandrel can alternately be provided on a separate movable member of the tool, such as on a sliding sleeve or the like.

[0046] Also illustrated in **FIG 5**, is another type of releasable connector assembly **74**. A sleeve **77** is mounted exterior to the mandrel and maintained in position with respect to the mandrel **12** by a release mechanism **75**, here shown as a shear pin. While shown as a threaded shear pin, the releasable connector can be any other suitable releasable connector such as other shear devices, like shear rings, shafts or the like, or other releasable connectors such as a collet assembly or other mechanisms known to those working in the art. Similarly, any other releasable method common in the art, such as mechanical deformation, physical severing, etc. can be deployed without departing from the principles of this invention.

[0047] Alternatively to the embodiment shown in **FIG. 5**, a collapsible

surface can be provided for the interior surfaces of the sealing elements **42**. A reduced diameter portion of the mandrel (or sleeve or the like) is moved into alignment with the collapsible surface. When the collapsible surface collapses to a smaller diameter, the sealing elements also radially contract, thereby relaxing the sealing elements. The collapsible surface can be a split sleeve, a plurality of split rings, wedge shaped segments, etc. Other mechanical arrangements will be apparent to those skilled in the art to allow the sealing elements to radially contract.

[0048] In use, the tool **10** is lowered into a subterranean wellbore having a casing. Then, the tool **10** is set using a setting assembly, such as the hydraulic setting assembly **100** shown. While the tool **10** is held in position by a tubing string or the like, hydraulic fluid is forced by an actuator tool (not shown) through the inlet port **104** into the fluid chamber **106**, thereby forcing the piston **102** upward. The upward movement of the piston **102** forces the lower slip support **65**, the lower wedge assembly **30**, and the lower slip assembly **60** upward. Upward movement of the lower wedge assembly **60** compresses the sealing assembly **40**. The sealing elements **42** are moved to a set position, radially expanded and longitudinally shortened, wherein the sealing elements of the sealing assembly sealingly engage the wellbore casing. Further, the upper **20** and lower **60** slip assemblies move longitudinally relative to their respective wedge assemblies **30** and **50**. The slip assemblies, and in particular the slip elements, are radially expanded into a set position in gripping engagement with the casing. The timing and relative motions of these elements of the tool during setting are controlled by use of shear pins and the like as is known in the art and not detailed here.

[0049] The tool **10** is then in a set position, the sealing assembly providing an annular seal between the mandrel and casing, and the slip assemblies providing a gripping engagement with the casing. The tool can be left in place in the set position as desired. During operations in the wellbore, the differential pressure across the tool may alternate, resulting in the cinching-up described elsewhere herein.

[0050] To unset and retrieve the tool **10**, the mandrel **12** is moved longitudinally upward relative to the set slip and sealing assemblies. For example, a

retrieving tool is run into the wellbore on a tubing string or coiled tubing and connected to the upper sub **16** of the tool. In the embodiment illustrated in **FIG. 4E**, the mandrel **12** is freed to move longitudinally relative to the slip and sealing assemblies by cutting the mandrel circumferentially at a location below the sealing and slip assemblies. A cut **15** is seen at **FIG. 4D**. The cutting is done by a cutting tool, such as chemical cutter. It should be understood, however, that any number of other suitable means of disconnecting the mandrel can be deployed to cut the mandrel without departing from the principals of the present invention. Such other means to disconnect the mandrel may include, severing by abrasion, laser cutting, shaped-charges, selective placement of acid or corrosive material, or releasing of one or more releasable devices such as shear pins, etc. Likewise, the location of the cut or disconnect can be changed without departing from the principles of this invention.

[0051] Further upward movement of the mandrel disengages the sealing elements **42** from the casing by relaxing the compression forces on the sealing elements **42**. The mandrel **12** is moved upwardly relative to the slip and wedge assemblies, sealing assembly, and prop assembly. As the mandrel is pulled upward, the groove **78** on the mandrel **12** moves into alignment with the releasable mechanism **75**. The collapsible C-ring **75** collapses, or radially contracts, into the groove **78**, thereby releasing the interlocking toothed portions **76** and **34** of the releasable connector **75** and upper wedge assembly **30**, respectively. Consequently, the prop member **72** is able to move relative to the upper wedge assembly. An arm **73** of the prop member **72** telescopes with a corresponding arm **36** of the upper wedge assembly **30**, as seen in **FIG. 3**. The prop member **72** moves longitudinally away from the lower wedge assembly **60**, thereby allowing longitudinal expansion of the sealing elements **42**. The longitudinal expansion of the sealing elements **42** reduces the compression forces in the sealing assembly and the sealing assembly radially contracts, disengaging from the casing.

[0052] After the step of disengaging the sealing assembly, the slip assemblies are disengaged from gripping engagement with the casing. In the embodiment shown, the upper slip assembly **20** is mechanically unset by pulling the upper slips off the

upper wedge. Further upward movement of the mandrel **12** moves the lugs **14** into contact with the upper ends **27** of the slots **24** of the upper slip assembly **20** as seen in **FIG. 3A**. The lugs **14** pull the upper slip assembly off the upper wedge assembly **30**, thereby unsetting the upper slip assembly and disengaging the upper slip assembly from the casing, such that the slip assembly is no longer in gripping engagement with the casing.

[0053] In the embodiment shown, the lugs contact the closed ends of the slots simultaneously, thereby pulling the slip elements off the wedge at approximately the same time. It is to be understood, however, that simultaneous or sequential unsetting of the slip elements can be performed. Sequential unsetting of the slip elements may be preferred where the slip assembly has a plurality of separated slip elements. Such methods are known in the art and taught in U.S. patents incorporated herein, for example.

[0054] Further, in the preferred embodiment, the lower slip assembly is then unset and disengaged from the casing due to further upward movement of the mandrel **12**, which will result in the lower slip assembly being pulled off the lower wedge assembly **60**. After the compression forces are released in the sealing assembly and the upper slip assembly is unset, there are no remaining compression forces maintaining the lower slips on the lower wedge. Upward movement of the tool will drag the lower slips downward and off the lower wedge.

[0055] The upper slip assembly is preferably unset and disengaged, as illustrated, before the lower slip assembly is unset and disengaged. However, the particular order can be reversed or the slip assemblies can be disengaged simultaneously.

[0056] Finally, a lower catch mechanism **19**, such as shown in **FIG. 3D**, abuts the lower slip support **65** and the entire tool **10** is retrieved from the wellbore. The lower end of the tool can alternately be dropped into the wellbore, but this is not preferred.

[0057] Finally, the tool **10** is then retrieved from the wellbore by continuing to pull the tool upward toward the surface.

[0058] A similar method is utilized in relation to the embodiment of the tool shown in **FIG. 4**. The tool **10** in **FIG. 4** is shown in a set or engaged position, with the upper slip assembly **20** and lower slip assembly **60** in a radially expanded position and in gripping engagement with a casing **8**. The mandrel **12** is pulled upward, by a tubing string, coil tubing, work string or the like. The upward movement of the mandrel **12** releases the releasable mechanism **75**, here shown as a shear pin. The mandrel **12** is now free to move longitudinally with respect to the upper and lower slip assemblies, wedge assemblies, and sealing assembly. A portion of the mandrel **12** acts as the prop member **72** of the prop assembly **70**. A first portion of the mandrel props up, or supports, the interior surface of the sealing element **42**. As the mandrel is pulled upwardly, a reduced diameter portion **79** of the mandrel is moved into alignment with the sealing element **42**. The sealing element **42** is then able to contract radially, thereby releasing or relaxing the compressive forces on the sealing element. The sealing element **42** disengages from the casing **8**. Further upward movement of the mandrel results in unsetting the upper slip assembly by the methods described above and not repeated here. The lower slip assembly is also unset, and the tool is retrieved from the wellbore.

[0059] The wellbore tool used above to describe the principles of this invention is a packer. Any other wellbore tool set with opposed slips can be substituted for the packer without departing from the principles on this invention. Likewise, the wellbore envisioned in the above description may be used for any purpose, such as, production, injection, observation, testing, etc., without departing from this invention's principles.

[0060] The principles of this invention would also apply if the sealing and/or gripping assemblies were comprised of inflatable components. While this invention has been described with reference to illustrative embodiments, this description is not intended to be construed in a limiting sense. Various modifications and combinations of the illustrative embodiments as well as other embodiments of the invention, will be apparent to persons skilled in the art upon reference to the description. It is, therefore, intended that the appended claims encompass any such modifications or

embodiments.

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method of utilizing an opposed-slip type downhole tool in a subterranean wellbore having a casing, the method comprising the steps of:

positioning the tool in a subterranean wellbore, the tool having an upper slip assembly and a lower slip assembly positioned on opposite sides of a sealing assembly, the sealing assembly having at least one compressible, annular sealing element;

then setting the tool in the wellbore by radially expanding the slip assemblies into gripping engagement with the casing, and by longitudinally compressing and radially expanding the sealing element into sealing engagement with the casing;

then disengaging the sealing element from the casing by relaxing the compression forces on the sealing element;

then disengaging one of the slip assemblies from the casing such that the slip assembly is no longer in gripping engagement with the casing; and

then retrieving the tool from the wellbore.

2. The method of Claim 1, wherein the step of disengaging one of the slip assemblies comprises disengaging the upper slip assembly.

3. The method as in Claim 2, further comprising the step of disengaging the lower slip assembly from the casing after the step of disengaging the upper slip assembly from the casing.

4. The method as in Claim 1, wherein the step of disengaging the sealing element includes radially contracting the sealing element.

5. The method as in Claim 1, wherein the step of disengaging the sealing element includes longitudinally lengthening the sealing element.

6. The method as in Claim 1, wherein the step of disengaging the sealing element further comprises moving a sealing element retainer to reduce the compression forces on the sealing

element.

7. The method as in Claim **6**, wherein the sealing element retainer is moved longitudinally, the longitudinal movement of the sealing element retainer relaxing the longitudinal compression on the sealing element.

8. The method as in Claim **7**, wherein the sealing element retainer moves longitudinally upward during the step of disengaging the sealing element.

9. The method as in Claim **8**, wherein the sealing element retainer is an annular member in sliding engagement with a mandrel of the tool, the sealing element retainer connected to the upper wedge assembly by a releasable connection, and wherein the sealing element retainer is released to move with respect to the upper wedge assembly during the step of disengaging the sealing element.

10. The method as in Claim **9**, wherein the releasable connection includes a toothed, collapsible C-ring, the teeth of which engage a corresponding toothed portion of the upper wedge assembly, the C-ring cooperating with and collapsing into a reduced-diameter portion of the outer surface of the tool mandrel during the step of disengaging the sealing element.

11. The method as in Claim **6**, wherein the sealing element has an interior surface, and wherein the sealing element retainer provides compression force, when the tool is set, acting on the interior surface of the sealing element.

12. The method as in Claim **11**, wherein the sealing element retainer is moved longitudinally during the step of disengaging the sealing element, the movement of the retainer relaxing the compression force acting against the interior surface of the sealing element.

13. The method as in Claim **6**, wherein the tool further comprises a mandrel, and wherein the sealing element retainer is a portion of the tool mandrel.

14. The method as in Claim **13**, wherein the tool mandrel has a reduced-diameter portion which is moved into alignment with the sealing element during the step of disengaging the sealing element, thereby reducing the compression force on the sealing element and allowing the sealing element to relax.
15. The method as in Claim **1**, wherein the tool includes a tool mandrel, and further comprising the step of cutting the mandrel.
16. The method as in Claim **1**, wherein the tool includes a mandrel and a sleeve connected to one another by a releasable connection, and wherein the mandrel and sleeve are released to move relative to one another during the step of disengaging the sealing element.
17. The method as in Claim **1**, wherein the sealing assembly includes multiple sealing elements.
18. The method as in Claim **2**, wherein the upper slip assembly is a barrel slip assembly.
19. The method as in Claim **18**, wherein the step of disengaging the upper slip assembly includes the step of moving lugs into contact with a portion of the upper slip assembly and moving the upper slip assembly upward, thereby disengaging the upper slip assembly from the wellbore casing.
20. The method as in Claim **1**, wherein the step of setting the tool further comprises setting the tool using a hydraulic assembly.

1/17

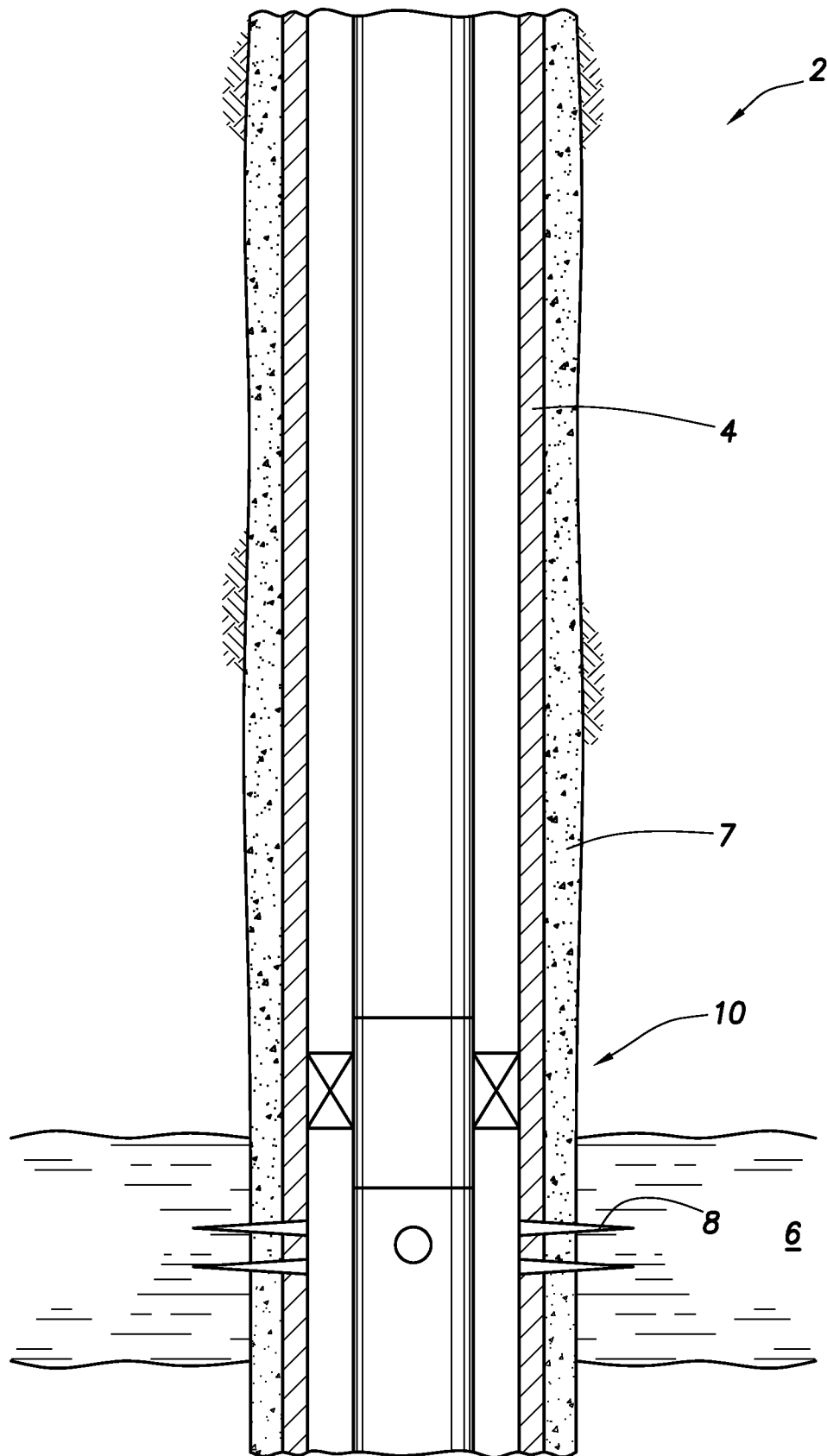


FIG. 1

2/17

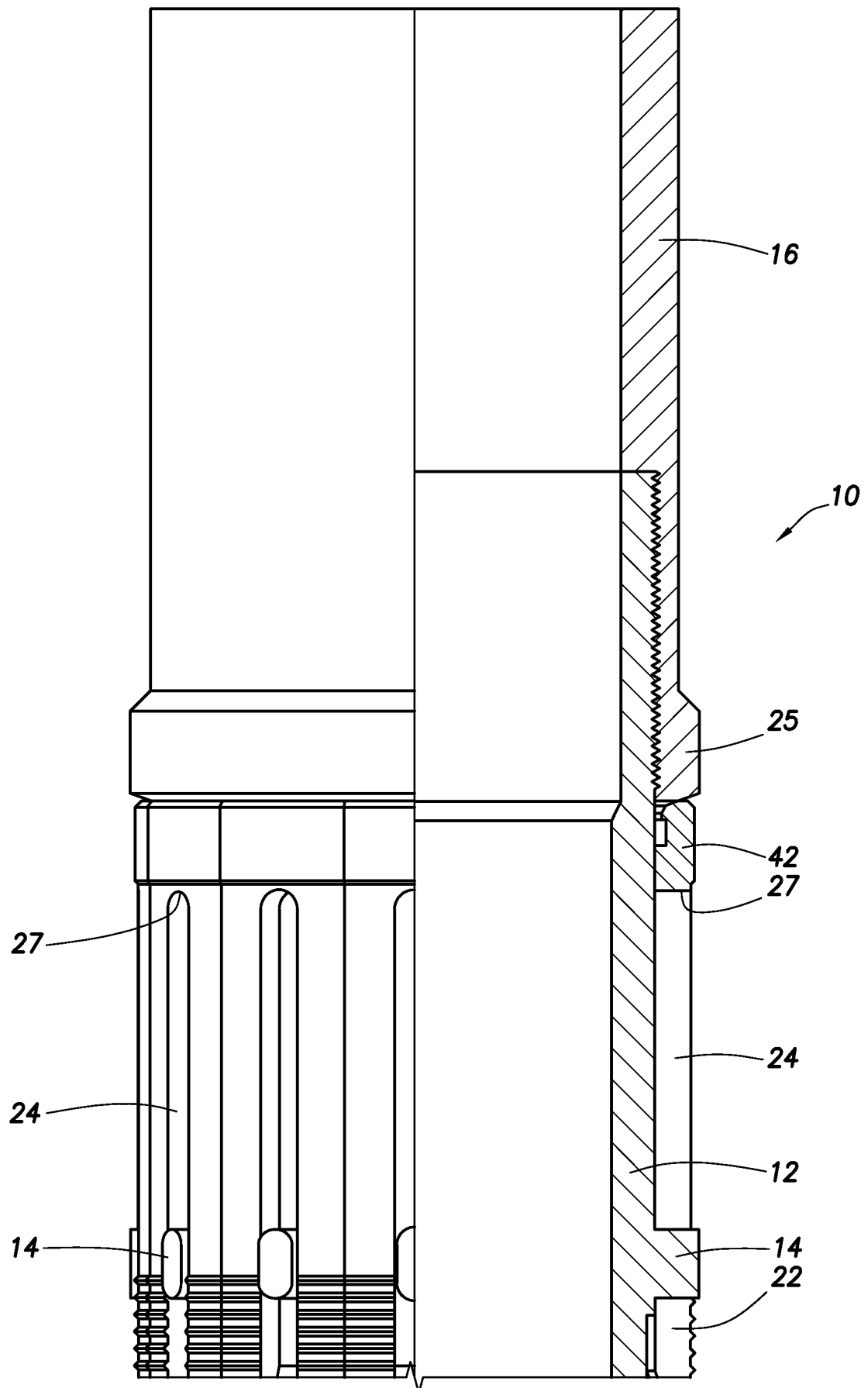


FIG.2A

3/17

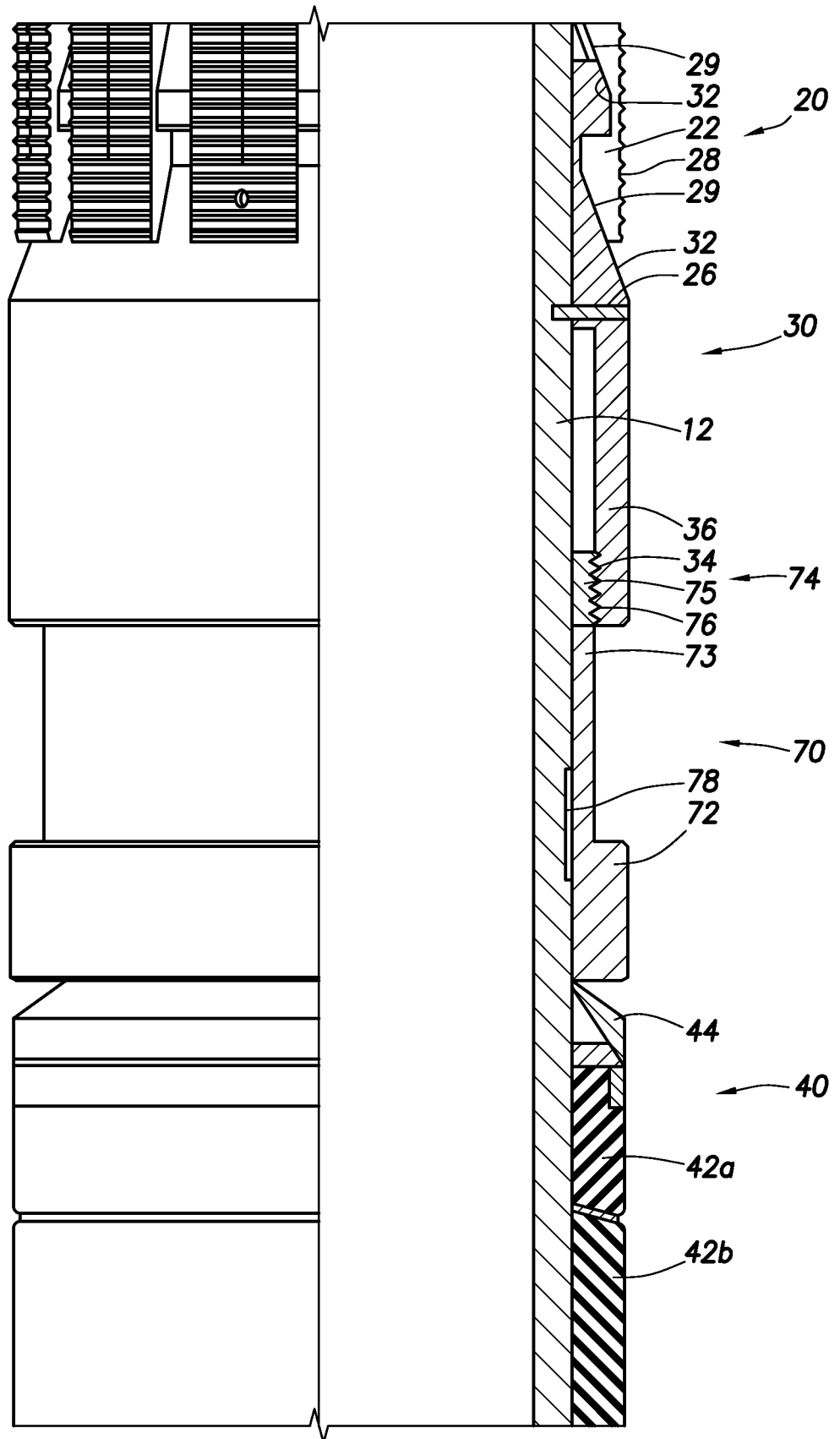


FIG.2B

4/17

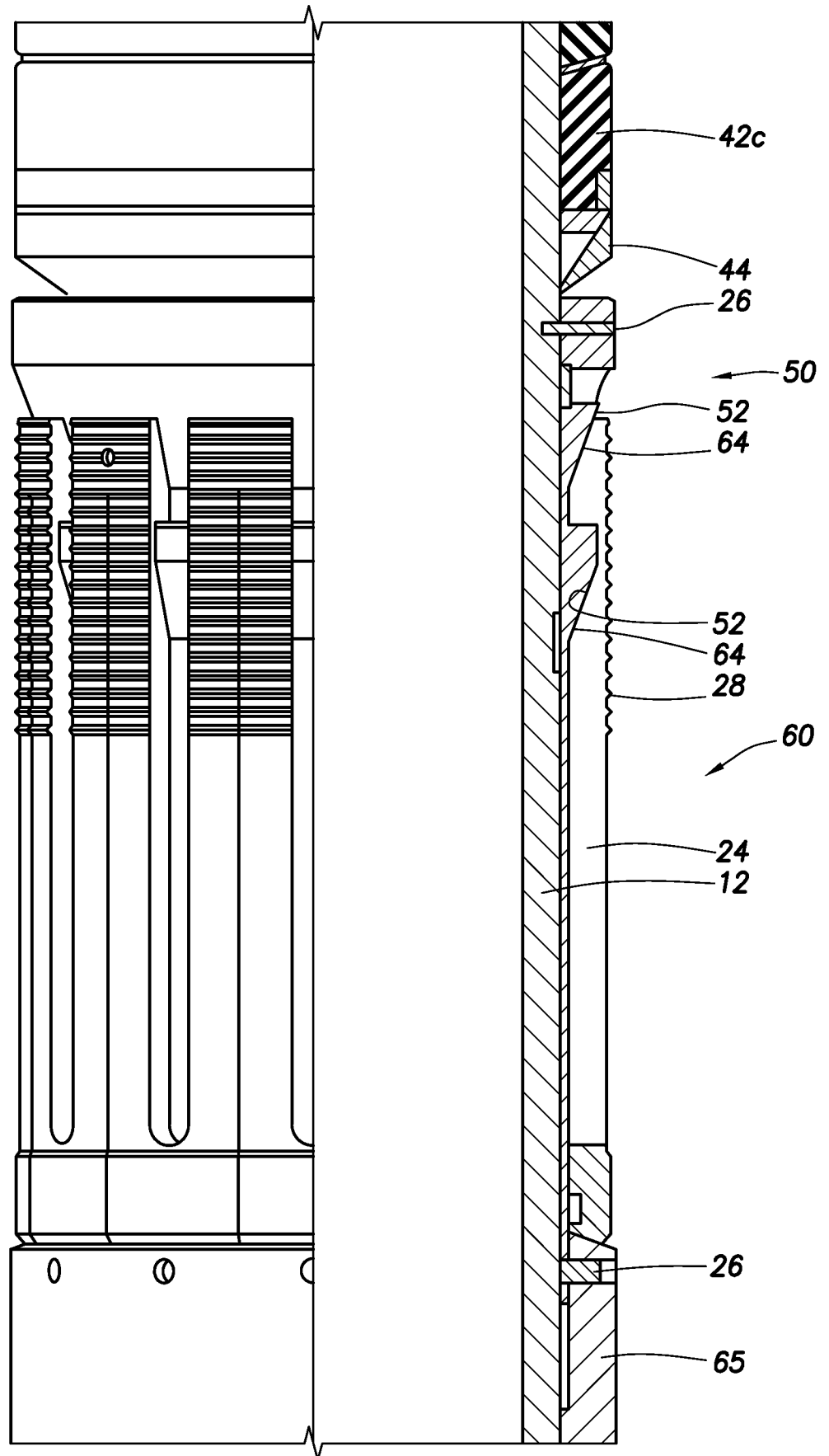


FIG. 2C

5/17

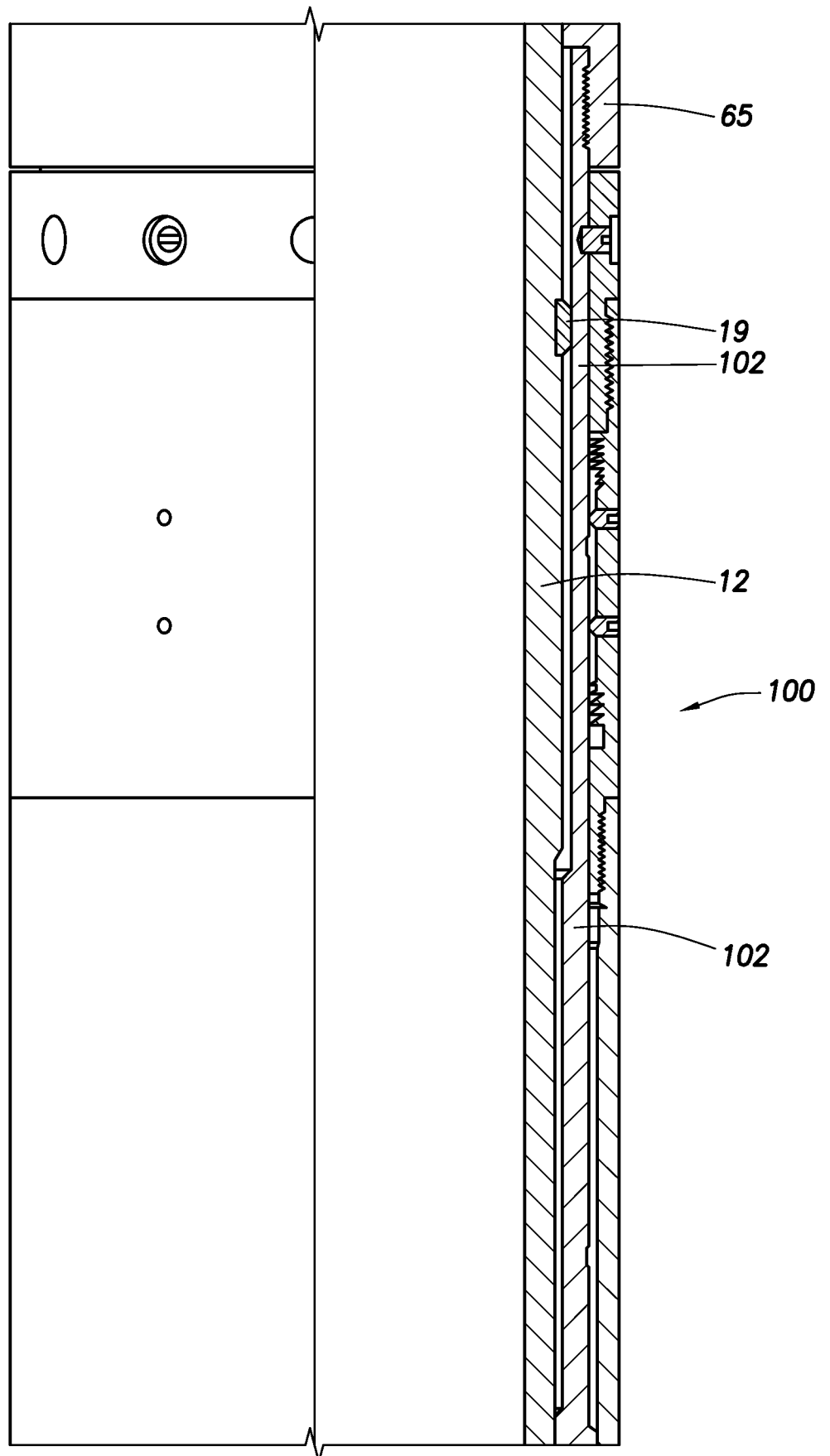


FIG. 2D

6/17

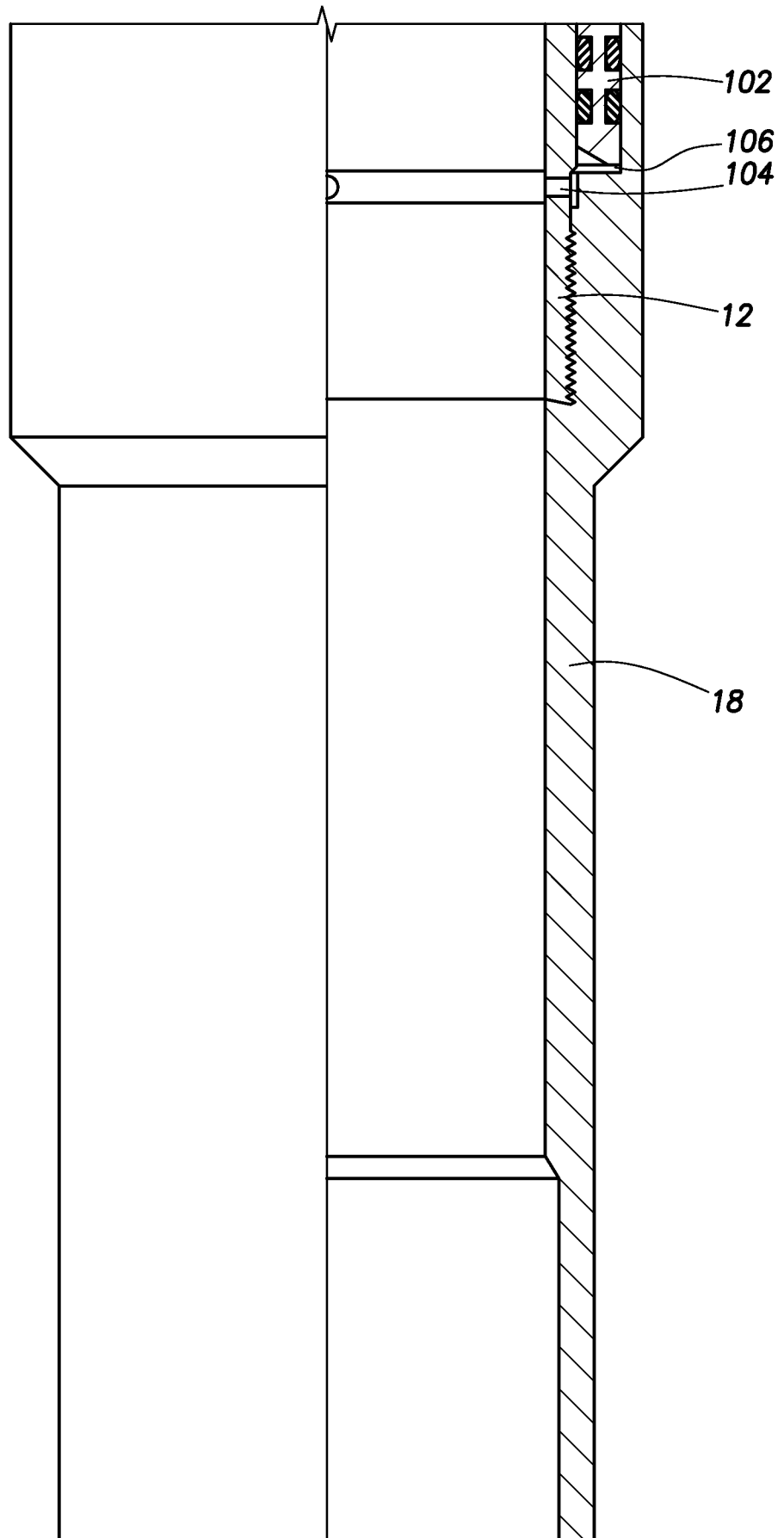


FIG.2E

7/17

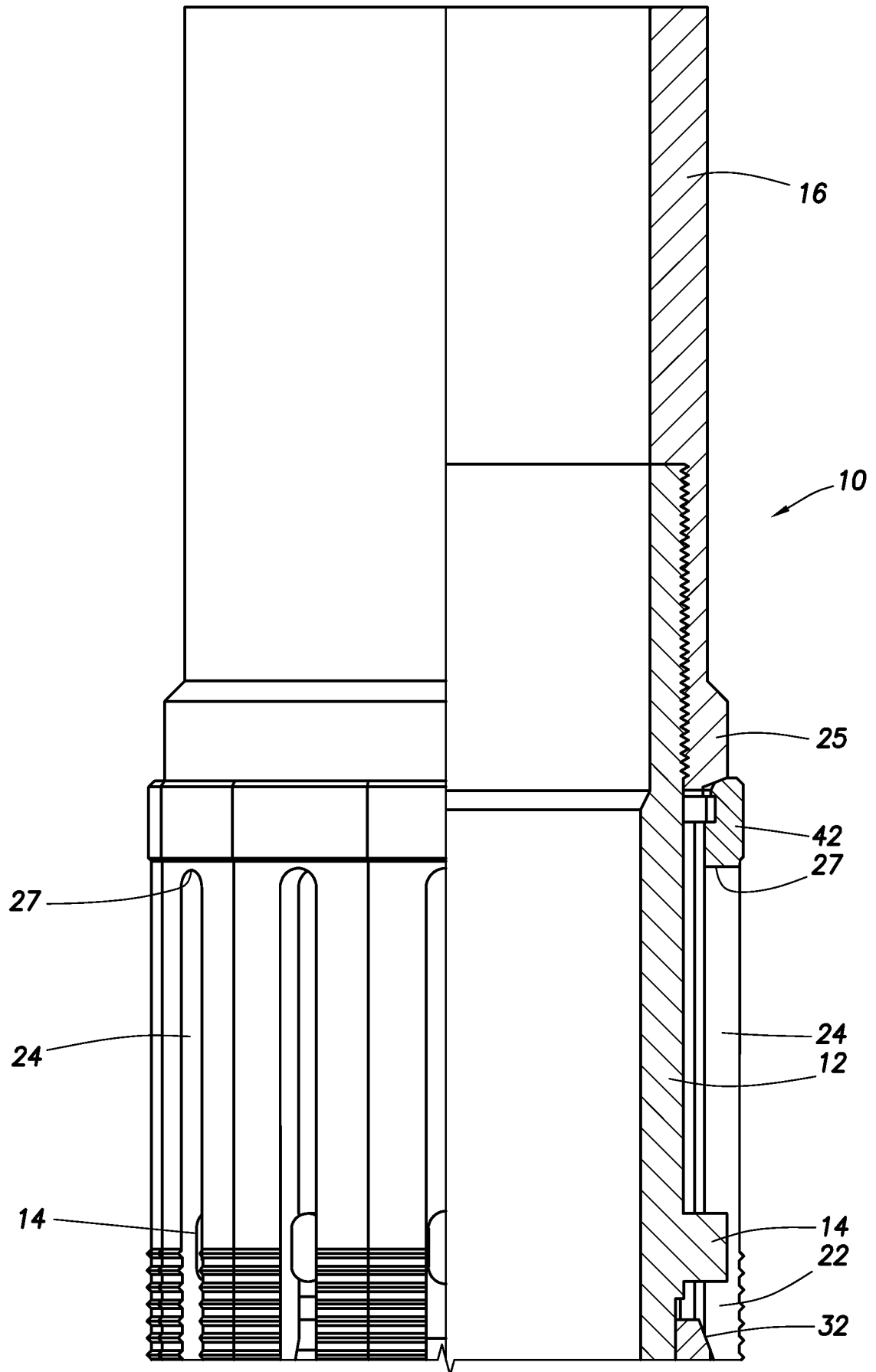


FIG. 3A

8/17

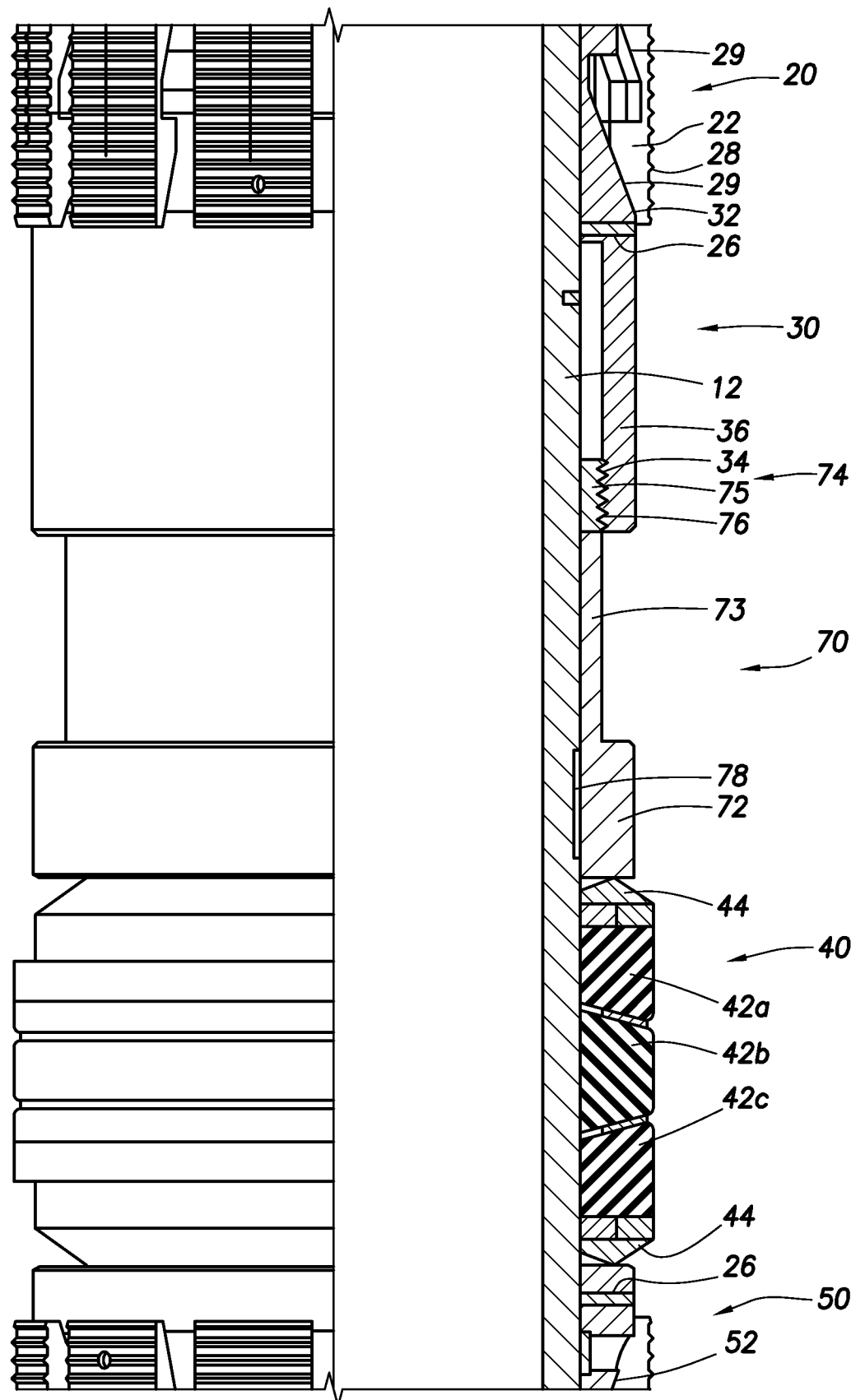


FIG. 3B

9/17

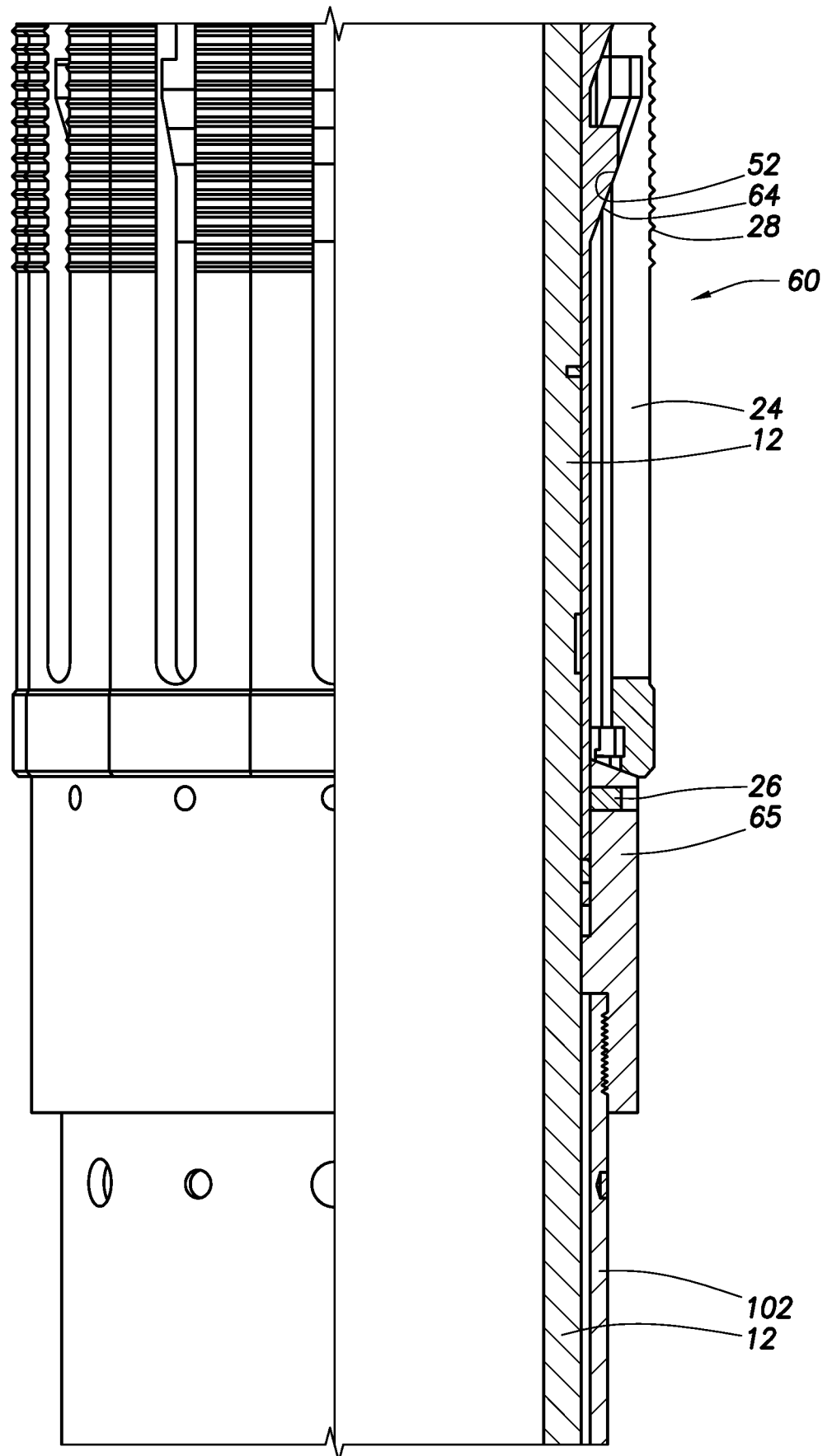


FIG. 3C

10/17

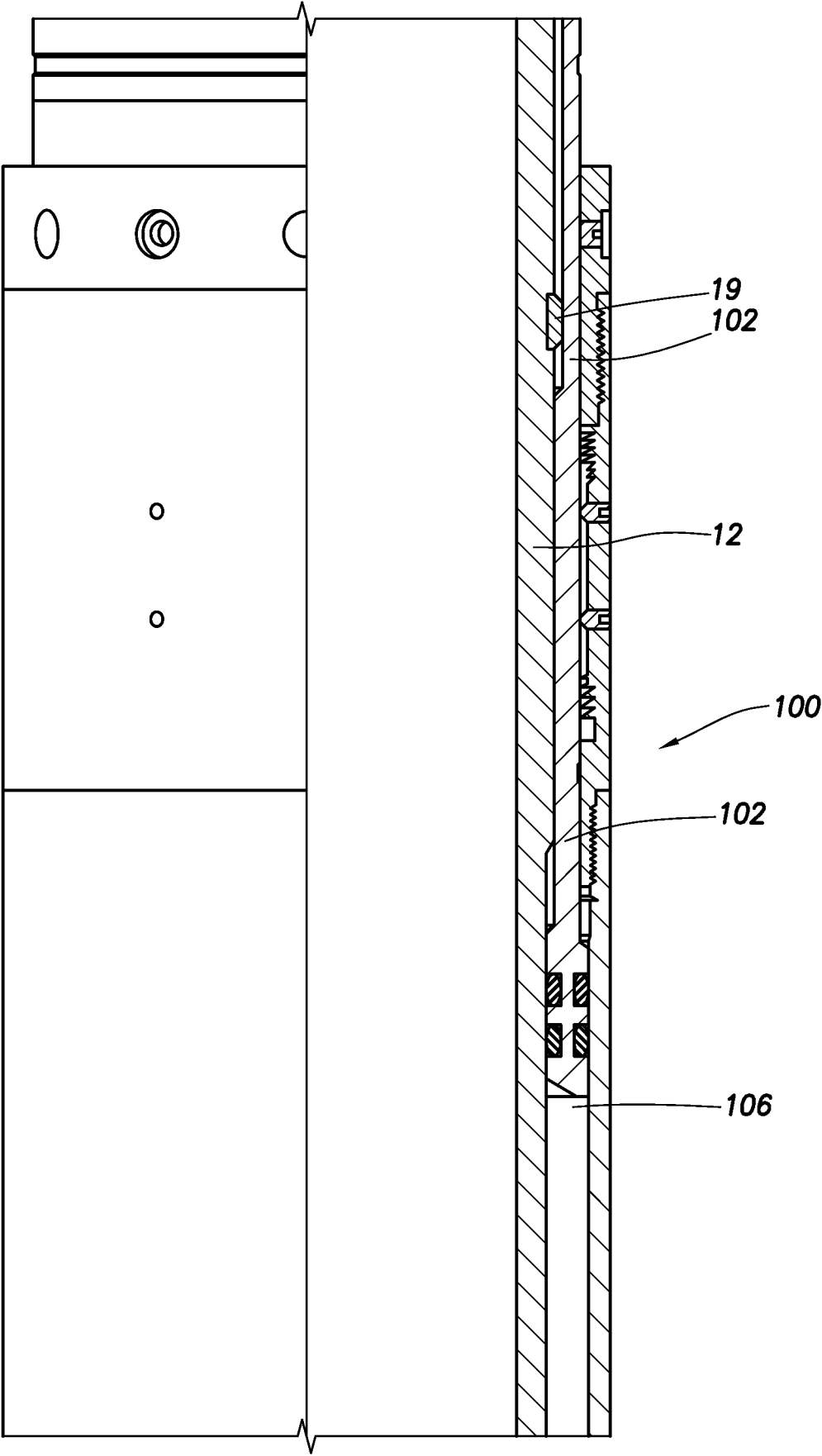


FIG. 3D

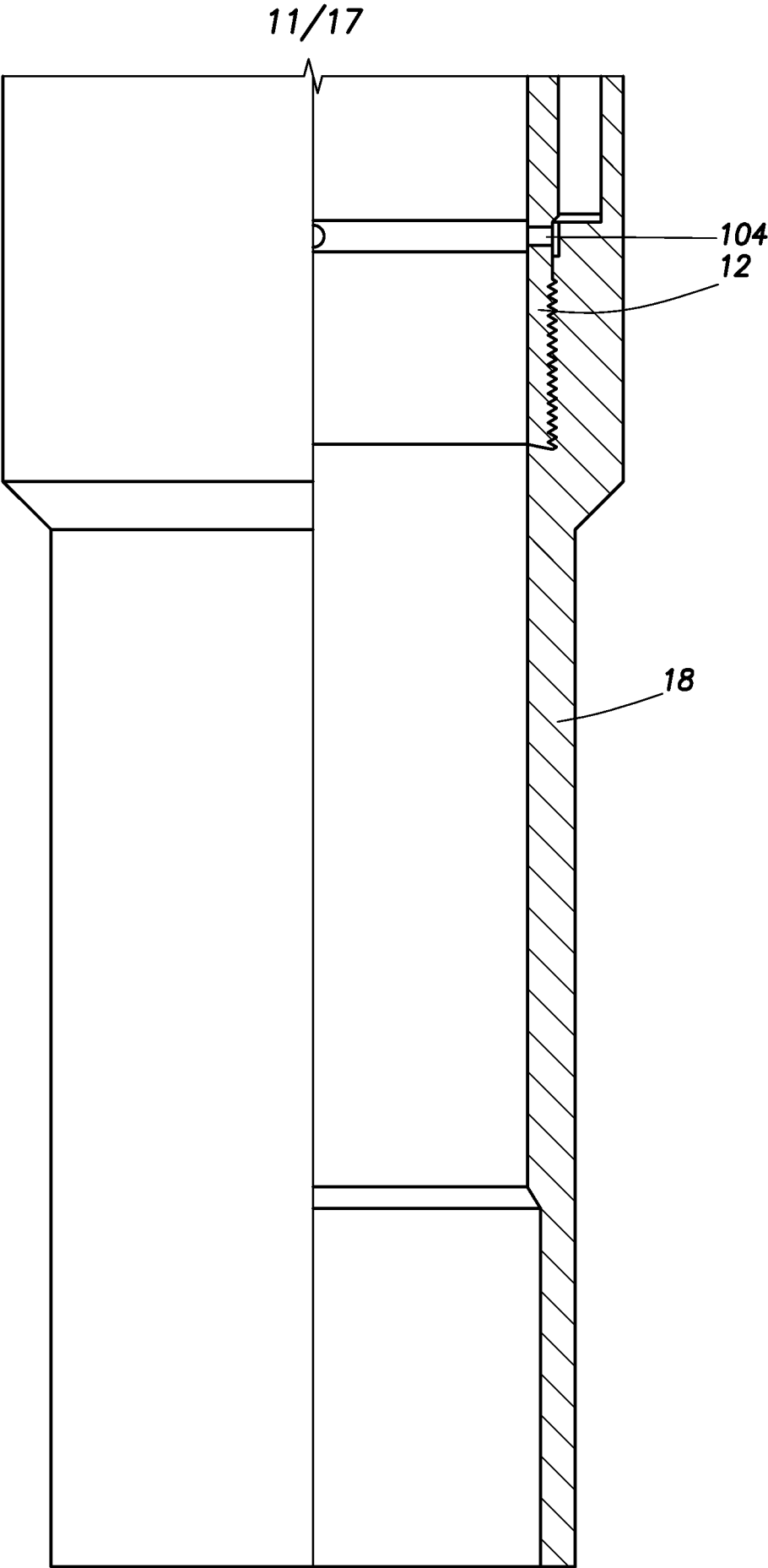


FIG.3E

12/17

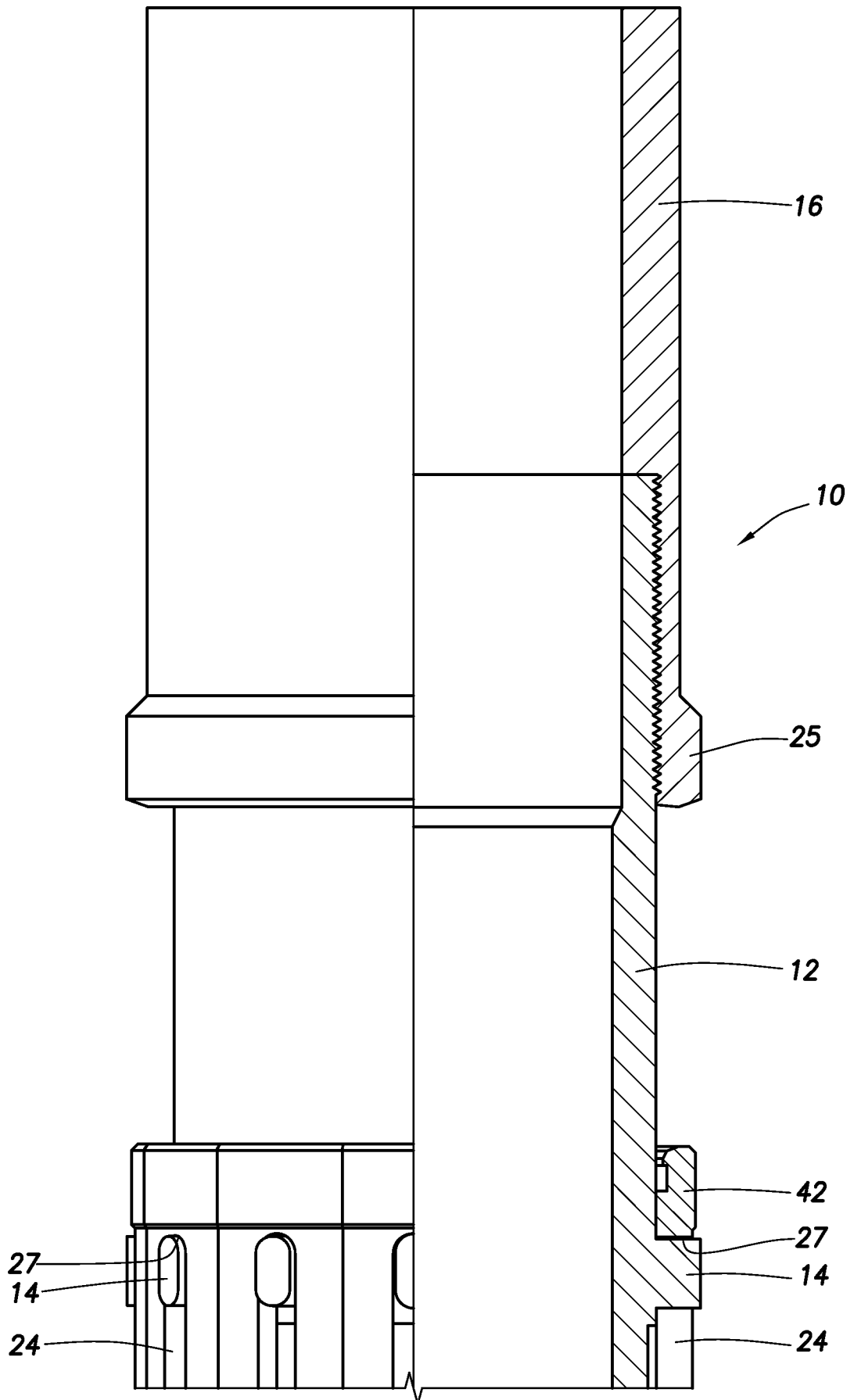


FIG.4A

13/17

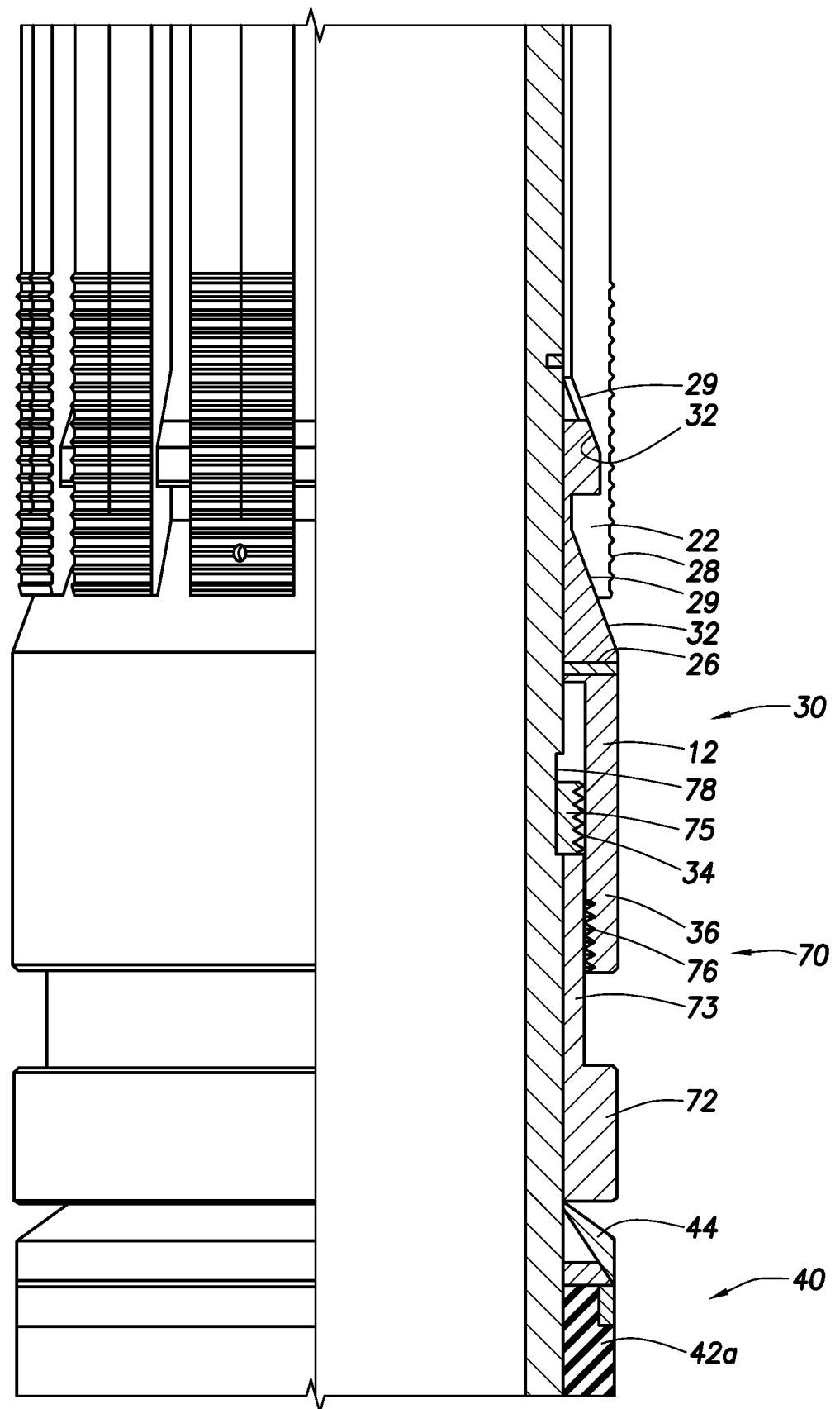


FIG. 4B

14/17

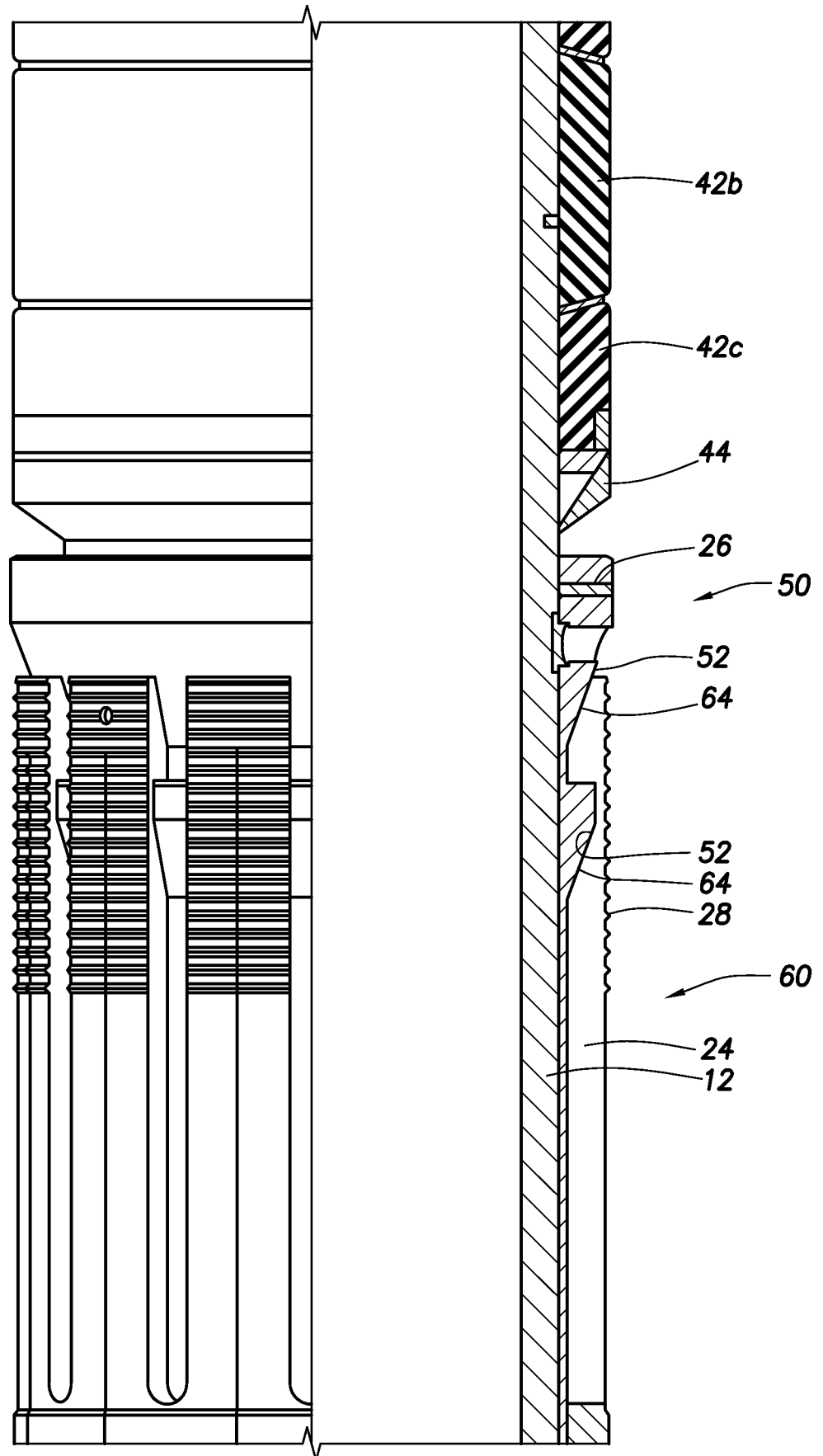


FIG. 4C

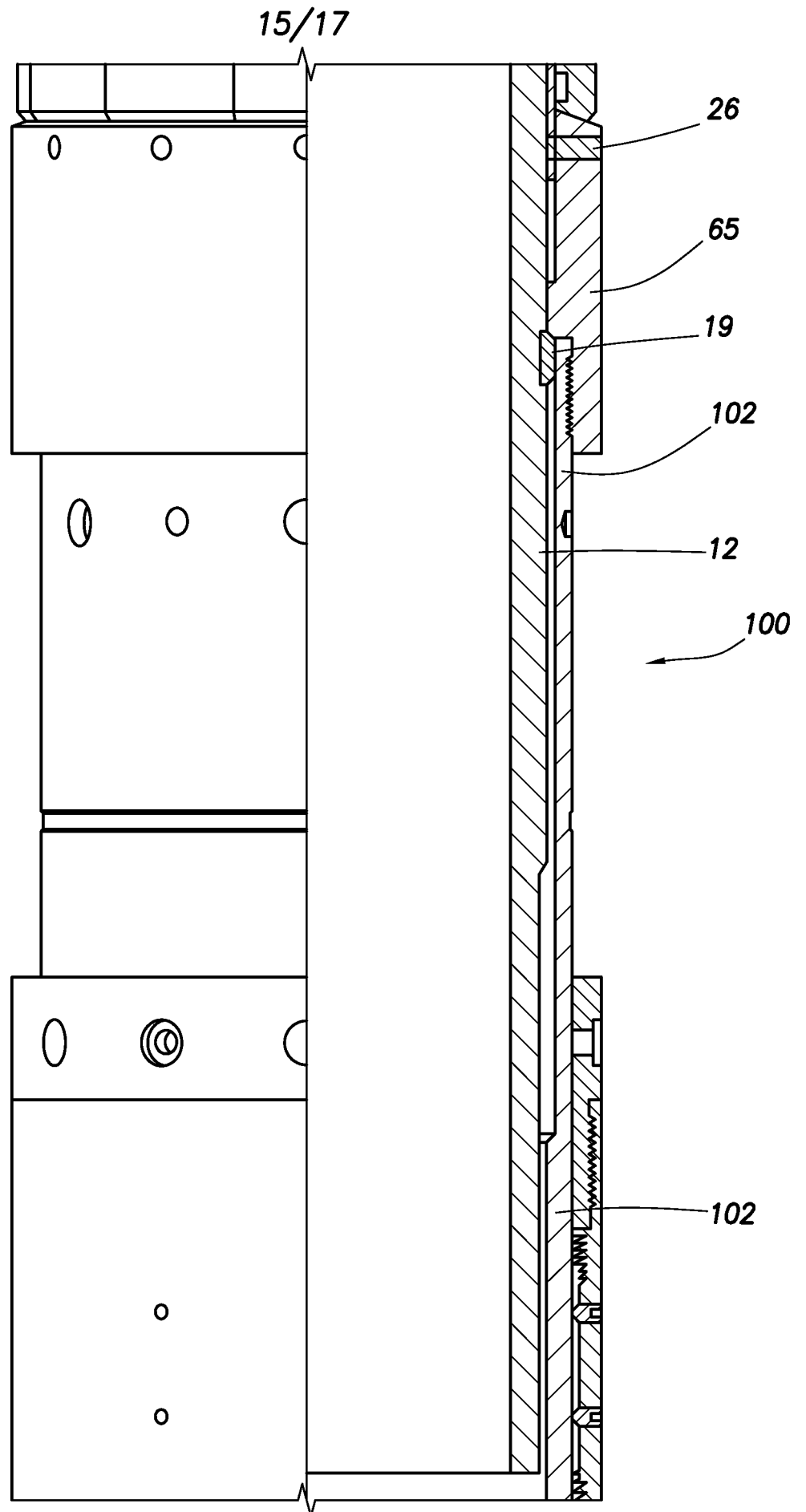


FIG. 4D

16/17

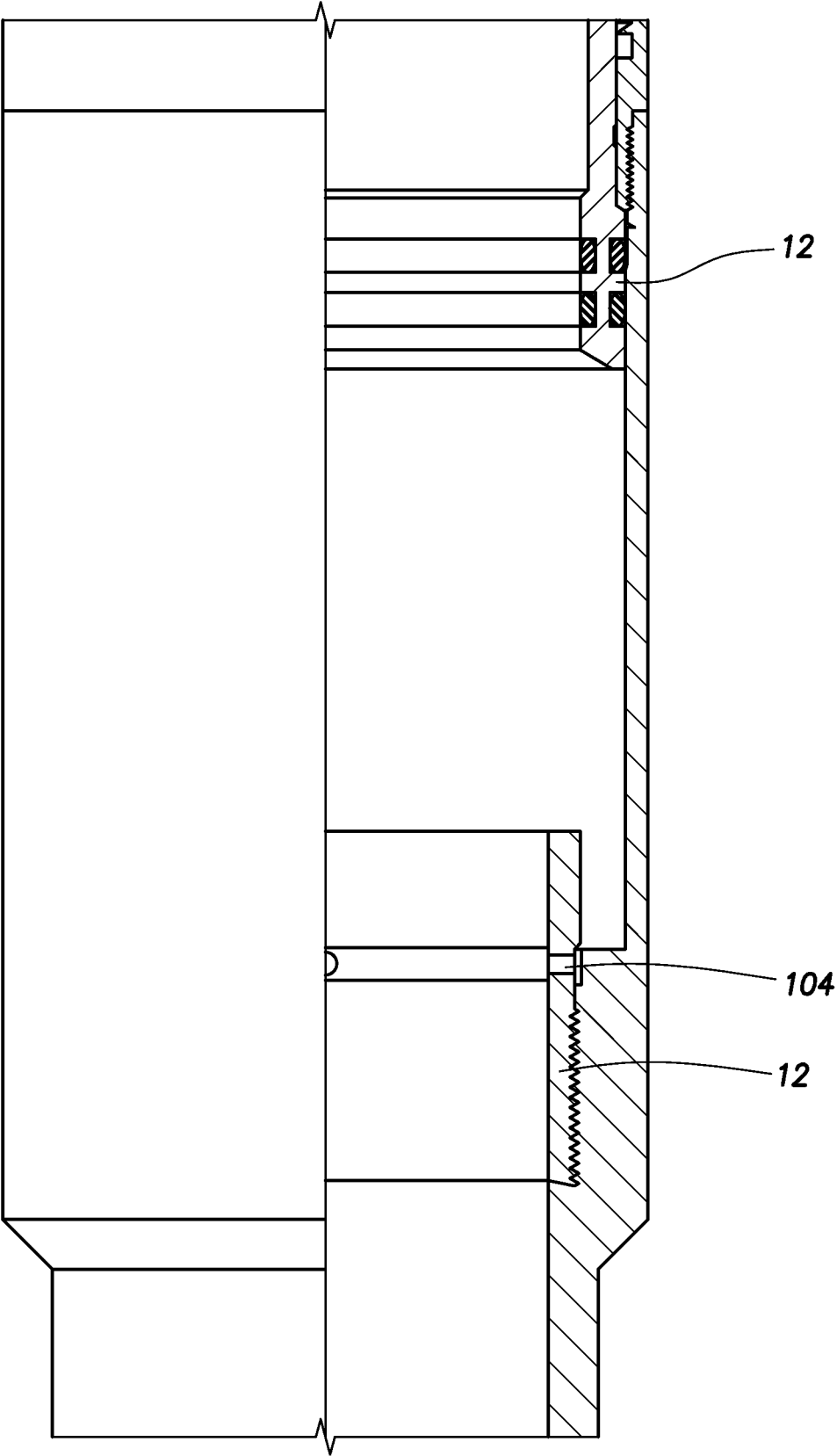


FIG.4E

17/17

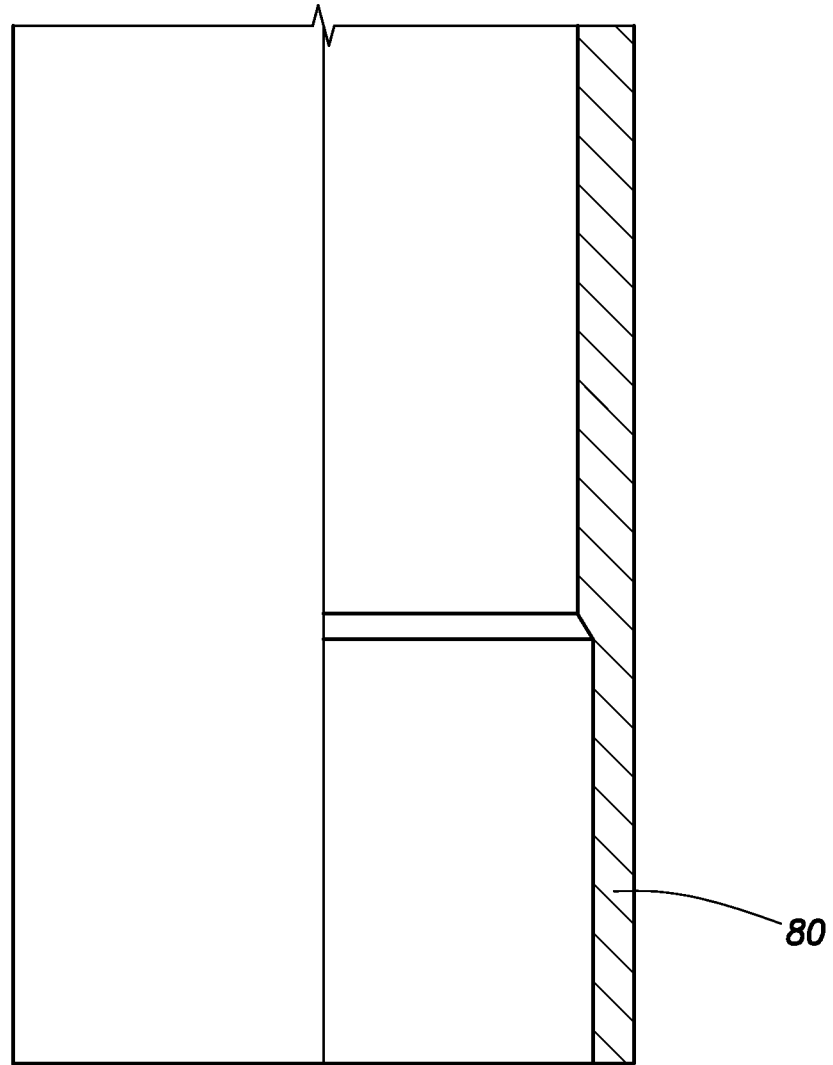


FIG. 4F

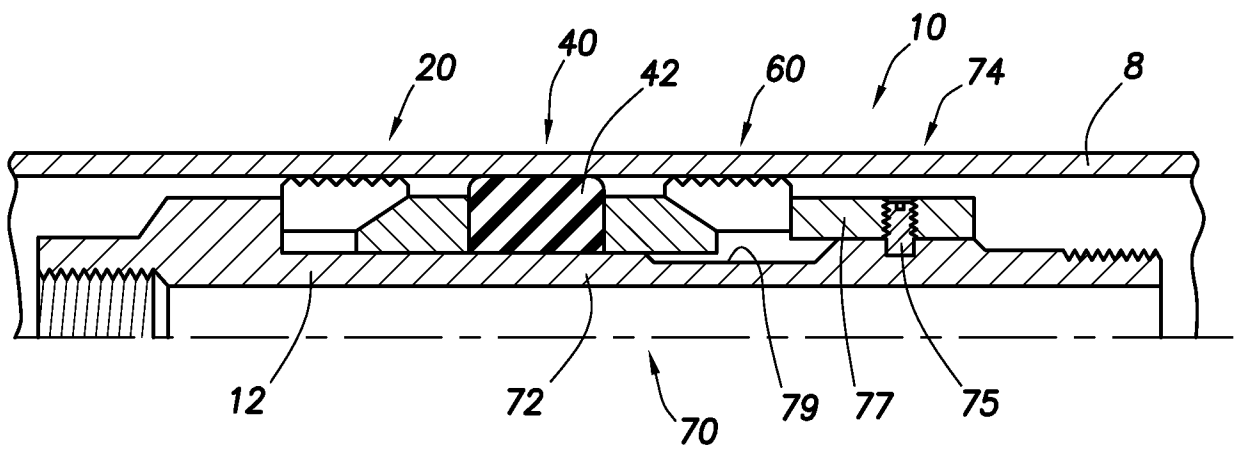


FIG. 5