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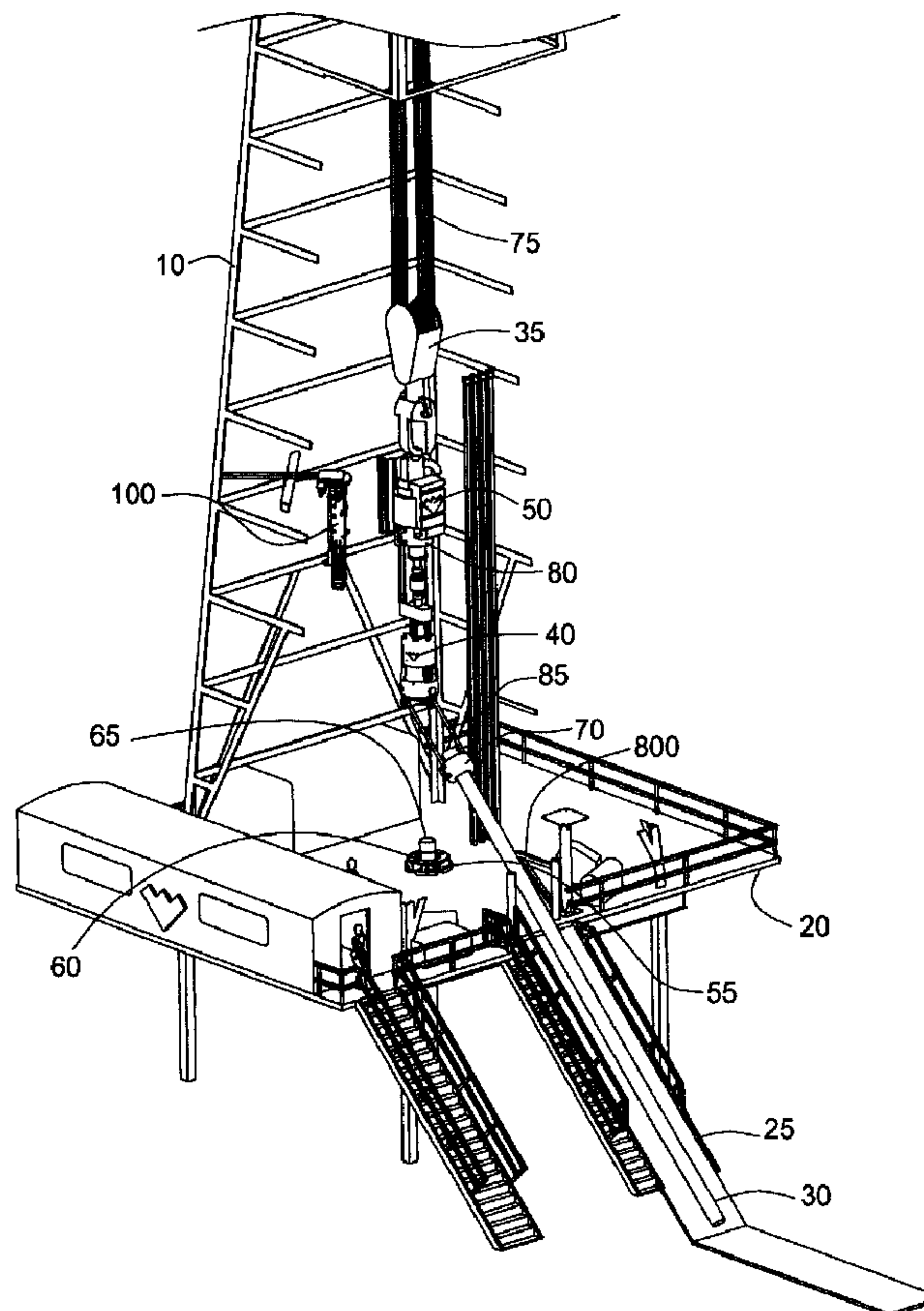
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(54) Title: CASING RUNNING HEAD



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

The present invention generally relates to a method and apparatus for drilling with a top drive system. In one aspect, the present invention provides a tubular gripping member for use with a top drive to handle a tubular comprising a housing operatively



(57) **Abrégé(suite)/Abstract(continued):**

connected to the top drive and a plurality of gripping elements radially disposed in the housing for engaging the tubular, wherein moving the housing relative the plurality of gripping elements causes the plurality of gripping members to engage the tubular.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

The present invention generally relates to a method and apparatus for drilling with a top drive system. In one aspect, the present invention provides a tubular gripping member for use with a top drive to handle a tubular comprising a housing
5 operatively connected to the top drive and a plurality of gripping elements radially disposed in the housing for engaging the tubular, wherein moving the housing relative the plurality of gripping elements causes the plurality of gripping members to engage the tubular.

CASING RUNNING HEAD

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to methods and apparatus for drilling with top
5 drive systems. Particularly, the invention relates to methods and apparatus for
adapting a top drive for use with running casing. More particularly still, the invention
relates to a torque head for engaging with a tubular and rotating the same.

Description of the Related Art

In well completion operations, a wellbore is formed to access hydrocarbon-
10 bearing formations by the use of drilling. Drilling is accomplished by utilizing a drill bit
that is mounted on the end of a drill support member, commonly known as a drill
string. To drill within the wellbore to a predetermined depth, the drill string is often
rotated by a top drive or rotary table on a surface platform or rig, or by a downhole
motor mounted towards the lower end of the drill string. After drilling to a
15 predetermined depth, the drill string and drill bit are removed and a section of casing
is lowered into the wellbore. An annular area is thus formed between the string of
casing and the formation. The casing string is temporarily hung from the surface of
the well. A cementing operation is then conducted in order to fill the annular area
with cement. Using apparatus known in the art, the casing string is cemented into
20 the wellbore by circulating cement into the annular area defined between the outer
wall of the casing and the borehole. The combination of cement and casing
strengthens the wellbore and facilitates the isolation of certain areas of the formation
behind the casing for the production of hydrocarbons.

It is common to employ more than one string of casing in a wellbore. In this
25 respect, one conventional method to complete a well includes drilling to a first
designated depth with a drill bit on a drill string. Then, the drill string is removed and

a first string of casing is run into the wellbore and set in the drilled out portion of the wellbore. Cement is circulated into the annulus behind the casing string and allowed to cure. Next, the well is drilled to a second designated depth, and a second string of casing, or liner, is run into the drilled out portion of the wellbore. The second string is set at a depth such that the upper portion of the second string of casing overlaps the lower portion of the first string of casing. The second string is then fixed, or "hung" off of the existing casing by the use of slips which utilize slip members and cones to wedgingly fix the second string of casing in the wellbore. The second casing string is then cemented. This process is typically repeated with additional casing strings until the well has been drilled to a desired depth. Therefore, two run-ins into the wellbore are required per casing string to is set the casing into the wellbore. In this manner, wells are typically formed with two or more strings of casing of an ever-decreasing diameter.

As more casing strings are set in the wellbore, the casing strings become progressively smaller in diameter in order to fit within the previous casing string. In a drilling operation, the drill bit for drilling to the next predetermined depth must thus become progressively smaller as the diameter of each casing string decreases in order to fit within the previous casing string. Therefore, multiple drill bits of different sizes are ordinarily necessary for drilling in well completion operations.

Another method of performing well completion operations involves drilling with casing, as opposed to the first method of drilling and then setting the casing. In this method, the casing string is run into the wellbore along with a drill bit for drilling the subsequent, smaller diameter hole located in the interior of the existing casing string. The drill bit is operated by rotation of the drill string from the surface of the wellbore. Once the borehole is formed, the attached casing string may be cemented in the borehole. The drill bit is either removed or destroyed by the drilling of a subsequent borehole. The subsequent borehole may be drilled by a second working string comprising a second drill bit disposed at the end of a second casing that is of sufficient size to line the wall of the borehole formed. The second drill bit should be

smaller than the first drill bit so that it fits within the existing casing string. In this respect, this method requires at least one run-in into the wellbore per casing string that is set into the wellbore.

5 It is known in the industry to use top drive systems to rotate a drill string to form a borehole. Top drive systems are equipped with a motor to provide torque for rotating the drilling string. The quill of the top drive is typically threadedly connected to an upper end of the drill pipe in order to transmit torque to the drill pipe. Top drives may also be used in a drilling with casing operation to rotate the casing.

10 In order to drill with casing, most existing top drives require a threaded crossover adapter to connect to the casing. This is because the quill of the top drives is not sized to connect with the threads of the casing. The crossover adapter is design to alleviate this problem. Typically, one end of the crossover adapter is designed to connect with the quill, while the other end is designed to connect with the casing.

15 However, the process of connecting and disconnecting a casing is time consuming. For example, each time a new casing is added, the casing string must be disconnected from the crossover adapter. Thereafter, the crossover must be threaded into the new casing before the casing string may be run. Furthermore, this process also increases the likelihood of damage to the threads, thereby increasing
20 the potential for downtime.

There is a need, therefore, for methods and apparatus for coupling a casing to the top drive for drilling with casing operations. There is a further need for methods and apparatus for running casing with a top drive in an efficient manner. There is also a need for methods and apparatus for running casing with reduced damage to
25 the casings.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention generally relates to a method and apparatus for drilling with a top drive system. Particularly, the present invention relates to methods and apparatus for handling tubulars using a top drive system.

5 In one aspect, the present invention provides a tubular gripping member for use with a top drive to handle a tubular comprising a housing operatively connected to the top drive and a plurality of gripping elements radially disposed in the housing for engaging the tubular, wherein moving the housing relative the plurality of gripping elements causes the plurality of gripping members to engage the tubular.

10 In another aspect, the present invention provides a method of handling a tubular comprising providing a top drive operatively connected to a gripping head. The gripping head has a housing, a plurality of gripping elements radially disposed in the housing for engaging the tubular, and a plurality of engagement members movably disposed on each of the plurality of gripping elements. The method further
15 includes disposing the tubular within the plurality of gripping elements, moving the housing relative to the plurality of gripping elements, engaging the tubular, and pivoting the plurality of engagement members.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

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

Figure 1 is a partial view of a rig having a top drive system according to aspects of the present invention.

Figure 2 shows an exemplary torque head according to aspects of the present invention. As shown, the torque head is in a partially actuated position.

5 Figure 3 is a perspective view of the gripping element of the torque head of Figure 2.

Figure 4 is a perspective view of the torque head of Figure 2.

Figure 5 shows the torque head of Figure 2 in an unactuated position.

Figure 6 shows the torque head of Figure 2 in an actuated position.

10 Figure 7 shows another embodiment of a torque head according to aspects of the present invention.

Figures 8A-B are two different views of an exemplary gripping element for use with the torque head of Figure 7.

15 Figure 9 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a gripping element according to aspects of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Aspects of the present invention provides a top drive adapter for gripping a casing for drilling with casing. The top drive adapter includes rotating unit for connection with the top drive to transfer torque. The top drive adapter also has a
20 plurality of gripping elements disposed in a housing. Moving the housing axially relative to the plurality of gripping elements causes the gripping elements to apply an initial gripping pressure on the casing. The gripping elements have engagement members for contacting or gripping the casing. An axial load acting on the

engagement members causes the engagement members to pivot axially and support the axial load.

Figure 1 shows a drilling rig 10 applicable to drilling with casing operations or a wellbore operation that involves picking up/laying down tubulars. The drilling rig 10 is located above a formation at a surface of a well. The drilling rig 10 includes a rig floor 20 and a v-door 800. The rig floor 20 has a hole 55 therethrough, the center of which is termed the well center. A spider 60 is disposed around or within the hole 55 to grippingly engage the casings 30, 65 at various stages of the drilling operation. As used herein, each casing 30, 65 may include a single casing or a casing string having more than one casing. Furthermore, aspects of the present invention are equally applicable to other types of wellbore tubulars, such as drill pipe.

The drilling rig 10 includes a traveling block 35 suspended by cables 75 above the rig floor 20. The traveling block 35 holds the top drive 50 above the rig floor 20 and may be caused to move the top drive 50 axially. The top drive 50 includes a motor 80 which is used to rotate the casing 30, 65 at various stages of the operation, such as during drilling with casing or while making up or breaking out a connection between the casings 30, 65. A railing system (not shown) is coupled to the top drive 50 to guide the axial movement of the top drive 50 and to prevent the top drive 50 from rotational movement during rotation of the casings 30, 65.

Disposed below the top drive 50 is a tubular gripping member such as a torque head 40. The torque head 40 may be utilized to grip an upper portion of the casing 30 and impart torque from the top drive to the casing 30. The torque head 40 may be coupled to an elevator 70 using one or more bails 85 to facilitate the movement of the casing 30 above the rig floor 20. Additionally, the rig 10 may include a pipe handling arm 100 to assist in aligning the tubulars 30, 65 for connection.

Figure 2 illustrates a cross-sectional view of an exemplary torque head 40 according to aspects of the present invention. Because the torque head 40 is

adapted to couple the top drive 50 to the casing 30 the torque head 40 includes a mandrel 103 coupled to a rotary unit 109 for connection to the top drive 50. In this respect, the top drive 50 may rotate, raise, or lower the torque head 40 for drilling with casing. The mandrel 103 includes a load collar 113 for coupling one or more gripping elements 105 to the mandrel 103. As shown in Figure 2, an upper portion of the gripping element 105 includes a recess 114 for engagement with the load collar 113 of the mandrel 103. The gripping elements 105 are circumferentially disposed around the mandrel 103.

A housing 104 surrounds the gripping elements 105 and ensures the gripping elements 105 remain coupled to the mandrel 103. The housing 104 is actuatable by a hydraulic cylinder 110 disposed on the mandrel 103. Particularly, an upper portion of the housing 104 is coupled to the piston 111 of the hydraulic cylinder 110. Actuation of the piston 111 causes the housing 104 to move axially relative to the mandrel 103.

The gripping elements 105 are adapted to engage and retain the casing 30 once the casing 30 is inserted into the housing 104. As shown in Figure 3, the gripping elements 105 include an upper end having a recess 114 for coupling to the mandrel 103 and a lower end having one or more engagement members 106. A width of the gripping elements 105 may be arcuate in shape such that the gripping elements 105 may be circumferentially disposed to form a substantially tubular structure to engage a tubular such as a casing or a pipe. Figure 4 is a perspective view of the torque head 40 showing the gripping elements 105 circumferentially disposed inside the housing 104.

Referring again to Figure 3, the gripping elements 105 include an arcuate interior surface 131 for engaging the tubular and an arcuate exterior surface 132 for engaging the housing 104. In one embodiment, the interior surface 131 includes one or more slots 115 for receiving one or more engagement members 106. Preferably, the engagement members 106 are pivotable within the slots 115. Initially, the engagement members 106 are disposed at an upward angle in a direction towards

the upper portion of the mandrel 103. In other words, the distal end 161 of the engagement members 106 is higher than the proximal end 162. More preferably, each engagement member 106 is set at the same angle. When the engagement members engage the casing string, the load of the casing string will cause the engagement members 106 to pivot in the slots 115 thereby carrying the casing string load. It is believed that this arrangement allows the engagement members 106 to carry an equal, partial load of the casing 30. The engagement members 106 may be designed with any suitable contact surface as is known to a person of ordinary skill in the art. For example, the contact surface may be a smooth surface or a tooth structure to increase the load carrying capacity.

The exterior surface 132 of the gripping elements 105 is adapted to interface with the interior surface of the housing 104 to move the gripping elements 105 radially relative to the housing 104. In one embodiment, the gripping elements 105 may interface with the housing 104 using a complementary key and groove system. As shown in Figures 3 and 4, the lower, exterior portion of the gripping elements 105 includes one or more keys 108 formed thereon. The keys 108 are adapted to fit in a complementary groove 116 formed on the inner surface of the housing 104 when the torque head 40 is in the unactuated or "unlocked" position, as illustrated in Figure 5. Referring to Figure 2, the housing 104 includes one or more keys 117 formed between the grooves 116. The keys 117 of the housing 104 reside between the keys 108 of the gripping elements 105 when the torque head 40 is in the unlocked position.

In one aspect, the housing 104 may be actuated to move the keys 108 of the housing 104 and the keys 117 of the gripping element 105 into an actuated or locking position. Figure 2 shows the keys 108, 117 in a partially locked position. To this end, the keys 108 of the gripping elements 105 include an upper surface 121 and an abutment surface 123. The upper surface 121 of the keys 108 may be inclined downward to facilitate the movement of the keys 108 of the gripping elements 105 out of the grooves 116 of the housing 104. Similarly, the keys 117 of the housing

104 include a lower surface 122 and an abutment surface 124. The lower surface 122 is adapted to engage the upper surface of the key 108 of the gripping element 105 as the housing 104 is lowered. Due the incline of the upper surface 121, the gripping elements 105 move radially inward to engage the casing 30 while the
5 housing 104 is lowered.

The abutment surfaces 123,124 are adapted to provide a self locking function. In one embodiment, the abutment surface 123 of the gripping elements 105 is inclined slightly downward, and the abutment surface 124 of the housing 104 has a complementary incline. When the two abutment surfaces 123, 124 engage, the
10 incline causes the gripping elements 105 to move radially toward the axial center to establish its grip on the casing 30. Preferably, the abutment surface 122 of the gripping elements 105 is angled at about ten degrees or less relative to a vertical axis. More preferably, the abutment surface 122 of the gripping elements 105 is inclined at about seven degrees or less relative to a vertical axis.

15 Referring to Figure 1, a casing 30 is shown as it is being brought up to the rig 10 for connection with a casing string 65. The casing string 65, which was previously drilled into the formation (not shown) to form the wellbore (not shown), is shown disposed within the hole 55 in the rig floor 20. The casing string 65 may include one or more joints or sections of casing threadedly connected to one another. The
20 casing string 65 is shown engaged by the spider 60. The spider 60 supports the casing string 65 in the wellbore and prevents the axial and rotational movement of the casing string 65 relative to the rig floor 20. As shown, a threaded connection of the casing string 65, or the box, is accessible from the rig floor 20.

In Figure 1, the top drive 50, the torque head 40, and the elevator 70 are
25 shown positioned proximate the rig floor 20. The casing 30 may initially be disposed on the rack 25, which may include a pick up/lay down machine. The lower portion of the casing 30 includes a threaded connection, or the pin, which may mate with the box of the casing string 65. The elevator 70 is shown engaging an upper portion of the casing 30 and ready to be hoisted by the cables 75 suspending the traveling

block 35. The elevator 70 may be used to transport the casing 30 from a rack 25 or a pickup/lay down machine to the well center. The elevator 70 may include any suitable elevator known to a person of ordinary skill in the art. The elevator defines a central opening to accommodate the casing 30. The bails 85 interconnect the elevator 70 to
5 the torque head 40 and are pivotable relative to the torque head 40.

While the casing is moved towards the well center, the pipe handling arm 100 is actuated to guide and align the casing 30 with the casing string 65 for connection therewith. A suitable pipe handling arm is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,591,471 issued to *Hollingsworth* on July 15, 2003, assigned to the assignee of the present
10 invention. Another suitable pipe handling arm is disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2004-0003490, filed on March 5, 2003, entitled "Positioning and Spinning Device," which application is assigned to the same assignee of the present invention. An exemplary pipe handling arm 100 includes a gripping member for engaging the casing 30 during operation. The pipe handling arm 100 is adapted and
15 designed to move in a plane substantially parallel to the rig floor 20 to guide the casing 30 into alignment with the casing 65 in the spider 60.

After the casing is guided into alignment by the pipe handling arm 100, the torque head 40 is lowered relative to the casing 30 and positioned around the upper portion of the casing 30. As the casing 30 is inserted into the torque head 40, the
20 coupling 32 of the casing 30 forces the gripping elements 105 to expand radially. In this respect, the keys 108 of the gripping elements 105 move into the grooves 116 of the housing 104. Figure 5 shows the casing 30 inserted into the torque head 40. It can be seen that coupling 32 is located above the gripping elements 105.

To grip the casing 30, the hydraulic cylinder 110 is actuated to move the piston
25 111 downward. In turn, the housing 104 is lowered relative to the gripping elements 105. Initially, the lower surface 122 of the housing 104 encounters the upper surface 121 of the gripping elements 105. The incline of the upper and lower surfaces 121, 122 facilitate the movement of the gripping elements 105 out of the groove 116 and

the lowering of the housing 104. Additionally, the incline also causes the gripping elements 105 to move radially to apply a gripping force on the casing 30. As shown in Figure 2, the housing 104 has been lowered relative to the gripping elements 105. Additionally, the keys 108 of the gripping elements 105 have moved out of the groove 116. The housing 104 is lowered until the abutment surfaces 123, 124 of the keys 108, 117 substantially engage each other, as shown in Figure 6. It can be seen in Figure 6 that the piston 111 is fully actuated.

During drilling operation, the casing string load will pull the casing 30 down. Due to this movement, the engagement members 106 will pivot in the slot 115 of the gripping elements 105 to clamp the casing 30. In this respect, the engagement members 106 will work as an axial free running drive. Moreover, because the engagement members 106 are all set the same angle, each of the engagement members 106 carries an equal amount of the casing string weight. Additionally, the radial clamping force will be balanced by the housing 104. In one embodiment, when the key angle between the key 117 of the housing 104 and the key 108 of the gripping element 105 is less than seven degrees, the radial force will be distributed across the housing 104.

When the casing string load is removed, such as actuating the spider to retain the casing string, the engagement members 106 will immediately release the radial force exerted on the casing 30. Thereafter, the piston is deactuated to raise the housing 104 relative to the gripping elements 105. The casing 30 may be removed when the keys 108 of the gripping elements 105 return to their respective grooves 116.

In another aspect, the torque head 40 may be used to transfer torque. In this respect, an appropriate hydraulic cylinder may be selected to apply a sufficient force to clamp the casing 30.

Figure 7 presents another embodiment of a torque head 240 according to aspects of the present invention. The torque head 240 includes a rotary unit 209 for

connection with the top drive 50 and transmitting torque. A mandrel 203 extends below the rotary unit 209 and is coupled to an upper end of a tubular body 235 using a spline and groove connection 237. The spline and groove connection 237 allows the body 235 to move axially relative to the mandrel 203 while still allowing torque to be transmitted to rotate the body 235. The lower portion of the body 235 includes one or more windows 240 formed through a wall of the body 235. The windows 240 are adapted to contain a gripping element 205. Preferably, eight windows 240 are formed to contain eight gripping elements 205.

The outer surface of the body 235 includes a flange 242. One or more compensating cylinders 245 connect the flange 242 to the rotary unit. In this respect, the compensating cylinders 245 control the axial movement of the body 235. The compensating cylinder 245 is particularly useful during makeup or breakout of tubulars. For example, the compensating cylinder 245 may allow the body 235 to move axially to accommodate the change in axial distance between the tubulars as the threads are made. An exemplary compensating cylinder is a piston and cylinder assembly. The piston and cylinder assembly may be actuated hydraulically, pneumatically, or by any other manner known to a person of ordinary skill in the art. A suitable alternate compensating cylinder is disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 6,056,060, and is assigned to the same assignee of the present invention.

A housing 204 is disposed around the windows 240 of the body 235. The housing 204 is coupled to the flange 242 using a one or more actuating cylinders 210. In this respect, the housing 204 may be raised or lowered relative to the body 235. The interior of the housing 204 includes a key and groove configuration for interfacing with the gripping element 205. In one embodiment, the key 217 includes an inclined abutment surface 224 and an inclined lower surface 222. Preferably, the transition between the lower surface 222 and the abutment surface 224 is curved to facilitate lowering of the housing 204 relative to the body 235.

A gripping element 205 is disposed in each of the windows 240 in the body 235. In one embodiment, the gripping element 205 has an exterior surface adapted to interface with the key and groove configuration of the housing 204, as shown in Figures 7 and 8. Particularly, keys 208 are formed on the exterior surface and
5 between the keys 208 are grooves that may accommodate the key 217 of the housing 204. The keys 208 of the gripping element 205 include an upper surface 221 and an abutment surface 223. The upper surface 221 is inclined downward to facilitate movement of the keys 217 of the housing 204. The abutment surface 223 has an incline complementary to the abutment surface 224 of the housing 204. A
10 collar 250 extends from the upper and lower ends of the exterior surface of the gripping elements 205. The collars 250 engage the outer surface of the body 235 to limit the inward radial movement of the gripping elements 205. Preferably, a biasing member 255 is disposed between the collar and the body 235 to bias the gripping element 205 away from the body 235. In one embodiment, the biasing member 255
15 may be a spring.

The interior surface of the gripping element 205 includes one or more engagement members 206. In one embodiment, each engagement member 206 is disposed in a slot 215 formed in the interior surface of the gripping element 205. Preferably, the engagement members 206 are pivotable in the slot 215. The portion
20 of the engagement member 206 disposed in the interior of the slot 215 may be arcuate in shape to facilitate the pivoting motion. The tubular contact surface of the engagement members 257 may be smooth or rough, or have teeth formed thereon.

In another aspect, the gripping element 205 may include a retracting mechanism to control movement of the engagement members 206. In one
25 embodiment, an axial bore 260 is formed adjacent the interior surface of the gripping element 205. An actuating rod 265 is disposed in the bore 260 and through a recess 267 of the engagement members 206. The actuating rod 265 includes one or more supports 270 having an outer diameter larger than the recess 267 of the engagement members 206. A support 270 is positioned on the actuating rod 265 at a level below

each engagement member 206 such that the engagement members 206 rest on their respective support 270.

5 A biasing member 275 coupled to the actuating rod 265 is disposed at an upper end of the bore 260. In the relaxed position, the biasing member 275 biases the actuating rod 265 in the upward position. In this respect, the actuating rod 265 places the engagement members 206 in the retracted position, or pivoted upward position, as shown in Figures 8A-B. When the biasing member 275 is compressed, the actuating rod 265 is placed in the downward position. In this respect, the engagement members 206 are in the engaged position, or pivoted downward such
10 that it is relatively closer to a horizontal axis than the retracted position.

In operation, the casing 230 is inserted into the body 235 of the torque head 240. At this point, the keys 208 of the gripping element 205 are disposed in their respective groove 216 in the housing 204. Additionally, the actuating rod 265 is in the upward position, thereby placing the engagement members 206 in the retracted
15 position. As the casing 230 is inserted into the torque head 240, the coupling moves across the gripping elements 205 and forces the gripping elements 205 to move radially outward. After the coupling moves past the gripping elements 205, the biasing members 255 bias the gripping elements 205 to maintain engagement with the casing 30.

20 Once the casing 230 is received in the torque head 240, the actuating cylinder 210 is activated to lower the housing 204 relative to the body 235. Initially, the lower surface 222 of the housing 204 encounters the upper surface 221 of the gripping elements 205. The incline of the upper and lower surfaces 221, 222 facilitate the movement of the gripping elements 205 out of the groove 216 and the lowering of the
25 housing 204. Additionally, the incline also causes the gripping elements 205 to move radially to apply a gripping force on the casing 30. Preferably, the gripping elements 205 move radially in a direction substantially perpendicular to the vertical axis of the casing 30. The housing 204 continues to be lowered until the abutment surfaces 223, 224 of the keys 208, 217 substantially engage each other, as shown in Figure 7.

During the movement of the housing 204, the biasing members 255 between the collars 250 and the body 235 are compressed. Additionally, the weight of the casing 30 may force the engagement members 205 to pivot slightly downward, which, in turn, causes the actuating rod 265 to compress the biasing member 275. In this respect, a radial clamping force is applied to support the axial load of the casing 30.

To makeup the casing 230 to the casing string 65, the top drive 50 may be operated to provide torque to rotate the casing 230 relative to the casing string 65. During makeup, the compensating cylinder 245 is activated to compensate for the change in axial distance as a result of the threaded engagement. In this respect, the body 235 is allowed to move axially relative to the mandrel 203 using the spline and groove connection 237.

During drilling operation, the entire casing string load is supported by the torque head 240. Particularly, the heavier casing string load further pivots the engagement members 206 in the slot 215 of the gripping elements 205. In this respect, the casing string load is distributed among the engagement members 206, thereby allowing the torque head 240 to work as an axial free running drive. Moreover, because the engagement members 206 are all set the same angle, each of the engagement members 206 carries an equal amount of the casing string weight. Additionally, the radial clamping force will be balanced by the housing 204. In one embodiment, when the angle between the key 217 of the housing 204 and the key 208 of the gripping element 205 is less than seven degrees, the radial force will be distributed across the housing 204. In this manner, the torque head according to aspects of the present invention may be used to connect tubulars and generally used to perform tubular handling operations.

In another embodiment, the gripping element 305 may include a collar 350 on either side, instead of the upper or lower end. As shown in Figure 9, a biasing member 355 is disposed between two adjacent gripping elements 305. Additionally, the biasing member 355 is between the side collars 350 and the body 335. In this respect, the biasing member 355 may be used to control the position of the gripping

elements 305. In one embodiment, the biasing member 355 may comprise one or more retracting blade springs.

5 In another aspect, the torque head 40 may optionally employ a circulating tool 280 to supply fluid to fill up the casing 30 and circulate the fluid. The circulating tool 220 may be connected to a lower portion of the mandrel 203 and at least partially disposed in the body 235. The circulating tool 280 includes a first end and a second end. The first end is coupled to the mandrel 203 and fluidly communicates with the top drive 50. The second end is inserted into the casing 30. A cup seal 285 is disposed on the second end interior to the casing 30. The cup seal 285 sealingly
10 engages the inner surface of the casing 30 during operation. Particularly, fluid in the casing 30 expands the cup seal 285 into contact with the casing 30. The circulating tool 280 may also include a nozzle 288 to inject fluid into the casing 30. The nozzle 288 may also act as a mud saver adapter for connecting a mud saver valve (not shown) to the circulating tool 280.

15 It addition to casing, aspects of the present invention are equally suited to handle tubulars such as drill pipe, tubing, and other types of tubulars known to a person of ordinary skill in the art. Moreover, the tubular handling operations contemplated herein may include connection and disconnection of tubulars as well as running in or pulling out tubulars from the well.

20 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.

I claim:

1. A method of handling a tubular using a top drive, comprising:
operatively connecting a gripping head to the top drive, the gripping head having:
a housing;
a plurality of gripping elements radially disposed in the housing for engaging the tubular; and
a plurality of engagement members movably coupled to each of the plurality of gripping elements;
disposing the tubular within the plurality of gripping elements;
moving the housing relative to the plurality of gripping elements;
engaging the tubular; and
activating the plurality of engagement members.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein applying an axial load activates the plurality of engagement members.
3. The method of claim 1, further comprising moving the plurality of gripping elements radially while moving the housing relative to the plurality of gripping elements.
4. The method of claim 1, further comprising biasing the plurality of gripping elements away from the tubular.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the tubular comprises a casing.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein activating the plurality of engagement members comprises pivoting the plurality of engagement members.
7. A method of handling a tubular, comprising:

a tubular gripping member having a gripping element, wherein the gripping element carries a plurality of engagement members;

moving the gripping element radically toward the tubular, thereby engaging the tubular with the plurality of engagement members; and

causing at least one of the plurality of engagement members to pivot relative to the gripping element, thereby gripping the tubular.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the gripping element is disposed in a housing.

9. The method of claim 8, further comprising moving the housing to cause radial movement of the gripping element.

10. The method of claim 7, further comprising rotating the tubular gripping member.

11. The method of claim 7, wherein the at least one of the plurality of engagement members is pivoted from a first tubular engagement position to a second tubular engagement position.

12. The method of claim 11, wherein pivotal movement of the at least one of the plurality of engagement members is caused by a weight of the tubular.

13. A tubular gripping member for gripping a tubular for use with a top drive, comprising:

a body operatively coupled to the top drive; and

a gripping element movably coupled to the body, wherein the gripping element carries a plurality of engagement members in movable relation to the gripping element,

wherein each of the plurality of engagement members are distributed axially along the gripping element and are movable independently from each other.

14. The tubular gripping member of claim 13, wherein the gripping element is movable to a tubular gripping position and the plurality of engagement members are movable to a tubular engagement position therefrom.

15. The tubular gripping member of claim 14, wherein the body is movable relative to the top drive.

16. The tubular gripping member of claim 15, further comprising an actuator for moving the body.

17. The tubular gripping member of claim 16, wherein the actuator comprises a hydraulic cylinder.

18. The tubular gripping member of claim 15, wherein movement of the body causes the gripping element to move to the tubular gripping position.

19. The tubular gripping member of claim 18, wherein movement of the gripping element comprises radial movement.

20. The tubular gripping member of claim 18, wherein moving the plurality of engagement members to the tubular engagement position is caused by a weight of the tubular.

21. The tubular gripping member of claim 18, wherein the body moves axially.

22. The tubular gripping member of claim 21, wherein movement of the gripping element comprises radial movement.

23. The tubular gripping member of claim 22, wherein movement of the plurality of engagement members comprise pivotal movement relative to the gripping element.

24. The tubular gripping member of claim 13, wherein the gripping member is rotatable by the top drive.

25. The tubular gripping member of claim 13, further comprising a retracting mechanism to control movement of the plurality of engagement members.

26. The tubular gripping member of claim 25, wherein the retracting mechanism comprises an actuating rod, wherein moving the actuating rod between an upward position and a downward position respectively moves the plurality of engagement members between a retracted position and an engaged position.

27. The tubular gripping member of claim 13, wherein movement of the plurality of engagement members comprise pivotal movement relative to the gripping element.

28. The tubular gripping member of claim 13, wherein the tubular comprises a casing.

29. The tubular gripping member of claim 13, wherein the plurality of engagement members has a first engagement position and a second engagement position relative to the gripping member.

30. The tubular gripping member of claim 29, wherein the plurality of engagement members are rotatable from the first engagement position to the second engagement position to further engage the tubular.

31. The tubular gripping member of claim 29, further comprising a retracting member adapted to bias the plurality of engagement members in the first engagement position.
32. The tubular gripping member of claim 13, wherein the plurality of engagement members are rotatable relative to an axis perpendicular to an axis of the tubular.
33. The tubular gripping member of claim 13, further comprising a biasing member disposed between the body and the gripping element.
34. The tubular gripping member of claim 13, further comprising a piston and cylinder assembly for moving the body.

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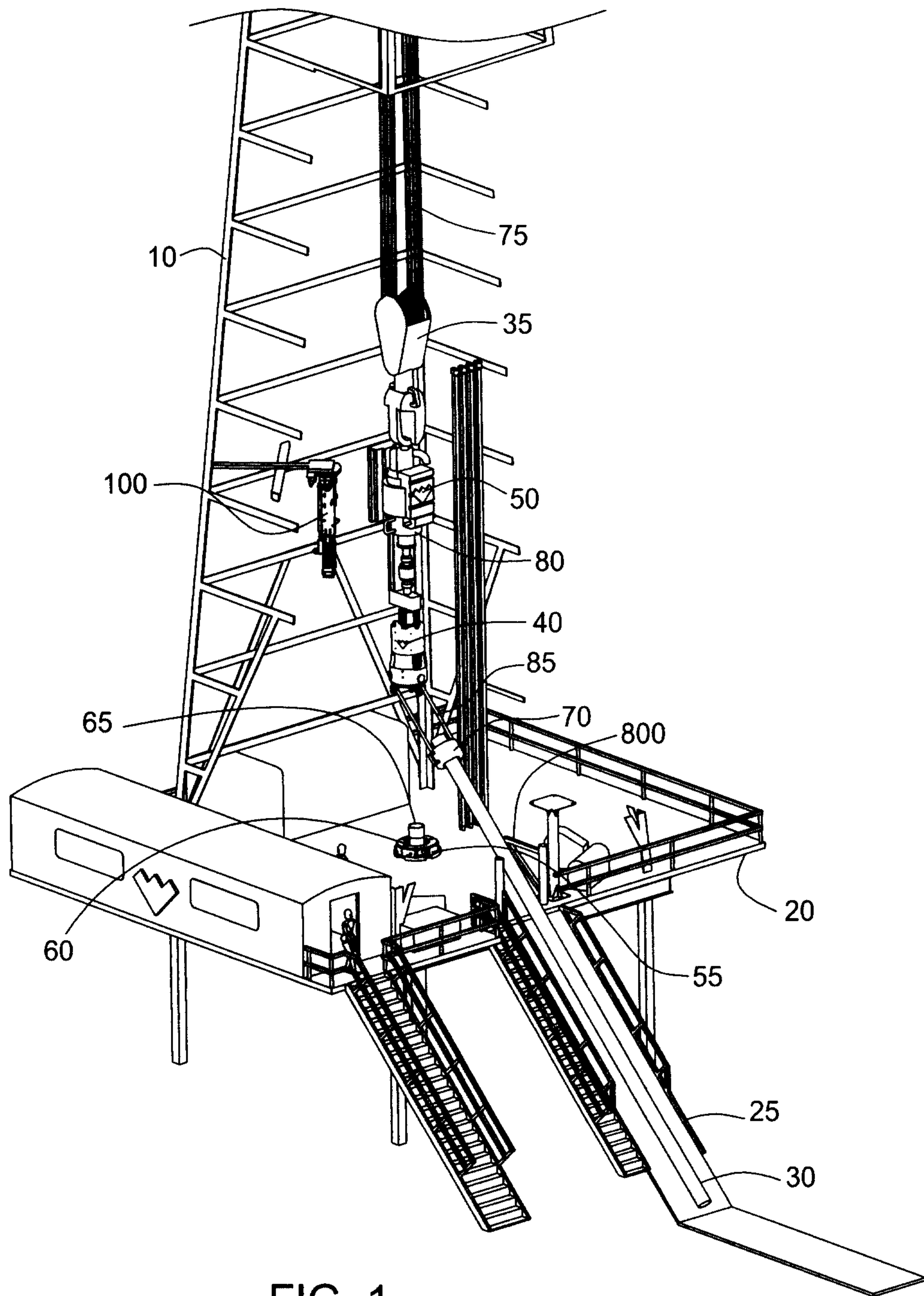


FIG. 1

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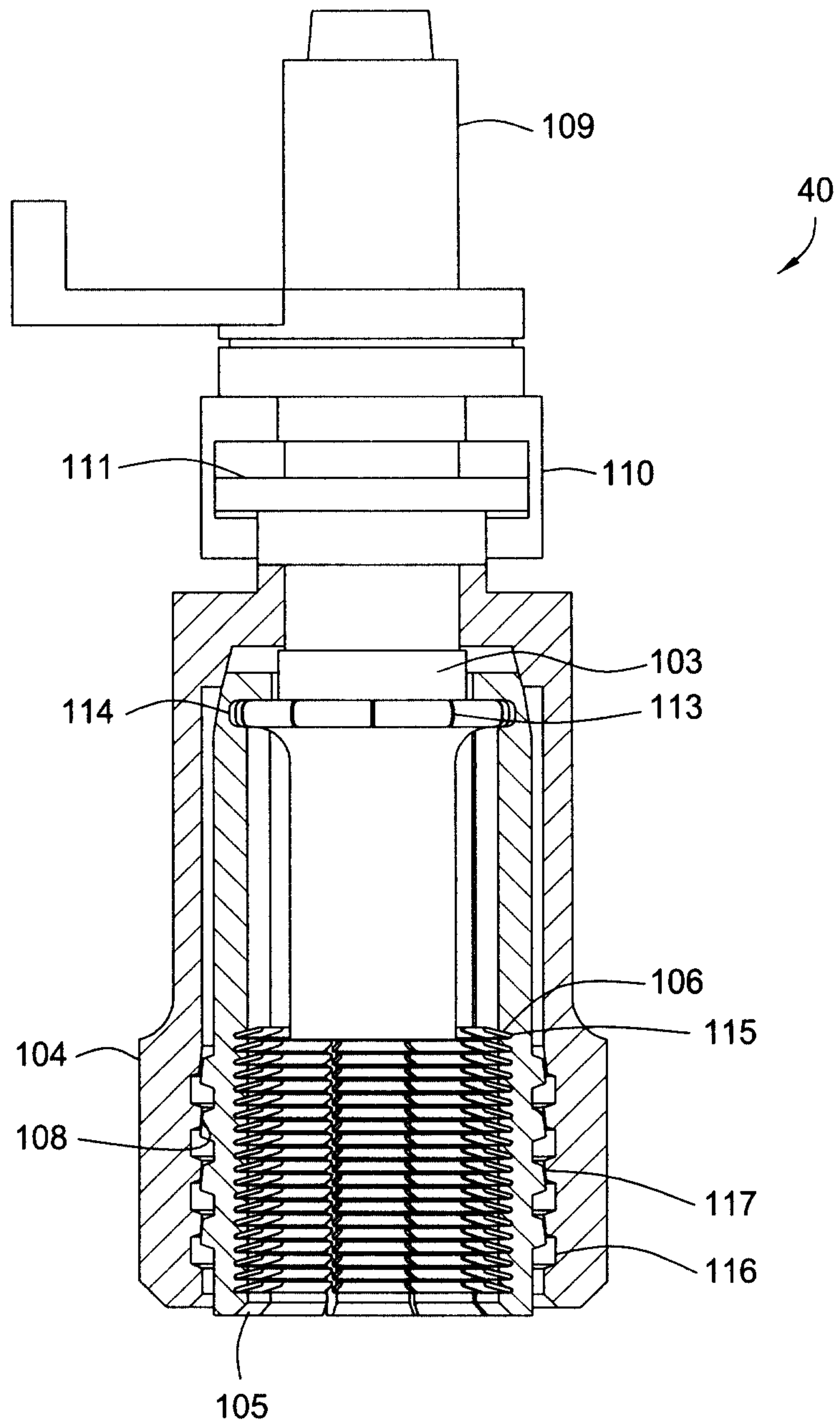


FIG. 2

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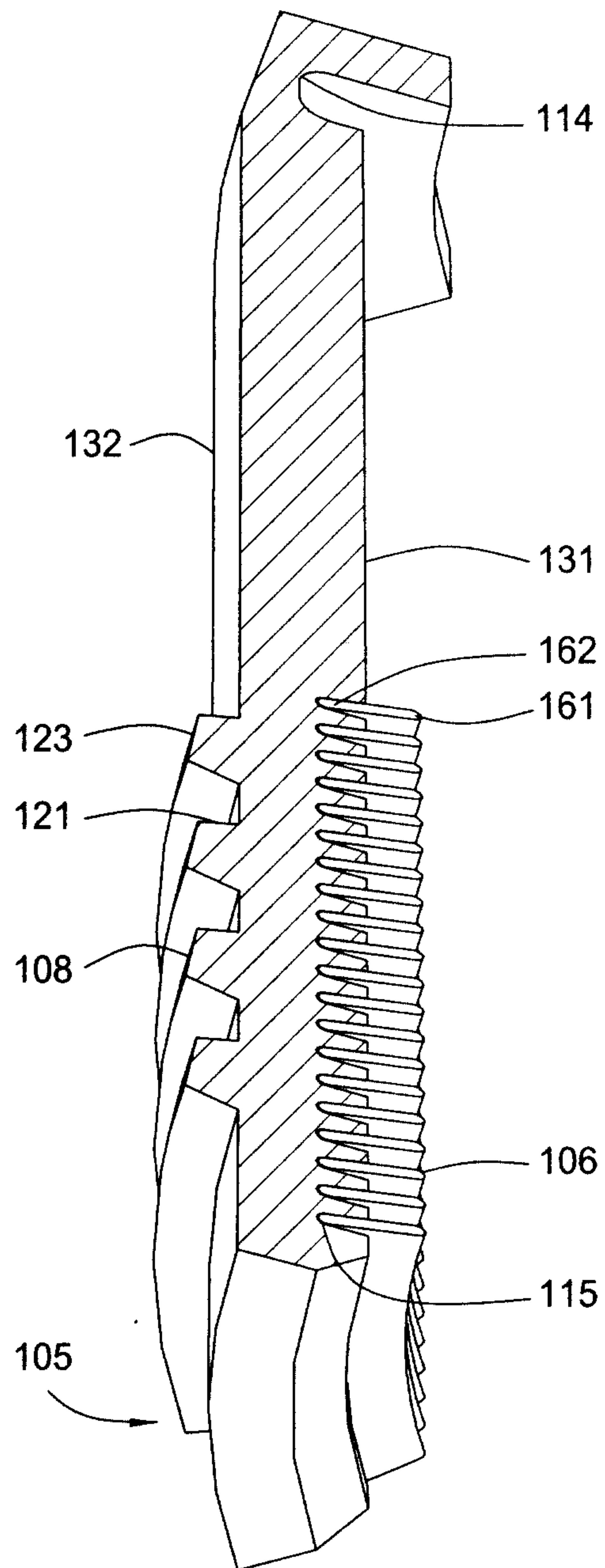


FIG. 3

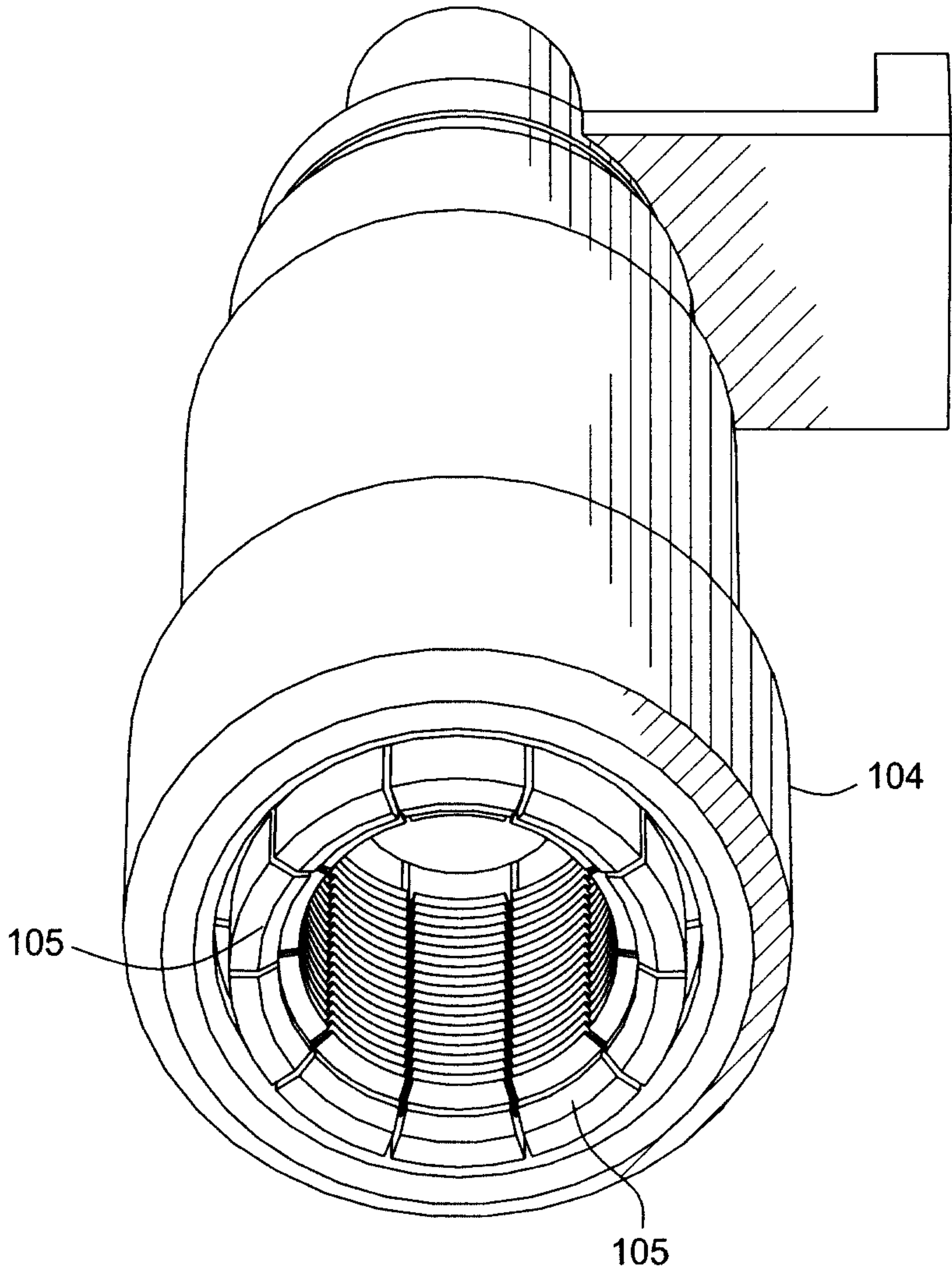


FIG. 4

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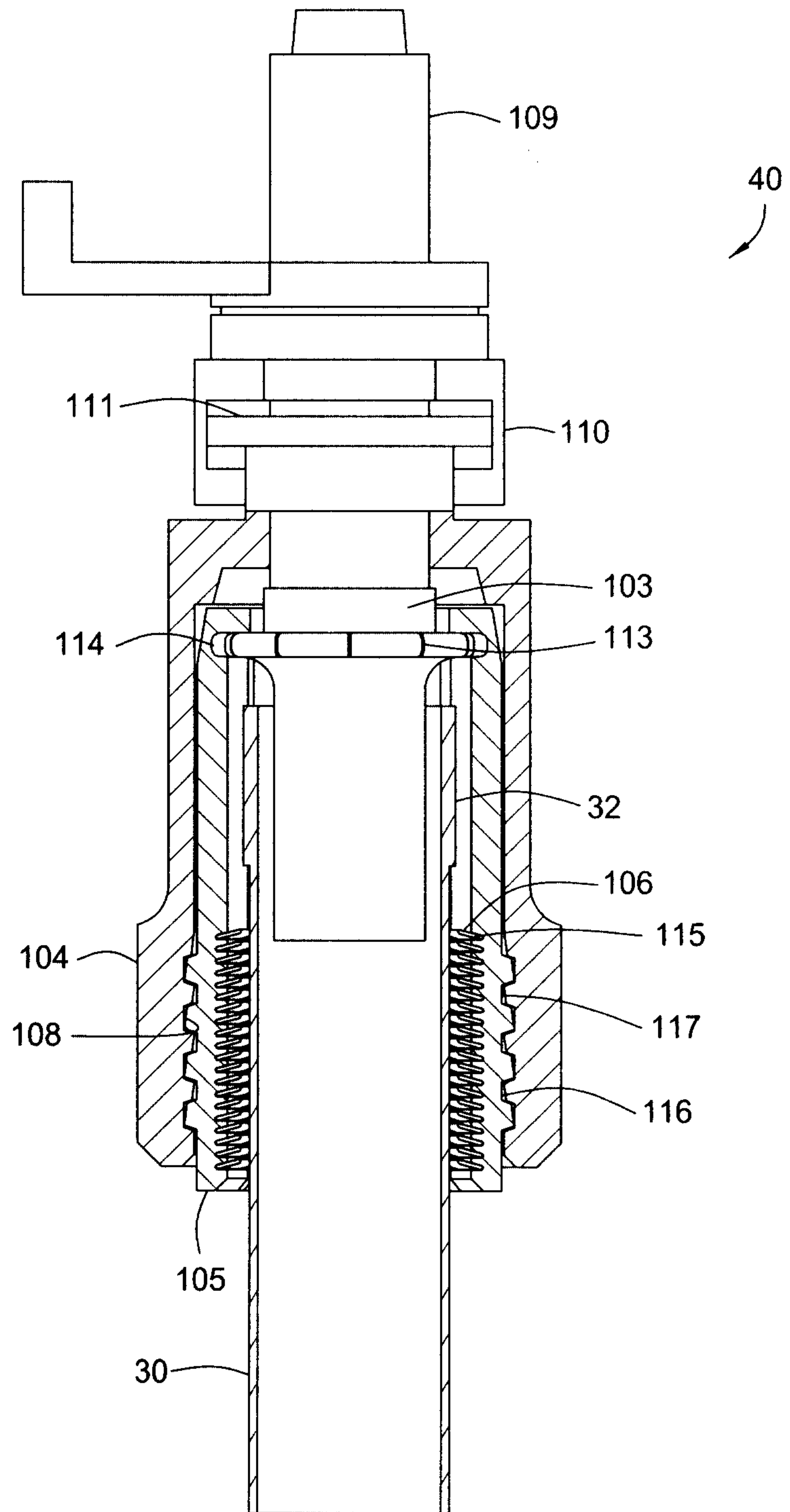


FIG. 5

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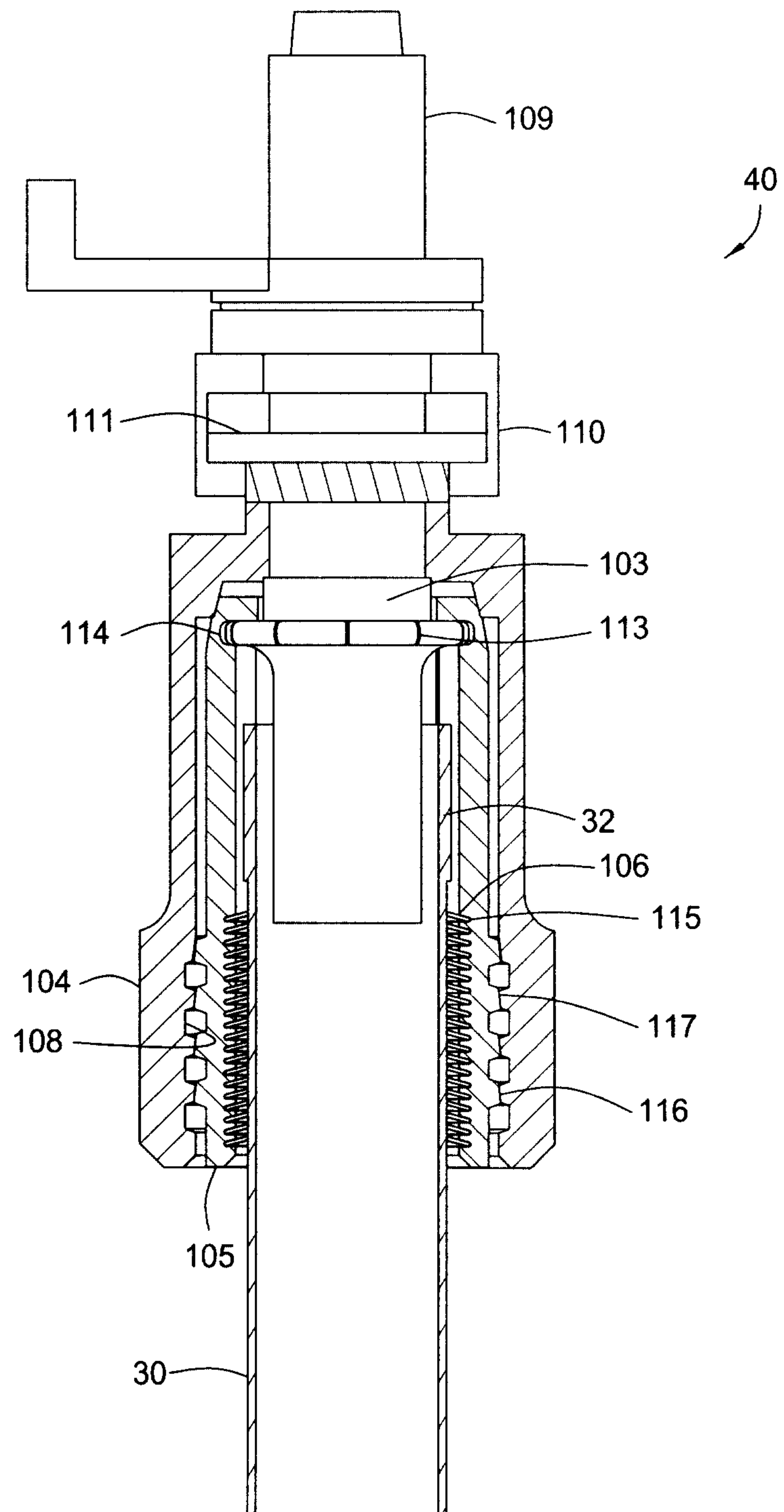


FIG. 6

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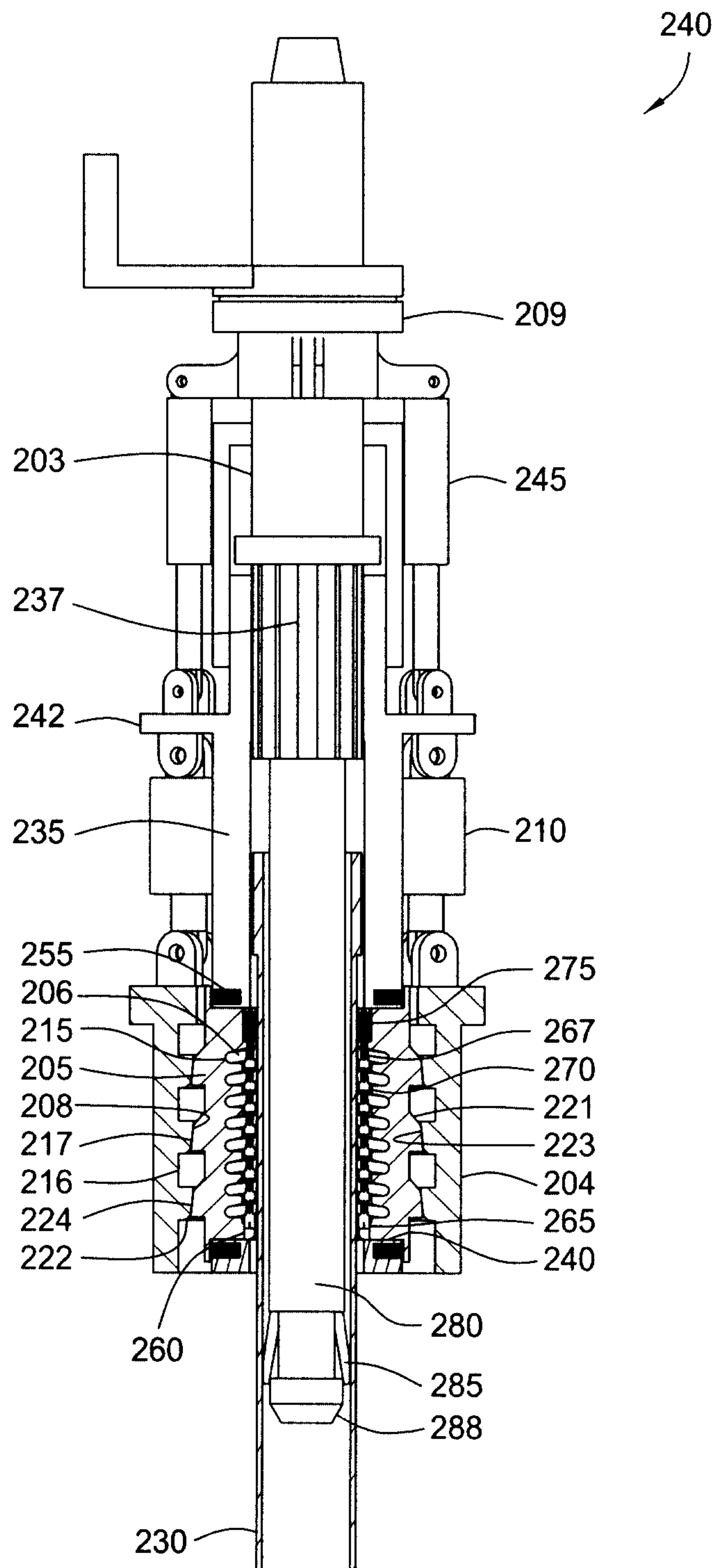


FIG. 7

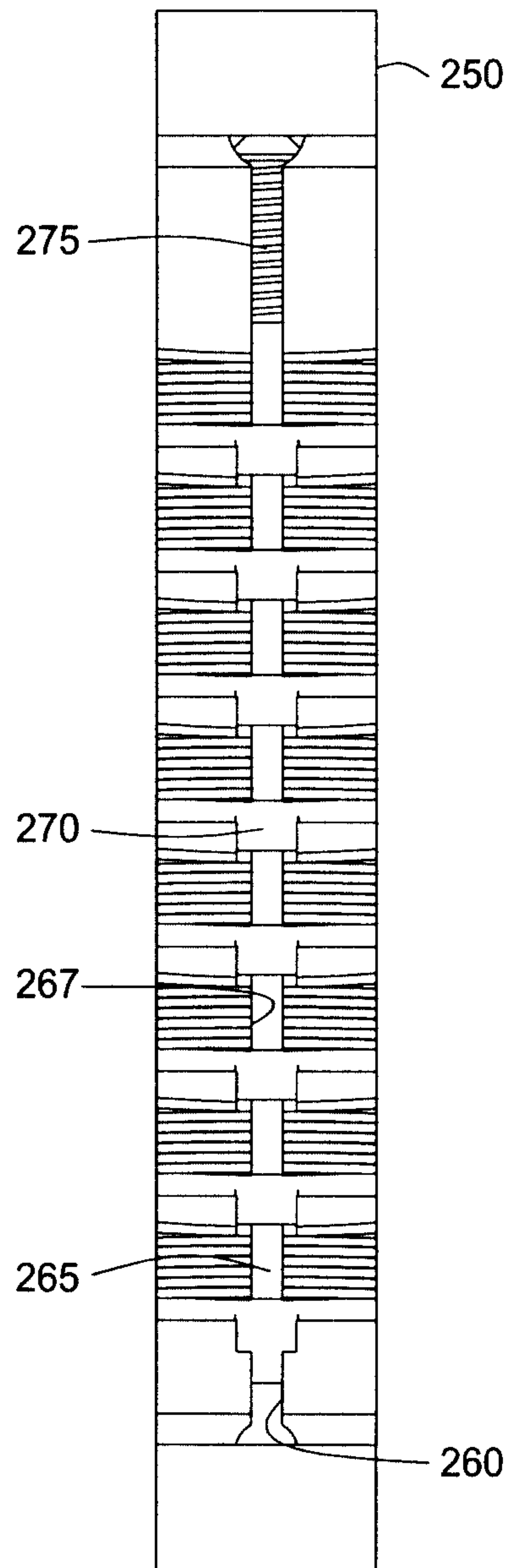


FIG. 8A

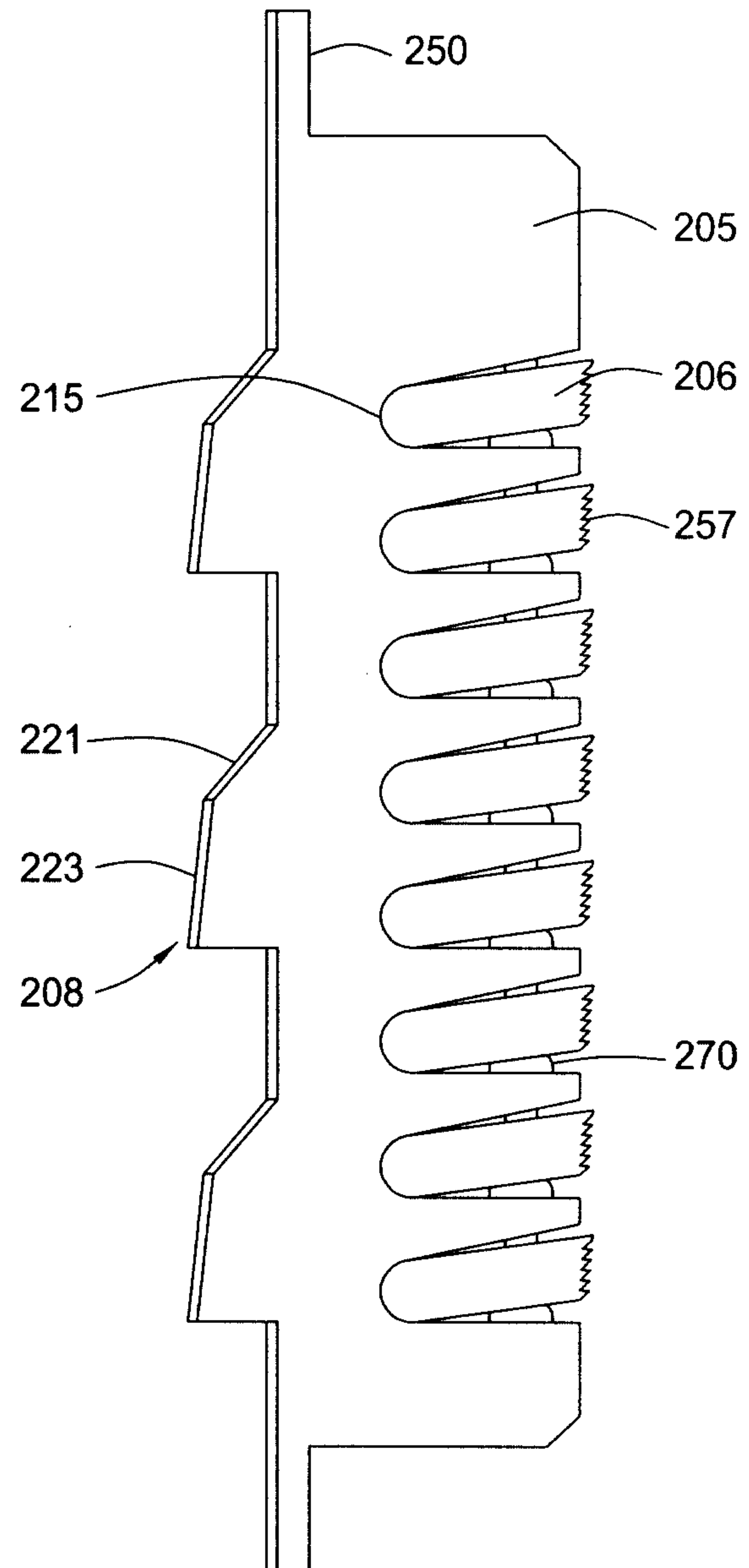


FIG. 8B

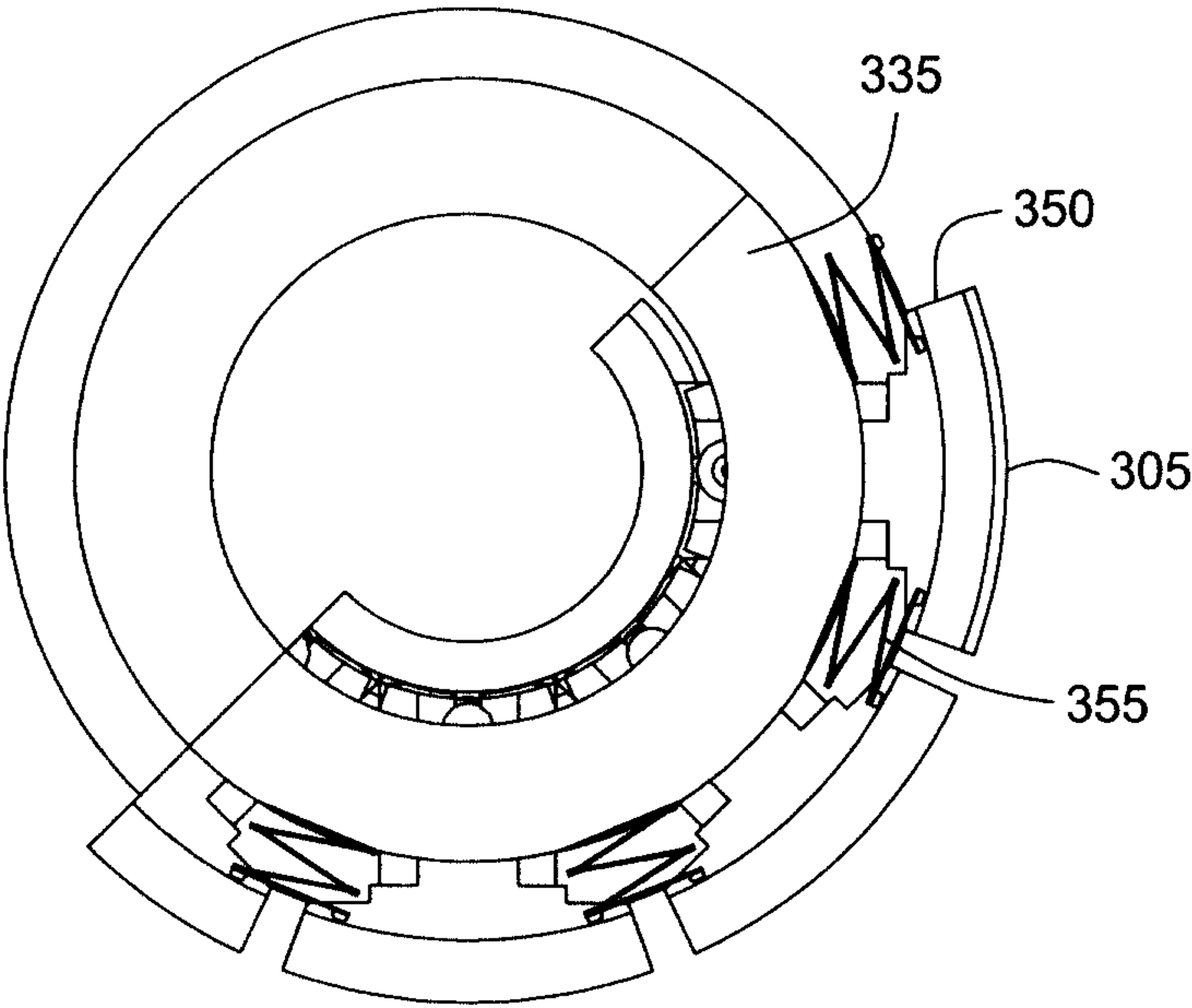


FIG. 9

