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APPARATUS AND METHODS FOR ORIENTING DEVICES
IN SIDE POCKET MANDRELS

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DESCRIPTION

This invention relates to well tools and, more particularly to apparatus for installing well tool devices in offset receptacles of side pocket mandrels in predetermined oriented relation therewith.

It has been common practice for many years to equip wells for the practice of gas lift techniques to enable gas to be injected into the well to enhance production where formation pressures are insufficient to provide acceptable production. It is common practice to equip gas lift wells with side pocket mandrels and to use kickover tools to install gas lift valves or other well tool devices in or to remove them from the offset receptacle bores of the side pocket mandrels. Many wells, especially deep or deviated wells, have been equipped with orienting type side pocket mandrels, each having an orienting sleeve therein. Orienting type kickover tools have been used with such orienting side pocket mandrels, such orienting kickover tools, each having an orienting key for engaging the orienting sleeve of an orienting type side pocket mandrel to orient the kickover tool about its longitudinal axis to align its orienting key with the mandrel's orienting slot so that, upon activation of the kickover tool, the gas lift valve or other well tool device carried by the kickover tool will be position above and in axial alignment with the offset receptacle bore. Thus, orienting side pocket mandrels and orienting kickover tools are well known in the gas lift art.

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5 Orienting kickover tools for use in pumpdown wells are shown at least in U.S. Patent 4,294,313 which issued October 13, 1981 to Harry E. Schwegman. Orienting kickover tools for use with wire line are shown in U.S. Patent 3,827,489 which issued August 6, 1974 to Harold E. McGowen, Jr., U.S. Patent 3,827,490 which issued August 6, 1974 to Howard H. More, et al., and U.S. Patent 3,876,001 which issued April 8, 1975 to William B. Goode. All of the just-mentioned
10 patents show orienting type mandrels. Further, U.S. Patents 4,333,527 which issued June 8, 1982 to Robert S. Higgins and David T. Merritt, shows orienting side pocket mandrels of both the pumpdown and the wireline type.

15 U.S. Patents 3,827,489; 3,827,490; 3,876,001; 4,294,313; and 4,333,527 are incorporated herein, by reference thereto, for all purposes.

20 Applicants are not aware of any prior art which teaches installing a device in the offset receptacle of a side pocket mandrel in a specific predetermined oriented relation therewith.

25 According to the present invention there is provided a combination well tool and a kickover tool for installing a well tool in the offset receptacle of a side pocket mandrel, said side pocket mandrel being

of the orienting type having orienting sleeve means therein, comprising: an elongate body connectable to a tool string; orienting key means on said body engageable with said orienting sleeve in said side pocket mandrel for orienting said kickover tool in said side pocket mandrel relative to said offset receptacle; a pivot arm pivoted to said body at one of its ends and having well tool carrier means at its opposite end, said arm being initially in longitudinal alignment with said body and pivotable to a non-aligned position to place said well tool carrier means above and in substantial axial alignment with said offset receptacle; a well tool carried on said well tool carrier means; and means for orienting said well tool in predetermined oriented position with respect to said well tool carrier means.

The invention will be described now by way of example only with particular reference to the accompanying drawings. In the drawings:-

Figure 1 is a schematical view of an intermediate portion of a well showing a side pocket mandrel with a tool device disposed therein in predetermined relation;

Figure 2 is an enlarged fragmentary cross-sectional view taken along line 2--2 of Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an enlarged fragmentary showing the well tool device of Figure 1 being installed in the side pocket mandrel of Figure 1;

5 Figure 4 is a fragmentary view, partly in longitudinal section and partly in elevation with some parts broken away, showing a well tool attached to the tool carrier of a kickover tool;

10 Figure 5 is an exploded view showing a spacer ready to be placed between two threaded members which are to be screwed together;

Figure 6 is a view, partly in longitudinal section, and partly in elevation showing a running tool provided with a resilient gripping member;

Figure 7 is a view similar to Figure 6 showing the running tool of Figure 6 engaged with a well tool and with its gripping member gripping the well tool;

05 Figure 8 is an exploded view showing a running tool ready to be attached to a well tool, the well tool and running tool being provided with indexing means;

Figure 9 is an enlarged cross-sectional view taken along line 9--9 of Figure 8;

10 Figure 10 is an enlarged bottom view indicated by line 10--10 of Figure 8 showing the lower end of the running tool of Figure 8;

Figure 11 is a diagram showing the vernier principle of the indexing means shown of Figure 8; and

15 Figure 12 is a view similar to Figure 10 showing a modified form of running tool.

Referring now to Figures 1-3 of the drawing, is seen that a well 10 is provided with a well casing 11. A well tubing string 14 having a bore 15 is disposed within the casing 11 and a well packer 16 seals the annulus 18 between the tubing and casing at a location above a producing formation (not shown).

25 Production fluids from the producing formation enter the well casing in the well-known manner, such as through conventional casing perforations (not shown). Production fluids rise in the well, but only to a limited height because the formation pressure is insufficient to force them higher. In well 10, the liquid level is shown to be at 19 in the annulus below the packer and at 20 in the tubing.

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It may be desired periodically, perhaps even daily, or more often, to determine the location of the liquid level in the tubing and for some reason it is not feasible to do this by means movable through the tubing of well 10. It may be
05 that the tubing bore may be blocked or severely restricted by means not shown so that liquid levels cannot be determined by means movable through the tubing bore.

It is well known to determine the location of the liquid level in a well by directing sound waves, normally created by
10 firing a blank cartridge, downward from the surface and then receiving the echo which bounces off the surface of the liquid downhole. The sound waves are generally recorded on a strip chart and not only can the liquid level be determined but also
15 identifiable are recordings representing pipe collars and other objects presenting a shoulder or surface from which the sound waves can be reflected. Sound waves may be directed down either the tubing or the casing to locate their respective liquid levels.

In the well 10, illustrated in Figure 1, the sound waves
20 must be directed down the tubing-casing annulus 18 while the liquid level to be determined is in the tubing. This determination is accomplished in a manner which will now be described.

The tubing string 14 is equipped with a side pocket
25 mandrel 25 which possesses the structure of a common orienting type side pocket mandrel as taught in U.S. Patent 4,333,527, for example with the exception that it is provided with a lateral window 28 in its wall, as shown, rather than being provided with an orienting means 29 near its upper end as

taught in U.S. Patents 4,333,527; 3,827,489; and 3,827,490, and is, therefore, of the wireline type and valves or other devices, such as well tool device 30, are installed in and removed from the offset receptacle 32 of the mandrel through use of tools such as the kickover tool taught in U.S. Patent 3,876,001 run into and out of the tubing via well-known wireline.

The lateral window 28 of the mandrel is preferably as large as it is practical to make it and may be of any suitable shape, such as rectangular, square, round, or similar shape. Whatever the shape, the walls of the window may preferably be flared outwardly with straight, plane, or curved surfaces to provide a guide-in for sound waves entering the receptacle bore from the well annulus. Window 28 is shown to have beveled sides as at 28a. The area of the window opening is preferably equal to at least one-tenth the cross sectional area of the receptacle bore 32, and it may be as large as 10 times the cross sectional area of the receptacle bore.

A side pocket mandrel (now shown herein, but taught in U.S. Patents 4,294,313 and 4,333,527) of the pumpdown type having the orienting sleeve below the offset receptacle could be used in the stead of the wireline side pocket mandrel 25, in equipping pumpdown wells for operations such as those described herein. Kickover tools for use with pumpdown mandrels are taught in U.S. Patents 4,294,313 and 4,333,527.

Either of these mandrels, as well as the device 30 may be obtained from Otis Engineering Corporation, Dallas, Texas.

In Figure 3, device 30 is shown to have a downward opening bore 35 and the lateral window 34 located between

upper and lower seals 38, communicates bore 35 with the exterior of the device 30. Lateral window 34 should be shaped and flared to resemble window 28 of the mandrel 25.

In Figure 1, the device 30 is shown positioned in receptacle 32 of mandrel 25. Device 30 has its seals 38 sealingly engaging the receptacle above and below mandrel window 28. The window 34 of the device 30 is in substantial register with window 28 of the mandrel as is clearly seen in both Figure 1 and 2.

The device 30 is installed in the offset receptacle 32 of the side pocket mandrel and is locked in place therein by engagement of its latch 40 in the locking recess 42. Latch 40 may be of any suitable design so long as it is compatible with the offset receptacle in which it is to be installed.

Device 30 is installed in the offset receptacle 32 of the side pocket mandrel 25 in predetermined oriented relation therewith so that their windows 28 and 34 will be in substantial register as shown. With windows 28 and 34 of the mandrel 25 and device 30 in substantial register, as seen in Figure 1, sound waves are directed from the surface downward in the well annulus. These sound waves, upon reaching window 28 of the mandrel 25, enter therein and pass through aligned window 34 of device 30, travel downward through bore 35, and emerge from the lower open end of device 30. The sound waves then move downward through the lower end of the mandrel and travel down the tubing bore 15 until they encounter the liquid level 20 and are reflected or echoed back toward the surface. The sound echo retraces the same path just traveled by the sound waves from the surface to the liquid level 20 in the

tubing. Thus, the reflected sound waves move upward through the tubing bore 15 to the side pocket mandrel where they enter the lower open end of the device 30, travel through its bore 35, pass laterally outward through the registered windows 34 and 28 and into the annulus 18, through which they then travel to the surface. At the surface, these sound waves are recorded by a strip chart recorder, or the like, not shown. The strip chart recording will be read and interpreted to determine the location of the liquid level in the tubing.

It is readily seen that determination of the liquid level in the tubing by sending sound waves down the annulus outside the tubing is made possible by accurately placing the windows 28 and 34 of the mandrel 25 and device 30 in register as just described. The apparatus and methods for orienting the device 30 in the offset receptacle 32 so as to place their windows 34 and 28 in registry will now be described.

It is well known that an orienting kickover tool will orient in a side pocket mandrel and will, upon activation, shift a well tool such as a gas lift valve or device 30 laterally to a position just above and in axial alignment with the offset receptacle. This is because a kickover tool, for instance kickover tool 50 of Figure 3, is provided with an outwardly projecting orienting key 51 which upon upward travel in the mandrel engages the guide surface 52 of orienting means 29. The key 51, then follows the guide surface 52 and causes the kickover tool to be rotated about its longitudinal axis until the key becomes aligned with and enters the orienting slot 53. When key 51 is in slot 53, the well tool device, such as device 30, carried by the kickover tool is on the side

of the kickover tool facing the offset receptacle of the mandrel. Only slight upward movement of the kickover tool in the mandrel is then needed to activate the kickover tool and cause it to shift the device carried thereby laterally to a position just above and ready to be lowered into the receptacle. This is seen in Figure 3. Then, as the kickover tool is lowered, the device enters the offset receptacle and is installed therein in the well-known manner.

The kickover tool 50, as was before stated, will always orient the same way in the side pocket mandrel, that is with the orienting key in the orienting slot and therefore with the well tool device facing the offset receptacle. In order to assure that the window of a device such as device 30 will be registered with the window of the side pocket mandrel, it is necessary to first orient the device with respect to the kickover tool prior to lowering the kickover tool into the well. This may be accomplished in a variety of ways, only a few of which will now be described.

First, it will be seen in Figure 3 that the kickover tool 50 is provided with a pivot arm 55 having its upper end pivotally attached as at 56 to the housing 57 while its lower end is pivotally attached as at 58 to tool carrier means 59 which may include a suitable running tool such as running tool 60. Of course, for removing a device from the offset receptacle, the running tool 60 would be replaced by a suitable pulling tool (not shown), several of which are well known in the industry. It is important to note that the connections at 56 and 58 at opposite ends of the pivot arm are hinge-type

connections and will not swivel, but will pivot only in a single plane as shown.

Since the orienting sleeve may be secured in a side pocket mandrel with its orienting slot located at any point
05 about the longitudinal axis thereof, and since the window in the wall of the side pocket mandrel, as well as the window in the wall of the well tool device which is to be installed in the offset receptacle of the mandrel in proper oriented position so that the two windows will be in register, the
10 orientation of the well tool device with respect to the orienting key of the kickover tool in which the device is carried must agree with the orientation of the orienting slot of the orienting sleeve of the side pocket mandrel in relation to the receptacle bore.

15 Orienting side pocket mandrels are generally made so that the orienting slot in the orienting means is positioned 180 degrees about the mandrel's longitudinal axis from the offset receptacle and are so illustrated herein. Therefore, it is important in such case to attach the device 30 to the kickover
20 tool so that the window of the device faces in the opposite direction from the orienting key. Then, the device must be kept from rotating about its longitudinal axis during its downward trip into the well. Figure 4 shows a simple, but not the most desirable way, of doing this.

25 In Figure 4, it will be seen that a device 30 is attached to a kickover tool 50. The device 30 has its upper end portion telescoped into the downward opening bore 69 of the tool carrier 70. After the device was telescoped into the carrier and rotated to its oriented position, a hole was

drilled through both of them and a shear pin 72 was installed as shown. Thus, the shear pin 72 will not only maintain the device securely attached to the kickover tool but will also prevent its rotating from its predetermined oriented position.

05 Thus, when the device is installed in the offset receptacle of a side pocket mandrel, it will be installed in the proper predetermined oriented position with its window in registry with the window of the mandrel.

While the shear pin 72 will work satisfactorily as shown,
10 the same device 30 may not be so perfectly alignable again after it has been redressed. It may then be necessary to drill a new hole for the shear pin 72 or to use a spacer, such as the spacer 75, in one of the threaded connections somewhere in the device 30 but above the window 34. A spacer 75 of
15 proper thickness will cause the window of the device to face the proper direction, that is, face in a direction opposite the orienting key of the kickover tool.

If desired, a suitable set screw such as screw 77 may be engaged in a threaded aperture of the running tool 70 and
20 tightened against the device 30 as shown to secure the device in any selected oriented position, in which case the pin 72 need not have its ends engaged in apertures of the running tool. Understandably, such a screw could be used to lock any selected threaded connection to secure the predetermined
25 orientation of the device to assure its proper installation in the mandrel.

Spacer 80 (see Figure 5) is like or similar to spacer 75 and is placed in the threaded connection between the running tool 82 and member 84, which may be a tool carrier of a

kickover tool. While tool carrier 70 was shown to be of unitary construction, it could as well be formed of two separate members, such as members 84 and 82 which are then screwed together. If needed, the spacer 80 can be placed
05 therebetween, as just explained. It is well known to make running tools which are attached as by threads to a kickover tool or tool string.

Referring now to Figures 6 and 7, it will be seen that another form of running tool 90 is illustrated. In this form
10 of running tool, the conventional off-center or tangential shear pins 91 are used to support the device 30. Running tool 90 has been improved by forming an internal annular recess 92 in its bore 93 at a location above the shear pin holes 94. A suitable resilient gripping ring such as a common resilient
15 o-ring 95 is disposed in the recess 92. This o-ring forms an interference fit about the upper end portion of device 30 as seen in Figure 7 and grips it tightly. The ring 95 needs to grip the device tightly to prevent it from rotating to a non-oriented position.

20 To attach the device 30 to running tool 90, the device is rotated until its window 34 thereof faces 180 degrees from the orienting key on the kickover tool, the device is then pressed upwardly as far as it will go into the running tool while maintaining the window facing in the proper direction. After
25 the device 30 has been inserted fully into the running tool, the shear pins 91 are installed. The shear pins 91 do not prevent rotation of the device 30. Therefore, it would be possible to rotate device 30 after the shear pins 91 have been installed. This would only shorten the life of the o-ring.

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It is readily seen that the running tool 90 is easy to use and that it can be used to run conventional devices, such as gas lift valves, which do not need to be placed in the receptacle in a predetermined oriented relation. For such purpose, running tool 90 can be used without the resilient gripping ring 95.

When installing devices, such as the device 30, in deep and/or deviated wells the resilient gripping ring 95 in the running tool may not have sufficient gripping power and may possibly allow the device to become disoriented. This could possibly be caused by the lubricity of the well fluids diminishing the ring's gripping power or because elevated temperatures of the fluids in deep wells might physically alter the material from which the ring is made, causing the material to break down, dissolve, or crack. In deviated wells, it may be possible that gravity or drag of the tools against the tubing wall could cause rotation of the device to a non-oriented position during the time that the kickover tool is slanted appreciably, and especially so if the well fluids to which it has been exposed have good lubricating qualities.

A preferred form of apparatus for installing devices such as device 30 in a predetermined oriented relation in the offset receptacle of a side pocket mandrel includes a suitable kickover tool provided with indexing means. This, of course, requires modification of the device. Such indexing mechanism including the modified device is seen in Figures 8-10.

Referring to Figures 8-10, the modified device is indicated generally by the reference numeral 100. It may be identical to device 30 previously described with the exception

that a plurality of circumferentially spaced upwardly opening recesses 102 have been formed in the upper side of its no-go flange 104 as shown.

05 The running tool 120 may be exactly like running tool 90 previously described with the exception that a number of circumferentially spaced downwardly facing recesses or downwardly opening holes 122 are formed in its lower end as shown. The number of holes 122 is unequal to the number of recesses 102 formed in the device. A single key or pin 124 is received
10 in one of the recesses or holes 122 of the running tool 120, and preferably this pin or key would fit tightly therein so that it will not be left in the well but will be withdrawn therefrom with the pulling tool. However, the key or pin is not necessarily inserted at this time.

15 The device 100 is rotated to the desired position and inserted into the running tool. Since the number of holes 122 in the running tool differs from the number of recesses in the device 100, one pair of recesses, that is, one hole and one recess may be substantially aligned with each other. If so,
20 withdraw the device 100 a little, install the pin in the selected hole tightly and engage the device fully with the running tool so that the pin engages the selected recess of the device to hold the device oriented. The shear pins may then be installed in the shear pin holes 94 to securely attach
25 the device to the running tool.

Any desired number of recesses 102 may be formed in the device 100. Whatever the number of recesses formed in the device 100, the running tool 120 may preferably be provided with a different or unequal number of recesses 122.

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For purposes of illustration the device 100 is provided with eight recesses as seen in Figure 9 and the running tool 120 is provided with seven holes as seen in Figure 10. This arrangement provides a multiplicity of positions equal to the number of recesses multiplied by the number of holes, or 56 positions (8 x 7). This indexing means, obviously, is based upon the principle of vernier. Fifty-six positions permits the device 100 to be rotated through orienting positions which are spaced apart no more than about 6.5 degrees. This may be more readily seen by referring to Figure 11.

In Figure 11, the numeral 150 represent the circle passing through the centers of the recess 102 of the device 30. These recesses 102 are represented by small squares 102a through 102h. In similar manner, the holes 122 are represented by the small circles 122a through 122g. (To avoid confusion in the diagram of Figure 11, the hole 122a was not superimposed upon the recess 102a but was placed close beside it.)

Assume that the device 30 has been oriented so that its window faces approximately 180 degrees from the orienting key of the kickover tool and is then inserted into the running tool 120 and the pin 124 in hole 122a approximately aligns with recess 102a. If the pin 124 is engaged in hole 122a and in recess 102a, the relative positions of the other holes and recesses will be shown in Figure 11. If the device 30 is not at this time satisfactorily oriented, the device 30 may be moved in either a clockwise or a counter-clockwise direction a little to bring it into a more satisfactory position. For instance, assume that the device needs to be rotated a little

in a counter-clockwise direction as seen in Figure 11. This may be accomplished by removing pin 124 and rotating the device in a counter-clockwise direction until the pin can be engaged in hole 122b and recess 102b. In so doing, the
05 counter-clockwise rotation amounted to approximately 6.5 degrees or the amount that hole 122b is displaced from recess 102b in the diagram. In this manner, a pin/hole combination can be found which will place the device within 6.5 degrees of perfect orientation.

10 It is easily understood that greater accuracy or orientation could be had with an increased number of holes and recesses. For instance, if 16 recesses and 15 holes are used, then 240 stations or combinations are provided and these would be spaced at intervals of 1.5 degrees.

15 Alternately, a running tool similar to running tool 120 just described may be provided with a plurality of recesses or holes, such as holes 122, which are not circumferentially evenly spaced about its lower end. Such a running tool is shown in Figure 12 where it is indicated by the numeral 150.

20 Running tool 150 is shown in Figure 12 to be provided with a group of downwardly opening holes 152^a - 152^h . The number of holes in the group may be varied as desired. In the example of Figure 12, eight holes are shown with the end holes 152^a and 152^h being spaced 45 degrees apart. Thus, there are
25 seven stations or positions provided in 45 degrees. Since pin 124, shown disposed in hole 152^e can be positioned in any one of the holes 152^a - 152^h any one of the holes may be aligned with and engaged in any one of the eight recesses 102 of the latch 100 seen in Figure 8, the number of orienting positions

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provided is equal to 8 times 7, or 56 positions. This is the same number of positions provided by the hole-and-recesses arrangement before explained and seen in Figure 8-11. It is readily understood that the running tool and/or the well tool
05 device may be provided with any suitable number of holes or recesses and that the number of holes or recesses in one may be either equal to or unequal to the number of holes or recesses in the other.

It should be readily understood that in some cases it may
10 be desirable to face the window of the side pocket mandrel in a direction other than that shown in Figures 1-3. For instance, it may be desirable to face the window toward the side in an oval mandrel such as mandrel 25 in order to space the window from the inner wall of the casing to minimize flow
15 cutting or erosion of the casing and the mandrel by fluids flowing through the window. The window of the mandrel in other cases may even be positioned so that it communicates the receptacle bore with the main bore of the mandrel, as for waterflood operation. If the window of the mandrel faces any
20 direction other than the direction shown in Figures 1-3 the orientation of the well tool device relative to the kickover tool must be established accordingly in order to assure proper registry of the windows when the well tool device is installed in the mandrel's receptacle.

25 It should also be understood that while the indexing means was herein presented as opposed recesses and/or holes in the running tool and the well tool device, other kinds of orienting means could be readily provided. For instance, a pin on one of the members could engage a selected one of many

recesses or holes formed in the other member, or a spring-loaded detent on one of the members could engage splines formed on the other member, or a gear on one member could mesh with a gear on the other member.

05 It should be further understood that by orienting a flow control device in a side pocket mandrel so that a large window in the wall of the device is in register with a large window in the wall of the mandrel's receptacle bore provides a fluid flow path which is less restricting and less tortuous. Both
10 of these features serve to greatly reduce damages to the device and the mandrel due to flow cutting or erosion by fluids flowing therethrough especially those carrying abrasive particles.

 Thus, it has been shown that the embodiments illustrated
15 and described herein above fulfill all of the objects set out earlier; that a well tool device can be installed in the offset receptacle of a side pocket mandrel in oriented relation therein; and that making such an installation requires that the side pocket mandrel and the kickover tool have means
20 coengageable to orient the kickover tool with respect to the mandrel and its offset receptacle, and that the well tool device must be carried by the kickover tool in such oriented position relative thereto that when the device is installed in the offset receptacle, it will be situated in the desired and
25 predetermined oriented relation therein.

 The foregoing description is herein presented by way of explanation only and changes in the materials, arrangement of parts or elements or the sizes thereof, as well as variations in the methods and equipment may be had within the scope of

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the appended claims without departing from the true spirit of this invention.

Reference is directed to co-pending Application No. (Serial No. 2147034) 8416597 from which the present Application is divided.

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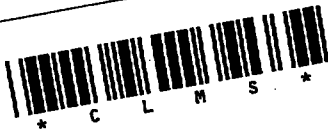
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CLAIMS

1. A combination well tool and a kickover tool
for installing a well tool in the offset receptacle of
5 a side pocket mandrel, said side pocket mandrel being
of the orienting type having orienting sleeve means
therein, comprising: an elongate body connectable to
a tool string; orienting key means on said body
engageable with said orienting sleeve in said side
10 pocket mandrel for orienting said kickover tool in
said side pocket mandrel relative to said offset
receptacle; a pivot arm pivoted to said body at one of
its ends and having well tool carrier means at its
opposite end, said arm being initially in longitudinal
15 alignment with said body and pivotable to a
non-aligned position to place said well tool carrier
means above and in substantial axial alignment with
said offset receptacle; a well tool carried on said
well tool carrier means; and means for orienting said
20 well tool in predetermined oriented position with
respect to said well too carrier means.

2. A combination well tool and kickover tool of
claim 1, wherein said means for maintaining said well
tool oriented relative to said well tool carrier means
25 is a resilient ring carried on said carrier means and



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frictionally engaging the exterior surface of said well tool to hold said well tool against rotational movement relative to said well tool carrier means.

3. A combination well tool and kickover tool of claim 1, wherein said means for orienting said well tool relative to said well tool carrier means is a spacer of predetermined thickness disposed between opposing shoulders of a threaded connection.

4. A combination well tool and kickover tool of claim 1, wherein said means for orienting said well tool relative to said carrier means is indexing means, comprising: a plurality of circumferentially spaced downwardly opening indexing recesses on said carrier means, a plurality of circumferentially spaced upwardly opening indexing recesses on said well tool, and key means engageable in a selected pair of aligned opposed recesses to prevent relative rotation between the well tool carrier means and well tool.

5. A combination well tool and kickover tool of claim 4, wherein the indexing means provides a number of indexing positions for the well tool, this number of positions equaling the product of the number of downwardly facing recesses multiplied by the number of upwardly facing recesses.

6. A combination well tool and kickover tool of



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claim 1, wherein said means for orienting said well tool device in predetermined oriented position with respect to said well tool carrier means is a screw locking a threaded connection.

5 7. A combination well tool and kickover tool of claim 1 wherein said well tool carrier means includes: a body having means on its upper end for attachment to a kickover tool, said body having a bore opening downwardly for receiving the upper end of said well
10 tool; internal annular recess means in said bore of said running tool; and resilient ring means in said recess means for frictionally engaging and gripping said well tool for holding it in predetermined oriented relation with respect to said body.

15 8. A combination well tool and kickover tool of claim 4 wherein the well tool is a latch for engagement with a side pocket mandrel.

 9. A combination well tool and kickover tool of claim 8, wherein the number of said recesses on one of
20 said well tool carrier means running tool and said latch is unequal to the number of recesses on the other said well tool carrier means and latch device.

 10. A combination well tool and kickover tool of claim 9, wherein said key means is a pin having one of
25 its ends engageable in a selected recess of said well



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tool carrier means and other end engageable in a selected recess of said latch.

5 11. A combination well tool and kickover tool of claim 10, wherein said recesses of said well tool carrier means are downwardly opening blind holes and said pin is frictionally engageable therein whereby said pin will be retrieved from said side pocket mandrel with said well tool carrier means.

10 12. A combination well tool and kickover tool substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to and as shown in the accompanying drawings.
