

PATENT SPECIFICATION (11)

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- (21) Application No. 32420/71 (22) Filed 9 Oct. 1971 (19)
(31) Convention Application No. 121 883 (32) Filed 8 March 1971 in
(33) United States of America (US)
(44) Complete Specification published 11 Dec. 1974
(51) International Classification B65G 53/56
(52) Index at acceptance
B8A 21
F2G 38



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(54) APPARATUS FOR CONNECTING A PIPELINE WITH A SELECTED BRANCH LINE

(71) We, CAMERON IRON WORKS, INC., a corporation organised and existing under the laws of the State of Texas, United States of America, of P.O. Box 1212, Houston, State of Texas, United States of America, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to apparatus for fluidly connecting a pipeline with selected branch lines. More particularly, it relates to improvements in apparatus of this type adapted for use at locations which are relatively remote from normal power sources.

In the operation of an oil or gas well, it may be necessary to circulate various service tools to and from well tubing located a considerable distance from a production center. Ordinarily, these tools are propelled through pipelines leading to and from the well tubings by fluid acting on sealing cups on the tool slidable over the inner surface of the pipeline. In order to avoid the use of a separate line to each of several well tubings, it has been proposed to provide a common service pipeline connected by switches to branches each leading to and from a tubing. However, when these switches are at relatively remote locations, as in the case of an offshore well, it is impractical to operate them manually. Consequently, it has been the practice to do so by power from a remote source, which of course requires long power transmission lines subject to leakage, breakage and other malfunctions.

One object of this invention is to provide apparatus for fluidly connecting a pipeline with a branch from the pipeline which may be operated, even though remotely, without the need for such power lines.

With this object in view the invention provides apparatus for connecting a pipeline with a branch from the pipeline, com-

[Price 25p]

prising a member adapted to be fixed with respect to one portion of the pipeline, a conduit shiftable between first and second positions for connecting said one portion of the pipeline with either another portion of the pipeline or the branch, a cam surface of one angle on the fixed member and a cam follower surface of a different angle on the conduit, which surfaces are adapted for engagement with a tool passable through the conduit to thereby effect shifting said conduit from said first to said second position or from said second to said first position in response to passage of the tool.

In using the apparatus the shiftable conduit is shifted from its first position connecting the other portion of the pipeline to its second position connecting with the branch solely in response to passage of the tool through the conduits, so avoiding any need for the usual power-transmitting lines.

Preferably for this purpose where the fixed member is a fixed conduit connectible to said one portion of the pipelines, a first part on the tool is engageable in torque-transmitting relation with only a part on the fixed conduit, and a second part on the tool is engageable in torque-transmitting relation with only a part on the shiftable conduit, said parts being arranged relative to one another so as to rotate said shiftable conduit relative to the fixed conduit, and thus into connection with said branch, as the tool passes through the conduits with the parts on the tool and the conduits in simultaneous torque-transmitting engagement. In the switches illustrated, the parts on the tool comprise first and second keys, and parts on the fixed and shiftable conduits comprise spiral grooves to receive the first and second keys, respectively, with the first keys and grooves differing from the second keys and grooves in direction — i.e., left or right hand — and/or lead angles.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described with reference to the accom-

panying drawings, wherein like reference characters are used throughout to designate like parts:

Fig. 1 is a longitudinal sectional view of a switch constructed in accordance with an embodiment of the present invention, and showing a portion of the tool thereof as it first begins to move into the fixed conduit;

Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1, but showing the tool moved further into the conduits and with the trailing key thereon engaged in torque-transmitting relation with a groove in the fixed conduit;

Fig. 3 is another view of a part of the switch, but with the tool moved even further into the conduits and with the leading key thereon engaged in torque-transmitting relation with a groove in the shiftable conduit.

Fig. 4 is still another view of the switch, but showing the tool moved still further, while near the end of torque-transmitting relation with grooves in the conduits;

Fig. 5 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a portion of the tool, as seen along broken line 5—5 of Fig. 3;

Fig. 6 is a top plan view of a portion of the tool, again on an enlarged scale;

Fig. 7 is a cross-sectional view of the tool, as seen along broken line 7—7 of Fig. 6;

Fig. 8 is a longitudinal sectional view of a switch constructed in accordance with a further embodiment of the invention, and showing the tool moved partially into the fixed conduit thereof;

Fig. 9 is a developed view of the groove in the shiftable conduit of the switch of Fig. 8;

Figs. 10, 11 and 12 are enlarged cross-sectional views of the groove in the shiftable conduit of the switch, as seen along broken lines 10—10, 11—11 and 12—12, respectively, of Fig. 9;

Fig. 13 is a development of the bore through the shiftable conduit, as the leading key on the tool first engages the groove;

Fig. 14 is a view similar to Fig. 13, but with the tool moved a further distance; and

Fig. 15 is another view similar to Fig. 13, but with the key moved a still further distance to complete rotation of the second conduit;

Fig. 16 is a diagrammatic sectional view along the length of a pipeline having switches similar to those of Figs. 8—15 at spaced locations therealong for connecting the pipeline with a branch at each such location, and showing a tool in solid lines as it moves partially into the fixed conduit of a first switch and in broken lines as it moves into the pipeline past the first switch;

Fig. 16A is an enlarged sectional view of the switch at the first location of Fig. 16, and showing in broken lines the leading key

on the tool as it passes through the shiftable conduit of the first switch;

Fig. 17 is a view similar to Fig. 16, but showing the tool upon passage through the conduits of the second switch, so as to rotate the second conduit thereof from the position of Fig. 16 to that of Fig. 17, and into the branch extending from the pipeline at the second location; and

Fig. 17A is an enlarged longitudinal sectional view of the second switch showing in broken lines the leading key of the tool engaged with a groove in the shiftable conduit thereof.

The first switch embodiment shown in Figs. 1 to 7, and indicated in its entirety by reference character 20, includes a housing 23 connected at its right end to one end portion 21 of a pipeline and at its left end to the end portion 21A of the other pipeline and to branches 21B, 21C and 21D from the pipeline. Obviously, more or fewer branches may be provided, depending on the switching to be done, and those shown are merely illustrative. However, and as previously noted, this switch embodiment is particularly adapted for connecting the pipeline with two or more well tubings, so that ordinarily it will have at least two branches.

The housing includes a righthand section 23A having a flange on its outer end connected by bolts 24 to a flange on the end of pipeline portion 21, and a lefthand section 23A having a flange on its inner end connected by bolts 25 to a flange on the inner end of housing section 23A. A flange on the outer end of housing section 23A is connected by bolts 26 to a flange common to pipeline portion 21A and branches 21B—21D. As will be apparent from the drawings, the housing sections are coaxial with one another as well as with pipeline portion 21 and the center of a circle on which the axes of the ends of pipeline portion 21A and branches 21B—21D are disposed.

A first (or fixed) conduit 28 is axially removably received within a counterbore in the righthand end of a bore 32 through housing section 23A and is fixed therein against rotation by means of a pin 30. A bore 31 through the conduit 28 forms a continuation of bore 32 and both form a continuation of the bore through pipeline portion 21.

A second (or shiftable) conduit 29 is axially removably received and rotatable within the housing section 23B. It includes a righthand portion 29A and a lefthand portion 29B connected for rotation with one another by means of a pin 33 and held in end-to-end abutment between the flange on the left end of housing section 23A and the flange common to pipeline portion 21A and branches 21B—21D.

A flange 35 at the righthand end of second conduit portion 29A fits closely within the right end of housing section 23B, and flanges 36 and 38 on the ends of second conduit portion 29B fit closely within the midportion and left end of housing section 23B, respectively. A gently curved tube 37 extends between the flanges 36 and 38 with its right end coaxial with flange 36 and its left end eccentric of the flange 38. Bores 34 and 39 through the conduit portion 29A and the tube 37 of conduit portion 29B form continuations of one another as well as the bores through housing section 23A.

Annular seals (not shown) may be provided between the abutting flanges on the ends of pipeline portion 21 and housing sections 23A and 23B and the flange common to the end of pipeline portion 21A and branches 21B—21D. Also, for the purpose to be described in detail, bearings 41, 42 and 43 are carried by the flanges 35, 36 and 38 to facilitate rotation of second conduit 29 about its axis within housing section 23B, so as to selectively bring the left end of tube 37 into alignment with the bore through each of the pipeline portion 21A and branches 21B—21D.

The tool for passage through the conduits 28 and 29, and indicated in its entirety by reference character 50, comprises portions 51 and 52 interconnected by a swivel joint 50A. As indicated diagrammatically in the drawings, joint 50A is of a type which transmits torque between the portions 51 and 52 by preventing them from rotating with respect to one another about their respective longitudinal axes. Assuming movement of the tool from right to left, as illustrated in the drawings, pipeline portion 21 is upstream and pipeline portion 21A is downstream, and tool portion 51 is "leading" and tool portion 52 is "trailing".

Each of the leading and trailing portions of the tool 50 is generally cylindrical in cross section and of a size to fit fairly closely within the continuous bores through the pipeline, conduits and branches. In the illustrated embodiment of the invention, the tool 50 is disposed forwardly of another tool, indicated in broken lines in each of Figs. 2 and 4 and connected to the trailing end of the tool 50 by a suitable coupling. The trailing tool is provided with one or more rubber cups (see Fig. 4) which are rearwardly divergent and sealably engage the bores so as to be moved in response to the pressure of fluid flowing from right to left in the drawings, and thus in a downstream direction.

As best shown in Figs. 2 and 4, the tool 50 is of such length as to locate the leading and trailing portions 51 and 52 within the portion 29A of the second conduit 29 and the first conduit 28, respectively, dur-

ing at least one stage of the tool's passage through the switch housing 23.

Outwardly spring-pressed keys 53 and 54 on the leading and trailing portions of the tool, respectively, engage grooves 55 and 56 within the second and first conduits 29 and 28, respectively. Thus, the key 53 is arranged to fit within the grooves 55 and the key 54 arranged to fit within the grooves 56, and, more particularly, the keys are arranged to engage both grooves for a sufficient interval to cause the second conduit to be rotated relative to the first conduit to the desired extent.

Grooves 55 and 56 are generally helical threads having dissimilar lead angles, which may be positive or negative — i.e., right-hand or left-hand. One of the grooves may even have a 90° lead angle and thus be parallel to the axis of the conduit. It is also possible for both grooves to be right-hand or left-hand, but of different lead angle. In the illustrated switch 23, the grooves 56 are of negative 45° lead angle and the grooves 55 are of positive 45° lead angles.

In the illustrated switch 23, there are two grooves 55 in conduit 28 and grooves 56 in conduit 29, each extending about at least 360° of the conduit into which it is formed. Thus, there are at least two revolutions of grooves in each conduit to insure engagement of the keys 53 and 54 with both grooves 55 and 56, respectively, for a sufficient interval to rotate the second conduit the desired extent relative to the first conduit. That is, in the switch 23, there is no way to predict which key will engage its respective groove first, and it is conceivable that neither key would be engaged until both keys had passed one of the grooves with which it is to engage, and further that the second key to engage would require a similar and subsequent extent of axial movement before engaging a groove.

The engagement of keys 53 and 54 in torque-transmitting relation with the grooves 55 and 56, respectively, establishes the angular relationship of the first and second conduits relative to one another. This relationship is maintained as the tool passes through the conduits until key 54 disengages from groove 56, or key 53 disengages from groove 55, and this in turn establishes the final angular position of the second conduit with respect to pipeline portion 21, and thus with respect to pipeline portion 21A and branches 21B—21D.

That is, when a key disengages, there is no longer any transmission of torque between the first and second conduits, so that the tool 50 will merely continue to pass through the conduits without causing relative rotation between them. Thus, it makes no difference whether or not one key is still engaged with a groove, because even if

it is, the result would merely be rotation of the tool without rotation of second conduit 29, inasmuch as the friction between the tool and groove is less than that between the second conduit and housing section 23A. As a matter of fact, and as will be apparent from the drawings, in the illustrated embodiment of switch 23, the keys 53 and 54 may be made to disengage from their respective grooves substantially simultaneously, thereby avoiding any tendency of the forward motion of the tool to rotate the second conduit beyond the position to which it has been rotated by transmission of torque between the first and second conduits.

As previously described, the keys 53 and 54 are outwardly spring-pressed so that they will be compressed inwardly to slide within the continuous bores through the switch housing except when each is aligned with a groove with which it is adapted to cooperate. At that time, the key will spring outwardly into the groove and follow its spiral path until reaching the end of the groove, at which time the key will be compressed inwardly for sliding within the remainder of the bores.

Thus, as shown in Figs. 6 and 7, the key 53 is received within a diagonal slot 57 in the leading portion 51 of the tool 50 for guided movement between an inner position in which its outer curved edge projects just slightly from a continuation of the outer diameter of the portion 51, and an extended position in which its outer edge projects a substantial distance from the outer diameter of the portion 51, as indicated by broken lines in Fig. 7. Thus, in the inner position, the key will slide within the bores through the switch, and in the outer portion, the key 53 projects outwardly a sufficient distance to engage within groove 55. The key 53 is urged outwardly by a pair of coil springs 58 received within cavities 59 in the bottom of the slot 57. A pin 60 extends laterally through holes in the portion 51 of the tool and across the slot 57 so as to pass through a slot 61 formed through the key 53 and aligned with the holes. The vertical extent of the slot determines the above-described outer and inner positions of the key 53.

As will be apparent from Figs. 6 and 7, the slot 57 is preferably formed by milling the slot across the leading portion 51 and then filling opposite ends of the milled slot with stops 62 to form the end walls of the slot 57. The stops 62 are welded or otherwise secured to the main portion of the tool body. The upper edges of the key 53 may be chamfered, as shown, for facilitating entry into and removal from the grooves in the conduits.

The key 54 may be constructed and

mounted on the trailing portion 52 of the tool 50 in the manner described above with respect to key 53. The leading portion 51 of the tool 50 differs from the trailing portion 52 in that it is connected to the swivel joint 50A in such a manner as to permit it to be rotatably indexed with respect thereto, and thus with respect to the trailing portion 52, approximately 90°, 180° or 270° from the position shown in the drawings. This, of course, changes the relationship of the second conduit with respect to the first conduit upon rotation of the second conduit into a desired position, so that the switch 23 may selectively rotate the second conduit into connection with any one of pipeline portion 21A and branches 21B—21D.

Thus, as shown in Fig. 5, there is a socket 63 in the rear end of the leading portion 51 which receives a stem 64 extending forwardly from the front end of the swivel joint 50A, and the stem is normally secured to the leading portion by a pin 65 extending through aligned holes in each. The stem 64 is also provided with additional hole 66 therethrough so that the pin 65 may be removed, the stem rotated to align holes 66 with that in the leading tool portion 51, and the pin 65 inserted into the aligned holes.

The switch illustrated in Figs. 8 to 15, and indicated in its entirety by reference character 80, includes a housing 82 disposed between an upstream portion 81A of a pipeline and a downstream pipeline portion 81B thereof and a branch 81C therefrom. It also includes a tool 84 adapted for passage through the housing and cooperation with conduits therein, during such passage, for moving them to positions connecting the pipeline portion 81A with the branch 81C as the tool passes through the conduits.

However, as previously mentioned, and as will be understood from the description to follow of Figs. 16, 16A, 17 and 17A, in this embodiment of the invention, the tool 84 and conduits within housing 82 may be of such construction as to permit the tool to pass therethrough without connecting pipeline portion 81A with branch 81C. In this event, the tool 84 would instead pass from the housing conduits into the pipeline portion 81B, and would continue to pass through the pipeline until reaching another switch having conduits with which it is adapted to cooperate for connecting the pipeline with a branch at the location of such other switch.

As will be apparent from Fig. 8, the switch housing 82 is very similar in construction to the housing of the switch 23 of Figs. 1 to 7. Thus, it has flanges on its opposite ends for connection to a flange on pipeline portion 81A and a flange common to pipeline portion 81B and branch 81C. Also, the housing is made up in releasably connected

5 righthand and lefthand sections 82A and 82B, with a first conduit 83 supported in the righthand housing section and a second conduit 84A supported in the lefthand section, and with bores through the conduits aligned with one another and the pipeline portion 81A and pipeline portion 81B or branch 81C. More particularly, each such conduit is axially removable from its housing section, first conduit 83 is fixed against rotation with respect to the housing section 82A, and thus with respect to the pipeline portion 81A, and second conduit 84A is supported within housing section 82A for rotation about its axis between the position of Fig. 8, wherein it connects pipeline portion 81A with pipeline portion 81B, and a position 180° therefrom so as to connect pipeline portion 81A with branch 81C.

20 As in the case of the switch 23, the tool 84 of the switch 80 has an outer diameter such as to fit fairly closely in the bores through the housing, pipeline portions 81A and 81B, and branch 81C. As shown in Fig. 8, there is a spiral groove 85 in the first conduit 83 and a spiral groove 86 in the conduit 84A, which are of opposite hand and extend at lead angles of 45° with respect to the common axis of the conduits, so that the leading key 87 and a trailing key (not shown) on the leading and trailing portions, respectively, of the tool 84 may be identical to those of the tool 50 of the switch 23.

35 Switch 80 is of such construction that the conduit 84A of the housing 82 is returned to its original position upon return movement of the tools 84 therethrough — i.e., from the branch 81C into the pipeline portion 81A. Thus, upon reverse circulation of fluid, the tool may be returned through the pipeline to operate the switch to its original position connecting pipeline portion 81A with pipeline portion 81B.

45 For this purpose, and as can be seen from Fig. 8, groove 85 consists of about two revolutions within first conduit 83 and is spaced from the groove 86 within second conduit 84A a distance which assures that the trailing key on the tool 84 will engage the groove 85 before the leading key 87 engages groove 86. Thus, whatever the orientation of tool 84 as it enters switch housing 82, it will be oriented into a desired position before the leading key 87 engages groove 86, and thus be in a predetermined orientation, as it moves into groove 86 of second conduit 84A.

60 As shown in Fig. 9, groove 86 includes a midportion 86A (intermediate points B and D) which has parallel upright walls on both sides thereof, whereby disposal of the key 87 therein will transmit torque to the second conduit regardless of the direction in which the tool 84 is moving. The groove also

includes end portions 86B (intermediate points B and C) and 86C (intermediate points A and D), each of which has, as distinguished from the midportion of the groove, an upright torque-transmitting wall on only one side thereof. The other side of the groove of each such end portion is instead sloped to prevent the key from transmitting torque during movement of the tool 84 in one direction, with the sloping walls of such end portions extending in opposite directions.

70 Thus, when tool 84 is moving from right to left, key 87 is in torque-transmitting relationship with the groove from A to B, and, when moving from left to right, from C to D. Obviously, by adjustment of the relative positions of A, B, C and D, second conduit 84A may be caused to rotate a desired amount when tool 84 moves to the left and rotated back a desired amount when the tool moves to the right. In particular, in the illustrated switch, second conduit 84A may first be rotated 180° to connect with branch 81C and then rotated back to leave it in its original position connected with pipeline portion 81B.

90 Thus, upon return movement of the tool from within branch 81C into pipeline portion 81A, the trailing key of the tool 84, which is now leading insofar as direction is concerned, will first engage in torque-transmitting relation with the groove 85 so as to orient the tool 84 into a predetermined position with respect to the conduit as its leading (now trailing) key 87 engages the upright wall of end portion 86B of the groove 86. The key 87 will continue to move in torque transmitting relation over the upright walls of the groove end portion 86B and midportion 86A, thus providing a combined length equal to the combined lengths of the driving surfaces of the portions 86A and 86B so as to rotate the second conduit 180°. Then, as the key 87 moves past midportion 86A, it will contact over the sloping surface of 86C and thereby discontinue transmitting torque to the second conduit 84.

110 In order to permit tool 84 to be moved in this reverse fashion, it may be provided with additional sealing cups thereabout facing in a direction opposite to those previously described, whereby the pressure of fluid exerted from left to right is effective to move the tool from left to right, as shown in Fig. 8.

120 The pipeline illustrated in Figs. 16 and 17, is made up of portions 70, 70A, 70B and 70C having branches 71A, 71B and 71C extending therefrom at locations A, B and C. Switches 72A, 72B and 72C are provided at locations A, B and C, respectively, each for selectively connecting the portion of the pipeline upstream of it with the branch extending therefrom upon passage thereof of a selected tool. 130

As illustrated diagrammatically in Figs. 16 and 17, each of these switches is similar in construction and function to the switch 80. Thus, switch 72A has grooves 73A and 74A in its first and second conduits, respectively, switch 72B has grooves 73B and 74B in its first and second conduits, respectively, and switch 72C has grooves 73C and 74C in its first and second conduits, respectively, each for cooperation with a selected tool during passage therethrough.

As previously described, the pipeline may comprise a common line for tools adapted to service various well tubings, and each of the branches 71A, 71B and 71C may lead to an individual well tubing. In the event the pipeline is to be connected to the branch 71A, a tool is selected for cooperation with the conduits of the switch 72A for rotating the switch from its illustrated position (connecting pipeline portion 70 with pipeline portion 70A) to a position (not shown) connecting pipeline portion 70 with branch 71A.

If the pipeline is instead to be connected with branch 71B, a tool 75B is selected for passing through the conduits of switch 72A without causing them to rotate relatively to one another, whereby the tool will pass into pipeline portion 70A. As indicated, this tool has keys 76B and 77B for engaging grooves 73B and 74B, respectively, of switch 72B so as to rotate the second conduit thereof from a position connecting with the pipeline portion 70B (Fig. 16) to a position connecting with branch 71B (Fig. 17). Thus, as previously described, the tool will pass through the conduits of switch 72B into the branch 71B.

In the event the pipeline is instead to be connected with the branch 71C, a tool would be selected for not only passing through the conduits of switch 72A without causing relative rotation therebetween, but also for passing through the conduits of the switch 72B without rotating them relative to one another. Consequently, the second conduit of the switch 72B would also remain in the position shown in Fig. 16 in which it connects with the pipeline portion 70B. Then, when the selected tool reached the conduits of the switch 72C, it would engage each in torque-transmitting relation so as to rotate the second conduit thereof to a position connecting with the branch 71C, and thus pass from the conduits into the branch 71C.

The switch 72B may be identical to the switch 80 previously described in that the grooves 73B and 74B in the first and second conduits thereof are of opposite hand and arranged at 45° lead angles with respect to the common axis of the conduits, and further in that the keys 76B and 77B on the tool 75B are also of opposite hand and arranged at 45° lead angles so as to engage simultaneously the grooves 74B and 73B,

respectively. Thus, as described in connection with switch 80, the tool 75B will during passage through the conduits, transmit torque between them in order to rotate the second conduit 74B from the position of Fig. 16 to the position of Fig. 17.

In order to prevent the selected tool 75B from rotating the second conduit of the switch 72A from the position of Fig. 16, the groove 74A in the second conduit of such switch is arranged at a lead angle of 60° with respect to the common axis of the conduits. Thus, as shown in Fig. 16A, the leading key 77B of the tool 75B will not engage within the groove 74A, but instead will merely pass through the conduit 74A.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention, the grooves 73A in the first conduit of the switch 72A are of the same hand and at the same lead angle as the grooves 73B of the switch 72B, so that the trailing key 76B will engage the grooves 73A of the second conduit, as the tool 75B passes through the conduits of switch 72A. However, since there's no engagement between the leading key 77B and the groove 74A, no torque is transmitted from the first conduit to the second conduit. Consequently, in the illustrated embodiment of the invention, it's possible to provide switches 72A and 72B with identical first conduits as well as tools for operating these switches having identical trailing portions.

As shown in Figs. 16 and 17, the grooves 74C in the second conduit of the switch 72C are disposed at a third lead angle with respect to the common axis of the conduits, which in this case is 30°. In keeping with the advantage of providing switches having conduits and tools with common parts, the grooves 73C in the first conduit of the switch 72C are right hand and disposed at a lead angle of 45° to the common axis of the conduits.

As will be appreciated from the foregoing description, if the switch 72C is to be operated so as to move the second conduit thereof from a position connecting with pipeline portion 70C to a position connecting with branch 71C, a tool (not shown) would be selected which has a leading key adapted to engage only with the groove 74C in torque-transmitting relation. Since the angle of the groove 74C is different from the angles of the grooves 74B and 74A, the leading key on the selected tool would pass through the second conduits of the switches 72A and 72B without engaging the grooves thereof, and thus without causing the second conduit of either to rotate with respect to the first conduit thereof. However, as the tool passed into the conduits of the switch 72C, the keys thereon would simultaneously engage with the grooves 73C and 74C so as to rotate the second conduit into a position for

connecting pipeline portion 70B with the branch 71C as the tool passes through the conduits.

It will be understood that while the above-described selections of the switch to be operated is accomplished by a difference in the leading keys on the tools and the grooves in the second conduit, such selection could instead be made by differences in the trailing keys and the grooves in the first conduits, or by differences in both. Ordinarily, however, the illustrated embodiment would be preferred in that it would avoid any tendency to rotate the second conduit due to frictional engagement of the keys with the grooves in the second conduit.

Further aspects of the apparatus described herein are claimed in our copending Application for Letters Patent No. 27519/74 (Serial No. 1,376,943) divided out of this application.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. Apparatus for connecting a pipeline with a branch from the pipeline, comprising a member adapted to be fixed with respect to one portion of the pipeline, a conduit shiftable between first and second positions for connecting said one portion of the pipeline with either another portion of the pipeline or the branch, a cam surface of one angle on the fixed member and a cam follower surface of a different angle on the conduit, which surfaces are adapted for engagement with a tool passable through the conduit thereby to effect shifting said conduit from said first to said second position or from said second to said first position.

2. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said cam and cam follower surfaces in the fixed member and shiftable conduit respectively are provided by grooves.

3. Apparatus for connecting a pipeline with a branch from the pipeline, comprising a member adapted to be fixed with respect to one portion of the pipeline, a conduit shiftable between first and second positions for connecting said one portion of the pipeline with either another portion of the pipeline or the branch, a thread portion of one lead angle on the fixed member and a thread portion of a different lead angle on the conduit, which thread portions are adapted for engagement with a tool passable through the conduit thereby to effect shifting said conduit from said first to said second position or from said second to said first position.

4. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 3, wherein the thread portions are helical grooves in the fixed member and shiftable conduit respectively.

5. Apparatus according to any one of the preceding Claims, wherein said fixed member is a fixed conduit connectible to said one portion of the pipeline.

6. Apparatus according to Claim 5, wherein the fixed conduit has one end adapted to be connected in alignment with the end of one portion of the pipeline, and the shiftable conduit has one end aligned with the end of another portion of the fixed conduit and rotatable with respect thereto between said first and second positions for disposing its other end in alignment with either the end of the other portion of the pipeline or the end of the branch.

7. Apparatus according to Claim 5 for connecting a pipeline to one of a plurality of branches wherein the fixed conduit has one end adapted to be connected in alignment with the end of one portion of the pipeline, and the shiftable conduit has one end aligned with the end of another portion of the fixed conduit and rotatable with respect thereto between a position disposing its other end in alignment with the other portion of the pipeline and a position disposing its other end in alignment with the end of a selected one of the branches.

8. A plurality of apparatus according to Claim 6 for connection at spaced locations on a pipeline, each for connecting the pipeline with a branch at said location, wherein the cam and/or cam follower surfaces or thread portions of one apparatus are different from the corresponding parts of the other apparatus.

9. Apparatus for connecting a pipeline with a branch from the pipeline, comprising a member adapted to be fixed with respect to one portion of the pipeline, a conduit shiftable between first and second positions for connecting said one portion of the pipeline with either another portion of the pipeline or the branch, said member and conduit being substantially as herein described with reference to Figures 1 to 15 of the accompanying drawings.

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connecting pipeline portion 70B with the branch 71C as the tool passes through the conduits.

It will be understood that while the above-described selections of the switch to be operated is accomplished by a difference in the leading keys on the tools and the grooves in the second conduit, such selection could instead be made by differences in the trailing keys and the grooves in the first conduits, or by differences in both. Ordinarily, however, the illustrated embodiment would be preferred in that it would avoid any tendency to rotate the second conduit due to frictional engagement of the keys with the grooves in the second conduit.

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WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. Apparatus for connecting a pipeline with a branch from the pipeline, comprising a member adapted to be fixed with respect to one portion of the pipeline, a conduit shiftable between first and second positions for connecting said one portion of the pipeline with either another portion of the pipeline or the branch, a cam surface of one angle on the fixed member and a cam follower surface of a different angle on the conduit, which surfaces are adapted for engagement with a tool passable through the conduit thereby to effect shifting said conduit from said first to said second position or from said second to said first position.

2. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 1, wherein said cam and cam follower surfaces in the fixed member and shiftable conduit respectively are provided by grooves.

3. Apparatus for connecting a pipeline with a branch from the pipeline, comprising a member adapted to be fixed with respect to one portion of the pipeline, a conduit shiftable between first and second positions for connecting said one portion of the pipeline with either another portion of the pipeline or the branch, a thread portion of one lead angle on the fixed member and a thread portion of a different lead angle on the conduit, which thread portions are adapted for engagement with a tool passable through the conduit thereby to effect shifting said conduit from said first to said second position or from said second to said first position.

4. Apparatus as claimed in Claim 3, wherein the thread portions are helical grooves in the fixed member and shiftable conduit respectively.

5. Apparatus according to any one of the preceding Claims, wherein said fixed member is a fixed conduit connectible to said one portion of the pipeline.

6. Apparatus according to Claim 5, wherein the fixed conduit has one end adapted to be connected in alignment with the end of one portion of the pipeline, and the shiftable conduit has one end aligned with the end of another portion of the fixed conduit and rotatable with respect thereto between said first and second positions for disposing its other end in alignment with either the end of the other portion of the pipeline or the end of the branch.

7. Apparatus according to Claim 5 for connecting a pipeline to one of a plurality of branches wherein the fixed conduit has one end adapted to be connected in alignment with the end of one portion of the pipeline, and the shiftable conduit has one end aligned with the end of another portion of the fixed conduit and rotatable with respect thereto between a position disposing its other end in alignment with the other portion of the pipeline and a position disposing its other end in alignment with the end of a selected one of the branches.

8. A plurality of apparatus according to Claim 6 for connection at spaced locations on a pipeline, each for connecting the pipeline with a branch at said location, wherein the cam and/or cam follower surfaces or thread portions of one apparatus are different from the corresponding parts of the other apparatus.

9. Apparatus for connecting a pipeline with a branch from the pipeline, comprising a member adapted to be fixed with respect to one portion of the pipeline, a conduit shiftable between first and second positions for connecting said one portion of the pipeline with either another portion of the pipeline or the branch, said member and conduit being substantially as herein described with reference to Figures 1 to 15 of the accompanying drawings.

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