Description

The present invention relates to a method which is particularly adapted to subsea wellhead structures. Such structures include a wellhead housing and a hanger and seal assembly which can be landed and set in a single trip. Prior to the present invention many efforts have been made to provide a satisfactory hanger and seal assembly which allows the landing of the hanger, cementing and the setting of the seal in the annulus between the exterior of the hanger and the interior of the housing.

U. S.-A-3,273,646 discloses a hanger and seal assembly in which a snap ring is used to engage within a groove within the interior of the housing and the seal is run in the annulus above a port which allows the circulation of cement to proceed before the seal is set responsive to rotation of the setting sleeve to force the seal downward below the port and to land on a shoulder against which it is compressed axially to cause it to expand radially and seal across the annulus.

U. S.-A-3,404,736 discloses an annulus seal in which the seal is positioned within the annulus and held in the unset position by a shear pin. The rotation of the setting sleeve causes the pin to shear and the seal and wedge ring to move downward to set the holddown ring and to compress the resilient seal into sealing engagement with the walls of the annulus.

U. S.-A-3,797,864 discloses another annulus seal which is set by rotation to compress the seal axially. This seal assembly includes end rings with marginal lips which engage the end of the elastomeric seal and when the seal is compressed the lips are deformed into metal-to-metal sealing engagement with the walls of the annulus. U. S.-A-4,521,040 discloses a modification of the US-A-3,797,864 structure.

Another hanger seal which is set by threading a nut on external threads of the hanger includes a seal body having a plurality of outer metal fins extending outwardly and downwardly and having elastomeric material between the fins, a plurality of inner metal fins extending radially inward and having elastomeric material between the fins and a connection between the seal body and a lover body having an upstanding rim which when the bodies are forced together sets the outer seal legs. Another hanger nut thread set seal includes both inner and outer seal legs which diverge and are loaded by inner and outer rims on the upper body and lower body to set all four seal legs into sealing engagement with the walls of the housing-hanger annulus.

Other prior patents have utilized metal end caps for an elastomeric annulus so that on setting of the seal by compression, the lips of the end caps engage the walls of the annulus to both seal and also protect against the extrusion of the elastomeric material. An example of such structure can be seen in the U. S.-A-4,496,162 (movement of the seal ring onto enlarged diameter portion of hanger sets the seal ring into sealed position).

U. S.-A-4,615,544 discloses another type of annulus seal which is set by rotation of a setting sleeve. The seal includes a Z-shaped portion having a plurality of frustoconical metal rings positively connected by links and the grooves formed by the rings being filled with resilient elastomeric members. The seal is set by axial compression which forces the inner and outer ends of the rings and the resilient members into sealing engagement with the walls of the annulus to be sealed.

U. S.-A-4,572,515 discloses a seal for sealing between the walls of a seat ring and body in a ball valve. The seal is a ring of polytetrafluoroethylene which includes spaced apart, outwardly diverging sealing lips for sealing against the wall of the body and outwardly diverging sealing lips for sealing against the wall of the seat ring.

Another prior structure is shown in US-A-4,823,871 wherein the seal assembly included outer lips flaring outwardly from the seal body and having a resilient member between such lips and inner lips which flare inwardly and towards each other with a resilient member between such lips. The seal assembly includes structure which exerts a force on at least one of the outer lips to urge it outwardly about its base connection of the seal body into tight engagement with the interior of the housing. The inner lips have a free diameter which is less than the outer sealing surface of the hanger against which they are to seal and thus the movement of these inner lips onto the hanger sealing surface brings them into sealing engagement with the hanger sealing surface.

US-A-4742874 discloses a seal in which several ridges are provided on the periphery of the seal to seal against a wall.

GB-A-2217795 discloses a method of sealing between the interior sealing surface of a well housing and the exterior sealing surface of a hanger landed within the well housing, using a sealing assembly comprising an annular seal body having an outer seal lip, an energizer for moving the seal lip into a sealed position and which undergoes elastic deformation during a movement of the seal lip to provide a means for storing energy of moving the lip so that the force is maintained on the lip; and according to the present invention, such a method is characterised by the annular seal body having a plurality of inner ridges; and the method comprising the steps of axially moving the energizer to engage the outer seal lip and urge it

outwardly into sealing engagement with the sealing surface of the housing thereby providing the movement; and subsequently preventing retraction of the energiser from its engagement with the seal lip.

Thus the sealing load on the outer sealing lips is maintained after the lips are set in the sealing positions.

An example of a method in accordance with the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a sectional elevation view of a hanger landed within a well housing and a seal assembly being in position for lowering into sealing position across the annulus between the hanger external sealing surface and the well housing internal sealing surface.

FIGURE 2 is a partial sectional view illustrating the seal assembly in its landed and set position in the hanger housing annulus with another hanger landed therein.

FIGURE 3 is a detailed partial sectional view of the seal assembly in its unset position.

FIGURE 3A is a partial enlarged sectional view of the lower seal lip and the energizing ring as shown in FIGURE 3.

FIGURE 4 is a detailed partial sectional view of the seal assembly shown in FIGURE 3 after it has been moved to its set position.

FIGURE 4A is a partial enlarged sectional view of the lower seal lip and its energizing ring as shown in FIGURE 4.

Seal assembly 10, as shown in FIGURE 1, is illustrated while being lowered within well housing 12 and into annulus 14 between the interior of well housing 12 and the exterior of hanger 16 which has been landed within well housing 12. As shown in FIGURE 1, hangers 16A and 16B have previously been landed within housing 12 and their respective seal assemblies 10A and 10B have been landed in the respective annuli 14A and 14B. Seal assembly 10 is supported from setting assembly 18 and setting assembly 18 is supported on a suitable tool (not shown) which can move the setting assembly 18 after landing into its set position as hereinafter described.

Seal assembly 10 includes annular body 20, lower energizer ring 22, and upper energizer ring 24. Lower energizer ring 22 is movably attached to lower rim 26 of body 20 by split ring 28 which is positioned in groove 30 on the interior of energizer ring 22 and in elongated groove 32 in the exterior of lower body rim 26. This allows relative axial movement of energizer ring 22 with respect to body 20. Upper energizer ring 24 is movably attached to upper rim 34 of body 20 by split ring 36 which is positioned in groove 38 on the interior of energizer body rim 34. This allows relative axial movement of energizer ring 24 with respect to body 20. Windows 42 are provided in upper energizer ring 24 with exterior split locking ring 44 and interior split locking ring 46 positioned around ring 24 and biased inwardly and outwardly respectively. Wedge elements 48 are positioned within windows 42 immediately above exterior split locking ring 44 during running and have a lower outer tapered surface 50 which coacts with upper inner tapered surface 52 on exterior latching ring 44. Ring 54 is positioned within energizer rim 66 of ring 24 and is secured by cap screws 56, or other suitable securing means, to wedge elements 48 as shown. Ring 54 includes lower tapered surface 58 which coacts with upper outer tapered surface 60 on split locking ring 46 as hereinafter explained. Ring 54 includes inner flange 62 and upper surface 64 which during running is at approximately the same level as upper surface 66 on upper energizer ring 24.

When seal assembly 10 is landed with the lower end of lower energizer ring 24 on the exterior shoulder 68 provided by hanger 16, setting is accomplished by causing the setting tool to push downwardly on the upper surface 66 of upper energizer ring 24. After setting is complete as hereinafter described, then pushing downwardly on ring 54 causes exterior split locking ring 44 to be wedged outward into internal housing groove 70 and interior split locking ring 46 to be wedged inwardly into hanger groove 72 to lock seal assembly 10 in its landed and set position.

Seal body 20 includes upper annular lip 74 and lower annular lip 76. Upper annular lip 74 extends outward from the exterior of body 20 and then curves to a generally axial upward position. Lower annular lip 76 extends outward from the exterior of body 20 and then bends to a generally axial downward position. In running position the exterior diameter of lips 74 and 76 is smaller than the inner diameter of housing 12. Upper energizer ring 24 has its inner surface spaced slightly outward from the exterior surface of upper rim 34 and a lower tapered surface 78 which engages the inner surface of upper lip 74 during setting to move it radially outward to the set position in metal-to-metal sealing engagement with the interior surface of housing 12. Lower energizer ring 22 has its inner surface-spaced slightly outward from the exterior surface of lower rim 26 and an upper tapered surface 80 which engages the inner surface of lower lip 76 during setting to move it radially outward to the set position in metal-to-metal sealing engagement with the interior surface of housing 12.

The use of a high yield strength steel for energizer rings 22 and 24 and using a love yield strength steel for upper and lower lips 74 and 76 is advantageous. This allows lips 74 and 76 to have sufficient give when forced against the interior of

housing 12 to flow into the flaws and irregularities of such surface and ensure that there is complete metal-to-metal sealing. With the high yield strength energizer rings 22 and 24, they are subjected to a slight inward bend at their extremities as shown in FIGURE 4A. This effectively stores the setting forces to ensure continued sealing of lips 74 and 76 against the interior of housing 12. The interior of body 20 includes a series of annular ridges 82 separated by grooves 84. The inner diameters of ridges 82 are smaller than the diameter of the exterior portion of hanger 16 against which seal body 20 is to engage and seal. Care should be taken with the depth of grooves 84 to avoid problems with the build-up of pressure in liquids trapped therein during setting so that the sealing loads of the ridges 82 are not reduced thereby. It is preferred that if the grooves 84 have a radial dimension of approximately 0.12 mm (0.005") a water exclusion material or a volume compensating material should be provided in grooves 84 so that the water pressure developed therein does not interfere or lessen the sealing load of the ridges 82 against the exterior surface of hanger 16. If there is some objection to the use of such materials, then it is suggested that the depth of grooves 84 be at least 1.0 mm (0.040"). Upper resilient sealing ring 86 is positioned in upper groove 88 and lower resilient sealing ring 90 is positioned in lower groove 92. Sealing rings 86 and 90 provide supplemental sealing between the interior of seal body 20 and the exterior of hanger 16.

It should be noted that in order to ensure engagement of the ridges 82 with the exterior portion of hanger 16 the interior portions of energizer rings 22 and 24 are provided with inwardly extending projections 94 and 96, respectively, which are positioned immediately outside of lower and upper ridges 82 when seal assembly 10 is set as shown in Figure 4. Projections 94 and 96 have a radial dimension which ensures that upper and lower ridges 82 are in sealing engagement with the exterior portion of hanger 16.

With the configuration of the wedging ends of energizer rings 22 and 24 the forces exerted on sealing lips 74 and 76 are exerted by the axially extending surfaces 98 and 100. This causes only radial forces to be exerted on lips 74 and 76 so that there is no axial force tending to urge the energizer rings axially away from the sealing lips.

Claims

1. A method of sealing between the interior sealing surface of a well housing (12) and the exterior sealing surface of a hanger (16) landed within the well housing, using a sealing assembly (10) comprising an annular seal body (20) having an outer seal lip (74,76), an energizer (22,24) for moving the seal lip into sealed position and which undergoes elastic deformation during a movement of the seal lip (74,76) to provide a means for storing energy of moving the lip so that the force is maintained on the lip; characterised by the annular seal body having a plurality of inner ridges (82); and the method comprising the steps of axially moving the energizer (22,24) to engage the outer seal lip (74,76) and urge it outwardly into sealing engagement with the sealing surface of the housing thereby providing the movement; and subsequently preventing retraction of the energiser from its engagement with the seal lip.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the energizer (22,24) is of a material which has a relatively higher yield strength than the material of the seal lip (74,76).

3. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the energizer (22,24) has a rim (78,80) which engages the lip and the outer end of the rim deforms inwardly when subjected to the lip moving force.

4. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the energiser (22,24) has a reversely curved end (78,80), the outer portion of the curved end engages within the seal lip (74,76) and is bent inwardly as the lip is moved into the sealing position.

5. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the inner ridges (82) have grooves (84) therebetween and an inner diameter which is smaller than the outer diameter of the hanger sealing surface.

6. A method according to claim 5, including means for preventing excessive pressures being generated in liquids trapped in the grooves (83) between the ridges (82).

7. A method according to claim 6, wherein the excess pressure prevention means includes a water exclusion material in the grooves (84).

8. A method according to claim 6, wherein the excess pressure prevention means includes the depth of the grooves (84) being at least 1.0mm (0.040 inches).

9. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the energizer (22,24) includes an annular body and a wedge (80) engaging the seal lip (74,76).

housing 12 to flow into the flaws and irregularities of such surface and ensure that there is complete metal-to-metal sealing. With the high yield strength energizer rings 22 and 24, they are subjected to a slight inward bend at their extremities as shown in FIGURE 4A. This effectively stores the setting forces to ensure continued sealing of lips 74 and 76 against the interior of housing 12. The interior of body 20 includes a series of annular ridges 82 separated by grooves 84. The inner diameters of ridges 82 are smaller than the diameter of the exterior portion of hanger 16 against which seal body 20 is to engage and seal. Care should be taken with the depth of grooves 84 to avoid problems with the build-up of pressure in liquids trapped therein during setting so that the sealing loads of the ridges 82 are not reduced thereby. It is preferred that if the grooves 84 have a radial dimension of approximately 0.12 mm (0.005") a water exclusion material or a volume compensating material should be provided in grooves 84 so that the water pressure developed therein does not interfere or lessen the sealing load of the ridges 82 against the exterior surface of hanger 16. If there is some objection to the use of such materials, then it is suggested that the depth of grooves 84 be at least 1.0 mm (0.040"). Upper resilient sealing ring 86 is positioned in upper groove 88 and lower resilient sealing ring 90 is positioned in lower groove 92. Sealing rings 86 and 90 provide supplemental sealing between the interior of seal body 20 and the exterior of hanger 16.

It should be noted that in order to ensure engagement of the ridges 82 with the exterior portion of hanger 16 the interior portions of energizer rings 22 and 24 are provided with inwardly extending projections 94 and 96, respectively, which are positioned immediately outside of lower and upper ridges 82 when seal assembly 10 is set as shown in Figure 4. Projections 94 and 96 have a radial dimension which ensures that upper and lower ridges 82 are in sealing engagement with the exterior portion of hanger 16.

With the configuration of the wedging ends of energizer rings 22 and 24 the forces exerted on sealing lips 74 and 76 are exerted by the axially extending surfaces 98 and 100. This causes only radial forces to be exerted on lips 74 and 76 so that there is no axial force tending to urge the energizer rings axially away from the sealing lips.

Claims

1. A method of sealing between the interior sealing surface of a well housing (12) and the exterior sealing surface of a hanger (16) landed within the well housing, using a sealing assembly (10) comprising an annular seal body (20) having an outer seal lip (74,76), an energizer (22,24) for moving the seal lip into sealed position and which undergoes elastic deformation during a movement of the seal lip (74,76) to provide a means for storing energy of moving the lip so that the force is maintained on the lip; characterised by the annular seal body having a plurality of inner ridges (82); and the method comprising the steps of axially moving the energizer (22,24) to engage the outer seal lip (74,76) and urge it outwardly into sealing engagement with the sealing surface of the housing thereby providing the movement; and subsequently preventing retraction of the energiser from its engagement with the seal lip.

2. A method according to claim 1, wherein the energizer (22,24) is of a material which has a relatively higher yield strength than the material of the seal lip (74,76).

3. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein the energizer (22,24) has a rim (78,80) which engages the lip and the outer end of the rim deforms inwardly when subjected to the lip moving force.

4. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the energiser (22,24) has a reversely curved end (78,80), the outer portion of the curved end engages within the seal lip (74,76) and is bent inwardly as the lip is moved into the sealing position.

5. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the inner ridges (82) have grooves (84) therebetween and an inner diameter which is smaller than the outer diameter of the hanger sealing surface.

6. A method according to claim 5, including means for preventing excessive pressures being generated in liquids trapped in the grooves (83) between the ridges (82).

7. A method according to claim 6, wherein the excess pressure prevention means includes a water exclusion material in the grooves (84).

8. A method according to claim 6, wherein the excess pressure prevention means includes the depth of the grooves (84) being at least 1.0mm (0.040 inches).

9. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the energizer (22,24) includes an annular body and a wedge (80) engaging the seal lip (74,76).

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10. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the annular seal body has an outer upper seal lip (74), an outer lower seal lip (76), an upper energizer (24) and, the energizers (22,24) include means for storing the energy of moving the lips (74,76) into their sealing positions so that the force is maintained in the lips; and the method further comprising the steps of axially moving the upper energizer (24) to engage the upper seal lip (74) and urge it outwardly into sealing engagement with the sealing surface of the housing, and to engage the lower energizer (22) with the lower seal lip and urge it outwardly into sealing engagement with the sealing surface of the housing.

Patentansprüche

1. Verfahren zur Abdichtung zwischen der inneren Dichtfläche eines Bohrlochgehäuses (12) und der äußeren Dichtfläche eines Aufhängers (16) innerhalb des Bohrlochgehäuses, mit einer Dichtanordnung (10), die einen ringförmigen Dichtkörper (20) mit einer äußeren Dichtlippe (74, 76) umfaßt, einen Energieverstärker (22, 24), um die Dichtlippe in Dichtposition zu bringen und der während einer Bewegung der Dichtlippe (74, 76) einer elastischen Deformation unterliegt, um Energiespeichermittel zur Bewegung der Lippe vorzusehen, so daß die Kraft auf die Lippe aufrechterhalten wird; **gekennzeichnet durch** einen ringförmigen Dichtkörper, der eine Vielzahl von inneren Rippen (82) hat; und durch das Verfahren mit den Schritten der axialen Bewegung des Energieverstärkers (22, 24) in einen Eingriff mit der äußeren Dichtlippe (74, 76) und dessen Nachaußendrängen in dichtenden Eingriff mit der Dichtfläche des Gehäuses, wodurch die Bewegung erzeugt wird; und die daraus folgende Behinderung eines Rückzuges des Energieverstärkers aus seinem Eingriff mit der Dichtlippe.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der Energieverstärker (22, 24) aus einem Material besteht, das eine relativ höhere Formänderungsfestigkeit besitzt als das Material der Dichtlippe (74, 76).

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der Energieverstärker (22, 24) eine Krempe (78, 80) hat, die in die Lippe eingreift, wobei sich das äußere Ende des Kragens nach innen verformt, wenn es der Lippenbewegungskraft unterliegt.

4. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der Energieverstärker (22, 24) ein rückwärtig gebogenes Ende (78, 80) hat, wobei der äußere Teil des gebogenen Endes in die Dichtlippe (74, 76) eingreift und nach innen gebogen wird, wenn die Lippe in Dichtposition bewegt ist.

5. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die inneren Rippen (22) Nuten (84) zwischen sich haben sowie einen inneren Durchmesser, der kleiner ist als der äußere Durchmesser der Aufhängungsdichtfläche.

6. Verfahren nach Anspruch 5, einschließlich der Mittel für die Vermeidung von Überdrücken, die durch in den Nuten (83) zwischen den Rippen (82) eingeschlossene Flüssigkeiten erzeugt werden.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die Überdruckvermeidungseinrichtung ein Wasserausschlußmaterial in den Nuten (84) umfaßt.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß die Überdruckvermeidungseinrichtung die Tiefe der Nuten (84) einschließt, die zumindest 1,0 mm (0,040 Zoll) beträgt.

9. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der Energieverstärker (22, 24) einen ringförmigen Körper und einen Keil (80) umfaßt, der in die Dichtlippe (74, 76) eingreift.

10. Verfahren nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, **dadurch gekennzeichnet**, daß der ringförmige Dichtkörper eine äußere obere Dichtlippe (74) besitzt, eine äußere untere Dichtlippe (76) und einen oberen Energieverstärker (24) und daß die Energieverstärker (22, 24) Mittel zur Energiespeicherung einschließen, um die Lippen (74, 76) in ihre Dichtpositionen zu bewegen, so daß die Kraft in den Lippen aufrechterhalten wird; und daß das Verfahren weiterhin die Schritte der axialen Bewegung des oberen Energieverstärkers (24) umfaßt, um die obere Dichtlippe (74) in Eingriff zu bringen und sie nach außen in Dichteingriff mit der Dichtfläche des Gehäuses zu drängen, und um den unteren Energieverstärker (22) in Eingriff mit der unteren Dichtlippe zu bringen und ihn nach außen in dichtenden Eingriff mit der Dichtfläche des Gehäuses zu drängen.

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Revendications

1. Procédé pour assurer l'étanchéité entre la surface d'étanchéité intérieure d'un boîtier (12) de puits et la surface d'étanchéité extérieure d'un dispositif de suspension (16) appuyé à l'intérieur du boîtier de puits, utilisant un ensemble (10) d'étanchéité comportant un corps (20) de joint annulaire ayant une lèvre de joint extérieure (74, 76) un activateur (22, 24) destiné à déplacer la lèvre de joint vers une position d'étanchéité et qui subit une déformation élastique pendant un déplacement de la lèvre de joint (74, 76) pour fournir des moyens pour emmagasiner l'énergie de déplacement de la lèvre de telle sorte que la force soit maintenue sur la lèvre, caractérisé en ce que le corps de joint annulaire comporte plusieurs nervures intérieures (82), et le procédé comporte les étapes consistant à déplacer axialement l'activateur (22, 24) pour qu'il vienne en contact avec la lèvre de joint extérieure (74, 76) et la repousse vers l'extérieur en contact d'étanchéité avec la surface d'étanchéité du boîtier en fournissant ainsi le déplacement, et à empêcher ensuite une rétraction de l'activateur de sa position de contact avec la lèvre de joint.

2. Procédé selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'activateur (22, 24) est constitué d'un matériau qui a une résistance à la déformation relativement plus élevée que le matériau de la lèvre d'étanchéité (74, 76).

3. Procédé selon la revendication 1 ou 2, dans lequel l'activateur (22, 24) a un bord (78, 80) qui vient en contact avec la lèvre et l'extrémité extérieure du bord se déforme vers l'intérieur lorsqu'elle est soumise à la force de déplacement de la lèvre.

4. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'activateur (22, 24) a une extrémité (78, 80) incurvée en retour, la partie extérieure de l'extrémité incurvée vient en prise à l'intérieur de la lèvre de joint (74, 76) et est fléchie vers l'intérieur lorsque la lèvre est déplacée jusque dans la position d'étanchéité.

5. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel les nervures intérieures (82) ont des gorges (84) agencées entre celles-ci et un diamètre intérieur qui est plus petit que le diamètre extérieur de la surface d'étanchéité du dispositif de suspension.

6. Procédé selon la revendication 5, comportant des moyens pour empêcher que des pressions excessives soient engendrées dans des liquides piégés dans les gorges (83) existant entre les nervures (82).

7. Procédé selon la revendication 6, dans lequel les moyens empêchant une pression excessive comportent un matériau hydrofuge situé dans les gorges (84).

8. Procédé selon la revendication 6, dans lequel les moyens empêchant une pression excessive sont constitués par une profondeur des gorges (84) d'au moins 1,0 mm (0,040 pouce).

9. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel l'activateur (22, 24) comporte un corps annulaire et un coin (80) venant en contact avec les lèvres de joint (74, 76).

10. Procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel le corps de joint annulaire a une lèvre de joint supérieure extérieure (74), une lèvre de joint inférieure extérieure (76), un activateur supérieur (24) et, les activateurs (22, 24) comportent des moyens pour emmagasiner l'énergie de déplacement des lèvres (74, 76) dans leurs positions d'étanchéité de telle sorte que la force soit maintenue dans les lèvres, et le procédé comporte en outre les étapes consistant à déplacer axialement l'activateur supérieur (24) pour qu'il vienne en contact avec la lèvre supérieure de joint (74) et la repousse vers l'extérieur en contact d'étanchéité avec la surface d'étanchéité du boîtier, et pour mettre en contact l'activateur inférieur (22) avec la lèvre inférieure de joint et la repousser vers l'extérieur en contact d'étanchéité avec la surface d'étanchéité du boîtier.