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APPLICATION FOR PATENT

Title: Annular Seal

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FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The field of this invention is sealing annular spaces in wellhead or downhole applications and, more particularly, where low temperature exposure to the seal assembly is anticipated.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Seals for annular spaces in downhole applications have to respond to a variety of changing conditions. During production, the produced fluids can raise operating temperatures to 350° F or more. On the other hand, particularly in frigid climates and during shut in periods of no production, the surrounding temperature around a wellbore seal can plunge to 35° F or even less. Traditional annular non-metallic seal designs employ anti-extrusion barriers on the top and the bottom. These devices or rings often follow the generally rectangular shape of the seal, when viewed in section. The backup rings have a generally U-shape and feature slight interference on the inside diameter and more significant interference on the outside diameter, as installed. An example of the generally U-shaped design for the anti-extrusion ring in an annular seal can be seen in U.S. Patent 4,496,162. In a variation of this design, additional seal material has been added to the inside dimension of the seal assembly to make a portion of the seal protrude beyond the backup rings on the inside diameter dimension. Even though an increase in the inside diameter interference reduced failures at low temperatures, the prior design proved unreliable in exposure to even colder temperatures as experienced in shut in

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conditions in the harshest cold climates. Additionally, the increase in inside diameter interference made the seal significantly more difficult to install. Compression packer seals are generally illustrated in U.S. Patents: 1,350,553; 3,229,767; 3,554,280 and 4,326,588.

In the present invention, installation interference generated by the seals relaxed OD being larger than the ID the seal is being installed in and the seals relaxed ID being smaller than the OD the seal is being installed in, is used to activate the seal. The seal does not rely of any external axial load to function. The seal is assisted by pressure during normal functionality.

Accordingly, the present invention presents improvements to seal design to handle the colder environments. In one feature, the backup ring design has been revised to allow it to act as a spring to promote its ability to act as an extrusion barrier. In another development, resilient ring seals have been placed in the seal body and dimensionally configured to be installed in their respective grooves with a residual stored force to promote the operation of the seal assembly in reduced temperature environments. These and other features of the present invention will be more apparent to those skilled in the art from a review of the description of the preferred embodiment and the claims, which appear below.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

A seal assembly capable of low temperature service is disclosed. It features upper and lower metallic backup rings that are specially shaped to act as a spring to keep the sidewalls of such rings in contact with the inside and outside surfaces to be sealed to prevent extrusion of the seal material even in low temperature situations. Inner and outer

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grooves are provided. O-ring seals, used for the ID of the seal, are manufactured to have a slightly greater diameter than the groove into which they will be installed. The greater length provides stored energy to promote sealing functionality in cold temperature situations. The O-rings used for the OD of the seal are manufactured to have a slightly smaller diameter than the groove into which they will be installed. The shorter length provides stored energy to promote sealing functionality in cold temperature situations.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Figure 1 is a sectional view of the preferred embodiment of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

The seal of the present invention is shown in Figure 1. The seal has a body **10** and an upper backup ring **12** and a lower backup ring **14**. The ring **12** may be formed of metal or plastic. The preferred embodiment is metal. The details of ring **12** will be described with the understanding that the preferred embodiment uses an identical ring **14**. The invention does not require identical rings **12** and **14** and is functional with only one of such rings. Ring **12** features inwardly looping ends **16** and **18** that can be snapped onto the body **10** in a gripping engagement under a residual force. In essence, the upper end **20** of the seal body **10** is subjected to a compressive force by the ends **16** and **18**. At the same time, the ends **16** and **18** are forced into an interference fit in the annular gap in which the seal is disposed. The ring **12** has a bend **22** that absorbs and stores a force as ends **16** and **18** are pushed into the interference fit of the annular space in which they are mounted. As a result, ring **12** acts as a spring due to the placement of bend **22**. This spring effect pushes the ends **16** and **18** away from each other and into contact with the

opposing walls that define the annular space that the seal assembly is intended to close. Installation of the ring **12** into the annular space causes it to elastically deform while transferring potential energy into bend **22**. By design, the bulk of the bending by installation of the seal assembly occurs at bend **22**. The ring 12 may be shaped to allow pressure to enhance or diminish the energy stored in the bend. The shape of the ring 12 may also be used to control the amount of force, generated by pressure, that is passed through to the body **20**.

The body **10** can be made of a plastic or an elastomeric material having a Durometer hardness of preferably about 85 to 90 and optionally with reinforcement of preferably glass or carbon fibers. Alternatively, reinforced PTFE can be used. The body **10** comprises grooves **24** and **26** that respectively hold ring seals **28** and **30**. Additionally, grooves **32** and **34** respectively retain ring seals **36** and **38**. Body **10** adds support to rings **12** and **14** and acts to force the rings out to prevent extrusion. The grooves can be square cut, dovetailed or round bottomed. The latter form is preferred due to its ability to provide a more nearly volume filled arrangement.

Rings **30** and **38** are the main sealing members. Optionally, only one ring can be used on the outside diameter or more than two rings. The preferred material is about a 65 to 85 Durometer Arctic Nitrile to enhance low temperature performance. In the preferred embodiment, there is radial interference on rings **30** and **38** when installed in the annular gap to be sealed. Interference in the range of about 20-25% of the diameter of the ring **30** or **38** is preferred, with a minimum interference of at least about .015 inches. This configuration minimizes diametral stretch. Additionally, rings **30** and **38** are preferably shorter in circumference than their respective grooves **26** and **34** by about 6-20% to better

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retain them in the grooves for insertion into the annular space and during operation, particularly in lower temperature conditions.

With regard to inside diameter rings **28** and **36**, it is preferred that they be sized so that they are circumferentially compressed when installed into their respective grooves **24** and **32**. A circumferential compression in the range of about 8-15% of the relaxed circumference is preferred. This is achieved by making the circumference of rings **28** and **36** about 8-15% longer than the groove into which it is to be mounted. The larger the oversize, with the rings still in their respective grooves, the greater is the force against backup rings **12** and **14** and, in turn, the greater is the stored force in rings **12** and **14** to force the ends, such as **16**and **18** against the inner and outer surfaces that define the annular gap that the seal assembly is meant to close. The preferred material is about a 65 to 85 Durometer Arctic Nitrile to enhance low temperature performance. When rings **28** and **36** are installed and in contact with the inside diameter the circumferential compression results in an axial wave pattern occurring in the respective groove as well as some pushing of grooves **24** and **32** toward grooves **26** and **34** respectively. This wave deformation in the axial direction along the circumference puts an additional axial force against rings **12** and **14** to cause their respective ends, such as **16** and **18** to splay apart for better contact with the walls that define the inner and outer surfaces to be sealed by the seal assembly.

While the seal assembly has been illustrated for use in a static condition, the design is workable in a dynamic situation. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the seal assembly can be mounted for support in a groove in the inner or outer body forming the annular gap that the seal assembly is designed to close. The backup rings **12**and **18**

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can be optionally used without the seal rings **28**, **30**, **36**, and **38**. Alternatively any number of seal rings can be used on the inside or the outside diameter. Alternatively, one or more seal rings in groove can be used only on the inside or the outside diameter, within the scope of the invention.

The foregoing disclosure and description of the invention are illustrative and explanatory thereof, and various changes in the size, shape and materials, as well as in the details of the illustrated construction, may be made without departing from the spirit of the invention.

CLAIMS

1. A seal assembly for closing off an annular space between a first and a second body and supported by at least one of said first and second bodies, comprising:

an annularly shaped body having an upper and a lower end;

at least one backup ring mounted on one of said ends of said body and having a relaxed dimension greater than the annular gap between said first and second bodies so that opposed ends on said backup ring must be compressed to be inserted in the annular gap, said backup ring further comprising a bend between said opposed ends to store a force created by insertion of said backup ring into the annular space and apply said force on said opposed ends against said first and second bodies.

2. The assembly of claim 1, wherein said body urges said ends away from each other.

3. The assembly of either of claims 1 or 2, wherein said ends loop toward each other.

4. The assembly of any preceding claim, wherein said body comprises at least one first ring in a first groove.

5. The assembly of claim 4, wherein the circumference of said first ring exceeds the circumference of said first groove.

6. The assembly of claim 5, wherein said first ring, when placed in contact with one of said first and second bodies, deforms in a manner so as to force said ends of said backup ring away from each other.

7. The assembly of claim 6, wherein said body has a longitudinal axis and said deformation results in said first ring deforming into an undulating wave pattern in an axial direction parallel to said longitudinal axis.

8. The assembly of any of claims 5 to 7, wherein said first ring circumference is in the range of at least 8-15% greater than said groove in which it is installed.

9. The assembly of any of claims 5 to 8, wherein said first ring is made from a material having a Durometer hardness of 56-85.

10. The assembly of any of claims 4 to 9, wherein said first ring contacts the one of said first and second bodies with the smaller dimension.

11. The assembly of any of claims 4 to 9, wherein said first ring contacts the one of said first and second bodies with the larger dimension; said first ring having a circumference that is shorter than the circumference of said first groove.

12. The assembly of claim 11, wherein the circumference of said first ring is in the range of 6-20% shorter than the circumference of said first groove.

13. The assembly of any of claims 4 to 9, wherein said first ring contacts the one of said first and second bodies with the larger dimension; said first ring, when said body is installed in the annular gap, being in an interference fit with said one of said first and second bodies to an extent of at least 20% of the cross-sectional diameter of said first ring.

14. The assembly of any of claims 4 to 9, wherein said body further comprises at least one second ring in a second groove disposed on the opposite side of said body from said first ring; said second ring contacting the one of said first and second bodies with the larger dimension; said second ring, when said body is installed in the annular gap, being in an interference fit with said one of said first and second bodies to an extent of at least 20% of the cross-sectional diameter of said second ring.

15. The assembly of any of claims 4 to 9, wherein said body further comprises at least one second ring in a second groove disposed on the opposite side of said body from said first ring; said second ring contacting the one of said first and second bodies with the larger dimension; said second ring having a circumference that is shorter than the circumference of said first groove.

16. The assembly of claim 15, wherein the circumference of said second ring in the range of 6-20% shorter than the circumference of said first groove.

17. The assembly of claim 14, wherein said first and second rings are made from a material having a Durometer hardness of 56-85.

18. A seal assembly substantially as hereinbefore described, having reference to the accompanying figure.

19. A downhole assembly comprising a seal assembly as defined in any preceding claim.

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ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

ANNULAR SEAL

A seal assembly capable of low temperature service is disclosed. It features upper and lower metallic backup rings that are specially shaped to act as a spring to keep the sidewalls of such rings in contact with the inside and outside surfaces to be sealed to prevent extrusion of the seal material even in low temperature situations. Inner and outer grooves are provided. O-ring seals, used for the ID of the seal, are manufactured to have a slightly greater diameter than the groove into which they will be installed. The greater length provides stored energy to promote sealing functionality in cold temperature situations. The O-rings used for the OD of the seal are manufactured to have a slightly smaller diameter than the groove into which they will be installed. The shorter length provides stored energy to promote sealing functionality in cold temperature situations.

Fig. 1