ANCHOR/SHIFTING TOOL WITH SEQUENTIAL SHIFT THEN RELEASE FUNCTIONALITY

Inventors: Anthony S. Coghill; Thomas S. Myerley and Ronald J. Garr

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The field of the invention is a tubing conveyed tool that can deliver or retrieve a downhole valve or other tool to subsequently secure or release the valve or other tool at a location downhole. The operation of the valve or other tool occurs discretely and precedes the release of the tubing conveyed tool from the downhole valve or other tool. Other embodiments of the tubing conveyed tool are directly secured to and then released from a previously mounted valve or other tool.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] In some instances a valve or other tool needs to be installed at a location such as a packer or elsewhere downhole and secured into place by a tubing conveyed tool. The valve or other tool then needs to be actuated to facilitate a downhole operation and ultimately the tubing conveyed tool needs to release and leave the operated valve or other tool at the location. In the case of a valve or other tool with an operating linkage the tools of the past have delivered the valve or other tools to the location downhole but have combined the actuation of the valve or other tool with the release of the tubing conveyed tool. The problem with this arrangement was that in a long string the substantial pulling force that was required to release could be enhanced by the potential energy stored in the string that is being pulled upon at the surface. With the tubing conveyed tool still trying to shift the actuating member in the valve or other tool as it is also trying to release from the valve or other tools housing, a situation may occur where undue dynamic forces could be transmitted to the valve or other tools operator components at the time the release occurs. During release, a sudden translation of the tubing conveyed tool from the valve or other tool could occur and result in undue stresses to the valve or other tools operating assembly as a part of the release function.

[0003] Another shortcoming of the prior tool design is that it provided no opportunity to test the valve or other tool to determine if it actually operated and could hold pressure before releasing from it.

[0004] One such tool sold in the past was offered by Baker Oil Tools under the name RCV Running and Shifting Tool. Shifting tools are illustrated in USP 5,636,694; 5,765,640; 7,562,703 ;7,556,102 ; 5,678,633; 5,636,694 ; 5,549,161; 4,928,772 ; 4,917,191.

[0005] The present invention addresses the need to protect the valve or other tool by operating the valve or other tool first with upward pulling force of the work string while still remaining engaged to the valve or other tool with the tubing conveyed running tool. After the valve or other tool is operated, such as a valve being closed, pressure can optionally be applied through the work string or the surrounding annulus to test if the valve or other tool and for that matter a packer that may be attached to it will hold pressure. Only then will an additional amount of upward pulling force be applied after there has already been an actuation of the shifting mechanism of the valve or other tool so that the tubing conveyed running tool releases and the valve or other tool can be left at the location downhole while the running string is removed. The tool of the present invention can also be configured to pull the valve from the location downhole such as out of a packer while not actuating the shifting mechanism of the valve or other tool to prevent pulling of a wet string. In another configuration it can be used as a latch tool only so as to connect a production string to a location downhole such as in a packer and when needed allow the valve or other tool to be operated and the tool removed with the production string. These and other aspects of the present invention can be more readily understood by a review of the description of the preferred embodiment and the associated drawings while recognizing that the full scope of the invention is to be determined by the appended claims.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The tool can be utilized to run in and latch another tool such as a ball valve to a location downhole such as to a packer. It has the capability of operating the valve or other tool while still being engaged to its housing. Once

the valve or other tool is actuated a pressure test can be conducted while the tool is still engaged to the valve or other tools housing. After that a predetermined applied force allows the tool to release from the valve or other tools housing without the valve or other tools shifting mechanism still being engaged by the tool during the release. In a different configuration the tool can be a pulling tool to retrieve the valve or other tool from the location downhole without shifting it. Either configuration of the tool can have a rotational lock to allow release from a location downhole such as at a packer by turning to the right. In another configuration it can be a latch tool for a production string that shifts the valve or other tool and then releases when the production string is pulled.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0007] FIGS. 1a-d is a full section of the fully configured version of the tool in the run in position;

[0008] FIGS. 2a-2e is the tool of FIGS. 1a-1d in half section showing the set down and shear that latches the tool to the valve actuation sleeve;

[0009] FIGS. 3a-3d are the view of FIGS. 2a-2e showing the valve actuation sleeve shifted and just being released;

[0010] FIGS. 4a-4d are the view of FIGS. 3a-3d showing the tool picked up to engage the threaded latch to the top of the valve housing so that a pressure test can be performed on the closed valve followed by a shear release;

[0011] FIGS. 5a-5d are the view of FIGS. 4a-4d showing the tool following the shear of the shear release component and then picked up to engage a shoulder of the threaded latch component but momentarily still attached to the valve housing;

[0012] FIGS. 6a-6d shows an alternate location of the shear ring in the tool of FIGS. 1a-1d where the valve position will not be shifted as the valve is removed by holding its housing;

[0013] FIGS. 7a-7d is an alternative configuration of the tool in FIGS. 1a-1d where there is no ability to transmit torque or to shear release and the tool only latches to the valve housing when run in and weight is set down;

[0014] FIGS. 8a-8d are the tool of FIGS. 7a-7d showing the valve actuation sleeve shifted and just being released;

[0015] FIGS. 9a-9a is the view of the tool of FIGS. 8a-8d showing the tool picked up to engage a shoulder of the threaded latch component before coming unlatched from the valve housing but is momentarily still attached to the valve housing.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

[0016] There are two major components illustrated in FIG. 1. The valve **10** which extends from the right side of FIGS. 1a and 1b to FIGS. 1c and 1d and the running and pulling tool (RPT) **12** that is above in FIGS. 1a-1b. The valve **10** will first be described. Housing **14** is a multi-component structure that starts at FIG. 1a and continues to a lower end **16** in FIG. 1d where it is latched to a schematically illustrated packer **18** with a latch with left hand thread built into it and schematically shown as anchor **20**. Alternatively, other latch locations below the valve **10** are contemplated. For clarity the packer **18** and the anchor **20** will only be shown in FIG. 1d although it is present in the other views at the lower end of each view. The purpose of the left hand thread as part of anchor **20** is to facilitate release from the packer **18** by rotation to the right if the latch mechanism for some reason does not release when subjected to a pull force of a predetermined value. Typically such an anchor **20** is held by a sleeve or ring that is in turn held by a shear device that is generally set higher than a shear device in the RPT **12** so that when pulling on the RPT **12** the RPT **12** will release from housing **14** of the valve **10** without pulling the anchor **20** out of the packer **18**.

[0017] The valve **10** has a ball **22** shown in the open position when the RPT **12** runs it in for latching the anchor **20** to the packer **18**. A lower seat sleeve **24** and an upper seat sleeve **26** are disposed on opposed sides of the ball **22**. Sleeve **24** has a seal **30** that engages the ball **22** and sleeve **26** has a seal **34** that also engages the ball **22**. Ball **22** pivots on central pivot pins **36** located on opposed sides of ball **22** and supported on a frame **38**. A slide assembly **40** is nested with frame **38** and has an off center connection to the ball **22** such that when the slide assembly **40** translates with respect to the frame **38** the ball **22**

can rotate in opposed directions for 90 degrees to go from the shown open position in FIG. 1c to a closed position of FIG. 3c and back again as will be explained below. A plurality of connecting rods **42** are secured at a lower end to the slide assembly **40** as shown in FIG. 1c and at an upper end to a sleeve assembly **44** as shown in FIG. 1b. An actuating sleeve **46** is secured at threads **48** to sleeve **44**. Actuating sleeve **46** has a long internal groove **50** with a square shoulder **52** at its upper end and a taper **54** at its lower end. Housing **14** has a travel stop **56** that marks the upward travel limit of the actuating sleeve **46** and illustrated in FIG. 3b marking the closed position of the ball **22**. An outer shoulder **58** is on the actuating sleeve **46** and is designed to land in groove **57** in the housing **14** when shifted up to close the ball **22**, as shown in FIG. 3b. Referring back to FIG. 1c a spring **60** pushes sleeve **62** against the assembly of sleeve **24**, ball **22** and sleeve **26** against a travel stop **64** in the housing **14**. Seal **66** isolates pressure in passage **68** from the location of the slide assembly **40**. Bushings **70** and **72** facilitate reciprocation of the rods **42** through the housing **14**. Optionally sleeve **26** can be sealed to the housing **14** at the outer periphery of sleeve **26**. Finally, housing **14** has a top end **74** onto which the RPT **12** lands, as shown in FIG. 1a.

[0018] The RTP **12** will now be described in more detail. A mandrel **76** is connected at an upper end **78** to a tubular string that is not shown. A latch retainer **80** is secured to mandrel **76** at threads **82** and secured by one or more set screws **84**. A latch **86** is secured with a shear screw or screws **88** to the latch retainer **80**. Latch Retainer **80** has a travel stop **90** that is engaged by the shoulder **92** of the latch **86** when weight is set down on the mandrel **76** as shown in FIG. 2a. The latch **86** has a series of flexible collet fingers **94** that have an external square right hand thread **96** that collapse to latch or thread into threads **98** in housing **14** for run in. A shear block **100** is secured to the mandrel **76** by one or more shear screws **102** and a shear ring **104** that is set to release at a much higher value than the screw or screws **102** as will be explained below. In essence the shear ring **104** is a split ring that needs the shear block **100** to be positioned over it so it will work when needed. The shear screws **102** retain the shear block **100** over the shear ring **104** until a

sufficient uphole pulling force is applied to mandrel **76** which will shear both screws **102** and shear ring **104** at the same time. In the assembled position for run in, the shear block **100** is up against or adjacent the collet fingers **94**. As better seen in FIG. 2a the latch **86** has an internal diameter **106** and an upper shoulder **107** of a smaller diameter against which an external lug **108** on mandrel **76** will ultimately hit when the mandrel **76** is pulled out of the hole as shown in FIG. 5a. Referring to FIG. 4a the mandrel **76** has a fin or fins **110** that fits into a matching groove or grooves **112** of the latch **86** so that the mandrel **76** is rotationally locked to the latch **86**. Having this rotational locking feature allows a turning force to the right on the mandrel **76** to be transmitted through the latch **86** through its collet fingers **94** that are externally threaded at **96** to mating housing **14** threads **98**. Since the connection to the packer **18** shown in FIG. 1d at anchor **20** is a left hand thread, it is possible if the valve **10** does not release from the packer **18** with a pull force of a predetermined value to still get a release by turning the mandrel to the right to undo the left hand thread of anchor **20** using the rotationally locked feature of the fin or fins **110** in mating groove or grooves **112**.

[0019] Referring again to FIGS. 1a and 1b there is a gap from the shear block **100** to a stack of seals **114** (three are shown but the amount can vary and in fact the seal assembly is optional). In a run in and test mode sealing where the seals **114** are located is not critical. However, if a production string is connected to the RPT **12** when used as a latching tool as will be discussed with FIGS. 7-9 then the seal assembly **114** is not optional. Going further down the mandrel **76** is connected to a coupling **116** and coupling **116** is in turn connected to collet mandrel **118**. A mule shoe sleeve **120** having a leading taper **122** is optionally connected to extend beyond the lower end of the collet mandrel **118**. Its purpose is to extend into sleeve **44** to centralize the collet mandrel **118** and the collet **124** mounted to the outer surface of collet mandrel **118** that engages or disengages within actuating sleeve **46** of the valve. Collet **124** comprises a plurality of circumferentially spaced fingers with a grip lug **126** and a release lug **128** on each finger. In FIG. 1b for run in the grip lug **126** is above the actuating sleeve **46**. The release lug is depressed by surface **130**

on housing **14**. When weight is set down as in FIG. 2b the grip lug **126** has advanced and sprung out to internal recess **50** while the release lug **128** has cleared surface **130** to permit such radially outward flexing. Note also that the lower end **132** of the collet mandrel **118** will eventually move adjacent surface **134** just below taper **54** on actuating sleeve **46** when weight is set down, as shown in FIG. 2c. The small clearance between **132** and **134** acts as a debris barrier to protect the operation of the collet assemblies **124**.

[0020] The major components of the RPT **12** having been described, the operation beyond running in and latching anchor **20** into the packer **18** previously discussed in connection with FIG. 1 will now be described. FIGS. 2a-2e show weight set down on the mandrel **76** which breaks shear screw or screws **88** and allow the mandrel **76** to move down until the shoulder **92** of latch **86** hits travel stop **90** on the latch retainer **80**. Note also that shear block **100** is still secured to mandrel **76** and has shifted down in recess **136** of housing **14** stopping short of the taper **138**. The collet **124** has come down with the collet mandrel **118** so that the release lug **128** has gone past surface **130** that had been holding it radially retracted to allow the grip lug **126** which has also shifted down to snap radially out into recess **50** in actuating sleeve **46** at a location below the stop **52**. The lower end **132** of the collet mandrel **118** is now juxtaposed against surface **134** of the actuating sleeve **46** to act as a debris barrier that protects the collet assembly **124** that is supported by the collet mandrel **118**. For a valve **10** that is closed, the beveled surface **53** at the end of the collet mandrel **118** pushes on the actuating sleeve **46** at a mating beveled surface **51** to shift the valve into an open position. The collet assembly **124** then remains engaged to the actuating sleeve **46** and is ready to move it when the mandrel **76** is picked up. At this time in FIG. 2 the latch fingers **94** have their exterior square thread **96** in mating contact with threads **98** on housing 14 but the shear block **100** is still spaced apart so that it cannot lend support to the fingers **94** to force them against the housing **14**. Again the movement in FIG. 2 is setting down weight when the housing **14** is supported on the anchor **20** and the packer **18** so there is no risk of separation between latch **86** and the housing **14**. During run in shown in FIG. 1 the weight of the

housing **14** pushed the fingers **94** into contact with housing **14** as the fingers **94** with the weight hanging on them were pushed into and cammed out by the shear block **100** that was still secured to mandrel **76** by the shear ring **104**.

[0021] FIG. 3 depicts what happens as a pulling force is applied from the FIG. 2 position. The mandrel **76** and the latch retainer **80** have moved up in tandem, as seen in FIG. 3a. The latch **86** has remained on top **74** of the housing **14** because the collet fingers **94** have their exterior square thread **96** still engaged to the mating square thread **98** on the housing **14**. The shear block **100** has now moved closer to the collet fingers **94** but has not yet come into contact with them because tandem movement with mandrel **76** is depicting the lug **126** of the collet **124** at moment of release from the actuating sleeve **46** as it contacts the travel stop **56**. As shown in FIG. 3b the actuating sleeve **46** has been picked up to the travel stop **56** on the housing **14**. That pickup movement has rotated the ball **22** to the closed position. The ball **22** had been open for running in and setting down weight steps of FIGS. 1 and 2. The actuating sleeve **46** was shifted by virtue of grip lug **126** being in groove **50** inside the actuating sleeve **46**. As the grip lug **126** approached the travel stop **56** the release lug **128** hit surface **130** on the housing **14** which had the effect of pushing the collet **124** radially inwardly so that the grip lug **126** timely retracted from groove **50** just as the actuating sleeve **46** hit its travel stop at **56**. Note also that lug **58** on the exterior of the actuating sleeve **46** has now landed in groove **57** of the housing **14** so that the position of the actuating sleeve **46** with the ball **22** closed is now firmly held in position. With further pulling as will be discussed in FIG. 4 the collet **124** will fully release from the actuating sleeve **46** while the RPT **12** is still connected to the housing **14**.

[0022] In FIG. 4 there has been further upward movement of the mandrel **76** from its FIG. 3 position. At this time the shear block **100** is in position under the collet fingers **94** to drive them radially outward into housing **14** in preparation for the later shearing of the shear ring **104**, which at this time is still intact. Note also that the grip lug **126** has moved up past the end of the internal groove **50** of the actuating sleeve **46** and the release lug **128** is a bit further along into reduced diameter surface **130** and the ball **22** of the valve **10**

remains in a closed position. At this time pressure can be applied through the RPT **12** to test the ball **22** in the closed position to determine if it holds pressure. Alternatively if the seal assembly **114** is omitted since it is optional for this configuration of the RPT **12** then the annulus around the RPT **12** can be pressurized and both the ball **22** that is now closed as well as the seal of the set packer **18** can be tested together. At this time there is no way to damage the actuating sleeve **46** or rods **42** or the slide assembly **40** or the ball **22** when the shear ring **104** is later sheared with a pulling force because the collet **124** has previously released from the interconnected components of the valve **10**.

[0023] FIG. 5 differs from FIG. 4 in that the pressure holding test on ball **22** has been completed and further pulling has sheared the shear ring **104** to allow the shear block **100** to fall onto the seal assembly **114** so that the collet fingers **94** can flex radially inwardly so that their exterior square thread can detach from mating thread **98** and the RPT **12** can be pulled clear of the housing **14**. In doing so the external lug **108** comes into contact with the upper shoulder **107** to forcefully release the now unsupported latch **86** from the housing **14**.

[0024] In FIG. 6 the RTP **12** is the same tool as in FIG. 1 except that now valve **10** is already at a location downhole and the RPT **12** is being run in on a workstring to latch into and then pull the valve **10.** FIG. 6 depicts the RPT **12** already latched into the valve **10** for pulling it. In this pulling configuration, the shear block **100'** is initially mounted higher on the mandrel **76** so that when run in and then latched it is already in contact with the collet fingers **94** to support them into gripping contact of threads **96** and **98** to the housing **14**. The grooves **200** and **202** that had been used in FIG. 1 for the shear screw or screws **102** and the shear ring **104** respectively are now unused. The shear ring **104'** is also sized to release at a far higher value than a shear release at anchor **20** adjacent the packer **18**. In this configuration there is no relative movement between the mandrel **76** and the housing **14** when a pulling force is applied to the mandrel **76**. Thus despite the location of the lifting lug **126** in internal groove **50** below the travel stop **54** of the actuating sleeve **46** this sleeve will not shift when the RPT **12** is moved up because housing **14** of the valve **10**

will come out of the packer **18** as the mandrel **76** is picked up. Note however when this configuration of the tool is landed in the housing **14** and the ball **22** is in the closed position the lifting lug **126** will first push down the actuating sleeve **46** so that ball **22** opens followed by lug **126** jumping into groove **50**. Once again the engagement of anchor **20** at the packer **18** has left hand thread to allow an alternate way to release from the packer **18** by rotating to the right instead of applying a pickup force to the mandrel **76**. This is because the thread pair **96** and **98** is a right hand thread which will simply get tighter by turning to the right and because the mandrel **76** is rotationally locked to the latch **86** by the interaction of fin or fins **110** in groove or grooves **112**. Ball **22** was open and remains open after the housing **14** and anchor **20** releases from the packer **18** so that the string supporting mandrel **76** is not pulled "wet" or full of fluid that cannot drain out.

[0025] In FIGS. 7-9 the production shifting tool (PST) **12'** is modified so that it operates as a latching tool with a production string that has the capability to operate the ball **22** when pulled out but it lacks the capability to remove the housing **14** as the shear block **100** is eliminated. In short when this configuration is secured to the lower end of a production string (not shown) it enters the housing **14** of the valve **10** that is already downhole and mounted to the packer **18** with ball **22** in the closed position. The act of setting down weight makes lug **126'** push down the actuating sleeve **46'** to facilitate the ball **22** of the valve **10** into an opened position just as or shortly after the collet fingers **94'** latch the housing **14** and then jump around it into the internal groove **50'**. The seal assembly **114'** is mandatory in this configuration to provide a seal between tubing and annulus regions during production of wellbore fluids. With set down weight maintained on this version of the PST **12'** production can take place as long as required until it is time for whatever reason to pull the production string. When that happens only the actuating sleeve **46** gets pulled up to close ball **22** as the PST **12'** is pulled out of housing **14**. There is no ability of the PST 12' to grab the housing **14** because the shear block **100** is eliminated and latch **86** simply disengages from housing **14**.

[0026] FIG. 7a shows the absence of the shear block **100** below the collet fingers **94**. This configuration of the tool **12'** is really a production shifting tool (PST) as shifting is all it does along with the simple function of latching into or latching out of the housing **14**. With weight set down the seal assembly **114'** isolates the surrounding annulus from the tubing. The shifting lug **126**' is in the groove **50'** of the actuating sleeve **46'** but will not move the actuating sleeve **46**' until the collet mandrel **118'** is moved up with respect to the housing **14**. In essence the PST **12'** just pushes in until it latches and is solid against the housing **14** as shown in FIG. 7a. In FIG. 8 the mandrel **76** is picked up and the actuating sleeve **46'** is shifted to close the ball **22'** of the valve **10**. As shown in FIG. 9b, by the time the shifting lug **126'** reaches the end **52'** of slot **50'** the retraction lug **128'** has engaged surface **130** to force the shifting lug **126'** out of groove **50**' and the PST **12'** is on its way out of the housing **14**.

[0027] Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the tool can be configured in various ways to accomplish different tasks. In the configuration of FIGS. 1-5 it can run in a tool on a string and latch it downhole followed by operating it at least once and releasing from the operated components while still engaged to the tool housing. This allows pressure testing before release from the tool housing and it separates the ultimate release from the tool housing from operating engagement with actuation components in the downhole tool. In the specific example of FIGS. 1-5 a downhole ball valve is run in and anchored to a packer. Setting down weight operates the actuation sleeve for the valve and opens the ball. A pickup force then moves the valve actuating sleeve in the opposite direction to close the ball and operably release the actuating sleeve by retracting the shifter that had just closed the ball from the actuating sleeve. At this time the tool is still secured to the valve housing, which allows running a pressure test on the closed ball and then applying a large enough force for a shear release from the valve housing by the tool. At the time of the shear release the actuating sleeve of the valve can not any longer be moved by the tool. What can happen with large pulling forces on long strings is a sudden dynamic motion as the shearing occurs. With the actuating sleeve effectively released before the shear release from the valve

housing occurs there is no risk of damage to the ball operating components as there was in the past when the actuation of the tool and the shear release were a single fluid motion. In those past instances parts of the ball actuation assembly were at risk of being sheared or bent or otherwise damaged as significant dynamic motions and forces were transmitted to such parts during the shear release.

[0028] In the FIG. 6 embodiment, the shear ring in the tool is placed at a different location and has a higher release value than a release below the tool housing such as in an anchor set in a packer when the tool is a ball valve that is latched into it. In this configuration latching into the ball valve will open it and pulling up will release the valve housing from the packer below. The valve can now be pulled with the string that latched into the top of it when in the open position so that a "wet string" is not pulled.

[0029] In the FIGS. 7-9 the tool is run on the bottom of a production sting and landing on the valve simply opens it so production can commence. Lifting the tool simply closes the valve and the production string and the tool can come out. As long as a set down force is maintained production can continue. Note in this version a seal against the annulus is mandatory so that production can continue up the string to the surface while avoiding the annulus. There is no ability with this embodiment to pull the valve housing, only to tag into it for production and then pull out of the hole. For that reason the collet support ring and its associated shear ring are omitted.

[0030] While the preferred embodiment is described as a ball valve other types of tools are contemplated. Among valve tools a sliding sleeve can be operated with the various configurations of the tool illustrated in the FIGS.

[0031] The above description is illustrative of the preferred embodiment and many modifications may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the invention whose scope is to be determined from the literal and equivalent scope of the claims below.

We claim:

1. An operating tool for a subterranean tool actuated by movement of a movable member in a housing in the subterranean tool by the operating tool, comprising:

a mandrel supporting a selectively releasable gripping member to selectively actuate the movable member of the subterranean tool while selectively fixedly engaged to the housing of the subterranean tool with a latch;

said gripping member releasing from the movable member before said latch releases from the housing.

2. The tool of claim **1**, wherein:

said gripping member releasing from the movable member before a force can be transmitted from said mandrel to said latch.

3. The tool of claim **2**, wherein:

said gripping member moves relatively to said latch.

4. The tool of claim **3**, wherein:

said gripping member moves in tandem with said mandrel.

5. The tool of claim **4**, wherein:

said gripping member comprises at least one radially protruding member with respect to said mandrel.

6. The tool of claim **5**, wherein:

said radially protruding member comprises a grip lug and a retraction lug spaced apart from each other.

7. The tool of claim **6**, wherein:

said grip lug on initial relative movement with respect to said latch initially engages the movable member at a first location to move the movable member in a first direction.

8. The tool of claim **7**, wherein:

said grip lug moving past the movable member after moving the movable member in said first direction to engage the movable member in a

second location for movement in a second direction opposite said first direction to actuate said subterranean tool.

9. The tool of claim **8**, wherein:

after a predetermined movement of said grip lug while retaining the movable member in a second direction said retraction lug is engaged to push said grip lug away from the movable member.

10. The tool of claim **9**, wherein:

said latch comprises at least one collet to engage the housing and a support member releasably mounted to said mandrel;

said support member moving toward said collet when said grip lug moves in said second direction.

11. The tool of claim **10**, wherein:

said grip lug is moved by said retraction lug away from the movable member before said support member engages said collet.

12. The tool of claim **11**, wherein:

said support member is retained to said mandrel with a shearable member for selective release from the housing of the subterranean tool;

said collet comprises an external thread pattern to engage a similar thread pattern on the housing for gripping the housing when said support member engages said collet.

13. The tool of claim **4**, wherein:

said mandrel moves axially relative to said latch and is rotationally locked to said latch;

said mandrel has a removal lug to engage said latch upon a predetermined relative movement by said mandrel.

14. The tool of claim **5**, wherein:

said mandrel further comprises a muleshoe extending from a lower end to enter the movable member for centering said flexible member and for creating a surrounding clearance around said mandrel to reduce debris access to said flexible member.

15. The tool of claim **1**, wherein:

the movable member operates a barrier tool.

16. The tool of claim **15**, wherein:

said barrier tool comprises a ball valve or a sliding sleeve.

17. The tool of claim **1**, wherein:

said mandrel comprising a sealing assembly that engages the housing.

18. The tool of claim **12**, wherein:

said mandrel allowing said support member to be mounted in two locations;

in a lower location for said support member, movement of said grip lug in said second direction shifts the movable member and in an upper location for said support member on said mandrel movement of said grip lug in said second direction does not shift the movable member.

19. The tool of claim **18**, wherein:

said shearable member when set in said lower location is selected to fail at a value that allows said mandrel to release from the housing;

said shearable member when set in said upper location is selected to fail at a value that fails at a higher level than when in said lower location with the result that said mandrel removes the housing when moved in said second direction.

20. The tool of claim **19**, wherein:

said subterranean tool is a barrier tool that is closed when said mandrel releases from the housing but which remains open if said mandrel removes said housing.

21. The tool of claim **9**, wherein:

said latch remains fixedly engaged to the housing only with set down weight applied to said mandrel.

22. The tool of claim **21**, wherein:

said latch comprises at least one collet to engage the housing;

said collet comprises an external thread pattern to engage a similar thread pattern on the housing for gripping the housing only when weight is set down on said mandrel.