

Description

This invention relates to a plug container for holding a well plug prior to release of the plug into a well.

One operation which is often conducted during the completion of an oil or gas well is a cementing operation wherein fluid cement is pumped down the central bore of a well casing and out around the bottom of or the side of the well casing into an annulus between the well casing and the oil well borehole where the cement is allowed to harden to provide a seal between the well casing and the well borehole.

At the beginning of a typical cementing job, in rotary drilled wells, the well casing and the well borehole are usually filled with drilling mud. To reduce contamination at the interface between the drilling mud and the cement which is pumped into the well casing on top of the drilling mud, a bottom cementing plug is pumped ahead of the cement slurry so that the interface between the cement slurry and the drilling mud already in the well casing is defined by the bottom cementing plug.

As the cement is pumped into the well casing, the bottom cementing plug is pumped down the well casing. As it travels, the plug wipes mud from the walls of the casing ahead of the cement slurry, thereby reducing dilution of the cement slurry. When this bottom cementing plug reaches a predetermined plug stop, generally a float collar or float shoe located in a portion of the well casing, the bottom cementing plug seats and the differential pressure due to the high pressure cement located above the bottom cementing plug ruptures a diaphragm of the bottom cementing plug to allow the cement slurry to proceed down through the plug and then through the appropriate ports into the annulus between the well casing and the borehole.

At the completion of the mixing of the cement slurry, a top cementing plug is pumped into the well casing to similarly define an interface between the upper level of the cement slurry within the well casing and displacement fluid which is pumped in on top of the cement slurry. This top cementing plug is solid and when it is pumped to a pressure shut-off, the displacement of cement is terminated.

It is desirable to be able to place the cementing plugs in the well casing without opening the well casing. In such a situation, a plug container is mounted on top of the well casing. This plug container holds one or more of the cementing plugs and includes a mechanical retaining means which keeps the plugs from entering the well casing until the desired time.

Prior types of such plug containers have central bodies for holding one or more plugs, which bodies can have a plurality of ports for receiving the cement flows either above or below the positions where the plugs are held. These prior types of plug containers generally have casing adapters which are either threaded or integrally

formed with the main bodies of the plug containers. The free ends of these adapters are threaded or clamped to the casing for connecting the plug container to the casing. Some prior types of plug containers have plug receiving chambers with internal diameters which are greater than the outer diameters of the plugs retained within the chambers. Some prior art plug containers have internally threaded end plugs with pressure-energized seals and solid plug abutments. These end plugs, or caps, permit ready access to the internal chamber of the plug container such as for placing a plug therein or for connecting another plug container thereto.

U.S. Patent specification No. 3076509 describes a prior art plug container. It comprises housing means for receiving a plug, the housing means having a first open end and a second open end and including connector means for connecting the plug container with a source of fluid to be pumped into said well; means for releasably retaining said plug in the plug container; and cap means for releasably closing said first open end of the housing.

U.S. Patent No. 4290482 also describes a prior art plug container. Here, the container comprises housing means for receiving the plug, the housing means having an open one end; casing adapter means for engaging with a casing; and closure means for releasably closing said open one end having a closed outer wall and a central wall extending across the outer wall.

We have now devised a plug container which enables the casing adapter to be quickly connected in a splined, clamped relationship to the main body of the plug container. Because plug containers can be bulky and hard to handle, there is the need for such a compact, versatile plug container which can be readily used at a well site.

According to the present invention, there is provided a plug container for holding a well plug prior to release of the plug into a well, said plug container comprising: housing means for receiving said plug, said housing means having an open one end; casing adapter means for engaging with a casing; and closure means for releasably closing said open one end, characterised in that said housing means has first spline means associated with the other end thereof; said casing adapter means has second spline means for coupling with said first spline means; split ring retainer means for releasably connecting said first spline means with said second spline means; and wherein said closure means includes; a closed outer wall; a central wall extending across said outer wall; and an interior wall extending from said central wall to an end surface of said interior wall said end surface in abutable association with said plug when said plug is received in said housing means, said interior wall having an opening defined therethrough so that the pressure within an interior region defined by said interior wall is equalized with the pressure adjacent the exterior of said interior wall.

Preferably, the housing has an interior surface

having a diameter larger than the outer diameter of said plug so that fluid and pressure can pass between said interior surface and said plug from a location adjacent said first spline means to a location adjacent said opening defined through said interior wall of said closure means when said plug is disposed in said housing means. Preferably, the housing includes a threaded interior surface at said open end and further includes a groove defined therein adjacent said threaded interior surface; said closed outer wall of said closure means includes a threaded exterior surface threadably connectible with said threaded interior surface; and said plug container further comprises sealing means, disposed in said groove, for providing a seal between said housing means and said closure means, said seal means being responsive to pressure exerted outwardly against said closed outer wall. The closed outer wall preferably includes a first annular member with a first inner surface offset radially outwardly from a second inner surface by an annular shoulder surface; said central wall includes a circular member with a circumferential edge abutting said first inner surface of said outer wall adjacent said annular shoulder surface, said circular member being welded to said annular member; and said interior wall includes a second annular member welded to said circular member in coaxial relationship therewith.

The present invention can provide a compact, versatile plug container which can be quickly connected with a variety of casing adapters and in particular in the preferred embodiment, the invention provides a short, light-weight plug container for medium duty pressure service.

The closure means includes a closed outer wall, a central wall extending across and transverse to the outer wall, and an interior wall extending from the central wall to an end surface of the interior wall. When a plug is disposed in the housing means, it can abut the end surface. To prevent this abutment from establishing a pressure seal, the interior wall has an opening defined therethrough so that the pressure within an interior region defined by the interior wall is equalized with the pressure adjacent the exterior of the interior wall.

In order that the invention may be more fully understood, one embodiment thereof will now be described by way of illustration only with reference to the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Figures 1A-1B are sectional views of the embodiment oriented as it would be connected to the casing in a well.

Figure 2 is a sectional view of the split-ring retainer collar of the embodiment, taken along line 2-2 shown in Figure 1B.

Figure 3 is a sectional view taken along line 3-3 shown in Figure 1B.

Figure 4 is an end view of the splined end of the illustrated plug container housing.

Figure 5 is an end view of the splined end of the illustrated casing adapter member.

With reference initially to Figures 1A-1B, a

plug container 2 constructed in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the present invention will be described. Broadly, the plug container 2 comprises a housing 4 for receiving a plug (not shown) having an outer diameter of a type as known to the art. The plug container 2 also includes a casing adapter member 6 which is connected to the housing 4 by a clamp mechanism 8. A closure means 10 is also associated with the housing 4. Sealing means as subsequently described are used between the housing 4 and the casing adapter member 6 as well as between the housing 4 and the closure means 10.

The housing 4 of the preferred embodiment comprises a substantially cylindrical member having an internally threaded box end portion 12 connected to a flanged, splined end portion 14 by means of an integral side wall 16. The side wall 16 has a cylindrical inner surface 18 defining a plug-receiving chamber or cavity having a constant diameter 20 through the length thereof between the box end portion 12 and the flanged, splined end 14. The diameter 20 is larger than the outer diameter of the plug which is to be disposed, via the open end of the box end portion 12, in the cavity defined by the inner surface 18; therefore, this larger diameter defines an annular flow space between the plug and the side wall. This significantly larger inner diameter of the plug container body makes the cementing plug free-fitting, thereby allowing pressures to always be equalized across the plug without the need of an external bypass mechanism which would make the device less compact. This larger diameter also makes the loading of the cementing plug through the open end of the box end portion 12 easier.

The splines of the flanged, splined end portion 14 are more clearly shown in Fig. 4. The end portion 14 is shown in Fig. 4 as including two outwardly extending splines 22, 24 which are circumferentially spaced diametrically opposite each other by two spline-receiving sections 26, 28. Extending radially inwardly from the spline portions 22, 24, 26, 28 are an annular circumferential shoulder 30 and an annular circumferential shoulder 32 disposed longitudinally or axially back from the shoulder 30 as viewed in Fig. 4.

The side wall 16 has a longitudinal slot 34 defined therein for receiving an indicator mechanism of a type as known to the art for indicating when the plug has been released from the plug container 2. The side wall 16 also has three openings 36, 38, and 40 defined therein.

The openings 36, 38 form part of the manifold structure of the present invention. That is, the opening 36 has an externally threaded sleeve 42 coaxially retained in a countersunk exterior portion of the opening 36 by means of a weld bead 44, and the opening 38 has an externally threaded sleeve 46 coaxially associated therewith by means of a weld bead 48. The sleeves 42, 46 enable the plug container 2 to be connected to a fluid source, such as a source of liquid cement

which is to be pumped through the plug container 2 into the casing to which the plug container 2 is connectible. The flow can be either through the sleeve 42, whereby the fluid would flow on top of a plug contained in the cavity defined by the inner surface 18, or through the sleeve 46, whereby the fluid would enter the plug container 2 below the plug. The port members provided by the openings 36, 38 and their respective sleeves 42, 46 extend transversely through the side wall 16. The inclusion of this manifold capability in the present invention allows the cementing plug to be pumped out of the plug container 2 without rigging an additional line to the plug container 2. Therefore, cementing plugs may be easily launched under all conditions, such as from conventional casing jobs where the vacuum created by the falling cement is sufficient to launch the plug to bull-head squeeze jobs where the cementing head may be under high pressure and the plug must be pumped out of the head by necessity.

The opening 40 of the side wall 16 also extends transversely through the side wall 16 and provides an aperture through which a plug release plunger mechanism 50 of a type as known to the art can extend into the cavity of the plug container 2. The mechanism 50 is threadedly connected to a sleeve member 52 welded at 54 to the side wall 16 in coaxial relationship with the opening 40. The mechanism 50 includes a movable pin member or plunger 56 which is moved transversely into and out of the cavity defined in the plug container 2 by means of a rotatable wheel handle 58 as known to the art. Although not shown in the drawings, the mechanism 50 has a conventional flipper-type plug release indicator associated therewith to give a visual indication that the cementing plug has been launched successfully when the pin 56 is retracted from its position shown in Fig. 1B through the opening 40 whereby the plug retained thereabove is released. This conventional flipper-type plug release indicator is disposed in association with the slot 34. It is to be noted that the plug release mechanism can be of any suitable type which may be either locally or remotely controllable. The plug release indicator can also be of any suitable type, such as the aforementioned flipper-type, or a rotary wheel type, or an electromechanical type, for example.

The cylindrical plug retaining body provided by the housing 4 is connected to the casing adapter member 6 at the flanged, splined end 14. Fig. 1B shows that the casing adapter member 6 has a substantially cylindrical side wall 58 having an externally threaded lower end portion 60. The threaded portion 60 of the preferred embodiment couples with a casing collar of a type as known to the art. Generally, the end portion 60 can be of any suitable construction for connecting with casing either having a casing collar (such as by the illustrated threaded configuration or by a coupling device of the type disclosed in our European Patent specification no. 93561) or not having a collar (such as in flush joint casings).

At the opposite end of the casing adapter member 6 there is defined by the side wall 58 a splined end portion 62. The configuration of this portion is more particularly illustrated in Fig. 5. Fig. 5 shows the end portion 62 has two outwardly extending splines 64, 66 circumferentially spaced diametrically opposite each other. Disposed between the splines 64, 66 are spline-receiving sections 68, 70. Extending axially outwardly from, or in front of, the sections 64, 66, 68, 70 (as viewed in Fig. 5) are a neck portion 72 having an end surface 74 and having an intermediate shoulder defined by a radial circumferential surface 76. The end portion 62 is configured for mating engagement with the flanged, splined end portion 14 of the housing 4. More particularly, the spline 22 and the spline 24 of the housing end portion 14 are received in the portions 68, 70, respectively, of the casing adapter member 6. The splines 64, 66 of the casing adapter member 6 are received in the portions 28, 26, respectively, of the housing end portion 14. The neck portion 72 of the casing adapter member 6 is received in the throat of the housing end portion 14 so that the end surface 74 abuts the receiving shoulder 32 of the housing end portion 14. This relationship is illustrated in Fig. 1B.

The casing adapter member 6 can be of any suitable construction so that the housing 4 can be connected with a selectable one of a plurality of members 6 depending upon the type of casing thread to which the plug container 2 is to be connected. So that such connections with different casing adapter members can be easily accomplished, the aforementioned splined construction is used in combination with the clamp means 8 construction. Additionally, the splined construction enables torque applied to the housing 4 to be transferred to the casing adapter member 6.

The clamp means 8 secures the flanged, splined end portion 14 with the splined end portion 62 (which end portion is also flanged) so that the mating splines are securely retained relative to each other. In the preferred embodiment the clamp means 8 includes a split ring retainer mechanism 78 shown in Fig. 2. Although split ring retainer mechanisms of the type disclosed herein are known and have been used to hold slip rings with packers, for example, we are not aware of a split ring retainer mechanism combined with a plug container housing and casing adapter member as disclosed herein.

Although the split ring retainer mechanism can be of any suitable type including two or more members (preferably of identical shape and size), the split ring retainer mechanism 78 of the preferred embodiment includes three arcuate members 80, 82, 84. Each arcuate member has two end surfaces, each of which abuts a respective end surface of one of the other arcuate members. Considering the arcuate member 80, for example. Fig. 2, shows that this member has an end surface 86 having two threaded openings, one of which is shown in Fig. 2 and identified by the reference

numeral 88. The arcuate member 80 includes another end surface 90 having two shank-receiving openings defined therein, one of which is shown in Fig. 2 and identified by the reference numeral 92. The arcuate member 80 includes an outer surface 94 having a countersunk opening 96 defined therein in communication with the shank-receiving opening 92. The arcuate member 80 also includes an inner surface 98 having a groove or notch defined therein (see Fig. 1B for a similar groove or notch 100 in the arcuate member 84). The groove or notch 100 is sized for receiving the coupled flanged portions of the end portions 14, 62 as illustrated in Fig. 1B. The other two arcuate members 82, 84 are similarly constructed. Fig. 1B shows shank-receiving openings 102, 104 of the arcuate member 84. The shank-receiving opening 102 communicates with a countersunk opening 106 and the threaded opening 88 as illustrated in Fig. 2.

To hold the arcuate members together, the clamp means 8 of the preferred embodiment further includes at least three bolt means which are disposed through respective countersunk openings, shank-receiving openings, and threaded openings of adjacent ones of the arcuate members 80, 82, 84. Three of these bolts means are shown in Fig. 2 as standard hex-head bolts 108, 110, 112. Three other similar bolts are used in the preferred embodiment in corresponding openings lying in front of those shown in Fig. 2, which other openings include the shank-receiving opening 104 shown in Fig. 1B.

The foregoing constructions of the housing end portion 14, the end portion 62 of the casing adapter member 6 and the clamp means 8 provide the plug container 2 of the present invention with an interchangeable pin end or casing adapter end which permits converting from one type of casing thread or connector to any other oil field casing thread or connector by simply changing the casing adapter member 6 rather than using changeover couplings in those situations where that is permitted or rather than having a different plug container to fit each casing thread or connector. This present coupling arrangement also permits the economical replacement of a casing thread in the field should the casing adapter member 6 become damaged or excessively worn. Such changes can be readily effected because of the split-ring clamp mechanism of the present invention which replaces the threaded or integral connections of the prior art. Additionally, by having the housing end portion 14 and the casing adapter end portion 62 splined so that they rotate with each other, the casing adapter member 6 may be tightened into and broken out of the casing by applying torque through the plug container body. This construction also provides a means for reducing or minimizing the length of the plug container 2.

At the end of the housing 4 opposite the splined end 14, the closure means 10 provides a removable cap for closing or opening the box end portion 12. The closure means 10 of the preferred embodi-

ment includes a hollow cylindrical outer wall 114 having an externally threaded surface for threadedly engaging with the internally threaded surface of the box end portion 12. The wall 114 has an interior surface 116 radially inwardly offset from another surface 118 by a radial annular shoulder surface 120. The wall 114 is circumferentially closed except for openings 122 defined therein for receiving ring connectors 124 of a chain 126 used for lifting the plug container 2 in a manner known to the art and except for the spaces defined between four "ears" defined at the outer end of the wall 114. Parts of three of these "ears" are identified in Fig. 1A by the reference numerals 123a, 123b, 123c. These "ears" can be hammered on to tighten or loosen the cap.

The closure means 10 also includes a transversely extending central wall 128 having a circular cross-sectional area in its plan view. The central wall 128 has a central opening defined there-through for threadedly receiving a closure plug 130. The closure plug 130 permits access to the interior cavity of the housing 4 for introducing a wire line, for example. The central wall 128 has an upper surface 132 which abuts the annular surface 120 and the surface 118 along the circumferential edge of the wall 128 and which is attached by a weld bead 134 to the surface 116. The central wall 128 has a conical or tapered end wall 136 extending from a longitudinal cylindrical end surface 138 to a bottom surface 140. The tapered surface 136 is welded to the surface 118 by a weld bead 142.

Extending longitudinally or axially from, and in coaxial relationship with, the central wall 128 and its central opening is an interior wall 144 having an annular or sleeve shape. The wall 144 is welded to the central wall 128 at a weld bead 146. Extending radially through the interior wall 144 are two openings 148, 150. The openings 148, 150 permit fluid communication between the exterior of the wall 144 and a hollow interior opening 152 defined by the annular interior wall 144. This fluid communication is important for enabling pressure equalization between the exterior and interior of the wall 144 so that a vacuum or pressure differential between the exterior and interior of the wall is not created when the cementing plug abuts a bottom end surface 154 of the wall 144. The length of the wall 144 is such that a standard cementing plug cannot abut the surface 140 and thereby form a seal against the surface 140. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 1A, the length of the wall 144 is also such that it extends beyond the lower (as viewed in Fig. 1A) edge of the closed outer wall 114 so that an annular space is defined between the sleeve defined by the wall 144 and the surface 118 of the wall 114 of the cap body.

The foregoing construction of the closure means 10 provides a totally fabricated, internally threaded cap without using any castings. Utilization of an internal cap, as opposed to an external cap, provides means for reducing or minimizing the length of the plug container 2.

To provide a fluid-tight seal between the closure means 10 and the housing 4, the plug container 2



further comprises a sealing member 156 which in the preferred embodiment is an O-ring disposed in a circumferential groove 158 defined adjacent the threaded surface in the interior of the box end portion 12 of the housing 4. By positioning the sealing member 156 on the internal wall of the box end portion 12, rather than on the exterior surface of the outer wall 114 of the closure means 10, internal pressure exerted outwardly against the outer wall 114 within the annulus defined between the outer wall 114 and the interior wall 144 will expand the outer wall 114 into (or against) the seal member 156 to maintain a positive seal as pressure within the plug container 2 increases.

A similar type of fluid-tight sealing arrangement is utilized between the flanged, splined end portion 14 of the housing 4 and the casing adapter member 6. Fig. 1B shows that this sealing arrangement includes a seal member 160 disposed in a circumferential groove 162 defined around the interior surface of the flanged, splined end portion 14 of the housing 4.

To utilize the plug container 2, it is lifted by means of the chain 126 to a position above the casing and casing collar to which it is to be connected. The plug container 2 is then lowered and attached to the casing collar in a manner as known to the art.

When the plug container 2 is used in a manifold system, a dual fluid entry manifold is connected to both of the sleeves 42, 46 as known in the art. When the plug container 2 is used in a free-fall system, the sleeve 42 is capped by a suitable cap member of a type as known to the art and a single entry manifold fluid line is connected to the sleeve 46.

To insert a plug into the housing 4, the closure means 10 is unscrewed from the box end portion 12 of the housing 4 and the plug inserted through the open end of the housing 4. The plug is retained by means of the retaining pin 56 in the plug-receiving chamber of the housing 4 between the openings 36, 38.

When the plug retained by the pin 56 is to be released, the handle 58 is suitably actuated as known to the art to retract the pin 56 radially outwardly through the opening 40. The plug then drops into the casing through the casing adapter member 6, thereby actuating the indicator mechanism disposed in the slot 34.

While the plug is retained in the cavity within the housing 4, its end adjacent the closure means 10 can abut the lower end surface 154, but it cannot abut the surface 140. To prevent this abutment from creating a seal which might hold the plug thereagainst, thereby preventing proper release of the plug, the openings 148, 150 are provided to insure pressure equalization between the inside and outside of the interior wall 144 against which the plug can abut.

From the foregoing features of the plug container 2, a shorter and more versatile plug container than heretofore available is provided. Thus, the present invention is well adapted to carry out

the objects and attain the ends and advantages mentioned above as well as those inherent therein. While a preferred embodiment of the invention has been described for the purpose of this disclosure, numerous changes in the construction and arrangement of parts can be made by those skilled in the art.

Claims

1. A plug container for holding a well plug prior to release of the plug into a well, said plug container comprising: housing means (4) for receiving said plug, said housing means having an open one end (12); retaining means (56) for retaining said plug in said housing means until release thereof; casing adapter means (6) for engaging with a casing; and closure means (10) for releasably closing said open one end, said closure means having a closed outer wall (114) and a central wall (128) extending across said outer wall; characterised in that said housing means has first spline means (22, 24) associated with the other end (14) thereof; said casing adapter means has second spline means (64, 66) for coupling with said first spline means; split ring retainer means (8) for releasably connecting said first spline means with said second spline means; and wherein said closure means includes; an interior wall (144) extending from said central wall to an end surface (154) of said interior wall, said end surface being in abuttable association with said plug when said plug is received in said housing means, said interior wall having an opening (148, 150) defined therethrough so that the pressure within an interior region (152) defined by said interior wall is equalized with the pressure adjacent the exterior of said interior wall.

2. A plug container according to claim 1, wherein said housing means has an interior surface (18) having a diameter larger than the outer diameter of said plug so that fluid and pressure can pass between said interior surface and said plug from a location adjacent said first spline means to a location adjacent said opening defined through said interior wall of said closure means when said plug is disposed in said housing means.

3. A plug container according to claim 2, wherein: said housing means includes a threaded interior surface at said open end and further includes a groove (158) defined therein adjacent said threaded interior surface; said closed outer wall of said closure means includes a threaded exterior surface threadably connectible with said threaded interior surface; and said plug container further comprises sealing means (156), disposed in said groove (158), for providing a seal between said housing means and said closure means, said seal means being responsive to pressure exerted outwardly against said closed outer wall.

4. A plug container according to claim 3, wherein: said closed outer wall includes a first annular member with a first inner surface (118) offset radially outwardly from a second inner

further comprises a sealing member 156 which in the preferred embodiment is an O-ring disposed in a circumferential groove 158 defined adjacent the threaded surface in the interior of the box end portion 12 of the housing 4. By positioning the sealing member 156 on the internal wall of the box end portion 12, rather than on the exterior surface of the outer wall 114 of the closure means 10, internal pressure exerted outwardly against the outer wall 114 within the annulus defined between the outer wall 114 and the interior wall 144 will expand the outer wall 114 into (or against) the seal member 156 to maintain a positive seal as pressure within the plug container 2 increases.

A similar type of fluid-tight sealing arrangement is utilized between the flanged, splined end portion 14 of the housing 4 and the casing adapter member 6. Fig. 1B shows that this sealing arrangement includes a seal member 160 disposed in a circumferential groove 162 defined around the interior surface of the flanged, splined end portion 14 of the housing 4.

To utilize the plug container 2, it is lifted by means of the chain 126 to a position above the casing and casing collar to which it is to be connected. The plug container 2 is then lowered and attached to the casing collar in a manner as known to the art.

When the plug container 2 is used in a manifold system, a dual fluid entry manifold is connected to both of the sleeves 42, 46 as known in the art. When the plug container 2 is used in a free-fall system, the sleeve 42 is capped by a suitable cap member of a type as known to the art and a single entry manifold fluid line is connected to the sleeve 46.

To insert a plug into the housing 4, the closure means 10 is unscrewed from the box end portion 12 of the housing 4 and the plug inserted through the open end of the housing 4. The plug is retained by means of the retaining pin 56 in the plug-receiving chamber of the housing 4 between the openings 36, 38.

When the plug retained by the pin 56 is to be released, the handle 58 is suitably actuated as known to the art to retract the pin 56 radially outwardly through the opening 40. The plug then drops into the casing through the casing adapter member 6, thereby actuating the indicator mechanism disposed in the slot 34.

While the plug is retained in the cavity within the housing 4, its end adjacent the closure means 10 can abut the lower end surface 154, but it cannot abut the surface 140. To prevent this abutment from creating a seal which might hold the plug thereagainst, thereby preventing proper release of the plug, the openings 148, 150 are provided to insure pressure equalization between the inside and outside of the interior wall 144 against which the plug can abut.

From the foregoing features of the plug container 2, a shorter and more versatile plug container than heretofore available is provided. Thus, the present invention is well adapted to carry out

the objects and attain the ends and advantages mentioned above as well as those inherent therein. While a preferred embodiment of the invention has been described for the purpose of this disclosure, numerous changes in the construction and arrangement of parts can be made by those skilled in the art.

Claims

1. A plug container for holding a well plug prior to release of the plug into a well, said plug container comprising: housing means (4) for receiving said plug, said housing means having an open one end (12); retaining means (56) for retaining said plug in said housing means until release thereof; casing adapter means (6) for engaging with a casing; and closure means (10) for releasably closing said open one end, said closure means having a closed outer wall (114) and a central wall (128) extending across said outer wall; characterised in that said housing means has first spline means (22, 24) associated with the other end (14) thereof; said casing adapter means has second spline means (64, 66) for coupling with said first spline means; split ring retainer means (8) for releasably connecting said first spline means with said second spline means; and wherein said closure means includes; an interior wall (144) extending from said central wall to an end surface (154) of said interior wall, said end surface being in abuttable association with said plug when said plug is received in said housing means, said interior wall having an opening (148, 150) defined therethrough so that the pressure within an interior region (152) defined by said interior wall is equalized with the pressure adjacent the exterior of said interior wall.

2. A plug container according to claim 1, wherein said housing means has an interior surface (18) having a diameter larger than the outer diameter of said plug so that fluid and pressure can pass between said interior surface and said plug from a location adjacent said first spline means to a location adjacent said opening defined through said interior wall of said closure means when said plug is disposed in said housing means.

3. A plug container according to claim 2, wherein: said housing means includes a threaded interior surface at said open end and further includes a groove (158) defined therein adjacent said threaded interior surface; said closed outer wall of said closure means includes a threaded exterior surface threadedly connectible with said threaded interior surface; and said plug container further comprises sealing means (156), disposed in said groove (158), for providing a seal between said housing means and said closure means, said seal means being responsive to pressure exerted outwardly against said closed outer wall.

4. A plug container according to claim 3, wherein: said closed outer wall includes a first annular member with a first inner surface (118) offset radially outwardly from a second inner



surface (116) by an annular shoulder surface (120); said central wall includes a circular member (136) with a circumferential edge abutting said first inner surface of said outer wall adjacent said annular shoulder surface, said circular member being welded to said annular member; and said interior wall includes a second annular member (144) welded to said circular member in coaxial relationship therewith.

5. A plug container according to claim 4, wherein said housing means includes a first threaded fluid-receiving port member (42), disposed near said open end, and a second threaded fluid-receiving port member (46), disposed near said first spline means, for connecting with a selectable one of a single entry manifold or a dual entry manifold.

6. A plug container according to claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, wherein said housing means includes a side wall (16) from which a first fluid-receiving port (42) and a second fluid-receiving port (46) extends, said side wall having a surface extending between said first and second fluid-receiving ports with a diameter greater than the diameter of said plug.

7. A plug container according to any of claims 1 to 6, wherein said split ring retainer means includes: at least two arcuate members (80, 82, 84) each of said members having an end abutting a respective end of a respective one of the other of said members to form a circular configuration; and bolt means (108, 110, 112) for securing said abutting ends together.

8. A plug container according to claim 1, wherein said housing means includes a side wall (16) from which extends fluid-receiving means (42, 46) for connecting with a selectable one of a single entry manifold or a dual entry manifold.

Patentansprüche

1. Ein Stopfenbehälter zur Halterung eines Bohrlochstopfens vor Loslassen des Stopfens in ein Bohrloch, enthaltend: Gehäusemittel (4) zur Aufnahme des besagten Stopfens, welche ein offenes Ende (12) aufweisen; Befestigungsmittel (56) zur Befestigung des besagten Stopfens in den besagten Gehäusemitteln bis zu dessen Lösung; Verrohrungszwischenstückmittel (6) zum Eingriff in einer Verrohrung; und Verschlussmittel (10) zum lösbaren Verschließen des besagten offenen Endes, welche eine geschlossene Außenwand (114) und eine sich über die besagte Außenwand erstreckende Mittelwand (128) aufweisen; dadurch gekennzeichnet daß die besagten Gehäusemittel erste Keilnutmittel (22, 24) aufweisen, die mit deren anderem Ende (14) verbunden sind; daß die besagten Verrohrungszwischenstückmittel zweite Keilnutmittel (64, 66) zum Kuppeln mit den besagten ersten Keilnutmitteln aufweisen; Spaltringsbefestigungsmittel (8) zur lösbaren Verbindung der besagten ersten Keilnutmittel mit den besagten zweiten Keilnutmitteln; und bei welchem die besagten Verschlussmittel eine Innenwand (144) enthalten; die sich von der

besagten Mittelwand bis zu einer Stirnfläche (154) der besagten Innenwand erstreckt, wobei die besagte Stirnfläche in anlegbarer Verbindung mit dem besagten Stopfen ist, wenn der besagte Stopfen in den besagten Gehäusemitteln aufgenommen ist, wobei die besagte Innenwand eine dadurch begrenzte Öffnung (148, 150) aufweist, so daß der Druck innerhalb eines durch die besagte Innenwand begrenzten Innenbereichs (152) und der Druck neben der Außenseite der besagten Innenwand ausgeglichen sind.

2. Stopfenbehälter nach Anspruch 1, bei welchem die besagten Gehäusemittel eine Innenfläche (18) mit einem größeren Durchmesser als der Außendurchmesser des besagten Stopfens haben, so daß Druckmittel und Druck zwischen die besagte Innenfläche und dem besagten Stopfen aus einer Stelle neben den besagten ersten Keilnutmitteln zu einer Stelle neben der besagten durch die besagte Innenwand der besagten Verschlussmittel begrenzten Öffnung gelangen kann, wenn der besagte Stopfen in den besagten Gehäusemitteln angeordnet ist.

3. Stopfenbehälter nach Anspruch 2, bei welchem die besagten Gehäusemittel eine Gewindeinnenfläche an dem besagten offenen Ende enthalten, und weiterhin eine darin gebildete Nut (158) neben der besagten Gewindeinnenfläche enthalten; die besagte geschlossene Außenwand der besagten Verschlussmittel eine Gewindeaußenfläche enthalten, die mit der besagten Gewindeinnenfläche verschraubbar ist; und der besagte Stopfenbehälter weiterhin in der besagten Nut (158) angeordnete Dichtmittel (156) enthält zur Schaffung einer Dichtung zwischen den besagten Gehäusemitteln und den besagten Verschlussmitteln, wobei die besagten Dichtmittel auf nach außen gegen die besagte geschlossene Außenwand ausgeübten Druck ansprechen.

4. Stopfenbehälter nach Anspruch 3, bei welchem die besagte geschlossene Außenwand ein erstes Ringglied mit einer ersten Innenfläche (118) enthält, die gegenüber einer zweiten Innenfläche (116) durch eine ringförmige Schulterfläche (120) radial nach außen versetzt ist; die besagte Mittelwand ein kreisförmiges Glied (136) enthält, dessen Umfangskante an der besagten ersten Innenfläche der besagten Außenwand neben der besagten ringförmigen Schulterfläche anliegt, wobei das besagte kreisförmige Glied an das besagte Ringglied angeschweißt ist; und die besagte Innenwand ein zweites Ringglied (144) enthält, das an das besagte kreisförmige Glied in coaxialer Beziehung dazu angeschweißt ist.

5. Stopfenbehälter nach Anspruch 4, bei welchem die besagten Gehäusemittel ein erstes druckmittelaufnehmendes Gewindeanschlußglied (42) enthalten, das neben dem besagten offenen Ende angeordnet ist, und ein zweites druckmittelaufnehmendes Gewindeanschlußglied (46), das neben den besagten ersten Keilnutmitteln zur Verbindung wahlweise mit einem Verteiler mit einem oder mit zwei Eingängen angeordnet ist.

6. Stopfenbehälter nach Anspruch 1, 2, 3 oder 4,



bei welchem die besagten Gehäusemittel eine Seitenwand enthalten von welcher ein erster druckmittelaufnehmender Anschluß (42) und ein zweiter druckmittelaufnehmender Anschluß (46) ausgeht, wobei die besagte Seitenwand eine Fläche aufweist, die sich zwischen dem besagten ersten und zweiten druckmittelaufnehmenden Anschluß erstreckt mit einem größeren Durchmesser als der Durchmesser des besagten Stopfens.

7. Stopfenbehälter nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, bei welchem die besagten Spaltringbefestigungsmittel mindestens zwei bogenförmige Glieder (80, 82, 84) enthalten, wobei ein Ende jedes dieser Glieder an einem jeweiligen Ende von einem der anderen der besagten Glieder anliegt, so daß sie eine kreisförmige Konfiguration bilden; sowie Bolzenmittel (108, 110, 112) zur Befestigung der besagten anliegenden Ende aneinander.

8. Stopfenbehälter nach Anspruch 1, bei welchem die besagten Gehäusemittel eine Seitenwand (16) enthalten, von welcher druckmittelaufnehmende Mittel (42, 46) zur Verbindung wahlweise mit einem Verteiler mit einem oder mit zwei Eingängen ausgehen.

Revendications

1. Tête de cimentation permettant de renfermer un bouchon de puits avant que ce bouchon soit libéré dans un puits, cette tête de cimentation comprenant un logement (4) destiné à recevoir le bouchon, ce logement ayant l'une (12) de ses extrémités ouverte, un dispositif de retenue (56) destiné à retenir le bouchon dans ce logement jusqu'à: ce qu'il soit libéré, un adaptateur de tubage (6) destiné à coopérer avec un tubage et un dispositif d'obturation (10) destiné à obturer de manière amovible l'extrémité ouverte, ce dispositif d'obturation comprenant une paroi extérieure fermée (114) et une paroi centrale (128) s'étendant d'un côté à l'autre de cette paroi extérieure, caractérisée en ce que le logement comporte de premières cannelures (22, 24) associées à son autre extrémité (14), l'adaptateur de tubage comporte de secondes cannelures (64, 66) destinées à s'accoupler aux premières cannelures, et un dispositif de retenue à anneau en plusieurs parties (8) destiné à assembler de manière amovible les premières cannelures et les secondes cannelures, tandis que le dispositif d'obturation comprend une paroi intérieure (144) s'étendant depuis la paroi centrale jusqu'à une surface extrême (154) de cette paroi intérieure, cette surface extrême venant en butée sur le bouchon lorsque ce bouchon est logé dans le logement, la paroi intérieure étant traversée par un orifice (148, 150) de façon que la pression régnant dans une zone intérieure (152) délimitée par cette paroi intérieure soit équilibrée par la pression régnant en une zone adjacente à l'extérieur de la paroi intérieure.

2. Tête de cimentation suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle le logement possède une surface

intérieure (18) présentant un diamètre supérieur au diamètre extérieur du bouchon, de sorte que, lorsque le bouchon est disposé dans le logement, un fluide et la pression peuvent passer entre cette surface intérieure et ce bouchon, depuis un emplacement adjacent aux premières cannelures jusqu'en un emplacement adjacent à l'orifice ménagé à travers la paroi intérieure du dispositif d'obturation.

3. Tête de cimentation suivant la revendication 2, dans laquelle le logement présente, à son extrémité ouverte, une surface intérieure taraudée et comporte en outre une gorge (158) qui y est ménagée en un emplacement adjacent à cette surface intérieure taraudée, la paroi extérieure fermée du dispositif d'obturation présentant une surface extérieure filetée pouvant se visser sur cette surface intérieure taraudée et la tête de cimentation comprenant en outre un moyen d'étanchéité (156), disposé dans cette gorge (158), qui réalise un joint étanche entre le logement et le dispositif d'obturation, ce moyen d'étanchéité étant sensible à la pression exercée vers l'extérieur sur la paroi extérieure fermée.

4. Tête de cimentation suivant la revendication 3, dans laquelle la paroi extérieure fermée comprend une première pièce annulaire possédant une première surface intérieure (118) qui est décalée radialement vers l'extérieur par rapport à une seconde surface intérieure (116) suivant une surface annulaire d'épaulement (120), la paroi centrale comprenant une pièce de révolution (136) présentant un bord circonférentiel en butée sur la première surface intérieure de la paroi extérieure en un emplacement adjacent à la surface annulaire d'épaulement, cette pièce de révolution étant soudée sur la pièce annulaire, tandis que la paroi intérieure comprend une seconde pièce annulaire (144) qui est soudée d'une manière coaxiale sur la pièce de révolution.

5. Tête de cimentation suivant la revendication 4, dans laquelle le logement comprend un premier raccord fileté d'entrée de fluide (42) disposé à proximité de l'extrémité ouverte et un second raccord fileté d'entrée de fluide (46) disposé à proximité des premières cannelures, en vue d'un branchement sur un distributeur pouvant être choisi parmi un distributeur unique d'entrée et un distributeur double d'entrée.

6. Tête de cimentation suivant la revendication 1, 2, 3 ou 4, dans laquelle le logement comprend une paroi latérale (16) à partir de laquelle s'étendant un premier raccord d'entrée de fluide (42) et un second raccord d'entrée de fluide (46), cette paroi latérale possédant une surface, s'étendant entre le premier et le second raccords, dont le diamètre est supérieur au diamètre du bouchon.

7. Tête de cimentation suivant l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans laquelle le dispositif de retenue à anneau en plusieurs parties comprend au moins deux éléments en arc de cercle (80, 82, 84), chacun de ces éléments présentant une extrémité venant en butée sur une extrémité respective de l'un, associé, des autres éléments, de façon à former une configuration



circulaire, et des boulons (108, 110, 112) destinés à fixer entre elles les extrémités en butée l'une sur l'autre.

8. Tête de cimentation suivant la revendication 1, dans laquelle le logement comprend une paroi

latérale (16) à partir de laquelle s'étendant des moyens d'entrée de fluide (42, 46) destinés au branchement sur un distributeur pouvant être choisi parmi un distributeur simple d'entrée et un distributeur double d'entrée.

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