

Description

Background

The present invention relates to an improved connection for the blanking plug or bonnet to be used in being secured to a choke body so that they will not be a hazard while being removed from the choke body or when they have been subjected to corrosive fluids.

Prior to the present invention chokes designed for use with corrosive fluids such as hydrogen sulphide have had threaded connections for connecting the blanking plug and the bonnet to the choke body. As these threads are subjected to the corrosive action of the fluids passing through the choke, the corrosive fluids have been found to attack the threaded connections between the body and each of the blanking plug and the bonnet.

Additionally, chokes have had a blanking plug connected into the choke body by the use of a securing ring or nut and have included a tapered sealing shoulder for engaging the tapered seat within the choke body. This structure is illustrated in the drawings and described in the specification. The disadvantage of such structure is that if the securing ring or nut is unthreaded while there is pressure in the choke body, the blanking plug will be forcibly ejected from within the choke body.

The U. S. Patent No. 4,133,560 discloses a plug for connecting into a pressure container and the plug includes an outer flange and inner opposed projections which pass through recesses in the hole in the pressure container so that when the plug is rotated the projections and the flange engage opposite sides of the wall of the pressure container. This structure is designed to protect the plug from releasing from the wall if the weld securing the plug to the container fails.

U. S. Patent No. 3,574,359 discloses a conduit coupling including a socket and a plug with the plug being fully inserted into the socket and detents in the socket held in place by a sleeve threaded to the exterior of the socket to retain the plug in its desired connected position.

U. S. Patent No. 4,249,670 a cap for connection to a pressure tank and having a pressure venting means which allows tank pressure to be vented prior to unlocking and removing the cap. The cap assembly includes an internal tubular member threaded onto a tube connecting to the pressure tank and a cap surrounding the tubular member and having a J slot and pin type of connection therebetween. The cap is biased in a direction to maintain its connection to the tubular member and at a position in which there is a seal between the exterior of the tubular member and the interior of the cap. The cap includes an inner groove which when opposite the seal allows venting of the pressure from the interior of the tubular member.

Some companies have in the past provided fittings and joints which involve the inclusion of a plug held within the passage with a gland nut and a vent port which allows the venting of any fluid under pressure to which the plug is exposed prior to the completion of the unthreading of the gland nut.

Summary

The present invention provides a connection to a choke body or other type of valve body which protects the connection against release even when subjected to severely corrosive fluids.

According to the present invention there is provided a choke apparatus comprising a choke body with intersecting passages therein,

a plug body adapted to fit within one of said choke body passages,

means on said plug body for sealing between said plug body on said one passage when said plug body is seated within said one passage, and means for securing said plug body within said one passage, characterised by

a threaded opening extending radially through said choke body into the interior of said one passage, a groove around the exterior of said plug body which is axially positioned on said plug body so that it is in registry with said opening when said plug body is seated within said one passage, and

a bleed plug threaded through said opening and engaging within said groove during normal operations to retain said plug body in a sealed position within said one passage,

the bleed plug having a vent passage there-through which is positioned so that partial unthreading of said bleed plug opens said vent passage to allow venting therethrough without disengaging said bleed plug from said groove whereby said plug body cannot be removed from said passage without first opening flow through said vent passage.

The present choke can allow release of trapped pressure without releasing the plug from within the body from the structure.

The invention will be described now by way of example only, with particular reference to the accompanying drawings. In the drawings:

FIGURE 1 is a sectional view of a prior art choke having a flow bean mounted in one of its body passages and a blanking plug secured in another of its body passages.

FIGURE 2 is a sectional view of a portion of the body of a choke adapted to use a flow bean for its flow restriction and illustrating the improved connection of the present invention securing a blanking plug into the choke body.

FIGURE 3 is another view of that shown in FIGURE 2 with venting of the choke body while the blank-

ing plug is still secured within the choke body passage.

FIGURE 4 is a sectional view of the choke body and connection shown in FIGURES 2 and 3 and showing the release the blanking plug following venting but prior to the unthreading of the gland nut.

FIGURE 5 is another sectional view of the improved connection of the present invention but illustrating the partial loosening of the gland nut.

FIGURE 6 is a sectional view similar to FIGURE 2 but showing a modified form of the connection.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Choke C of the prior art as illustrated in FIGURE 1 includes the body B having passages P1, P2 and P3. Flow bean FB is threaded into passage P1 and blanking plug BP is positioned in passage P2. Tapered seat S1 is provided near the inner end of passage P2 and blanking plug BP includes seal S on its tapered inner shoulder S2 which sealingly engages tapered seat S1. Threaded securing ring or nut M engages external threads T on the exterior of body B surrounding passage P2 to retain blanking plug BP within passage P2. Nut M is held in position around blanking plug BP between snap ring SR and outer flange OF on blanking plug BP. If nut M is unthreaded while there is pressure within choke body B, the pressure may forcibly eject blanking plug BP out of passage P2. Nut M includes the provision of an opening or port O through which some bleeding of the pressure may occur during the unthreading after seal S disengages from tapered seat S1.

In the improved structure of the present invention as shown in FIGURE 2, choke body 10 includes internal intersecting passages 12, 14, and 16. The internal threading 18 in passage 12 is used to secure a flow bean (not shown) therein as best shown in FIGURE 1. Passage 16 includes cylindrical surface 20 at its inner end, tapered sealing surface 22, recess 28 and internal threaded section 30. Slot 32 extends axially in recess 28 for the purpose hereinafter described. Threaded opening 34 extends through body 10 into the interior of passage 16 and includes first annular recess 36 surrounding the external portion of opening 34 and second annular recess 38 surrounding the outer portion of first annular recess 36.

Blanking plug 40 includes body 42 having bore 44 extending therethrough and terminating in threaded outer opening 46 at its outer end with sealing plug 48 secured therein. The inner exterior portion of plug body 42 includes extended groove 50 which aligns with opening 34 so that the inner end of threaded plug 52 which is positioned therein engages within groove 50 to retain body 42 in its sealed position within passage 16. Tapered surface 54 tapers radially outwardly and toward the outer end of passage 16 at the same angle as tapered surface 22 and includes groove 54a

in which seal ring 55 is positioned. Seal ring 55 is in sealing engagement with surface 22 when plug 40 is seated on tapered surface 22. Pin 56 is secured in the exterior of plug body 42 and engages in slot 32 to ensure that body 42 moves completely into passage so that its tapered surface 54 and seal ring 55 are in sealing engagement with surface 22 on the interior of passage 16.

The exterior of body 42 is a cylindrical surface 58 over the portion outward of tapered surface 54 and outward of pin 56 is reduced in diameter to surface 60 with shoulder 62 between surfaces 54 and 58. Groove 64 is positioned in surface 60 at a point relatively close to the outer end of body 42 to receive snap ring 66. Nut 68 is held in position around the exterior of body 42 engaging around surface 58 and shoulder 62 as shown. Snap ring 66 retains nut 68 in this position. Nut 68 includes external threads 70 which mate within threaded section 30 of passage 16. Seal ring 72 is positioned in groove 74 around the interior of nut 68 and functions to provide a seal between the interior of nut 68 and surface 60 on body 42. Opening 76 extends axially through the threaded plug 52 and ends in transverse port 78 which exits the threaded plug 52 in the area of sealing engagement with first annular recess 36 so that when threaded plug 52 is fully in engagement within opening 34 port 78 is sealed against first annular recess 36. A small rotation of threaded plug 52 is sufficient to move port 78 to its open position without removing the inner end of plug 52 from within groove 64 on the exterior of plug body 42 as shown in figure 3, to ensure that plug body 42 is not released from its position within passage 16 even if nut 68 does not retain it in its sealed position during the venting of any fluid pressure from within body 10.

Further movement of plug 52 outward in opening 34 moves its inner end completely out of engagement with the groove 50 on plug body 42, as shown in FIGURE 4, to allow release and removal of plug 40 by unthreading nut 68 as shown in FIGURE 5.

The modified form of the present invention in FIGURE 6 is substantially identical with the form previously described except that tapered surface 54 on plug body 42 does not include a groove with a seal ring therein. Rather tapered metal seal ring 80 is provided and tapered surface 54 has a taper which is preferred to taper in the outward direction to converge slightly with the taper on the tapered surface 22. In this manner whenever there is a pressure within passage 16, such pressure is exerted on the inner surface of metal seal ring 80 and forces it outwardly into tighter sealing engagement between the surfaces.

Claims

1. A choke apparatus comprising



ing plug is still secured within the choke body passage.

FIGURE 4 is a sectional view of the choke body and connection shown in FIGURES 2 and 3 and showing the release the blanking plug following venting but prior to the unthreading of the gland nut.

FIGURE 5 is another sectional view of the improved connection of the present invention but illustrating the partial loosening of the gland nut.

FIGURE 6 is a sectional view similar to FIGURE 2 but showing a modified form of the connection.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Choke C of the prior art as illustrated in FIGURE 1 includes the body B having passages P1, P2 and P3. Flow bean FB is threaded into passage P1 and blanking plug BP is positioned in passage P2. Tapered seat S1 is provided near the inner end of passage P2 and blanking plug BP includes seal S on its tapered inner shoulder S2 which sealingly engages tapered seat S1. Threaded securing ring or nut M engages external threads T on the exterior of body B surrounding passage P2 to retain blanking plug BP within passage P2. Nut M is held in position around blanking plug BP between snap ring SR and outer flange OF on blanking plug BP. If nut M is unthreaded while there is pressure within choke body B, the pressure may forcibly eject blanking plug BP out of passage P2. Nut M includes the provision of an opening or port O through which some bleeding of the pressure may occur during the unthreading after seal S disengages from tapered seat S1.

In the improved structure of the present invention as shown in FIGURE 2, choke body 10 includes internal intersecting passages 12, 14, and 16. The internal threading 18 in passage 12 is used to secure a flow bean (not shown) therein as best shown in FIGURE 1. Passage 16 includes cylindrical surface 20 at its inner end, tapered sealing surface 22, recess 28 and internal threaded section 30. Slot 32 extends axially in recess 28 for the purpose hereinafter described. Threaded opening 34 extends through body 10 into the interior of passage 16 and includes first annular recess 36 surrounding the external portion of opening 34 and second annular recess 38 surrounding the outer portion of first annular recess 36.

Blanking plug 40 includes body 42 having bore 44 extending therethrough and terminating in threaded outer opening 46 at its outer end with sealing plug 48 secured therein. The inner exterior portion of plug body 42 includes extended groove 50 which aligns with opening 34 so that the inner end of threaded plug 52 which is positioned therein engages within groove 50 to retain body 42 in its sealed position within passage 16. Tapered surface 54 tapers radially outwardly and toward the outer end of passage 16 at the same angle as tapered surface 22 and includes groove 54a

in which seal ring 55 is positioned. Seal ring 55 is in sealing engagement with surface 22 when plug 40 is seated on tapered surface 22. Pin 56 is secured in the exterior of plug body 42 and engages in slot 32 to ensure that body 42 moves completely into passage so that its tapered surface 54 and seal ring 55 are in sealing engagement with surface 22 on the interior of passage 16.

The exterior of body 42 is a cylindrical surface 58 over the portion outward of tapered surface 54 and outward of pin 56 is reduced in diameter to surface 60 with shoulder 62 between surfaces 54 and 58. Groove 64 is positioned in surface 60 at a point relatively close to the outer end of body 42 to receive snap ring 66. Nut 68 is held in position around the exterior of body 42 engaging around surface 58 and shoulder 62 as shown. Snap ring 66 retains nut 68 in this position. Nut 68 includes external threads 70 which mate within threaded section 30 of passage 16. Seal ring 72 is positioned in groove 74 around the interior of nut 68 and functions to provide a seal between the interior of nut 68 and surface 60 on body 42. Opening 76 extends axially through the threaded plug 52 and ends in transverse port 78 which exits the threaded plug 52 in the area of sealing engagement with first annular recess 36 so that when threaded plug 52 is fully in engagement within opening 34 port 78 is sealed against first annular recess 36. A small rotation of threaded plug 52 is sufficient to move port 78 to its open position without removing the inner end of plug 52 from within groove 64 on the exterior of plug body 42 as shown in figure 3, to ensure that plug body 42 is not released from its position within passage 16 even if nut 68 does not retain it in its sealed position during the venting of any fluid pressure from within body 10.

Further movement of plug 52 outward in opening 34 moves its inner end completely out of engagement with the groove 50 on plug body 42, as shown in FIGURE 4, to allow release and removal of plug 40 by unthreading nut 68 as shown in FIGURE 5.

The modified form of the present invention in FIGURE 6 is substantially identical with the form previously described except that tapered surface 54 on plug body 42 does not include a groove with a seal ring therein. Rather tapered metal seal ring 80 is provided and tapered surface 54 has a taper which is preferred to taper in the outward direction to converge slightly with the taper on the tapered surface 22. In this manner whenever there is a pressure within passage 16, such pressure is exerted on the inner surface of metal seal ring 80 and forces it outwardly into tighter sealing engagement between the surfaces.

Claims

1: A choke apparatus comprising



a choke body (10) with intersecting passages (12, 14, 16) therein,

a plug body (42) adapted to fit within one of said choke body passages (12, 14, or 16),

means (55) on said plug body (42) for sealing between said plug body (42) on said one passage (12, 14, or 16) when said plug body (42) is seated within said one passage (12, 14, or 16), and means (68) for securing said plug body (42) within said one passage (12, 14, or 16), characterised by

a threaded opening (34) extending radially through said choke body (10) into the interior of said one passage (12, 14, or 16),

a groove (50) around the exterior of said plug body (42) which is axially positioned on said plug body (42) so that it is in registry with said opening (34) when said plug body (42) is seated within an said one passage (12, 14, or 16), and

a bleed plug (52) threaded through said opening (34) and engaging within said groove (50) during normal operations to retain said plug body (42) in a sealed position within said one passage

the bleed plug (52) having a vent passage (76, 78) therethrough which is positioned so that partial underthreading of said bleed plug (52) opens said vent passage (76, 78) to allow venting therethrough without disengaging said bleed plug (52) from said groove (50) whereby said plug body (42) cannot be removed from said passage (12, 14, or 16) without first opening flow through said vent passage (76, 78).

2. Apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said sealing means includes

mating surfaces (22, 54) on said plug body (42) and within said one passage (12, 14, or 16), and

a resilient seal ring (55) positioned between said mating surfaces (22, 54) for sealing therebetween.

3. Apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said sealing means includes

mating surfaces (22, 54) on said plug body (42) and within said one passage (12, 14, or 16), and

a metal seal ring (80) positioned between said mating surfaces (22, 54).

4. Apparatus according to any preceding claim, wherein said securing means includes

a nut (68) positioned in surrounding relationship to said plug body (42) and being in threaded engagement with said choke body (10) to retain said plug body (42) within said passage (12, 14, or 16).

Patentansprüche

1. Drosseleinrichtung, mit einem Drosselkörper (10) mit sich kreuzenden Durchgangskanälen (12, 14, 16) einem Stopfenkörper (42), der in einen der Drosselkörperkanäle (12, 14 oder 16) eingepaßt ist, Mittel (55) auf dem Stopfenkörper (42) zur Abdichtung zwischen dem Stopfenkörper (42) auf dem einen Durchgangskanal (12, 14 oder 16), wenn der Stopfenkörper (42) in den einen Durchgangskanal (12, 14 oder 16) eingesetzt ist, und einem Mittel (68) zur Befestigung des Stopfenkörpers (42) in dem einen Durchgangskanal (12, 14 oder 16), gekennzeichnet durch eine Gewindeöffnung (34), die sich radial durch den Drosselkörper (10) in das Innere des einen Durchgangskanals (12, 14 oder 16) erstreckt, eine das Äußere des Stopfenkörpers (42) umgebende Rille (50), die auf dem Stopfenkörper (42) axial angeordnet ist, so daß sie sich mit der Öffnung (34) in Ausrichtung befindet, wenn der Stopfenkörper (42) in den einen Durchgangskanal (12, 14 oder 16) eingesetzt wird, und einen Entlüftungstopfen (52), der durch die Öffnung (34) geschraubt ist und während normaler Betriebsabläufe mit der Rille (50) zusammenwirkt, um den Stopfenkörper (42) in einer abgedichteten Position in dem einen Durchgangskanal (12, 14 oder 16) zu halten, wobei der Entlüftungstopfen (52) einen Entlüftungskanal (76, 78) aufweist, der so angeordnet ist, so daß ein teilweises Unterschrauben der Stopfen (52) den Entlüftungskanal (76, 78) zum Zwecke der Entlüftung öffnet ohne daß der Stopfen (52) außer Eingriff mit der Rille (50) steht, wodurch der Stopfenkörper (42) nicht aus dem Kanal (12, 14 oder 16) entfernt werden kann, ohne zuerst den Strömungsweg durch den Entlüftungskanal zu öffnen.

2. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei der das Dichtungsmittel umfaßt: Eingriffsflächen (22, 54) auf dem Stopfenkörper (42) und in dem einen Durchgangskanal (12, 14 oder 16), und einen federnden Dichtungsring (55), der zwischen den Eingriffsflächen (52, 54) zur Abdichtung zwischen diesen angeordnet ist.

3. Einrichtung nach Anspruch 1, bei dem das Dichtungsmittel umfaßt: Eingriffsflächen (22, 54) auf dem Stopfenkörper (42) und in dem einen Durchgangskanal (12, 14 oder 16), und einen Metaldichtungsring (80), der zwischen den Eingriffsflächen (22, 54) angeordnet ist.



4. Einrichtung nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, bei dem das Dichtungsmittel umfaßt: eine Mutter (68), die an dem Stopfenkörper (42) diesen umgebend angeordnet ist und sich im Gewindeeingriff mit dem Drosselkörper (10) befindet, um den Stopfenkörper (42) in dem einen Durchgangskanal (12, 14 oder 16) festzuhalten.

Revendications

1. Dispositif formant étrangleur comportant
un corps (10) d'étrangleur ayant des passages (12, 14, 16) se recoupant,
un corps (42) formant bouchon adapté pour être reçu à l'intérieur d'un premier desdits passages (12, 14 ou 16) du corps de l'étrangleur, des moyens (55) situés sur ledit corps (42) formant bouchon pour assurer l'étanchéité entre ledit corps (42) formant bouchon et ledit premier passage (12, 14 ou 16) lorsque ledit corps (42) formant bouchon est en appui à l'intérieur dudit premier passage (12, 14 ou 16), et des moyens (68) pour fixer ledit corps (42) formant bouchon à l'intérieur dudit premier passage (12, 14 ou 16), caractérisé en ce qu'il comporte
une ouverture (34) filetée s'étendant radialement à travers ledit corps (10) d'étrangleur jusqu'à l'intérieur dudit premier passage (12, 14 ou 16),
une gorge (50) située autour de l'extérieur dudit corps (42) formant bouchon qui est positionnée axialement sur ledit corps (42) formant bouchon de manière à être en vis à vis de ladite ouverture (34) lorsque ledit corps (42) formant bouchon est en appui à l'intérieur dudit premier passage (12, 14 ou 16), et
un bouchon (52) de purge vissé à travers ladite ouverture (34) et venant en contact à l'intérieur de ladite gorge (50) pendant des fonctionnements normaux pour retenir ledit corps (42) formant bouchon dans une position étanche à l'intérieur dudit premier passage,
le bouchon (52) de purge ayant un passage (76, 78) traversant de mise à l'air libre qui est positionné de sorte qu'un dévissage partiel dudit bouchon (52) de purge ouvre ledit passage (76, 78) de mise à l'air libre pour permettre la mise à l'air libre à travers ce dernier sans libérer ledit bouchon (52) de purge de ladite gorge (50) de telle sorte que ledit corps (42) formant bouchon ne peut pas être enlevé dudit premier passage (12, 14 ou 16) sans d'abord ouvrir l'écoulement à travers ledit passage (76, 78) de mise à l'air libre.
2. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel lesdits moyens d'étanchéité comportent des surfaces complémentaires (22, 54) si-

tuées sur ledit corps (42) de bouchon et dans ledit premier passage (12, 14, ou 16) et
un anneau (55) élastique d'étanchéité positionné entre lesdites surfaces complémentaires (22, 54) pour assurer l'étanchéité entre elles.

3. Dispositif selon la revendication 1, dans lequel lesdits moyens d'étanchéité comportent des surfaces complémentaires (22, 54) situées sur ledit corps (42) de bouchon et dans ledit premier passage (12, 14, ou 16), et
un anneau métallique (80) d'étanchéité situé entre lesdites surfaces complémentaires (22, 54).
4. Dispositif selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, dans lequel lesdits moyens de fixation comportent
un écrou (68) positionné de manière à entourer ledit corps (42) de bouchon et en prise vissée avec ledit corps (10) de l'étrangleur pour retenir ledit corps (42) de bouchon à l'intérieur dudit passage (12, 14, ou 16).