

Description

This invention relates generally to couplings constructed to be quickly connected to a cylindrical member, and more particularly, but not by way of limitation, to a coupling for quickly connecting a plug container to a casing of an oil or gas 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 through ports in 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 and this plug also serves the function of wiping 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 float collar located in a portion of the well casing, the bottom cementing plug catches in the float collar and the differential pressure due to the high pressure cement located above the bottom cementing plug ruptures a diaphragm of the bottom cementing plug thereby allowing the cement slurry to proceed down through the plug and in 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 similarly defining an interface between the upper level of the cement slurry within the well casing and drilling mud which is pumped in on top of the cement slurry.

This top cementing plug is solid and when it lands in the float collar, and the displacement of cement is terminated.

Sometimes 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 the cementing plugs and includes a mechanical retaining means which keeps the plugs from falling into the well casing until the desired time.

A great many of the prior art plug containers are connected to the well casing by merely utilizing a threaded male lower end which is threaded into a casing collar. Several problems have been

encountered using this type of prior art threaded connection between the plug container and the casing collar. Often, the top of the casing stands as much as fifteen feet (nearly 5 m) above the floor of the drilling rig thus creating a hazard to personnel who attempt to work at that height to perform the threading operation. This is apparent when one considers that the plug container is a relatively heavy piece of equipment which is typically handled with chain tongs. In addition, the prior art device of this type is susceptible to cross-threading when threaded to the casing collar. Such cross-threading sometimes may cause blowouts under high pressure conditions.

Another coupling arrangement is described in EP—A—0023383. Here, a cementing head is coupled to a well casing by providing the cementing head with a body to receive the end of the casing, the body including seal means to provide a seal between the body and the casing. A cap is screwed on to the body, the well casing passing axially through an aperture in the cap. As the cap is tightened on to the body, wedge-shaped rings in the body are forced against the well casing to hold it firmly in position with respect to the body.

It has also been proposed in the prior art to provide plug containers having means for quickly connecting the plug container to a casing collar in some manner other than making a threaded connection to the casing collar.

We have now devised another form of coupling device, useful for a quick connecting plug container.

According to the present invention, there is provided a coupling apparatus for connection to a cylindrical member, comprising: a body; a main seal means, operably associated with said body, for sealing between said body and said cylindrical member; an adjusting means having a variable engagement with said body so that the longitudinal position of said adjusting means relative to said body may be varied; characterised by a cylindrical locking collar connected to said adjusting means for longitudinal movement therewith relative to said body, said locking collar including first and second arcuate collar portions pivotally connected together, said collar portions being pivotally movable relative to each other between an open position of said locking collar wherein, in use, an enlarged diameter portion of said cylindrical member may pass through a central opening of said collar, and a closed position wherein said enlarged diameter portion of said cylindrical member is prevented from passing through said central opening of said collar; and wherein said adjusting means has an annular groove disposed in a radially outer surface thereof; said first and second arcuate collar portions each include a radially inward extending lip received in said annular groove of said adjusting means; and said locking collar further includes limit means, operably associated with said first and second arcuate collar portions, for limiting pivotal opening movement of said collar portions relative to each other

to an extent such that said lips of said collar portions are always at least partially located in said annular groove of said adjusting means.

In preferred embodiments of the present invention, the coupling apparatus includes a body having a cylindrical bore disposed in a lower end thereof and having a radially outer surface, and the upper end of the casing collar is (in use of the coupling) closely received within the bore of the body. Preferably a main seal means is disposed in the bore of the body and includes an outer seal sealing against the bore of the body and a lower main seal for sealing against the upper end of the casing collar. This main seal is preferably hydraulically biased against the casing collar.

Preferably a cylindrical adjusting nut has an internally threaded upper end threadedly engaged with a threaded outer surface of the body. A locking collar including first and second pivotally connected arcuate collar portions is connected to the adjusting nut. The locking collar may be opened so as to be placed over a casing collar, and then the locking collar may be closed by pivotally swinging the arcuate collar portions together so that, for example, a lower lip of each of the collar portions engages a lower end of the casing collar.

Then, by making up the threaded connection between the adjusting nut and the body, the body is pulled downward toward the casing thus compressing the main seal means. A limit means is preferably provided for limiting the opening movement of the arcuate collar portions, and a latch means is preferably provided for latching the collar in either its open or closed position.

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

FIGURES 1A and 1B comprise a sectioned elevation view of a plug container utilizing one form of coupling apparatus of the present invention in place upon a casing of an oil well.

FIGURE 2 is a plan section view along line 2—2 of Figure 1 showing the orientation of the lower inlet nozzles of the plug container.

FIGURE 3 is a side elevation view of the latch assembly of the collar taken along line 3—3 of Figure 1.

FIGURE 4 is a plan view of the locking collar pinned in its closed position.

FIGURE 4A is a plan view of the locking collar pinned in its open position.

FIGURE 5 is a plan view of the limit ring of the locking collar.

FIGURE 6 is a plan sectional view along line 6—6 of Figure 1 illustrating the manner in which the upper lips of the locking collar engage the lower surface of the groove of the adjusting nut when the locking collar is in its open position.

FIGURES 7A and 7B comprise a sectioned elevation view of an alternative embodiment of a plug container of the present invention wherein the housing of the plug container is integral with the body member of the coupling apparatus

which is threadably engaged with the adjusting nut of the coupling apparatus.

FIGURE 8 is a sectional plan view along line 8—8 of Figure 7 showing the orientation of the lower inlet nozzles of the plug container of Figure 7.

Referring now to the drawings, and particularly to Figure 1, the plug container of the present invention is shown and generally designated by the numeral 10.

The plug container 10 includes a housing 12 which has a cap 14 threadedly connected to an upper end thereof. Lugs such as 16 are integrally constructed on the cap 14 so that the plug container 10 may be lifted by attaching a chain 18 or the like to the lugs 16.

Disposed through a wall of the housing 12 is a plunger coupling 20 and first and second lower inlet nozzles 22 and 24 (Figure 2). A release plunger (not shown) is disposed through the plunger coupling 20 for holding a cementing plug (not shown) in a pre-release position above the plunger. A release plunger and a plug are shown in the similar plug container illustrated in Figure 7.

At its lower end the housing 12 includes an internal thread 26 which threadedly engages an upper external thread 28 of a body 30.

The body 30 has a cylindrical bore 32 disposed in a lower end thereof and has a radially outer threaded lower surface 34.

As shown in Figure 1, a casing 36 of a well has a casing collar 38 connected to an upper end thereof. The casing collar 38 has a radially outer surface 40 closely received in the bore 32 of the body 30.

A main seal means 42 is disposed in the bore 32 of body 30 for sealing against an annular upward facing end surface 44 of casing collar 38.

A cylindrical adjusting nut 46 has an internally threaded upper end 48 engaged with the lower outer threaded surface 34 of body 30. Adjusting nut 46 further includes an annular groove 50 disposed in a radially outer surface 52 thereof.

A locking collar 54 is connected to the adjusting nut 46 for longitudinal movement therewith relative to the body 30.

The details of construction of locking collar 54 are best seen in Figures 4 and 4A which are opened and closed views, respectively, of the locking collar 54.

The locking collar 54 includes first and second arcuate collar portions 56 and 58.

First arcuate collar portion 56 includes a first end 60 to which are welded upper and lower pivot pin receiving sleeves 62 and 64 (see Figure 1).

Second arcuate collar portion 58 includes a first end 66 to which is welded a middle pivot pin receiving sleeve 68.

A pivot pin 70 is disposed through the pivot pin receiving sleeves 62, 64 and 68 to pivotally connect the first and second arcuate collar portions 56 and 58.

Each of the first and second arcuate collar portions includes an upper radially inward

extending lip 72 and a lower radially inward extending lip 74.

The upper radially inward extending lips 72 are received in the annular groove 50 of adjusting nut 46. The lower annular radially inward extending lips 74 engage a lower end 76 of casing collar 38.

In order to accurately define the orientations of the various components of the present invention relative to the casing 36 and casing collar 38, it is appropriate to define certain orientation terminology.

The casing 36 and casing collar 38 may generally be referred to as a cylindrical member. The casing collar 38 may be referred to as an enlarged diameter portion of the cylindrical member. The upper end 44 of casing collar 38 may be referred to as either an upward facing end or a longitudinally outward facing end of the enlarged diameter portion of the cylindrical member. The lower end 76 of casing collar 38 may be referred to as either a downward facing annular surface or a longitudinally inward facing annular surface of an enlarged diameter portion of the cylindrical member.

The first and second arcuate collar portions 56 and 58 have second ends 78 and 80, respectively, which may be brought together as shown in Figure 4 wherein the collar 54 is said to be in a closed position, or which may be spread apart as shown in Figure 4A wherein the collar 54 is said to be in the open position.

A latch means generally indicated at 82 is provided for selectively latching the first and second collar portions 56 and 58 in either the open or closed position of the collar 54.

The latch means 82 includes an arcuate latch arm 84 which is pivotally connected adjacent the second end of first arcuate member 56 by a vertically oriented pivot bolt 86.

As can best be seen in Figures 4 and 4A, the arcuate latch arm 84 is disposed substantially concentrically to the collar 54 and extends across the space between the second ends 78 and 80 of the first and second arcuate collar portions 56 and 58.

Disposed vertically through the latch arm 84 is an open latch position hole 88 and a closed latch position hole (not shown).

When the collar 54 is in the closed position as shown in Figures 3 and 4, the closed positioning hole is located between positioning pin sleeves 90 and 92 which are welded to the second arcuate collar portion 58 substantially adjacent its second end 80 thereof. A quick release positioning pin 94 is disposed through the sleeves 90 and 92 and through the closed positioning hole of the latch arm 84.

To move the collar 54 to its open position, it is necessary to remove the pin 94 from the latch arm 84 and then pivot the first and second arcuate collar portions 56 and 58 away from each other until the open positioning hole 88 of latch arm 84 is aligned with the sleeves 90 and 92, at which point the positioning pin 94 is inserted through the sleeves 90 and 92 and the open positioning hole 88 to releasably hold the collar in its open position.

A limit plate 96, which can best be seen in Figures 1 and 5, is an annular flat plate concentrically disposed about the adjusting nut 46. Limit plate 96 has an orienting hole 98 disposed there-through through which is received the pivot pin 70 as seen in Figure 1. The pivot pin 70 is held in place by a nut 100 threaded on the upper end thereof above the limit plate 96.

As best seen in Figure 5, the limit plate 96 includes a cutout 102 in a portion thereof substantially opposite the orienting hole 98.

The cutout 102 defines limit shoulders 104 and 106 which serve to limit the opening movement of the collar 54 to an extent such that the upper lips 72 of first and second arcuate collar portions 56 and 58 can never be completely removed from the groove 50 of adjusting nut 46.

This limiting of the opening movement of the collar 54 is achieved by the fact that the pin sleeve 90 attached to the second end 80 of arcuate collar portion 58 abuts the second stop shoulder 106, and a similar pin sleeve 108 attached to the second end 78 of first arcuate collar portion 56 abuts the first stop shoulder 104.

Preferably, the quick release pin 94 is attached to a keeper chain 110 which has its other end 112 clipped to a hole 114 disposed in the limit plate 96.

As is best seen in Figure 6, when the collar 54 is open to the maximum extent allowed by limit plate 96, the upper lips 72 of the first and second arcuate collar portions 56 and 58 still engage a lower surface 116 defining groove 50. This prevents the collar 54 from being removed from the adjusting nut 46 without total disassembly of the collar 54 by removal of the pivot pin 70.

The main seal 42 is carried by a hydraulically biased seal carrier means 118.

The seal carrier means 118 includes an annular carrier ring 120 slidably disposed in the bore 32 of body 30.

An annular outer carrier seal 122 is disposed between the carrier ring 120 and the bore 32 of body 30.

The main seal 42 includes an L-shaped cross-section annular resilient ring 124 having a first leg 126 engaging bore 32 of body 30 and having a second leg 128 engaging the upper end 44 of casing collar 38. L-shaped resilient ring 124 is disposed in a lower radially outer end groove 130 of carrier ring 120.

Main seal 42 further includes an anti-extrusion ring 132 engaging both the first and second legs 126 and 128 for preventing extrusion of the resilient ring 124 through an annular clearance between the outer surface 40 of casing collar 38 and the bore 32 of body 30.

The carrier ring 120 includes an inner cylindrical extension 134 extending downward longitudinally beyond main seal means 42 toward the casing 36. Extension 134 includes a tapered radially outer end surface 136 for centering seal carrier ring 120 relative to the upper end 44 of casing collar 38.

An effective sealing diameter of second leg 128 against upper end 44 of casing collar 38 will be somewhere in the mid-portion of the annular area

of engagement. That effective sealing diameter is less than the inner diameter of bore 32, so that hydraulic pressure within the body 30 will act across an annular differential area on carrier member 120 thus pushing the carrier member 120 downward and providing a hydraulic bias biasing the main seal 42 against the upper end 44 of casing collar 38.

It is also noted, that if a vacuum is present within the casing 36 a downward bias is still provided due to atmospheric pressure acting across the entire area within a circle within the effective sealing diameter of main seal 42. This is because atmospheric pressure will be pushing down upon the entire plug container 10, while there will be no pressure pushing up on the plug container 10 within the area within the effective sealing diameter of main seal 42.

Referring now to Figures 7A-7B, a slightly modified version of the present invention is there illustrated. In the embodiment of Figures 7A-7B, the difference of interest is in the fact that the body 30 and the housing 12 of Figure 1 has been constructed as an integral housing-body member 138.

Another feature of the present invention which is best illustrated in Figures 7 and 8 is the construction and orientation of the fluid inlet nozzles relative to the housing body 138. It is noted that the fluid inlet nozzles of the embodiment of Figure 1 are similarly constructed.

In Figure 7, the housing body 138 includes a plug receiving chamber 140 disposed therein. A cylindrically shaped plug 142 is disposed in the chamber 140 and releasably held in a pre-launch position as illustrated by a releasable plunger 144 in a manner which will be familiar to those skilled in the art. An upper fluid inlet nozzle 146 is disposed substantially tangentially through a wall of the housing body 138 and directed against a side of the plug 142 when the plug 142 is in its pre-launch position as illustrated.

First and second lower fluid inlet nozzles 148 and 150 are located below the bottom of plug 142 when plug 142 is in its pre-launch position, and are disposed substantially tangentially through the wall of the housing body 138. The lower nozzles 148 and 150 are located 180° from each other about a circumference of the housing body 138.

All of the nozzles 146, 148 and 150 are oriented at angles of 90° to a longitudinal axis of the housing, thus when the housing is oriented vertically as shown in Figure 7 the nozzles are all oriented in a horizontal plane.

Also, all of the nozzles 146, 148 and 150 are oriented so as to direct fluid in a counterclockwise rotational direction as viewed from above within the housing body 138.

In most prior art plug containers utilizing an upper inlet connection such as 146, the upper inlet nozzle will be located above the plug when the plug is in its pre-launch position and the upper inlet nozzle is typically oriented radially relative to the housing.

By orienting the upper inlet nozzle 146 tangentially, and directing it against the side of the plug 142, a twisting force is imposed on the plug 142 which is believed to help initiate movement of the plug 142 within the housing body 138 so that it may be reliably displaced therefrom when the plunger 144 is released.

The tangential orientation of the lower fluid inlet nozzles 148 and 150 below the plug 142 creates a swirling vortex type flow which is believed to further aid in the displacement of the plug 142 by imposing a rotational force thereon and also creating a downward sucking force due to the vortex action.

The manner of use of the present invention is generally as follows.

Referring to Figure 1 as an example, the housing 12 is assembled to the body 30. The adjusting nut 46 is made up on the body 30. The first and second arcuate collar portions 56 and 58 are placed about the adjusting nut 46 with the upper lips 72 in the groove 50 and the locking collar 54 is then assembled by placing the pivot pin 70 in place through the first and second arcuate collar portions 56 and 58 and the limit plate 96. The locking collar 54 is then latched in its open position as shown in Figure 4A. Suitable cementing plugs such as 142 are placed in the housing 12 and the cap 14 is placed on the housing 12.

The plug container 10 is then lowered over the casing collar 38 so that the casing collar 38 is received within the bore 32 of body 30 and engages the main seal 42.

The latch pin 94 is then removed and the locking collar 54 is moved to its closed position and latched in place therein with the latch pin 94 so that the lower lips 74 extend below and engage the lower end 76 of casing collar 38.

The initial compression of main seal 42 may then be adjusted by increasing the threaded connection between threads 48 and 34 of adjusting nut 46 in body 30.

Additional sealing is provided once hydraulic pressure is present within the casing 36 due to the hydraulic biasing of seal carrier means 118.

Thus it is seen that the apparatus of the present invention readily achieves the ends and advantages mentioned as well as those inherent therein.

Claims

1. A coupling apparatus for connection to a cylindrical member, comprising: a body (30; 138); a main seal means (42), operably associated with said body, for sealing between said body and said cylindrical member (36, 38); an adjusting means (46) having a variable engagement with said body so that the longitudinal position of said adjusting means relative to said body may be varied; characterised by a cylindrical locking collar (54) connected to said adjusting means for longitudinal movement therewith relative to said body, said locking collar including first (56) and second

of engagement. That effective sealing diameter is less than the inner diameter of bore 32, so that hydraulic pressure within the body 30 will act across an annular differential area on carrier member 120 thus pushing the carrier member 120 downward and providing a hydraulic bias biasing the main seal 42 against the upper end 44 of casing collar 38.

It is also noted, that if a vacuum is present within the casing 36 a downward bias is still provided due to atmospheric pressure acting across the entire area within a circle within the effective sealing diameter of main seal 42. This is because atmospheric pressure will be pushing down upon the entire plug container 10, while there will be no pressure pushing up on the plug container 10 within the area within the effective sealing diameter of main seal 42.

Referring now to Figures 7A—7B, a slightly modified version of the present invention is there illustrated. In the embodiment of Figures 7A—7B, the difference of interest is in the fact that the body 30 and the housing 12 of Figure 1 has been constructed as an integral housing-body member 138.

Another feature of the present invention which is best illustrated in Figures 7 and 8 is the construction and orientation of the fluid inlet nozzles relative to the housing body 138. It is noted that the fluid inlet nozzles of the embodiment of Figure 1 are similarly constructed.

In Figure 7, the housing body 138 includes a plug receiving chamber 140 disposed therein. A cylindrically shaped plug 142 is disposed in the chamber 140 and releasably held in a pre-launch position as illustrated by a releasable plunger 144 in a manner which will be familiar to those skilled in the art. An upper fluid inlet nozzle 146 is disposed substantially tangentially through a wall of the housing body 138 and directed against a side of the plug 142 when the plug 142 is in its pre-launch position as illustrated.

First and second lower fluid inlet nozzles 148 and 150 are located below the bottom of plug 142 when plug 142 is in its pre-launch position, and are disposed substantially tangentially through the wall of the housing body 138. The lower nozzles 148 and 150 are located 180° from each other about a circumference of the housing body 138.

All of the nozzles 146, 148 and 150 are oriented at angles of 90° to a longitudinal axis of the housing, thus when the housing is oriented vertically as shown in Figure 7 the nozzles are all oriented in a horizontal plane.

Also, all of the nozzles 146, 148 and 150 are oriented so as to direct fluid in a counterclockwise rotational direction as viewed from above within the housing body 138.

In most prior art plug containers utilizing an upper inlet connection such as 146, the upper inlet nozzle will be located above the plug when the plug is in its pre-launch position and the upper inlet nozzle is typically oriented radially relative to the housing.

By orienting the upper inlet nozzle 146 tangentially, and directing it against the side of the plug 142, a twisting force is imposed on the plug 142 which is believed to help initiate movement of the plug 142 within the housing body 138 so that it may be reliably displaced therefrom when the plunger 144 is released.

The tangential orientation of the lower fluid inlet nozzles 148 and 150 below the plug 142 creates a swirling vortex type flow which is believed to further aid in the displacement of the plug 142 by imposing a rotational force thereon and also creating a downward sucking force due to the vortex action.

The manner of use of the present invention is generally as follows.

Referring to Figure 1 as an example, the housing 12 is assembled to the body 30. The adjusting nut 46 is made up on the body 30. The first and second arcuate collar portions 56 and 58 are placed about the adjusting nut 46 with the upper lips 72 in the groove 50 and the locking collar 54 is then assembled by placing the pivot pin 70 in place through the first and second arcuate collar portions 56 and 58 and the limit plate 96. The locking collar 54 is then latched in its open position as shown in Figure 4A. Suitable cementing plugs such as 142 are placed in the housing 12 and the cap 14 is placed on the housing 12.

The plug container 10 is then lowered over the casing collar 38 so that the casing collar 38 is received within the bore 32 of body 30 and engages the main seal 42.

The latch pin 94 is then removed and the locking collar 54 is moved to its closed position and latched in place therein with the latch pin 94 so that the lower lips 74 extend below and engage the lower end 76 of casing collar 38.

The initial compression of main seal 42 may then be adjusted by increasing the threaded connection between threads 48 and 34 of adjusting nut 46 in body 30.

Additional sealing is provided once hydraulic pressure is present within the casing 36 due to the hydraulic biasing of seal carrier means 118.

Thus it is seen that the apparatus of the present invention readily achieves the ends and advantages mentioned as well as those inherent therein.

Claims

1. A coupling apparatus for connection to a cylindrical member, comprising: a body (30; 138); a main seal means (42), operably associated with said body, for sealing between said body and said cylindrical member (36, 38); an adjusting means (46) having a variable engagement with said body so that the longitudinal position of said adjusting means relative to said body may be varied; characterised by a cylindrical locking collar (54) connected to said adjusting means for longitudinal movement therewith relative to said body, said locking collar including first (56) and second



(58) arcuate collar portions pivotally connected together; said collar portions being pivotally movable relative to each other between an open position of said locking collar wherein, in use, an enlarged diameter portion of said cylindrical member may pass through a central opening of said collar, and a closed position wherein said enlarged diameter portion of said cylindrical member is prevented from passing through said central opening of said collar; and wherein said adjusting means has an annular groove (50) disposed in a radially outer surface thereof; said first and second arcuate collar portions each include a radially inward extending lip (72) received in said annular groove of said adjusting means; and said locking collar further includes limit means (96), operably associated with said first and second arcuate collar portions, for limiting pivotal opening movement of said collar portions relative to each other to an extent such that said lips of said collar portions are always at least partially located in said annular groove of said adjusting means.

2. Apparatus according to claim 1, further comprising latch means (82), operably associated with said locking collar, for releasably latching said locking collar in a desired one of its open and closed positions.

3. Apparatus according to claim 1 or 2, wherein said first and second arcuate collar portions each include a second radially inward extending lip (74) adapted to engage (in use) a longitudinally inward facing annular shoulder (76) of said cylindrical member when said locking collar is in its said closed position.

4. Apparatus according to claim 1, 2 or 3, wherein said body has a threaded radially outer surface (28); and said adjusting means is further characterized as a cylindrical adjusting nut having an internally threaded first end (48) threadedly engaged with said threaded surface of said body, said annular groove of said adjusting means being located between said first end and a second end of said adjusting nut, so that said locking collar is moved longitudinally closer to said body by increasing the threaded engagement between said body and said adjusting nut.

5. Apparatus according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein said main seal means is so arranged and constructed that a compression thereof is increased when said locking collar is moved longitudinally closer to said body; said main seal means being arranged for sealing engagement (in use) with a longitudinally outward facing annular end surface of said cylindrical member; and wherein hydraulically biased seal carrier means (118), having said main seal means connected thereto, are provided for increasing a compression of said main seal means in response to hydraulic pressure within an inner cavity of said body.

6. Apparatus according to any of claims 1 to 4, further comprising hydraulically biased seal carrier means (118), having said main seal means connected thereto, for increasing a compression

of said main seal means in response to hydraulic pressure within an inner cavity of said body.

7. Apparatus according to claim 6, wherein said body has a cylindrical bore (32) disposed therein for receiving an end of said cylindrical member therein; said seal carrier means includes: an annular carrier ring (120) slidably disposed in said bore of said body; and an annular outer carrier seal (122) disposed between said carrier ring and said bore of said body; and said main seal means is connected to an end of said carrier ring adjacent said cylindrical member and arranged to sealingly engage a longitudinally outward facing annular surface (44) of said end of said cylindrical member on an effective sealing diameter less than a diameter of said bore of said body, so that hydraulic pressure within said bore of said body biases said seal carrier means toward said cylindrical means; and wherein said main seal means includes an L-shaped cross-section annular resilient ring (124) having one leg (126) engaging said bore of said body, and having another leg (128) adapted to engage said longitudinally outward facing annular surface of said end of said cylindrical member, and said main seal means further includes an anti-extrusion ring (132) engaging both of said legs for preventing extrusion of said resilient ring through an annular clearance between said body and said cylindrical member.

8. Apparatus according to claim 7, wherein: said carrier ring includes an inner cylindrical extension (134) extending longitudinally beyond said main seal means toward said cylindrical member, said extension including a tapered radially outer end surface (136) for centering said seal carrier ring on said end of said cylindrical member.

9. Apparatus according to any preceding claim which is for coupling to a cylindrical member having an enlarged diameter casing collar at the end thereof.

10. Apparatus according to claim 6, 7 or 8, wherein said cylindrical member has an enlarged diameter casing collar at the end thereof, said collar having an annular upper end surface and an annular lower end surface, and wherein said body, said main seal means, said adjusting means, said annular locking means, and said hydraulically biased seal carrier means are so arranged and constructed relative to each other that an initial compression loading of said main seal means against said annular upper end surface of said casing collar may be provided by closing said lower end of said annular locking means and varying said variable engagement of said adjusting means with said body so that said lip means of said lower end of said annular locking means engages said annular lower end surface of said casing collar and so that said body member, seal carrier means and main seal means are moved downward relative to said annular locking means until said main seal means is compressed against said annular upper end surface of said casing collar.

11. Apparatus according to claim 10, wherein



said annular upper and lower end surfaces of said casing collar are of substantially the same diameter so that said lip means of said lower end of said annular locking means is located directly below and vertically aligned with said main seal means when said lower end of said annular locking means is in its said closed radially contracted position.

Patentansprüche

1. Ein Kupplungsgerät zur Verbindung mit einem zylindrischen Teil enthaltend: einen Körper (30; 138); Hauptdichtungsmittel (42), in Wirkverbindung mit besagtem Körper zur Abdichtung zwischen dem besagten Körper und dem besagten zylindrischen Teil (36; 38); Einstellmittel (46) die eine veränderbare Anlage an besagtem Körper aufweisen, so daß die Längslage der besagten Einstellmittel relativ zu dem besagten Körper verändert werden kann; gekennzeichnet durch einen mit den besagten Einstellmitteln verbundenen zylindrischen Verriegelungskragen (54) zur Bewegung mit diesen in Längsrichtung relativ zu dem besagten Körper, wobei der besagte Verriegelungskragen erste (56) und zweite (58) verschwenkbar miteinander verbundene, bogenförmige Kragenteile einschließt, wobei besagte Kragenteile relativ zueinander zwischen einer offenen Stellung des besagten Verriegelungskragens schwenkbar beweglich sind, in der bei Gebrauch ein Teil des besagten zylindrischen Teils mit erweitertem Durchmesser durch die zentrale Öffnung des besagten Kragens verlaufen kann, und einer geschlossenen Stellung, in welcher der besagte Teil mit erweitertem Durchmesser des besagten zylindrischen Teils an einem Durchtritt durch die besagte zentrale Öffnung des besagten Kragens gehindert wird; und wobei die besagten Einstellmittel eine Ringnut (50) aufweisen, die in einer radial äußeren Fläche derselben angeordnet ist; jeder der besagten ersten und zweiten bogenförmigen Kragenteile eine radial nach innen verlaufende Lippe (72) einschließen, die in die besagte Ringnut der besagten Einstellmittel aufgenommen ist, und besagter Verriegelungskragen weiterhin Begrenzungsmittel (96) einschließt, die in Wirkverbindung mit besagten ersten und zweiten bogenförmigen Kragenteilen sind, um die öffnende Schwenkbewegung der besagten Kragenteile relativ zueinander auf ein solches Maß zu begrenzen, daß die besagten Lippen der besagten Kragenteile ständig wenigstens teilweise in der besagten Ringnut der besagten Einstellmittel angeordnet sind.

2. Gerät nach Anspruch 1, enthaltend weiterhin Einrastmittel (82) die in Wirkverbindung mit besagtem Verriegelungskragen sind zum lösbaren einrasten des besagten Verriegelungskragens in einer gewünschten geöffneten oder geschlossenen Stellung.

3. Gerät nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, bei dem die besagten ersten und zweiten bogenförmigen Kragenteile jeweils eine zweite radial nach innen verlaufende Lippe (74) aufweisen, die (bei

Gebrauch) an eine in Längsrichtung nach innen weisende ringförmige Schulter (76) des besagten zylindrischen Teils anlegbar ist, wenn der besagte Verriegelungskragen sich in seiner besagten geschlossenen Stellung befindet.

4. Gerät nach Anspruch 1, 2 oder 3, bei dem der besagte Körper eine mit einem Gewinde versehene radiale Außenfläche (28) aufweist; und die besagten Einstellmittel weiterhin als eine zylindrische Einstellmutter gekennzeichnet sind, die ein, mit einem Innengewinde versehenes, erstes Ende (48) aufweist, das im Gewindeeingriff mit der besagten, mit einem Gewinde versehenen Fläche des besagten Körpers ist, wobei die besagte Ringnut der besagten Einstellmittel zwischen dem besagten ersten Ende und einem zweiten Ende der besagten Einstellmutter liegt, so daß der besagte Verriegelungskragen durch Verringerung des Gewindeeingriffs zwischen besagtem Körper und besagter Einstellmutter in Längsrichtung näher zu dem besagten Körper bewegt wird.

5. Gerät nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, bei dem besagtes Hauptdichtmittel so angeordnet und aufgebaut ist, daß dessen Zusammendrückung erhöht wird, wenn der besagte Verriegelungskragen in Längsrichtung näher zu dem besagten Körper bewegt wird; wobei die besagten Hauptdichtmittel (bei Gebrauch) an eine in Längsrichtung nach außen gerichteten ringförmigen Stirnfläche des besagten zylindrischen Teiles abdichtend anlegbar ist; und bei dem hydraulisch vorbelastete Dichtungsträgermittel (118) vorgesehen sind, mit welchen die besagten Hauptdichtmittel verbunden sind, um eine Zusammendrückung der besagten Hauptdichtmittel infolge von hydraulischem Druck in einem inneren Hohlraum des besagten Körpers, zu erhöhen.

6. Gerät nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, enthaltend weiterhin hydraulisch vorbelastete Dichtungsträgermittel (118) mit denen die besagten Hauptdichtmittel verbunden sind, um eine Zusammendrückung der besagten Hauptdichtmittel, infolge hydraulischen Druckes eines inneren Hohlraumes des besagten Körpers zu erhöhen.

7. Gerät nach Anspruch 6, bei dem besagter Körper eine zylindrische Bohrung (32) aufweist, die darin angeordnet ist zur Aufnahme eines Endes des besagten zylindrischen Teils; besagtes Drehträgermittel beinhaltet: einen gleitend in besagter Bohrung des besagten Körpers angeordneten ringförmigen Trägerring (120); und eine ringförmige äußere Trägerschichtung (122), die zwischen dem besagten Trägerring und besagter Bohrung des besagten Körpers angeordnet ist, und besagtes Hauptdichtmittel mit einem dem besagten zylindrischen Teil benachbarten Ende des besagten Trägerringes verbunden und an eine, in Längsrichtung nach außen weisende, ringförmige Fläche (44) des besagten Endes des besagten zylindrischen Teils auf einem wirk-samen Dichtungsdurchmesser, der kleiner ist als ein Durchmesser der besagten Bohrung des



besagten Körpers, dicht anlegbar ist, so daß hydraulischer Druck in besagter Bohrung des besagten Körpers besagtes Dichtträgermittel auf die besagten zylindrischen Mittel hin vorbelastet; und bei dem die besagten Hauptdichtmittel einen im Querschnitt L-förmigen, ringförmigen, elastischen Ring (124) enthalten, der einen Schenkel (126) aufweist, der an der besagten Bohrung des besagten Körpers anliegt und einen anderen Schenkel (128) aufweist, der an die besagte in Längsrichtung nach außen weisende ringförmige Fläche des besagten Endes des besagten zylindrischen Teils anlegbar ist, und die besagten Hauptdichtmittel weiterhin einen Antieextrusionsring (132) enthalten, der an beiden der besagten Schenkel anliegt zur Verhinderung einer Extrusion des besagten elastischen Ringes durch einen ringförmigen Zwischenraum zwischen dem besagten Körper und dem besagten zylindrischen Teil.

8. Gerät nach Anspruch 7, bei dem: der besagte Trägerring einen inneren zylindrischen Ansatz (134) enthält, der sich in Längsrichtung über die besagten Hauptdichtmittel hinaus in Richtung des besagten zylindrischen Teils erstreckt, wobei der besagte Ansatz eine sich verjüngende radiale äußere Stirnfläche (136) zur Zentrierung des besagten Dichtungsträgeringes auf dem besagten Ende des besagten zylindrischen Teils, einschließt.

9. Gerät nach einem der vorhergehenden Ansprüche, zur Kupplung an ein zylindrisches Teil, das am Ende einen Gehäusekragen mit vergrößertem Durchmesser aufweist.

10. Gerät nach Anspruch 6, 7 oder 8, bei dem besagtes zylindrisches Teil an seinem Ende einen Gehäusekragen von vergrößertem Durchmesser aufweist, wobei der besagte Kragen eine ringförmige obere Stirnfläche und eine ringförmige untere Stirnfläche aufweist, und in dem der besagte Körper, die besagten Hauptdichtmittel, die besagten Einstellmittel, die besagten ringförmigen Verriegelungsmittel und die besagten hydraulisch vorbelasteten Dichtungsträgermittel so angeordnet und relativ zu einander aufgebaut sind, daß eine anfängliche Druckbelastung der besagten Hauptdichtmittel gegen die besagte ringförmige obere Stirnfläche des besagten Gehäusekragens vorgesehen werden kann, indem man besagtes unteres Ende der besagten ringförmigen Verriegelungsmittel verschließt und die besagte veränderliche Verbindung der besagten Einstellmittel mit dem besagten Körper verändert, so daß die besagten Lippenmittel des besagten unteren Endes der besagten ringförmigen Verriegelungsmittel an der besagten ringförmigen unteren Stirnfläche des besagten Gehäusekragens anliegen und so, daß das besagte Körperteil, die Dichtungsträgermittel und die Hauptdichtmittel nach unten relativ zu den besagten ringförmigen Sperrmitteln bewegt werden, bis die besagten Hauptdichtmittel gegen die besagte ringförmige obere Stirnfläche des besagten Gehäusekragens zusammengedrückt werden.

11. Gerät nach Anspruch 10, bei dem besagte ringförmige obere und untere Stirnflächen des besagten Gehäusekragens im wesentlichen die gleichen Durchmesser aufweisen, so daß die besagten Lippenmittel des besagten unteren Endes der besagten ringförmigen Verriegelungsmittel direkt unter den besagten Hauptdichtmitteln liegen und vertikal dazu ausgerichtet sind, wenn das besagte untere Ende der besagten ringförmigen Verriegelungsmittel sich in seiner besagten geschlossenen, radial verkürzten Stellung befindet.

Revendications

1. Appareil d'accouplement en vue de l'assemblage sur un élément cylindrique, qui comprend: un corps (30, 138); des moyens d'étanchéité principaux (42) qui sont associés fonctionnellement audit corps, pour fermer hermétiquement le joint entre ledit corps et ledit élément cylindrique (36, 38); des moyens de réglage (46) qui sont en prise variable avec ledit corps de façon que la position longitudinale desdits moyens de réglage par rapport audit corps puisse être modifié; caractérisé par un collier de verrouillage cylindrique (54) relié auxdits moyens de réglage pour se déplacer en mouvement longitudinal avec ces moyens par rapport audit corps, ledit collier de verrouillage comprenant une première (56) et une deuxième (58) partie de joint courbe articulée l'une sur l'autre, lesdites parties du collier pouvant pivoter l'une par rapport à l'autre, entre une position ouverte dudit collier de verrouillage, dans laquelle, en utilisation, une partie de diamètre agrandi dudit élément cylindrique peut passer à travers une ouverture centrale dudit collier, et une position fermée dans laquelle ladite partie de diamètre agrandi dudit élément cylindrique est empêchée de passer à travers ladite ouverture centrale dudit collier; et dans lequel lesdits moyens de réglage possèdent une gorge annulaire (50) disposée dans leur surface radialement extérieure; ladite première et ladite deuxième parties courbes du collier comprennent chacune une lèvre (72) dirigée radialement vers l'intérieur, qui se loge dans ladite gorge annulaire desdits moyens de réglage; et ledit collier de verrouillage comprend en outre des moyens de limitation (96) qui sont associés fonctionnellement à ladite première et à ladite deuxième partie courbe du collier, pour limiter le mouvement d'ouverture par pivotement desdites parties du collier l'une par rapport à l'autre, dans une mesure telle que lesdites lèvres desdites parties du collier soient toujours au moins partiellement logées dans ladite gorge annulaire desdits moyens de réglage.

2. Appareil selon la revendication 1, comprenant en outre des moyens de verrouillage (82) associés fonctionnellement audit collier de verrouillage, pour verrouiller de façon détachable ledit collier de verrouillage dans une desdites positions désirées, ouverte et fermée.

3. Appareil selon la revendication 1 ou la revendication 2, dans lequel lesdites première et



deuxième parties courbes du collier comprennent chacune une deuxième lèvre (74) qui fait saillie radialement vers l'intérieur, adaptée pour s'appuyer (en utilisation) contre un épaulement annulaire (76) qui regarde longitudinalement vers l'intérieur, dudit élément cylindrique, lorsque ledit collier de verrouillage se trouve dans ladite position fermée.

4. Appareil selon l'une des revendications 1, 2 et 3, dans lequel ledit corps présente une surface radialement extérieure filetée (28) et lesdits moyens de réglage sont en outre caractérisés par écrou de réglage cylindrique présentant une première extrémité (48) filetée intérieurement, en prise par vissage avec ladite surface filetée dudit corps, ladite gorge annulaire desdits moyens de réglage étant située entre ladite première extrémité et une deuxième extrémité dudit écrou de réglage, de sorte que ledit collier de verrouillage est ainsi rapproché longitudinalement dudit corps en augmentant la prise par vissage entre ledit corps et ledit écrou de réglage.

5. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel lesdits moyens d'étanchéité principaux sont agencés et construits de telle manière que leur compression soit augmentée lorsque ledit collier de verrouillage est rapproché longitudinalement dudit corps; lesdits moyens d'étanchéité principaux étant agencés pour être en appui à joint étanche (en utilisation) avec une surface d'extrémité annulaire dudit élément cylindrique qui regarde longitudinalement vers l'extérieur; et dans lequel des moyens supports de garniture d'étanchéité (118) sollicités hydrauliquement, auxquels lesdits moyens d'étanchéité principaux sont connectés, sont prévus pour augmenter la compression desdits moyens d'étanchéité principaux en réponse à une pression hydraulique régnant dans une cavité intérieure dudit corps.

6. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, comprenant en outre des moyens supports de garniture (118) sollicités hydrauliquement, auxquels lesdits moyens d'étanchéité principaux sont reliés, et servant à augmenter la compression desdits moyens d'étanchéité principaux en réponse à une pression hydraulique régnant dans une cavité intérieure dudit corps.

7. Appareil selon la revendication 6, dans lequel ledit corps présente un alésage cylindrique (32) disposé intérieurement, pour recevoir intérieurement une extrémité dudit élément cylindrique; lesdits moyens supports de garniture d'étanchéité comprennent: une bague support annulaire (120) disposée à coulissement dans ledit alésage dudit corps; et une garniture d'étanchéité annulaire extérieure de support (122) disposée entre ladite bague support et ledit alésage dudit corps et lesdits moyens d'étanchéité principaux sont reliés à une extrémité de ladite bague support dans la région dudit élément cylindrique et agencés pour s'appuyer à joint étanche contre une surface annulaire (44), regardant longitudinalement vers l'extérieur, de ladite extrémité dudit élément cylindrique, sur un diamètre

d'étanchéité effectif plus petit qu'un diamètre dudit alésage dudit corps, de sorte que la pression hydraulique régnant dans ledit alésage dudit corps sollicite lesdits moyens supports de garniture d'étanchéité vers lesdits moyens cylindriques; et dans lequel lesdits moyens d'étanchéité principaux comprennent une bague élastique annulaire (124) à section en L, comprenant une branche (126) qui coopère avec ledit alésage dudit corps, et une autre branche (128) adaptée pour coopérer avec ladite surface annulaire regardant longitudinalement vers l'extérieur de ladite extrémité cylindrique; et lesdits moyens d'étanchéité comprennent en outre une bague anti-extrusion (132) qui coopère avec les deux branches pour éviter l'extrusion de ladite bague élastique à travers un jeu annulaire existant entre ledit corps et ledit élément cylindrique.

8. Appareil selon la revendication 7, dans lequel ladite bague support comprend un prolongement cylindrique intérieur (134) qui se prolonge longitudinalement au-delà desdits moyens d'étanchéité principaux vers ledit élément cylindrique, ledit prolongement comprenant une surface d'extrémité radialement extérieure conique (136) destinée à centrer ladite bague support sur ladite extrémité dudit élément cylindrique.

9. Appareil selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, destiné à se raccorder à un élément cylindrique ayant un manchon de tubage de diamètre agrandi à son extrémité.

10. Appareil selon l'une des revendications 6, 7 et 8, dans lequel ledit élément cylindrique présente un manchon de tubage de diamètre agrandi à son extrémité, ledit manchon présentant une surface d'extrémité supérieure annulaire et une surface d'extrémité inférieure annulaire, et dans lequel ledit corps, lesdits moyens d'étanchéité principaux, lesdits moyens de réglage, lesdits moyens de verrouillage annulaires et lesdits moyens supports de garniture sollicités hydrauliquement sont agencés et construits les uns par rapport aux autres de façon qu'une charge de compression initiale desdits moyens d'étanchéité principaux contre ladite surface d'extrémité supérieure annulaire dudit manchon de tubage peut être obtenue en fermant ladite extrémité inférieure desdits moyens de verrouillage annulaire et en modifiant ladite prise variable desdits moyens de réglage avec ledit corps de telle manière que lesdits moyens formant lèvres de ladite extrémité inférieure desdits moyens de verrouillage annulaire s'appuient contre ladite surface d'extrémité inférieure annulaire dudit manchon de tubage et de manière que ledit élément corps, lesdits moyens support de garniture d'étanchéité et lesdits moyens d'étanchéité principaux soient déplacés vers le bas par rapport auxdits moyens de verrouillage annulaire jusqu'à ce que lesdits moyens d'étanchéité principaux soient comprimés contre ladite surface d'extrémité supérieure annulaire dudit manchon de tubage.

11. Appareil selon la revendication 10, dans lequel lesdites surfaces d'extrémités annulaires



supérieure et inférieure dudit manchon de tubage sont à peu près de même diamètre, de sorte que lesdits moyens formant lèvres de ladite extrémité inférieure desdits moyens de verrouillage annulaire sont situés directement au-dessous desdits

moyens d'étanchéité principaux et alignés verticalement sur ces moyens lorsque ladite extrémité inférieure desdits moyens de verrouillage annulaire se trouve dans ladite position fermée, contractée radialement.

5

10

15

20

25

30

35

40

45

50

55

60

65

10



* C L M S *