

CLAIMS:

1. A method of completing a well, having a cased wellbore section, the method comprising:

hanging a first metallic tubular member in the cased wellbore section at a subterranean location;

thereafter placing a second metallic tubular member in the cased wellbore section, such that a portion of the second metallic tubular member is telescoped into the first metallic tubular member, and such that a portion of the outer surface of the second metallic tubular member is adjacent to a portion of the inner surface of the first metallic tubing member;

forming a plurality of metallic annular protrusions on one of the adjacent surface portion before the second tubular member is telescoped into the first tubular member; and

expanding the second metallic tubing member until the protrusions form annular metallic seals with the adjacent surface portion of the other metallic tubing member via plastic deformation of the adjacent surface portion and/or the protrusions,

wherein the protrusions and adjacent surface portions are configured such that when radially outermost ends of the protrusions first make contact with the adjacent surface portion of the other tubular member during expansion of the second tubular member, gaps are present on opposite axial sides of each protrusion, said gaps being at least partially closed upon further expansion of the second tubular member.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein forming the annular protrusions comprises integrally forming the annular protrusions on said one of the adjacent surface portions.

3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the annular protrusions each have a tapered cross sectional shape.

4. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the annular protrusions are axially spaced on said one of the adjacent surface portions.

5. The method according to any preceding claim, wherein the protrusions each have opposite side walls inclined toward each other at an angle of between 30 degrees and 60 degrees.
6. The method according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the annular protrusions each have a generally trapezoidal cross-sectional shape.
7. The method according to claim 1, wherein the annular protrusions each have an outer annular wall for contacting the adjacent surface portion of the other tubular member.
8. The method according to any one of the claims 1 to 5, wherein the annular protrusions each have a generally triangular cross-sectional shape.
9. The method according to claim 1, wherein a plurality of metallic annular protrusions are integrally formed on the adjacent surface portions of both the first and second tubular members.
10. A wellbore tubing connection for use in connecting tubing at a subterranean location, comprising:
 - first and second metallic tubular members;
 - an end portion of the second tubular member being telescopically receivable in an end portion of the first tubular member to form an overlapping area in which the inner surface of the end portion of the first tubular member is adjacent to the outer surface of the second tubular member; and
 - a plurality of preformed annular-shaped, radially extending metallic protrusions on one of the adjacent surfaces of one of the tubular members, wherein the protrusions and end portions are configured such that:
 - with the end portion of the second tubular member telescoped in the end portion of the first tubular member, expanding the second tubular member causes the protrusions form annular metallic seals with the adjacent surface of the end portion of the other tubular member via plastic deformation of the adjacent surface portion and/or the protrusions, and
 - when radially outermost ends of the protrusions first make contact with the adjacent surface of the end portion of the other tubular member during expansion of the second tubular member, gaps are present on opposite axial sides of each

protrusion, said gaps being at least partially closed upon further expansion of the second tubular member.

11. The connection according to claim 10, wherein the annular protrusions are integrally formed on said one of the adjacent surfaces.

12. The connection according to claim 8, wherein the annular protrusions each have a tapered cross sectional shape.

13. The connection according to any one of claims 10 to 12, wherein the annular protrusions are axially spaced on said one of the adjacent surfaces.

14. The connection according to any one of claims 10 to 13, wherein the plurality of protrusions each have opposite side walls inclined toward each other at an angle of between 30 degrees to 60 degrees.

15. The connection according to any one of claims 10 to 14, wherein the plurality of protrusions each have a generally trapezoidal cross-sectional shape.

16. The connection according to any one of claims 10 to 15, wherein the plurality of protrusions each have an outer annular wall for contacting the adjacent surface of the end portion of the other tubular member.

17. The connection according to any one of claims 10 to 14, wherein the plurality of protrusions each have a generally triangular cross-sectional shape.

18. The connection according to any one of claims 10 to 17, wherein a plurality of the metallic annular protrusions are integrally formed on the adjacent surfaces of both the first and second tubular members.