

CUTTING ELEMENT, CUTTER TOOL AND METHOD OF CUTTING WITHIN A BOREHOLE

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims the benefit of U.S. Application No. 13/492267, filed on June 8, 2012, which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Cutting tools, such as mills used in downhole applications, for example, can be made with a plurality of cutting elements that are adhered to a surface of a tool. The cutting elements can be randomly shaped particles made by fracturing larger pieces. Alternately, cutting elements can be precisely formed into repeatable shapes using processes such as machining and molding, for example. Regardless of the process employed to make the individual cutting elements the elements are typically adhered to the mill with random orientations. These random orientations create disparities in maximum heights relative to a surface of the mill. Additionally, large disparities may exist between the heights of the portions of the cutting elements that engage the target material during a cutting operation. Furthermore, angles of cutting surfaces relative to the target material are randomized and consequently few are near preferred angles that facilitate efficient cutting. Apparatuses and methods to lessen the foregoing drawbacks would therefore be well received in the industry.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

[0003] Disclosed herein is a cutting element. The cutting element includes a modified gilmoid having two planes defining a plurality of cutting edges thereon, and a first support extending from a central area of a first of the two planes and a second support extending from a central area of a second of the two planes are sized and positioned such that when the cutting element is resting against a planar surface such that one of the plurality of cutting edges and the first support are in contact with the planar surface the first plane forms an acute angle with the planar surface.

[0004] Further disclosed herein is a cutter tool. The cutter tool includes a body with at least one planar surface, and a plurality of the cutting elements are attached to the at least one planar surface with a plurality of the plurality of cutting elements are oriented such that the first support and at least one cutting edge is in contact with the at least one planar surface. The cutting elements having a modified gilmoid having two planes defining a plurality of

cutting edges thereon, and a first support extending from a central area of a first of the two planes and a second support extending from a central area of a second of the two planes sized and positioned such that when the cutting element is resting against a planar surface such that one of the plurality of cutting edges and the first support are in contact with the planar surface the first plane forms an acute angle with the planar surface.

[0005] Further disclosed herein is a method of cutting within a borehole. The method includes rotating a cutter tool disclosed herein within a borehole, contacting a target in the borehole with one or more of the plurality of cutting elements, and cutting the target.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0006] The following descriptions should not be considered limiting in any way. With reference to the accompanying drawings, like elements are numbered alike:

[0007] FIG. 1 depicts a side view of a cutting element disclosed herein;

[0008] FIG. 2 depicts another side view of the cutting element of FIG. 1, shown resting at an alternate orientation on a surface;

[0009] FIG. 3 depicts a perspective view of the cutting element of Figures 1 and 2, shown resting at the orientation of FIG. 2;

[0010] FIG. 4 depicts a perspective view of an alternate embodiment of a cutting element disclosed herein;

[0011] FIG. 5 depicts a perspective view of a central portion of the cutting element;

[0012] FIG. 6 depicts a side view of the central portion of the cutting element of FIG. 5.

[0013] FIG. 7 depicts a side view of another cutting element disclosed herein;

[0014] FIG. 8 depicts an end view of the cutting element of FIG. 7;

[0015] FIG. 9 depicts a side view of another cutting element disclosed herein;

[0016] FIG. 10 depicts an alternate side view of the cutting element of FIG. 9; and

[0017] FIG. 11 depicts a partial perspective view of a cutter tool disclosed herein employing a plurality of the cutting elements of FIG. 9.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0018] A detailed description of one or more embodiments of the disclosed apparatus and method are presented herein by way of exemplification and not limitation with reference to the Figures.

[0019] Referring to FIG. 1, an embodiment of a cutting element disclosed herein is illustrated at 10. The cutting element 10 includes, a central portion 20 disclosed herein as a gilmoid or a modified gilmoid 120, as will be described in detail below with reference to Figures 5-6 and 7-8 respectively. The gilmoid 20 defining a plurality of cutting edges 16A, 16B, having two supports 24A and 24B that extend beyond surfaces 32A and 32B, the surfaces 32A and 32B defining certain volumetric boundaries of the gilmoid 20. In this embodiment the supports 24A and 24B are not symmetrical to one another to produce a biasing force in response to gravity acting thereon toward a surface 38, such that one of the supports 24A, 24B and one of the cutting edges 16A, 16B are in contact with surface 38. For some embodiments herein the surface 38 is a planar surface.

[0020] Referring to Figures 2 and 3, the biasing forces tend to cause the cutting element 10 to reorient from the position illustrated in FIG. 1 to the position illustrated in Figures 2 and 3. The cutting element 10, as illustrated in Figures 2 and 3, is resting on the surface 38 such that both the support 24B and one of the cutting edges 16B is in contact with the surface 38. The cutting edges 16A, in this position, are oriented with the surface 32A at an approximately 45 degree (and preferably between 35 and 55 degrees) angle relative to the surface 38, and represent a preferred cutting orientation that can cut with greater efficiency than alternate angles. In contrast, the cutting element 10 in FIG. 1 is positioned such that just one face 42, defined between the two cutting edges 16A and 16B, is in contact with the surface 38. In this position a longitudinal axes of the gilmoid 20 is substantially parallel with the surface 38. Additionally, although axes 40A, 40B of the supports 24A, 24B are illustrated herein with an angle of 180 degrees between them, angles of 120 degrees or more are contemplated.

[0021] The cutting element 10 is further geometrically configured so that when the cutting element 10 is resting on the surface 38, regardless of its orientation, a dimension 46 to a point on the cutting element 10 furthest from the surface 38 is substantially constant. This assures a relatively even distribution of cutting forces over a plurality of the cutting elements 10 adhered to the surface 38.

[0022] The foregoing structure allows a plurality of the cutting elements 10 to be preferentially oriented on the surface 38 prior to being fixedly adhered to the surface 38. While orientations of each of the cutting elements 10 is random in relation to a direction of cutting motion the biasing discussed above orients a majority of the cutting elements 10 as shown in Figures 2 and 3 relative to the surface 38. Having a majority of the cutting elements 10 oriented as shown in Figures 2 and 3 improves the cutting characteristics of a

cutter employing these cutting elements 10 over cutters employing non-biasing cutting elements.

[0023] The supports 24A and 24B illustrated herein are geometrically asymmetrical, as is made obvious by the difference in widths 50A and 50B of the supports 24A and 24B, respectively. This asymmetry creates the asymmetrical bias discussed above in response to gravitational forces acting on the cutting element 10 in a direction parallel to the surfaces 32A, 32B. Alternate embodiments are contemplated that have supports that are geometrically symmetrical while providing the asymmetrical bias with gravity. A difference in density between such supports is one way to create such an asymmetrical gravitational bias with geometrically symmetrical supports.

[0024] A width 54 of the central portion 20, defined between the planes 28A and 28B, can be set large enough to provide strength sufficient to resist fracture during cutting while being small enough to allow the gravitational asymmetrical bias on the cutting element 10 to readily reorient the cutting element 10 relative to the surface 38 and be effective as a cutting element.

[0025] Additionally in this embodiment, by making a base dimension 55, defined as where the supports 24A, 24B intersects with a central area 64 of the surfaces 32A, 32B of the planes 28A, 28B, smaller than the dimension 46, a right angled intersection is defined at the cutting edges 16A, 16B. A distance 56 between an intersection 57 of the supports 24A, 24B with the surfaces 32A, 32B and the faces 42, 58, 62 provides a space where the material being cut can flow and can create a barrier to continued propagation of a crack formed in one of the cutting edges 16A, 16B beyond the intersections 57. Preferably, the base dimension 55 is sized to be between 40 and 80 percent of the dimension 46 and more preferably about 60 percent.

[0026] Referring to FIG. 3, additional faces 58 defined between the cutting edges 16A and 16B can be incorporated as well. In fact, any number of faces 42, 58 can be provided between the cutting edges 16A and 16B thereby forming a polygonal prism of the central portion 20, including just four faces 62 as illustrated in FIG. 4 in an alternate embodiment of a cutting element 110 disclosed herein.

[0027] The cutting elements 10, 110 disclosed herein may be made of hard materials that are well suited to cutting a variety of materials including, for example, those commonly found in a downhole wellbore environment such as stone, earth, metal, ceramic, polymers, monomers and combinations of the foregoing. These hard materials, among others, include

steel, tungsten carbide, tungsten carbide matrix, polycrystalline diamond, ceramics and combinations thereof.

[0028] Although the embodiments discussed above are directed to a central portion 20 that is a polygonal prism, alternate embodiments can incorporate a central portion 20 that has fewer constraints than is required of a polygonal prism. As such, the term gilmoid has been introduced to define the requirements of the central portion 20. Referring to Figures 5 and 6, the gilmoid 20 is illustrated without supports 24A, 24B shown. The gilmoid 20 is defined by two polygons 70A, 70B with surfaces 74 that connect sides 78A of the polygon 70A to sides 78B of the other polygon 70B. The two polygons 70A, 70B can have a different number of sides 78A, 78B from one another, and can have a different area from one another. Additionally, planes 82A, 82B, in which the two polygons 70A, 70B exist, can be parallel to one another or can be nonparallel to one another, as illustrated.

[0029] Referring to Figures 7 and 8, an alternate embodiment of a cutting element is illustrated at 110. One aspect that differentiates the cutting element 110 from the cutting element 10 is that central portion 120 allows for additional variations beyond those identified by the gilmoid 20. While the gilmoid 20 requires that planes 82A and 82B be polygons, and by the definition of a polygon have straight sides 78A and 78B, the central portion 120 can have planes 182A and 182B with either or both straight sides 178A and 178B and non-straight portions 179A, 179B such as the curved portions illustrated. As such, herein the central portion 120 will be referred to as a “modified gilmoid.” As with the gilmoid 20 the planes 182A, 182B of the modified gilmoid 120 need not be symmetrical or even geometrically similar to one another even though in the embodiments illustrated herein they are geometrically similar.

[0030] One potential advantage of including the curved portions 179A, 179B illustrated herein is that sizes of chips or detritus formed during fracturing of the cutting element 110 during a cutting operation can be limited. This limitation is due to a crack propagating during a fracture intersecting with the curved portions 179A, 179B thereby preventing the crack from propagating through a larger dimension of the cutting element 110. Regardless of whether the curved portions 179A, 179B are employed, cutting edges 116A, 116B defined by intersections of the planes 182A, 182B with faces 158 connect the straight sides 178A and non-straight portions 179A of the plane 182A to the straight sides 178B and non-straight portions 179B of the plane 182B.

[0031] The cutting element 110 also differs from the element 10 in that supports 124 extending from the planes 182A, 182B are symmetrical to one another. Although such

symmetry is not required, it may simplify fabrication thereof without having a detrimental impact on the effectiveness of the cutting element 110. Additionally, corners 184 of the supports 124 can also serve as cutting edges. The supports 124 in this embodiment have a pyramidal shape with a flank angle 126 defined between a support face 129 and a flank face 186 of about 10 degrees (although a conical shape is also contemplated, see Figures 12, 14 and 15). Although the pyramid flank angle 126 can be set at other values, such as 20 and 27 degrees, for example, significant increases therein may decrease a cutting angle 127 that is defined as the angle between the flank face 186 of the support 124 and a surface 131 of a target 112, or work piece, being cut by the element 110. A decrease in the cutting angle 127 may contribute to less effective cutting by the support 124. Additionally, decreasing the pyramid flank angle 126 can make fabrication of the cutting element 110 more difficult and can increase chances of the support 124 being broken off in smaller pieces. In an embodiment where the support face 129 is parallel to the plane 182A, angle 130 defined between both the support face 129 and the surface 131 of the target 112 and the plane 182A and the surface 131 are the same, as long as the surface 131 of the target 112 is planar.

[0032] As with the cutting element 10, the cutting element 110 is configured such that when the cutting element 110 is resting on the substantially planar surface 38 (such as a surface of a cutter tool 125 to which the cutting element 110 is attached) the plane 182B forms an acute angle with the surface 38. Additionally, in the embodiments illustrated the cutting edges 116A or 116B are oriented at angles of about 45 degrees relative the surface 131 of the target 112, or within a range of about 35 to 55 degrees. In embodiments wherein the cutting edges 116A, 116B are 90 degrees (e.g. 90 degrees between the planes 182A, 182B and the faces 158) leading angle 194 and trailing angle 190 total 90 degrees relative the surface 38. Thus, if for example, the leading edge is 50 degrees then the corresponding trailing edge will be 40 degrees. Additionally, in embodiments where the planes 182A, 182B are at 45 degrees relative to the surface 38 for example, and the flank angle 126 is 10 degrees the cutting angle 127 will be 35 degrees while the angle 130 (trailing angle of the support) will be 45 degrees.

[0033] Referring to Figures 9 and 10, the orientation of cutting element 210 relative to the cutter tool 125 to which it is attached will determine which of the angles 227, 230, 290 and 294 are leading and which are trailing. The cutting element 110 is attached to the cutter tool 125 in opposing orientations in Figures 9 and 10. A portion of the cutter tool 125 that the cutting element 210 is attached to moves relative to the surface 131 of the target 112 in the direction of arrow 213. A force in the direction of arrow 215 is applied to the cutting

element 210 in response to relative motion between the element 210 and the cutter tool 125. The cutting element 210 distributes this force through a dimension 216A, 216B along dashed lines 218A, 218B of the modified gilmoid 120 illustrated. Since the dimension 216A is greater than the dimension 216B the force is distributed through a greater portion of the modified gilmoid 120 thereby decreasing stress in the modified gilmoid 120 and decreasing the likelihood that breaking and chipping of the modified gilmoid 120 will occur. Mounting of the cutting elements 210 to the cutter tool 125 in the orientation shown in Figure 9 may improve durability of the cutter tool 125 and the cutting elements 210 attached thereto by reducing stresses in the modified gilmoid 120 that tend to promote fracturing thereof.

[0034] Referring to Figure 11, a partial perspective view of the cutter tool 125 is illustrated with a plurality of the cutting elements 210 being positioned in a fashion similar to that illustrated in Figure 9. Arrow 213 shows the direction of rotation of the cutter tool 125, thereby assuring that the cutting elements 210 move relative to the target 112 (not shown in this figure) in the direction illustrated in Figure 9.

[0035] While the invention has been described with reference to an exemplary embodiment or embodiments, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes may be made and equivalents may be substituted for elements thereof without departing from the scope of the invention. In addition, many modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation or material to the teachings of the invention without departing from the essential scope thereof. Therefore, it is intended that the invention not be limited to the particular embodiment disclosed as the best mode contemplated for carrying out this invention, but that the invention will include all embodiments falling within the scope of the claims. Also, in the drawings and the description, there have been disclosed exemplary embodiments of the invention and, although specific terms may have been employed, they are unless otherwise stated used in a generic and descriptive sense only and not for purposes of limitation, the scope of the invention therefore not being so limited. Moreover, the use of the terms first, second, etc. do not denote any order or importance, but rather the terms first, second, etc. are used to distinguish one element from another. Furthermore, the use of the terms a, an, etc. do not denote a limitation of quantity, but rather denote the presence of at least one of the referenced item.

CLAIMS

What is claimed:

1. A cutting element, comprising
a modified gilmoid having two planes defining a plurality of cutting edges thereon;
and
a first support extending from a central area of a first of the two planes and a second support extending from a central area of a second of the two planes being sized and positioned such that when the cutting element is resting against a planar surface such that one of the plurality of cutting edges and the first support are in contact with the planar surface the first plane forms an acute angle with the planar surface.
2. The cutting element of claim 1, wherein the acute angle is between about 35 and 55 degrees.
3. The cutting element of claim 1, wherein the acute angle is about 45 degrees.
4. The cutting element of claim 1, wherein the planar surface is on a cutter tool.
5. The cutting element of claim 1, wherein the second support is configured to cut material that the second support contacts during movement thereof.
6. The cutting element of claim 1, wherein the second support has a pyramidal or conical shape having a base thereof attached to the second of the two planes.
7. The cutting element of claim 6, wherein a flank of the second support has a flank angle of between about 10 and 27 degrees.
8. The cutting element of claim 7, wherein the flank of the second support has a flank angle of 10 degrees thereby forming angles between faces of the second support and the planar surface of about 35 and 45 degrees.
9. The cutting element of claim 1, wherein the modified gilmoid is a regular polygonal prism.
10. The cutting element of claim 1, wherein the central area is less than 70 percent of each of the two planes.
11. A cutter tool comprising:
a body with at least one planar surface; and
a plurality of the cutting elements of claim 1 being attached to the at least one planar surface with a plurality of the plurality of cutting elements being oriented such that the first support and at least one cutting edge is in contact with the at least one planar surface.
12. The cutter tool of claim 11, wherein the at least one planar surface is rotational about an axis perpendicular to the planar surface.

13. The cutter tool of claim 11, wherein the cutter tool is a mill.
14. The cutter tool of claim 11, wherein a plurality of the plurality of cutting elements are oriented such that the second of the two planes forms a trailing angle with a target to be cut by the cutter tool as defined by relative movement between the plurality of the plurality of cutting elements and the target as generated by movement of the cutter tool.
15. The cutter tool of claim 14, wherein orientation of the plurality of the plurality of cutting elements is configured to distribute cutting loads through the modified gilmoid to reduce fracture of the modified gilmoid.
16. A method of cutting within a borehole comprising:
rotating the cutter tool of claim 11 within a borehole;
contacting a target in the borehole with one or more of the plurality of cutting elements; and
cutting the target.
17. The method of cutting within a borehole of claim 16, wherein the target is selected from the group consisting of earth, stone, metal, ceramic, polymers, monomers and combinations of the foregoing.
18. The method of cutting within a borehole of claim 16, wherein the borehole is a wellbore.