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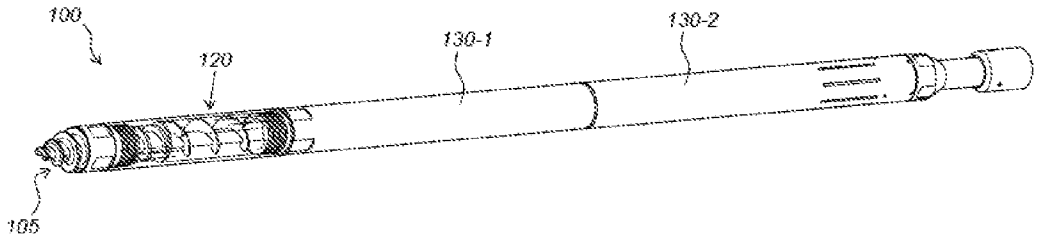
(73) Proprietor QINTERRA TECHNOLOGIES AS, Moseidveien 35, 4033 STAVANGER, Norge
(72) Inventor Espen Osaland, Håbamyrå 34, 4325 SANDNES, Norge
Lasse Haugland, Pastellveien 13, 4344 BRYNE, Norge
(74) Agent or Attorney HÄMSØ PATENTBYRÅ AS, Postboks 171, 4301 SANDNES, Norge

(54) Title **Downhole debris-collecting tool having an improved valve**

(56) References Cited: WO 03/036020 A1, US 4505341 A, US 2008/0023033 A1

(57) Abstract

The invention relates to a downhole tool (100) for collecting debris in a petroleum well. The downhole tool (100) comprises: i) a housing (120) connected with a collection chamber (130- 1, 130-2) for receiving debris, the housing (120) having an opening (105) for collecting the debris from the petroleum well, the opening (105) being in fluid communication with the collection chamber (130-1, 130-2) through the housing (120); ii) a rotatable shaft (110b) with transport blades (119) arranged within the housing (120) and extending from the opening (105) to the collection chamber (130-1, 130-2), the rotatable shaft (110b) being configured for transporting the debris from the opening (105) to the collection chamber (130-1, 130-2) in operational use; iii) an annular area (121) defined between the rotatable shaft (110b) and an inner wall of the housing (120), and iv) a valve (125) configured for keeping the debris in the collection chamber (130-1, 130-2), wherein the valve (125) is located within the housing (120) between the opening (105) and the collection chamber (130-1, 130-2), wherein the valve (125) further comprises a seal member (125s) with a movable part (125sm) being mounted in the annular area (121) and around the rotatable shaft (110b), wherein the valve (125) is opened when the movable part (125sm) moves in direction of the collection chamber (130-1, 130-2), wherein the valve (125) is configured such that the movable part (125sm) of the seal member (125s) is only movable in the direction towards the collection chamber (130-1, 130-2) when closed. The downhole tool of the invention provides a valve, which is easily opened, requiring a very small force, while at the same time providing a very good sealing effect when the seal member is closed.



DOWNHOLE DEBRIS-COLLECTING TOOL HAVING AN IMPROVED VALVE

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to a downhole tool for collecting debris in a petroleum well. The invention further relates to a seal member for use in such tool.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Debris-collecting tools of the kind of the invention are generally used in a casing or tubing in a well. Such tools typically comprise an electric engine-based collection system. An example of such tool typically comprises transport blades on a rotatable shaft, which extends through a collection chamber, a filter section for particle separation, a front part with an input screw and valve. Such downhole tool is known from patent publication WO03/036020A1.

Pollution in a petroleum well typically consists of different materials and often matter with a binding effect. Such material typically collects in the collection chamber and does not fall out even if the debris-collecting tool is pulled out of the well. The collected material must in such cases be scraped out or washed out from the collection chamber. In other cases the polluted material does not comprise any binding material, for example when it concerns silt and sand. These materials are collected in a similar manner in the collection chamber, but have a volatile character and will leak out of the system when the debris-collecting tool is pulled up from a horizontal to a vertical well section. Wherever the word “debris” is used in this description it is intended to include debris, sand, silt, salt, and other volatile components that may be collected from a petroleum well.

In order to keep the volatile consistence materials inside the collection chamber a valve is needed in the lower part of the debris-collecting tool. It is very challenging to collect large amounts of debris with electro mechanical equipment. Such equipment generally has lim-

ited torque, because of the fact these tools are supplied via a cable from the surface. Expressed differently, the amount of electrical power that can be fed through the cable is limited and thereby the amount of available torque is limited. Thus, the amount of material that can be collected in one go depends on the force that may be supplied and on how optimal the tool has been designed. The amount of force that is available is therefore desired to be used to the best extent possible, such that larger amounts of material can be taken out of the well in one run. Since it is often not known upfront which consistence the pollution has, and if the pollution shifts in consistence further down the well, is it normal to use a valve as a rule.

Traditional valves in such system are actually quite effective as it comes down to close of the collection chamber. However, these valves require a lot of force in order to be operated. They require a lot of force, because the pollution has to be pressed against the valve to open it and then to be pushed beyond the constriction, which the valve actually forms itself. There is no mechanical transport, which helps to feed the pollution through the valve and valve seat. Thus, large amounts of energy are consumed while pushing the debris through the traditional valve systems.

US4,505,341A and US2008/0023033A1 disclose examples of collection tools as known from the prior art.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention has for its object to remedy or to reduce at least one of the drawbacks of the prior art, or at least provide a useful alternative to prior art.

The object is achieved through features, which are specified in the description below and in the claims that follow.

The invention is defined by the independent patent claims. The dependent claims define advantageous embodiments of the invention.

In a first aspect the invention relates more particularly to a downhole tool for collecting debris in a petroleum well in accordance with claim 1.

The effects of the combination of the features of the invention are as follows. The valve in the downhole tool substantially seals the annular area between the shaft and the inner wall of the collection chamber. The valve opens when debris is collected by the tool and is moved in the direction of the collection chamber and subsequently pushes the movable

part in the direction of the collection chamber thereby opening the valve. The valve is configured to have a ring-shaped inner mounting ring (mounted around the rotatable shaft) to which the movable part is connected. The ring-shaped inner mounting ring may be fixed to the rotatable shaft (for instance using a screw) or it may be mounted such that it can rotate relative to the rotatable shaft, depending on which variant of the invention is built. The invention provides for an efficient integration of a valve in the annular portion of the rotatable shaft. In fact it is this structural arrangement of the seal member, which causes it to be very conveniently integrated with the rotatable shaft, while at the same time ensuring that the seal member is very easily opened when debris is being collected by the transport blades of the rotating shaft and transported to the valve. As soon as the debris hits the valve it will now be very easy to open and be held open by the debris. As soon as the rotatable axis stops rotating the valve closes and the volatile debris, which is collected in the collection chamber will simply push the valve to its closed (and sealing) position. In other words, the downhole tool of the invention provides a valve, which is easily opened, requiring a small force, while at the same time providing a very good sealing effect when the seal member is closed.

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the seal member is configured for being substantially static either with respect to the rotatable shaft or with respect to the housing when valve is closed while the rotatable shaft is rotating in operational use of the downhole tool. The advantage of this embodiment is that the sealing effect is significantly improved when the seal member does not move relative to one of said rotatable shaft or said housing (compared to the situation where it would move relative to both parts).

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the seal member is mounted around and fixed to the rotatable shaft such that it may rotate together with the rotatable shaft and relative to the housing in operational use of the downhole tool. This embodiment constitutes a first main variant of the previously discussed embodiment for providing said static behaviour between the seal member and the rotatable shaft. Consequently, the seal member will rotate relative to the housing, when the rotatable shaft rotates.

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the seal member is mounted around the rotatable shaft such that it may rotate relative to the rotatable shaft while being substantially static with respect to the housing even when the rotatable shaft is rotating in operational use of the downhole tool. This embodiment constitutes a second

main variant of the earlier discussed embodiment for providing said static behaviour between the seal member and the housing. Consequently, the seal member will rotate relative to the rotatable shaft, when the rotatable shaft rotates.

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the valve comprises a contact surface for the movable part to seal against when closed. This embodiment is advantageous, because the sealing effect of the movable part in the first state is significantly increased by the contact surface.

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the rotatable shaft comprises an edge for forming the contact surface. The rotatable shaft forms one boundary of the annular area inside the housing. Therefore, the shaft may be conveniently and easily provided with an edge for forming the contact surface, ensuring a proper sealing effect on the inner boundary of the seal member.

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the inner wall of the housing comprises a further edge for forming the contact surface. The housing forms another boundary of the annular area inside the housing. Therefore, the housing may be conveniently and easily provided with a further edge for forming the contact surface , ensuring a proper sealing effect on the outer boundary of the seal member.

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the housing has a tubular shape. Tubular shaped housings are as such common in downhole tool, yet this particular shape has advantageous effects on the invention and is therefore separately claimed. This will be further explained with reference to further embodiments.

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the rotatable shaft and the collection chamber are oriented relative to each other in a concentric manner. This embodiment is facilitated by the previously discussed embodiment with the housing having a tubular shape. The tubular shape and concentric placement facilitates the fact that the downhole tool has a rotatable shaft.

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the seal member comprises a ring-shaped element for substantially closing the annular area in the first state. Building further onto the previously discussed embodiment, this embodiment comprises a ring-shaped element, which conveniently closes the annular area.

The ring-shaped inner mounting ring and the movable member may be moulded together or they may be assembled together using the eyelet principle.

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the movable part is configured as a pivotably mounted or bendable curved flap, which extends within the annular area along at least part of the circumference of the seal member. This configuration particularly matches the characteristics of the rotatable axis with transports blades, which may typically be a transport screw. In this embodiment the valve opens by bending (in the direction of the collection chamber) of the movable member around the part of the circumference of the rotatable axis.

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the movable part is configured as a ring-shaped disk substantially covering the annular area. In this embodiment the valve opens by bending (in the direction of the collection chamber) of the movable member around the whole circumference of the rotatable axis.

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the seal member has been made from flexible material, such as rubber, plastic, or other elastic or woven materials. This embodiment provides for a very convenient solution. First of all, this embodiment has a positive effect on the force, which is required to open the valve, i.e. this force reduces significantly. Second, this embodiment facilitates quick and cheap replacement of the seal member.

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the seal member has been cut for defining the movable part. This embodiment implies that the seal member with the movable part is formed from one piece, which results in a cheaper solution in particular when made from flexible materials such as rubber.

In a further variant of the last-mentioned embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the seal member has been cut by water cutting. Water cutting forms a very convenient technique for cutting said seal member and defining said movable part.

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the seal member comprises a plurality of further movable parts similar to the movable part, wherein said plurality of further movable parts is distributed along the circumference of the seal member. This embodiment forms an alternative to the embodiment where there is only one (large) movable part. More details will be given in the detailed description of the embodiments.

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the valve further comprises a further housing comprising a further seal member similar to housing and the

seal member, the further seal member being displaced from the seal member and being mounted in the annular area and around the rotatable shaft within the further housing. Cascading a series of valves in accordance with the invention as in this embodiment provides for a better sealing effect. There may be a series of collection chambers, each chamber having its own single valve at an input side thereof in accordance with the invention, or the (or each) housing is provided with a series of valves for providing a better sealing effect.

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the rotatable shaft extends through the collection chamber. Even though it is not essential that the collection chamber is provided with a rotatable shaft (with or without blades) this feature does constitute a convenient embodiment, because an (electric) motor for driving the rotatable shaft may then be conveniently provides on the other side of the collection chamber.

In an embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention the part of the shaft located within collection chamber also comprises transport blades. The provision of transport blades on the shaft within the collection chamber facilitates the collection of more debris as the transport blades then press the debris deeper into the collection chamber. It is specific for this embodiment that movable part of the sealing element of the invention will conveniently align with the blades of the transport blades inside the collection chamber when collecting debris, which thus effectively prevents the movable part from being ripped off or moved beyond its intended reach.

An embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention further comprises a plurality of collection chambers for collecting debris. The last chamber of the chain may comprise a filter section.

In a variant of last-mentioned embodiment of the downhole tool in accordance with the invention each collection chamber is provided with a respective valve at its input side having a respective seal member in accordance with the invention. This embodiment is advantageous for collecting debris, which is very volatile as it provides for better sealing.

In a second aspect the invention relates to the seal member in the downhole tool in accordance with the invention. As will be understood, the seal element of the downhole tool of the invention will be subject to wear, such that it will need to be replaced after some runs inside the petroleum well. The seal member in accordance with the invention may therefore be commercially made available as an intermediate product to be used in the downhole tool of the invention. The inventors and applicant are therefore entitled to a

claim directed to this entity.

In a third aspect the invention relates to a method of manufacturing the seal member in accordance with the invention, wherein the method comprises steps of: i) providing a layer of flexible matter, such as rubber, and ii) cutting said layer to form the seal member and to define the movable member within the seal member. Even though the invention is not limited to a seal member that is manufactured according to a specific manufacturing process, still this embodiment of such method is considered an advantageous embodiment providing a cheap and effective.

In an embodiment of the method in accordance with the invention the step of cutting is carried out with a water-cutting technique.

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In the following is described examples of preferred embodiments illustrated in the accompanying drawings, wherein:

Fig. 1a shows a downhole tool in accordance with a first embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 1b shows an enlarged view of the downhole tool of Fig. 1a;

Fig. 1c shows an enlarged view of Fig. 1b;

Fig. 2a shows a part of a cross-sectional view of the downhole tool of Fig. 1a, wherein the valve is open;

Fig. 2b shows a part of a cross-sectional view of the downhole tool of Fig. 1a, wherein the valve is closed;

Fig. 3a shows a sealing element when in a closed position in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 3b shows the sealing element of Fig. 3a when in an open position;

Figs. 4a-4d show different variant of the sealing element in accordance with other embodiments of the invention;

Fig. 5 shows a downhole tool in accordance with another embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 6a shows a part of a cross-sectional view of the downhole tool of Fig. 5, wherein the valve is open;

Fig. 6b shows a part of a cross-sectional view of the downhole tool of Fig. 5, wherein the valve is closed, and

Fig. 7 shows a sealing element in accordance with the downhole tool of Fig. 5.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

The invention provides for a downhole tool for collecting debris having a valve, which does hardly need any force to open, while it ensures a good sealing when the tool is removed from a petroleum well. This will be further explained in the detailed description, which follows.

Fig. 1a shows a downhole tool 100 in accordance with a first embodiment of the invention. The downhole tool 100 comprises a housing 120 with an opening 105 at the tip. In this embodiment the housing 120 forms a valve module 120 of the downhole tool 100, in series with a first collection module 130-1 and a second collection module 130-2, as illustrated. The first collection module 130-1 embodies a first collection chamber, and the second collection module 130-2 embodies a second collection chamber. From now on the collection modules 130-1, 130-2 will be referred to as “collection chambers”. The second collection module 130-2 may comprise a filter section as in this embodiment. In operational use of the downhole tool 100 the second collection module 130-2 may be connected to a rotation motor (not shown), which on its turn may be connected to a downhole tractor (not shown). A downhole tractor is generally used for bringing the downhole tool to its desired place, but also for providing push-and-pull power downhole and for providing anchoring function for the downhole tool 100. The rotation motor may be an electric motor. There may also be provided a damper unit (not shown) between the electric motor and the downhole tool 100 in order to achieve an increased tool performance. In alternative embodiments of the downhole tool 100 there may be more collection modules than shown in Fig. 1, all modules being connected in series and in fluid communication with each other. For more implementation aspects of the downhole tool, including its function and operation, reference is made to the patent application publication with number WO03/036020A1.

Fig. 1b shows an enlarged view of the downhole tool of Fig. 1a. In this view the two collection chambers 130-1, 130-2 have been shortened for illustration purposes. This figure

shows more clearly the tip of the tool. In the opening 105 there is provided an input screw 110a, which has a conical-shaped head 110ah for facilitating the collection of debris in the opening 105. It must be stressed that this input screw is just an example. Other types of input screws that look different may be used as well.

Fig. 1c shows an enlarged view of Fig. 1b, wherein further details are more clearly visible. The figure shows that inside the housing 120 there is a transport screw 110b, which in this embodiment comprises of two parts 110b1, 110b2 having different lead or pitch. Around the transport screw 110b there is an annular volume 127 as illustrated. The transport screw 110b and the input screw 110a together effectively form the rotatable shaft 110 with transport blades. Between said two parts 110b1, 110b2 of the transport screw 110b there is provided a valve 125 in accordance with the invention. The annular volume is here defined as the volume after the valve 125 when seen from the opening 105. The use of an input screw 110a and a transport screw 110b is just an embodiment of the “rotatable shaft with transport blades” as mentioned in the claims. By no means is the invention limited to the use of screws for inputting or transporting the debris. The pitch (or lead) of the second part 110b2 of the transport screw 110b is preferably larger than of the first part (as shown), because this prevents accumulation of debris right after the valve, which facilitates the pushing of the debris through the valve 125.

Fig. 2a shows a part of a cross-sectional view of the downhole tool of Fig. 1a wherein the valve is open. Fig. 2b shows a part of a cross-sectional view of the downhole tool of Fig. 1a wherein the valve is closed. These figures show further details of the downhole tool of the invention. The input screw 110a is mounted in the downhole tool 100 via bearings (not shown). Further is shown the transport blades 119, which in this embodiment extend into the collection chamber 130-1, but that is not essential, yet preferred. The radius of the rotatable shaft 110 and the transport blades 119 is typically smaller within the collection chambers 130-1, 130-2. Furthermore, in the second half part of the last collection chamber 130-2 there is typically no transport blades on the rotatable shaft in order to prevent that the downhole tool 110 stops collecting debris before the collection chamber 130-1, 130-2 is full.

Fig. 2b illustrates what is meant with the word “annular area” 121 as mentioned in the claims, which is defined as the area between the (rotatable) shaft of the transport screw 110b and the housing 120. The valve 125 of the invention comprises a seal member 125s, which covers the annular area 121 (at the location of the valve 125). The seal members 125s comprises a movable part 125sm, which in this embodiment takes a significant part

of the area of the seal member 125s, such that it can move over a relative large distance. In this embodiment the valve 125 further comprises an edge 125e1 formed in the housing 120 (also referred to as valve module) for forming a contact surface 125cs for the movable part 125sm of the seal member 125s when in the closed position (Fig. 2b). The valve 125 further comprises a further edge 125e2 formed in the rotatable axis of the transport screw 110b for also forming the contact surface 125cs for the movable part 125sm of the seal member when in the closed position (Fig. 2b).

The downhole tool 100 as illustrated in Figs. 2a and 2b functions as follows. When the input screw 110a is collecting debris in a petroleum well the debris (not shown) is transported by the first part 110b1 of the transport screw 110b towards the valve 125. There the debris will hit the movable part 125sm of the sealing element 125s. The sealing element 125s has been fixed to the transport screw 110b and rotates together with it. Therefore the movable part 125sm of the sealing element 125s will easily move outward. In this embodiment the movable part 125sm will conveniently rest in its open position on the threads (transport blades) 119 of the second part 110b2 of the transport screw 110b. This position is illustrated in Fig. 2a. The interesting effect in this position is that the movable part 125sm will not form any significant hindrance for the debris to be transported further into the collection chamber 130-1. This means that all forces will be used for rotating the screw and no significant force is used for opening the valve 125. The movable element 125sm will stay in the position of Fig. 2a until transport screw 110b stops rotating. As soon as that happens will the debris press the movable element 125sm back to the positon of Fig. 2b against the contact surface 125cs, which seals of the annular area 121. The displacement of the movable part 125sm of the seal member 125s is illustrated by the two arrows d1, d2.

Fig. 3a shows a drawing of a seal member 125s when in a closed position in accordance with an embodiment of the invention. Fig. 3b shows the sealing element 125s of Fig. 3a when in an open position. The seal member 125s in this embodiment is made of rubber, but other flexible materials are also possible. The number of variations of designing a seal member 125s is enormous. The example illustrated has a ring-shaped inner ring 125r. The hole in this ring has been intentionally designed non-round such that it will not easily rotate relative to the rotatable shaft when mounted. The movable part 125sm in this embodiment is effectively defined by cutting the seal member 125s. Such cutting may be conveniently done with a water-cutting technique. Furthermore, a mounting hole 126 has been formed, which is used to fix the seal member 125 to a transport blade of the

transport screw with a small screw (not shown). Other ways to fix the seal member to the transport screw are also possible.

Figs. 4a-4d show different variant of the sealing element in accordance with other embodiments of the invention. Fig. 4a shows the embodiment of Figs. 3a and 3b. The figure illustrate how the piece of flexible material forming the seal member 125s may be cut in accordance with a cutting line 99. By cutting according to this cutting line 99 the movable part 125sm is defined. Simultaneously, an unmovable part 125sf of the seal member 125s is defined. The figure further illustrates the locations of the contact surfaces 125cs formed in the rotatable shaft and the housing/valve module (defined by the edge 125e1 and the further edge 125e2) with respect to the seal member 125s and the movable part 125sm. The embodiment illustrated in Fig. 4a provides for a movable element 125sm having a larger displacement in the open position. This embodiment fits best when the transport screw 110b has a lead being equal to its pitch (which is true for all single-start threadforms).

Fig. 4b shows an alternative embodiment. In this embodiment an alternative cutting line 99' is made which is longer in that it follows the circumference longer. In this way a movable part 125sm is made having a larger displacement in the open position, which allows more debris to be transported through the valve.

Fig. 4c shows yet an alternative embodiment. Instead of forming one large movable part a plurality (here two) of movable parts 125sm' is made by cutting in accordance with further alternative cut lines 99'' as shown. This embodiment also allows for more debris to be transported through the valve than in the embodiment of Fig. 4a. Furthermore, this embodiment is very suitable to be used when the transport screw has double-started threadform, i.e. two threads intertwined with each other (but that does not need to be the case).

Fig. 4d shows yet a further alternative embodiment, wherein four movable parts 125sm' are formed by using further alternative cutting lines 99'''. This embodiment is suitable to be used when the transport screw has a quadruple-started threadform (but that does not need to be the case).

Fig. 5 shows a downhole tool in accordance with another embodiment of the invention. This embodiment will be discussed in as far as it differs from the embodiment of Fig. 1. The main difference resides in the design of the valve as will be further explained with reference to the following drawings.

Fig. 6a shows a part of a cross-sectional view of the downhole tool of Fig. 5, wherein the valve is open. Fig. 6b shows a part of a cross-sectional view of the downhole tool of Fig. 5, wherein the valve is closed. These drawings will be only discussed in as far as they differ from Fig. 2a and 2b. The main difference resides in the design of the seal member 125s' of the valve. The seal member 125s' comprises a ring-shaped inner mounting ring 125r' mounted around the rotatable shaft 110b such that it can rotate around the shaft 110b. The mounting ring 125s' may be made from metal for example. Around the mounting ring 125r', here within a circumferential recess on the ring, there is provided a ring-shaped bendable disk 125smr. The ring-shaped bendable disk 125smr may be made from flexible material such as rubber, just like the seal member in accordance with Figs. 1 to 4. Figs. 6a and 6b illustrate that how the bendable disk 125smr may bend to open and close the valve respectively. The shape of the bendable disk 125smr has been further optimized to facilitate bending in the direction of the collection chamber 130-1 when debris is being collected. The most important difference with Fig. 2a and 2b is that the disk 125smr is one piece, i.e. it has no cuts. Also important to note that the disk 125smr is sealing against both the mounting ring 125r' as well as the contact surface 125cs of the housing (here the valve module 120) when the valve is closed (Fig. 6b).

Fig. 7 shows a sealing element in accordance with the downhole tool of Fig. 5. The figure shows the shape of the seal member 125s' in a bit more detail. The ring-shaped bendable disk 125smr may be mounted to the mounting ring 125r' by means of a moulding process for example. Such moulding process provides for a firm attachment between said parts 125smr, 125r'.

The downhole tool in accordance with Figs. 5 and 6 operates as follows. When the valve is closed (Fig. 6b) the bendable disk 125smr is in grip with the housing 120, such that when the rotatable shaft 110 starts to rotate the seal member 125s' does not rotate. In other words, the seal member 125s' remains static with regards to the housing 120, while the seal member 125s' rotates relative to the rotatable shaft 110. The advantage of this is that the seal member 125s' does not wear out so fast. When the downhole tool collects debris (not shown) the debris will hit the seal member 125s' at a certain moment and bend the bendable disk 125smr thereof as illustrated in Fig. 6a. Herewith the valve 125 is opened and the debris will be pushed further into the collection chamber 130-1. When the downhole tool is finished with collecting debris the rotatable shaft 110 is stopped and the debris, which is already in the collection chamber 130-1 will push the bendable disk 125smr back in its closed position (Fig. 6b).

The description of the embodiments clearly illustrates that the valve in accordance with the invention is particularly simple in design and small in size. The valve covers the whole inner diameter of the collection chamber, while it has a very low building height. The low building height minimizes the distance between the input screws. A smaller distance between these screws leads to less energy that is required for pushing the debris through and beyond the valve. Moreover, a consequence of that is that more energy is available for filling the collection chamber. The downhole tool in accordance with the invention is thus very energy effective.

The valve in accordance with the invention is also very cost effective. This is a result of the construction, the manner the valve is mounted, the material choice, etc. Furthermore, the valve is also very robust and durable. Before each usage, a simple visual inspection will be required to see if the valve needs to be replaced.

The thickness of the seal member may be chosen dependent on the diameter of the downhole tool. The larger the required diameter of the seal member the larger the required thickness in order to avoid valve distortion. In any case, the design of the downhole tool may remain the same independent of the size.

The material of the seal member may be adapted to the well conditions under which the downhole tool has to be operated. High temperatures or environments with high concentrations of gasses may influence some rubber types. Nevertheless, this problem may be solved by simply changing the material to another material (i.e. replacing the seal member with another seal member), which is capable of handling these different conditions.

It should be noted that the above-mentioned embodiments illustrate rather than limit the invention, and that those skilled in the art will be able to design many alternative embodiments without departing from the scope of the appended claims. In the claims, any reference signs placed between parentheses shall not be construed as limiting the claim. Use of the verb "comprise" and its conjugations does not exclude the presence of elements or steps other than those stated in a claim. The article "a" or "an" preceding an element does not exclude the presence of a plurality of such elements. The mere fact that certain measures are recited in mutually different dependent claims does not indicate that a combination of these measures cannot be used to advantage.

C l a i m s

1. A downhole tool (100) for collecting debris in a petroleum well, the downhole tool (100) comprising:

- a housing (120) connected with a collection chamber (130-1, 130-2) for receiving debris, the housing (120) having an opening (105) for collecting the debris from the petroleum well, the opening (105) being in fluid communication with the collection chamber (130-1, 130-2) through the housing (120);
- a rotatable shaft (110b) with transport blades (119) arranged within the housing (120) and extending from the opening (105) to the collection chamber (130-1, 130-2), the rotatable shaft (110b) being configured for transporting the debris from the opening (105) to the collection chamber (130-1, 130-2) in operational use;
- an annular area (121) defined between the rotatable shaft (110b) and an inner wall of the housing (120), and
- a valve (125) configured for keeping the debris in the collection chamber (130-1, 130-2) , wherein the valve (125) is located within the housing (120) between the opening (105) and the collection chamber (130-1, 130-2), wherein the valve (125) further comprises a seal member (125s, 125s'), wherein the seal member (125s,125s') comprises a ring-shaped mounting ring (125r, 125r') mounted around the rotatable shaft and a movable part (125sm, 125sm', 125smr) connected with the ring-shaped mounting ring (125r, 125r'), the movable part (125sm, 125sm', 125smr) being mounted in the annular area (121) and around the rotatable shaft (110b), wherein the valve (125) is opened when the movable part (125sm, 125sm' 125smr) moves in direction of the collection chamber (130-1, 130-2), wherein the valve (125) is configured such that the movable part (125sm, 125sm', 125smr) of the seal member (125s, 125s') is only movable in the direction towards the collection chamber (130-1, 130-2) when closed.

2. The downhole tool (100) as claimed in claim 1, wherein the seal member (125s) is configured for being substantially static either with respect to the rotatable shaft (110b) or with respect to the housing (120) when valve (125) is closed while the rotatable shaft (110b) is rotating in operational use of the downhole tool (100).

3. The downhole tool (100) as claimed in claim 2, wherein the seal member (125s) is mounted around and fixed to the rotatable shaft (110b) such that it rotates together with the rotatable shaft (110b) and relative to the housing (120) in operational use of the downhole tool (100).

4. The downhole tool (100) as claimed in claim 2, wherein the seal member (125s') is mounted around the rotatable shaft (110b) such that it may rotate relative to the rotatable shaft (110b) while being substantially static with respect to the housing (120) even when the rotatable shaft (110b) is rotating in operational use of the downhole tool (100).

5. The downhole tool (100) as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the valve comprises a contact surface (125cs) for the movable part (125sm, 125sm', 125smr) to seal against when closed.

6. The downhole tool (100) as claimed in claim 5, wherein the rotatable shaft (110b) comprises an edge (125e1) for forming the contact surface (125cs).

7. The downhole tool (100) as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the inner wall of the housing (120) comprises a further edge (125e2) for forming the contact surface (125cs).

8. The downhole tool (100) as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the movable part is configured as a pivotably mounted or bendable curved flap (125sm, 125sm'), which extends within the annular area (121) along at least part of the circumference of the seal member (125s).

9. The downhole tool (100) as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8, wherein the movable part is configured as a ring-shaped bendable disk (125smr) substantially covering the annular area (121).

10. The downhole tool (100) as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the seal member (125s, 125s') has been made from flexible material, such as rubber, plastic, or other elastic or woven materials.

11. The downhole tool (100) as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the seal member (125s) comprises a plurality of further movable parts (125sm') similar to the movable part (125sm), wherein said plurality of further movable parts (125sm') is distributed along the circumference of the seal member (125s).

12. The downhole tool (100) as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the valve (125) further comprises a further housing comprising a further seal member similar to the housing (120) and the seal member (125s, 125s'), the further seal mem-

ber being displaced from the seal member (125s, 125s') and being mounted in the annular area (121) and around the rotatable shaft (110b) within the further housing.

13. The downhole tool (100) as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, further comprising a plurality of collection chambers (130-1, 130-2) for collecting debris.

14. The seal member (125s, 125s') in the downhole tool (100) of any one of the preceding claims.

P a t e n t k r a v

1. Brønnverktøy (100) for oppsamling av avfall i en petroleumsbrønn, hvor brønnverktøyet (100) omfatter:
   - et hus (120) som er forbundet med et samlekammer (130-1, 130-2) for mottak av avfall, hvor huset (120) har en åpning (105) for oppsamling av avfallet fra petroleumsbrønnen og åpningen (105) står i fluidforbindelse med samlekammeret (130-1, 130-2) gjennom huset (120);
   - en roterbar aksel (110b) med transportblader (119) som er anordnet inne i huset (120) og strekker seg fra åpningen (105) og til samlekammeret (130-1, 130-2), idet den roterbare akselen (110b) er konfigurert til i operativ bruk å transportere avfallet fra åpningen (105) og til samlekammeret (130-1, 130-2);
   - et ringformet område (121) avgrenset mellom den roterbare akselen (110b) og en innervegg i huset (120), og
   - en ventil (125) som er konfigurert til å holde inne avfallet i samlekammeret (130-1, 130-2), hvor ventilen (125) er plassert inne i huset (120) mellom åpningen (105) og samlekammeret (130-1, 130-2), hvor ventilen (125) videre omfatter et tetningselement (125s, 125s'), hvor tetningselementet (125s, 125s') omfatter en ringformet montasjering (125r, 125r') montert rundt den roterbare akselen samt en bevegelig del (125sm, 125sm', 125 smr) forbundet med den ringformede montasjeringen (125r, 125r'), hvor den bevegelige delen (125sm, 125sm', 125smr) er montert i det ringformede området (121) og rundt den roterbare akselen (110b), hvor ventilen (125) åpnes når den bevegelige delen (125sm, 125sm', 125smr) beveger seg i retning av samlekammeret (130-1, 130-2), hvor ventilen (125) er konfigurert slik at den bevegelige delen (125sm, 125sm', 125smr) av tetningselementet (125s, 125s') bare kan beveges i retningen mot samlekammeret (130-1, 130-2) når den er lukket.

2. Brønnverktøyet (100) som angitt i krav 1, hvor tetningselementet (125s) er konfigurert til å være i det vesentlige statisk enten med hensyn til den roterbare akselen (110b) eller med hensyn til huset (120) når ventilen (125) er lukket mens den roterbare akselen (110b) roterer ved operativ bruk av brønnverktøyet (100).

3. Brønnverktøyet (100) som angitt i krav 2, hvor tetningselementet (125s) er montert rundt og fastgjort til den roterbare akselen (110b) slik at det roterer

sammen med den roterbare akselen (110b) og i forhold til huset (120) ved operativ bruk av brønnverktøyet (100).

4. Brønnverktøyet (100) som angitt i krav 2, hvor tetningselementet (125s') er montert slik rundt den roterbare akselen (110b) at det kan rotere i forhold til den roterbare akselen (110b), mens det er i det vesentlige statisk med hensyn til huset (120), selv når den roterbare akselen (110b) roterer ved operativ bruk av brønnverktøyet (100).

5. Brønnverktøyet (100) som angitt i hvilket som helst av de foregående kravene, hvor ventilen omfatter en kontaktflate (125cs) som den bevegelige delen (125sm, 125sm', 125smr) skal tette mot når den er lukket.

6. Brønnverktøyet (100) som angitt i krav 5, hvor den roterbare akselen (110b) omfatter en kant (125e1) som danner kontaktflaten (125cs).

7. Brønnverktøyet (100) som angitt i hvilket som helst av de foregående kravene, hvor husets (120) innervegg omfatter en ytterligere kant (125e2) for å danne kontaktflaten (125cs).

8. Brønnverktøyet (100) som angitt i hvilket som helst av de foregående kravene, hvor den bevegelige delen er konfigurert som en dreibart montert eller bøyelig, krummet klaff (125sm, 125sm'), som strekker seg inne i det ringformede området (121) langs i det minste en del av tetningselementets (125s) omkrets.

9. Brønnverktøyet (100) som angitt i hvilket som helst av kravene 1 til 8, hvor den bevegelige delen er konfigurert som en ringformet, bøyelig plate (125smr) som i det vesentlige dekker det ringformede området (121).

10. Brønnverktøyet (100) som angitt i hvilket som helst av de foregående kravene, hvor tetningselementet (125s, 125s') er blitt fremstilt av fleksibelt materiale, som for eksempel gummi, plast eller andre elastiske eller vevde materialer.

11. Brønnverktøyet (100) som angitt i hvilket som helst av de foregående kravene, hvor tetningselementet (125s) omfatter en flerhet av ytterligere bevegelige deler (125sm') lignende den bevegelige delen (125sm), hvor nevnte flerhet av ytterligere bevegelige deler (125sm') er fordelt langs tetningselementets (125s) omkrets.

12. Brønnverktøyet (100) som angitt i hvilket som helst av de foregående kravene, hvor ventilen (125) videre omfatter et ytterligere hus som omfatter et ytterligere tetningselement, lignende huset (120) og tetningselementet (125s, 125s'), hvor det ytterlige tetningselementet er forskjøvet fra tetningselementet (125s, 125s') og montert i det ringformede området (121) og rundt den roterbare akselen (110b) inne i det ytterligere huset.

13. Brønnverktøyet (100) som angitt i hvilket som helst av de foregående kravene, videre omfattende en flerhet av samlekamre (130-1, 130-2) for oppsamling av avfall.

14. Tetningselement (125s, 125s') i brønnverktøyet (100) ifølge hvilket som helst av de foregående kravene.

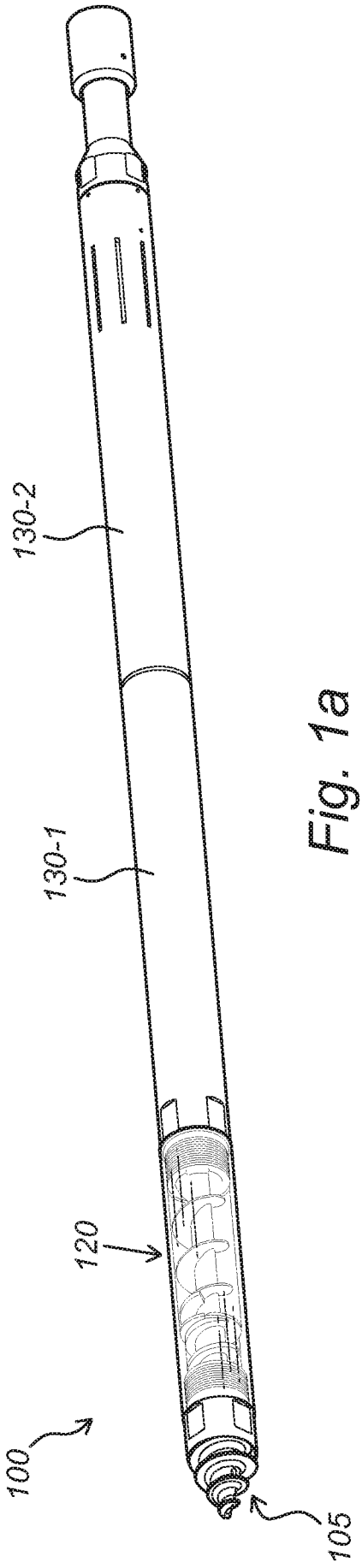


Fig. 1a

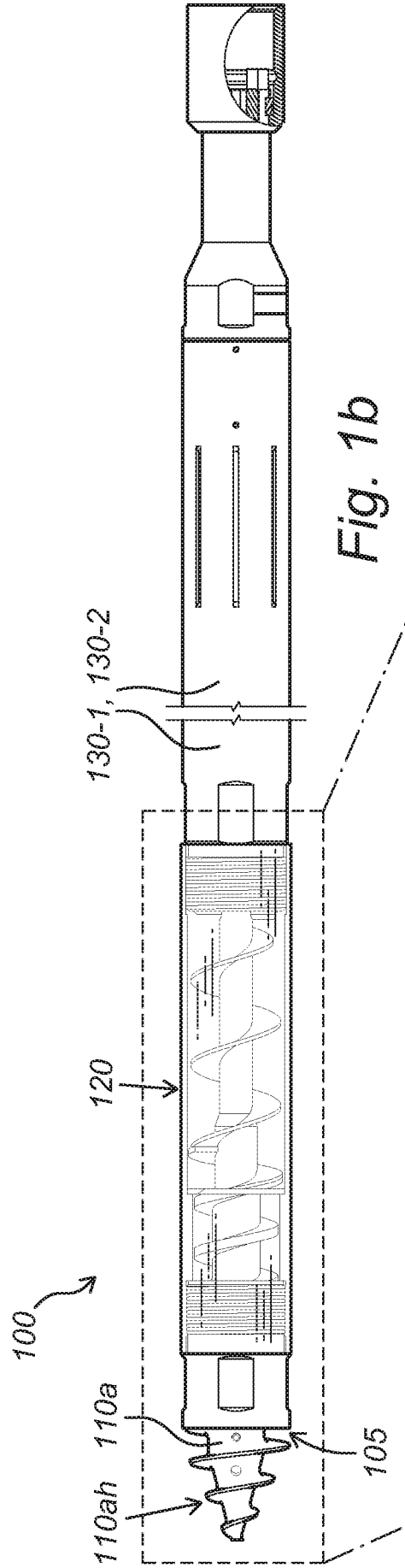

130-1, 130-2
120
100
110a
110ah
105

Fig. 1b

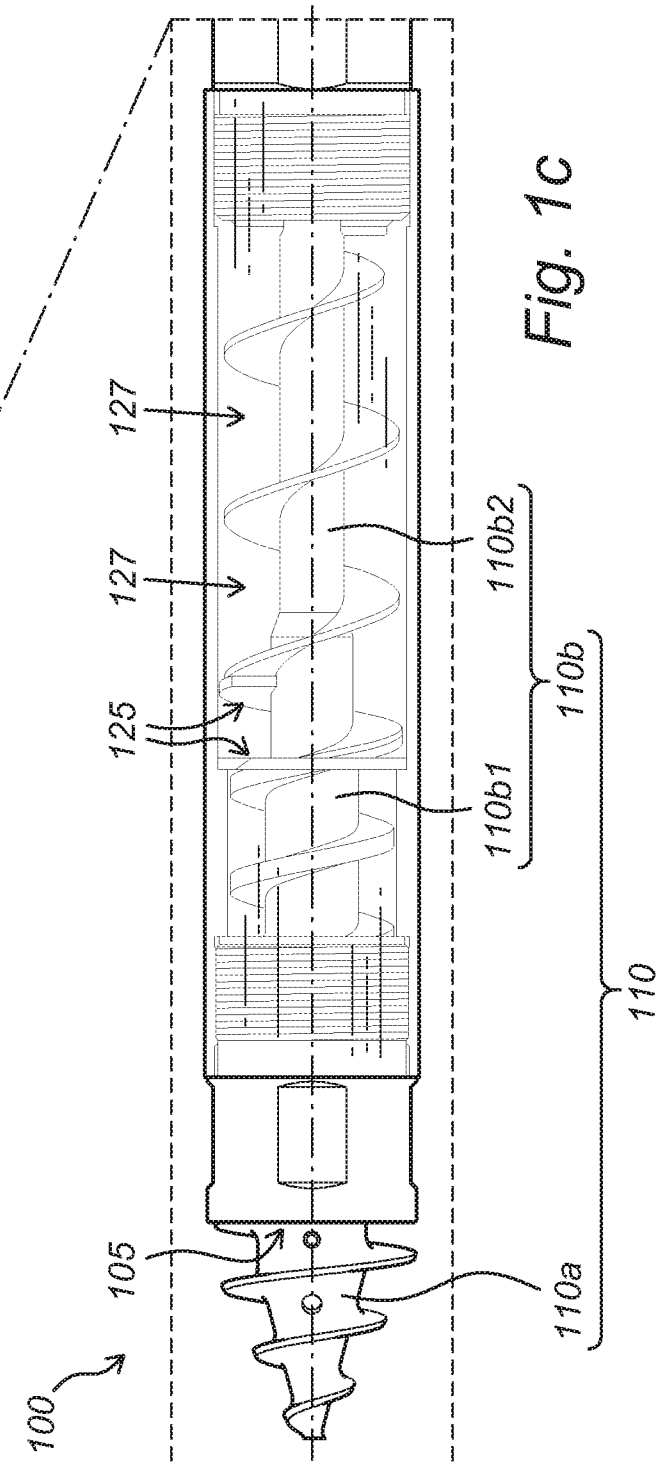

127
127
125
110b2
110b1
110b
110
105
110a
100

Fig. 1c

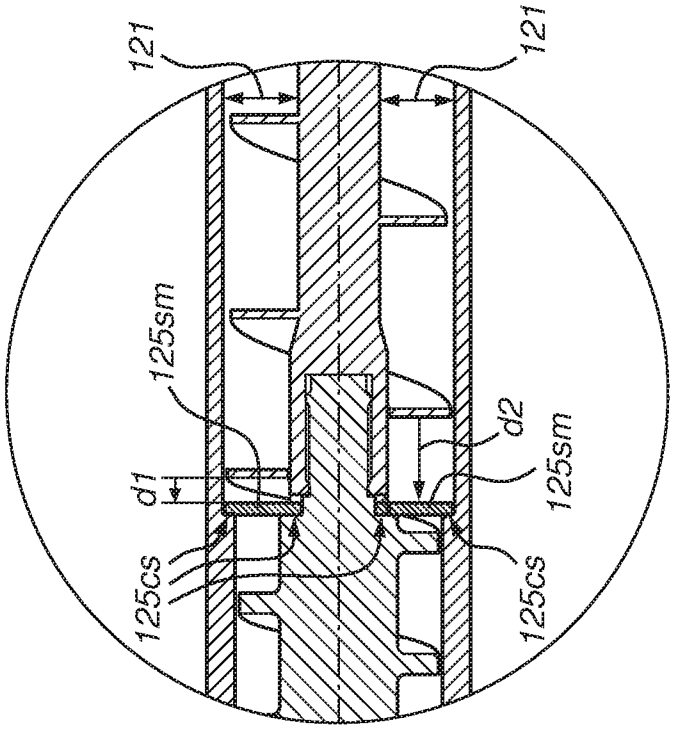

121
121
125sm
d1
d2
125sm
125cs
125cs

Fig. 2b

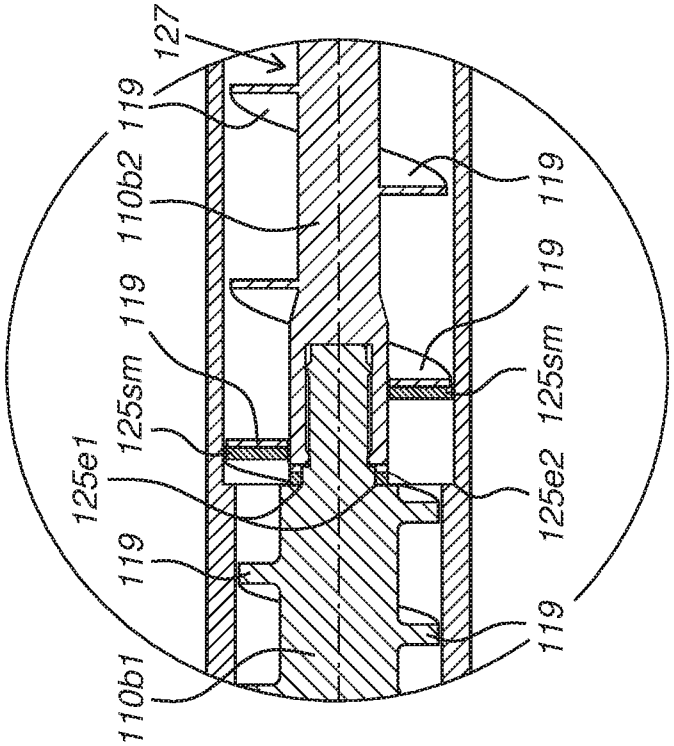

127
119
110b2
119
119
119
125sm
125sm
125e1
119
125e2
119
110b1

Fig. 2a

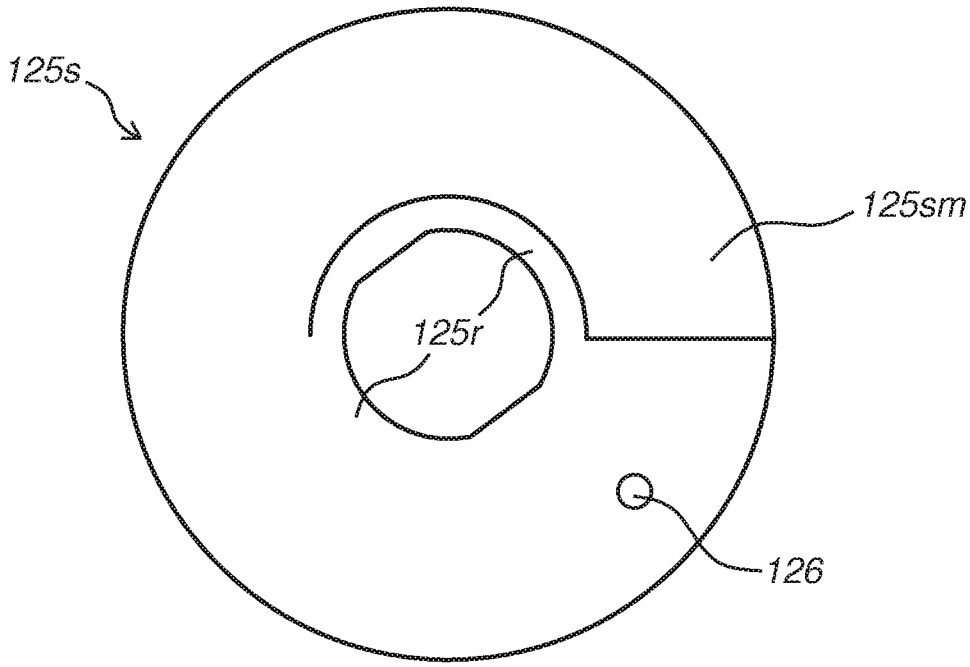


Fig. 3a

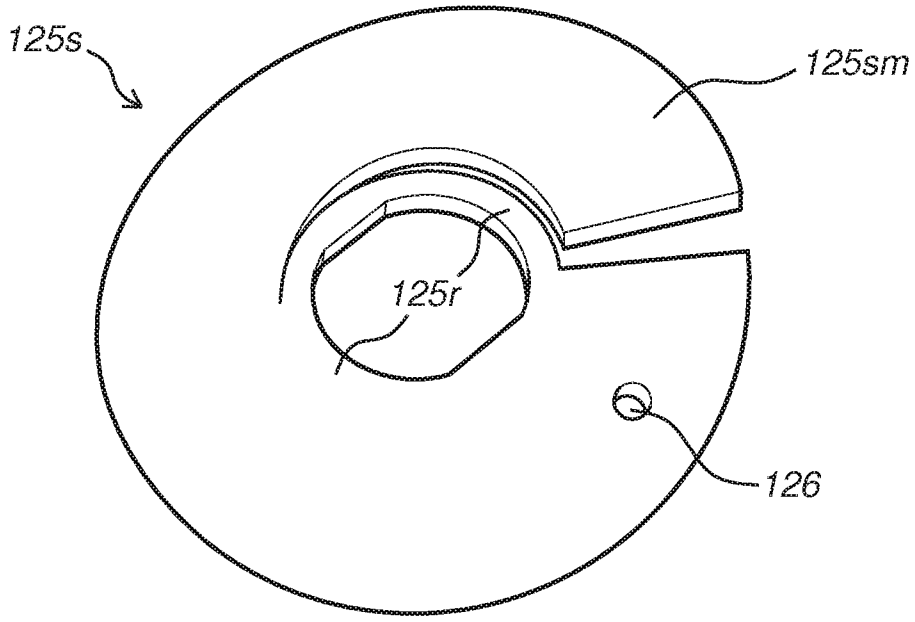


Fig. 3b

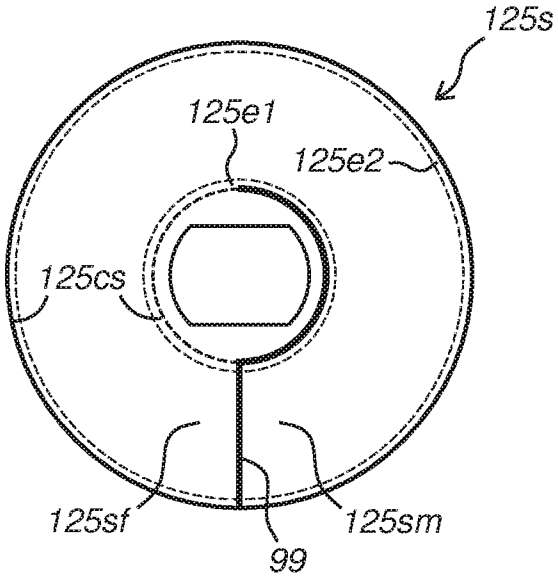


Fig. 4a

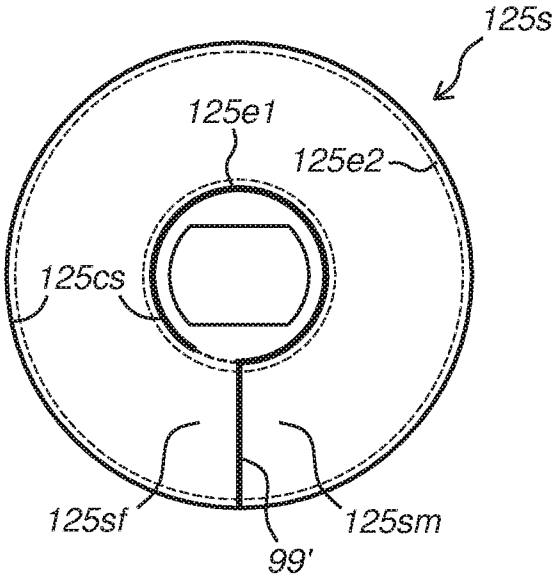


Fig. 4b

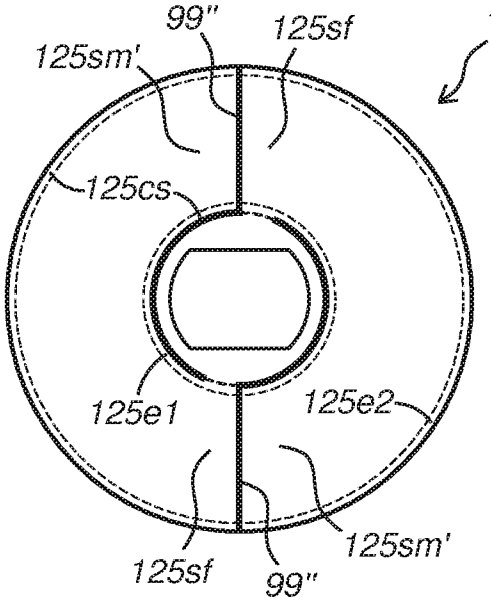


Fig. 4c

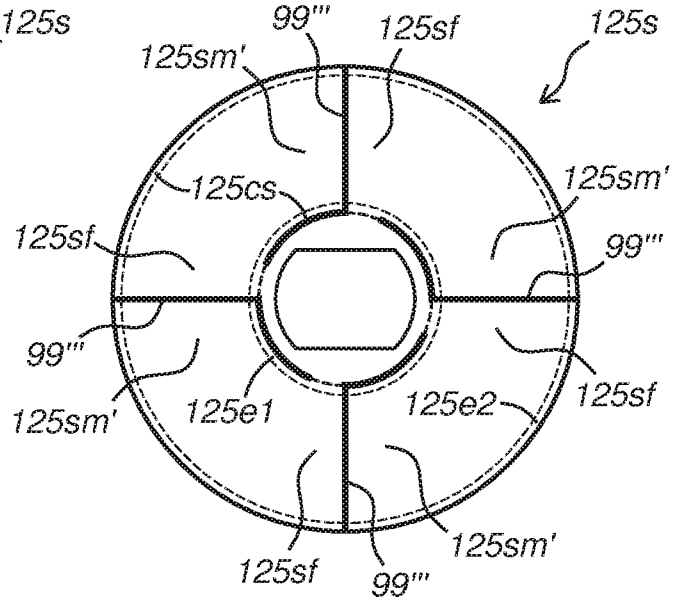


Fig. 4d

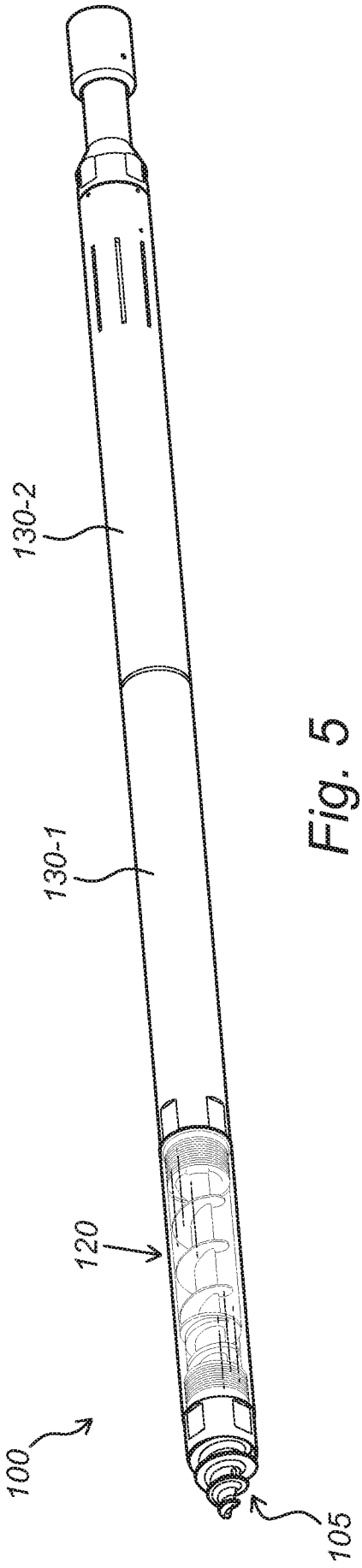


Fig. 5

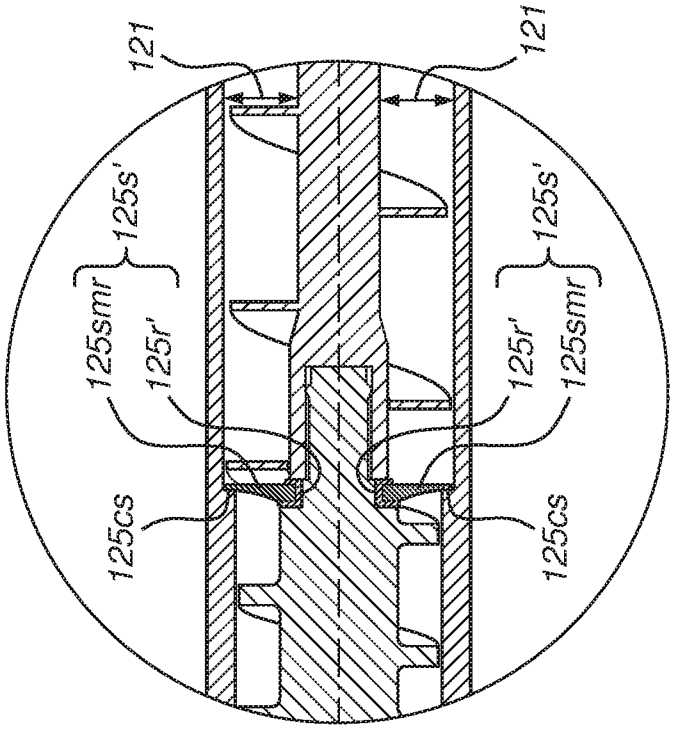

121
121
125s'
125s'
125smr
125r'
125r'
125smr
125cs
125cs

Fig. 6b

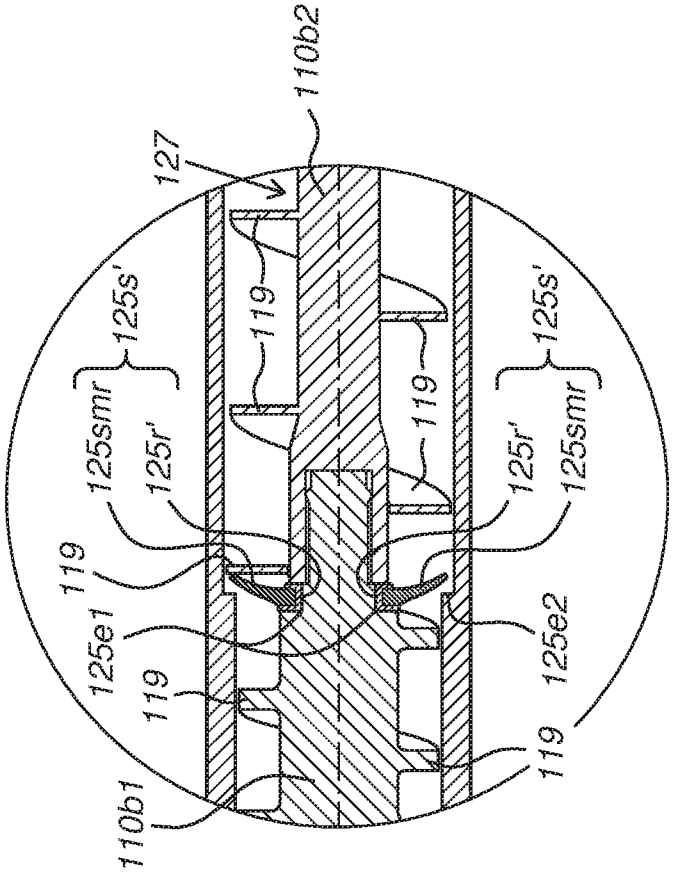

110b2
127
125s'
125s'
125smr
125r'
125r'
125smr
119
119
119
119
125e1
125e2
110b1

Fig. 6a

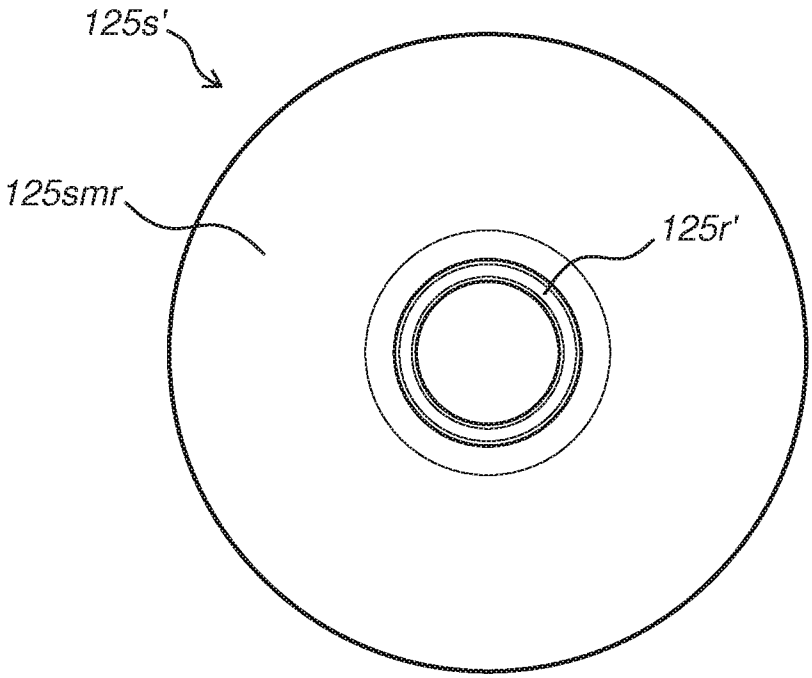


Fig. 7a

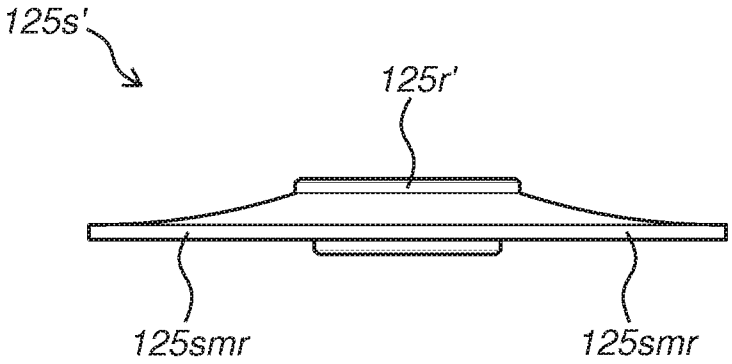


Fig. 7b