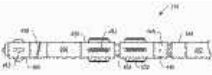
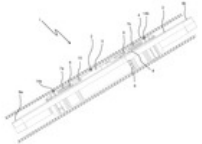
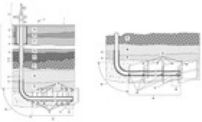
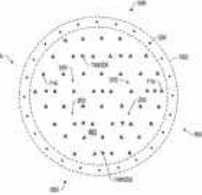
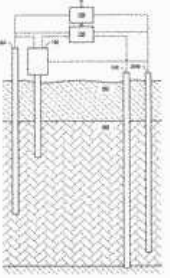
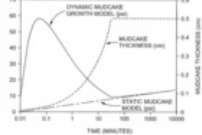
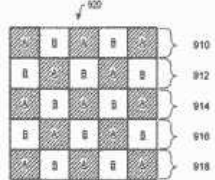
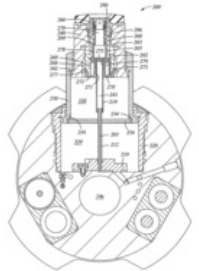
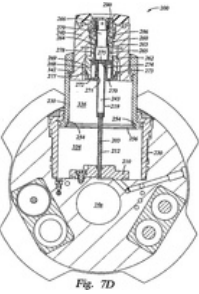
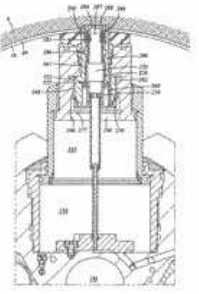


13 results for ((packer AND device)/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/KEYW/TI/TX AND (seal+ AND cylinder AND string AND shear+ AND piston AND endcap)/TI/AB/IW/CLMS/DESC/ODES/OBJ/ADB/ICLM/KEYW/TX) AND (E21B)/IPC - Collection: FAMPAT

#	 Title	Publication number	1st app. date	Applicant/Assignee	
1.	Using mines and tunnels for treating subsurface hydrocarbon containing formations	WO2009129143	2009-04-10	CIEL Â· INTERNATION NAIL Â· RESEARCH Â· MARCH MARCHATSI Â· BAI Â· WU SHELL* SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH	
A system for treating a subsurface hydrocarbon containing formation is disclosed. The system includes one or more tunnels. The tunnels have an average diameter of at least 1 m. At least one tunnel is connected to the surface. Two or more wellbores extend from at least one of the tunnels into at least a portion of the subsurface hydrocarbon containing formation. At least two of the wellbores contain elongated heat sources configured to heat at least a portion of the subsurface hydrocarbon containing formation such that at least some hydrocarbons are mobilized.					
2.	Top-down fracturing system	US20170030168	2016-07-29	ABD TECHNOLOGIES* ABD TECHNOLOGY	
A valve for use in a wellbore includes a housing including a housing port, a slidable closure member disposed in a bore of the housing and including a closure member port, and a seal disposed in the housing, wherein the closure member includes a first position in the housing where fluid communication is provided between the closure member port and the housing port, and a second position axially spaced from the first position where fluid communication between the closure member port and the housing port is restricted, wherein, in response to sealing of the bore of the housing by an obturating member sealingly engaging the seal, the closure member is configured to actuate from the first position to the second position.					
3.	Temperature activated zonal isolation packer device	SE1451379	2014-11-17	VANGUARD OIL TOOLS & SERVICES*	
The present invention relates to a packer device (1) for sealing against an inner surface of a surrounding pipe or casing string (4), preferably for isolating zones or sections in an oil well, comprising a tubing body (3) and at least one sealing element (7a, b), where a cylinder/piston arrangement (2) comprises a cylinder (5) having a closed volume containing a fluid, such as a gas or liquid, arranged to expand when exposed to heat thereby exerting a mechanical pressure on movable elements (12), initially locked in a fixed position by means of at least one fixing element, such as a shear member (6), and where the movable elements (12) are adapted to be released into an operative state at a predetermined axial force, exerted by the closed volume in the cylinder (5), resulting in that the at least one sealing element (7a, b) is pressed radially outwardly in such a way that it seals the packer device (1) against the surrounding pipe-/casing string (4). The invention is achieved by that an endcap (13) is arranged to cover an internal piston (11) and minimize the area of the internal piston (11) that is exposed to the surrounding pressure in the well (PW) acting against the fluid pressure (P1) inside the cylinder (5). The invention also relates to a method for activating a packer device (1) to seal against the surface of a surrounding pipe or casing string (4) and the invention further relates to the use of such a packer device (1).					
4.	Steerable hydraulic jetting nozzle, and guidance system for downhole boring device	US20160153239	2016-01-28	COILED TUBING SPECIALITIES COILED TUBING SPECIALITIES* SPECIAL TUBING LIABILITY	
A hydraulic jetting assembly is provided herein. The jetting assembly includes a jetting hose, with a jetting nozzle at its distal end. The jetting nozzle comprises a tubular stator body having a fluid discharge slot, and a tubular rotor body residing within a bore of the stator body. The jetting nozzle has one or more bearings residing between the stator body and the surrounding rotor body to accommodate relative rotational movement. The jetting nozzle includes a proximal end configured to sealingly connect to an end of a jetting hose, and to receive a high pressure jetting fluid. Preferably, the nozzle has an outer diameter that is equivalent to or slightly larger than an outer diameter of the jetting hose. Preferably, the jetting assembly has at least three actuator wires configured to induce a controlled bending moment at its distal end, thereby providing for a steerable downhole tool. Jetting collars may be placed along the jetting hose to overcome drag force.					
5.	Solution mining systems and methods for treating hydrocarbon containing formations	WO2007050479	2006-10-20	CIEL Â· INTERNATION NAIL Â· RESEARCH Â· MARCH MARCHATSI Â· BAI Â· WU SHELL SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH*	
Methods for treating a hydrocarbon containing formation prior to the use of an in situ heat treatment process to produce hydrocarbons from the formation include providing a first fluid comprising heated water or steam to a portion of the formation, wherein the first fluid is initially at a temperature below a dissociation temperature of nahcolite in the formation,- producing a second fluid from the portion, wherein the second fluid comprises nahcolite; providing heat from one or more heaters to the formation to heat the formation; and producing hydrocarbon fluids from the formation. As the solution mining progresses, the first fluid temperature may be increased so that the temperature of the first fluid that reaches nahcolite is below the dissociation temperature and so that the temperature of the first fluid is below a pyrolysis temperature of hydrocarbons in the formation.					
6.	Parallel heater system for subsurface formations	WO2008131212	2008-04-18	CIEL Â· INTERNATION NAIL Â· RESEARCH Â· MARCH MARCHATSI Â· BAI Â· WU SHELL* SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ	
A heating system for a subsurface formation is disclosed. The system includes a plurality of substantially horizontally oriented or inclined heater sections located in a hydrocarbon containing layer in the formation. At least a portion of two of the heater sections are substantially parallel to each other. The ends of at least two of the heater sections in the layer are electrically coupled to a substantially horizontal, or inclined, electrical conductor oriented substantially perpendicular to the ends of the at least two heater sections.					
7.	Methods for measuring a formation supercharge pressure	WO2005084332	2005-03-01	HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES*	
A method of determining the supercharge pressure in a formation intersected by a borehole (8) having a wall, the method including disposing a formation pressure test tool (10) into the borehole (8) having a probe (50) for isolating a portion of the borehole (8). The method further comprises extending the probe (50) into sealing contact with the borehole (8) wall. The method also comprises performing at least one draw down test, modeling the supercharge pressure of the formation using the dynamic properties of the mudcake. Using the supercharge pressure, the drawdown test may be optimized, the characteristics of the drilling fluid altered, or the measurements of the sensors adjusted.					
8.	Induction heaters used to heat subsurface formations	WO2009052054	2008-10-13	CIEL Â· INTERNATION NAIL Â· RESEARCH Â· MARCH MARCHATSI Â· BAI Â· WU SHELL SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH* SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ	
A heating system for a subsurface formation includes an elongated electrical conductor located in the subsurface formation. The electrical conductor extends between at least a first electrical contact and a second electrical contact. A ferromagnetic conductor at least partially surrounds and at least partially extends lengthwise around the electrical conductor. The electrical conductor, when energized with time-varying electrical current, induces sufficient electrical current flow in the ferromagnetic conductor such that the ferromagnetic conductor resistively heats to a temperature of at least about 300°C.					

9.	Hydraulically triggered anchor	US20130341048	2012-06-20	INTERNATIONAL TUBULAR SERVICES* ITS TUBULAR HOLDINGS* ITS TUBULAR SERVICES*	
An anchor device is utilized to locate the whipstock both longitudinally and rotationally in order to properly orient the whipstock prior to beginning the sidetrack operation. In order to hydraulically set the slips a hydraulically actuated piston in a hydraulic cylinder is pressurized to overcome a restraint such as a shear pin thereby releasing a spring that drives a second piston to force the slips radially outwards thereby setting the anchor. In certain instances the anchor may also be set down on a rod that is also attached to the hydraulic piston. By setting down on the rod the shear pin is also overcome which also releases the spring.					
10.	Heating hydrocarbon containing formations in a line drive staged process	WO2008051837	2007-10-19	CIEL Å· INTERNACAYO NAIL Å· RESEARCH Å· MARUCHATSUPI Å· BAI Å· HUI SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH MAATSCHAPPIJ BESLOTEN VENNOOTS HAP CIEL Å· INTERNATION NAIL Å· RESEARCH Å· MARCH MARCHATSI Å· BAI Å· WU COMPANY SHELL OIL SHELL SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH*	
A method for treating a hydrocarbon containing formation is disclosed. The method includes providing heat to a first section of the formation with one or more first heaters in the first section. First hydrocarbons are heated in the first section such that at least some of the first hydrocarbons are mobilized. At least some of the mobilized first hydrocarbons are produced through a production well located in a second section of the formation. The second section is located substantially adjacent to the first section. A portion of the second section is provided some heat from the mobilized first hydrocarbons but is not conductively heated by heat from the first heaters. Heat is provided to the second section with one or more second heaters in the second section to further heat the second section.					
11.	Formation tester tool assembly and methods of use	US20050257630	2005-05-20	HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES*	
A downhole, extendable testing apparatus and methods of use are described and claimed herein. In one embodiment, an extendable sample device is connected to a draw down piston assembly. A position indicator may be used to show the position of the draw down piston during movement, and the draw down piston may be stopped and re-started, and moved at different rates. A filter may be used to clean fluids drawn into the extendable sample device. In another embodiment, the extendable sample device may be connected to a hydraulic circuit. The hydraulic circuit may include accumulators for accumulating fluid pressures and operating the apparatus. Further apparatus and methods are disclosed herein.					
12.	Downhole probe assembly	WO2005114134	2005-05-23	HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES*	
This application relates to a downhole formation testing tool having an extendable sample apparatus and methods of use. In one embodiment, the extendable apparatus includes a piston that extends toward a borehole wall (49), the piston having an inner sampling member that is also extendable. The sampling member may be further extended to engage the borehole wall and penetrate the formation. The sampling member may also include a screen and an inner scraper (278) that frictionally engages the screen and reciprocates to remove debris from the screen. The piston may comprise a seal pad having an internal cavity for receiving a volume of fluid. In another embodiment, the extendable apparatus comprises multiple, concentric pistons for extending the sampling member further toward the borehole wall than is possible with a single piston. In one embodiment, the formation testing tool includes a hydraulic circuit and controller for operating the extendable sample apparatus; the tool may also include hydraulic accumulators and a regenerative hydraulic circuit.					
13.	Downhole probe assembly	US20050257629	2005-05-20	HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES*	
A downhole, extendable apparatus and methods of use are described and claimed herein. In one embodiment, the extendable apparatus includes a piston that extends toward a borehole wall, the piston having an inner sampling member that is also extendable. The sampling member may be further extended to engage the borehole wall and penetrate the formation. The sampling member may also include a screen and an inner scraper or wiper that frictionally engages the screen and reciprocates to remove debris from the screen. The piston may comprise a seal pad having an internal cavity for receiving a volume of fluid. In another embodiment, the extendable apparatus comprises multiple, concentric pistons for extending the sampling member further toward the borehole wall than is possible with a single piston. The extendable apparatus may also include a retraction contact switch and position indicator.					