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(54) **ROTATING BLOWOUT PREVENTER AND METHOD**

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(58) **Field of Search** 166/84.3, 85.4, 166/84.4, 88.4, 379, 387; 175/195; 251/1.1, 1.2; 277/324, 326

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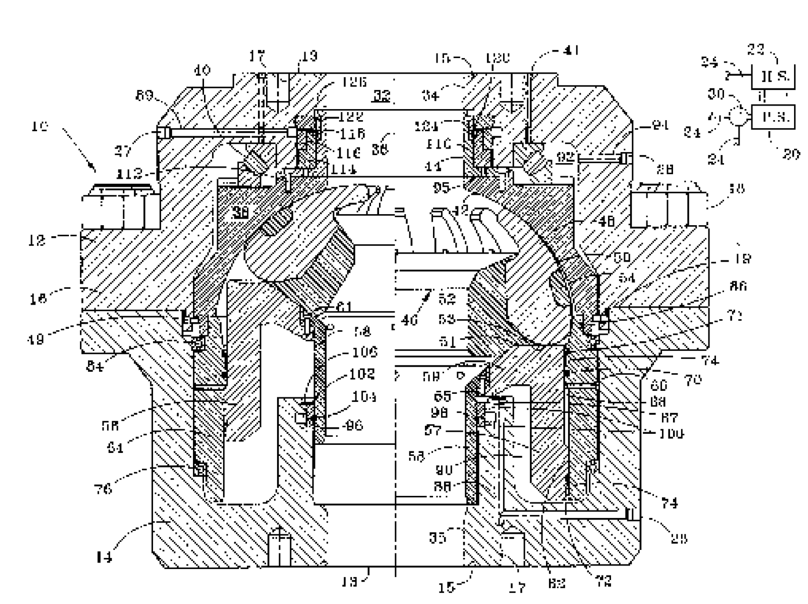
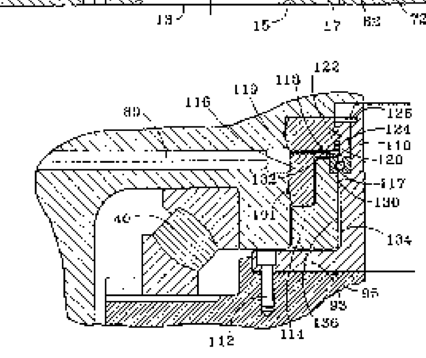
(57) **ABSTRACT**

The rotatable blowout preventer **10** comprises a stationary outer housing **12** and a rotatable inner housing **38** having a curved surface **42** thereon defining a portion of a sphere. An annular packer assembly **46** includes spherical packer elements for sliding engagement with the curved surface of the inner housing such that a packer assembly may seal against various sized tubulars. A lower rotary seal **98** between a piston **56** and the outer housing **12** is exposed to the differential between pressurized hydraulic fluid and the well pressure within a lower end of the bore **32** within the outer housing. A flow restriction member **114** between the rotatable inner housing and the outer housing reduces fluid pressure downstream from the flow restriction to less than 40% of the upstream pressure. The upper rotary seal **120** is open to atmospheric pressure and is subjected to this reduced pressure. Improved techniques are provided for passing hydraulic fluid through the blowout preventer for both closing and opening the sealing assembly **46**.

29 Claims, 2 Drawing Sheets





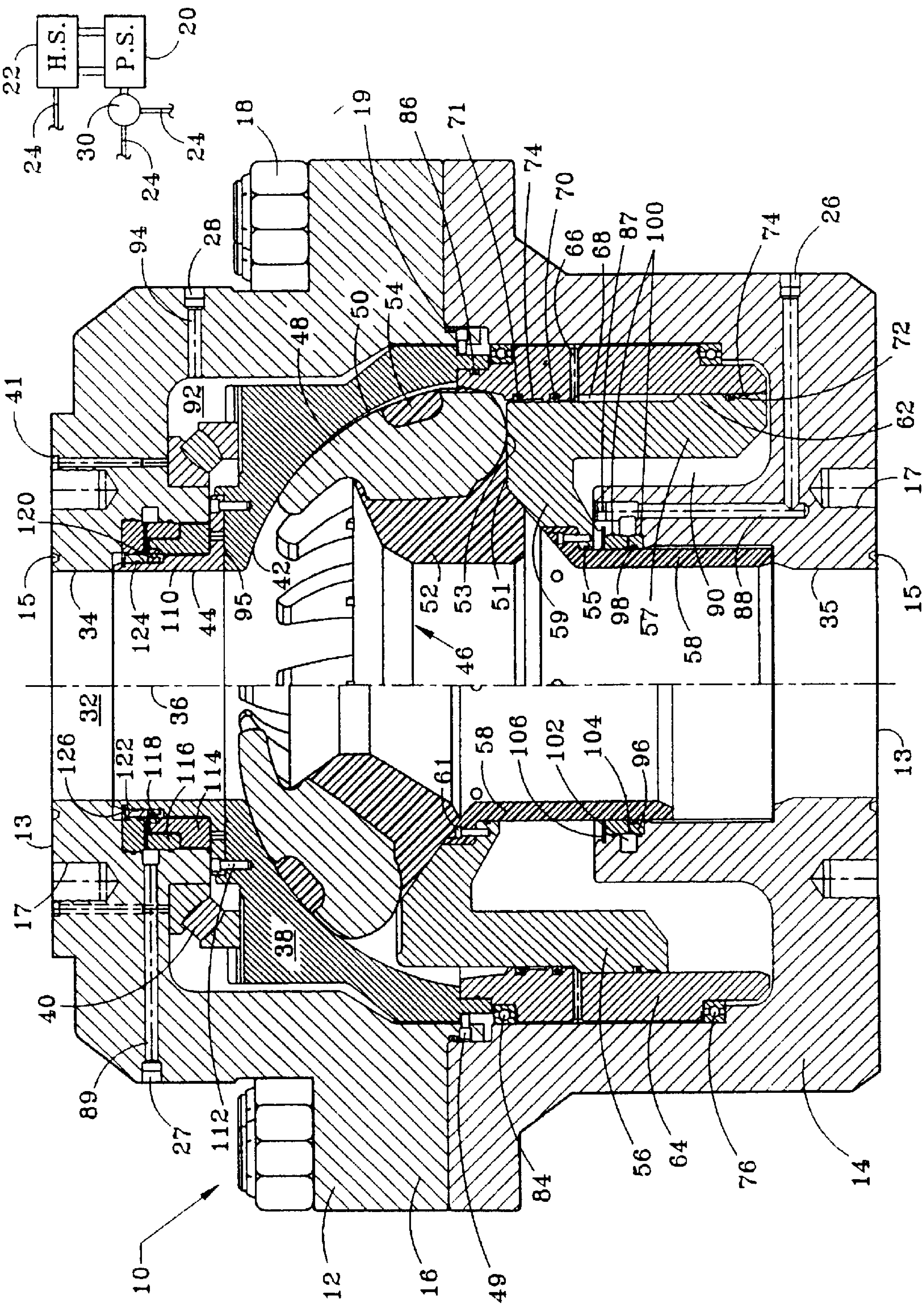


FIG. 1

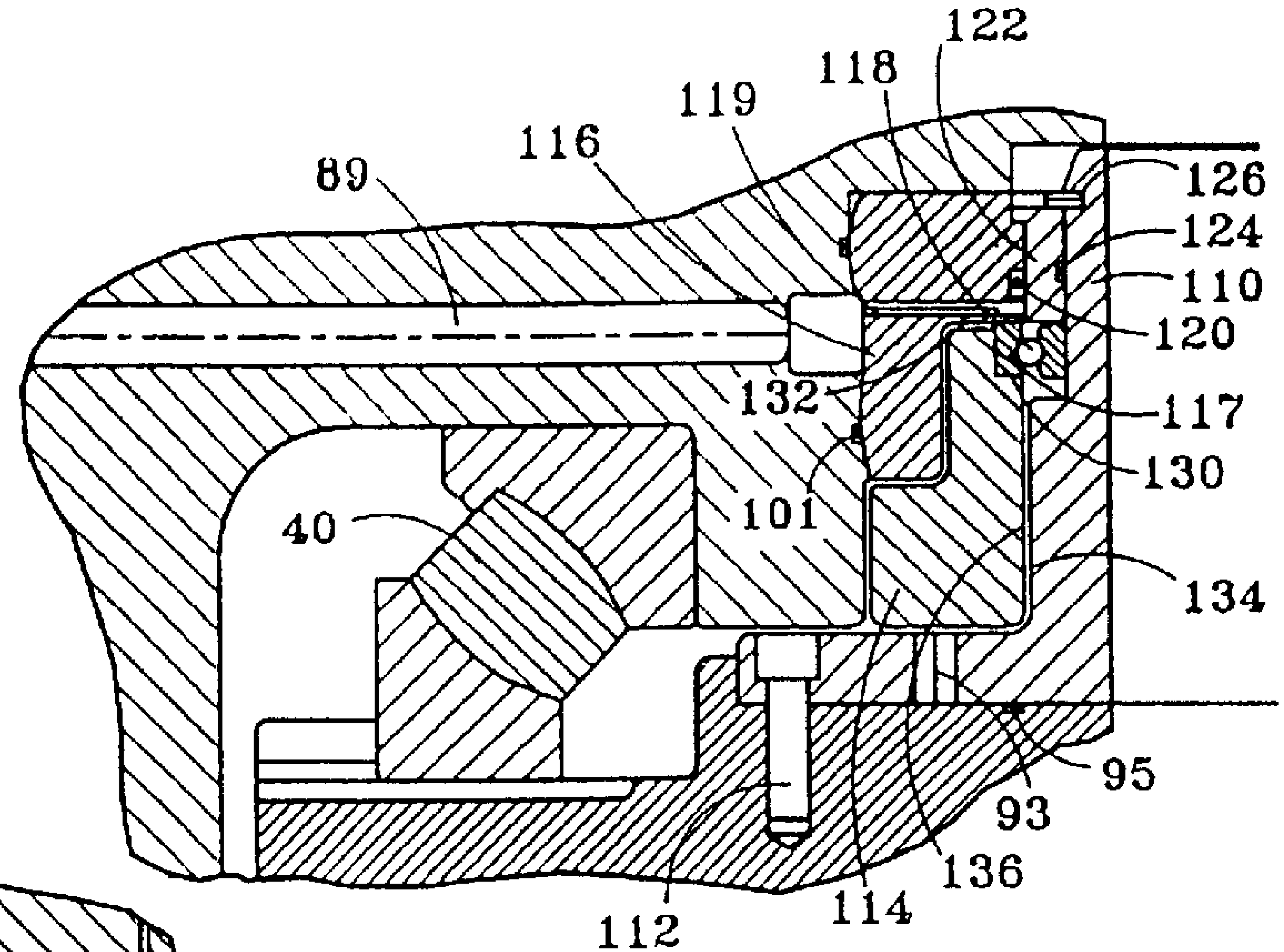


FIG.2

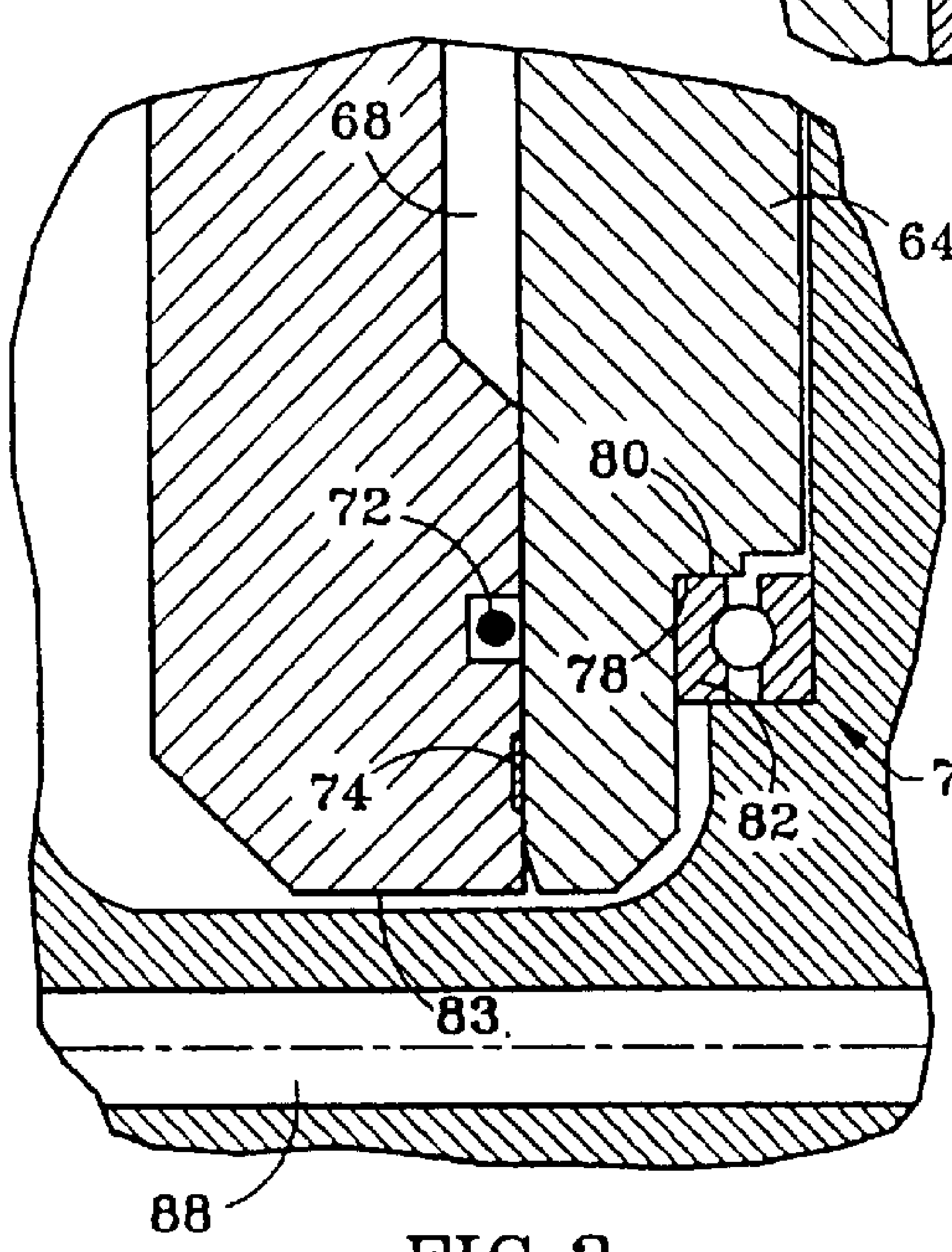


FIG.3

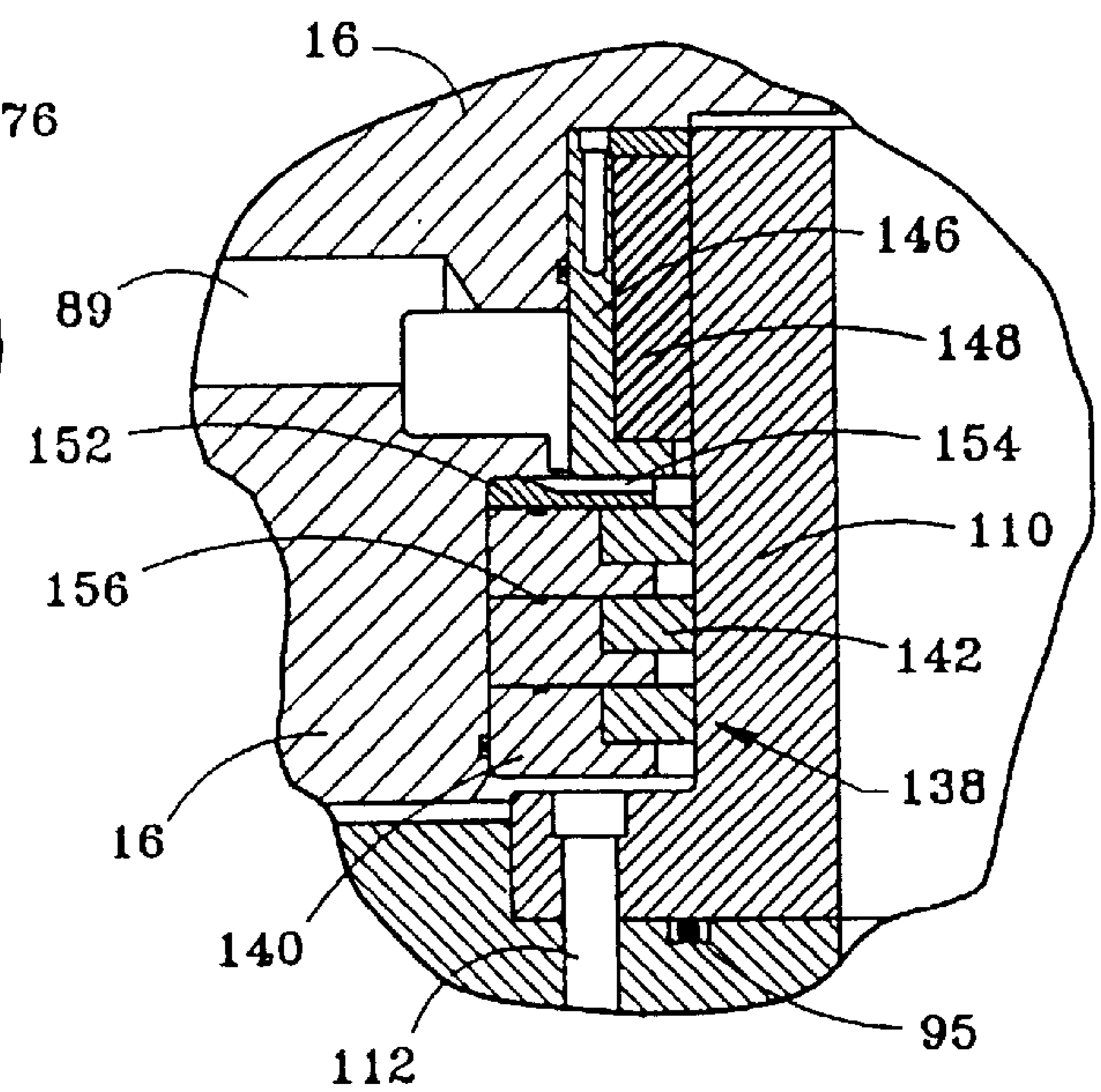


FIG.4

ROTATING BLOWOUT PREVENTER AND METHOD

Matter enclosed in heavy brackets [ ] appears in the original patent but forms no part of this reissue specification; matter printed in italics indicates the additions made by reissue.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to blowout preventers and, more particularly, relates to a rotating blowout preventer with spherical packing elements for use in hydrocarbon recovery operation. The blowout preventer of this invention is able to reliably withstand high pressure while maintaining sealed engagement with a tubular rotating at relatively high speeds, and also may be used to seal with a non-rotating tubular.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Rotary blowout preventers for oil well drilling operations have existed for decades. U.S. Pat. No. 3,492,007 discloses a blowout preventer (BOP) for sealing well pressure about a rotating kelly or other production tool. U.S. Pat. No. 3,561,723 discloses a blowout preventer designed to prevent fluid from escaping from the well while the pipe string is either rotating or stationary. U.S. Pat. No. 4,098,341 discloses a rotating blowout preventer which is supplied with pressurized hydraulic fluid to lubricate and cool bearings within the BOP.

U.S. Pat. No. 4,378,849 discloses a blowout preventer with a mechanically operated relief valve to release high pressure surges in the annulus between the casing and the drill pipe sealed by the BOP packing. U.S. Pat. No. 4,383,577 discloses a rotating drilling head assembly which provides for the continuous forced circulation of oil to lubricate and cool thrust bearings within the assembly. A technique for fluidly connecting an outlet port of a BOP and an inlet of a choke manifold is disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 4,618,314. The fluid may be injected into the blowout preventer for pressure testing and for charging the equipment with a desired fluid.

U.S. Pat. No. 5,178,215 discloses a rotary blowout preventer with a replaceable sleeve having a plurality of grippers therein. The blowout preventer disclosed in the '215 patent utilizes an inner packer which is responsive to hydraulic pressure to act against a sleeve which engages the drill pipe. The hydraulic fluid pressure which causes radial movement of the inner packer is sealed within the body of the BOP by seal assemblies which must withstand a pressure differential in excess of the difference between the well pressure and atmospheric pressure.

Improvements in rotating blowout preventers are required so that the blowout preventer may reliably withstand higher pressures, such as the high pressure commonly associated with underbalanced drilling. Underbalanced drilling occurs when the hydrostatic head of the drilling fluid is potentially lower than that of the formation being drilled. Underbalanced drilling frequently facilitates increased hydrocarbon production due to reduced formation damage, and results in both reduced loss of drilling fluids and reduced risk of differential sticking.

The disadvantages of the prior art are overcome by the present invention, and an improved blowout preventer and method of operating a blowout preventer are hereinafter disclosed. The blowout preventer is able to withstand high pressure while maintaining sealed engagement with a tubular rotating at relatively high speeds, and may also be used to seal with a non-rotating tubular.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The rotating blowout preventer of the present invention may be compatible with either kelly or top drive drilling systems. The spherical sealing assembly is capable of being used to strip tubulars and oilfield tubular connections, and will reliably seal with different diameter tubulars. The seal assembly may also maintain high pressure integrity when the tubular passing through the assembly is not rotating. Further, the spherical sealing assembly may seal off a well bore when no tubular is passing through the sealing assembly.

The rotating blowout preventer (RBOP) of the present invention is capable of reliable operation when the pressure differential between the well bore and atmosphere is in excess of 2000 psi and while the tubular is rotating at speeds of up to 200 rpm. The unit may also function as a non-rotating annular BOP with working pressure of up to 5000 psi. The assembly includes the ability for a complete shutoff of the empty bore at up to 2500 psi.

The spherical sealing element is actuated in response to axial movement of a fluid pressure piston. In order to minimize the diameter of the rotating seals, no rotating seals are provided on the outside diameter of the piston when applied fluid pressure causes sealing engagement of the spherical sealing elements. The piston closing force is generated by fluid pressure acting on the relatively large cross-sectional rod area of the piston between the lower seal and an upper adapter ting seal. The comparatively small cross-sectional flange area of the piston between the upper and lower adapter ring seals is used to open the RBOP. The piston and the adapter ring rotate together, and accordingly seals between these components are non-rotating.

The RBOP assembly includes a lower rotary seal between the stationary lower housing and the inner sleeve of the rotating piston. Closing pressure from the hydraulic supply to the RBOP is maintained at a selected value above the well bore pressure, so that this lower rotary seal is only exposed to a pressure differential of this selected value, e.g., from 200 psi to 500 psi. The upper rotary seal acts between the stationary upper housing and the rotating inner housing. A significant pressure drop is achieved across a restrictive flow bushing upstream of the upper rotary seal. The restrictive bushing floats radially with the rotating inner housing to accommodate eccentricity without generating excessive friction. The piston effect of the restrictive bushing prevents fluid flow between the bushing and the stationary upper housing and then above the bushing to the fluid outlet port. The hydraulic fluid thus passes between the outside diameter of the rotating inner housing and the inside diameter of the restrictive bushing to maintain a substantially uniform gap between the bushing and the inner housing. This substantially uniform gap may be maintained by a restrictive bushing radial bearing. The pressure of the hydraulic fluid drops significantly and at a substantially constant amount across the bushing, so that pressure acting on the upper rotary seal is continually only slightly greater than atmospheric pressure. Accordingly, the elastomeric upper rotary seal reliably isolates the low pressure hydraulic fluid from the environment.

The upper rotary seal and the lower rotary seal preferably have a diameter as small as practical, and also preferably have substantially the same diameter to balance the forces acting on the rotary components of the assembly. Pressurized fluid to the RBOP is provided in a closed loop system since fluid continuously flows past the restrictive flow bushing to maintain the desired low pressure drop across the upper rotary seal. The flow path of hydraulic fluid through the RBOP when the sealing elements engage the rotating tubular is past the lower rotary seal, then radially outward of the piston and the sealing assembly, past an inner housing thrust bearing, then past the restrictive flow bushing. The thrust bearing is spaced radially outward of and axially within the same plane as the restrictive flow bushing to reduce the axial height of the RBOP. The restrictive flow bushing preferably fits between cylindrical surfaces on the stationary upper housing and the rotary inner housing which each have an axis concentric with the central axis of the RBOP.

An opening chamber is formed between the upper and lower adapter ring seals and between the adapter ring and the piston. Although no outer rotating elastomeric seals are provided on the piston, the opening pressure to the RBOP is substantially restricted from passing beneath the piston by a metal-to-metal restriction between the adapter ring and an adapter ring bearing race. Since the sealing assembly is not rotating when the RBOP is opened, this metal-to-metal restriction need only be a static restriction.

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved rotary blowout preventer which utilizes a spherical sealing assembly. A further object of the present invention to reduce to pressure applied to the upper rotary seal of an RBOP by providing a flow restrictive member upstream of the upper rotary seal, and continuously circulating fluid past the flow restrictive member.

It is a feature of the present invention that hydraulic fluid supplied to the RBOP for actuating the sealing assembly is first directed past the lower seal assembly, then in a path radially outward of both the actuating piston and the sealing assembly, then past an inner housing thrust bearing, and finally past a restrictive member which reduces the differential pressure applied to the upper seal assembly. It is a further feature of the present invention that the thrust member is radially outward of and in substantially the same horizontal plane as the flow restrictive member to reduce the height of the RBOP. A further feature of the invention is that the flow restrictive member resides between the cylindrical surfaces each having an axis substantially concentric with a central axis of the RBOP. Still another feature of the invention is the ability to reliably open the RBOP in response to fluid pressure applied to the RBOP and without providing a dynamic elastomeric seal on the outer diameter of the piston.

It is an advantage of the present invention that the rotating blowout preventer may also reliably seal under high pressure against a non-rotating tubular passing through the RBOP. The sealing assembly of the RBOP is able to reliably seal against different sized tubular members or against a non-tubular member passing through the RBOP. The sealing assembly further has the ability for a complete shutoff of the well with no tubular passing through the RBOP. The RBOP assembly is capable of being used to strip various tubulars and oilfield tubular connections. The assembly may be used with either kelly or top drive drilling systems.

These and further objects, features, and advantages of the present invention will become apparent in the following detailed description, wherein reference is made to the figures in the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a pictorial view, partially in cross-section, of a rotating blowout preventer according to the present invention. The side right of the centerline is shown in the open position, and the side left of the centerline is shown in the closed position.

FIG. **2** is a detailed cross-sectional view illustrating one embodiment of a fluid restrictive member and an upper rotary sealing element as shown in FIG. **1** when the RBOP is in the closed position.

FIG. **3** is a detailed cross-sectional view illustrating the position of the adapter ring relative to the lower ball beating when the RBOP is in the open-position.

FIG. **4** is a detailed cross-sectional view illustrating an alternative embodiment of a fluid restrictive member and an upper rotary sealing element when the RBOP is in the closed position.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

FIG. **1** depicts a rotating blowout preventer (RBOP) **10** according to the present invention. The sealing assembly of the RBOP is open on the right side of the figure, while the left side of the same figure shows the sealing assembly in the closed position for engagement with an oilfield tubular. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the RBOP **10** of the present invention is functionally improved compared to most commercially available blowout preventers, in that the assembly is designed so that the sealing assembly discussed hereafter may remain in engagement while the tubular member is rotating within a wellbore.

Assembly **10** comprises a stationary outer housing **12**, which may be formed from lower housing **14** and upper housing **16** each having mating flanges for secured engagement by conventional bolts **18**. A static O-ring **19** provides sealed engagement between the stationary lower housing **14** and the upper housing **16**. Opposing housing ends each include a respective planar surface **13** for sealed engagement with conventional oilfield equipment. The end of each housing is provided with a groove **15** for receiving a conventional ring gasket for sealed engagement with such equipment. A plurality of circumferentially spaced threaded ports **17** are provided for receiving conventional securing members to connect such equipment to the assembly **10**. Accordingly, the assembly **10** is compatible with various types of oilfield equipment.

Those skilled in the art will appreciate that hydraulic fluid may be applied to actuate the assembly **10** as shown in FIG. **1** in a conventional manner. The pressurized fluid source **20**, such as a pump, may be used to supply hydraulic fluid to the assembly **10** from a hydraulic supply or reservoir **22**. Pressurized hydraulic fluid is supplied to the assembly **10** through lines **24**, which interconnect the pressurized source **20** with a fluid closing port **26** in the lower housing **14**, a fluid opening port **28** in the upper housing **16**, and a fluid output port **27** in the upper housing **16**. As explained subsequently, port **26** is the input port for hydraulic fluid when the valve **30** is positioned for closing the RBOP about a tubular member, and port **27** is an output port for returning the hydraulic fluid to the reservoir **22**. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the hydraulic system as shown in FIG. **1** may also include conventional filters and heat exchangers. Moreover, the fluid pressure supplied by the source **20** is preferably controlled in response to measured pressure in the wellbore. Accordingly, sensors, gauges, and a computer (not depicted) may be used for controlling the supply of hydraulic fluid to the assembly **10**.

The stationary housing **10** defines a cylindrical bore **32** through the RBOP, which determines the maximum size of the tubular which may be used for a particular assembly **10**.

The upper and lower inner cylindrical walls **34** and **35** of the housing **12** thus determine the nominal diameter of the RBOP. The housing **12** thus may define a vertical centerline **36** which is coaxial with the centerline of the tubular passing through the RBOP.

The assembly **10** also includes a rotatable inner housing **38** which is rotatably guided by a large thrust bearing **40**. Bearing **40** has its upper race in engagement with the stationary housing **12**, and its lower race in engagement with the rotatable inner housing **38**. The upper race of the bearing **40** is retained in place by an interference fit. Port **41** in the housing **16** is provided for applying pressure to the upper race during disassembly for breaking the interference fit connection between the bearing **40** and the housing **16**. The cylindrical inner surface **44** of the inner housing sleeve has a diameter equal to or slightly more than the diameter of cylindrical surface **34** on the stationary housing. The rotatable inner housing includes a curved surface **42**, which curved surface is formed by a portion of a sphere having a center on or substantially adjacent the centerline **36**.

A sealing assembly **46** is provided within rotatable inner housing **38**, and includes a plurality of circumferentially arranged metal elements **48** and an annular elastomeric sealing element **52**. Pins **49** keep the inner housing **38** within the upper housing **16** during assembly of the upper and lower housings, thereby retaining in place the bearings and seals between the inner housing **38** and the upper housing **16**. Each of the metal elements **48** has a curved outer surface **50** for sliding engagement with the similarly configured curved surface **42** on the inner housing as explained hereafter. Annular elastomeric element **52** provides for sealing engagement with the tubular, while the outer annular elastomeric element **54** provides sealing engagement between the metal elements **48** and the rotatable inner housing **38**.

It is a particular feature of the present invention that the RBOP be provided with a spherical sealing assembly, i.e., a sealing assembly adapted for sliding engagement with a spherical surface on the rotatable inner housing. Spherical sealing assemblies of the type generally shown in FIG. **1** have been reliably used for years in non-rotating blowout preventers, and have advantages over other types of sealing assemblies. Sealing assembly **46** as shown in FIG. **1** may maintain high pressure sealing integrity with various diameter tubulars passing through the assembly, and may also seal with non-cylindrical members. Assembly **10** according to the present invention is thus compatible with either kelly or top drive drilling systems, and is capable of being used to strip various tubulars and oilfield tubular connections. Spherical sealing assembly **46** also has the ability for complete shutoff of the well with no tubular passing through the RBOP.

The assembly **10** includes an axially movable piston **56** which comprises a radially outward sleeve-shaped ring member **57**, a radially inner sleeve-shaped ring member **58**, and an upper collar **59** interconnecting the ring members **57** and **58**. For manufacturing purposes, the collar **59** and the outer ring member **57** may be formed as one component, which may be interconnected with the inner ring member **58** by conventional cap screws **61**. A static seal **55** seals between the outer ring member **57** and the collar **59**. An upper supporting surface **51** on the piston **56** is designed for engagement with the lower surface **53** of the metal elements **48**. Accordingly, axial movement of the piston **56** causes corresponding axial and radial movement of the sealing assembly, thereby controlling the closing and opening of the RBOP on a tubular.

A lower flange **62** on the piston **56** is provided with a elastomeric seal **72** for sealing engagement with adapter ring **64**. Fluid passageway **66** through the adapter ring **64** provides continuous fluid communication between opening chamber **68** and an annular gap between a radially exterior surface of the adapter ring and an interior surface of the housing **12**, as discussed subsequently. Another elastomeric seal **70** and a backup U-cup elastomeric seal **71** provide sealing engagement between an upper end of the adapter ring **64** and the piston **56**. The spacing between the piston **56** and the adapter ring **64**, and between the seals **70** and **72**, thus define the opening chamber **68**. Upper and lower wear bands **74** may be provided to centralize the piston **56** within the adapter ring **64**, and to minimize sliding friction when the piston is moved axially within the adapter ring.

When the sealing assembly **46** is rotating in sealed engagement with a tubular, the piston **56** and the adapter ring **64** are also rotating members. The adapter ring is guided with respect to the outer housing **12** by a lower bearing **76** and an upper bearing **84**. When closing the sealing assembly **46**, pressurized fluid passes through port **26** and through passageway **88** in the lower housing element **14**, and then past the seal cartridge **96** discussed subsequently and into the chamber **90** between the radially outer and radially inner ring members **57, 58** and beneath collar **59** of the piston. As shown on the left side of FIG. **1**, pressurized fluid flows under radially outer ring member **57** of the piston **56**, through the bearing **76**, then up the annular gap between the adapter ring **64** and the outer housing element **14**. Pressurized fluid continues to flow past the bearing **84**, then through a gap provided between an outer surface of the rotatable inner housing **38** and an inner surface of the upper housing **16**. Sealed engagement between the piston **56** and the adapter ring **64** is provided by the seals **70, 74** and **71**, and sealed engagement between the adapter ring and the inner housing is provided by elastomeric seal **86**. Pressurized fluid thus fills the chamber **92** surrounding the thrust bearing **40**, then flows past the flow restriction **114**, past the upper seal cartridge **116**, out the port **27**, then back to the reservoir **22**.

Sealed engagement between the piston **56** and the lower housing element **14** is provided by seal cartridge **96** which includes seal **98**. A suitable lower rotating seal **98** is an elastomeric rotary seal manufactured by Kalsi Engineering. Fluid pressure to the rotating BOP is preferably controlled in response to sensed fluid pressure in the wellbore, which corresponds to the fluid pressure beneath the cartridge **96** and between the piston **56** and the lower housing **14**. Hydraulic fluid pressure to the RBOP is preferably maintained in the range of from about 200 psi to 500 psi greater than wellbore pressure, and accordingly only this limited pressure differential exists across the seal **98**.

The upper end of the flow passageway **88** is closed off with plug **87**, so that pressurized fluid must flow from the passageway **88** into the annular cavity **102**, then through passageways **104** provided in the seal cartridge **96**. Pressurized fluid then flows upward in an annular gap between the inner piston ring **58** and the seal cartridge **96**, then into the cavity **90**. Seal cartridge **96** does not rotate with the piston, and accordingly static seals **100** seal between the cartridge **96** and the lower housing element **14**. Spiral retainer ring **106** may be used to removably interconnect the seal cartridge **96** with the lower housing element **14**.

High pressure hydraulic fluid within the cavity **92** in the upper housing **16** is reduced to a low pressure fluid by the restriction member **114**, which as shown in FIG. **1** comprises a fluid restriction bushing. As more clearly shown in FIG. **2**, pressurized fluid from the cavity **92** acts on the lower surface of the bushing **114**. Seal **95** provides a static seal between the inner housing sleeve **110** and the main body of the inner housing **38**. These components may be secured together by a plurality of conventional bolts **112**. The upper seal cartridge **116** is provided with a seal **120** similar to seal **98** previously discussed. Jacking holes **93** are provided to assist in disassembly.

Pressurized fluid acting on the bushing **114** causes a bearing race support surface **130** on the bushing to engage to radially outer race **117** on the bearing **118**, forcing the bearing race **117** into metal-to-metal engagement with surface **132** on seal cartridge **116**. At least substantial sealing of the sandwiched outer bearing race causes fluid to flow in the annular gap between a radially inner cylindrical surface **134** on the bushing and a radially outer cylindrical surface **136** on the inner housing sleeve **110**. Bearing **118** rotatably guides bushing **114** with respect to the inner housing sleeve **110**. Pressurized fluid is substantially restricted by the bushing **114**. According to the present invention, the restrictive bushing **114** causes a significant pressure drop across the bushing, such that the pressure downstream of the bushing is less than 40% of the pressure upstream of the bushing. More preferably, the pressure drop across the bushing **114** is such that the pressure downstream from the bushing is from 10% to 20% of the pressure upstream from the restrictive bushing. This lower pressure fluid then flows through the passageway **119** provided in the cartridge **116**, then trough the passageway **89** in the upper housing **16** and out the port **27**. The replaceable sleeve member **122** is secured to the inner housing sleeve **110** by retaining ring **126**, and a static seal **124** provides sealed engagement between the inner housing sleeve **110** and sleeve member **122**. Upper and lower static seals **101** seal between cartridge **116** and the upper housing element **16**.

A particular feature of the present invention is that the piston **96** is not provided with rotating seals on the outside diameter of the piston, so that no large diameter rotating seals are required to cause pressurized fluid to actuate the sealing assembly **46** and engage the tubular. The diameter of each of the lower rotating seal element **98** and the upper rotating seal element **120** is minimized. Each rotating seal has a nominal diameter less than 20% greater than the diameter of the bore **32** through the BOP, and preferably less than 10% greater than the diameter of the bore **32**. A large closing force is generated by the sizable rod area of the piston **56**, which is the horizontal cross-sectional area between the seal **98** and the seal **70**. A comparatively small flange area of the piston, which is the horizontal cross-sectional area between the seal **70** and the seal **72**, is used to open the sealing assembly, as explained subsequently.

During rotation of the seal assembly **46**, the restrictive bushing **114** floats radially with the inner housing sleeve **110** to accommodate eccentricity without generating excessive friction. The restrictive bushing **114** is thus structurally interconnected with the rotatable inner housing sleeve **110** by the bearing **118**, so that a uniform gap is maintained between the outer cylindrical surface on the inner housing and the inner cylindrical surface on the restrictive bushing. Eccentricity between the rotatable inner housing sleeve **110** and the outer housing **12** will thus not cause a variation in the radial spacing between the outer cylindrical surface **134** on the bushing **114** and the inner cylindrical surface **136** on the inner housing **38**. The restriction bushing **114** is fabricated from a rigid material, such as steel, bronze or a durable ceramic. Restrictive bushing **114** preferably fits between cylindrical surfaces on the stationary upper housing and the rotating inner housing which are each substantially concentric with the central axis of the RBOP. This design is preferred compared to providing a restrictive bushing

between spaced substantially horizontal surfaces on the upper housing **16** and the rotatable inner housing **38**.

The void above the seal **120** and in the annulus between the tubular T and the cylindrical surface **34** on the upper housing **16** will typically be open to atmospheric pressure. Preferably, restrictive bushing **114** drops the pressure exposed to the seal **120** such that pressure downstream from the bushing **114** is in a range from 100 psi to 500 psi above atmospheric pressure. This pressure may be reliably maintained by the seal **120** over a relatively long service life of the RBOP. The seal cartridges **116** and **96** may be easily replaced during periodic service on the BOP, if required. Each rotating seal **98** and **120** is mounted on a metal seal cartridge ring which includes radial passageways therethrough for transmitting hydraulic fluid past the seal cartridge.

It may be seen that the diameter of the upper rotating seal **120** is preferably substantially the same as the diameter of the lower rotating seal **98** so as to balance the pressure acting on the rotating assembly. When the sealing assembly **46** is in sealed engagement with a rotating tubular, the inner housing **38**, the adapter ring **64** and the piston **56** thus rotate as an assembly. The thrust bearing **40** opposes the upward force from the piston **56** acting against the rotating inner housing **38** through the sealing assembly **46**. To reduce the size of the assembly **10**, the thrust bearing **40** is preferably spaced radially outward of the flow restriction member **114**. The inner housing thrust bearing **40** is also provided within a horizontal plane which is inclusive of the flow restriction member, thereby reducing the height of the RBOP.

To open the sealing assembly **46**, pressurized fluid is supplied through lines **24** to the fluid opening port **28**, then through passageway **94** and into chamber **92**. During opening, the fluid control system blocks fluid from flowing out port **27**. The hydraulic fluid will flow in the annulus between the inner housing **38** and the upper housing **16**, then down the annulus between the adapter ring **64** and the lower housing **14**. Pressurized fluid in the cavity **92** acting on the inner housing **38** forces the inner housing downward, which also forces the adapter ring **64** downward. This axial movement of the adapter ring is relatively small, e.g., from "0.010 to 0.050", although this movement is important as explained below.

As shown in FIG. **3**, pressurized fluid in fluid open port **28** forces a lower surface **78** on the adapter ring **64** into engagement with an upper surface **80** on the inner race **82** of the bearing **76**, thereby substantially restricting fluid flow past the bearing **76**. When opening the BOP, the inner housing **38**, the adapter ring **64** and the piston **96** are not rotating, so that engagement of the surfaces **78** and **80** is static. Accordingly, pressure in the cavity **90** is significantly lower than the pressure in the cavity **92** during opening of the BOP. Fluid which flows past the bearing **76** then flows in the gap between the lower housing element **14** and a lower surface **83** on the piston, then past the inner rotating lower seal **98** and out the [pert] *port* **26**.

When pressurized fluid is supplied to [pert] *port* **28** to open the RBOP, high frictional forces are not encountered within the assembly **10**. It should be understood that when closing pressure is supplied to the RBOP through port **26**, the adapter ring **64** is forced upward slightly into engagement with the rotating inner housing **38**, thereby separating the surface **78** and **80** so that fluid flows freely up into cavity **92**.

FIG. **4** depicts an alternative embodiment of a flow restriction member and an upper rotary seal. The embodiment as shown in FIG. **4** is similar to the embodiment as shown in FIG. **2**, and accordingly like reference numerals are used to depict like components. As shown in FIG. **4**, the flow restrictive bushing has been replaced with a plurality of labyrinth rings. The flow restriction member **138** comprises a plurality of axially spaced static carrier rings **140** each supporting a metal flow restriction ring **142** thereon. The rings **142** significantly reduce the pressure drop across the flow restriction member **138**. A top ring **152** includes circumferentially spaced flow ports **154** for passing restricted fluid to passageway **89**. Static seals **156** seal between the [carder] *carrier* rings **140**. Carrier rings **140** remain in a fixed position relative to the upper housing **16**, while the rings **142** each move radially with respect to the carrier rings to float and thereby accommodate eccentricity between the stationary housing **16** and the rotatable inner housing sleeve **110**. The rings **142** preferably are fabricated from bronze, although steel or ceramic material rings may be used. The restricted pressure fluid in the passageways **154** then flows past the cartridge seal **146** then out the passageway **89** as previously described. The upper cartridge seal **146** includes an elastomeric sealing member **148** which seals the restricted pressure fluid from atmospheric pressure.

The rotating blowout preventer of the present invention may be used to provide reliable sealing engagement with a tubular within a wellbore having a pressure in excess of approximately 2000 psi while the tubular is rotating at speeds of up to approximately 200 rpm. A BOP capable of such reliable operation has long been desired by those skilled in the art. When the tubular is not rotating, assembly **46** may reliable seal with a tubular when the wellbore pressure is in excess of 5000 psi. As previously noted, the assembly **10** also has the ability for complete shutoff from the wellbore when no tubular is passing through the RBOP and the wellbore is at a pressure of up to 2500 psi.

According to the method of the invention, the lower rotary seal between the piston and the lower housing seals the differential pressure between the supplied hydraulic fluid pressure and the pressure in the well. As noted above, the hydraulic pressure may be controlled by conventional techniques so that this pressure differential is less than 500 psi. To seal between the rotating inner housing and the upper stationary housing, this hydraulic pressure is significantly reduced by at least 60%, so that the upper rotary seal is exposed to less than 40% of the pressure supplied to the lower rotating seals. The flow restriction is guided to maintain a substantially uniform gap between a radially inward surface of the flow restriction and a radially outward surface of the rotatable inner housing. The inner housing bearing is also positioned to reduce the size of the assembly, as explained above.

While the [beating] *bearing* **118** is preferred for maintaining a uniform gap between the flow restriction member and the rotatable inner housing, a spacing member other than a bearing could be used to maintain this uniform gap and thereby compensate for limited eccentricity between the rotatable inner housing and the stationary housing. While a fluid-tight seal between an upper surface of the flow restriction member and the upper seal cartridge is not essential, it is important that substantially all the hydraulic fluid passing by the flow restriction member pass through this uniform gap maintained by the bearing **118** or other suitable spacing member. This [fluid-fight] *fluid-tight* seal between the flow restriction member and the upper seal cartridge may be made directly, i.e., without sandwiching the bearing race therebetween.

Those skilled in the art will also appreciate that some type of fluid restriction other than the engagement of surfaces **78** and **80** on the adapter ring **64** and the bearing **76** may be used to create pressure in the opening chamber **68** which is greater than the pressure in chamber **90** when fluid pressure is applied to open the RBOP. The techniques as disclosed herein are relatively simple, however, and are considered highly reliable.

Various further modifications in the assembly **10** may be made. For example, the [ranged] *flanged* connection between the upper and lower housings could be made with a quick release clamp mechanism, thereby facilitating easy change-out of the sealing elements. The inner housing and the inner housing sleeve are preferably fabricated as separate components since the sleeve may become dented or bent during use of the BOP. Less desirably, the inner housing could include a sleeve integral therewith. The foregoing disclosure and description of the invention are thus illustrative and explanatory of preferred embodiments. Various changes in the structure of the RBOP as well as in the method of operating the RBOP will be made without departing from the scope of the invention, which is defined by [depending] *the pending* claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A rotatable blowout preventer for [use in a hydrocarbon recovery operation] *sealing pressure in a well* including a tubular member passing through the blowout preventer, the rotatable blowout preventer assembly comprising:

a stationary outer housing defining a bore therein for receiving the tubular member, the outer housing have a central axis generally concentric with an axis of the tubular member, and the outer housing including a fluid [closing] *input* port and a fluid output port therein;

an inner housing rotatable within the outer housing [and having an inner curved surface thereon substantially defined by a portion of a sphere having a center substantially adjacent the central axis of the bore];

an annular sealing assembly supported within the inner housing for sealed engagement with the tubular member, [a sealing assembly including a plurality of rigid elements circumferentially arranged about the bore of the outer housing, each rigid element having an outer surface for sliding engagement with the inner curved surface of the inner housing, and] the sealing assembly including a resilient member for sealed engagement with the tubular member;

[a rotatable piston axially movable within the outer housing in response to pressurized fluid in the fluid closing port for causing both axial and radial movement of the annular sealing assembly;]

a lower rotary seal [between the piston and a lower portion of the stationary outer housing] for sealing pressurized fluid within the stationary outer housing from a lower end of the bore in the outer housing;

a flow restriction member [between the rotatable inner housing and an upper portion of the stationary outer housing] for reducing fluid pressure downstream of the flow restriction member to less than 40% of the pressure upstream from the flow restriction member; and

an upper rotary seal [between the rotatable inner housing and the upper portion of the stationary outer housing and] downstream from the flow restriction member for sealing the reduced pressure fluid within the outer housing from an upper end of the bore in the outer housing.

2. The rotary blowout preventer as defined in claim **1**, further comprising:

an inner housing bearing for rotatably guiding rotation of the inner housing relative to the outer housing, the inner housing bearing being spaced radially outward from the flow restriction member and within a plane perpendicular to the central axis of the bore and inclusive of the flow restriction member.

3. The rotary blowout preventer as defined in claim **1**, wherein the flow restriction member is selected from the material consisting of bronze, steel, and ceramic.

4. The rotary blowout preventer as defined in claim **1**, further comprising:

a restriction member bearing for guiding rotation of the flow restriction member relative to the inner housing while maintaining a substantially uniform gap between a radially inward surface of the flow restriction member and a radially outward surface of the rotatable inner housing.

5. The rotary blowout preventer as defined in claim **1**, further comprising:

the flow restriction member is spaced between a radially outward cylindrical surface of the rotatable inner housing and a radially inward cylindrical surface of the outer housing; and

a spacing member for radially spacing the flow restriction member relative to the inner housing to maintain a substantially uniform gap between a radially inward surface of the flow restriction member and the radially outward surface of the rotatable inner housing, such that eccentricity between the inner housing and the outer housing varies a radial spacing between a radially outer surface of the flow restriction member and the radially inward surface of the outer housing.

6. The rotary blowout preventer as defined in claim **1**, wherein:

each of the lower rotary seal and the upper rotary seal have a diameter less than 20% greater than a diameter of the bore in the stationary outer housing.

7. The rotary blowout preventer as defined in claim **1**, further comprising:

a fluid flow path between the fluid **[**closing**]** *input* port and the fluid output port, the fluid flow path passing **[**by**]** *fluid to* the lower rotary seal, **[**radially outward of the piston, radially outward of the rotatable inner housing, past**]** *then through* the flow restriction member, **[**past**]** *then to* the upper rotary seal, and then through the fluid output *port*.

8. The rotary blowout preventer as defined in claim **1**, further comprising:

a rotatable piston axially movable within the outer housing in response to pressurized fluid in the fluid closing port for causing both axial and radial movement of the annular sealing assembly;

a rotatable adapter ring radially outward of the piston;

an upper adapter seal for sealed engagement between the piston and the adapter ring;

a lower adapter seal for sealed engagement between the piston and the adapter ring;

an opening chamber between the piston and the adapter ring and between the upper and lower adapter seals for receiving pressurized fluid from a fluid opening port in the outer housing to move the annular sealing assembly to an open position; and

a bearing member for guiding rotation of the adapter ring with respect to the outer housing, the bearing member and the adapter ring each having a metal surface thereon moved into engagement by pressurized fluid in the fluid opening port for substantially restricting fluid flow from the fluid opening port to the fluid closing port.

9. A rotatable blowout preventer system for use in a hydrocarbon recovery operation including a tubular member passing through the blowout preventer, the rotatable blowout preventer system comprising:

a stationary outer housing defining a bore therein for receiving the tubular member, the outer housing having a central axis generally concentric with an axis of the tubular member, and the outer housing including a fluid closing port, a fluid opening port, and a fluid output port therein;

an inner housing rotatable within the outer housing;

an annular sealing assembly supported within the inner housing for sealed engagement with the tubular member;

a pump for generating pressurized hydraulic fluid;

a control valve for selectively controlling flow of the pressurized hydraulic fluid to one of the fluid closing port and fluid opening port;

a rotatable piston axially movable within the outer housing in response to pressurized fluid in the fluid closing port for causing radially inward movement to the annular sealing assembly;

a rotatable adapter ring radially outward of the piston;

an upper adapter seal for sealed engagement between the piston and the adapter ring;

a lower adapter seal for sealed engagement between the piston and the adapter ring;

an opening chamber between the piston and the adapter ring and between the upper and lower seals for receiving pressurized fluid from the fluid opening port to move the piston and the annular sealing assembly to an open position;

a lower rotary seal between the piston and a lower portion of the stationary outer housing for sealing pressurized fluid within the stationary outer housing from a lower end of the bore in the outer housing;

a flow restriction member between the rotatable inner housing and an upper portion of the stationary outer housing for reducing fluid pressure downstream of the flow restriction member; and

a upper rotary seal between the rotatable inner housing and the upper portion of the stationary outer housing and downstream from the flow restriction member for sealing the reduced pressure fluid within the outer housing from a upper end of the bore in the outer housing.

10. The rotary blowout preventer system as defined in claim **9**, further comprising:

an inner housing bearing for rotatably guiding rotation of the inner housing relative to the outer housing, the inner housing bearing being spaced radially outward from the flow restriction member and within a plane perpendicular to the central axis of the bore and inclusive of the flow restriction member.

11. The rotary blowout preventer system as defined in claim **9**, further comprising:

a restriction member bearing for guiding rotation of the flow restriction member relative to the inner housing while maintaining a substantially uniform gap between a radially inward surface of the flow restriction member and a radially outward surface of the rotatable inner housing.

12. The rotary blowout preventer system as defined in claim **9**, further comprising:

the flow restriction member is spaced between a radially outward cylindrical surface of the rotatable inner housing and a radially inward cylindrical surface of the outer housing; and

a spacing member for radially spacing the flow restriction member relative to the inner housing to maintain a substantially uniform gap between a radially inward surface of the flow restriction member and the radially outward surface of the rotatable inner housing, such that eccentricity between the inner housing and the outer housing varies a radial spacing between a radially outer surface of the flow restriction member and the radially inward surface of the outer housing.

13. The rotary blowout preventer system as defined in claim **9**, wherein:

a lower seal cartridge ring for supporting the lower rotary seal thereon;

an upper seal cartridge ring for supporting the upper rotary seal thereon; and

each of the lower rotary seal and the upper rotary seal have a diameter less than 20% greater than a diameter of the bore in the stationary outer housing.

14. A rotary blowout preventer system as defined in claim **9**, further comprising:

a lower seal cartridge ring for supporting the lower rotary seal thereon, the lower cartridge ring having a passageway therethrough;

an upper seal cartridge ring for supporting the upper rotary seal thereon, the upper cartridge ring having a passageway therethrough; and

a fluid flow path between the fluid closing port and the fluid output port, the fluid flow path passing through the passageway in the lower seal cartridge ring, radially outward of the piston, radially outward of the rotatable inner housing, past the flow restriction member, through the passageway in the upper seal cartridge ring, and then through the fluid output port.

15. The rotary blowout preventer system as defined in claim **9**, further comprising:

the adapter ring being axially movable in response to fluid pressure in the fluid opening port to substantially restrict fluid flow from the fluid opening port to the fluid closing port.

16. A method of controlling actuation of a rotatable blowout preventer for [for use in a hydrocarbon recovery operation] *sealing pressure in a well* including a tubular member passing through the blowout preventer, the rotatable blowout preventer including a stationary outer housing defining a bore therein for receiving the tubular member, an inner housing rotatable within the outer housing, an annular sealing assembly supported within the inner housing for sealed engagement with the tubular member, [a piston movable within the outer housing for causing radial movement of the annular sealing assembly,] and a fluid [closing] *input* port and a fluid output port in the outer housing for passing pressurized fluid [to the piston] *through the rotatable blowout preventer*, the method comprising:

providing a lower rotary seal [between the piston and a lower portion of the outer housing] for sealing pressurized fluid within the stationary outer housing from a lower end of the bore in the outer housing;

providing a flow restriction [between the rotatable inner housing and an upper portion of the stationary outer housing] for reducing fluid pressure downstream of the flow restriction member to less than 40% of the pressure upstream from the flow restriction; and

providing an upper rotary seal [between the rotatable inner housing and an upper portion of the stationary outer housing and] the downstream from the flow restriction for sealing the reduced pressure fluid within the stationary outer housing from an upper end of the bore in the outer housing.

17. The method as defined in claim **16**, further comprising:

providing an inner housing bearing for rotatably guiding rotation of the inner housing relative to the outer housing; and

spacing the inner housing bearing radially outward from the flow restriction and within a plane inclusive of the flow restriction.

18. The method as defined in claim **16**, further comprising:

guiding rotation of the flow restriction relative to the inner housing while maintaining a substantially uniform gap between a radially inward surface of the flow restriction and a radially outward surface of the rotatable inner housing.

19. The method as defined in claim **16**, further comprising:

forming a flow path between the fluid [closing] *input* port and the fluid output port, the flow path passing [by] *fluid to* the lower rotary seal, [radially outward of the piston, radially outward of the rotatable inner housing, past] *through* the flow restriction, [past] *to* the upper rotary seal, and then through the fluid output port.

20. The method as defined in claim **16**, further comprising:

providing a piston removable within the outer housing for causing radial movement of the annular sealing assembly;

providing a rotatable adapter ring radially outward of the piston;

providing an upper adapter seal for sealed engagement between the piston and the adapter ring;

providing a lower adapter seal for sealed engagement between the piston and the adapter ring;

forming an opening chamber between the piston and the adapter ring and between the upper and lower adapter seals;

passing pressurized fluid through a fluid opening port in the outer housing to move the piston and the annular packer assembly to an open position; and

substantially restricting fluid flow from the fluid opening port to the fluid closing port downstream from the opening chamber.

21. The rotatable blowout preventer as defined in claim 1;

the inner housing having an inner curved surface thereon substantially defined by a portion of a sphere having a center substantially adjacent the central axis of the bore; and

the annular sealing assembly includes that plurality of rigid elements circumferentially arranged about the bore of the outer housing, each rigid element having an outer surface of a sliding engagement with the inner curved surface of the inner housing.

22. The rotary blowout preventer as defined in claim 21, further comprising:

a rotatable piston axially moveable within the outer housing in response to pressurized fluid for causing both axially and radially movement of the annular sealing assembly.

23. The rotary blowout preventer as defined in claim 22, wherein the lower rotary seal acts between the piston and a lower portion of the stationary outer housing.

24. The sealing assembly as defined in claim 1, wherein the upper rotary seal is positioned between the rotatable inner housing and an upper portion of the stationary outer housing.

25. The rotary blowout preventer as defined in claim 1, wherein the flow restriction member is spaced between a cylindrical surface on the stationary upper housing and another cylindrical surface on the rotatable inner housing.

26. The rotary blowout preventer as defined in claim 1, wherein an inner surface of the annular sealing preventer is configured for closing off flow of fluid through the annular sealing assembly when no tubular member passes through the blowout preventer.

27. The method as defined in claim 16, wherein the upper rotary seal is spaced between the rotary inner housing and an upper portion of the stationary outer housing.

28. The method as defined in claim 16, further comprising:

positioning the flow restriction between the cylindrical surface on the stationary upper housing and another cylindrical surface on the rotary inner housing.

29. The method as defined in claim 16, further comprising:

closing the annular inner sealing assembly to prevent fluid from passing therethrough when the tubular member does not pass through the blowout preventer.

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