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(54) **HALF-MOON LIFTING DEVICE**

(57) Nonlimiting embodiments including methods and apparatus are provided for moving coils of flexible pipe. A pipe coil lifting device comprises a superstructure having a pair of longitudinal channels attached to and forming sides of an outermost portion of the superstructure, a longitudinal central member extending between the channel portions, the superstructure having at least one cross-member perpendicular and attached to the central member and channel portions, and wherein the top of the superstructure forms a convex upper surface attached to the channel portions, central member and cross-members.

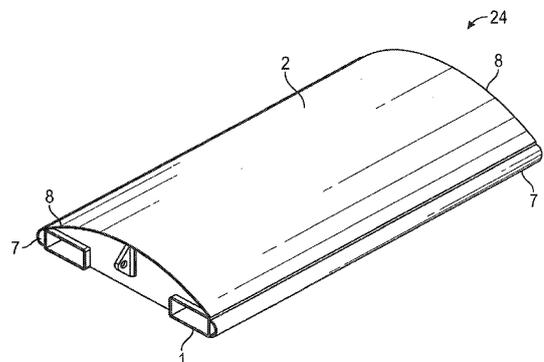


FIG. 4

(52) Cooperative Patent Classification (CPC): (Cont.)
B65D 2519/00333; B65D 2519/00432;
B65D 2519/00786; B65D 2519/00815

Description**BACKGROUND**

[0001] Flexible pipe is useful in a myriad of environments, including in the oil and gas industry. Flexible pipe may be durable and operational in harsh operating conditions and can accommodate high pressures and temperatures. Flexible pipe may be bundled and arranged into one or more coils to facilitate transporting and using the pipe.

[0002] The flexible pipe may be transported as coils to various sites for deployment (also referred to as uncoiling or unspooling). Different types of devices and vehicles are currently used for loading and transporting coils of pipe, but usually extra equipment and human manual labor is also involved in the process of loading or unloading such coils for transportation and/or deployment. Such coils of pipe are often quite large and heavy. Accordingly, there exists a need for an improved method and apparatus for loading and unloading coils of pipe.

SUMMARY

[0003] Various nonlimiting embodiments provide methods and apparatus for moving coils of flexible pipe. A pipe coil lifting device comprises a superstructure having a pair of longitudinal channels attached to and forming sides of an outermost portion of the superstructure, a longitudinal central member extending between the channel portions, the superstructure having at least one cross-member perpendicular and attached to the central member and channel portions, and wherein the top of the superstructure forms a convex upper surface attached to the channel portions, central member and cross-members.

[0004] In other nonlimiting embodiments, a pipe coil lifting device comprises a superstructure having a pair of longitudinal channel portions attached to and forming sides of an outermost portion of the superstructure, a longitudinal central member extending between the channel portions having at least one cross-member perpendicular and attached to the central member and channel portions, and wherein the top of the superstructure forms a convex upper surface attached to the channel portions, central member and cross-members.

[0005] In further nonlimiting embodiments, a method for lifting a pipe coil comprises lifting a coil of flexible pipe with a pipe coil lifting device that has a superstructure with a central member and at least one cross-member perpendicular to the central member, with two channels at the outside long-edges of the superstructure, with a convex surface attached to the cross-members of the superstructure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0006] A better understanding of the present invention

can be obtained when the following detailed description of the preferred embodiment is considered in conjunction with the following drawings, in which:

FIG. 1 is a diagram of a pipe coil lifting device mounted on tines of a fork lift according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 2 is a diagram of a coil of pipe according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 3 is a diagram of a coil of pipe lifted disposed on a pipe coil lifting device using a fork lift according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 4 illustrates a top view of a pipe coil lifting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 5 illustrates a view from under a pipe coil lifting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 6 illustrates a cross-sectional view a pipe coil lifting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 7 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a pipe coil lifting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 8 illustrates a cross-sectional view of a pipe coil lifting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 9 illustrates an end member for a pipe coil lifting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 10 illustrates a device member for a pipe coil lifting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 11 illustrates the positions of an end-member attached to device-member that is attached to a central member according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 12 illustrates a cross-member for a pipe coil lifting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 13 illustrates an upper surface of a pipe coil lifting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 14 illustrates a cross sectional view of the upper surface of a pipe coil lifting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure;

FIG. 15 illustrates the position of a bar at the end of the upper surface of a pipe coil lifting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure; and

FIG. 16 illustrates the half pipe attached to the channel for a pipe coil lifting device according to embodiments of the present disclosure.

Detailed Description

[0007] Embodiments of the present disclosure relate generally to a pipe coil device for use in transporting and/or deploying coils of pipe using a fork lift or a crane. Coils of pipe may be self supported, for example, using bands to hold coils together, or coils of pipe may be supported around a reel (which may be referred to as a reel of pipe). Coil lifting devices according to embodiments of the present disclosure for use lifting coils held together with using bands or straps may include a superstructure with a central longitudinal member and one or more cross-members, with two channels at the outside long-edges of the superstructure attached to the cross-members, with a convex upper surface attached to the cross-members of the superstructure.

[0008] Embodiments of the present disclosure will be described below with reference to the figures. In one aspect, embodiments disclosed herein relate to embodiments for a Half-Moon Lifting Device configured to transport coils of flexible pipe.

[0009] **FIG. 1** shows a diagram of a Half-Moon Lifting Device **24** disposed on the tines **40** of a fork lift **30** according to embodiments of the present disclosure. A fork lift may be equipped with a hydraulic side-shift function for moving or adjusting the forks or tines.

[0010] Coil of pipe **102** may be formed by wrapping pipe into a coil with an interior channel **104** formed axially therethrough, where the coil of pipe **102** may be moved as a single package or bundle of coiled pipe, as shown in **FIG. 2**. In **FIG. 3** a coil of pipe **102** is illustrated disposed on a Half-Moon Lifting Device **24**. Each complete turn of coiled pipe may be referred to as a wrap of pipe. Multiple wraps of pipe in a coil of pipe may be configured in columns along an axial dimension of the coil of pipe and/or configured in layers along a radial dimension of the coil of pipe. For example, multiple columns of wraps may be formed along an axial direction of the coil of pipe, where the axial dimension of the coil of pipe is based on the diameter of the pipe and the number and axial position of wraps forming the coil of pipe **102**. Further, multiple layers of wraps may be formed along a radial direction of the coil of pipe, where the radial dimension of the coil of pipe is based on the diameter of the pipe and the number and radial position of the wraps forming the coil of pipe.

[0011] As shown in **FIG. 2**, coil of pipe **102** may be one or more layers (e.g., layers **108** and **110**) of pipe packaged or bundled into a larger coil. Coil of pipe **102** may include at least one or more layers of pipe that has been

coiled into a particular shape or arrangement. As shown in **FIG. 2**, coil of pipe **102** is coiled into a substantially cylindrical shape having substantially circular bases **103** and **105** formed on each end of coil of pipe **102**, where the axial dimension of coil of pipe **102** is measured between the two bases **103**, **105**. In addition, the coil of pipe may be attached to a pipe coil skid **106**.

[0012] A pipe, as understood by those of ordinary skill, may be a tube to convey or transfer any water, gas, oil, or any type of fluid known to those skilled in the art. The pipe used to make up coil of pipe **102** may be made of any type of materials including without limitation plastics, metals, a combination thereof, composites (e.g., fiber reinforced composites), or other materials known in the art.

[0013] In one or more embodiments, the pipe used to make up coil of pipe **102** may be a flexible type of pipe. Flexible pipe is used frequently in many applications, including without limitation, both onshore and offshore oil and gas applications. Flexible pipe may include Flexible Composite Pipe (FCP) or Reinforced Thermoplastic Pipe (RTP). A FCP / RTP pipe may itself be generally composed of several layers. In one or more embodiments, a flexible pipe may include a high-density polyethylene ("HDPE") pipe having a reinforcement layer and an HDPE outer cover layer. Additionally, various types of polyethylene are available for flexible pipe composition. Other polymers may also be used such as nylon, PVDF, Polypropylene and many others. Thus, flexible pipe may include different layers that may be made of a variety of materials and also may be treated for corrosion resistance. For example, in one or more embodiments, pipe used to make up a coil of pipe may have a corrosion protection shield layer that is disposed over another layer of steel reinforcement. In this steel reinforced layer, helically wound steel strips may be placed over a liner made of thermoplastic pipe. Flexible pipe may be designed to handle a variety of pressures. Further, flexible pipe may offer unique features and benefits versus steel /carbon steel pipe lines in the area of corrosion resistance, flexibility, installation speed and re-usability.

[0014] Coils of pipe may be made with coil having an outer diameter ranging, for example, from about 2 inches (5.1 cm) to about 10 inches (25.4 cm). However, pipe having other dimensions may be coiled to form a coil of pipe and loaded for transportation according to embodiments of the present disclosure. Accordingly, pipe that that may be spooled or coiled into coil of pipe **102** may be made to suit a number of dimensions and may have any diameter useful to a particular project.

[0015] As known to those of ordinary skill in the art, pipe used to make up coil of pipe **102** may be coiled using spoolers or other coiler machines suited for such a function. Those of ordinary skill will recognize that the present disclosure is not limited to any particular form of coiler or other device that may be used to form pipe into a coil. Coiling pipe into a coil of pipe, such as **102**, assists when transporting pipe, which may be several hundred feet in length in one or more embodiments. Further, coil of pipe

102 may be assembled as a coil to facilitate deployment of the coil. Deployment, as described above and used herein, may refer to the action of unspooling or unwinding the pipe from coil of pipe **102**.

[0016] After being assembled into a coil, coil of pipe **102** may include an interior channel **104** formed axially through the coil of pipe **102**. Interior channel **104** is a bore disposed generally in the center of coil of pipe **102**. Interior channel **104** is substantially circular shaped. The coil of pipe **102** may have an outer diameter (OD) and an inner diameter (ID), where the inner diameter is defined by the interior channel.

[0017] In one or more embodiments, coil of pipe **102** may have an outer diameter ranging from about 60 inches (1.5 m), which may occur, for example, when coil of pipe **102** has at least two layers of 2 inch pipe, to about 192 inches (4.9 m). In one or more embodiments, a coil of pipe may have an inner diameter ranging, for example, from about 84 inches (2.1 m) to about 126 inches (3.2 m). Further, in one or more embodiments, a coil of pipe may have an axial dimension (width) ranging from about 5 inches (12.7 cm) to about 92 inches (2.3 m). However, these are merely exemplary measurements. Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that any range of dimensions (inner and outer diameters and width) may be accommodated using one or more embodiments.

[0018] Skid **106** illustrated in **FIG. 2** may be a platform upon which coil of pipe **102** may be disposed to hold the coil of pipe **102** in a vertical orientation. In one or more embodiments, coil of pipe **102** may be loaded and unloaded for transportation while remaining on skid **106**.

[0019] Now turning to **FIG. 4** various illustrative embodiments of a pipe coil lifting device **24** ('Half-Moon Lifting Device') are illustrated. The device is used to access the interior diameter of a coil of pipe **102**, and used with a forklift to carry and move the pipe. Various aspects of a lifting device **24** suitable for moving a coil of pipe with a wide range of diameters are illustrated in **FIGS. 4** to **16**. It should be noted that various sizes of lifting devices are suitable for moving a coil of pipe.

[0020] As illustrated in **FIG. 5**, the device has a superstructure including a pair of channels (or channel portions) **1**, the channels or channel portions accommodating forks or tines of a forklift. In addition the channels may accommodate means for securing the lifting device to the tines of a fork lift. An upper surface **2** of the device **24**, may be arched to attach to the top of cross-members **6**, of which there may be one or more, for example five cross-members **6** as illustrated in **FIG. 5**. The upper surface **2** may overlap onto the outside surface of the channels **1** (see also **FIG. 14** illustrating overlap portion to attach to channel). This overlap of surface **2** onto channels **1** as well as surface **2** attached to cross-member **6** helps provide stiffness to the lifting device **24**. Device member **3**, of which there may be two for the device, (see also **FIG. 10**). End member **4** as illustrated, of which there may be two on either end of device **24**, (see also **FIG. 9**) is suitable for attaching the device to cables for use with

a crane. Device member **3** and end member **4** are attached to a longitudinal central member **5**. Cross-members **6**, illustrated in **FIG. 8** and **FIG. 12**, of which there may be one or more, has an upper edge that meets upper surface **2**. A half-pipe **7**, for example a schedule 40 pipe split lengthwise, may be attached to the outer surfaces of channels **1** to provide protection to the interior surfaces of coiled pipe so as to protect the pipe material from angled surfaces on the lifting device **24** (see also **FIG. 16**). Likewise, on one or either end of upper surface **2**, a round bar **8**, for example a 1/4 inch or similar appropriate size, may be attached along the arcuate edge that will also provide sharp-edge protection to the pipe material to be moved with the lifting device **24** and is further illustrated in **FIG 15**.

[0021] In certain illustrative embodiments, lifting device **24** can be formed of steel or other metal material. In certain illustrative embodiments the lifting devices are capable of a 20 ton rating, or for a rated load of 40,000 lbs.

[0022] Lifting device **24** supporting various diameter coils, is illustrated in cross-section with **FIG. 6**. **FIG. 7** illustrates another cross-sectional view with examples of several distances of the cross-members **6**. **FIG. 8** illustrates still another cross-sectional view through lifting device **24** showing cross member **6**, central member **5** and channels **1**. **FIG. 9** illustrates two views of end-member **4**. **FIG. 10** illustrates further detail of device member **3**. **FIG. 11** illustrates the positions of end-member **4** attached to device-member **3** shown attached to central member **5**. **FIG. 12** illustrates a cross-member **6**. **FIG. 13** illustrates a side view of upper surface **2**. **FIG. 14** is cross section of upper surface **2**.

[0023] **FIG. 15** illustrates the round bar **8** may be attached along the arcuate edge and may extend at least partially over channels **1**. **FIG. 16** illustrates half-pipe **7**, which may be a schedule 40 pipe (for example split in two pieces along the central axis) for attachment to the channel **1** or the channel **1** and the overlap portion of upper surface **2**.

[0024] In general a lifting device **24** is capable of use with various diameter coils without damaging the outside surfaces of the coils of pipe contacted by the long-sides of the lifting device **24** during movement by a forklift.

[0025] In one nonlimiting embodiment a pipe coil lifting device comprises a superstructure with a central longitudinal member and at least one cross-member, with two channels at the outside long-edges of the superstructure attached to the cross-members, and a convex upper surface is attached to the cross-members of the superstructure.

[0026] In other aspects, the pipe coil lifting device upper surface is attached to and overlaps upon the outside surface of the channels. Further, the pipe coil lifting device may have a device member attached to the central member and an end member attached to the central member. The central longitudinal member may extend beyond the upper surface and comprise an end member suitable for attaching cable fittings. Half-pipes may be

attached to the lateral outside surfaces of the channels. A 1/4 inch round bar may be attached to the arcuate edge of the convex upper surface.

[0027] In another nonlimiting embodiment, a pipe coil lifting device comprises a superstructure having a pair of longitudinal channel portions attached to and forming sides of an outermost portion of the superstructure. A longitudinal central member extends between the channel portions with the superstructure having at least one cross-member perpendicular and attached to the central member and channel portions. The top of the superstructure forms a convex upper surface attached to the channel portions, central member and cross-members.

[0028] In other aspects, the upper surface of the pipe coil lifting device overlaps upon the outside surface of the channel portions. A device member may be attached to the central member and an end member attached to the central member. The longitudinal central member may extend beyond the upper surface and comprise an end member for attaching cable fittings. Half-pipes may be attached to the lateral outside surfaces of the channel portions. A 1/4 inch round bar attached to the arcuate edge of the convex upper surface.

[0029] In still another nonlimiting embodiment, a method is provided for lifting a pipe coil the method comprising lifting a coil of flexible pipe with a pipe coil lifting device disposed on a forklift, the pipe coil lifting device comprising a superstructure with a central member and at least one cross-member perpendicular to the cross member, with two channels at the outside long-edges of the superstructure, with a convex surface attached to the cross-members of the superstructure. When using the lifting device with a fork lift, a hydraulic side-shift function of the fork lift may be used to secure the lifting device to the tines of the fork lift. Alternatively, the lifting device may be attached for moving a pipe coil with a crane using a cable or chain attached to end members of the central member of the device.

[0030] While the present disclosure has been described with respect to a limited number of embodiments, for example lifting devices for coils with inside diameters of seven and nine feet, those skilled in the art, having benefit of this disclosure, will appreciate that other embodiments may be devised which do not depart from the scope of the disclosure as described herein. Accordingly, the scope of the disclosure should be limited only by the attached claims.

Claims

1. A pipe coil lifting device comprising: a superstructure having a pair of longitudinal channel portions attached to and forming sides of an outermost portion of the superstructure, a longitudinal central member extending between the channel portions having at least one cross-member perpendicular and attached to the central member and channel portions, and

wherein the top of the superstructure forms a convex upper surface attached to the channel portions, central member and cross-members.

- 5 2. The pipe coil lifting device of claim 1 wherein the upper surface overlaps upon the outside surface of the channel portions; or
- 10 wherein the longitudinal central member extends beyond the upper surface and comprises an end member for attaching cable fittings.
- 15 3. The pipe coil lifting device of claim 1 further comprising a device member attached to the central member and an end member attached to the central member; or
- 20 further comprising half-pipes attached to the lateral outside surfaces of the channel portions.
- 25 4. The pipe coil lifting device of claim 1 further comprising a round bar attached to the arcuate edge of the convex upper surface.

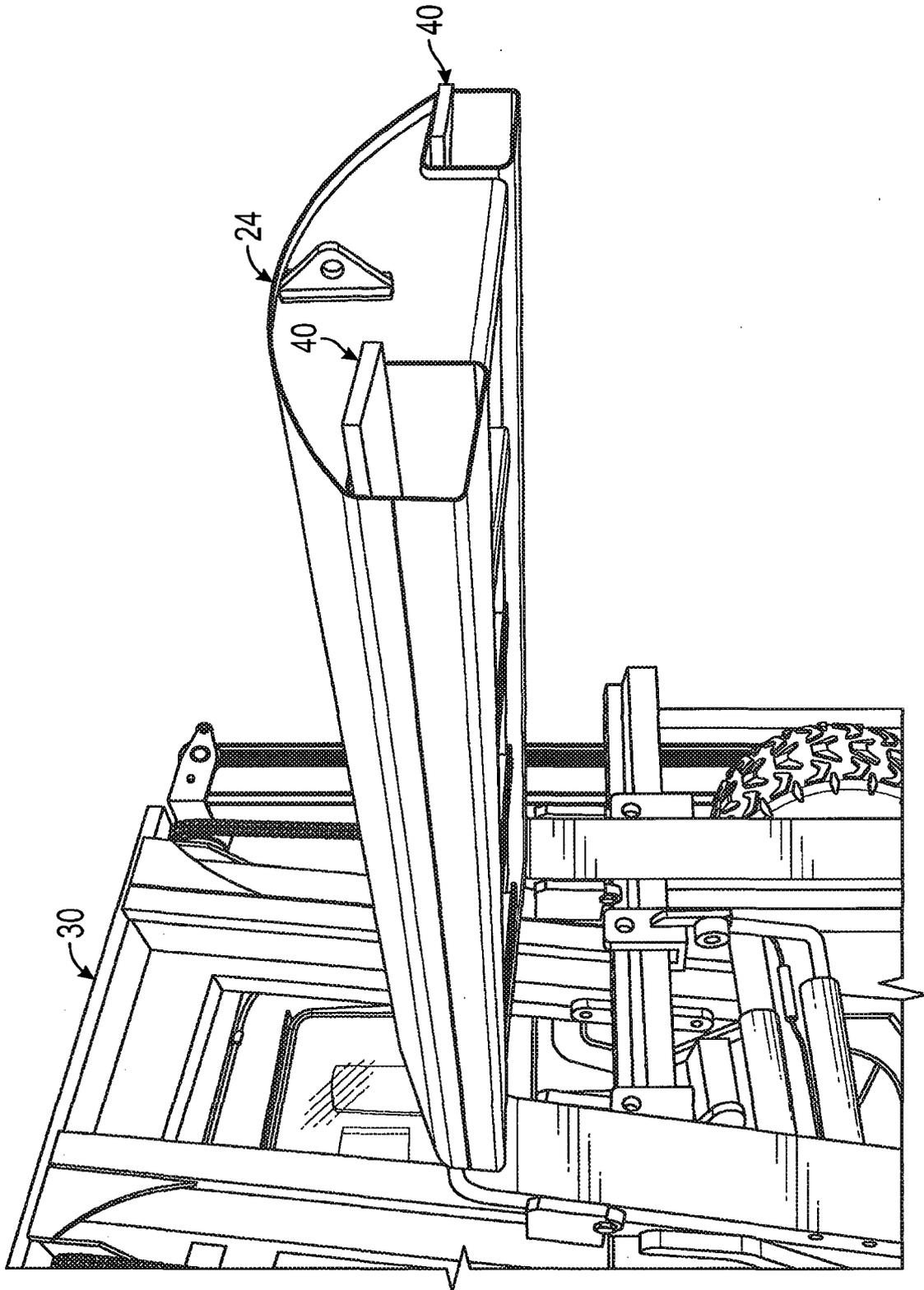


FIG. 1

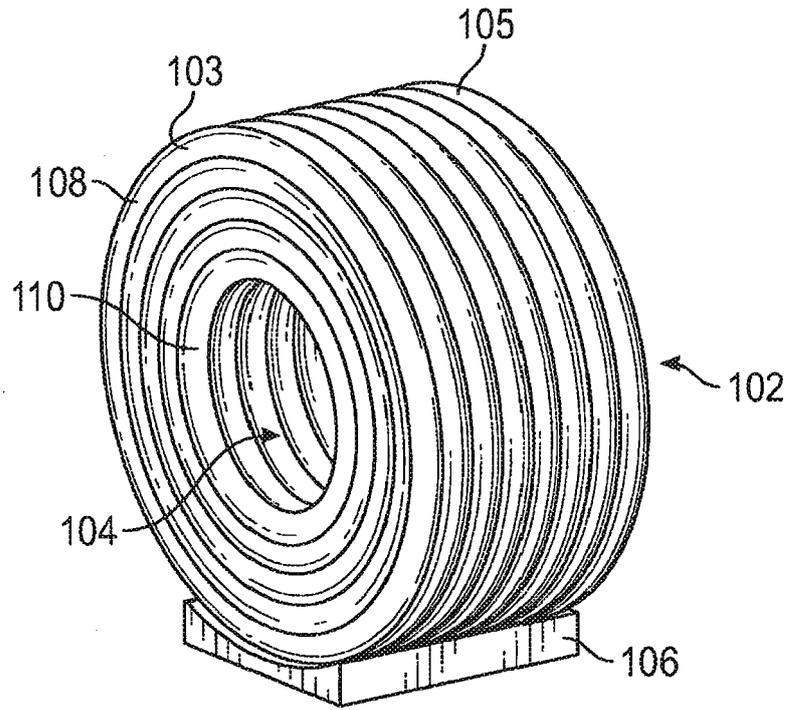


FIG. 2

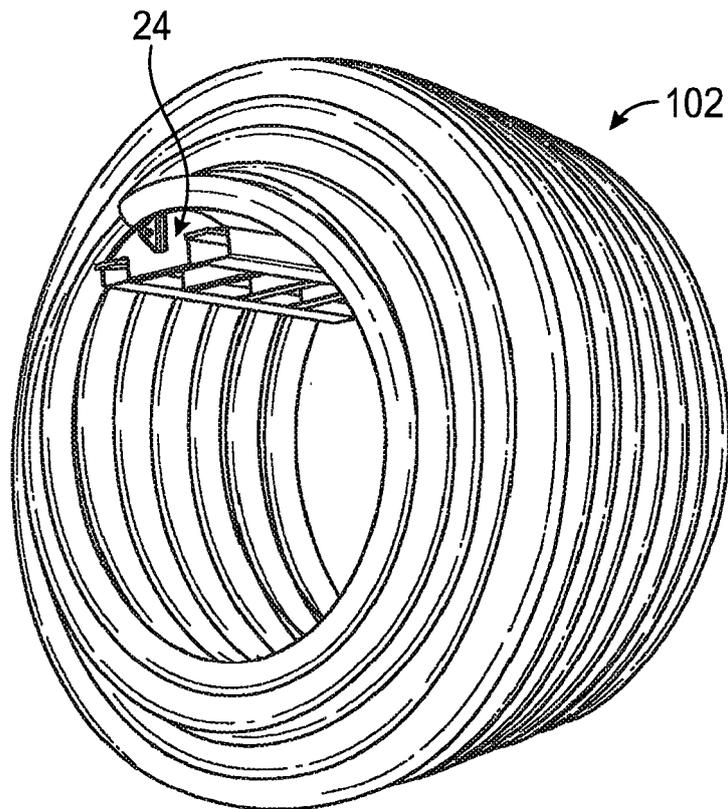


FIG. 3

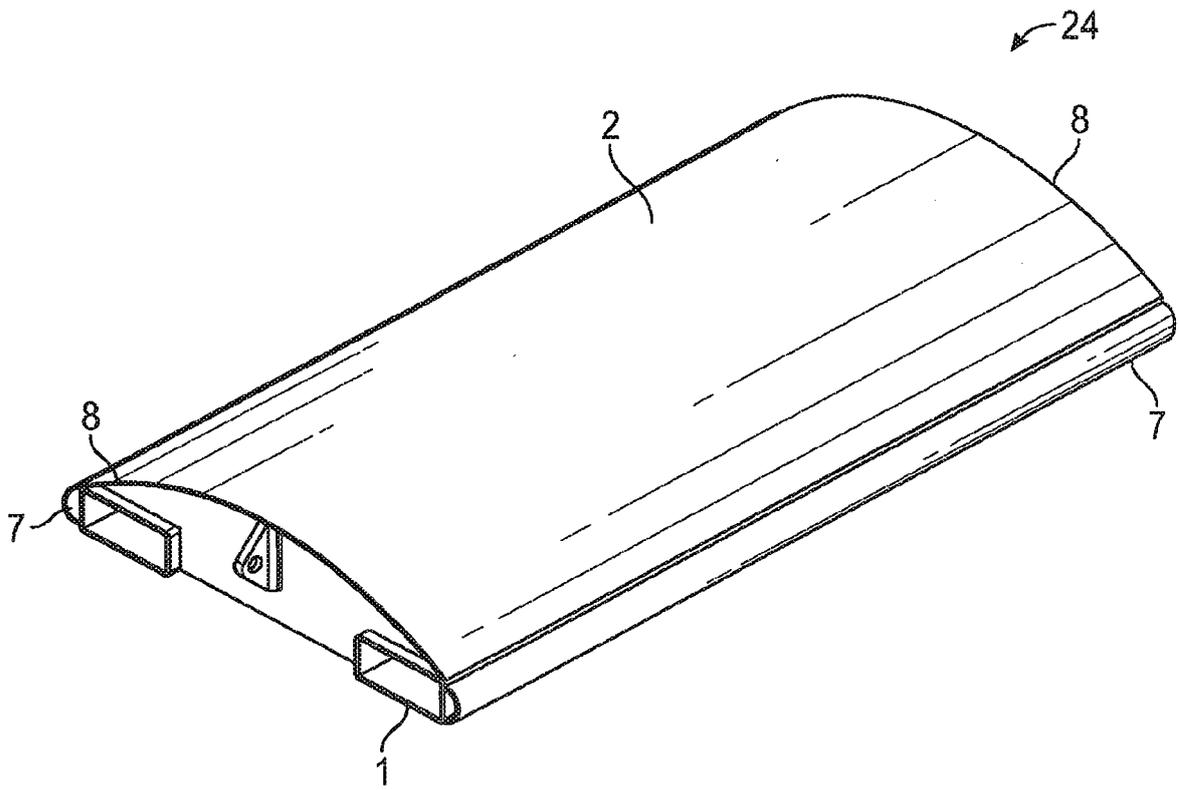


FIG. 4

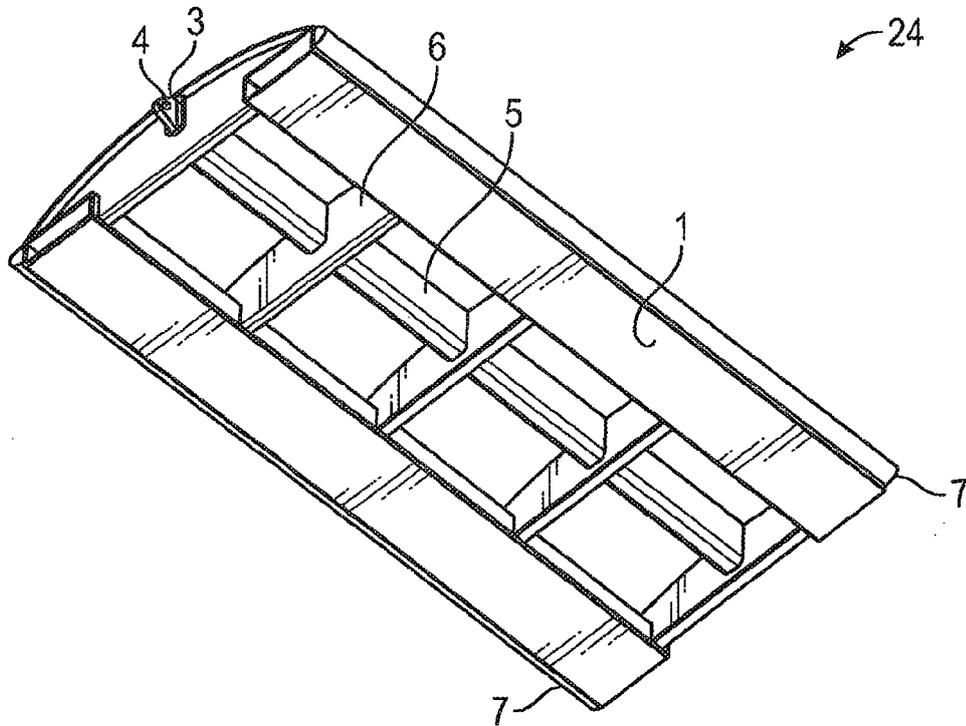


FIG. 5

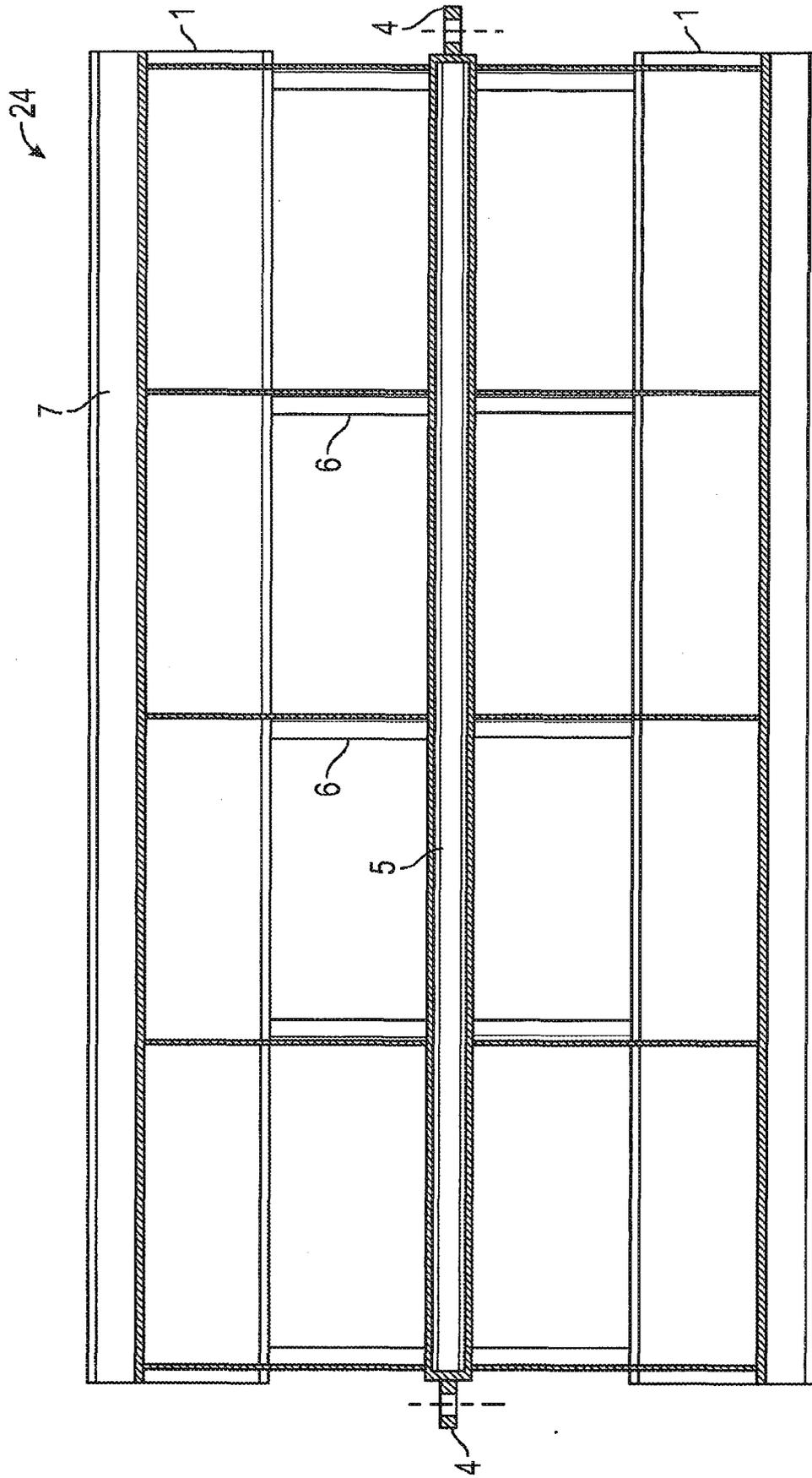


FIG. 6

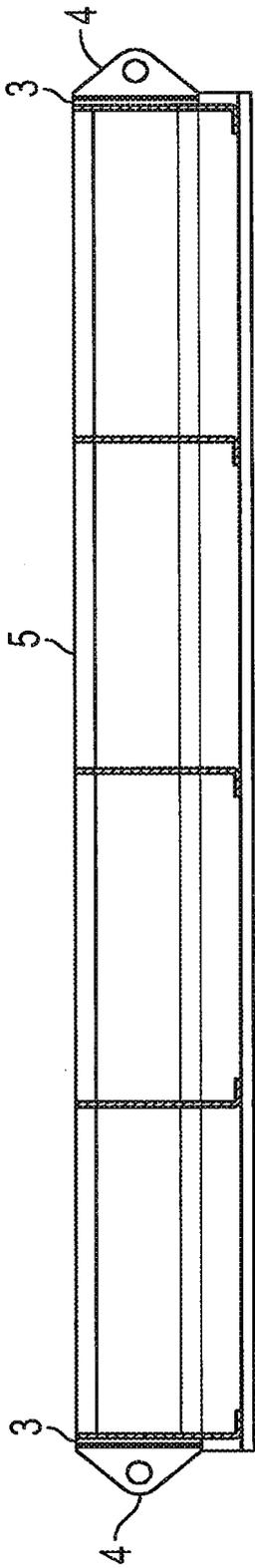


FIG. 7

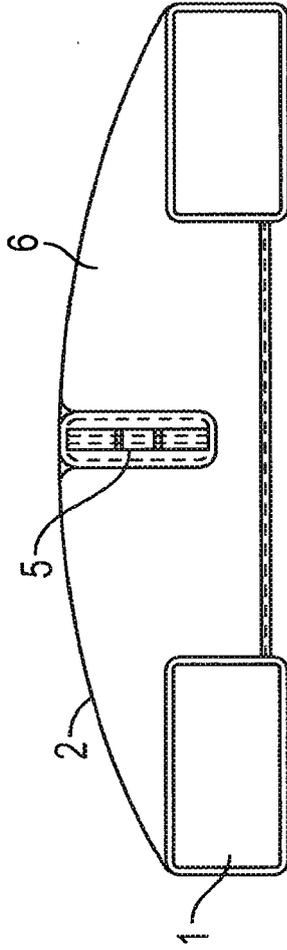


FIG. 8

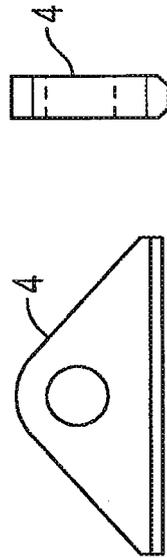


FIG. 9

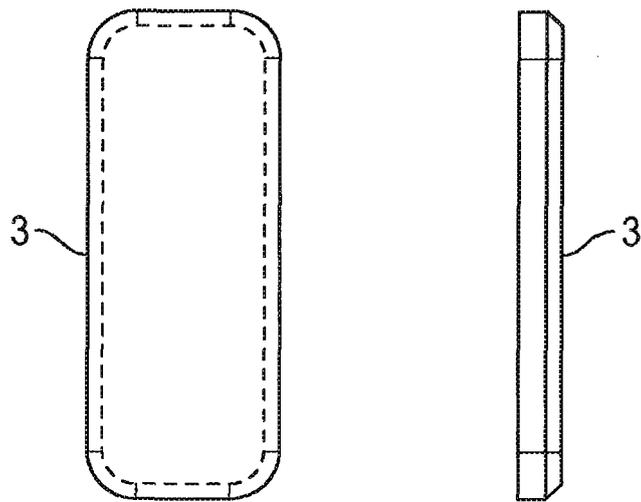


FIG. 10

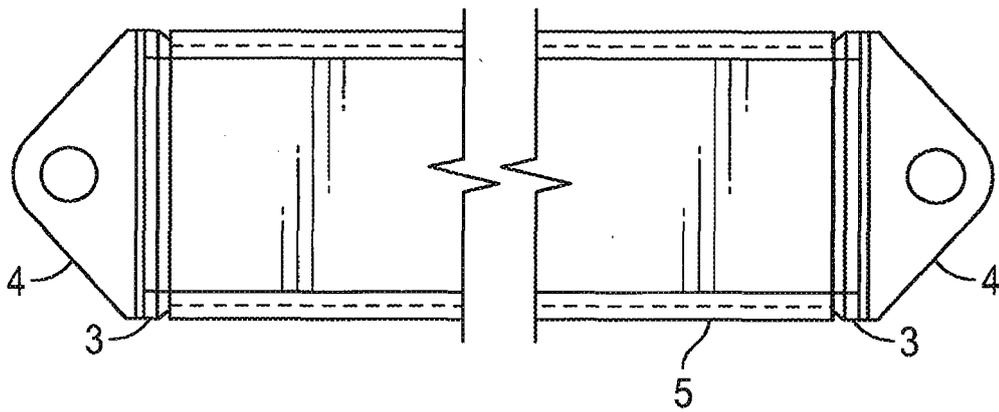


FIG. 11

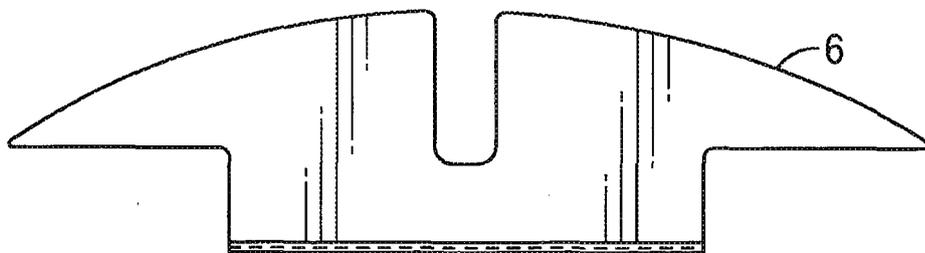


FIG. 12

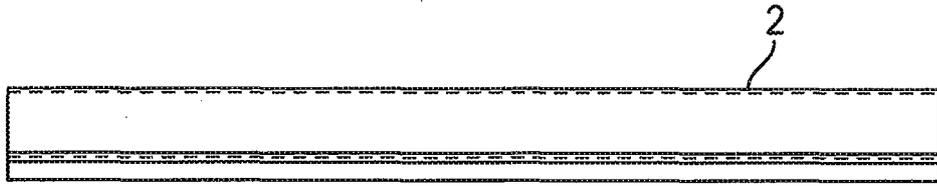


FIG. 13



FIG. 14



FIG. 15

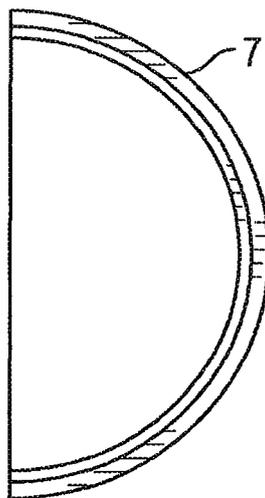


FIG. 16



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number
EP 19 19 0504

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (IPC)
Y	US 1 698 038 A (NATHANIEL WARSHAW ET AL) 8 January 1929 (1929-01-08) * page 2, lines 33-42; figure 3 *	1-4	INV. B21C47/24 B66F9/06 B66F9/12
Y	US 3 690 492 A (MAPCO INC) 12 September 1972 (1972-09-12) * column 2, line 4 - column 5, line 8; figures 1-3 *	1-4	B66F9/18 B66F11/04 B66F19/00 B60P1/44 B60P1/64 B65H49/30
A	US 2002/045025 A1 (HUANG KUN JUNG [TW] ET AL) 18 April 2002 (2002-04-18) * paragraphs [0015] - [0018]; figures 1-2 *	1-4	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (IPC)
			B21C B66F B65H B65D
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search		Date of completion of the search	Examiner
Munich		18 March 2020	Augé, Marc
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	

EPO FORM 1503_03_82 (FOI/C01)

**ANNEX TO THE EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT
ON EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

EP 19 19 0504

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This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned European search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on
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18-03-2020

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		US 2002045025 A1	18-04-2002

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For more details about this annex : see Official Journal of the European Patent Office, No. 12/82