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(54) **FORMATION-ENGAGING ASSEMBLIES AND EARTH-BORING TOOLS INCLUDING SUCH ASSEMBLIES**

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(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ***E21B 10/42*** (2013.01); ***E21B 10/627*** (2013.01); ***E21B 10/633*** (2013.01); *E21B 2010/425* (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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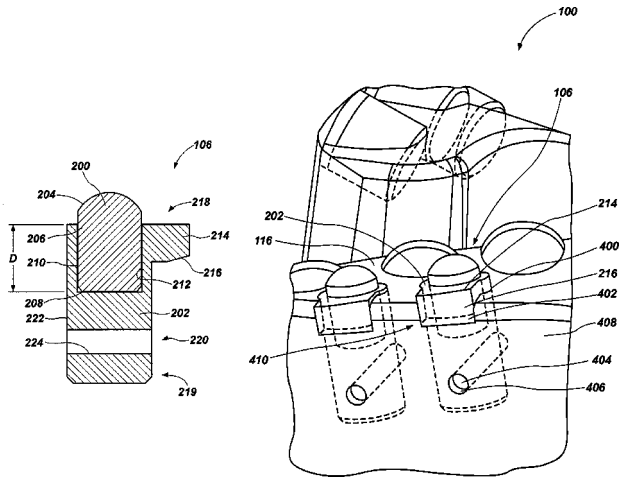
(57) **ABSTRACT**

A formation-engaging assembly includes a formation-engaging structure holder with a side surface between a proximal end and a distal end, a receptacle in the distal end, and a lateral protrusion extending from a portion of the side surface of the formation-engaging structure holder adjacent the distal end. A formation-engaging structure may include a formation-engaging surface at a distal end, a proximal end and a sidewall therebetween. The proximal end and at least a portion of the sidewall of the formation-engaging structure may be received within the receptacle of the formation-engaging structure holder. Earth-boring tools may include such formation-engaging assemblies.

17 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets



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FORMATION-ENGAGING ASSEMBLIES AND EARTH-BORING TOOLS INCLUDING SUCH ASSEMBLIES

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is related to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/272,360, filed May 7, 2014, now U.S. Pat. No. 9,359,826, issued Jun. 7, 2016, titled "Formation-Engaging Structures Having Retention Features, Earth-Boring Tools Including Such Structures, and Related Methods," the disclosure of which is hereby incorporated herein in its entirety by this reference. This application is also related to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/276,587, filed May 13, 2014, pending, titled "Earth-Boring Tools Including Bearing Element Assemblies, and Related Methods," and to U.S. patent application Ser. No. 14/933,908, filed Nov. 5, 2015, pending, titled "Earth-Boring Tools Carrying Formation-Engaging Structures."

TECHNICAL FIELD

Embodiments of the present disclosure relate to formation-engaging structures for earth-boring tools, earth-boring tools including such structures, and related methods.

BACKGROUND

Earth-boring tools are used to form boreholes (e.g., wellbores) in subterranean formations. Such earth-boring tools include, for example, drill bits, reamers, mills, etc. For example, a fixed-cutter earth-boring rotary drill bit (often referred to as a "drag" bit) generally includes a plurality of cutting elements secured to a face of a bit body of the drill bit. The cutters are fixed in place when used to cut formation materials. A conventional fixed-cutter earth-boring rotary drill bit includes a bit body having generally radially projecting and longitudinally extending blades. During drilling operations, the drill bit is positioned at the bottom of a well borehole and rotated.

A plurality of cutting elements is positioned on each of the blades. The cutting elements commonly comprise a "table" of superabrasive material, such as mutually bound particles of polycrystalline diamond, formed on a supporting substrate of a hard material, such as cemented tungsten carbide. Such cutting elements are often referred to as "polycrystalline diamond compact" (PDC) cutting elements or cutters. The plurality of PDC cutting elements may be fixed within cutting element pockets formed in rotationally leading surfaces of each of the blades. Conventionally, a bonding material, such as a braze alloy, may be used to secure the cutting elements to the bit body.

Some earth-boring tools may also include bearing elements that may limit the depth-of-cut (DOC) of the cutting elements, protect the cutting elements from excessive contact with the formation, enhance (e.g., improve) lateral stability of the tool, or perform other functions or combinations of functions. The bearing elements conventionally are located entirely rotationally behind associated leading cutting elements to limit DOC as the bearing elements contact and ride on an underlying earth formation, although bearing elements rotationally leading cutting elements are also known.

BRIEF SUMMARY

In one aspect of the disclosure, a formation-engaging assembly includes a formation-engaging structure holder with a side surface between a proximal end and a distal end, a receptacle in the distal end, and a lateral protrusion extending from a portion of the side surface of the formation-engaging structure holder adjacent the distal end. A formation-engaging structure may include a formation-engaging surface at a distal end opposite a proximal end along a sidewall. The proximal end and at least a portion of the sidewall of the formation-engaging structure is received within the receptacle of the formation-engaging structure holder.

In another aspect of the disclosure, an earth-boring tool may include a blade comprising a pocket having a channel extending laterally therefrom to a leading surface of the blade accepting at least a portion of a formation-engaging structure holder. A formation-engaging assembly is disposed within the pocket. The formation-engaging assembly may include a formation-engaging structure holder with a side surface between a proximal end and a distal end, a receptacle in the distal end and a lateral protrusion extending from a portion of the side surface of the formation-engaging structure holder adjacent the distal end. A formation-engaging structure may include a formation-engaging surface at a distal end opposite a proximal end along a sidewall. The proximal end and at least a portion of the sidewall of the formation-engaging structure is received within the receptacle of the formation-engaging structure holder.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWINGS

While the specification concludes with claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming what are regarded as embodiments of the present invention, various features and advantages of disclosed embodiments may be more readily ascertained from the following description when read with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

FIG. **1** is a top view of an earth-boring drill bit with formation-engaging assemblies of the disclosure;

FIG. **2** is a side cross-sectional view of a formation-engaging assembly of an embodiment of the disclosure;

FIG. **3** is a side view of a formation-engaging assembly of an embodiment of the disclosure;

FIG. **4** is an enlarged perspective view of an earth-boring drill bit with a formation-engaging assembly of an embodiment of the disclosure;

FIG. **5** is a partial cross-sectional side view of a formation-engaging assembly and an earth-boring drill bit of an embodiment of the disclosure;

FIG. **6** is a partial cross-sectional side view similar to FIG. **5**;

FIG. **7** is a partial cross-sectional side view of a formation-engaging assembly and a retaining element of an embodiment of the disclosure;

FIG. **8** is a partial cross-sectional side view similar to FIG. **7**;

FIG. **9** is a partial cross-sectional side view similar to FIG. **8**; and

FIG. **10** is a partial cross-sectional side view of a formation-engaging structure and a retaining element of an embodiment of the disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The illustrations presented herein are not actual views of any particular material, cutting element, formation-engaging structure, or earth-boring tool, but are merely idealized representations employed to describe embodiments of the

present disclosure. Additionally, elements common between figures may retain the same numerical designation.

FIG. **1** is a top view of an embodiment of an earth-boring tool **100** of the present disclosure. The earth-boring tool **100** of FIG. **1** is configured as an earth-boring rotary drill bit. The earth-boring tool **100**, more specifically, comprises a drag bit having a plurality of cutting elements **102** affixed to a body **104** of the earth-boring tool **100**. The earth-boring tool **100** also includes one or more formation-engaging assemblies **106** that are attached to the body **104**. The formation-engaging assemblies **106** may comprise, for example, cutting elements, bearing elements, or wear knots. The formation-engaging assemblies **106** may include features that interact with features of the earth-boring tool **100** to facilitate retention of the formation-engaging assemblies **106** within the earth-boring tool **100** and removal of the formation-engaging assemblies **106** from the earth-boring tool **100**, as discussed in further detail below.

The body **104** of the earth-boring tool **100** may be secured to a shank (not shown) having a threaded connection portion, which may conform to industry standards, such as those promulgated by the American Petroleum Institute (API), for attaching the earth-boring tool **100** to a drill string (not shown).

The body **104** may include internal fluid passageways that extend between fluid ports **112** at the face of the body **104** and a longitudinal bore that extends through the shank and partially through the body **104**. Nozzle inserts **114** may be secured within the fluid ports **112** of the internal fluid passageways. The body **104** may further include a plurality of blades **116** that are separated by fluid courses **118**, which may be referred to in the art as "junk slots." In some embodiments, the body **104** may include wear knots **120**.

Each formation-engaging assembly **106** may be positioned on a blade **116** to rotationally trail at least one cutting element **102**, as shown in FIG. **1**. In some embodiments, the formation-engaging assembly **106** may be positioned to rotationally follow cutting elements **102** on the same blade **116** at the same radius from the center of earth-boring tool **100**, or may be disposed at positions intermediate at least two cutting elements **102** along a radial axis. The formation-engaging structures **106** may be formed partially or fully of a wear-resistant material, such as cemented tungsten carbide, or distal ends thereof may comprise a wear-resistant material, such as cemented tungsten carbide or a superabrasive material such as polycrystalline diamond or cubic boron nitride. The wear-resistant material may comprise a coating or particles of the wear-resistant material over an entirety of the distal end, or inserts of the wear-resistant material embedded in the surface of the distal end.

Referring now to FIG. **2**, a formation-engaging assembly **106** may include a formation-engaging structure **200** and a formation-engaging structure holder **202**. The formation-engaging structure **200** may include a formation-engaging surface **204** at a distal end **206** opposite a proximal end **208** with a side surface **210** of the formation-engaging structure **200** between the distal end **206** and the proximal end **208**. The side surface **210** of the formation-engaging structure **200** may also be characterized as a sidewall. The formation-engaging surface **204** may comprise a convex shape, such as a shape generally defined by a portion of a sphere. In some embodiments, the formation-engaging surface **204** may be substantially hemispherical. In some embodiments, the formation-engaging surface **204** may be generally conical or chisel-shaped. In some embodiments, the formation-engaging surface **204** may comprise an asymmetrical shape. Such a formation-engaging structure **200** may be referred to in the art as an "ovoid."

In the embodiment of FIG. **2**, the side surface **210** of the formation-engaging structure **200** may comprise a circular transverse cross-sectional shape, imparting to the side surface **210** a substantially cylindrical shape. In other embodiments, the cross-sectional shape may include, without limitation, other shapes such as ellipses, polygons, and shapes including both arcuate and rectilinear portions.

The formation-engaging structure holder **202** may include a receptacle **212** for accepting at least a portion of the side surface **210** of the formation-engaging structure **200**. The sidewall of receptacle **212** may comprise a cross-sectional shape and of a size similar to the cross-sectional shape of the side surface **210** of the formation-engaging structure **200**, such that the formation-engaging structure **200** fits tightly within the receptacle **212**. In some embodiments, the sizes of the cross-sectional shapes of the receptacle **212** and the side surface **210** may be chosen to provide a clearance between the side surface **210** and a sidewall of the receptacle **212** to facilitate affixing the formation-engaging structure **200** within the formation-engaging structure holder **202**, with, for example, a braze or adhesive.

As a non-limiting example, the formation-engaging structure **200** may be brazed within the receptacle **212**. For example, the formation-engaging structure **200** may be at least partially placed within the receptacle **212**, and the side surface **210** of the formation-engaging structure **200**, the sidewall of the receptacle **212**, and a braze material may be heated. The braze material may be drawn into the clearance between the formation-engaging structure **200** and the sidewall of the receptacle **212** by capillary action. In embodiments in which the side surface **210** of the formation-engaging structure **200** is generally cylindrical, the formation-engaging structure **200** may be rotated within the receptacle **212** to facilitate uniform distribution of the braze material within the clearance.

In other embodiments, the formation-engaging structure **200** may be mechanically affixed within the receptacle **212** by, e.g., an interference fit. In yet other embodiments, the formation-engaging structure **200** may be affixed within the receptacle **212** by, e.g., an adhesive.

As non-limiting examples, the formation-engaging structure holder **202** may comprise a metal alloy, such as a steel alloy, or may comprise a cemented tungsten carbide matrix material.

The receptacle **212** may extend from a distal end **218** of the formation-engaging structure holder **202** a depth D into the formation-engaging structure holder **202**. Depth D may be chosen based on, e.g., a desired exposure of the formation-engaging structure **200**. Multiple formation-engaging structure holders **202** with different depths D of the receptacle **212** may enable a drill bit supplier or drilling operator to provide formation-engaging assemblies **106** with different exposures for formation-engaging structures **200** appropriate for different drilling conditions while using substantially identical formation-engaging structures **200**. In some embodiments, the depth D may be effectively adjusted by placing one or more shims in the bottom of receptacle **212** prior to inserting the formation-engaging structure **200** within the receptacle **212**.

The formation-engaging structure holder **202** may include features configured to facilitate removal of the formation-engaging assembly **106** from the body **104** of the earth-boring tool **100** (FIG. **1**). For example, the formation-engaging structure holder **202** may include a laterally

extending protrusion **214** extending from a side surface **222** of the formation-engaging structure holder **202** near a distal end **218** thereof. In the embodiment of FIG. **2**, the protrusion **214** may extend around only a portion of a periphery of the formation-engaging structure holder **202**, as shown in more detail below in FIG. **4**. The protrusion **214** may be configured to interface with a tool adapted to facilitate removal of the formation-engaging assembly **106** from the earth-boring tool **100** (FIG. **1**). For example, the protrusion **214** may include a chamfered edge **216** on a surface of the formation-engaging structure holder **202** generally oriented facing away from a distal end **218** of the formation-engaging structure holder **202**. In other words, the chamfered edge **216** may be disposed on a proximal surface of the protrusion **214**. The chamfered edge **216** may form a gap with a portion of the body **104** (FIG. **1**) of the earth-boring tool **100** into which a portion of a tool adapted for pulling or prying may be inserted, as discussed below in connection with FIG. **6**.

The formation-engaging structure holder **202** may also include a relief **220** in the side surface **222**. In the embodiment of FIG. **2**, the relief **220** may comprise a bore **224** extending through the formation-engaging structure holder **202**. The relief **220** may be disposed near a proximal end **219** of the formation-engaging structure holder **202**.

Referring now to FIG. **3**, the relief **220** may comprise a groove extending around at least a portion of the side surface **222** of the formation-engaging structure holder **202** of a formation-engaging assembly **300**. For example, as shown in FIG. **3**, a relief **220** may comprise an annular groove **302** extending around a periphery of the side surface **222** of the formation-engaging structure holder **202**. In other embodiments, the relief **220** may comprise one or more grooves or discrete recesses in the side surface **222** similar to the annular groove **302** but extending around only a portion of the periphery of the side surface **222**.

Referring now to FIG. **4**, at least a portion of a formation-engaging assembly **106** may be disposed within a pocket **400** of a blade **116** of an earth-boring tool **100**. The pocket **400** may include a laterally extending portion **402** adjacent a leading surface of blade **116**, which portion may also be characterized as a channel, configured to accept at least a portion of a laterally extending protrusion **214** of a formation-engaging structure holder **202**.

The blade **116** of the earth-boring tool **100** may include a retainer bore **406** at least partially contiguous with a retainer recess **404**. In this embodiment, the retainer recess **404** may extend completely through the blade **116**. In other words, the retainer recess **404** may extend from a first surface **408** of the blade **116** to a second, opposite surface (not shown in the perspective of FIG. **4**) of the blade **116**. The retainer recess **404** may intersect a portion of the pocket **400** of the blade **116**. A retaining element **407** (FIG. **5**) may be disposed within the retainer bore **406**. The retaining element **407** may abut a portion of the formation-engaging structure holder **202** within the relief **220** (FIGS. **2** and **3**). For example, with reference to the formation-engaging assembly **106** of FIG. **2**, the retaining element **407** may extend through the bore **224** (FIG. **2**) of the formation-engaging structure holder **202** to retain the formation-engaging assembly **106** within the pocket **400**. Additionally or alternatively, with reference to the formation-engaging assembly **300** of FIG. **3**, the retaining element **407** may abut a portion of the formation-engaging structure holder **202** within the annular groove **302** (FIG. **3**) to retain the formation-engaging assembly **300** (FIG. **3**) within the pocket **400**.

In some embodiments, the retaining element **407** may comprise a sheet of resilient (i.e., elastic) material (e.g., a steel alloy) rolled about a longitudinal axis. Elastic expansion of the resilient material of the retaining element **407** may exert a force against the wall of the retainer bore **406** and at least a portion of the surface of the relief **220** of the formation-engaging structure holder **202**, thereby enhancing (e.g., increasing) a frictional force between the foil ration-engaging structure holder **202**, the retaining element **407**, and the retainer bore **406**, and securing the retaining element **407** within the retainer bore **406**. The resilient material of the retaining element **407** may also elastically deform to enable relative movement between the formation-engaging assembly **106** and the blade **116**. For example, elastic movement between the formation-engaging assembly **106** and the blade **116** may at least partially absorb vibration generated by a drilling operation. The resilient material may enable the retaining element **407** to fit tightly within retainer bores **406** having slightly different diameters and/or irregular surface finishes resulting from normal manufacturing inconsistencies.

In other embodiments, the retainer recess **404** may only extend through a portion of the blade **116**, and may comprise a threaded bore configured to accept a set screw (not shown). The set screw may be tightened such that a portion of the set screw abuts a portion of a relief **220** of a formation-engaging structure holder **202** to retain a formation-engaging assembly **106**, **300** within the pocket **400** of the blade **116**.

A chamfered edge **216** of a laterally extending protrusion **214** of the formation-engaging structure holder **202** may provide a gap **410** (FIG. **4**) between the blade **116** within a floor of the laterally extending portion **402** of the pocket **400** and the formation-engaging structure holder **202**. The shape of the laterally extending protrusion **214** and the chamfered edge **216** may be chosen such that an end of a tool adapted for pulling or prying can be at least partially inserted within the gap **410**, as will be discussed further below in connection with FIG. **6**.

In some situations, it may be desirable to remove the formation-engaging assembly **106**, **300** from the pocket **400**. For example, the formation-engaging surface **204** of the formation-engaging assembly **106**, **300** may become worn or damaged. Moreover, it may be desirable to replace the formation-engaging assembly **106**, **300** with another formation-engaging assembly having different characteristics, e.g., shape or exposure, of the formation-engaging surface **204**.

Accordingly, with reference now to FIG. **5**, an operator may use a tool such as a pin punch **502** and a hammer (not shown) to drive the retaining element **407** through the retainer bore **406** and out of the retainer recess **404**. The formation-engaging assembly **300** (reference is made to the formation-engaging assembly **300** in FIGS. **5** and **6**, but it should be understood that the description is equally applicable to formation-engaging assembly **106** (FIG. **2**) or any other embodiment of a formation-engaging assembly according to the disclosure) may then be removed from the pocket **400** of the blade **116**.

A clearance **506** may exist between the side surface **222** of the formation-engaging structure holder **202** (FIG. **2**) and a sidewall **504** of the pocket **400**. The clearance **506** may be provided intentionally, e.g., to facilitate insertion of the formation-engaging assembly **300** within the pocket **400**, or may be the product of inaccuracy resulting from normal manufacturing tolerances. In some embodiments, a substantially annular seal, such as an O-ring, may be disposed between the formation-engaging structure holder **202** and the sidewall **504** of the pocket **400**. Under some operating conditions, formation cuttings and other drilling debris may

pack within the clearance **506**. As a result, the formation-engaging assembly **300** may become difficult to remove from the pocket **400**.

Referring now to FIG. **6**, an operator may insert a portion of a tool adapted for pulling or prying, e.g., a jaw of a puller or an end of a screwdriver (not shown), within the gap **410** between the chamfered edge **216** of the laterally extending protrusion **214** and the laterally extending portion **402** of the pocket **400**. The operator may pull or pry upwards on the laterally extending protrusion **214** to loosen the formation-engaging assembly **300** from the pocket **400**, and may remove the formation-engaging assembly **300** from the blade **116**. Another formation-engaging assembly **300**, e.g., a formation-engaging assembly **300** with a different depth D of the receptacle **212** of the formation-engaging structure holder **202** and, consequently, a different exposure of the formation-engaging structure **200** (FIG. **2**), may then be inserted in the pocket **400**, and the retaining element **407** may be replaced within the retainer bore **406**.

Referring now to FIG. **7**, a formation-engaging assembly **300** may be retained within a pocket **400** of a blade **116** by a retaining element **700**. The retaining element **700** may include a threaded head **702** and a shank **704**. A retainer bore **706** may include a threaded segment **708** and a segment **710** with a reduced diameter relative to the threaded segment **708**. At least a portion of the reduced diameter segment **710** may intersect the pocket **400**. The threaded head **702** may include features configured to interface with a tool adapted to apply torque. For example, the threaded head **702** may include a receptacle (not shown) in an axial end thereof configured to accept a tool, such as a hex wrench, a square drive bit, a star drive bit, or other tools.

To install the retaining element **700** within the retainer bore **706**, an operator may insert the shank **704** into the retainer bore **706** until the threads on the threaded head **702** begin to engage the threads of the threaded segment **708**. The operator may insert a tool into the receptacle of the threaded head **702** to rotate retaining element **700**, apply torque and thread the threaded head **702** completely into the threaded segment **708** of the retainer bore **706**, as shown in FIG. **8**. In the position shown in FIG. **8**, the threaded head **702** is substantially flush with a surface **800** of the blade **116**. In other embodiments, the threaded head **702** may sit above or below the surface **800** of the blade **116** when the threaded head **702** is fully threaded into the threaded segment **708** of the retainer bore **706**.

At least a portion of the shank **704** of the retaining element **700** may abut a portion of the formation-engaging structure assembly **300** within a bore **224** (FIG. **2**) or an annular groove **302** (FIG. **3**) of a formation-engaging structure holder **202** to retain the formation-engaging structure assembly **300** within the pocket **400** of the blade **116**.

To remove the retaining element **700** from the retainer bore **706**, the operator may insert a tool into the receptacle of the threaded head **702** as described above and rotate retaining element **700** to apply torque in the opposite direction to loosen the threaded head **702** of the retaining element **700** from the threaded segment **708** of the retainer bore **706**, as shown in FIG. **9**. The operator may completely remove the retaining element **700** from the retainer bore **706**, and may remove the formation-engaging assembly **300** from the pocket **400** substantially as described above in connection with FIG. **6**.

The retaining element **700** shown in FIGS. **7** through **9** may be used with a formation-engaging assembly **300** as described above. Furthermore, the retaining element **700** may be used with formation-engaging structures that do not include a formation-engaging structure holder **202**, as shown in FIG. **2**. For example, in the embodiment of FIG. **10**, a formation-engaging structure **1000** may be disposed directly within a pocket **1002** of a blade **1004** of an earth-boring tool **100** (FIG. **1**) (i.e., the formation-engaging structure **1000** may not include a formation-engaging structure holder). As a further non-limiting example, the retaining element **700** as described herein may be used with formation-engaging structures as disclosed in U.S. Patent Publication No. 2015/0322727, filed May 7, 2014, and assigned to the same assignee, which is incorporated herein by reference for all that it discloses.

Additional non-limiting example embodiments of the disclosure are set forth below.

Embodiment 1

A formation-engaging assembly, comprising: a formation-engaging structure holder, comprising: a side surface between a proximal end and a distal end; a receptacle in the distal end; and a lateral protrusion extending from a portion of the side surface of the formation-engaging structure holder adjacent the distal end; and a formation-engaging structure with a formation-engaging surface at a distal end, a proximal end and a sidewall therebetween, wherein the proximal end and at least a portion of the sidewall of the formation-engaging structure is received within the receptacle of the formation-engaging structure holder.

Embodiment 2

The formation-engaging assembly of Embodiment 1, wherein the lateral protrusion extends from only a portion of a periphery of the side surface of the formation-engaging structure holder.

Embodiment 3

The formation-engaging assembly of Embodiment 1 or Embodiment 2, wherein the lateral protrusion comprises a chamfered edge.

Embodiment 4

The formation-engaging assembly of Embodiment 3, wherein the chamfered edge is disposed on a proximal portion of the lateral protrusion.

Embodiment 5

The formation-engaging assembly of any one of Embodiments 1 through 4, wherein the formation-engaging structure holder further comprises a relief in the side surface.

Embodiment 6

The formation-engaging assembly of Embodiment 5, wherein the relief comprises an annular groove extending around at least a portion of a periphery of the side surface.

Embodiment 7

The formation-engaging assembly of Embodiment 5 or Embodiment 6, wherein the relief comprises a bore extending through the formation-engaging structure holder.

Embodiment 8

The formation-engaging assembly of any one of Embodiments 1 through 7, wherein the formation-engaging structure is brazed within the receptacle of the formation-engaging structure holder.

Embodiment 9

An earth-boring tool, comprising: a blade comprising a pocket in a leading end thereof for accepting at least a portion of a formation-engaging structure holder, the pocket having a portion of reduced depth extending therefrom to a side surface of the blade; and a formation-engaging assembly disposed within the pocket, the formation-engaging assembly comprising: a formation-engaging structure holder, comprising: a side surface between a proximal end and a distal end; a receptacle in the distal end; and a lateral protrusion extending from a portion of the side surface of the formation-engaging structure holder adjacent the distal end received in the pocket portion of reduced depth; and a formation-engaging structure with a formation-engaging surface at a distal end, a proximal end and a sidewall therebetween, wherein the proximal end and at least a portion of the sidewall of the formation-engaging structure is received within the receptacle of the formation-engaging structure holder.

Embodiment 10

The earth-boring tool of Embodiment 9, wherein the blade of the earth-boring tool comprises a retainer bore extending into the blade from a surface thereof and at least partially intersecting the pocket, and a retaining element disposed within the retainer bore and extending at least partially within a relief in a side surface of the formation-engaging structure holder.

Embodiment 11

The earth-boring tool of Embodiment 10, wherein a portion of the retaining element abuts a portion of the formation-engaging structure holder within a relief in the side surface of the formation-engaging structure holder or extends through a bore in the side surface of the formation-engaging structure holder.

Embodiment 12

The earth-boring tool of Embodiment 10 or Embodiment 11, wherein the retainer bore extends completely through the blade of the earth-boring tool.

Embodiment 13

The earth-boring tool of Embodiment 11, wherein the retaining element comprises an elongated pin.

Embodiment 14

The earth-boring tool of any one of Embodiments 10 through 13, wherein the retainer bore comprises a threaded portion adjacent the surface of the blade of the earth-boring tool.

Embodiment 15

The earth-boring tool of Embodiment 14, wherein the retaining element comprises a set screw engaged with the threaded portion of the retainer bore.

Embodiment 16

The earth-boring tool of any one of Embodiments 9 through 15, wherein the earth-boring tool is a fixed-cutter rotary drill bit.

Embodiment 17

The earth-boring tool of any one of Embodiments 14 through 16, wherein the retaining element comprises a threaded head and a shank of lesser diameter, the threaded head engaged with the threaded portion of the retainer bore.

Embodiment 18

The earth-boring tool of any one of Embodiments 11 through 13, wherein the retaining element comprises a sheet of resilient material rolled about a longitudinal axis thereof.

Although the foregoing description contains many specifics, these are not to be construed as limiting the scope of the present invention, but merely as providing certain exemplary embodiments. Similarly, other embodiments of the invention may be devised, which do not depart from the spirit or scope of the present disclosure. For example, features described herein with reference to one embodiment also may be provided in others of the embodiments described herein. The scope of the invention is, therefore, indicated and limited only by the appended claims and their legal equivalents, rather than by the foregoing description. All additions, deletions, and modifications to the disclosed embodiments, which fall within the meaning and scope of the claims, are encompassed by the present disclosure.

What is claimed is:

1. A formation-engaging assembly, comprising:

a formation-engaging structure holder, comprising:

a substantially cylindrical side surface between a proximal end and a distal end;

a receptacle extending longitudinally into the distal end;

a relief in the substantially cylindrical side surface, wherein the relief comprises a bore extending through the formation-engaging structure holder; and

a lateral protrusion extending from a portion of the substantially cylindrical side surface of the formation-engaging structure holder only adjacent the distal end; and

a formation-engaging structure with a formation-engaging surface at a distal end, a proximal end and a sidewall therebetween, wherein the proximal end and at least a portion of the sidewall of the formation-engaging structure is received within the receptacle of the formation-engaging structure holder.

2. The formation-engaging assembly of claim **1**, wherein the lateral protrusion extends from only a portion of a periphery of the substantially cylindrical side surface of the formation-engaging structure holder.

3. The formation-engaging assembly of claim **1**, wherein the lateral protrusion comprises a chamfered edge.

4. The formation-engaging assembly of claim 3, wherein the chamfered edge is disposed on a proximal portion of the lateral protrusion.

5. The formation-engaging assembly of claim 1, wherein the formation-engaging structure is brazed within the receptacle of the formation-engaging structure holder.

6. An earth-boring tool, comprising:

a blade comprising a substantially cylindrical pocket in a leading end thereof for accepting at least a portion of a formation-engaging structure holder, the substantially cylindrical pocket having a portion of reduced depth extending laterally therefrom to a surface of the blade transverse to the leading end of the blade; and

a formation-engaging assembly disposed within the substantially cylindrical pocket, the formation-engaging assembly comprising:

a formation-engaging structure holder, comprising:

a substantially cylindrical side surface between a proximal end and a distal end;

a receptacle extending longitudinally into the distal end; and

a lateral protrusion extending from a portion of the substantially cylindrical side surface of the formation-engaging structure holder adjacent the distal end received in the substantially cylindrical pocket portion of reduced depth; and

a formation-engaging structure with a formation-engaging surface at a distal end, a proximal end and a sidewall therebetween, wherein the proximal end and at least a portion of the sidewall of the formation-engaging structure is received within the receptacle of the formation-engaging structure holder.

7. The earth-boring tool of claim 6, wherein the blade of the earth-boring tool comprises a retainer bore extending into the blade from a surface thereof and at least partially intersecting the substantially cylindrical pocket, and a retaining element disposed within the retainer bore and extending at least partially within a relief in the substantially cylindrical side surface of the formation-engaging structure holder.

8. The earth-boring tool of claim 7, wherein a portion of the retaining element at least one of abuts a portion of the formation-engaging structure holder within the relief in the substantially cylindrical side surface of the formation-engaging structure holder or extends through a bore in the substantially cylindrical side surface of the formation-engaging structure holder.

9. The earth-boring tool of claim 7, wherein the retainer bore extends completely through the blade of the earth-boring tool.

10. The earth-boring tool of claim 7, wherein the retaining element comprises an elongated pin.

11. The earth-boring tool of claim 7, wherein the retainer bore comprises a threaded portion adjacent the surface of the blade of the earth-boring tool.

12. The earth-boring tool of claim 11, wherein the retaining element comprises a set screw engaged with the threaded portion of the retainer bore.

13. The earth-boring tool of claim 6, wherein the earth-boring tool is a fixed-cutter rotary drill bit.

14. The earth-boring tool of claim 11, wherein the retaining element comprises a threaded head and a shank of lesser diameter, the threaded head engaged with the threaded portion of the retainer bore.

15. The earth-boring tool of claim 7, wherein the retaining element comprises a sheet of resilient material rolled about a longitudinal axis thereof.

16. The earth-boring tool of claim 6, further comprising cutting structures located on the blade, wherein the substantially cylindrical pocket in the leading end of the blade comprises the substantially cylindrical pocket located at least one of rotationally leading or trailing the cutting structures.

17. The earth-boring tool of claim 6, wherein the formation-engaging surface of the formation-engaging structure comprises a wear-resistant material comprising at least one of tungsten carbide, polycrystalline diamond or cubic boron nitride.

* * * * *

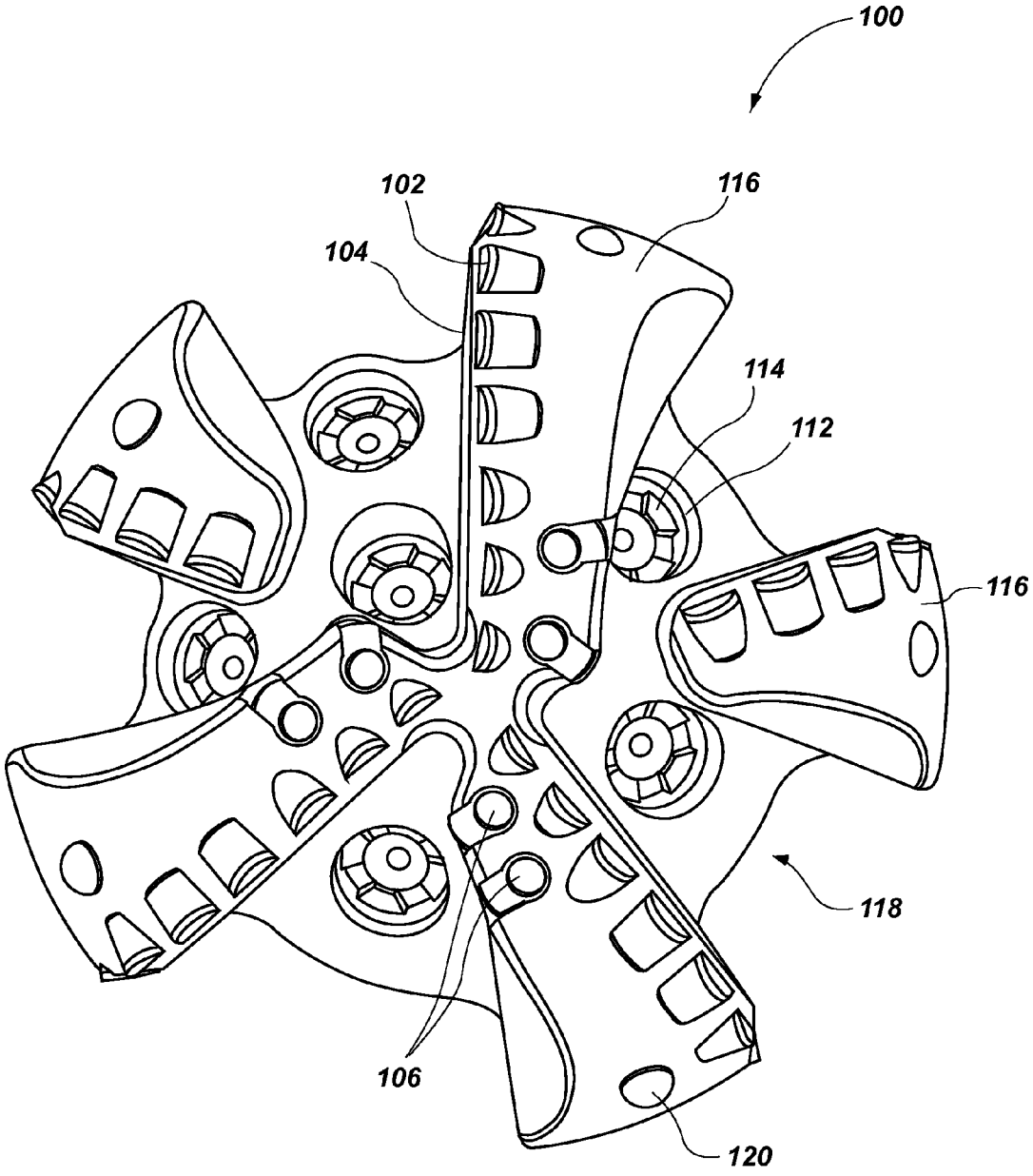

FIG. 1

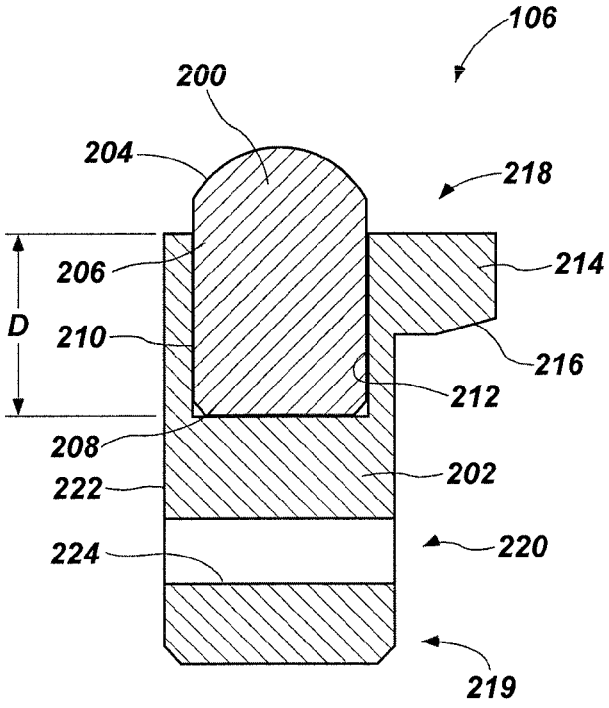
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FIG. 2

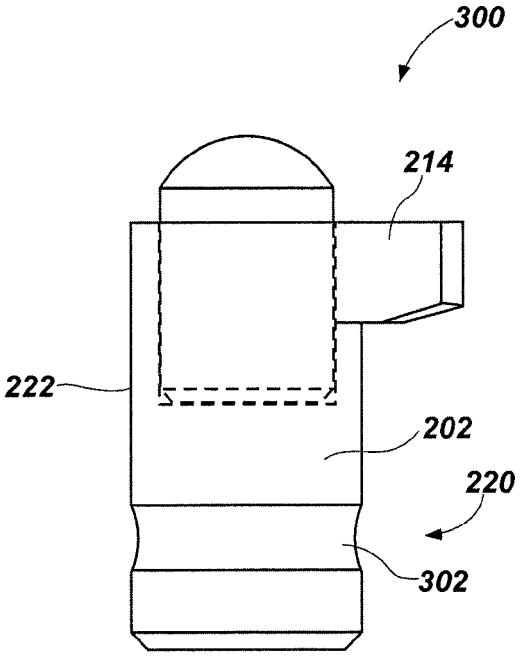
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FIG. 3

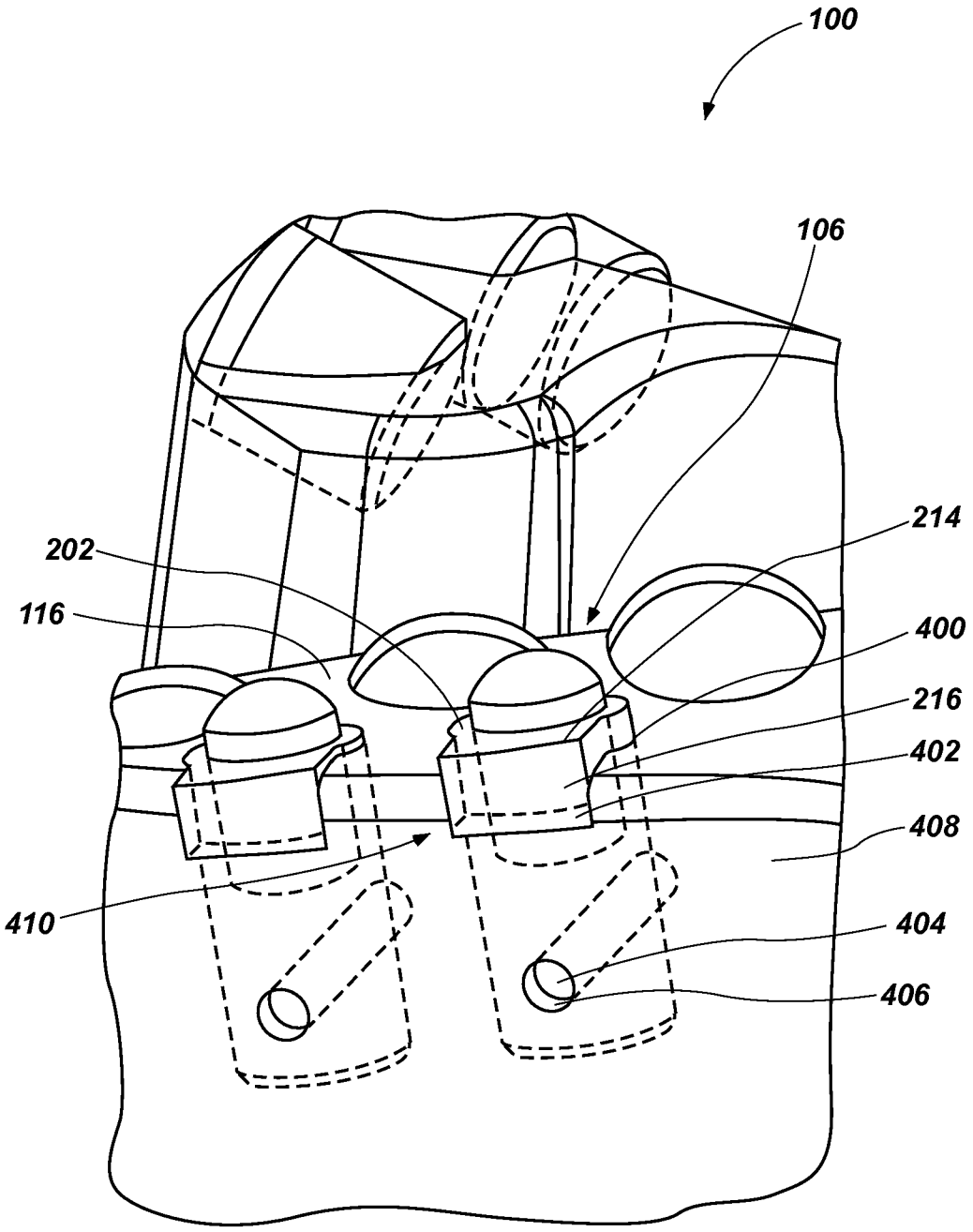

FIG. 4

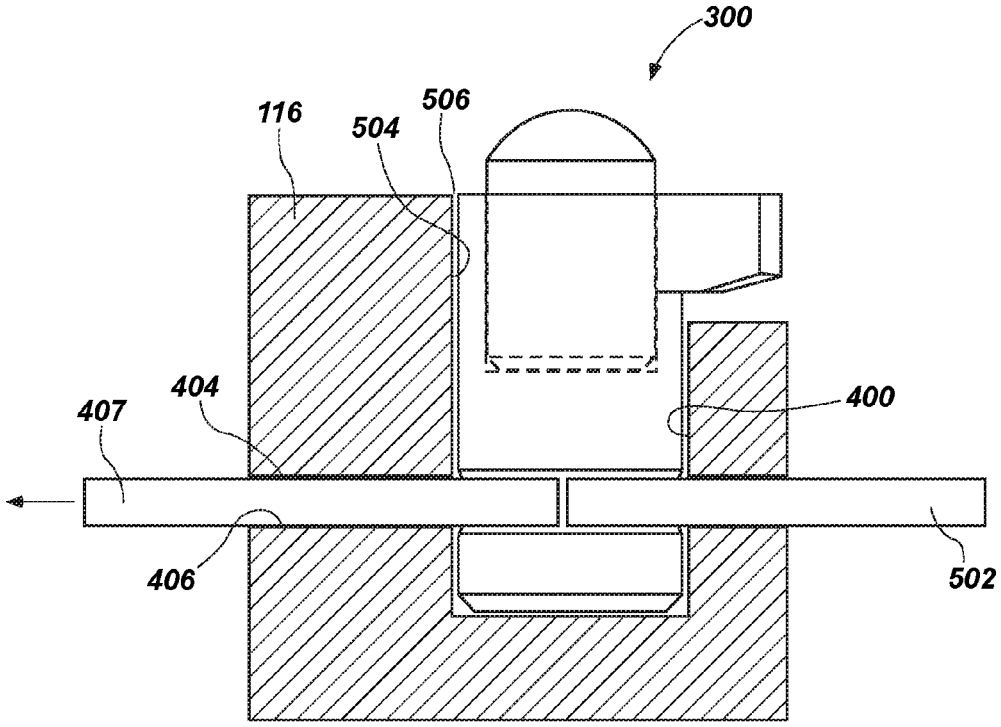

FIG. 5

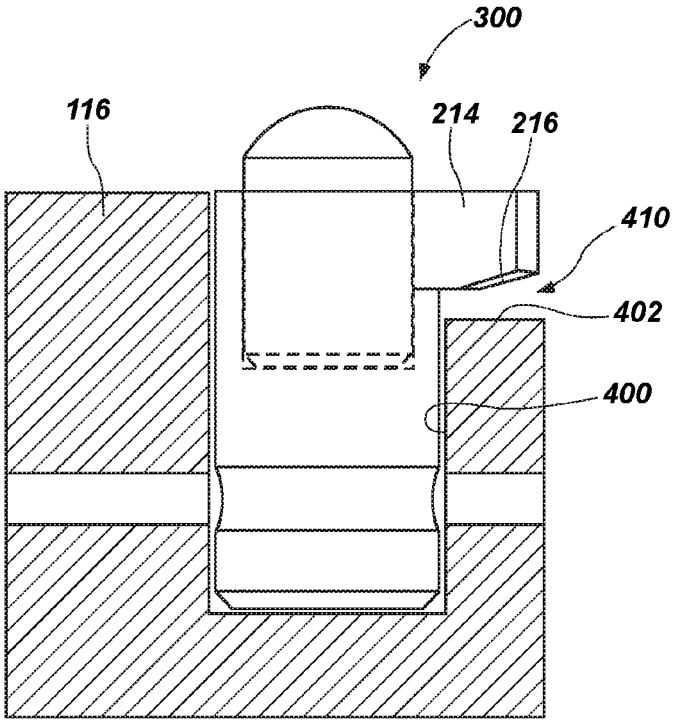

FIG. 6

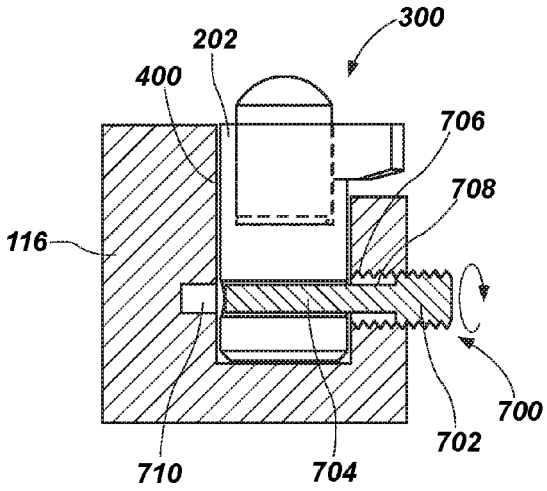

FIG. 7

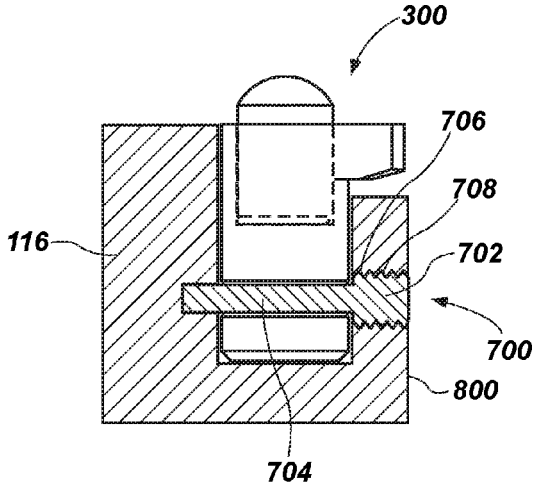

FIG. 8

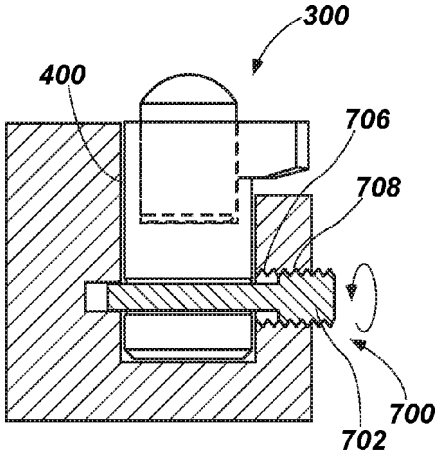

FIG. 9

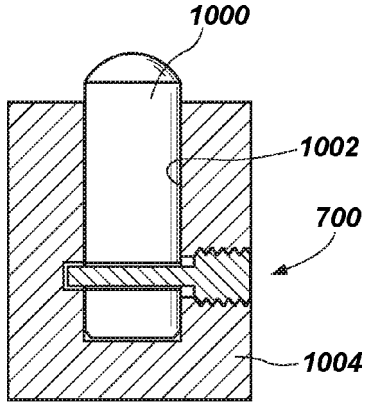

FIG. 10

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

PATENT NO.	: 9,476,257 B2
APPLICATION NO.	: 14/272369
DATED	: October 25, 2016
INVENTOR(S)	: Juan Miguel Bilen and Steven C. Russell

It is certified that error appears in the above-identified patent and that said Letters Patent is hereby corrected as shown below:

In the Specification

Column 6, Lines 6-7, change "the foil ration-engaging" to --the formation-engaging--

Signed and Sealed this
Fourth Day of July, 2017

Joseph Matal

Joseph Matal
Performing the Functions and Duties of the
Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and
Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office