



Care & Use



Care and Use of Casing and Tubing should be in accordance with the newest API RECOMMENDED PRACTICE 5C1 for General.

Never clean threads by using petroleum or wire brushes. Only liquids without contents of oil and soft brushes or steam are suitable to retain anti galling prevention and to avoid damage.

Never allow damaged threads or seals for running.

Make up torque data for casing and tubing corresponding to the use of thread compound according to API RP 5A3, in this catalog. This thread compound contained precaution against galling and for long life tightness. New thread compound shall be agitated before using. Never add oil to thread compound. If an other type of thread compound shall be used, contact your provider for data and application. Prevention against dirt and contamination for thread compound, connection and dope applicator has to be mandatory. Conditioning of thread compound temperature may be necessary under difficult weather conditions.

Pre running used pipes, seal rings must be renewed carefully, if applicable. Excessive use of sharp edged metallic tools, to remove the used seal ring, will damage thread/seal/coating. Groove must be clean before insert the new seal ring. Resilient seal rings according to API Spec 5CT/ISO 11960 (SR 13) or TPS-Optiflow-seal-rings should pre-formed like a kidney. This seal rings should be hand warm pre-formed and inserted immediately thereafter, if the temperature is low. Place the seal ring in to the groove. Press in should be made by using a wooden or plastic round bar tool, to prevent violation. For connecting a pipe, the seal-ring shall not locally stand out about the threads. Never pre-form TPS-Multiseal-seal-ring. Only move it past the 14° seal area up to the face of the groove.

Never pull up a the string until a connection with resilient seal ring in threaded area is not power tight, because the threads are not engaged in hand tight position.

Equipment to be used, must be suitable, functionally and adjusted to the right conditions, pre running or pulling. Ensure torque gauge calibration.

When running TPS-Optiflow, the final torque will be in relation to the recommended triangle position. This should be considered for suitable type of packer, if applicable.

To avoid damage while screwing pin end into the box end, TPS recommended screwing by hand up to the hand tight position only. Appropriately wrench or chain tong may be used for big sizes and heavy weight of pipes. If threads do not engage easily, the alignment should adjusted again. If that does not improve screwing conditions, than the connection must become disengaged and checked for damage again.

For careful and easy handling during running and pulling gastight pipes, TPS recommended the use of a single-joint-weight-compensator. Today this is a standard equipment of each named service provider.

Flush type connections are very susceptible for deformation. Particular care must be taken to avoid damage during handling, packing, transportation and storage. You shall not accept dropping, hiding and contact pressure to connection, respectively, only application forces shall be allowed to connection.

OCTG material types containing 9% or 13% Chromium, are susceptible to crevice corrosion. The packaging is for the sole purpose of preventing physical damage to the goods during shipment. The packaging is not intended for long-term storage. You should remove such goods from package immediately upon receipt and store in a dry place. You should not allow pockets of stagnant water to form in or on the goods.

High alloy material should not be in contact with low alloy material. Prevention should be done to avoid corrosion from such cause.



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Internal leak testing tool shall enter the pipe after final make up only to avoid damage connection from dirt, during make up.

The pressure relief valve in the hydraulic system of the power tong shall be adjusted to a comparable value for the final torque of the pipe has to be made up.

OCTG materials containing 9% or more chromium, are sensitively to galling. Fine balance for the dead weight of each pipe shall be ensured during running and pulling.

Accessories shall be power tight connected to pup joints pre running, to avoid trouble with power tong and elevator/spider.

The turn speed for make up has to be low, to avoid dope-cushions (locally over-greasing) and over-torque in final position.

If running Gastight pipes with cylindrical threads, metal to metal seals and torque shoulder, like TPS Multiseal under the use of a computerized torque-turn control system, the torque reading and dump valve has to be quick, because the torque will build up very fast from below, when the 30° seal shoulders touch together.

Gastight pipes with tapered threads, metal to metal seals and torque shoulder, like TPS Techniseal, shall made up power tight under torque-turn control, after made up hand-tight. Each torque-turn graphic shall archived for traceability. During final make up, the torque in thread proportion should be not less than 10% of the recommended minimum torque, and a minimum of 50% of the recommended minimum torque shall be a proportion of compression between the torque shoulders. Evaluation and verification for that has to be ensured by trained and experienced personal to ensure the reliability of that operation.

For pulling operation, connection is to be broken out until the torque has fallen of. Connection shall be disengaged by hand. For big sizes and heavy weight pipes, a wrench or chain tong may be used. If pipe does not engage easily, then the alignment should be

adjusted. Care has to be taken, that the threads do not become disengaged over the run in area, without balance dead weight of the joint. Disengaged connections should be protected against damage.