

SLOVENSKI STANDARD oSIST prEN ISO 13679:2009

01-julij-2009

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Petroleum and natural gas industries - Procedures for testing casing and tubing connections (ISO/DIS 13679:2009)

Erdöl- und Erdgasindustrie - Prüfverfahren an Verbindungen für Futter- und Steigrohre (ISO/DIS 13679:2009) iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel - Procédures de test des connexions pour tubes de cuvelage et de production (ISO/DIS-13679:2009)

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ICS:

75.180.10 Oprema za raziskovanje in Exploratory and extraction

odkopavanje equipment

75.200 U] \(\lambda \) \(\alpha \) \(\alpha \) Petroleum products and

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oSIST prEN ISO 13679:2009 en,fr

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EUROPEAN STANDARD NORME EUROPÉENNE EUROPÄISCHE NORM

DRAFT prEN ISO 13679

May 2009

ICS 75.180.10

Will supersede EN ISO 13679:2006

English Version

Petroleum and natural gas industries - Procedures for testing casing and tubing connections (ISO/DIS 13679:2009)

Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel - Procédures de test des connexions pour tubes de cuvelage et de production (ISO/DIS 13679:2009) Erdöl- und Erdgasindustrie - Prüfverfahren an Verbindungen für Futter- und Steigrohre (ISO/DIS 13679:2009)

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for parallel enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/TC 12.

If this draft becomes a European Standard, CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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Recipients of this draft are invited to submit, with their comments; notification of any relevant patent rights of which they are aware and to provide supporting documentation.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

prEN ISO 13679:2009 (E)

Contents	Page
Foreword	

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prEN ISO 13679:2009 (E)

Foreword

This document (prEN ISO 13679:2009) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67 "Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum and natural gas industries" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 12 "Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries", the secretariat of which is held by AFNOR.

This document is currently submitted to the parallel Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN ISO 13679:2006.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO/DIS 13679:2009 has been approved by CEN as a prEN ISO 13679:2009 without any modification.

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DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/DIS 13679

ISO/TC 67/SC 5 Secretariat: JISC

Voting begins on: Voting terminates on:

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Petroleum and natural gas industries — Procedures for testing casing and tubing connections

Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel — Procédures de test des connexions pour tubes de cuvelage et de production

[Revision of first edition (ISO 13679:2002)]

ICS 75.180.10; 75.200

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ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING

This draft has been developed within the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and processed under the ISO-lead mode of collaboration as defined in the Vienna Agreement.

This draft is hereby submitted to the ISO member bodies and to the CEN member bodies for a parallel five-month enquiry.

Should this draft be accepted, a final draft, established on the basis of comments received, will be submitted to a parallel two-month approval vote in ISO and formal vote in CEN.

In accordance with the provisions of Council Resolution 15/1993 this document is circulated in the English language only.

Conformément aux dispositions de la Résolution du Conseil 15/1993, ce document est distribué en version anglaise seulement.

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Contents

Page

Forewo	ord	v
Introdu	ıction	v
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions and symbols and abbreviations	2
3.1	Terms and definitions	2
3.2 3.3	SymbolsAbbreviations	
4 4.1	General requirements Connection data sheet	
4.2	Quality control	_
5	General test requirements	10
5.1	Test classes	10
5.2 5.3	Test matrix	
5.3 5.4	Test programme Calibration and accreditation requirements P.R.F.V.F.W.	20 21
5.5	Material property tests	22
5.6	Make-up and break-out procedures r.d.s.iteh.al.	23
5.7	Internal pressure leak detection	
5.8 5.9	Internal pressure leak trap device previsio 13679 2009	
5.9 5.10	External pressure leak detection by sandards/sist/27ccb395-72cc-44d4-b067- Data acquisition and test methods osist-prefr-iso-13679-2009	32 36
5.11	Elevated temperature tests	39
6	Connection test specimen preparation	
6.1	General connection test objectives	
6.2	Connection test specimen identification and marking	
6.3 6.4	Connection test specimen preparation Connection test specimen machining	
6.5	Machining tolerances	
6.6	Grooved torque shoulder	
7	Test procedures	48
7.1	Principle	48
7.2	Make-up/break-out tests	
7.3	Test load envelope tests	
7.4 7.5	Limit load tests	
	·	
8 8.1	Acceptance criteria Make-up and break-out tests	
8.2	Test load envelope tests	
8.3	Limit load tests	
9	Test report	77
Annex	Annex A (normative) Connection data sheet	
Annex	B (informative) Test load envelope by Critical Cross Section Method	80
Annex	C (normative) Data forms	86
Annex	D (normative) Connection full test report	110

ISO/DIS 13679

Annex E (normative) Calculations for Pipe Body 100% Load Envelope and Test Load Point	
Definitions	115
Annex F (informative) Frame load range determination	133
Annex G (informative) Connection product line qualification	134
Annex H (informative) Special application testing	142
Annex I (informative) Rationale for design basis	149
Annex J (informative) Independent seal testing of connections with metal-to-metal and resilient seals	
Annex K (informative) Summary of changes to ISO 13679:2002 as of April 2009	155

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non–governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electro–technical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electro–technical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 13679 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67, *Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries*, Subcommittee SC 5, Casing, tubing and drill pipe.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 13679:2002). Refer to Annex K for a listing of the parts of this document that have been technically revised.

The "Highlighting in gray change-identification system" and the "Summary of changes" shown in informative Annex K identify sections of this document where committee-agreed changes (additions, modifications, and/or deletions) affecting the performance of the product(s) or the technical requirement(s) applicable to the product(s) have been made from the previous edition of this International Standard. While efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy and consistency of the application of the change-identification system, the user of this International Standard is both: encouraged to consider the totality of the technical content of this International Standard rather than those changes identified, and is ultimately responsible for recognizing any differences between this and previous editions of the International Standard.

ISO/CS expressly disclaims any liability or responsibility for loss or damage resulting from inappropriate use of this International Standard based on inaccuracy of the "change-identification system."

Introduction

This International Standard is part of a process to provide reliable tubing and casing connections for the oil and natural gas industry which are fit for purpose. It has been developed based on improvements to API Recommended Practice 5C5 and proprietary test procedures, with input from leading users, manufacturers and testing consultants from around the world. This International Standard represents the knowledge of many years of testing and qualification experiences.

The validation of connection test load envelope and failure limit loads is relevant to design and tubing and casing for the oil and natural gas industries. Tubing and casing are subject to loads which include internal pressure, external pressure, axial tension, axial compression, bending torsion, transverse forces and temperature changes. The magnitude and combination of these loads result in various pipe body and connection failure modes. Although pipe body test and limit loads are well understood in general, the same cannot be stated for the connection. These failure modes and loads are generally different and often less than that of the pipe. Consequently experimental validation is required.

The validation of test and limit loads requires testing at the extremes of performance parameters to these defined loads. Testing at the extremes of the performance parameters assures that the production population, which falls within these limits will meet or exceed the performance of the test population. Thread connection performance parameters include dimensional tolerances, mechanical properties, surface treatment, make—up torque and the type and amount of thread compound. For typical proprietary connections, worst—case tolerances are known and defined in this International Standard. For other connections design analysis is required to define worst—case tolerance combinations and standard.

Users of this International Standard should be aware that further or differing requirements might be needed for individual applications. This International Standard is not intended to inhibit a vendor from offering, or a purchaser from accepting, alternate equipment of engineering solutions for the individual application. This may be particularly applicable when there is innovative or developing technology. Where an alternative is offered, the vendor should identify any variations from this International Standard and provide details.

This International Standard consists of the following major parts. Based on manufacturer's—supplied data specified in Annex A and/or calculations in Annex B, tested are conducted in accordance with Clauses 4 to 8 and reported on the data forms given in Annex C. Annex D lists all the information that is to be provided in the full test report. Annex E provides calculations for pipe body 100% load envelope and test load point definitions. Annex F give an example of a load frame calibration. Annex G gives considerations for possible connection product line qualifications. Annex H provides guidelines for supplemental tests, which may be required for special applications. Annex I gives the design rationale for this International Standard. Annex J gives requirements for connections that contain both a metal—to—metal seal and a resilient seal which are tested separately.

Supplementary tests may appropriate for specific applications that are not evaluated by the tests herein. The user and manufacturer should discuss well applications and limitations of the connection being considered.

Representatives of users and/or other third party personnel are encourages to monitor the tests. ISO 13679 covers the testing of connections for the most commonly encountered well conditions. Not all possible service scenarios are included. For example, the presence of a corrosive fluid, which may influence the service performance of a connection, is not considered.

This International Standard includes provisions of various nature. Theses are identified by the use of certain verbal forms:

- SHALL is used to indication that a provision is a REQUIREMENT, i.e. MANDATORY;
- SHOULD is used to indicate that a provision is a RECOMMENDATION to be used as good practice, but is not mandatory;

- MAY is used to indicate that a provision is OPTIONAL, i.e. indicate a course of action permissible withing the limits of the document;
- CAN is used to indicate statements of POSSIBILITY and CAPABILITY.

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Petroleum and natural gas industries — Procedures for testing casing and tubing connections

Scope

This International Standard establishes minimum design verification testing procedures and test acceptance criteria for casing and tubing connections for the oil and natural gas industries. These physical tests are part of a design verification process and provide objective evidence that the connection conforms to the manufacturer's claimed test load envelope and limit loads.

It categorizes test severity into four test classes.

This International Standard does not provide the statistical basis for risk analysis.

This International Standard addresses only three of the five distinct types of primary loads to which casing and tubing strings are subjected in wells: fluid pressure (internal and/or external), axial force (tension or compression), bending (buckling and/or wellbore deviation), as well as make-up torsion. It does not address rotation torsion and non-axisymmetric (area, line or point contact) loads.

This International Standard specifies tests to be performed to determine the galling tendency, sealing performance and structural integrity of casing and tubing connections. The words casing and tubing apply to the service application and not to the diameter of the pipe.

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Normative references 570710 1015 a57074fc4fd3/osist-pren-iso-13679-2009

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3183, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel pipe for pipeline transportation systems

ISO TR 10400, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Equations and calculations for the properties of casing, tubing, drill pipe and line pipe used as casing or tubing

ISO 11960, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Steel pipes for use as casing or tubing for wells

ISO 13678, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Evaluation and testing of thread compounds for use with casing, tubing and line pipe

ISO 13680, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Corrosion-resistant alloy seamless tubes for use as casing, tubing and coupling stock — Technical delivery conditions

API TR 5C3, Technical Report on Equations and Calculations for Casing, Tubing, and Line Pipe used as Casing or Tubing; and Performance Properties Tables for Casing and Tubing)

API Spec 5B, Specification for Threading, Gauging, and Thread Inspection of Casing, Tubing, and Line Pipe Threads

API Spec 5L, Specification for Line Pipe

ASTM A370, Standard Testing Methods and Definitions for Mechanical Testing of Steel Products