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Petroleum and natural gas industries — Equipment for well cementing —

Part 1: Casing bow-spring centralizers

Industries du pétrole et du gaz naturel — Équipement de cimentation de puits —

Partie 1: Centreurs de tubes de cuvelage

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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 Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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 part of ISO 10427 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO 10427-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67, *Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Drilling and completion fluids, and well cements*.

This first edition of ISO 10427-1 cancels and replaces, in part, the first edition of ISO 10427 (ISO 10427:1993), which has been technically revised.

ISO 10427 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Petroleum and natural gas industries — Equipment for well cementing*:

— *Part 1: Casing bow-spring centralizers*

— *Part 2: Centralizer placement and stop-collar testing*

— *Part 3: Performance testing of cementing float equipment*

Annex A of this part of ISO 10427 is for information only.

This corrected version of ISO 10427-1:2001 has undergone a title change to align with ISO 10427-2 and ISO 10427-3.

Introduction

This part of ISO 10427 is based on API Specification 10D, 5th edition, January 1995.

Users of this part of ISO 10427 should be aware that further or differing requirements may be needed for individual applications. This part of ISO 10427 is not intended to inhibit a vendor from offering, or the purchaser from accepting, alternative equipment or engineering solutions for the individual application. This may be particularly applicable where there is innovative or developing technology. Where an alternative is offered, the vendor should identify any variations from this part of ISO 10427 and provide details.

In this part of ISO 10427, where practical, U.S. Customary units are included in brackets after SI units for information.

Petroleum and natural gas industries — Equipment for well cementing —

Part 1:
Casing bow-spring centralizers

1 Scope

This part of ISO 10427 provides minimum performance requirements, test procedures and marking requirements for casing bow-spring centralizers for the petroleum and natural gas industries. The procedures provide verification testing for the manufacturer's design, materials and process specifications, and periodic testing to confirm the consistency of product performance.

This part of ISO 10427 is not applicable to rigid or positive centralizers.

2 Normative reference

The following normative document contains provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 10427. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 10427 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

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

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO 10427, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1
flexed
condition of a bow spring when a force three times the specified minimum restoring force (± 5 %) has been applied to it

3.2
holding device
device employed to fix the stop collar or centralizer to the casing

EXAMPLES Set screws, nails, mechanical dogs and epoxy resins.

3.3
holding force
maximum force required to initiate slippage of a stop collar on the casing

3.4
hole size
diameter of the wellbore

3.5
restoring force
force exerted by a centralizer against the casing to keep it away from the wellbore wall

NOTE Restoring force values can vary based on installation methods.

3.6
rigid centralizer
centralizer manufactured with bows that do not flex

3.7
running force
maximum force required to move a centralizer through a specified wellbore diameter

NOTE Running-force values can vary depending on the installation methods.

3.8
standoff
smallest distance between the outside diameter of the casing and the wellbore

3.9
standoff ratio
ratio of standoff to annular clearance

NOTE It is expressed as a percentage.

3.10
starting force
maximum force required to insert a centralizer into a specified wellbore diameter

NOTE Starting-force values can vary depending on the installation methods.

3.11
stop collar
device attached to the casing to prevent movement of a casing centralizer

NOTE A stop collar can be either an independent piece of equipment or integral with the centralizer.

4 Requirements

4.1 Functions of a centralizer

The purpose of a casing centralizer is to facilitate running casing to the desired depth and to assist in centring the casing in the wellbore. One of the main objectives of centralizing a casing string is to facilitate a good cementing, thereby isolating fluids from different zones. A bow-spring centralizer can be constructed in various ways, using various types, shapes and quantities of bow spring.

4.2 Starting force

The maximum starting force shall be less than the weight of 12,19 m (40 ft) of casing of medium linear mass as defined in Table 1. The maximum starting force shall be determined for a centralizer in new, fully assembled condition.

4.3 Restoring force

The minimum restoring force for a 67 % standoff ratio shall not be less than the values shown in Table 1. See A.2 for the derivation of the requirements.

Table 1 — Specifications — Casing centralizers

Casing diameter		Medium linear mass casing		Minimum restoring force at 67 % standoff ratio		Maximum starting force	
mm	(in)	kg/m	(lb/ft)	N	(lbf)	N	(lbf)
89	(3 ½) [a]	14,7	(9,91) [a]	1 761	(396)	1 761	(396)
102	(4) [a]	16,9	(11,34) [a]	2 019	(454)	2 019	(454)
114	(4 ½)	17,3	(11,6)	2 064	(464)	2 064	(464)
127	(5)	19,3	(13,0)	2 313	(520)	2 313	(520)
140	(5 ½)	23,1	(15,5)	2 758	(620)	2 758	(620)
168	(6 5/8)	35,7	(24,0)	4 270	(960)	4 270	(960)
178	(7)	38,7	(26,0)	4 626	(1 040)	4 626	(1 040)
194	(7 5/8)	39,3	(26,4)	4 697	(1 056)	4 697	(1 056)
219	(8 5/8)	53,6	(36,0)	6 405	(1 440)	6 405	(1 440)
244	(9 5/8)	59,5	(40,0)	7 117	(1 600)	7 117	(1 600)
273	(10 ¾)	75,9	(51,0)	4 537	(1 020)	9 074	(2 040)
298	(11 ¾)	80,4	(54,0)	4 804	(1 080)	9 608	(2 160)
340	(13 3/8)	90,8	(61,0)	5 427	(1 220)	10 854	(2 440)
406	(16)	96,7	(65,0)	5 783	(1 300)	11 565	(2 600)
473	(18 5/8)	130,2	(87,5)	7 784	(1 750)	15 569	(3 500)
508	(20)	139,9	(94,0)	8 363	(1 880)	16 725	(3 760)

NOTE The specifications for starting and restoring forces for bow-type centralizers are based on the centralizer being installed as per manufacturer recommendations and tested with lugs on the casing. If the centralizer is tested over a casing collar, stop collar, or with an integral stop collar, the actual results obtained from that test can vary from the specifications. It should be noted on the test report how the centralizer was installed and the type of holding device used during the test. If a centralizer is tested in this manner, the test can no longer be considered a specification test and the results may or may not meet the specifications set forth in Table 1.

[a] Liner sizes and plain-end weight.

4.4 Frequency of testing

4.4.1 Tests for design and process verification shall be performed for a minimum of six prototype centralizers. All of the tested centralizers shall conform to the performance requirements of Table 1.

4.4.2 For confirmation of the consistency of product performance, testing shall be performed at least annually for each size of centralizer manufactured to this part of ISO 10427 in quantities greater than 500 per year. Corrective action shall be implemented and documented for the centralizer size in question if the tested centralizer does not conform to the performance requirements of Table 1.

5 Testing equipment

5.1 Test stand

The test stand allows application of vertical loads and is capable of measuring these loads and vertical displacements. Examples of typical equipment are shown in Figures 1 and 2.

