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Earth-moving machinery — Horizontal directional drills — Terminology and specifications

Engins de terrassement — Machines de forage à direction horizontale — Terminologie et spécifications

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Foreword

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Earth-moving machinery — Horizontal directional drills — Terminology and specifications

1 Scope

This International Standard establishes terminology for horizontal directional drilling machines as defined in 3.1.1. It is applicable to non-riding, ride-on, pit-launched and attachment-mounted machines.

2 Normative references

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 6165, *Earth-moving machinery — Basic types — Vocabulary*

ISO 9249, *Earth-moving machinery — Engine test code — Net power*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 6165 and the following apply.

3.1 General

3.1.1
horizontal directional drilling machine
machine that uses a steerable cutting head attached to the end of a drill string for creating a bore through the earth in a horizontal direction

See Figures 1 to 4.

NOTE 1 Drilling can include fluid injection through the drill string to the cutting head, tracking of the bore by use of sensors or a transponder near the cutting head and subsequent enlargement of the bore by backreaming.

NOTE 2 These machines typically apply force to the drill string using a drill frame parallel to, or inclined up to, 30° relative to the operating earth surface.

3.1.2
bore
hole produced underground used primarily for the installation of service utilities

3.1.3
drill string
one or more pieces of drill pipe joined together which transmit forces from the drill frame to the cutting head or backreamer that cuts the earth

NOTE It is also used to rotate the cutting head to position it for steering.

3.1.4
drill frame
structure on the horizontal drilling machine that transmits rotational and push/pull forces to the drill string

3.1.5
backreaming
process of enlarging the bore by pulling back a tool of larger diameter than that previously used to form the bore

3.2 Dimensions

3.2.1
overall machine length
L
longitudinal distance between the planes of the outer extremities in transport position

3.2.2
overall machine height
H
distance from the ground to the highest extremity in transport position

3.2.3
overall machine width
W
transverse distance between the planes of the outer extremities in transport position

3.2.4
entry angle
angle between the drill pipe and the ground plane with the machine in operating (work) position, expressed in degrees

3.2.5
drill pipe diameter
*D*1
minimum outside diameter of drill pipe excluding tool joint end

See Figure 5.

3.2.6
drill pipe tool joint end diameter
*D*2
maximum outside diameter of drill pipe tool joint end

See Figure 5.

3.2.7
drill pipe nominal length
*L*1
nominal (made-up) length of drill pipe

See Figure 5.

3.2.8
drill pipe overall length
*L*2
overall length of drill pipe

See Figure 5.

3.2.9
drill pipe wall thickness
T
nominal wall thickness of drill pipe section, excluding tool joint end

See Figure 5.

3.2.10
fluid capacity of drill pipe
Maximum measured volume of water the drill pipe can store internally per meter of length

3.2.11
drill pipe bore path bend radius
R
calculated bend limit of a carbon steel pipe drill string during the drilling operation derived from the formula

$$R = \frac{E \times D1}{292 \times U}$$

where

R is the bend of radius, in metres

E is the modulus of elasticity of the pipe material, in megapascals

$D1$ is the outside diameter of the pipe, in millimetres

U is the published ultimate tensile strength of the pipe material, in megapascals

3.2.12
backreamer diameter

maximum diameter of the circle that the reamer circumscribes

3.2.13
pit size
minimum required pit width and length for a pit-launched machine (see Figure 3)

3.2.14
pit width
A
minimum measured width at bottom of pit to the theoretical vertical ground planes for a given machine

3.2.15
pit length
B
minimum measured length at the bottom of the pit to the theoretical vertical ground planes for a given machine

3.3 Masses

3.3.1
drilling machine operating mass
mass of base machine with hydraulic tank full, fuel tank full, drilling fluid system full (if so equipped) and drill pipe storage rack on the machine full (if so equipped)

3.3.2
ground-bearing pressure
drilling machine operating mass divided by ground contact area

3.3.3
drill pipe mass
measured mass of an empty drill pipe

3.4 Performance

NOTE Parameters that are measured, not calculated, are continuously achievable output levels at typical machine operating temperature.

3.4.1
engine net power
net power of the engine according to ISO 9249

3.4.2
ground travel speed
maximum ground travel speed of the drilling machine in both forward and reverse directions at operating mass

3.4.3
rotary spindle power
maximum rotational power measured at the spindle output

3.4.4
maximum spindle torque
maximum spindle torque measured to stall spindle rotation

3.4.5
maximum spindle speed
maximum measured revolutions per minute of the spindle

3.4.6
carriage thrust travel speed
maximum speed of movement of the carriage at no load in the advancing direction

3.4.7
carriage pullback travel speed
maximum speed of movement of the carriage at no load in the retracting direction

3.4.8
thrust force
maximum force measured to stall movement of the carriage in the advancing direction

3.4.9
pullback force
maximum force measured to stall movement of the carriage in the retracting direction

3.4.10
drilling fluid power
maximum drilling fluid power calculated from measured values of pressure and flow simultaneously available at the spindle while pumping water through the spindle

3.4.11
maximum drilling fluid pressure
maximum pressure measured at the spindle

3.4.12
maximum drilling fluid flow
maximum flow measured at the spindle

3.4.13 Drill pipe performance

3.4.13.1
column strength
maximum compressive, axially aligned, load the pipe can withstand without a buckling failure, when tested with the pipe in a horizontal position supported only at each end connection

See Figure 6.

3.4.13.2
torque capacity
maximum rotational moment the pipe can withstand without permanent deformation, when tested with the moment applied and resisted through the end connections

See Figure 7.

3.4.13.3
push/pull capacity
maximum compressive and tensile loads the pipe can withstand without permanent deformation, when tested with the pipe restrained at its quarter spans and with the loads applied through the end connections

See Figure 8.

3.4.13.4
rotational bending life rating
number of fully reversed rotational stress cycles (average of at least three tests) the pipe can withstand without failure at a test radius ($R1$) of 0,67R

See Figure 9.

3.4.13.5
flow capacity
flow of water resulting in a 0,7 MPa (7 bar) pressure drop through 30 m of assembled drill pipe

3.4.13.6
make-up torque
manufacturer's recommended tightening torque when two joints of drill pipe are threaded together

4 Nomenclature

NOTE Some items shown may not be standard equipment.

4.1 Non-riding machine (see Figure 1)

4.1.1 Direct control

4.1.2 Control by wire

4.1.3 Remote (wireless) control

4.2 Ride-on machine

See Figure 2.

4.3 Pit-launched machine

See Figure 3.