

REAMERS – THE GOOD, THE BAD AND THE UGLY

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Proper reamer selection requires planning

• What reamer configuration best addresses the bore geology?

What cutting structure is appropriate – MT, TCI, PDC?

• How does rig equipment / set up impact reamer selection?

• How should a contractor operate based on tool selected?



Not all reamers are created equal

Split Bits

 Oil field tri cone bits split and welded to body



Replaceable Reamers

 Roller cone segments designed for HDD specific replaceable reamer platform



PDC Reamers

 PDC insert "Fixed cutter" based reamers designed for HDD applications





Traditional split bit tools

Benefits

- Relatively low cost
- Readily available
- Single project use
- Multiple cutting segment options available

Considerations

- Quality & availability of segments varies dramatically
- "custom" tools each time
- Segments designed for tricone bit, not HDD reamers
- Traceability & QC difficult
- Purchase only



Replaceable cutter HDD reamers

Benefits

- Designed for rebuild and reuse
- Segments specifically designed for HDD applications
- Multiple cutting segment options
- Fully traceable materials
- More consistent quality and performance
- Rental or purchase options

Considerations

- Typically higher cost vs. split bit reamers
- Tools must be repaired and maintained





PDC/fixed cutter reamers

Benefits

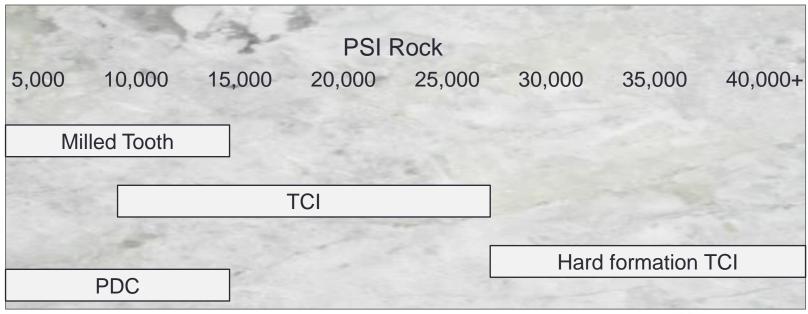
- No moving parts
- Effective in consistent formations
- Can be repaired and reused
- Tools specifically designed for HDD use

Considerations

- Require significant pump capacity to be effective
- Larger diameter tools more difficult to operate
- Performance suffers in changing formations



Formation drives cutter selection













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Reamer operation

- Reamers must align with rig equipment
 - Drill pipe / connections
 - Required force
 - Pump capacity
- Follow manufacturer's recommendations for pull/push forces, RPM and fluid volumes
 - The harder the rock = higher pull forces and slower RPM
 - Hole cleaning is critical to maintaining tool life
- Centralize the reamer properly
- "Seat" the reamer before increasing forces
- Adjust operating parameters for changing ground conditions
- Track and monitor reamer life





Questions?