



堵漏材料试验装置

型号：1030



使用说明

Instruction Manual

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Version 1.0

请你仔细阅读《使用手册》，正确掌握本产品的安装和使用方法。阅读后请将本《使用手册》妥善保管，以备今后进行检修和维护时使用。

Please read the Instruction Manual carefully, for correctly grasping the installation and using method of this product. Please keep properly this Instruction Manual after reading, for the usage during troubleshooting and maintenance in the future.

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一、概述

该仪器按照美国（API）推荐程序，另外增加了堵漏压力反排装置，其目的是检测封堵成功后反向破坏封堵所需的力，以便研究封堵材料的结构强度，为堵漏材料的选择提供更可靠依据。此外，该仪器还具有体积较小、结构简单，使用方便，能模拟测定不同状态下的漏失参数。

二、型号及规格

1300 型

三、仪器的主要技术参数：

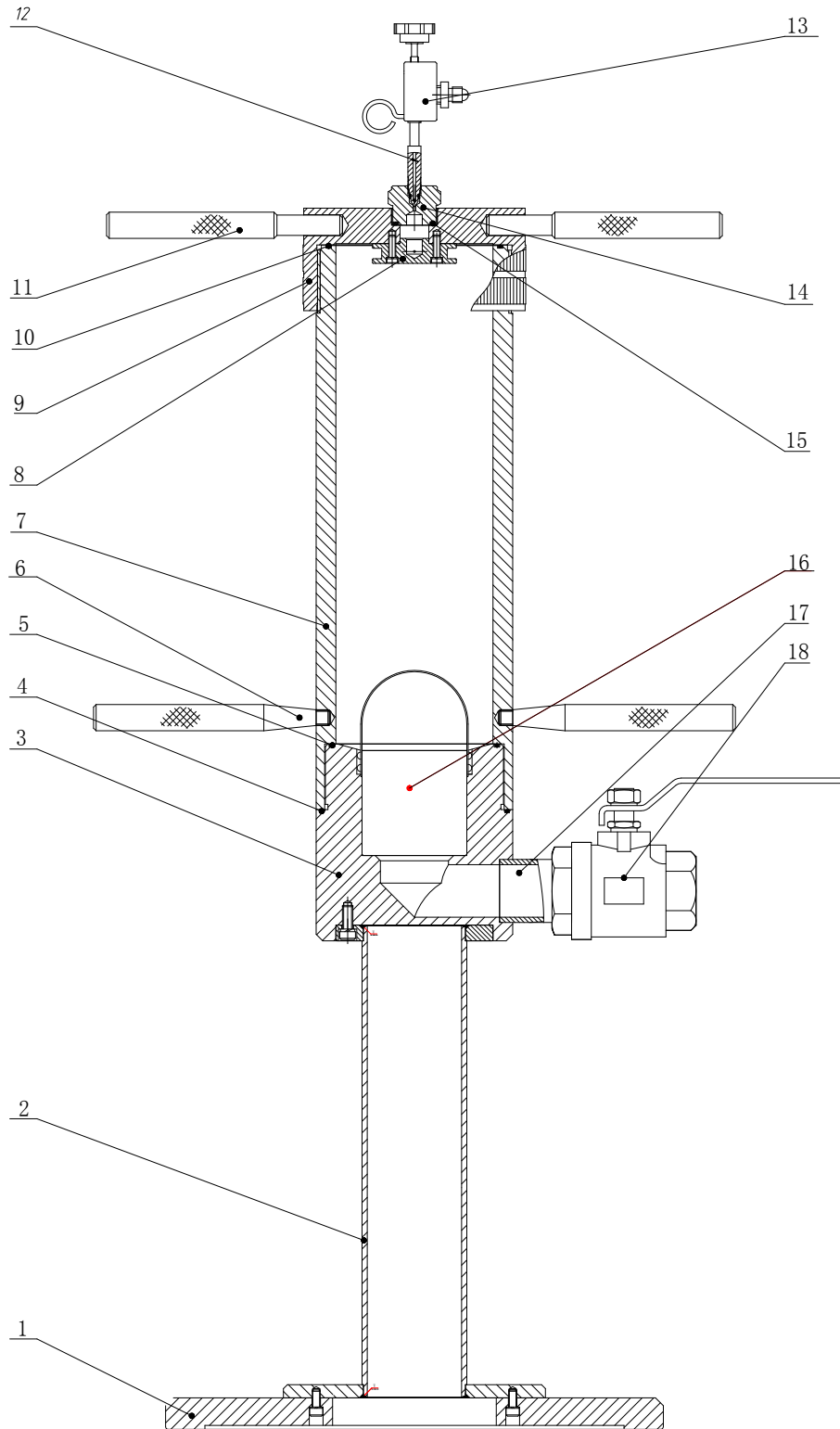
主要技术参数

序号	名称	技术参数
1	料筒容量	4000ml
2	气源	氮气
3	工作压力	~ 7MPa
4	隙板规格	1~6号(其中6号全径环)
5	测堵深度	0~77mm

四、仪器的结构及工作原理

该仪器由三部分组成：（见图一）

(一) 主机：由底座、弹子床、套筒、螺盖、球阀、缝隙板等组成，是仪器



的主体组件。

(图一) 主机结构图

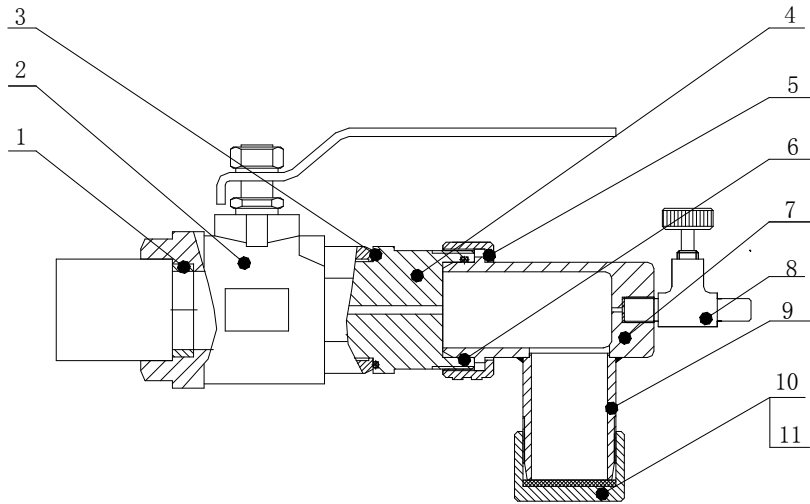
(表一) 主机结构明细表

序号	编 号	名称及规格	数 量
1		底座	1
2		支撑管	1
3		杯座	1
4		“O”型密封圈 ($\phi 145 \times 3.1$)	1
5		“O”型密封圈 ($\phi 130 \times 3.1$)	1
6		手柄	2
7		套筒	1
8		分压盘	1
9		螺盖	1
10		“O”型密封圈 ($\phi 135 \times 3.1$)	1
11		紧固手柄	2
12		连通阀杆	1
13		三通组件	1
14		气源端盖	1
15		“O”型密封圈 ($\phi 32 \times 3.1$)	1
16		弹子床筒	1
17		水嘴接头	1
18		反排组件	1

(二) 管汇组件：由阀座、阀芯、气源接头、调压手柄、高压胶管、压力表等组成，是一个高压减压装置，高压经减压稳压，以提供实验所需压力。试验完毕后放出泥浆杯中的气体。



(三) 反排装置：实验时实施反排用的装置。



(图三) 反排装置结构图

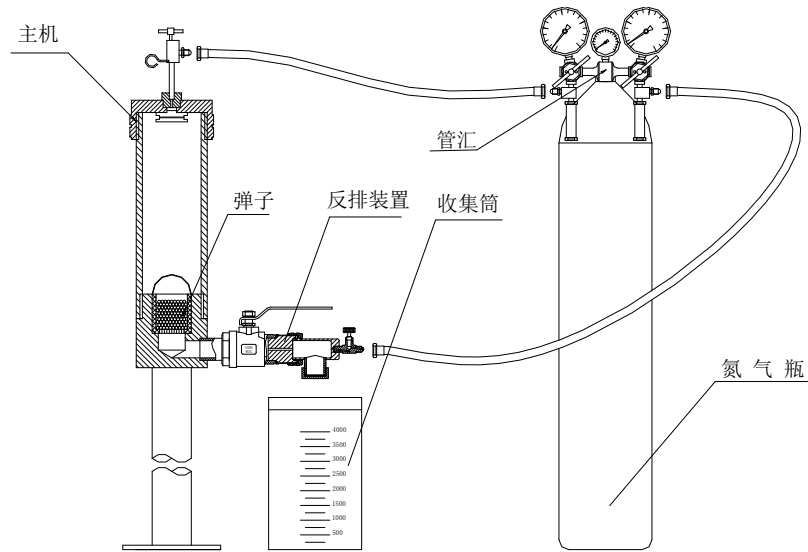
序号	编号	名称及规格	数量
1		密封垫	1
2		球阀	1
3		“O”型密封圈 (φ55×3.1)	1
4		缝隙板	1
5		连接螺帽	1
6		“O”型密封圈 (φ50×3.1)	1
7		输出接头 (一)	1
8		气源阀体组件	1
9		输出接头 (二)	1
10		输出螺帽	1
11		垫片	1

(表三) 反排装置结构明细表

(四) 收集筒：筒体带有刻度随时记录排出的钻井液体积。

(五) 三通组件：由三通、放气阀、气源接头、固定销组成。是用来连接输气管和连通阀杆，实验完后放掉管汇系统内余气。

(六) 使用结构图



(图五) 使用结构图

(七) 不同型号缝隙板名细表

序号	编号	名称	不同缝隙尺寸	数量
1		缝隙板	S=1	1
2		缝隙板	S=2	1
3		缝隙板	S=3	1
4		缝隙板	S=4	1
5		缝隙板	S=5	1
6		全径环	$\phi=36$	1

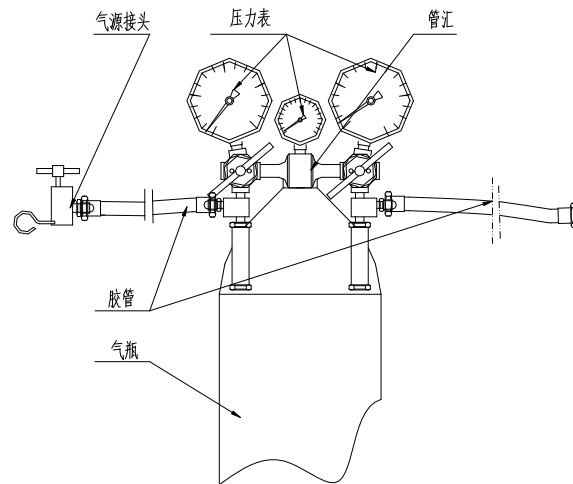
(八) 工作原理

在选用合适的堵漏材料时，确定材料对漏失层的封堵能力是非常重要的，因需要封堵的孔洞尺寸随地层而变化，故必须对堵漏材料的粒度加以选择，该仪器主要用于帮助对重新建立循环所用的材料来进行评价，通过使用一系列缝隙板及不同尺寸的床层，因此能有效地模拟各种不同地层，以确定封堵形成的效率及封堵形成前漏失的体积。

五、仪器的操作

(一) 实验前的准备

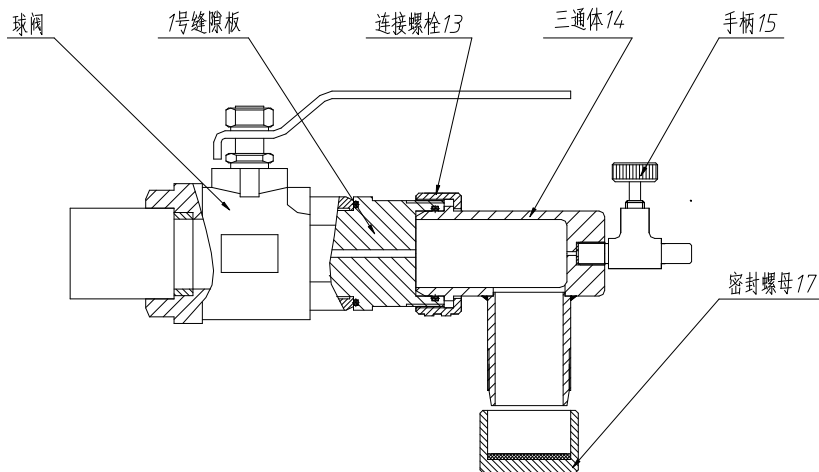
按图所示将管汇组件安装于气瓶上由 G5/8 螺帽紧固。在确定调压手柄处于自由状态未加压时，打开气源，此时管汇中间压力表应显示压力为 $\geq 7\text{MPa}$ 。将两高压胶管分别于管汇和气源接头对应部位连接牢固。见（图八）



（图八）操作示意图

（二）静态缝隙试验

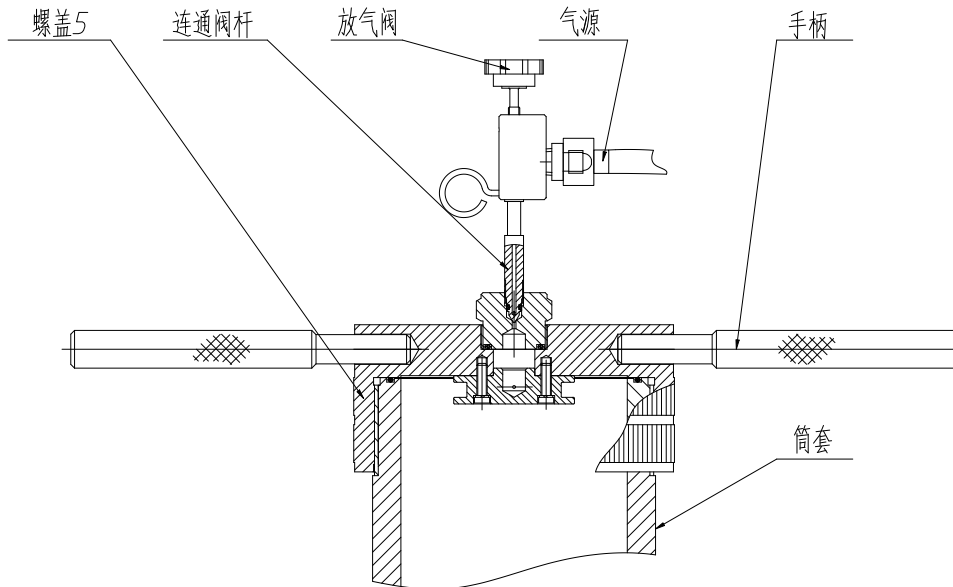
- 1、见（图一）所示，旋下上端螺盖（9）从中取出弹子床筒（16）。
- 2、逆时针方向旋出联接螺栓（13），取下三通体（14），把选取的1号缝隙板（缝隙最小尺寸的一块）旋入球阀出口处，再将连接螺栓（13）旋入扭紧，顺时针方向旋转手柄（15）关闭球阀，逆时针方向旋下密封螺母（17）。见（图九）



（图九）操作示意图

- 3、打开球阀（逆时针方向），在出口处下面放一标有刻度的收集桶，将含有试验材料的钻井液倾入套筒内，记录流出钻井液的容积。

4、将螺盖 5 旋入拧紧，依次将连通阀杆带螺纹端旋入螺盖 5 内，以固定销联接三通组件。注意：此时三通组件的放气阀应关闭，与外界不通，连通阀杆在打开位置（即顺时针方向拧紧后，再逆时针方向旋转约 90° 左右。）见（图十）



（图十）操作示意图

5、启动计时器，见（图五）所示，顺时针旋转与三通组件对应的管汇“调压手柄”以每秒 0.014MPa 的速度加压，直至达到 0.69MPa 为止，记录排出的钻井液体积，同时观察可能发生封堵的最小压力，应记录下来。

6、以每秒 0.069MPa 的速度增加压力至 6.9MPa，或者到封堵被破坏，仪器容器中的钻井液流空为止，记录流出的钻井液体积和达到的最大压力，如果封堵成功，维持该压力 10 分钟，记录最终的钻井液体积。

7、逐步增大缝隙板号数，重复实验五、（二），直到在 6.9MPa 压力下无永久性封堵为止。

（三）、动态缝隙试验

1、见（图一）所示，取下螺盖（9），取出弹子床筒（16）。

2、将“1号缝隙板”放入球阀出口处并旋紧。重复（二）、2操作。

3、见（图一）所示，关闭“球阀”，将试验钻井液倾入套筒（7）内。

4、旋紧螺盖 5，重复（二）、4操作。并按（二）、5中所述调整气源。

5、将减压阀压力恒定于 0.69MPa。

6、打开球阀，秒表计时，记录流经缝隙板的钻井液体积和实现封堵所需的时间。

7、以每秒 0.069MPa 的速度将压力增至 6.9MPa 或到封堵被破坏，容器中的钻井液流空为止，记录流出的钻井液体积和达到的最大压力，如封堵成功，

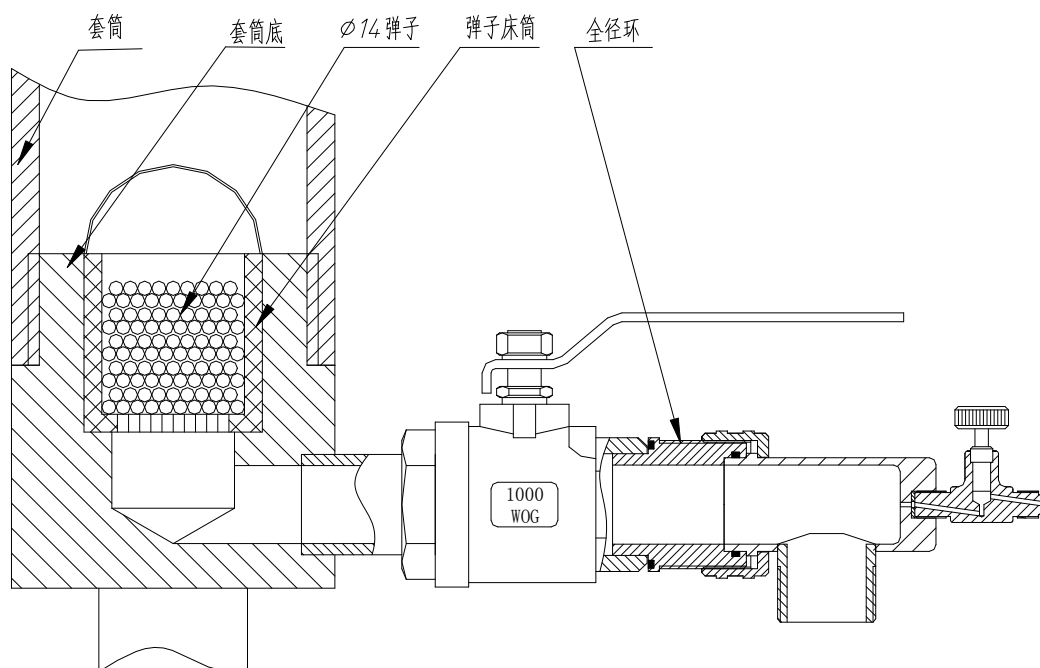
维持该压力 10 分钟，记录最终的钻井液体积。

8、逐步增大缝隙板号数，重复试验，直至无永久性封堵为止。

(四) 静态弹子床试验

1、将 $\Phi 14.3\text{mm}$ 的弹子装入（底部不含滤网的）小套筒中，装满为止，而后装入套筒底部内（注意小套筒提手两边凸出部分应插入凹槽内）。见（图十一）

2、见（图九）所示，取下联接螺栓（13），将 6 号板（全径环）装入并旋紧。重复（一）、2 操作。见（图十一）



（图十一）操作示意图

3、见（图一）所示，将球阀打开，在出口处放好收集筒，将试验钻井液倒入套筒（7）中，记录在静压下流出的钻井液体积。

4、接入气源，关闭三通组件的放气阀，打开连通阀杆，按（二）4、5、6 中所述加压并记录结果。

5、试验结束后，首先将“连通阀杆”关闭（顺时针方向拧紧）关闭气源，由三通组件的“放气阀杆”将管内气体排出，卸下气源连管，最后（逆时针方向）慢慢地松开连通阀杆，放掉套筒（7）内的余气。

6、卸下螺盖（9）取出弹子床筒（16），检查其封堵情况及封堵材料的渗透深度。

(五) 动态弹子床试验

- 1、按照（四）1、2 中所述配制弹子床。
- 2、关闭球阀，将未处理的基浆倒入弹子床筒（16）中，以填满弹子床下面和内部的空间，与弹子床筒顶部平齐为止。
- 3、小心地向套筒（7）中注放试验钻井液，不要搅动已在弹子床中的钻井液。
- 4、旋入螺盖（9）并拧紧。
- 5、接入气源，关闭三通组件的放气阀，打开连通阀杆，将减压压力恒定于 0.69MPa。
- 6、打开球阀并启动计时器，记录流经弹子床的钻井液体积和获得封堵所需的时间。
- 7、按照 1—6 中所述操作程序继续试验，在压力达到 6.9MPa，维持压力 10 分钟封堵破坏以后，按（四）5、6 中所述操作程序处理。

(六) 静态滚珠试验

- 1、将小粒滚珠装入（底部有 10 目不锈钢网）小套筒中，装满为止，（此时形成一个厚 77cm 的床层，如果小于 77cm 应记录该厚度），然后装入套筒内。
- 2、见（图七）所示，取下联接螺栓（13），将 6 号缝隙板（全径环）装入旋紧。重复（四）、2
- 3、打开球阀，并在出口处放好收集筒。
- 4、将试验钻井液倾入套筒内，测量流经滚珠床的钻井液体积。
- 5、旋入螺盖（9），按（二）4、5、6 中所述进行试验。
- 6、试验结束后，释放压力，取出弹子床，检查封堵情况及封堵材料的渗透深度。

(七) 动态滚珠床试验

- 1、按（六）、1 中所述制备滚珠床。
- 2、关闭球阀，将未处理的钻井液倒入套筒（7）内，注满床层下面和内部的空间，与小套筒顶部平齐为止。
- 3、按（五）、3~7 中所述继续试验。

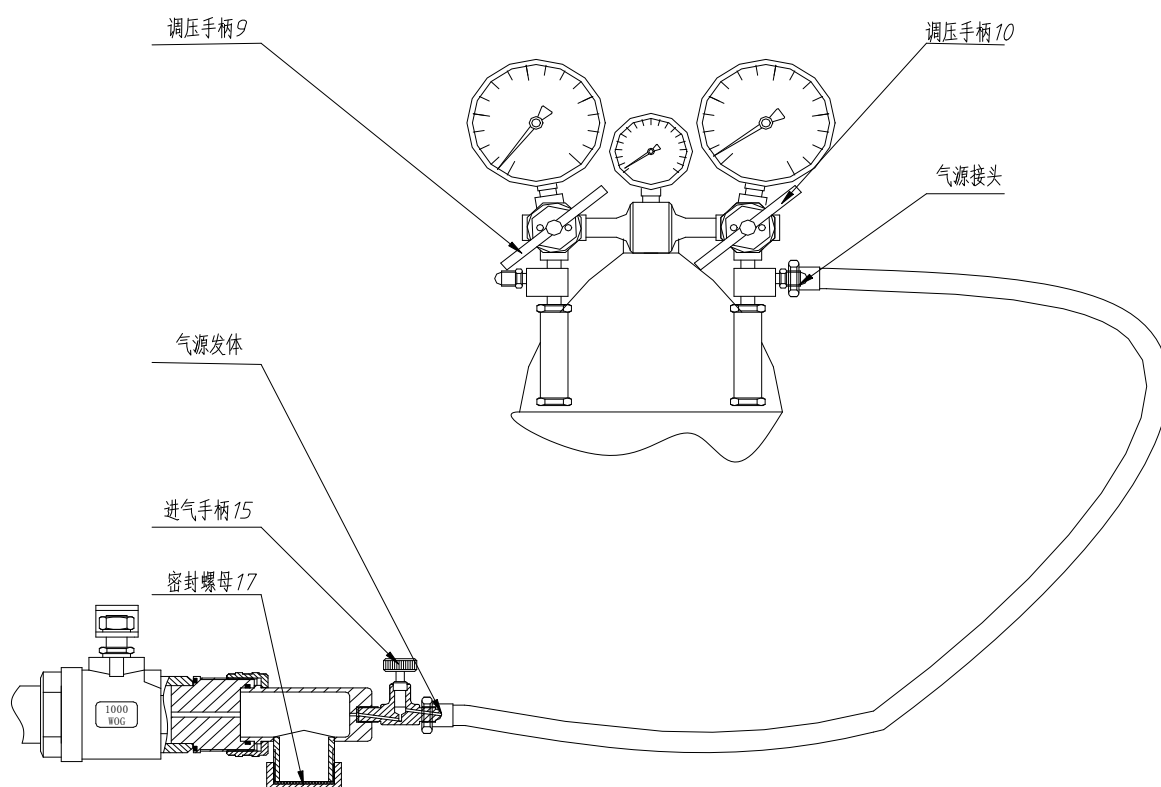
(八) 反排压力试验（用于缝隙试验）

如（图五）所示：

如果要检测破坏封堵所需的反向压力，建议按以下步骤进行操作：

- 1、封堵成功后维持该压力（6.9MPa）10 分钟，然后逆时针方向松开与三通组件相连接的“调压手柄”（此时气源已切断）。


- 2、见（图一）逆时针方向慢慢地打开三通组件的“放气阀杆”，将套筒（7）内的余气放空，然后关闭连通阀杆（12）。
- 3、将管汇的高压胶管与反排装置的“气源阀体”相连接。见（图十二）
- 4、逆时针方向旋转进气“手柄 15”约一周（此时阀门已打开）。见（图十二）
- 5、将“密封螺母 17”旋入“三通体”螺纹端，旋紧。见（图十二）




（图十二）操作示意图

- 6、启动计时器，以每秒 0.014MPa 的速度加压，观察压力表的压力变化，如果反排成功，压力会突然或逐渐降低，其最高峰值即为最高反排压力。

用户也可根据自己的实验项目自行确定实验程序。

 严禁使用氧气。

打开螺盖之前必须放掉筒内余气。

 仪器使用完毕一定要将调压手柄松开。

仪器维修和移动时一定要关闭气源将管内余气放掉。

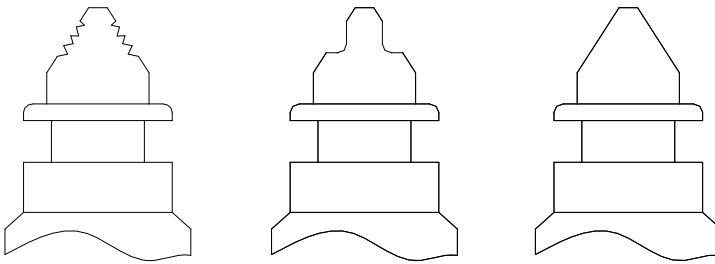
六、仪器的维护与保养

- 1、要求实验员熟悉全部操作过程和操作时可能出现的情况，一定按操作程序操作。
- 2、当移动、维修或清洁仪器时。要轻拿、轻放，以免造成部件变形影响精度和使用。
- 3、仪器使用前一定要检查气源各部联接是否可靠。
- 4、打开连通阀杆应顺时针方向拧紧后，再逆时针方向旋转约 90° 左右。
- 5、要按时检查“O”形密封圈，经常更换。
- 6、调压时，要逐渐加压，以防止损坏压力表，不得敲击压力表。
- 7、当移动、维修或清洁仪器时，一定要切断气源。
- 8、气源严禁使用氧气。
- 9、仪器使用完毕一定要将螺盖、缝隙板等另部件烘干并涂上润滑油或润滑脂，以备下次再用。

七、仪器的运输与储存

仪器的运输与储存应符合于 JB/T9329-1999 标准。产品应储存在通风的室内，室内空气不含有能引起器件腐蚀的杂质。

八、故障的判定与排除

序号	故障	原因	故障排除
1	实验时套筒与螺盖之间有气体和钻井液漏出。	螺盖的“O”型圈 $\phi 135 \times 3.1$ 破损老化。	打开螺盖更换“O”型圈 $\phi 135 \times 3.1$ 。
2	做反排实验时反排装置有气体和钻井液漏出。	反排装置中用的橡胶密封圈破损或老化。	卸下反排装置检查所有橡胶密封圈若有破损或老化予以更换。
3	实验用的管汇的压力表，表针自动上升。	管汇减压阀中的阀芯密封垫破损老化。	打开减压阀盖，卸下减压阀芯，更换密封垫。
4	实验用的管汇的压力表，表针不回零位。	管汇的压力表已坏。	更换已坏的压力表。
5	如何鉴别连通阀杆的好坏。	 <p>不好 尖端有凹槽</p> <p>不好 尖端有凹陷</p> <p>好</p>	

九、装箱单

序号	编号	名称及规格	单位	数量	备注
1		主机	台	1	
2		量筒 (4000ml)	只	1	
3		弹子床筒	只	2	其中 1 只带 10 目滤网
4		弹子 (Φ 14.3mm)	Kg	1.5	
5		滚珠 (Φ 4.39)	Kg	1.5	
6		紧固手柄	个	2	
7		手柄	个	2	
8		反排组件	套	1	
9		150mm 活络扳手	把	1	
10		450mm 活络扳手	把	1	
11		“O” 型圈 (Φ 8×1.9)	只	20	
12		“O” 型圈 (Φ 32×3.1)	只	2	
13		“O” 型圈 (Φ 50×3.1)	只	6	
14		“O” 型圈 (Φ 55×3.1)	只	6	
15		“O” 型圈 (Φ 80×3.1)	只	2	
16		“O” 型圈 (Φ 130×3.1)	只	2	
17		“O” 型圈 (Φ 135×3.1)	只	5	
18		“O” 型圈 (Φ 145×3.1)	只	2	
19		连通阀杆	只	1	
20		缝隙板 (1~6)	只	6	
21		高压减压装置	套	1	
22		三通阀	套	1	
23		胶管	根	2	
24		秒表	只	1	
25		使用手册	份	1	
26		合格证	份	1	
27		装箱单	份	1	

1. Description

In the selection of lost circulation material (LCM) it is very important to determine its shut-off capacity to the formation. The hole size changes with the formation so the particle size of LCM must be selected. This instrument is used to help evaluating the LCM. It can simulate different formation effectively using different sized cracks and bed and can evaluate the shut-off efficiency and volume of leakoff before the seal.

This instrument is made in accordance with API recommend practice and a plugging pressure backing device is added aims to checkout the pressure needed for damaging the plugging zone and research the structure strength of LCM. In addition, this instrument is easy to operate and has small volume and simple structure. It can simulate leakoff parameter of different situation.

2. Model

1300

3. The main technical parameters of the instrument

Table 1 the technical parameters

Sequence number	Name	Technical specifications
1	Barrel volume	4000ml
2	Air supply	nitrogen
3	Operating pressure	~ 7MPa
4	Crack size	No. 1~6
5	Plugging depth	0~ 77mm

4. The structure and working principles of apparatus

It consists of three parts:

1. main engine: is construed of bas, sleeve, cover, globe valve and slot.

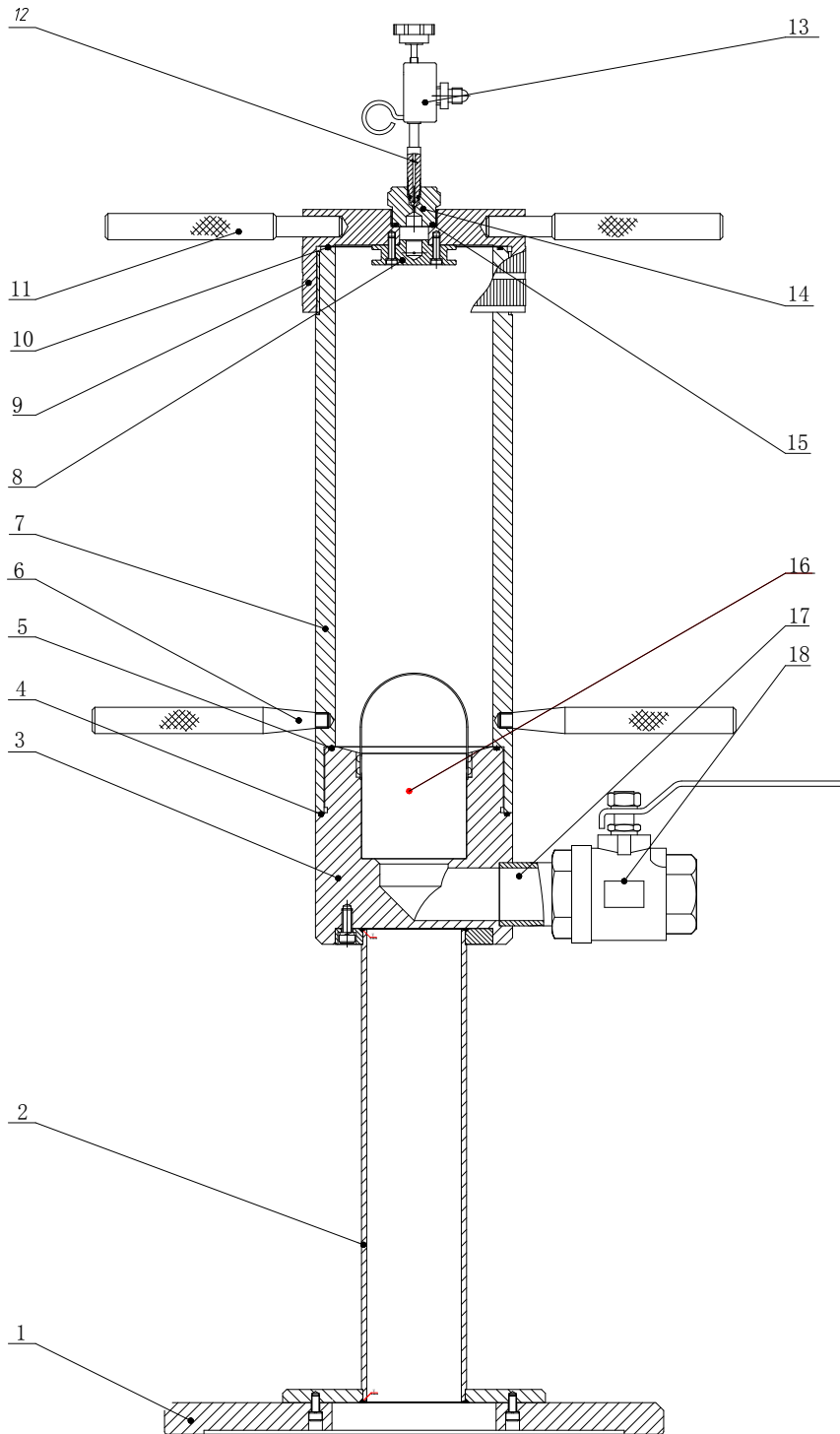


Figure 1 Structure of main engine

Sequence number	Part No.	Name	Amount
1		Base	1

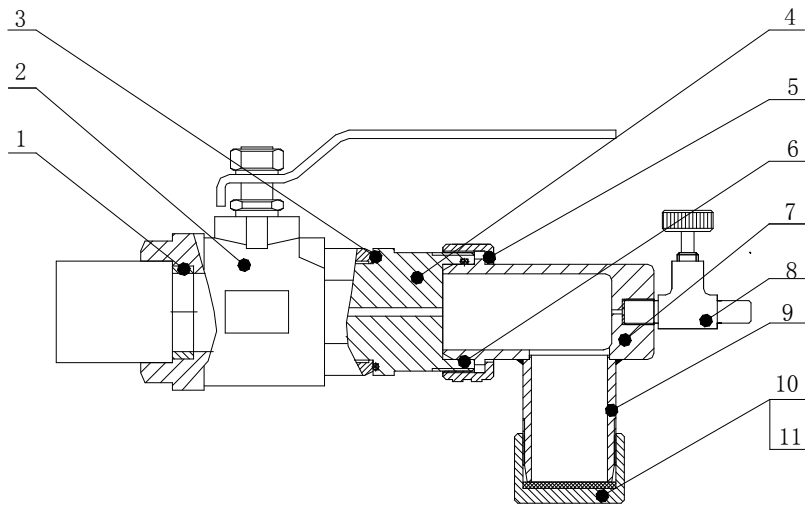
2		Support pipe	1
3		Cup Base	1
4		O-ring ($\phi 145 \times 3.1$)	1
5		O-ring ($\phi 130 \times 3.1$)	1
6		Handle	2
7		Sleeve	1
8		partial pressure plate	1
9		blind nut	1
10		O-ring ($\phi 135 \times 3.1$)	1
11		Tighten handle	2
12		communicating valve rod	1
13		Tee assemble	1
14		air source end shield	1
15		O-ring ($\phi 32 \times 3.1$)	1
16		Steel ball bed sleeve	1
17		water faucet adaptor	1
18		Reverse assemble	1

2. Manifold assembly: consists of valve seat, valve core, gas source connector, pressure regulating handle and high pressure hose and pressure gauge. It is a pressure relief equipment and supply test pressure for the test.

Sequence No.	Part No.	Name	Amount
1	QG80	burst resisting hose	1
2	QG80	safety valve subassembly	2
3	QG80	pressure reducing valve subassembly (left)	1
4	GB308-77	Y-150 pressure gauge 16MPa	1
5	QG80-3-3	tee pipe	1
6	GB308-77	Y-60 pressure gauge 25MPa	1
7	GB308-77	Y-150 pressure gauge 16MPa	1
8	QG80	pressure reducing valve subassembly (right)	1
9	QG80	burst resisting hose	1

10	QG80-20	air bottle joint cap	1
11	QG80-21	air bottle nipple	1

(3) Reverse assemble:

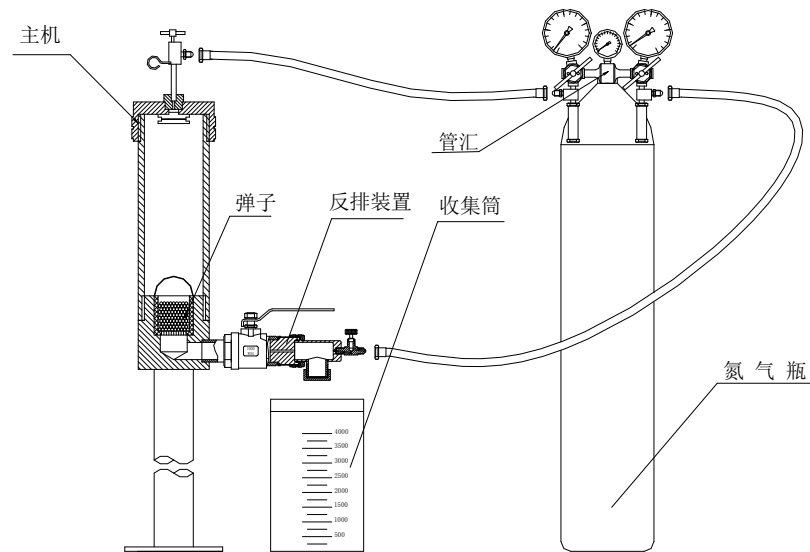


(表二) 反排装置结构明细表

Sequence No.	Part No.	Name	Amount
1	QD.2-15-1	gasket	1
2		globe valve	1
3	GB3452.1-82	O-ring ($\phi 55 \times 3.1$)	1
4	QD.2-15-2	Gapping plate	1
5	QD.2-15-3	Connection nut	1
6	GB3452.1-82	O-ring ($\phi 50 \times 3.1$)	1
7	QD.2-15-4	Output adapter (1)	1
8	QG80-3	air source valve body subassembly	1
9	QD.2-15-5	Output adapter (2)	1
10	QD.2-15-6	Output nut	1
11	QD.2-15-7	shim	1

(四) collector drum: with scale on the drum body to record the discharged drilling fluid volume from time to time.

(五) structure



(六) tee assembly: constitute of tee, vent valve, air source adapter and fixed pin. It is used to connect the air delivery pipe and communicating valve rod.

(7) List of different type of aperture plate

Sequence No.	Part No.	Name	Size of aperture	Amount
1		Aperture board	S=1	1
2		Aperture board	S=2	1
3		Aperture board	S=3	1
4		Aperture board	S=4	1
5		Aperture board	S=5	1
6		Overall diameter loop	$\phi=36$	1

(8) Principle

Working

In the selection of lost circulation material (LCM) it is very important to determine its shut-off capacity to the formation. The hole size changes with the formation so the particle size of LCM must be selected. This instrument is used to help evaluating the LCM. It can simulate different formation effectively using different sized cracks and bed and can evaluate the shut-off efficiency and

volume of leakoff before the seal.

5. Operations of the Instrument

(1) Preparation

Install the manifold assembly on the gas cylinder and screw it with G5/8 screw cap. When it is sure that the pressure regulating handle is in free situation turn the gas and the middle pressure gauge should indicate the pressure $\geq 7\text{MPa}$.

(2) Static aperture test

1. Revolve the up cap and take out the container.
2. Screw out the connection bolt anti clockwise, take down tee and screw in the NO. 1 aperture plate. Shut off the gas source and screw down the seal nut.
3. Open the ball valve and put a recover graduated tub on the outlet. Fill in the drilling fluid that containing LCM into the sleeve. Record the outflow fluid.
4. Screw tight the cap 5 and in the valve with screw thread. Connect the tee assembly with tee. Note the deflate valve should be shut.
5. Start the timer. Adjust the regulating handle to increase the pressure 0.014MPa per second until to 0.69MPa. Record the volume of outlet drilling fluid. At the same time record the minimum pressure for the plug.
6. Increase the pressure 0.069MPa per second until to 6.9MPa or the plug broke and drilling fluid flow out of the container completely. Record the maximum drilling fluid volume and maximum pressure. Maintain the pressure for 10 minutes if the plug is successful. Record the ultimately drilling fluid volume.
7. Increase the number of aperture and repeat the test of 5.2 until there is no plug under 6.9MPa.

3. Dynamic aperture test

1. Take down the cover and take out the sleeve.
2. Put the No. 1 aperture plate in the ball valve outlet and repeat test 2.2.
3. Shutoff the ball valve and pour the drilling fluid in the sleeve.
4. Screw tight the cover 5 repeat the test 2.4 and adjust the gas source.
5. Stable the pressure to 0.69MPa.
6. Open ball valve and start timer. Record the drilling fluid volume flow through the aperture and the time needed to plug.
7. Increase the pressure 0.069MPa per second until to 6.9MPa or the plug is broken and the drilling fluid flow out the container. Record the drilling fluid outlet volume and maximum pressure. If the plug is success then maintain the

pressure for 10minute and record the ultimate volume of drilling fluid.

8. Increase the NO. of aperture plate and repeat the test till there is no long time plug.

(4) Static steel ballbed test

1. Install $\Phi 14.3$ mm steel ball into the small sleeve to full. Then fill it into bottom sleeve.

2. Take down the link bolt and screw tight the NO.6 plate. Repeat (1).2

3. Open the ball valve and put a recovery container at the outlet. Pour the drilling fluid in the sleeve and record the outflow drilling fluid volume under static pressure.

4. Connect the gas source and close the deflate valve on the tee. Open the link valve bar.

5. After the test turn off the connection valve and shut off the gas source. Let out the gas in the pipe from the deflate valve bar. Dismount the connect pipe and loose connect valve bar and let out the gas in sleeve.

6. Screw down the sleeve check the plug and penetration depth of LCM.

(5) Dynamic steel ball bed test

1. Make up the steel ball bed as shown in (4).1, 2.

2. Shut off the ball valve and pour the untreated base mud into the sleeve to fill the inner space.

3. Pour test drilling fluid into sleeve. Do not agitate the drilling fluid in the steel ball bed.

4. Tight the cover.

5. Connect the gas source, shut the deflate valve in the tee, open the connect valve bar to set the relief pressure to 0.69MPa.

6. Open the ball valve and start timer. Record the drilling fluid volume flow through the steel ball bed and the time required for the plug.

7. Do the test as 1 to 6. Maintain the pressure at 6.9MPa for ten minutes and the plug is broken treat as (4).5, 6.

(6) Static ball bearing test

1. Install the small ball bearing into the small sleeve to full then load it in the sleeve.

2. Take down the connect bolt and install the NO.6 aperture plate. Repeat test (4).2

3. Open the ball valve and put a collect vessel under the outlet.
4. Pour the drilling fluid in the sleeve and test the drilling fluid volume flow through ball bearing bed.
5. Put on the cover and test as (2).4,5,6.
6. Release the pressure after test. Take out the steel ball bed check the plug situation and penetration depth of LCM.

(7) Dynamic ball bearing bed test

1. Prepare the ball bearing bed as shown in 6.1.
2. Shut the globe valve and pour the un-treated drilling fluid in the sleeve to fill the space between the under bed and the inner.
3. Test as 5.3-5.7.

(8) Reverse pressure test

If it is needed to check out the reverse pressure to damage the plug the follow step is recommended.

1. Maintain pressure for 10minutes after the plug is successful and then loose the regulating handle that connects with tee anti clockwise.
2. Open the deflate valve on the tee and let out the surplus gas in the sleeve. Close the connect valve bar.
3. Connect the high pressure hose with gas source valve body of reverse device.
4. Rotate anti clockwise the handle 15 for one circle.
6. Screw tight the seal nut in the screw thread on the tee.
6. Start timer and increase the pressure 0.014 MPa per second. The pressure will decrease suddenly or slowly and the maximum pressure is the reverse pressure.



Oxygen is forbidden.

The surplus gas should be let out completely before open the cover.



Loose the regulating handle after the test.

Shut the gas source and let out the surplus gas in the pipe when maintain and move the instrument.

6. The maintenance of the instrument

1. Before test the instrument should be fixed on ground with the foundation bolt.
2. The laboratory assistant should be familiar with the entire test procedure and potential hazard.

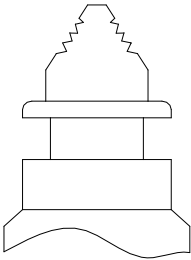
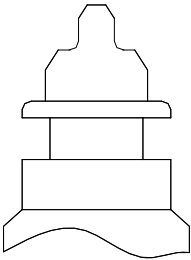
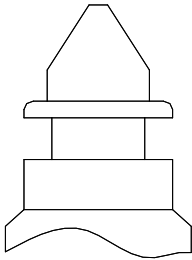
3. The instrument should be treated carefully when moved, maintained and cleaned in case of damage.
4. Check if the connection among gas source is in sound condition.
5. Change the O-ring at regular intervals.
6. Increase the pressure slowly when regulate the pressure and do not strike the pressure gauge.
7. Shut off gas source when move, maintain and clean the instrument.
8. Oxygen is forbidden used.
9. Lubricate grease should be spread on the cover and aperture board.

7. The transportation and storage of instrument

The transportation and storage of instrument should correspond to the JB/T9329-1999 standard. The product should be stored in the room with ventilation. The indoor air does not contain the impurity which can arouse device corrosion.

8. Trouble shooting

Sequence No.	Phenomenon	Cause	Removing method
1	Leakage of drilling fluid and gas from between the sleeve and cover	Aging of O-ring $\phi 135 \times 3.1$ on the cover	$\phi 135 \times 3.1$ 。 Change the O-ring
2	Leakage of drilling fluid and gas when the reverse test	Broken or aging of the rubber seal ring	Check and change the broken or aging seal ring.
3	The needle of pressure gauge increase automatically	Aging of seal mat of valve core in the relief valve.	Change the seal mat
4	The needle of pressure gauge can not back to zero	Damage of pressure gauge	Change the pressure gauge

5	How to diagnosis the connect valve	 <p data-bbox="667 499 775 551">不好 尖端有凹槽</p>	 <p data-bbox="935 499 1043 551">不好 尖端有凹陷</p>	 <p data-bbox="1235 510 1257 539">好</p>
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9. A list for accessories, tools, major components and technical documents

(1) Accessories and tools:

Sequence No.	Name	Unit	Amount	Remark
1	Measuring cylinder 4000ml	piece	1	
2	Steel ball bed sleeve	piece	2	One carry a 10mesh filter screen
3	knuckler (ϕ 14.3mm)	Kg	1.5	
4	ball bearing (ϕ 4.39)	Kg	1.5	
5	Fixture handle	piece	2	
6	Handle	piece	2	
7	Reverse assembly	set	1	
8	150mm monkey wrench	piece	1	
9	375mm monkey wrench	piece	1	
10	holding down bolt M12	piece	3	
11	nut M12	piece	3	
12	plain cushion ϕ 12	piece	3	
13	O-ring (ϕ 8 \times 1.9)	piece	20	
14	O-ring (ϕ 32 \times 3.1)	piece	2	
15	O-ring (ϕ 50 \times 3.1)	piece	6	
16	O-ring (ϕ 55 \times 3.1)	piece	6	
17	O-ring (ϕ 130 \times 3.1)	piece	2	
18	O-ring (ϕ 135 \times 3.1)	piece	5	
19	O-ring (ϕ 145 \times 3.1)	piece	2	
20	Connect valve bar	piece	1	
21	Crack (1~6)	Set	1	
22	decompression device	Set	1	
23	Stopwatch	piece	1	
24	Manifold	Set	1	
25	Transport hose	piece	2	
26	Tee assemble	set	1	

(2) Major components:

Sequence No.	Model	Name	Parts
1	GB3452.1-82	O-ring ($\phi 8 \times 1.9$)	communicating valve rod
2	GB3452.1-82	O-ring ($\phi 32 \times 3.1$)	end bracket of air source on blind nut
3	GB3452.1-82	O-ring ($\phi 50 \times 3.1$)	Aperture plate
4	GB3452.1-82	O-ring ($\phi 55 \times 3.1$)	Aperture plate
5	GB3452.1-82	O-ring ($\phi 130 \times 3.1$)	Sleeve and bottom sleeve
6	GB3452.1-82	O-ring ($\phi 135 \times 3.1$)	Blind nut and sleeve
7	GB3452.1-82	O-ring ($\phi 145 \times 3.1$)	Blind nut and sleeve

(3) Technical documents:

Sequence No.	Name	Unit	Amount	Remarks
1	Operation instruction	piece	1	/
2	Certificate of approval	piece	1	/
3	Container load plan	piece	1	/

