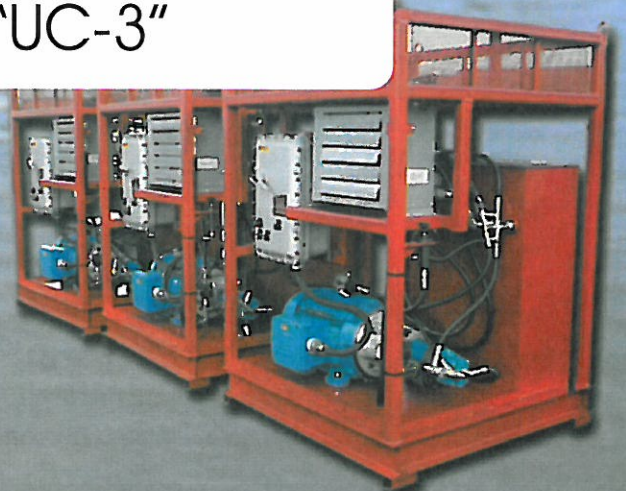
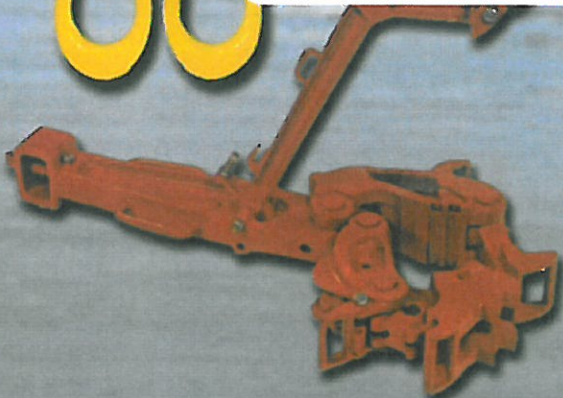


BVM

CORPORATION
USA



Maintenance Manual
Casing Slips "UC-3"



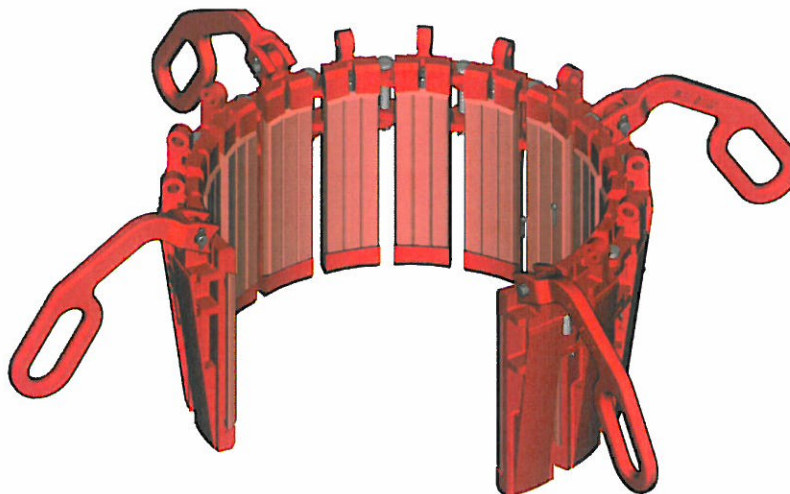
BVM Corporation

Casing Slips "UC-3"

13 3/8" through 36"

Part number: _____

Serial Number: _____



UC-3 Casing Slips

Safety

CAUTION: Practice safety in the operation and maintenance and use only approved safety methods, materials and tools. Keep hands away from any pinch point or undesignated areas; use only the provided handles for operating the slip.

WARNING: Slip sets which have experienced wear beyond established wear criteria set by OEM, or are found to have cracks must be replaced.

WARNING: Only original BVM parts may be used. Slip sets are produced from cast alloy heat treated steel and must not be welded in the field. Improper welding can cause cracks and brittleness in heat-affected areas which can result in dramatic weakening of the part and possible failure. Repairs involving welding and/or machining should be performed only by a BVM authorized repair facility. Using an Slip set that has been improperly welded or repaired is dangerous.

NOTE: The owner and user together with the manufacturer should jointly develop and update inspection, maintenance, repair and remanufacture procedures consistent with equipment application, loading, work environment, usage and other operational conditions. These factors may change from time to time as a result of

new technology, equipment history, product improvements, new maintenance techniques and changes in service conditions.

Description:

UC-3 slip segments are castings with an extra long back to provide maximum support to the gripping elements. Full wraparound design assures positive holding and slip setting. BVM UC-3 Casing Slips have a 3"/ft on the diameter.

Specify BVM gripping dies as replacements for worn or damaged gripping dies to ensure that BVM's high standards of quality will be on your side when handling all tubulars.

The well drilling industry has had many accidents caused by slips being set on moving pipe. The drill pipe must be stopped completely before the slips are set on the pipe. The driller should look at the weight indicator to see that he is holding the full load. If the bit should hit a ledge which supports part of the weight of the string, when the elevator is removed the pipe could be jarred free and the full shock load dumped on the slips. When the shock load hits the slips, the drill string acts like a rubber band. A 15,000 foot (4572 m) string of 4-1/2 inch drill pipe can stretch approximately 38 feet (11 m). The string will start to bounce and could cause the slips to be thrown out of the rotary table; then the pipe will be dropped in the hole. If the pipe does not go in the hole and the slips do hold, another problem could occur; the drill pipe is could be permanently deformed and cracked just below the slips, resulting in wash-outs.

Do not set slips on larger size pipe than they were designed to hold. When 5 inch slips for example, are used on 5 inch pipe, the inserts have the proper contour. If the slip is used on larger pipe or on tool joints, the stress is placed on the outside corners of each segment. This causes the slip bodies to spread and crack. After the slip has been used on larger pipe and then placed on the pipe size for which it was designed, the slip bodies will conform to their original contour. This could cause the slips to break and allow pieces to fall into the hole.

Cleaning and Lubrication

Clean the inside taper of the drilling bowls to remove any abrasive material. Lubricate the inside taper of the drilling bowls frequently with grease to prevent slips from sticking in the bowls. Warning: Never use pipe dope to grease the back of the slips.

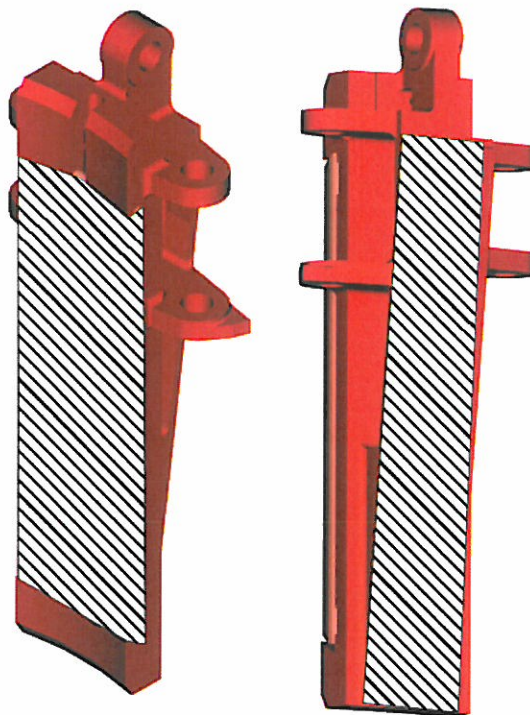
A word of caution: There are times when setting the slips that the driller does not pick up enough to get the rotary slips around the pipe. In this case the top of the rotary slips is on the tool joint. When the drill pipe is lowered, the slip's body is bridged between the master bushing and the pipe. This causes the back of the slips to bend. The normal reaction is to raise the string and let the slip segment settle around the pipe. The slip segments have been bent and when placed in the master bushing around the pipe, they will bend back to their original form, however, cracks may have developed in the slip bodies. As a result of this, the toe of the slip could break and fall into the hole. If the driller runs into a slip, inspect it or use a new set until the damaged slip can be inspected properly.

Dressing Slips and Insert Bowls

The slips and bowl ID should be dressed as well as cleaned to prevent sticking of the slips. Abrasive materials in the drilling mud can cause horizontal lines of wear in the mating surfaces of the slips and bowls. Dressing these surfaces, using an up and down motion with emery cloth will result in the grain of the two parts running with each other to significantly reduce friction.

Slip Inspection

Periodic inspections should be performed on drill pipe and drill collar slips as a preventive measure. Areas of particular concern are slip segment hinges and the hinge pins.



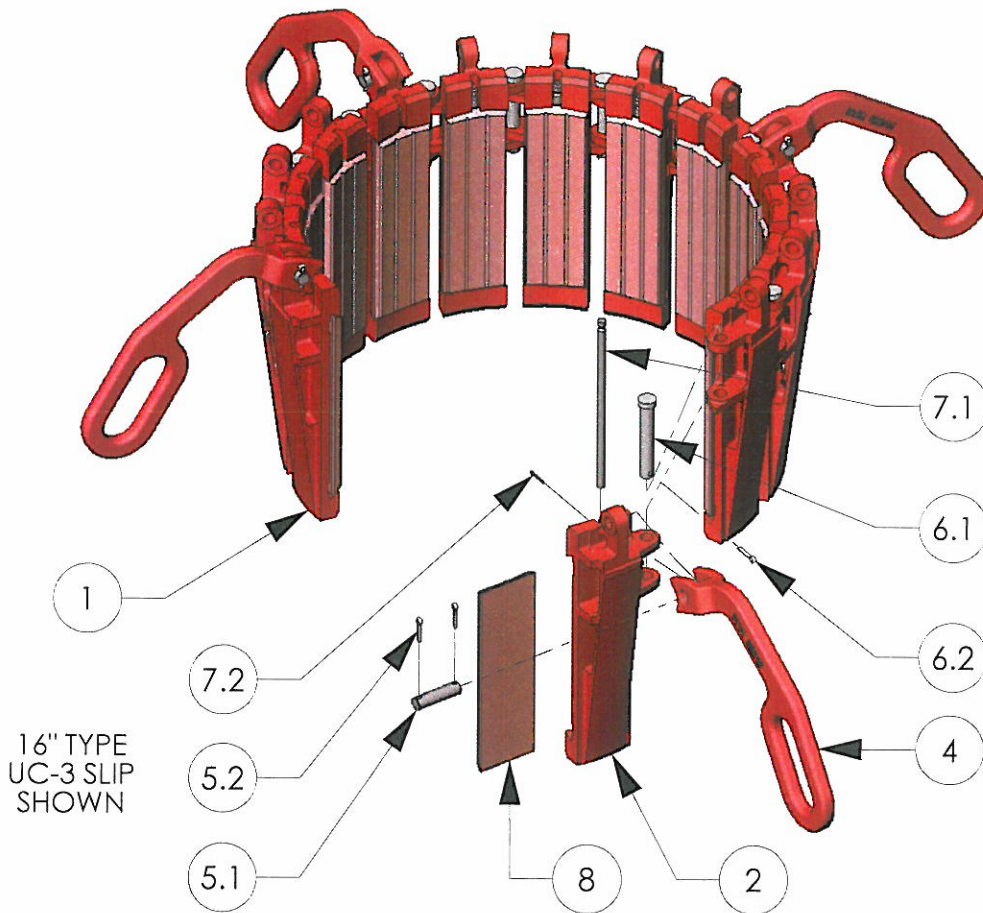
Placing a straight edge against the backs and inside face of the slips will indicate if they are bent or worn. A good slip back is straight, smooth, and well greased.

Slip segment hinges should be inspected regularly to see that the hinge pin is locked into position with the cotter pin and not worn or cracked. Slips that sag or flop over when standing alone on the rig floor, are extremely worn in the hinge area. Pull the hinge pins and check for straightness. A bent hinge pin will indicate oversized hinge pin holes. Oversized hinge pin holes are cause for replacement of the slips. If not replaced, wear will increase at an accelerated rate until the slips do not set correctly in the master bushing. This could damage drill pipe.

Check inserts and insert slots for damage or wear. When the insert slots are badly worn, danger of losing an insert down the hole exists. Replace the slips before a costly failure occurs.

Assembly Drawing and List of Parts – see attachment.

CASING SLIP TYPE UC-3



ITEM NO	DESCRIPTION	QTY	PART NO	WEIGHT (lbs)
1	BODY SEGMENT, R.H	1	82236	10.4
2	BODY SEGMENT, INTERMEDIATE	AR	82235	10.7
3	BODY SEGMENT, LH	1	82237	10.4
4	HANDLE	AR	82245	5.9
5	HANDLE PIN w/COTTER	AR	82240	--
5.1	HANDLE PIN	-	82240-1	0.2
5.2	COTTER PIN	-	30060-07-0	0.1
6	HINGE PIN w/COTTER	AR	82230	--
6.1	HINGE PIN	-	82230-1	0.4
6.2	COTTER PIN	-	30060-07-0	0.1
7	INSERT RETAINER w/COTTER	AR	82250	--
7.1	INSERT RETAINER	-	82250-1	0.3
7.2	COTTER PIN	-	30020-06-0	0.1
8	SLIP LINERS	**	**	--

AR = AS REQUIRED.

** = SEE OTHER CHART FOR SLIP LINER PART NUMBER & QTY.

ASSEMBLED PART NO.	CASING SIZE	SLIP LINERS PART NO.	TOTAL SEGMENT	WEIGHT (lbs)
7704-5025	13-3/8"	7704-A-38	12	195
7704-5036	16"	7704-A-45	14	226
7704-5035	18-5/8"	7704-A-500	17	283
7704-5034	20"	7704-A-99	17	325
7704-5001	24"	7704-A-99	19	312
7704-5006	26"	7704-A-100	21	325
7704-5005	30"	7704-A-100	24	367
7705-5007	36"	7704-A-100	28	437

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