



Guidelines for Running Wireline Set Cement Retainers:

1. Use casing scraper before running any equipment in the well to remove scale and other materials from the casing wall. Any tool that is expected to grip the casing wall has to first reach the casing wall. Follow scraper with gage ring and junk basket.
2. Always follow cleaning, redressing and operational procedures on the setting tool. Make certain oil levels in pressure setting tool are correct for the well environment involved. Take into consideration the heat expansion of the oil in your manufacturers guidelines that should be supplied with your pressure setting tool.
3. Use the correct cement retainer for the temperature, pressure, casing size, casing weight and environment.

SLEEVE VALVE CEMENT RETAINER

- 1.71-3.12 Model B
- 3.593 - 6.312 Model B
- 7.125 - 8.125 Model B
- 9.000 - 9.937 Model B
- 11.562 - 12.000 Model B
- 14.25-17.25 Model B

PRESSURE

- 5000psi
- 10,000psi
- 8,000psi
- 5,000psi
- 3,000psi
- 2000psi

TEMPERATURE

- 250° F
- 250° F
- 250° F
- 250° F
- 250° F
- 250° F

BALL CHECK CEMENT RETAINER

- 2 3/8" thru 4" tubing (1.71 - 3.12 Model A)

PRESSURE

- 10,000 psi

TEMPERATURE

- 250° F

4. Casing should have 100% cement bond before running cement retainer in the well.
5. Do not overtighten cement retainer onto setting tool. This action causes the slips to crack which leads to premature setting. Snug tight is sufficient for a cement retainer. The lock spring or nut, depending on make of setting tool, must accompany the tension mandrel to prevent plug from backing off.
6. Do not allow the setting tool weight to rest on the cement retainer after making up. This can cause the slips to crack.
7. Help guide the setting tool and cement retainer through lubricators, wellhead and blowout preventer. When running under pressure raise tools to the top of lubricator before equalizing the pressure into lubricator.
8. Running speed should not exceed 300 feet per minute to avoid fluid displacement cutting on elastomer. Should setting tool misfire, retrieve equipment no faster than it went in. Slow down for liners and other restrictions.
9. Never set retainer in casing collar or where milling has occurred.
10. Always set retainer in static well conditions (no fluid or gas movement).
11. Shock to the retainer can result in failure. Warn service companies of the retainer depth to avoid high impact collisions. Never use a cement retainer for a reference point (tagging) before cement job is completed.
12. Pressure setting tool failure can result from several causes (ex: out of date power charge or bad o-ring). In the event that a pressure setting tool does not shear off of the cement retainer and you have to pull out of the rope socket, the shear stud will still part in a normal manner when the setting tool is fished out. This happens most commonly because the power charge did not put up sufficient pressure to shear the stud in the retainer. The Alpha studs are made to shear correctly and are held to high standards of accuracy. When the fishing tool goes in to retrieve the setting tool, you can watch the accuracy of the shear stud when it shears, assuming that the weight indicator is not out of calibration. The shear values are listed as follows:

BALL CHECK SHEAR STUD VALUE

- 1.710 thru 2.750 12,000 lbs.
- 3.120 25,000 lbs.

13. When perforating, cement retainer should be protected with a minimum of ten feet of cement dumped directly on top of the retainer. Cement should be given sufficient time to harden before perforating.
14. Perforating should not be done closer than fifty feet of cement retainer without putting a minimum of 10 ft. of hard cement on top of retainer.
15. Make seal nipple up on a 4 ft. tubing sub (if available); if not, use stop collar to prevent centralizer from moving up the full length of tubing joint. Centralizer should not be more than 10 ft. from top of seal nipple. Go in hole at normal speed. Be sure and strap the tubing and keep accurate measurements. When the seal nipple assembly has been lowered to approximately 200 ft. above cement retainer, slow down and ease tubing in the hole, being careful not to run into cement retainer. After top of cement retainer has been tagged with seal nipple assembly, lower seal nipple into retainer until 10,000 lbs. down force has been applied. To test tubing, raise tubing until all tubing weight is picked up and a slight pull on tubing is encountered. Pressure can be applied to tubing for tubing test. After test is completed release pressure.

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