Dyna-Drill

DTX

Thin-wall power section

APPLICATIONS

- High-performance drilling operations

BENEFITS

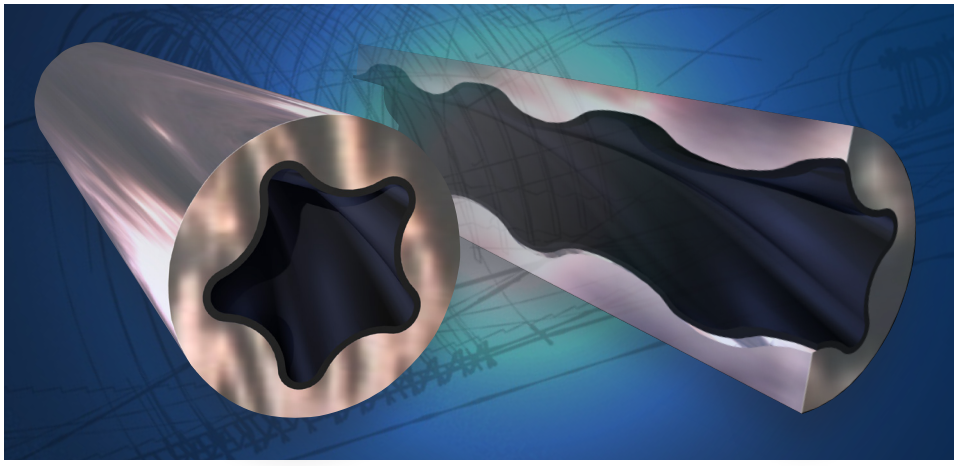
- Reliable operation at elevated downhole temperatures
- Improved ROP and toolface control at high torsion
- Sustained longer production for greater on-bottom performance

FEATURES

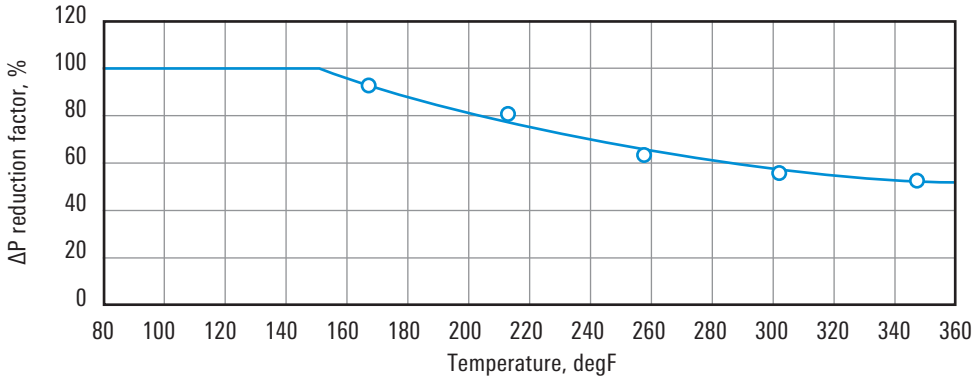
- Thin walls that enable increased ROP and enhanced toolface control at high torsion
- More power output at elevated temperatures compared with conventional power sections
- Superior resistance to stall

High-performance drilling demands high WOB combined with high drilling torque. Dyna-Drill DTX thin-wall power sections enable improved drilling efficiency by maximizing ROP, reducing motor stall risk, and providing more accurate steering with enhanced toolface control. The power output of DTX thin-wall sections at elevated temperatures and high differential pressures outperforms conventional stator configurations. The sections' extreme rigidity promotes optimized drilling with high WOB and low rpm drop. The result is superior drilling staying power, unprecedented drilling efficiency, and unrelenting downhole motor performance in highly challenging drilling environments.

To achieve the optimal balance between stator performance and reliability at elevated temperatures, it is important to understand the dynamic nature of elastomer properties during temperature increases downhole. Job planning with DTX power sections should always include careful analysis of circulating temperature and compatibility of the elastomer with planned drilling fluids. DTX power sections can be expected to reliably deliver approximately 55 to 60% of their specified performance, even at 300 degF [149 degC]. These power sections should not be run at temperatures above this limit without first consulting your representative.



The thin-wall design of Dyna-Drill DTX power sections allows increased ROP and reliable performance at high torsion and elevated temperatures.



This elastomer-temperature capability curve highlights the percentage of maximum pressure differential that can be expected based on circulating temperature.