Illustrated drilling glossary

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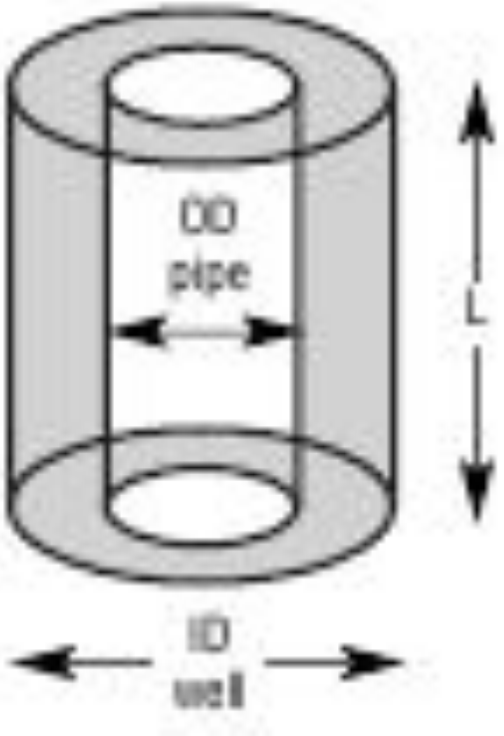
Annulus

Annulus n : the space between the drillstring and open hole or drillstring and cased hole in the wellbore



Bit

Bit n : the cutting element at the bottom of the drillstring, used for boring through the rock.

Blow out

Blow out n : an uncontrolled flow of formation fluids into the atmosphere at surface.

See video

BOP

BOP abbr : Blow Out Preventer. A valve installed on top of the wellhead to control wellbore pressure in the event of a kick.

BHA

Bottom hole assembly (BHA) n : the part of the drillstring which is just above the bit and below the drillpipe. It usually consists of drill collars, stabilisers and various other components.

Casing

Casing n : large diameter steel pipe which is used to line the hole during drilling operations.

Cementing

Cementing v : the placement of a liquid slurry of cement and water inside or outside

of the casing. Primary cementing is carried out immediately after the casing is run.

Secondary cementing is carried out when remedial work is required.

Circulate

Circulate v : to pump drilling fluid through the drill string and wellbore, returning to the mud pits. This operation is carried out during drilling and is also used to improve the condition of the mud while drilling is suspended.

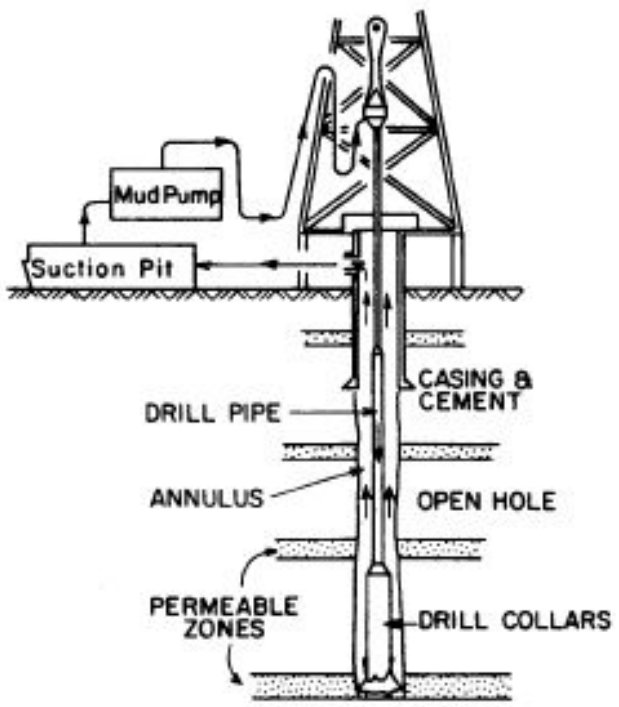


Fig. 4.2—The well fluid system.

Company man

Company man n : an employee of an operating company whose job is to represent the operator's interests on the drilling rig (sometimes referred to as "drilling supervisor" or "company man").

Core

Core n : a cylindrical rock sample taken from the formation for geological analysis

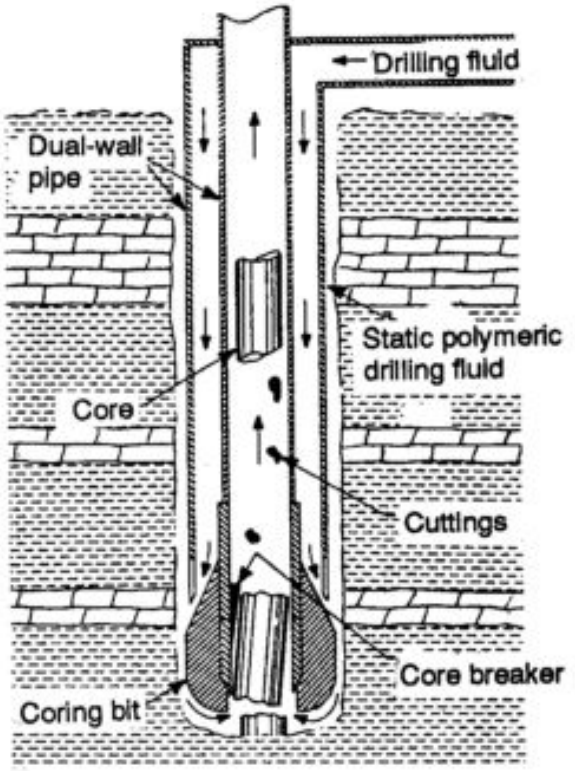
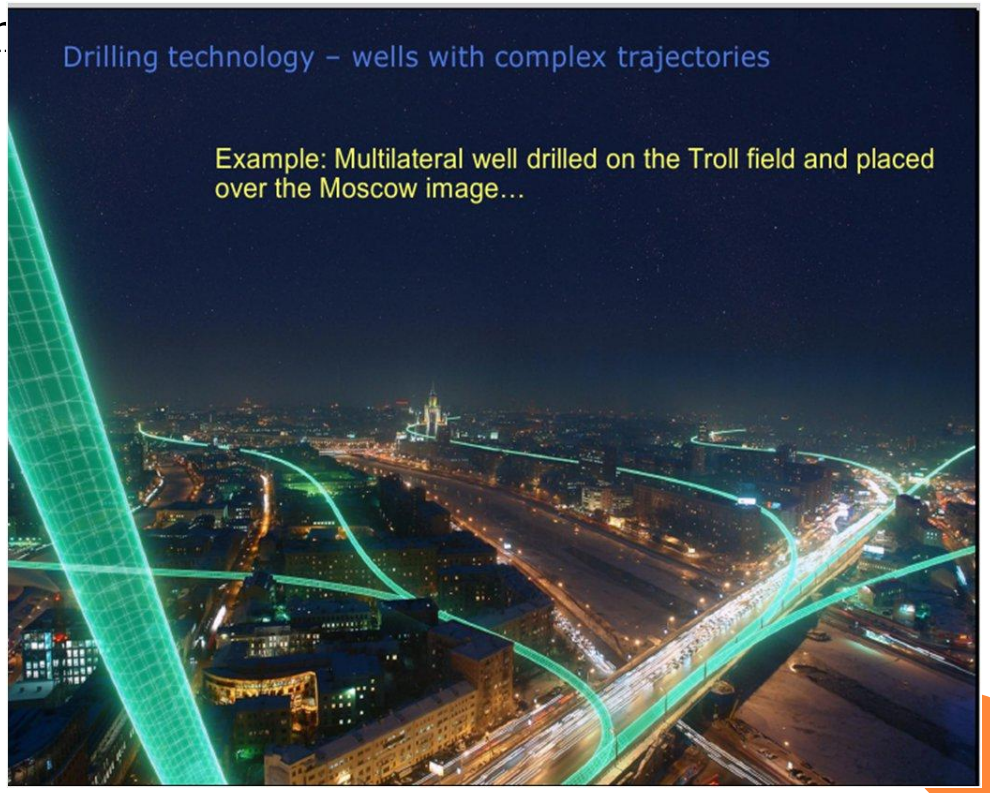


Figure 11-1. Core-drilling equipment

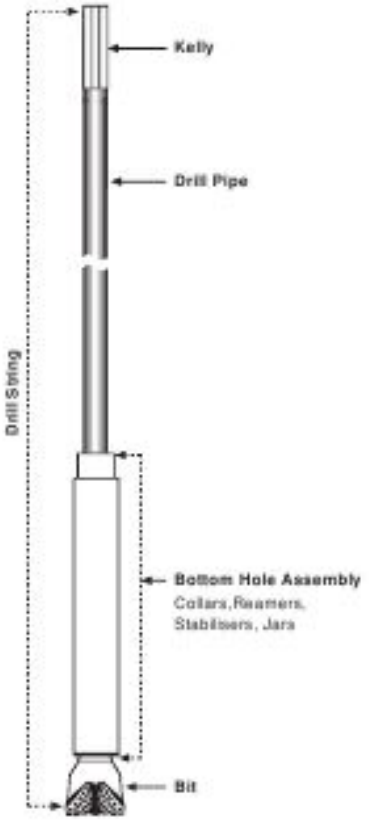
Directional drilling

Directional drilling : n the intentional deviation of a wellbore in order to reach a certain objective some distance from th



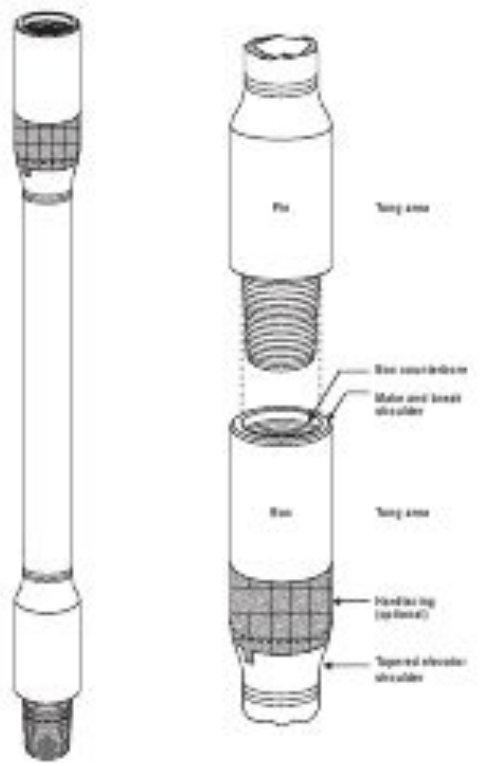
Drill collar

Drill collar n : a heavy, thick-walled steel tube which provides weight on the bit to achieve penetration. A number of drill collars may be used between the bit and the drill



Drill pipe

Drill pipe n : a heavy seamless pipe which is used to rotate the bit and circulate the drilling fluid. Lengths of drill pipe 30ft long are coupled together with tool joints to make the d



Filter cake

Filter cake n : the layer of concentrated solids from the drilling mud that forms during natural filtration on the sides of the borehole. Sometimes called "wall cake" or "mud cake".

Watch the video

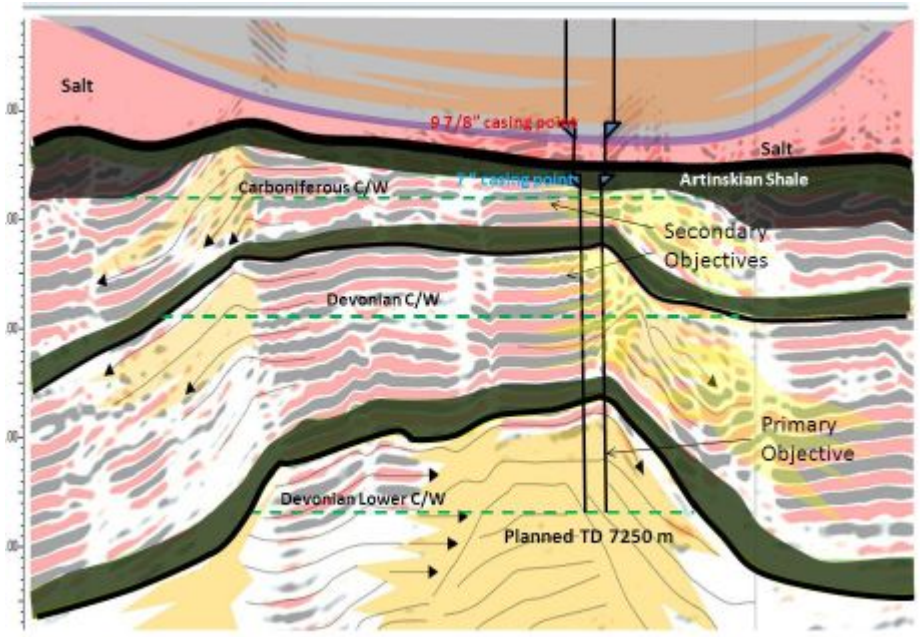
Fishing

Fishing v : the process by which a fish is removed from the wellbore.

Watch the video

Formation

Formation n : a bed or deposit composed throughout of substantially the same kind of rock to form a lithologic unit.



Formation pressure

Formation pressure n : the pressure exerted by the formation fluids at a particular point in the formation. Sometimes called "reservoir pressure" or "pore pressure".

Hydrostatic pressure

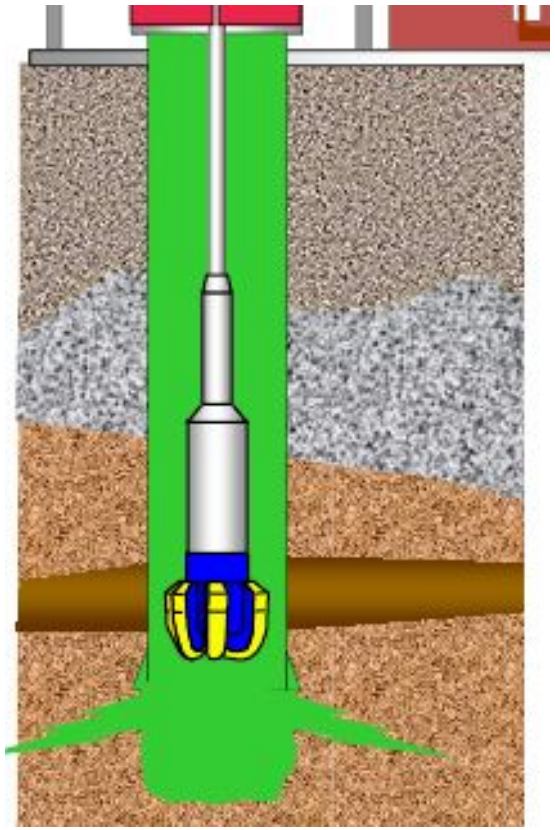
Hydrostatic pressure n : the load exerted by a column of fluid at rest. Hydrostatic

pressure increases uniformly with the density and depth of the fluid.

Lost circulation

Lost circulation n : the loss of quantities of whole mud to a formation due to caverns,

fractures or highly permeable beds. Also referred to as “lost returns”.



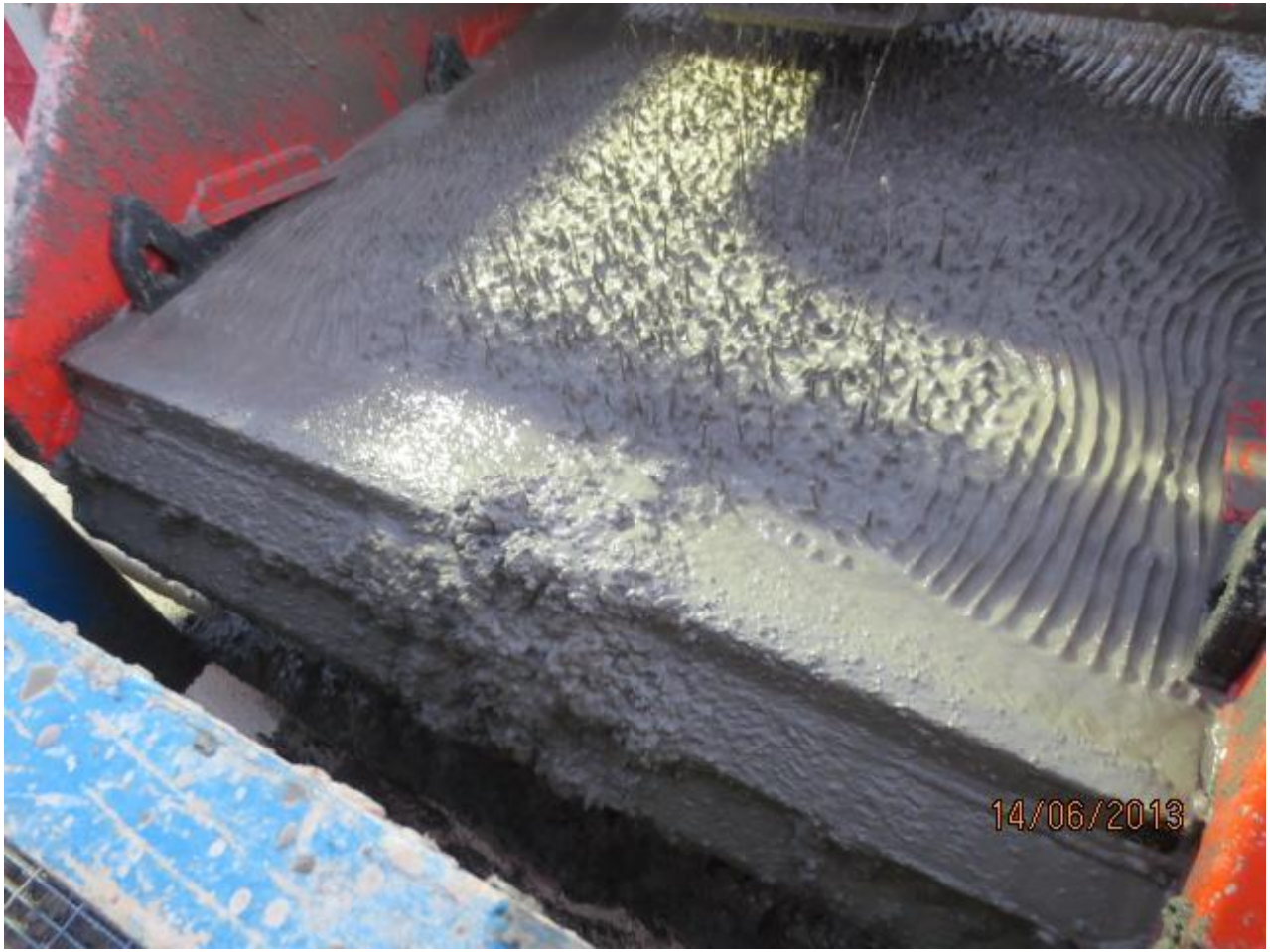
Reservoir

Reservoir n : a subsurface porous permeable formation in which oil or gas is present.

Shale shaker

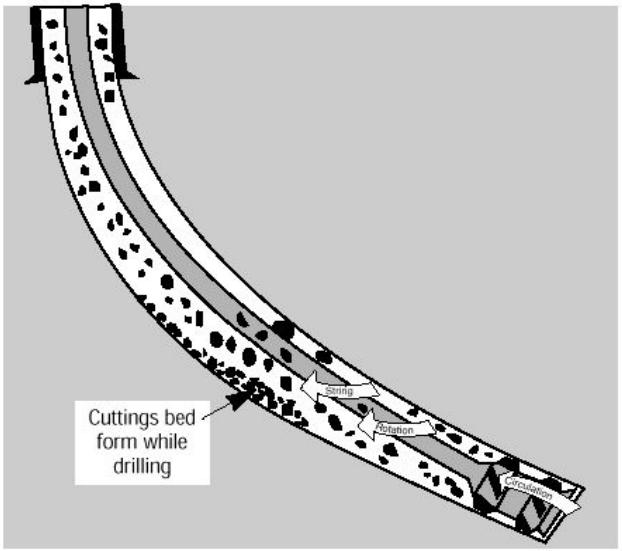
Shale shaker n : a series of trays with vibrating screens which allow the mud to pass through but retain the cuttings. The mesh must be chosen carefully to match the size of the solids in the mud.

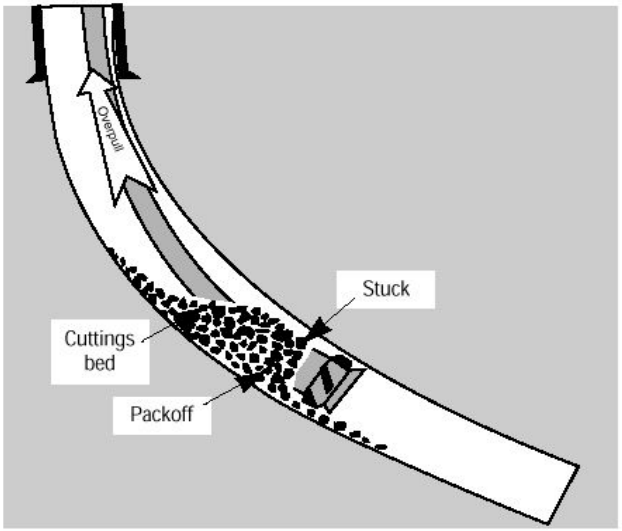
Shale shaker



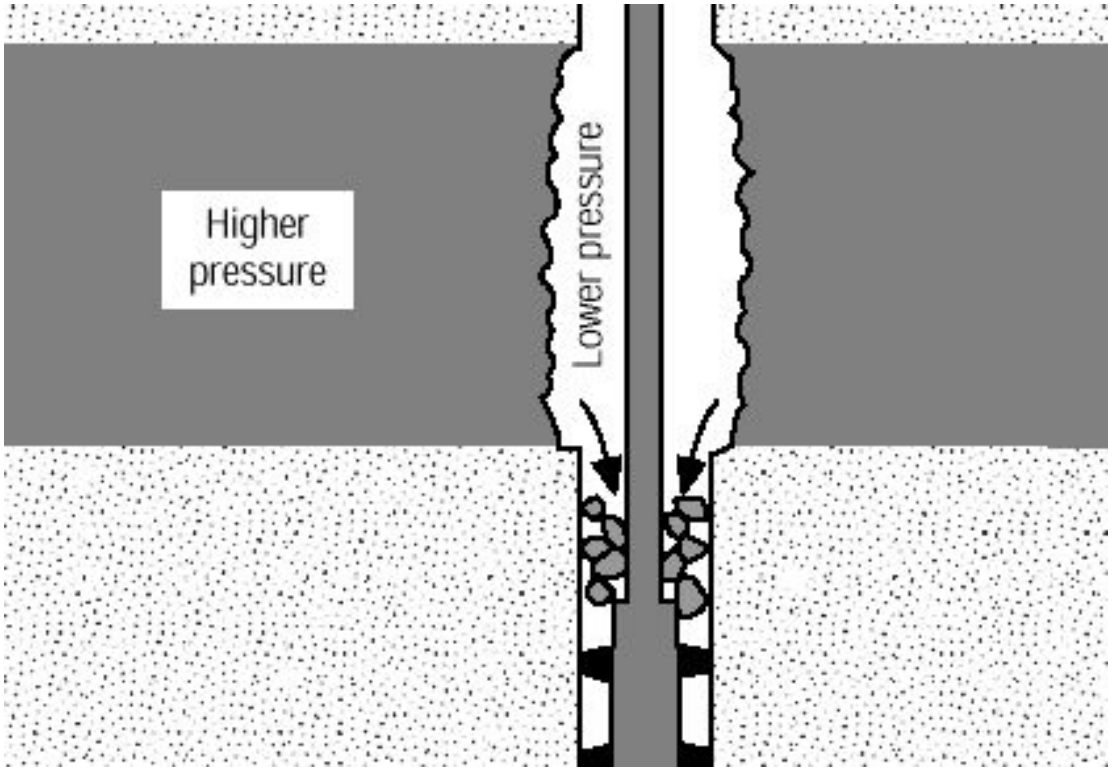
Stuck pipe

Stuck pipe n : drillpipe, collars, casing or tubing which cannot be pulled free from the wellbore.

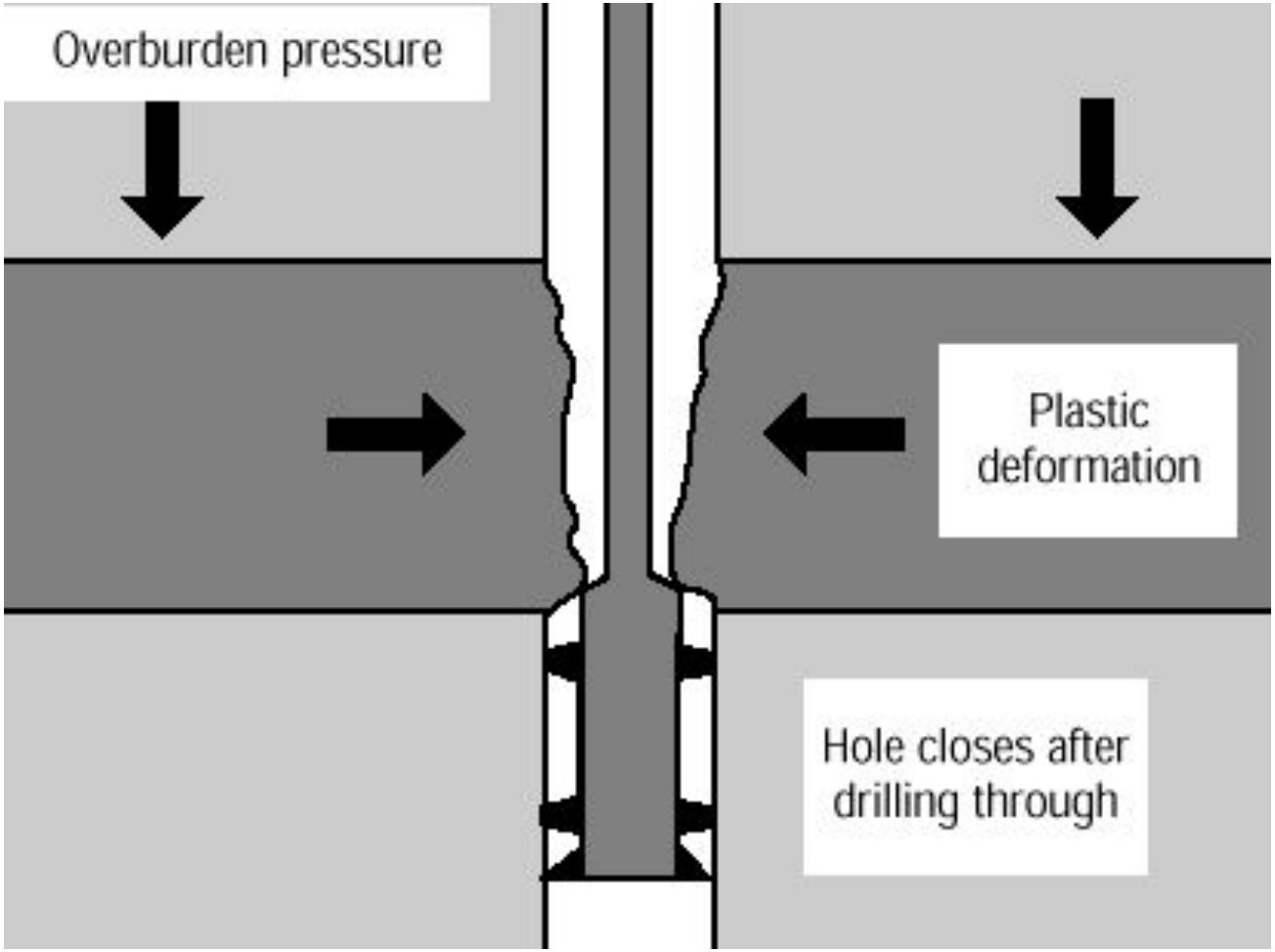




Stuck pipe



Stuck pipe


Overburden pressure
Plastic deformation
Hole closes after drilling through

Thank you a lot for listening to my talk!