Metal One

CONFIDENTIAL

Document No. **GEOCONN-HT RP-01 (Rev. 0)**

June 18, 2025

Field Inspection and Repairing Procedure of GEOCONN-HT

1. Work Area

- The work area should provide an inspection table that allows free rotation of the pipe and adequate working space to perform cleaning, inspection and repairing.

2. Preparation

- Protectors of pin and box shall be removed. Pipe wrench should be used to remove them, and extra care is required not to damage threads by contacting jaws of the wrench.
- Blow inner bore of the pipe from box side to pin side using compressed air to remove dirt and rust completely.
- Storage compound and dirt shall be removed and the thread surface shall be cleaned. Following cleaning tools are recommended.
  a) A nonmetallic brush and cleaning solvent
  b) Steam cleaner with water and cleaning solvent
  c) A rotary non-metallic bristle brush with water jet and cleaning solvent
- Dry the connections and wipe or blow away any remained solvent and water from the root of the threads.

3. Inspection and Repair

3.1 Pin – End face

- The knurled pin ends of GEOCONN-HT is not only providing high torque capacity, but also acting as metal seal. Therefore, any imperfection, burr or damage on the pin ends are not permitted or repairable along the entire circumference.

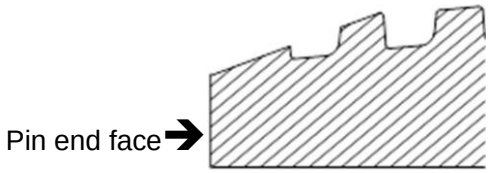


Figure 1. Pin end face of GEOCONN-HT

3.2 Pin – Perfect threads

- The perfect thread of pin shall be free from burrs, tears, cuts, shoulders, dings, galling or any other imperfection which could impair the continuity of the thread. Burrs on the starting threads of pin shall be removed with a fine file or emery cloth.
- Minor scratch, discoloration, minor corrosion pits, and steps are acceptable as long as the

provided surface does not protrude beyond the original profile of the crest or flank of the thread. Threads where such minor imperfection or discoloration are found may be repaired by hand with a fine file or emery cloth.

3.3 Pin – Imperfect threads

- Imperfections on the imperfect thread of the pin are acceptable if they do not protrude on the flanks.
- Minor protrusions on the crests of the threads are acceptable if they do not protrude into the thread profile.

3.4 Box thread

- Box thread defects are difficult to repair manually and therefore the coupling shall be rejected and replaced with a new one.

3.5 Used pipe

- To check for any deformation of the thread due to use, inspection with a thread profile gauge (comb gauge) is required.

4. Protector Reattachment

- After visual inspection, remove all dirt and foreign matter from the thread protector before reinstalling it on the end of the pipe. Replace any damaged protectors.
- Reapply a suitable thread compound to the threads. Make sure the entire thread is covered with the compound.

5. Segregation of Damaged Pipes

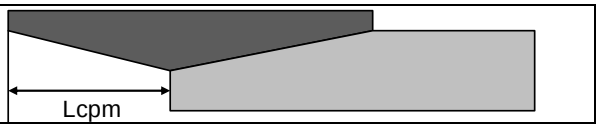
- Connections deemed unusable shall be clearly identified.
- If a coupling shows any detrimental damage, it must be removed and a new coupling installed.

6. Lcpm Length Inspection

- If Lcpm length inspection is required, length range is shown in table 1, which should be +/-0.05” wider than the one at mill-end buck-on.

Table 1. Field Inspection Range of Lcpm Length

OD (inch)	Lcpm (inch)	
	Min.	Max.
5-1/2	4.075	4.278



- To ensure stable Lcpm length measurement results, thoroughly clean field assembled couplings and mill assembled pin ends before inspection. If thread compound and storage compound are not cleaned, there is a risk that the Lcpm length measurement will be inaccurate.

- For the inspection, a depth gauge shall be used with an extension arm that crosses the end face of the coupling as described in photo 1.

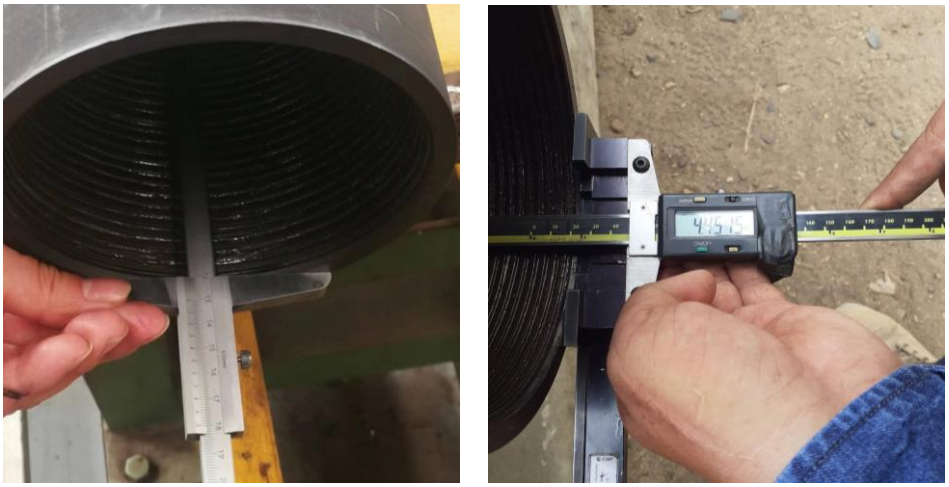


Photo 1 Example of a depth gauge with an extension arm

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