

251(9 7/8")



Bit Description

Bit Size	IADC Code	Pin Connection	Weight
251(9 7/8")	BD70	6 5/8" API REG	62Kg

IADC: BD70 - TCI sealed roller bearing bit with gauge protection for hard semi-abrasive and abrasive formations.

Compressive Strength:

155 - 193 MPA

22,500 - 28,000 PSI



Ground Description:

Hard, well-compacted rocks such as: hard silica limestones, quartzite streaks, pyrite ores, hematite ores, magnetite ores, chromium ores, phosphorite ores, and granites



Product Specification		Technical
Bearing Type	Roller-Ball-Roller-Thrust Button/Sealed Bearing	Operating Suggestions
		Weight on Bit: 15750 - 39380
Circulation Type		Rotary Speed: 80 - 110RPM
Jet Air		Air Back Pressure: 0.2 - 0.4
Cutting Structure		
Inner and Nose Rows: Conical		Gage Row: Ovid
Gage Level Protection: Flat-top		Hardmetal and wear resistant carbide on shirttail lip and lug

Based on the IADC Bit Classification System located in the IADC Drilling Manual, 11th Ed. - Redesigned, 2007

GUIDE FOR BEST BIT PERFORMANCE

- When a new bit is installed, drill bit at reduced weight for a short break-in period. Use the 1/3 – 2/3 rule: 1/3rd of normal weight and RPM for 1/3 first hole, 2/3rd of normal weight and RPM for next 1/3rd of hole. Use normal drilling parameters to finish the hole.
- Provide adequate air to the bit to insure trouble free bearing performance and reduced abrasion wear on cones and shirttails.
- Turn the air on before lowering the bit to collar the hole. Keep the air on until the bit is finished drilling and is out of the hole. Always rotate the bit when moving in or out of the hole.
- Always rotate when coming out of the hole.
- Blasthole bits drill most economically when sufficient weight is applied to cause spalling of the formation. Selecting correct rotary speed is usually a matter of trial-and-error, depending upon the formation being drilled or use the factory recommended weight and rotation speeds.
- Never use the hydraulic down pressure on the bit to aid in leveling the machine.
- When adding extra drill steel in wet holes, always make three or four cleaning passes to get the bottom of the hole as clean as possible.
- After the bit is discarded it is necessary to make a comparative analysis of each bit type dulling and causes