## TIPS FOR PAIRING THE RIGHT TOOLING AND MUD MIXTURES



		VERMEER BITS								
		Standard Ace <sup>™</sup> bit	Pro Ace <sup>™</sup> bit	Premium Ace <sup>™</sup> bit	Standard hardfaced bit	Shark bit	Gladiator saber bit	Gladiator spear bit	Gladiator mallet bit	Gladiator club bit
							W.			
SOIL CONDITION	Sandy	_	_			_	_			<b>—</b>
	Clay/ loam						_			
	Dry/ compacted	_			_				_	_
	Cobble/broken formation	_				<b>—</b>			_	_
	Soft rock	_	<b>—</b>	_	<b>\</b>	_	_	_	<b>—</b>	_



Not recommended

Not recommended for the
listed soil condition.



Good
Helps to achieve conducive results within listed soil condition.



Better
Helps to achieve efficient productivity
within listed soil condition.



Best
Helps to achieve maximum viability within listed soil condition.

## Soil condition:



Sandy — Sand, sandy loam, any soil where sand is a major component



Clay/loam — Clay, loam, silt, soft-tomedium soils that have some moisture



**Dry/compacted** — Hard pan, any dry clay, any compacted soil



Cobble/broken formation — Cobble, gravel, glacial till, chunk rock, any non-consistent type of rock



Soft rock up to 4,500 psi (31 MPa) — Sand stone, shale, soft limestone, caliche, some coral between 1,000 psi and 4,500 psi (6.9 MPa and 31 MPa)



Medium rock — Some limestone, shale, coral between 5,000 psi and 9,500 psi (34.5 MPa and 65.5 MPa)



Hard rock — Hard limestone, granite, skirt, anything above 10,000 psi (68.9 MPa)

## Drilling fluid additives to consider:

- Bentonite
- PAC polymer
- Large molecular weight polymer
- Bentonite
- PHPA polymer
- ThinnerSoap/detergent
- Bentonite
- PHPA polymer
- Soap/detergent
- Bentonite
- Large molecular weight polymer
- Loss-of-circulation material (LCM) (in some ground conditions)
- Bentonite
- Large molecular weight polymer
- Bentonite
- Large molecular weight polymer
- Bentonite
- Large molecular weight polymer