

| TOOL SIZE | | CONNECTION | RECOMMENDED JARRING LOAD | MAXIMUM JARRING LOAD | MAXIMUM PULL AFTER FULLY OPEN | TOTAL STROKE | MAXIMUM TORQUE | BODY JOINT TORQUE |
|-----------|----------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| OD | ID | | | | | | | |
| 1-11/16" | 9/16" | 1" AMMT | 8,000 lbs | 9,000 lbs | 56,000 lbs | 6" | 700 ft/lbs | 400 ft/lbs |
| 42.86 mm | 14.28 mm | | 3,558 daN | 4,003 daN | 24,909 daN | 152.40 mm | 949 Nm | 542 Nm |
| 2-1/8" | 3/4" | 2" LDC 1-1/2 MT | 12,000 lbs | 14,500 lbs | 80,000 lbs | 7" | 1,670 ft/lbs | 1,000 ft/lbs |
| 53.87 mm | 19.05 mm | | 5,338 daN | 6,450 daN | 35,584 daN | 177.80 mm | 2,263 Nm | 1,355 Nm |
| 2-1/4" | 3/4" | 2" LDC 1-1/2 MT | 15,000 lbs | 17,500 lbs | 81,000 lbs | 7" | 2,050 ft/lbs | 1,230 ft/lbs |
| 57.15 mm | 19.05 mm | | 6,672 daN | 7,784 daN | 36,029 daN | 177.80 mm | 2,778 Nm | 1,667 Nm |
| 2-1/4" | 3/8" | 2" LDC | 15,000 lbs | 17,500 lbs | 127,800 lbs | 7" | 2,050 ft/lbs | 1,230 ft/lbs |
| 57.15 mm | 9.52 mm | | 6,672 daN | 7,784 daN | 56,845 daN | 177.80 mm | 2,778 Nm | 1,667 Nm |
| 2-7/8" | 1" | 2-3/8" PAC | 25,000 lbs | 30,000 lbs | 187,000 lbs | 9" | 3,700 ft/lbs | 2,200 ft/lbs |
| 73.02 mm | 25.40 mm | | 11,120 daN | 13,344 daN | 83,178 daN | 228.60 mm | 5,014 Nm | 2,981 Nm |
| 3-1/8" | 1" | 2-3/8" REG | 35,000 lbs | 45,000 lbs | 187,000 lbs | 9" | 5,700 ft/lbs | 3,420 ft/lbs |
| 79.37 mm | 25.40 mm | | 15,568 daN | 20,016 daN | 83,178 daN | 228.60 mm | 7,724 Nm | 4,634 Nm |
| 3-3/4" | 1-1/4" | 2-7/8" REG 2-3/8" IF | 60,000 lbs | 66,000 lbs | 300,000 lbs | 9-1/4" | 9,200 ft/lbs | 5,500 ft/lbs |
| 95.25 mm | 31.75 mm | | 26,688 daN | 29,357 daN | 133,440 daN | 234.95 mm | 12,466 Nm | 7,453 Nm |
| 3-3/4" | 1.900" | 2-3/8" EUE | 46,500 lbs | 49,500 lbs | 220,000 lbs | 9-1/2" | 5,500 ft/lbs | 3,300 ft/lbs |
| 95.25 mm | 48.26 mm | | 20,683 daN | 22,018 daN | 97,856 daN | 241.30 mm | 7,453 Nm | 4,472 Nm |
| 4-1/2" | 2-3/8" | 2-7/8" EUE | 49,000 lbs | 60,000 lbs | 400,000 lbs | 9-1/2" | 9,800 ft/lbs | 5,880 ft/lbs |
| 114.30 mm | 60.32 mm | | 21,795 daN | 26,688 daN | 177,920 daN | 241.30 mm | 13,279 Nm | 7,967 Nm |
| 4-3/4" | 2" | 3-1/2" IF | 80,000 lbs | 90,000 lbs | 485,000 lbs | 9-1/2" | 14,000 ft/lbs | 8,400 ft/lbs |
| 120.65 mm | 50.80 mm | | 35,584 daN | 40,032 daN | 215,728 daN | 241.30 mm | 18,970 Nm | 11,382 Nm |
| 5-1/4" | 2-1/4" | 4" FH | 120,000 lbs | 130,000 lbs | 600,000 lbs | 9-3/8" | 26,000 ft/lbs | 15,000 ft/lbs |
| 133.35 mm | 57.15 mm | | 53,376 daN | 57,824 daN | 266,880 daN | 238.12 mm | 35,230 Nm | 20,325 Nm |
| 6-1/4" | 2-1/4" | 4-1/2" FH 4-1/2" IF | 160,000 lbs | 180,000 lbs | 650,000 lbs | 9-1/2" | 33,000 ft/lbs | 20,000 ft/lbs |
| 158.75 mm | 57.15 mm | | 71,168 daN | 80,064 daN | 289,120 daN | 241.30 mm | 44,715 Nm | 27,100 Nm |
| 6-3/4" | 2-1/2" | 5-1/2" REG | 170,000 lbs | 200,000 lbs | 730,000 lbs | 9-1/2" | 44,450 ft/lbs | 26,670 ft/lbs |
| 171.45 mm | 63.50 mm | | 75,616 daN | 88,960 daN | 324,704 daN | 241.30 mm | 60,230 Nm | 36,138 Nm |
| 7-3/4" | 2-1/2" | 6-5/8" REG | 200,000 lbs | 225,000 lbs | 1,000,000 lbs | 9-1/2" | 67,300 ft/lbs | 40,400 ft/lbs |
| 196.85 mm | 63.50 mm | | 88,960 daN | 100,080 daN | 444,800 daN | 241.30 mm | 91,192 Nm | 54,742 Nm |
| 8" | 2-3/4" | 6-5/8" REG | 215,000 lbs | 250,000 lbs | 1,400,000 lbs | 9-1/2" | 68,730 ft/lbs | 41,240 ft/lbs |
| 203.20 mm | 69.85 mm | | 95,632 daN | 111,200 daN | 622,720 daN | 241.30 mm | 93,129 Nm | 55,880 Nm |
| 9" | 2-3/4" | 7" H90 | 230,000 lbs | 280,000 lbs | 1,900,000 lbs | 11-1/2" | 105,800 ft/lbs | 63,500 ft/lbs |
| 228.60 mm | 69.85 mm | | 102,304 daN | 124,544 daN | 845,120 daN | 292.10 mm | 143,359 Nm | 86,043 Nm |

NOTE: All specifications accurate within 15%

All strengths listed are calculated theoretical values and are accurate within 15%. The strength values shown are based on only one (1) load type being applied at a time; this is consistent with API methods for their published strength values for drill string components. When two (2) or more load types (pull, lift, torque, rotation and/or bending) are applied at the same time, the stresses on the tool are increased and the listed load ratings are reduced substantially. This is particularly true in milling, washover or drilling operations; in deviated or directional holes; and in the neutral position, where combining loads (stress) can also lead to fatigue failure. The need for operating under such conditions is acknowledged. This is not intended to advise against such operations, but merely to caution the operator of possible risks when operating in these conditions. Rotation and bending together can lead to fatigue failure. As with all oilfield equipment, a safety factor should be applied when running the tools to avoid damage.

Loads indicated are Maximum Recommended Jarring Loads during the pull stroke of the jars. Pulling above the values shown can damage the jar.

The values shown do not apply to API tool joints or other downhole connection strengths since various connections may be used on either end of the tools. Users should be guided by API or other published specifications covering downhole connections for the connection strengths.

Torque at Yield is the value that will cause yield of the material in one (1) or more parts of a tool but will always refer to the weakest torsional components within the tool. Recommended tightening torque is for various threaded

connections within a tool. Tightening torque values were calculated assuming anti-galling compound with low co-efficient of friction being applied to all threads and butting shoulders of the connections.

In a situation where you may have a fish stuck off bottom and by bumping downwards with a bumper sub and the fish suddenly falls free, the bumper sub stops at full extension. The sudden pressure surge in the hydraulic jar can exceed the pressure ratings of the hydraulic jar and do damage to the hydraulic jar. This is an unavoidable condition. It all depends on how quickly the fish falls free and how heavy the fish is.

When swedging or milling and the hole size is large enough to allow the working string to flex sideways, it is recommended that stabilizers be utilized to reduce side bending forces.

Occasionally a fishing job will already have a jar in the well. In this case when you run a second jar to fish with, there is always a possibility that you can do damage to one or both of the jars. In this case it is also unavoidable.

When jarring, care must be taken not to overpull more than the ultimate jarring value and then slack off to the recommended jarring load and wait for the jar to fire. The damage in the hydraulic section of jar does not happen when the jar fires. It happens when the jar is in the metering stroke mode.