

A template and a method of using the template

The present invention relates to a template for use in installing a plurality of piles relative to one another in an underwater ground formation, comprising a template frame and a plurality of pile guides having parallel pile guide centrelines and being fixed to the template frame, wherein each pile guide is provided with a pile guide frame that surrounds a passageway configured for passing a pile therethrough, wherein each pile guide frame includes an upper end and a lower end and the template has a template centre located in the middle of the pile guide centrelines, wherein each pile guide is provided with a spacer being fixed to the pile guide frame and protruding into the passageway, wherein the spacer has a pile contact surface for guiding a pile during driving it into the ground, which pile contact surface encloses an imaginary cylinder including a centreline which coincides with the pile guide centreline.

Such a template is known from EP 2 492 402. The known template is provided with guide tubes which have support ribs that extend in the longitudinal direction of the guide tubes. The support ribs are provided along the inner periphery of a ring which is arranged round the peripheral surface of the guide tube. The ring is divided into two parts which are pivotally coupled to the guide tube. The support ribs can pass through openings in the cylindrical peripheral wall of the guide tube. The mechanism allows the support ribs to be rotated outwardly such that the support ribs can release the piles which have been driven into the ground. This facilitates removing the template from the pile, since a subsea pile installation template is typically sensitive to get stuck to the piles due to clamping, which may be caused by a pile which

is driven into the ground at a small angle with respect to the centreline of the guide tube. Disadvantages of the known template are its complexity, the related relatively high costs thereof and its sensitivity to failures because of the presence of moving parts under severe conditions near a seabed.

An object of the invention is to provide a robust template which can be easily released from piles driven into a seabed.

This object is accomplished with the template according to the invention in which in circumferential direction about the pile guide centreline the location of the pile contact surface shifts with respect to the corresponding pile guide frame in a direction from the lower end to the upper end thereof as seen in a direction from the template centre to the pile guide centreline.

This means that under operating conditions of the template, as seen in a direction from the template centre to one of the pile guide centrelines, the height level of the pile contact surface increases. The lowest level of the pile contact surface lies at the side of the pile guide where the template centre is located and the highest level of the pile contact surface lies at the side of the pile guide which is directed away from the template centre. This provides the opportunity to easily remove the template from piles after these have been driven into the ground whereas upper sections of the piles are still contacting the pile contact surfaces of the respective spacers; an automatic releasing mechanism appears to occur during lifting the template.

More specifically, in practice when lifting the template it will automatically tilt about a location where one of the pile guides clamps to the corresponding pile the most

severely; at locations where the pile guides do not clamp or exert a smaller clamping force to the corresponding pile, the pile guide will shift along the pile in upward direction. Consequently, at the strongest clamping location the pile guide rotates with respect to the corresponding pile such that at least a part of the pile contact surface of its spacer will lose contact with the pile due to the shifted profile of the pile contact surface. In fact, as seen along the pile the opening defined by the contact surface changes from a circular to a substantially oval or elliptical shape upon tilting the pile guide. After a certain degree of tilting the template the pile guide that initially clamped most severely on the corresponding pile will be released and shift upwardly along the pile. After this, if the template can still not be lifted entirely from the piles, the same process may repeat when the template tilts about a location where another pile guide clamps the most severely to a corresponding pile. Due to the automatic releasing process no movable spacer elements are required by the template according to the invention.

It is noted that the width of the pile contact surface may be much smaller than the distance between the upper end and lower end of the pile guide frame.

In a practical embodiment the pile contact surface extends parallel to a plane which is angled with respect to a base plane that extends perpendicular to the pile guide centrelines.

In a particular embodiment the spacer comprises a plurality of spacer elements located at angular distance from each other about the pile guide centreline, hence forming a discontinuous pile contact surface comprising discrete contact surface portions at the respective spacer elements.

The contact surface portions of a pile guide may be oblong and have longitudinal directions which extend parallel to the pile guide centreline. In this case the pile contact surface forms a discontinuous belt about the pile guide centreline, wherein the belt has a certain width. When the pile contact surfaces have equal lengths, such a belt has a constant width.

The contact surface portions of neighbouring spacer elements may overlap each other in a direction along the pile guide centreline. It is conceivable that they do not overlap, for example in case of a small number of spacer elements.

In a practical embodiment each of the pile guide frames comprises a cylindrical tube. The spacer can be easily fixed to the inner side of the tube.

In a particular embodiment the spacer of the pile guide forms a lower spacer and the pile guide comprises an upper spacer which is located between the lower spacer and the upper end of the pile guide frame. In this case the pile guide can guide a pile over a large distance by both the lower and upper spacers, whereas only the upper section of a pile is guided by only the lower spacer when the pile has left the upper spacer during its displacement in downward direction.

More specifically, the upper spacer may have an upper pile contact surface for guiding a pile during driving it into the ground, which encloses the imaginary cylinder. The upper pile contact surface does not require an inclined orientation with respect to a base plane that extends perpendicular to the pile guide centrelines if the piles in practice are driven until their tops reach a position beyond the upper spacer as seen from above.

The spacer elements of the lower spacer may form lower spacer elements, wherein the upper spacer comprises a

plurality of upper spacer elements located at angular distance from each other about the pile guide centreline, hence forming a discontinuous upper pile contact surface comprising discrete contact surface portions at the upper spacer elements.

5 The upper spacer elements may be displaceable in radial direction with respect to the pile guide frame, which provides space for a hammer to drive a pile beyond the upper spacer elements.

10 The invention is also related to a method of using the template as described hereinbefore, wherein the template is placed on the ground, piles are inserted into the respective pile guides and driven into the ground until upper ends of the respective piles have arrived at the pile contact surface of the spacer or, if applicable, at a position beyond
15 the upper pile contact surface of the upper spacer, after which the template is lifted from the piles that are driven into the ground.

20 The invention will hereafter be elucidated with reference to very schematic drawings showing an embodiment of the invention by way of example.

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of an embodiment of a template according to the invention.

Fig. 2 is a top view of the embodiment as shown in Fig. 1.

25 Fig. 3 is an enlarged cross-sectional view of a part of the embodiment according to Fig. 1 as indicated by III-III in Fig. 2.

Fig. 4 is a side view of the embodiment of Fig. 1.

30 Fig. 5 is a similar view as Fig. 4, but showing details of the inner sides of pile guides of the template.

Figs. 1-5 show different views of an embodiment of a template 1 for use in installing a plurality of piles relative

to one another in an underwater ground formation. Such a subsea pile installation template is typically used for installing pre-piling jacket piles onto which a jacket will be placed, for example as a foundation for offshore wind turbines. The template 1 is positioned on the sea bottom to make sure the piles are being installed at the correct location and driven in the correct direction.

The embodiment of the template 1 comprises a template frame 2, for example a welded framework, and three pile guides 3, but a different number of pile guides 3 is conceivable. As shown in Fig. 3 each pile guide 3 has a pile guide centreline 4. The centrelines 4 are parallel to each other. The pile guides 3 are each provided with a pile guide frame 5 which is fixed to the template frame 2. In the embodiment as shown in Fig. 1 the pile guide frame 5 comprises a cylindrical tube that surrounds a passageway 6 through which a pile can be passed during driving it into the ground. An upper end portion of the pile guide frame 5 has a conical portion for easily guiding a pile into the passageway 6. Lower ends of the pile guide frames 5 may rest on the sea bottom under operating conditions. The template 1 has a template centre which is defined in the middle of the pile guide centrelines 4, in this case in the middle of the triangular shape of the template 1.

Fig. 3 shows that each of the pile guides 3 is provided with upper spacer elements 7 and lower spacer elements 8. In this case there are 12 upper spacer elements 7 and 12 lower spacer elements 8, but different numbers are conceivable. The distance between the lower spacer elements 8 and the upper spacer elements 7 is larger than the height of any one of the spacer elements 7, 8 in this case. The spacer elements 7, 8 are fixed to the pile guide frame 5 at angular distance from each other about the pile guide centreline 4 and

protrude into the passageway 6. The spacer elements 7, 8 have respective discrete contact surface portions 9, 10 for guiding a pile during driving it into the ground. In this case the contact surface portions 9, 10 are oblong and have equal lengths in a direction parallel to the pile guide centreline 4. The contact surface portions 9, 10 are directed to the pile guide centreline 4 and may comprise rectangular flat or curved surfaces.

The contact surface portions 9, 10 of both the upper spacer elements 7 and the lower spacer elements 8 form a discontinuous upper pile contact surface and a discontinuous lower pile contact surface, respectively, which enclose an imaginary cylinder including a centreline which coincides with the pile guide centreline 4. This means that the upper pile contact surface and the lower pile contact surface may contact and guide a pile during driving it into the ground.

In the embodiment as shown the upper and lower contact surface portions form respective virtual discontinuous belts about the respective pile guide centrelines 4. Fig. 3 shows that the upper pile contact surface runs parallel to a virtual base plane which extends perpendicular to the pile guide centrelines 4, whereas the lower pile contact surface extends parallel to a plane which is angled with respect to the base plane. As seen in a direction from the template centre to each of the pile guide centrelines 4 the location of the lower pile contact surface shifts in a direction from the lower end to the upper end of the pile guide frame 5 along the circumference of the tubular pile guide frame 5. In other words, the lower spacer elements 8 of each of the pile guides 3 are placed in a staggered manner in upward direction as seen in a direction from the template centre to the corresponding pile guide centreline 4. In the embodiment as shown the lower

spacer elements 8 are positioned such that the contact surface portions 10 of neighbouring spacer elements 8 overlap each other in a direction along the pile guide centreline 4.

Prior to driving piles into the ground the template 1 is placed onto the seabed. Subsequently, piles are successively inserted into the passageways 6 and driven into the ground. The piles are driven until their upper ends arrive at a position beyond the contact surface portions 9 of the upper spacer elements 9 as seen from above. After the last pile has been driven into the ground the template 1 is removed from the piles by lifting it. In practice, one of the pile guides 3 may clamp to the corresponding pile the most severely. The template 1 will automatically tilt about that clamping location during lifting the template 1. Consequently, the corresponding pile guide 3 rotates with respect to the clamping pile such that at least a part of the contact surface portions 10 of the lower spacer elements 8 lose contact with the pile due to their staggered positions with respect to the pile. As seen from the pile the opening defined by the contact surface portions 10 of the lower spacer elements 8 changes from a circular to an elliptical shape, hence providing the pile guide 3 more room to shift upwardly along the pile. After a certain degree of tilting of the template 1 the pile guide 3 that initially clamped most severely on the corresponding pile will be released and shift upwardly along the pile. In the meantime, another pile guide 3, which initially clamped less severely to a corresponding pile, may increasingly clamp during the lifting operation. The same process may repeat when the template 1 subsequently tilts about a location where the other pile guide 3 now clamps the most severely to the corresponding pile.

The invention is not limited to the embodiment shown in the drawings and described hereinbefore, which may be varied in different manners within the scope of the claims and their technical equivalents. For example, the upper spacer elements may be displaceable in radial direction with respect to the pile guide frame in order to allow a hammer to pass the upper spacer elements. Furthermore, the upper spacer elements may be integrated into a single upper spacer including a continuous upper pile contact surface instead of discrete upper contact surface portions. Similarly, the lower spacer elements may be integrated into a single lower spacer including a continuous lower pile contact surface instead of discrete contact surface portions of the lower spacer elements.

CLAIMS

1. A template (1) for use in installing a plurality of piles relative to one another in an underwater ground formation, comprising a template frame (2) and a plurality of pile guides (3) having parallel pile guide centrelines (4) and being fixed to the template frame (2), wherein each pile guide (3) is provided with a pile guide frame (5) that surrounds a passageway (6) configured for passing a pile therethrough, wherein each pile guide frame (5) includes an upper end and a lower end and the template (1) has a template centre located in the middle of the pile guide centrelines (4), wherein each pile guide (3) is provided with a spacer (8) being fixed to the pile guide frame (5) and protruding into the passageway (6), wherein the spacer (8) has a pile contact surface (10) for guiding a pile during driving it into the ground, which pile contact surface (10) encloses an imaginary cylinder including a centreline which coincides with the pile guide centreline (4), **characterized in that** in circumferential direction about the pile guide centerline (4) the location of the pile contact surface (10) shifts with respect to the corresponding pile guide frame (5) in a direction from the lower end to the upper end thereof as seen in a direction from the template centre to the pile guide centreline (4).

2. A template (1) according to claim 1, wherein the pile contact surface (10) extends parallel to a plane which is angled with respect to a base plane that extends perpendicular to the pile guide centrelines (4).

3. A template (1) according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the spacer comprises a plurality of spacer elements (8) located at angular distance from each other about the pile guide centreline (4), hence forming a discontinuous pile

contact surface comprising discrete contact surface portions (10) at the respective spacer elements.

4. A template (1) according to claim 3, wherein the contact surface portions (10) of each pile guide (3) are oblong having longitudinal directions which extend parallel to the pile guide centreline (4).

5. A template (1) according to claim 3 or 4, wherein the contact surface portions (10) have equal lengths.

6. A template (1) according to one of the claims 3-5, wherein the contact surface portions (10) of neighbouring spacer elements (8) overlap each other in a direction along the pile guide centreline (4).

7. A template (1) according to one of the preceding claims, wherein each of the pile guide frames (5) comprises a cylindrical tube.

8. A template (1) according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the spacer of the pile guide (3) forms a lower spacer (8) and the pile guide (3) comprises an upper spacer (7) which is located between the lower spacer (8) and the upper end of the pile guide frame (5).

9. A template (1) according to claim 8, wherein the upper spacer (7) has an upper pile contact surface (9) for guiding a pile during driving it into the ground, which encloses said imaginary cylinder.

10. A template according to claim 8 or 9, and claim 3, wherein the spacer elements of the lower spacer form lower spacer elements (8) and wherein the upper spacer comprises a plurality of upper spacer elements (7) located at angular distance from each other about the pile guide centreline (4), hence forming a discontinuous upper pile contact surface comprising discrete contact surface portions (9) at the upper spacer elements (7).

11. A template (1) according to claim 10, wherein the upper spacer elements (7) are displaceable in radial direction with respect to the pile guide frame (5).

12. A method of using the template (1) according to one of the preceding claims, wherein the template (1) is placed on the ground, piles are inserted into the respective pile guides (3) and driven into the ground until upper ends of the respective piles have arrived at the pile contact surface (10) of the spacer (8) or, if applicable, at a position below the upper pile contact surface (9) of the upper spacer (7), after which the template (1) is lifted from the piles that are driven into the ground.