United States Patent

[11] 3,601,999

[72] Inventors **Horace W. Olsen**
2038 North Blvd., Houston, Tex. 77006;
Max Bassett, P.O.Box 808 South, South Houston, Tex. 77587

[21] Appl. No. **858,951**
[22] Filed **Sept. 18, 1969**
[45] Patented **Aug. 31, 1971**

[54] **METHODS OF GROUTING OFFSHORE STRUCTURES**
1 Claim, 2 Drawing Figs.

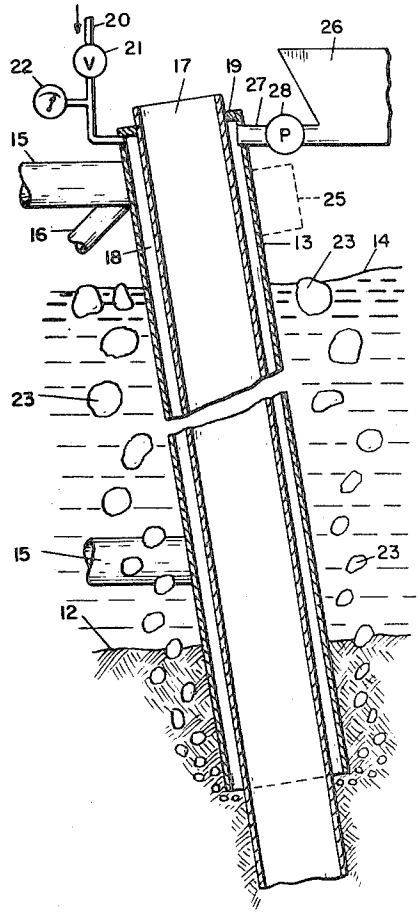
[52] U.S. Cl. 61/46, 61/54
[51] Int. Cl. E02b 17/00, E02d 5/24
[50] Field of Search 61/46.5, 46, 53.5, 53.52, 56.5, 53.64, 50, 63

[56] **References Cited**
UNITED STATES PATENTS

3,187,513	6/1965	Guild	61/53.6 X
3,209,544	10/1965	Borrman	61/46.5
3,492,824	2/1970	Evans et al.	61/46.5

Primary Examiner—Jacob Shapiro
Attorney—Jerry B. Cesak

ABSTRACT: Compressed air is introduced into an annular space existing between the jacket and piling in the legs of an offshore structure, so that water is expelled from the annular space through the lower end of the jacket and grouting material is then introduced into the annular space. The introduction of compressed air and grouting material is effected from above the waterline, thus avoiding the necessity of performing the grouting operation by divers at the sea bed.



PATENTED AUG 31 1971

3,601,999

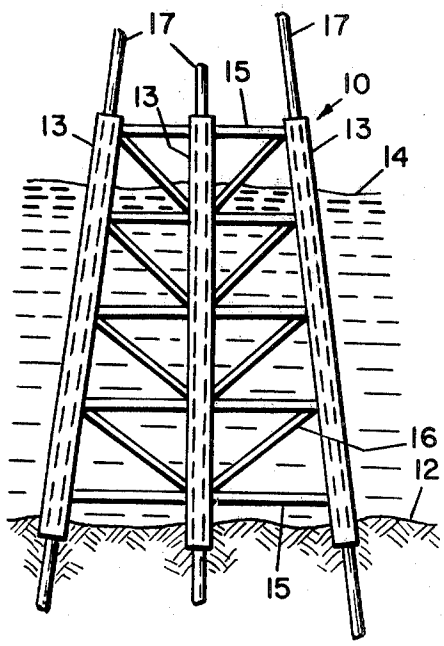


FIG. 1

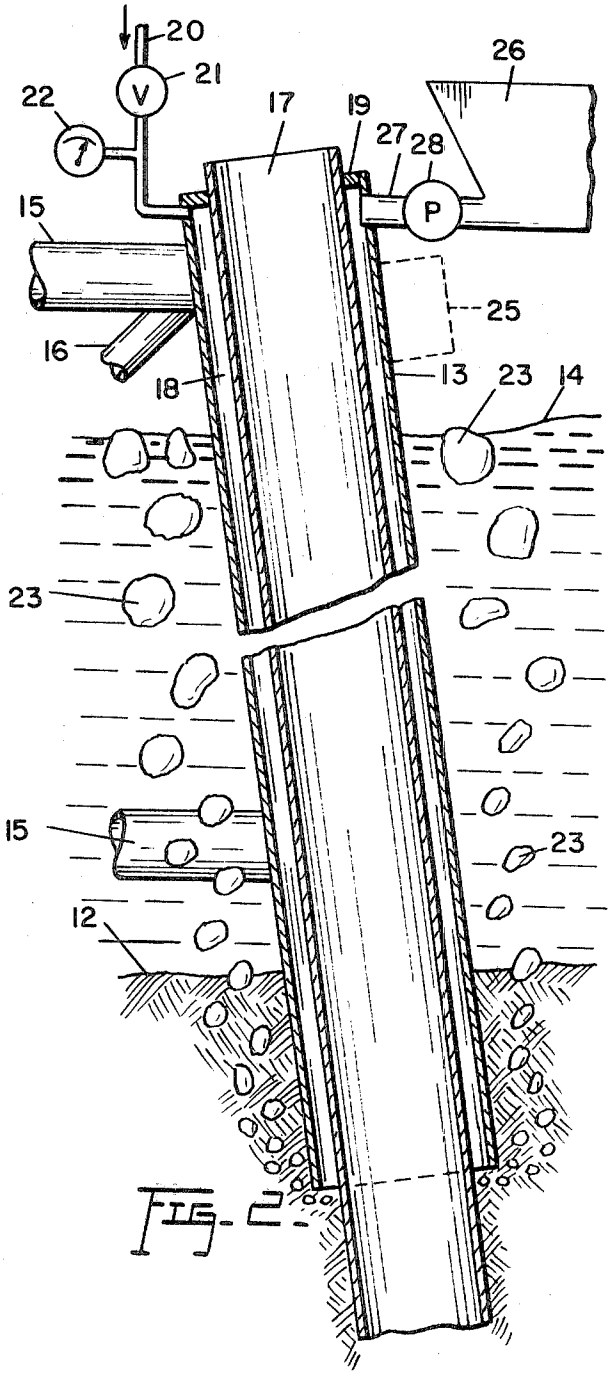


FIG. 2

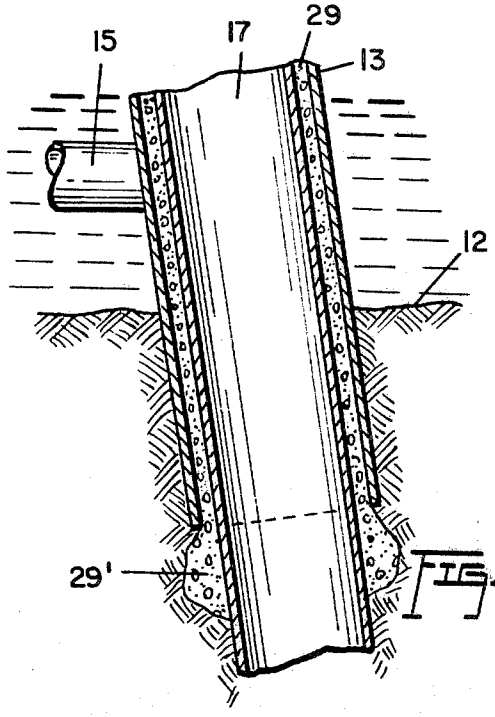


FIG. 3

INVENTORS:
HORACE W. OLSEN
MAX BASSETT
By:
Jerry B. Lesak

METHODS OF GROUTING OFFSHORE STRUCTURES

This invention relates to new and useful improvements in methods of grouting offshore structures used in the oil and gas industry. Such structures usually have supporting legs each consisting of a tubular jacket which extends downwardly from above the waterline to the seabed, and a piling which is driven through the jacket into the seabed. Some clearance necessarily exists, and this results in an annular space between the inside of the jacket and the piling, which space has to be filled with grouting material, particularly in the region of the lower end of the jacket, in order to attain rigidity sufficient for withstanding tides, ocean currents, and the like.

It has been common in the art for the grouting operation to be performed by divers working at the bottom of the structure on the seabed, and apart from the obvious difficulties inherently associated with working under water, the conventional method often failed to produce fully satisfactory results because water could not be effectively excluded from the space which the grouting material was intended to fill and the grouting material itself became diluted and difficult to set.

The principal object of the invention is to eliminate the above outlined disadvantages of conventional grouting procedures, this being attained by providing an improved grouting method which may be easily and conveniently practiced from above the waterline rather than by divers below, and which assures proper placement and setting of the grouting material by exclusion of water therefrom.

With the foregoing more important object and features in view and such other objects and features which may become apparent as this specification proceeds, the invention will be understood from the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, wherein like characters of reference are used to designate like parts, and wherein:

FIG. 1 is an elevational view showing a typical installation of an offshore structure on the sea bed;

FIG. 2 is an enlarged, fragmentary vertical sectional view of one of the legs of the structure, showing the method step of expelling water from space between the jacket and piling of the leg; and

FIG. 3 is a fragmentary sectional view, similar to the lower portion of FIG. 2 and showing the grouting material in place.

Referring now to the accompanying drawings in detail, the general reference numeral **10** in FIG. 1 designates a typical offshore structure such as is used in the oil and gas industry for offshore drilling, the structure **10** as shown being only the base portion which is being installed on the seabed **12**, prior to providing the base portion with the usual deck and other superstructure (not shown). The structure **10** includes a plurality of supporting legs, each in the form of a tubular jacket **13** which extends downwardly from above the waterline **14** to the seabed **12**, the several leg jackets being secured together by crossmembers **15** and diagonals **16** in the conventional manner.

Each leg also includes a tubular piling **17** which is driven through the jacket **13** into the seabed **12**, and inasmuch as some clearance is necessary, an annular space **18** comes into being between the inside of the jacket **13** and the piling **17**, as shown in FIG. 2. This annular space must be filled with grouting material, particularly in the region of the lower end of the jacket **13**, not only in order to attain leg rigidity sufficient to withstand tides, ocean currents and the like, but also to protect the piling and the inside of the jacket against corrosion by sea water and air.

After the piling **17** has been driven through the jacket **13** into the seabed **12**, the piling is cut off at the upper end of the jacket and the two components are secured together, as by a weld **19**, prior to installation of the deck and other superstructure. The welding operation at **19** in effect constitutes the first step of the method of the invention, in that it seals or closes off the annular space **18** at the upper end of the jacket **13**.

The second step of the method involves the introduction of compressed air into the annular space **18**, as for example through a compressed air line **20** which is equipped with a suitable control valve **21** and a pressure gauge **22** and communicates with the annular space **18** at a point adjacent the upper end of the jacket **13**, above the waterline **14**. With the introduction of compressed air, any water in the annular chamber **18** is forced downwardly and outwardly through the lower end of the jacket **13** into the seabed **12**, and when all water has been expelled from the space **18**, bubbles of air will rise through the seabed and through the water above to the waterline **14**, as indicated at **23**, thus giving a visible indication that all water has been expelled from the space **18**.

In the event that the seabed **12** is not sufficiently soft or muddy to permit the escape of water and air from the annular space **18** as above described, a suitable vibrator device **25** may be attached to the upper end portion of the jacket **13** above the waterline **14**, so as to vibrate the jacket **13** and break its bond with the relatively firm seabed, sufficiently to facilitate expulsion of water and air from the space **18** as already explained.

In any event, when all the water has been expelled from the annular space **18**, the compressed air supply through the line **20** is controlled by the valve **21** and monitored by the gauge **22** so as to produce a static air pressure in the space **18** sufficient to prevent ingress of sea water through the lower end of the jacket **13**. While this condition prevails, suitable grouting material is introduced into the annular space **18**, as for example from a hopper **26** through a conduit **27** under the action of a pump **28**, the conduit **27** communicating with the annular space **18** at a point adjacent the upper end of the jacket **13**, above the waterline **14**.

The grouting material thus fills the annular space **18** as indicated at **29** in FIG. 3, and while grouting of the lower end portion of the space is most important, the entire length of the space may be grouted to above the waterline. If the seabed **12** is soft and muddy, some of the grouting material may flow out of the lower end of the jacket **13** as indicated at **29**. In such event this initial fill of grout may be permitted to set, before grouting the rest of the annular space **18**. In any event, the grouting material is constrained or loaded by the air pressure until it is fully set or changed from a fluid to a solid form. This prevents the grouting material from shrinking and assures its tight bond to the walls of the jacket and piling, so that no seepage of sea water can occur to corrode and deteriorate the composite strength of the grouted unit.

It may be noted that although the invention is primarily concerned with grouting of offshore structures of the type mentioned, the teachings of the invention are also applicable to grouting of similar structures in general, that is, not necessarily those which rest on the seabed.

What is claimed as new is:

1. A method of grouting an offshore structure having at least one supporting leg including a tubular jacket extending downwardly from above the waterline to the seabed and a piling driven through said jacket into the seabed with an annular space existing between the inside of the jacket and said piling; said method comprising the steps of

a. sealing the upper end of said jacket to said piling so as to close said annular space at the upper end of the jacket;

b. introducing compressed air into said annular space at a point adjacent the upper end of the jacket and above the waterline so as to expel water from said space through the lower end of the jacket;

c. introducing fluid grouting material into said annular space at a point adjacent the upper end of the jacket and above the waterline after water has been expelled from said space as aforesaid;

d. simultaneously maintaining static air pressure in said annular space sufficient to prevent ingress of water through the lower end of said jacket while the grouting material is being introduced into said space; and

e. permitting the grouting material to set.