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Fenwick et al.

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(54) **SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR
CONNECTING A STRUCTURAL MEMBER
TO A PILE**

F16C 11/106; F16B 7/14; F16B 7/182;
F16B 2/065; F16B 2/12; F16B 2200/506;
F16B 2200/509; Y10T 403/32491;
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U.S.C. 154(b) by 459 days.

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Primary Examiner — Jonathan P Masinick

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8, 2015.

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Schacht Law Office, Inc.

(51) **Int. Cl.**

F16B 5/02 (2006.01)
E02D 5/28 (2006.01)
E02D 5/56 (2006.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

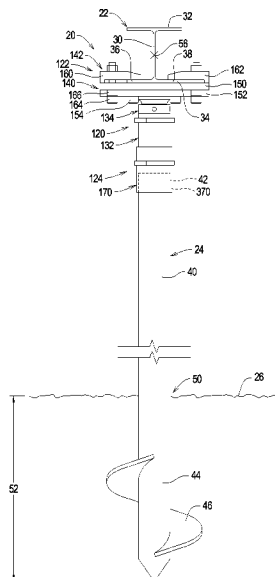
CPC **F16B 5/02** (2013.01); **E02D 5/28**
(2013.01); **E02D 5/56** (2013.01); **E02D**
2600/20 (2013.01)

A connecting system for connecting a pile to a structural member has a core portion, a first interface portion, and a second interface portion. The core portion defines a system axis. The first interface portion defines a reference plane and is adapted to be connected to the core portion and the structural member. The second interface portion is adapted to be connected to the core portion and the pile. The second interface portion fixes a position of the system axis relative to the pile. The core portion allows adjustment of a position of the reference plane relative to the system axis.

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

CPC .. **E02D 5/54**; **E02D 5/72**; **E02D 5/223**; **E02D**
35/005; **F16C 11/0623**; **F16C 11/0695**;

22 Claims, 23 Drawing Sheets



(58) **Field of Classification Search**
 CPC Y10T 403/7077; Y10T 403/32631; Y10T
 403/32803; Y10T 403/645; Y10T
 403/648; Y10T 403/7069; Y10T
 403/32311; Y10T 403/32319; F16M
 11/14; F16M 11/2078
 USPC 405/230, 255; 403/109.4, 377, 122, 143,
 403/337, 338, 374.4
 See application file for complete search history.

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FIG. 1

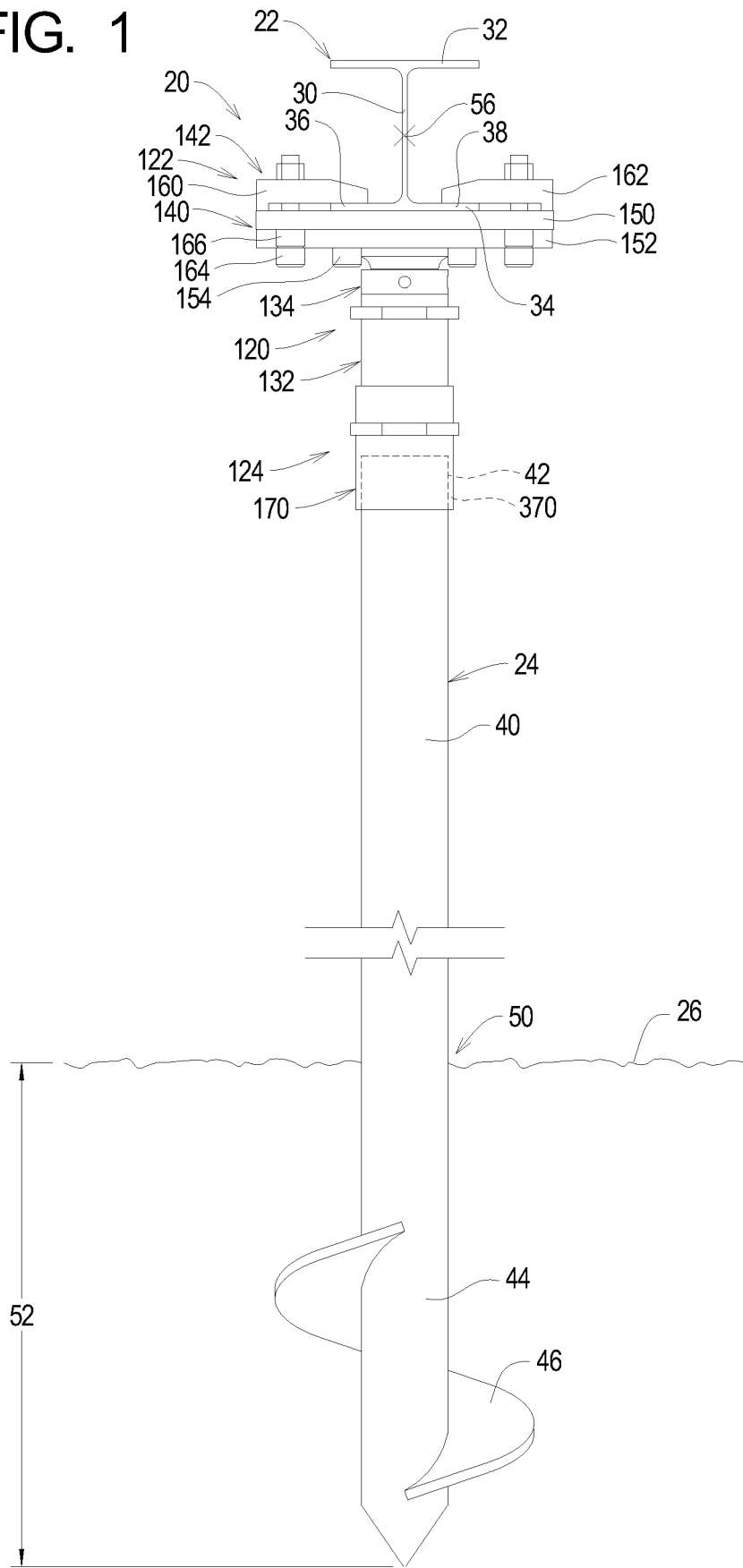


FIG. 2

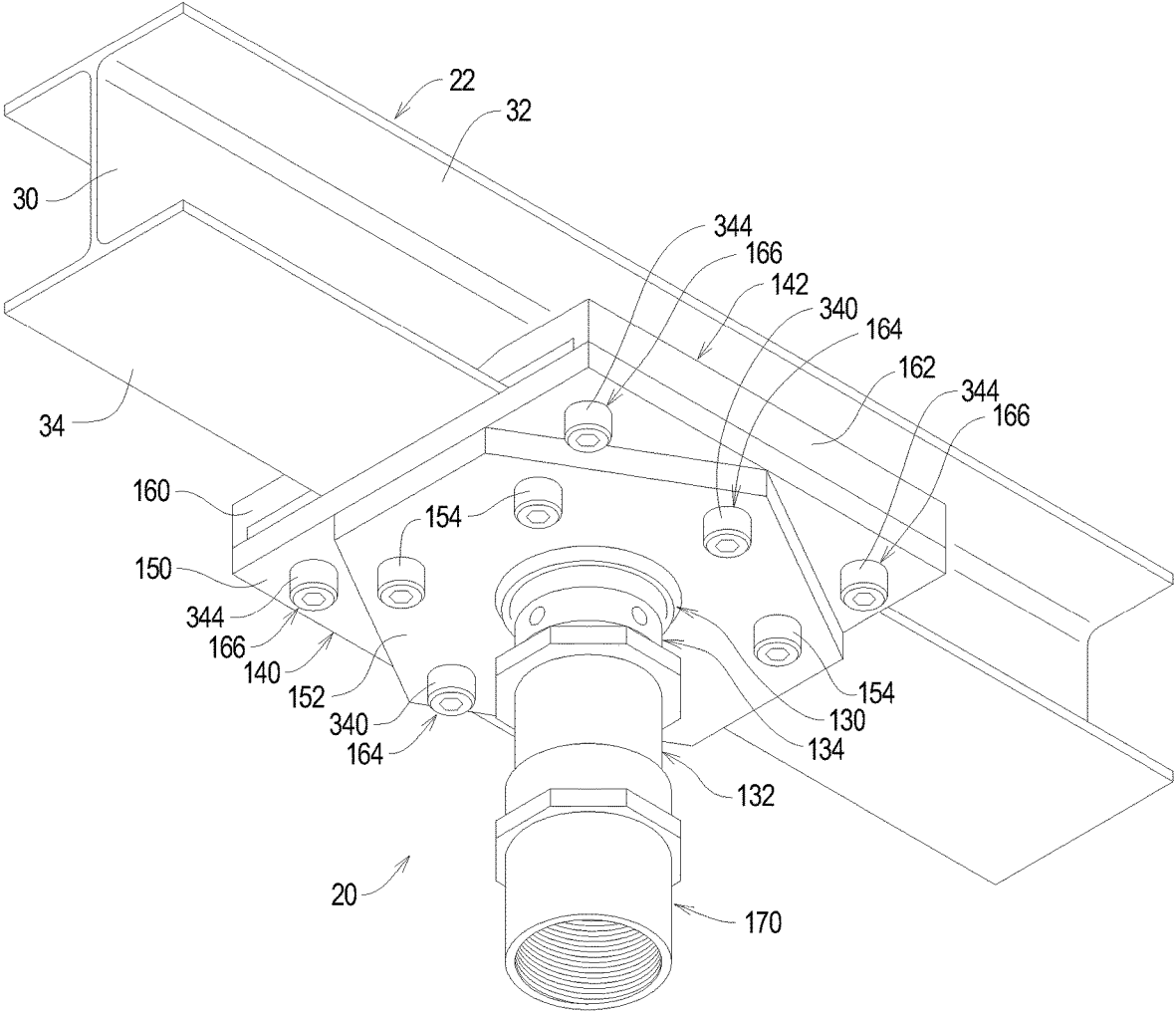


FIG. 3

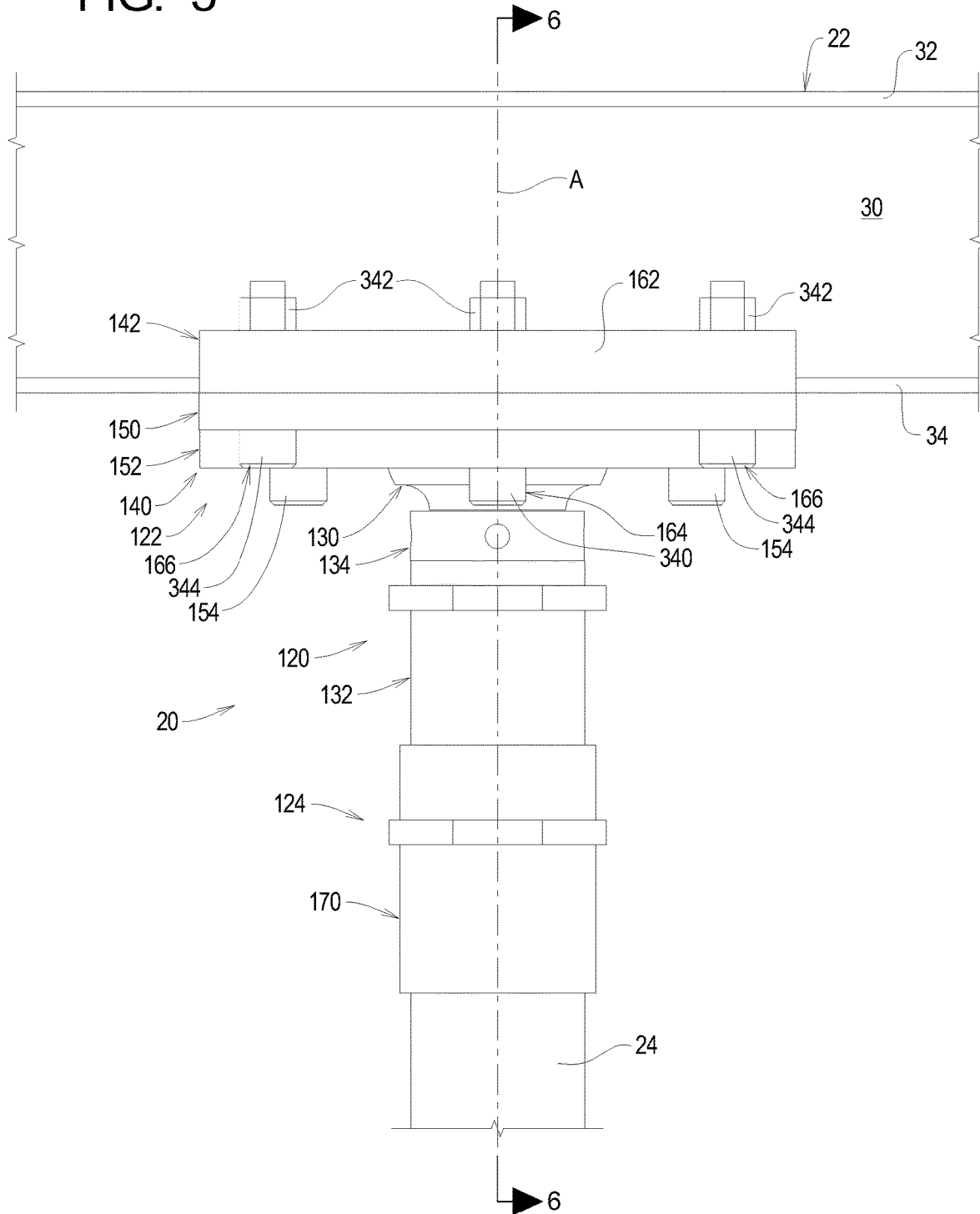


FIG. 4

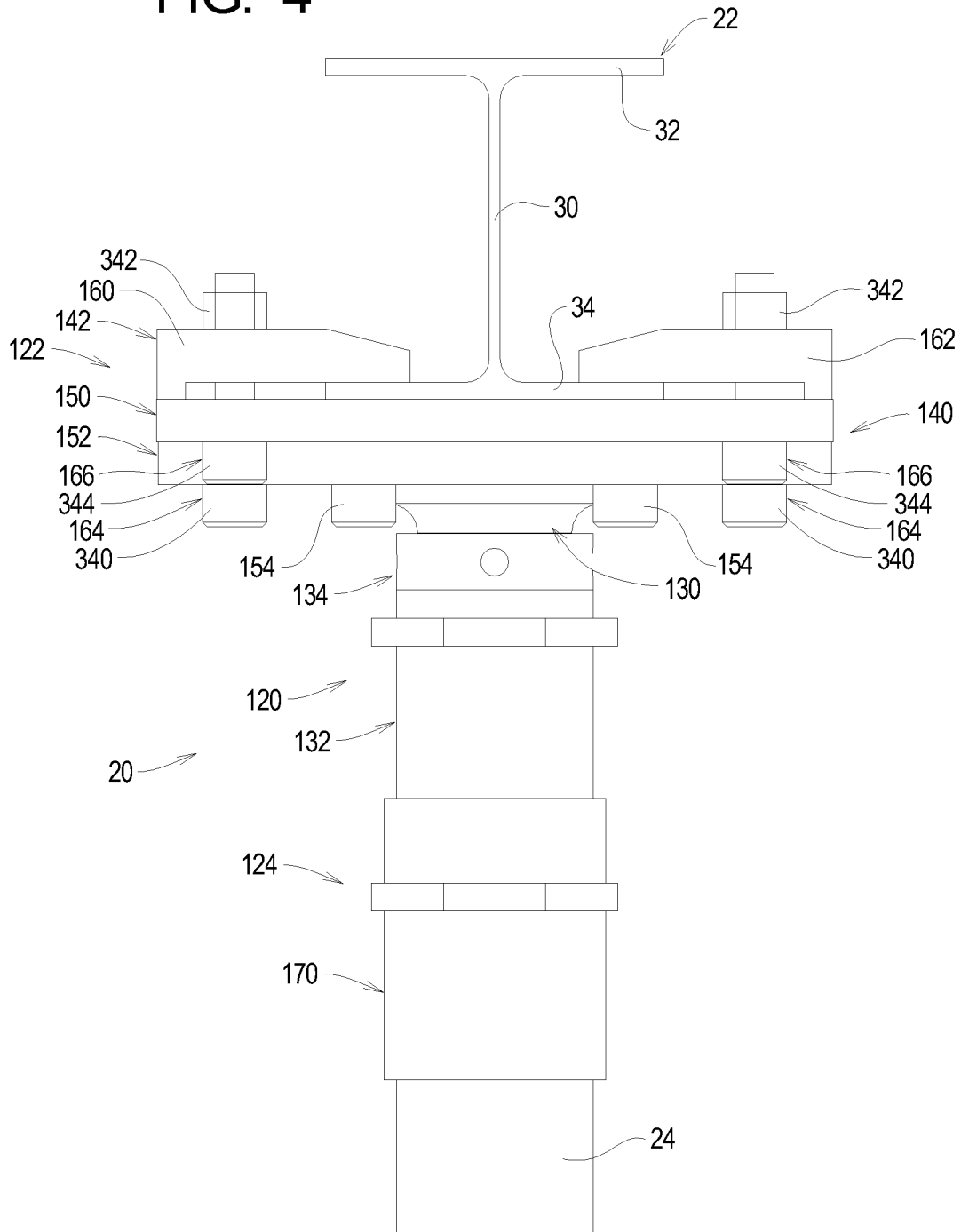


FIG. 5

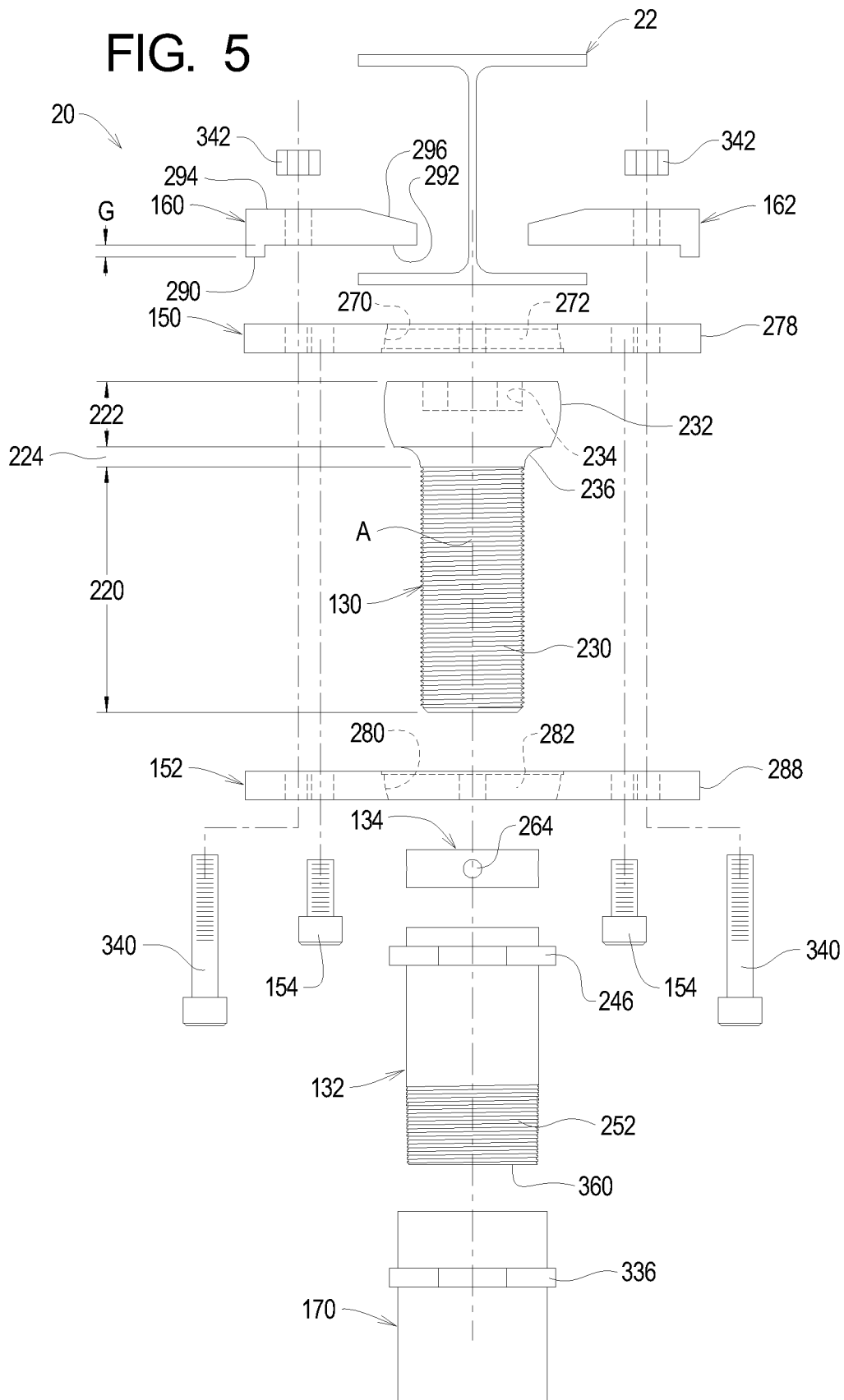


FIG. 6

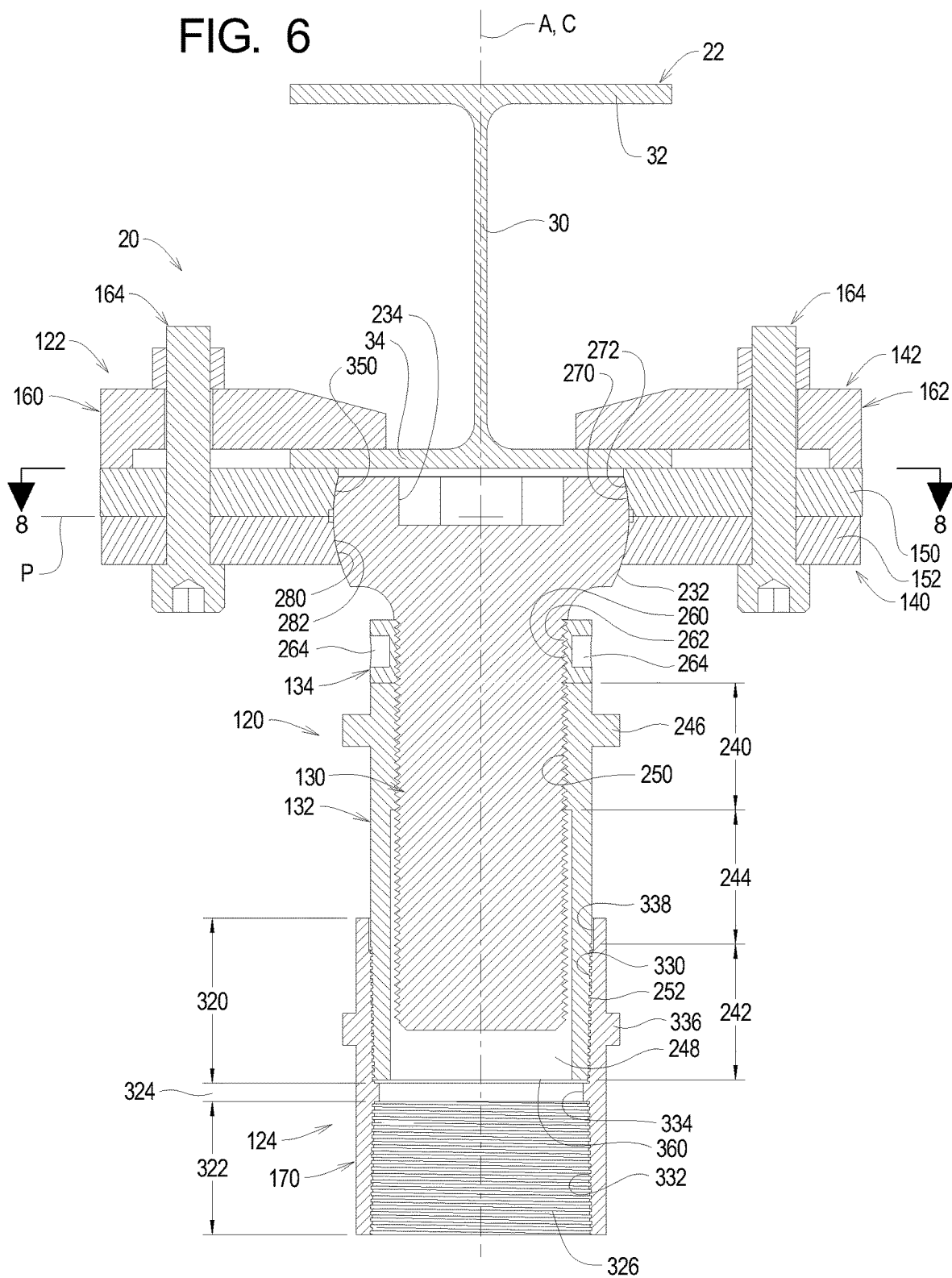


FIG. 7

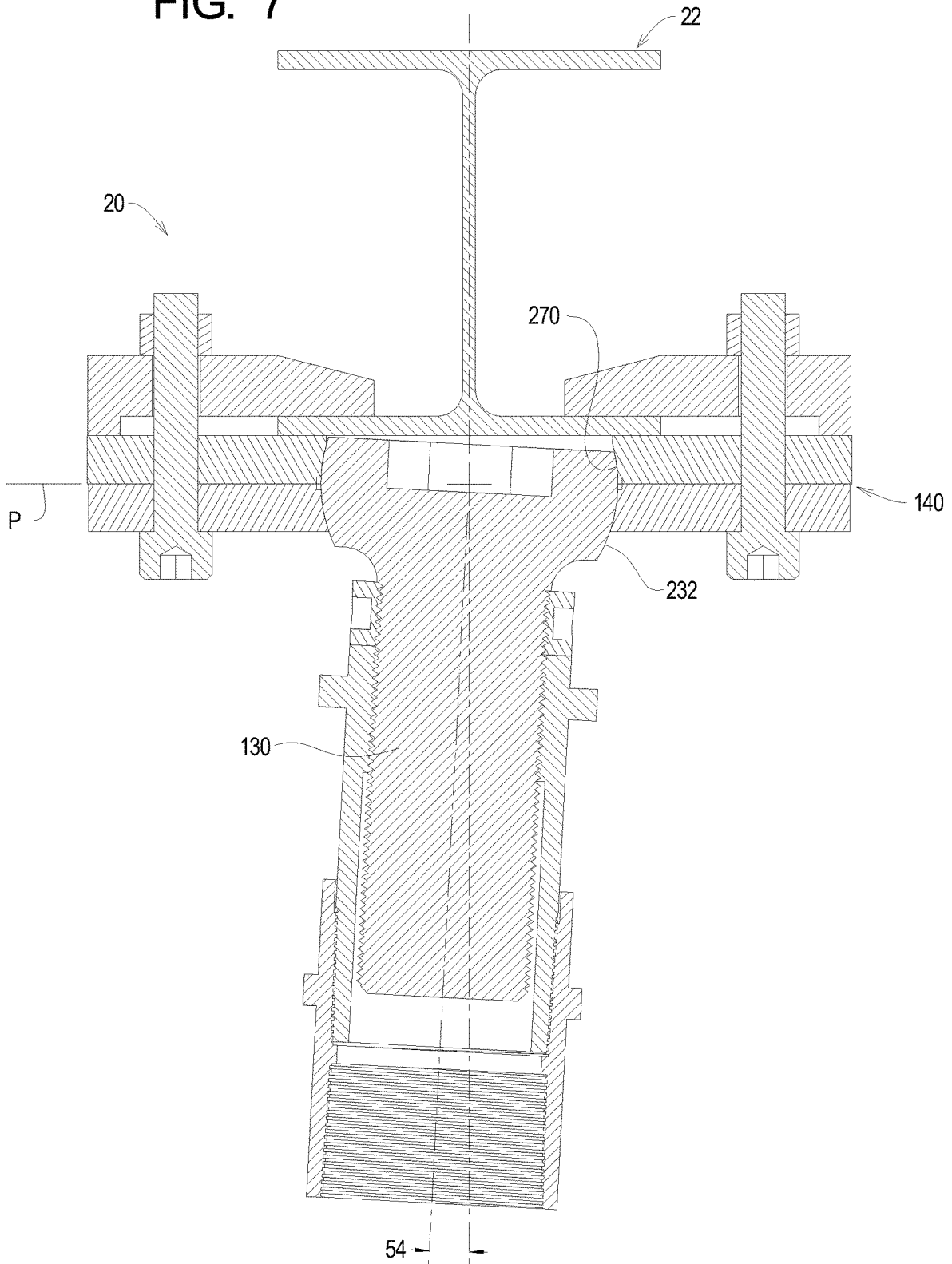


FIG. 8

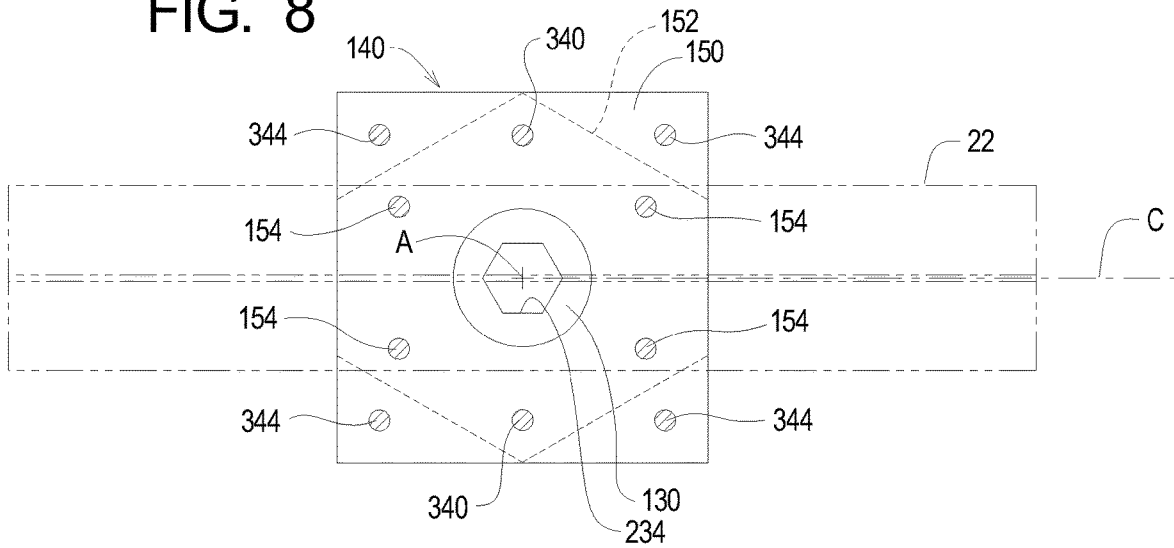


FIG. 9

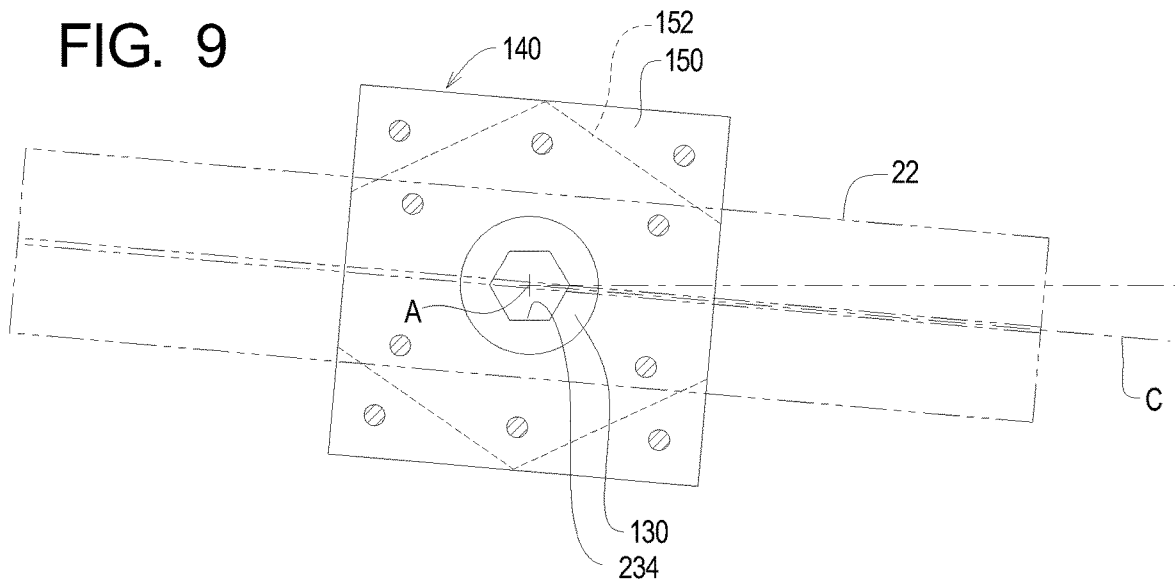


FIG. 10

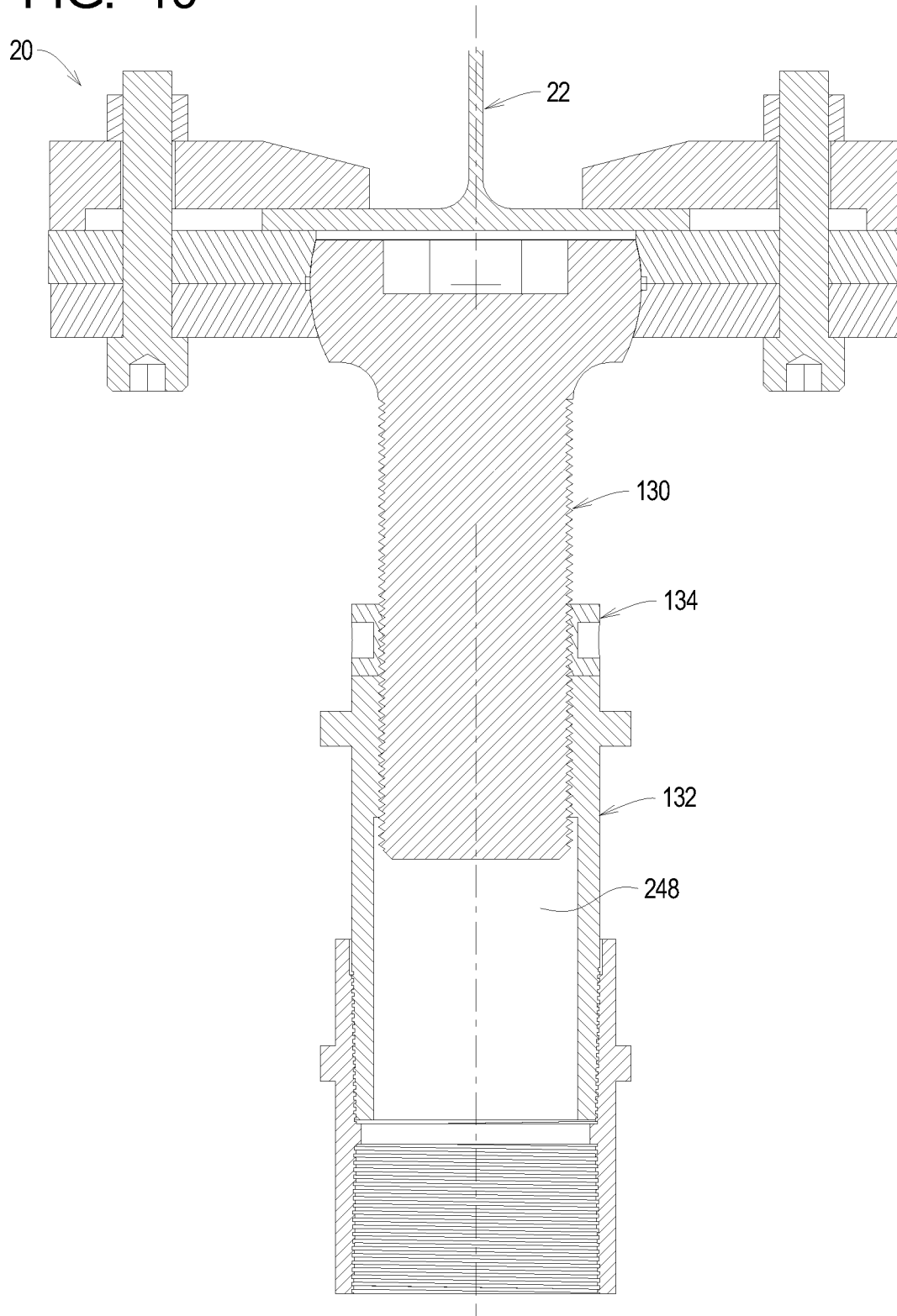


FIG. 11

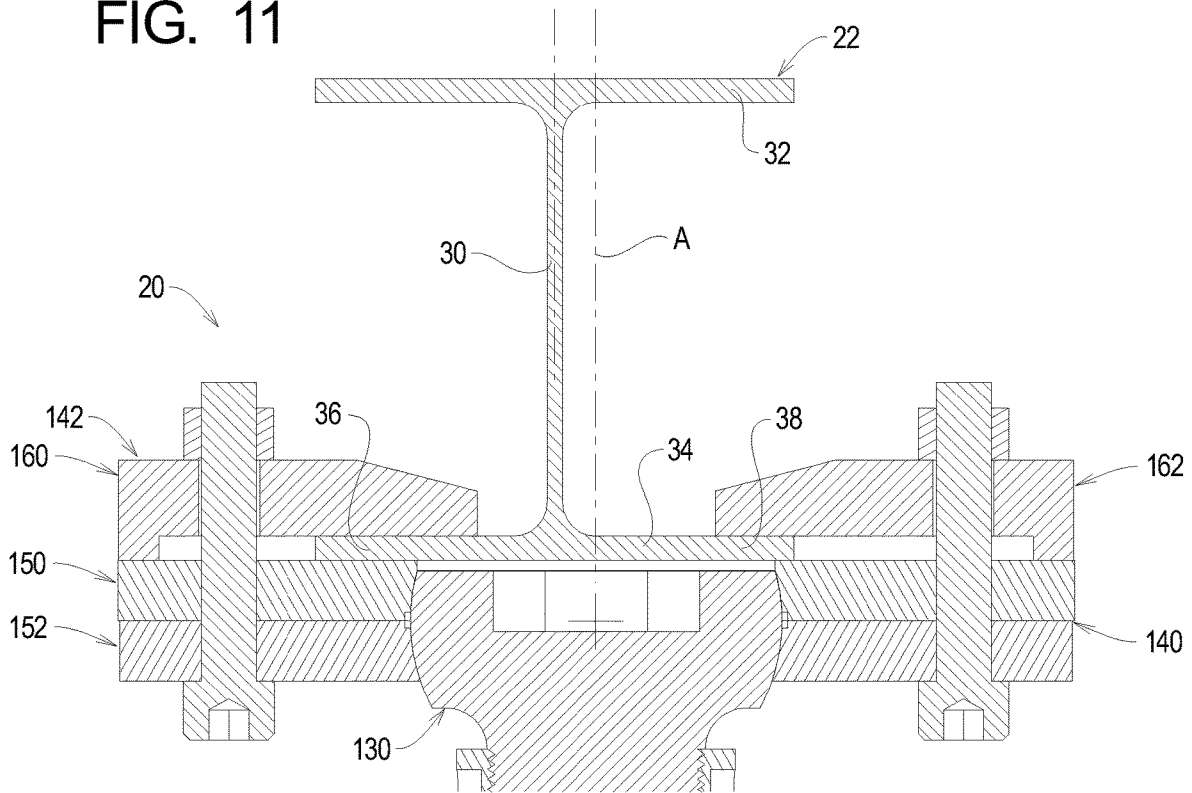


FIG. 12

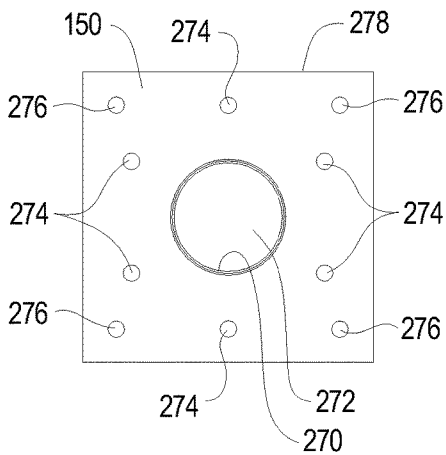


FIG. 13

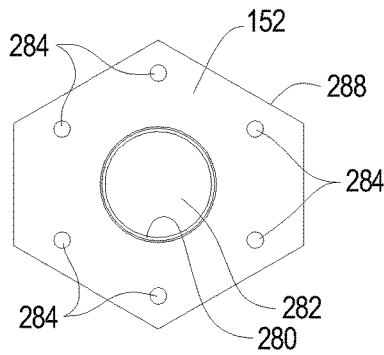


FIG. 14

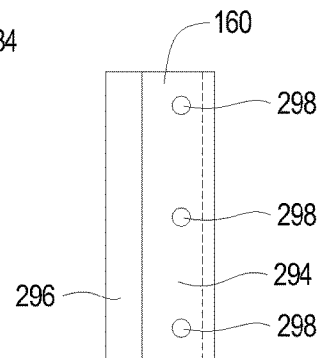


FIG. 15

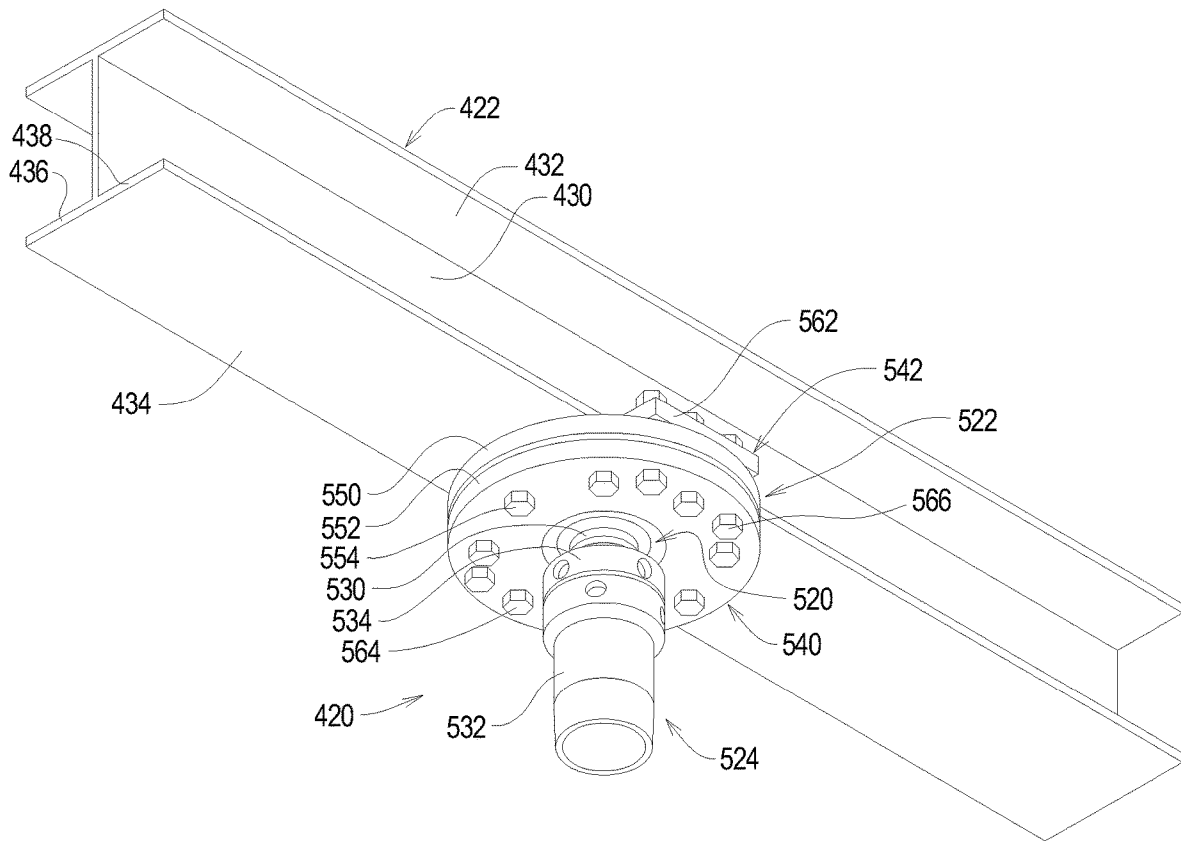


FIG. 16

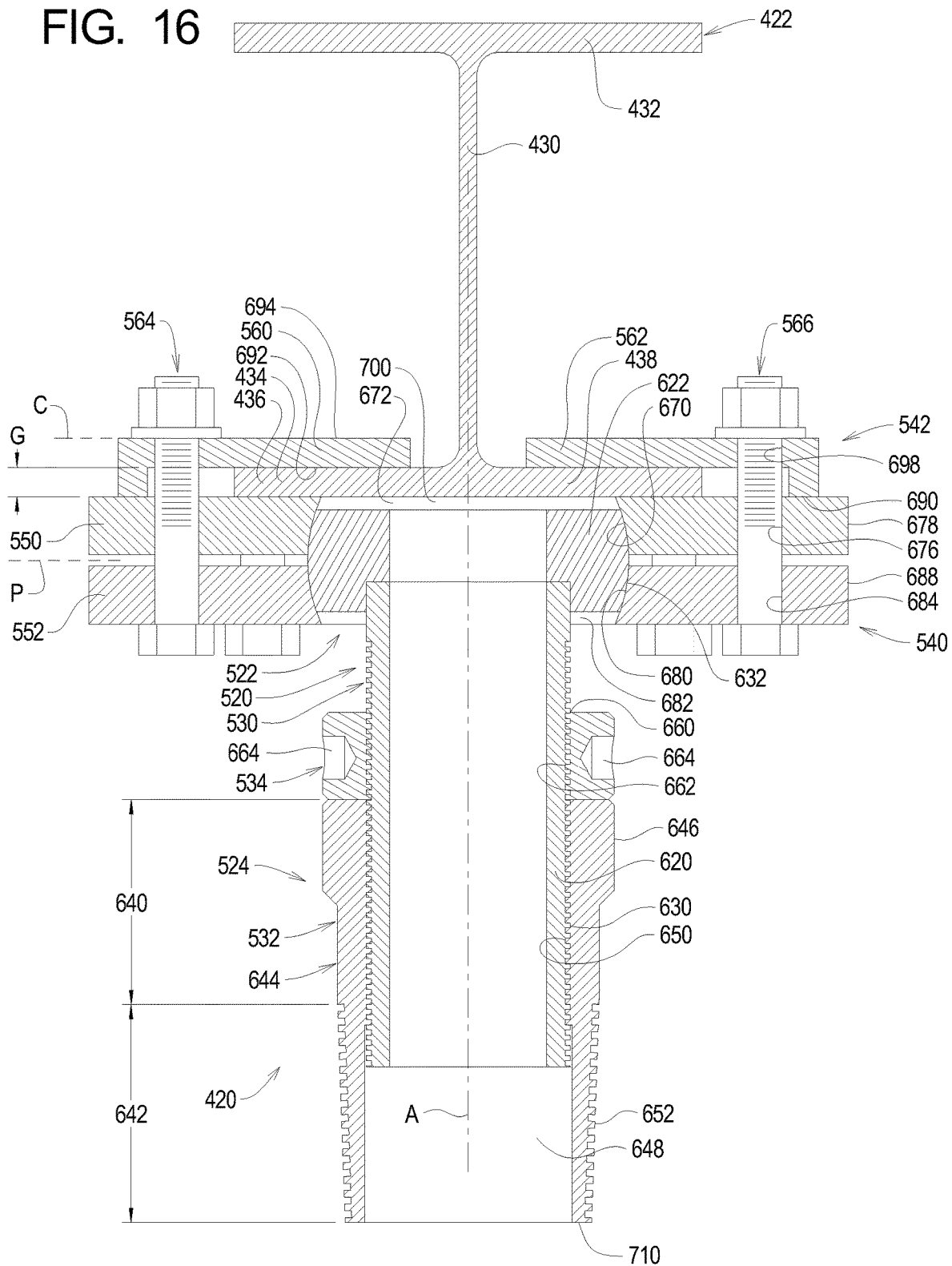


FIG. 17

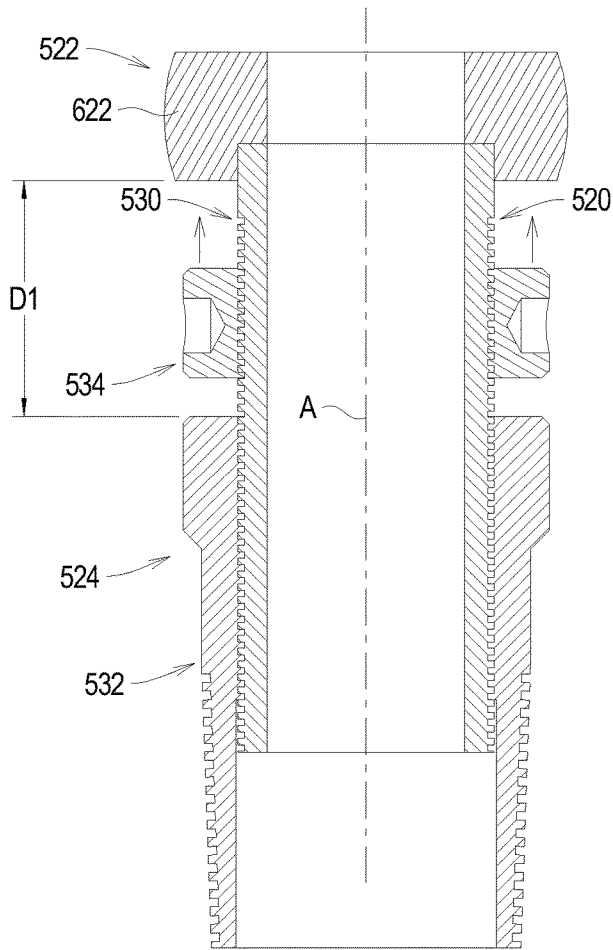


FIG. 18

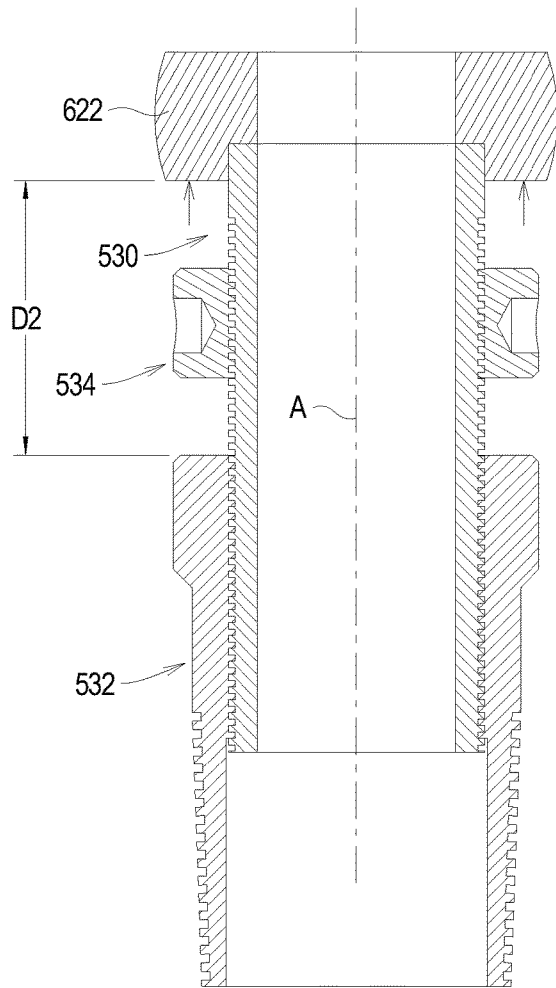


FIG. 19

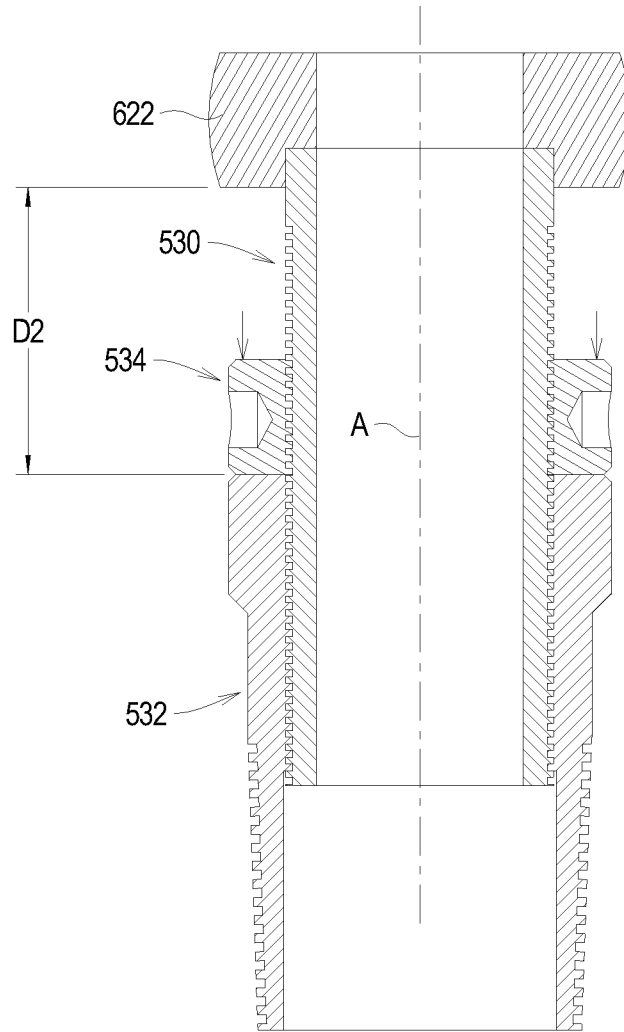


FIG. 20

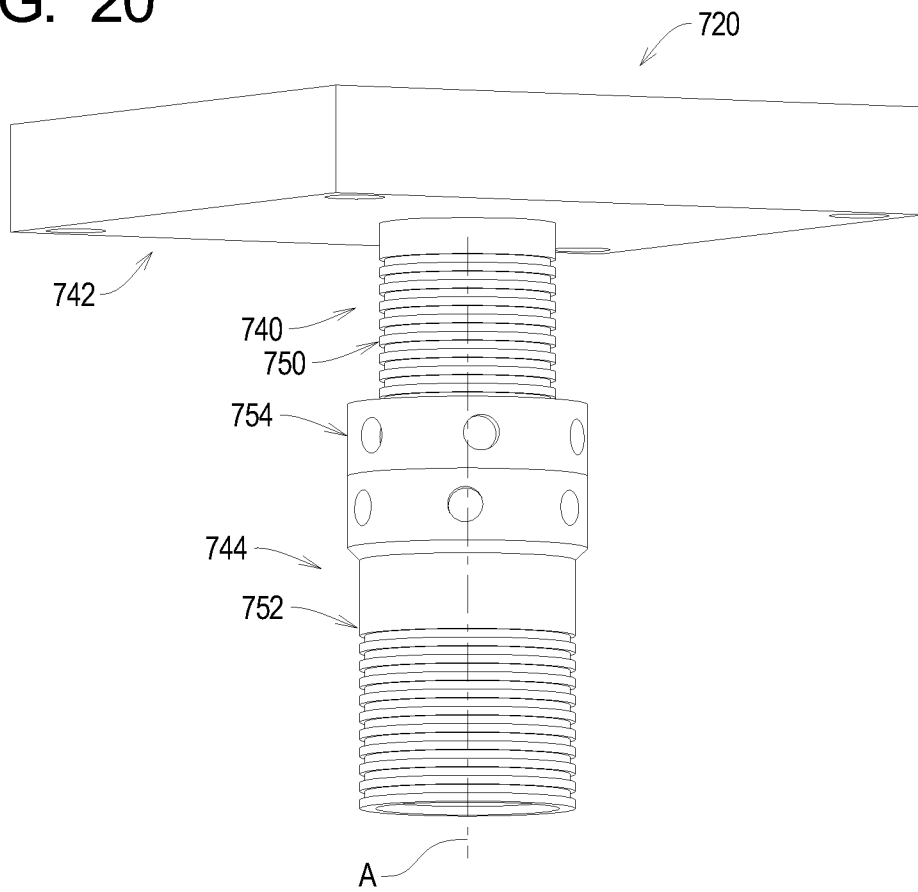


FIG. 21

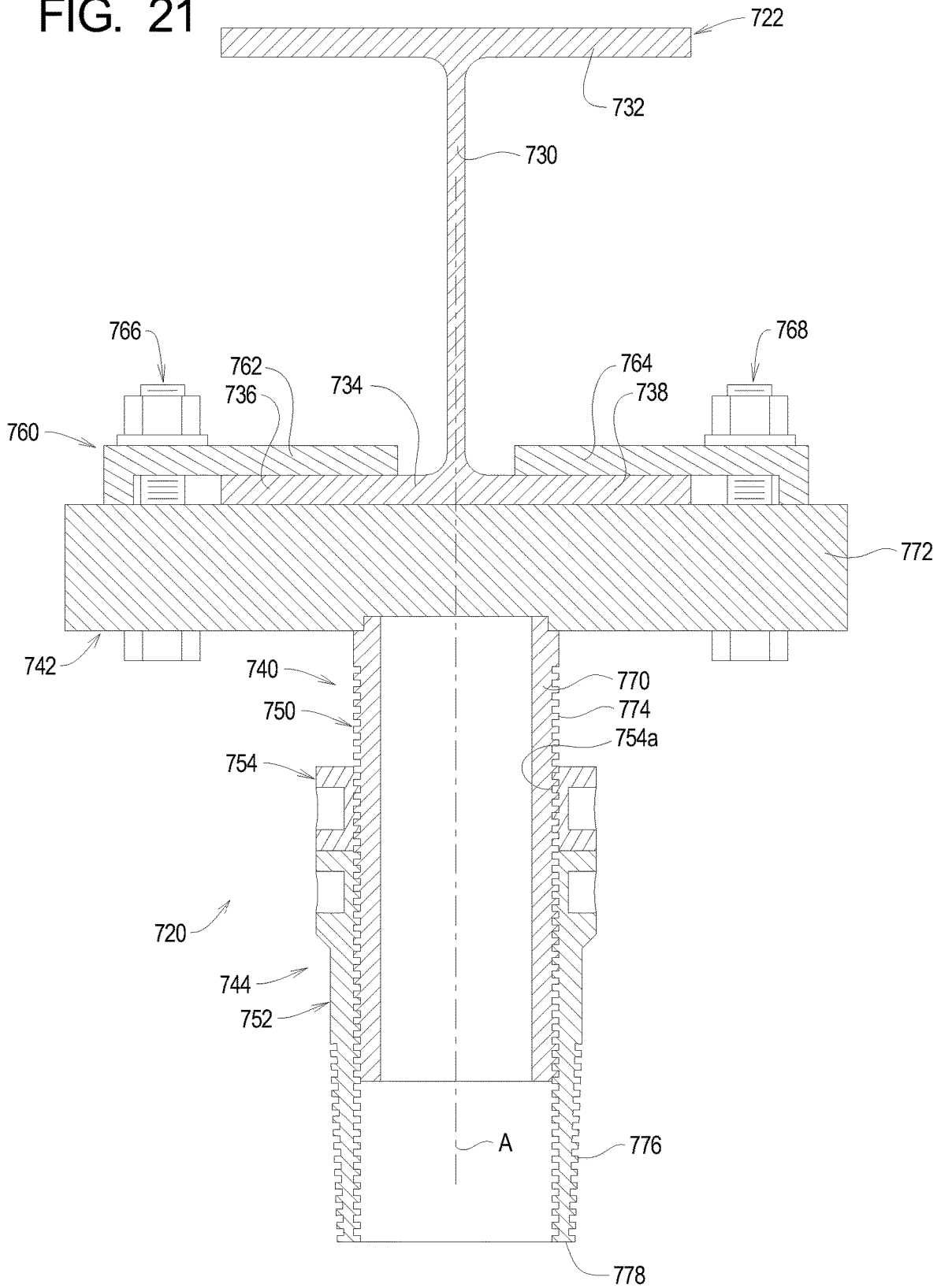


FIG. 22

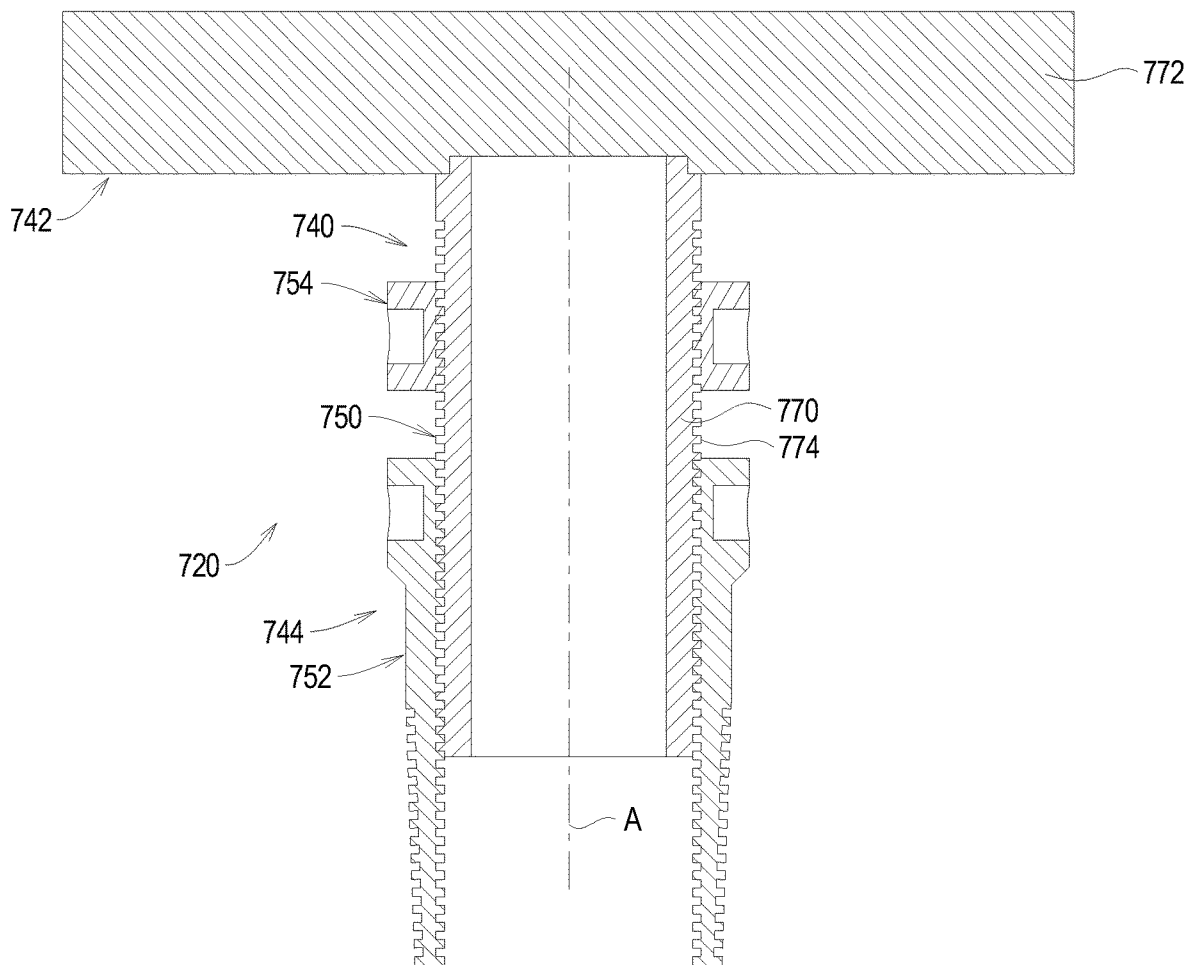


FIG. 23

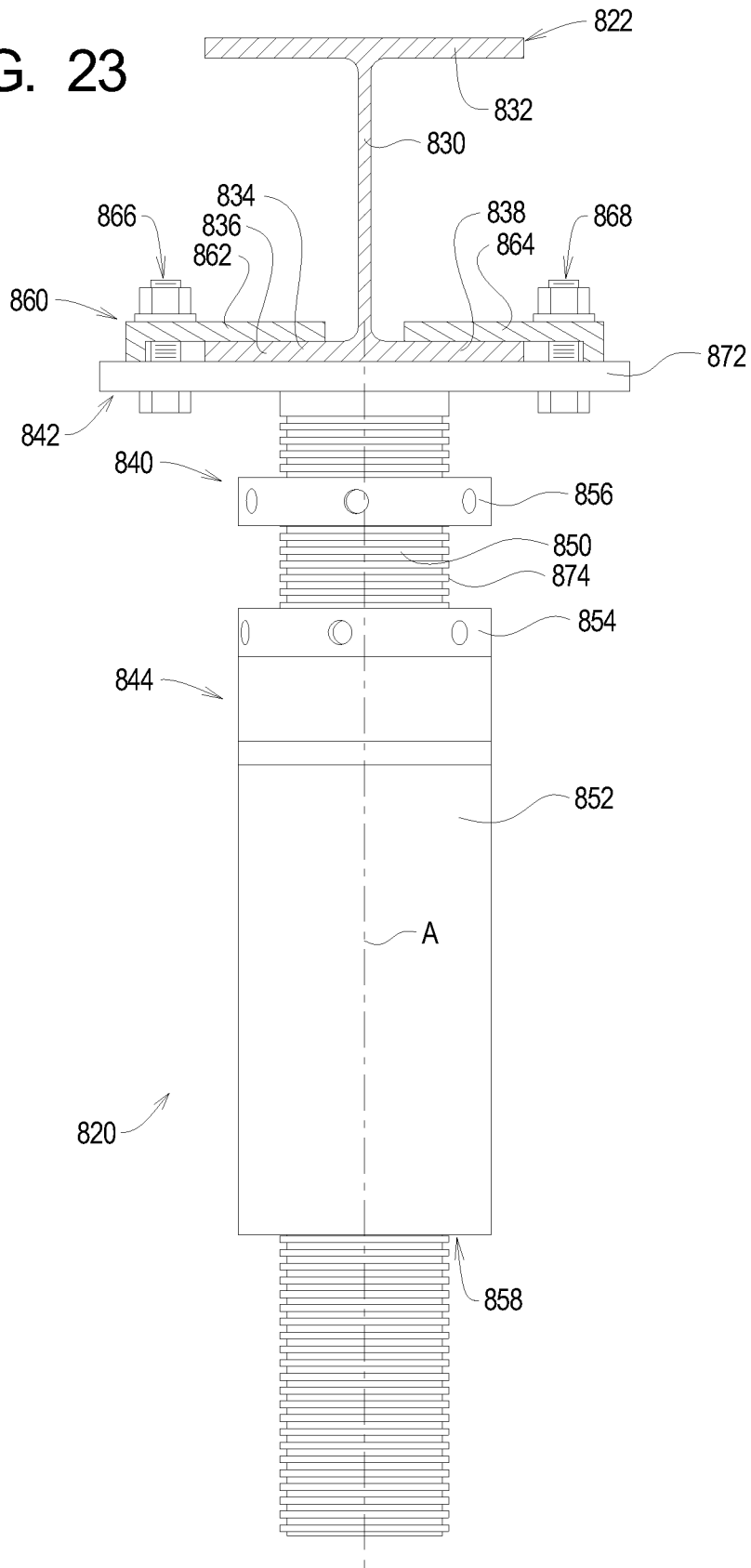


FIG. 24

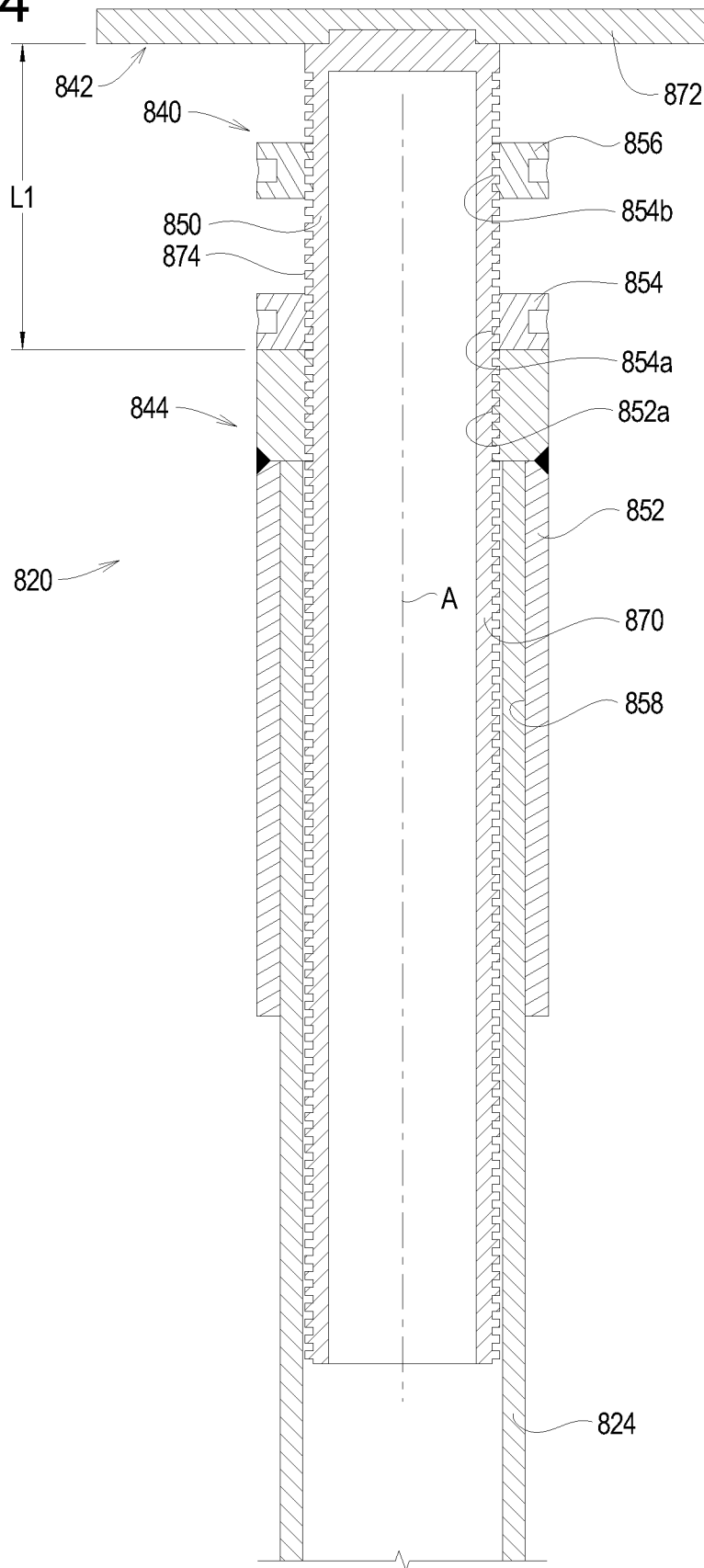


FIG. 25

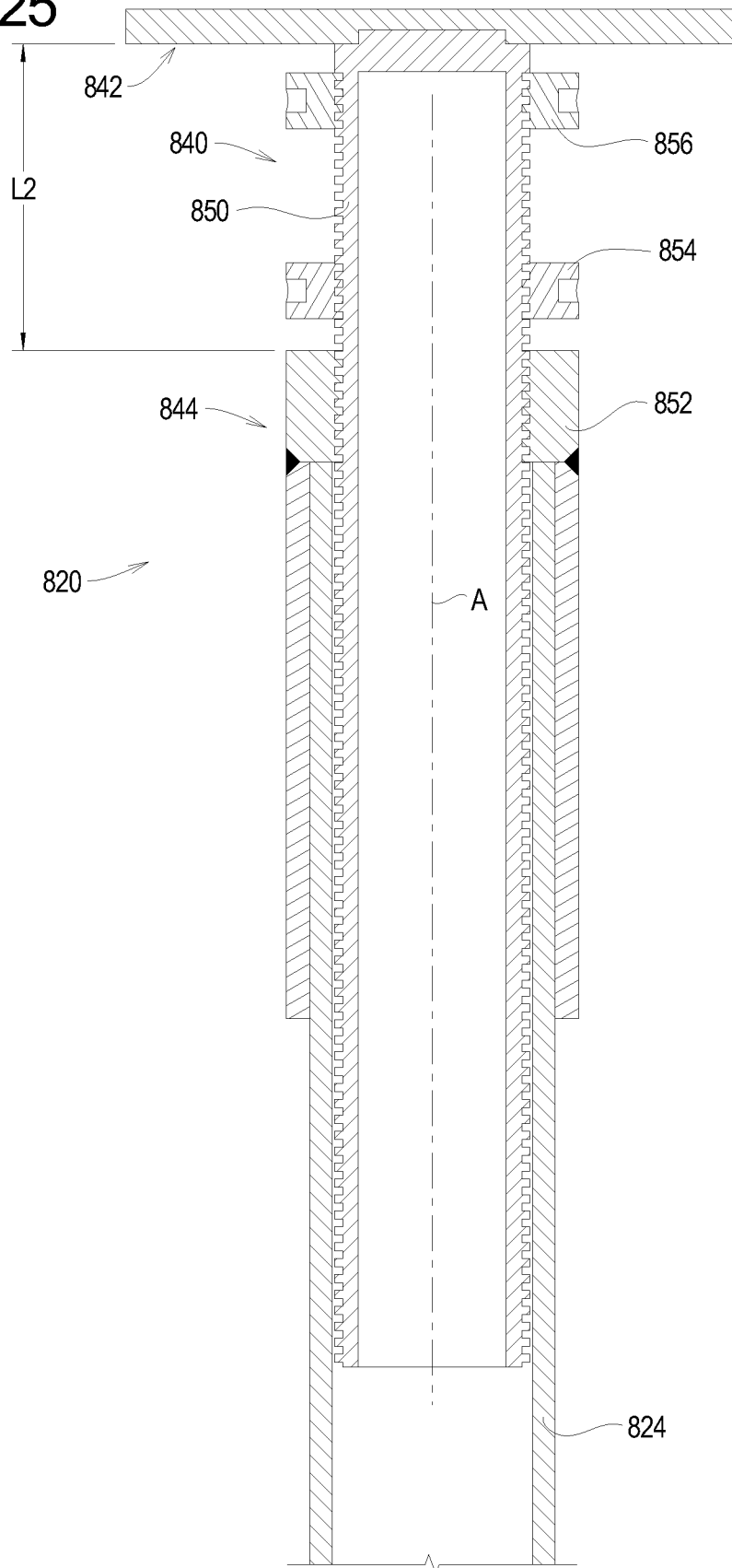


FIG. 26

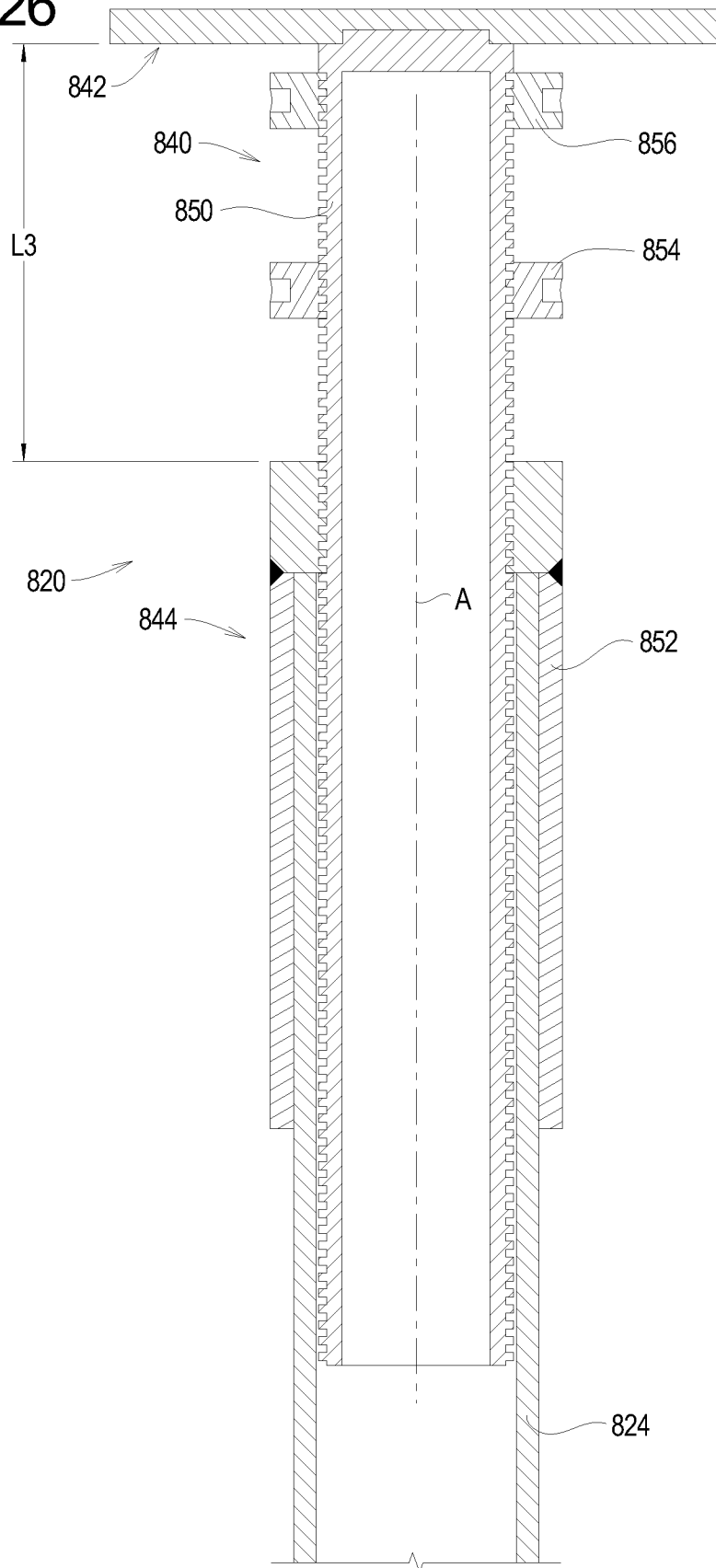


FIG. 27

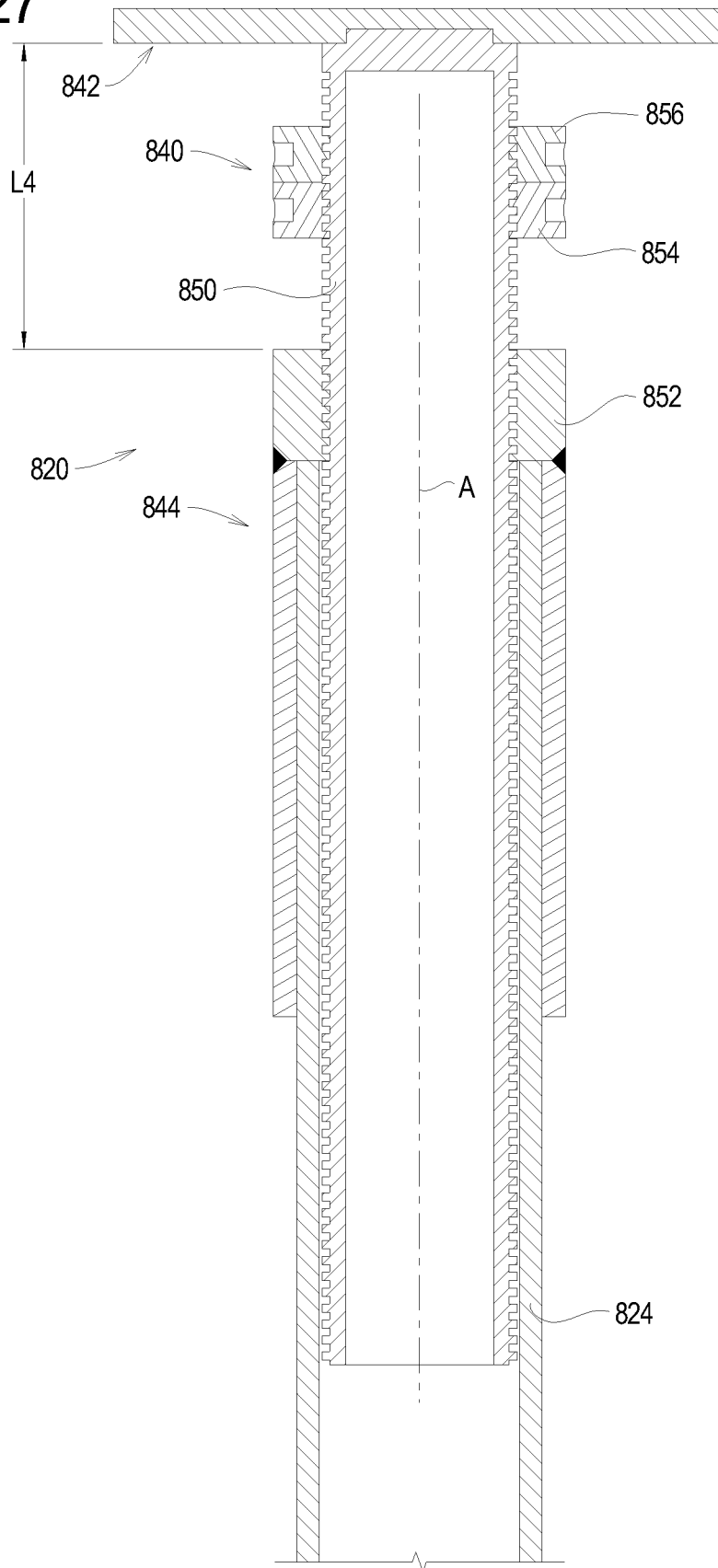
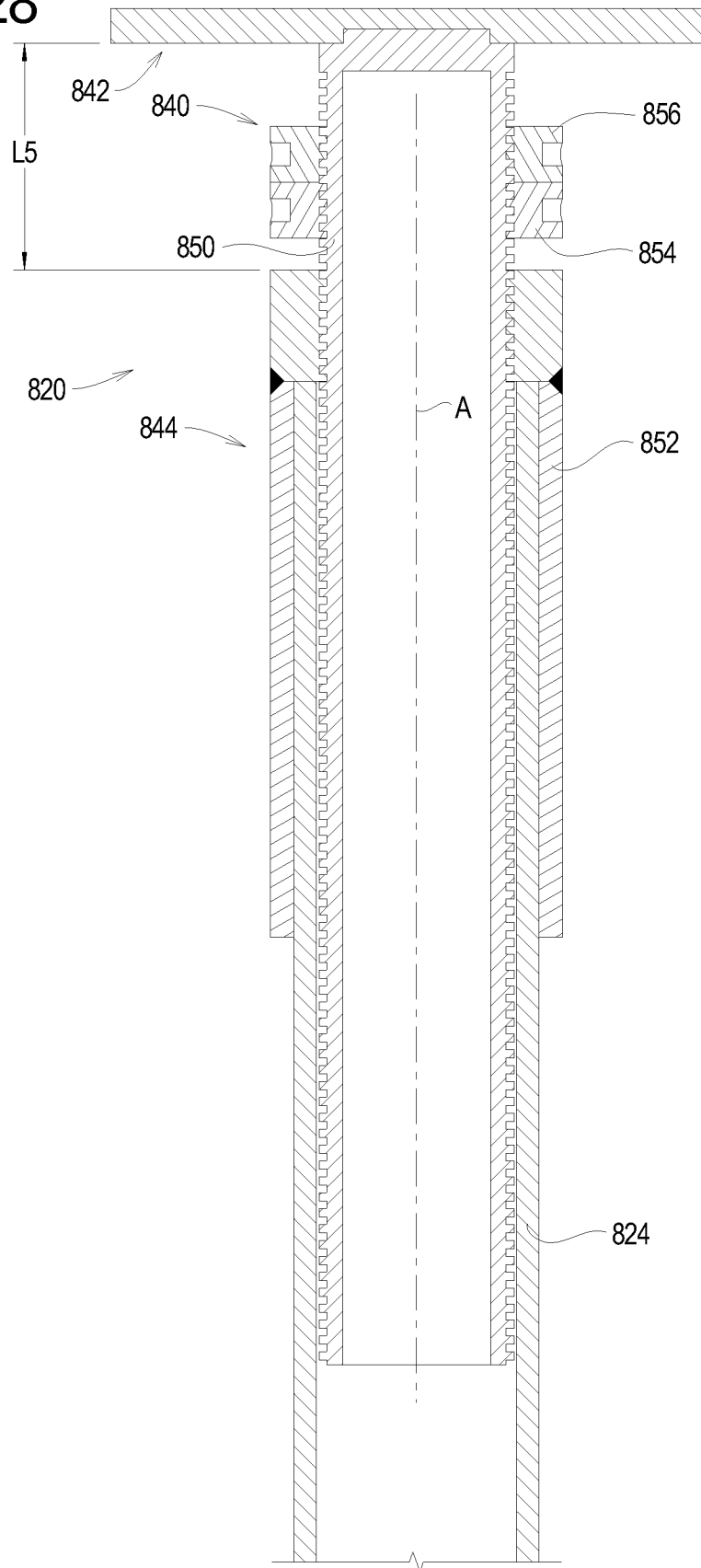


FIG. 28



SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR CONNECTING A STRUCTURAL MEMBER TO A PILE

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application, U.S. patent application Ser. No. 15/174,724 filed Jun. 6, 2016, claims benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Ser. No. 62/172,485 filed Jun. 8, 2015, the contents of which are incorporated herein by reference.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to systems and methods for connecting a pile to a structural member supported by the pile.

BACKGROUND

Piles are often driven into the ground to form platform for supporting a structure such as a pipeline. The particular environment through which the pipeline extends will determine whether a particular pipeline is arranged above or below ground. The present invention is of particular significance when applied to above ground or elevated pipelines, and that example of the present invention will be described herein in detail. However, the principles of the present invention may be applied to piles used to support structures other than pipelines such as elevated tracks, elevated roadways, and the like.

An elevated pipeline typically comprises a pile driven into the ground, a pile cap secured to the pile, an I-beam connected to the pile cap, and a pipe structure connected to the I-beam. Conventional elevated pipelines employ a pile cap that is welded to the pile. The process of driving a pile into the earth is typically imprecise, so the welding of a pile cap to the pile such that the I-beam is supported in the correct orientation for the pipe structure typically requires significant time, effort, expertise, and expense.

The need exists for pile cap systems and methods for facilitating the connection of a pile to a structure such as an I-beam for supporting a pipe structure.

SUMMARY

The present invention may be embodied as a connecting system for connecting a pile to a structural member comprising a core portion, a first interface portion, and a second interface portion. The core portion defines a system axis. The first interface portion defines a reference plane and is adapted to be connected to the core portion and the structural member. The second interface portion is adapted to be connected to the core portion and the pile. The second interface portion fixes a position of the system axis relative to the pile. The core portion allows adjustment of a position of the reference plane relative to the system axis.

The present invention may also be embodied as a method of connecting a pile to a structural member comprising the following steps. A core portion defining a system axis is connected to the structural member to define a reference plane. The core portion is connected to the pile. An effective length of the core portion is adjusted, and the effective length of the core portion is secured. A position of the reference plane relative to the system axis is adjusted, and the position of the reference plane relative to the system axis is secured.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a side elevation view of a first example connecting system of the present invention being used to connect a structural member to a pile;

FIG. 2 is a bottom isometric view illustrating the first example connecting system connected to a structural member;

FIG. 3 is a side elevation view illustrating the first example connecting system connected to a structural member;

FIG. 4 is an end elevation view illustrating the first example connecting system connected to a structural member;

FIG. 5 is a side elevation exploded view illustrating the first example connecting system in relation to a structural member;

FIG. 6 is an end elevation cutaway view illustrating the first example connecting system connected to a structural member;

FIG. 7 is an end elevation cutaway view illustrating the first example connecting system connected to a structural member in an angled configuration in a first plane;

FIGS. 8 and 9 are top plan views illustrating the first example connecting system connected to a structural member in angled configuration in a second plane;

FIG. 10 is an end elevation cutaway view illustrating the first example connecting system connected to a structural member in an extended configuration;

FIG. 11 is an end elevation cutaway view illustrating the first example connecting system connected to a structural member in an offset configuration;

FIG. 12 is a plan view of a first plate of the example first example connecting system;

FIG. 13 is a plan view of a second plate of the example first example connecting system;

FIG. 14 is a plan view of a clip plate of the example first example connecting system;

FIG. 15 is a bottom isometric view illustrating a second example connecting system of the present invention;

FIG. 16 is an end elevation cutaway view illustrating the second example connecting system connected to a structural member;

FIGS. 17-19 are end cutaway views similar to FIG. 16 illustrating the process of adjusting an effective length of the second example connecting system;

FIG. 20 is a bottom isometric view illustrating a third example connecting system of the present invention;

FIG. 21 is an end elevation cutaway view illustrating the second example connecting system connected to a structural member;

FIG. 22 is an end cutaway view similar to FIG. 21 illustrating a lock member in an unlocked position to allow an effective length of the second example connecting system to be adjusted;

FIG. 23 is an end elevation view illustrating a fourth example connecting system of the present invention; and

FIG. 24-28 are end cutaway views illustrating the process of adjusting an effective length of the fourth example connecting system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The principles of the present invention may be embodied in a number of configurations of connecting systems or methods for supporting a structural member relative to a pile, and several example connection systems of the present

invention will be described herein. The example connecting systems or assemblies of the present invention may be configured to be used with different types of piles and different structural members, but specific piles and structural members will be described below to facilitate a complete understanding of the present invention.

I. FIRST EXAMPLE CONNECTING SYSTEM

Referring initially to FIG. 1 of the drawing, depicted therein is an example connecting assembly 20 adapted to connect a structural member 22 to a pile 24 supported in the earth 26. The structural member 22 and pile 24 are not by themselves part of the present invention. The structural member 22 and the pile 24 will thus be described herein only to that extent necessary for a complete understanding of the present invention.

FIG. 1 illustrates that the example structural member 22 is or may be a conventional I-beam comprising a web 30, an upper flange 32, and a lower flange 34. In the example structural member 22, the lower flange comprises a first lateral portion 36 and a second lateral portion 38. Typically, a structural member such as the example structural member 22 is sized, dimensioned, and configured to span a distance and/or support a load (not shown) such as a pipe structure forming a part of a larger pipeline.

FIG. 1 also illustrates that the example pile 24 comprises a central portion 40, an upper portion 42, and a lower portion 44. The example pile 24 further comprises a helical flange 46 arranged at the lower portion 44. The example pile 24 is thus intended to be augered into the earth 26 at a ground location 50, to a ground depth 52, and at a pile angle 54 (see, e.g., FIG. 7) with respect to vertical.

When the pile 24 is driven into the earth 26 as shown in FIG. 1, the upper portion 42 of the pile 24 should be at or near a predetermined location 56 in three-dimensional space above the earth 26 as required by the design of the structure supported by the structural member 22. Once the pile 24 is driven into the earth 26, the pile angle 54 and the location of the upper portion 42 of the pile are not practically alterable. Modification to the pile 24 is typically required to adjust the pile 24 if the pile angle 54 and location of the upper portion 42 are not as desired with respect to the predetermined location 56. Such modification of the pile 24 may not be possible or practical.

Referring now to FIGS. 3, 4, and 6 of the drawings, it can be seen that the example connecting assembly 20 comprises a core portion 120, a first interface portion 122, and a second interface portion 124. As will be explained in detail below, the first interface portion 122 is configured to engage the structural member 22 and the core portion 120, and the second interface portion 124 is configured to engage the pile 24 and the core portion 120. Further, the core portion 120 allows adjustment of the first interface portion relative to the second interface portion 124 in a number of axes such as along a system axis A, at an angle with respect to the system axis A, an offset distance with respect to the system axis A, and at different radial locations about the system axis A.

Referring now to FIGS. 3-6 of the drawing, it can be seen that the core portion 120 comprises a plug member 130, a sleeve member 132, and a lock member 134. The first interface portion 122 comprises a plate assembly 140 and a clip assembly 142. The plate assembly 140 comprises a first plate 150, a second plate 152, and a plurality of plate bolts 154. The clip assembly 142 comprises first and second clip plates 160 and 162, a plurality of first clip bolt assemblies

164, and a plurality of second clip bolt assemblies 166. The example second interface portion 124 comprises a coupler member 170.

As perhaps best shown in FIGS. 5 and 6, the plug member 130 comprises a shaft portion 220, a head portion 222, and a transition portion 224. The shaft portion 220 is generally in the form of a cylindrical solid defining the system axis A. The shaft portion 220 further defines a plug threaded surface 230. The head portion 222 is also generally cylindrical but defines a plug curved, generally circular or spherical outer surface 232 and a plug drive surface 234 at one end. The transition portion 224 defines a transition surface 236. The sleeve member 132 is generally in the shape of a hollow cylinder and comprises a first interface portion 240, a second interface portion 242, a spacing portion 244, and a drive projection 246. A sleeve passageway 248 extends through the sleeve member 132. A sleeve first threaded surface 250 is formed on an inner surface of the sleeve member 132 in the first interface portion 240, and a sleeve second threaded surface 252 is formed on an outer surface of the sleeve member 132 in the second interface portion 242. The lock member 134 is generally in the shape of a hollow cylinder and defines a lock opening 260. A lock threaded surface 262 is formed on an inner surface of the lock member 134, and one or more drive recesses 264 are formed in an outer surface of the lock member 134.

Referring now again to FIGS. 2-6, the example first interface portion 122 will now be described in further detail. FIGS. 6 and 12 illustrate that the first plate 150 of the plate assembly 140 comprises a first plate curved surface 270 surrounding a first plate opening 272. A plurality of first plate tapped holes 274 and first plate thru holes 276 are formed in the first plate 150. The example first plate 150 comprises six tapped holes 274 and four thru holes 276 (see FIG. 9). The first plate 150 further defines a first plate perimeter surface 278 defining a first plate configuration. As perhaps best shown in FIG. 9, the first plate configuration is square in the example first plate 150.

FIGS. 6 and 13 further illustrates that the second plate 152 of the plate assembly 140 comprises second plate curved surface 280 surrounding a second plate opening 282. A plurality of second plate thru holes 284 are formed in the second plate 152. The example second plate 152 comprises six thru holes 284. The second plate 152 further defines a second plate perimeter surface 288 defining a second plate configuration. The first plate configuration is six-sided in the example second plate 152.

The example first and second clip plates 160 and 162 are identical, but these clip plates 160 and 162 may differ in size, shape, and composition from each other and/or from what is depicted in the drawing depending upon the exact nature of the structural member being connected thereto. Because the example first and second clip plates 160 and 162 are identical, only the first clip plate 160 will be described in detail herein.

FIG. 5 illustrates that the example first clip plate 160 defines a first engaging surface 290, a second engaging surface 292, a first surface portion 294, and a second engaging portion 296. The first and second engaging surfaces 290 and 292 are offset from each other to define a clip gap G. A plurality of thru holes 298 are formed in the example first clip plate 160 (FIG. 14). Three example thru holes 298 are formed in the example first clip plate 160.

Turning now to FIGS. 5 and 6 of the drawings, it can be seen that the example coupler member 170 comprises a first coupler interface portion 320, a second coupler interface portion 322, and an intermediate coupler portion 324 and

defines a coupler passageway **326**. A coupler first threaded surface **330** is formed on an interior surface of the first coupler interface portion **320** of the coupler member **170**. A coupler second threaded surface **332** is formed on an interior surface of the second coupler interface portion **322** of the coupler member **170**. A coupler stop projection **334** extends from the interior surface of the intermediate coupler portion **324** of the coupler member **170**. A coupler drive projection **336** extends from the exterior surface of the first coupler interface portion **320** of the coupler member **170**. A coupler annular surface **338** is formed on an interior surface of the first coupler interface portion **320** adjacent to an end of the coupler member **170**.

The first clip bolt assemblies **164** each comprise a first clip bolt **340** and a clip nut **342**. The second clip bolt assemblies **166** each comprise a second clip bolt **344** and a clip nut **342**. The first clip bolts **340** are longer than the second clip bolts **342** as will be described in further detail below.

The example core portion **120** and first interface portion **122** are assembled and connected together as follows.

Initially, the shaft portion **220** of the plug member **130** is passed through the second plate opening **282** of the second plate **152** such that the plug curved surface **232** faces the second plate curved surface **280**. The curved surfaces **232** and **280** are sized and dimensioned such that the plug curved surface **232** cannot pass through the second plate opening **282**.

The core portion **120** of the connecting assembly **20** is formed by first engaging the plug threaded surface **230** with the lock threaded surface **260** and axially rotating the plug member **130** and the lock member **134** relative to each other. At least initially, as shown in FIGS. **3** and **5**, the lock member **134** will be displaced relative to the plug member **130** until the lock member **134** is adjacent to the transition surface **236** of the plug member **130**. Next, the plug threaded surface **230** is engaged with the sleeve first threaded surface **250** and at least one of the plug member **130** and the sleeve member **132** is rotated relative to the other to displace the sleeve member **132** relative to the plug member **130**. Typically, as shown in FIGS. **3** and **5**, the sleeve member **132** will, at least initially, be displaced along the plug member **130** until the sleeve member **132** is in contact with the lock member **134**.

At this point the second plate **152** is held between the sleeve member **132** and the head portion **222** of the plug member **130**. However, the second plate **152** may move up and down and pivot within a limited range of movement relative to (both along and angularly with respect to) the system axis **A**.

The plate assembly **140** is then formed by arranging the first plate **150** such that the first plate curved surface **270** faces the plug curved surface **232** and such that at least some of the second plate thru holes **284** are aligned with the first plate tapped holes **274**. The plate bolts **154** are then inserted through the second plate thru holes **284** and threaded into the corresponding first plate tapped holes **274**.

At this point, further tightening of the plate bolts **154** draws the first and second plates **150** and **152** together such that the first plate curved surface **270** and the second plate curved surface **280** form an annular chamber **350** that surrounds at least a portion of the plug curved surface **232** and such that the plate assembly defines a plate or reference plane **P** at the interface of the first and second plates **150** and **152**. Further, the curved surfaces **232**, **270**, and **280** are complementary such that, when the plate bolts **154** are not fully tightened, the head portion **222** of the plug member **130** form a ball joint that allows the plate assembly **140** to pivot

such that the plate plane **P** moves through a range of angular orientations relative to the system axis **A**. However, fully tightening of the plate bolts **154** pulls the plate curved surfaces **270** and **280** against the plug curved surface **232** such that friction inhibits movement of the plate assembly **140** relative to the plug member **130** and thus allows the angular orientation of the plate plane **P** to be substantially fixed relative to the system axis **A**.

The clip assembly **142** is then formed first arranging each of the first and second clip plates **150** and **152** such that each of the clip plate thru holes **298** is aligned with a set of thru holes **276** and a tapped hole **274** in the first plate **150**. In the example clip assembly **142**, the first clip bolts **340** are extended through the middle of the three clip plate thru holes **298** and the corresponding second plate thru hole **284** and first plate tapped hole **274** associated with that middle clip plate thru hole **298**. The second clip bolts **344** are then each threaded into one of the first plate thru holes **236** and extended through one of the clip plate thru holes **298**. The clip nuts **342** are then tightened to form the clip assembly **142** and also to secure the clip assembly **142** relative to the plate assembly **140**. A clip axis **C** is defined by the first and second clip plates **150** and **152**.

The core portion **120** is secured to the second interface portion **124** as follows. Initially, the core sleeve **132** is arranged such that the longitudinal axis thereof is aligned with the longitudinal axis of the coupler member **170**. The external threading of the sleeve second threaded surface **252** is then brought into contact with the internal threading of the coupler first threaded surface **330**. Axial rotation of the core sleeve **132** relative to the coupler member **170** causes the sleeve second threaded surface **252** to engage the coupler first threaded surface **330**. The core sleeve **132** and coupler member **170** are axially rotated until a lower end **360** of the core sleeve **132** engages the coupler stop projection **334** and the coupler annular surface **338** overlaps a portion of the outer surface of the sleeve spacing portion **244**.

With the core portion **120** secured to the first and second interface portions **122** and **124** as described above, the connecting assembly **20** is formed.

Referring now to FIGS. **7-11** of the drawing, it can be seen that the connecting assembly **20** can be adjusted to accommodate an existing driven pile and a particular orientation of structural member. In FIG. **7**, the structural member **22** is substantially horizontal, and the pile **24** is canted at an angle with respect to horizontal. The ball joint formed by the interaction of the plate assembly **140** and the plug member **130** allows the connecting assembly **20** to accommodate this difference in angle. FIGS. **8** and **9** illustrate that the ball joint formed by the plate assembly **140** and the plug member **130** further allows an angular position of the clip axis **C** to be moved to any radial angular position relative to the system axis **A**. FIG. **10** illustrates that the plug member **130** may be rotated relative to the sleeve member **132** to alter an effective length of the pile **24**. And FIG. **11** illustrates that clip plates **150** and **152** allow a limited amount of offset between a plane defined by the web **30** of the structural member **22** and the system axis **A**. It should be clear that combination of these adjustments is available given the particulars of a particular structural member and pile.

Further, the exact size and dimensions of and method of forming the connecting assembly **20** will, in practice, vary depending upon the nature of the structural member **22** and/or the pile **24**. For example, the spacing between the clip plates **160** and **162** and the dimension of the clip gap **G** will be determined for a particular structural member **22**.

As another example, the exact nature of the coupler second portion 322 will depend upon the nature of the pile 24. For a pile having an externally threaded upper end 370 as shown in FIG. 1, the second coupler portion 322 will be provided with the internally threaded second coupler threaded surface 332 as shown and described herein. The second coupler portion 322 may be configured differently for different pile types.

Further, the method and procedures for assembling the connecting assembly 20 may vary depending upon nature of the structural member 22 and/or the pile 24. For example, with a pile like the pile 24 having a threaded upper end, the coupler member 170 may be assembled onto the pile 24 before being connected to the sleeve member 132.

II. SECOND EXAMPLE CONNECTING SYSTEM

Referring now to FIGS. 15-19 of the drawing, depicted therein is a second example connecting assembly 420 adapted to connect a structural member 422 to a pile, such as the pile 24 described above, that is supported in the earth. The structural member 422 and pile are not by themselves part of the present invention and thus will be described herein only to that extent helpful to a complete understanding of the present invention.

FIG. 15 illustrates that the example structural member 422 is or may be a conventional I-beam comprising a web 430, an upper flange 432, and a lower flange 434. In the example structural member 422, the lower flange comprises a first lateral portion 436 and a second lateral portion 438. Typically, a structural member such as the example structural member 422 is sized, dimensioned, and configured to span a distance and/or support a load (not shown) such as a pipe structure forming a part of a larger pipeline.

As with the example pile 24 described above, when the pile supporting the second example connecting assembly 420 is driven into the earth, an upper portion of the pile should be at or near a predetermined location in three-dimensional space above the earth as required by the design of the structure supported by the structural member 422.

FIG. 16 of the drawing illustrates that the example connecting assembly 420 comprises a core portion 520, a first interface portion 522, and a second interface portion 524. As will be explained in detail below, the first interface portion 522 is configured to engage the structural member 422 and the core portion 520, and the second interface portion 524 is configured to engage the pile 24 and the core portion 520. Further, the core portion 520 allows adjustment of the first interface portion 522 relative to the second interface portion 524 in a number of axes such as along a system axis A, at an angle with respect to the system axis A, an offset distance with respect to the system axis A, and at different radial locations about the system axis A.

The example core portion 520 comprises a plug member 530, a sleeve member 532, and a lock member 534. The first interface portion 522 comprises a plate assembly 540 and a clip assembly 542. The plate assembly 540 comprises a first plate 550, a second plate 552, and a plurality of plate bolts 554. The clip assembly 542 comprises first and second clip plates 560 and 562, a plurality of first clip bolt assemblies 564, and a plurality of second clip bolt assemblies 566. The example second interface portion 524 comprises a coupler member (not shown) like the coupler member 170 described above.

As perhaps best shown in FIG. 17, the plug member 530 comprises a shaft portion 620 and a head portion 622. The

shaft portion 620 is generally in the form of a hollow cylinder defining the system axis A. The shaft portion 620 further defines a plug threaded surface 630. The head portion 622 is also generally cylindrical but defines a plug curved, generally circular outer surface 632. The sleeve member 532 is generally in the shape of a hollow cylinder and comprises a first interface portion 640, a second interface portion 642, a spacing portion 644, and a drive projection 646. A sleeve passageway 648 extends through the sleeve member 532. A sleeve first threaded surface 650 is formed on an inner surface of the sleeve member 532 in the first interface portion 640, and a sleeve second threaded surface 652 is formed on an outer surface of the sleeve member 532 in the second interface portion 642. The lock member 534 is generally in the shape of a hollow cylinder and defines a lock opening 660. A lock threaded surface 662 is formed on an inner surface of the lock member 534, and one or more drive recesses 664 are formed in an outer surface of the lock member 534.

The example first interface portion 522 will now be described in further detail. The first plate 550 of the plate assembly 540 comprises a first plate curved surface 670 surrounding a first plate opening 672. A plurality of first plate tapped holes (not visible) and first plate thru holes 676 are formed in the first plate 550. The example first plate 550 comprises six tapped holes and four thru holes 676. The first plate 550 further defines a first plate perimeter surface 678 defining a first plate configuration. As perhaps best shown in FIG. 15, the first plate configuration is round in the example first plate 550.

The second plate 552 of the plate assembly 540 comprises second plate curved surface 680 surrounding a second plate opening 682. A plurality of second plate thru holes 684 are formed in the second plate 552. The example second plate 552 comprises six thru holes 684. The second plate 552 further defines a second plate perimeter surface 688 defining a second plate configuration. The second plate configuration is round in the example second plate 552 as shown in FIG. 15.

The example first and second clip plates 560 and 562 are identical, but these clip plates 560 and 562 may differ in size, shape, and composition from each other and/or from what is depicted in the drawing depending upon the exact nature of the structural member being connected thereto. Because the example first and second clip plates 560 and 562 are identical, only the first clip plate 560 will be described in detail herein.

FIG. 16 illustrates that the example first clip plate 560 defines a first engaging surface 690, a second engaging surface 692, and an upper surface portion 694. The first and second engaging surfaces 690 and 692 are offset from each other to define a clip gap G. A plurality of thru holes 698 are formed in the example first clip plate 560 (FIG. 16). Three example thru holes 698 are formed in the example first clip plate 560.

The example core portion 520 and first interface portion 522 are assembled and connected together as follows.

Initially, the shaft portion 620 of the plug member 530 is passed through the second plate opening 682 of the second plate 552 such that the plug curved surface 632 faces the second plate curved surface 680. The curved surfaces 632 and 680 are sized and dimensioned such that the plug curved surface 632 cannot pass through the second plate opening 682.

The core portion 520 of the connecting assembly 420 is formed by first engaging the plug threaded surface 630 with the lock threaded surface 662 and axially rotating the plug

member 530 and the lock member 534 relative to each other. At least initially, as shown in FIGS. 17 and 18, the lock member 534 will be displaced relative to the plug member 530. Next, the plug threaded surface 630 is engaged with the sleeve first threaded surface 650 and at least one of the plug member 530 and the sleeve member 532 is rotated relative to the other to displace the sleeve member 532 relative to the plug member 530. Typically, as shown in FIGS. 17 and 18, the sleeve member 532 will, at least initially, be displaced along the plug member 530 until the sleeve member 532 is in contact with the lock member 534.

At this point the second plate 552 is held between the sleeve member 532 and the head portion 622 of the plug member 530. However, the second plate 552 may move up and down and pivot within a limited range of movement relative to (both along and angularly with respect to) the system axis A.

The plate assembly 540 is then formed by arranging the first plate 550 such that the first plate curved surface 670 faces the plug curved surface 632 and such that at least some of the second plate thru holes 684 are aligned with the first plate tapped holes (not shown). The plate bolts 554 are then inserted through the second plate thru holes 684 and threaded into the corresponding first plate tapped holes (not shown).

At this point, further tightening of the plate bolts 554 draws the first and second plates 550 and 552 together such that the first plate curved surface 670 and the second plate curved surface 680 form an annular chamber 700 that surrounds at least a portion of the plug curved surface 632 and such that the plate assembly defines a plate or reference plane P at the interface of the first and second plates 550 and 552. Further, the curved surfaces 632, 670, and 680 are complementary such that, when the plate bolts 554 are not fully tightened, the head portion 622 of the plug member 530 form a ball joint that allows the plate assembly 540 to pivot such that the plate plane P moves through a range of angular orientations relative to the system axis A. However, fully tightening of the plate bolts 554 pulls the plate curved surfaces 670 and 680 against the plug curved surface 632 such that friction inhibits movement of the plate assembly 540 relative to the plug member 530 and thus allows the angular orientation of the plate plane P to be substantially fixed relative to the system axis A.

The clip assembly 542 is then formed first arranging each of the first and second clip plates 550 and 552 such that each of the clip plate thru holes 698 is aligned with a set of thru holes 676 and 684 in the first and second plates 550 and 552 respectively and tapped holes 674 in the first plate 550 and connected using the first and second clip bolt assemblies 564 and 566. A clip axis C is defined by the first and second clip plates 560 and 562.

The core portion 520 is secured to the second interface portion 524 as follows. Initially, the core sleeve 532 is arranged such that the longitudinal axis thereof is aligned with the longitudinal axis of the coupler member. The external threading of the sleeve second threaded surface 652 is then brought into contact with the internal threading of the coupler member. Axial rotation of the core sleeve 532 relative to the coupler member causes the sleeve second threaded surface 652 to engage the coupler first threaded surface. The core sleeve 532 and coupler member are axially rotated until a lower end 710 of the core sleeve 532 engages a stop projection of the coupler member and an annular surface of the coupler member overlaps a portion of the outer surface of the sleeve spacing portion 644.

With the core portion 520 secured to the first and second interface portions 522 and 524 as described above, the connecting assembly 420 is formed.

As generally described with reference to FIGS. 7-11 and discussed above, the second example connecting assembly 420 can be adjusted to accommodate an existing driven pile and a particular orientation of structural member.

FIGS. 17-19 illustrate that rotating the lock member 534 such that the lock member 534 is displaced along the axis A away from the sleeve 532 allows a distance between the sleeve 532 and the head portion 622 of the plug member 530 to be altered from a distance D1 in FIGS. 16 and 17 to a distance D2 in FIGS. 18 and 19. Rotating the lock member 534 such that the lock member 534 engages the sleeve 532 as shown in FIG. 19 inhibits movement of the sleeve 532 relative to the head portion 622 during normal use of the connecting assembly 420.

III. THIRD EXAMPLE CONNECTING SYSTEM

Referring now to FIGS. 20-22 of the drawing, depicted therein is a third example connecting assembly 720 adapted to connect a structural member 722 to a pile, such as the pile 24 described above, that is supported in the earth. The structural member 722 and pile are not by themselves part of the present invention and thus will be described herein only to that extent helpful to a complete understanding of the present invention.

The example structural member 722 is or may be a conventional I-beam comprising a web 730, an upper flange 732, and a lower flange 734. In the example structural member 722, the lower flange comprises a first lateral portion 736 and a second lateral portion 738. Typically, a structural member such as the example structural member 722 is sized, dimensioned, and configured to span a distance and/or support a load (not shown) such as a pipe structure forming a part of a larger pipeline.

As with the example pile 24 described above, when the pile supporting the third example connecting assembly 720 is driven into the earth, an upper portion of the pile should be at or near a predetermined location in three-dimensional space above the earth as required by the design of the structure supported by the structural member 722.

The example connecting assembly 720 comprises a core portion 740, a first interface portion 742, and a second interface portion 744. As will be explained in detail below, the first interface portion 742 is configured to engage the structural member 722 and the core portion 740, and the second interface portion 744 is configured to engage the pile and the core portion 740. Further, the core portion 740 allows adjustment of the first interface portion 742 relative to the second interface portion 744 along a system axis A, an offset distance with respect to the system axis A, and at different radial locations about the system axis A.

The example core portion 740 comprises a plug member 750, a sleeve member 752, and a lock member 754. The first interface portion 742 comprises a clip assembly 760 comprising first and second clip plates 762 and 764, a plurality of first clip bolt assemblies 766, and a plurality of second clip bolt assemblies 768. The example second interface portion 744 comprises a coupler member (not shown) like the coupler member 170 described above. The example sleeve member 752 is or may be the same as the sleeve member 532 described above. The example lock member 754 is or may be the same as the example lock member 534. The example first and second clip plates 762 and 764 are or may be the same as the clip plates 560 and 562 described

above. The example clip bolt assemblies **766** and **768** are or may be the same as the example clip bolt assemblies **564** and **566** described above. These components **752**, **754**, **762**, **764**, **766**, and **768** will not be described again in detail.

The plug member **750** comprises a shaft portion **770** and a head portion **772**. The shaft portion **770** is generally in the form of a hollow cylinder defining the system axis A and defines a plug threaded surface **774**. The example head portion **772** is in the shape of a rectangular plate.

The example core portion **740** and first interface portion **742** are assembled together by passing the example first and second clip bolt assemblies **766** and **768** through the head portion **772** of the plug member **750** and through the first and second clip plates **762** and **764**, respectively. At this point, the clip plates **762** and **764** may be securely attached to the head portion **772** with the lateral portions **736** and **738** of the lower flange **734** of the structural member **722** securely held between the clip plates **762** and **764** and the head portion **772** as depicted in FIG. 21.

The core portion **740** of the connecting assembly **720** is formed by first engaging the plug threaded surface **774** with an interior threaded surface **754a** of the lock member **754** and axially rotating the plug member **750** and the lock member **754** relative to each other. Next, the plug threaded surface **774** is engaged with an interior threaded surface of the sleeve member **752**, and at least one of the plug member **750** and the sleeve member **752** is rotated relative to the other to displace the sleeve member **752** relative to the plug member **750**. Typically, the sleeve member **752** will, at least initially, be displaced along the plug member **750** until the sleeve member **752** is in contact with the lock member **754**.

The core portion **740** is secured to the second interface portion **744** by arranging the core sleeve **752** such that the longitudinal axis thereof is aligned with the longitudinal axis of the coupler member. An external threaded surface **776** of the sleeve member **752** is then brought into contact with the internal threading of the coupler member. Axial rotation of the core sleeve **752** relative to the coupler member causes a second threaded surface of the core sleeve **752** to engage the coupler first threaded surface. The core sleeve **752** and coupler member are axially rotated until a lower end **778** of the core sleeve **752** engages a stop projection of the coupler member and an annular surface of the coupler member overlaps a portion of the outer surface of a spacing portion of the sleeve member **752**. With the core portion **740** secured to the first and second interface portions **742** and **744** as described above, the connecting assembly **720** is formed.

As generally described with reference to FIGS. 7-11 and discussed above, the third example connecting assembly **720** can be adjusted to accommodate an existing driven pile and a particular orientation of structural member. In particular, rotating the lock member **754** such that the lock member **754** is displaced along the axis A away from the sleeve **752** allows a distance between the sleeve **752** and the head portion **772** of the plug member **750** to be altered as necessary for a particular pile as driven and particular structural member. By rotating the lock member **754** such that the lock member **754** engages the sleeve **752**, movement of the sleeve **752** relative to the head portion **772** during normal use of the connecting assembly **720** is inhibited.

IV. FOURTH EXAMPLE CONNECTING SYSTEM

Referring now to FIGS. 23-28 of the drawing, depicted therein is a fourth example connecting assembly **820** adapted to connect a structural member **822** to a pile **824**

(FIG. 24) that is supported in the earth. The structural member and pile are not by themselves part of the present invention and thus will be described herein only to that extent helpful to a complete understanding of the present invention.

FIG. 23 illustrates that the example structural member **822** is or may be a conventional I-beam comprising a web **830**, an upper flange **832**, and a lower flange **834**. In the example structural member **822**, the lower flange comprises a first lateral portion **836** and a second lateral portion **838**. Typically, a structural member such as the example structural member **822** is sized, dimensioned, and configured to span a distance and/or support a load (not shown) such as a pipe structure forming a part of a larger pipeline.

As with the example pile **24** described above, when the pile supporting the fourth example connecting assembly **820** is driven into the earth, an upper portion of the pile should be at or near a predetermined location in three-dimensional space above the earth as required by the design of the structure supported by the structural member **822**.

FIGS. 23 and 24 of the drawing illustrates that the example connecting assembly **820** comprises a core portion **840**, a first interface portion **842**, and a second interface portion **844**. As will be explained in detail below, the first interface portion **842** is configured to engage the structural member **822** and the core portion **840**, and the second interface portion **844** is configured to engage the pile **824** and the core portion **840**. Further, the core portion **840** allows adjustment of the first interface portion **842** relative to the second interface portion **844** along a system axis A, an offset distance with respect to the system axis A, and at different radial locations about the system axis A.

The example core portion **840** comprises a plug member **850**, a sleeve member **852**, a first lock member **854**, and a second lock member **856**. The example connecting assembly **820** may use a sleeve member that is the same as the sleeve member **532** described above, but the example sleeve member **852** is an elongate hollow member that defines an elongate, annular pile chamber **858** for receiving the pile **824**. The pile chamber **858** forms the second interface portion **844** of the fourth example connecting assembly **820**. The example first and second lock members **854** and **856** are or may be the same as the example first lock member **534**. The lock members **854** and **856** will not be described again in detail.

The first interface portion **842** comprises a clip assembly **860** comprising first and second clip plates **862** and **864**, a plurality of first clip bolt assemblies **866**, and a plurality of second clip bolt assemblies **868**. The example first and second clip plates **862** and **864** are or may be the same as the clip plates **560** and **562** described above. The example clip bolt assemblies **866** and **868** are or may be the same as the example clip bolt assemblies **564** and **566** described above. These components **862**, **864**, **866**, and **868** will not be described again in detail.

The plug member **850** comprises a shaft portion **870** and a head portion **872**. The shaft portion **870** is generally in the form of a hollow cylinder defining the system axis A and defines a plug threaded surface **874**. The example head portion **872** is in the shape of a rectangular plate.

The example core portion **840** and first interface portion **842** are assembled together by passing the example first and second clip bolt assemblies **866** and **868** through the head portion **872** of the plug member **850** and through the first and second clip plates **862** and **864**, respectively. At this point, the clip plates **862** and **864** may be securely attached to the head portion **872** with the lateral portions **836** and **838** of the

lower flange **834** of the structural member **822** securely held between the clip plates **862** and **864** and the head portion **872** as depicted in FIG. 23.

The core portion **840** of the connecting assembly **820** is formed by first engaging the plug threaded surface **874** with first and second lock threaded surfaces **854a** and **854b** of the first and second lock members **854** and **856** and axially rotating the plug member **850** and the first and second lock member **854** and **856** relative to each other. Next, the plug threaded surface **874** is engaged with an internal sleeve threaded surface **852a** of the sleeve member **852**, and at least one of the plug member **850** and the sleeve member **852** is rotated to thread plug member **850** into the sleeve member **852**.

As generally described with reference to FIGS. 8-11 and discussed above, the fourth example connecting assembly **820** can be adjusted to accommodate an existing driven pile and a particular orientation of structural member.

In particular, with the example connecting assembly **820** is in the configuration depicted in FIG. 24, an effective length of the example connecting assembly **820** is L1. At this point, the first lock member **854** is engaged with the sleeve member **852** to lock a position of the plug member **850** relative to the sleeve member **852** during normal use of the example connecting assembly **820**. Further, the second lock member **856** is disengaged from both the first lock member **854** and the upper end of the shaft portion **870** of the plug member **850**.

Between the configuration depicted in FIG. 24 and the configuration depicted in FIG. 25, the second lock member **856** has been rotated such that the second lock member **856** has engaged the upper end of the shaft portion **870** and then rotated further to rotate the plug member **850** about the axis A, thereby increasing the effective length of the example connecting assembly **820** to a length L2. At this point, the first lock member **854** has disengaged from the sleeve member **852**. Continued rotation of the second lock member **856** further rotates the plug member **850** about the axis A, thereby increasing the effective length of the example connecting assembly **820** to a length L3 as shown in FIG. 26.

Between the configuration depicted in FIG. 26 and the configuration depicted in FIG. 27, the second lock member **856** has been rotated such that the second lock member **856** has engaged the first lock member **854** and rotated further to rotate the plug member **850** about the axis A, thereby decreasing the effective length of the example connecting assembly **820** to a length L4. Continued rotation of the second lock member **856** further rotates the plug member **850** about the axis A, thereby decreasing the effective length of the example connecting assembly **820** to a length L5 (FIG. 28).

The first and second lock members **854** and **856** may thus be used to alter an effective length of the example connecting assembly **820** without directly engaging the plug member **850**.

Once the effective length of the example connecting assembly **820** is at a desired length, the first lock member **854** is rotated until the first lock member **854** engages the sleeve member **852**, thereby inhibiting rotation of the sleeve member **852** about the axis A. The second lock member **856** may then be rotated until the second lock member **854** engages the first lock member **854**, thereby inhibiting rotation of the first lock member **854**, and also of the sleeve member **852**, about the axis A.

V. SUMMARY

Certain elements of one or more of the first, second, third, and fourth example connecting assemblies **20**, **420**, **720**, and

820 described herein may be applied to the other example connecting assemblies **20**, **420**, **720**, and/or **820**. For example, the use of first and second lock members as in the fourth example connecting assembly **820** may be applied to any of the other example connecting assemblies **20**, **420**, and/or **720**. Similarly, the use of an elongate, annular pile chamber to as a second interface portion to engage a pile as in the fourth example connecting assembly **820** may be applied to any of the other example connecting assemblies **20**, **420**, and/or **720**. Similarly, the use of complementary circular or spherical surfaces to allow pivoting, rotating movement of a plate or plate assembly relative to a system axis A as in the first and second example connecting assembly **20** and **420** may be applied to any of the other example connecting assemblies **720** and/or **820**.

In addition, while the example pile the first example connecting assembly **20** is a pile that is augered into the earth, other pile configurations may be used in addition or instead with any of the first, second, third, and fourth example connecting assemblies **20**, **420**, **720**, and **820**. Further, while the example structural members supported by the first, second, third, and fourth example connecting assemblies **20**, **420**, **720**, and **820** are I-beams, other configurations of structural members may be supported by a connecting system or assembly of the present invention.

The present specification is thus intended to cover any combinations and sub-combinations of elements from any one or more of the first, second, third, and fourth example connecting assemblies **20**, **420**, **720**, and **820** with any other of the first, second, third, and fourth example connecting assemblies **20**, **420**, **720**, and/or **820**.

What is claimed is:

1. A pile system comprising:
 - a structural member;
 - a pile defining a pile engaging surface; and
 - a connecting system comprising
 - a plug member defining a system axis, where the plug member defines
 - a plug curved surface, and
 - a plug engaging surface;
 - a plate assembly defining a reference plane, where the plate assembly is movable relative to the system axis and comprises
 - a first plate defining a first plate curved surface, and
 - a second plate defining a second plate curved surface,
 - at least one clip member;
 - a sleeve member defining a first sleeve engaging surface and a second sleeve engaging surface; and
 - a lock member defining a lock member engaging surface; wherein
 - the first sleeve engaging surface engages the pile engaging surface to support the sleeve member relative to the pile;
 - the second sleeve engaging surface engages the plug engaging surface to support the plug member relative to the sleeve member;
 - the lock member engaging surface engages the plug engaging surface such that the lock member fixes a position of the plug member relative to the sleeve member;
 - the first plate curved surface and second plate curved surface engage the plug curved surface to fix an orientation of the plate assembly relative to the plug member; and

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the at least one clip member engages the structural member to fix a location of the structural member relative to the plate assembly.

2. The pile system as recited in claim 1, in which: the pile engaging surface is threaded;

3. The pile system as recited in claim 1, in which: the second sleeve engaging surface is threaded; the plug engaging surface is threaded; and the second sleeve engaging surface threads onto the plug engaging surface to support the plug member relative to the sleeve member.

4. The pile system as recited in claim 1, in which: the lock member engaging surface is threaded; and the lock member engaging surface threads onto the plug engaging surface to fix a position of the plug member relative to the sleeve member.

5. The pile system as recited in claim 1, in which the connecting system comprises a plurality of clip members.

6. The pile system as recited in claim 1, in which the connecting system comprises at least one clip bolt configured to secure the at least one clip member relative to the first plate member.

7. The pile system as recited in claim 1, in which the connecting system comprises at least one clip bolt configured to secure the at least one clip member relative to the first plate member and the first plate member relative to the second plate member.

8. The pile system as recited in claim 1, in which: the pile engaging surface is threaded; the first sleeve engaging surface is threaded; the second sleeve engaging surface is threaded; the plug engaging surface is threaded; the lock member engaging surface is threaded; the first sleeve engaging surface threads onto the pile threaded surface to support the sleeve member relative to the pile; the second sleeve engaging surface threads onto the plug engaging surface to support the plug member relative to the sleeve member; and the lock member engaging surface threads onto the plug engaging surface to fix a position of the plug member relative to the sleeve member.

9. The pile system as recited in claim 8, in which the connecting system comprises a plurality of clip members.

10. The pile system as recited in claim 8, in which the connecting system comprises at least one clip bolt configured to secure the at least one clip member relative to the first plate member.

11. The pile system as recited in claim 8, in which the connecting system comprises at least one clip bolt configured to secure the at least one clip member relative to the first plate member and the first plate member relative to the second plate member.

12. A connecting system for connecting a structural member to a pile defining a pile engaging surface, comprising: a connecting system comprising a plug member defining a system axis, where the plug member comprises a head portion, and a plug engaging surface; at least one clip member; a sleeve member defining a first sleeve engaging surface and a second sleeve engaging surface; and

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a lock member defining a lock member engaging surface; wherein the first sleeve engaging surface engages the pile engaging surface to support the sleeve member relative to the pile; the second sleeve engaging surface engages the plug engaging surface to support the plug member relative to the sleeve member; the lock member engaging surface engages the plug engaging surface such that the lock member fixes a position of the plug member relative to the sleeve member; and the at least one clip member engages the structural member to fix a location of the structural member relative to the plate assembly.

13. The pile system as recited in claim 12, in which: the pile engaging surface is threaded; the first sleeve engaging surface is threaded; and the first sleeve engaging surface threads onto the pile threaded surface to support the sleeve member relative to the pile.

14. The pile system as recited in claim 12, in which: the second sleeve engaging surface is threaded; the plug engaging surface is threaded; and the second sleeve engaging surface threads onto the plug engaging surface to support the plug member relative to the sleeve member.

15. The pile system as recited in claim 12, in which: the lock member engaging surface is threaded; and the lock member engaging surface threads onto the plug engaging surface to fix a position of the plug member relative to the sleeve member.

16. The pile system as recited in claim 12, in which the connecting system comprises a plurality of clip members.

17. The pile system as recited in claim 12, in which the connecting system comprises at least one clip bolt configured to secure the at least one clip member relative to the head portion of the plug member.

18. The pile system as recited in claim 12, in which: the pile engaging surface is threaded; the first sleeve engaging surface is threaded; the second sleeve engaging surface is threaded; the plug engaging surface is threaded; the lock member engaging surface is threaded; the first sleeve engaging surface threads onto the pile threaded surface to support the sleeve member relative to the pile; the second sleeve engaging surface threads onto the plug engaging surface to support the plug member relative to the sleeve member; and the lock member engaging surface threads onto the plug engaging surface to fix a position of the plug member relative to the sleeve member.

19. The pile system as recited in claim 18, in which the connecting system comprises a plurality of clip members.

20. The pile system as recited in claim 18, in which the connecting system comprises at least one clip bolt configured to secure the at least one clip member relative to the head portion of the plug member.

21. A method of connecting a structural member to a pile defining a pile engaging surface comprising the steps of: providing a plug member defining a system axis, where the plug member comprises a head portion, and a plug engaging surface; providing at least one clip member;

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providing a sleeve member defining a first sleeve engaging surface and a second sleeve engaging surface; and providing a lock member defining a lock member engaging surface;
engaging the first sleeve engaging surface with the pile engaging surface to support the sleeve member relative to the pile;
engaging the second sleeve engaging surface with the plug engaging surface to support the plug member relative to the sleeve member;
engaging the lock member engaging surface with the plug engaging surface such that the lock member fixes a position of the plug member relative to the sleeve member; and
engaging the at least one clip member with the structural member to fix a location of the structural member relative to the head portion of the plug member.

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22. The method as recited in claim 21, in which:
the pile engaging surface is threaded;
the first sleeve engaging surface is threaded;
the second sleeve engaging surface is threaded;
the plug engaging surface is threaded;
the lock member engaging surface is threaded;
the method further comprising the steps of
threading the first sleeve engaging surface onto the pile threaded surface to support the sleeve member relative to the pile;
threading the second sleeve engaging surface onto the plug engaging surface to support the plug member relative to the sleeve member; and
threading the lock member engaging surface onto the plug engaging surface to fix a position of the plug member relative to the sleeve member.

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