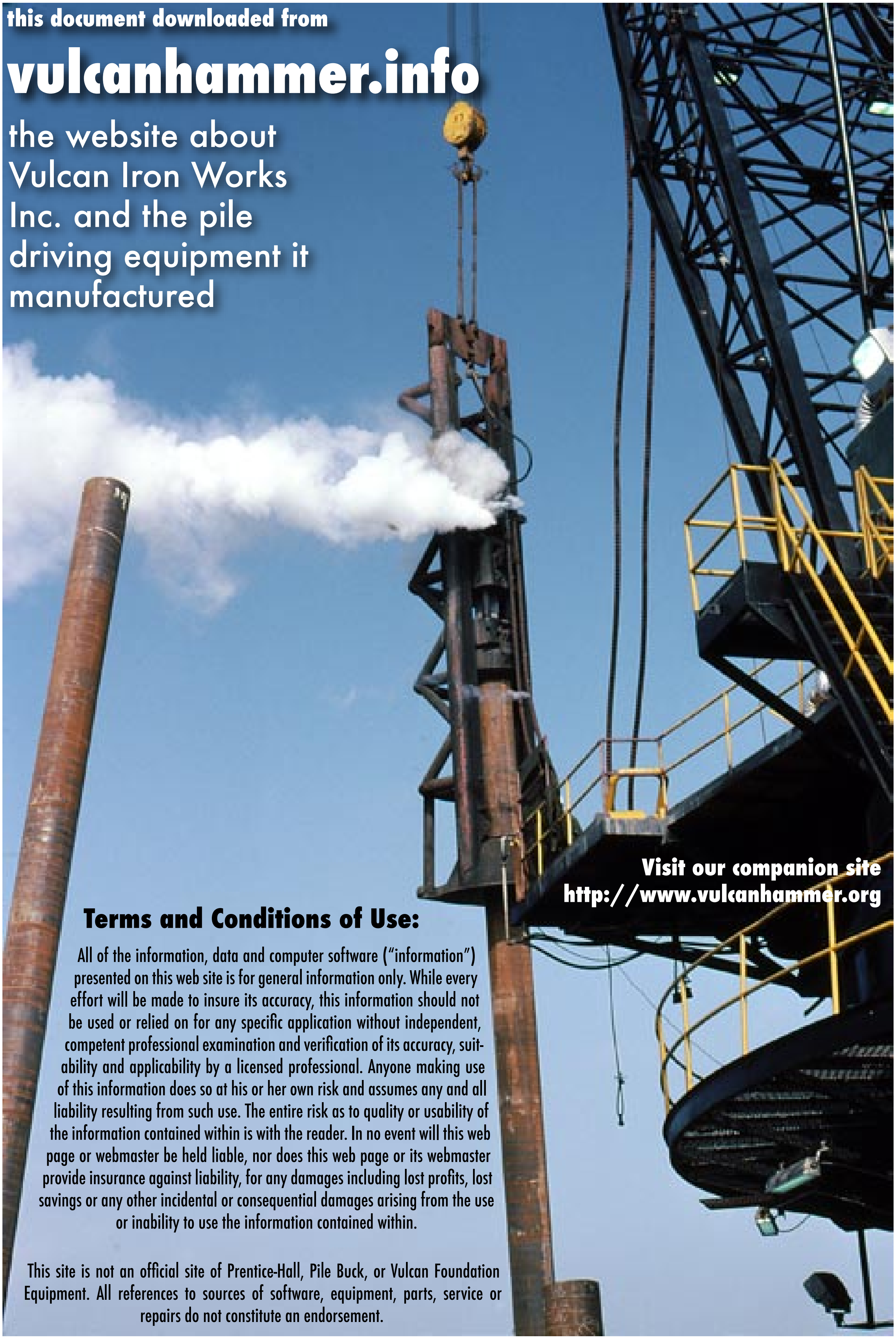

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[54] SEA WATER PILE HAMMER

[75] Inventors: **Don C. Warrington**, Chattanooga, Tenn.; **Vladimir A. Nifontov**, Moscow, Russian Federation; **Lev V. Erofeev**, Moscow, Russian Federation; **Dmitri A. Trifonov-Yakovlev**, Moscow, Russian Federation

[73] Assignee: **Vulcan Iron Works, Inc.**, Chattanooga, Tenn.

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[51] **Int. Cl.**[6] **E02D 7/10**; E02D 7/28

[52] **U.S. Cl.** **173/132**; 173/115; 173/128; 173/DIG. 1

[58] **Field of Search** .... 173/19, 31, 32, 173/81, 89, 115, 128, 132, 141, 211, DIG. 1, 210

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Primary Examiner—Joseph J. Hail, III
Assistant Examiner—Jay A. Stelacone
Attorney, Agent, or Firm—Mason, Kolehmainen, Rathburn & Wyss

[57] **ABSTRACT**

A pile hammer for driving down hollow piles from an upper end thereof includes a hollow pile cap adapted to rest and support the hammer on a upper end of the pile being driven. The cap has an anvil surface for receiving blows from a ram which is slidably disposed on a hollow tubular base extending downwardly from the pile cap and having a lower end portion extending into the hollow pile being driven below the level of the pile cap. The ram is slidable on an upper portion of the hollow tubular base and has an annular lower end face adapted to strike the anvil surface of the pile cap when the ram is released to drop from an elevated position above the pile cap. A ram lift system is provided in an upper portion of the hollow tubular base for lifting the ram to an elevated position a selected predetermined height above the pile for release to drop downwardly and strike a driving blow against the anvil surface on the pile cap. The pile hammer is supported completely on the pile being driven and other means of support are not required. Sea water may be used as the operating fluid of the pile hammer and the hammer is operable above or below the water or on dry land. The pile hammer includes a remotely controllable, fluid control system for operating the pile hammer in an automatic or manual mode and the pile hammer does not require a waterproof enclosure.

24 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets

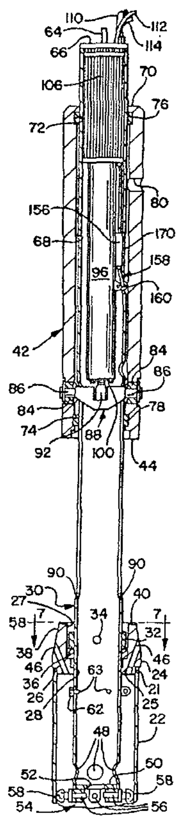


FIG. 5

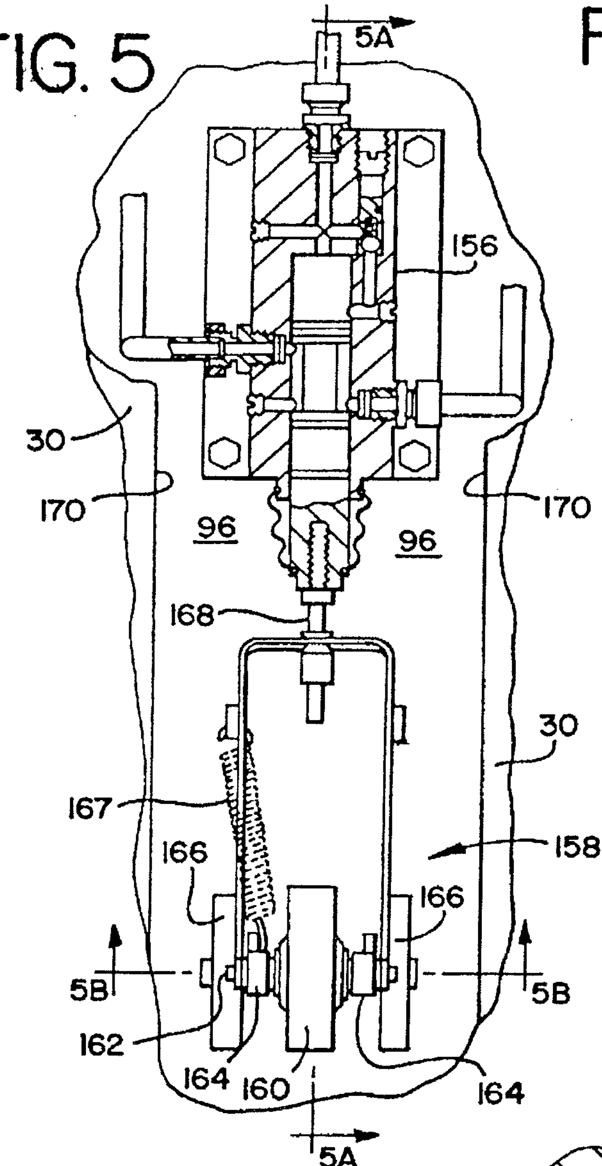


FIG. 5A

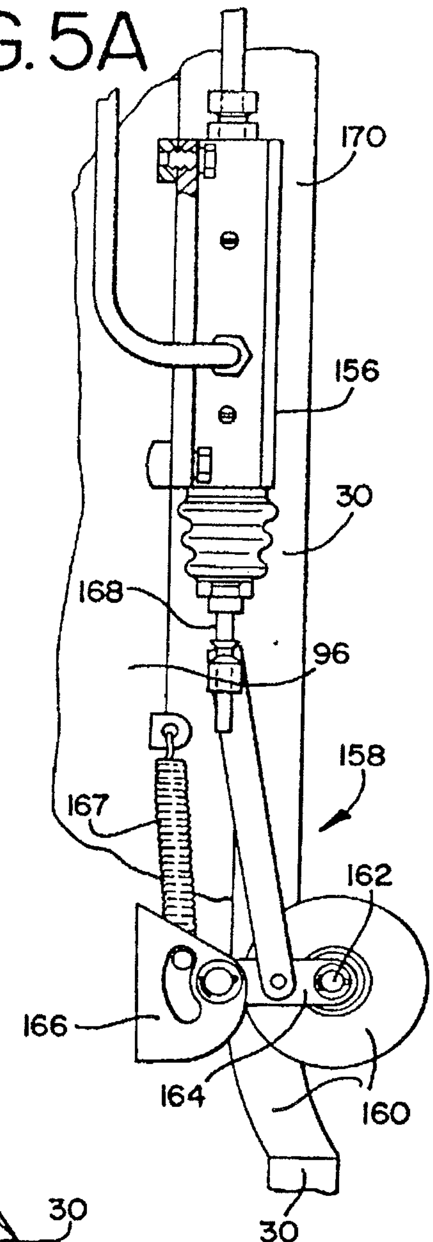


FIG. 5B

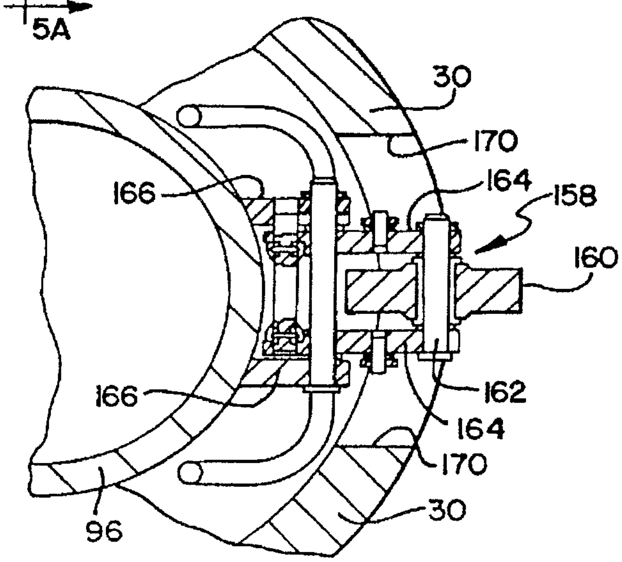


FIG. 9

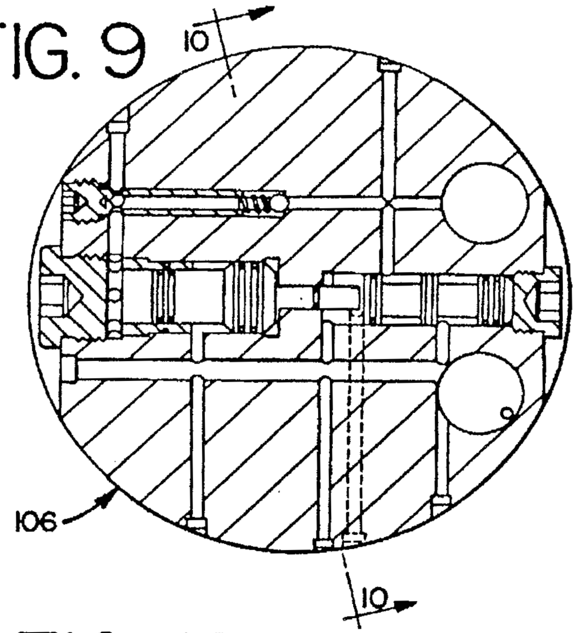


FIG. 10

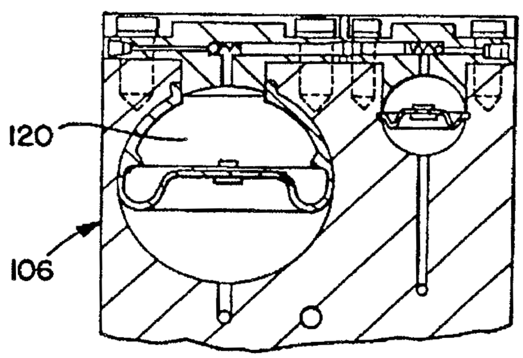


FIG. 12

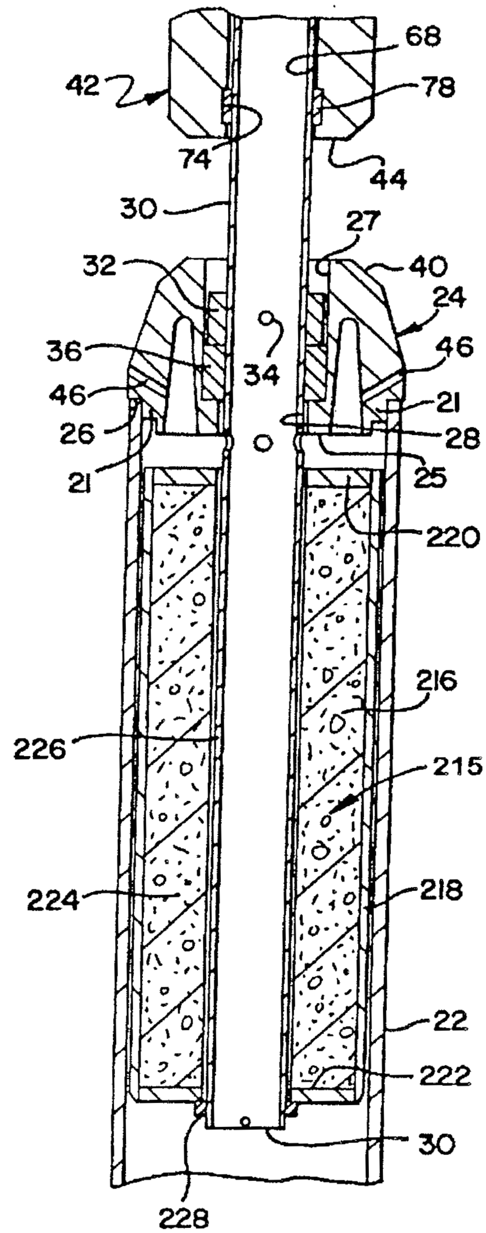
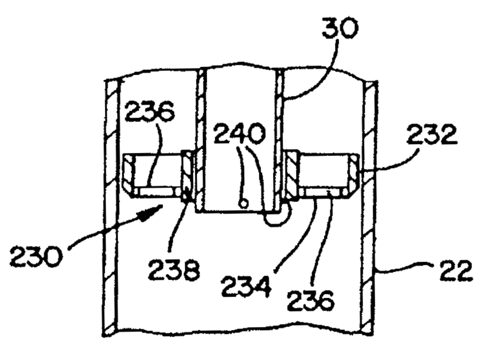


FIG. 13



SEA WATER PILE HAMMER

BACKGROUND—FIELD OF INVENTION

The present invention relates to a new and improved sea water pile hammer which is designed to use water as a hydraulic fluid and which is operable both above and below the surface of the water or on dry land and which does not require a waterproof casing.

BACKGROUND—DESCRIPTION OF PRIOR ART

The primary purpose of pile driving equipment is to drive piles into the earth and so to support structures and prevent them from undesired movement. These include structures which are partially or entirely under the surface of the water, and whose pile may or may not be partially or entirely under the surface of the water. In these cases piles may be driven either from above the water or under its surface.

Concerning hammers which are designed to drive piles under the surface of the water, the prior art has many examples of hammers which require that the casing surrounding the impacting ram be capable of preventing the ingress of water into the mechanism and so to impede the downward velocity of the ram. This can be accomplished in a variety of ways, including sealing the case from water ingress, use of a compressed air source to force any water inside of the case out, and other means.

The weakness with all of these methods is that they require special measures to prevent the ingress of water into the case, whether this be to prevent damage to the interior parts or to prevent excessive drag on the ram during its motion, and they require that these measures be reasonably free of failure, lest the hammer be rendered inoperable by the ingress of water.

OBJECTS AND ADVANTAGES

Accordingly, several objects and advantages of our invention are

to provide a new and improved sea water pile hammer and more particularly to provide a new and improved sea water pile hammer which can operate both above and below the surface of the water without requiring a waterproof casing in either case;

to provide a new and improved sea water pile hammer of the character described which is completely supported by a pile cap which rests on and is supported by the pile being driven;

to provide a new and improved sea water pile hammer of the character described in which a central tubular base extends downwardly inside of a pile being driven for guidance and limiting both the angle and the offset between the longitudinal axis of the pile cap and the longitudinal axis of the hollow piling;

to provide a new and improved sea water pile hammer of the character described which has a new and unique pile cap provided with radial slots for reducing energy loss during a driving blow;

to provide a new and improved sea water pile hammer of the character described which has a minimal width dimension relative to the length and incurs minimal water disturbance when the ram or hammer is dropped onto an anvil surface of a pile cap to drive a pile;

to provide a new and improved sea water pile hammer of the character described which has a remotely controllable adjustable setting of ram rise before release to obtain a downward driving hammer stroke of a desired force;

to provide a new and improved sea water pile hammer of the character described utilizing sea or fresh water as a hydraulic fluid for lifting the ram and which is capable of both manual and automatic operation controlled from a location remote from the pile hammer. Still further objects and advantages will become apparent from a consideration of the ensuing description and accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of a new and improved sea water pile hammer constructed in accordance with the features of the present invention and illustrating a ram of the hammer in a lower position resting on an anvil surface of a hollow pile cap.

FIG. **2** is a view similar to FIG. **1**, but illustrating the ram in an elevated position ready to be dropped to strike a driving blow.

FIG. **3** is an upper end or top view of the pile hammer looking downwardly in the direction of arrows **3—3** of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **4** is a transverse cross-sectional view of the pile hammer taken substantially along lines **4—4** of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **5** is an enlarge fragmentary side elevational view of a portion of the pile hammer looking in the direction of arrows **5—5** of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **5*a*** is a cross-sectional view taken substantially along lines of **5**A—**5**A of FIG. **5**.

FIG. **5*b*** is a fragmentary cross-sectional view taken substantially along lines **5**B—**5**B of FIG. **5**.

FIG. **6** is a transverse cross-sectional view taken substantially along lines **6—6** of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **7** is a transverse cross-sectional view taken substantially along lines **7—7** of FIG. **2**.

FIG. **8** is a fragmentary longitudinal cross-sectional view taken substantially along lines **8—8** of FIG. **1**.

FIG. **9** is a transverse cross-sectional view taken substantially along lines **9—9** of FIG. **8**.

FIG. **10** is a cross-sectional view taken substantially along lines **10—10** of FIG. **9**.

FIG. **11** is a schematic diagram of a hydraulic control system of the pile hammer constructed in accordance with the features of the present invention.

FIG. **12** is a longitudinal cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a lower end guidance and alignment system for the sea water pile hammer constructed in accordance with the present invention.

FIG. **13** is a transverse cross-sectional view of yet another embodiment of a lower end guidance and alignment system for the sea water pile hammer constructed in accordance with the present invention.

PREFERRED EMBODIMENT—DESCRIPTION

Referring now more particularly to the drawings and FIGS. **1–11**, therein is illustrated one embodiment of a new and improved sea water pile hammer constructed in accordance with the features of the present invention and referred to generally by the reference numeral **20**. The pile hammer **20** is designed and adapted to operate both above and below water and on dry land and utilizes either sea or fresh water as an operating fluid. The unique design of the pile hammer **20** eliminates the need for a sealed enclosure and the pile is resting on the annular, upper end face or anvil surface **40** of the annular pile cap **24**. The central bore **68** is formed with an upper annular groove **72** and a lower annular groove **74** in order to accommodate the upper resilient shock ring **76** and the lower resilient shock ring **78**, both of which are formed of low friction material and engage the outer surface of the elongated, upstanding, hollow tubular base **30** to provide shock relief and low sliding friction between the hollow, heavy, generally cylindrically shaped ram **42** and the elongated, upstanding, hollow tubular base **30** on both upward lift stroke and downward driving strokes.

Adjacent an upper end portion, the body of the hollow, heavy, generally cylindrically shaped ram **42** is provided with one or more wall ports **80** to communicate between the inside and outside of the ram for equalizing the pressure during a pile driving operation. Adjacent a lower end portion of the hollow, heavy, generally cylindrically shaped ram **42** is formed a pair of diametrically opposed, radially oriented bores **82** for containing a pair of annular, resilient, shock element bearings **84** (FIG. **6**) mounted on opposite, axle ends **86** of a transverse lift yoke **88**. End portions of the transverse lift yoke **88**, inwardly of the opposite, axle ends **86** are slidably disposed in longitudinally extending diametrically opposite guide slots **90** that are formed in the elongated, upstanding, hollow tubular base **30** above the annular pile cap **24**. A central portion of the body of the transverse lift yoke **88** is connected to a clevis **92** on the lower end of a piston rod **94** (FIGS. **1** and **6**) of a fluid operated lift cylinder **96** mounted inside an upper portion of the elongated, upstanding, hollow tubular base **30** by means of a removable cross pin **98** (FIG. **6**.) The piston rod **94** extends upwardly into the fluid operated lift cylinder **96** through a central bore in an annular lower end wall **100** of the cylinder and is joined to a piston **102** that is fluid controlled to move between the annular lower end wall **100** and an upper end wall **104**. The upper end wall **104** of the fluid operated lift cylinder **96** is secured to the lower end of the hydraulic base element **106** of generally cylindrical shape, mounted in the upper end of the elongated, upstanding, hollow tubular base **30** just below the top plate **66** of the pile hammer **20**.

In accordance with the present invention, the pile hammer **20** is provided with a control system illustrated schematically in FIG. **11** for remote operative control of the hammer using sea water or other fluid as an operative fluid medium. The control system includes a fluid supply indicated as a whole by the power pack **108** which can be positioned at a convenient location such as a derrick barge several meters away from the hollow piling **22** being driven, or on land from a conventional pile driving rig. The power pack **108** is interconnected to the pile hammer **20** by means of large diameter, flexible, pressure line **110**, regulating control line **112** and small bore flexible line **114**, all of which lines pass through openings in the top plate **66** and are connected to the crank end hydraulic accumulator **116**, head end accumulator **118**, and control accumulator **120**. These are contained in the hydraulic base element **106** in the upper end of the elongated, upstanding, hollow tubular base **30** above the fluid operated lift cylinder **96**.

The power pack **108** is effective to start initial operation and to cease operation of the elongated, upstanding, hollow tubular base **30** beginning when the hollow, heavy, generally cylindrically shaped ram **42** is in an initial rest or lower position (FIG. **1**) through one or more operating cycles, either in a manual or an automatic operating mode. The amount of impact energy from each downward driving or power stroke of the hollow, heavy, generally cylindrically

shaped ram **42** depends upon the level of which the hollow, heavy, generally cylindrically shaped ram **42** is lifted to (FIG. **2**) before it is released to drop down toward the annular pile cap **24** to exert a driving blow on the hollow piling **22**.

The power pack **108** includes a fluid supply reservoir **122** (FIG. **11**) which supplies fluid through a check valve **124** and filter **126** to an inlet side of hydraulic pump **128**. High pressure fluid from an outlet side of the pump is fed through a filter check valve **130** and pump filter **132** to a high pressure manifold **134** connected to the large diameter, flexible, pressure line **110**. Pressure output from the hydraulic pump **128** is adjustable via an adjustable relief valve **136** and manual dump valve **138** is also provided for returning the output fluid from the hydraulic pump **128** to the fluid supply reservoir **122**.

A main pressure gauge **140** is provided so that an operator can ascertain the output pressure available from the hydraulic pump **128** into the high pressure manifold **134** and adjust the adjustable relief valve **136** to increase or decrease the pressure as desired. A depressurizing manual dump valve **142** is provided for depressurizing the high pressure manifold **134**. A manual, two-way control valve **144** is provided for operation of the pile hammer **20** in an automatic mode and when the valve is in the position shown (FIG. **11**,) pressurized fluid is directed into a manually adjustable pressure reducing valve **146** which is connected to supply control fluid at a selected reduced pressure to the regulating control line **112**. A control line pressure gauge **148** is provided to monitor the hydraulic pressure of the fluid supplied to the regulating control line **112**.

A manual operation valve **150** is provided for initiating operation of the pile hammer **20** and continuing operation in the manual mode. When the manual operation valve **150** is in the position shown in FIG. **11**, output from the manual operation valve **150** is directed through a pressure relief valve **152** into the small bore flexible line **114**.

Pressurized fluid from the small bore flexible line **114** is directed via a passage or line **154** in the hydraulic base element **106** to a mechanically controlled valve **156** (FIGS. **5**, **5A** and **11**) mounted on the fluid operated lift cylinder **96** and activated in response to the position of the hollow, heavy, generally cylindrically shaped ram **42** relative to the elongated, upstanding, hollow tubular base **30** or annular pile cap **24**. The mechanically controlled valve **156** is actuated by a mechanism **158** (FIGS. **5**, **5A** and **5B**) which senses the position of the hollow, heavy, generally cylindrically shaped ram **42** relative to the elongated, upstanding, hollow tubular base **30** by means of a cam follower roll **160** mounted on an axle **162**. The axle **162** is supported at opposite ends on pivot arms **164** which are pivotally mounted at their inner ends on a pair of spaced apart brackets **166** secured to the fluid operated lift cylinder **96** as best shown in FIG. **5B**. The pivot arms **164** are biased in a clockwise direction by spring **167** (FIG. **5A**) to move the cam follower roll **160** to an outward position and in this position a stem **168** of the mechanically controlled valve **156** is pulled outwardly as shown in FIG. **5**. An elongated slot **170** is formed in the elongated, upstanding, hollow tubular base **30** to accommodate the mechanism **158** and permit the cam follower roll **160** to an outward position and in this position, a stem **168** of the mechanically controlled valve **156** is pulled outwardly as shown in FIG. **5**. A slot **170** is formed in the elongated, upstanding, hollow tubular base **30** to accommodate the mechanism **158** and permit the cam follower roll **160** to extend outwardly thereof (FIG. **5B**,) until engaged by the inside surface of the hollow, heavy, comparator valve **178** of the main pilot valve **196** provide a pressure comparance or measurement of the pressure difference between the fluid in the head end accumulator **118** and the control accumulator **120**. When the pressure difference becomes zero, the upper pusher **194** moves the main comparator valve **196** down and forces fluid out into the line **174** via the mechanically controlled valve **156** to the sump S.

While the main pilot valve **196** is switching position, the main operating valve **180** is also activated so that working fluid drainage through an outlet to the sump S is stopped and the piston end of the fluid operated lift cylinder **96** then becomes connected with the rod end. This results in a stoppage of the upward movement of the hollow, heavy, generally cylindrically shaped ram **42**, and after the ram stops moving upwardly, it drops down in a pile driving stroke under its own weight, boosted by additional effort from the fluid operated lift cylinder **96** due to a difference in cross-sectional areas of the piston rod **94** and the small diameter inner control cylinder **188**.

After a downward blow of the hollow, heavy, generally cylindrically shaped ram **42** upon the annular, upper end face or anvil surface **40** of the annular pile cap **24**, the mechanically controlled valve **156** is returned to occupy a right hand position (FIG. **11**) and transmits high pressure fluid to the pusher **175** causing the main pilot valve **196** and the main operating valve **180** to switch position. The operating cycle is then automatically repeated. Stoppage of the pile hammer **20** is accomplished by moving the manual operation valve **1/50** into an upper position. The height of the hollow, heavy, generally cylindrically shaped ram **42** when dropped determines the impact energy value obtained in a downward, pile driving stroke and the value may be adjusted during hammer operation by a simple adjustment of the pressure value output from the manually adjustable pressure reducing valve **146**, which acts as a setter in determining the height of a lifting upward stroke of the hollow, heavy, generally cylindrically shaped ram **42** by the fluid operated lift cylinder **96**.

CONCLUSIONS AND SCOPE

Obviously, many modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. Thus, it is to be understood that, within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described above.

What is claimed is:

1. A pile hammer for driving a hollow pile having a longitudinal axis by applying repeated axially directed driving blows to an upper end thereof, said pile hammer comprising:

an annular pile cap adapted to rest on the upper end of the pile and having an upper annular anvil surface in vertical alignment with the upper end of the pile;

said pile cap having a central axial bore extending entirely through said pile cap;

a base having an annular intermediate portion supported upon the pile cap and having a lower end portion extending downwardly from said intermediate portion through said central axial bore into said hollow pile below said cap;

said base including a hollow tubular upper portion extending upward from said intermediate portion;

an axially elongated hollow ram encircling and slidably mounted on said hollow tubular upper portion for movement between upper and lower positions and having a lower end hammer face adapted to strike said anvil surface when said ram is in said lower position; and

lift means mounted within said hollow tubular upper portion of said base and within said ram when said ram is in said upper position for lifting said ram to said upper position, and means for releasing said ram and permitting said ram to drop downwardly to said lower position to strike a driving blow with said hammer face against said anvil surface.

2. The pile hammer of claim **1**, including:

guide means adjacent said lower end portion of said base engageable with the pile for limiting axial and radial misalignment between said base and the pile.

3. The pile hammer of claim **2**, wherein:

said guide means includes a plurality of elements extending radially outwards from said lower end portion of said base having outer ends adapted for stopping engagement against an inside surface of the pile to limit said axial and radial misalignment.

4. The pile hammer of claim **2**, wherein:

said guide means includes an elongated member mounted on said lower end portion of said base having a cylindrical guide surface facing the inside surface of the pile.

5. The pile hammer of claim **1**, wherein:

said lift means includes a fluid cylinder means mounted inside said hollow tubular upper portion of said base for lifting said ram to said upper position.

6. The pile hammer of claim **5**, wherein:

said lift means includes accumulator means mounted inside said hollow tubular upper portion of said base for supplying pressurized fluid to said fluid cylinder means for lifting said ram.

7. The pile hammer of claim **6**, wherein:

said lift means includes a source of fluid pressure remote from said accumulator means for supplying pressurized fluid to said accumulator means.

8. The pile hammer of claim **5**, wherein:

said fluid cylinder means includes piston rod means extending axially downwardly inside said upper portion of said base.

9. The pile hammer of claim **8**, wherein:

said hollow tubular upper portion of said base is formed with elongated axially extending slots on opposite sides; and including

yoke means connected to a lower end of said piston rod means extending outwardly through said slots for engaging said ram to lift said ram when said piston rod is moved upwardly into said cylinder means.

10. The pile hammer of claim **9**, including:

shock absorbers interconnected between said yoke means and said ram for reducing shock forces on said piston rod means and cylinder means as said ram strikes said anvil surface on a driving blow.

11. The pile hammer of claim **1**, wherein:

said lower end portion of said base includes radially outwardly extending lift means engageable with said pile cap for lifting said pile cap in response to lifting of said base upward from the pile.

12. A submersible sea water pile hammer for driving a submerged hollow pile having a longitudinal axis by applying repeated axially directed driving blows to an upper end thereof, said pile hammer comprising:

pile cap means having a lower end portion adapted to engage the upper end of the hollow pile for supporting the pile hammer on the pile;

an elongated hollow base extending downwardly and upwardly through said pile cap means and supported by said pile cap means;