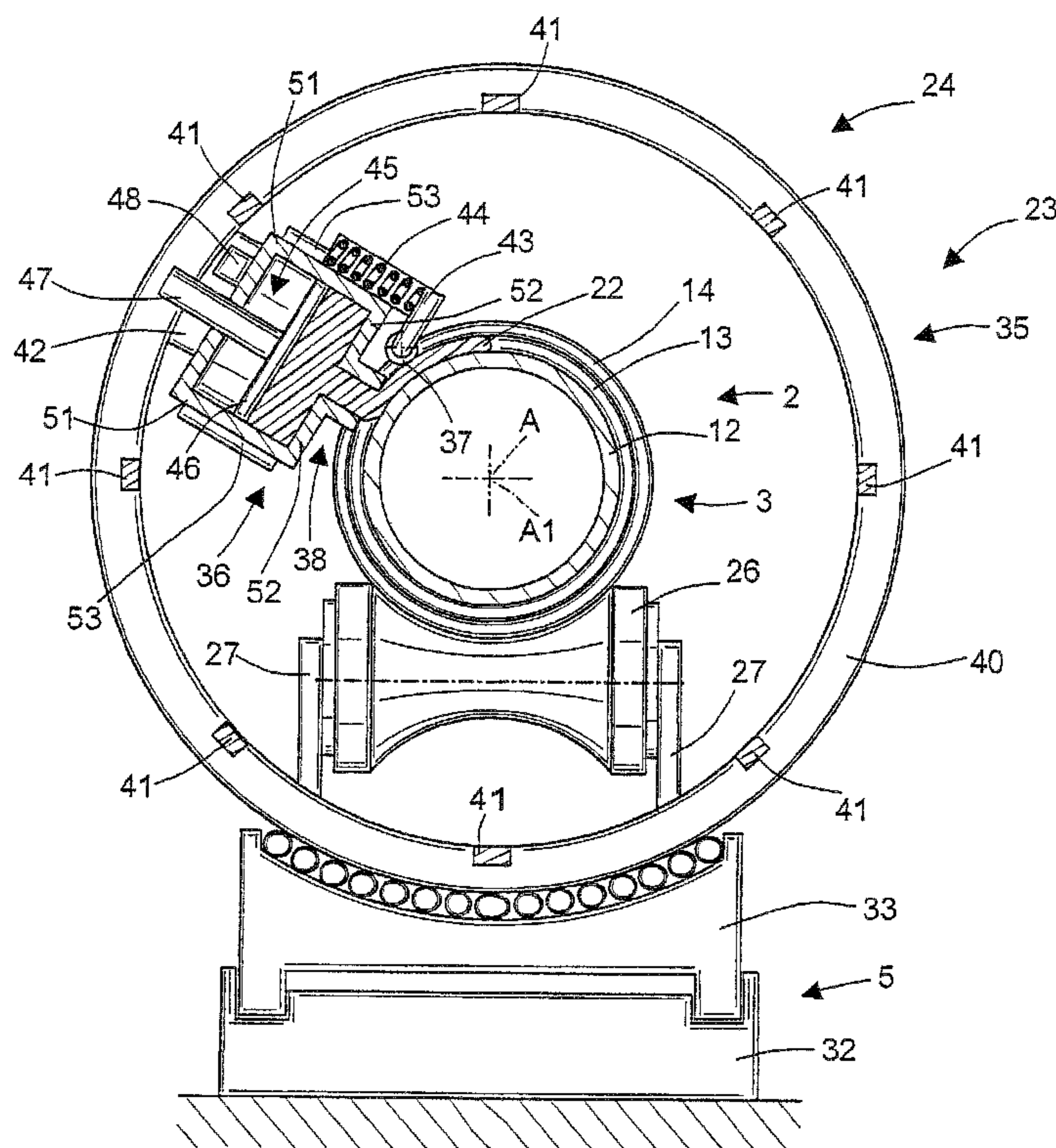




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IMMERGES, ET NAVIRE DE POSE DE PIPELINES IMMERGES EQUIPE DE CET APPAREIL
 (54) Title: PIPE-JOINING METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING UNDERWATER PIPELINES, AND
UNDERWATER-PIPELINE-LAYING VESSEL COMPRISING SUCH AN APPARATUS



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A method of joining pipes (3) to produce underwater pipelines (2), wherein the facing free ends (15) of two adjacent pipes (3), aligned along an axis (A), are welded to define a cutback (18); a protective sheet (22) of plastic material is extruded close to the cutback (18); and the protective sheet (22) is wound about the cutback (18).

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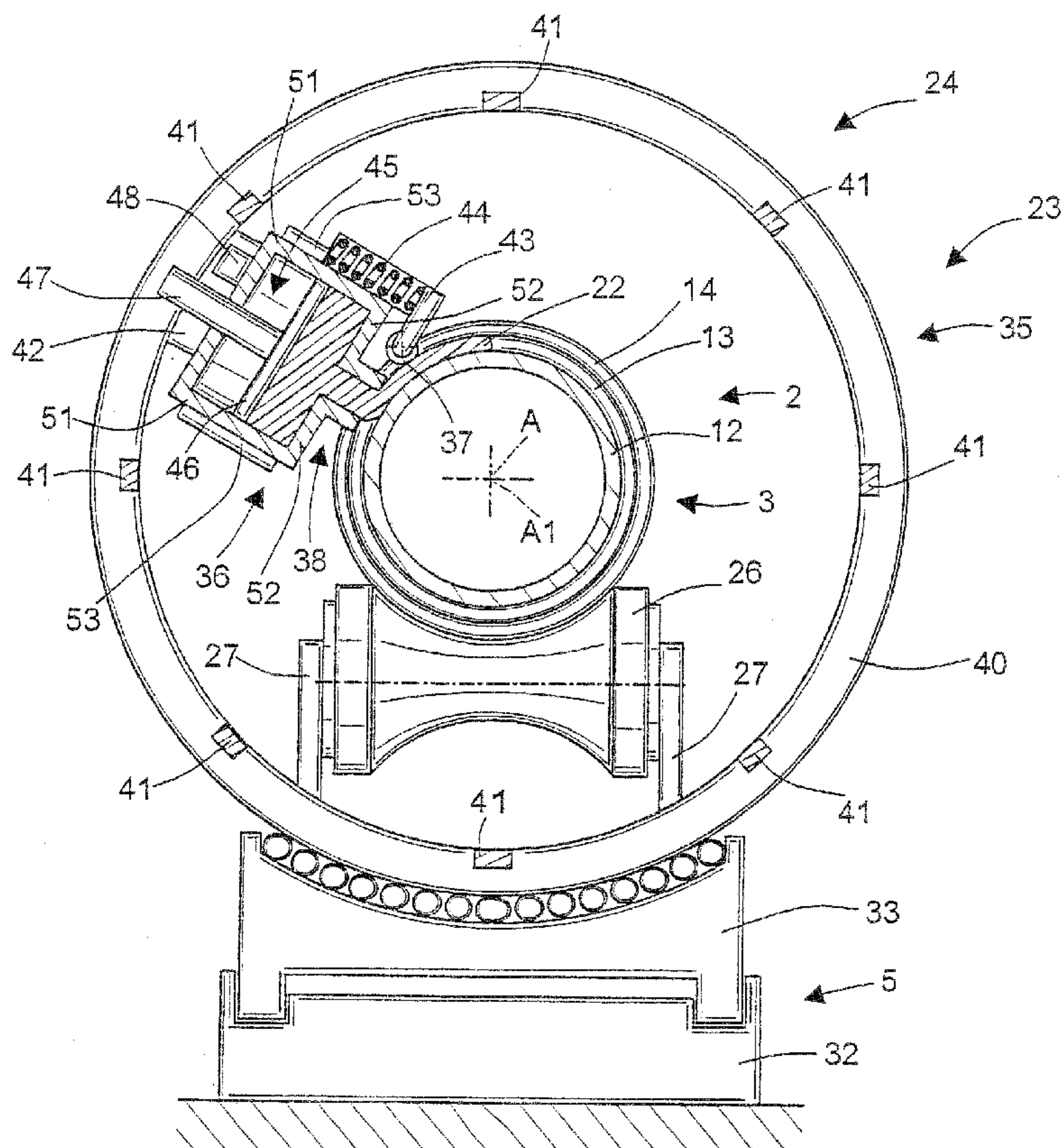
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PIPE-JOINING METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR PRODUCING
5 UNDERWATER PIPELINES, AND UNDERWATER-PIPELINE-LAYING
VESSEL COMPRISING SUCH AN APPARATUS

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a pipe-joining
10 method for producing an underwater pipeline.

The method according to the present invention
comprises welding the facing free ends of two adjacent
pipes, aligned along an axis, to form an annular joint
portion known as cutback; and applying a protective
15 sheet about the cutback.

BACKGROUND ART

Underwater pipelines comprise a number of pipes
joined to total lengths of hundreds of kilometers. The
pipes are of normally 12-metre standard length, and
20 relatively large diameters ranging between 0.2 and 1.5
metres, and each comprise a steel cylinder; a first
coating of polymer material to protect the steel pipe;
and possibly a second coating of Gunitite or cement to
weigh down the pipe. In some applications, the pipes and
25 underwater pipelines do not need and therefore have no
second coating.

To weld the steel cylinders to one another, the
opposite free ends of each pipe have no first or second

coating. The pipes are joined at on-land installations into multiple-standard-length pipes, as well as on pipeline-laying vessels, on which standard-length or multiple-standard-length pipes are joined to others, in turn already joined to other pipes, to form part of the underwater pipeline.

The actual joining operation comprises welding the steel cylinders, normally in a number of weld passes, and bridging the first and, possibly, second coating. Once an annular weld is formed between two steel cylinders, a cutback with no first or second coating extends astride the weld, is defined substantially by the free ends of the pipes, extends axially between two end portions of the first coating, and must be protective coated.

Cutback protective coating is known as "field joint coating", and comprises coating the cutback with three coats to ensure protection and adhesion of the coats to the steel cylinders. More specifically, cutback protective coating comprises heating, e.g. induction heating, the cutback to 250°C; spraying the cutback with powdered epoxy (FBE - Fusion Bonded Epoxy) resin, which, in contact with the cutback, forms a relatively thin first coat or "primer"; spraying the cutback, on top of the first coat, with a modified copolymer, which acts as adhesive and, in contact with the first coat, forms a relatively thin second coat; applying a third so-called "top coat"; and then bridging the second coating if

necessary.

Welding, non-destructive weld testing, and bridging the first and second coating, are performed at joining stations equally spaced along the path of the pipes (or
5 of the pipeline being formed, when the pipes are joined to this). The pipes are therefore advanced in steps, and are stopped at each joining station for a length of time determined by the longest operation, which, at present, is that of applying the third or top coat.

10 Known methods currently employed to apply the third coat include:

- "cigarette wrapping", which comprises heating, winding, and compressing a number of thin sheets of polymer material about the cutback, on top of the
15 adhesive second coat;

- "spiral wrapping", which comprises heating, double-winding, and compressing a strip about the cutback, on top of the second coat;

- "flame spraying" using a hot spray gun to melt
20 and spray on polymer;

- fitting a mold about the cutback, and injecting liquid polymer about the cutback, on top of the second coat;

- preparing a polymer strip having a heat-shrink
25 outer protective layer (third coat) and an adhesive inner layer (second coat); heat-shrinking the strip; and melting the adhesive inner layer so the strip adheres firmly to the first coat. This last method differs from

the previous methods by simultaneously applying the second and third coat.

All the above methods of applying the third coat are extremely time-consuming. More specifically, coating large cutbacks, such as those of a 48-inch (roughly 1.2-metre) diameter steel cylinder, calls for applying a relatively long third coat, which, in addition, may be as much as 5 mm thick and 400 mm wide. In other words, since, in most cases, the mass of polymer material to be applied to form the third coat is relatively considerable, and the third coat must be plastic enough, when applied, to achieve effective chemical/mechanical adhesion to the second coat, known methods of applying the third coat do not allow a satisfactory reduction in coating time.

DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a pipe-joining method for producing an underwater pipeline, which comprises applying a protective sheet about the cutback, to eliminate the drawbacks of the known art.

According to the present invention, there is provided a method of joining pipes to produce an underwater pipeline, the method comprising welding the facing free ends of two adjacent pipes, aligned along an axis, to define a cutback; and winding a protective sheet about the cutback; the method being characterized in that the protective sheet is extruded close to the

cutback.

Extruding the protective sheet close to the cutback means it can be applied to the cutback while still in the plastic state and at such a temperature as to
5 achieve improved, relatively fast adhesion to the underlying coats and to the first coating. And the even temperature along the whole of the protective sheet means the whole cutback can be coated with a single protective sheet extruded to a suitable thickness.

10 The present invention also relates to a pipe-joining apparatus for producing underwater pipelines.

According to the present invention, there is provided an apparatus for joining pipes to produce an underwater pipeline; the apparatus comprising at least
15 one welding unit for welding the facing free ends of two adjacent pipes, aligned along an axis, to define a cutback; and a coating unit for winding a protective sheet about the cutback; the apparatus being characterized by comprising an extruder for extruding
20 the protective sheet at a joining station, close to the cutback.

The present invention also relates to an underwater-pipeline-laying vessel.

25 According to the present invention, there is provided a vessel for laying underwater pipelines, and comprising a pipe-joining apparatus as claimed.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

A non-limiting embodiment of the present invention

will be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Figure 1 shows a side view, with parts removed for clarity, of a pipeline-laying vessel implementing the pipe-joining method according to the present invention;

Figures 2 and 3 show sections, with parts removed for clarity, of pipes at various joining stages;

Figures 4 to 7 show larger-scale sections, with parts removed for clarity, of pipes at further joining stages;

Figure 8 shows a side view, with parts in section and parts removed for clarity, of a pipe-joining apparatus in accordance with the present invention;

Figure 9 shows a cross section, with parts in section and parts removed for clarity, along line IX-IX of the Figure 8 pipe-joining apparatus;

Figure 10 shows a larger-scale plan view, with parts removed for clarity, of a component part of the Figure 9 pipe-joining apparatus.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Number 1 in Figure 1 indicates a pipeline-laying vessel in the process of producing and laying in the sea (SL indicates sea level) an underwater pipeline comprising pipes 3 joined to one another. Vessel 1 comprises hulls 4; an above-water tunnel 5; a partly above-water, inside ramp 6; an underwater outside ramp 7; and a work line 10 extending along tunnel 5 and the above-water portion of inside ramp 6.

The partly formed underwater pipeline 2 and pipes 3 ready for joining to it extend along an axis A of work line 10, which comprises a number of joining stations 11 equally spaced along axis A, and each for performing a
5 given operation, such as welding, non-destructive testing, or bridging a coating.

The distance between adjacent joining stations 11 equals the standard length, about 12 metres, of each pipe 3, or a multiple of the standard length, when
10 joining, along line 10, multiple-standard-length pipes 3 joined beforehand at on-land installations or off-line on the vessel.

With reference to Figure 2, each pipe 3 comprises a steel cylinder 12; a first coating 13, normally of
15 polyethylene or polypropylene, contacting and for corrosionproofing steel cylinder 12; and a second coating 14 of Gunitite or cement for weighing down underwater pipeline 2.

In an alternative embodiment not shown, the pipes
20 have no second coating.

Each pipe 3 has two opposite free ends 15 (only one shown in Figures 2 to 6) with no first coating 13 and no second coating 14; and first coating 13 has a bevel 16 at each free end 15.

25 Two consecutive pipes 3, aligned along axis A (Figure 2), are positioned with free ends 15 parallel, facing, and close together, and are welded - possibly in a number of weld passes at successive joining stations

11 - to form an annular weld bead 17 between pipes 3
(Figure 3). With reference to Figure 3, two welded pipes
3 form a cutback 18 extending along axis A, between two
successive bevels 16 of first coating 13, and along
5 annular weld bead 17.

In addition to welding cylinders 12, joining pipes
3 also comprises bridging first coating 13 and second
coating 14. Bridging first coating 13 comprises surface
treating (shot peening) cutback 18; induction heating
10 cutback 18 to 250°C; and applying a first coat 19,
second coat 20, and third coat 21 of polymer material to
cutback 18 in rapid succession.

With reference to Figure 4, first coat 19 is 100 to
500 microns thick, and is made of epoxy (FBE : Fusion
15 Bonded Epoxy) resin applied to cutback 18 in powdered
form using a spray gun not shown in the drawings.

With reference to Figure 5, second coat 20 is 100
to 500 microns thick, and is made of a modified
copolymer, normally CMPE or CMPP, applied in powdered
20 form about cutback 18, on top of first coat 19, using a
spray gun not shown in the drawings.

With reference to Figure 6, third coat 21 is 2 to 5
mm thick, is made of a modified copolymer, normally CMPE
or CMPP, applied by winding a single protective sheet 22
25 of modified copolymer about cutback 18 at a joining
station 11, and is wide enough to overlap first coating
13. At station 11, protective sheet 22 is extruded
directly, close to cutback 18, from a pasty copolymer,

and is wound about cutback 18. More specifically, protective sheet 22 is advantageously extruded and wound about cutback 18 simultaneously, and is extruded thick enough to bridge first coating 13 to its original thickness in only one pass. By which is meant one 360° turn, which, for safety, is extended to 365° to overlap the free ends of protective sheet 22. Application of third coat 21 also comprises pressing protective sheet 22 on cutback 18 to achieve chemical and mechanical adhesion between third coat 21 and second coat 20, and between third coat 21 and first coating 13 underneath.

More specifically, protective sheet 22 is advantageously also pressed simultaneously as it is extruded and wound.

Next, second coating 14 is bridged by applying a coat C of bitumen or resin, as shown in Figure 7.

With reference to Figure 1, vessel 1 comprises a pipe-joining apparatus 23 for joining pipes 3, and which comprises three welding units S at respective joining stations 11; a coating unit 24 (Figure 8) for applying third coat 22 at a joining station 11; and a plastifying unit 25 (Figure 8) close to coating unit 24.

With reference to Figure 8, coating unit 24 applies third coat 21 according to the method described, which preferably comprises simultaneously extruding, winding, and pressing protective sheet 22 about cutback 18.

In Figure 8, pipes 3 are supported and guided by rollers 26, in turn supported by uprights 27 fixed to

tunnel 5. Alternatively, uprights 27 may rest on outside ramp 6 (Figure 1).

Plastifying unit 25 plastifies the polymer, originally in the form of granules or flakes, is fixed to tunnel 5 by a structural member 28, and comprises a hopper 29, a screw extruder 30, and a nozzle 31.

Coating unit 24 comprises rails 32 fixed to tunnel 5; a carriage 33 running, parallel to axis A, along rails 32; a further rail 34 formed in carriage 32; and a wheel 35 supported on rail 34 and rotating about a respective axis A1 substantially coinciding with axis A of underwater pipeline 2.

Coating unit 24 comprises an extruder 36 and a roller 37, both supported by wheel 35. Extruder 36 comprises an outlet 38 for forming protective sheet 22, and an inlet 39 by which to feed the liquid or pasty polymer from plastifying unit 25 to coating unit 24, and is positioned with outlet 38 facing and close to cutback 18. The distance between outlet 38 and second coat 20 generally equals the thickness of third coat 21 to be applied. The radial position of extruder 36 with respect to axis A1 is adjustable by means of a powered device, not shown in the drawings, to adjust and obtain the best distance between outlet 38 and second coat 20; and extruder 36 can be tilted to adapt its position with respect to cutback 18, in the event axis A1 and axis A do not coincide perfectly.

Wheel 35 comprises two rings 40 spaced apart by

spacers 41 equally spaced about axis A1; and two opposite, facing plates 42 (Figure 9) for supporting extruder 36.

With reference to Figure 9, extruder 36 is mounted
5 to slide with respect to plates 42 and radially with respect to axis A1, and is selectively adjustable with respect to axis A1. Roller 37 is supported by a member 43 fixed adjustably to extruder 36 to adjust the position of roller 37 with respect to outlet 38. Member
10 43 comprises a spring 44 for exerting thrust on roller 37 when applying protective sheet 22; and roller 37 is preferably divided into a number of independent portions to effectively compress both the portion of protective sheet 22 on cutback 18, and the portions of the
15 protective sheet overlapping first coating 13.

Extruder 36 comprises a tank 45, which comes out inside outlet 38 and is filled through inlet 39; a piston 46, which slides inside tank 45; a rod 47 fixed to piston 46; and an actuator 48 for moving rod 47 and
20 piston 46 back and forth inside tank 45, towards outlet 38 when extruding protective sheet 22, and in the opposite direction when extrusion is completed.

Coating unit 24 comprises an actuator 49 for rotating wheel 35 about axis A1; and an actuator 50 for
25 moving carriage 33 parallel to axis A, and so moving wheel 35 and extruder 36 along rails 32 to selectively set extruder 36 to a feed position (shown by the dash line in Figure 8), in which nozzle 31 of plastifying

unit 25 is connected to inlet 39 of the coating unit, and a coating position (shown by the continuous line in Figure 8), in which outlet 38 is located in close proximity to cutback 18.

5 Actuators 48, 49, 50 are preferably electromechanical, which are preferred to hydraulic or pneumatic actuators by not requiring piping which could impede the movement of coating unit 24, and by powering the moving parts by means of sliding contacts not shown
10 in the drawings. Mechanically, actuators 48, 49, 50 may be defined by sprocket/rack, sprocket/gear, and screw/nut screw couplings.

With reference to Figure 9, tank 45 comprises lateral walls 51; end walls 52; and heating elements 53
15 for maintaining a temperature which enables extrusion of protective sheet 22, and promotes adhesion of protective sheet 22 to second coat 20.

With reference to Figure 10, outlet 38 is bounded by two plates 54 perpendicular to end walls 52, and by
20 two prismatic bodies 55 gripped between plates 54, and so has a flow cross section 56 of height H defined by the distance between plates 54, and of width L defined by the distance between prismatic bodies 55.

Prismatic bodies 55 are gripped releasably between
25 plates 54, to adjust the distance between prismatic bodies 55 and the width L of flow cross section 56.

The distance between end walls 52 may also be adjusted by inserting prismatic bodies 55 of a different

thickness to adjust height H of flow cross section 56. These adjustments provide for adjusting the thickness and width of protective sheet 22 to the size of cutback 18. In an embodiment not shown, the prismatic bodies are
5 bevelled to form a protective sheet 22 with bevelled lateral edges.

With reference to Figure 8, pipe-joining apparatus 23 comprises a control unit 57 for controlling the movement of underwater pipeline 2 with respect to
10 joining stations 11, the movements and operation of coating unit 24, and operation of plastifying unit 25. More specifically, control unit 57 coordinates the rotation speed V_r of wheel 35, when applying protective sheet 22, with the displacement speed V_p of piston 46 at
15 the extrusion stage, wherein piston speed V_p is related to the extrusion speed of protective sheet 22. The ratio between wheel speed V_r and piston speed V_p (tantamount to the extrusion speed of protective sheet 22) must be such as to avoid "stretching" (rotation speed V_r too
20 fast with respect to piston speed V_p) or "folding" (rotation speed V_r too slow with respect to piston speed V_p) protective sheet 22 as it is applied.

Stretching of protective sheet 22 may be useful at the final stage to detach protective sheet 22 from
25 outlet 38.

In actual use, and with reference to Figure 1, vessel 1 advances in steps to feed the free ends 15 of pipes 3 or cutbacks 18 into joining stations 11, and

stops when cutbacks 18 are located at joining stations 11. Pipe-joining apparatus 23 is located at the joining station 11 where third coat 21 is formed. With reference to Figure 8, coating unit 24 is connected to polymer 5 plastifying unit 25 as vessel 1 advances, and, when the vessel 1 stops, is located about a cutback 18, to which first coat 19 and second coat 20 have been applied in known manner. Piston 46 is moved forwards towards outlet 38 to expel the plastic polymer through outlet 38 and 10 gradually form protective sheet 22. At the same time, wheel 35 is rotated about axis A1, which, at joining station 11, coincides with axis A of underwater pipeline 2. The displacement speed of piston 46 is synchronized with the rotation speed of wheel 35 to apply protective 15 sheet 22 evenly as it is extruded. As it is wound, protective sheet 22 - or, rather, the portion of protective sheet 22 that has just come out of outlet 38 - is simultaneously compressed by roller 37 located close to and downstream from outlet 38 in the rotation 20 direction of wheel 35. Wheel 35 and extruder 36 make one complete 360° turn, plus a further roughly 5° to overlap the opposite ends of protective sheet 22. At the overlap rotation stage, extrusion may be cut off or slowed down to "stretch" protective sheet 22 and reduce the 25 thickness of the overlap end to detach protective sheet 22 from outlet 38.

Once protective sheet 22 is wound and pressed, extruder 36 is moved back into the feed position, and

cutback 18 is fed to the next joining station 11, where outer coating 14 is bridged by applying bitumen or resin coat C in known manner (Figure 6).

The present invention has numerous advantages, one of which being the considerable time saved in producing third coat 21 - or, more generally speaking, a thick coat at ideal coating temperature - by simply extruding protective sheet 22 on site.

Another advantage lies in simultaneously extruding and winding protective sheet 22 onto cutback 18. Moreover, protective sheet 22 is compressed simultaneously as it is extruded and wound; and the method and pipe-joining apparatus 23 described allow of numerous adjustments, which make the invention highly versatile.

Obviously, pipe-joining apparatus 23 may be produced in a number of variations, in which:

a) plastifying unit 25 is movable to feed coating unit 24, as opposed to coating unit 24 moving to and from the plastifying unit;

b) both coating unit 24 and plastifying unit 25 are fixed, and are connected by a pipe, not shown in the drawings, connectable selectively to coating unit 24.

In another variation, not shown in the drawings, wheel 35 is supported for rotation by two jaws or belts connectable to underwater pipeline 2, on opposite sides of cutback 18.

Though the above description refers specifically to

apparatus 23 installed on vessel 1, apparatus 23 may obviously form part of an on-land installation for joining standard-length pipes 3 into multiple-standard-length pipes 3, which are joined to form underwater pipelines 2 on a vessel for joining multiple-standard-length pipes 3.

CLAIMS

1) A method of joining pipes (3) to produce an underwater pipeline (2), the method comprising welding
5 the facing free ends (15) of two adjacent pipes (3), aligned along an axis (A), to define a cutback (18); and winding a protective sheet (22) about the cutback (18); the method being characterized by extruding the protective sheet (22) close to the cutback (18).

10 2) A method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized by extruding the protective sheet (22) and winding the protective sheet (22) about the cutback (18) simultaneously.

15 3) A method as claimed in Claim 1 or 2, characterized by extruding the protective sheet (22) from an extrusion outlet (38) facing and close to the cutback (18).

20 4) A method as claimed in Claim 3, characterized by rotating the extrusion outlet (38) about the axis (A), and keeping the extrusion outlet (38) facing and close to the cutback (18) so as to cover the entire cutback (18) with the protective sheet (22).

25 5) A method as claimed in Claim 4, characterized by adjusting extrusion speed (V_p) and the rotation speed (V_r) of the extrusion outlet (38) as a function of each other.

6) A method as claimed in one of Claims 3 to 5, characterized by selectively adjusting the flow cross

section (56) of the extrusion outlet (38).

7) A method as claimed in Claim 6, characterized by selectively adjusting the width (L) of the extrusion outlet (38) to define the width of the protective sheet
5 (22).

8) A method as claimed in Claim 6 or 7, characterized by adjusting the height (H) of the extrusion outlet (38) to define the thickness of the protective sheet (22).

10 9) A method as claimed in any one of Claims 3 to 8, characterized by extruding the protective sheet (22) by means of an extruder (36) comprising said extrusion outlet (38); the extruder (36) being rotated about the axis (A).

15 10) A method as claimed in Claim 9, characterized by feeding the extruder (36) with pasty plastic material.

11) A method as claimed in Claim 10, characterized by plastifying the plastic material in a plastifying
20 unit (25), and selectively connecting the plastifying unit (25) to the extruder (36).

12) A method as claimed in Claim 11, characterized by translating the extruder (36) along the axis (A).

13) A method as claimed in Claim 12, characterized
25 by adjusting the position of the extruder (36) with respect to said cutback (18).

14) A method as claimed in any one of the foregoing Claims, characterized by compressing the protective

sheet (22) on the cutback (18) and winding the protective sheet (22) simultaneously.

15 15) A method as claimed in Claim 14, characterized by compressing the protective sheet (22) by means of a roller (37); and rotating the roller (37) about the axis (A).

10 16) A method as claimed in any one of the foregoing Claims, characterized in that each pipe (3) comprises a metal cylinder (12) with a first coating (13), and two free ends (15) having no first coating; each free end (15) welded to the free end (15) of an adjacent pipe (3) forming a cutback (18).

15 17) A method as claimed in Claim 16, characterized in that each pipe (3) comprises a second coating (14) on top of the first coating (13).

18) A method as claimed in any one of the foregoing Claims, characterized in that said protective sheet (22) is made of polyethylene or polypropylene polymer.

20 19) An apparatus for joining pipes (3) to produce an underwater pipeline (2); the apparatus (23) comprising at least one welding unit for welding the facing free ends (15) of two adjacent pipes (3), aligned along an axis (A), to define a cutback (18); and a coating unit (24) for winding a protective sheet (22) about the cutback (18); the apparatus being characterized by comprising an extruder (36) for extruding the protective sheet (22) at a joining station (11), close to the cutback (18).

20) An apparatus as claimed in Claim 19, characterized in that the coating unit (24) comprises the extruder (36), so as to extrude and apply the protective sheet (22) to the cutback (18) simultaneously.

21) An apparatus as claimed in Claim 20, characterized in that the extruder (36) comprises an extrusion outlet (38) facing and close to the cutback (18).

22) An apparatus as claimed in Claim 21, characterized by comprising means (34, 35, 49) for rotating the extrusion outlet (38) about the axis (A), and keeping the extrusion outlet (38) facing and close to the cutback (18) so as to cover the entire cutback (18) with the protective sheet (22).

23) An apparatus as claimed in Claim 21, characterized by comprising a control unit (57) for adjusting extrusion speed (V_p) and the rotation speed (V_r) of the extrusion outlet (38) as a function of each other.

24) An apparatus as claimed in one of Claims 21 to 23, characterized in that the extrusion outlet (38) has a selectively adjustable flow cross section (56).

25) An apparatus as claimed in Claim 24, characterized in that the flow cross section (56) is of selectively adjustable width (L).

26) An apparatus as claimed in Claim 23 or 24, characterized in that the flow cross section (56) is of

selectively adjustable height (H).

27) An apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 19 to 26, characterized in that the extruder (36) comprises an inlet (39) by which to feed pasty plastic material to the extruder (36).

28) An apparatus as claimed in Claim 27, characterized by comprising a plastifying unit (25) for plastifying plastic material, and which is connectable selectively to the inlet (39) to transfer the plastified plastic material to the extruder (36).

29) An apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 19 to 28, characterized in that the coating unit (24) comprises a carriage (33) which runs along the axis (A) to move the extruder (36) along the axis (A).

30) An apparatus as claimed in any one of Claims 19 to 29, characterized by comprising a roller (37) for compressing the protective sheet (22) on the cutback (18).

31) An apparatus as claimed in Claim 29, characterized in that the roller (37) is fitted to the extruder (36) to compress the protective sheet (22) simultaneously with application of the protective sheet (22).

32) An underwater-pipeline-laying vessel comprising a pipe-joining apparatus (23) as claimed in any one of Claims 19 to 31.

33) A vessel as claimed in Claim 32, characterized by comprising a work line (10) having a number of

joining stations (11) equally spaced along the work line (10); said vessel (1) advancing in steps to position a cutback (18) in each joining station (11).

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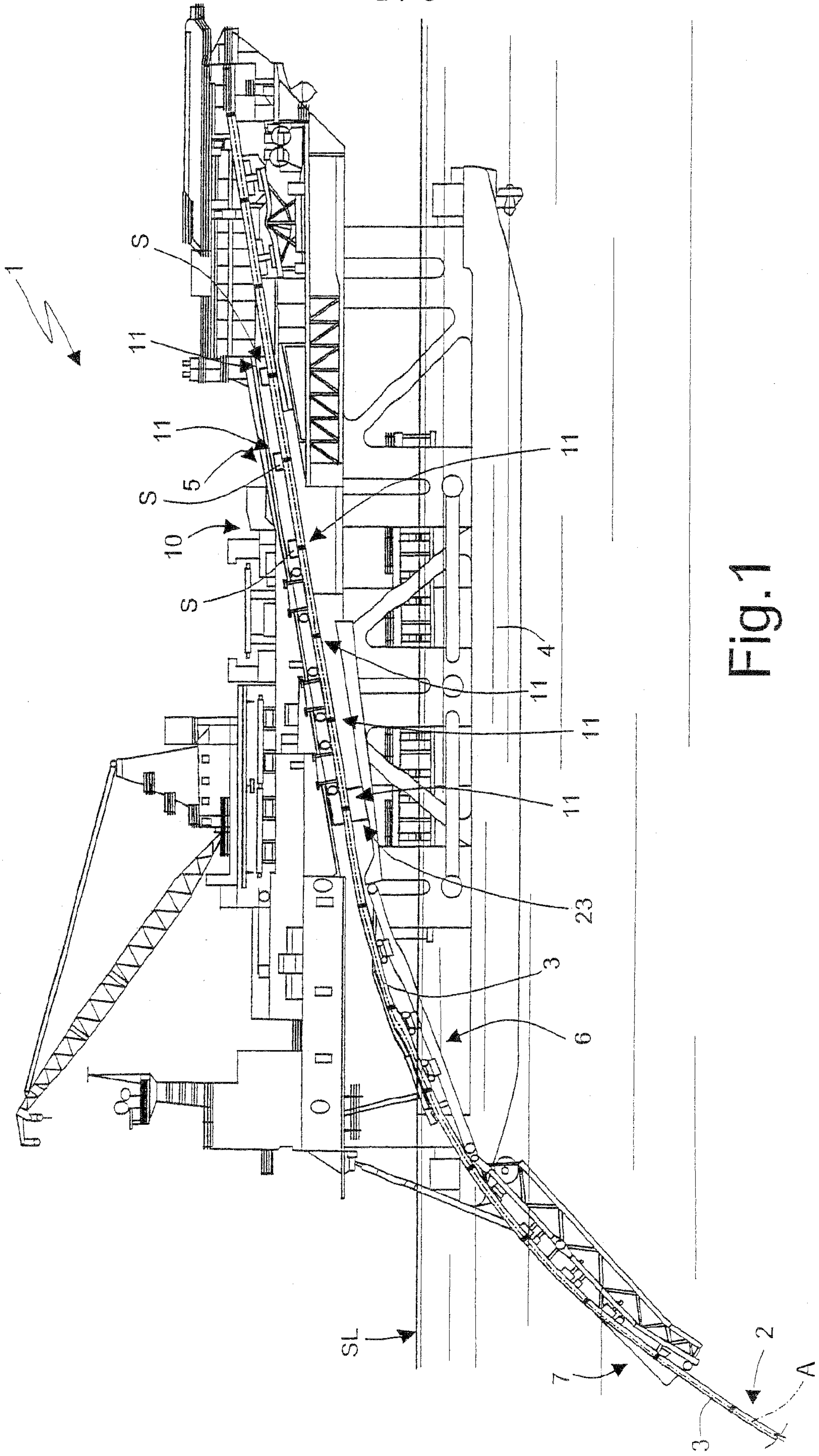


Fig.1

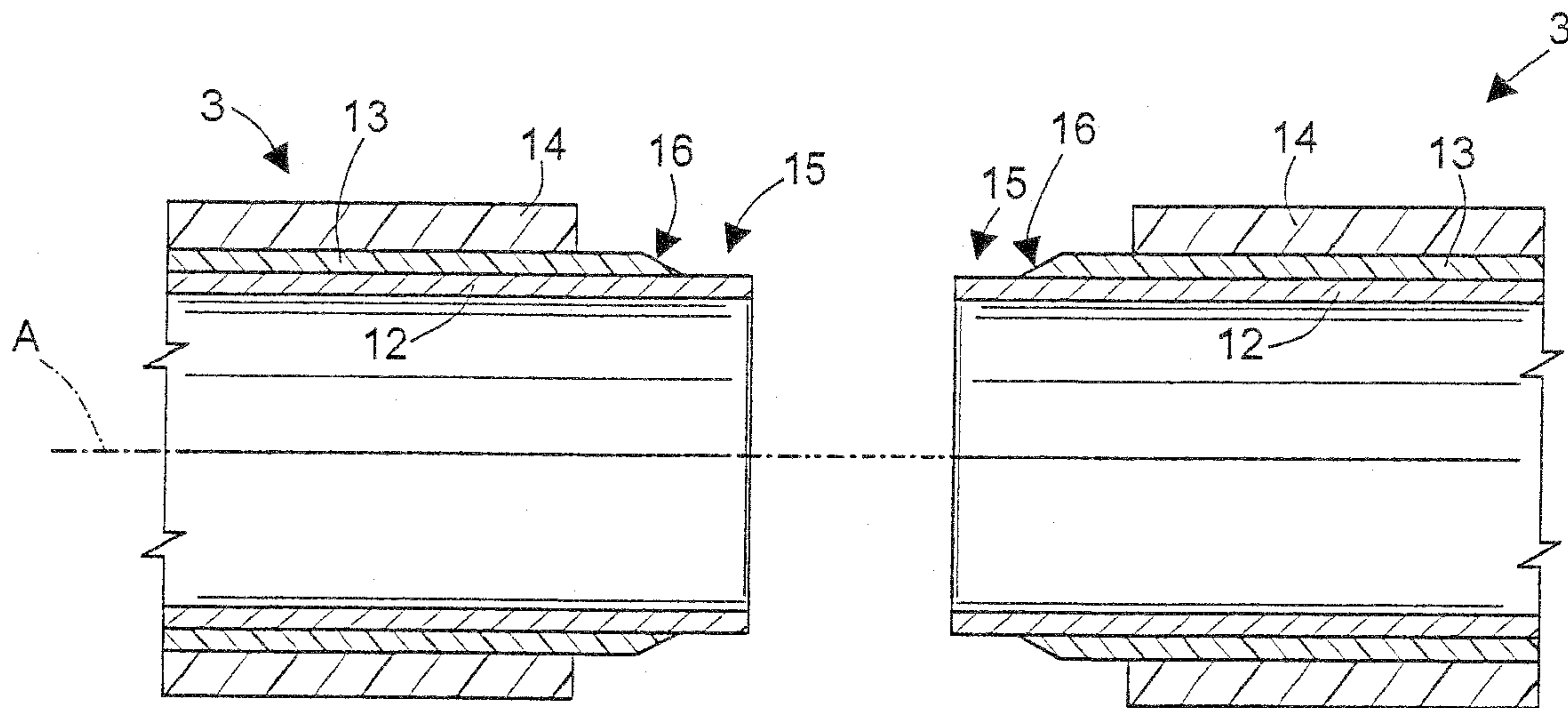


Fig.2

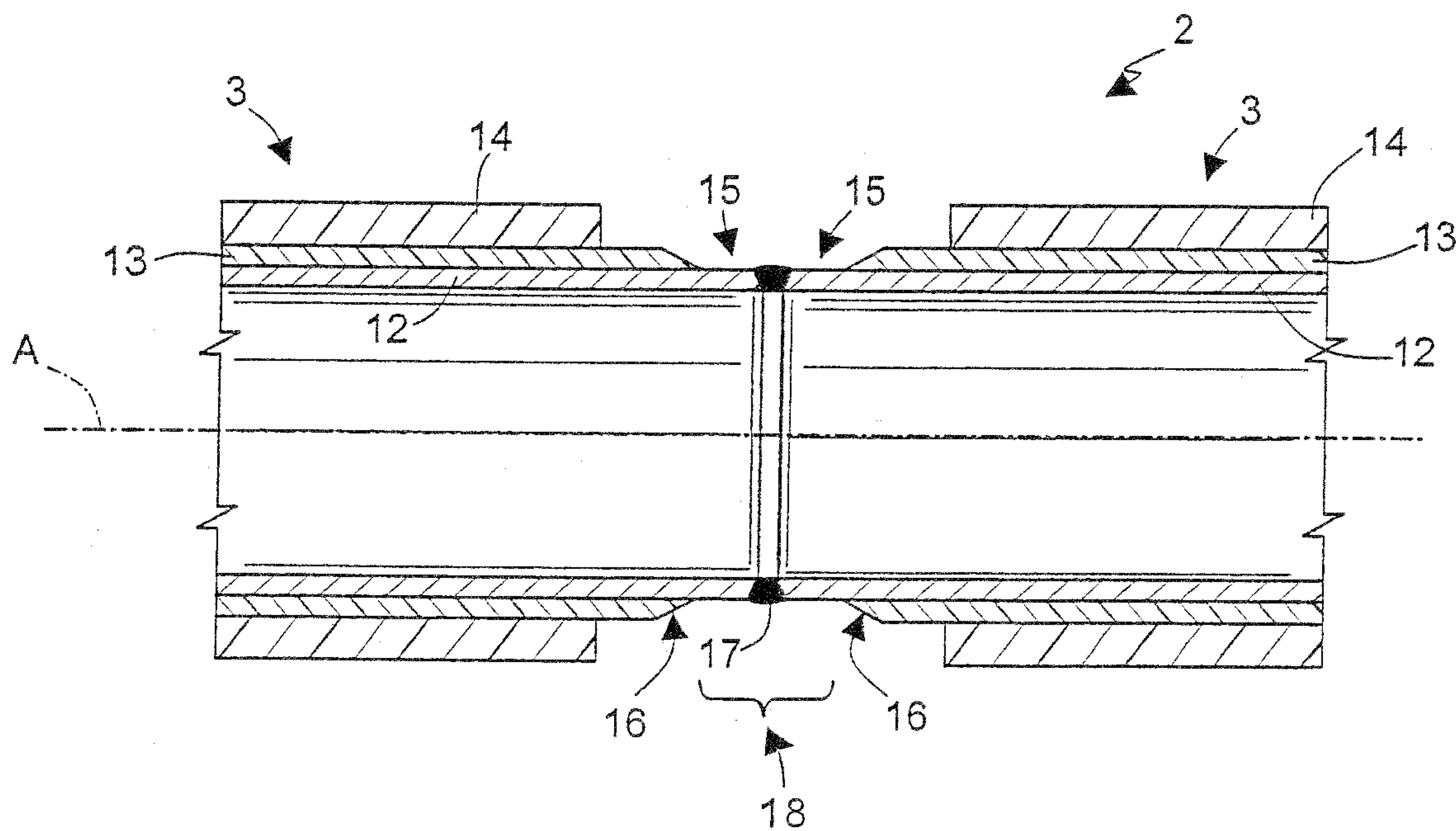


Fig.3

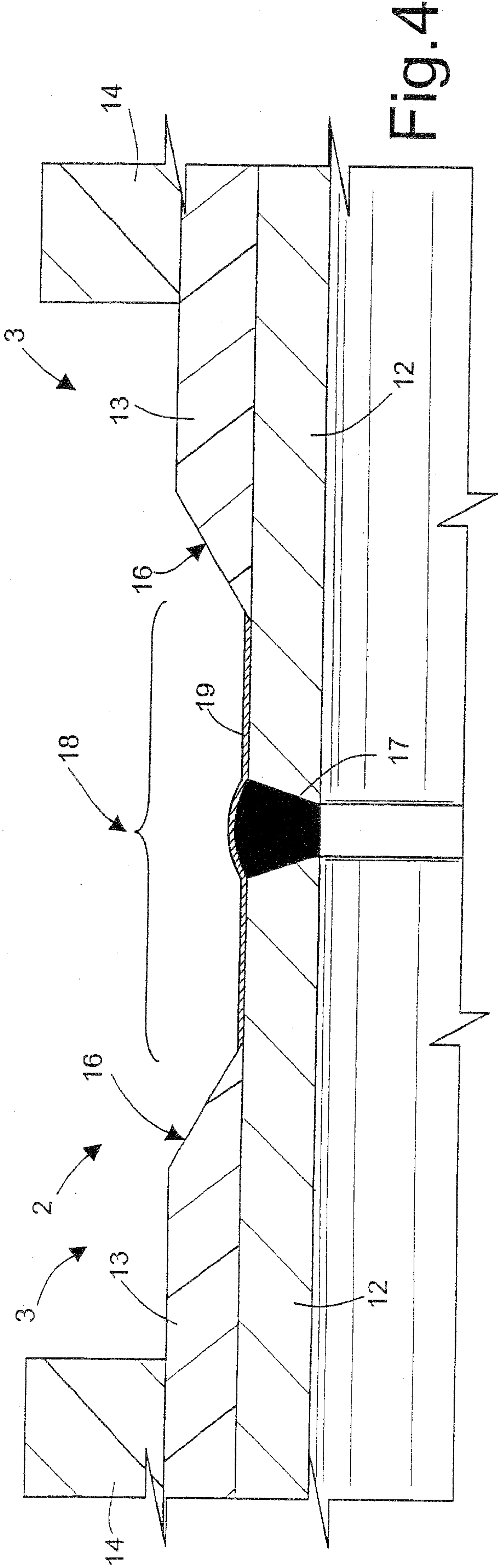


Fig. 4

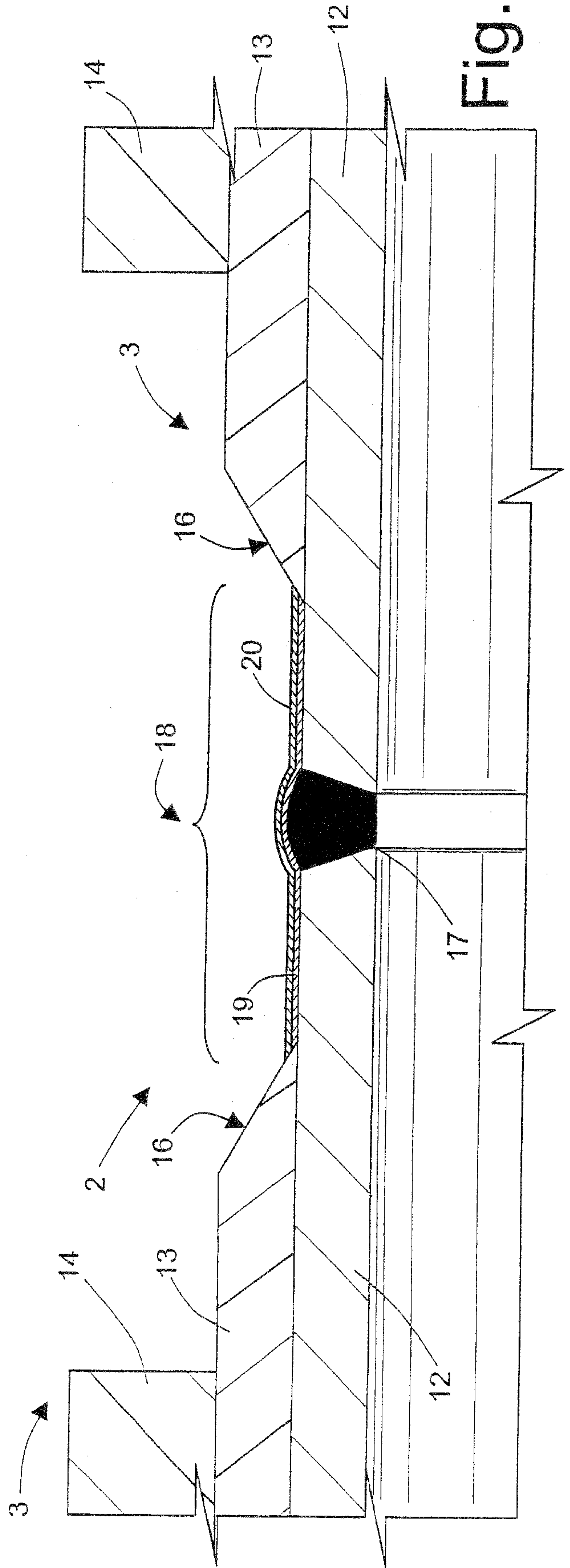


Fig. 5

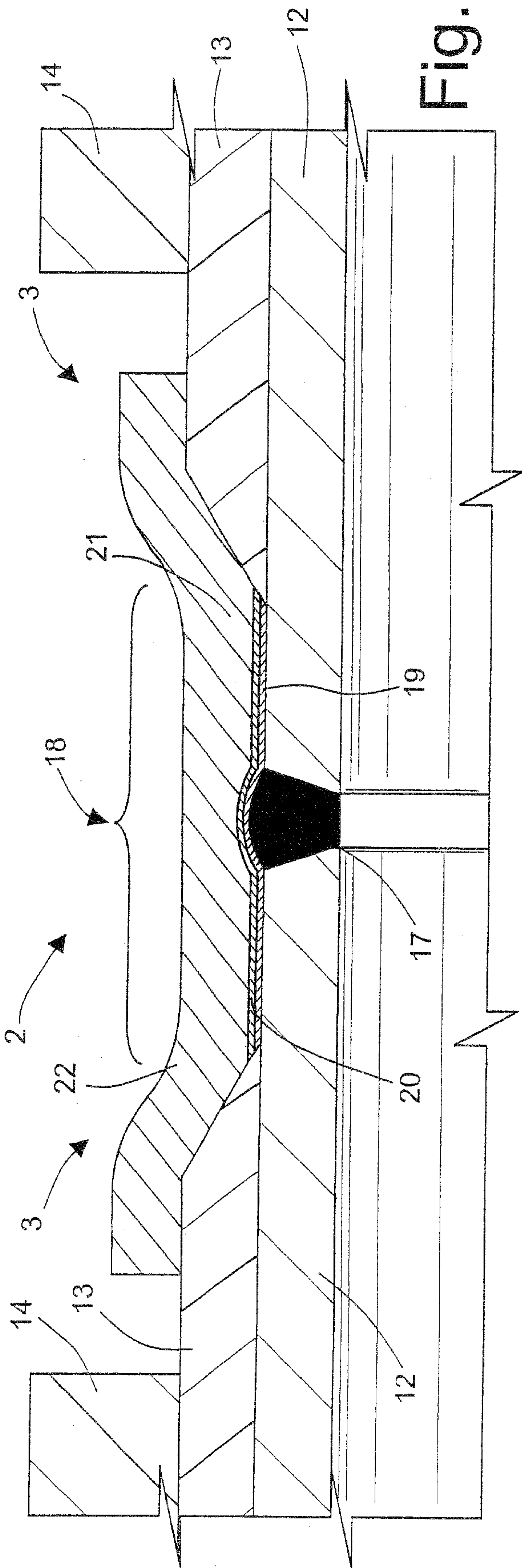


Fig. 6

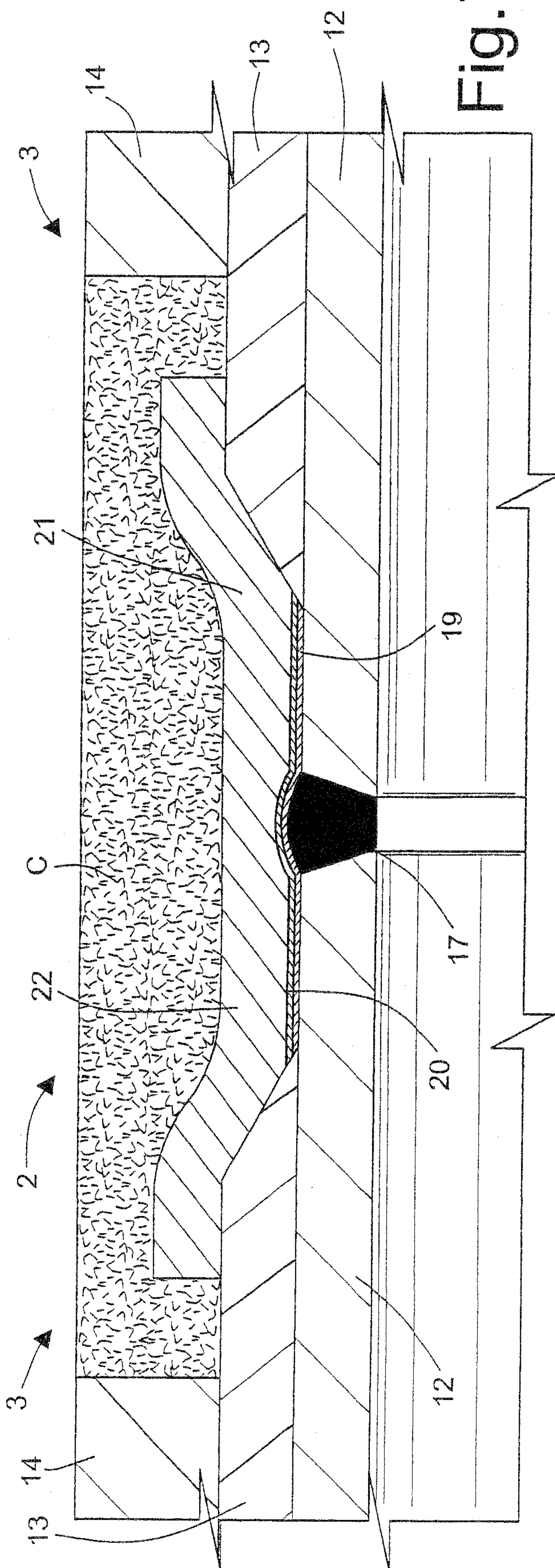


Fig. 7

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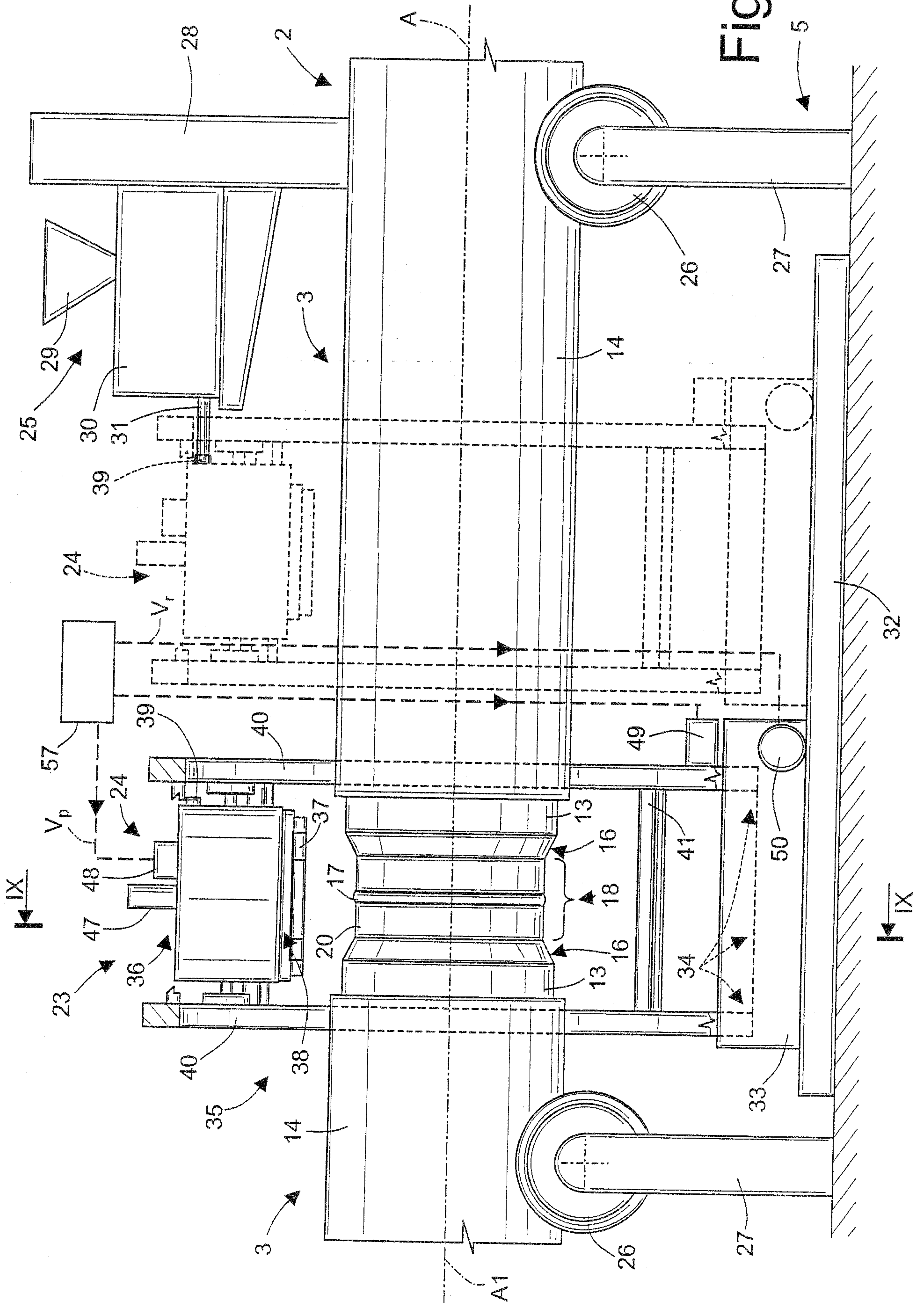


Fig. 8

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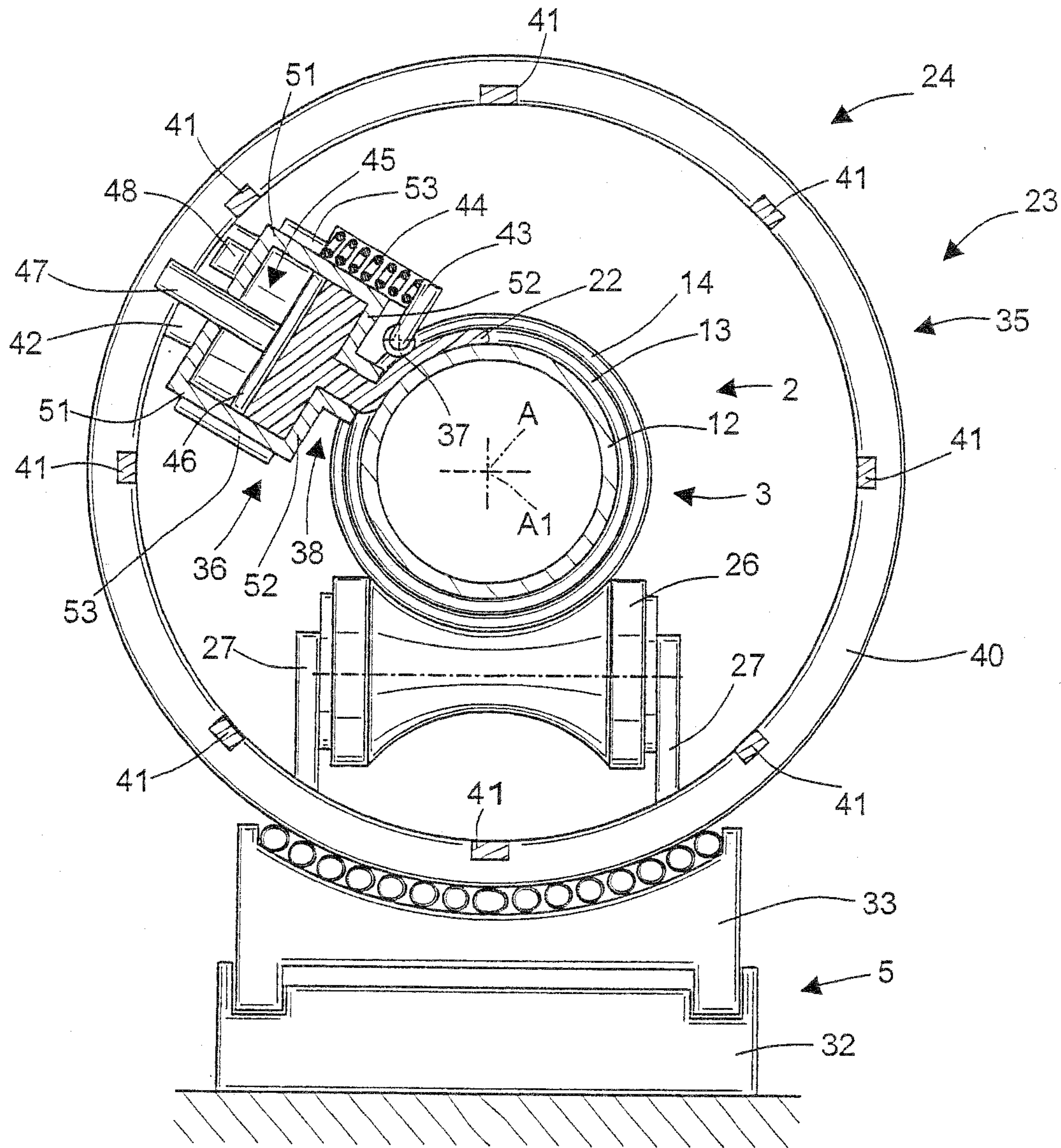


Fig.9

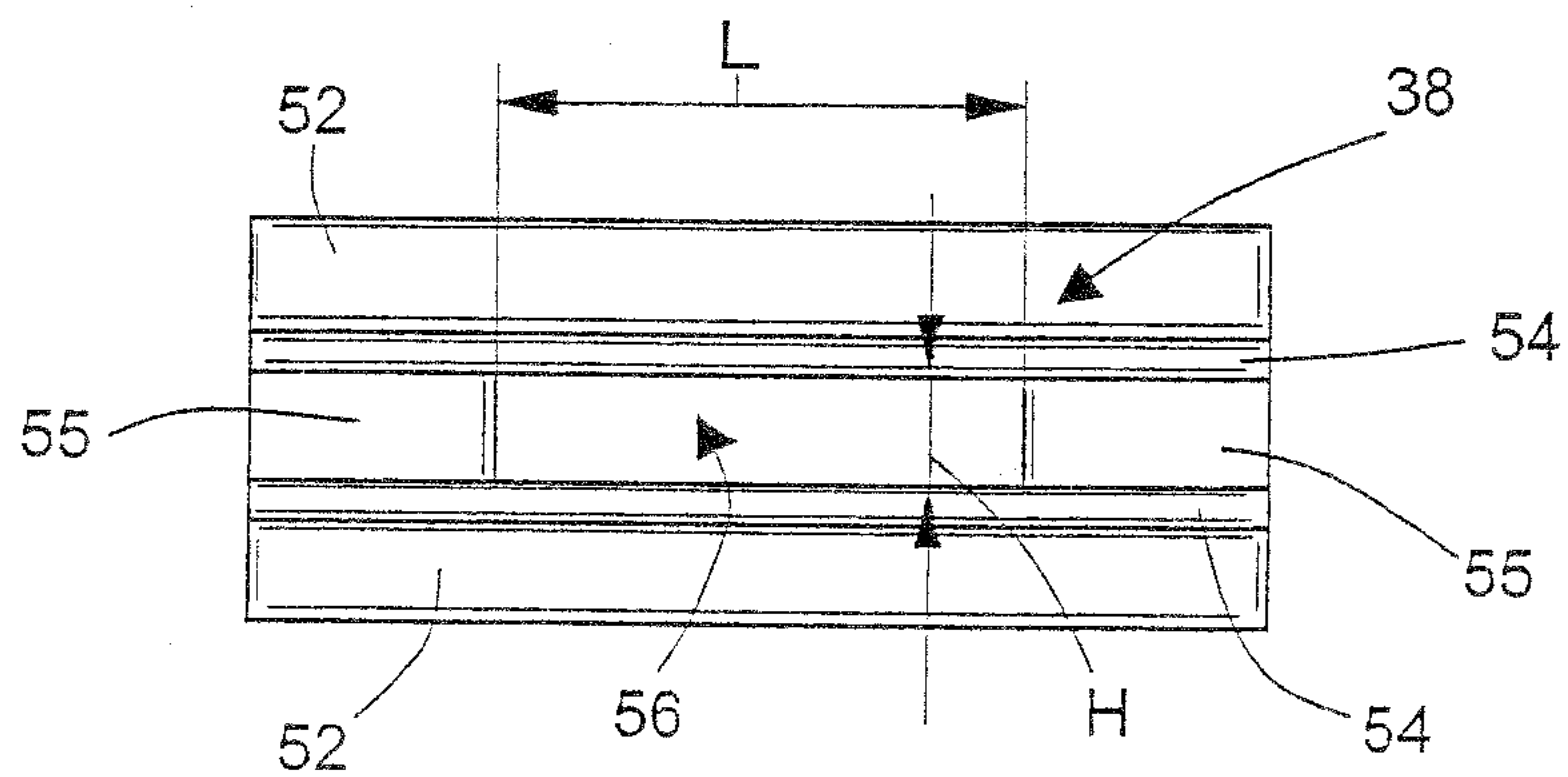


Fig.10

