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Parallel displacements along manifold of osculating planes of a surface

Surface X_m of a projective space P_n is considered as a manifold of triples (A, T_m, T_s), where A is a point of the surface, T_m is a tangent plane, T_s $(s \equiv \frac{1}{2}m(m+3) < n)$ is a osculating plane. Principle bundle $G(X_m)$ associates with the surface and contains eight subbundles. In the bundle fundamental-group connection ? is given by G. F. Laptev's way, eight subobject of which defines connections in the corresponding subbundles. Composition equipments of the surface X_m is made, that is next planes are joined to the point A: a) Norden's normal of the second kind $N_{m-1} : N_{m-1} \oplus A = T_m$; b) $P_{s-m-1} : T_m \oplus P_{s-m-1} = T_s$; c) $P_{n-s-1} : T_s \oplus P_{n-s-1} = P_n$. Two types of scopes of the connection object ? and their coincidence conditions are found, the latter fix a hyperplane drawn on the all equipping planes. Parallel displacements of the equipping planes along lines on the surface are described. They characterise six subconnections defined by the subobjects of ? of both types. Three directions are considered. i. e. straight lines passing through the poin A and intersecting one from the equipping planes. A notion of the projective-covariant differentials introduced, it permits to interpret linear connections by parallel displacements of those directions.