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A background image showing a long line of yellow mining trucks parked in a row in a quarry or mining area. The trucks are large, heavy-duty vehicles with high chassis and large tires. The scene is set in a bright, open area with a light sky.

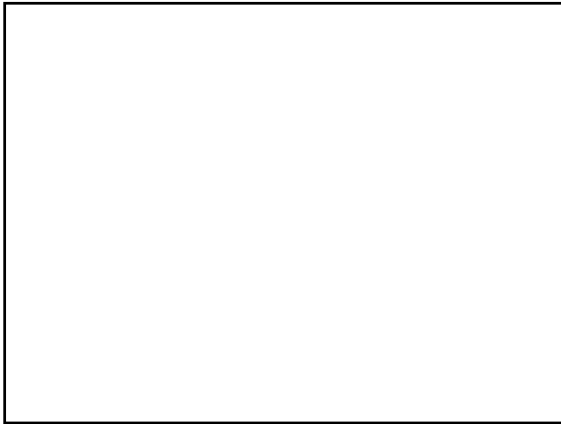
# **DEFINITION OF COMMON MINING TERMS**

## **IIT(BHU) VARANASI**

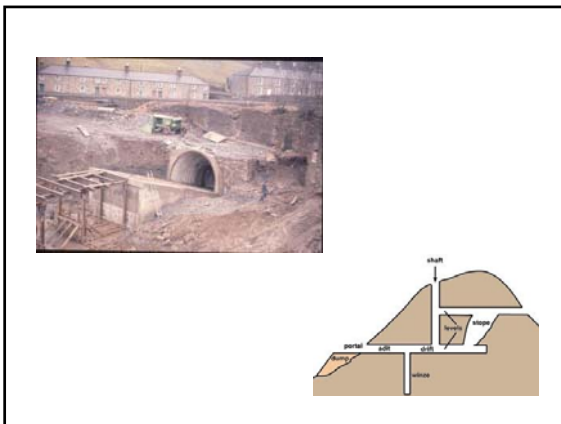
### **STUDENT'S NOTES**

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- **Adit:** Horizontal or nearly horizontal entrance to a mine. A passageway or opening driven horizontally into the side of a hill.



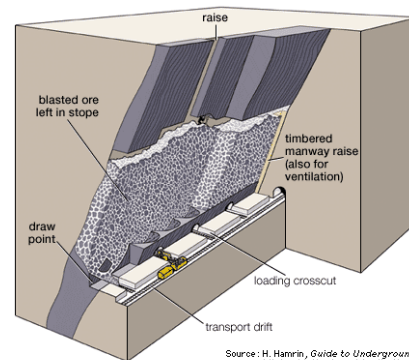
- **Back:** Roof or overhead surface of an underground excavation.

- **BIT** - The cutting end of boring instrument. In rock drilling, it is frequently made with ultra-hard material such as diamonds or tungsten carbide.

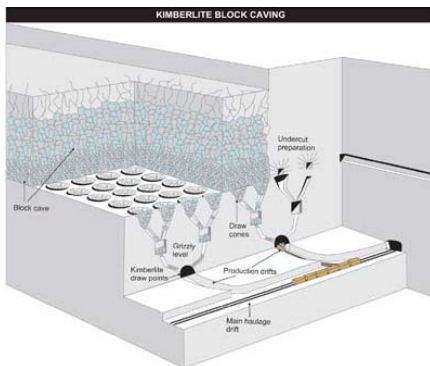


- **BLAST HOLE** - A hole drilled for purposes of blasting rather than for exploration or geological information.

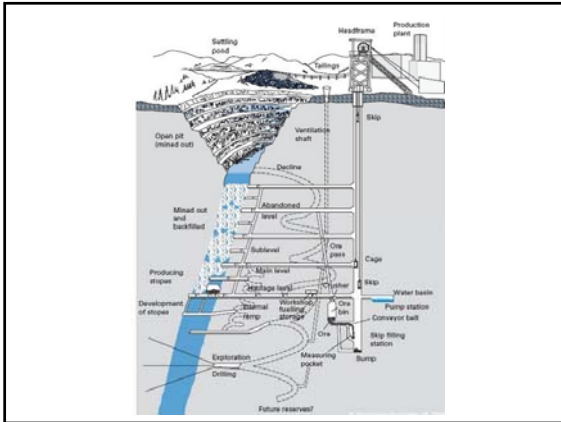
- **Crosscut:** Horizontal or nearly horizontal underground opening driven to intersect an ore body.



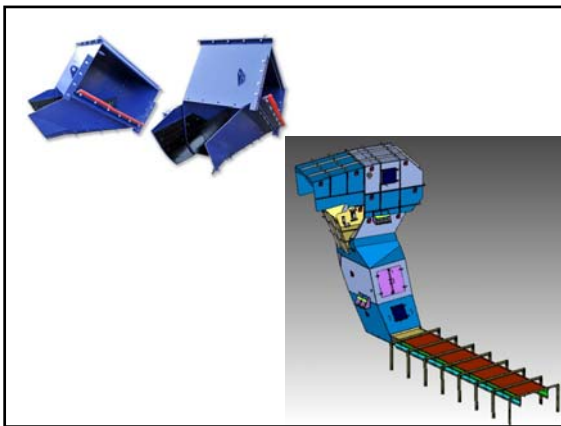
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- **CAGE** - The conveyance used to transport men and equipment in a shaft.



- **Chute:** Loading arrangement that utilizes gravity to move material from a higher level to a lower level.

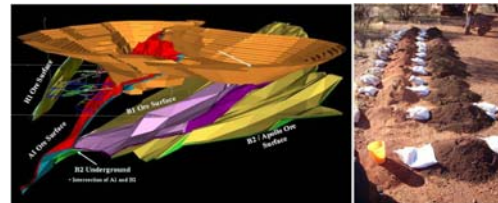
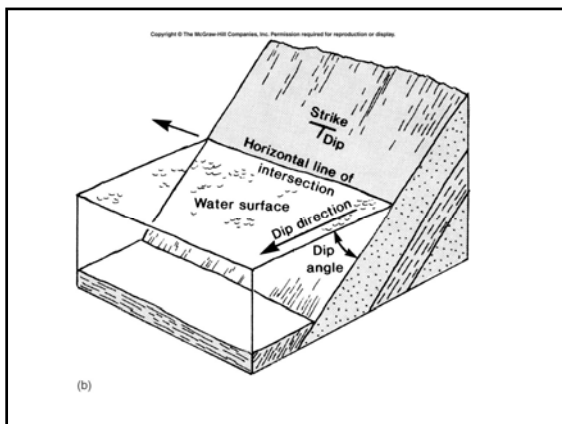


- **CORE** - The long cylinder of rock, about one inch or more in diameter, that is recovered by the diamond drill.





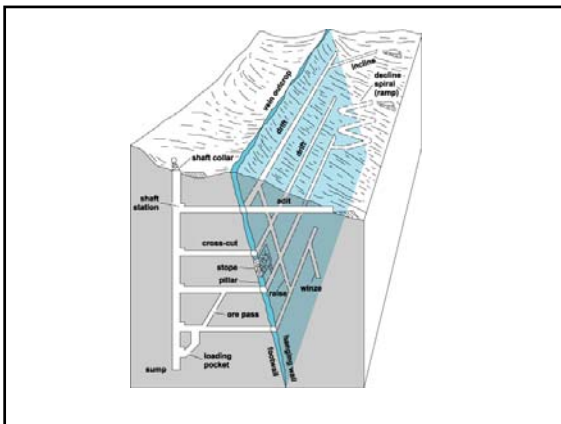
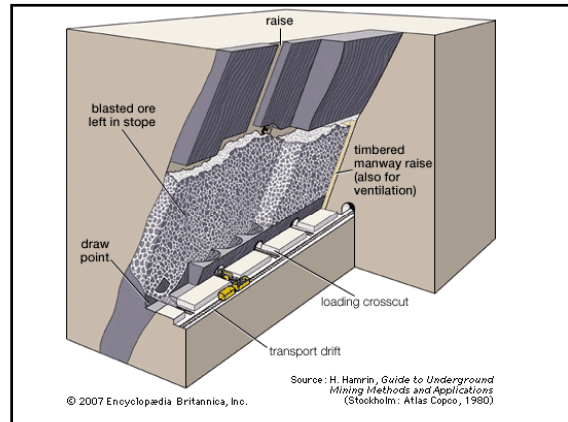
- **Dip:** Angle at which an ore deposit is inclined from the horizontal.
- **Strike:** Main horizontal course or direction of a mineral deposit.



- **DIAMOND DRILL** - A rotary type of rock drill in which the cutting is done by abrasion rather than percussion. The cutting bit is set with diamonds and is attached to the end of long hollow rods. The drill cuts a core of rock which is recovered in long cylindrical sections, an inch or more in diameter.

- **FACE** - As applied to a drift, crosscut or stope, is the end in which work is progressing.

- **Drawpoint:** Place where ore can be loaded and removed. A drawpoint is located beneath the stoping area, and gravity flow transfers the ore to the loading place



- **Finger Raise:** Typically, a system of several raises that branch together to the same delivery point. Used for transferring ore.

- **Footwall:** Wall or rock under the ore deposit.
- **Hanging Wall:** Wall or rock above an ore deposit.



- **GANGUE** - The worthless minerals associated with valuable minerals in an ore deposit.



- **HOST ROCK** - The rock containing an ore deposit.

- **Grizzly:** Arrangement that prevents oversized rock from entering an ore transfer system. A grizzly usually consists of a steel grating for coarse screening or scalping.



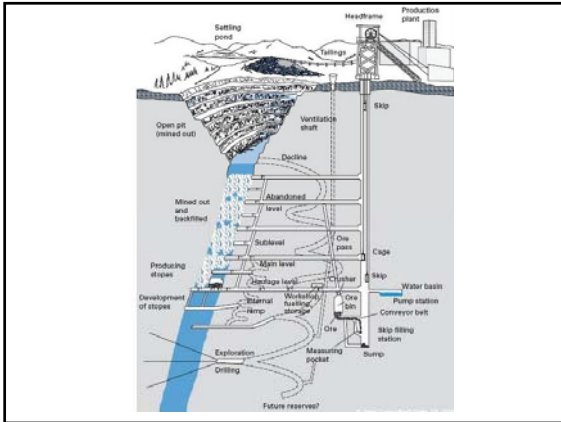
- **Manway:** Underground opening that is intended for personnel access and communication.

- **Manhole**



- **Level:** System of horizontal underground workings connected to the shaft. A level forms the basis for excavation of the ore above or below.



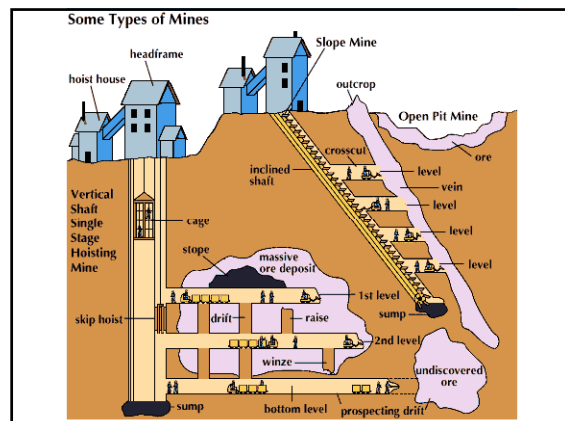


- **ORE** - A mixture of ore minerals and gangue from which at least one of the metals can be extracted at a profit. Mineral deposit that can be worked at a profit under existing economic conditions.

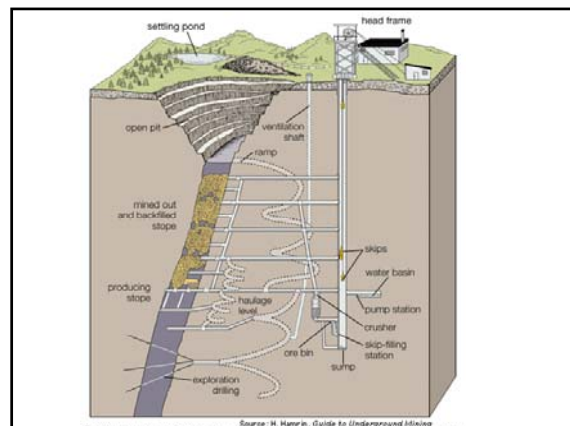
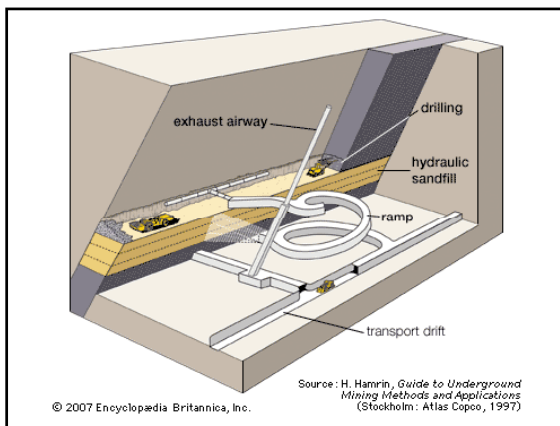
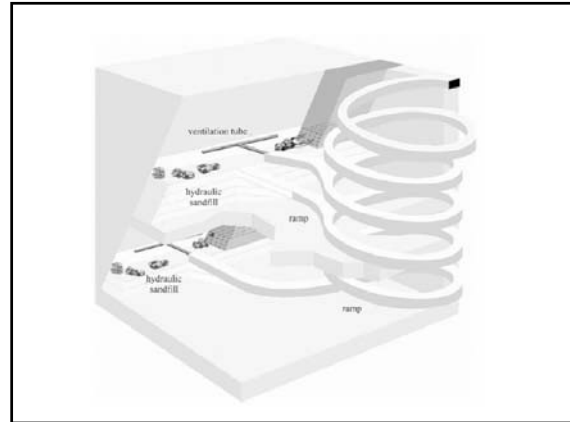
- **Ore Pass:** Vertical or inclined underground opening through which ore is transferred.

- **Prospect:** Mineral deposit for which the economic value has not yet been proven.

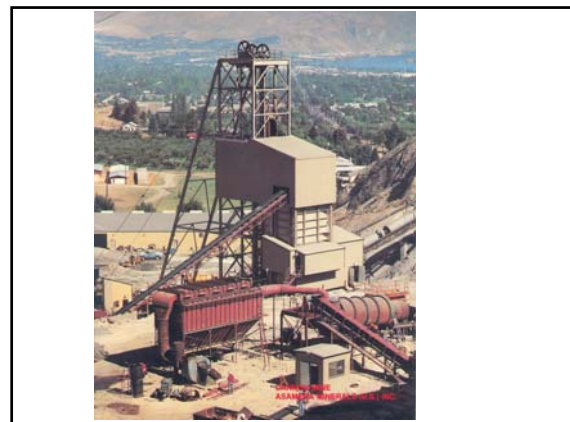
- **Raise:** Underground opening driven upward from one level to a higher level or to the surface; a raise may be either vertical or inclined.



- **Ramp:** Inclined underground opening that connects levels or production areas; ramps are inclined to allow the passage of motorized vehicles. Ramps usually are driven downward.



- **SHAFT** - A vertical or inclined excavation for the purpose of opening and servicing a mine. It is usually equipped with a hoist at the top, which lowers and raises a conveyance for handling men and material.

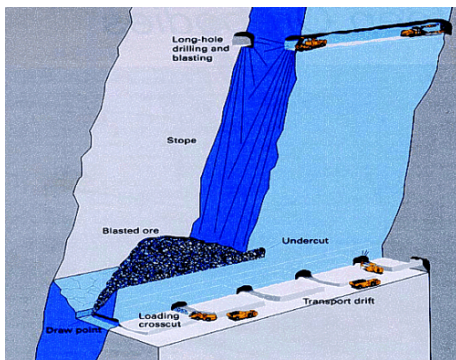
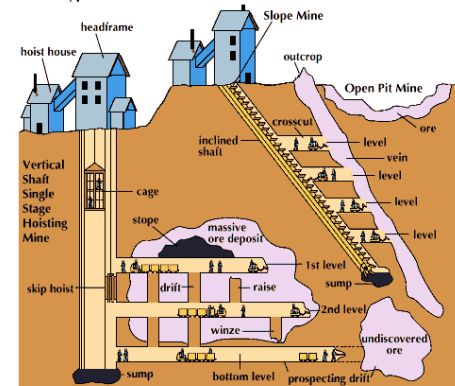


- SKIP - A self-dumping type of bucket used in a shaft for hoisting ore or rock.

- STOCK PILE - Broken ore accumulated in a heap on the surface, pending treatment or shipment.

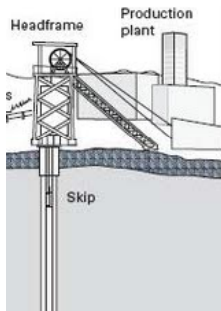
- STOPE - An excavation in a mine from which ore is being or has been extracted.
- Underground excavation made by removing ore from surrounding rock.

Some Types of Mines



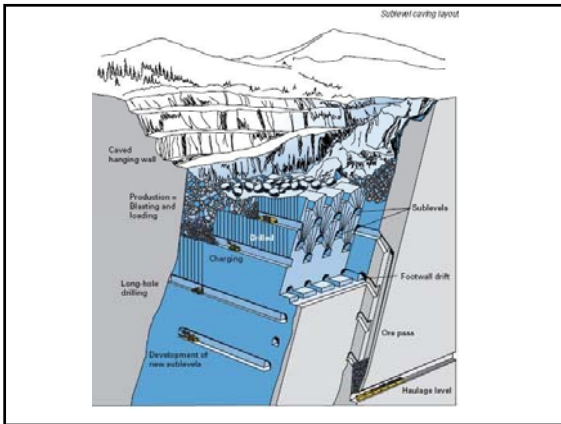
- SUMP - An excavation underground for the purpose of catching or storing water; the bottom of a shaft is commonly used for this purpose.

- **Shaft:** Vertical or inclined underground opening through which a mine is worked.



- **Sublevel:** System of horizontal underground workings; normally, sublevels are used only within stoping areas where they are required for ore production.





- **Waste:** Barren rock or rock of too low a grade to be mined economically.

- **Winze:** Vertical or inclined underground opening driven downward from one level to another level or from the surface to a level. A vertical or inclined opening sunk from a point inside a mine.

