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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 clear sky.

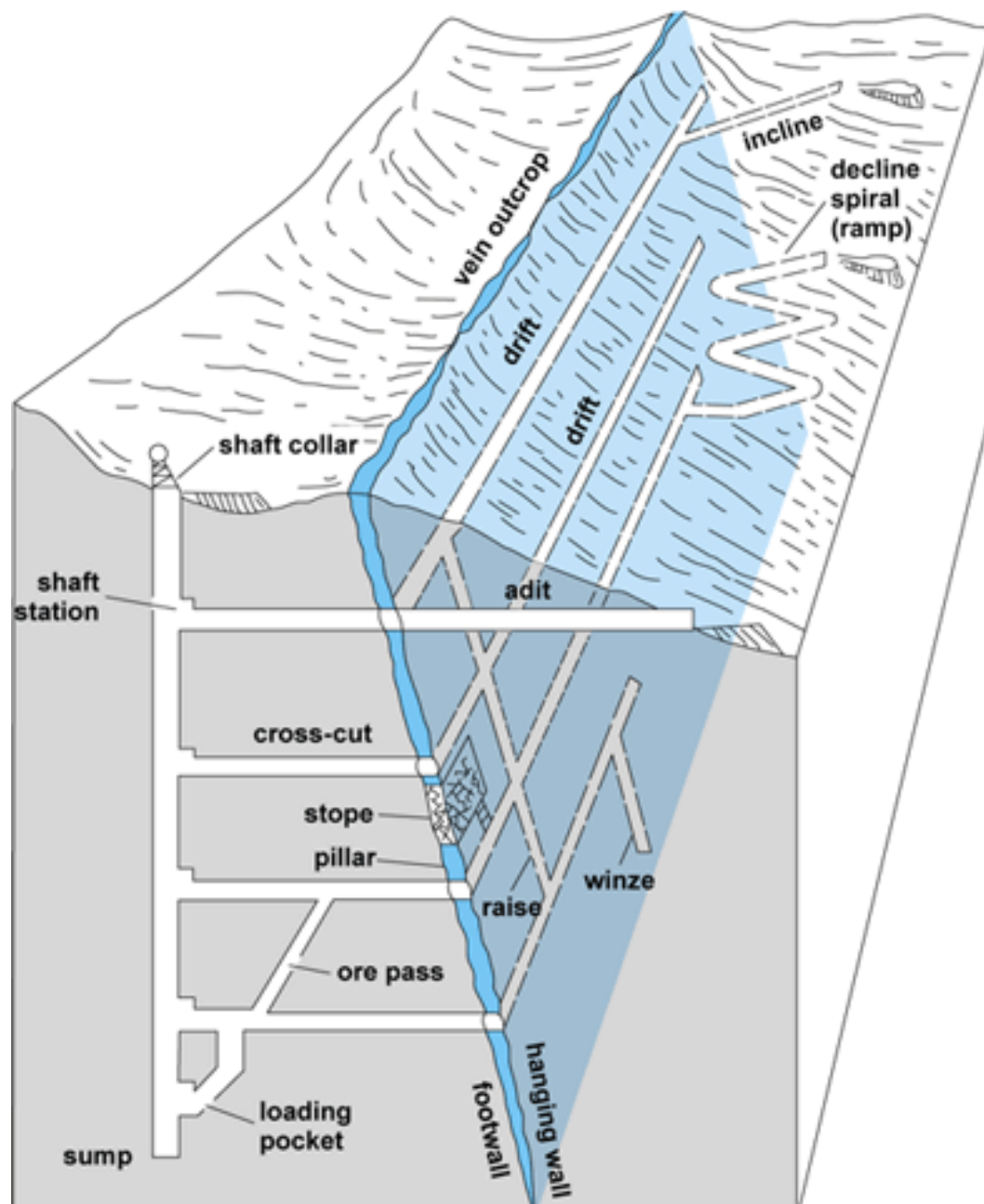
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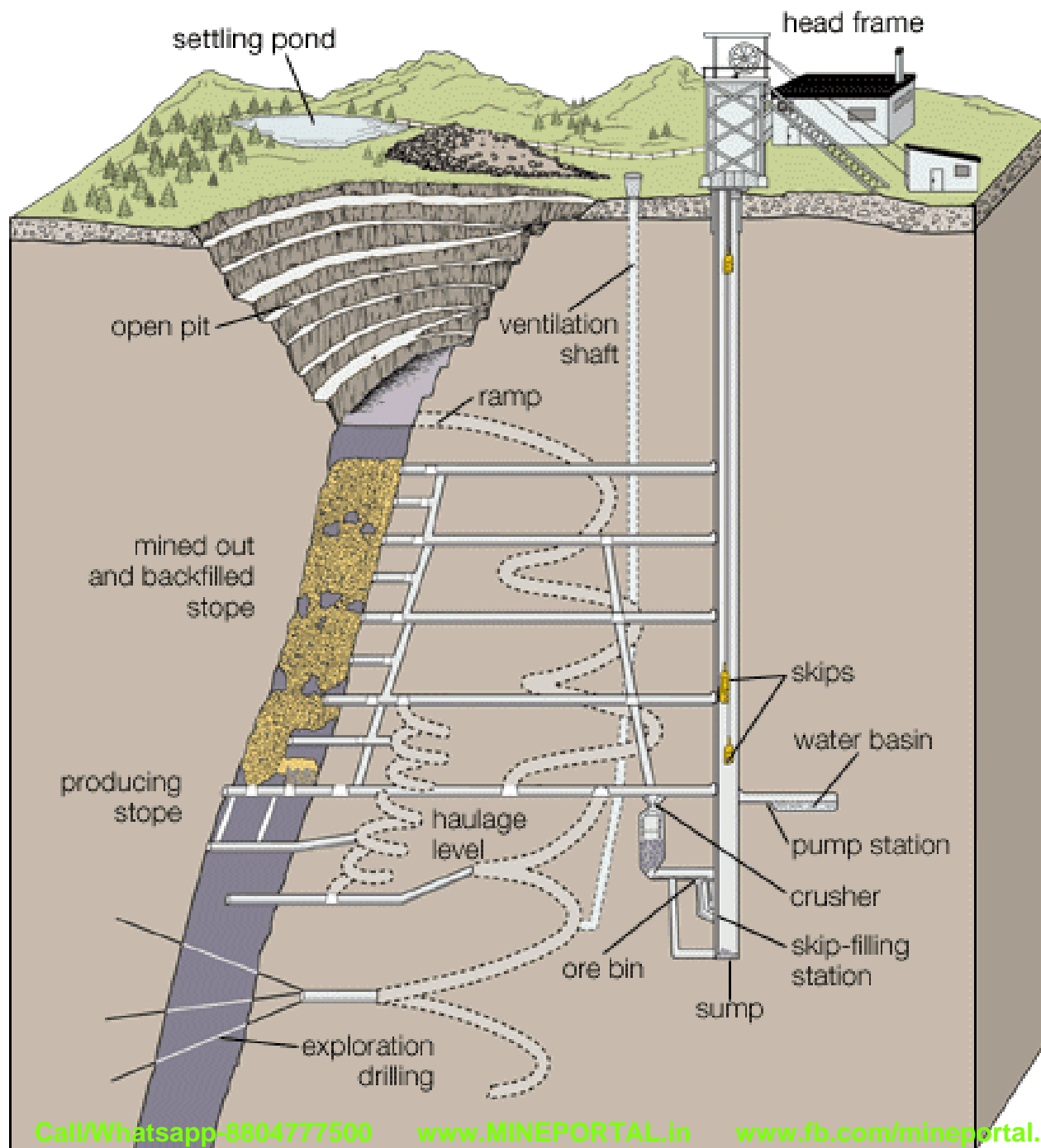
STUDENTS' NOTES

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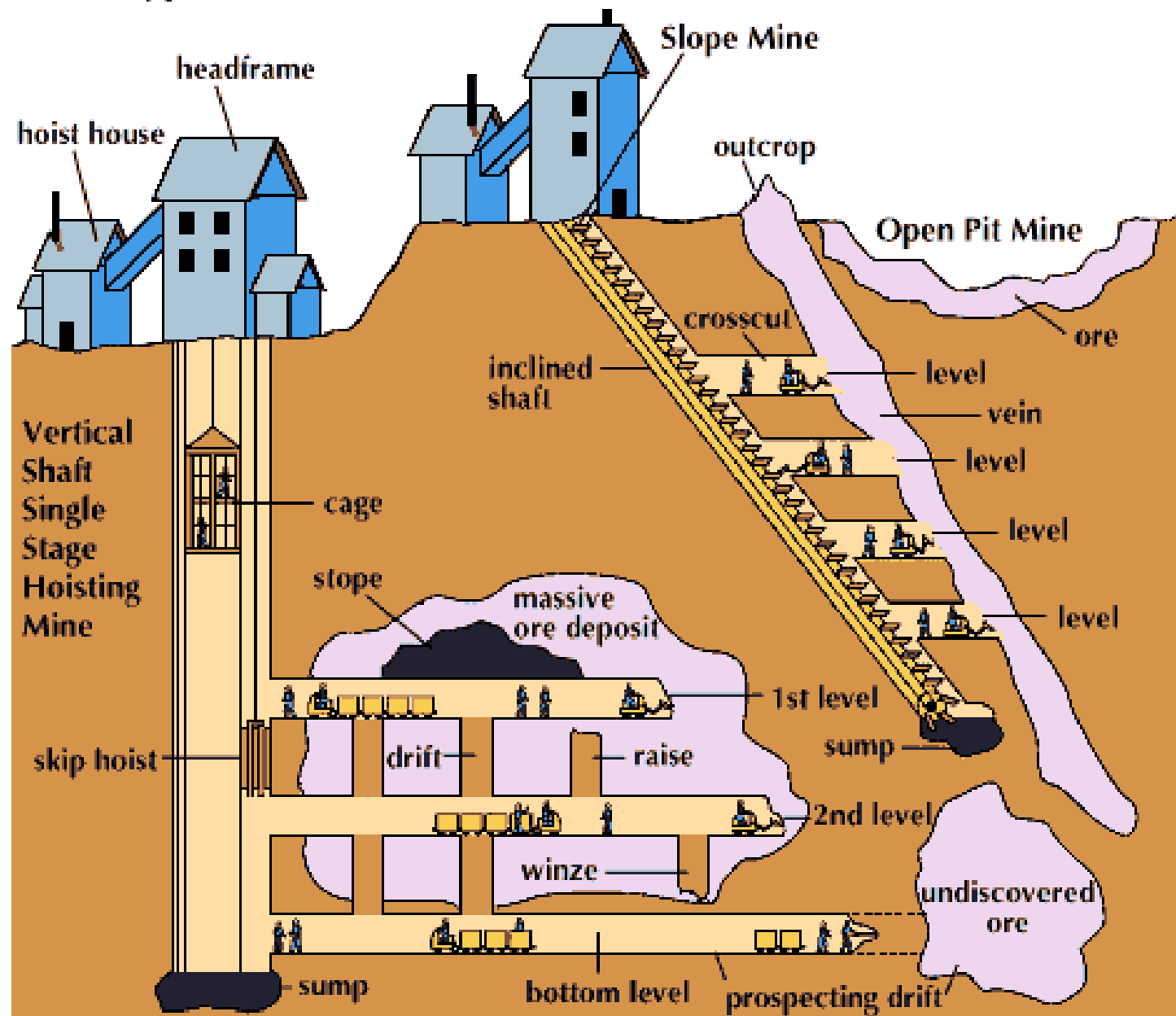


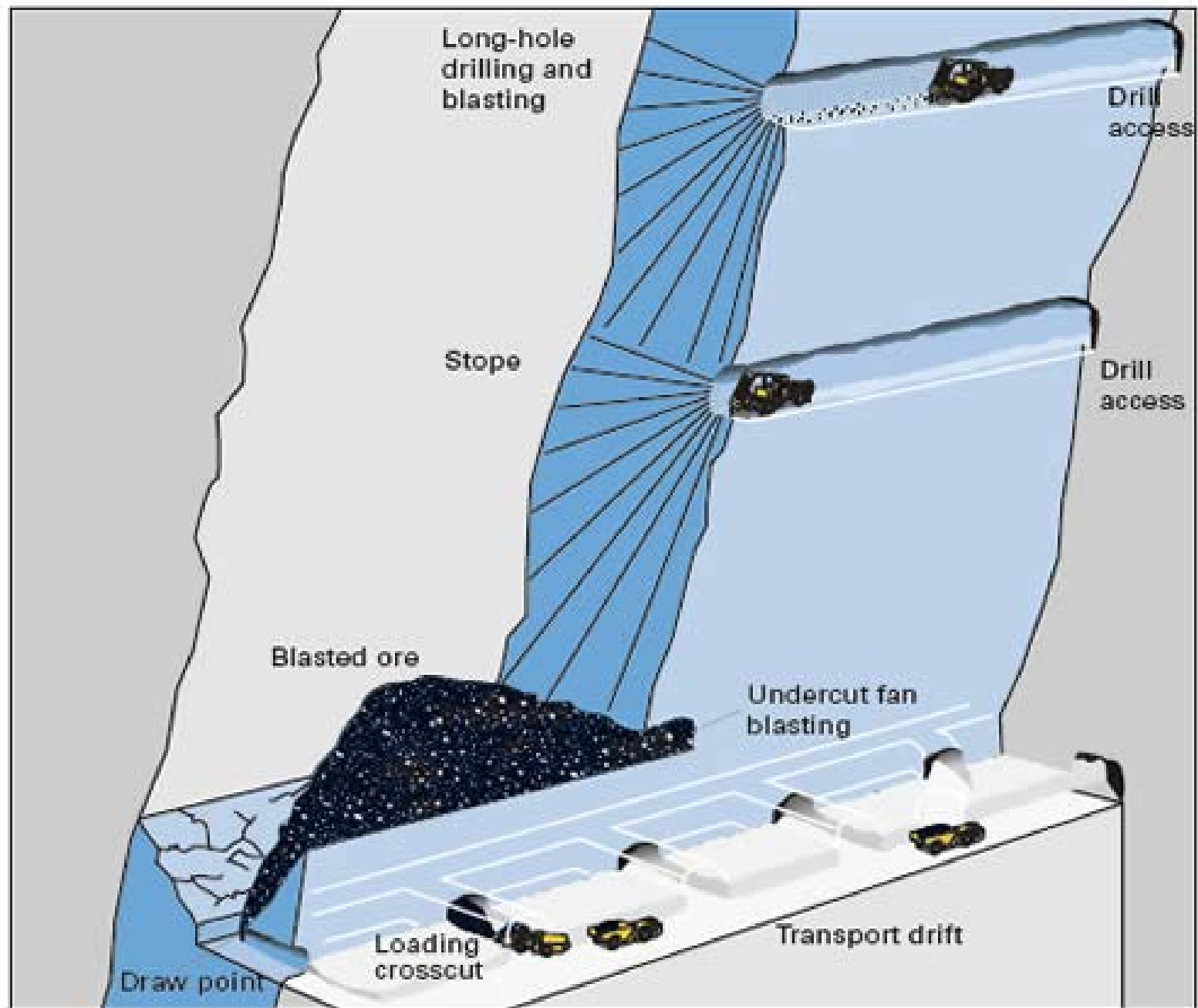
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Some Types of Mines





- Adit - A nearly horizontal passage from the surface by which a mine is entered and dewatered. A blind horizontal opening into a mountain, with only one entrance.
- Back - The roof or upper part in any underground mining cavity.
- Cage - In a mine shaft, the device, similar to an elevator car, that is used for hoisting personnel and materials.
- Grizzly - Course screening or scalping device that prevents oversized bulk material from entering a material transfer system; constructed of rails, bars, beams, etc

- Crosscut - A passageway driven between the entry and its parallel air course or air courses for ventilation purposes. Also, a tunnel driven from one seam to another through or across the intervening measures; sometimes called "crosscut tunnel", or "breakthrough". In vein mining, an entry perpendicular to the vein.
- Haulage - The horizontal transport of ore, coal, supplies, and waste. The vertical transport of the same is called hoisting.
- Pillar – unmined portion of the deposit, providing support to the roof or hanging wall.

- Crown Pillar: Portion of deposit overlaying an excavation left in place as a pillar
- Rib: side wall of an excavation (rib Pillar)
- Sill Pillar: Portion of deposit underlying an excavation left in place as a pillar.
- Wall rock: Country rock boundary adjacent to a deposit
- Country rock: waste material adjacent to a mineral deposit.

- Overhand: advancing in an upward direction.
- Underhand: advancing in a downward direction.
- Incline - Any entry to a mine that is not vertical (shaft) or horizontal (adit). Often incline is reserved for those entries that are too steep for a belt conveyor (+17 degrees -18 degrees), in which case a hoist and guide rails are employed.
- Manhole - A safety hole constructed in the side of a gangway, tunnel, or slope in which miner can be safe from passing locomotives and car. Also called a refuge hole

- Raise - A secondary or tertiary inclined opening, vertical or near-vertical opening driven upward from a level to connect with the level above, or to explore the ground for a limited distance above one level.
- Chute - An inclined opening, usually constructed of timber and equipped with a gate, through which ore is drawn from a stope into mine cars.

- Crosscut - A horizontal opening driven across the course of a vein or structure, or in general across the strike of the rock formation; a connection from a shaft to an ore structure.
- Hanging Wall - The wall or rock on the upper or top side of a vein or ore deposit.
- Footwall - The wall or rock on the underside of a vein or ore structure.

- Stope - An excavation in a mine from which ore is being or has been extracted.
- Bell : funnel-shaped excavation formed at the top of raise to move the bulk material by gravity from a stope to a drawpoint
- Drawpoint: loading point beneath a stope utilize gravity to move the bulk material downward and into a conveyance, by chute or loading machine.

- Drift: primary or secondary horizontal or near horizontal opening oriented parallel to strike.
- Finger raise: vertical or near vertical opening used to transfer bulk material from a stope to a drawpoint, often interconnect set of raise.

- Lateral – secondary or tertiary opening often parallel or at angle to a haulage way, usually to provide ventilation or some auxiliary service.
- Loading pocket: Transfer point at a shaft where bulk material is loaded by bin hopper and chute into a skip
- Manway: compartment of a raise or a vertical or near vertical opening intended for personnel travel between two levels

- Ore pass: vertical or near vertical opening through which bulk material flows by gravity.
- Ramp: Secondary or tertiary inclined opening driven to connect levels, usually in a downward direction and used for haulage.
- Slot: Narrow vertical or inclined opening excavated in a deposit at the end of a stope to provide a bench face.

- Transfer point: location in the material handling system either haulage or hoisting where bulk material is transferred between conveyances
- Undercut: low horizontal opening excavated under a portion of a deposit usually a stope to induce breakage and caving of the deposit, also known as kerf cut in the face of a mineral deposit to facilitate breakage.

Cycle of operation

Driving of Drift/Levels

- Horizontal opening
- Methods
- Cycle of operation

Driving of Raises

- Vertical opening
- Conventional
- Raise boring machines methods