

Glossary of
Mining terms —
Section 10: Transport

Confirmed
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Co-operating organizations

The Colliery Requisites Industry Standards Committee, under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared, consists of representatives from the following Government department and scientific and industrial organizations:

- Association of Mining Electrical and Mechanical Engineers*
- British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association
- British Iron and Steel Federation
- Federation of Associations of Mining Equipment Manufacturers
- Institution of Electrical Engineers
- Institution of Mechanical Engineers
- Institution of Mining Engineers*
- Mechanical Handling Engineers' Association
- Ministry of Power*
- National Association of Colliery Managers*
- National Coal Board*

The Government department and industrial organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this British Standard:

- University of Birmingham
- University of Leeds
- University of London
- University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne

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Foreword

In preparing this glossary the object has been to standardize and to co-ordinate the technical terms in current use in mining in the United Kingdom. Although the majority of the terms are necessarily concerned with coal mining, account has been taken of certain terms used in other forms of mining and of quarrying.

During the long period which has elapsed since the publication of the last authoritative mining glossary¹⁾, many new terms have come into use. The need for the present glossary has arisen from the widely varying interpretation and use of such new terms, and the prevalent use of more than one synonym, some purely local in origin, to indicate specific meanings.

The glossary will initially be issued in a number of sections, according to subject matter, and will include terms relevant to the following fields of mining:

Planning and Surveying; Ventilation; Boring and Exploration; Drainage; Geology; Drilling and Blasting; Electrical Engineering and Lighting; Winning and Working; Transport; Shafts and Associated Equipment; Strata Control.

The following factors have governed the selection and definition of terms:

1) Where two or more terms are in use the term which is favoured is given first and printed in heavy type.

It is hoped that such preferred terms will gradually displace the non-preferred terms. Where the use of any term is considered to be undesirable it is marked "deprecated".

2) Taking a broad view of the various sections of this glossary, only terms which have a specific meaning in mining have been included and, generally, where a technical term has an accepted meaning in other fields of engineering it has been omitted; the few exceptions are terms which are of particular and fundamental importance in mining.

3) Purely local terms are not defined, but those of sufficient importance are included as non-preferred terms alongside the preferred synonyms.

4) Obsolete terms are excluded.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, pages 1 to 13 and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

¹⁾ "A glossary of the mining and mineral industry" by A. H. Fay, U.S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, 1920.

Section 10. Transport

Term	Definition
angle station	An arrangement in a conveyor or aerial ropeway which allows the route to turn through an appreciable angle at that point.
apron feeder PLATE BELT FEEDER	A short conveyor connecting 2 conveying systems or 1 conveying system and a bunker.
armoured flexible conveyor (A.F.C.) HEAVY ARMOURED CONVEYOR PANZER CONVEYOR, <i>deprecated</i>	A heavy duty chain conveyor designed to carry a coalcutter or power loader on the framework and capable of being continually snaked forward, section by section, as the face advances.
automatic doors	Doors which are actuated to open and close by the approach or position of a conveyance or vehicle.
axle counter	A mechanical counting device arranged to initiate a series of operations after the passage of a predetermined number of vehicles.
back balance	See <i>gravity tensioner</i> .
back shunt KICK BACK	A device in a rail system whereby the direction of vehicles is reversed, either by the reverse gradient or by mechanical action.
back stay BAR HOOK DRAG	A rod attached to the back of a tub and dragging between the rails, which will arrest the tub in the event of run back.
balance bogie BALANCE CAR	See <i>tension bogie</i> .
balance pit	An excavation to provide for the rise and fall of a balance weight.
bankhead LANDING	The top of an inclined tracked haulage road where the gradient changes, thereby facilitating the handling of vehicles.
bar hook	See <i>back stay</i> .
belt conveyor	A conveyor using a flexible belt for the conveying medium. The belt is usually driven by a drum at one end, passing over a drum at the other end. The belt may be supported by free running idlers or suitable flat surfaces.
belt fastener	1) A mechanical device of plate or wire construction for joining the ends of conveyor belting. 2) A machine for making joints in conveyor belting otherwise than by splicing.
belt weigher WEIGHTOMETER, <i>deprecated</i>	An appliance for the continuous or intermittent weighing of mineral in transit on a belt conveyor.
bogie	A small 4-wheeled trolley.
bottom belt conveyor	A belt conveyor which carries its load on the bottom strand.
bridge conveyor	A short conveyor used to transfer mineral from the delivery jib of a loading machine to a conveyor or vehicle.
brow	A portion of roadway floor which has marked longitudinal convexity.
bunker conveyor	A long hopper having an integral conveyor(s) which is used to store the mineral and control its discharge.
cable belt conveyor	A conveyor having transverse supports carried by moving wire ropes. The wire ropes transmit the driving force, and the belt carries the load.
california crossing	An arrangement of plates and ramps which is superimposed on a double track of rails, and which can be slid along them, to provide a cross-over, enabling rail vehicles to be transferred from one track to the other without lifting.
cap	To attach a terminal unit to the end of a rope.

Term	Definition
capel	The conical enlargement of the rope end in a capping.
capping	The complete attachment fitted at the end of a rope, by means of which the rope is coupled to any apparatus. Various types are as follows: 1) <i>White metal type</i>. A capping in which the rope is secured in white metal in a tapered socket. (See Figure 1.) 2) <i>Zinc cone and tail strand type</i>. An inserted cone capping in which a rifled zinc cone, cast on a loose strand, is inserted in the centre of the rope in place of a length of core. (Commonly used on rope haulage systems underground.) (See Figure 2.)
car	See <i>mine car</i> .
car pusher	A floor-mounted pneumatic or hydraulic ram used to move tubs or mine cars.
car stop TUB STOP	A mechanical device for arresting a tub or mine car and holding it in a predetermined position.
catch points	See <i>runway switch</i> .
centre throw	The distance by which the midpoint of the wheelbase of a rail vehicle, on the vertical centreline, moves horizontally towards one side of the centreline of the track when the latter is curved.
chain conveyor	A conveyor having one or more chains equipped with scraper bars and operating in a through.
check rail CHECK PLATE GUIDE RAIL, <i>deprecated</i>	A rail or plate to provide additional guidance for vehicles on rail track at curves and crossings.
checkweighman	A man who checks the weight of coal in tubs or mine cars on behalf of the miners.
clearance	1) The adequacy of transport for mineral between face and surface. 2) The clear space between any part of vehicles or conveyors and the sides or roof of the roadway, and between vehicles on adjacent tracks and/or conveyors.
clifton wheel	See <i>surge wheel</i> .
clip	A clamping device by which a tub or a train of tubs can be attached to an endless haulage rope.
clip on HANG ON	To attach a tub or tubs to a haulage rope by a clip or shackle.
combined drive	See <i>multiple drive conveyor</i> .
conditioner box	A chamber containing baffles, liquid and sometimes chemicals, to reduce the harmful effect of exhaust gases from a diesel engine underground.
connector pan RAMP PAN, <i>deprecated</i>	A specially shaped inclined pan used to connect the line pan structure of an armoured flexible conveyor to its drivehead.
coupling COUPLER, <i>deprecated</i>	An attachment by which vehicles can be linked to each other or to locomotives, or to a haulage rope.
creeper FEEDER	A slowly moving endless chain with provision for engaging the axles or dummy axles of tubs or cars to move them.
crossing	1) An arrangement of rails by which one track crosses another. 2) That part of a turnout where the left-hand rail of one track crosses the right-hand rail of the other.
crossing vee FROG	A fabricated or cast unit of rails forming the vee in a crossing.