

Glossary of

Mining terms —

Section 8: Winning and working

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- Association of Mining Electrical and Mechanical Engineers*
- British Electrical and Allied Manufacturers' Association
- British Steel Industry
- Council of Underground Machinery Manufacturers
- Department of Trade and Industry*
- Engineering Equipment Users' Association
- Institute of Quarrying
- Institution of Mechanical Engineers
- Institution of Mining Engineers*
- Mechanical Handling Engineers' Association
- 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:

- Institution of Mining and Metallurgy
- University of Birmingham
- University of London
- University of Nottingham

This British Standard, having been approved by the Mining and Quarrying Requisites Industry Standards Committee, was published under the authority of the Executive Board on 30 September 1974

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Foreword

This glossary has been prepared, under the authority of the Mining and Quarrying Requisites Industry Standards Committee, in order to standardize and to co-ordinate the technical terms in current use in mining in the United Kingdom. Although the majority of the terms defined in the original edition of this glossary were primarily concerned with coal mining, account has been taken of terms used in other forms of mining and of quarrying.

The need for this glossary arose from the widely varying interpretation of terms used within the industry, and the prevalent use of more than one synonym, some purely local in origin, to indicate specific meanings.

The glossary has been issued in a number of sections, according to subject matter, as follows:

- *Section 1: Planning and surveying;*
- *Section 2: Ventilation;*
- *Section 3: Boring and exploration;*
- *Section 4: Drainage;*
- *Section 5: Geology;*
- *Section 6: Drilling and blasting;*
- *Section 7: Electrical engineering and lighting;*
- *Section 8: Winning and working;*
- *Section 9: Shafts and associated equipment;*
- *Section 10: Transport;*
- *Section 11: Strata control.*

In the normal process of periodical review of the BS 3618 publications it was seen that a number of modifications and additions were desirable to Section 8 “*Winning and working*”; therefore, since the edition was dated 1967, it was decided to publish a revision incorporating these changes.

In compiling the glossary account has been taken of the fact that terms primarily associated with coal are separately defined in BS 3323 “*Glossary of coal terms*”, and terms relating to coal preparation are defined in BS 3552 “*Glossary of terms used in coal preparation*”. The following factors also have applied in the statement, selection and definition of terms:

- 1) Where two or more terms are grouped together, the term which is favoured is printed first and in heavy type. It is hoped that such preferred terms will gradually displace the non-preferred terms. The non-preferred terms of a group are printed in smaller type. Where the use of any term is considered to be undesirable it is marked *deprecated*.
- 2) Generally, only terms which have a specific meaning in this field have been included. 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 importance in mining.
- 3) Purely local terms are not defined, but those of sufficient importance are included as non-preferred terms.
- 4) Obsolete terms are excluded.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i to iv, pages 1 to 19 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.

Section 8. Winning and working

Term	Definition
abandoned workings	Workings from which the extraction of mineral has permanently ceased and which are closed or sealed off so that the roadways have ceased to form part of the transport, travelling, or ventilating system of the mine (cf. <i>discontinued workings</i>).
activated plough dynamic plough impact plough percussive plough	A coal getting plough having power operated cutting blades to which a vibratory or oscillating motion is imparted, to improve the cutting action.
activated ramp plates	See <i>shuttle plough</i> .
adit	A rising road affording an entrance to a mine, driven from the surface and primarily intended to facilitate dewatering of the workings.
advance heading	A roadway in the seam, driven ahead of productive workings.
advancing longwall face	A long face with the access gate roads lengthening with the advance of the face.
advancing system	A system of mining in which roads and faces are driven simultaneously, in the coal seam, normally to predetermined boundaries (cf. <i>retreating system</i>).
anbauhobel attachment plough, <i>deprecated</i> insertion plough, <i>deprecated</i>	A coal plough, the independent drive of which is attached to an armoured conveyor.
anchor station	A device (usually hydraulic) which prevents uncontrolled movement of the delivery or return end units of a conveyor.
Anderton shearer loader	See <i>shearer loader</i> .
angle of attack	The angle (lead or lag) which the horizontal axis of the cutting element of a machine makes with the line of face.
angle station	The place at which the horizontal direction of travel of a conveyor is changed.
arc-shearer universal arc-shearer	A mobile cutter, used in driving headings, having a jib that can cut at any horizon and at any angle.
arc-wall cutter arc-waller, <i>deprecated</i>	A mobile cutter, used principally for driving headings, having a long cutting jib which can be moved through an arc to make a horizontal cut across the face of the heading.
arc-waller	See <i>arc-wall cutter</i> .
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.
attachment plough	See <i>anbauhobel</i> .
auger (coal)	A machine which wins coal by the drilling of large diameter holes in the seam, and discharges the coal by way of a scroll.
auto-percussive plough	A type of activated plough, having moving blades which are set in motion automatically when resistance to the thrust they exert on the coal exceeds a predetermined value.
backbye work backwork oncost work, <i>deprecated</i>	Work done outbye the working face.
back overman, deprecated	A back shift overman.
back ripping	A place outbye the face at which a roadway is enlarged, usually by taking down the roof.

Term	Definition
backs	a) Coal projecting from the line of face after cutting and/or loading has been completed (<i>obsolescent</i>). b) See <i>Section 5. Geology</i> .
back shift	Normally, the afternoon shift.
back shear	A vertical cut made in the seam in advance of and parallel to the face line.
backwork	See <i>backbye work</i> .
bank a)	The area immediately surrounding the mouth of a shaft (the colliery surface).
bank b), deprecated <i>benk, deprecated</i>	The coal face.
bank to bank	The period between the time a miner goes underground and the time he returns to the surface.
bannock, deprecated	To hole by hand at the top of a seam.
bar	A support set parallel to and in contact with the roof, or occasionally the floor.
bare, deprecated	To strip or cut by the side of a fault or boundary.
barrier	Strip of coal or other mineral left unworked in a mine either: a) for protection against flooding, explosion, fire, flammable or noxious gases, or any other danger; or b) along the boundary of a mineral royalty, between two mineral fields or between two mines.
barrier pillars	Pillars or strips of coal or other mineral, suitably dimensioned and disposed, left unworked for the purpose of dividing a seam or mine into separate working panels or districts.
bate	See <i>dint</i> .
bench <i>lift</i>	To work coal or mineral in layers from the top downward.
benk	See <i>bank b)</i> .
bi-directional shearer (or <i>bi-di shearer</i>)	A shearer loader arranged for cutting and loading coal in either direction of machine travel.
bing	See <i>spoil heap</i> .
blast, deprecated	Common term for compressed air.
boom ripper	A machine for cutting down a ripping by means of a rotating cutting head mounted on a fixed or telescopic hydraulically operated boom.
bord	A roadway driven in bord and pillar working, substantially at right angles to the main cleat of a coal seam.
bord, working on	See <i>on bord</i> .
bord and pillar pillar and stall room and pillar stoop and room, <i>deprecated</i>	A system of mining in which roadways are driven in the solid coal (the first working) leaving pillars between them. The pillars may be left to support the roof, or later extracted in part or whole (the second working).
bord face	A longwall face advancing in a direction substantially at right angles to the line of main cleat.
bordways	See <i>on bord</i> .
bottom canch	See <i>dint a)</i> .
bottom coal bottoms floor coal	The lowest part of a seam, which may or may not be extracted.