

Glossary of

Mining terms —

Section 8: Winning and working

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Co-operating organizations

The Mining and Quarrying 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 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

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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 benk, <i>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 lift	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.

Term	Definition
bottoms	See <i>bottom coal</i> .
boundary pillar	A pillar of coal or of mineral left to mark the limit of working of a mine.
brae	See <i>incline</i> .
break in	To advance part of the working face on a narrow front.
broken working	See <i>second working</i> .
brush	a) See <i>dint</i> . b) See <i>rip</i> . c) See <i>Section 2. Ventilation</i> .
bucket loader	A self-propelled mechanical shovel for loading mineral or rock.
bump crump	A sudden and heavy release of strain energy in the major body of rock surrounding a mine working, resulting in displacement of the strata.
buttock	In some longwall faces, a short step in the line of face, and substantially at right angles to it, from which coal can be more conveniently worked.
bye work	See <i>deadwork</i> .
cable carrier	See <i>cable handler</i> .
cable handler cable carrier	Equipment fitted to a longwall face conveyor, and used with certain power loaders for handling moving cables and hoses.
canch caunch	That part of the roof of an underground roadway which has to be taken down (top canch), or of the floor to be taken up (bottom canch), in order to make height or grade the road.
canopy	a) A prefabricated structure used temporarily to give protection from falling rock. b) The roof member of a chock type powered support.
caunch	a) See <i>canch</i> . b) See <i>dint</i> .
caving	The controlled collapsing of roof strata behind the supports of a working face.
chap	See <i>sound</i> .
chargehand	See <i>chargeman</i> .
chargeman chargehand	In coal mining, a working foreman or team leader who is not an official.
chock	A support which offers a high resistance to an area of roof which is usually substantially greater than that supported by a prop.
clean coal	a) A coal seam free from dirt partings. b) Coal from which impurities have been separated.
coalcutter cutter	Any machine designed to cut coal, but more particularly the type which has a flat jib fitted with a chain and cutter picks.
coal dust	Fine coal which will pass through a British Standard test sieve of 250 μm aperture size.
coal face	See <i>face</i> .
coal getter	See <i>collier</i> .
coal head	The working place in a coal heading.
coal plough plough	A robust steel device, substantially of wedge shape, which is hauled along the face shearing a thin strip of coal from the seam and deflecting the strip on to the face conveyor.

Term	Definition
collier coal getter filler hewer stripper	A person engaged in getting and filling coal on to a conveyor or into tubs and, where required, setting the necessary roof supports.
colliery pit	A coal mine. (See <i>mine</i> .)
colliery consumption	The part of the output of a colliery which is used on the colliery premises.
continuous miner	A machine used mainly for the continuous cutting and loading of coal or other mineral in mine entries or narrow places.
continuous mining	The uninterrupted performance of mineral getting on consecutive shifts, so arranged that each shift carries on the work of the previous shift irrespective of the point in the operations at which the previous shift ceased work. In mechanized coal winning, a method in which the getter-loader is provided with continuity in clearance and support behind the machine.
contraband	Generally, smoking materials and the means of igniting them, which are prohibited in safety-lamp mines.
conveyor creep	The undesirable longitudinal movement of conveyor structure.
conveyor track	That part of a longwall face occupied by the face conveyor.
cranked jib	See <i>swan-neck jib</i> .
cranked pick	A cutter pick so designed that its head or blade is out of line with the shank.
crop	See <i>outcrop</i> (Section 5. Geology).
crop coal	Bottom coal inadvertently left between the undercut and the intended floor, and subsequently removed to maintain the true floor horizon.
crosscut	a) A short connection between adjacent roadways. b) In horizon mining, a road driven at right angles to the laterals.
cross measures drift	An underground roadway driven at an angle to the bedding planes of the strata.
crump	See <i>bump</i> .
crut	See <i>stone drift</i> .
cundy	See Section 2. Ventilation.
curved jib	A cutter jib which is curved to give both a horizontal and a shear cut.
cut	a) To hew or to get mineral from the working face. b) To hole a seam by hand or by means of a cutting machine, to provide a free face. c) The holing made by hand or by the jib of a cutter. d) See Section 6. Drilling and blasting.
cutter	See <i>coalcutter</i> .
cutter chain cutting chain	A heavy chain made up of a series of hinged links (holding detachable picks) which travels around the jib of a cutting machine.
cutter jib jib	A heavy rigid steel frame having a channel in which a cutter chain is constrained to travel.

Term	Definition
cutter loader getter loader	A machine which cuts mineral from the face and loads it on to a conveyor.
cutter pick cutting tool pick	A replaceable cutting tool in a machine used for the getting of coal or other mineral, or for ripping.
cutter run	See <i>cutter track</i> .
cutter track cutting run, <i>deprecated</i> cutter run, <i>deprecated</i>	That part of a longwall face along which a coalcutter travels.
cutting chain	See <i>cutter chain</i> .
cutting horizon	A level (usually predetermined) at which a cut is made in coal or other strata.
cutting run	See <i>cutter track</i> .
cutting tool	See <i>cutter pick</i> .
cuttings	See <i>gummings</i> .
cyclic mining	Mineral getting by the repetition of a series of operations, usually extending over three shifts, and so arranged that each shift completes its part of the sequence before the succeeding shift can begin operations.
cycle of operations	A series of several separate operations in a system of mining carried out in a predetermined order.
dead coal	Coal which is difficult to break down from the face, there being no natural forces assisting the process (cf. <i>live coal</i>).
deadwork bye work, <i>deprecated</i>	Work that is not directly productive of mineral.
debris	See <i>dirt</i> .
degradation	Inadvertent breakage of mineral in mining, handling, transportation or storage.
depth of cut	The distance by which the holing made by a coalcutter jib extends into the seam from the face of the coal. With power loaders the thickness of <i>web</i> (q.v.).
deputy	A qualified underground official in a mine of coal, stratified ironstone, shale or fireclay, with statutory responsibility for the safe and proper working of a district of the mine.
deputy's district	That part of a mine specified by the manager to be in the charge of a deputy.
development	Work done in a mine to obtain access to the mineral or to facilitate the opening out of new working areas.
dint bate, <i>deprecated</i> brush bottom canch [See a)]	a) The place where material is removed from the floor of a roadway to increase height. b) To cut away the floor to make height.
dintheader	A mobile heading machine in which the cutting element consists of a wide boom carrying a series of cutting chains, or a continuous deck of hinged plates incorporating multiple pick holders.
dip dook [See a)]	a) An underground roadway driven downhill, usually following the inclination of the strata. b) The gradient of a dipping roadway. c) See <i>Section 5. Geology</i> .

Term	Definition
dip face	A coal face advancing downhill.
dip workings	Workings lying to the dip of any designated point in a seam.
dirt	Any waste material, such as rock or clay, etc., associated with the mineral and extracted during mining operations.
debris	
gangue	
muck	
redd	
refuse	
rubbish	
spoil	
steriles	
dirt flinger	See <i>gum flinger</i> .
dirt tip	See <i>spoil heap</i> .
bing	
pit heap	
tip	
discontinued workings	Workings from which the extraction of mineral has permanently or temporarily ceased, but in which the roadways are still ventilated (cf. <i>abandoned workings</i>).
district	One of the parts into which mine workings are divided for the purpose of supervision or ventilation.
dook	See <i>dip</i> .
double ended machine	A longwall power loader having a cutting unit at each end.
double shift working	Mineral getting on two shifts per day.
double unit (face)	Two adjacent longwall faces normally moving in line together and served by three roads, the centre road generally containing the main transport system.
dress	To trim loose material from the face.
drift	a) A roadway driven from the surface (cf. <i>cross measures drift</i>). b) To make a roadway; to drive. c) See <i>Section 5. Geology</i> .
drift mine	A mine to which access is obtained by a drift driven from the surface.
drivage	A roadway driven in the solid coal or stone.
duckbill (loader)	A self loading shaker conveyor with a wide shovel head operating at floor level.
duff	Fine coal.
dummy gate	A road which is formed but not maintained behind a longwall face, to provide material for building intermediate packs.
dummy road, <i>deprecated</i>	See <i>dummy gate</i> .
dummy road	See <i>activated plough</i> .
dynamic plough	See <i>activated plough</i> .
e.b.g. (elsewhere below ground)	A statistical term applied to all personnel working below ground other than at the face.
end face	A face advancing in approximately the same direction as the line of the main cleat.
headways face	
face	a) Strictly, any surface exposed by excavation for development or for the getting of mineral. b) More generally, the supported area in the vicinity of the place at which mineral is worked.
coal face	
working face	

Term	Definition
face line	a) See <i>line of face</i> . b) A mark drawn along the roof of a face to facilitate alignment.
face room	The total length or productive capacity of all faces available in a mine, from which coal can be won.
face width	The distance between the line of coal face and the waste edge.
fast end	a) The dead end of a roadway. b) That part of a rib side adjacent to a coal face (cf. <i>loose end</i>).
fast side	See <i>rib side</i> .
fender	A very narrow pillar of coal left between adjacent workings.
fill	To load mineral by hand.
filler	One who loads coal by hand.
collier loader	
filling shift	The shift on which mineral is loaded at the face.
first working	a) The driving of headings to extract coal and form pillars. b) The first extraction in a seam which is worked in more than one layer.
solid working whole working	
fixed cut ploughing	See <i>incremental ploughing</i> .
flit	To move a coalface machine from one position of use to another when it is not operating as a producing unit.
floor	a) The stratum immediately below a seam of coal or stratified mineral deposit. b) The base of any excavation.
floor coal, deprecated	See <i>bottom coal</i> .
flushing	a) The displacement of loose material from the waste into the supported area. b) The crumbling of the roof or sides around the supports in an excavation.
footwall	The rock immediately underlying a mineral deposit (cf. <i>hanging wall</i>).
foreshift	The first morning shift.
frame cutter loader	A coal winning machine whose cutter chain travels around a guide frame arranged in the vertical plane.
free face	A surface of rock which is free to move when a force, usually that of an explosive, is applied to it.
gallery	See <i>roadway</i> .
gangue	See <i>dirt</i> .
gate	See <i>gate road</i> .
gate-end	The inbye end of a gate road.
gate road	A roadway connecting with a longwall face.
gate	
gateside pack	A pack built to support the gate road.
gathering-arm loader	A loading machine having two moving arms which sweep broken material on to an integral conveyor.
get	To break coal from the seam preparatory to loading.
getter loader	See <i>cutter loader</i> .

Term	Definition
gleithobel	A heavy duty high speed plough having articulated cutting assemblies at each end, and travelling along special ramp plates.
goaf gob waste	Broadly, any part of a mine, excluding working places and roads, from which coal has been worked; more specifically that area behind a longwall face bounded by the last maintained line of supports and the gate road packs.
goaf edge	The leading edge of the area from which the supports have been withdrawn, behind the face.
gob	a) See <i>goaf</i> . b) To stow, in the goaf, material which has been removed from the face but which has little economic value. c) To stow or pack a road with dirt.
gob road	See <i>scouring</i> .
goaf road	See <i>scouring</i> .
grade	a) Inclination. b) To bring to a predetermined gradient. c) Quality of mineral.
grade control	The blending of mineral to give a product a predetermined quality.
gum flinger dirt flinger gum stower	A gummer which throws the cuttings into the goaf.
gummer	a) A device, attached to a coalcutter, which deposits behind the machine the cuttings ejected from the cut. b) A device attached to and driven by an a.f.c. drive head which removes fine material deposited under the delivery sprockets.
gummer bar	A metal bar attached to a coalcutter and extending into the cut behind the cutter jib to remove gummings from the cut.
gummings cuttings kirvings, <i>deprecated</i> scuftings, <i>deprecated</i>	The material produced by holing with a coalcutter.
gum stower	See <i>gum flinger</i> .
gunite	a) Mortar applied by a cement gun to the roof and sides of a working or to the face of a stopping. b) To spray with a cement gun.
half course	A road driven in the seam at an angle of about 45° to the full dip.
half face heading system	See <i>half heading system</i> .
half heading system half face heading system	A method of ripping at the end of a longwall advancing face in which the line of the rib side of the face working coincides with the centre line of the gate being driven, following the face. Half of the cross sectional area at the ripping position adjacent to the face working resembles a normal ripping while the other half resembles a solid heading.
hanging coal	Undercut coal which fails to fall.
hanging wall	The rock immediately overlying a mineral deposit (cf. <i>footwall</i>).
hard heading	See <i>stone drift</i> .

Term	Definition
harmonic extraction	The working of one or more coal seams by means of a special layout and time sequence of extraction, the aim being to lower the overlying surface with a minimum of flexure, causing thereby a minimum of damage to the surface amenity.
head	To excavate a road or narrow passage.
heading	a) A roadway driven in the solid. b) The operation of driving a roadway in the solid.
headways face	See <i>end face</i> .
heapstead	The surface works about a colliery shaft.
heave	a) See <i>Section 5. Geology</i> .
lift	b) Upward movement of the floor.
heavy armoured conveyor	See <i>armoured flexible conveyor</i> .
hew	To get coal by hand.
hewer	See <i>collier</i> .
HM Inspector	A Crown official with statutory powers of inspection, investigation, inquiry and enforcement at mines and quarries.
hole	To undercut a seam of coal by hand or machine.
holing	a) A connection between two adjacent excavations. b) See <i>cut c)</i> .
horizon	a) A nearly level tunnel driven out from the shaft in horizon mining. b) Any system of crosscuts and laterals in horizon mining at an identified level.
horizon mining	A system of working inclined seams from nearly level crosscuts and laterals repeated at certain vertical intervals or horizons.
hydraulic mining	A method of winning mineral by washing it out with high-pressure jets of water, and subsequently transporting it in flumes or pipes.
impact plough	See <i>activated plough</i> .
impact ripper	A ripping machine using a boom mounted impact unit to deliver repeated high energy blows at the ripping face by means of a reciprocating pick.
in the solid	In unbroken rock or mineral which is in situ.
inbye	A direction underground away from the main shaft or surface outlet.
incline	A roadway driven on a gradient.
brae, <i>deprecated</i>	
slant, <i>deprecated</i>	
slope, <i>deprecated</i>	
incremental ploughing	A system of ploughing whereby, after the passage of the plough along the coal face, the face conveyor is advanced by a fixed amount, thus ensuring that the depth of cut taken by the plough is constant.
insertion plough	See <i>anbauhobel</i> .
inset	An opening or entry from a shaft to an underground roadway or chamber.
inspector	See <i>HM Inspector</i> .
jet stower	A pneumatic stowing device, comprising a feeder conveyor and small hopper, the base of which is scoured by a compressed air jet.
jib	See <i>cutter jib</i> .
jib in	See <i>sump in</i> .

Term	Definition
kerf	See <i>cut c</i>).
kirvings	See <i>gummings</i> .
knock	See <i>sound</i> .
lacing	See <i>pick lacing</i> .
lagoon	A tip consisting of refuse which is accumulated or deposited wholly or mainly in solution or suspension.
landing	a) A shaft inset, at which cages or skips are loaded. b) The top, bottom, or any intermediate junction with an inclined plane.
large coal round coal	Coal above an agreed size, usually 50 mm.
lateral	A roadway, in horizon mining, of nearly flat gradient driven in the direction of strike of the coal measures.
level	a) An approximately horizontal mine roadway. b) A specific horizon in a mine shaft.
level course	A direction along the line of strike.
l.h.d. vehicle	A rubber tyred articulated vehicle capable of loading, hauling and dumping operations.
lie	The line, direction, or bearing as of a vein or lode.
lift a)	A slice taken off a pillar during pillar extraction.
lift b)	See <i>bench</i> .
lift c)	See <i>heave</i> .
line of face face line, <i>deprecated</i>	The position of a longwall face in relation to such features as the direction of roadways, cleat, dip of strata, etc.
line hose	The main hydraulic distribution hose between a power pack and the equipment it serves.
line pan	A unit of armoured flexible conveyor structure, normally 1.5 m long.
link bar	A roof bar capable of being joined to a similar roof bar by a coupling and locking arrangement.
lip	a) The face and edge of a ripping in a roadway. b) Any step in the floor or roof of a working.
live coal	Coal which can easily be won from the face because of a distribution of rock stresses within the strata caused by mining operations, or by virtue of gas emission from the seam (<i>cf. dead coal</i>).
loader	a) See <i>filler</i> . b) See <i>bucket loader, gathering arm loader and power loader</i> . c) The attendant at a loading station.
loader gate	The roadway in which coal is conveyed from a longwall face.
lode	A vein or body of mineral, usually metallic ore, which differs from the country rock.
longwall	A system of working coal in which the seam is extracted on a broad front or long face.
loose end	That end of a longwall face which abuts previous workings.
lype	A break in the strata, having a slickensided face.
main gate mothergate	The principal road from a longwall face along which coal is usually transported.

Term	Definition
main road	A principal underground road in a mine along which mineral is transported.
manager	The person, having statutory qualifications, appointed to be in charge of a mine.
manhole	See <i>refuge hole</i> .
manway	A small passage used as a travelling way.
mechanical stower	A machine for throwing stone to pack the waste, using fast moving belts or paddles.
mine	An excavation or system of excavations for the purpose of working minerals involving the employment of persons below ground; it includes surface works, buildings and machinery used in the work of a mine, the treatment of the mineral and the removal of refuse.
miner	Any person engaged in work in or about a mine.
minidozer	A small hydraulically powered remotely operated bulldozer generally used to push into the packhole area dirt produced at a face ripping.
mining	The extraction of minerals from the earth's crust, either from underground excavations or opencast workings.
mining engineer	A person having professional qualifications in mining.
mining engineering	The search for mineral deposits; the planning and development of mine workings; and the extraction of mineral.
monitor (hydraulic)	A device for directing a jet of water at high pressure to break down mineral deposits.
mothergate	See <i>main gate</i> .
mouth	The surface opening of a shaft, adit or drift.
mouthing	The entrance to an inset.
m.s.t.	Abbreviation for <i>man-shifts per 1 000 tonnes</i> .
muck	See <i>dirt</i> .
mucker	A machine for loading dirt.
mucking out	The operation of loading out broken material in roadways, shafts, etc.
multi jibs	Three or more jibs arranged to cut out substantially the full section of the seam.
mushroom jib	A horizontal jib at the end of which a vertical cutting bollard is mounted to provide a shear cut.
narrow work	Driving roadways or rooms in coal.
nucleonic steering	Automatic horizon control of a power loader by means of a radioactive sensor reacting against floor or roof of seam.
o.m.s.	Abbreviation for <i>output per man-shift</i> .
o.m.y.	Abbreviation for <i>output per man-year</i> .
on bord	Advancing at right angles to the line of main cleat.
bordways bord, working on	
oncost work	See <i>backbye work</i> .
on end	Advancing in the same direction as the line of main cleat.
opencast	A working in which the mineral is exposed by removing the overburden.
ore	A mineral-bearing rock of economic value.

Term	Definition
outboard arm	An arm fitted to a shearer, capable of allowing the drum to cut beyond the end of the armoured flexible conveyor.
outbye	A direction underground towards the main shaft or surface outlet.
overburden	Surface material overlying a mineral deposit.
overcut	To cut by machine at or near roof level in a seam.
overcutter	A cutter which has all elevated jib to cut at or near roof level.
overman	An official of a mine, in rank between the undermanager and the deputy.
oversman, deprecated	
oversman	See <i>overman</i> .
pack	In a longwall face, a stone support built in the goaf or at a roadside to resist strata movement.
pan shifter	One employed in dismantling and advancing a face conveyor.
pan turner	
panel	An area of coal worked within predetermined boundaries.
pan turner	See <i>pan shifter</i> .
panzer conveyor	See <i>armoured flexible conveyor</i> .
percussive plough	See <i>activated plough</i> .
pick	a) A pointed hand tool for the breaking down of minerals. b) See <i>cutter pick</i> . c) See <i>pneumatic pick</i> .
pick box	A component of a cutting unit which holds the cutter pick.
pick lacing	The arrangements of picks in the cutting unit of a coal getting machine.
lacing	
pillar	A block of coal or mass of ore left unworked.
pillar and stall	See <i>bord and pillar</i> .
pilot heading	a) An exploratory roadway. b) A small preliminary driveage, subsequently enlarged.
pit	a) A colliery. b) A mine shaft.
pit bank	The decking level at the surface.
pit brow	
pit bottom	a) The lowest shaft inset to which access can be gained by winding. b) The roadway network in the vicinity of an inset from which men or minerals are normally wound.
shaft bottom	
pit brow	See <i>pit bank</i> .
pit head	The colliery surface.
pit top	
pit heap	See <i>spoil heap</i> .
pit top	See <i>pit head</i> .
planer	A shearer loader fitted with a vertical, triangular cutter jib in place of a drum and used for longwall face end working.
plough	a) See <i>coal plough</i> . b) A wedge shaped component of a longwall power loader, used to load loose coal on to a conveyor. c) A deflector plate placed at an angle across a conveyor to remove the material being carried.

Term	Definition
plough packer	A packing device used on a longwall advancing face, in which a moving blade ploughs dirt from a static platform and forms it into a gate-side pack.
pneumatic pick pick	A compressed-air operated percussive hand tool for breaking mineral or rock.
pounce	An early symptom of weighting (q.v.). See <i>Section 11. Strata control</i> .
power loader	Strictly, a machine for loading mineral. More commonly, any longwall cutter loader.
power pack	A motor-pump combination for producing power for hydraulic equipment.
powered support	A roof support which is set, released and advanced by hydraulic/mechanical energy.
pre-cutting	The operation of mechanically holing the coal seam in advance of the web about to be stripped.
prop	An individual straight support member set between the roof and floor.
prop-free front face	A longwall face in which props are not normally set between the conveyor and the coal.
pusher	A pneumatic or hydraulic ram used to move forward an armoured face conveyor.
raise	A vertical or steeply inclined shaft which has been driven upwards.
ram packer	A packing device situated at the face ripping of an advanced longwall face which employs a hydraulically driven ram to move and compact ripping dirt into a gate-side pack.
ramp plate	a) An inclined plate fixed to the face side of an armoured flexible conveyor. b) Any inclined plate used to assist loading operations.
ranging arm	A mounting arm for a shearer cutting drum, arranged in line with the machine and pivoted so as to permit vertical movement of the drum.
ranging drum shearer	A shearer loader with cutting drum mounted on a pivoted arm enabling the cutting horizon to be varied during machine travel.
ranging jib	An overcutter jib mounted on an adjustable turret (cf. <i>turret jib</i>).
ranging outboard arm	A mounting arm for a shearer cutting drum offset from and parallel to the body of the machine, and pivoted so as to permit vertical movement of the drum.
rapid plough	A plough which is hauled quickly along the face, taking off a thin slice of coal.
recover	To restore to a working condition a mine or a part of a mine that has been damaged by explosion, fire, water, or other cause.
redd	See <i>dirt</i> .
refuge hole manhole	An excavation at the side of a roadway in which persons can shelter while vehicles are passing.
refuse	See <i>dirt</i> .
reissshakenobel	A slow speed plough having an arm projecting under the a.f.c. to which haulage chains, passing through special spillplates on the goaf side of the conveyor, are attached.
remote haulage	A haulage unit which does not form an integral part of a power loader and is usually situated at one end of the face.

Term	Definition
repair	To restore, by enlarging its cross-section and replacing damaged supports, an excavation which has been distorted by strata movement.
retreating longwall face	A face which advances in a direction opposite to that followed by the previously driven access roads.
retreating system	A system of mining in which roads are driven in the coal seam to predetermined boundaries and panels or pillars are extracted in the contrary direction.
rib rib side fast side, <i>deprecated</i>	The solid coal exposed at the ends of an advancing face.
rib side	See <i>rib</i> .
rip brush top caunch	To cut or blast down the roof to make height.
ripping	The place at which the roof is brought down to make height.
ripper	A man who rips.
rise face	A face advancing uphill.
rise workings	Workings lying to the rise of any designated point in a seam.
r.o.l.f.	Abbreviation for <i>remotely operated longwall face</i> .
r.o.m.	See <i>run of mine</i> .
road	See <i>roadway</i> .
roadhead	That part of a face which forms or is in line with a roadway and which lies between the last permanent support in that roadway and the face.
roadheader	A mobile cutting and loading machine with fixed or telescopic boom carrying a rotary cutting head which excavates the full cross-section of the roadway.
roadman rolley way man	One who maintains the track and generally ensures the efficiency of the haulage system.
roadway road gallery, <i>deprecated</i>	Any underground passage driven and maintained to provide access to the mineral deposit or for haulage or ventilation purposes, or for men to travel in the mine.
robbing pillars	Reducing the size of pillars by extracting mineral from one or more sides.
rolleyway man	See <i>roadman</i> .
roof top	a) The rock immediately above a seam of coal or mineral deposit. b) The ceiling of any underground excavation.
roof coal	That part of a seam of coal which may be left to form a roof under which supports can be set.
room	A roadway driven in coal in bord and pillar mining when forming pillars.
room and pillar	See <i>bord and pillar</i> .
round coal	See <i>large coal</i> .
rubbish	See <i>dirt</i> .
running ground	Incohesive ground through which an excavation can be maintained only by complete peripheral support.
run of mine (r.o.m.)	The product of a mine before sorting or cleaning.
safety pillar	See <i>shaft pillar</i> .

Term	Definition
scalings	Pieces of rock which break and fall from the roof or sides of an excavation.
scouring goaf road gob road	A roadway driven through goaf.
scraper box loading	A method of transporting coal along a coalface in which a series of box-like structures is constrained to move to and fro along the face, gathering the coal and conveying it to the gate-end; (cutting knives may or may not be fitted to the boxes to scrape off a few inches of coal at each pass).
scraper loader	A mechanical device for loading or packing broken material by which an open ended bucket is drawn to and fro through the pile with main and tail ropes.
scuffings	See <i>gummings</i> .
second working broken working	The partial or total extraction of coal pillars in bord and pillar mining.
self advancing support	See <i>powered support</i> .
service road	Usually a materials' supply road.
shaft	A vertical or steeply inclined excavation of limited width in relation to its depth, made to provide access to underground workings.
shaft bottom	See <i>pit bottom</i> .
shaft pillar safety pillar	Mineral left unworked around a shaft, to protect it against damage caused by strata movement and to protect surface structures around the shaft against damage due to subsidence.
shear	a) To make vertical or inclined cuts in a mineral deposit, to facilitate extraction. b) To remove a web of coal with a shearer loader. c) The slice of coal removed by a longwall power loader. d) See <i>strip</i> .
shear jib	A cutter jib usually mounted so that the plane of the cut is normal to the seam.
shearer disc	See <i>shearer drum</i> .
shearer drum shearer disc	The drum (or connected discs) fitted with picks which form the cutting element of a shearer loader.
shearer loader Anderton shearer loader, <i>deprecated</i>	A mining machine which cuts the coal by means of rotating discs or a drum mounted on a horizontal shaft, and loads the coal on to a conveyor.
short face miner	See <i>stable hole machine</i> .
short face ranger	A coal cutting and loading machine with ranging head or heads, suitable for excavating in headings or short faces.
shortwall	A short coalface.
shortwall cutter shortwaller, <i>deprecated</i>	A coalcutter designed for use on a shortwall face.
shortwaller	See <i>shortwall cutter</i> .
shuttle plough activated ramp plates, <i>deprecated</i>	A chain hauled gathering plough which operates over successive short sections of a longwall face, positioned on the face side of an a.f.c. and used behind the main power loader to load small coal and spillage.

Term	Definition
side	The exposed surface of an underground excavation between the roof and the floor. (The term embraces the working face only in accident classification.)
single ended machine	A power loader on which the cutting unit is located at one end of the machine (cf. <i>double ended machine</i>).
sinker	a) One engaged in shaft sinking. b) A heavy rock drill used in shaft sinking.
slack	Small coal.
slant	a) An inclined roadway driven in the seam.
incline slope	b) An inclined cross measures drift.
slit	A small connecting roadway.
slope	<i>See incline.</i>
slush	To scrape and move mineral or dirt with a rope-hauled bucket or scraper box.
slusher	<i>See scraper loader.</i>
snake	To move an armoured conveyor forward, section by section, without dismantling, by the use of power operated rams.
solid, in the	<i>See in the solid.</i>
solid, working off the	Extraction of coal in a place having only one free face (q.v.).
solid working	<i>See first working.</i>
sound	To tap on the strata to ascertain its degree of stability, or to estimate the thickness of strata between two excavations.
chap knock	
spiling	The driving of supports ahead of the face when mining through running ground.
spoil	<i>See dirt.</i>
spoil bank	An accumulation of material progressively deposited in the void left by opencast mining.
spoil heap	A tip consisting of refuse which is accumulated or deposited wholly or mainly in a solid state.
bing, <i>deprecated</i> dirt tip, <i>deprecated</i> pit heap, <i>deprecated</i> tip, <i>deprecated</i>	
stable	The space excavated to form a buttock on a longwall face from which a coalcutter or power loader can start its run.
stable hole	<i>See stable.</i>
stable hole	
stable elimination, deprecated	Any system of working at the end of a longwall face which obviates the need for the stables.
stable hole machine	An integral power loader and conveyor which is designed for operation on a short length of face, usually stable holes.
short face miner	<i>See stell prop.</i>
staker	
stall	A road or working place in a coal seam.
stamp	To make a hole in the strata for setting a support or anchor.
staple shaft	<i>See staple pit.</i>
staple pit	A shaft connecting two or more levels and having no direct outlet to the surface (see also <i>raise</i> and <i>winze</i>).
staple shaft	
static haulage chain	A stationary chain situated on a longwall face along which a power loader hauls itself.

Term	Definition
stell prop staker	A strut used for anchoring a ram or piece of machinery.
stent	See <i>stint</i> .
steriles	See <i>dirt</i> .
sticky coal sticky tops	Coal adhering strongly to the roof.
sticky tops	See <i>sticky coal</i> .
stint stent	A collier's task; usually defined in terms of length of face.
stone drift crut, <i>deprecated</i> hard heading tunnel	A roadway driven in rock other than coal.
stoop	To extract a coal pillar.
stoop and room	See <i>bord and pillar</i> .
stope	A main extractive working in an ore body.
stoper	A light percussive drill incorporating a pneumatic cylinder to provide support and thrust while drilling steeply inclined holes.
stowbord	An old roadway used for stowage of waste material or dirt.
stowing	The filling of the goaf other than by caving.
strike face	A face advancing in the direction of the line of strike.
strip	a) To work off a web or portion of coal along the face. b) To mine coal alongside a fault, barrier or goaf edge. c) The slice of coal removed by a longwall power loader.
strip pack	A pack of limited width in the waste behind a longwall face.
stripper	See <i>collier</i> .
sump	See <i>Section 4. Drainage</i> .
sump in jib in	To break into the solid coal with a cutter jib prior to cutting along the face.
sumping drum	A shearer drum fitted with additional picks on its face side, to enable it to be advanced into the coal to the required depth of web.
supply gate	A roadway generally used When taking materials to the face.
swan-neck jib cranked jib	A jib used with a coal cutter mounted on an armoured flexible conveyor and shaped to permit a horizontal cut to be made at or near floor level.
swelly	See <i>swilly</i> .
swilly swelly	A trough in a coal seam or roadway.
sylvester	A hand operated rack-and-lever pulling device mainly used for withdrawing supports.
tail gate	A gate road at the opposite end of a longwall face to the main gate.
take	The extent or area of a mine property.
thirling	A cut through from one excavation into another.
tip	An accumulation of deposit or refuse, whether in a solid state or in solution or suspension, at the surface of a mine or quarry. The term encompasses both spoil heaps and lagoons (q.v.).
top	See <i>roof</i> .

Term	Definition
top caunch	See <i>rip</i> .
tops	The upper part of a coal seam, separated from the rest of the seam by a natural parting and sometimes left to form a roof.
trackless mining	A mechanized mining system using mobile equipment which does not require rail tracks.
travelling road	An underground roadway along which workmen go to and from their working places.
treble shift working	Mineral getting on three shifts per day.
trepanner	A longwall power loader, usually double ended, the main cutting element of which is a trepanning wheel equipped with cutting tools.
trepan shearer	A longwall power loader which combines the features of a trepanner and a shearer loader.
tunnel	See <i>stone drift</i> .
turnover	See <i>unit advance</i> .
turret coalcutter	A coalcutter on which the height of the cutter jib may be varied.
turret jib ranging jib	An overcutting jib so mounted that the height of the cut above floor level can be varied.
twin jibs	Two cutter jibs, the chains of which are driven by sprockets mounted on the same shaft. The jibs are mounted adjacent to each other to give a kerf of twice the normal thickness.
undercut	To undermine a seam by making a narrow cut at or near floor level.
underframe	A base structure for a power loader which enables it to ride along an armoured flexible conveyor.
underframe (pitch steering type)	A shearer underframe having means for tilting the power loader about a transverse axis.
underframe (roll steering type)	A shearer underframe having means for tilting the power loader about a longitudinal axis.
underframe (sliding type)	An underframe designed to permit a shearer to slide on to the conveyor head frame.
unit advance turnover	The distance which a roadway or a working face moves forward in one cycle of operations.
universal arc shearer	See <i>arc shearer</i> .
vend	The saleable mineral product from a mine.
virgin	Unworked and undeveloped.
volley firing	The firing of a large number of simultaneous shots in strata liable to outbursts, for the purpose of reducing the possibility of danger from this hazard.
waffler	An arc wall cutter which uses the chain for both cutting and loading.
waste	a) The goaf. b) Any unsupported area behind a longwall face which is behind the last maintained line of supports and which lies between the packs.
web	The width of a cut or slice of coal removed from the face (normally by a power loader) in one cycle of operations.
whole working	See <i>first working</i> .
winning	a) The several operations involved in breaking the coal from the solid and loading it for transport underground. b) Excavations made during development.
winze	A vertical or steeply inclined staple pit which has been driven downwards.

Term	Definition
workable	Economically worth working.
worked out area	An area from which the workable mineral has been extracted.
working face	See <i>face</i> .
working place	Any place in which men are engaged in a regular activity.
working thickness	The height of the working face.
workings	Any underground excavation; usually restricted in mining to apply to the vicinity of the working face but sometimes used in a broader sense to mean all developments below ground.
workmen's inspection	An inspection of mine workings provided for by statute and carried out by or on behalf of the workmen.

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