
Mining — Vocabulary —
Part 5:
Drilling and blasting

Exploitation minière — Vocabulaire —
Partie 5: Forage et abattage à l'explosif





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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
3.1 Rock drilling concepts	1
3.2 Rock drilling technologies.....	3
3.3 Bore holes, bench and cuttings	4
3.4 Hole properties.....	5
3.5 Rock reinforcement methods	5
3.6 Hand-held machines	6
3.7 Equipment mainly for hand-held machines	7
3.8 Rigs.....	8
3.9 Support components and systems	9
3.10 Rock drilling and rock reinforcement units	10
3.11 Drill bits	11
3.12 Chuck.....	13
3.13 Drill string	13
3.14 Rod and bit handling systems	16
3.15 Rock support components.....	16
3.16 Movement and force.....	17
3.17 Drill rig winch and hoist	19
3.18 Flushing	19
3.19 Drill dust suppression	20
3.20 Rock drill rig operator station.....	20
3.21 Rock drill rig operation modes	22
3.22 Charging loading - explosive loading.....	22
3.23 Cuts	25
3.24 Detonation.....	27
3.25 Explosive.....	29
3.26 Primer.....	34
3.27 Firing.....	34
3.28 Fuses.....	36
3.29 Shotfiring.....	37
3.30 Blasting.....	37
Bibliography	45
Index	47

Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 82, *Mining*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 22932 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The ISO 22932 series has been prepared in order to standardize and to co-ordinate the global use of technical terms and definitions in mining, for the benefit of the experts working on different types of mining activities.

The need for the ISO 22932 series arose from the widely varying interpretation of terms used within the industry and the prevalent use of more than one synonym.

Mining — Vocabulary —

Part 5: Drilling and blasting

1 Scope

This document specifies the drilling and blasting terms commonly used in mining. Only those terms that have a specific meaning in this field are included.

2 Normative references

This document does not contain normative references.

3 Terms and definitions

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Rock drilling concepts

3.1.1

back-reaming

enlargement of a bore by pulling back a tool of a larger diameter than that previously used to form the bore

3.1.2

bench drilling

drilling (3.1.11) of *blast holes* (3.3.2) on *benches* (3.3.1) in open pit mines

3.1.3

blast hole drilling

drilling (3.1.11) of holes to be charged with *explosive* (3.25.1.4) for *blasting* (3.30.1.1)

3.1.4

consolidation drilling

drilling (3.1.11) of long holes in the front or at an angle of the drift direction to be injected with consolidation fluid

EXAMPLE *Grout* (3.15.4).

3.1.5

coverage area

area that the rock drill can drill from one stationary position of the *rock drill rig* (3.8.15)

Note 1 to entry: The coverage area depends largely on the *boom* (3.13.11) configuration and if of the rock drill rig, and if there is a turn able superstructure.

Note 2 to entry: *Hole deviation* (3.4.8) is due to the *drill bit* (3.11.1) changing direction as a result of, for example, inhomogeneity in the rock or a bent *drill rod* (3.13.2) is bent. *Hole deviation* (3.4.8) can be minimised by sturdy *drill string* (3.13.1) support and proper guidance while *collaring* (3.3.3).