International Standard

ISO 19426-1

Structures for mine shafts —

Part 1: Vocabulary

Structures de puits de mine —

Partie 1: Vocabulaire

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 19426-1:2018), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— Clarification in definitions and inclusion of terminology used in other countries.

A list of all parts in the ISO 19426 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.

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Introduction

Many mining companies, and many of the engineering companies that provide designs for mines, operate globally so ISO 19426 series was developed in response to a desire for a unified global approach to the safe and robust design of structures for mine shafts. The characteristics of ore bodies, such as their depth and shape, vary in different areas so different design approaches have been developed and proven with use over time in different countries. Bringing these approaches together in ISO 19426 series will facilitate improved safety and operational reliability.

The majority of the material in ISO 19426 series deals with the loads to be applied in the design of structures for mine shafts. Some principles for structural design are given, but for the most part it is assumed that local standards will be used for the structural design.

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Structures for mine shafts —

Part 1:
Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document specifies the terms and definitions related to the structures for mine shafts, used throughout ISO 19426 series.

Terms used in mining can vary from conventional engineering usage, and they vary quite considerably between different countries. For this reason, alternative terms are provided in many of the entries. The preferred terms, given in bold type, are those used throughout ISO 19426 series.

It is assumed that users of this document are familiar with mining, so common terms with normal dictionary usage are not defined. Also, no definitions are provided for terms that can be widely used in mining but are not explicitly used in ISO 19426 series.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

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
bank level
top of the shaft

3.2
bank door
collar door
shaft door
door installed at *bank level* (3.1) that prevents personnel, equipment and material from falling down the shaft

3.3
bottom transom
structural member, or group of members, located at the bottom of the *bridle* (3.7) and used to transfer *underslung loads* (3.85) or *tail-rope loads* (3.8) to the bridle hangers

Note 1 to entry: See Figures 1, 2 and 3.

3.4
box front
gate
structure located at the lower end of a *rock pass* (3.62) used to control *rock* (3.61) flow

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