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# PREPARATION OF ROCK FOR MINING BY DRILLING AND BLASTING METHOD

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**Annotation:** The article talks about rocky and semi-rocky rocks, drilling rigs, types of drilling tools, pot charging, chamber charging, spur charging, providing the charged well with plugging material, methods of removing loose rock from the well during the jointing process.

**Key words:** Well, blasting, drills, charging, pot charge, chamber charge, spur charge, percussive joint, rotary percussive drilling, plugging material, radiation, rocky rock, semi-rocky rock.

The blasting method of rock mining consists in separating the rock from the massif and crushing it to the specified size. softening by blasting is widely used in preparing semi-rocky rocks for mining. this method is the only way to prepare rocky rocks for mining in quarries. the performance of all quarry equipment and mining costs depend to a certain extent on the quality of blasting operations and their organization.

Blasting must ensure the following:

• grinding of togjins to the specified level for further production processes;

• the required quality and types of the blasted mineral;

• deviation from the sizes and shapes of the signs of the landing areas to a minimum;

• a pile of blasted rock of the specified size and shape to be convenient for excavation and loading operations;

• placement of the distances and directions necessary for the placement of rocks, mainly in the excavated area;

• maximum preservation of the surrounding structures and the massif of the dozhynsi on the final contour of the quarry;

• impact force and speed of the drilling tool on the well bed;

• the diameter of the well and in some cases its depth;

• the speed, method and continuity of cleaning the drilling waste from the well bed, which affects (disturbing) the disturbance;

Drilling - the level of their resistance to fragmentation when drilling rocks with drilling tools. drilling includes the mechanical properties of rocks such as elasticity and plasticity, strength, and technological parameters such as hardness, viscosity and abrasiveness. or an estimate of the time taken to drill a well is accepted.When drilling wells in the rock massif, drilling rigs with different diameters of the drilling projectile and different labor productivity are used.in the drilling of dense and semi-rocky rocks - cutting crown and rotary drilling machines of the sbr type are used, in rocky rocks - when the volume of drilling works is large, drill rigs are used.in the drilling of dense and semi-rocky rocks - cutting crown and rotary drilling machines of the sbr type are used, in rocky rocks - when the volume of drilling works is large, drill rigs are used.rotary drilling, rotary drilling with cutting bits is mainly used for drilling vertical and inclined wells (hardness of rock f=2-8). The essence of the technology of drilling with such machines is based on the pressure generated by an electric motor. When the mechanization of the production process is not developed or is less mechanized, explosives are placed in the massif in natural cavities, in cracks or in specially made underground mining pits, i.e. in pits and pits. charges are placed in cells at a certain distance from each other. after the explosives are placed, it is covered with loose rocks. Currently, in quarries, the chamber charging method is used to create a trench or a semi-trench.there are horizontal, inclined and vertical wells. Today, vertical wells are widely used. in the well, the explosive charge is placed as a whole and with an intermediate space, and in the explosive block, it is placed in a single-row and multi-row state.

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