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Image of underground theodolite

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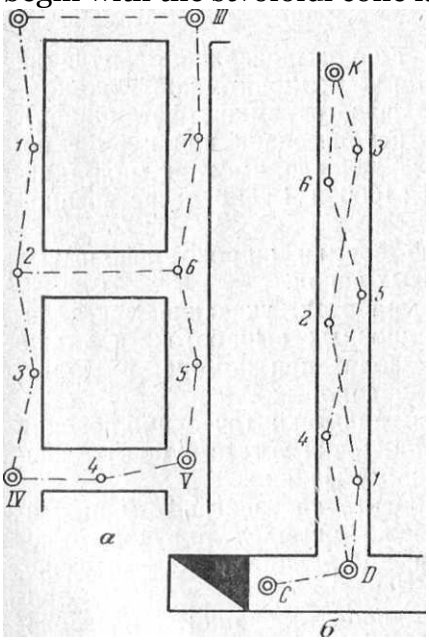
Annotation: Marksheyderic imaging is a complex of geometric measurements and calculations, the preparation of mining plans, and the analytical work of geometric and mining tasks. Imaging will be carried out by the marksheyder service to fill out topographic plans, prepare special marksheyder plans on a large scale, and solve engineering issues.
Keywords: marksheyder work, geometric measurement, plan, cone, topographic plan, large scale, engineering, imaging.

The purpose of painting underground using theodolite is to solve technical and technical issues, to determine the coordinates of the sticking points that will be needed to develop marksheyder plans. In the mine, the basis of the network is carried out in conjunction with the formation of theodolite path, and corner points with special signs are fastened. Theodolite roads begin with the stvololdi cone lace and continue to the technical limit of the mine.



Theodolite Road Chart
a-closed theodolite road
b- Open Theodolite Road

The resulting theodolite pathways are 1 and 2 degrees. Routes 1 will be clear pathways and will be formed in the main cone lahms. The 2nd-grade theodlite pathways are formed in complementary imaging languages between theodolite road points. Depending on the fact that the main lahm zaboy moves (up to 160 meters), a 2nd-disional theodolite pathway is formed in the lahm, and then a 1st-ditch theodolite pathway is formed in this cone, depending on the increase in the length of the lahm, which serves as a control pathway. For secondary imaging work, it is limited to forming a 2nd-degree theodolite path. As a result, the theodolite road is divided into two sections. The control path is 1st and the filler is 2nd. On underground theodolite roads, the following activities are carried out:

1. Select a place to work and fasten the location of permanent and temporary points in the mine.

2. Measure the length of the side.

3. Measurement of horizontal and vertical angles between the resulting points.

In the mine, theodolite pathway points are fastened with marksheyderian signs, the points are permanent and temporary. Regular points are placed for a long time and fastened down. The icon attached to the ceiling is well preserved and when centering theodolite, it helps to quickly find the mark. A permanent mark is made of metal and placed on the bottom and ceiling of the lahm with

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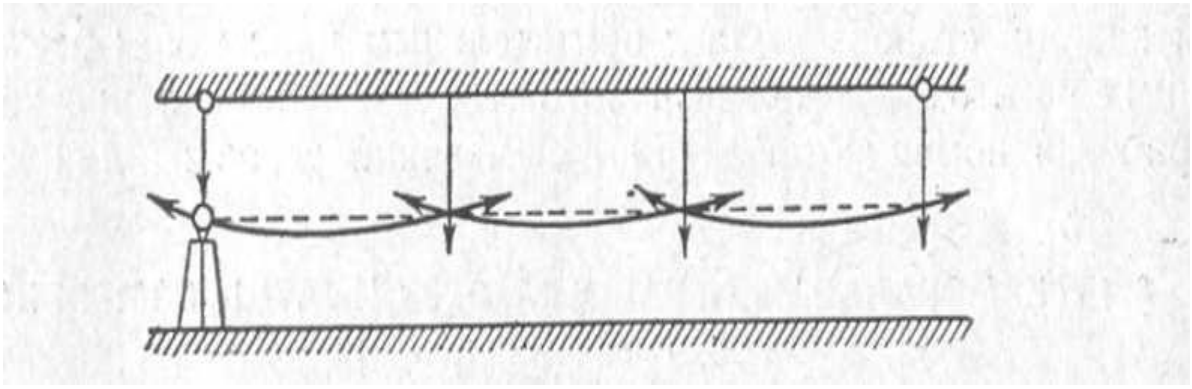
concrete. Temporary metal signs are drilled into the lower part of the lahm and displayed with marksheyderic markers. Each attached permanent and temporary character is given an order number and each character is entered into the catalog and displayed with tablets. Optical theodolites include: 1.TOS, T1 - a quad.kv.error allowed when measuring a high-precision optical theodolite horizontal angle. Applied for triangulation and polygonometry pathways for +0.5 seconds and +1 seconds, 1.2 km. T 2, T 5 is an exact optical theodolite and is used to form pathways of triangulation and polygonometry. In cones, corner measurement work begins with theodolite and the centering of signals. Centralization is carried out in three different ways:
1. Mechanical.2. Optical. 3. Automatic.
The mechanical method is considered the easiest, performed using a threaded soap, and the thread of the soap hangs on the marksheyderlik character. This method is carried out in lahms with a wind speed of 2-2.5 m/s, which is not high. Optical method - in the mine, theodolite path points are used in situations located at the bottom. Automatic method or 3 state-of-the-state methods - state-of-the-state installation at 3 points at a time, 1 signal is placed in the state, 2 is theodolite in the state, 3 is placed in the state, the first state is forwarded after the corner measurement procedure is completed, the signal is placed in the middle theodolite 2 state, and the work is continued in the same order.

During imaging on underground theodolite roads, it is difficult to measure the length of the side and is considered one of the necessary tasks. For length measurement, it is shredded using a roulette, tape, dlinomer, svetodalnomer. Steel tapes are used on underground theodolite roads. It is rekognossed before measuring underground, that is, the place to work is studied. During the working period, the position of the cone lahms is studied, the place is selected to tighten the points. When the points are tightened, measurement work will be carried out in the lahm order. Theodolite of medium and technical precision is used in painting. When painting, the following activities are



performed in an orderly manner: theodolite is centered, horizontal and vertical angles are measured, the length between the points is measured in the correct and opposite direction, and the lengths from point to right, left, ship, and bottom are measured using ribbons along the theodolite path.

Conclusion

Technical and special theodolites are used in underground imaging. Cone theodolites are made with 2 tubes main viewer and auxiliary tube. The auxiliary pipe is used to measure horizontal and vertical angles in steeply falling lahms. Measurements can also be carried out (in moving states) when theodolites hang in the cones. Optical theodolites are used for marksheyder painting. It is used

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with the help of theodolites to measure the horizontal and vertical angles at the same time. All measurement work is shown in the journal Underground Theodolite Road. The journal is considered to be a graphical document and is an important legal document for the preparation of plans in a cone enterprise.

The Bible's Viewpoint

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