Inflatable rock bolt bond strength versus rock mass rating (RMR): A comparative analysis of pull-out testing data from underground mines in Nevada

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Article info
Article history:
Received 27 July 2015
Received in revised form 5 October 2015
Accepted 22 October 2015
Available online 12 December 2015

Abstract
The purpose of this paper is to establish confidence in anticipated minimum bond strength for inflatable rock bolts by comparing the bond strength to variable geotechnical conditions using the rock mass rating (RMR) system. To investigate a correlation between these parameters, the minimum bond strength of pull-out tested inflatable rock bolts was compared to the RMR of the rock in which these bolts were placed. Bond strength vs. RMR plots indicate that expected minimum bond strength is positively correlated with RMR; however, the correlation is not strong. Cumulative percent graphs indicate that 97% of pull-out tests result in a minimum bond strength of 3.3 and 1.7 ton/m in RMR <45 and <45, respectively.

1. Introduction
Underground mines in Nevada are often characterized by highly-fractured, low-strength rock masses [1,2]. Most underground mines in Nevada use Swellex-type inflatable rock bolts due to their simple and fast installation procedure. These rock bolts are used in combination with wire mesh and shotcrete for most primary ground support. However, due to the highly-variable ground quality that can be found in these mines, performance of these rock bolts varies greatly. While rock bolts are a commonly utilized form of ground support, it is widely unknown what factors affect the bond strength that these bolts utilize. Rock bolts have been tested in locations that contain nearly identical rock qualities and produce highly varying bond strengths. Because of this high amount of variability, design bond strengths for these inflatable rock bolts is based largely off of the experience of geotechnical and mining engineers at each site. The primary means for determining design bond strength of rock bolts is through the use of pull-out tests.

1.1. Pull-out testing
Pull-out tests are performed on individual bolts by placing a set of “teeth” on a bolt head. These “teeth” are tightened around the bolt head, and then a hydraulic pump is used to pull on the bolt head. A typical setup for this type of equipment can be found in Fig. 1. This gear was originally developed by NIOSH and Thiessen Team, USA. Further information about the design of these bolt testers is highlighted by Martin et al. [3]. Underground gold mines in Nevada perform rock bolt pull-out tests to assess the strength of the rock bolts and bond strength, primarily for quality assurance/quality control.

2. Background
The data used in this study were collected from several underground gold mines from Northern Nevada referred to as Mine A, Mine B, Mine D, and Mine E. The data acquired from the mines include 1196 pull-out tests from Mine A, 191 pull-out tests from Mine B, 567 pull-out tests from Mine D and 222 pull-out tests from Mine E. The data collected from each of these mines are summarized in Table 1. Of the 2185 tests, only 470 of the tests had an...
3. Pull-out test results

Because the rock mass rating (RMR) system is so commonly used throughout Nevada mines, it was determined that the bond strength of the bolts will be compared with the RMR of the rock in which they were placed. In order to develop potential design bond strength, minimum bond strength must first be established.

3.1. Pull tests vs. RMR

By comparing the bond strength with the RMR, it can be determined whether a correlation between RMR and the minimum bond strength exists. It can be inferred from Fig. 2 that, while there is a fair amount of scatter within the data, there does appear to be some increase in minimum bond strength with an increase in RMR. This can be noted specifically for any of the bolts pulled in rock yielding an RMR greater than 45. Above an RMR of 45, only 12% of tests yielded minimum bond strength of 3.3 ton/m or less. Below an RMR of 45, 25% of tests yielded minimum bond strength of 3.3 ton/m or less. This is important to note, due to the common use of 3.3 ton/m as design bond strength in underground Nevada gold mines. Another important inference from this graph is that, while more data may exist that did not slip; these bolts were not pulled to a yield strength, so the bond strength for these bolts represents a minimum bond strength. In addition, some tests were not pulled to their maximum bond strength due to issues with the testing location or equipment. In order to effectively investigate the possible correlation between bond strength and RMR above and below 45, only the slipped tests will be investigated due to their representation of a maximum bond strength undergone by each tested bolt.

3.2. Slipped tests vs. RMR

Upon initial inspection of Fig. 3, it can be seen that, above an RMR of 45, only 16% of slipped tests (four tests) occurred below a maximum bond strength of 3.3 ton/m, while below an RMR of 45, 49% of slipped tests (32 tests) occurred below a maximum bond strength of 3.3 ton/m. It can also be noted that the bond strength and RMR appear to have a fair amount of scatter. While there does appear to be a somewhat positive trend, no apparent linear correlation exists between the two.

![Fig. 2. Bond strength compared with the RMR taken from the ground in which the bolts were placed.](image-url)
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