JET EXCAVATION - PHASE I

AD744014

FINAL REPORT

Contract No. H0210034 Amount of Lon ra · L. 000 Effective: 30 Ap. J 1971 Terminates: 31 May 1972

Principal Investigator:

Michael C. Kurko (313) 352-7705 Bendix Research Laboratories Southfield, Michigan 48076

Project Engineer: Ray F. Chadwick (313) 352-6239

The views and conclusions contained in this do ament are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the Advanced Research Projects Agency or the U.S. Government.

Sponsored by:

Advanced Research Projects Agency ARPA Order No. 1579, Amend. 2 Program Code 1F10

JUN 21 1972

Reproduced by NATIONAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICE U S Department of Cammerce Springfield VA 22151

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A

Approved for public release; Distribution Unlimited

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

174

٩,

Security Classification	
DOCIMENT	CONTROL DATA . PAD
(Security cleesification of title, body of abstract and ind	fexing annotation must be entered when the overall report is circuified)
Bendix Research Laboratoria	24. REPORT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION
20800 Civic Center Drive	Unclassified
Southfield, Michigan 48076	25 GROUP
REPORT TITLE	
CONTINUOUS HIGH VELOCITY JET EXCAVAT	ION - PHASE I
DESCRIPTIVE NOTES (Type of report and inclusive detee)	
Final Report 30 April 1971 to 31 Ma	y 1972
AUTHOR(S) (Last name, first name, initial)	
Chadwick, Ray F., Kurko, Michael C.	
REPORT DATE	74. TOTAL NO. OF PAGES 75. NO. OF REFS
May 1972	85 4
CONTRACT OR GRANT NO.	Se. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S)
Bureau of Mines H0210034	Perset No. (0/1
Advanced Reserves Drefects Access	Report No. 0241
Auvanceu Research Frojects Agency	
ARPA Order No. 1579. Amend. 2	TO OTHER REPORT NO(3) (Any other numbers that may be designed this report)
Program Code 1F10	
AVAILABILITY/LIMITATION NOTICES	
Distribution of this Document is unl	imited
· SUFFLEMENTARY NOTES	12. SPONSORING MILITARY ACTIVITY
	Advanced Research Projects Agency
	wasnington, D.C. 20301
ABSTRACT	
The objective of this program was excavation of hard rock by means of by pressures in the range of 20,00 A total of eight rock types represe mentary and igneous groups were set of test specimens were procured. Bendix-owned pumping equipment and Test data was analyzed to determine within experimental ranges that re- tion of rock. Power requirements for a theoretical continuous jet en- those of a conventional system.	to assess the feasibility of rapid of continuous fluid jets produced D0 to 80,000 pounds per square inch. sentative of sedimentary, metasedi- elected and appropriate quantities Cutting tests were performed using d Bendix-designed and developed nozzles. The optimum settings of jet parameters esult in rapid and efficient excava- and excavation rates were estimated excavation system and compared with
FORM 1470	
J 1 JAN 44 4/5	UNCLASSIFIED
2	T Security Classification

UNCLASSIFIED Security Classification							
V.		LIN	KA	LIN	KB	LIN	KC
KEY WORDS		ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT	ROLE	WT
Rock, Disintegration							
Jets, Liquid							
Jets, High Pressure		1	1	1 11		1 1	n ()
Impact, Liquid					14 · · ·		1
		ľ			<u>11 1</u>		
			1				
		0					
INST	RUCTIONS						
 ORIGINATING ACTIVITY: Enter the name and address of the contractor, subcontractor, grantee, Department of De- fenae activity or other organization (corporate author) issuing the report. REPORT SECURTY CLASSIFICATION: Enter the over- sill security classification of the report. Indicate whether "Restricted Data" is included. Marking is to be in accord- ance with appropriate security regulations. GROUP: Automatic downgrading is specified in DoD Di- rective 5200.10 and Armed Forces Industrial Manual. Enter the group number. Also, when applicable, show that optional markings have been used for Group 3 and Group 4 as author- ized. REPORT TITLE: Enter the complete report title in all capital letters. Titles in all cases should be unclassified. If a meaningful title cannot be selected without classifica- tion, show title classification in all capitals in parenthesis Immediately following the title. DESCRIPTIVE NOTES: If appropriate, enter the type of report, e.g., Interim, progress, summary, annual, or final. Give the inclusive dates when a specific reporting period is covered. AUTHOR(S): Enter the name(s) of author(s) as shown of. or in the report. Enter last name, first name, middle initial. If military, show rank and branch of aervice. The name of the principal author is an absolute minimum requirement. 	10. AVA itations imposed such as: (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) If th Services sate this 11. SUE	ILABILIT on further by securit "Qualifie report froi "Foreign report by "U. S. Go this repor users and "U. S. mi report dir shall requ "All dist ified DDO e report h b, Departm a fact and DFLEMEN	Y/LIMIT dissemin y classif d request n DDC " announce DDC la n overnment t directly ll reques litary ag ectly from set throu ribution c C users a as been f ent of Co enter the TARY No	ATION N ation of i lication, i ers may - ement and not author agencie from DD t through encies may n DDC. (igh of this requires hall require urnished ommerce, price, if OTES: U	to the Of for all of the report using sta obtain co didisaemi ized." s may obtain Other qua port is co est throug to the Of for all of t known.	Enter at t, other th ndard stat pies of th nation of tain copies of lified use ontrolled. gh	ny lim- an those tements is this s of 1 DDC
6. REPORT DATE: Enter the date of the report as day, month, year; or month, year. If more than one date appears on the report, use date of publication.	tory note i2. SPC the deputing for)	ea. DNSORING artmental j the resear	MILITA	RY ACT fice of la	IVITY: E aboratory mt. Inclu	Enter the s aponaoris ide addres	name of Ig (pay- Is.
 7a. TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES: The total page count should follow normal pagination procedures, i.e., enter the number of pages containing information. 7b. NUMBER OI REFERENCES: Enter the total number of 	13. ABS' summary it may a port. If	TRACT: E of the do lso appea additiona	inter an a cument in relsewhe l space i	ibstract g indicative are in the s required	iving a b of the re body of t d, a conti	rief and fi port, ever the techni nuation s	actual h though ical re- heet
references cited in the report. 8a. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER: If appropriate, enter	shall be It is	attached highly de	sirable ti	hat the al	bstract of	i classifie	d re-
the applicable number of the contract or grant under which the report was written. 8b, 8c, & 8d. PROJECT NUMBER: Enter the appropriate military department identification, such as project number, subproject number, system numbers, task number, etc.	ports be end with of the ir (C), or (The	e unclassi h an indica nformation (U). re is no li	ned. Eac ation of the in the pa mitation of	n paragra he militan aragraph, on the let	ry securit represen	e abstract	shall cation 5) (S), t. How-

9a. ORIGINATOR'S REPORT NUMBER(S): Enter the official report number by which the document will be identified and controlled by the originating activity. This number must be unique to this report.

95. OTHER REPORT NUMBER(S): If the report has been assigned any other report numbers (either by the originator or by the aponsor), also enter this number(s).

ever, the suggested length is from 150 to 225 words. 14. KEY WORDS: Key words are technically meaningful terms or short phrases that characterize a report and may be used as index entries for cataloging the report. Key words must be selected so that no security classification is required. Idenfiers, such as equipment model designation, trade name, military project code name, geographic location, may be used as key words but will be followed by an indication of technical context. The assignment of links, rules, and weights is nptional.

UNCLASSIFIED Security Classification

Report No. 6241 Copy No.

CONTINUOUS HIGH VELOCITY JET EXCAVATION - PHASE I

FINAL REPORT

Contract No. H0210034 Amount of Contract: \$21,800 Effective: 30 April 1971 Terminates: 31 May 1972

Principal Investigator: Michael C. Kurko (313) 352-7705 Bendix Research Laboratories Southfield, Michigan 48076

Project Engineer: Ray F. Chadwick (313) 352-6239

The views end conclusions conteined in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the Advenced Research Projects Agency or tha U.S. Government.

Sponsored by:

Advanced Research Projects Agency ARPA Order No. 1579, Amend. 2 Program Code 1F10

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1 - SUMMARY	1-1
SECTION 2 - INTRODUCTION	2-1
SECTION 3 - PROGRAM BACKGROUND	3-1
SECTION 4 - TEST SETUP	4-1
SECTION 5 - PROGRAM EXPERIMENTAL PLAN	5-1
SECTION 6 - TEST SEQUENCE	6-1
SECTION 7 - DATA AND ANALYSIS	7-1
SECTION 8 - FLUID JET EXCAVATION SYSTEMS	8-1
SECTION 9 - CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	9-1
SECTION 10 - REFERENCES	10-1
APPENDIX A - SUMMARY OF ROCK PROPERTIES	A-1
APPENDIX B - COMPUTER PROGRAMS AND DATA SUMMARY	B-1
APPENDIX C - TEST RESULTS - CHARCOAL GRANITE (NO. 1)	C-1
APPENDIX D - TEST RESULTS - WESTERLY GRANITE (NO. 2)	D-1
APPENDIX E - TEST RESULTS - BARRE GRANITE (NO. 3)	E-1
APPENDIX F - TEST RESULTS - DRESSER BASALT (NO, 4)	F-1
APPENDIX G - TEST RESULTS - SIOUX QUARTZITE (NO. 5)	G-1
APPENDIX H - TEST RESULTS - BEREA SANDSTONE (NO. 6)	H-1
APPENDIX I - TEST RESULTS - TENNESSEE MARBLE (NO. 7)	I-1
APPENDIX J - TEST RESULTS - SALEM LIMESTONE (NO. 8)	J-1

÷

i

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Figure No.	Title	Page
4-1	High Pressure Intensifier Pumping System	4-2
4-2	High Pressure Intensifier System Schematic	4-2
4-3	Test Set Up	4-3
4-4	Cutting Test on Barre Granite	4-4
5-1	Kerf Measurement Technique	5-6
5-2	Effect of Weakened Edge in Dresser Basalt	5-7
7-1	Single Cut Run on Berea Sandstone	7-4
7-2	Maximum Single Cut Specific Energy Run	7-4
7-3	Specific Energy as a Function of Feedrate for Barre Granite	7-6
7-4	Specific Energy as a Function of Feedrate for Sioux Ouartzite	7-6
7-5	Specific Energy as a Function of Pressure for Sioux Quartzite, Barre Granite and Salem	
	Limestone	7-7
7-6	Kerfing Effect on Salem Limestone	7-9
7-7	Kerfing Effect on Barre Granite	7-9
8-1	Mechanically Assisted Fluid Jet Excavation	
	Concept	8-3

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Title	Page
7-1	Relative Significances of Main Effects for 2 ⁴ Factorial Fragmentation Test Data	7-2
7-2	Average Minimum Specific Energies for Each Rock Type	7-5
8-1	Comparison of Performance of Various Excavation Systems	8-1
8-2	Operating Costs for 5000' Tunnel	8-7

3

**

SECTION 1

SUMMARY

The objective of this program was to investigate the feasibility of rapid excavation systems for hard rock using high-velocity continuous fluid jets. Both single-cut and kerfing excavation modes were experimentally investigated in order to minimize the specific energy (i.e., energy input per volume excavated) of jet fragmentation. Ranges of variables were nozzle supply pressures from 50,000 to 80,000 psi (34.5 to 55.2 KN/cm²), feedrates from 50 to 900 inches per minute (2 to 38 cm/sec), standoff distances from 0.5 to 1.5 inches (1.27 to 3.81 cm), and nozzle diameters of 0.008 to 0.0136 inch (0.20 to 0.35 mm). The rock types used in fragmentation tests were Berea Sandstone, Salem Limestone, Tennessee Marble, Westerly Granite, Barre Granite, Charcoal Granite, Sioux Quartzite and Dresser Basalt.

Initial fragmentation tests, employing a 2⁴ factorial design, were completed on all rock types to perform screening of the four independent variables. Analyses of variance were completed upon the 2⁴ factorial data to determine the two most significant main effects for each rock type, which were then investigated at a third level. Randomization was applied to the sequence of test runs as well as the selection of samples within each rock type. Additional testing was undertaken at higher feedrates than those originally planned, up to a maximum of 38 cm/sec (900 inches per minute) based on predictions from the variance analyses.

Within the experimental range, the minimum specific energies for single cuts were obtained for most rock types at 50,000 psi (34.5 KN/cm^2), at 900 inches per minute (38 cm/sec), using a 0.008 inch (0.20 mm) diameter nozzle. Kerfing tests were conducted for each rock type using the parameters which produced the minimum single-cut specific energy. Minimum specific energies for kerfing runs ranged from 6611 joules/cc, (79,900 ft-1b/in³) for Sioux Quartzite to 1215 joules/cc (14,685 ft-1b/in³) for Berea Sandstone.

The kerfing specific energy was found to be too high to justify the use of an excavation system utilizing jet action alone instead of a conventional tunnel excavator. Test data was utilized, however, in the generation of a mechanically arsisted fluid jet excavation machine concept having a significantly reduced overall specific energy. The specific energy calculated for the hybrid system does not, however, represent the optimum specific energy for such a system since the jet operating parameters employed in the analysis were those which gave the minimum specific energy for pure jet excavation. These parameters were also observed to give the smallest kerf depths. As kerf depth is increased, the spacing

4

between kerfs can also be increased, thereby increasing the volume of material removed by mechanical action. Since the jet excavation energy constitutes the majority of the energy input to the rock, the maximum overall efficiency for a hybrid system may be obtained at the operating parameters which produce the deepest kerf, even though the jet excavation portion of the process is not operating at its minimum specific energy.

Further investigation is indicated to determine specific energy for excavation of *in situ* rock structures as well as for optimization of jet operating parameters in combination with mechanical breakage methods. Combination of the more favorable stress condition of *in situ* rock with optimization of the specific energy of a mechanically assisted jet excavator is expected to reduce the overall system specific energies to levels comparable to those demonstrated by conventional excavation systems operating in hard rocks while preserving the major advantages of the jet approach.

SECTION 2

INTRODUCTION

Increasing emphasis in both urban and defense systems planning has focused upon the desirability of locating many utilities and transportation systems underground. Such a location frees valuable land space within city centers and allows greater flexibility in planning for urban development. In many population centers, tunneling is the only viable method of building mass transportation systems due to the high degree of utilization of surface space. Underground location of facilities has a great advantage from the military standpoint due to decreased vulnerability to attack and sabotage. Additionally, underground systems and structures are impervious to weather conditions and may be maintained in a controlled environment which will reduce both construction and maintenance costs. Protection from weather is a basic requirement for planned future high speed ground transportation systems.

Implementation of a large scale relocation of surface facilities underground will require major advances in present tunneling technology, resulting in the evolution of efficient, cost effective, rapid excavation systems. Present tunneling methods are generally too slow, expensive and not versatile enough for use in other than certain specific applications.

The foremost problem of any mining or tunneling system is to break the material out of the solid matrix at the cutting face of the tunnel and reduce it to a size suitable for removal. Presently, there are two basic material removal methods, the cyclic drill-blast method and the continuous cutting machine method.

The drill-blast method, in which the material is removed by the detonation of explosives loaded into small diameter holes drilled in the face, is the method most commonly used, as it can be used in any rock from sedimentary to the hardest igneous. Disadvantages of this method include explosives hazards, generation of dust and fumes and weakening of the rock strata due to concussion, with attendant overbreakage and rock falls. Although the actual specific energy of the blasting process is low, the fact that the process is cyclic, with the various operations of drilling, charging, blasting, clearing of fumes and muck removal occurring sequentially instead of continuously, contributes to the disproportionately high cost and low excavation rate of the overall operation as compared with continuous excavation processes.

The continuous cutting machine method, wherein material removal is effected by means of mechanical excavating machines with cutter bits mounted on endless chains or rotary drill bits, is in the early development stages and is presently limited to medium hard rock applications.

6

Within these applications, however, the continuous cutting machine method is comparable to the drill-blast method in both cost and speed of tunneling and mining. In addition to the disadvantage of dust generation by the cutters, the rate of material removal by the continuous excavating machine is limited by the thrust which must be developed in order to push the bits against the work face, in many contemporary machines exceeding one million pounds. The machine structure required to generate forces of this magnitude results in high capital cost, low maneuverability and difficulties in performing maintenance. In the harder or more abrasive rock excavation applications rapid cutter wear occasioned by high loading and cutter bearing failures due to contamination by abrasive particles make the continuous excavation machine uneconomical in comparison with the drill-blast method, in spite of the advantages of continuous operation and superior control of tunnel line, grade and size. It appears, therefore, that the success of any efforts toward increasing the speed with which tunnels or mines can be excavated will depend upon the development of new methods of excavating material at a much faster rate with less part wear.

A novel method of material excavation which is presently under investigation is the use of high pressure fluid jets, a process which, in combination with certain areas of present tunneling and excavation technology, has the potential of producing higher excavation rates than present methods, while simultaneously eliminating or reducing many of their major disadvantages.

The basic technique is not new, since jets of water at low pressures were used for eroding terrain in placer maining in the California gold fields as early as 1870. Within the past several years, hydraulic mining of coal using water pressures of 3000 to 5000 psi has been successfully developed and is now being used extensively in the USSR. As materials and equipment improved, practical generation of higher pressures became possible and investigations were begun into the drilling and breaking of harder rocks. To date, only limited data was available on the use of continuous water jets at pressures above 25,000 psi.

When a moving column of fluid is allowed to impinge on a solid body, the surface of the body at the point of jet impingement is subjected initially to a short-duration high-pressure transient resulting from the water hammer effect; this is followed by decay to some steadystate pressure level. The magnitude of the high-pressure transient is a function of the jet velocity and fluid properties and can be twice the nozzle supply pressure; the steady-state pressure may approach the nozzle supply pressure. For example, a water jet produced by a nozzle supplied at a pressure of 50,000 psi could theoretically generate water hammer and steady state surface pressures of 100,000 and 50,000 psi, respectively. Comparison of these values with the average ultimate compression strengths of some rock and earth materials indicates the merit of investigating high-velocity fluid jets as a means of cutting and fracturing.

2-2

Advantages of the water jets for excavation of rock as opposed to conventional tunneling methods are decreased tool wear and decreased reaction forces against the work face. In addition, the fluid jet is safer than conventional methods. The jet action does not weaken the surrounding material, as does blasting, and eliminates the sparking and attendant gas explosion dangers experienced with mechanical cutters. The material and water slurry resulting from continuous jet action also minimizes dust hazards to workers and opens possibilities for material removal by pipeline transport. Establishing the feasibility of fluid jet rock excavation is expected to provide a base for development of efficient and economical systems for tunneling and excavation.

SECTION 3

PROGRAM BACKGROUND

As a part of the Advanced Research Projects Agency (ARPA) Military Geophysics program, the Bendix Research Laboratories has conducted an experimental study to determine the feasibility of a continuous jet excavation system for hard rock using jet supply pressures of 20,000 to 80,000 psi. Efforts were performed under Contract No. H0210034, which was administered by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Project officers at the Twin Cities Mining Research Center were initially Mr. John Chester and, subsequently, Dr. Peter Lohn.

The primary objective of the program was to generate data in a statistically designed experiment to determine the most optimum operating conditions for a continuous jet excavation system. Existing companyowned high pressure pumping equipment and nozzles were utilized to permit in-depth experimentation in a range of pressures and nozzle diameters beyond that of previous investigations utilizing continuous jets. Included in the present effort were purchase of samples, preparation of a test plan, fracture tests, data compilation, analysis and presentation of results for eight different rock types. Both single cut and kerfing excavation modes were investigated in order to minimize the specific energy (i.e., energy input per volume excavated). Process parameters employed were pressures from 50,000 to 80,000 psi, feedrates from 50 to 900 inches per minute, standoff distances from 0.5 to 1.5 inches, and nozzle diameters of 0.009 to 0.0136 inch. The rock specimens used in fragmentation tests were Berea Sandstone, Salem Limestone, Tennessee Marble, Westerly Granite, Barre Granite, Charcoal Granite, Sioux Quartzite and Dresser Basalt. Compression strengths for the rock types ranged from 8,600 to 54,000 psi.

Early in the program, a specific test plan, described in Sections 5 and 6, was generated, purchase orders were placed for samples of the rock types specified, and fragmentation testing scheduled to commence following receipt of the rock samples. Delays were encountered in both the procurement of rock test specimens and in maintenance of the BRL high pressure intensifier. Due to late deliveries of samples from several vendors, the initiation of fragmentation tests were delayed. In addition, during periodic maintenance of the high pressure pumping system to be used for the fracturing tests, severe scoring of the high pressure pistons and cylinders was discovered. The intensifier was removed from the high pressure facility and shipped to the manufacturer for determination of both the severity of the damage and the length of time required to complete repairs.

Since the repair and return of the intensifier unit was essential to the continuation of the testing, the program was delayed by an amount of time equal to that required for completion of repairs. In the interim,

3-1

other program tasks were carried as far as possible in order to minimize schedule slippage due to the intensifier failure. After repairs were completed, the high pressure intensifier was returned to Bendix. Rock samples were moved into the test area and initial runs were completed on several rock samples for use in evaluating various methods of determining the material volume removed by the jet.

Fragmentation tests were begun in early January 1972. Samples were fixtured to a traverse mechanism under a stationary fluid jet, with supply pressure, traverse speed and standoff distance as recorded variables. The equipment and test setup is described in Section 4.

Initial fragmentation tests employing a 2⁴ factorial design were completed on all rock types to perform screening of the four independent variables. Analyses of variance were completed upon the 2⁴ factorial data to determine the most significant main effects, for each rock type, which were then investigated at a third level. Randomization was applied to the sequence of test runs as well as the selection of samples within each rock type. Additional testing was undertaken at higher feedrates than those originally planned, up to a maximum of 900 inches per minute, based on predictions from the variance analyses. Although the variance analyses indicated that further reductions in specific energy value could be obtained at lower pressures and nozzle diameters than those used in the test program, full exploration of this range was beyond the scope of the current contract.

Within experimental ranges, the minimum specific energies for single cuts were obtained for most rock types at the lowest supply pressure, highest feedrate, and smallest nozzle diameter, that is 50,000 psi, 900 inches per minute, and 0.008 inches respectively. Following determination of the minimum specific energy for single cuts, spacing between successive cuts was decreased until kerfing, or excavation of the material between the cuts, was observed, which indicates the condition of minimum overall specific energy. Kerfing tests were conducted for each rock type using che parameters which produced the minimum single-cut specific energy. Specific energies for kerfing runs ranged from 6611 joules/cc (79,900 ft-1b/in³) for Sioux Quartzite to 1215 joules/cc (14,685 ft-1b/in³) for Berea Sandstone.

Program test data was utilized in the generation of a mechanically assisted fluid jet excavation machine concept, described in Section 8, for use in an economic comparison with conventional excavation systems. Conclusions and recommendations for further development are presented in Section 9.

SECTION 4 TEST SETUP

Equipment employed in conducting fragmentation testing included a high pressure intensifier with its hydraulic power supply and control system, and a calibrated traversing mechanism for moving the samples under the stationary jet nozzle. All equipment is owned by Bendix Research Laboratories and is employed in investigations of the feasibility of using high pressure jets for cutting and machining of industrial materials.

The high pressure intensifier, shown in Figure 4-1 and schematically in Figure 4-2 is a commercially available double-acting device capable of an output of 1.4 GPM at 80,000 psi, driven by a conventional hydraulic power supply. The high pressure fluid, generally water or water with soluble oil, is plumbed through the outlet check valves into a surge vessel mounted below the intensifier unit. The surge vessel acts as an accumulator, using the compressibility of the water at high pressure to minimize output pressure fluctuations during intensifier piston reversals. The cycling reversals are controlled by a directional control valve, actuated by two limit switches which signal the end of each stroke.

The high pressure fluid is plumbed from the surge vessel to the nozzle assembly, shown projecting from the wall in Figure 4-3, which is a view of the test cell in which the fragmentation tests were run. The nozzles used in all testing were of proprietary Bendix design. The traversing table is capable of moving samples below the nozzle assembly through a 10 inch stroke at feedrates of up to 950 ipm. Feedrates were controlled by means of a calibrated flow control valve in series with the traverse table drive cylinder. The remaining system controls, including the system output pressure gauge, are mounted in a control console shown directly behind the traversing table. Figure 4-4 (a) and (b) are pictures of a cutting test at 50,000 psi conducted upon a sample of Barre Granite.



Figure 4-1 - High Pressure Intensifier Pumping System



Figure 4-2 - High Pressure Intensifier System Schematic



Figure 4-3 - Test Set Up



(a) Starting Cut



(b) Partially Complete Cut

Figure 4-4 - Cutting Test on Barre Granite

SECTION 5

PROGRAM EXPERIMENTAL PLAN

Four major independent variables associated with the fluid jet process were investigated, each at three levels. The two levels of the variable used in 2^4 factorial design experiments for significance determinations are denoted by lower case letters, with upper case letters used to denote the levels used for 3^2 and 3^4 factorial design experiments.

The following independent variables were investigated:

Pressure (P) (psi) $P_1 = 50,000 = P_0$ $P_2 = 65,000$ $P_3 = 80,000 = P_1$

Pressure was recorded directly from the system supply pressure gauge.

Feed Rate (F) (inches/per minute)	$F_1 = 50 = f_0$
	$F_2 = 100$
	$F_3 = 150 = f_1$

Feed rate was set using a calibrated flow control value to drive the hydraulic cylinder which powers the specimen traversing table. Additional tests were completed at higher feedrates up to 900 ipm.

Standoff (S)	(inches)	$s_1 = 0.5 = s_0$
		s ₂ = 1.0
		$S_3 = 1.5 = s_1$

Standoff distance was determined by leveling the sample and mounting it at the desired distance relative to the jet nozzle.

Nozzle Diameter (N) (inches) $N_1 = 0.008 = n_0$ $N_2 = 0.012$ $N_3 = 0.0136 = n_1$

The 0.0136-inch diameter nozzle was sized to utilize maximum flow capacity of the Bendix high-pressure pumping system at 80,000 psi.

In order to minimize the effects of extraneous or unknown variables, the order of test runs as well as the order of rock type for each run was randomized. Each test combination was accorded a combination number, which specified a particular set of test conditions. The test number, indicating the order of completion of each test combination, was determined by selection of combination numbers from a random number table, with the exception of the various levels of nozzle diameter, which were run sequentially due to the greater difficulty involved in changing nozzle size as opposed to changing other operating parameters.

The following eight rock types were used in the experimental effort. Sample size was approximately $8 \ge 8 \ge 6$ inches in most cases.

- Charcoal Granite (Cold Springs, Minnesota)
- Westerly Granite (Westerly, Rhode Island)
- Barre Granite (Barre, Vermont)
- Dresser Basalt (Dresser, Wisconsin)
- Sioux Quartzite (Jasper, Iowa)
- Berea Sandstone (Amhurst, Ohio)
- Tennessee Marble (Knoxville, Tennessee)
- Salem Limestone (Bedford, Indiana)

Contacts were made with operators of quarries recommended by the Contracting Agent as sources of the rock types listed above, and purchase orders placed for samples in 20-piece lots for all rocks except Westerly Granite, for which only five samples were ordered due to high cost, and Dresser Basalt, which was acquired directly from the Bureau of Mines. Tables of properties for each rock type have been obtained from either the Bureau of Mines or the quarry operators. Since no measurement of rock properties was performed under this test program, rock properties are presented in Appendix A for reference only. The effects of rock property differences between specific samples within esch rock type was minimized by randomization of the selection of samples for use. The samples were numbered during uncrating and randomly selected for each test run. The dependent variable of the experiment was specific energy, the amount of energy required to remove a unit volume of rock. Specific energy was determined for both single cuts and for kerfing, wherein interaction between successive cuts results in the excavation of the material between.

Specific energy was calculated from system operating parameters, sample size and material volume removed, based on the calculated actual power level at the nozzle rather than hydraulic system input power, and therefore is not affected by the inefficiencies of the particular hydraulic system and intensifier used.

Derivation of the specific energy equation is as follows:

Specific Energy = Power x Time Volume of Material Removed (1)

The intensifier power delivered to the nozzle is given as

$$Power = 5 (Q \times \Delta P)$$
(2)

Where power is expressed in ft-lb/min

Q = flow, in³/sec

ΔP = nozzle pressure drop, psi

Since the system flow is governed by the notzle area

$$Q = C_{d} \wedge \sqrt{\frac{2g(\Delta P)}{\rho}}$$
(3)

where

Q = flow, in³/sec
g = gravitational constant = 386 in/sec²
ρ = fluid density = 0.0361 lb/in³ for water
 (assumed incompressible)

 ΔP = nozzle pressure drop, psi C_d = assumed discharge coefficient = 0.75 A = nozzle orifice area, in²

Since the total pressure head of the high-pressure fluid is converted to velocity head during its passage through the nozzle, the pressure drop is given as

$$\Delta P = (P - P_{ambient}) = P$$
(4)

whore

P = nozzle supply pressure, psig

Also,

$$A = \frac{\pi}{4} (N)^2$$
 (5)

where

N = nozzle diameter, inches

By combining equations (3), (4), and (5) and substituting into (2)

Power = 5 $C_d \left(\frac{\pi}{4} N^2\right) \left(\frac{2g}{\rho}\right)^{1/2}$ (P)

Substituting numerical values gives

Power =
$$430.7 \text{ N}^2 \text{ p}^{1.5}$$
 (6)

The time during which power is delivered is determined as follows:

$$Time = \frac{L}{F}$$
(7)

where

L = length of cut, inches

F = feedrate, ipm

By substituting equations (6) and (7) into equation (1)

SE = 430.7
$$\frac{N^2 p^{1.5} L}{F V}$$

where

SE = specific energy, ft-lb/in³
N = nozzle diameter, inches
P = nozzle supply pressure, psig
L = length of cut, inches
F = feedrate, ipm
V = volume of material removed. in³

The volume removed was determined by measuring the volume of material required to fill in the kerf. For the irregular kerf depths and widths obtained in the cutting tests, especially on rocks prone to spalling, measurement of the kerf dimensions and calculation of the voluma would be grossly inaccurate as well as extremely time consuming. A variety of materials were used in attempts to fill sample kerfs cut in limestone but were rejected either because of handling difficulties or, in the case of liquids, incomplete kerf filling due to excess surface tension or absorption of the liquid by the rock. The material finally used for the volume measurements was 120 grit emery (aluminum oxide) powder, which has a maximum dimension of approximately 0.004 inch, allowing it to penetrate to the bottom of deep narrow kerfs, but still having sufficient size to permit the material to be poured without caking.

The kerf filling sequence is illustrated in Figure 5-1 for a sample of Dresser Basalt. The ends of the kerf were blocked with tape or putty

5-5



(a) Ends of Kerf Prepared for Measurement



(b) Filling Kerf With Powdered Emery
 Figure 5-1 - Kerf Measurement Technique

20

(a) depending upon the regularity of the kerf at the end of the rock. The emery material was poured from a graduated cylinder (b) into the kerf in order to fill the kerf level with the top surface of the rock. For deeper kerfs, the rock was agitated to insure settling of the emery material to the bottom of the kerf. Kerf volume was then equal to the difference between the volume of material in the graduated cylinder before and after filling the kerf. In some cases interaction of the jet with material at the sample edge which had been weakened during sawing or handling resulted in splitting off of a large chunk of material, as shown in Figure 5-2 for a Dresser Basalt sample. In these cases, the kerf was blocked with putty at the ends of the undamaged portion of the sample. Kerf volume and length measurements were taken for the central portion only, eliminating the possibility of the data being influenced or biased by sample stresses induced by the sawing or handling operations.



Figure 5-2 - Effect of Weakened Edge in Dresser Basalt

21

SECTION 6

TEST SEQUENCE

Fragmentation tests and analysis were conducted in the following sequence:

- Testing was completed to perform 2⁴ factorial experiments for all eight rock types, using the high and low levels of the variables listed previously. Randomization was applied to both the selection of the rock samples and the sequence of the 128 test runs.
- Test data from the 2⁴ factorial experiments was processed using Yates algorithm and analysis of variance performed for each rock type to determine the relative significance of main effects and interactions.
- The 2⁴ factorial experiments were expanded into 3⁴ factorial experiments for both Jasper quartzite, which is the hardest rock specified for the test program, and Barre Granite, which is a relatively common granite for which a variety of information exists.
- Testing was continued to perform, in randomized order, the runs required to complete 3² factorial design experiments for the remaining rock types, using the two most significant factors as determined by previous analysis of variance. The remaining two factors were set at the values for which minimum specific energy was obtained.
- Additional test runs were completed for all rock types at higher feedrates up to 900 ipm in order to reduce the single cut specific energy based upon the relatively large significances of the negative feedrate effect as determined from the analyses of variance.
- Kerfing tests were conducted using the minimum specific energy point obtained in the previous testing. Parallel runs across the target face were completed, wich spacing between the cuts successively decreased until kerfing occurred between cuts. The kerfing tests were replicated on two additional samples of the same rock type selected at random to minimize the effects of variations in samples within each rock type.

The following number of test runs were completed for each portion of the testing sequence.

 2^4 factorial : 2^4 runs x 8 rocks x 2 replications = 256 3^4 factorial: $(3^4 - 2^4)$ runs x 2 rocks x 2 replications = 260 3^2 factorial: $(3^2 - 2^2)$ runs x 6 rocks x 2 replications = 60

Additional:

(2 x 2 x 3) runs x 2 rocks x 2 replications = 48 2^{2} runs x 5 rocks x 2 replications = 48 18 extra runs, 2 rocks = 18

Kerfing:

2 runs x 8 rocks x 3 replications = 48

Total number of runs = 738

SECTION 7 DATA AND ANALYSIS

Due to the large amount of data collected for the 738 test runs completed, extensive use was made of the time share computer for data manipulation, calculation of specific energies for each test run and completion of analyses of variance. Computer programs utilized in the test program are listed in Appendix B. Data files are presented so that input data can be retrieved for any run conducted under the test program, if further data analysis is required in future efforts. As mentioned previously, the present effort is devoted specifically to determining for each rock type, the minimum specific energy associated with the jet excavation process within the experimental ranges rather than determination of correlations between specific energy and rock properties. For this reason, as well as the fact that the number of replications is statistically small, regression analyses were not performed on the rock test data. Analysis of the test data will be presented in detail for Barre Granite, which is illustrative of data trends present in most of the rock samples investigated. Due to the total volume of data gathered, however, other rock types will be discussed only with regard to deviations from the established trends. Summaries of process parameters, test conditions, specific energies and analyses of variance are presented for all rock types in Appendices C through J.

As described previously, 2^4 factorial experiments were completed for all rock types for use as screening experiments to determine the relative significances of the jet process independent variables. The results of analyses of variance conducted on the 2^4 factorial data are presented in Table 7-1, with process parameter main effects listed for each rock type in decreasing order of significance. A positive effect, that is, one where the slope of the curve of specific energy versus an independent variable is positive, is denoted by a plus sign before the letter ascribed to the independent variable; a negative effect by a minus. Letters indicating the independent variables are P for pressure, F for feedrate, S for standoff distance and N for nozzle diameter.

The trend for all rock types was for negative feedrate (F) effect, that is, decreasing specific energy with increasing feedrate and a positive nozzle (N) effect. Feedrate was one of the two most significant effects for seven of the eight rock types. The pressure effect was positive for seven rock types, including the three rocks, Barre Granite, Charcoal Granite and Sioux Quartzite, for which it was one of the most significant effects. The standoff effect was positive for the majority of rock types, but was of relatively minor significance compared with the other main effects. Actual significance tests and effect values are presented for each rock type, along with the 2⁴ factorial experiment data, in the Appendices.

7-1

Rock No.	Rock Type	σ comp. (psi)	(Decr	MAIN E	FFECTS Signifi	cance)
6	Berea Sandstone	8600	-F	+N	-P	+S
8	Salem Limestone	9500	-F	+N	+P	+S
7	Tennessee Marble	16900	+N	-F	+P	+S
2	Westerly Granite		+N	-F	+S	+P
3	Barre Granite	2 3900	-F	+P	+S	+N
1	Charcoal Granite	35100	+P	+N	-F	-s
5	Sioux Quartzite	54000	+P	+N	-F	-S
4	Dresser Basalt	50000	-F	+N	+S	+P

Table 7-1 - Relative Significances of Main Effects for 2⁴ Factorial Fragmentation Test Data

The 2^4 factorial experimental design was expanded to a 3^4 design for both Barre Granite and Sioux Quartzite, as specified in the test sequence, and into a 3^2 factorial design for the remaining rock types, investigating the two most significant main effects as determined by the previous analyses of variance, in order to provide a better indication of the shape of the specific energy response curves.

Previous research by W. C. McLain et. al., 1 had indicated that above a certain supply pressure, 12000 psi for Indiana Limestone, and lower for Berea Sandstone, the specific energies became equal for jet impingement both parallel and perpendicular to the specimen bedding planes. Based upon this information, the sample bedding plate orientation was ignored in the current test program, since anticipated supply pressure levels were well above 12000 psi. Berea Sandstone and Salem Limestone samples were ordered with half cut perpendicular and half parallel to the bedding planes, and orientations were distributed among the test sequence by the randomization of the order of sample usage. In order to confirm the validity of this approach, a series of cuts were completed for combination #192 on Indiana Limestone, with two replications each for three faces of the sample to insure impingement both parallel and perpendicular to the bedding plane. The average specific energy for the six tests was 19396 joules/cc and sample variance was 1146 joules/cc. Because of the small differences in the specific energy values obtained in this experiment for three orthogonal rock faces, it appears reasonable to conclude that the orientation of

7-2

-84-623-2

the jet with respect to the rock bedding plane has no effect upon the specific energy values at the pressure levels used in the present test program.

Of particular interest is the extremely high specific energy values associated with the tests conducted in the 2^4 , and 3^4 and 3^2 factorial experiments. The minimum specific energy obtained with this series was 5571 joules/cc (67,348 ft-1b/in³) for Berea Sandstone. A typical cut is shown in Figure 7-1. The maximum value, however, was 386,191 joules/cc (4,667,923 ft-lb/in³) for Charcoal Granite, shown in Figure 7-2 Additional testing at different operating parameters was indicated in order to bring the specific energy values down to a point where they could be reasonably competitive with conventional processes. Since nozzle diameter and feedrate had the greatest significances, investigation was begun upon methods of lowering the specific energy by variation of these parameters. The smallest nozzle size presently used and stocked by Bendix is a 0.005 inch diameter, use of which would provide a 60 percent area reduction, and a comparable specific energy decrease, providing the volume excavated remained constant with the smaller nozzle. Previous experience in cutting tests (but not data analysis) conducted for the Bureau of Mines indicated, however, that a lower volume removed could be expected when using the smaller nozzle, so consideration of use of a smaller nozzle for the additional test runs was terminated. By increasing the feedrate up to the practical limit of the sample traversing table, 900 ipm, an 85 percent reduction in energy input to the rock could be realized. A much smaller percentage decrease in excavated volume was expected, since jet efficiency increases at higher feedrates, due to reduced interference between the penetrating jet and the spent jet rebounding from the bottom of the kerf. Additional tests were run at increased feedrates, resulting in a decrease in single cut specific energy to the values presented in Table 7-2.

Analyses of variance were performed upon data from the additional test runs. All rock types exhibited main factor effects having the same sense, but much lower magnitudes, than the effects determined from the 24 factorial analyses of variance, indicating that increasing feedrates past 900 ipm will have a decreasing negative effect upon the specific energy. This fact is evident from graphs of specific energy versus feedrate, presented in Figure 7-3 for Barre Granite, with pressure effect illustrated, and Figure 7-4 for Sioux Quartzite, with both pressure and nozzle effects shown. Since feedrates higher than those shown would be of limited utility for a continuous mining machine, it appears that the data presented constitutes a practical minimum single cut specific energy for fluid jet excavation in the experimental range.

Additional testing was completed upon Salem Limestone at pressures as low as 5000 psi in order to determine how well the specific energy data for that rock type matched that presented by McLain¹. This data presented in Figure 7-5 closely matches at the lower pressures, with the

26



Figure 7-1 - Single Cut Run on Beres Sandstone



Figure 7-2 - Maximum Single Cut Specific Energy Run

Table 7-2 - Average Minimum Specific Energies for Each Rock Type

				Minim Snec	d fic Rearce			
Rock	Rock Tune	d comp.	1	ado marine.	TITC FREIRY			
No.	www.type	(1sd)	arguic	cut a	Kerfin	ig Cut	Kerf S	pacing
			(joules/cc)	(ft-lb/in ³)	(joules/cc)	(ft-1b/in ³)	cm.	th.
Q	Berea Sandstone	8600	2976	35,977	1215	14,686	0.236	0.093
œ	Salem Limestone	9500	6036	72,961	2484	30,028	0.236	0.093
7	Tennessee Marble	16900	5130	62,003	3427	41,417	0.317	0.125
2	Westerly Granite	1	6895	83, 343	4289	51,843	0.254	0.100
e	Barre Granite	2 39 00	6985	84,425	3857	46,623	0.236	0.093
Ч	Charcoal Granite	35100	4249	51,355	3963	47,901	0.317	0.125
Ś	Sioux Quartzite	54000	10834	130,955	6611	79,708	0.317	0.125
4	Dresser Basalt	50000	9579	115,788	3868	46,748	0.317	0.125

6-84-853-5

...



Figure 7-3 - Specific Energy as a Function of Feedrate for Barre Granite



Figure 7-4 - Specific Energy as a Function of Feedrate for Sioux Quartzite



30

decreasing feedrate effect evident in the fact that little additional decrease in specific energy is obtained by increasing feedrate from 900 ipm to 1650 ipm.

Data is also presented in Figure 7-5 for Barre Granite, which the explored at pressures as low as 10,000 psi, and for Sioux Quartzite. The curve for Barre Granite indicates that the minimum specific energy point for this rock occurs at approximately 30,000 psi. The pressure effect curve for Sioux Quartzite is positive, as are the curves for other rock types, indicating that the absolute minimum specific energy point occurs below 50,000 psi for most rock types. Since the pressure effect was not among the two most significant main effects for the majority of rocks, further investigation of specific energies at lower pressures was not pursued.

The minimum specific energy values, within the experimental ranges, determined as described above, were obtained at the following process parameters.

Pressure:	34.5 KN/cm ² (50,000 ps1)
Nozzle Dia:	0.2 mm (0.008 inch)
Feedrate:	19 cm/sec (450 ipm) for Dresser Basalt 38 cm/sec (900 ipm) for all others.
Standoff:	3.81 cm (1.5 inch) for Charcoal Granite and Sioux Quartzite, 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) for all others.

Following determination of the minimum specific energy for single cuts as above, tests were completed to determine the spacing between successive cuts for which kerfing, or excavation of the material between the cuts, was observed, approximating the condition of minimum overall specific energy for fluid excavation at the test conditions employed. The kerfing tests were conducted for each rock type using the parameters listed above which produced the minimum single-cut specific energy. Specific energies for kerfing runs are presented in Table 7-2, along with the maximum cut spacing at which kerfing between cuts would occur. Figures 7-6 and 7-7 show the results of kerfing cuts conducted on Salem Limestone and Barre Granite, respectively.



Figure 7-6 - Kerfing Effect on Salem Limestone



Figure 7-7 - Kerfing Effect on Barre Granite
SECTION 8

FLUID JET EXCAVATION SYSTEMS

Economic comparison between fluid jet excavation systems and conventional continuous excavation systems is hampered by the fact that very little actual tunneling has been completed in hard rock structures for which the use of a fluid jet system is proposed. Bruce and Morrell² list a total of only twelve tunnels in the United States which have been machine bored since 1955 in rocks of over 20,000 psi compressive strength. In half of these applications, the use of the continuous excavation machine was discontinued in favor of conventional tunneling techniques. The present limit of economic boreability for most rocks using conventional systems appears to be 30,000 psi compressive strength.

Sufficient data exists from the above source, however, to determine the economics of conventional tunneling systems in two specific hard rock applications, one in argillites having 35000 to 45000 psi compressive strength, in the Dorchester Water Tunnel, Boston, Massachusetts, the second in a section of quartzite of 49000 psi compressive strength in the Magma Copper Mine, Superior, Arizona. Both tunnels were bored by 12.5-foot diameter Lawrence HRT-12 excavators of 600 horsepower capacity with 1,500,000 pounds of thrust upon the tungsten carbide cutters. System cost was approximately \$600,000 in both cases. Comparative performance for both systems are presented in Table 8-1. The

The second second	Breiner	Excavation	Specific	Energy
Excavation System	Required (hp)	Rate (yd ³ /hr)	$(ft-1b/in^3)$	(joules/cc)
	Argillites	(o = 35000 psi)		
Lawrence HRT-12	600	22.7	1122	93
Fluid Jet	51100	22.7	47901	3963
Jet/Mechanical	16450	22.7	15409	1275
	Quartzite (σ = 50000 psi)	·····	
Lawrence HRT-12	600	4.5	5608	464
Fluid Jet	17100	4.5	79708	6611
Jet/Mechanical	4096	4.5	19145	1584

Table 8-1 - Comparison of Performance of Various Excavation Systems

-629-MB-

jet specific energy for kerfing cuts in Sioux quartzite and Charcoal granite were used to predict jet excavator performance in quartzite and argillite, respectively.

As is evident from the comparative performance data, the pure fluid jet excavation system, utilizing fluid induced kerfing alone, is at an extreme disadvantage due to its higher specific energy, which is approximately 14 times that for the Lawrence miner operating in quartzite, and 43 times the value for operation in argillites. Assuming an overall machine efficiency of 50 percent, a pure fluid jet excavator would require an installed horsepower of 17,100 to equal the performance of the Lawrence miner in quartzite. Since generation and application of such power levels is impractical in a mobile underground excavation system, it is evident that the use of a hybrid system, combining jet kerf cutting ability with some more efficient method of rock removal, will be required to decrease the overall system specific energy.

The use of a hybrid system utilizing high pressure fluid jets for kerf cutting, with removal of material between kerfs by mechanical means, appears to offer advantages over both pure fluid jet and conventional excavation systems. Such a system, shown schematically in Figure 8-1, will eliminate the high cutter loading and thrust requirements of present conventional excavation systems, as well as minimizing the effect of the high specific energy associated with the pure fluid jet cutting process. Present excavation systems for hard rock use rely on inducing rock spallation due to localized loading of the rock in excess of its compressive strength. Due to the excellent compressive properties of rock in situ extremely high cutter loadings are required, with attendant high wear. Also, the spalled material from the rock face tends to contaminate the cutter bearings, resulting in reduced life for these parts. The jet process on the other hand, can remove small kerfs, albeit at high specific energy values, without the need for excessive loading because the machine does not contact the work face. A mechanical device can be inserted into a kerf, as shown, breaking off one rib into the adjacent kerf, and the other rib into the kerf removed by previous passes of the jets and wheel. Although an additional jet kerf must be cut for the first pass in order to insure the removal of two ribs, the extra energy required for the initiating kerf cut will be small when averaged over many succeeding passes, so that, in effect, only one jet excavated kerf will be required for each rib removed. The. ribs left in the rock after scoring by the jets are unrestrained, as shown in Figure 8-1, Section A. When loaded by the wheel, the ribs will react similar to end loaded cantilever beams, with a tensile bending load resulting in fracture at the base of the rib, shown in Section B, where the bending moment is largest. Reduced loading and specific energy are required to effect fracture of the rib due to the low tensile strengths of most rocks. In tests to date, Summers and Henry³ have reported specific energies as low as 0.05 joules/cc for mechanical removal of ribs left between water jet kerfs cut in Berea

34

8-2



8-3

Sandstone. In the tests described, mechanical breakage energy values were determined by dropping weights from a known height, and therefore, a known specific energy, upon wedges set in the jet kerfs, and measuring the material volume.

The strain energy, u, for breakage of a cantilever beam subjected to end loading is given as follows.⁴

$$u = \frac{1}{18} D S L \frac{(\sigma_{max})^2}{E}$$

where

 σ_{max} = maximum tensile strength of the beam material

D = length of beam = depth of kerf

S = depth of beam = spacing between cuts

L = width of beam in direction of cut

Since volume removed = V = D S L

$$SE_{\text{theo}} = \frac{U}{V} = \frac{\left(\sigma_{\text{max}}\right)^2}{18 \text{ E}}$$

For Berea Sandstone, $\sigma_{\text{tensile}} = 580 \text{ psi and } \text{E} = 9.5 \times 10^6 \text{ psi.}$ Therefore

$$SE_{theo} = 1.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{ psi} = 1.6 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ft-lb/in}^3 = 1.4 \times 10^{-5} \text{ joules/cc}$$

for the mechanical breakage above.

The simplified case described is accurate for conditions where kerfing cuts have been completed in two directions perpendicular to each other, forming an array of free standing cantilever beams, and does not take into account the more complicated stress condition present when fracturing a rib which is fixed both at the bottom, between the cuts, and in the direction of cut, as was the case for the tests by Summers and Henry, described above. In addition, the mechanical wedge, due to friction, imparts a compressive load to the rock which tends to combat the bending load by reducing the tensile stress in the outer fiber of the cantilever beam. A gross estimate of the actual mechanical specific energy of removal for a specific rock can be made, however, by multiplying that value recorded in the literature for Berea Sandstone by the ratio of theoretical specific energies as determined above.

For Charcoal Granite, $\sigma = 1300$ psi, $E = 9.67 \times 10^6$ psi

$$SE_{theo} = 9.7 \times 10^{-3} \text{ psi} = 8.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ft-ib/in}^3 = 6.69 \times 10^{-5} \text{ joules/cc}$$

For Sioux Quartzite, $\sigma = 1300$ psi, E = 8.5 x 10⁶ psi

 $SE_{theo} = 11. \times 10^{-3} \text{ psi} = 9.2 \times 10^{-4} \text{ ft-lb/in}^3 = 7.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ joules/cc}$

Data reported by Summers and Henry indicates that, for Berea Sandstone, mechanical breakage specific energies of approximately 0.5 joule/cc may be realized in removing ribs where the spacing between kerfs is approximately equal to the depth of the kerf.

The following actual specific energies therefore may be realized for mechanical breakage of other materials where the kerf spacing is equal to the kerf depths. For Charcoal Granite:

SE = 0.5 x
$$\frac{6.69 \times 10^{-5}}{1.4 \times 10^{-5}}$$
 = 2.39 joules/cc

For Sioux Quartzite:

SE = 0.5 x
$$\frac{7.6 \times 10^{-5}}{1.4 \times 10^{-5}}$$
 = 2.71 joules/cc

Although a correlation between jet process parameters and kerf depth was not within the scope of the present research, measurement of several test samples has shown that, at the minimum specific points used, a minimum cut depth of 0.125 inch was obtained for the hardest material, Sioux Quartzite. Cut depth generally increased with increasing supply pressure and nozzle diameter, and decreased with increasing feedrate and rock compressive strength. A projected overall specific energy for a mechanically assisted fluid jet excavation machine can be determined from specific energy values for each process, the kerf depth and the jet kerf volume. Specific energy and kerf volume for the jet cuts will be as determined from the minimum specific energy runs for each rock type.

For comparison of Charcoal Granite with argillites, the minimum single cut specific energy of 4248.75 joules/cc was the average value obtained for the two test runs on the Granite conducted as combination number 373. Data file ROCKS6, line 125 (presented in Appendix B) indicates that the length of cut for both test runs was 8 inches, and that kerf volumes of 0.85 and 0.9 cc, respectively, were removed. The average volume removed, therefore, was 0.875 cc for a cut length of 8 inches. Kerf depth was approximately 0.125 inch, so that, assuming a comparable spacing between kerfs, the rib volume for the 8 inch cut would be $0.125 \ge 0.125 \ge 8 = 0.125 \text{ in}^3 = 2.048 \text{ cc.}$ The two jets and cutter wheel depicted in Figure 8-1 wr 1d then remove two kerfs, having volumes of 0.875 cc each, by jet action at a specific energy of 4248.75 joules/cc, and two ribs, having volumes of 2.048 cc each, by mechanical action at 2.39 joules/cc. Total energy input would be 7444 joules to remove a total wolume of 5.84 cc, therefore, the overall specific energy would be 1275 joules/cc.

The minimum single cut specific energy for Sioux Quartzite was 10,384.32 jcules/cc, determined from the data for combination number 411, listed in data file ROCKS7, line 225. Cut length for this combination was 8 inches, and the average volume removed by the jet was 0.35 cc. Kerf depth was also 0.125 inch. The hybrid system would, therefore, remove 2 kerfs having volumes of 0.35 cc each by jet at 10,834.32 joules/ cc, and 2 ribs having volumes of 2.048 cc each mechanically at 2.71 joules/cc. Total energy input would be 7596 joules to remove 4.796 cc of material for an overall specific energy of 1584 joules/cc.

These projected specific energy values are presented in Table 8-1 for comparison with those of the conventional and unassisted jet excavators. Since no correlation of kerf depth with jet operating parameters was completed in this program, further investigation will be required in order to determine whether lower overall specific energies can be attained by adjusting jet parameters to give greater kerf depth, thereby increasing the percentage of total material which is removed by mechanical breaking. For the jet operating parameters used, however, which were those required for minimum jet specific energy, the above analysis indicates potential minimum energy values for a hybrid jet/mechanical excavation system. Using the predicted specific energies above, a comparison between the hybrid system and a Lawrence HRT-12 excavator is presented in Table 8-2 for excavation of a 5000 foot tunnel. Horsepower for the hybrid system (using a 50 percent overall efficiency) was determined in order to equalize the penetration rates of the two systems, thereby equalizing their total operating time, direct labor costs, machine amortization costs, and the required muck removal equipment capacity. Comparisons are made on power

Excavation	Power	Advance	Cutter	Total	Costs	Grand
System	(hp)	(hp) (ft/hr)	\$	Cutter	Power	Total
	A	rgillites (σ = 35000 psi)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Lawrence HRT-12	600	5	\$6.30/yd ³	\$143,171	\$ 16,200	\$159,371
Jet/Mechanical	16450	5	\$3.00/yd ³	68,176	444,139	512,315
Quartzite (σ = 50000 psi)						
Lawrence HRT-12	600	1	\$9.50/yd ³	215,893	81,000	296,893
Jet/Mechanical	4096	1	\$3.00/yd ³	68,176	553,035	621,211

Table 8-2 - Operating Costs for 5000' Tunnel

Volume removed = $\frac{\pi}{4}$ (12.5)² x 5000 = 613,600 ft³ = 22,725 yd³ Power @ \$.02/KWHR = 0.027/(hp-hr)

requirements and cutter costs alone. Machine purchase, indirect overhead, roof support and material haulage costs are assumed to be equal. In both of the cases described above, however, 1.5 cc of water is required to remove either 0.366 cc of granite or 0.296 cc of quartzite, resulting in formation of a slurry of rock and water having a concentration of 40 percent or 33 percent, respectively, by weight. These concentrations are within ranges suitable for use in slurry transport by pipeline, which indicates that this mode of muck removal will be suitable for use with jet/mechanical excavators, resulting in cost benefits over systems used with present excavators. Direct maintenance costs of the excavation system itself are not considered, due to a lack of information regarding maintenance of high pressure pumping equipment. Cutter costs given are based on values given by Bruce and Morell.

As shown in Table 8-2, significant savings in cutter costs are gained by use of the hybrid jet/mechanical excavator, however, overall operating costs are higher due to power charges occasioned by the hybrid excavator's higher specific energy.

The specific energy obtained for the hybrid system does not, as mentioned previously, represent the optimum specific energy for such a system. The jet operating parameters employed in the analysis of the hybrid system specific energy were those determined for the minimum specific energy for pure jet excavation. Although no correlation between specific energy and kerf depth were included within the scope of this research, it was observed that kerf depth increased with increasing supply pressure and nozzle diameter, and decreased with increasing feedrate. The jet parameters used to obtain the minimum specific energy, therefore, also produce the smallest kerf depth. Optimization of the specific energy of excavation for a mechanical/ fluid jet excavator depends upon maximizing the proportion of material removed by mechanical action. This will require further testing to determine the jet operating parameters required to maximize jet kerf d'pth for a given energy input. As karf depth is increased, the spacing between kerfs can also be increased, so that the volume of material removed by mechanical action increases with the square of the kerf depth. Since the jet excavation energy constitutes the majority of the energy input to the rock, the maximum overall efficiency for a hybrid system may be obtained at the operating parameters which produce the deepest kerf, even though the jet excavation portion of the process is not operating at its minimum specific energy.

In addition, the specific energy data determined in this program for fluid jet excavation was obtained through testing conducted upon unstressed laboratory samples. Further reduction in excavation specific energy can be expected in testing upon *in situ* cock structures due to the compressive stress field underground. Further testing will be required on *in situ* rock either in a tunnel or a quarry in order to further minimize the specific energy both for the jet excavation and the mechanical breakage processes.

Further investigation both of mechanical breakage, maximization of jet kerf depth, and interaction between the two processes both in the laboratory and *in situ* is expected to lead to the evolution of hybrid rapid excavation systems having comparable or lower specific energies than those exhibited by conventional excavators working in hard rock, with the additional advantages of reduced machine and cutter loading, increased mobility, reduced cutter costs, no dust generation and ease of integration with systems for muck removal by slurry transport.

SECTION 9

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

 Within the experimental range employed, the minimum specific energies for single cuts were obtained at the following jet process parameters:

Pressure:	34.5 KN/cm ² (50,000 psi)
Nozzle Dia:	0.2 mm (0.008 inch)
Feedrate:	19 cm/sec (450 ipm) for Dresser Basalt 38 cm/sec (900 ipm) for all others
Standoff:	3.81 cm (1.5 inch) for Charcoal Granite and Sioux Quartzite 1.27 cm (0.5 inch) for all others

Minimum single cut specific energies, listed in Table 7-2, ranged from 10,834 joules/cc (130,955 ft-lb/in³ for Sioux Quartzite to 2976 joules/cc (35,977 ft-lb/in³) for Berea Sandstone.

- Kerfing tests were conducted for each rock type using the parameters within the experimental range which produced the minimum single-cut specific energy. Specific energies for kerfing runs ranged from 6611 joules/cc, (79,900 ft-1b/in³) for Sioux Quartzite to 1215 joules/cc (14,685 ft-1b/in³) for Berea Sandstone, and are presented in Table 7-2.
- The kerfing run specific energies described above were found to be higher than those exhibited by conventional tunnel excavation systems described in the literature (2). The jet excavation specific energy was approximately 14 times that for a Lawrence HRT-12 excavator operating in quartzite, and 43 times the value for operation in argillites.
- A much lower machine specific energy than that for a pure jet system can be obtained in a system utilizing both jet action to cut kerfs in the rock face and mechanical devices to break the material out between the kerfs. Such a system would have the advantages of reduced machine and cutter loading, increased mobility, reduced cutter costs, no dust generation and ease of integration with systems for muck removal by slurry transport.
- Optimization of the specific energy of excavation for a mechanical/ fluid jet excavator depends upon maximizing the proportion

of material removed by mechanical action. This will require further testing to determine the jet operating parameters required to maximize jet kerf depth for a given energy input. In general, kerf depth increases with increasing nozzle diameter and supply pressure, and the volume of material removed by mechanical action increases with the square of the kerf depth. Since the jet excavation energy constitutes the majority of the energy input to the rock, the maximum overall efficiency for a hybrid system may be obtained at the operating parameters which produce the deepest kerf, even though the jet excavation portion of the process is not operating at its minimum specific energy.

- Mechanical breakage energies should be determined for harder rock structures both in the laboratory and in situ for eventual incorporation in the design of a mechanically assisted fluid jet excavator. Relationships between specific energy, kerf depth and spacing between kerfs should be explored in detail.
- Further investigation is recommended to determine jet excavator performance upon in situ rock structures rather than upon unstressed laboratory specimens. Lower specific energies of excavation can be expected for in situ rock since the compressive stress field underground favors rock fracturing by the jet kerfing mode.
- Development of a mobile excavation test rig should be completed to facilitate in situ testing both in tunnels and quarries. The device should include both jet and mechanical modes of rock fracturing, allowing it to be used for investigation of operating parameters required for a hybrid jet/mechanical excavation system. Pressure and flow capabilities of the jet excavation portion should be comparable to those used in the present test program, that is, 80,000 psi and 1.4 GPM, allowing the device to be used for investigations regarding specific energy minimization or kerf depth maximization; provision should also be included for mounting various mechanical frar uring devices to determine relative effectiveness of each.

SECTION 10

REFERENCES

- W. C. McClain, et. al., <u>Examination of High Pressure Water Jets</u> for Use in Rock Tunnel Excavation, ORNL-HUD-1, UC-38, January 1970, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee.
- Bruce, William E. and Morrell, Roger J.; "Rapid Excavation in Hard Rock - A State-of-the-Art Report," <u>Proceedings of the Conference on</u> <u>Deep Tunnels in Hard Rock - A Solution to Combined Sewer Overflow</u> <u>and Flooding Problems</u>, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, November 1970.
- 3. Summers, D. A. and Henry, R. L., <u>V ter Jet Cutting of Rock With and</u> <u>Without Mechanical Assistance</u>, SPE 3533, New Orleans, La., October 1971.
- 4. Timoshenko, S. and Young, D. H., <u>Elements of Strength of Materials</u>, 4th Ed., Van Nostrand Co., Inc., Princeton, N. J., 1962, pp 219-221.

APPENDIX A

b.

SUMMARY OF ROCK PROPERTIES

CHARCOAL GRANITE

Property	Test Results (English Units)	Test Results (SI Units)
Compressive strength	$35.1 \times 10^3 \text{ lb/in}^2$	244 MN/m ²
Density (apparent)	170.5 1b/ft ³	2.72 g/cm ³
Hardness (Shore scleroscope)	95	95
Poisson's ratio (dynamic)	0.28	0.28
Tensile strength (pull)	1300 lb/in^2	9 MN/m ²
Tensile strength (indirect)	1570 lb/in ²	12.8 MN/m ²
Young's modulus (dynamic)	9.67×10^6 lb/in ²	66.7 GN/m^2
Young's modulus (static)	9.3 x 10^6 lb/in ²	64.1 GN/m ²

WESTERLY GRANITE

Property	Test Results (English Units)	Test Results (SI Units)
Density (apparent)	165 1b/ft ³	2.64 g/cm^3
Poisson's ratio (dynamic)		0.24
Poisson's ratio (static)		0.20
Shear modulus (dynamic)	$2.6-4.6 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	$18-32 \text{ GN/m}^2$
Shear modulus (static)	$3.83 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	26.4 GN/m^2
Velocity (longitudinal pulse)	1955 fl/sec x10 ³	5930 m/sec x 10^3
Velocity (shear)	11,000 ft/sec x 10 ³	$3360 \text{ m/sec} \times 10^3$
Young's modulus (dynamic)	$5.8-11.6 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	39.9-80 GN/m ²
Young's modulus (static)	$8.26 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	56.9 GN/m ²

BARRE GRANITE

Property	Test Results (English Units)	Test Results (SI Units)
Compressive strength	$23.9 \times 10^3 \text{ lb/in}^2$	167 MN/m ²
Density (apparent)	166 lb/ft^3	2.66 g/cm^3
Shear modulus (dynamic)	2.44 x 10^6 lb/in ²	16.8 GN/m ²
Shear modulus (static)	$2.2-2.4 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	$15.2-16.9 \text{ GN/m}^2$
Young's modulus (dynamic)	$4.41 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	30.4 GN/m ²
Young's modulus (static)	$3.96-6.41 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	$27.3-44.2 \text{ GN/m}^2$

DRESSER BASALT

TYPE NO. 4

Property	Test Results (English Units)	Test Results (SI Units)
Compressive strength	$50 \times 10^3 \text{ lb/in}^2$	350 MN/m ²
Density (apparent)	187 1b/ft ³	2.99 g/cm^3
Hardness (Shore scleroscope)	90	90
Poisson's ratio (dynamic)	0.285	0.285
Porosity	0.20 percent	: *
Shear modulus (dynamic)	5.85 x 10^6 1b/in ²	40 GN/m ²
Tensile strength (pull)	2100 lb/in ²	14 MN/m ²
Tensile strength (indirect)	2750 lb/in ²	19 MN/m ²
Velocity (longitudinal bar)	19.1 ft/sec x 10^3	5.82 m/sec x 10^3
Velocity (longitudinal pulse)	21.7 ft/sec x 10^3	$6.62 \text{ m/sec} \times 10^3$
Velocity (shear)	$11.9' ft/sec \times 10^3$	$3.63 \text{ m/sec} \times 10^3$
Young's modulus (dynamic)	$14.5 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	100 GN/m^2
Young's modulus (static)	$12.5 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	86.2 GN/m ²

A-4

I

t,

1

I

÷

I

1

1

SIOUX QUARTZITE

1

ţ

1

ţ

ł

1

Ŧ

1

ł

ţ.

1

ţ

ţ

1

ţ

1

ł

1

ł

I

TYPE NO. 5

Property		Test Results (English Units)	Test Results (SI Units)
Compressive strength		$54 \times 10^3 \text{ lb/in}^2$	350 MN/m ²
Density (apparent)		150° lb/ft ³	2.39 g/cm^3
Hardness (Shore scleroscope)		. 99	89
Poisson's ratio (dynamic)	ţ	0.13-0.28	0.13-0.28
Porosity	1	<l percent<="" td=""><td></td></l>	
Shear modulus (dynamic)		$4.2-5.0 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	$29-35 \text{ GN/m}^2$
Tensile strength (pull)		1300 lb/in ²	9 MN/m^2
Tensile strength (indirect)	ų.	2900 lb/in ²	20 MN/m^2
Velocity (longitudinal bar)		14.6 ft/sec x 10 ³	4.45 m/sec x 10^3
Velocity (longitudinal pulse)		$16.2 \text{ ft/sec } \times 10^3$	4.9 m/sec x 10^3
Velocity (shear)	÷	11.0 ft/sec x 10^3	$3.35 \text{ m/sec} \times 10^3$
Young's modulus (dynamic)		$8.5 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	58 GN/m ²
Young's modulus (static)	·	$10.1 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	69.6 GN/m ²

49

ł

1

ł

I

ţ

ļ

;

ł

ţ

:

1

A-5

BEREA SANDSTONE

TYPE NO. 6

.

Property	Test Results (English Units)	Test Results (SI Units)
Compressive strength	$8.6 \times 10^3 \text{ lb/in}^2$	59 MN/m ²

TENNESSEE MARBLE

.

TYPE NO. 7

.

Property	Test Results (English Units)	Test Results (SI Units)
Compressive strength	$16.9 \times 10^3 \text{ lb/in}^2$	118 MN/m ²
Density (apparent)	167 1b/ft ³	2.69 g/cm ³
Hardness (Shore scleroscope)	56.5	56.5
Poisson's ratio (dynamic)	0.292	0.292
Shear modulus (dynamic)	$4.2 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	28.8 GN/m ²
Tensile strength (pull)	1300 lb/in ²	9.2 MN/m ²
Tensile strength (indirect)	745 lb/in ²	5.13 MN/m ²
Velocity (longitudinal bar)	16,850 ft/sec x 10 ³	5140 m/sec : 10 ³
Velocity (longitudinal pulse)	20,050 ft/sec x 10^3	$6100 \text{ m/sec} \times 10^3$
Velocity (shear)	10,600 ft/sec $\times 10^3$	$3140 \text{ m/xec} \times 10^3$
Young's modulus (dynamic)	$10.6 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	73.0 GN/m ²
Young's modulus (static)	$9.0 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	62.0 GN/m ²

SALEM LIMESTONE

.

Property	Test Results (English Units)	Test Results (SI Units)
Compressive strength	$9.5 \times 10^3 \text{ lb/in}^2$	65.9 MN/m ²
Density (apparent)	149 lb/ft ³	2.39 g/cm^3
Hardness (Shore scleroscope)	29.5	29.5
Poisson's ratio (dynamic)	0.299	0.299
Shear modulus (dynamic)	$2.2 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	15.2 GN/m^2
Tensile strength (pull)	580 lb/in ²	3.9 MN/m^2
Velocity (longitudinal bar)	12,550 ft/sec x 10 ³	$3800 \text{ m/sec} \times 10^3$
Velocity (longitudinal pulse)	14,550 ft/sec x 10^3	4447 m/sec x 10^3
Velocity (shear)	10,000 ft/sec x 10 ³	$3000 \text{ m/sec} \times 10^3$
Young's modulus (dynamic)	4.8 x 10^6 lb/in ²	34.2 GN/m ²
Young's modulus (static)	$3.92 \times 10^6 \text{ lb/in}^2$	27.2 GN/m ²

APPENDIX B

COMPUTER PROGRAMS AND DATA SUMMARY

53

.

ENERGY

```
100 PRØGRAM LANGUAGE: FØRTRAN (FØR)
105 INPUT FILE FORMAT: COMBINATION . TEST . SAMPLE . PRESSURE
110 (50000=-1,65000=0,80000=1),FEEDRATE(50=-1,100=0,150=1),
115 STANDØFF(.5=-1,1.0=0,1.5=1),NØZZLE(.008=-1,.012=0,.0136=1),
120 LENGTH OF CUT(IN.), VOLUME REMOVED(CUBIC CM.)
125 SFILE (LIST OUTPUT FILES #1, ...., #8, INPUT FILES #9, ....)
130 DIMENSIONSE(100), SJ(100), SP(100), SB(100)
135 REAL L
140 25 FØRMAT(56H2+4 FACTØRIAL FRAGMENTATIØN TEST DATA, RØCK TY
145
    +PE NUMBER: JA)
                                              TREATMENT COMBINATION
                                 SAMPLE
                          TEST
150 30 FORMAT(68HCOMB.
                    SPECIFIC)
155
    •
                                                     RATE
                                                           STAND
                                         PRESSURE
160 35 FØRMAT(67H
                                    .
                    ENERGY)
    +OFF NOZZLE
165
                                            P
                                                      F
                                                                S
170 36 FØRMAT(53H
175
    .
               N)
180 40 FORMAT(14, 18, 16, 111, 18, F8. 1, F10. 4, F15.2)
185 50 FORMAT(129,18,F8.1,F10.4,F15.2)
190 60 FURMAT(F11.2, F19.2, F19.2)
195 N=0
200 B=0
205 J=1
210 K=9
215 I=0
220 A=2
225 CI=0
230 90 READ (K)J
235 IF(J) 410, 410, 95
240 95 PRINT 25, J
245 PRINT
250 PRINT
255 PRINT 30
260 PRINT 35
265 PRINT 36
270 PRINT
275 100 READ (K)C
280 IF (C) 410, 340, 105
285 105 IF(C-CI) 112,112,106
290 106 IF(A-1)107,107,110
295 107 B=B+1
300 SB(B) = SE(I)
305 110 A=0
310 112 READ (K) T, R, P, F, S, D, L, V
315 IF(1-P)155
320 IF(P)120,130,140
325 120 P=50000
330 GØTØ155
335 130 P=65000
340 GØTØ155
345 140 P=80000
```

ENERGY CONTINUED

350 155 IF(1-F)195 355 IF(F)160,170,180 360 160 F=50 365 GØT0195 370 170 F=100 375 GØTØ195 380 180F=150 385 195 IF(S)200,210,220 390 200 S= . 5 395 GØTØ230 400 210 S=1.0 405 G0T0230 410 220 S=1.5 415 230 IF(D)240,250,260 420 240 D=.008 425 GJY0285 430 250 D=.012 435 GØTØ285 440 260 D=.0136 445 285 1=1+1 450 B=B+1 455 SE(1) = 7059+173+D++2+P+SQRT(P)+L/F/V 460 SB(B)=SE(I) 465 A=A+1 470 IF(C-CI) 300, 290, 300 475 290 PRINT50, P, F, S, D, SE(1) 480 GØTØ310 485 300 PRINT40, C, T, R, P, F, S, D, SE(1) 490 310 CI=C 495 GJTJ100 500 340 PRINT 505 PRINT 510 PRINT 515 IF(A-1) 342, 342, 343 520 342 B=B+1 525 SB(B) = SE(1)SPECIFIC ENERGY" 530 343 PRINT" 535 PRINT PSI" 540 PRINT"FT.-LB./CU.IN. JOULES/CU.CM. 545 PRINT 550 N=1 555 DØ390I=1,N 560 SJ(1)=.082733*SE(1) 565 SP(1)=12+SE(1) 570 390 PRINT60, SE(1), SJ(1), SP(1) 575 P=B 580 REWINDJ 585 DØ 3958=1.P 590 395 WRITE(J) SB(B) 595 J=J+1

ENERGY CONTINUED

600 N=0 605 A=2 610 I=0 615 B=0 620 CI=0 625 PRINT 630 PRINT 635 PRINT 640 PRINT 645 IF (ENDFILEK) 405, 400 650 400 K=K+1 655 405 GØTØ90 660 410 END ANOVA

100 PRØGRAM LANGUAGE: ADVANCED BASIC (XBAS) 110 LET Q1=1 115 PRINT 120 PRINT 125 PRINT 130 PRINT 135 PRINT"ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE, ROCK TYPE NUMBER: ", QI 140 PRINT 145 PRINT MEAN SPECIFIC ENERGY VALUES" 150 PRINT" 155 PRINT 160 PRINT 165 PRINT"COMBINATION #", "MEAN SPECIFIC ENERGY (FT.-LB./CU.IN.)" 170 DIM X(100) 175 DIM Q(100) 180 DIM S(100) 185 DIM A(100) 190 DIM C(100) 195 DIM U(100) 200 DIM P(100) 205 DIM Z(64,6) 210 MAT Z= ZER 215 LET N=(INPUT: NUMBER ØF VARIABLES) 220 LET R=(INPUT: NUMBER OF REPLICATIONS) 225 LET V=0 230 LET A(1)=0 235 LET A(2)=0 240 FOR X = 1 T02+N 245 LET W=0 250 FØR K =1 TØ R 255 READ # Q1,X(K) 260 LET S(K)=X(K)+A(K) 265 LET A(K)=S(K) 270 LET W=X(X)+W 275 LET. V=X(K)+2+V 280 LET Z=X(K)+Z 285 NEXT K 290 LET C(X)=W 295 LET Q2=(INPUT: STATEMENT FOR COMBINATION NUMBER) 300 IF R=1 THEN 310 305 PRINT Q2,C(X)/R 310 NEXTX 315 DEF FNX(X)=(X+1)/2 320 DEF FNY(X)=(X+1)/2+(2+N/2) 325 FØR J =1 TØ N 330 FORX=1 TO 2+N STEP 2 335 LET P(FNX(X))=C(X)+C(X+1) 340 LET P(FNY(X))=C(X+1)-C(X) 345 NEXT X

```
ANOVA CONTINUED
350 FØR X=1 TØ2+N
355 LET C(X)=P(X)
360 NEXT X
365 NEXT J
370 LET L=0
375 FØR X=2 TØ 2+N
380 LET U(X)=C(X)+2/(R+2+N)
385 LET L=(C(X)+2/(R+2+N))+L
390 NEXT X
395 FØR I = 1 TØ N
400 LET K=1-1
405 FOR S = (2+K)+1 TO 2+N STEP 2+1
410 FOR J=S TO (S+(2+K-1))
415 LET Z(J,I)=1
420 NEXT J
425 NEXT S
430 NEXT I
435 IF R=1 THEN 460
440 LET B=(A(1)+2+A(2)+2)/2+N-(C(1)+2/(R+2+N))
445 LET E=V-(C(1)+2/(R+2+N))-L-B
450 LET D=(2+N+(R-1))-1
455 LET M=E/D
460 PRINT
465 PRINT
470 PRINT "
                             ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE TABLE"
475 PRINT
480 PRINT
485 IF R=1 THEN 595
490 PRINT"SOURCE OF", "SUMS OF", "DF", "F RATIO", "TREATMENT"
495 PRINT"VARIATION", "SQUARES", " ", ", "EFFECTS"
500 FØR X=2 TØ 2+N
505 GØSUB 645
510 LET Q(X)=C(X)/(R+2+(N-1))
515 PRINT " ", U(X), "1", U(X)/M, Q(X)
520 NEXT X
525 PRINT
530 PRINT "REPLICATE", B, (R-1), B/(M+(R-1))
535 PRINT
540 PRINT "ERROR", E, D
545 PRINT
550 PRINT "TØTAL", V-(C(1)+2/(R+2+N)),2+N+R-1
555 PRINT
560 PRINT "ERROR MEAN SQUARE=",M
565 LET G=SQR(M)/SQR(R)
570 PRINT
575 PRINT GJ"IS THE SQUARE ROOT OF THE RATIO OF THE MEAN"
580 PRINT "SQUARE ERROR TO THE NUMBER OF REPLICATIONS PER CELL."
590 GØ TØ 625
595 PRINT "SOURCE OF", "SUMS OF"
600 PRINT "VARIATION", "SQUARES"
```

```
ANGVA CONTINUED
605 FØR X=2 TØ 2+N
610 GØSUB 645
615 PRINT " ", U(X)
                                                      .
620 NEXT X
625 PRINT
630 LET 91=91+1
635 IF(INPUT: CRITERIA FOR NOT ENDING PROGRAM) THEN115
640 STØP
645 IF Z(X, 1)=1 THEN 670
650 IF Z(X, 2)=1 THEN 690
655 IF Z(X, 3)=1 THEN 690
660 IF Z(X, 4)=1 THEN 700
665 GØ TØ 705
670 PRINT "P"J
675 GØ TØ 650
680 PRINT "F"J
685 GØ TØ 655
690 PRINT "S"J
695 GØ TØ 660
700 PRINT "N"J
705 RETURN
710 STØP
715 DATA 0
720 END
```

KERF

```
100 PRØGRAM LANGUAGE: FØRTRAN (FOR)
 105 $FILE ROCKS8
 110 DIMENSION SE(4, 10), SM(4, 10), SUM(4), A(4), DIF(4), DIFM(4)
 115 REAL L
 120 10 FORMAT(SOHKERFING FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, ROCK TYPE
 125 + NUMBER: , 14)
 130 15 FORMA: (204
                            PRESSURE =, 16, 6H PSI =, F9.2, 15H NEWTONS
 135 */ SQ. CM.)
 140 20 FORMAT(20H
                             FEEDRATE =, 16, 6H IPM =, F6.2, 9H CM./SEC.)
 145 25 FØRMAT(20H
                             STANDØFF =, F6.1, 6H IN. =, F6.3, 4H CM.)
 150 30 FORMAT(20H
                             NOZZLE =, F6.4, 6H IN. =, F6.5, 4H MM.)
 155 35 FORMATC32H
                             SPACING BETWEEN CUTS =, F5.3, 6H IN. =,
 160 +F5.3,4H CM.)
 165 70 FORMAT(56H
                      CUT NUMBER
                                            AVERAGE SPECIFIC ENERGY
 170 +PER CUT)
 175 75 FØRMAT(57H
                                           FT.LB./CU.IN.
 180 + JOULES/CU.CM.)
 185 80 FORMAT(110, F24.2, F20.2)
 190 90 FORMAT(14H
                      AVERAGE, 2120.2)
 195 40 FORMAT(S6HCOMB.
                            TEST SAMPLE NUMBER
                                                              SP
200 +ECIFIC ENERGY)
205 45 FØRMAT( 68H
                    .
                                      OF CUTS FT.LB./CU.
210 +IN.
                JOULES/CU.CM.)
215 50 FØRMAT(14, 19, 17, 18, F17.2, F20.2)
220 60 FØRMAT(120,18,F17.2,F20.2)
225 95 READ(1)J
230 X1=0
235 IF(J) 300, 300, 100
240 100 READ(1)P,F,S,D,Q
245 P1=.68966*P
250 F1=.04233333*F
255 S1=2.54#S
260 D1=D+25.4
265 Q1=2.54+Q
270 PRINT10, J
275 PRINT
280 PRINT
285 PRINTIS, P. PI
290 PRINT20, F, F1
295 PRINT 25, 5, 51
300 PRINT 30, D, D1
305 PRINT
310 PRINT 35, 9, 91
315 PRINT
320 PRINT
325 PRINT 40
330 PRINT 45
335 PRINT
340 120 READ(1)C
345 IF(C)180,180,125
```

```
350 125 READ(1) T.R.L.V.X
355 IF(X-X1)135,135,130
360 130 Y=1
365 135 SE(X,Y)=7059+173+D++2+P+SQRT(P)+X+L/F/V
370 SM(X,Y) = 082733 + SE(X,Y)
375 IF (-X1)150,150,140
380 140 PRINT 50, C, T, R, X, SE(X, Y), SM(X, Y)
385 X1=X
390 GØTØ160
395 150 IF(R-R1)160,160,155
400 155 PRINT 60, R, X, SE(X, Y), SM(X, Y)
405 160 2(X)=Y
410 Y=Y+1
415 GØTØ120
420 180 PRINT
425 PRINT
430 D0230 X=1,3
435 SUM(X)=0
440 Z=A(X)
445 DØ 220Y=1,Z
450 220 SUM(X) = SE(X,Y) + SUM(X)
455 230 SUM(X)=SUM(X)/A(X)
460 X=1
465 PRINT 70
470 DIF(X) = SUM(X)
475 DIFM(X)=+082733+SUM(X)
480 PRINT 75
485 PRINT
490 PRINT 80, X, DIF(X), DIFM(X)
495 D0250X=2,3
500 DIF(X)=X/SUM(X)-(X-1)/SUM(X-1)
505 DIF(X)=1/DIF(X)
510 DIFM(X)=+082733+DIF(X)
515 PRINT
520 250 PRINT 80, X, DIF(X), DIFM(X)
525 PRINT
530 DIFA=(DIF(2)+DIF(3))/2
535 DIFB=(DIFM(2)+DIFM(3))/2
540 PRINT 90, DIFA, DIFB
545 PRINT
550 PRINT
555 PRINT
560 PRINT
565 GØTØ95
570 300 END
```

```
100 SDATA'214 FACTØRIAL FRAGMENTATIØN TEST INPUT DATA'
105 SDATA 'CHARCØAL GRANITE'
110 1
115 1,25,12,-1,-1,-1,-1,8.0,1.1,1,25,12,-1,-1,-1,-1,8.0,1.0
120 2,48,2,1,-1,-1,-1,8,1,1,1,2,48,2,1,-1,-1,-1,8,1,1,2
125 3,38,19,-1,1,-1,-1,8,0,1,2,3,38,19,-1,1,-1,-1,8,,8
130 4,28,5,1,1,-1,-1,8,05,95,4,28,5,1,1,-1,-1,8,05,1.0
135 5, 15, 13, -1, -1, 1, -1, 8, 0, 1, 1, 5, 15, 13, -1, -1, 1, -1, 8, 0, 1, 4
140 6,46,15,1,-1,1,-1,7.95,1.5,6,46,15,1,-1,1,-1,7.95,1.3
145 7, 17, 1, -1, 1, 1, -1, 7, 95, 1, , 7, 17, 1, -1, 1, 1, -1, 7, 95, 9
150 8, 32, 14, 1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 0, 4, 8, 32, 14, 1, 1, 1, -1, 8, , 3
155 9,77,20,-1,-1,-1,1,8,,2,5,9,77,20,-1,-1,-1,1,8,,2,3
160 10, 104, 16, 1, -1, -1, 1, 7, 9, 1.2
165 10, 104, 16, 1, -1, -1, 1, 7, 9, 1, 0, 11, 102, 6, -1, 1, -1, 1, 7, 9, .6
170 11,102,6,-1,1,-1,1,7,9,8,12,111,3,1,1,-1,1,8,,1,,2
175 102,3,1,1,-1,1,8,,1,1,3,70,7,-1,-1,1,1,7,95,1,9
180 13,70,7,-1,-1,1,7,7,95,1,9,14,86,9,1,-1,1,1,8,06,1,5
185 14,86,9,1,-1,1,1,8,06,1,6,15,87,11,-1,1,1,1,7,95,8
190 15,87,11,-1,1,1,1,7,95,1.,16,105,8,1,1,1,1,8.,1.1
195 16, 105, 8, 1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 1,
200 0
205 SDATA 'WESTERLY GRANITE'
210 2
215 17,18,2,-1,-1,-1,-1,7,85,1,,17,18,2,-1,-1,-1,-1,7,85,1.
220 18, 7, 5, 1, -1, -1, -1, 7, 9, 1, 4, 19, 8, 4, -1, 1, -1, -1, 8, 1, .6
225 20,51,3,1,1,-1,-1,8,,1,,20,51,3,1,1,-1,-1,8,,1.1
230 21, 3, 1, -1, -1, 1, -1, 7, 9, .8, 22, 5, 3, 1, -1, 1, -1, 8, , 1, 4
235 22, 5, 3, 1, -1, 1, -1, 8, , 1, 4, 23, 23, 5, -1, 1, 1, -1, 7, 95, 9
240 23,23,5,-1,1,1,-1,7.95,.6,24,20,1,1,1,1,1,-1,6.,8
245 24,20,1,1,1,1,1,-1,6,,65,25,96,4,-1,-1,-1,1,8,1,8
250 25,96,4,-1,-1,-1,1,8.1,1.1,26,92,2,1,-1,-1,1,7.85,2.0
255 26,92,2,1,-1,-1,1,7,85,1,9,27,124,1,-1,1,-1,1,8,,5
260 27, 124, 1, -1, 1, -1, 1, 8., . 5, 28, 72, 2, 1, 1, -1, 1, 7.95, 3.2
265 28, 72, 2, 1, 1, -1, 1, 7, 95, 3, 1, 29, 123, 3, -1, -1, 1, 1, 8, , , 95
270 29,123,3,-1,-1,1,1,8,,8,30,91,4,1,-1,1,1,8,1,1,5
275 30,91,4,1,-1,1,1,8,1,1,5,31,113,1,-1,1,1,1,7,9,8
280 31, 113, 1, -1, 1, 1, 1, 7, 9, .5, 32, 121, 5, 1, 1, 1, 1, 8, , 1.
285 32, 121, 5, 1, 1, 1, 1, 8, , 1, 1
290 0
295 SDATA 'BARRE GRANITE'
300 3
      33, 11, 7, -1, -1, -1, -1, 8, 15, 8, 33, 11, 7, -1, -1, -1, -1, 8, 15, 8
305
310 + 34, 13, 17, 1, -1, -1, -1, 8, 2, 1, 3, 34, 13, 17, 1, -1, -1, -1, 8, 2, 1, 3
315 + 35, 22, 11, -1, 1, -1, -1, 8.2, .9, 35, 22, 11, -1, 1, -1, -1, 8.2, 1.0
320 + 36, 43, 10, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8, 2, 1, 35, 36, 43, 10, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8, 2, 1, 0
325 + 37, 50, 19, - 1, - 1, 1, - 1, 8, 2, + 8, 37, 50, 19, - 1, - 1, 1, - 1, 8, 2, +9
330 + 38, 31, 1, 1, -1, 1, -1, 8, 2, 1, 2, 38, 31, 1, 1, -1, 1, -1, 8, 2, 1, 2
335 + 39, 19, 3, -1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 15, . 3, 39, 19, 3, -1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 15, . 5
340 + 40, 37, 2, 1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 1, 1, 0, 40, 37, 2, 1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 1, .95
345 + 41,81,6,-1,-1,-1,1,7,95,2.6,41,81,6,-1,-1,-1,1,7,95,2.7
```

ROCKSI CONTINUED

```
350 + 42, 76, 8, 1, - 1, -1, 1, 8, 0, 4, 4, 42, 76, 8, 1, -1, -1, 1, 8, 0, 4, 4
355 + 43, 89, 16, -1, 1, -1, 1, 7, 9, 7
360 +43,89,16,-1,1,-1,1,7.9,.7
365 + 44, 68, 20, 1, 1, -1, 1, 7, 5, 3, 0, 44, 68, 20, 1, 1, -1, 1, 7, 5, 2, 8
370 +45,82,18,-1,-1,1,1,8,0,2,3,45,82,18,-1,-1,1,1,8,0,2,0
375 + 46,85,4,1,-1,1,1,8.0,1.4,46,85,4,1,-1,1,1,8.0,1.4
380 + 47, 74, 5, -1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 0, 1, 6, 47, 74, 5, -1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 0, 1, 8
385 + 48, 100, 14, 1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 0, 1, 0, 48, 100, 14, 1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 0, 1, 2
390 0
395 $DATA 'DRESSER BASALT'
400 4
405 49,54,14,-1,-1,-1,-1,6+0,2+0
410 50, 34, 19, 1, -1, -1, -1, 6, 0, 6, 1, 50, 34, 19, 1, -1, -1, -1, 6, 0, 3, 6
415 51,29,8,-1,1,-1,-1,6.0,1.5,51,29,8,-1,1,-1,-1,6.0,8
420 52,41,1,1,1,-1,-1,5,0,8,0,53,57,3,-1,-1,1,-1,6,0,1,4
425 54,58,12,1,-1,1,-1,6,0,5,8,55,9,20,-1,1,1,-1,6,05,1,1
430 5519,20,-1,1,1,-1,6.05,1.0,56,35,5,1,1,1,1,-1,6.15,1.4
435 57,94,13,-1,-1,-1,1,6,1,1,6,57,94,13,-1,-1,-1,1,6,1,1,5
440 58, 75, 6, 1, -1, -1, 1, 4, 125, 5, 0, 59, 109, 2, -1, 1, -1, 1, 7, 95, 2, 0
445 59, 109, 2, -1, 1, -1, 1, 7, 95, 2, 7, 60, 106, 10, 1, 1, -1, 1, 5, 3, 4, 6
450 60, 106, 10, 1, 1, -1, 1, 5, 7, 3, 4, 61, 116, 15, -1, -1, 1, 1, 5, 5, 1, 22
455 61, 116, 15, -1, -1, 1, 1, 5, 6, 1, 3, 62, 90, 16, 1, -1, 1, 1, 4, 55, 7
460 62,90,16,1,-1,1,1,4,5,6,63,117,7,-1,1,1,1,5,75,1.8
465 63+117,7,-1,1,1,5,75,1,5,64,67,17,1,1,1,1,5,25,9.8
470 0
475 SDATA'SIØUX QUARTZITE'
480 5
485 65, 24, 10, -1, -1, -1, -1, 9, 6, ,9, 65, 24, 10, -1, -1, -1, -1, 9, 6, 1, 1
490 66, 36, 2, 1, -1, -1, -1, 10, 0, 1, 8, 66, 36, 2, 1, -1, -1, -1, 10, 0, 1, 5
495 67,21,20,-1,1,-1,-1,9.5,1.2,67,21,20,-1,1,-1,-1,9.6,1.1
500 68, 42, 3, 1, 1, -1, -1, 9, 25, 1, 2, 68, 42, 3, 1, 1, -1, -1, 10, 2, 1, 1
505 69,60,8,-1,-1,1,-1,7.9,.7,69,60,8,-1,-1,1,-1,7.9,.8
510 70,26,18,1,-1,1,-1,9,5,1,1,70,26,18,1,-1,1,-1,9,5,1,25
515 71, 4, 4, -1, 1, 1, -1, 10.0, .7, 71, 4, 4, -1, 1, 1, -1, 11.25, .8
520 72, 16, 7, 1, 1, 1, -1, 11.8, 1.0, 72, 16, 7, 1, 1, 1, -1, 11.8, .8
     73, 65, 5, -1, -1, -1, 1, 10, 0, 2, 8, 73, 65, 5, -1, -1, 1, 1, 10, 0, 2, 8
525
530 74,88,13,1,-1,-1,1,10.0,1.5,74,88,13,1,-1,-1,1,10.0,1.6
535 75, 73, 1, -1, 1, -1, 1, 7, 7, 1, 6, 75, 73, 1, -1, 1, -1, 1, 9, 7, 1.7
     76, 126, 12, 1, 1, -1, 1, 9, 2, 1, 3, 76, 126, 12, 1, 1, -1, 1, 9, 2, 1,
540
545 77,83,6,-1,-1,1,1,8.4,1.8,77,83,6,-1.-1,1,1,8.9,2.3
550 78, 71, 17, 1, -1, 1, 1, 9, 0, 3, 25, 78, 71, 17, 1, -1, 1, 1, 9, 0, 3, 25
555 79,93,11,-1,1,1,1,10.8, 8, 79,93,11,-1,1,1,1,1,10.8, 9
560 80,98,16,1,1,1,1,10.8,1.0,80,98,16,1,1,1,1,10.8,1.0
565 0
570 SDATA BEREA SANDSTONE
575 6
530 81, 6, 9, -1, -1, -1, -1, 7, 9, 2, 6, 81, 6, 9, -1, -1, -1, -1, 7, 9, 2, 9
585 82, 53, 13, 1, -1, -1, -1, 8., 7.8, 82, 53, 13, 1, -1, -1, -1, 8., 7.6
590 83, 55, 4, -1, 1, -1, -1, 8, , 4, , 83, 55, 4, -1, 1, -1, -1, 8, , 4,
595 84, 14, 17, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8., 5.1, 84, 14, 17, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8., 5.3
```

```
\begin{array}{c} 600 \quad 85, 1, 18, -1, -1, 1, -1, 8, 3, 2, 85, 1, 18, -1, -1, 1, -1, 8, 3, 8\\ 605 \quad 86, 2, 14, 1, -1, 1, -1, 8, 7, 5, 86, 2, 14, 1, -1, 1, -1, 8, 7, 8\\ 610 \quad 87, 10, 2, -1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 05, 2, 5, 87, 10, 2, -1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 05, 2, 7\\ 615 \quad 88, 61, 1, 1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 05, 4, 7, 88, 61, 1, 1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 05, 4, 5\\ 620 \quad 89, 110, 11, -1, -1, -1, 1, 8, 3, 2, 89, 110, 11, -1, -1, -1, 1, 8, 3, 6\\ 625 \quad 90, 118, 10, 1, -1, -1, 1, 8, 7, 2, 90, 118, 10, 1, -1, -1, 1, 8, 6, 4\\ 630 \quad 91, 103, 5, -1, 1, -1, 1, 8, 92, 4, 91, 103, 5, -1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 92, 6\\ 635 \quad 92, 80, 12, 1, 1, -1, 1, 8, 92, 4, 91, 103, 5, -1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 92, 6\\ 635 \quad 92, 80, 12, 1, 1, -1, 1, 8, 3, 4, 93, 107, 16, -1, -1, 1, 8, 3, 2\\ 640 \quad 93, 107, 16, -1, -1, 1, 1, 7, 95, 5, 5, 94, 97, 15, 1, -1, 1, 1, 7, 5, 5, 4\\ 650 \quad 95, 99, 3, -1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 92, 5, 95, 99, 3, -1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 92, 75\\ 655 \quad 96, 84, 6, 1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 917, 99, 684, 6, 1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 915, 6\\ 660 \quad 0 \end{array}
```

P

5

```
100 SDATA 2+4 FACTORIAL FRAGMENTATION TEST INPUT DATA .
 105 SDATA 'TENNESSEE MARBLE'
 110 7
 115 97, 59, 6, -1, -1, -1, -1, 3, 0, 1, 3, 97, 59, 6, -1, -1, -1, -1, 8, 0, 1, 2
 120 98, 47, 20, 1, -1, -1, -1, 8.0, 1.3, 98, 47, 20, 1, -1, -1, -1, 8.0, 1.3
 125 99, 64, 11, -1, 1, -1, -1, 8.0, .85, 99, 64, 11, -1, 1, -1, -1, 8.0, .85
 130 100, 12, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8, 05, .8, 100, 12, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8, 05, .7
 135 101, 63, 4, -1, -1, 1, -1, 8.0, 1.9, 101, 63, 4, -1, -1, 1, -1, 8.0, 1.3
 140 102, 49, 7, 1, -1, 1, -1, 8.0, .8, 102, 49, 7, 1, -1, 1, -1, 8.0, 1.0
 145 103, 39, 3, -1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 1, 8, 103, 39, 3, -1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 1, 1, 6
 150 104, 62, 18, 1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 1, .9, 104, 62, 18, 1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 1, .7
 155 105, 108, 13, -1, -1, -1, 1, 8, 0, +5, 105, 108, 13, -1, -1, -1, 1, 8, 0, 1, 0
 160 106, 79, 19, 1, -1, -1, 1, 8, 1, 3, 1, 106, 79, 19, 1, -1, -1, 1, 8, 1, 2, 9
165 107, 66, 9, -1, 1, -1, 1, 8, 1, 1, 3, 107, 66, 9, -1, 1, -1, 1, 8, 1, 1, 8
170 108, 125, 8, 1, 1, -1, 1, 8, 0, ,9, 108, 125, 8, 1, 1, -1, 1, 8, 0, ,9
175 109, 112, 10, -1, -1, 1, 1, 8, 0, 1, 6, 109, 112, 10, -1, -1, 1, 1, 8, 0, 2, 0
180 110, 119, 17, 1, -1, 1, 1, 7, 9, 1, 2, 110, 119, 17, 1, -1, 1, 1, 7, 9, 1, 1
185 111, 122, 2, -1, 1, 1, 1, 7, 95, 1, 5, 111, 122, 2, -1, 1, 1, 1, 7, 95, 1.8
190 112, 127, 15, 1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 1, . 7, 112, 127, 15, 1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 1, . 7
195 0
200 SDATA'SALEM LIMESTONE'
205 8
210 113,27,13,-1,-1,-1,-1,8,1,2,5,113,27,13,-1,-1,-1,-1,8,1,2,2
215 114, 30, 3, 1, -1, -1, -1, 8, 1, 16, 8, 114, 30, 3, 1, -1, -1, -1, 8, 1, 8, 5
220 115, 44, 10, -1, 1, -1, -1, 8, , 1, , 115, 44, 10, -1, 1, -1, -1, 8, , 1, 1
225 116, 33, 9, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8, 1, 2, 7, 116, 33, 9, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8, 1, 3, 2
230 117, 52, 4, -1, -1, 1, -1, 8 ., 1 ., 117, 52, 4, -1, -1, 1, -1, 8 ., .9
235 118, 40, 11, 1, -1, 1, -1, 8, 2, 4, 118, 40, 11, 1, -1, 1, -1, 8, 2, 5
240 119,45,1,-1,1,1,-1,8.,1.1,119,45,1,-1,1,1,-1,8.,1.3
245 120, 56, 15, 1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 05, 1, 6, 120, 56, 15, 1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 05, 1, 4
250 121,69,14,-1,-1,-1,1,8+1,18+,121,69,14,-1,-1,-1,1,8+1,17+4
255 122,95,17,1,-1,-1,1,7,95,1.2,122,95,17,1,-1,-1,1,7,95,2.9
260 123, 101, 18, -1, 1, -1, 1, 8, 1, 1, 8, 123, 101, 18, -1, 1, -1, 1, 8, 1, 2, 1
265 124, 120, 5, 1, 1, -1, 1, 8, 3, 1, 124, 120, 5, 1, 1, -1, 1, 8, 3.
270 125, 115, 19, -1, -1, 1, 1, 8, 1, 1, 8, 125, 115, 19, -1, -1, 1, 1, 8, 1, 1, 75
275 126, 114, 2, 1, -1, 1, 1, 8, 5, 1, 126, 114, 2, 1, -1, 1, 1, 8, 5, 9
280 127, 128, 6, -1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 09, 1, 5, 127, 128, 6, -1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 09, 1, 6
285 128, 78, 12, 1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 05, 12, 1, 128, 78, 12, 1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 05, 13, 7
290 6
295 -1
```

RØCKS3

```
100 SDATA '3+2 FACTORIAL FRAGMENTATION TEST INPUT DATA '
105 SDATA CHARCOAL GRANITE
110 1
115 140, 38, 19, -1, 1, -1, -1, 8, , 1, 2, 140, 38, 19, -1, 1, -1, -1, 8, , 8
120 141, 144, 17, 0, 1, -1, -1, 8, , .5, 141, 144, 17, 0, 1, -1, -1, 8, , .8
125 142,28,5,1,1,-1,-1,8.05,.95,142,28,5,1,1,-1,-1,8.05,1.
130 143, 150, 10, -1, 1, -1, 0, 8, 1, 1, 5, 143, 150, 10, -1, 1, -1, 0, 8, 1, 1, 6
135 144, 149, 18, 0, 1, -1, 0, 8, , 1, 5, 144, 149, 18, 0, 1, -1, 0, 8, , 1, 65
140 145, 152, 4, 1, 1, -1, 0, 8, 1, 2, 3, 145, 152, 4, 1, 1, -1, 0, 8, 1, 2,
145 146, 102, 6, -1, 1, -1, 1, 7, 9, , 6, 146, 102, 6, -1, 1, -1, 1, 7, 9, 8
150 147, 166, 13, 0, 1, -1, 1, 8, 1, 2, 3, 147, 166, 13, 0, 1, -1, 1, 8, 1, 2,
155 148, 111, 3, 1, 1, -1, 1, 8, , 1, , 148, 111, 3, 1, 1, -1, 1, 8, , 1+1
160 0
165 $DATA 'WESTERLY GRANITE'
170 2
175 149, 7, 5, 1, -1, -1, -1, 7, 9, 1, 4
180 150, 141, 2, 1, 0, -1, -1, 7, 9, 1, 2, 150, 141, 2, 1, 0, -1, -1, 7, 9, 1,
185 151, 51, 3, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8, , 1, , 151, 51, 3, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8, , 1, 1
190 152, 151, 3, 1, -1, -1, 0, 8, 06, 2, 9, 152, 151, 3, 1, -1, -1, 0, 8, 06, 2, 7
195 153, 161, 1, 1, 0, -1, 0, 6, 1, 2, 6, 153, 161, 1, 1, 0, -1, 0, 6, 1, 2, 4
200 154, 162, 3, 1, 1, -1, 0, 8.06, 4.5, 154, 162, 3, 1, 1, -1, 0, 8.06, 4.6
205 155,92,2,1,-1,-1,1,7.85,2.,155,92,2,1,-1,-1,1,7.85,1.9
210 156, 165, 5, 1, 0, -1, 1, 6, 1, 3, 1, 156, 165, 5, 1, 0, -1, 1, 6, 1, 2, 6
215 157, 72, 2, 1, 1, -1, 1, 7, 95, 3, 2, 157, 72, 2, 1, 1, -1, 1, 7, 95, 3, 1
220 0
225 $DATA 'DRESSER BASALT'
230 4
235 158, 34, 19, 1, -1, -1, -1, 6., 6. 1, 158, 34, 19, 1, -1, -1, -1, 6., 3.6
240 159, 143, 18, 1, 0, -1, -1, 4, 3, 159, 143, 18, 1, 0, -1, -1, 4, 6, 2,9
245 160,41,1,1,1,-1,-1,5,8.
250 161, 153, 4, 1, -1, -1, 0, 4. 7, 6.2, 161, 153, 4, 1, -1, -1, 0, 4. 1, 2.8
255 162,148,9,1,0,-1,0,4.,11.6
260 163, 156, 20; 1, 1, -1, 0, 6, 15, 4, 5, 163, 156, 20, 1, 1, -1, 0, 6, 15, 5, 9
265 164, 75, 6, 1, -1, -1, 1, 4, 125, 5.
270 165, 167, 19, 1, 0, -1, 1, 6, , 10, 7, 165, 167, 19, 1, 0, -1, 1, 5, 9, 6, 7
275 166, 106, 10, 1, 1, -1, 1, 5, 3, 4, 6, 166, 106, 10, 1, 1, -1, 1, 5, 7, 3, 4
280 0
285 $DATA 'BEREA SANDSTONE '
290 6
295 167, 53, 13, 1, -1, -1, -1, 8., 7.8, 167, 53, 13, 1, -1, -1, -1, 8., 7.6
300 168, 140, 8, 1, 0, -1, -1, 8, , 4, 5, 168, 140, 8, 1, 0, -1, -1, 8, , 4.
305 169, 14, 17, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8, 5, 1, 169, 14, 17, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8, 5, 3
310 170, 163, 7, 1, -1, -1, 0, 8, 06, 16, 6, 170, 163, 7, 1, -1, -1, 0, 8, 06, 19.
315 171, 158, 20, 1, 0, -1, 0, 7, 95, 17, 1, 171, 158, 20, 1, 0, -1, 0, 7, 95, 17, 5
320 172, 159, 19, 1, 1, -1, 0, 7, 95, 12, 1, 172, 159, 19, 1, 1, -1, 0, 7, 95, 10, 4
325 173, 118, 10, 1, -1, -1, 1, 8., 7.2, 173, 118, 10, 1, -1, -1, 1, 8., 6.4
330 174, 168, 18, 1, 0, -1, 1, 8, 20, 9, 174, 168, 18, 1, 0, -1, 1, 8, 18, 9
335 175,80,12,1,1,-1,1,8.05,20.7,175,80,12,1,1,-1,1,8.05,18.1
340 0
345 $DATA 'TENNESSEE MARBLE '
```

1

-

```
350 7
355 176, 47, 20, 1, -1, -1, -1, 8, 1, 3, 176, 47, 20, 1, -1, -1, 8, , 1, 3
360 177, 142, 5, 1, 0, -1, -1, 7, 9, , 7, 177, 142, 5, 1, 0, -1, -1, 7, 9, 1, 2
365 178, 12, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8, 05, 8, 178, 12, 1, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8, 05, 7
370 179, 155, 12, 1, -1, -1, 0, 7, 6, 2, 3, 179, 155, 12, 1, -1, -1, 0, 8, 2, 7
375 180, 147, 16, 1, 0, -1, 0, 8, , 2, 1, 180, 147, 16, 1, 0, -1, 0, 8, , 1, 7
380 181, 146, 14, 1, 1, -1, 0, 6, 25, 1, 8, 181, 146, 14, 1, -1, 0, 8, 1, 2,
385 182, 79, 19, 1, -1, "1, 1, 8, 1, 3, 1, 182, 79, 19, 1, -1, -1, 1, 8, 1, 2, 9
390 183, 169, 1, 1, 0, -1, 1, 8, 2, 183, 169, 1, 1, 0, -1, 1, 8, 2, 2
395 184, 125, 8, 1, 1, -1, 1, 8, , , 9, 184, 125, 8, 1, 1, -1, 1, 8, , , 9
400 0
405 $DATA'SALEM LIMESTONE'
410 8
415 185, 30, 3, 1, -1, -1, -1, 8, 1, 16, 8, 185, 30, 3, 1, -1, -1, -1, 8, 1, 8, 5
420 186, 145, 16, 1, 0, -1, -1, 8, 1, 4, 5, 186, 145, 16, 1, 0, -1, -1, 8, 1, 3, 7
425 187, 33, 9, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8, 1, 2, 7, 187, 33, 9, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8, 1, 3, 2
430 188, 154, 7, 1, -1, -1, 0, 8, 1, 13, 188, 154, 7, 1, -1, -1, 0, 8, 1, 11,
435 189, 160, 13, 1, 0, -1, 0, 8, 9, 6, 189, 160, 13, 1, 0, -1, 0, 8, 9, 5
440 190, 157, 8, 1, 1, -1, 0, 8, 5, 4, 190, 157, 8, 1, 1, -1, 0, 8, 4, 7
445 191,95,17,1,-1,-1,1,7,95,1.2,191,95,17,1,-1,-1,1,7,95,2.9
450 \quad 192 \cdot 164 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 \cdot - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 8 \cdot \cdot 11 \cdot 1 \cdot 192 \cdot 164 \cdot 9 \cdot 1 \cdot 0 \cdot - 1 \cdot 1 \cdot 8 \cdot \cdot 10 \cdot 6
455 192, 164, 9, 1, 0, -1, 1, 8, , 10, , 192, 164, 9, 1, 0, -1, 1, 8, , 9, 8
460 192, 164, 9, 1, 0, -1, 1, 6, 6, 9, 192, 164, 9, 1, 0, -1, 1, 6, 7, 5
465 193, 120, 5, 1, 1, -1, 1, 8, 3, 3, 1, 193, 120, 5, 1, 1, -1, 1, 8, 3,
470 0
475 -1
```

RØCKS4

```
100 $DATA'3+4 FACTORIAL FRAGMENTATION TEST INPUT DATA'
105 $DATA 'BARRE GRANITE'
110 3
115 201, 11, 7, -1, -1, -1, -1, 8, 15, 8, 201, 11, 7, -1, -1, -1, -1, 8, 15, 8
120 202, 231, 8, 0, -1, -1, -1, 7, 9, 1, 202, 231, 8, 0, -1, -1, -1, 7, 9, 1.
125 203, 13, 17, 1, -1, -1, -1, 8, 2, 1, 3, 203, 13, 17, 1, -1, -1, -1, 8, 2, 1, 3
130 204,235,4,-1,0,-1,-1,8.,.5,204,235,4,-1,0,-1,-1,8.,.5
135 205, 212, 7, 0, 0, -1, -1, 8, , .8, 205, 212, 7, 0, 0, -1, -1, 8, , .8
140 206, 229, 5, 1, 0, -1, -1, 8, , 1, , 206, 229, 5, 1, 0, -1, -1, 8, , , 9
145 207, 22, 11, -1, 1, -1, -1, 8, 2, .9, 207, 22, 11, -1, 1, -1, -1, 8, 2, 1.
150 208, 224, 19, 0, 1, -1, -1, 8, 1, 85, 208, 224, 19, 0, 1, -1, -1, 7, 5, 6
155 209, 43, 10, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8.2, 1. 35, 209, 43, 10, 1, 1, -1, -1, 8.2, 1.
160 210,233,18,-1,-1,0,-1,8,,.75,210,233,18,-1,-1,0,-1,8,,.8
165 211,216,11,0,-1,0,-1,8.2,.9,211,216,11,0,-1,0,-1,8.2,1.
170 212,236,16,1,-1,0,-1,7.8,1.,212,236,16,1,-1,0,-1,8.,1.1
175 213,221,2,-1,0,0,-1,8.2,.6,213,221,2,-1,0,0,-1,7.5,.4
180 214,223,10,0,0,0,-1,8.2,.8,214,223,10,0,0,0,-1,8.2,.7
185 215,210, 12, 1, 0, 0, -1, 5, 5, 7, 215, 210, 12, 1, 0, 0, -1, 5, 5, 4
190 216,225,20,-1,1,0,-1,7.9,.6,216,225,20,-1,1,0,-1,7.9,.5
195 217,214,17,0,1,0,-1,8.2,.5,217,214,17,0,1,0,-1,8.2,.75
200 218,209,13,1,1,0,-1,7.9,.7,218,209,13,1,1,0,-1,7.9,.8
205 219, 50, 19, -1, -1, 1, -1, 8, 2, 8, 219, 50, 19, -1, -1, 1, -1, 8, 2, 9
210 220, 232, 6, 0, -1, 1, -1, 7, 9, , 7, 220, 232, 6, 0, -1, 1, -1, 7, 9, 1.
215 221, 31, 1, 1, -1, 1, -1, 8, 2, 1, 2, 221, 31, 1, 1, -1, 1, -1, 8, 2, 1, 2
220 222,208,15,-1,0,1,-1,8.,.5,222,208,15,-1,0,1,-1,0.,8
225 223,217,1,0,0,1,-1,6.8, 5,223,217,1,0,0,1,-1,6.25, 4
230 224, 215, 3, 1, 0, 1, -1, 8, 1, 8, 224, 215, 3, 1, 0, 1, -1, 8, 1, 9
235 225, 19, 3, -1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 15, .3, 225, 19, 3, -1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 15, .5
240 226, 205, 9, 0, 1, 1, -1, 7, 95, .5, 226, 205, 9, 0, 1, 1, -1, 7, 95, .5
245 227, 37, 2, 1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 1, 1, 227, 37, 2, 1, 1, 1, -1, 8, 1, .95
250 0
255 3
260 228, 290, 12, -1, -1, -1, 0, 5, 7, 1, 8, 228, 290, 12, -1, -1, -1, 0, 5, 7, 1, 5
265 229,278,16,0,-1,-1,0,6,1,2,0,229,278,16,0,-1,-1,0,6,1,2,1
270 230, 250, 17, 1, -1, -1, 0, 6, 3, 2, 4, 230, 250, 17, 1, -1, -1, 0, 6, 2, 6
275 231, 247, 12, -1, 0, -1, 0, 6.2, 1.4, 231, 247, 12, -1, 0, -1, 0, 6.2, 1.
280 232,241,9,0,0,-1,0,6,2.3,232,241,9,0,0,-1,0,6,,1.8
285 233, 273, 6, 1, 0, -1, 0, 6, 1, 2, 2, 233, 273, 6, 1, 0, -1, 0, 6, 1, 2, 3
290 234, 245, 13, -1, 1, -1, 0, 6, 1, 1, 234, 245, 13, -1, 1, -1, 0, 6, 1, 1.
295 235, 279, 14, 0, 1, -1, 0, 6, 1, 4, 235, 279, 14, (, 1, -1, 0, 6, 1, 4
300 236, 267, 20, 1, 1, -1, 0, 6, 2, 1, 6, 236, 267, 20, 1, 1, -1, 0, 6, 2, 1, 8
305,237,261,2,-1,-1,0,0,6.2,1.3,237,261,2,-1,-1,0,0,6.2,1.35
310 238, 266, 19, 0, -1, 0, 0, 5, 4, 1, 7, 238, 266, 19, 0, -1, 0, 0, 5, 5, 1.8
315 239, 239, 14, 1, -1, 0, 0, 7, 9, 3, 3, 239, 239, 14, 1, -1, 0, 0, 7, 9, 3.
320 240, 272, 8, -1, 0, 0, 0, 6, 1, 1, 2, 240, 272, 8, -1, 0, 0, 0, 6, 1, 1,
325 241,291,7,0,0,0,0,6,3,1,6,241,291,7,0,0,0,0,6,3,1.5
330 242,260, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 6, 2, 1, 9, 242, 260, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 5, 5, 1, 5
335 243, 252, 3, -1, 1, 0, 0, 6, 3, 1, 9, 243, 252, 3, -1, 1, 0, 0, 6, 3, 1, 9
340 244,277,4,0,1,0,0,6,1,1,3,244,277,4,0,1,0,0,6,1,1,1
345 245, 285, 15, 1, 1, 0, 0, 6, 1, 1, 4, 245, 285, 15, 1, 1, 0, 0, 6, 1, 1, 7
```

58
```
350 246, 243, 15, -1, -1, 1, 0, 6, 1, 1, 1, 246, 243, 15, -1, -1, 1, 0, 6, 1, , 9
355 247,248,7,0,-1,1,0,6,3,2,1,247,247,7,0,-1,1,0,6,3,2,
360 248, 274, 18, 1, -1, 1, 0, 6, 1, 2, 6, 248, 274, 18, 1, -1, 1, 0, 6, 1, 2, 7
365 249,283,9,-1,0,1,0,6.,8,249,283,9,-1,0,1,0,6.,.9
370 250, 286, 13, 0, 0, 1, 0, 6, 1, 1, 4, 250, 286, 13, 0, 0, 1, 0, 6, 1, 1, 3
375 251, 292, 17, 1, 0, 1, 0, 6, 3, 1, 5, 251, 292, 17, 1, 0, 1, 0, 6, 3, 1, 6
380 252,263,10,-1,1,1,0,6,2,95,252,263,10,-1,1,1,0,6,2,8
385 253,268,5,0,1,1,0,6,2,1,1,253,268,5,0,1,1,0,6,2,1,3
390 254,259,11,1,1,1,0,6.2,1.6,254,259,11,1,1,1,0,6.2,1.5
395 0
400 3
405 255,81,6,-1,-1,-1,1,7,95,2+6,255,81,6,-1,-1,-1,1,7,95,2+?
410 256, 304, 8, 0, -1, -1, 1, 6, 1, 2, 256, 304, 8, 0, -1, -1, 1, 6, 1, 2, 1
415 257, 76, 8, 1, -1, -1, 1, 8, , 4, 4, 257, 76, 8, 1, -1, -1, 1, 8, , 4, 4
420 258, 315, 4, -1, 0, -1, 1, 6, 1, 1, 258, 315, 4, -1, 0, -1, 1, 6, 1, 1,
425 259, 328, 7, 0, 0, -1, 1, 6, 2, 1, 5, 259, 328, 7, 0, 0, -1, 1, 6, 2, 1, 6
430 260, 299, 10, 1, 0, -1, 1, 6, 2, 2, 3, 260, 299, 10, 1, 0, -1, 1, 6, 2, 2, 3
435 261,89,16,-1,1,-1,1,7,9,.7,261,89,16,-1,1,-1,1,7,9,.7
440 262, 321, 9, 0, 1, -1, 1, 6, 1, 5, 262, 321, 9, 0, 1, -1, 1, 6, 1, 6
445 263,68,20,1,1,-1,1,7,5,3,263,68,20,1,1,-1,1,7,5,2,8
450 264, 298, 2, -1, -1, 0, 1, 6, 1, 1, 5, 264, 298, 2, -1, -1, 0, 1, 6, 1, 1, 5
455 265, 316, 16, 0, -1, 0, 1, 6, 1, 1, 5, 265, 316, 16, 0, -1, 0, 1, 6, 1, 1, 3
460 266, 302, 5, 1, -1, 0, 1, 6, 2, 2, 9, 266, 302, 5, 1, -1, 0, 1, 5, 2, 2, 8
465 267, 313, 18, -1, 0, 0, 1, 6, 1, 9, 267, 313, 18, -1, 0, 0, 1, 6, 1, 1,
470 268, 324, 12, 0, 0, 0, 1, 6, 2, 1, 8, 268, 324, 12, 0, 0, 0, 1, 6, 2, 1, 7
475 269, 322, 15, 1, 0, 0, 1, 6, 1, 2, 5, 269, 322, 15, 1, 0, 0, 1, 6, 1, 2, 1
480 270, 319, 14, -1, 1, 0, 1, 6, , 1, 3, 270, 319, 14, -1, 1, 0, 1, 6, , 1, 2
485 271, 300, 19, 0, 1, 0, 1, 6, 2, 1, 5, 271, 300, 19, 0, 1, 0, 1, 6, 2, 1, 5
490 272, 323, 13, 1, 1, 0, 1, 6, 1, 1, 9, 272, 323, 13, 1, 1, 0, 1, 6, 1, 1, 6
495 273,82,18,-1,-1,1,1,8,,2,3,273,82,18,-1,-1,1,1,8,,2.
500 274,301,20,0,-1,1,1,6,2,2,3,274,301,20,0,-1,1,1,6,2,2,3
505 275,85,4,1,-1,1,1,8,,1,4,275,85,4,1,-1,1,1,8,,1.4
510 276, 295, 3, -1, 0, 1, 1, 6, 2, 1, 8, 276, 295, 3, -1, 0, 1, 1, 6, 2, 1, 5
515 277,296,11,0,0,1,1,6,2,1,7,277,296,11,0,0,1,1,6,2,1,6
520 278, 311, 6, 1, 0, 1, 1, 6, 1, 2, 2, 278, 311, 6, 1, 0, 1, 1, 6, 1, 2, 3
525 279, 74, 5, -1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 1, 6, 279, 74, 5, -1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 1, 8
530 280, 297, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 6, 2, 1, 4, 280, 297, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 6, 2, 1, 6
535 281, 100, 14, 1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 1, 281, 100, 14, 1, 1, 1, 1, 8, 1, 1.2
540 0
```

```
100 SDATA'3'4 FACTORIAL FRAGMENTATION TEST INPUT DATA'
 105 SDATA'SIOUX CUARTZITE'
 110 5
 115 282,24,10,-1,-1,-1,-1,9,6,.9,282,24,10,-1,-1,-1,-1,9,6,1.1
 120 283,237,15,0,-1,-1,-1,7.3,.7,283,237,15,0,-1,-1,-1,7.3,.7
 125 284, 36, 2, 1, -1, -1, -1, 10., 1.8, 284, 36, 2, 1, -1, -1, -1, 10., 1.5
 130 285, 202, 17, -1, 0, -1, -1, 7, 6, 6, 285, 202, 17, -1, 0, -1, -1, 7, 6, 6
 135 286,204,9,0,0,-1,-1,8.4,.7,286,204,9,0,0,-1,-1,8.4,.85
140 287,211,21,1,0,-1,-1,7,7,9,287,211,21,1,0,-1,-1,7,7,95
 145 288,21,20,-1,1,-1,-1,9,5,1,2,288,21,20,-1,1,-1,-1,9,6,1,1
150 289, 206, 19, 0, 1, -1, -1, 8, 2, .5, 289, 206, 19, 0, 1, -1, -1, 8, 2, .6
155 290, 42, 3, 1, 1, -1, -1, 9, 25, 1, 2, 290, 42, 3, 1, 1, -1, -1, 10, 2, 1, 1
160 291,207,15,-1,-1,0,-1,7.7,.6,291,207,15,-1,-1,0,-1,7.7,.7
165 292,203,14,0,-1,0,-1,8.1,.8,292,203,14,0,-1,0,-1,8.2,.75
170 293,226,5,1,-1,0,-1,7.2,.8,293,226,5,1,-1,0,-1,7.1,.7
175 294,218,23,-1,0,0,-1,7.9,.5,294,218,23,-1,0,0,-1,8.1,.5
180 295,234, 19,0,0,0,-1,8.2,.8,295,234, 19,0,0,0,-1,8.2,.8
185 296,201, 5, 1, 0, 0, -1, 7. 4, . 6, 296, 201, 5, 1, 0, 0, -1, 7. 5, . 7
190 297,219,22,-1,1,0,-1,8,1,4,297,219,22,-1,1,0,-1,8,2,5
195 298,230,9,0,1,0,-1,8.4,.6,298,230,9,0,1,0,-1,8.4,.6
200 299,238,21,1,1,0,-1,7.6,.7,299,238,21,1,1,0,-1,7.6,.7
205 300, 60, 8, -1, -1, 1, -1, 7, 9, .7, 300, 60, 8, -1, -1, 1, -1, 7, 9, .8
210 301,220,26,0,-1,1,-1,8.,.8,301,220,26,0,-1,1,-1,8.,.65
215 302, 26, 18, 1, -1, 1, -1, 9, 5, 1, 1, 300 26, 18, 1, -1, 1, -1, 9, 5, 1, 25
220 303, 227, 17, -1, 0, 1, -1, 7, 8, .7, 303, 227, 17, -1, 0, 1, -1, 7, 8, .7
225 304, 222, 24, 0, 0, 1, -1, 7.85, .4, 304, 222, 24, 0, 0, 1, -1, 7.7, .5
230 305, 228, 14, 1, 0, 1, -1, 8, 2, 8, 305, 228, 14, 1, 0, 1, -1, 8, 2, 65
235 306, 4, 4, -1, 1, 1, -1, 10., .7, 306, 4, 4, -1, 1, 1, -1, 11.25, .8
245 308, 16, 7, 1, 1, 1, -1, 11.8, 1, 308, 16, 7, 1, 1, 1, -1, 11.8, 8
250 0
255 5
260 309,254,14,-1,-1,-1,0,7.9,1.5,309,254,14,-1,-1,-1,0,8.1,1.7
265 310,257, 15, 0, -1, -1, 0, 7.6, 1.55, 310, 257, 15, 0, -1, -1, 0, 7.7, 1.7
270 311,256, 19, 1, -1, -1,0,8.7, 3.7, 311,256, 19, 1, -1, -1,0,8.7, 3.2
275 312,255,9,-1,0,-1,0,8,1,1,2,312,255,9,-1,0,-1,0,8,1,1.
280 313,265,22,0,0,-1,0,8.,1.5,313,265,22,0,0,-1,0,8.,1.7
285 314,275,17,1,0,-1,0,8,4,2.3,314,275,17,1,0,-1,0,8.4,2.2
290 315,258,21,-1,1,-1,0,8.,1.4,315,258,21,-1,1,-1,0,8.,1.2
295 316,281,19,0,1,-1,0,8.2,1.6,316,281,15,0,1,-1,1,8.2,2.1
300 317,249,24,1,1,-1,0,7.85,1.4,317,249,24,1,1,-1,0,5.2,1.
305 318,240,25,-1,-1,0,0,8.2,1.4,318,240,25,-1,-1,0,0,8.2,1.4
310 319,244,22,0,-1,0,0,7.2,2.,319,244,22,0,-1,0,0,7.9,2.7
315 320,276,14,1,-1,0,0,7.65,2.6,320,276,14,1,-1,0,0,7.75,2.5
320 321,288,23,-1,0,0,0,8.2,1.2,321,288,23,-1,0,0,0,8.2,1.1
325 322, 251, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 7., 1.6, 322, 251, 5, 0, 0, 0, 0, 7.2, 1.55
330 323, 264, 23, 1, 0, 0, 0, 8. 1, 1. 7, 323, 264, 23, 1, 0, 0, 0, 8., 1.6
335 324,269,26,-1,1,0,0,8,3,1,3,324,269,26,-1,1,0,0,8,2,1,4
340 325, 271, 5, 0, 1, 0, 0, 7, 2, 1, 35, 325, 271, 5, 0, 1, 0, 0, 7, 1, 4
345 326,287,25,1,1,0,0,8,6,1,8,326,287,25,1,1,0,0,8,6,1,95
```

```
350 327,262,25,-1,-1,1,0,8.2,1.2,327,262,25,-1,-1,1,0,8.3,1.3
355 328, 246, 26, 0, -1, 1, 0, 8, 3, 1, 9, 328, 246, 26, 0, -1, 1, 0, 8, 3, 1, 85
360 329,280,9,1,-1,1,0,8,2,2,3,329,280,9,1,-1,1,0,8,2,2,6
365 330,282, 15, -1,0, 1,0, 7,5, 9, 330, 282, 15, -1,0, 1,0, 7,5, 85
370 331,253, 17, 0, 0: 1, 0, 8 . 1, 1 . 3, 331, 253, 17, 0, 0, 1, 0, 8 . 1, 1 . 2
375 332, 270, 24, 1, 0, 1, 0, 7, 7, 1, 7, 332, 270, 24, 1, 0, 1, 0, 7, 8, 1, 6
380 333,242,23,-1,1,1,0,8.2,1.,333,242,23,-1,1,1,0,8.3,.9
385 334,284,21,0,1,1,0,7.5,1.2,334,284,21,0,1,1,0,7.3,1.4
390 335,289,22,1,1,1,0,8.,1.6,335,289,22,1,1,1,0,8.,1.65
395 0
400 5
405 336,65,5,-1,-1,-1,1,20,5,6
410 337, 326, 17, 0, -1, -1, 1, 7, 3, 2, 3, 337, 326, 17, 0, -1, -1, 1, 6, 6, 2.
415 338,88,13,1,-1,-1,1,10.,1.5,338,88,13,1,-1,-1,1,10.,1.6
420 339, 312, 25, -1, 0, -1, 1, 8, 7, 1, 4, 339, 312, 25, -1, 0, -1, 1, 5, 1,
425 340, 294, 24, 0, 0, -1, 1, 7, 5, 1, 4, 340, 294, 24, 0, 0, -1, 1, 7, 3, 1, 4
430 341, 317, 22, 1, 0, -1, 1, 8, 1, 2, 5, 341, 317, 22, 1, 0, -1, 1, 8, 1, 2, 6
435 342, 73, 1, -1, 1, -1, 1, 7, 7, 1, 6, 342, 73, 1, -1, 1, -1, 1, 9, 7, 1, 7
440 343, 320, 24, 0, 1, -1, 1, 7, 7, 1, 2, 343, 320, 24, 0, 1, -1, 1, 7, 5, 1, 3
445 344, 126, 12, 1, -1, -1, 1, 9, 2, 1, 3, 344, 126, 12, 1, -1, -1, 1, 9, 2, 1.
450 345, 293, 26, -1, -1, 0, 1, 7, 9, 1, 45, 345, 293, 26, -1, -1, 0, 1, 7, 6, 1, 4
455 346,318,26,0,-1,0,1,8,1,2,4
460 346, 318, 26, 0, -1, 0, 1, 8, 2, 4
465 347, 307, 9, 1, -1, 0, 1, 8, 4, 2, 8, 347, 307, 9, 1, -1, 0, 1, 8, 4, 2, 7
470 348, 306, 14, -1, 0, 0, 1, 8, 2, 1, 4, 348, 306, 14, -1, 0, 0, 1, 8, 2, 1, 5
475 349, 327, 14, 0, 0, 0, 1, 7,85, 1,5, 349, 327, 14,0,0,0, 1, 7,85, 1,35
480
     350, 310, 21, 1, 0, 0, 1, 7, 1, 2, 350, 310, 21, 1, 0, 0, 1, 7, 2, 2, 1
485 351, 305, 17, -1, 1, 0, 1, 8, 1, 1, 3, 351, 305, 17, -1, 1, 0, 1, 8, 1, 1, 2
490 352, 308, 19, 0, 1, 0, 1, 6, 2, 1, 5, 352, 308, 19, 0, 1, 0, 1, 6, 3, 1, 5
495 353, 330, 19, 1, 1, 0, 1, 8, 2, 2, 353, 330, 19, 1, 1, 0, 1, 8, 2, 2,
500 354,83,6,-1,-1,1,1,8,4,1.8,354,83,6,-1,-1,1,1,8,9,2.3
505 355, 303, 5, 0, -1, 1, 1, 6, 9, 1, 8, 355, 303, 5, 0, -1, 1, 1, 6, 9, 1, 8
510 356, 71, 17, 1, -1, 1, 1, 18, 6, 5
515 357, 309, 15, -1, 0, 1, 1, 7, 8, 1, 357, 309, 15, -1, 0, 1, 1, 7, 6, 1.
520 358, 314, 23, 0, 0, 1, 1, 8, 3, 1, 3, 358, 314, 23, 0, 0, 1, 1, 7, 1,
525 359, 325, 5, 1, 0, 1, 1, 7, 1, 5, 359, 325, 5, 1, 0, 1, 1, 7, 1, 6
530 360,93,11,-1,1,1,1,1,10.8,.8,360,93,11,-1,1,1,1,1,10.8,.9
535 361, 329, 9, 0, 1, 1, 1, 8, 4, 1, 3, 361, 329, 9, 0, 1, 1, 1, 8, 4, 1, 4
540 362,98,16,1,1,1,1,1,0,8,1,362,98,16,1,1,1,1,1,10,8,1.
545 0
550 -1
```

```
100 $DATA ADDITIONAL FRAGMENTATION TEST INPUT DATA '
105 SCATA 'CHARCØAL GRANITE'
110 1
115 371, 389, 12, -1, 450, 1, -1, 8, , , 65, 371, 389, 12, -1, 450, 1, -1, 8, , 6
120 372, 390, 12, 1, 450, 1, -1, 7, 2, 6, 372, 390, 12, 1, 450, 1, -1, 7, 4, 4
125 373, 378, 1, -1, 900, 1, -1, 8, , , 85, 373, 378, 1, -1, 900, 1, -1, 8, , 9
130 374, 377, 1, 1, 900, 1, -1, 8, , 8, 374, 377, 1, 1, 900, 1, -1, 8, , 5
135 0
140 $DATA WESTERLY GRANITE '
145 2
150 375, 381, 2, -1, 450, -1, -1, 6, 1, 45, 375, 381, 2, -1, 450, -1, -1, 6, 1, 4
155 376, 382, 2, 1, 450, -1, -1, 6, 1, , 6, 376, 382, 2, 1, 450, -1, -1, 6, 1, , 4
160 377, 379, 4, -1, 900, -1, -1, 8, 1, 6, 377, 379, 4, -1, 900, -1, -1, 8, 1, 5
165 378, 380, 4, 1, 900, -1, -1, 8, 1, 55, 378, 380, 4, 1, 900, -1, -1, 8, 1, 6
170 0
175 $DATA'DRESSER BASALT'
180 4
185 379, 385, 1, -1, 450, -1, -1, 5, 7, ,5, 379, 385, 1, -1, 450, -1, -1, 6, , 65
190 380, 386, 1, 1, 450, -1, -1, 6, 2, 2, 4, 380, 386, 1, 1, 450, -1, -1, 6, 2, 1, 6
195 381, 371, 5, -1, 900, -1, -1, 6, , 25, 381, 371, 5, -1, 900, -1, -1, 6, , 4
200 382, 372, 5, 1, 900, -1, -1, 6, , 5, 382, 372, 5, 1, 900, -1, -1, 6, , 9
205 0
210 $DATA'BEREA SANDSTONE'
215 6
220 383,396,9,-1,450,-1,-1,8,2,383,396,9,-1,450,-1,-1,8,,1,5
225 384, 395, 9, 1, 450, -1, -1, 8, 2, 55, 384, 395, 9, 1, 450, -1, -1, 8, 3, 9
230 385, 393, 14, -1, 900, -1, -1, 8, 1, 2, 385, 393, 14, -1, 900, -1, -1, 8, 1, 3
235 386, 392, 14, 1, 900, -1, -1, 8, 2, 386, 392, 14, 1, 900, -1, -1, 8, 1, 8
240 0
245 $DATA 'TENNESSEE MARBLE'
250 7
255 387, 388, 3, -1, 450, -1, -1, 7, 75, .75, 387, 388, 3, -1, 450, -1, -1, 8, , 1, 55
260 388, 387, 3, 1, 450, -1, -1, 8, , , 55, 388, 387, 3, 1, 450, -1, -1, 3, , 5
265 389,400,20,-1,900,-1,-1,8,,-75,389,400,20,-1,900,-1,-1,8,,-7
270 390, 399, 20, 1, 900, -1, -1, 8, , , 65, 390, 399, 20, 1, 900, -1, -1, 8, , , 5
275 0
280 SDATA'SALEM LIMESTONE'
285 8
290 391, 375, 10, -1, 450, -1, -1, 8, , . 7, 391, 375, 10, -1, 450, -1, -1, 8, , . 6
295 392, 376, 10, 1, 450, -1, * 1, 8, , 1, 15, 392, 376, 10, 1, 450, -1, -1, 8, , 95
300 39 3, 373, 11, -1, 900, -1, -1, 8, , 8, 393, 373, 11, -1, 900, -1, -1, 8, , 5
305 394, 374, 11, 1, 900, -1, -1, 8, , 8, 394, 374, 11, 1, 900, -1, -1, 8, , 9
310 434, 433, 7, 5000, 900, -1, -1, 6, , 08, 434, 433, 7, 5000, 900, -1, -1, 6, , 05
315 435, 435, 8, 10000, 900, -1, -1, 5, 8, 05, 435, 435, 8, 10000, 900, -1, -1, 5, 8, 1
320 436, 436, 16, 20000, 900, -1, -1, 6, , 15, 436, 436, 16, 20000, 900, -1, -1, 6, , 25
325 437,432,16,35000,900,-1,-1,6,,6,437,432,16,35000,900,-1,-1,6,,6
330 0
335 -1
```

RØCKS7

```
100 SDATA 'ADDITIONAL FRAGMENTATION TEST INPUT DATA '
105 $DATA 'BARRE GRANITE'
110 3
115 395, 405, 14, -1, 300, -1, -1, 8., . 6, 395, 405, 14, -1, 300, -1, -1, 8., .6
120 396, 402, 4, 1, 300, -1, -1, 8, , 8, 396, 402, 4, 1, 300, -1, -1, 8, , 8
125 397,406,9,-1,600,-1,-1,8.,.7,397,406,9,-1,600,-1,-1,8.,.65
130 398, 384, 6, 1, 600, -1, -1, 5, 5, 4, 398, 384, 6, 1, 600, -1, -1, 6, 1, 45
135 399,403,16,~1,900,-1,-1,8.,.45,399,403,16,-1,900,-1,-1,8.,.65
140 400, 397, 18, 1, 900, -1, -1, 6, , 45, 400, 397, 18, 1, 900, -1, -1, 6, , 3
145 401, 412, 14, -1, 300, -1, 1, 8, , 1, 2, 401, 412, 14, -1, 300, -1, 1, 8, , 1, 15
150 402,409,18,1,300,-1,1,6,,65,402,409,18,1,300,-1,1,6,,65
155 403,411,16,-1,600,-1,1,8,,8,403,41,1,16,-1,600,-1,1,8,,1.1
160 404,410,4,1,600,-1,1,8,1,3,404,4,0,4,600,-1,1,8,1,1,1
165 405, 417,9,-1,900, -1, 1,8,,1,3,405,417,9,-1,900, -1,1,8,,1,4
170 406,407,6,1,900,-1,1,6,,3,406,407,6,1,900,-1,1,6,,3
175 431,434,14,10000,900,-1,-1,6.,01,431,434,14,10000,900,-1,-1,6.,05
180 432, 437, 3, 20000, 900, -1, -1, 6, 1, 2, 432, 437, 3, 20000, 900, -1, -1, 6, 1, 2
185 433,431,16,35000,900,-1,-1,6,,5,433,431,16,35000,900,-1,-1,6,,5
190 0
195 SDATA'SIØUX QUARTZITE'
200 5
205 407,404,24,-1,300,1,-1,7,5,5,407,404,24,-1,300,1,-1,7,5,3
210 408, 383, 15, 1, 300, 1, -1, 7, 8, , 55, 408, 383, 15, 1, 300, 1, -1, 7, 8, , 5
215 409, 391, 21, -1, 600, 1, -1, 8, , 45, 409, 39 3 21, -1, 600, 1, -1, 8, , 4
220 410, 394, 25, 1, 600, 1, -1, 8, 5, 4, 410, 394, 25, 1, 600, 1, -1, 8, 5, 65
225 411,401,26, 1,900,1,-1,8,,.3,411,401,26,-1,900,1,-1,8,,.4
230 412, 398, 22, 1, 900, 1, -1, 8, 75, , 5, 412, 398, 22, 1, 900, 1, -1, 8, 75, 1, 1
235 413,418,24,-1,300,1,1,7,5,1,15,413,418,24,-1,300,1,1,7,5,9
240 414,415,22,1,300,1,1,8.2,1.1,414,415,22,1,300,1,1,8.2,8
245 415,413,21,-1,600,1,1,8,7,1,415,413,21,-1,(`0,1,1,8,8,8,8
    416, 414, 15, 1, 600, 1, 1, 7, 7, 9, 416, 414, 15, 1, 600, 1, 1, 7, 7, 6
250
255 417, 416, 26, -1, 900, 1, 1, 8, , 1, 45, 417, 416, 26, -1, 900, 1, 1, 8, , 1, 2
260 418,408,15,1,900,1,1,7,3, 7,418,408,15,1,900,1,1,7,5,.3
265 0
270 -1
```

RØCK S8

```
100 $DATA 'KERFING FRAGMENTATION TEST INPUT DATA'
105 $DATA 'CHARCOAL GRANITE'
110 1,50000,900,1.5,.008,.125
115 373, 378, 1,8., 85, 1, 373, 378, 1,8., 9,1
120 421, 421, 5, 7.9, 1.9, 2, 421, 421, 18, 7.9, 2., 2, 421, 421, 10, 7.8, 2., 2
125 421,421,5,7.9,2.7,3,421,421,18,7.9,2.6,3,421,421,10,7.8,3.,3
130 0
150 SDATA 'WESTERLY GRANITE'
155 2,50000,900, 5, 008, 100
160 377, 379, 4,8.1, 6, 1, 317, 379, 4,8.1, 5,1
165 422, 422, 2, 6., .8, 2, 422, 422, 4, 6., .9, 2, 422, 422, 1, 6., 1.2, 2
170 422, 422, 2, 6, 1, 8, 3, 422, 422, 4, 6, 1, 7, 3, 422, 422, 1, 6, 1, 8, 3
175 0
200 SDATA 'BARRE GRANITE'
205 3,50000,900,.5,.008,.093
210 399, 403, 16, 8 . . . 45, 1, 399, 403, 16, 8 . . . 65, 1
215 423, 423, 16, 7. 7, 1. 7, 2, 423, 423, 14, 7.9, 1.3, 2, 423, 423, 3, 8., 1.3, 2
220 423, 423, 16, 7.9, 2.6, 3, 423, 423, 14, 7.9, 2.6, 3, 423, 423, 3, 8., 2.2, 3
225 0
250 $DATA 'DRESSER BASALT'
255 4,50000,450,.5,.008,.125
260 379, 385, 1, 5.7, .5, 1, 379, 385, 1, 6., .65, 1
265 424, 424, 18, 6., 1.8, 2, 424, 424, 4, 6., 1.6, 2, 424, 424, 20, 5.8, 2.7, 2
270 424, 424, 18, 6., 3. 6, 3, 424, 424, 4, 6., 2. ), 3, 424, 424, 20, 5.8, 4., 3
275 0
300 SDATA 'SIUUX QUARTZITE'
305 5,50000,900,1.5,.008,.125
310 411, 401, 26, 8., . 3, 1, 411, 401, 26, 8., . 4, 1
315 425, 425, 22, 8. 3, 1., 2, 425, 425, 15, 7. 7, 1., 2, 425, 425, 21, 7. 1, 1., 2
320 425, 425, 22, 8.3, 1.5, 3, 425, 425, 15, 7.7, 1.3, 3, 425, 425, 21, 7.1, 1.6, 3
325 0
350 $DATA 'BEREA SANDSTONE '
355 6,50000,900,.5,.008,.093
360 385, 393, 14, 8 . , 1 . 2, 1, 385, 393, 14, 8 . , 1 . 3, 1
365 426, 426, 2, 7.8, 3.9, 2, 426, 426, 8, 7.9, 4.4, 2, 426, 426, 20, 7.9, 3.7, 2
370 426, 426, 2, 7.8, 7.3, 3, 426, 426, 8, 7.9, 7.6, 3, 426, 426, 20, 7.9, 7.0, 3
375 0
400 $DATA 'TENNESSEE MARBLE '
405 7,50000,900,.5,.008,.125
410 389, 400, 20, 8 . . . 75, 1, 389, 400, 20, 8 . . . 7, 1
415 427, 427, 5, 7.8, 1.9, 2, 427, 427, 14, 8., 2., 2, 427, 427, 16, 8., 1.9, 2
420 427, 427, 5, 7.8, 3., 3, 427, 427, 14, 8., 2.9, 3, 427, 427, 16, 8., 2.8, 3
425 0
450 $DATA 'SALEM LIMESTONE'
455 8,50000,900,.5,.008,.093
460 393, 373, 11, 8 ... 8, 1, 393, 373, 11, 8 ... 5, 1
465 428, 428, 16, 8., 3. 5, 2, 428, 428, 7, 7.9, 2. 4, 2, 428, 428, 8, 7.9, 1.2, 2
470 428, 428, 16, 8., 5.6, 3, 428, 428, 7, 7.9, 5., 3, 428, 428, 8, 7.9, 2.2, 3
475 0
500 -1
```

APPENDICES C THROUGH J

TEST RESULTS

4 FACTURIAL FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, RUCK TYPE NUMBER

H8. TEST SAMPLE		TREAT	MENT CJ	HEINATIEN		SPECIF	Cana.		
		•	PRESSURE	RATE	STANDOFF	NJZZLE			1 0 .
			P	F	5	N	FTL8-/CU-IN-	JOULES/CU-CH-	
1	25	12	50000	50	• 5	.0080	734710.25	60784+78	140
			50000	50	• 5	.0080	806181-27	66863-26	
2	48	2	80000	50	• 5	.0080	1505535-90	124557-50	141
			80000	50	• 5	- 0080	1380074+50	114177+71.	
3	38	19	50000	150	• 5	-0080	224494.80	18573-13	142
			50000	150	• 5	.0080	336742.20	278 59 - 69	
4	28	5	80000	150	• 5	.0080	577497-08	47778.07	143
			80000	150	.5	- 0080	5 48 622 . 22	45387 - 16	
5	15	13	50000	50	1.5	-0080	734710-25	50 784. 78	144
			50000	50	1.5	.0080	577272.34	47759 . 47	1
6	46	15	80000	50	1 - 5	.0080	1083614-10	89650+64	145
			80000	50	1.5	.0080	1250323.90	103443-05	
7	17	1	30000	150	1.5	.0080	267710-05	22148-46	146
			50000	150	1.5	.0080	297455-61	24609 - 39	
	32	14	80000	150	1.5	.0050	1363036-60	112768-11	147
			80000	150	1.5	.0080	1517362-10	150357+47	
	77	20	50000	50	• 5	.0136	934257-30	77293.93	1.48
			50000	50	.5	.0136	1015497-30	84015-14	
10	104	16	80000	50	.5	-0136	3887936+00	321826+08	
		••	80000	50	• 5	.0136	4667923.20	386191-29	1
11	102	6	50000	150	•5	.0136	1281360-20	106010-77	1
••		-	50000	150	.5	.0136	761020-15	79508-08	
12	111	3	80000	150	. 5	.0136	1575670.30	130359-93	
		•	80000	150	.5	.0136	1432427.50	118509-03	
13	70	7	50000	50	1.5	.0136	1221603-20	101066-90	
		•	50000	50	1.5	.0136	1221403.20	101366-90	
1.4	: 8A:	•	80000	50	1.5	.0136	3174975.60	262675.26	
• •			80000	50	1.5	.0136	2976539.70	246258.06	
15	87	11	50000	1 50	1.5	0136	747102-55	80011-27	
	•••		50000	1 50	1.5	.0136	773682.04	64009-04	
14	105		80000	150	1.5	.0136	1432427.50	118509+03	ADOLT
		-	80000	150	1.5	.0136	1575670.30	130359.93	

ı

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE TABLE

NURCE OF	SUMS UF			OF		F RATIG	TREATMENT EFFECTS
	1-00064	ε	13	1		273.26	1-11839 E 6
	4.31037	ε	12	1		117.71	-734028-
r	1 • 74281	E	12	1		47.5936	- 466745-
	4-05308	ε	10	1		1.10684	-71178.3
5	1.39690	E	10	1		.381473	-41786-6
5	5-65016	E	11	1		15-4298	265758 -
5	1+04131	ε	12	1		28 • 4368	36078 3-
	7.59949	ε	12	1		207-5-1	974647
	1 • 44698	E	12	1		39 . 515	42. 79 1.
	1.30472	E	12	1		35.63	-40 38 44 -
N	2.58716	Ē	12	1		70 - 6518	- 568679 -
	4.25534	Ē	11	1		11-6207	-230633.
SN	5.32457	E	11	1		14-5407	-257987.
SN .	6.38599	E	10	1		1.74392	-89344.8
SN	3.31682	E	10	1		•905778	64389.7
PLICATE	1 • 41017	E	10	1		• 38 5098	
ROR	5.49278	E	11	15			
ITAL	3-22771	E	13	31			
ROR MEAN S	QUARE-			3.66185	E 10		

DOTTIANAL	FRACMENTATION	****	-

		Į.		
COM8.	TEST	SAMPLE	TREAT	IENT
			PRESSURE	RAT
		1	P	F
371	38 9	12	50000	45
			50000	45
372	390	12	80000	45
			80000	45
373	378	1	50000	90
	1		50000	90
374	377	1	80000	90
•			80000	90

	ANALYSIS OF	VARIAN		
		;		
UARTATION	SOUAPES	UP		
P	4. 46523 E 10	1		
F	4-24360 E 10	i		
PF	5+64180 E 9	i		
REPLICATE	6.29398 E 9	1		
ERRØR	7.00101 E 9	3		
TUTAL	1.06025 E 11	7		
ERROR MEAN	SOUARE=	2.333		

3+2 FACTORIAL FRAGMENTATION TEST DAT

TEST

36

144

28

150

149

152

102

166,

111

SAMPLE

19

17

5

10

18

4

6

13 3

:

ŧ

.

TREATMENT PRESSURE RAT P F

.

1 15

15

15

:

T

I.

ļ

1

÷

1

;

ł

ERROR MEAN SQUARE= ;

÷

i

ł

;

APPENDIX C

	1	1	I	1	1		
THENT COMBINATION RATE STANDAFF		MBINATION	N3771 F	SPECIFIC ENERGY			
	F	S	N	FTLB./CU.IN.	JAULES/GU+CM-		
Ŧ	150	• 5	.0080	224494.80	18573+13		
	150	- 5	+ 0080	336742+20	27859.69		
	150	• 5	+0080	798605+97	66071.07		
	150	• 5	-0080	499128.73	41294-42		
	150	• 5	+0060	577497+08	47778-07		
	150	• 5	+0080	548622.22	45389 . 16		
	150	5	•0120	409141-77	33849.53		
	150	65	+0120	383570-41	31733.93		
1	150	• 5	.0120	598234+48	49553+30		
	150	• 5	-0120	544504+07	45048+46		
	150	• 5	•0120	540029+17	44678.23		
	150	• 5	.0120	621033-54	51379.97		
	150	• 5	+0136	1261360+20	106010 - 77		
	150	• 5	• 0136	961020-15	· 79505-08		
	150	• 5	•0136	506004-55	42028 - 74		
	150	45	-0136	584205+23	48333+05		
	150	• 5	.0136	1575670.30	130359.93		
	150	• 5	.0136	1432427.50	118509-03		
			•		1		

1

TEST RESULTS - CHARCOAL GRANITE (NO.

:

L

1

1.

I

OATAN ROCK TYPE NUMBER: 1

F

900

900

OF

1

1

1 3

VARIANCE TABLE

ł

ST DATA, ROCK TYPE NUMBER:

I.

.0080

.0080

F RATIO

19 • 1 3 39

18 . 18 42

2.41756

2.69703

I

1

THENT COMBINATION SPECIFIC ENERGY NUZZLE RATE STANDOFF , N FT.-LB./CU.IN. 5 JOULES/CU. CH. 138150+65 149663+20 272607+32 420269+61 1+5 1+5 1+5 450 .0080 11429.62 10080 450 12382.09 22553-62 34770-17 450 1+5 1+5 1+5 1+5 1+5 450 900 • 0080 • 0080 4370+15 4127+36 52822-31 900 .0080 49887.73

113586+38

181738+21

TREATMENT EFFECTS 149419.

-145664.

-53112+1 1

1

1

ŗ

ţ

KERFING FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, ROCK TYPE NUMBER: 1

PRESS	SURE =	50000	P S1	×	34483.00 NEWTONS/S0.CM.
FEEOF	ATE =	900	1 PM		38.10 CM./SEC.
STANC	13FF =	1+5	IN.	=	3-810 CM.
NUZZL	E =	•0080	IN.	=	.20320 MM.
SPACI	NG BE	TWEEN	CUTS	=	•125 IN• = •317 CM•

TEST SAMPLE SPECIFIC ENERGY NUMBER

4370+15		CAMB.	TEST	SAMPLE	NUMBER	SPECIFIC E	NERGY
9397.34					JF CUTS	FT+LB+/CU+IN+	JJULES/CU
15035-75		373	3 78	!	1	52822.31	4370-1
- F - 30		421	421	5	2	46671.29	3861-2
				18	2	44337.72	3664.
		1		10	2	43776.49	3621+3
		421	421	5	3	49264-14	4075+1
				18	з	51158+91	4232 • 5
	•			10	з	43776.49	3621+
,				1			
	1	÷CL	JT NUMBEI	2	AVERAGE FI.LB./CU	SPECIFIC ENERGY PE .IN. JJULES/	K CUT CU+CM+
			1		51355+0	2 4248	• 75
			2		39931+5	1 3303	. 65
		1	3		55671+1	4622	• 38

47901.30

7 4 2.33367 E 9

;

Į

76

AVERAGE

ī

ł

C-1

3963.02

ACTORIAL FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, ROCK TYPE NUMBER: 2

3+2 FACTURIAL FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, F

TEST	SAMPLE	TREAT	MENT C	MBINATION		SPECIF	IC ENERGY	COM8.	TEST	SAMPLE	TREAT	MENT COME
		PRESSURE	RATE	STANOOFF	NOZZLC						PRESSURE	RATE S
		F	F	S	N	FTLB-/CU-IN-	JOULES/CU.CH.	-	-	-	P	F
18	2	50000	50	• 5	+0080	793027.88	65609.58	1 49	7	5	80000	50
		50000	50	• 5	.0080	79 302 7 . 88	65609 . 58	150	141	2	80000	100
7	5	80000	50	• 5	• 0080	1153713-10	95450+15				80000	100
8	4	50000	150	• 5	• 0080	454601.97	37610+58	151	51	3	80000	150
51	3	80000	150	• 5	.0080	545214-63	45107-24			-	80000	150
		80000	150	• 5	.0080	495649.67	41006-58	152	151	3	80000	50
3	1	50000	50	1 - 5	+0080	997598 • 76	82534+34			-	80000	50
5	3	80000	50	1.5	·0080	1168317-10	96658 . 38	153	161	1	80000	100
		80000	50	1.5	•0080	1168317+10	96658 . 38			-	80000	100
23	5	50000	150	1.5	.0080	297455.6	24609 . 39	154	162	3	80000	1 50
		50000	150	1+5	.0080	446183-41	36914.09			-	80000	1.50
20	1	80000	150	1.5	.080	511138 . 72	42258-04	155	92	2	80000	50
		80000	150	1.5	.0080	629 09 3 . 61	52046-82			-	80000	50
96	4	50000	50	• 5	.0136	2956049+30	244562.83	156	165	5	80000	100
		50000	50	• 5	.0:36	2149854.00	177863.87	150	105	5	80000	100
92	2	80000	50	• 5	.0136	2319189 . 70	191873.52	157	72	2	80000	150
		80000	50	• 5	•0136	2441252+30	201972-13			-	80000	150
124	1	50000	150	.5	.0136	1557095.90	125523.22				00000	1.50
		50000	150	.5	.0136	1557095.90	128823.22					
72	2	80000	150	• 5	+0136	489 319 . 49	40482-87					
	_	80000	150	.5	-0136	505103.99	41788.77					
123	3	50000	50	1.5	.0136	2458572.50	203405-08					
	•	50000	50	1.5	-0136	2919554.90	241543-53					
91	4	80000	50	1.5	-0136	3190738.30	26.39.78.8.4					
		80000	50	1.5	-0136	3190732-30	963974.86					
113	1	50000	150	1.5	-0136	961020-15	79508.08					
	•	50000	150	1.5	.0136	1537639.90	197910.92					
191	5	80000	150	1.5	.0126	1575670.20	120259.92					
	5	80000	150	1.5	•0136	1432427.+50	118509 • 03	ADO. TI	INAL FR	AGMENTAT	ION TEST OF	ATA, ROCK
								COM8.	TEST	SAMPLE	TREAT	IENT COMB
											PRESSURE	RATE S
								-	-	-	P	F
	ANA	LYSIS OF V	ARIANCE	TABLE				375	38 1	2	50000	450
											50000	450
	CIM C A	-	-					376	382	2	80000	450
TIGN	SUNS 0	0	P	FR	ATIØ	TREATMENT					80000	450
	SUARE	5 46 E 10 -		-		EFFECTS		377	379	4	50000	900
	1.2/4	40 E IU 1		• 3	0421	39913-4					50000	900
	0.454			20	0.672	-1.02512 E 6		378	380	4	80000	900
	2			5.	8 3 7 6 1	-175172.					80000	900
				10		008071.						

.

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE TA

SOURCE OF	SUMS ØF			OF
VARIATION	SQUARES			
P	2.080 79	Е	10	1
F	2-13647	Е	10	1
PF	1.25317	E	9	1
REPLICATE	2.30223	E	9	1
ERRØR	4.75837	E	9	3
TOTAL	5.04863	E	10	7
ERROR MEAN	SQUARE=			1 58612 E

TION	SQUARES					EFFECTS	
	1.2744	6 E	10	1	• 30 42 1	39913.4	
	8 - 4069	7 E	12	1	200 . 672	-1.02512 E 6	
	2.4548	3 E	11	1	5-85961	-175172.	
	4 - 19 42	I E	11	1	10-0115	228971.	
	4.6634	6 E	11	1	11+1315	241440.	
	3 • 1229	5 E	10	1	.745439	-62479.5	
	1 • 1 58 3	5 E	11	1	2.76494	120330 .	
	1+14985	5 E	13	1	274.465	1+19888 E 6	
	2.02170	3 (11	1	4-82573	-158969.	
	1-81413	2 E	12	i	43 - 3025	- 476198.	
	9 . 3923	5 E	10	1	2+84193	- 108 35 3-	
	2.66304	I E	11	1	6-35661	182450 -	
	5.23524	I E	11	1	12. 3964	255813.	
	2 . 78 783	2 E	6	1	6.65444 E-5	590-32	
	1 • 2623	5 E	10	1	• 30 1 3 1 9	39723-2	
ATE	6 . 1 3 58 1	E	9	1	- 1 46 462		
	6-28412	E	11	15			
	2 . 47437	E	13	31			
MEAN	SQUARE=			4-18941 E	10		

APPENDIX D

TEST RESULTS - WESTERLY GRANITE (N

TEST OATA: ROCK TYPE NUMBER: 2

IENT CO	MBINATION		SPECIFIC	ENERGY
RATE	STANOØFF	NUZZLE		
F	S	N	FTLB./CU.IN.	JOULES/CU.CM.
50	•5	.0080	1153713+10	95450+15
100	• 5	.0080	672999.31	55679.25
100	• 5	.0080	807599 • 17	66815.10
150	• 5	.0080	545214-63	45107+24
150	• 5	+0080	495649 . 67	41006 - 58
50	• 5	.0120	1278551.80	105778 . 43
50	• 5	.0120	1373259.40	113613-87
100	• 5	.0120	539644.53	44646+41
100	• 5	.0120	584614.91	48366-95
150	• 5	.0120	274651.87	22722.77
150	• 5	.0120	268681+18	22228.80
50	• 5	.0136	2319189.70	191873-52
50	• 5	• 01 36	2441252.30	201972-13
100	•5	• 01 36	581346-10	48096-51
100	• 5	.0136	693143+42	57345-83
150	• 5	• 0136	489319-49	40482+87
1 50	• >	.0136	505103.99	41788 . 7?
	MENT C0 RATE F 50 100 150 150 50 50 100 150 150 150 15	MENT COMBINATION RATE STANOOFF F S 50 .5 100 .5 150 .5 150 .5 50 .5 150 .5 150 .5 100 .5 150 .5 15	MENT COMBINATION RATE STANOOFF NJZZLE F S N 50 .5 .0080 100 .5 .0080 100 .5 .0080 150 .5 .0080 150 .5 .0080 150 .5 .0080 150 .5 .0120 100 .5 .0120 100 .5 .0120 150 .5 .0120 150 .5 .0120 150 .5 .0120 150 .5 .0120 150 .5 .0120 150 .5 .0120 150 .5 .0120 150 .5 .0136 100 .5 .0136 100 .5 .0136 150 .5 .0136 150 .5 .0136 150 .5 .0136 150	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$

ST OATA, RUCK TYPE NUMBER: 2

KERFING FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, RJCK TYPE NUMBER: 2

REAT	MENT CO	MBINATIØN		SPECIF	IC ENERGY		PPFC		000 851 *	34443-00 NEWT IN	5/50. CM.
URE	RATE F	STANOUFF	NØZZLE N	FTLB-/CU.IN.	JJULES/CU.CM.		FEEOF	ATE = SURE = SUR	900 IPM = . •5 IN• =	34483.00 NEWIJN 38.10 CM./SEC. 1.270 CM.	5/ 5U+ CM+
00	450 450	•5	• 008 0 • 008 0	152157.59	12588 • 45		NJZZL	.E = .C	080 IN. =	•20320 MM•	
00	450 450	•5	• 0080 • 0080	230953+98 346438+46	19107-93 28661-39		SPACI	NG BETWE	EN CUTS =	·100 IN. = .254	CM.
00	900 900	•5	• 0080 • 0080	75766.99 90920.39	6268 • 43 7522 • 12	Camb.	TEST	SAMPLE	NUMBER	SPECIFI FT+LB+/CU+IN+	C ENERGY JULES
00	900	•5 •5	• 0080	153341-62	13839.72 12686.41	377	379	4	1	75766.77	62(
						422	422	4	1	90920-39 84185-55	752
ZF V	ARIANCE	TABLE						4	2	74831.60	615
						422	422	2	3 3	56123.70 59425.09	464
0	F	F	RATIØ	TREATMENT EFFECTS				1	3	56123.70	46-
0 1 0 1 1		1:	3 • 1 18 7 3 • 469 7 79008 1	102000. -103355. -25031.6		CL	T NUMBER	*	AVERAGE	SPECIFIC ENERGY	PEK CHT E5/CU+CM+
	1	1.	45148				1		63343+6	9 6	695·27
	3						2		62931-8	3 5	206-54
D	7						Э		40755+2	5 3	371.01
	1.58612	E 9					AVERAGE		51843+5	5 4;	269.17

FACTORIAL FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, ROCK TYPE NUMBER:

18. TEST SAMPLE TREATMENT COMBINATION самв. SAMPLE TREATMENT C SPECIFIC ENERGY TEST NƏZZLE PRESSURE . RATE STANOUFF . . PRESSURE RATE P ŝ N FT.-L8./CU.IN. JOULES/CU.CM. æ p F 33 11 7 50000 50 • 5 •0080 1029168.30 85146-18 395 405 50000 300 14 50000 50 • 5 .0080 1029168+30 85146-18 50000 300 34 17 • 5 •0080 •0080 1289642.30 13 80000 50 106695.98 396 402 4 80000 300 80000 50 106695.98 300 80000 35 22 .0080 306809 . 56 11 50000 150 • 5 397 9 50000 600 25383.28 406 50000 150 • 5 .0080 276128 . 60 22844.95 50000. 600 413959+26 558845+00 36 43 10 80000 150 • 5 -0080 34248+09 398 384 6 80000 600 80000 .0080 150 • 5 46234.92 600 80000 37 50 19 50000 50 1.5 .0080 1035482+30 85668.55 399 403 50000 900 16 50000 50 1.5 .0080 920428 . 67 76149.83 50000 900 38 31 50 50 1.5 1397112.50 1 80000 -0080 115587+31 400 397 18 80000 900 80000 115587.31 900 +0080 80000 39 19 3 50000 150 1.5 .0080 914816+30 75685.50 401 4:2 14 50000 300 150 150 1+5 50000 + 0080 548889 . 78 45411+30 50000 300 •0 80000 552029-81 37 2 .0080 45671.08 18 402 409 80000 300 80000 150 1.5 .0080 581084+02 80000 300 11 81 6 50000 50 • 5 .0136 892710.04 73856.58 403 411 16 50000 600 50 50 50 50000 80000 • 5 .0136 859646 - 71 71121.15 50000 600 12 76 8 • 5 +0136 88881.77 404 410 4 80000 600 80000 • 5 .0136 1074320-70 88881 . 77 80000 600 1098 308 • 70 1098 308 • 70 13 69 16 50000 150 . 5 .0136 90866+38 417 9 50000 900 405 50000 1 50 • 5 +0136 90866+38 50000 9.00 68 20 80000 150 •5 +0136 492396.97 900 40737.48 406 407 44 6 80000 80000 150 • 5 .0136 527568 . 18 43647.30 80000 900 1015497.30 1167821.90 3376436.40 15 82 18 50000 50 50 1 • 5 -0136 84015+14 431 434 14 10000 900 +0136 +0136 50000 1.5 96617+41 10000 900 50 50 50 80000 16 85 4 1.5 432 437 з 20000 900 60000 .0136 3376436+40 279342.71 20000 900 1.5 17 150 150 74 5 50000 1.5 •0136 486592.48 40257.26 433 431 16 35000 900 50000 1.5 +0136 432526+65 35784-23 35000 900 150 15 100 14 80000 +0136 1575670+30 130359.93

1313058 . 60

108633+28

3

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE, ROCK TYPE NUMBER

MEAN SPECIFIC ENERGY

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE TABLE

150

1 • 5

.0136

80000

RCE OF	SUMS OF	OF	F RATIJ	TREATMENT
	1.60981 E	12 1	191-864	448583.
	3-81429 E	12 1	454-601	- 690497.
	9.36008 E	11 1	111+557	- 342054-
	1+43654 E	12 1	171-212	423753.
	1.49492 E	12 1	178 • 17	432278 .
	3+86182 E	11 1	46.0267	-219711.
	1.33236 E	1 1	15+8796	-129053-
	1.24872 E	12 1	148.827	39 508 3.
	5.88687 E	11 1	70+1619	271267.
	1.04248 E	0 1	1.24247	- 36098 - 5
	2.57925 E		30. 7405	-179557.
	6.25208 F		74.5147	279555.
	1+86372 E	12 1	222.125	482664.
	9.01995 F		107.503	+ 335789.
N	3.65760 E	6 1	4-35927 E-4	676 • 1 66
LICATE	7+81140 E	7 1	• 9 30992	
JR	1.25856 E	11 15		
AL	1+54413 E	3 31		
OR MEAN S	PUARE=	8 • 390	40 E 9	

CJMBINATION	MEAN	SPECIFIC	ENERGY	61
395	224	49 5+		
396	3 40	759 •		
399	8442	25+4		
400	1893	311.		
401	3314	447.		
402	9090	041.		
405	962	49 • 1		
406	656	529.		

ANALYSIS JF VARIANC

SOURCE OF	SUMS OF	OF
VARIATION	SQUARES	
P	4-61736 E 11	1
F	1+51799 E 11	1
PF	205813129	1
N	3+33088 E 11	1
PN	2+10096 E 11	1
FN	9.62276 E 9	1
PFN	8+80356 E 6	1
REPLICATE	168992768	1
ERRJR	3+29421 E 9	7
TØTAL	1.17002 E 12	15
ERROR MEAN S	QUARE=	4.7060

ADOITIONAL FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, R

2

5

OATA, RJCK TYPE NUMBERT 3

APPENDIX E

SPECIFIC ENERGY CATMENT COMBINATION RE RATE STANOJEF NJZZLE FT.-LB./CU.IN. JØULES/CU.CM. 5 N F • 5 .0080 224494.80 18573+13 300 224494.80 340759.15 18573-13 .0080 300 28192.03 28192.03 300 • 5 .0080 340759.15 300 • 5 •0080 96212.06 7959.91 600 •0080 •0080 • 5 103612.98 8572.21 • 5 19382.02 600 • 5 .0080 234271.91 230958.98 600 • 5 .0080 8254.72 900 900 • 5 .0080 .0080 69075.32 5714.81 151448.51 227172.76 324394.99 12529.79 900 • 5 .0080 •5 ·0050 ·0136 900 26838 . 17 300 28005.05 300 .0136 338499.12 •0136 •0136 •0136 909040.55 300 • 5 • 5 75207.65 300 243296.24 20128 . 63 14639.00 25069.22 29627.26 600 • 5 +0136 176942.72 303013•52 358106•89 600 • 5 •0136 •0136 • 5 600 900 .0136 99813.84 8257.90 92684.28 656529.29 656529.29 7668.05 900 • 5 .0136 54316+64 • 0136 • 0136 900 • 5 54316+64 • 5 900 900 .0080 301191 - 38 24918.47 900 • 5 .0080 60238 • 28 4983+69 • 5 3582.74 900 900 +0080 43304-81 +0080 43304.81 3582.74 3263.27 900 .0080 39 443 . 42 39 4 4 3 • 42 900 ۰5 .0080

PE NUMBER:

h

J

٥

٥

۵

þ

0

٥

D

Ď

۵

D

n

D

TIC ENERGY VALUES

ENERGY (FT.-L8./CU.IN.)

3

VARIANCE TABLE

OF	F FATIJ	TREATMENT
		EFFECTS
1	981.16	339756.
1	322 • 5 6 3	- 19 4807 -
1	• 43734	-7173.09
1	707.792	288569.
1	446.44	229181 -
1	20.4478	- 490 47.8
1	•018707	-1483-54
1	• 359099	
7		
15		
4.70602	E 8	

TEST RESULTS - BARRE GRANITE (NO

KERFING FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, ROCK TYPE NUMBER: 3

, **e**

PRESSURE	=	50000	PS1	=	34463.00 NEWT JN5/50.00.
FEEORATE	=	900	IPM	=	38.10 CM./5EC.
STANOJFF	=	• 5	IN+	#	1.270 CM.
NJZZLE	=	•0080	IN.	=	.20320 MM.

SPACING BETWEEN CUTS = +093 IN+ = +236 CM+

COM8.	TEST	SAMPLE	NUMBER	SPECIFIC EN	NEKGY
			JF CUTS	FT.LB./CU.IN.	JJULE5/C
399	403	16	1	99775 . 47	8254.
		16	1	69075.32	5714.
423	423	16	2	52162.03	4315.
		14	2	68211-88	5643.
		3	2	69075-32	5714.
423	423	16	3	51158.91	4232.
42.0		14	3	51158+91	4232.
		3	3	61225.85	5065.

CUT NUMBER	AVERAGE SPECIFIC FT+NB+/CU+IN+	JJULE5/CU.CM.
1	84425.39	6984-77
2	50436+68	4172.96
3	42807 • 46	3541 . 59
AVERAGE	46623 . 17	3857.27

CJMB.	TEST	SAMPLE	TREAT	MENT CO	MBINATION		SPECIF	IC ENERGY	COMB.	1
			PRESSURE	RATE	STANOJFF S	NJZZLE	FTLB./CU.IN.	JOULES/CU.CM.	•	
201	11	7	50000	50	. 5	-0080	1029168 . 30	85146-18	242	
	• •	•	50000	50	•5	.0080	1029168.30	85146.18	243	
202	231	8	65000	50	• 5	+0080	1182935.10	97867 . 77		
			65000	50	• 5	•0080	1182935-10	97867 • 77	244	
503	13	17	80000	50	• 5	.0080	1289642+30	106695+98		
			80000	50	• 5	.0080	1289642.30	106073+70	245	
204	235	4	50000	100	• 5	•0080	808181.97	66863-26		
005	0.10		50000	100	• 5	-0050	748 69 3. 10	61941+63	246	
205	212		65000	100	• 5	.0080	748 69 3 + 10	61941 • 63	0.47	
204	224	5	80000	100	•5	+0080	817821.95	67660.86	241	
200		5	80000	100	+5	.0080	908691.06	75178.74	248	
207	22	11	50000	1 50	• 5	.0080	306809 • 56	25383+28	240	
			50000	150	• 5	•0080	276128 . 60	22844.95	249	
208	224	19	65000	150	• 5	·0080	475640 • 32	39351+15		
			e2000	150	• 5	•0080	623910.92	51618.02	250	
209	43	10	80000	1 50	• 5	•0080	413737+26	34240+07		
			80000	150	• 5	+0080	1077575.00	89151.02	251	
210	233	18	50000	50	1.0	•0080	1010226.60	83579.08		
•••	014		50000	50	1.0	-0080	1364285+20	112871.41	252	
211	210		65000	50	1.0	.0080	1227856.70	101584.27	05.0	
010	034	14	80000	50	1.0	.0080	1594752-80	131938+68	253	
212	2.30	10	80000	50	1.0	.0080	1486949.00	123019 . 75	05.4	
213	221	2	50000	100	1.0	•0080	690321.51	57112.37	234	
510	261	-	56000	100	1.0	.0080	947087.43	78 355 • 38	255	
214	223	10	65000	100	1.0	.0080	767410.43	63490 . 17	233	
			65000	100	1.0	.0080	877040 • 49	72560 . 19	256	
215	210	12	80000	100	1.0	•0080	803217.99	66452 • 63	200	
			80000	100	1+0	•0080	1405631.50	116292 • 11	257	
216	225	20	50000	1 50	1.0	•0080	443377-23	36681.93		
			50000	150	1.0	•0080	532052+67	44018+31	258	
217	214	17	65000	150	1.0	•0080	8185/1+12	6/122+04		
			65000	150	1.0	•0080 •0080	243/14+00	43140+30	259	
218	209	13	80000	150	1.0	.0080	672999.31	55679.25		
	50	10	50000	50	1.5	.0080	1035482.30	85668+55	260	
513	50	17	50000	50	1.5	•0080	920428 . 67	76149.83		
990	039	6	65000	50	1.5	.0080	1689907.30	139811 - 10	261	
620	2.52	0	65000	50	1.5	.0080	1182935.10	97867 • 77	0/0	
221	31	1	80000	50	1+5	.0040	1397112.50	115587+31	202	
			80000	50	1 • 5	.0080	1397112.50	115587.31	263	
222	208	15	50000	100	1 • 5	• 0080	808181.27	66863.26	200	
			50000	100	1 • 5	• 0080	505113+30	41789.54	264	
223	217	1	65000	100	1 • 5	•0080	1018222 • 60	84240.61		
		_	65000	100	1+5	•0080	1169833.00	96/83+/9	265	
224	215	3	80000	100	1+5	•0080	1035055+90	03033+20		
005		•	80000	100	1.5	.0080	914915 30	75485-50	266	
552	17	3	50000	150	1+5	•0080	548889.78	45411.30		
004	205	•	65000	150	1.5	+ 00×0	793614.69	65658+12	267	
220	203	,	65000	150	1.5	.0080	793614.69	65658 • 12		
297	37	2	80000	150	1.5	.0080	552029 . 81	45671.08	268	
		L	K0000	150	1.5	.0080	581084.02	48074.82		
228	290	12	50000	50	• 5	.0120	719786.45	59550+09	269	
2.20			50000	50	• 5	•0120	863743.74	71460 - 11	970	
229	2 78	16	65000	50	, 5	•0120	1027581.30	85014.88	270	
			65000	50	• 5	•0120	978648.84	80966.55	271	
230	250	17	80000	50	• 5	.0120	1207565.20	99905 • 49		
			80000	50	• 5	•0120	1061595.80	87829.01	272	
231	247	12	50000	100	• 5	•0120	503309 . 52	41640.29		
			50000	100	• 5	.0120	704633-05	58296.41	273	
232	241	9	65000	100	• 5	•0120	439 450 - 30	36357.04		
			65000	100	• 5	•0120	561519.83	46436+22	274	
233	273	6	80000	100	• 5	• 0120	63//61•/2	50469-86		
	0.45		50000	100	• 5	-0120	A69178.67	38237.43	275	
234	245	13	50000	150	• 3	.0120	462178.67	38237.43		
0.95	0 74	14	65000	150	-5	.0120	481302.71	39819.62	276	
e 33	217		65000	150	•5	.0120	481302.71	39819.62		
236	267	20	80000	150	• 5	• 0120	594198 . 76	49159-65	211	
2.00	207		80000	150	•5	.0120	528176 . 68	43697.64	070	
237	261	2	50000	50	1.0	.0120	1084050-80	89686 • 78	218	
		-	50000	50	1.0	.0120	1043900-80	86365+05	979	
238	266	19	65000	50	1.0	•0120	1070190.70	68540.09	<i>c</i> 17	
			65000	50	1.0	·0120	1029 45 3 . 00	85169 • 74	280	
239	239	14	80000	50	1.0	•0120	1101271.60	91111.50	200	
			80000	50	1.0	.0120	1211398.80	100222 • 65	251	
240	272	8	50000	100	1.0	•0120	577723.33	47796+78		
		-	50000	100	1.0	.0120	693268.00	5/356+14		
241	291	7	65000	100	1.0	•0120	003275+27	348 /0+41 52534.84		
			65000	100	1.0	•0120	10/314+70	30334.04		

			TOFATM	ENT COM	RINATION		SPECIFI	C ENERGY
COMB.	TEST	SAMPLE	PRESSURE	RATE	STANOJFF	NUZZLE		1211 50 (01) 64
			P	F	S	N	FTLB./CU.IN.	JULESCUCCHO
	040	1	80000	100	1.0	•0120	750566.86	62096+65
242	200	•	80000	100	1.0	•0120	843378 . 89	20784+80
243	252	3	50000	150	1.0	.0120	251227.40	20784-80
			50000	150	1.0	.0120	526964.76	43597.38
244	277	4	65000	150	1.0	.0120	622776.53	51524-17
0.45	285	15	80000	150	1.0	.0120	668131.33	55276+31
643	200		80000	150	1.0	•0120	1940487-30	104283+89
246	243	15	50000	50	1.5	-0120	1540595+60	127458+09
		-	50000	50	1-5	-0120	1010735.70	83621.20
247	248	'	65000	50	1 • 5	•0120	1061272.50	87802+26
248	274	18	80000	50	1.5	•0120	1079289 • 10	85985+68
240			80000	50	1+5	•0120	852378.69	70519.85
249	28 3	9	50000	100	1+5	.0120	757669.95	62684-31
	00.4	10	50000	100	1.5	. 0120	733986.63	60724-92
250	28.0	13	65000	100	1.5	•0120	790447-14	60396+U0 79924-39
251	292	17	80000	100	1.5	•0120	966052+18	74929.12
			8(000	100	1.5	• 0120	494479.33	40909 . 76
252	263	10	50000	150	1.5	.0120	587194-21	48580.34
	0 (7)	5	45000	150	1.5	.0120	632985.99	52368+83
253	268	5	65000	150	1 + 5	•0120	535603.53	44312+09
254	259	11	80000	150	1 • 5	•0120	594198 . /0	52437-17
			80000	150	1-5	^0120 -0136	899710.04	73856.58
255	81	6	50000	50	• 5	•0136	859646+71	71121+15
	20.4	a	65000	50	• 5	.0136	1319871+10	109 19 6 • 89
226	304	0	65000	50	• 5 1	•0136	1257020 . 10	103997.04
257	76	8	80000	50	• 5	•0136	1074320+70	88881.77
			80000	50	• 5	•0136	809512.94	66973+43
258	315	4	50000	100	•5	• 0136	890464.23	73670•78
05.0	208	7	65000	100	• 5	+0136	894338.87	73991-34
237	320		65000	100	• 5	•0136	838442.69	67 366+88
260	299	10	80000	100	• 5	•0136	796398+57	65868+44
			80000	100	• 5	.0136	1098308+70	90866+38
261	89	16	50000	150	•5	.0136	1098308.70	90866.38
049	391	9	65000	150	• 5	•0136	576992.82	47736.35
202	921		65000	1 50	•5	•0136	540930.77	40737.48
263	68	20	80000	150	• 5	• 01 36	492.570+77	43647.30
		•	80000	150	1.0	•0136	1187285.60	98227.70
264	298	2	50000	50	1.0	•0136	1187285.60	98227.70
265	316	16	65000	50	1+0	.0136	1759828.10	145373+80
200			65000	50	1.0	•0136	20305 /0+70	104512.70
266	302	5	80000	50	1.0	.0136	1308369 • 10	108245+30
		18	50000	100	1.0	•0136	989 404+ 70	81856+42
267	313	10	50000	100	1-0	•0136	890464.23	73670+78
268	324	12	65000	100	1.0	-0136	745282+39	65286+47
			65000	100	1.0	•0136	720869 • 16	59639 . 67
269	322	15	80000	100	1.0	•0136	858177.57	70999 • 60
970	319	14	50000	150	1.0	•0136	449 162 - 29	37160+54
210	017		50000	150	1.0	•0136	486592+48	40237-20
271	300	19	65000	150	1.0	•0136	596225+91	49 32 7 . 56
			65000	150	1.0	.0136	632341 - 37	52315.50
272	323) 13	80000	1 50	1.0	•0136	750905.37	62124+65
973	82	18	50000	50	1.5	•0136	1015497.30	84013+14
2.10			50000	50	1-5	•0136	1167821.90	96510+44
274	301	20	65000	50	1.5	•0136	1166529.00	96510+44
0.75			80000	50	i • 5	.0136	3376436.40	279342.71
275	0.	1	80000	50	1.5	•0136	3376436+40	279342•71
276	295	5 3	50000	100	1+5	•0136	502812-23	49919+00
			50000	100	1.5	•0136	003374.07	65286.47
277	29 (6 11	65000	100) 1.5	•0136	8 38 442 - 69	69366-88
078	31	1 6	80000	100	1.5	.0136	819169.50	67772.35
610	31	. v	80000	100	1+5	• 0136	783553-44	64825+73
2 79	7.	4 5	50000	150	1.5	•0136	486592+48	35784-23
			50000	150	1+5	.0136	638813.48	52850 . 96
280	29	1	65000	150	0 1.5	.0136	558961 . 79	46244.59
281	10	0 14	80000	150	D 1•5	.0136	1575670.30	130359+93
			80000	150	0 1+5	-0136	1313058+60	100033+20

.

312 FACTORIAL FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, RUCK

ORIAL FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, RUCK TYPE NUMBER: 4

TEST	SAMPLE	TREAT	MENT CO	MBINATION		SPECIF	IC ENERGY
		PRESSURE	RATE	STANOUFF	NØZZLE		
		Р	F	S	N	FTLB-/CU-IN-	JOULES/CU.CM.
54	14	50000	50	• 5	• 0080	30 30 6 7 . 98	25073.72
34	19	80000	50	• 5	• 0080	201103.76	16637.92
		80000	50	• 5	.0080	340759 . 15	28192.03
29	8	50000	150	• 5	· 0C-80	134696-88	11143-88
		50000	150	• 5	+ OOFO	252556.65	20894.77
41	1	80000	150	• 5	• 0080	42594+89	3524+00
57	3	50000	50	1.5	• C 080	432954-25	35819.60
58	12	80000	50	1 - 5	• 080	211505-68	17498 50
9	20	50000	150	1.5	.0080	185208+21	15322+83
-		50000	150	1 - 5	+0080	203729.03	16855+11
35	5	80000	150	1.5	+ 0080	299381-25	24768 . 71
94	13	50000	50	• 5	.0136	1113080-30	92088 . 47
		50000	50	. 5	.0136	1187285-60	98227.70
75	6	80000	50	• 5	• 01 36	487473.00	40330+10
109	2.	50000	150	• 5	+0136	386841.02	32004-52
		50000	150	.5	• 01 36	286548.90	23707+05
106	10	80000	150	• 5	.0136	226930.78	18774-66
		80000	150	. 5	•0136	330195-61	27318.07
116	15	50000	50	1.5	•0136	1316192-80	108892+58
		50000	50	1.5	• 01 36	1257654-40	104049+52
90	16	80000	50	1.5	• 01 36	38 40 69 6 - 30	317752.33
		80000	50	1 - 5	• 01 36	4431572.70	366637.30
117	7	50000	150	1.5	• 01 36	310878.53	25719.91
	·	50000	150	1.5	.0136	373054-23	30863.90
67	17	80000	150	1.5	• 0 1 36	105513-64	8729 . 46

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE TABLE

DF	SUMS OF	OF	F RATIO	TREATMENT
IN	SQUARES			EFFECTS
	3-16893 E 11	1	26. 3894	199027.
	5-25911 E 12	1	437.954	-810795-
	6-46169 E 11	1	53+8099	-254203-
	1-94608 E 12	1	162.06	49 321 3.
	1.44520 E 12	1	120+35	425030.
	1.77285 E 12	1	147+635	- 470751 -
	1-31625 E 12	1	109+611	-405624-
	4.76621 E 12	i	396+907	771865.
	6.00401 E 11	i	49.9986	27 39 5 3.
	3. 79 444 E 12	1	315.983	-688698.
	9+03540 E 11	i	75.2425	- 336069 -
	1-35263 E 12	1	112-64	411191+
	1+33414 E 12	i	111+101	408 372 -
	2-14280 E 12	i	178 + 443	-517543-
	2.13780 E 12	1	178.026	-516938 -
E	2.80681 E 10	1	2+33738	
	1+80125 E 11	15		
	2+99427 E 13	31		
AN S	QUARE=	1.20084 E 10		

CØMB.	TEST	SAMPLE	TREAT	AENT CO	MBINA
			PRESSURE P	RATE F	STAN
1 58	34	19	80000	50	
			80000	50	
159	143	18	80000	100	
			80000	100	
160	41	1	80000	150	
161	153	4	80000	50	
			80000	50	
162	148	9	80000	100	
163	156	20	80000	150	
			80000	150	
164	75	6	80000	50	
165	167	19	80000	100	
		••	80000	100	
166	106	10	30000	150	
			80000	150	

ADDITIONAL FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, ROCK TY

COMB.	TEST	SAMPLE	TREAT	MENT CO	MBINA
			PRESSURE P	RATE F	STAN
379	38 5	1	50000	450	
			50000	450	
380	386	1	80000	450	
			80000	450	
361	371	5	50000	900	
			500 00	900	
382	372	5	80000	900	
			80000	900	

MEAN SPECIFIC ENERGY VALU

COMBINATION # 379	MEAN SPECIFIC E 115788.	NER GY	(FTLB
380	73357•9		
361	109441-	,	
382	106014-	`	

:

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE TABL

SOURCE OF	SUMS OF	OF
P	1051427455	1
F PF	3.46103 E 8 760592865	1
REPLICATE	2+40706 E 9	1
ERRØR	2.43052 E 9	3
TO TAL	5.99570 E 9	7
ERROR MEAN S	QUARE=	810171908

APPENDIX F

OATA, ROCK TYPE NUMBER: 4

TEST RESULTS - DRESSER BASALT (NO. 4

ENT CO	MBINATION		SPECIF.	IC ENERGY
RATE	STANOØFF	NUZZLE		
F	5	N	FTL8./CU.IN.	JØULES/CU+CM+
50	. 5	.0080	201103.76	16637.92
50	. 5	.0080	340759+15	28192+03
100		.0080	136303+66	11276+81
100		.0080	162154+35	13415.52
150	.5	.0080	42594.89	3524.00
130	.5	-0120	348728 • 51	28851.36
50		.0120	673607.81	55729 . 60
100	.5	.0120	79314+63	6561.94
100		.0120	209566+87	17338 • 10
150	.5	.0120	159839.14	13223.97
130		.0136	487473.00	40330+10
100	15	-0136	165666 27	13706-07
100	. 5	-0136	260161.98	21523.98
100		.0136	226930.78	18774-66
150	• 5	•0136	330195+61	27318.07

TA, RØCK TYPE NUMBER: 4

IENT CO	MBINATION		5Pf.C1 F1 C	ENERGY
RATE	STANOØFF 5	MØZZLE N	FTLB./CU.IN.	JØULES/CU+CM+
450	• 5	.0080	127962.04	10586+68
450	• 5	• 0080	103612+98	8572+21
450	.5	.0080	58686+30	4855-29
450	.5	.0080	88029 . 45	7282.94
900	.5	+0080	134696-88	11143-88
900	.5	.0080	84185.55	6964.92
900	.5	.0080	136303.66	11276-81
900	• 5	.0080	75724+25	6264-89

KERFING FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, ROCK TYPE NUMBER: 4

PRESSURE	3	50000	PSI	=	34483.00 NEWTONS/ SQ.CM
FEEDRATE		450	IPM	=	19.05 CM./SEC.
STANOUFF		• 5	IN•	*	1.270 CM.
NØZZLE	=	+0080	IN.	а.	.20320 MM.

ENERGY VALUES

ERGY [FT.-LB./CU.IN.]

ARIANCE TABLE

F	F RATIO	TREATMENT
	1.29778	-22928 . 4
	. 427196	13154+9
	.938804	19501+2
1	1.73675	
3		
7		

810171908

TEST	SAMPLE	NUMBER	SPECIFIC E	NEKGY
		ØF CUTS	FT+LB+/CU+IN+	JJULE S/CU+
385	1	1	127962.04	10566.68
	1	1	103612+98	8572.21
424	18	2	74831.60	6191.04
	4	2	84185.55	6964.92
	20	2	45224.81	3989.78
424	18	3	56123.70	4643-28
46 4	4	3	69670.80	5764.07
	20	3	48827.62	4039.66
	TEST 385 424 424	TEST SAMPLE 385 1 424 18 424 18 420 424 18 4 20 424 20	TEST SAMPLE NUMBER 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 385 1	TEST SAMPLE NUMBER SPECIFIC E # ØF CUTS FT+LB+/CU+IN+ 385 1 1 127962+04 424 18 2 74831+60 4 2 84185+55 20 2 48224+81 424 18 3 56123+70 423 69670+80 20 3 48827+62

COT NUMBER	FT+LB+/CU+IN+	JJULES/CU.CM.
1	115787.51	9579 • 45
2	49224+33	4072 • 48
3	44270 • 91	3662.67
AVEPAGE	46747.62	3867.57

FACTORIAL FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, ROCK TYPE NUMBER: 5

AOOITIØNAL FRAGMENTATIØN TEST OATA, RØ

8.	TEST	SAMPLE	TREAT	MENT CO	MBINATION		SPECIF	IC ENERGY	COM8.	TEST	SAMPLE	TREA	THENT CO
		•	PRESJURE	RATE	STANOØFF	NØZZLE	FTLE./CU.IN.	JOULES/CU.CM.	•			PRESSURE P	RATE F
-	0.		50000			- 0000	10.225.25 .00	89151 00	40.7			50000	200
5	4	10	50000	50	• • •	-0080	881652.30	72941.74	407	404	24	50000	300
6	36	2	80000	50	•5	.0080	1135863-80	93973+42	408	383	15	80000	300
-		-	80000	50	• 5	.0080	1363036+60	112768 • 11				80000	300
7	21	20	50000	1 50	• 5	.0080	26658 7.57	22955-59	409	391	21	50000	600
			50000	150	+5	.0080	293884+10	24313-91				50000	600
8	42	з	80000	1 50	• 5	• 0080	525337-02	43462 • 71	410	39.4	25	80000	600
			80000	150	• 5	+0080	631953-32	52283 . 39				80000	600
9	60	8	50000	50	1+5	• 0080	1140112-90	94324.96	411	401	26	50000	900
			50000	50	1+5	• 0080	99 7598 • 76	82534+34	_		_	50000	900
0	26	18	80000	50	1.5	-0080	1765751.90	146085-95	412	398	22	80000	900
			80000	50	1.5	.0080	1553861+70	128555+64			•	80000	900
1	- 4	4	50000	150	1+5	•0080	481060-28	39799.56	413	418	24	50000	300
•		-	50000	150	1.5	.0080	473543-72	39177-69				50000	300
2	16	7	80000	150	1.5	+0080	804171+38	66533+18	414	415	22	80000	300
~		e .	50000	100	1.5	•0080	1003237+30	94945-55	415	41.2		50000	500
3	03	3	50000	50	• 5	-0136	1042698.00	84945.55	415	413	21	50000	600
		1.2	80000	50	5	-0136	2929175.20	20203+33	41.6	A1 A	15	80000	600
		13	80000	50		-0136	34999 77. 90	305531-09	410		15	80000	600
5	73	1	50000	150		-0136	468345.26	38747-61	A1 7	416	26	50000	900
	15	•	30000	150	-5	-0136	555287.89	45940+63		410	20	50000	900
6	196	19	80000	150	-5	-0136	1393862.20	115318-40	418	408	15	80000	900
•			80000	150	• 5	.0136	1812020-80	149913.92	410			80000	900
7	83	6	50000	50	1.5	•0136	1362458.90	112720.32					
	•••	-	50000	50	1.5	• 01 36	1129 740-80	93463+85					
8	71	17	80000	50	1.5	+0136	1636273.00	135373.77					
		_	80000	50	1.5	.0136	1636273.00	135373.77	ANALYSI	SØF V	ARIANCE,	ROCK TYP	E NUMBER
9	93	11	50000	1 50	1 - 5	.0136	1313799.70	108694.59					
			50000	150	1 + 5	.0136	1167821.90	96617+41					
0	98	16	80000	150	1.5	•0136	2127154.90	175985 • 91			MEA	N SPECIFI	C ENERGY
			80000	150	1 • 5	-0136	2127154-90	175985.91					
									COMBINA	TIƏN #	MEAN S	PECIFIC E	NERGY [F
									407		33674	2.	
		ANA	Vete as u		TADIE				406		30/42	1 • E	
		-		RIANUE	INDLE				412		1 3075	3 ·	
									413		26141	4. 8.	
RCF A		SI'YS BI	F 0			AT10	TOFATMENT	-	A1.4		87174	5.	
ATIO	N	SALARES	5				FFFFCTS		417		98810		
	••	5.6576	SIE 12 1		32	3.009	840953.		418		59517	5.	
		3.094	5 E 12 1		17	6.654	-621908				57511		
		2.1814	6 E 11 1		12	.4546	-165131.						
		1.1214	3 E 10 1		. 6	40255	37440 . 4				ANA	LYSIS ØF	VARIANCE
		5 . 71 31	2 E 11 1		32	+6178	-267234.						
		1 . 3228	8 E 12 1		75	. 52 69	406645.						
		4.9318	51 E 11 1		28	+1571	248289 .		SØURCE (ðF	SUMS 3	F	OF
		4.5379	4 E 12 1		25	9-084	753155.		VARIATI	ZN	SQUARE	S	
		1 • 5 79 2	23 E 12 1		90	.1624	444301		P		3.546	20 E 11	1
		2.6265	6 E 10 1		1.	49957	57299 . 2		F		3-068	28 E 11	1
		1 • 3810	8 E 11 1		7.	88498	-131391-	•	PF		7.314	62 E 9	1
		3+810:	97 E 11 1		21	. 7545	-218242.		N		1 . 630	08 E 11	1
		1.153	77 E 12 1		65	•6718	- 379764.		PN		1 - 690	95 E 11	1
		1 • 28 48	6 E 12 1		73	• 3563	400759 -		FN		2.167	65 E 8	5
		7.0243	SE 11 1		40	• 10 35	296317.		PFN		5.118	60 E 9	
.I CAT	E	41 68 74	496	l	2.	38005 E-2			REPLICAT	TE	5 • 743	53 E 10	1
R		2.6273	0 E 11	15					ERRJR		1 • 342	94 E 11	7
WL.		2.1435	3 E 13 3	31					TOTAL		1 • 197	93 E 15	15
R ME	AN SQL	UARE	1	• 75153	E 10				ERRØR ME	EAN SQU	JARE=		1.91849

TA, ROCK TYPE NUMBER: 5

F

ENT COMBINATION SPECIFIC ENERGY RATE STANDOFF NOZZLE 5 N FT.-L8./CU.IN. JOULES/CU.CM. • 0080 300 1.5 252556+65 20894.77 300 1.5 .0080 420927.75 34824+62 1+5 1+5 1+5 483258.42 39981.42 •0080 •0080 300 531584-27 300 600 .0080 149663-20 12382.09 600 1.5 .0080 168371.10 13929.85 1.5 1.5 1.5 600 600 •0080 •0080 362056-59 29954.03 18433.25 900 .0080 149663.20 12382.09 900 900 900 300 112247-40 198776-17 90352-80 1.5 .0080 9286+56 1+5 1+5 1+5 • 0080 • 0080 16445+35 .0136 317342.92 26254.73 300 1+5 .0136 405493.73 33547.71 1•5 1•5 1•5 300 300 +0136 +0136 734119+11 60735.88 83511.83 600 .0136 211667.73 17511.91 267625-86 421272-96 631909-44 1+5 1+5 1+5 22141.49 34853.18 52279.76 600 600 ·0136 600 +0136 900 1.5 •0136 89488.27 7403 . 63 900 1.5 108131+66 8946-06 28322-25 • 01 36 +0136 900 .0136 848017.00 70158.99 1.5

ENERGY VALUES

RGY [FT.-LB./CU.IN.]

5

ALANCE TABLE

TREATMENT EFFECT5 297750- -276960-
EFFECT5 297750- -276960-
297750. -276960.
-276960.
10710 11
- 42 / 62 + 8
201871.
205606.
7361 • 48
35772.2

91849 E 10

APPENDIX G

TEST RESULTS - SIOUX QUARTZITE (NO. 5

KERFING FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, ROCK TYPE NUMBER: 5

 PRESSURE = 50000
 P51 = 34483.00
 NEWTJNS/S0.CM.

 FEEORATE = 900
 IPM = 38.10
 CM./SEC.

 STANOJFF = 1.5
 IN. = 3.810
 CM.

 NJZZLE = .0080
 IN. = .20320
 MM.

SPACING BETWEEN CUTS = .125 IN. = .317 CM.

CAM8-	TE ST	SAMPLE	NUMBER	SPECIFIC EN	EKGY
			JF CUTS	FT.LB./CU.IN.	JJULES/CU.CM.
411	401	26	1	149663.20	12382.09
		26	1	112247.40	9286.56
425	425	22	2	93165+34	7707.85
		15	2	86430.50	7150.65
		21	2	79695.65	6593.46
425	425	22	3	93165+34	7707.85
		15	3	99727.50	8250.76
		21	3	74714.68	6181 • 37
CL	T NUMBER		AVERAGE	SPECIFIC ENERGY PER	CUT
			FT.LB./CU	IN. JJULES/0	U.CM.
	1		130955+30	10834	32
	2		64500+3	7 5336.	31
	3		95316+50	ງ 7885.	82

79908 • 44

AVERAGE

.

.

81

6611.06

NUMBER:

314 FACTORIAL FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, RJCK TYPE NUMBER:

.

COMB.	B. TEST SAM		TREAT	MENT CO	MBINATION		SPECIF	FIC ENERGY	COMB .
			PRESSURE	RATE	STANDJFF	NJZZLE	FTLB./CU.IN.	JAULE SZOLL CM.	
			•	· ·	3	IN IN		500LE3/ CO. CH.	200
282	24	10	50000	50	• 5	• 0080	1077575.00	89151.02	322
			50000	50	• 5	.0080	881652-30	72941.74	323
283	237	15	65000	50	• 5	• 0080	1561559.90	129192-53	SEC
			65000	50	• 5	.0080	1561559.90	129192-53	324
28 4	36	2	80000	50	• 5	• 0080	1135863+80	93973.42	024
			80000	50	• 5	.0080	1363036+60	112768-11	325
28 5	202	17	50000	100	• 5	.0080	639810+18	52933+42	020
			50000	100	• 5	•0080	639810+18	52933.42	32.6
286	204	9	65000	100	• 5	.0080	898431.72	74329+95	
			65000	100	• 5	.0080	739884.94	61212.90	327
287	511	21	80000	100	• 5	.0080	874615.14	72359 • 53	
			80000	100	• 5	• 0080	828582.77	68551+14	328
288	21	20	50000	150	• 5	•0080	266587.57	22055.59	
			50000	150	• 5	•0080	293884-10	24313.91	329
289	206	19	65000	150	• 5	•0080	818571 • 12	67722.84	
		-	65000	150	• 5	• 0080	682142+60	56435 • 70	330
290	42	3	80000	150	• 5	• 0080	525337.02	43462 • 71	
			80000	150	• 5	•0080	631953-32	52283-39	331
291	207	15	50000	50	1.0	•0080	1296457-50	107259.81	
000			50000	50	1.0	•0080	1111249.30	91936+98	332
545	203	14	65000	50	1.0	•0080	1516103.50	125431 • 79	
00.0		-	65000	50	1.0	•0080	1637142.20	135445+69	333
293	226	5	80000	50	1.0	•0080	1840099+40	152236.94	
			80000	50	1.0	• 0080	2073762.80	171568 • 62	334
294	518	23	50000	100	1.0	•0080	798079.01	66027.47	
005			50000	100	1+0	• 0080	818283-54	67699.05	335
295	234	19	65000	100	1.0	•0080	767410-43	63490 - 17	
00.4		-	65000	100	1.0	•0080	767410+43	63490 • 17	336
276	201	5	80000	100	1+0	•0080	1260808+80	104310-50	337
			80000	100	1.0	•0080	1095297.30	90617-23	
297	219	22	50000	150	1+0	• 0080	681902.95	56415.88	338
			50000	150	1.0	• 0080	552257-20	45689 • 90	
298	230	9	65000	150	1.0	• 0080	698 780 - 22	57812+18	339
			65000	150	1+0	•0080	698 780 - 22	57812-18	
299	238	21	80000	150	1.0	•0080	739934-15	61216.97	340
			80000	150	1.0	•0080	739934+15	61216+97	
300	60	8	50000	50	1.5	• 0080	1140712.90	94324.96	341
			50000	50	1 - 5	•0080	997598 • 76	82534.34	
301	220	26	65000	50	1+5	•0080	1497386.20	123883.25	342
			65000	50	1+5	• 0080	18 429 36 • 90	152471+69	
302	56	18	80000	50	1+5	•0780	1765751.90	146085+95	343
			80000	50	1.5	•0080	1553861 • 71	128555+64	
303	227	17	50000	100	1+5	•0080	562640.53	46565+49	344
		• •	50000	100	1.5	•0080	562840+53	46565+49	
304	222	24	65000	100	1.5	•0080	1469310-20	121560+44	345
		• •	65000	100	1.5	- 0080	1152987•40	95390+10	
305	228	14	80000	100	1.5	• 0080	104/834-40	86690+48	346
201			80000	100	1.5	• 0080	1289642.30	106695+98	
306	4	4	50000	150	1+5	•0080	481060.28	39799.56	347
20.2	010	05	50000	150	1.5	•0080	4 / 35 43 • 72	39177-69	
307	213	25	65000	150	1+5	•0080	657186+16	54370+98	348
200		~	83000	150	1.5	• 0080	65/186+16	54370+98	
308	10	'	80000	150	1.5	• 0080	804191+58	66533+18	349
			50000	120	1.5	.0080	1005239+50	83166 • 48	
309	234	14	50000	50	• 2	•0120	1197118+50	99041-21	350
210	05.7	15	50000	50	• 5	*0120	1083022-30	89601+69	
310	231	12	65000	50	• 5	•0120	1001000 00	136671+20	351
	081	10	65000	50	• 5	•0120	1526012 . 70	126251-61	
211	200	13	80000	50	• 2	•0120	1081680+00	89490 • 63	352
210	055	e	50000	50	• 5	•0120	12 30 69 2+ 50	103473.55	
312	200	>	50000	100	• 5	•0120	767140-82	63467.86	353
212	0/5	~~	50000	100	• 5	•0120	920568.98	76161-43	
313	200	22	65000	100	• 5	•0120	898431 • 72	74329.95	354
	0.75		65000	100	• 5	•0120	792733-87	65585+25	
314	275	17	80000	100	• 5	•0120	840045+37	69499 • 47	355
	050		80000	100	• 5	.0120	878229.25	72658 • 54	
312	528	21	50000	150	• 5	•0120	432954-26	35819 • 60	356
21.4			50000	150	• 5	.0120	505113.30	41789.54	357
316	201	17	65000	150	• 5	•0120	57557.82	47617.63	
	0.40	. .	63000	150	• 5	•0136•	563254.89	46599 • 77	358
317	249	24	80000	150	• 5	•0120	859808 . 35	71134-52	
			80000	150	• 5	.0120	797376+40	65969 . 34	359
318	240	25	50000	50	1.0	•0120	1331334.30	110145-28	
	•		50000	50	1.0	.0120	1331334-30	110145-28	360
319	2	22	65000	50	1.0	•0120	1212882.80	100345+43	
000			65000	50	1.0	.0120	985779.25	81556 - 47	361
320	276	14	80000	50	1+0	•0120	1353534.60	111981-98	
			80000	50	1.0	.0120	1426077.00	117983.63	362
321	288	23	50000	100	1+0	-0120	776611.69	64251 • 42	
			50000	100	1.0	•0120	847212.76	70092 . 45	

5

3:4 FACTØRIAL FRAGMENTATIØN TEST DATA: RØCK TYPE NUMBER: 5

.

CØMB.	TEST	SAMPLE	TREAT	IENT CO	MBINATION		SPECIFI	C ENERGY
e e			PRESSURE	RATE	STANOOFF	NØZZLE		1010 0 0 1011 011
			Р	F	S	N	FTLB./CU.IN.	JØULES/CU+CM+
322	251	5	65000	100	1.0	-0120	73699 4. 77	60973-79
		0.2	65000	100	1.0	•0120	1095941-50	64738 - 99
323	264	23	80000	100	1.0	.0120	1150062+10	95148.09
324	269	26	50000	150	1.0	.0120	483743.12	40021.52
			50000	150	1.0	•0120	443778-11	36715.09
325	271	5	65000	150	1.0	•0120	598954+48	49553.30
			65000	150	1.0	•0120	561519+83	46456-22
326	287	25	80000	150	1.0	.0120	1 J2 0 J2 • 1 0 6 7 6 9 75 - 8 A	60612+86
397	262	25	50000	50	1.5	,0120	1553223.40	128502+83
			50000	50	1.5	.0120	1451229 • 40	120064.56
328	246	26	65000	50	1 - 5	.0120	1471773.00	21764-20
			65000	50	1.5	•0120	1511550 • 70	125055 12
329	280	9	80000	50	1.5	•0120	1640088+60	135689+45
2 20	080	15	50000	100	1.5	.0120	947057.43	78355.38
330	202	15	50000	100	1.5	.0120	1002798.50	82964.52
331	253	17	65000	100	1.5	•0120	1049610+10	86837.39
			65000	100	1.5	.0120	1137077.60	94073-84
332	270	24	80000	100	1 - 5	•0120	1041821.09	86192.97
	0.00		80000	100	1.5	•0120	421989.2%	92769+39
333	242	23	50000	150	1.5	.0120	698740.06	57808.86
334	284	21	65000	150	1.5	.0120	701899 • 78	58070.27
004			65000	150	1.5	.0120	585584.96	48447.20
335	289	22	80000	150	1 • 5	•0120	766708 . 013	63432.06
			80000	150	1.5	•0120	743474+50	61509 • 88
336	65	5	50000	50	• 5	•0136	1042698,20	86265+55
337	326	17	65000	50	• 5	•0136	1373473+60	118147.46
338	88	13	80000	50	•5	• 01 36	39 39 1 75 • 70	325899.83
			80000	50	• 5	.0136	3692977.20	305531.09
339	312	25	50000	100	• 5	•0136	907147-41	75051.03
			50000	100	• 5	-0136	729888 • 72	60385.88
340	294	24	65000	100	• 5	•0136	1159137-40	95898+91
341	317	22	80000	100	• 5	-0136	957219.70	73341.61
04.	011	~~	80000	100	•5	•0136	920403.56	76147.75
342	73	1	50000	150	• 5	-0136	468345+26	38747-61
			50000	150	• 5	•0136	555287.89	459 40 • 6 1
343	320	24	· 65000	150	• 5	+0136	925592+64	76577.06
344	194	12	65000	150	• 5	• 01 36	832201+18	68850+50
344	150	16	80000	50	•5	•0136	5436062+50	449741.76
345	293	26	50000	50	1.0	.0136	1590654.00	131599 - 58
			50000	50	1 • 0	•0136	1584901+20	131123-63
346	219	26	65000	50	1.0	•0136	1460513-10	120832+63
347	20.7	٥	65000	50	1.0	•0136	1442482.00	119340+87
347	307	,	80000	50	1.0	•0136	1838282.00	152086.59
345	306	14	50000	100	1.0	•0136	855012+50	70737.75
			50000	100	5 • O	.0136	798011+66	66021.90
349	327	14	65000	100	1 • 0	•0136	1132348.40	93682.58
25.0	210		65000	100	1.0	-0136	1258164+90	104091.76
350	310	21	80000	100	1.0	•0136	1048803+30	83809.81
351	305	17	50000	150	1.0	•0136	606369.09	50166+73
		• •	50000	150	1.0	.0136	656899 . 84	54347-29
352	308	19	65000	i 50	1.0	.0136	596225+91	49327.56
			65000	150	1.0	•0136	605842+46	50123-16
353	330	19	80000	150	1.0	•0136	807531.03	66809 • 46
354	83	6	50000	50	1.5	•0136	807531+03	112720.32
004		Ū	50000	50	1.5	+0136	1129740.80	93466+85
355	303	5	65000	50	1 • 5	.0136	1658854+40	137242.00
			65000	50	1 • 5	•0136	1658854.40	137242.00
356	71	17	80000	50	1.5	•0136	1636273.00	135373.77
357	309	15	50000	100	1.5	.0136	1138626+40	942UI+98 91784.54
358	314	23	65000	100	1.5	.0136	1381454-00	114291-83
	2.4		65000	100	1 • 5	•0136	1514606+10	125307.91
359	325	5	80000	100	1 - 5	.0136	1378711.50	114064.94
			80000	100	1.5	•0136	1292542.00	106935-88
360	93	11	50000	150	1.5	•0136	1313799.70	108694.59
361	329	9	65000	150	1.5	•0136	932065-32	77119.56
	227		65000	150	1.5	•0136	865489.22	71604.52
362	98	16	80000	150	1.5	.0136	2127154.90	175985-91
			80000	150	1.5	.0136	2127154.90	175985-91

82

G-2

BRIAL FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, ROCK TYPE NUMBER: 6

SPECIFIC ENERGY TREATMENT COMBINATION

ł

3+2	FAC	TØRI AL	FRAGMEN	TATION	TEST	OATA,	RØC
COME	9-	TEST	SAMPLE	TR PRESSU	REATMI JRE	ENT CØ Rate F	MBI N 574

1

i

TEST SAMPL		TREAT	MENT CO	MBINATION		SPECIF	IC ENERGY	COMB.
	•	PRESSURE	RATE	STANOUFF	NOZZLE			
		P	F	S	N	FTLB./CU.IN.	JOULES/CU.CM.	
6	9	50000	50	•5	.0080	306953.47	25395+18	167
		50000	50	• 5	+ 0080	275199+66	22768 . 09	
53	13	60000	50	• 5	.0080	209697.94	17348 - 94	168
		80000	50	• 5	-0080	215216-36	1 7805 - 49	
55		50000	1 50	• 5	.0080	67348 • 44	5571-94	169
•••		50000	150	• 5	.0080	67348 - 44	5571+94	
1.4	17	60000	150	• 5	.0080	106904-83	8544+56	170
• •	• •	60000	150	• 5	+0080	1028 70 - 69	8510+80	
1	18	50000	50	1.5	+0080	252556+65	20894-77 :	171
-		50000	50	1.5	+0050	212679 . 28	17595.60	
2	14	60000	50	1.5	+0080	218085-85	18042.90	172
-		80000	50	1.5	.0080	209697.94	17348+94	
10	2	50000	150	1.5	.0080	105430-99	8970.82	173
•••	-	50000	150	1.5	.0080	100399.06	8306.32	
61	1	80000	150	1.5	.0080	116728 - 13	9657.27	174
•••	-	60000	150	1.5	.0080	121916-05	10086 - 48	
110	11	50000	50	•5	. \$136	729888 • 72	60385.88	175
	••	50000	50	• 5	.0136	648789.97	53676-34	
118	10	80000	50	• 5	.0136	656529-29	54316+64	
		80000	50	• 5	.0136	738595-45	51106-22	
103	5	50000	150	• 5	.0136	324394-99	26838 • 17	1
	•	50000	150	• 5	.0136	299441.52	24773.70	
80	12	80000	150	+5	.0136	76595.08	6336+94	
•••	•-	80000	150	• 5	+0136	87597.69	7247.22	ADDITIO
107	16	50000	50	1.5	.0136	686954.09	56833.77	
		50000	50	1+5	.0136	729888 - 72	60385.88	
97	15	80000	50	1.5	.0136	854084.92	70661-01	COMB.
		80000	50	1.5	.0136	869901-31	71969.54	, 🗶
99	3	50000	150	1+5	.0136	311419-19	25764+64	
	•	50000	150	1.5	.0136	283108+35	23422.40	
8.4	6	80000	150	1.5	.0136	88026 . 27	7282.68	38 3
	-	80000	150	1+5	.0136	101004-51	8356+41	
								38 4

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE TABLE

F	SUMS OF	D₽	F RATIO	TREATMENT
N	SQUARES			EFFECT5
	1.24563 E 10	1	18-9077	- 39 459 - 3
	9.28607 E 11	1	1409-55	-340699 -
	2.47057 E 10	1	37.5012	-55571+6
	3.86120 E 9	1	5.86099	21969 . 3
	5-49589 E 9	1	8-34231	26210+4
	745434495	1	1-13151	-9652.94
	5+04012 E 9	1	7.6505	-25100-1
	7-18257 E 11	1	1090-26	299637.
	6.37752 E 9	t	9 • 68056	-28234-5
	3.27019 E 11	1	496-388	-202182.
	6.92812 E 10	1	105-072	-93019+6
	4.36179 E 9	1	6 • 6208 5	23350 •
	2.28356 E 9	1	3.46627	16895-1
	1.08246 E 10	1	16-4308	-36784-1
	1 59 75 39 47	1	.242494	- *468 • 7
E	51092608	1	.123092	
	9.88195 E 9	15		
	2.12938 E 12	31		

N	SQUARE*	658

A

8796407

			-		
167	53	13	80000	50	
			80000	50	
68	140	8	80000	100	
		1	80000	100	
69	14	17	80000	150	
	1		80000	150	
70	163	7	80000	50	
			80000	50	
171	158	20	80000	100	
			80000	. 100	
72	159	19	80000	150	
			80000	150	
73	118	10	80000	50	
			80000	50	
74	168	18	80000	100	
		10	80000	100	
175	80	12	80000	150	
			80000	150	
				:	
1			·	'	
ADDI TI (INAL FR	AGMENTAT	ION TEST DA	ATA, RO	ск 1
DDITI	ƏNAL FR	AGMENTAT	ION TEST D	ATA, RØ	CK 1
DDI TI (3MB+	TEST	SAMPLE	ION TEST DA	ATA, RØ	CK 1
MB•	TEST	AGMENTAT	TREAT	ATA, RO 1ENT CO RATE	CK MBI(ST/
DDI TI ()MB• #	TEST	SAMPLE	ION TEST DA	ATA, RØ 1ent Cøi Rate F	CK MBI(ST/
) MB• #	TEST	A GMENTAT	TION TEST DA	ATA, RO	CK 1 MBII ST
9MB• # 383	3NAL FR TE5T 396	A GMENTAT	TREAT	ATA, RO	CK 1 MBII ST
9MB- 9 38 3	3NAL FR TEST 396	A GMENTAT	TREATI TREATI PRESSURE P 50000 50000	ATA, RØ MENT CØ RATE F 450 450	CK 1 MBIN STA
9MB • 9 98 3 38 4	3NAL FR TEST 396 395	SAMPLE	TION TEST DA TREAT PRESSURE P 1 50000 50000 80000	ATA, RØ ATA, RØ ATE RATE F 450 450 450	CK 1 MBII ST
38 3 38 4	396 395	SAMPLE	TREATI PRESSURE P 50000 80000 80000	ATA, RØ ATA, RØ ATE RATE F 450 450 450 450	CK 1 MBII ST
38 3 38 4 38 5	396 395 393	SAMPLE	TION TEST DA TREATI PRESSURE P 1 50000 50000 80000 80000 50000	ATA, RØ	CK 1 MBIO Sto
38 3 38 4 38 5	396 395 393	SAMPLE	TREATI PRESSURE P 50000 50000 80000 80000 50000 50000	ATA, RØ	CK 1 MBI(ST/
DDITIC 1MB• 383 384 385 386	396 395 393 392	SAMPLE SAMPLE 9 14	TREAT TREAT PRESSURE P 1 50000 80000 80000 50000 50000 80000 80000	ATA, RØ ATA, RØ RATE F 450 450 450 450 900 900 900	CK 1 MBIN ST
DDITIC MB- # 383 384 385 386	396 395 393 392	SAMPLE 9 14	TREATI PRESSURE P 50000 80000 80000 80000 50000 50000 80000 80000 80000	ATA, RØ AENT CØ RATE F 450 450 450 450 900 900 900 900	CK 1 MBIR ST
0MB• 383 384 385 386	396 395 393 392	SAMPLE 9 9 14 14	TREAT PRESSURE P 50000 50000 80000 50000 50000 50000 80000 80000	ATA, RØ ALENT CØ RATE F 450 450 450 450 900 900 900 900	CK T
383 383 384 385 386	7E57 757 396 395 393 392	SAMPLE 9 9 14 14	TREAT PRESSURE P 50000 50000 80000 80000 50000 50000 80000 80000	ATA, RØ HENT CØ RATE F 450 450 450 450 450 900 900 900 900	NBIR ST
DDITIC 0MB• 1 383 384 385 386	TEST 396 395 393 392	SAMPLE 9 9 14 14	TREATI PRESSURE P 50000 50000 80000 50000 50000 50000 80000 80000 80000	ATA, RØ HENT CØ RATE F 450 450 450 450 900 900 900 900 900 900	VA
001111 0018- 1 383 384 385 386	7E57 396 395 393 392	SAMPLE 9 9 14 14 14	TREATI PRESSURE P 50000 80000 80000 50000 50000 80000 80000 80000 80000	ATA, RØ HENT CØ RATE F 450 450 450 900 900 900 900 900 900	VA
2001 T I C 2008 - 38 3 38 4 38 5 38 5 38 6 2008 I N	396 395 393 392	SAMPLE 9 9 14 14 14 MEAN	TREATI PRESSURE P 50000 50000 80000 50000 50000 80000 80000 80000 80000 80000 80000 80000	ATA, RØ MENT CØ RATE F 450 450 450 450 450 900 900 900 900 900 900 900	VA
20MB- 383 384 385 386 386 386 386 386	TEST 1 396 395 393 392 392 3	A GMENTAT SAMPLE 9 9 14 14 14 14 14 14	ION TEST DA TREATA PRESSURE P 50000 50000 80000 50000 80000	ATA, RØ HENT CØ RATE F 450 450 450 900 900 900 900 900 900 900	VA
20 MB - 38 3 38 4 38 5 38 6 20 MBIN 38 3 38 4 38 5 38 6	TEST 396 395 393 392	A GMENTAT SAMPLE 9 9 14 14 14 14 MEA 52386 5693	ION TEST DA TREATA PRESSURE P SO000 800000 8000000	ATA, RØ MENT CØ RATE F 450 450 450 450 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900	VA
ADDITIC 20MB- , # 383 384 385 386 20MBIN 383 384 385	TEST 396 395 393 392	A GMENTAT SAMPLE 9 9 9 14 14 14 14 MEAN 52384 5893. 3597.	TREAT TREAT PRESSURE P 50000 50000 80000 50000 50000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 800000 8000000 800000 8000000 800000000	ATA, RØ MENT CØ RATE F 450 450 450 900 900 900 900 900 900 900 900	CK *

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE TH

SOURCE OF	SUMS ØF			DF		
VARIATION	SQUARES		1			
P	1 . 71 765	Е	8	1	i.	
F	3 - 748 71	Е	8	1		
PF	1-47390	E	7	1		
REPLICATE	709 46 80		I	1		
ERRØR	42609 78	50		3		
TOTAL.	99 456 74	56		7		
ERROR MEAN	SQUARE=			1 - 4	2033	E

1

ł

I

Ŧ

ł

ţ

APPENDIX H

TEST RESULTS - BEREA SANDSTONE (NO. 6)

CØ	MBINATION	1	SPECIFIC	ENERGY	
TE	STANDOFF	NØZZLE	1		
	' S	N	FTLB./CU.IN.	JØULES/CU.CM.	
50	.5	.0080	209697.94	17348.94	
50		-0080	215216-30	1 7805 • 49	
	. 5	-0080	181738.21	15035.75	
00		.0080	904455.49	16915-22	
00	• •	.0080	104904-83	8844+56	
50	1 • 2	.0080	100870- 69	8510.80	
50	• 5	.0080	1028 /0+ 87	18479.36	
50	• 5	.0120	223361.40	14145.13	
50	• 5	+0120	195147+38	18143-13	
00	• 5	+0120	106935+60	8847-10	
00	.5	+0120	104491+36	8644+88	
50	5	.0120	100749.24	8335+29	
50		.0120	117217.87	9697.79	
50		.0136	656529.29	5431 - 64	
50		.0136	738595.45	61106+22	
50	• • •	0100	112084-38	9355+98	
00	. • >	.0138	113068-30	10244-03	
00	• 5	+0136	125053-20	10346-03	
50	• 5	• 0136	76595+08	6336.74	
50	• 5	•0136	8 759 7 • 69	7247,22	

6

ROCK TYPE NUMBER:

1

TA, ROCK TYPE NUMBERS

r cø	MBINATION		SPEC	IFIC E	NERGY								
ATE F	STANOUFF	NØZZLE	FTLB./CU.IN.	J	OULES/CU.CM.								
450 450 450 900 900 900	• 5 • 5 • 5 • 5 • 5 • 5 • 5	• 0080 • 0080 • 0080 • 0080 • 0080 • 0080 • 0080 • 0080	44898.96 59865.28 71269.89 46599.54 37415.80 34537.66 45434.55 50482.84	1 4	3714+63 4952-83 5896-37 3855-32 3095-52 2857-40 3758-94 4176-60	:	KERFING	FRAGMENTA PRESSU FÉEDRA STANDA MJZZLE	ATI 3N TI RE = 50 TE = 9 FF = = 00	EST DATA, F 000 PSI = 3 900 1PM = 3 .5 1N. = 1 080 1N. = 4	KJCK TYPE NUMB 34463.00 NEWTJ 38.10 CM.∕SEC. .270 CM. 20320 MM.	Ek: 6	
ERGY	VALUES		þ.		1	1. · ·		SPACIN	G BETWE	EN CUTS =	093 IN. # .23	16 CM .	
	1		ł	I						14 (44 (³ 6)	SPLCIE	LC FALRGY	
IY CF	TLB./CU	•1N•3					COMB.	TEST	SAMPLE #	JF CUTS	FT.LB./CU.IN	I. JOULE	5/00+04
	ł						385	393	14	1	37415.80	301	75.52 57.40
			•	÷			426	426	14	2	22449 • 46	16	57.31
	TARLE				. 1				50 8	2	23966+34	191	82.81
A		ł					426	426	2	3	17990-34	14	47.97
	F	RATIØ	TREATMENT EFFECTS				ł		20	3	19001+89	15	12.08
	1 2	• 209 33 • 639 33 103772	9267•28 -13690•7 2714•69			1		T NUMBER		AVERAGE FT.L8./CU	SPECIFIC ENERG •1N• JJ	JY PER CUT JLES/CU+CM+	
		.98425 E-2			1			1	:	35976.7	3	2976.46	
			J					2		16042.1	3	1327+21	
					1	l -		3		13329.0	1	1102.75	
1203	3 E 8				1			AVERAGE		14685+5	7	1214.98	

÷

CTORIAL FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, ROCK TYPE NUMBER: 7

3+2 FACTORIAL FRAGMENTATION TEST OATA, R

TEST	SAMPLE	TREATMENT COMBINATION			SPECIFIC ENERGY		Come .	ILDI	
		PRESSURE	RATE	STANOUFF	NOZZLE				
		P	F	S	N	FTLB./CU.IN.	JOULES/CU.CM.		
59	6	50000	50	• 5	•0080	\$21677.90	51433-28	1 76	47
		50000	50	• 5	•0080	673484+40	55719.38		
47	20	80000	.50	• 5	•0080	1258187.60	104093+64	177	142
		80000	50	• 5	• 0080	1258187.60	104093+64		
64	11	50000	150	• 5	• 0080	316933.83	26220.89	178	12
		50000	150	• 5	-0080	316933-83	26220.89		
12	1	80000	150	• 5	•0080	685777.78	56736+45	1 79	155
		80000	150	• 5	• 0080	783746.03	64841.66		
63	4	50000	50	1.5	•0080	425358 . 57	35191-19	180	147
	•	50000	50	1.5	+ 0080	621677.90	51433-28		
49	7	80000	50	1.5	.0080	2044554.90	169152.16	18 1	146
		80000	50	1.5	• 0080	1635643+90	135321.73		
39	з	50000	150	1.5	.0080	340951.47	28207.94	182	79
•••	•	50000	150	1.5	• 0080	170475.74	14103-97		
62	18	80000	150	1.5	.0080	613366-46	50745+65	183	169
		80000	150	1.5	.0080	788614.02	65244.40		
108	13	50000	50	.5	.0136	4671287.80	386469.65	184	125
		50000	50	.5	• 0136	2335643.90	193234-83		
79	19	80000	50	. 5	•0136	1543902.70	127731 . 71		
		80000	50	.5	.0136	1650378+80	136540 . 79		
66	9	50000	150	.5	•0136	606369 . 09	50166.73		
		50000	150	. 5	•0136	437933-23	36231.53		
125	8 1	80000	150	.5	•0136	1750744.80	144844.37		
		80000	150	• 5	•0136	1750744+80	144844+37	ADDITI	ANAL FR.
112	10	50000	50	1.5	.0136	1459777+40	120771.77	HUDI II.	
		50000	50	1.5	.0136	1167821.90	96617.41		
119	17	80000	50	1.5	•0136	3889936.00	321826.08	COMB.	TEST
		80000	50	1.5	+0136	4243566.60	351082.99		
122	2	50000	150	1.5	•0136	515768.03	42672 . 69	-	-
	_	50000	150	1.5	•0136	429823.36	35560.58		
127	15	80000	150	1.3	.0136	22 79 09 4 . 50	188556+03	28.7	399
		80000	150	1.5	.0136	2279094.50	188556.33	307	900
								388	38 7
								389	400
								200	296
	ANA	LISIS OF V	AKIANCE	LIABLE				370	377

- 4	ALC: NO. T	212	ØP.	VARIANCE	TABLE

ØF	SUHS OF		DF	F RATIO	TREATMENT
10N	SQUARES				EFFECTS
	5+56410	E 12	1	29+7754	833974.
	7-44470	E 12	1	39 • 8 39 1	-964670.
	1+57968	E 11	1	.845338	140520-
	1.57306	E 11	1	.841796	140226.
	4+ 45570	E 12	1	23-8439	746299.
	1 . 56450	E 10	1	8.37216 E-2	-44222+4
	2.83232	E 12	i	15+1567	- 59 50 1 3 -
	1.06449	E 13	i	56.9643	1.15352 E 6
	1.45843	E 11	i	. 79651	136402+
	1.27631	E 12	i	6.82998	- 399424-
	1.32220	E 12	i	7.07555	406541 .
	1.96123	E 10	i .	104952	49513.
	2.53526	F 12	i	13.567	562945.
	7.06670	E 10	i	.378163	93986-1
	1+44761	E 12	i	7.74663	- 425383.
ATE	1.92191	E 11	1	1.02848	
	2-80304	E 12	15		
	4.10853	E 13	31		
MEAN	SQUARE=		1+86869 E 11		

Cana.	TEST	SAMPLE	TREAT	FNT COM	46
1	#	1	PRESSURE	RATE	S
1 76	47	20	80000	50	
177	142	5	80000	100	
1 78	12	1	80000	150	
1 79	155	12	80000	50	
180	147	16	80000	100	
18 !	146	14	80000	150	
182	79	19	0000	50	
183	169	1	80000	100	
184	125	8	80000	150	

AGMENTATION TEST DATA, ROCK

COMB.	TEST	SAMPLE	TREATMENT COM		
			PRESSURE	RATE S	
			P	F	
38 7	388	3	50000	450	
			50000	450	
388	387	' 3	80000	450	
			80000	450	
389	400	20	50000	900	
			50000	900	
390	399	20	80000	900	
			80000	900	

MEAN SPECIFIC ENERGY V

COMBINATION	MEAN	SPECIFIC	ENERGY	LFT.
38.7	8696	51 - 6		
388	3469	755.		
389	6200	3.3		
390	1 60 1	768.		

ANALYSIS OF VARIANCE T

SUURCE OF	SUMS OF	DF
VARIATION	SQUARES	
P	6+43538 E 10	1
F	2.22910 E 10	1
PF	1.29973 E 10	1
REPLI CATE	56201984	1
ERRØR	3.06352 E 9	3
TOTAL	1.02762 E 11	7
ERRØR MEAN	SQUARE=	102117230

APPENDIX I

TEST RESULTS - TENNESSEE MARBLE (NO

EST DATA, ROCK TYPE NUMBER: 7

١TM	ENT CO	MBINATION		SPECIF	IC ENERGY
Ξ	RATE	STANDØFF	NØZZLE		
	F	S	N	FTL8./CU.IN.	JØULES/CU.CM.
	50	• 5	•0080	1258 187.60	104093+64
	50	• 5	.0080	1258187.60	104093.64
	100	• 5	•0080	1153713-10	95450+15
	100	• 5	•0080	672999 . 31	55679.25
	150	• 5	•0080	685777.78	56736.45
	150	• 5	.0080	783746.03	64841.66
	50	• 5	.0120	1520082+10	125760.95
	50	• 5	.0120	1363036.60	112768 . 11
	100	• 5	•0120	876237.81	72 493 . 78
	100	• 5	.0120	1082411+40	89551-14
	150	• 5	.0120	532436 . 17	44050.04
	150	• 5	.0120	621033-54	51379.97
	50	• 5	.0136	1543902+70	127731 • 71
	50	• 5	•0136	1650378.80	136540 • 79
	100	• 5	.0136	1181752.70	97769.95
	100	• 5	.0136	1074320.70	88881.77
	150	• 5	.0136	1750744.80	144844.37
	150	• 5	.0136	1750744.80	144844.37

OATA, ROCK TYPE NUMBER: 7

۱T	MENT CU	MBINATIØN		SPECIFIC	ENERGY
E	RATE	STANDØFF	NØZZLE		
	F	S	N	FTL8./CU.IN.	JULES/CU.CM.
	450	• 5	•0080	115988.98	9596-12
	450	• 5	• 0080	57934-14	4793.07
	450	• 5	•0080	330433+1	27337.72
	450	• 5	•0080	363476	30071.49
	900	• 5	•0080	59865+28	4952-83
	900	• 5	• 0080	64141.37	5306.61
	900	• 5	.0080	139798.62	11565.96
	900	• 5	.0080	181738-21	1 50 35 • 75

KERFING FRAGMENTATION TEST DATA, ROCK TYPE NUMBER: 7

PRESSURE	=	50000	PSI	=	34483.00 NEWTJN5/SG.CM.
FEEORATE	=	900	1 PM	=	3d . 10 CM . / SEC .
STANDJFF	=	• 5	LN-	=	1.270 CM.
NJZZLE	=	+0080	IN.	Ξ	.20320 MM.

SPACING BETWEEN CUTS = .125 IN. = .317 CM.

C3MB.	TEST	SAMPLE	NUMBER	SPECIFIC	ENERGY
			JF CUTS	FT-LB-/CU-IN-	JUDLES/
369	400	20	1	59865+20	49 52
		20	1	64141.37	5306
427	427	S	2	46080+51	3512
	5 V.	14	2	44595.96	3714
	1	16	2	47262.06	3910
427	427	S	3	43776.49	3621
		14	3	46447.20	3342
		16	3	46106.03	3777
CI	T NUMBER	P	AVERAGE	SPECIFIC ENERGY	PER CUT

CUI NUMBER	FT+LB+/C'I+IN-	JJULES/CU.CM.		
1	62003- 33	5129.72		
2	36664 78	30 3 3 • 39		
3	46168 80	3819 • 68		
AVERAGE	41 41 6 • 79	3426.54		

VARIANCE	TABLE	
OF	F RATIO	TREATMENT
1	63.0195	179379.
1	21.8289	-105572.
1	12 . 72 78	-80614+1

		GFFE
1	63-0195	179
1	21.8289	~ 10 5
1	12 . 72 78	-806
1	5.50367 E-2	
3		
7		

- Traine and the state of the second and the loss

1021172309

IC ENERGY VALUES

ENERGY [FT.-L8./CU.IN.]