KÖMÜR DAMARLARININ JEOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİ

***Seviyeler (plies), bantlar (bands) ve arakesmeler (partings)**

***Kömürdeki kesmeler ”splits”**

***Yıkanmalar (wash-outs) ve tavan yumruları (roof rolls)**

***Taban yumruları (floor rolls)**

***Kırıntılı daykları ve diğer enjeksiyon yapıları**

***Klitler (cleats)**

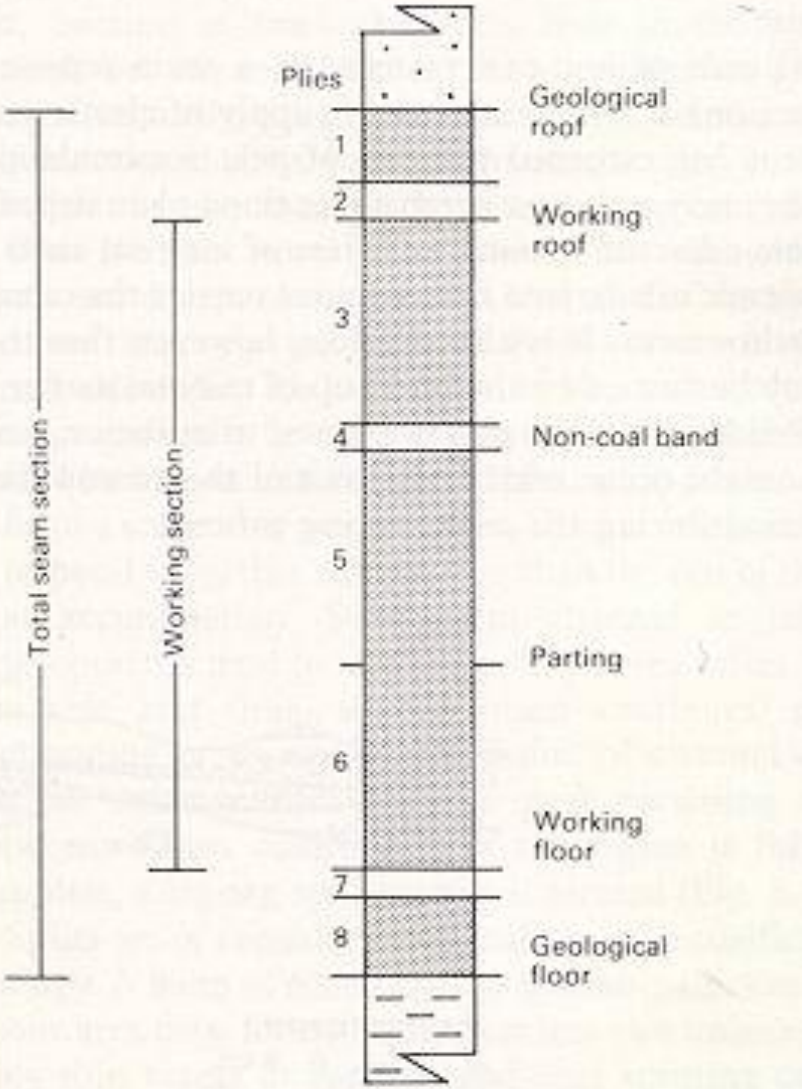

Fig. 5.1 Hypothetical column section of a coal seam illustrating plies, bands, partings etc.

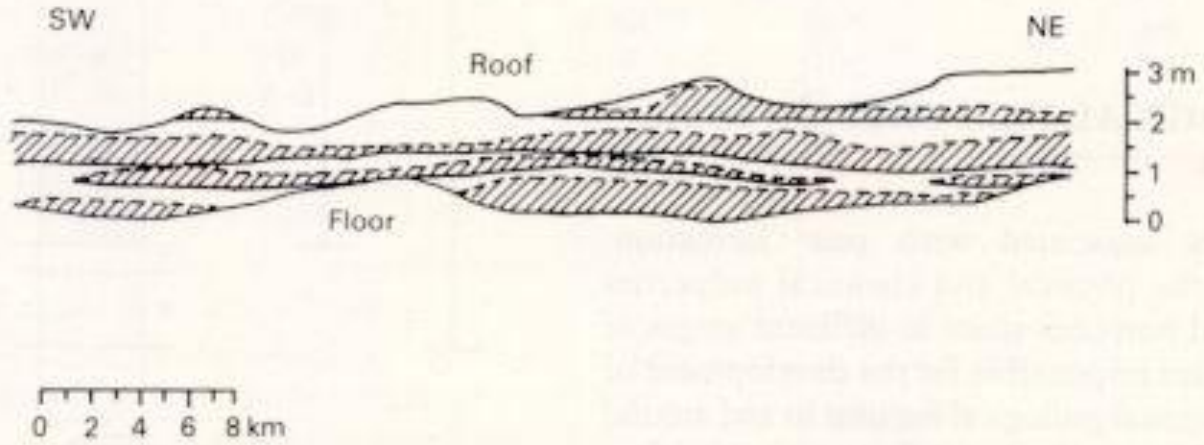

Fig. 5.2 Cross-section showing lateral variations in ply pattern, Bulli Coal, New South Wales, Australia. □ Poor in vitrinite; ▨ rich in vitrinite (Britten *et al* 1975).

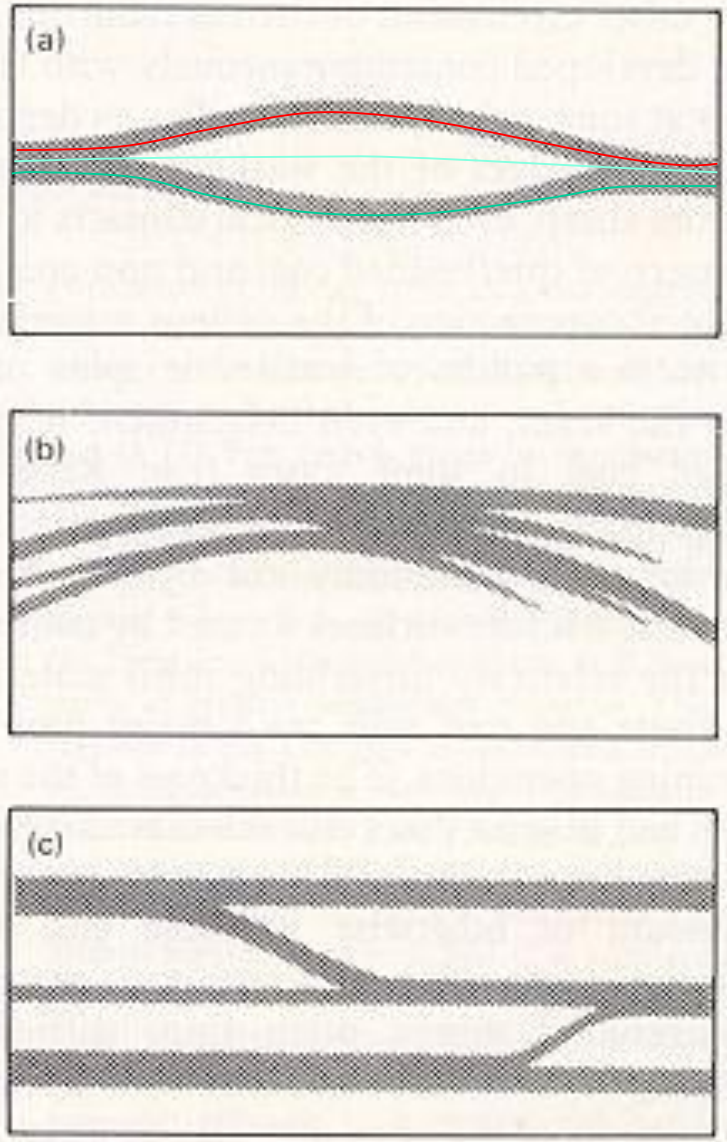

Fig. 5.3 Cross section showing forms of splitting. (a) Simple splitting. (b) Progressive splitting. (c) Zig-zag splitting. (After Britten *et al* 1975.)

Fig. 5.4 Zig-zag split in coal seam, New South Wales, Australia. The uppermost seam is visible near the top of the highwall, and joins the split to the right of the photograph.

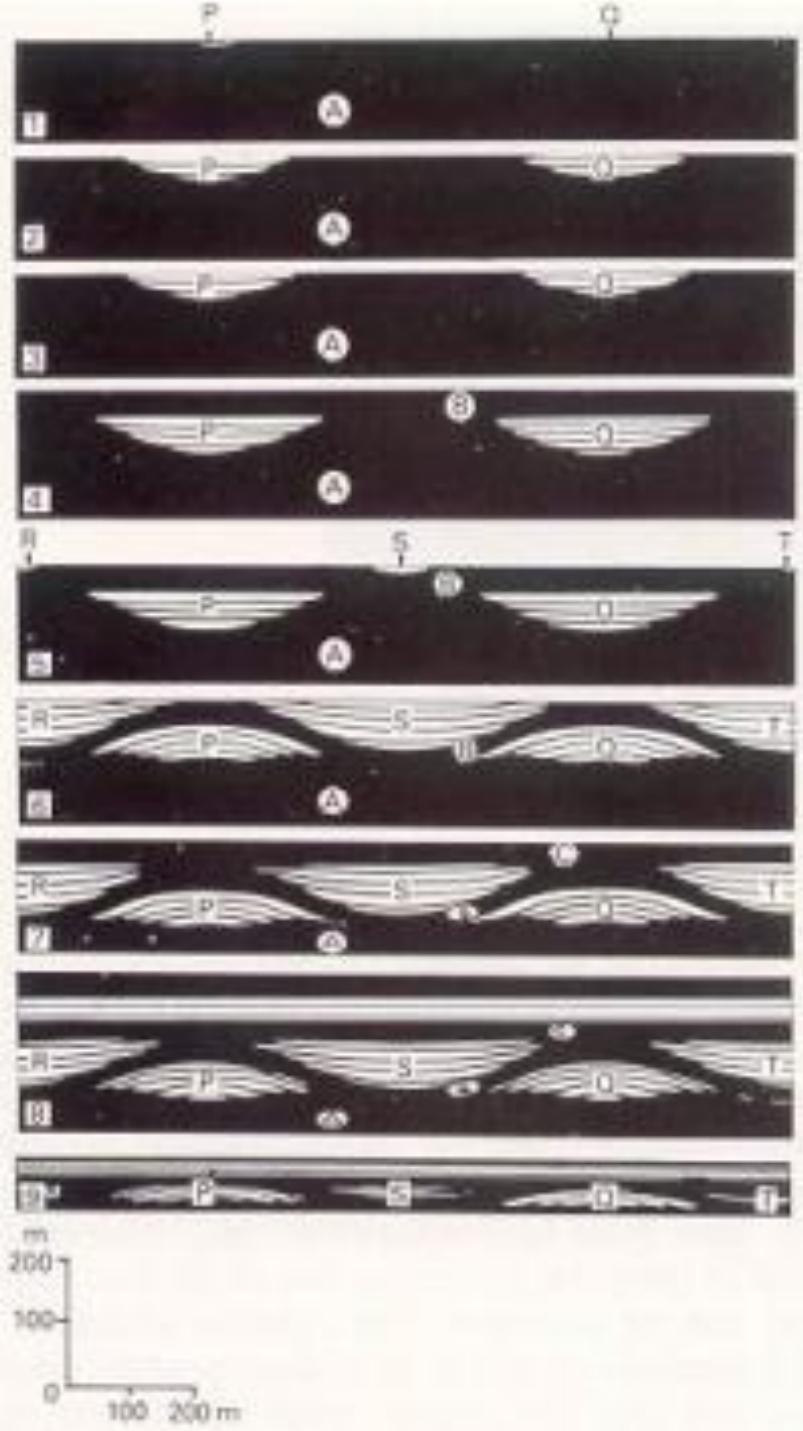

Fig. 5.5 Formation of zig-zag splits in a coal-bearing sequence by compaction of peat around clastic lenses (1) A thick peat bed, A, accumulates and is subjected to its first incipient sedimentation at P and Q. (2) Peat bed A yields by compaction to successive sedimentation at P and Q. (3) Peat bed A reaches its limit of compaction locally in response to sedimentation at P and Q. (4) Peat growth is resumed and peat bed B emplaced. (5) Incipient sedimentation starts at R,S and T in zones of greatest compactive response. This has resulted in the channels repositioning themselves. (6) Sedimentation at R,S and T proceed to the limit of compaction locally levelling peat bed A and bending peat bed B and the sediments deposited within the beds P and Q. (7) Peat growth resumes and peat bed C is emplaced. (8) Coal measure or other sedimentation proceeds steadily increasing load and general compaction. (9) Ultimate compaction of peat 10 : 1 and interseam sediment 3 : 2 together with coalification yields seam splits and mobile compaction structure. (Britten *et al* 1975).

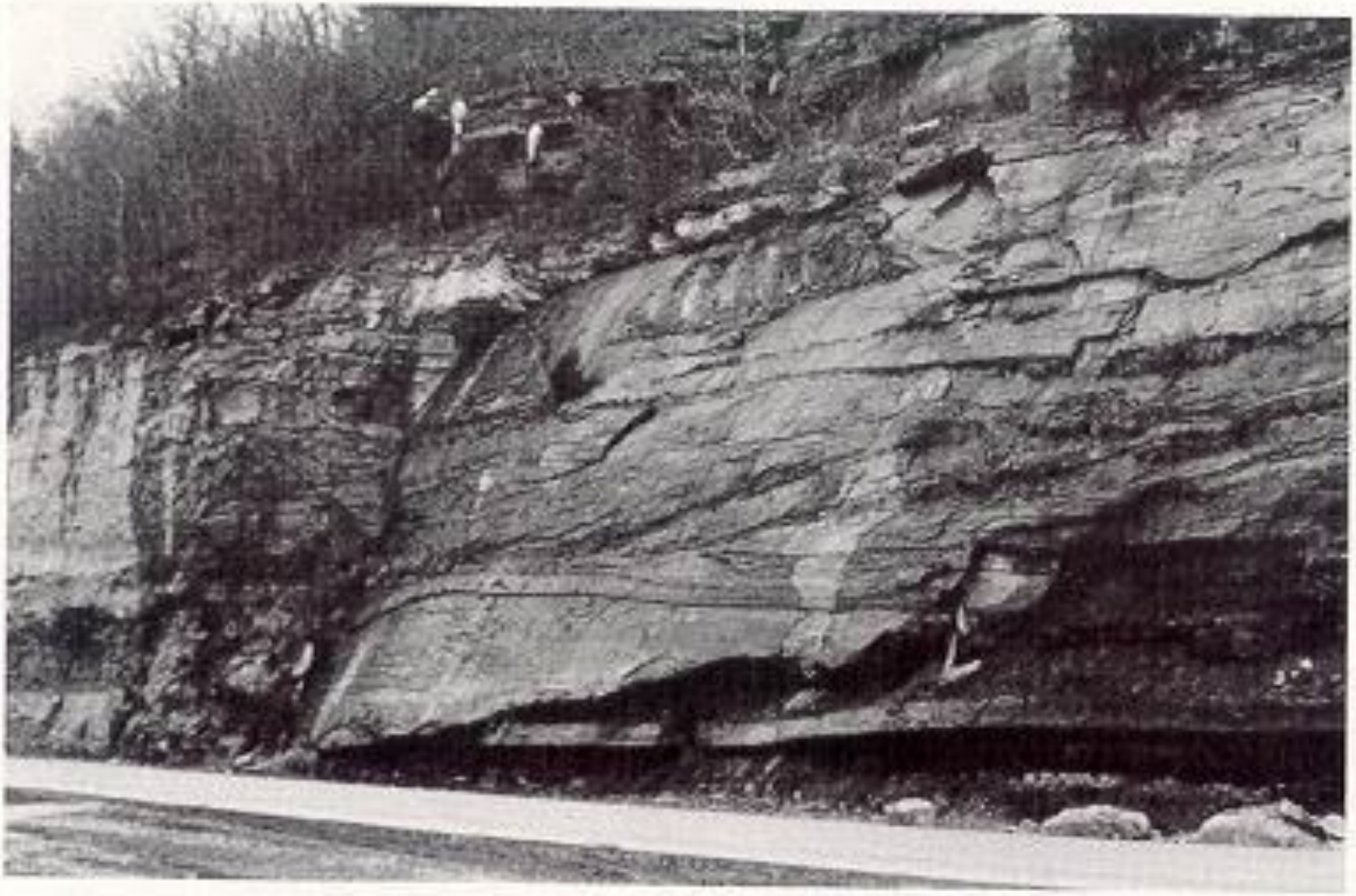

Fig. 5.6 Washout structure in a coal seam, Kentucky, U.S.A.

Fig. 5.7 Clastic dykes in a bituminous coal seam, Utah, U.S.A.

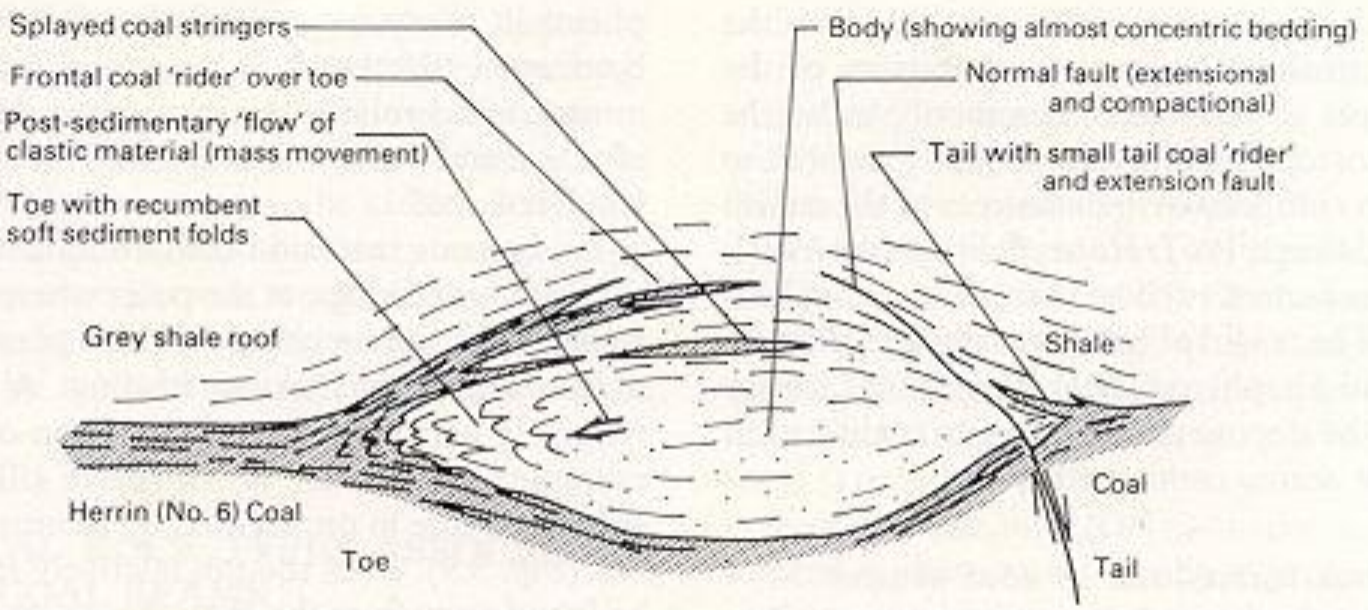

Fig. 5.8 Soft-sediment protrusion of clastic materials into coal and other sediments, Illinois Basin, U.S.A. These structures are known locally as 'roof rolls' (Krause *et al* 1979).

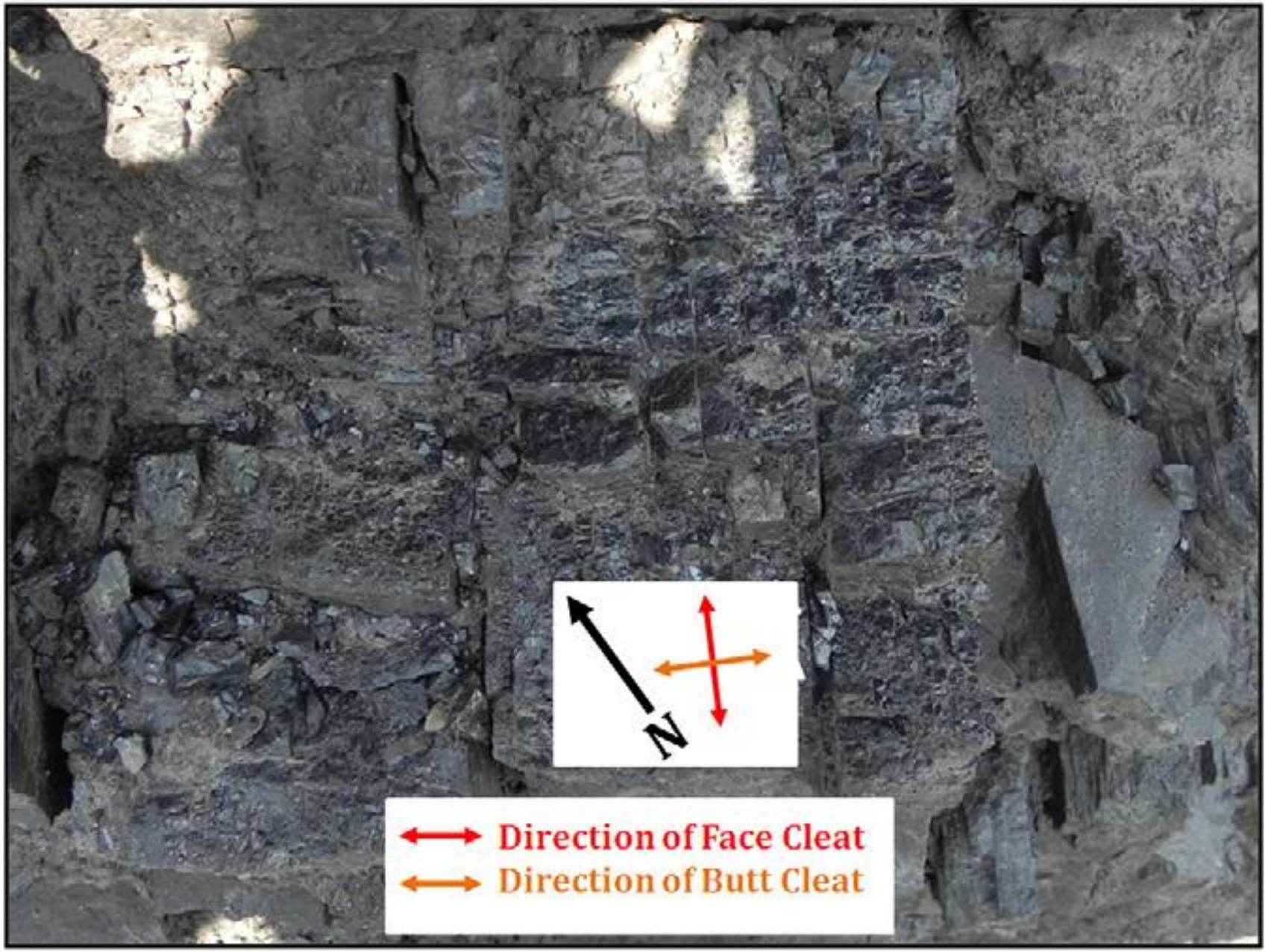
N
Direction of Face Cleat
Direction of Butt Cleat

Table 4
Orientation of geological structures and in-situ stress in Jharia coalfield, India.

Location within basin	Fault trend	Intrusive trend	Face cleat orientation (rose diagram)	Mean face cleat orientation	SH orientation
Zone A	NNE–SSW	NE–SW		N15°E	N15°E
Zone B	NNE–SSW	NNE–SSW		N10°E	N10°E
Zone C	NNW–SSE	NNW–SSE		N20°W	N20°W
Zone D	NNE–SSW	NNW–SSE		N35°E	N35°E