

## PROCESS OF MINING LABELS

### **THE DRY**

Miners changed and prepared for work in a special room called the 'dry'.

### **HAND DRILLING**

Early miners drilled the hard rock with hammers and chisels called 'borers'.

### **STOPING**

The job of tunnelling out the precious ore was called 'stoping'.

### **CORNISH ROCK DRILL**

Invented in 1881, the Cornish Rock Drill made miners' jobs a lot easier and was sought-after all over the world.

### **BLASTING**

After drilling, miners used explosives to blast out the valuable ore. Early miners would pack the holes with gunpowder, later dynamite was used.

### **TRAMMING**

The blasted rock was loaded into mine carts to be taken for processing, a job known as 'tramming'.

### **MINE WAGON**

Bucket-tipping mine wagons made it easier to unload the ore.

### **MINERAL TRAM**

Above ground, tramways were used to transport the ore for processing.

### **SPALLING**

Spalling was the process of smashing up the ore by hand. Much of the labour was done by women, known as Bal Maidens.

### **TIN STAMPS**

A machine used to break up the ore into a fine sand before the metal could be extracted.

### **STAMP MILL**

A site dedicated to breaking up the ore. Many of the machines were powered by waterwheels. The water was carried around by 'launders' or gutters.

### **BUDDLE FRAME**

A device used to separate tin sand from waste rock. The heavy tin would settle onto the frame while the waste would be washed down the slope.

### **BUDDLE PIT**

Tin sand was stirred with water in this pit. The heavy tin would sink while the lighter waste rock would be pushed to the edge.

### **SHAKING TABLE**

Powdered rock and water were passed over this table which would vibrate to separate the heavy metals from the waste rock.

### **SMELTING**

Finally, the ore was melted in a furnace and turned into bars of pure metal called 'ingots'.