SHUTTLE CAR LOADING SYSTEM

Inventor: Earl R. Collins, Jr., La Canada, Calif.

Assignee: The United States of America as represented by the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C.

Filed: Jan. 14, 1983

A system is described for loading newly mined material such as coal, into a shuttle car, at a location near the mine face where there is only a limited height available for a loading system. The system includes a storage bin (18) having several telescoping bin sections (20-23), and a shuttle car (14) having a bottom wall (64) that can move under the bin. With the bin in an extended position and filled with coal (FIG. 3), the bin sections can be telescoped (FIG. 4) to allow the coal to drop out of the bin sections and into the shuttle car, to quickly load the car. The bin sections can then be extended, so they can be slowly filled with more coal while awaiting another shuttle car.

3 Claims, 7 Drawing Figures
SHUTTLE CAR LOADING SYSTEM

ORIGIN OF THE INVENTION

The invention described herein was made in the performance of work under a NASA contract and is subject to the provisions of Section 305 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, Public Law 85-568 (72 Stat. 435; 42 USC 2457).

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The usual coal seam is only a few feet high, so a low tunnel leads to the mine face where coal from a mining machine must be loaded onto a shuttle car. The lack of headroom prevents the use of fast bulk loaders such as an overhead hopper that can store mined coal and dump it all at once into a shuttle car. As a result, slow conveyors are used which require only inches clearance over a low-slung shuttle car, and the car must remain in place while it is slowly filled. This generally requires that the mining machine stop operating when a loaded shuttle car moves away and while waiting for a next one to move into position. As a result, a surplus of shuttle cars and their drivers are required, with most of the working time of the cars being spent in waiting for their turn to get into the loading position, and in waiting to be loaded. A system which could avoid the need for surplus shuttle cars and their drivers, and which enabled rapid loading of a car when it reached the area of the mine working face, all while avoiding the need to intermittently stop operation of the mining machine, would be of considerable value.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with one embodiment of the present invention, apparatus is provided for storing newly mined pieces of material and quickly loading it onto a shuttle car, all in the confines of a mine shaft of small height. The apparatus includes a bin having a first bottom wall which can be moved in a largely horizontal direction to open most of the bottom area of the bin, so material can fall out. A shuttle car has a bottom wall which can fit under the bin, and has sides that fit on opposite sides of the bin, so that when the bottom wall of the bin is opened mined material can be dumped into the shuttle car to quickly load it so the car can be driven away. The bottom wall of the bin can then be moved to close it, so more mined material can be gradually dropped into the bin to refill it until another shuttle car arrives.

The bin can include several bin sections that each have a bottom wall and a pair of side walls, and with the sections constructed so they can telescope together to progressively dump the mined material held by the sections both downwardly and sidewardly into a shuttle car.

The novel features of the invention are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. The invention will be best understood from the following description when read in conjunction with the accompanying drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a simplified perspective view of a mineral transfer system constructed in accordance with one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a sectional side view of the system of FIG. 1, shown during an early time in the filling of the storage bin.

FIG. 3 is a view similar to FIG. 2, but showing the system at a later time during the filling of the storage bin, and with the shuttle car approaching the bin.

FIG. 4 is a view similar to FIG. 3, but showing the system at a later time when the filled shuttle car is leaving the storage bin and the bin is being extended so it can hold another large quantity of mined material.

FIG. 5 is a view similar to FIG. 4, but showing the system at a later time when the loaded shuttle car is leaving the storage bin and the bin is being extended so it can hold another large quantity of mined material.

FIG. 6 is a sectional end view of the system of FIG. 1, showing additional details of the system.

FIG. 7 is a partial perspective view of the system of FIG. 6.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

FIG. 1 illustrates a transfer system 10, for transporting pieces of mineral, or ore, such as coal that has been newly mined by a mining machine 12 at the mine face of a tunnel, to transport the mined material to a central location in the mine from which it can be removed. Many minerals such as coal may occur in seams that are only a few feet high, so the equipment for transferring the mined material to a shuttle car 14 has to fit into a mine tunnel of relatively small height H (FIG. 2). The system includes a conveyor belt device 16 having a rear end 17 on which mine material is placed, and a storage bin 18 located in front of the conveyor device. The bin holds material dumped into it by the conveyor and transfers the stored material to the shuttle car 14. The car includes electric motors 15 powered by batteries in the sides of the car.

The bin 18 includes four sections 20–23 that can lie in the extended position shown in FIG. 1 to store a large quantity of coal 26. The bin sections can collapse or telescope along axis 27 in the rearward direction of arrow R to release the coal so it can fall into the shuttle car when the car is at the receiving position indicated at 14A. The conveyor device 16 includes a belt 28 and a group of rollers, including a forward roller 30 which can move back and forth in the direction of arrows R and F. As the roller 30 moves, it drops mined material through the open upper ends 31 of the bin sections to fill all major areas of the storage bin.

FIG. 2 illustrates the system at a time when the storage bin is fully extended to receive coal. The forward roller is at the position 30b which is near its forwardmost position 30a. The roller at 30b is then moving rearwardly. FIG. 3 illustrates the system at a time when the shuttle car 14 is approaching the storage bin 18, with the tailgate 32 lowered to pass under the bin. The car can then move to a position to surround much of the bin, so the hopper 34 of the car can receive much of the material stored in the bin. At this time, the conveyor device 16 is located with the forward roller at 30c where it has filled most of the bin.

As shown in FIG. 4, when the conveyor device approaches a position at which its roller at 30d is in its rearmost position, and with the shuttle car 14A at its receive position, the storage bin 18 is collapsed or telescoped to dump the mined material 26 into the shuttle car. This is accomplished by moving the front most bin section 20 in a rearward direction so portions of the bottom and side walls of section 20 that extended be-
A mineral storage bin apparatus for holding newly mined material for loading it in a shuttle car comprising:

1. A miner storage bin apparatus for holding newly mined material for loading it in a shuttle car comprising:

A system for transferring newly mined material comprising:

- A miner storage bin apparatus for holding newly mined material comprising:

- A system for transferring newly mined material comprising:
a storage bin having a bottom and a plurality of walls including a pair of side walls and also including at least a first bottom wall which is moveable;
said bin including a plurality of telescoping bin sections with a first one of said sections having a front end and a front wall which can cover said front end;
means for supporting said bin and moving at least said first bottom wall in a predetermined direction that leaves an opening in the bottom area of said bin out of which material can fall, said means being constructed to move said front wall out of line with said first bin end and to telescope said bin sections along a primarily horizontal direction, so material can fall out of the front end of said first bin section;
bin loading means for loading pieces of mined material into said bin, and
a car having a frame with side walls and a bottom wall, said car having support means for supporting said frame in movement to a receive position at which said bottom car wall lies closely under the location of said opening in the bin bottom to catch material dropping out of the opening, and said side walls lie at largely the same height as said bin side walls.

3. A method for transferring newly mined material to a shuttle car comprising:

substantially continually dropping newly mined material into a storage bin;
said bin including a plurality of bin sections, each having a bottom wall and opposite side walls with said bin sections being slideable to telescope and extend said bin;
moving a shuttle car with a holding area wider than said bin, into a receive position at which a bottom wall of the car lies directly under a bottom wall of the bin while the sides of the car holding area lie on either side of the bin and with portions of the side walls of the car and bin lying at the same level;
sliding at least a bottom wall of the bin in a substantially horizontal direction relative to at least one other wall of the bin to form a bottom opening through which the material can fall onto the bottom wall of the shuttle car, and progressively increasing the area of said opening to fully open the bottom of more than half the storage capacity of the bin by sliding an entire bin section including the bottom and side walls thereof to release the mined material to dump it both downwardly and sidewardly into the holding area of the car, and moving the car away from said receive position, and moving said bottom wall of said bin in the direction to close said bottom opening so more material can be held in the bin until a shuttle car is again moved to said receive position.

* * * *