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consisting in the fact that the results of study and practical use of one new or known methods of exploitation is available. Often one of these methods used in one special area is applicable to another area, e.g. a method of ore mining can be used in coal mining. Many examples can be given. Salt leaching known from previous mining activity becomes to be applied to the mining of other minerals as well, but of course, with a changed medium and other technical measures. Very efficient belt transport on opencast mines provides useful ideas for solving the high-density removal of coal from the mine. Trackless transport from ore mines has an analogy also in coal mining and some developmental trends expect its development in underground mining similarly to ore mining.

Modern mining must meet requirements for increased production in completely new localities. In these localities the conditions of mining worsen progressively. To an increased extent, anomalous phenomena occur. Of the most frequent, the following can be stated:

- the increasing depth of mining
- the extreme thickness of seams (low and thick)
- increasing tectonic disturbance
- worsening quality of the deposit under mining
- worsening of the evolution-to-crust ratio.

As a consequence of these conditions of exploitation, other anomalous phenomena manifest themselves such as:

- growing manifestations of mine pressure
- higher temperatures at workplaces
- rockburst
- outbursts of coal, rocks and gases.

This is a wide range of issues that cannot be omitted in any work dealing with topical mining. For this reason, they are presented at least briefly in the submitted petition too.

The work tries to cover the development of mining machinery and equipment that has been decisive of the introduction of a certain technology.

However, the main sense is to provide the basic material concerning the subject of Deposit Mining intended for the study of the given discipline. Connection with the theoretical knowledge that is necessary for solving the problems of mining is sufficient.

The division and preparation of the deposit must respect the given natural conditions of deposit location and should serve making the data on tectonic setting and the route of tectonic lines more accurate. On the basis of these factors, usually designated mine-geological conditions, the plan for opening, preparation and mining is prepared. Different plans exist, e.g. for hard coal mines with a large number of seams, brown coal mines with one or two thick seams, or iron mines. The division of the deposit and detailed preparation that is closely connected with the selected mining method can be thus logically discussed only in relation to particular methods of mining.