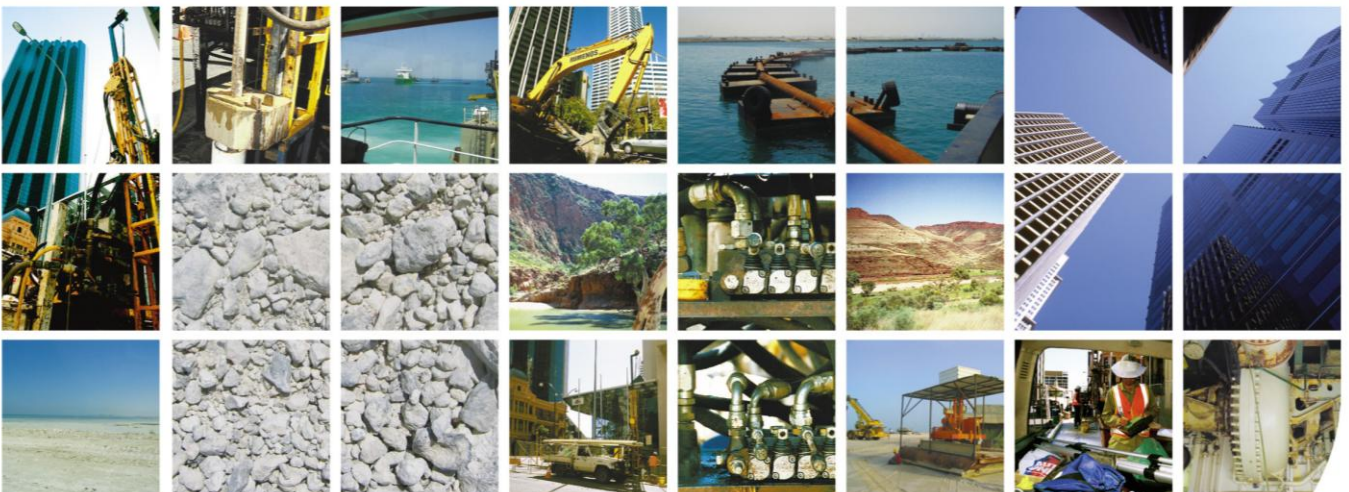


User Guide

Datgel Rock Mechanics Tool gINT Add-In

DRMT-UG-001 - 1.03

August 2009



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About the Product

The Datgel Rock Mechanics Tool gINT Add-In is designed to streamline the classification of material based on a user defined classification system with up to three parameters. The tables and field names from the user's database are used to configure the tool and the interpretation is then written back to the database.

You need to complete the installation procedure (see Installation and Licensing on *page 1*) and activate (see *Datgel Product Licensing System User Guide*) before you can use the Rock Mechanics Tool.

Support

12 months support and maintenance is included with the license purchase. For technical support please email support@datgel.com or call +61 2 8202 8600.

System Requirements

gINT

The product runs optimally using gINT 8.2.003 or higher, however it will run using gINT 8.1 or higher.

gINT Professional is recommended. The product will run using gINT Logs, gINT Logs Plus, and gINT Professional.

Hardware and Operating System

Same system requirements as gINT 8.2, see: http://www.gintsoftware.com/products_requirements.html.

Required Windows Components

1. Windows Installer 3.1
2. .NET 3.5 Framework SP1

Conventions and typography used in this guide

Note: Tips and additional Information to help you.

>	Used to indicate a series of menu commands. e.g. Select File > Open .
	Used to indicate a gINT Application Group, Application, Table Group or Table , e.g. DATA DESIGN Project Database
Bold Text	Items you must select, command buttons, or items in a list. e.g. Navigate to UTILITIES Convert Projects (4 th tab).
<i>Italics Emphasis</i>	Use to emphasize the importance of a point such as parameters. e.g. Data Entry – Check <i>Omit Must Save prompt when save is required</i>
CAPITALS	Names of keys on the keyboard. for example, SHIFT, CTRL, or ALT.
KEY+KEY	Key combinations, for example CTRL+P, or ALT+F4.
Code Snippet	Indicates a code snippet within a paragraph
<code>Code sample</code>	Indicates a sample program codes inserted in user guide e.g.

	<code>public override string ToString ()</code>
File name or path	Used for formatting file name and paths e.g. di_lib.glb or V:\10 gINT\Datgel Install Files\
Table_Name	Database table name, e.g. POINT_TABLE.
Field_Name	Database field name; e.g. PointID
Command line	Command line, presented exactly as it must be entered e.g. cdir

1 Installation and Licensing

1.1 Installation Overview

There are five parts to the installation process:

- Install DLL program
- Merge gINT library objects
- Merge gINT point table objects to your project file and your data template
- Import example Material Classification Schemes to your database (optional)
- Activate the product license

The *first three* steps can be performed in any order and are described below. The activation procedure must be done last and is described in the *Datgel Product Licensing System User Guide*.

1.2 Package Contents

Your software purchase may have come with the following contents:

- Applications CD which normally has the following folders:
 - \gINT Files
 - \Datgel Network License Server
 - \Documentation
 - \Installation files
- A hardware license key

1.3 Before Installation

A few basic preparations can help ensure an effortless installation.

- Make sure that the computer where you plan to install the program meets the minimum hardware and software requirements.
- Connect your PC to Internet before installation (must have a working Internet connection).

The Rock Mechanics Tool requires that the Microsoft .NET 3.5 framework SP1 is installed on the PC prior to the installation of the Tool. If your PC does not have the .NET 3.5 framework SP1 installed, then it will be automatically downloaded and installed during the Tool installation process.

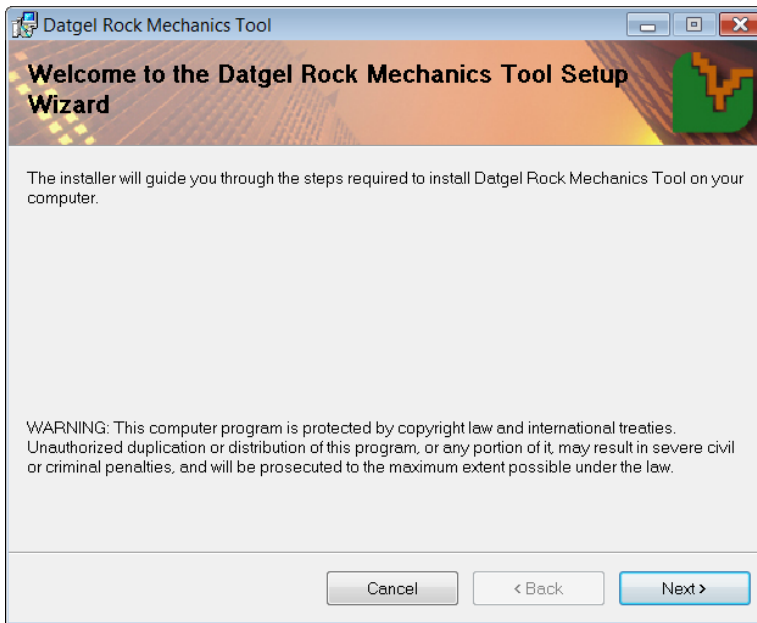
- Log into the PC with Administrator privileges before starting installation.
- It is recommended that you exit out of other applications that maybe running on your PC.
- Close gINT before you start installation.
- Keep the serial number and license number handy.

1.4 Install DLL Programs

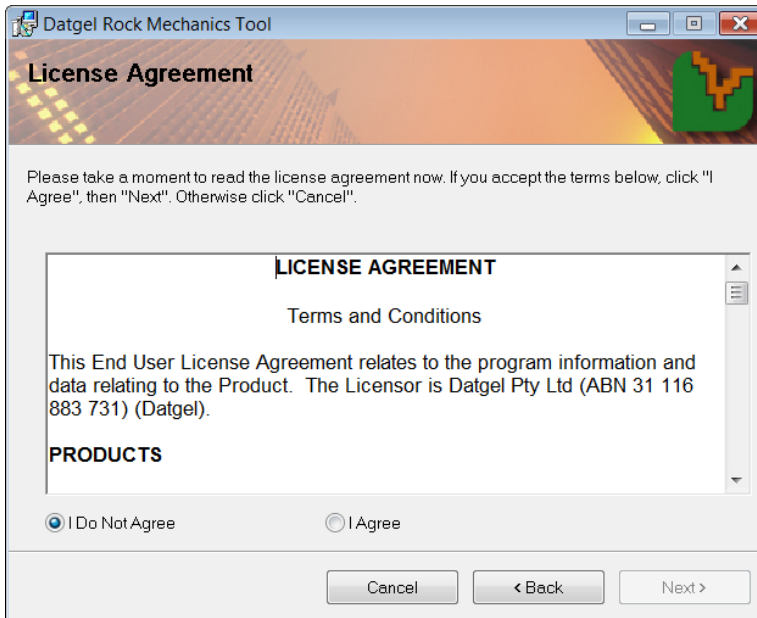
1. If you received an installation CD, then insert the CD and browse to the folder
\Installation Files
2. Double click the file named `Setup.exe`
3. Click **Run** to begin installation.

Follow the on screen instructions when installation begins:

4. Click **Next** on the *Welcome to the Datgel Rock Mechanics Tool Setup* dialog.



5. Scroll and carefully read the *License Agreement*, and choose option **I Agree**, and click **Next**.

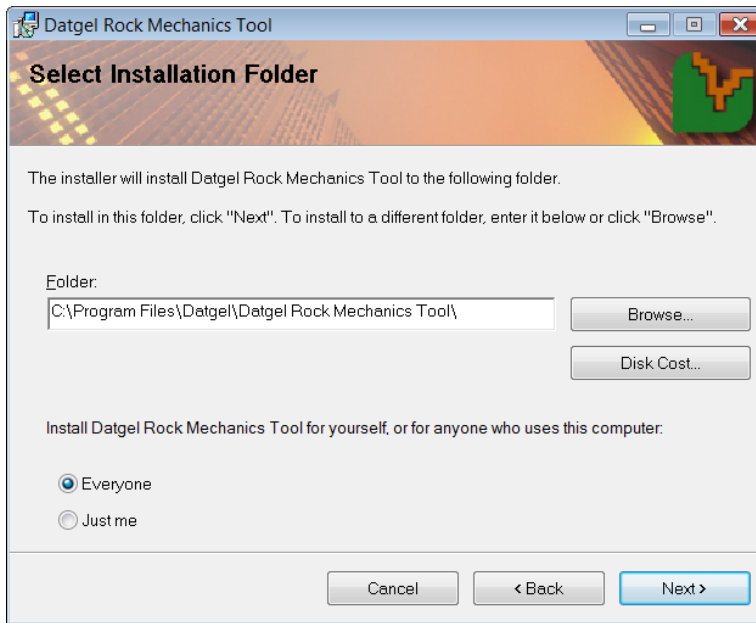


Alternatively choose *I Do Not Agree* and click **Cancel** if you disagree with the license agreement. The installation will stop and exit.

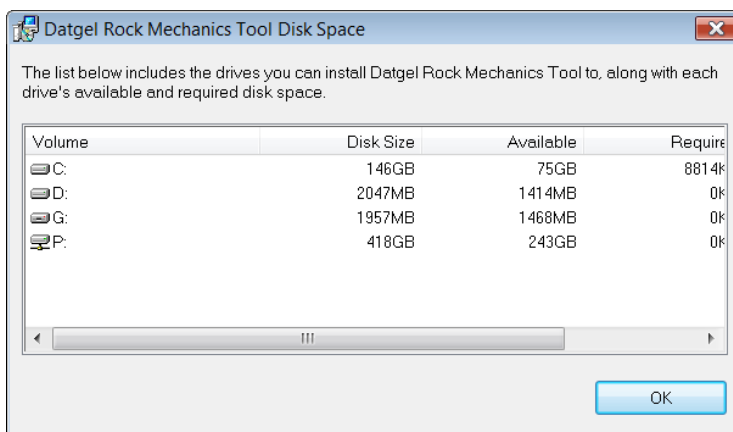
6. On the *Select Installation Folder* dialog, either accept the default folder (recommended) or select **Browse** to specify the folder where you want to install the Rock Mechanics Tool Add-In.

Leave *Everyone* bulleted to indicate that anyone logged onto the PC can use the Rock Mechanics Tool Add-In.

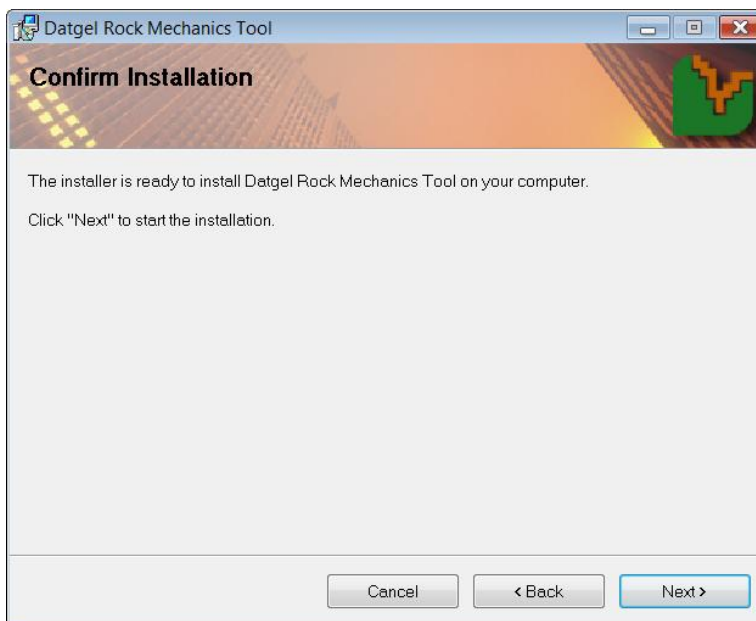
Click **Next** when ready.



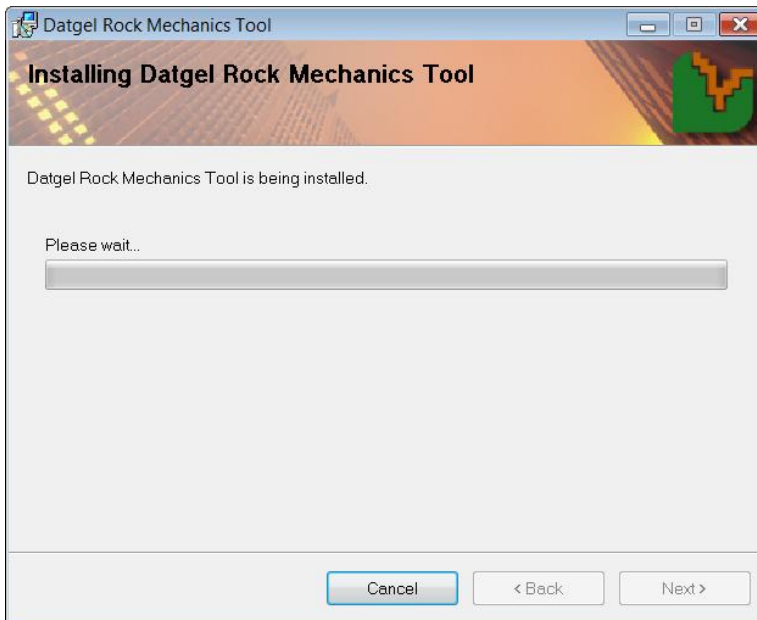
OPTIONAL Click on **Disk Cost** to view the disk space statistics. Click **OK** when done.



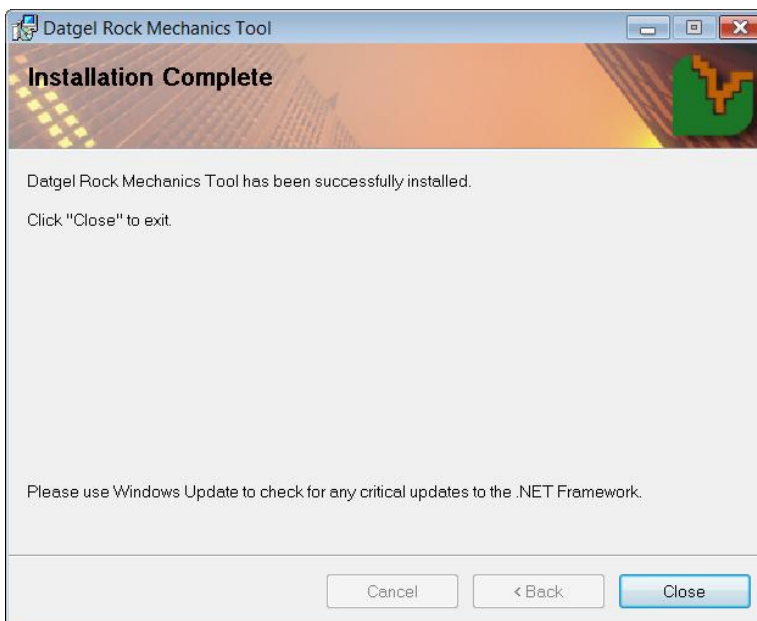
7. Click **Next** to start installation.



8. Observe the progress bar to monitor installation progress



9. Click **Close** when the *Installation Complete* dialog is displayed.



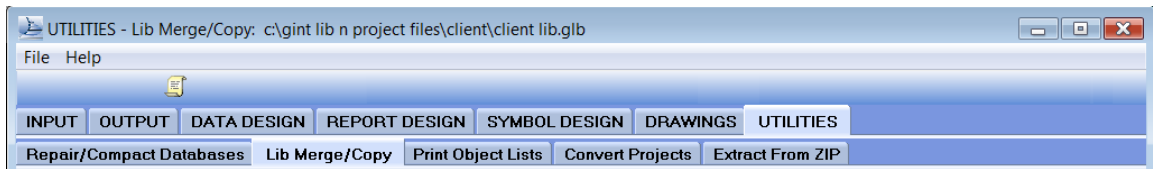
1.5 Merge gINT Library Objects

IMPORTANT In the trial version of the Rock Mechanics Tool gINT Add-In, the library will be locked and you cannot merge any gINT Library Objects into your Library file, or make changes to this Library file. In this case, you have to use the locked library as-is.

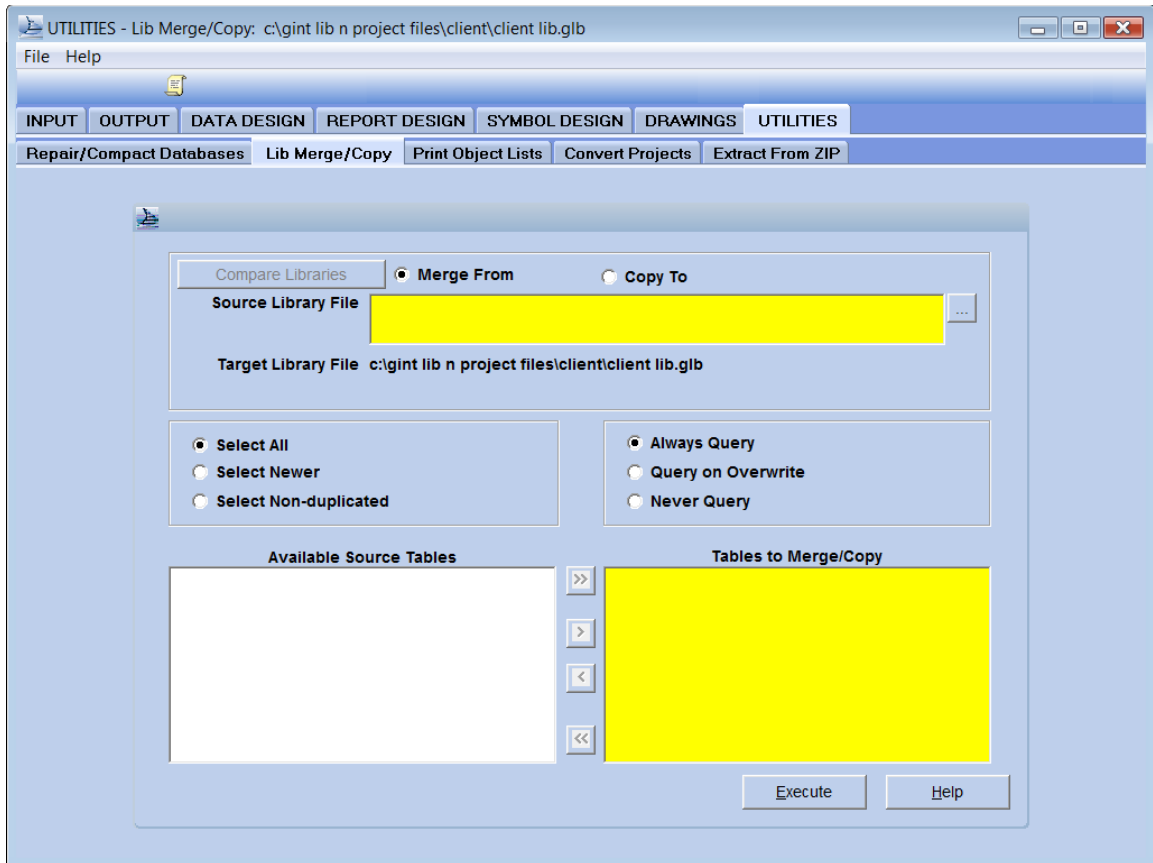
If you have purchased the Rock Mechanics Tool gINT Add-In, then you have full access to the library objects, and you may proceed with the following steps to merge the gINT Library components into your Library file.


1. Make a backup copy of your existing library file. By default this is located at:
C:\Program Files\gINT\libraries\
2. Start gINT and open the library and project file you wish to use with Datgel Rock Mechanics Tool gINT Add-In.

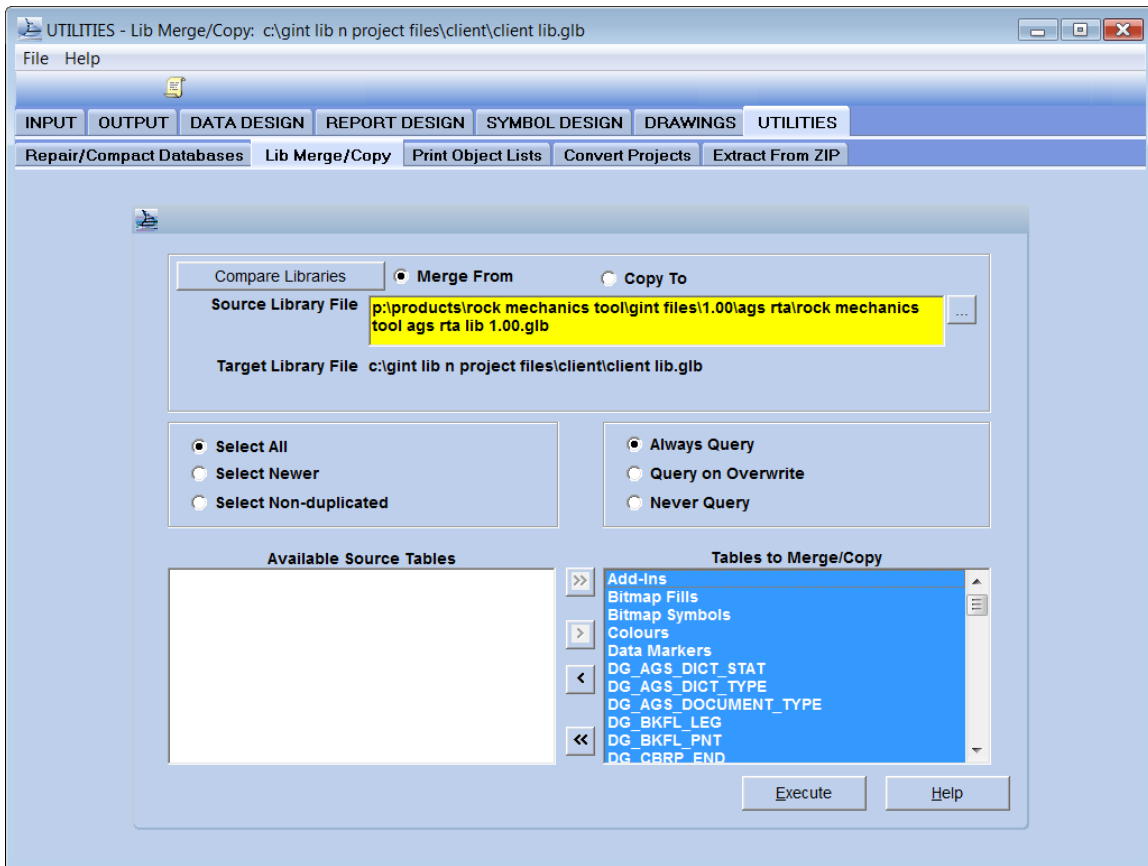
The opened project and library files are displayed at the top of the gINT Window.



3. Select **UTILITIES | Lib Merge/Copy**.

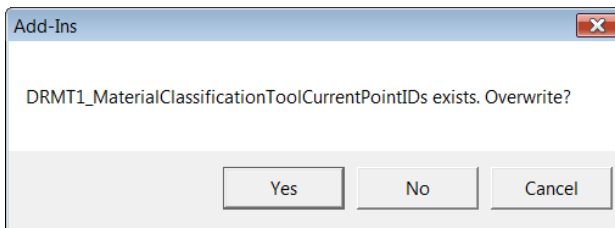


4. Check the bullet that reads **Merge From**.
5. In the *Source Library File* pane, browse the installation CD for file
Datgel Rock Mechanics Tool lib ##.glb where ## is the version number.
6. Check the bullet that reads **Select All**.
7. Check the bullet that reads **Query On Overwrite**.
8. Click  button to move all tables from the *Available Source Tables* pane on the left to the *Tables to Merge/Copy* pane on the right side.



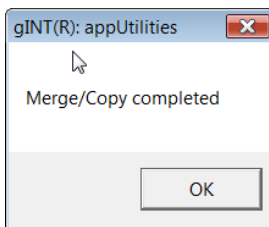
9. Click **Execute**.

Take care to read the overwrite dialog and click **Yes** if you wish to overwrite the file, ELSE click No.



This will merge in the lookup lists, Add-In menu item, and gINT Rules modules which are all related to the Tool.

10. Click **OK** to finish the merge.



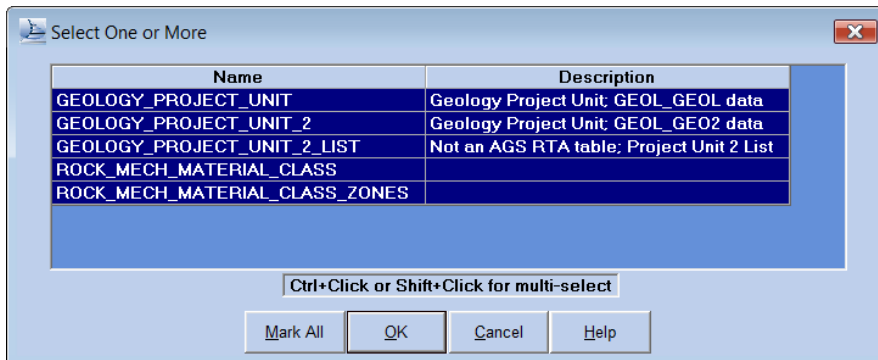
1.6 Merge gINT Project Tables and Fields

1. Make a backup copy of your existing project file. By default this is located at:

C:\Program Files\gINT\projects\

2. Start gINT and open the library and project file you wish to use with Datgel Rock Mechanics Tool.

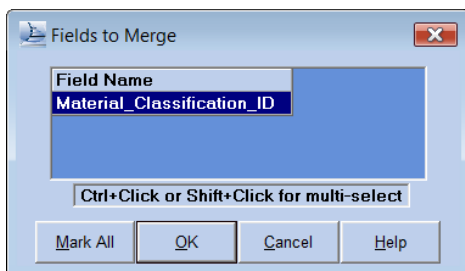
3. Select **DATA DESIGN | Project Database**.
4. Select **File > Open File > Current Project...** to open your current project file.
5. Select **Tables > Import Multiple Tables...** then browse the installation CD and select the file `Rock Mechanics Tool ##.gpj`
6. Select the following tables to import and click **OK**.



`ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS` and `ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS_ZONES` are required; the other tables displayed above are used by the example classification. Your project file will need a table equivalent to `GEOLOGY_PROJECT_UNIT`, and you may find it convenient to import it.

Other tables and fields in `Rock Mechanics Tool ##.gpj` are provided as examples, and don't need to be merged into your project file and you may already have similar table in your project file.

7. Select **POINT Table** from the yellow drop down list.
8. Select **Tables > Merge Fields from Other Files...** then browse the installation CD and select the file `Rock Mechanics Tool ##.gpj`
Click **Open**.
9. Select **POINT** and click **OK**.
10. Select **Material_Classification_ID** and click **OK**.



You may like to move `Material_Classification_ID` towards the top of the `POINT` table field list box.

11. Click **Save**.

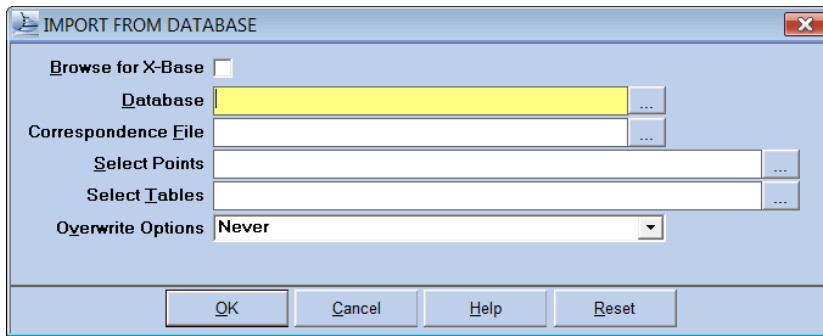
1.7 Initial Configuration

Following the library and project merge steps, the following items may be optionally configured:

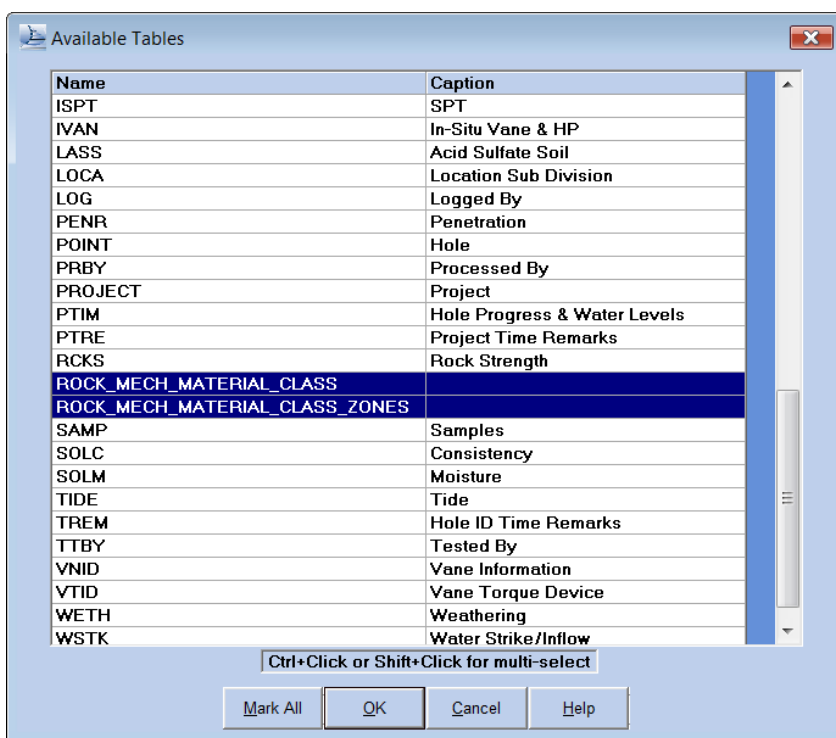
1.7.1 Import example Rock Classification schema

1. Select **File > Open Project ...** and open the project file that you merged the tables and fields into.
2. Select **File > Open File > Current Project** to open your current project file.
3. Select **File > Import/Export > Import from Database**.

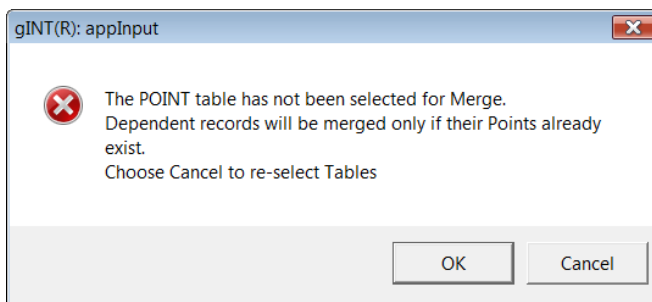
4. Select the **Launch Windows Explorer** button on the right hand side of the **Database** line and then browse the installation CD and select the file `Rock Mechanics Tool ##.gpj`



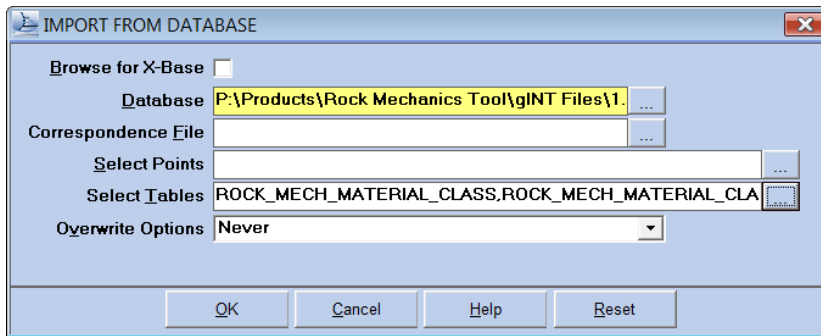
5. Select the **Browse** button on the right hand side of the **Select Tables** line.
6. Select **ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS** and **ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS_ZONES** Tables from the list and click **OK**.



7. When the following window appears, click **OK**.



8. Take care to read the Overwrite Options dialog and change it to **Records** if you wish to overwrite the file, ELSE check that it is set to **Never**.

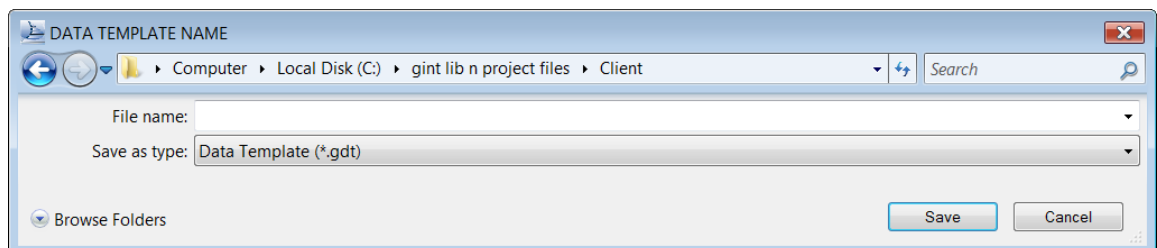


9. Click **OK** to finish the import.

1.7.2 Reordering the Group and Field input sequence.

Once you have merged the Tables and Fields and have imported the example classification schema, you may wish to re-order the sequence in which they Groups and Tables appear within your database. This can be easily done on as follows:

1. Select **INPUT**.
2. Select **Tables > Group Sequence** to open the Group Sequence list in your current project file.
3. Reorder the Groups as required.
4. Select the **Main** Group tab, and **Point** table
5. Select **Material Classification ID** field and then drag the column position to the desired position in your current project file.
6. Select **Tables > Import Multiple Tables...** then browse the installation CD and select the file `Rock Mechanics Tool ##.gpj`
7. Once you have made the required changes then update you data template file by selecting **Tools > Make Data Template...** and either create a new data template or over write an existing one, thus ensuring that your data template has the new tables and fields.



1.8 Activate License

After installation (and before using the Rock Mechanics Tool Add-in), activate the user license as described in Chapter 3 of the *Datgel Product Licensing System User Guide*.

Note: You only need to activate this product when you run the Datgel Rock Mechanics Tool in gINT 8 for the first time.

2 Project Tables

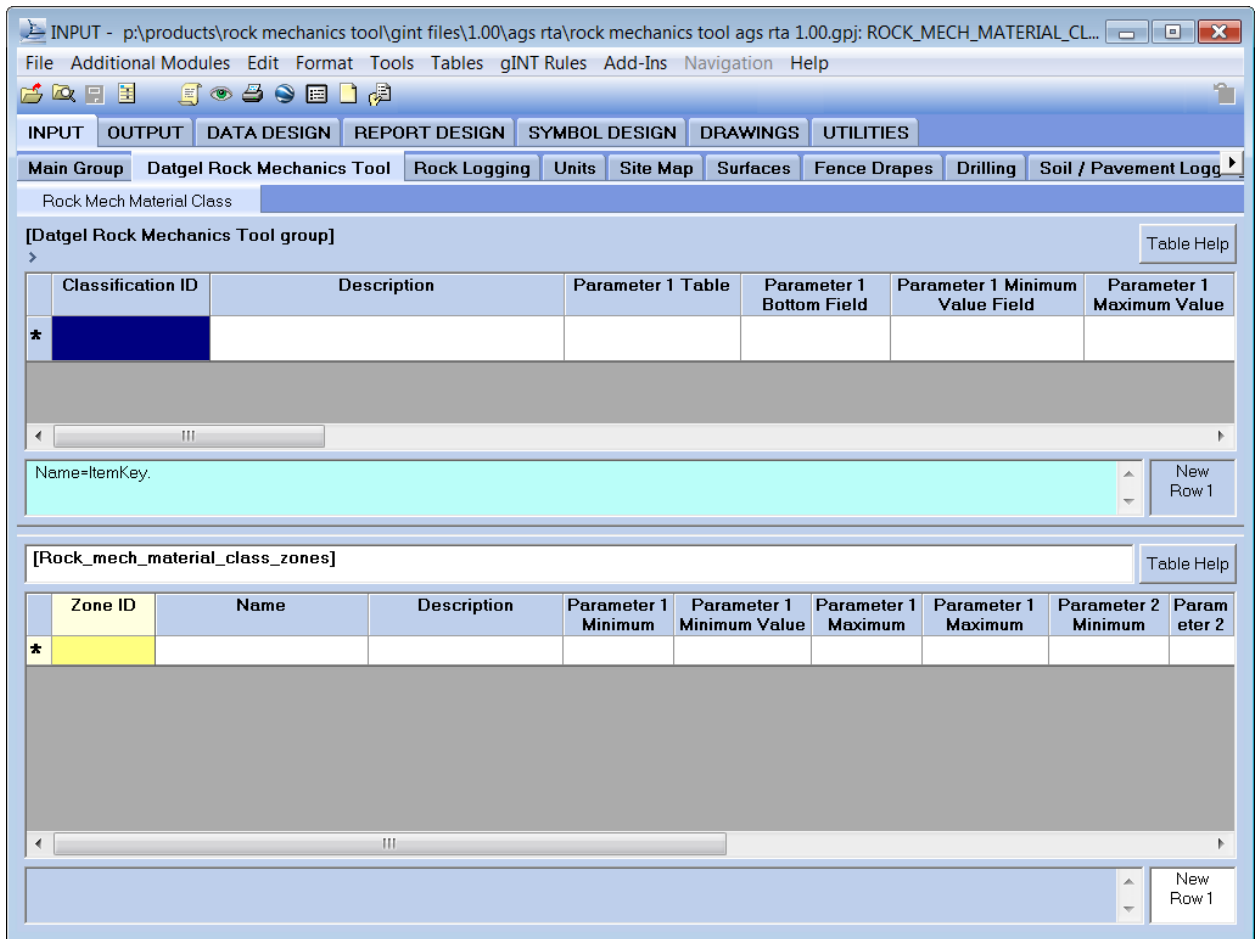
2.1 POINT

The **Material Classification ID** field is used to set the Rock Mechanics Material Classification schema that is to be used for each PointID. The material classification schemes are stored in the **Rock Mechanics Tool** Group Tab in the individual project database files. The user can configure a particular scheme based on a maximum of three parameters. Once defined, a classification can then be assigned to a PointID on the **POINT** table.

Hole ID	Final Depth (m)	Material Classification ID	Type	Area (Location Sub Division)	Inclination (deg)	Orientation (deg)	East (m)	North (m)
AB 30	16.90		BH		-90.0	35.0	104221.060	6239
BH 2	10.15		BH	Cut 123	-90.0		261502.650	6073
BH 3	8.56		BH	Cut 123	-90.0		248061.700	1267
BH 4	12.00		BH		-60.0	270.0	9488137.450	4268
BH 5	12.00		BH		-90.0			
V-Rock Mech Material Class 1	5.00		BH		-90.0			
*								

2.2 ROCK_MECH_MATERIALS_CLASS

This table is used to define each of the Classifications and the table and field names associated with each parameter. Each classification has a unique name that is then used on the **POINT** table.



2.3 ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS_ZONES

This table stores the individual values for each parameter that is used by the Datgel Rock Mechanics Tool to determine the material classification zone for each PointID.

3 Setting up the Tool

3.1 Defining a Rock Mechanics Material Classification

3.1.1 ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS Table

In the **Datgel Rock Mechanics Tool** Group Tab, define a **Classification ID** and a **Description** for the material classification on the **ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS** table. Next you must define each of the parameter types that you will want to evaluate your data against.

Table 1 – Definition of ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS Parameters

Field Name	Explanation
Parameter # Table	Enter the project database table name (not the caption name) storing the parameter information
Parameter # Bottom Field	If the table has a bottom depth field, enter the database field name
Parameter # Minimum Value Field	Enter the database field name that contains the minimum criteria data. If there is only one criteria, then define the database field name as the minimum
Parameter # Maximum Value Field	Enter the database field name that contains the maximum criteria data. If no maximum exists then leave this field blank
Parameter # Range Option	Select the most appropriate option for the range from the look up list (see Table 2)
Parameter # Lookup Order	If the database minimum and maximum fields used in the definition are looked up from a library table and that library table has a field to define the order of the data, then you can specify the name of the library table field here

If your parameter is a term like rock strength, e.g. EL or VH, then the lookup must be a library or project table, and must have an Order field. The order field would normally be an integer or double type, and be populated for each row of the lookup table.

Table 2 – Parameter Range Options

Range Option	Description of Range Option
Single	Only minimum field name is defined and will be used (default)
Minimum	Use minimum, if minimum is empty then use maximum
Maximum	Use maximum, if maximum is empty then use minimum
Average	Average of minimum and maximum (or one if the other is empty)
Both	Test both minimum and maximum fit is zone

Following is an example of a Classification ID that has been defined with 3 parameters:

Table 3 – Example of ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS Parameters

Field Name	Example Entity provided	Explanation
Parameter 1 Table	GEOL	The criteria data for Parameter 1 is stored in the GEOL table
Parameter 1 Bottom Field	GEOL_BASE	This is the bottom depth field for Parameter 1
Parameter 1 Minimum Value Field	GEOL_LEG	The primary graphic is being used as the minimum (and only) assessment criteria for Parameter 1
Parameter 1 Maximum Value Field		This has been left blank as there is only one criteria being assessed for Parameter 1
Parameter 1 Range Option	Single	Only one criteria is being used so the range option is defined as single
Parameter 1 Lookup Order		This has been left blank as there is no order
Parameter 2 Table	RCKS	The criteria data for Parameter 2 is stored in the RCKS table
Parameter 2 Bottom Field	RCKS_BASE	This is the bottom depth field for Parameter 2
Parameter 2 Minimum Value Field	RCKS_STRN	The minimum rock strength is being used as the minimum assessment criteria for Parameter 2
Parameter 2 Maximum Value Field	RCKS_STRX	The maximum rock strength is being used as the maximum assessment criteria for Parameter 2
Parameter 2 Range Option	Both	Both the minimum and maximum values are used to check that the data in the Parameter 2 fields fall within the minimum and maximum defined values
Parameter 2 Lookup Order	Order	The library table that stores the abbreviation code used to describe the minimum and maximum rock strengths also contains a field called ORDER which is used to sort the minimum and maximum values
Parameter 3 Table	FRAC	The criteria data for Parameter 3 is stored in the FRAC table
Parameter 3 Bottom Field	FRAC_BASE	This is the bottom depth field for Parameter 3
Parameter 3 Minimum Value Field	FRAC_IMIN	The minimum fracture spacing is being used as the minimum assessment criteria for Parameter 3
Parameter 3 Maximum Value Field	FRAC_IMAX	The maximum fracture spacing is being used as the maximum assessment criteria for Parameter 3
Parameter 3 Range Option	Average	The average value from the minimum and maximum Parameter 3 fields is required for this assessment
Parameter 3 Lookup Order		This has been left blank as there is no order

Once you have defined the required Parameters, you must then also define the target where the material classification will be written to.

In the following example, the material classification is defined to be written to the [GEOLOGY_PROJECT_UNIT_2](#) table.

Table 4 – Example of ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS Target Table Specification

Field Name	Example Entity provided	Explanation
Target Table	GEOLOGY_PROJECT_UNIT_2	Enter the database table name (not the caption name) where you want to write the material classification to
Target Bottom Field	GEOL_BASE	If the table that you want to write the material classification to has a bottom depth field, enter the database field name
Target Zone ID Field		Database field that stored the Zone ID. In the example the Zone ID is not of interest, and hence this is left empty.
Target Name Field	GEOL_GEO2	Enter the database field name that you want to write the material classification to
Target Description Field		Database field that stored the long description. In the example the Description is not of interest, and hence this is left empty.

3.1.2 ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS_ZONES Table

In the **Datgel Rock Mechanics Tool** Group Tab, define a **Zone ID** and a **Name** for the material classification on the [ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS_ZONES](#) table. Next you must define each of the parameter values that you will want to evaluate your zones against.

Table 5 – Definition of ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS_ZONES Parameters

Field Name	Explanation
Parameter # Minimum Sign	Pick the minimum sign that is associated with the parameter value (see Table 6)
Parameter # Minimum Value	Enter the minimum value associated with the parameter
Parameter # Maximum Sign	Pick the maximum sign that is associated with the parameter value (see Table 6). If no maximum exists then leave this field blank
Parameter # Maximum Value	Enter the maximum value associated with the parameter. If no maximum exists then leave this field blank

Table 6 – Parameter Sign Values

Range Option	Description of Range Option
<	Less than
<=	Less than or equal to
<>	Not equal to
=	Equal to
>	Greater than
Like	Like comparison
Not Like	Not like comparison

Note: Comparisons are NOT case sensitive; strings are converted to upper case and then compared.

The *Like* and *Not Like* comparisons accept the same syntax as the gINT Software Like (function) defined in the gINT on Line Help.

Following is an example of 1 Classification Zone that has been defined with 3 parameters:

Table 7 – Example of ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS_ZONES Parameters

Field Name	Example Entity provided	Explanation
Zone ID	Z01	
Name	Siltstone – Scraper	
Description	Material can be easily removed using a scraper	
Parameter 1 Minimum Sign	=	The value in the <i>GEOL_LEG</i> field in the database must be <i>equal to SILTSTONE</i>
Parameter 1 Minimum Value	SILTSTONE	
Parameter 1 Maximum Sign		These have been left blank as there is only one criteria being assessed for Parameter 1
Parameter 1 Maximum Value		
Parameter 2 Minimum Sign	>=	The value in the <i>RCKS_STRN</i> field in the database must be <i>greater than or equal to EL</i>
Parameter 2 Minimum Value	EL	
Parameter 2 Maximum Sign	<=	The value in the <i>RCKS_STRX</i> field in the database must be <i>less than or equal to VL</i>
Parameter 2 Maximum Value	VL	
Parameter 3 Minimum Sign	>=	The value in the <i>FRAC_IMIN</i> field in the database must be <i>greater than or equal to 0</i>
Parameter 3 Minimum Value	0	
Parameter 3 Maximum Sign	<	The value in the <i>FRAC_IMAX</i> field in the database must be <i>less than 300</i>
Parameter 3 Maximum Value	300	

To complete the classification, each Zone that is required must be specified, as indicated in the following example:

INPUT - p:\products\rock mechanics tool\gint files\1.00\ags rta\rock mechanics tool ags rta 1.00.gpj: Rock_mech_material_class_zones table Library: p:\client

File Additional Modules Edit Format Tools Tables gINT Rules Add-Ins Navigation Help

INPUT OUTPUT DATA DESIGN REPORT DESIGN SYMBOL DESIGN DRAWINGS UTILITIES

Main Group Datgel Rock Mechanics Tool Rock Logging Units Site Map Surfaces Fence Drapes Drilling Soil / Pavement Logging Lists AGS

Rock Mech Material Class

[Datgel Rock Mechanics Tool group] Table Help

Classification ID	Description	Parameter 1 Table	Parameter 1 Bottom Field	Parameter 1 Minimum Value Field	Parameter 1 Maximum Value Field	Parameter 1 Range Option	Parameter 1 Lookup Order	Parameter 2
Excavatability	Degree to which the encountered rock type can	GEOL	GEOL_BASE	GEOL_LEG		Single		RCKS
*								

Name=Parameter_2_Minimum_Value_Field. Row 1 of 1

[Rock_mech_material_class_zones] Excavatability Table Help

Zone ID	Name	Description	Parameter 1 Minimum Sign	Parameter 1 Minimum Value	Parameter 1 Maximum Sign	Parameter 1 Maximum Value	Parameter 2 Minimum Sign	Parameter 2 Minimum Value	Parameter 2 Maximum Sign	Parameter 2 Maximum Value	Parameter 3
Z01	Siltstone - Scraper		=	SILTSTONE		>=	EL	<=	VL	>	
Z02	Siltstone - Easy Ripping		=	SILTSTONE		>=	VL	<=	M	>	
Z03	Siltstone - Difficult Ripping		=	SILTSTONE		>=	L	<=	H	>	
Z04	Siltstone - Blast to Loosen		=	SILTSTONE		>=	M	<=	H	>	
Z05	Siltstone - Blasting		=	SILTSTONE		>=	H			>	
*											

Name=Parameter_2_Minimum_Value_Field. Row 2 of 5

INPUT - p:\products\rock mechanics tool\gint files\1.00\ags rta\rock mechanics tool ags rta 1.00.gpj: ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CL...

File Additional Modules Edit Format Tools Tables gINT Rules Add-Ins Navigation Help

INPUT OUTPUT DATA DESIGN REPORT DESIGN SYMBOL DESIGN DRAWINGS UTILITIES

Main Group Datgel Rock Mechanics Tool Rock Logging Units Site Map Surfaces Fence Drapes Drilling Soil / Pavement Logging

Rock Mech Material Class

[Datgel Rock Mechanics Tool group] Table Help

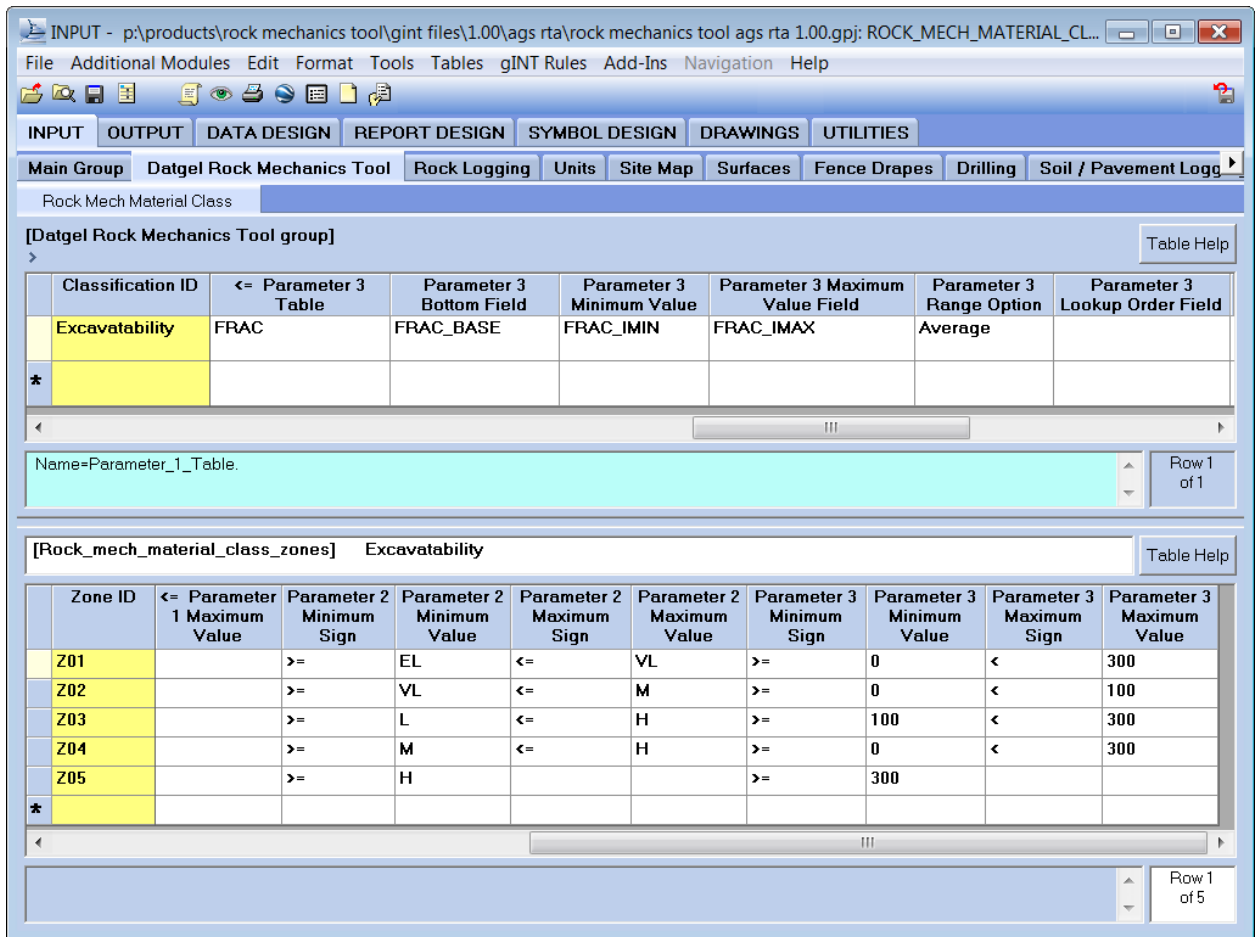
Classification ID	<= Parameter 2 Table	Parameter 2 Bottom Field	Parameter 2 Minimum Value Field	Parameter 2 Maximum Value Field	Parameter 2 Range Option	Parameter 2 Lookup Order
Excavatability	RCKS	RCKS_BASE	RCKS_STRN	RCKS_STRX	Both	Order
*						

Name=Parameter_1_Table. Row 1 of 1

[Rock_mech_material_class_zones] Excavatability Table Help

Zone ID	<= Parameter 1 Minimum	Parameter 1 Maximum Sign	Parameter 1 Maximum Value	Parameter 2 Minimum Sign	Parameter 2 Minimum Value	Parameter 2 Maximum Sign	Parameter 2 Maximum Value	Parameter 3 Minimum Sign	Parameter 3 Minimum Value	Parameter 3
Z01	SILTSTONE			>=	EL	<=	VL	>=	0	<
Z02	SILTSTONE			>=	VL	<=	M	>=	0	<
Z03	SILTSTONE			>=	L	<=	H	>=	100	<
Z04	SILTSTONE			>=	M	<=	H	>=	0	<
Z05	SILTSTONE			>=	H			>=	300	
*										

Name=Parameter_1_Table. Row 1 of 5



3.1.3 Example using Not Like

This example refers to the Grain size field on the Rock Stratum description table (GORA) in the AGS RTA database.

Main Group										
Site Map										
Surfaces										
Fence Drapes										
Drilling										
Soil / Pavement Logging										
Rock Logging										
Units										
D...										
Core										
Rock Strength										
Rock Stratum										
Weathering										
Fractures										
Defects										
[Rock Logging group]										
>										
Top (m)	Base (m)	Rock Name			Colour		Grain Size			
2.00	2.25		sandstone		orange brown, cream	fine	to	medium		
2.25	4.60		sandstone		orange brown, cream, pale grey	medium	to	coarse		
4.60	6.52		sandstone (gravelly)		cream, orange brown	medium	to	coarse		

3.1.3.1 ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS Table

Classification ID	Description	Parameter 1 Table	Parameter 1 Bottom Field	Parameter 1 Minimum Value Field	Parameter 1 Maximum Value Field	Parameter 1 Range Option	Parameter 1 Lookup Order
Grain_size	Grain Size	GORA	GEOL_BASE	GORA_S1		Single	

Parameter 2 Table	Parameter 2 Bottom Field	Parameter 2 Minimum Value Field	Parameter 2 Maximum Value Field	Parameter 2 Range Option
GORA	GEOL_BASE	GORA_S2		Single

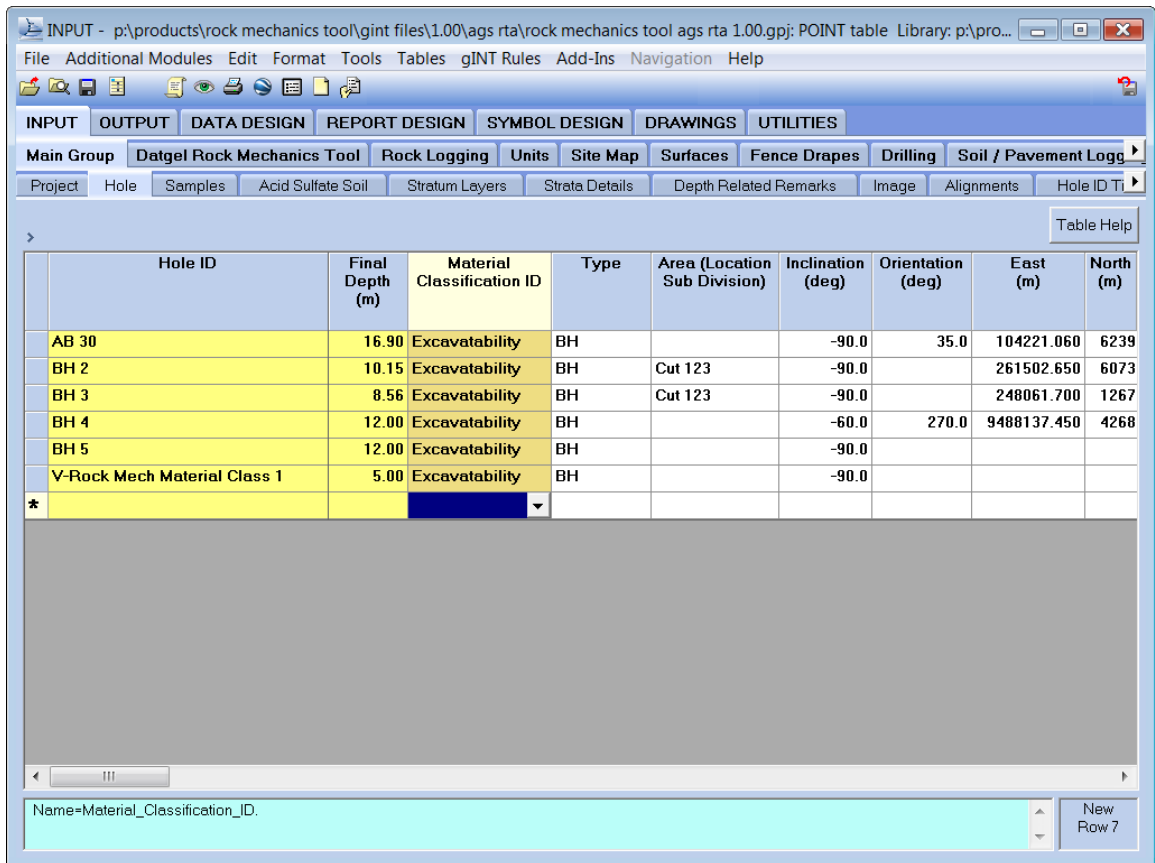
3.1.3.2 ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS_ZONES Table

[Rock_mech_material_class_zones] Grain_size									
Zone ID	Name	Description	Parameter 1 Minimum	Parameter 1 Minimum	Parameter 1 Maximum	Parameter 1 Maximum	Parameter 2 Minimum	Parameter 2 Minimum	Parameter 2 Minimum
Fine	Fine		=	fine			Not Like	*medium*	
Fine to Medium	Fine to Medium		=	fine			=	medium	
*									

4 Using the Tool

Once you have defined a Rock Material Classification Scheme, a defined classification can then be assigned to each PointID on the POINT table.

1. Select **INPUT** and go to the **HOLE/POINT** table
2. In the **Material Classification ID** field, select the Rock Material Classification that you have previously defined in the **ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS** and **ROCK_MECH_MATERIAL_CLASS_ZONES** tables



3. Select **Add-Ins > Datgel Rock Mechanics Tool**
4. To determine the material classification for a selected PointID, choose the **Material Classification Tool – Current PointID**.
5. To determine the material classification for all PointIDs, choose the **Material Classification Tool – All PointIDs**.

The Tool will then run and write the material classification to the target table as defined for that classification scheme. On completion, the Tool will also provide you with a full report (see example below).

