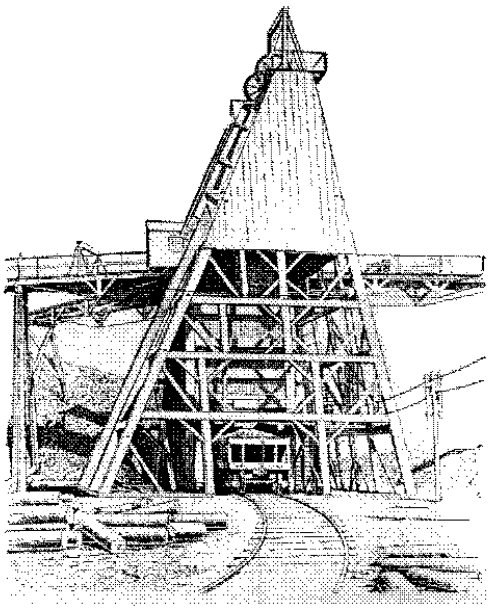
FieldTools



MinServ

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Table of Contents

ABOUT FIELDTOOLS 1

FieldTools Features 1
Getting Started 1

HOW TO USE FIELDTOOLS 2

Getting To Know FieldTools 2
Plotting Data 2
Entering Data 2
Plotting a Plan 3
Plotting a Drill Log 3
Plotting a Section 5

FILE MENU 6

New Command 6
Close Command 6
Open Command 6
Import Command 6
Save Command 6
Save As Command 6
Print Spreadsheet Command 6
Print Setup Command 6
Exit Command 7

EDIT MENU 8

Copy Command 8
Cut Command 8
Paste Command 8
Insert Row Command 8
Delete Row Command 8
Delete All Command 8
Sort Menu 8

SEARCH MENU 9

Find Command 9
Find Next Command 9
Replace Command 9

CORE MENU 10

Reports 10

OPTIONS MENU 11

Cross Section Headings Command 11
Drill Hole Headings Command 11
Drill Log Headings Command 11
Colors Command 11
Patterns Command 11
Symbols Command 11
Define Cols Command 11
Statistics Command 11
Format Command 11

PLOT MENU **12**
Plot Contour Map 12
Plot Cross Section Command 12
Plot Drill Log Command 12
DRILL HOLE OPTIONS WINDOW **13**
Scale Type 13
Set Scale 13
Set Titles 13
DRILL HOLE PLOT WINDOW **14**
Axes Font 14
Borders 14
Box Draw 14
Color 14
Contour Map 14
Copy Diagram Command 15
Diagram Color 15
Ellipse 15
Export Diagram 16
Geology Symbol 16
Insert Text 16
Line Draw 16
Open Plan 16
Plot Cross Section 16
Print Diagram 16
Save Plan 16
Scroll Axes 17
Symbol, Add 17
Symbol Legend 17
Tick Marks 17
Undo 17
Zoom 17
DRILL LOG OPTIONS WINDOW **18**
Page Layout 18
Scale 18
Title 18
Units 18
Template 18
Header 18
Source 18
PLOT DRILL LOG WINDOW **19**
Box Draw 19
Change Units 19
Color 19
Copy Diagram Command 19
Diagram Color 19
Ellipse 19
Export Diagram 19
Filled Box 19
Geology Symbol 20
Import LAS 20
Import Text Data 20

Insert Text 20
Line Draw 20
Patterns 20
Print Diagram 20
Open Drill Log 21
Save Drill Log 21
Symbol, Add 21
Text Box 21
Template 21
Undo 21

SECTION OPTIONS WINDOW 22

Calculate True Distance Between Drill Holes 22
Coordinates 22
Plot Elevations 22
Set Titles 22
Correct Inclined Drill Holes to 90 Degrees 22

PLOT SECTION WINDOW 23

Borders 23
Box Draw 23
Color 23
Copy Diagram Command 23
Diagram Color 23
Drill Hole Width 24
Ellipse 24
Export Diagram 24
Geology Symbol 24
Insert Text 24
Legend 24
Line Draw 24
Open Section File 24
Print Diagram 25
Save Section File 25
Symbol, Add 25
Tick Marks 25
Undo 25
Vertical Exaggeration 25

FILE FORMATS 26

GEOLBASES 28

GeolBases Features 28
Getting Started 28
The WinRock Database 28
Using The WinRock Database 28
List of Search Terms 29
Group 29
Structure 29
Texture 29
Occurrence 30
MinServ Mineral Database 31
Using The Mineral Database 31
MinServ Rock Forming Minerals Database 32
Using The Database 32
MinServ Economic Database 36

Using The Commodity Database *36*
MINSERV XRD MINERALS DATABASE 40
Using The XRD Database *40*
BACKING UP DATABASES 41
LITERATURE REFERENCES 42
COPYRIGHT NOTICE 43
SOFTWARE SUPPORT 44

About FieldTools

FieldTools is a Windows program for drawing and plotting drill logs, cross sections, contour maps and drill hole maps. A wide variety of options allow the plans to be customized to your requirements. Designed for presenting and interpreting geological field data.

FieldTools Features

- Plot Drill Hole Plans, Drill Logs, cross sections and contour maps
- Import Wizard for Tab, Comma, Space, Semi-colon Delimited and Fixed Width Files.
- Reads and Writes Tab, CSV and Excel Files
- Builtin Spreadsheet for Entering and Editing Data
- Save and Print Maps and Logs
- Structural Symbol Font Supplied
- Use Additional Windows Fonts
- Auto or Manual Scales
- Drawing and Text Tools, Including Line, Box, Ellipse, Text, Symbol
- Choice of Colors, Labels, Symbols and Fonts
- Printing and Clipboard Support
- Free FTP Internet Updates

Getting Started

FieldTools requires a minimum system configuration for effective results. The system requirements are:

Windows XP, Vista, Windows 7
Net Framework 4.0 or Higher
Devices supported by Windows
Printer supported by Windows

For automatic installation, proceed as follows:

1. Start Windows and place CD into CD Drive
2. Go to the Run Option on the Start Menu Select the CD Drive
3. Install Net Framework 4 First
4. Open (CDROM)D:\FieldTools\Disk1\Setup.exe to Setup FieldTools
5. Setup will start. You should not have any problems, but if you do have problems, you may have to update with a service pack and Setup may not work correctly. Service packs are available from the Microsoft Windows Update Site.
6. After Setup has concluded, you will get a [App] Setup was Completed Successfully message.
7. To Start FieldTools, go to the FieldTools Menu and click on FieldTools.

Installation will now proceed. During installation, the user is prompted for a directory. If this is ignored, a new directory called FieldTools will be created. If a directory path is entered, a new directory with this name will be created. The user will be notified when installation is complete. A new Start Menu Item containing FieldTools and FieldTools Manual is created. Click on FieldTools to start the program.

How To Use FieldTools

FieldTools has a standard windows interface. Before starting the exercise, FieldTools must be installed on the user's hard drive and opened ready to use. A sample data file called project1.plt is provided for use with the tutorial exercise.

Getting To Know FieldTools

To load the Project1.plt data file, click the Open command button or select Open from the File Menu. The Open common dialog box will pop up. Select Project1.plt in the FieldTools/data directory. Alternatively, load a demo data file from the Help Menu.

Hint:
Use the toolbar as a short cut to access some options.

Plotting Data

Pull down the Plot Menu and select Log Plot. The Options Window will pop up. Accept the default values and click the Plot button. A log will appear on a new form.

Entering Data

Select New from the File menu to start a new data file. Go to the Options menu and select Insert Drill Log Headings. Data is entered in each cell by simply typing the value and pressing <enter>. Use the scroll bars, arrow, page up and page down keys to navigate through the spreadsheet. To edit a cell, press <enter> for the cell you want to edit and use the backspace/delete/insert keys to edit the text. When finished editing press <enter> the new value will appear in the spreadsheet. Whole rows can be inserted and deleted using the Insert Row and Delete Row command buttons. Blank lines are not permitted between data. **Column headings are used for reading column data. Be sure a column heading exists for each column of data in the spreadsheet, beginning with column 1 and ending with the last column of data.**

Enter the following data:

For Drill Log Data:

Depth	Pattern	Color	Text
0	5	1	Sandstone
35	6	2	Siltstone
45	7	3	V. fine grained sandstone
65			

For Drill Hole Data:

ID#	X	Y	Z (Depth)
A32	20	55	42
C567	36	52	23
F62	56	37	78
B85	21	32	67

To edit a cell, go back to Row 2, Col 1 and press <enter>. Type A56 to replace A32 and press <enter>.

Hint:
Use the mouse to navigate through the spreadsheet. Click a cell to change the current cell or click on the scroll bars to display out of view data. To begin editing a cell, double click the mouse.

Plotting a Plan

Open drillhole1.plt into the spreadsheet. Select Plot Drill Holes from the Plot Menu. Accept the default options in the Drill Hole Options Window and click on Plot. A new Plot Window showing a drill hole plan is displayed. Lines, shapes, labels and symbols can be added from the Edit Menu. If a z value has been entered into the spreadsheet, select Contour from the Options Menu to draw a contour map. Enter the contour options and plot the contour map. Select 3D Surface to display a 3D diagram of the gridded surface.

File Formats

They may specify drillhole ID#, name, symbol, color, easting (x), northing (y), depth or thickness for all drill holes. Symbol and color values for each drill hole are entered under the corresponding headings. Log plot files should contain depth, pattern, color and text columns for a single drill hole.

The drill hole maps use Cartesian map coordinates, also known as UTM.

For Drill Log Data:

Depth	Pattern	Color	Text
0	5	1	Sandstone
35	6	2	Siltstone
45	7	3	V. fine grained sandstone
65			

For Drill Hole Data:

ID#	X	Y	Z (Depth)
A32	20	55	42
C567	36	52	23
F62	56	37	78
B85	21	32	67

Plotting a Drill Log

To create a new drill log, select Drill Log from the Plot Menu. The Drill Log Options Window displays for setting the initial page layout. Enter the length, scale, units and header information. Click OK and a new window with a blank drill hole log template is displayed. Drill log information is entered using the drawing and text tools. The drill log can be saved and printed. The scale should be set at the beginning of a new session.

To start a drill log:

1. Enter the length of the drill log in cm
2. Set the depth scale
3. Select a log header. Choose one of the pre-defined log headers or create your own using the

blank header

4. Start adding patterns and descriptions to the log. Use the Pattern Command to add patterns. Click on the Drill Log and drag the mouse to the desired depth to draw the pattern. Use the Text Box Command to add text descriptions. Click on the blank area next to the drill log and drag the crosshairs to the desired depth to add a text box. Start typing in the text box to add text.
5. To undo a previous action select Undo.
6. To delete all and start a new log, select Delete All
7. To save the log select, Save Drill Log As
8. Sample drill logs supplied with FieldTools can be viewed by opening a drill log with the Open Drill Log Command in the Drill Log Window. They are in the FieldTools/Data directory.
9. Open Project1.drl or Sealrocks.drl

To plot a drill log from the spreadsheet:

1. Go to Options menu and Insert Drill Log Headings
2. Enter New Data or Open an existing file. Sample files are in the FieldTools/Data directory
3. Open Logplot1.plt
4. Go to Plot menu and Plot Drill Log
5. Enter the log layout and check plot from spreadsheet
6. Select Plot
7. A Drill Log will appear on a new form
8. To save the log select, Save Drill Log As

To plot a drill hole map from the spreadsheet:

1. Go to Options menu and Insert Drill Hole Headings
2. Enter New Data or Open an existing file. Sample files are in the FieldTools/Data directory
3. Open Drillholes.plt
4. Go to Plot menu and Plot Drill Holes
5. Enter the options or accept default options
6. Select Plot
7. A Drill Hole map will appear on a new form

There are two geology fonts supplied, one named DrillSymbol and another named DHMS Lithology.

File Formats for Cross Sections

File formats for cross sections may specify drill hole ID#, name, symbol, color, easting (x), northing (y), top depth, bottom depth (z), thickness, elevation, bearing, inclination and data values for all drill holes. The orientation of the drill hole should be entered under the headings bearing, inclination and thickness. Color coded drill holes are plotted by specifying a color for each depth interval. Labels, such as assay values, are entered under the data column.

ID#	Name	Symbol	Color	X (easting)	Y (northing)	Top	Bot	Bear	Inclination
A1	Brenn	1	2	112	135	0	45	0	90

The orientation values for deviated drill holes are as follows:

Bearing - the direction of the drill hole for inclined/deviated drill holes. Values between 0 and 360 are valid.
Inclination - the plunge of the drill hole. Values between 90 digress and 0 degrees are valid.
Length - the length of the inclined drill section.

example: A drill hole is inclined at 67 degrees towards 123 degrees and the length of the drill stem is 45m.

Bearing: 123

Inclination: 67
Thickness (length): 45

If the drill hole has multiple changes in direction and/or inclination then these can also be entered, as long as they are entered sequentially.

example:

ID#	Thickness	Bearing	Inclination
A23	10	123	56
A23	25	154	67
A23	35	125	76

Plotting a Section

Sample files are in the fieldtools/data directory. Open drillhole1.plt into the spreadsheet. Select Plot Drill Holes from the Plot Menu. Accept the default options in the Drill Hole Options Window and click on Plot. A new Plot Window showing a drill hole plan is displayed. To select a section, double click on the drill hole in the data grid. The selected drill hole is highlighted. Continue selecting drill holes until the cross section is complete. Go to the Options Menu and select Plot Section. A new window showing the selected cross section is displayed. Lines, shapes, labels and symbols can be added with the drawing tools and the section can be saved. Change the viewpoint by selecting coordinates from the Plot Drill Hole Options Window, Easting displays an West/East view and Northing displays a South/North cross section view. To plot additional cross sections go back to the Plot Drill Holes Window and select a new cross section using the same procedure.

To start a cross section:
1. Plot the basic section in the Cross Section Window
2. Add lithology boundaries using the Line Tool
3. Add symbols using the Pen Tool
4. Additional strip log patterns can be added using the Patterns Tool
5. To undo a previous drawing action select Undo
6. To delete all and start a new section, select Delete All
7. To save a section, select Save Section As
8. Sample cross sections supplied with CrossSectionMS can be viewed by opening a section with the Open Section Command in the Cross Section Window.

Cross sections are projected onto West-East or South-North sections. To change the direction, select Coordinates from the Cross Section Options Window. There are two geology fonts supplied, one named DrillSymbol and another named DHMS Lithology.

File Menu

The File Menu provides many standard file management options.

New Command

Opens a new spreadsheet

Close Command

Closes the current spreadsheet

Open Command

Provides access to the Open common dialog box. Opens a new file. Select the directory and file and click OK. Clicking the Open command button can also open a file.

Import Command

Imports a text file. Select the type of file to import:

Space Delimited
Comma Delimited
Tab Delimited
Semi Colon Delimited
Fixed Width
Specify the number of lines to skip at the beginning of the file to avoid importation of file headings into the spreadsheet

Save Command

Saves a file to disk. The default filename is the current filename. The same result is obtained by clicking the Save command button.

Save As Command

Saves a file to disk in a directory and filename specified by the user. A Save As dialog box pops up for the user to enter filename and directory path information.

Print Spreadsheet Command

Prints the current spreadsheet. A Print dialog box pops up. Select Print to print the spreadsheet.

Print Setup Command

Specifies printer settings available to the user. A Print Setup dialog box pops up with several options to control the printer.

Exit Command

Quits the application.

Edit Menu

The Edit Menu provides access to several standard commands for editing the spreadsheet.

Copy Command

Copies selected text in the spreadsheet to the clipboard without deleting. Highlight the text to be copied by dragging the mouse or holding down the shift key and clicking cells. Select Copy to copy the selected text to the clipboard. Use Paste to paste text from the clipboard to the spreadsheet. Use Cut to remove highlighted text from the spreadsheet to the clipboard.

Cut Command

Copies selected text from the spreadsheet to the clipboard and clears the highlighted area in the spreadsheet. Highlight text to be cut by dragging the mouse or holding down the shift key and clicking cells. Select Cut from the edit menu to transfer selected text to the clipboard. Use Paste to retrieve cut text from the clipboard. Use Copy when you want to copy text to the clipboard without deleting the highlighted text.

Paste Command

Retrieves text from the clipboard and pastes it into selected cells. Highlight cells that are to receive the incoming text by dragging the mouse or holding down the shift key and clicking cells. Select Paste from the Edit menu to transfer text from the clipboard to the spreadsheet.. Any text that already exists in the highlighted cells will be replaced. If the number of selected cells are fewer than will hold the clipboard text, the rightmost text from the clipboard will be truncated to fit the selected cells. If the number of cells selected exceed the length of the clipboard text, the remaining cells will be cleared. Use Copy and Cut to send text to the clipboard.

Insert Row Command

Inserts an entire row into the spreadsheet.

Delete Row Command

Deletes an entire row from the spreadsheet.

Delete All Command

Deletes all selected rows from the spreadsheet.

Sort Menu

The Sort Menu allows the user to sort data in the spreadsheet according to any column #. A new window opens asking for a column to sort. Enter a column number and click on Sort to sort the data.

Search Menu

The Search Menu allows the user to find and replace user specified text.

Find Command

Finds a user specified search text in the spreadsheet. A pop up Find dialog box prompts the user for the search text. Enter the exact search text and click OK to proceed with the search.

Find Next Command

Repeats a search using the previous specified search text.

Replace Command

Finds a user specified search text and replaces it with a user specified replace text. A pop up dialog box prompts the user for search text (Find What) and replacement text (Replace With). The following options are available:

Find- find the first occurrence of specified text

Replace- replace the current text with the specified replace text

Replace All - replace all occurrences of the search text with the specified replace text.

Core Menu

Reports

Automatically loads a core report template for routine core descriptions. The reports can be used "as is" or customized to the users requirements. Reports can be saved or cut and pasted into spreadsheet applications for further formatting.

Report Templates Supplied:
Igneous Rocks
Pyroclastic Rocks
Metamorphic Rocks
Sedimentary Rocks
Limestones
Ore Minerals

Options Menu

Cross Section Headings Command

Selects a Cross Section Plot and places the appropriate column headings into the spreadsheet.

Drill Hole Headings Command

Selects a Drill Hole Plot and places the appropriate column headings into the spreadsheet.

Drill Log Headings Command

Selects a Drill Log Plot and places the appropriate column headings into the spreadsheet.

Colors Command

Provides access to the Colors dialog box for selecting the plotting colors. Select a number to place the corresponding code number in the spreadsheet.

Patterns Command

The patterns command opens the pattern box to view the available patterns and their codes. Click on a pattern to get the corresponding code number to place in the spreadsheet.

Symbols Command

The Symbol command opens the symbol box to view the available symbols and their codes. Select a number place the corresponding code number in the spreadsheet.

Define Cols Command

Sets the columns containing XYZ coordinates, symbols, patterns, colors and drill hole ID# for plotting. If your XYZ data is not contained in the default columns, define the appropriate columns for your data.

Statistics Command

Calculates the maximum, minimum, median, mean and standard deviation of a group of samples. Enter the spreadsheet column number containing the data to be analyzed. Click on calculate to calculate statistics.

Format Command

Automatically formats numeric data in the spreadsheet. Specify the number of decimal points and click on format to format data.

Plot Menu

Plot Contour Map

Plots the active spreadsheet data using the options set in the Drill Hole Options Window .

Plot Cross Section Command

Plots the active spreadsheet data using the options set in the Cross Section Options Window .

Plot Drill Log Command

Plots a new drill log using the options set in the Drill Log Options Window .

Drill Hole Options Window

The Drill Hole Options Window sets options to control the Drill Hole Plot.

Scale Type
Set Scale
Set Titles

Scale Type

Select Auto Scale or Manual Scale.

Set Scale

When manual scale is selected, enter the minimum and maximum values for the X and Y axes here.

Set Titles

Enter diagram, X axis and Y axis titles here.

Drill Hole Plot Window

The Drill Hole Plot Window displays the map on screen with several options and controls. The diagram can also be printed.

Axes Font
Borders
Box Draw
Color
Copy Diagram
Diagram Color
Ellipse
Export Diagram
Insert Text
Line Draw
Open Plan
Print Diagram
Save Plan As
Symbol
Symbol Legend
Tick Marks
Undo

Axes Font

To change the font of axes labels select Axes Font. A font dialog box is displayed. Select a font from the list and click OK

Borders

Selects a border style to plot around a plan, or section. The single left border is only available for sections.

Box Draw

To draw a box, select box draw. The cursor will change to a cross hair. Position the cross hair where the box is to begin and drag the cursor by holding down the left mouse button. A dotted box is dragged with the mouse. Release the left mouse button when you have positioned the box correctly. Different types of fills and line-styles can be selected.

Color

Opens a Color Dialog Window to select a drawing color. All graphics are drawn in the selected color.

Contour Map

The Contouring Options Window sets options to setup gridding and contouring calculations and display. The gridding interpolation uses kriging or inverse distance. Kriging is a method for calculating a rectangular grid array from irregularly spaced data. Kriging recognizes geological structures are neither

random or completely dependent on neighboring points. Use block kriging for large data sets.

Gridding Method

For Kriging, Select either classic or block kriging. Block kriging is faster for large data sets. Inverse distance gridding is also available.

Variogram Model

Select a variogram model to use for the calculation. Three types are available, linear, spherical and exponential. Only linear variogram is available with classic kriging.

Variogram Settings

Enter values for the nugget and sill. The default values are nugget = 1 and Sill = 3. If these values are used, a "best fit" variogram will be used.

Contour Settings

Data Range – The valid range for minimum and maximum contour values

Auto Calc – Automatically calculates the contours using the data range

Minimum Contour Value – The minimum value contour to plot

Maximum Contour Value – The maximum value contour to plot

Grid Size

Rows and Columns – Number of rows and columns to use in the grid calculation.

Contour Labels

Decimal Points - The number of decimal points to display on the contour labels

Contour Map Window

In the Contour Map Window, additional types of maps can be displayed, including 3d Isosurface, 3D Surface, Color Contour and Solid Fill Color Contour Maps. All the contour maps have legends and customized with drawing tools and other options. Grid statistics can be calculated for all contour maps.

Copy Diagram Command

Copies the current diagram to the clipboard for pasting into other applications.

Diagram Color

To change the diagram color select Diagram Color. A color dialog box is displayed. Select a color from the list and click OK.

Ellipse

To draw an ellipse, select Ellipse. The cursor will change to a cross hair. Position the cursor where you would like the ellipse to begin and drag the ellipse by holding down the left mouse button and moving the mouse. Release the left mouse button when the ellipse is positioned correctly. Different types of fills and line-styles can be selected.

Export Diagram

The Export Diagram Dialog Box will pop up to export the log file to a file or clipboard. Select from one of the file formats. Select from bmp, wmf, jpg, gif, png, tiff, vml, svg, pdf, postscript, xaml, flex and html5 formats

Geology Symbol

To add a geology (strike and dip) symbol, or other structural symbol, click on Geology Symbol in the Edit Menu. A new Window allows selection of the size and rotation (strike or dip) of the symbol. Rotated symbols will print with the map. There are two geology fonts supplied, one named DrillSymbol and another named DHMS Lithology.

Insert Text

To insert text select Insert Text. Position the cursor where you would like to insert text and click the left mouse button. Type the text to be inserted.

Line Draw

To draw a line, select Line Draw. Position the cursor where you would like the line to begin and drag the line by holding down the left mouse button and moving the mouse. Release the left mouse button when the line is positioned correctly. Different types of line-styles can be selected.

Open Plan

Opens a Drill Plan File that has previously been saved with FieldTools Drill Hole Window. DrillPlan Files are text files that have a *.pln extension. FieldTools Drill Plan Files use a proprietary file format. Opens only drawing and text items for the original plot (data file).

Plot Cross Section

Cross Sections can be selected using the Data Table. Double click on each drill hole (row) to join cross section lines. When finished, go to the Options Menu and Plot Cross Section to plot the cross section

Print Diagram

Prints the current diagram. Print Preview has many options, including margins, color and size, for formatting the printed diagram.

Save Plan

Saves a Drill Hole Plan that has been created with FieldTools Drill Plan Window. Drill Plan Files are text files that have a *.pln extension. Saves only drawing and text items for the current plot.

Scroll Axes

Activates scrolling of the X and Y axes. Right click the mouse, with the pointer over the axis and drag the axis scale.

Symbol, Add

To add a symbol from a symbol font family, select Symbol from the Edit Menu in the Plot Window. All symbol fonts currently on your PC are displayed in the fonts list. Select a symbol and click OK. Place the mouse pointer where the symbol should be inserted and click the mouse to insert the symbol., The symbols can be rotated by entering the amount of rotation. There are two geology fonts supplied, one named DrillSymbol and another named DHMS Lithology.

Symbol Legend

Opens the Symbol Legend Window. To add symbol descriptions, type the description next to the desired symbol. Symbol descriptions can be printed selecting Print. The size of the symbol used on Drill Hole Plots can be changed by selecting a different symbol size.

Tick Marks

When Tick Marks is checked all tick marks are displayed and printed with the diagram.

Undo

Undo the previous drawing action.

Zoom

When zoom is selected true, hold down the right mouse key and drag the pointer from top left to bottom right to zoom the chart. Drag in the opposite direction to undo the zoom.

Drill Log Options Window

The Section Options Window sets options to setup the layout of the Section..

Page Layout
Scale
Log Title
Units
Template
Header
Source

Page Layout

Select single page and enter the length of the drill log in centimeters.

Scale

Enter the top and bottom depths for the drill log.

Title

Enter the drill log title.

Units

Select the units to be displayed on the depth scale.

Template

Select a single column or two column log. Additional layouts can be selected in the Drill Log Window.

Header

Select a desired drill log header. Select from none, blank, core log, environmental log, oil log or logo.
.

Source

Check this box to plot data from the spreadsheet, or leave unchecked to plot a blank drill log template. The template can be filled in later using the drawing tools.

Plot Drill Log Window

The Drill Log Window plots drill log or well logs. There are many drawing options to illustrate the log in detail.

Box Draw

To draw a box, select box draw. A new Line Options Dialog Box will pop up to set box options. Position the cross hair where the box is to begin and drag the cursor by holding down the left mouse button. A dotted box is dragged with the mouse. Release the left mouse button when you have positioned the box correctly.

Change Units

Select this option to change the depth scale units. The available units are kilometers (km), miles(mi), meters(m), centimeters(cm), feet(ft) and inches(in).

Color

Opens a Color Dialog Window to select a drawing color. All graphics are drawn in the selected color.

Copy Diagram Command

Copies the current diagram to the clipboard for pasting into other applications

Diagram Color

To change the diagram color select Diagram Color. A color dialog box is displayed. Select a color from the list and click OK.

Ellipse

To draw an ellipse, select Ellipse. A new Line Options Dialog Box will pop up to set ellipse options. Position the cursor where you would like the ellipse to begin and drag the ellipse by holding down the left mouse button and moving the mouse. Release the left mouse button when the ellipse is positioned correctly

Export Diagram

The Export Diagram Dialog Box will pop up to export the log file to a file or clipboard. Select from one of the file formats. Select from bmp, wmf, jpg, gif, png, tiff, vml, svg, pdf, postscript, xaml, flex and html5 formats.

Filled Box

To draw a filled box, select Filled Box from the Edit Menu. A new Line Options Dialog Box will pop up to set box options. Position the cross hair where the box is to begin and drag the cursor by holding down the left mouse button. Release the left mouse button when you have positioned the box correctly.

Geology Symbol

To add a geology (strike and dip) symbol, or other structural symbol, click on Geology Symbol in the Edit Menu. A new Window allows selection of the size and rotation (strike or dip) of the symbol. Rotated symbols will print with the map. There are two geology fonts supplied, one named DrillSymbol and another named DHMS Lithology.

Import LAS

This option displays the LAS Window for importing wireline logs. Log ASCII Standard (LAS) ASCII wireline log files can be imported and displayed. To import a file, select a supported file from the Open File Box. LAS V1.2 and V2 files are currently supported. Click on OK, the selected file information is displayed. Select one of the curve types to import. Also required is the column number to import the file into and the title to be displayed on the Log. If no title is required, select No Title. Enter the depth range to be displayed, if required. Use the min and max depths to import the entire curve. The curve can be plotted as a standard line, histogram or points chart by selection the appropriate option. When finished, click on OK to display the log. LAS files will be imported into the current plot displayed in the plot window. You may specify a depth range or accept the maximum and minimum depths to import the entire depth range. LAS files use the depth scale of the current drill log, as specified in the Drill Log Options Window when a new drill log is started.

Import Text Data

Similar to Import LAS File, but imports a plain text data file instead of a Log ASCII Standard data file.

Insert Text

A new pop up form will appear for entering some text. Enter some text and select the desired font using the font button. Select OK. The dialog box will close. Now, click on the drill log where you want the text to be drawn. A new text box will be placed at that location

Line Draw

To draw a line select Line Draw. A new Line Options Dialog Box will pop up to set line options. Position the cursor where you would like the line to begin and drag the line by holding down the left mouse button and moving the mouse. Release the left mouse button when the line is positioned correctly.

Patterns

This option displays the Patterns Window for selecting lithology patterns. Top and bottom depths can be entered or the pattern can be drawn directly on the log. Select a pattern from the selection and select OK. To draw the pattern, click the mouse on the drill log and drag the Pattern Box to its desired size. Lithology patterns are only drawn on the lithology column (column 1). Additional patterns can be drawn anywhere on the log using the filled box drawing tool.

Print Diagram

Prints the current diagram. A pop up Print Preview dialog box appears

Open Drill Log

Opens a Drill Log File that has previously been saved with FieldTools Drill Log Window. DrillLog Files are text files that have a *.drl extension. FieldTools Drill Log Files use a proprietary file format.

Save Drill Log

Saves a Drill Log that has been created with FieldTools Drill Log Window. Drill Log Files are text files that have a *.dlg extension.

Symbol, Add

To add a symbol from a symbol font family, select Symbol from the Edit Menu in the Plot Window. All symbol fonts currently on your PC are displayed in the fonts list. Select a symbol and click OK. Place the cross hairs where the symbol should be inserted and click the mouse to insert the symbol. There are two geology fonts supplied, one named DrillSymbol and another named DHMS Lithology.

Text Box

A new pop up form will appear for entering some text. Enter some text and select the desired font using the font button. Select OK. The dialog box will close. Now, click on the drill log where you want the text to be drawn. A new text box will be placed at that location.

Template

Selects a pre-defined drill log template

Undo

This will undo the previous drawing action..

Section Options Window

The Section Options Window sets options to setup the layout of the Section..

Calculate True Distance Between Drill Holes
Coordinates
Plot Elevations
Titles

Calculate True Distance Between Drill Holes

This option should be checked in most cases. When enabled, the drill holes are plotted using their true distance separating them on a map. When unchecked, the drill holes are plotted using their easting or northing coordinate (projected directly on a W-E or S-N plane).

Coordinates

Selects the orientation of the cross section. If Use Easting is selected, the section is displayed along the X to X' axis. For oriented drill holes, this is the west to east axis. If Use Northing is selected the section is displayed along the Y-Y' axis. For oriented drill holes, this is the south to north axis

Plot Elevations

Plots a cross section with elevation correction. To plot correctly, additional data must be added into the spreadsheet. Enter the elevation for each well into the appropriate spreadsheet column. To determine which spreadsheet column to enter data, insert headings with the Insert Drill Hole Headings command in the Options Menu. The elevation is entered as a positive value, usually corresponding to the height of the well head above the local datum used for the survey. This may be mean sea level, in many cases, or an arbitrary datum determined by the location of the survey.

Set Titles

Enter diagram, X axis and Y axis titles here.

Correct Inclined Drill Holes to 90 Degrees

Plots inclined drill holes vertically and corrects to true vertical depth.

Plot Section Window

The Plot Section Window plots cross sections created with the Drill Hole Plot Window. There are many drawing options to illustrate the section in detail.

Borders
Box Draw
Color
Copy Diagram
Diagram Color
Diagram Size
Drill Hole Width
Ellipse
Export Diagram
Filled Box
Geology Symbol
Insert Text
Legend
Line Draw
Open Section File
Print Diagram
Save Section File
Symbol
Tick Marks
Undo

Borders

Selects a border style to plot around a plan, or section. The single left border is only available for sections

Box Draw

To draw a box, select box draw. The cursor will change to a cross hair. Position the cross hair where the box is to begin and drag the cursor by holding down the left mouse button. A dotted box is dragged with the mouse. Release the left mouse button when you have positioned the box correctly. Different types of fills and line-styles can be selected.

Color

Opens a Color Dialog Window to select a drawing color. All graphics are drawn in the selected color.

Copy Diagram Command

Copies the current diagram to the clipboard for pasting into other applications.

Diagram Color

To change the diagram color select Diagram Color. A color dialog box is displayed. Select a color from

the list and click OK.

Drill Hole Width

Select this option to change the width of drill hole traces on the cross section. Select from one of the pre-defined line widths and click OK.

Ellipse

To draw an ellipse, select Ellipse. The cursor will change to a cross hair. Position the cursor where you would like the ellipse to begin and drag the ellipse by holding down the left mouse button and moving the mouse. Release the left mouse button when the ellipse is positioned correctly. Different types of fills and line-styles can be selected.

Export Diagram

The Export Diagram Dialog Box will pop up to export the log file to a file or clipboard. Select from one of the file formats. Select from bmp, wmf, jpg, gif, png, tiff, vml, svg, pdf, postscript, xaml, flex and html5 formats

Geology Symbol

To add a geology (strike and dip symbol), or other structural symbol, click on Geology Symbol in the Edit Menu. A new Window allows selection of the size and rotation (strike or dip) of the symbol. Rotated symbols will print with the section. There are two geology fonts supplied, one named DrillSymbol and another named DHMS Lithology.

Insert Text

To insert text select Insert Text. Position the cursor where you would like to insert text and click the left mouse button. Type the text to be inserted.

Legend

Select this option to plot a Legend with the Cross Section. Click on Legend in the Options Menu to open the Legend Window. Choose symbols from the symbols shown on the section and type a description next to each symbol.

Line Draw

To draw a line, select Line Draw. The cursor will change to a cross hair. Position the cursor where you would like the line to begin and drag the line by holding down the left mouse button and moving the mouse. Release the left mouse button when the line is positioned correctly. Different types of fills and line-styles can be selected.

Open Section File

Opens a Section File that has previously been saved with CrossSectionMS Cross Section Window. Section Files are text files that have a *.sec extension. Section Files use a proprietary format.

Print Diagram

Prints the current diagram. A Print Preview dialog box appears with many options for changing the print layout.

Save Section File

Saves a Cross Section that has been created with CrossSectionMS Cross Section Window. Section Files are text files that have a *.sec extension.

Symbol, Add

To add a symbol from a symbol font family, select Symbol from the Edit Menu in the Plot Window. All symbol fonts currently on your PC are displayed in the fonts list. Select a symbol and click OK. Place the cross hairs where the symbol should be inserted and click the mouse to insert the symbol.

Tick Marks

When Tick Marks is checked all tick marks are displayed and printed with the diagram.

Undo

Undo's the previous drawing action.

Vertical Exaggeration

Changes the topographical scale by the specified amount. Only available when drill hole elevations are plotted.

File Formats

The built in spreadsheet saves data files in tab delimited ASCII format. This format is used by Microsoft Excel and is compatible with most spreadsheets. To import a data file created with another application, save the file in tab delimited format (in Excel, these files have a .txt extension) , start FieldTools and open the data file. FieldTools will automatically load the file into the spreadsheet. To export a data file created with FieldTools, use any of the following methods:

1. Select tab delimited ASCII format in the other application. These files usually have a .txt extension. Open the file.

2. In Excel, the file created with FieldTools can simply be opened directly.

In many applications, the file can simply be opened directly.

The built in spreadsheet requires data to be in a specific format for plotting data. The first row in the spreadsheet is reserved for column headings. Any data placed in the first row will not be included in subsequent calculations. Imported data files will be displayed intact with all headings and data; however, to use FieldTools's features it is necessary to correctly define which columns contain drill hole ID#, symbol, color, easting (x), northing (y) and depth values. Use Define Columns from the Options Menu to assign columns correctly. The drill hole ID# is required for all rows to plot drill holes correctly. Additional data can be entered via the keyboard or using the clipboard.

The drillhole maps use Cartesian map coordinates, also known as UTM.

Drill Hole Plots and Plans

They may specify drill hole ID#, name, symbol, color, easting (x), northing (y), top depth , bottom depth (z), thickness, elevation, bearing, inclination and data values for all drill holes. Symbol and color values for each drill hole are entered under the corresponding headings.

ID#	Name	Symbol	Color	X (easting)	Y (northing)	Top	Bottom
A1	Brenn	1	2	112	135	0	45

Drill Hole Logs

Drillhole Log files need to specify depth, pattern, color and text columns.

Depth	Pattern	Color	Text
0	1	4	Sandstone
20	5	6	Siltstone
45	6	7	Conglomerate
100	7	8	V. Coarse Sandstone

File Formats for Cross Sections

File formats for cross sections may specify drill hole ID#, name, symbol, color, easting (x), northing (y), top depth, bottom depth (z), thickness, elevation, bearing, inclination and data values for all drill holes. The orientation of the drill hole should be entered under the headings bearing, inclination and thickness. Color coded drill holes are plotted by specifying a color for each depth interval. Labels, such as assay values, are entered under the data column.

ID#	Name	Symbol	Color	X (easting)	Y (northing)	Top	Bot	Bear	Inclination
A1	Brenn	1	2	112	135	0	45	0	90

The orientation values for deviated drill holes are as follows:

Bearing - the direction of the drill hole for inclined/deviated drill holes. Values between 0 and 360 are valid.
Inclination - the plunge of the drill hole. Values between 90 digress and 0 degrees are valid.
Length - the length of the inclined drill section.

example: A drill hole is inclined at 67 degrees towards 123 degrees and the length of the drill stem is 45m.

Bearing: 123
Inclination: 67
Thickness (length): 45

If the drill hole has multiple changes in direction and/or inclination then these can also be entered, as long as they are entered sequentially.

example:

ID#	Thickness	Bearing	Inclination
A23	10	123	56
A23	25	154	67
A23	35	125	76

Diagrams created with FieldTools can be saved as bitmap files for exporting into paint programs, word processors and other applications. Diagrams can be saved in many different file formats.
Diagrams can also be exported to pdf files using the pdf printer driver supplied. Select the dopdf printer in the printer settings to print a pdf file.

GeolBases

Geolbases is a set of geological databases to help retrieval of mineralogical and petrological data. Each database has its own unique graphical user interface so they can be used individually without having to change tables and report layouts. A database manager allows access to each database from Windows or the databases can be accessed from the database menu in FieldTools.

GeolBases Features

Printing and Clipboard Support

Each database has printing and clipboard support. Search results can be printed and information from the databases can be copied to the clipboard for use in other applications.

Getting Started

Geolbases requires a minimum system configuration. The system requirements are:

1. 1.Windows XP, Vista, 7
2. Net Framework 4.0 or higher
3. Access 2010 Runtime
4. 800x600 Display Resolution
5. Mouse
6. Printer supported by Windows

For automatic installation, proceed as follows:

1. Start Windows
2. Install Net Framework 4.0
3. Install Access 2010 Runtime
4. Open (CDDrive)D:\Geolbases\Disk1\setup.exe to start Setup

The WinRock Database

The WinRock Database for Windows is a petrographic database of igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks. Each rocktype contains a petrographic summary consisting of Rock Name, Group, Family, Texture, Structure, Composition, Occurrence and Comments. The descriptions have been standardized using the usual petrographic terms. Searches can be carried out on individual or multiple fields using partial or complete key words. The composition field can be searched with up to three minerals simultaneously.

Using The WinRock Database

Click on The WinRock Database menu item or icon to start the program. The WinRock Database Window is displayed with a scrollable list of rock names and their descriptions. Records can be printed or copied to the clipboard.

To start a query click on the Query command button. The Search Window is displayed with a list of searchable fields. Enter search terms in the appropriate fields. The database has been standardized using the usual petrographic terms. These terms are listed under the appropriate fields in the Search

Window. It is recommended that searches are made using these terms; however, descriptions are not limited to these terms and any keyword can be used. Click on Search to start a search. A list of matches is displayed in The WinRock Database Window. Search results can be printed or copied to the clipboard. To list the entire database click on the Refresh command button.

The WinRock Database is editable. Enable editing by selecting Edit Database, then Enable. Once the edit mode is enabled, any changes made to the database will automatically be saved. Selecting Add New Record can enter a new record. A new record with empty fields is created.

Important: Blank and null entries are not allowed in the database. If no entry is desired under a specific property then enter "Empty" for that specific property. Default values for all properties are "Empty". This word is automatically added to new entries.

Bookmarks can be entered using the database ID property. Enable editing and enter a unique number/label into the ID field. This label is searchable with the Query/Search option. Useful for indexing samples or as simple reference bookmarks.

A set of sample images is included with the database. Further images can be added by selecting Add Image from the File Menu in Image Viewer Window. Images can be copied and pasted from the clipboard. Select Add Image to add an image. Close Image Viewer Window to save the image to the database.

There are three customizable project databases available for use. All functions work on these databases in the same way as for the Main Database. To select a project database go to Active Database on the Edit Menu and select a database.

List of Search Terms

Group
Igneous
Metamorphic
Sedimentary

Structure
Massive - No structure
Foliated - Planar alignment of platy minerals
Schistose - Discontinuous planar alignment of minerals
Flow - Changing alignment of minerals in a flow pattern
Banded - With bands of different composition or color
Bedded/Laminated - Divided into separate layers

Texture
Crystalline - All crystalline textures, with a grain size > 0.2mm (e.g. Granite, Gneiss)
Microcrystalline - Crystalline textures with a grain size < 0.2mm and > 0.01mm (e.g. Hornfels)
Cryptocrystalline - Crystalline textures with a grain size < 0.01mm (e.g. Agate)
Amorphous - Non crystalline, glassy (e.g. Obsidian)
Porphyritic - Large crystals (phenocrysts) in a fine-grained ground mass (e.g. Basalt)
Recrystallized - Textures produced by partial recrystallization (e.g. Meta-Basalt)
Inequigranular - Fine to macro - sized grains (e.g. Kimberlite)
Fragmental - Composed of mineral and/or rock fragments (e.g. pyroclastics)
Biogenic- Textures produced by organisms (e.g. Limestone - Boundstone)
Organic-Textures produced by organic material (e.g. coal)
Clastic - Textures produced by mechanically accumulated grains cemented together (e.g. Sandstone)
Chemical - Textures produced by chemical precipitation (e.g. Anhydrite)

Occurrence

Plutonic - A general term for any large scale intrusive rocks
Volcanic - Extrusive and associated intrusive rocks
Regional Metamorphic - Metamorphic rocks occurring over large areas
Contact Metamorphic - Adjacent to intrusions
Fault/Shear Zone - Planar zones of brittle and/or ductile deformation
Basin - Sedimentary rocks in a sedimentary basin.

MinServ Mineral Database

The MinServ Mineral Database is a reference database of over 3700 minerals. Mineral Name, Formula and Crystal System index each mineral. Nearly all registered mineral names are listed but group terms such as feldspar and apatite are not listed. The database can be searched for key words and substrings and the results printed and copied to the clipboard.

Using The Mineral Database

The Mineral Database has all entries listed in a table. Minerals can be scrolled up and down through the table. To find a specific property, it is a simple matter of entering a search term and selecting the field to be searched to find a specific mineral. The results can be printed or copied to the clipboard for use with other applications.

The Mineral Database is editable. Enable editing by selecting Edit Database, then Enable. Once the edit mode is enabled, any changes made to the database should be saved by using the Save Command or clicking on the Refresh Button. Selecting Add New Record can enter a new record. A new record with empty fields is created.

Important: Blank and null entries are not allowed in the database. If no entry is desired under a specific property then enter "Empty" for that specific property. Default values for all properties are "Empty". This word is automatically added to new entries.

Bookmarks can be entered using the database ID property. Enable editing and enter a unique number/label into the ID field. This label is searchable with the Query/Search option. Useful for indexing samples or as simple reference bookmarks.

There are three customizable project databases available for use. All functions work on these databases in the same way as for the Main Database. To select a project database, go to Active Database on the Edit Menu and select a database.

Mineral Properties Included

Mineral Name - The International Mineralogical Organization recognized mineral name

Formula - Enter part or whole formula i.e. Cu for formula containing copper

Crystal System - Enter crystal system
Isometric or cubic
Hexagonal or trigonal
Tetragonal
Orthorhombic
Monoclinic
Triclinic

MinServ Rock Forming Minerals Database

The MinServ Rock Forming Minerals Database is a reference database of all rock forming and accessory minerals. The database is divided into two sections: 1. Physical properties, listing all physical properties and 2. Optical properties, listing all optical properties visible with a polarizing microscope.

Using The Database

The Rock Forming Minerals Database is based around a standard mineral description report displayed as a form with a scrollable list of mineral names linked to each mineral property. Properties for each mineral are displayed as the names are selected from a scrollable list. Clicking on the Query button can search all properties. It is a simple matter of entering a search term and selecting the field to be searched to find a specific mineral. The results can be printed or copied to the clipboard for use with other applications.

The Rock Forming Minerals Database is editable. Enable editing by selecting Edit Optical Database, then Enable. Once the edit mode is enabled, any changes made to the database will automatically be saved. Selecting Add New Record can enter a new record. A new record with empty fields is created.

Important: Blank and null entries are not allowed in the database. If no entry is desired under a specific property then enter "Empty" for that specific property. Default values for all properties are "Empty". This word is automatically added to new entries.

Bookmarks can be entered using the database ID property. Enable editing and enter a unique number/label into the ID field. This label is searchable with the Query/Search option. Useful for indexing samples or as simple reference bookmarks.

A set of sample images is included with the database. Further images can be added by selecting Add Image from the File Menu in Image Viewer Window. Images can be copied and pasted from the clipboard. The image can also be added within Image Viewer using the menu. Close Image Viewer Window to save the image to the database.

There are three customizable project databases available for use. All functions work on these databases in the same way as for the Main Database. To select a project database, go to Active Database on the Edit Menu and select a database.

Recommended Search Terms:

Formula - Enter part or whole formula i.e. Cu for formula containing copper

Crystal System - Enter crystal system
Isometric or cubic
Hexagonal or trigonal
Tetragonal
Orthorhombic
Monoclinic
Triclinic

Group - Enter mineral group name
Quartz
Pyroxene
Feldspar
Garnet
Serpentine
Clay
Mica
Brittle Mica
Bauxite
Oxide
Amphibole
Feldspathoid
Zeolite
Silliminite
Calcite
Barite
Humite
Tourmaline
Epidote
Chlorite

Specific Gravity - the relative weight of a mineral as compared to water

Hardness - hardness of a mineral according to Moh's Hardness Scale

1 - Soft, i.e. Talc
2 - Copper
3 - Calcite
4 - Fluorite
5 - Medium i.e. Apatite
6 - Feldspar
7 - Glass or Quartz
8 - Topaz
9 - Corundum
10 - Hardest natural occurring mineral, Diamond

Streak - Color of a minerals powder when crushed. Determined by rubbing a mineral on a porcelain plate.
White - most common, feldspar, calcite, garnet
Black magnetite, uraninite
Green - hornblende, vesuvianite

Color - Natural color of a mineral
Black - Mica, Uraninite, Hematite

White - Plagioclase
Pink - Orthoclase
Green - Chlorite, Olivine

Opacity - The transparency of a mineral
Opaque - Does not transmit light
Translucent - Partially transmits light
Transparent - Fully transmits light

Luster - Appearance of a minerals surface
Pearly - Smooth, shiny, white surface, talc, calcite
Vitreous - Glass like, most transparent minerals are vitreous, quartz, garnet
Dull - Does not shine, talc, kaolinite
Adamantine - Brilliant shining surface, diamond
Soapy - Soapy feel, talc, chlorite
Greasy - Greasy feel, topaz, olivine
Silky - Like silk, antigorite, anthophyllite
Waxy - Wax like surface, quartz, serpentine,
Satin - Satin like surface, kaolinite
Submetallic - Shiny, opaque, metallic like surface, mica
Metallic - Shiny, metallic surface, pyrite
Splintery - In splinters, chlorite

Habit - A minerals external form
Cubic In cubes, pyrite, halite garnet
Polyhedrons/Octohedrons - Garnet, fluorite
Rhombohedral - Rhomb shaped, calcite, chiastolite
Prismatic - Rectangular, square outlines, very common, hornblende, epidote, augite, zircon, sphene
Hexagonal - Hexagonal or triangular outlines, tourmaline, beryl, topaz
Tabular - Thick, flat prismatic outlines, feldspar, biotite, chlorite, epidote, olivine
Columnar - Thin columns, often in aggregates, tourmaline, actinolite/tremolite, hornblende, diopside
Flakes/Plates/Scales - Mostly the fine, microcrystalline varieties. Mica, clay minerals, chlorite, sericite
Fibrous - In fibers, actinolite/tremolite, talc, serpentine, nephrite
Acicular - Fine, needle like crystals, tourmaline, rutile, mimetite (apatite)
Radiating - Outwardly radiating from a center, zeolite, tourmaline, gypsum
Spherulitic - A radiating acicular mass of crystals forming a circular shaped pattern. Common pattern in devitrified volcanic glass
Short - Short
Long - Long

Occurrence - The mode of occurrence and/or formation of a mineral
Veins - hydrothermal veins, quartz, calcite veins
Pegmatites - V.coarse grained veins of granites, feldspars, tourmaline, micas
Vesicular/Amygdaloidal - Cavities in volcanic rocks
Evaporites - Within sedimentary evaporite basins
Metamorphic (Contact) - Along contact zones of recrystallized rocks, hornfels, skarn
Metamorphic (Regional) - Metamorphic rocks occurring over a large area, gneiss
Igneous - Generally some form of magmatic intrusion, granite, gabbro
Sedimentary - Derived from pre-existing rocks and often laid down in layers, sandstone, shale
Sedimentary Limestones - Deposited in ocean basins due reef building or accumulation of carbonate grains (detrital or precipitation), limestone

Optical Mineralogy Database
Most of these properties are only discernible with a polarizing microscope, as used by geologists.

Relief - The visibility of a mineral in plane polarized light. Usually compared to adjacent minerals or the

cementing material used in the slide, such as balsam.

Birefringence - The interference color observable under crossed polars. Refer to a birefringence table to determine values

2V - The angle of the optical axis in biaxial minerals. Measured in an oriented crystal with a Bertrand lens under crossed polars and high power.

Optical Sign - Most minerals are either uniaxial, with a single optic axis or biaxial, with two optic axes i.e. quartz, calcite, tourmaline are uniaxial, olivine, augite, hornblende, feldspar are biaxial.

Refractive Index - The degree to which a crystal bends light, as it passes through a crystal. The RI varies according to the optical axes. Uniaxial minerals have two directions of RI: 1. Along the ordinary ray; and 2. Along the extraordinary ray.. Biaxial minerals have three directions of RI: 1. Nalpha, 2. Nbeta and 3. Ngamma.

Pleochroism - The variation in color as a mineral is rotated under plane polarized light. I.e. hornblende, biotite are strongly pleochroic

Extinction Angle - The type of extinction when a mineral is rotated under crossed polarized light.
Parallel - Parallel to cleavage or crystal outlines
Oblique - At an angle to cleavage or crystal outlines
Symmetrical - Symmetrical to crystal shape or cleavage, i.e. hornblende, hypersthene, dolomite

Cleavage - Cleavage outlines in thin section are often distinctive of a mineral.
Amphibole Cleavage - Two at 56" and 124" in cross section
Pyroxene Cleavage - Two at 83" and 97" in cross section
Mica Cleavage - Perfect in one direction
Chlorite Cleavage - Perfect in one direction
Cubic Cleavage - Halite, galena
Cleavage/Foliation Masses/Aggregates - Aggregates of planar minerals, such as chlorite and mica in one direction, parallel to cleavage.

Twinning - Twinned crystals are often observed in thin section and are distinctive of certain minerals
Polysynthetic Twinning Albite Law - Plagioclase feldspars almost always exhibit this. Used to determine Albite/Anorthite content
Simple Twinning, Amphibole - Hornblende often is twinned with two crystals sharing a common twin plane
Simple Twinning, Carlsbad - Very common in K-feldspars
Penetration Twinning - Where two crystals penetrate each other through the center, andalusite, staurolite, cordierite

MinServ Economic Database

The MinServ Commodity Database contains data on economic minerals and their uses. It has over 70 commodities and 200 economic minerals covering all major ore and industrial mineral commodities.

Using The Commodity Database

The Commodity Database has all entries indexed by commodity and displayed report style. Each mineral is listed in a scrollable table and linked to their respective physical properties. As a mineral is selected in the list, all physical properties for that mineral are displayed on the report form. A separate query form allows querying of all fields by keyword or substring. To perform a query, click on query and enter the search terms under the field to be searched. Leave fields not searched blank. Click on Search to perform the Search. A list of matches is shown in the main window. Scroll through the minerals to see each record that matches the query.

The Commodities Database is editable. Enable editing by selecting Edit Database, then Enable. Once the edit mode is enabled, any changes made to the database will automatically be saved. A new record can be entered by selecting Add New Record. A new record with empty fields is created.

Important: Blank and null entries are not allowed in the database. If no entry is desired under a specific property then enter "Empty" for that specific property. Default values for all properties are "Empty". This word is automatically added to new entries.

Bookmarks can be entered using the database ID property. Enable editing and enter a unique number/label into the ID field. This label is searchable with the Query/Search option. Useful for indexing samples or as simple reference bookmarks.

A set of sample images is included with the database. Further images can be added by selecting Add Image from the File Menu in Image Viewer Window. Images can be copied and pasted from the clipboard. The image can also be edited within Image Viewer using the menu. Close Image Viewer Window to save the image to the database.

There are three customizable project databases available for use. All functions work on these databases in the same way as for the Main Database. To select a project database, go to Active Database on the Edit Menu and select a database.

Recommended Search Terms:

Commodity - Enter a commodity
Aluminum
Feldspar
Garnet
Lithium
Uranium
Copper
Lead
Zinc
Nickel
Iron
Phosphate
Gold
Silver
Etc.

Formula - Enter part or whole formula i.e. Cu for formula containing copper

Crystal System - Enter crystal system
Isometric or cubic
Hexagonal or trigonal
Tetragonal
Orthorhombic
Monoclinic
Triclinic

Group - Enter mineral group name
Quartz
Pyroxene
Feldspar
Garnet
Serpentine
Clay
Mica
Brittle Mica
Bauxite
Oxide
Amphibole
Feldspathoid
Zeolite
Silliminite
Calcite
Barite
Humite
Tourmaline
Epidote
Chlorite

Specific Gravity - the relative weight of a mineral as compared to water

Hardness - hardness of a mineral according to Moh's Hardness Scale

1 - Soft, i.e. Talc
2 - Copper
3 - Calcite
4 - Fluorite
5 - Medium i.e. Apatite
6 - Feldspar
7 - Glass or Quartz
8 - Topaz
9 - Corundum
10 - Hardest natural occurring mineral, Diamond

Streak - Color of a minerals powder when crushed. Determined by rubbing a mineral on a porcelain plate.
White - most common, feldspar, calcite, garnet
Black magnetite, uraninite
Green - hornblende, vesuvianite

Color - Natural color of a mineral
Black - Mica, Uraninite, Hematite
White - Plagioclase
Pink - Orthoclase

Green - Chlorite, Olivine

Opacity - The transparency of a mineral
Opaque - Does not transmit light
Translucent - Partially transmits light
Transparent - Fully transmits light

Luster - Appearance of a minerals surface
Pearly - Smooth, shiny, white surface, talc, calcite
Vitreous - Glass like, most transparent minerals are vitreous, quartz, garnet
Dull - Does not shine, talc, kaolinite
Adamantine - Brilliant shining surface, diamond
Soapy - Soapy feel, talc, chlorite
Greasy - Greasy feel, topaz, olivine
Silky - Like silk, antigorite, anthophyllite
Waxy - Wax like surface, quartz, serpentine,
Satin - Satin like surface, kaolinite
Submetallic - Shiny, opaque, metallic like surface, mica
Metallic - Shiny, metallic surface, pyrite
Splintery - In splinters, chlorite

Habit - A minerals external form
Cubic In cubes, pyrite, halite garnet
Polyhedrons/Octohedrons - Garnet, fluorite
Rhombohedral - Rhomb shaped, calcite, chiastolite
Prismatic - Rectangular, square outlines, very common, hornblende, epidote, augite, zircon, sphene
Hexagonal - Hexagonal or triangular outlines, tourmaline, beryl, topaz
Tabular - Thick, flat prismatic outlines, feldspar, biotite, chlorite, epidote, olivine
Columnar - Thin columns, often in aggregates, tourmaline, actinolite/tremolite, hornblende, diopside
Flakes/Plates/Scales - Mostly the fine, microcrystalline varieties. Mica, clay minerals, chlorite, sericite
Fibrous - In fibers, actinolite/tremolite, talc, serpentine, nephrite
Acicular - Fine, needle like crystals, tourmaline, rutile, mimetite (apatite)
Radiating - Outwardly radiating from a center, zeolite, tourmaline, gypsum
Spherulitic - A radiating acicular mass of crystals forming a circular shaped pattern. Common pattern in devitrified volcanic glass
Short - Short
Long - Long

Uses - The main uses for and applications for this commodity
Lithium - Greases, ceramics, production of aluminum
Garnet - Abrasives
Feldspar - Manufacture of porcelain
Lead - Pipes, batteries, radiation shielding
Copper - Alloyed for bronzes, brasses, electrical
Nickel - Steel making

Model - The mode of occurrence and/or formation of an economic mineral
Veins - hydrothermal veins, quartz, calcite veins
Pegmatites - V.coarse grained veins of granites, feldspars, tourmaline, micas
Vesicular/Amygdaloidal - Cavities in volcanic rocks
Evaporites - Within sedimentary evaporite basins
Metamorphic (Contact) - Along contact zones of recrystallized rocks, hornfels, skarn
Metamorphic (Regional) - Metamorphic rocks occurring over a large area, gneiss
Igneous - Generally some form of magmatic intrusion, granite, gabbro
Sedimentary - Derived from pre-existing rocks and often laid down in layers, sandstone, shale
Sedimentary Limestones - Deposited in ocean basins due reef building or accumulation of carbonate

grains (detrital or precipitation), limestone
Replacement - Hydrothermal replacement deposits

MinServ XRD Minerals Database

The MinServ XRD Minerals Database contains XRD data on all minerals. Over 3800 minerals with mineral name and three strongest d-spacings are listed.

Using The XRD Database

The XRD Database has all entries indexed by mineral name and d-spacing and is displayed in tabular format. The table can be browsed using scroll bars. To perform a query, enter the search terms in the search option boxes. Mineral name and d-spacing can be searched and d-spacing search limits can be entered or selected.

Important: Search limits must be entered for d-spacing searches. In most cases, a narrow search pattern will give the most accurate results. If the XRD peaks are uncertain, perform a wider search, by specifying a wider d-spacing range.

Click on Search to perform the search. A list of matches is shown in the main window. Scroll through the minerals to see each record that matches the query. The results may be printed. The database can be sorted according to mineral name or d-spacing from the Edit Menu and all data can be printed.

This database is editable. Enable editing by selecting Edit Database, then Enable. Once the edit mode is enabled, any changes made to the database should be saved by using the Save Command or clicking on the Refresh Button. A new record can be entered by selecting Add New Record. A new record with empty fields is created.

Important: Blank and null entries are not allowed in the database. If no entry is desired under a specific property then enter "Empty" for that specific property. Default values for all properties are "Empty". This word is automatically added to new entries.

There are three customizable project databases available for use. All functions work on these databases in the same way as for the Main Database. To select a project database, go to Active Database on the Edit Menu and select a database.

Backing Up Databases

The Mineral Databases are editable. Any changes to the databases are saved to the database; however, it is highly recommended, the databases are backed up periodically. The easiest way to do this is to copy the database files, *.mdb, to a backup folder of your choice using Windows Explorer or My Computer File Manager.

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