

积, 没有形成大型锰矿床的条件。因此, 锰的最新时代的停积场所, 中—新生代锰矿能否在中国大陆出现, 需要地质工作者努力探索。

三江褶皱系和松潘甘孜褶皱系在晚三叠世地质活动剧烈, 形成大量的铁矿、铁锰矿, 滇西北三江地区维西菱铁矿含锰质普遍较高, 那里深断裂十分发育, 深陷的地槽内堆积巨厚的三叠系浅变质火山—沉积岩, 优地槽和冒地槽、隆起变质带和拗陷沉积区相间排列; 印支运动以后, 地槽回返时又发育

了从侏罗—白垩—早第三纪的海陆交互相的碎屑岩盆地。因此, 在川西—滇西西部, 沿东经100°线两侧近南北向构造区, 是锰矿、铁锰矿找矿前景值得探索的地区。

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Metallogenic Epochs and Distribution of China's Mn-deposits

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Manganese deposits of China were predominately formed by sedimentation and other geological processes related to sedimentation during various metallogenic epochs, including the Proterozoic, Paleozoic, and Mesozoic. So far as their mineralization periods are concerned, they are quite different from other Mn-deposits in the world. Manganese ores of our country were accumulated on China periplatform at an epoch as early as the Proterozoic, then at the southern margin of the South China fold system, with the centre of sedimentation gradually shifted from the north to the south as well as from the east to the west, thus constructing the present framework of the distribution of China's manganese ores. The author believes that the plateau districts of the southwestern part of our country, where strata of more younger ages (the Mesozoic or Cenozoic) are widespread, will be the important areas in search of manganese ores in the coming years.

井口倒入法灌注水泥浆

金刚石钻进中, 遇到漏失层常采用水泥浆水泵灌注方法, 其效果虽好, 但工艺较复杂。

1985~1986年, 我队施工的金窝子矿区, 在80m范围内有一层强烈蚀变带, 大部分钻孔出现裂隙性全孔漏失, 3台金刚石钻机昼夜消耗清水4t。我们采用井口倒入法灌注水泥浆, 灌注钻孔27个, 候凝时间4~48小时, 漏失层深10~74.06m, 成功率100%。具体做法是:

1. 首先要测准水位。如井内水多, 水泥浆易稀释, 需用自制的球式逆止阀捞水后再行灌注。

2. 捞水后如水位回升快, 可将一袋水泥按0.3的水、灰比搅拌后投入井内, 使水位升高, 并从裂隙流走。如一袋不够, 可再加一袋, 以将孔内水挤干为准。然后按正常水、灰比灌注水泥浆。

3. 计算水泥浆重, 应按比钻进口径大二级考

虑, 每搅拌好一袋水泥便及时倒入井内, 然后下钻杆(下部用接首堵死)捣实, 并测量水泥浆深度, 直至灌完。

4. 水泥浆配方(水泥为当地产425#普通硅酸盐水泥)

配方① 水泥: 火碱: 水玻璃: 泥浆: 水 = 100: 6: 10: 20: 10;

配方② 水泥: 氯化钙: 水 = 100: 3~4: 40。

配方①候凝48小时未形成水泥心, 但堵漏奏效。配方②候凝4小时基本上形成水泥心, 堵漏全部成功。故主要采用配方②。

5. 初遇漏失层, 应按正常水量顶漏钻进, 穿过漏失层后(通过测量水位, 并结合岩心判断)立即灌注水泥浆, 防止多钻中浪费水泥。

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