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## On Peculiarities of Fissility of Argillites

Argillites are the most abundant rocks within carbonous deposits of Donbass. Coal seats and roofs of coal layers mostly consist of the rocks. They form lenses, dividual seams, and layers of varying thickness within carbonous deposits.

Fissures in argillites are mainly open with size of heave up to 3-4cm within natural exposures and open pits. Argillite is intensively wind-worn along fissures.

In mines, endogenous fissility emerges well both in development workings and in stopes. Often stone separation from solid mass with its following falling into stripped area takes place under opening just Dyas of fissures.

Dependence of fissility consistency on physiographic features and structural features of argillites is that structural complication and jump in seam height, changing textural type as well as content noddle follows by fissility increase.

Statistically significantly, fissility level of carbon-bearing argillites, sideritized argillites and argillites as such differ from each other.

Maximum distance between endogenous fissures is in sideritized argillites being at the stage of katagenesis associated with T coal ranks (average distance between fissures is 94cm), and minimum one is in argillites which country  $\mathcal{I}$  coal ranks (average distance between fissures is 9cm).

Fissility of argillites and carbon-bearing argillites under the effect of katagenesis varies under some conditions, and fissility of line argillites and sideritized argillites – under other ones. Distance between fissures within rocks being at the same stage of katagenesis, and under all other equal conditions regularly increases in carbon-bearing argillites, argillites, lime argillites, sideritized argillites line.

Distances between fissures within carbon-bearing argillites and argillites increase depending upon growth of katagenesis degree being in accordance with modification of grade constitution of coal from  $\mathcal I$  to  $\mathcal K$  with following decrease. Endogenous fissility of lime argillites and sideritized argillites monotonously decreases depending upon growth of katagenesis.