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Railway applications - Track - Test methods for fastening systems - Part 9: Determination of stiffness

Bahnanwendungen - Oberbau Sprüfverfahren für Schlenenbefestigungssysteme - Teil 9: Bestimmung der Steifigkeiten (standards.iteh.ai)

Applications ferroviaires - Voie - Méthodes d'essaj pour les systèmes de fixation - Partie 9 : Détermination de la raideur site hai/catalog/standards/sist/75a885b5-df67-4620-8948-bf11b5440f9c/sist-en-13146-9-2020

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Railway applications - Track - Test methods for fastening systems - Part 9: Determination of stiffness

Applications ferroviaires - Voie - Méthodes d'essai pour les systèmes de fixation - Partie 9 : Détermination de la raideur Bahnanwendungen - Oberbau - Prüfverfahren für Schienenbefestigungssysteme - Teil 9: Bestimmung der Steifigkeiten

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 24 February 2020.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (EN 13146-9:2020) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 256 "Railway applications", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 2020, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 2020.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN 13146-9:2009+A1:2011.

In this revision of EN 13146-9:2009+A1:2011 the procedures for setting up and calibrating instruments have been brought into line with the requirements in EN 13146-4 and the procedure for high-frequency stiffness testing has been moved into an informative annex.

This document is one of the series EN 13146 *Railway applications* — *Track* — *Test methods for fastenings systems*, which consists of the following parts:

- Part 1: Determination of longitudinal rail restraint; RD PREVIEW
- Part 2: Determination of torsional resistance: dards.iteh.ai)
- Part 3: Determination of attenuation of impact loads; 46-9:2020
- Part 4: Effect of repeated loading; https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/75a885b5-df67-4620-8948-
- Part 5: Determination of electrical resistance;
- Part 6: Effect of severe environmental conditions;
- Part 7: Determination of clamping force and uplift stiffness;
- Part 8: In-service testing;
- Part 9: Determination of stiffness;
- Part 10: Proof load test for pull-out resistance.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

This part of the EN 13146 series brings together test methods for measuring the stiffness of pads and fastening assemblies under static and low-frequency dynamic loading.

Earlier versions of this document included test methods applicable to higher frequencies. These methods are still included in an informative annex.

No method for testing at acoustic frequencies is included. The procedure in EN 15461, which involves testing a length of track incorporating the fastening assemblies under test, is recommended.

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1 Scope

This document specifies laboratory test procedures to determine the static and dynamic stiffness of rail pads, baseplate pads and complete rail fastening assemblies.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 13146-4, Railway applications — Track — Test methods for fastening systems — Part 4: Effect of repeated loading

EN 13481-1:2012, Railway applications — Track — Performance requirements for fastening systems - Part 1: Definitions

EN ISO 7500-1:2018, Metallic materials — Calibration and verification of static uniaxial testing machines — Part 1: Tension/compression testing machines — Calibration and verification of the force-measuring system (ISO 7500-1:2018)

EN ISO 9513:2012, Metallic materials — Calibration of extensometer systems used in uniaxial testing (ISO 9513:2012)

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EN ISO 10846-1:2008, Acoustics and vibration — Laboratory measurement of vibro-acoustic transfer properties of resilient elements — Part 1. Principles and guidelines (ISO 10846-1:2008)

ISO 21948. Coated abrasives — Plain sheets SIST EN 13146-9:2020

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3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in EN 13481-1:2012 and EN ISO 10846-1:2008 apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp/ui

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms

		Relevant subclause
F_{SPmax}	force applied to pad in measurement of static stiffness of pad, in kN;	6.1.3
$F_{ m SP1}$	notional fastening clamping force assumed for measurement of static stiffness of pad, in kN;	6.1.3
$F_{ m SP2}$	$0.8 F_{\text{SPmax}}$, in kN;	6.1.3
k_{SP}	static stiffness of pad, in MN/m;	6.1.3
$d_{ ext{SP}}$	mean vertical displacement of pad, in mm;	6.1.3
F_{LFPmax}	reference force for measurement of dynamic low-frequency stiffness of pad, in kN ;	6.2.3.1
$F_{ m LFP1}$	notional fastening clamping force assumed for measurement of dynamic low-frequency stiffness of pad, in kN;	6.2.4
F_{LFP2}	$0.8 F_{LFPmax}$, in kN;	6.2.4
$d_{\mathtt{LFP}}$	displacement of pad in measurement of low-frequency dynamic stiffness of pad, in mm;	6.2.4
$f_{ t LFP}$	frequency of measurement of low-frequency measurement dynamic stiffness of pad, in Hz;	6.2.4
$k_{ m LFPf}$	low-frequency dynamic stiffness of pad at a specific frequency, in MN/m;	6.2.4
$k_{ ext{LFPmean}}$	mean of measurements of low-frequency dynamic stiffness of pad measured at 5 Hz, 10 Hz and 20 Hz, in MN/m: 13146-9:2020 https://standards.itch.ai/catalog/standards/sist/75a885b5-df67-4620-8948-	6.2.4
F_{SAmax}	force applied to assembly in measurement of static stiffness of assembly, in kN;	7.1.4
k_{SA}	static stiffness of assembly, in MN/m;	7.1.4
$d_{ ext{SA}}$	mean displacement of rail in measurement of static stiffness of assembly, in mm;	7.1.4
F_{SA1}	minimum force applied in measurement of static stiffness of assembly, in kN;	7.1.4
F_{SA2}	maximum force applied in measurement of static stiffness of assembly = $0.8 F_{SAmax}$, in kN;	7.1.4
$k_{ ext{LFA}}$	low-frequency dynamic stiffness of assembly, in MN/m;	7.2.4
F_{LFA1}	minimum force applied in measurement of dynamic low-frequency stiffness of assembly, in $kN; \\$	7.2.4
F_{LFA2}	maximum force applied in measurement of dynamic low-frequency stiffness of assembly = $0.8 F_{LFAmax}$, in kN;	7.2.4
F_{LFAmax}	reference force for measurement of dynamic low-frequency stiffness of assembly, in $kN;$	7.2.4
$d_{ ext{LFA1}}$	displacement of assembly in measurement of dynamic low-frequency stiffness of assembly for force F_{LFA1} , in mm;	7.2.4
$d_{ ext{LFA2}}$	displacement of assembly in measurement of dynamic low-frequency stiffness of assembly for force F_{LFA2} , in mm;	7.2.4

$F_{ m HFAmax}$	static preload applied in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly, in kN;	В.4.3
$a_{ m HFAD1}$	excitation acceleration in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly, in m/s^2 ;	B.4.3
<i>a</i> hfad2	acceleration of the measuring platform in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly, in m/s^2 ;	B.4.3
$F_{ m HFAD2}$	force on the measuring platform in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly, in N ;	B.4.3
$f_{ m HFAD}$	frequency in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly, in Hz;	B.4.3
j	√-1	B.4.3
$L_{ m HFADk}$	transfer stiffness level in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly, in dB re 1 N/m ;	B.4.3
$m_{ m HFAD}$	mass of the measuring platform and any parts of the fastening assembly below the resilient element, in kg;	B.4.3
k_0	1 N/m	B.4.3
$k_{ ext{HFAD}}$	transfer stiffness in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly, in N/m ;	B.4.3
$k_{ m HFADc}$	corrected transfer stiffness in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly, in N/m;	B.4.3
uHFAD1	excitation velocity = $\frac{a_{\text{HFAD1}}}{j\varpi_{\text{HFAD}}}$, (standards.iteh.ai)	B.4.3
$\omega_{ ext{HFAD}}$	SIST EN 13146-9:2020 angular frequency: \$\tau \sin \text{2} \pi \frac{\text{first AD}}{\text{sincrad}} \sin \text{slog/standards/sist/75a885b5-df67-4620-8948-}	B.4.3
$F_{ m HFAI2}$	bf11b5440f9c/sist-en-13146-9-2020 force on the measuring platform of high-frequency stiffness of assembly, in N;	B.4.4
$f_{ m HFAI}$	frequency in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly, in Hz;	B.4.4
$L_{ m HFAI}$	transfer stiffness level in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly by the indirect method, in dB re 1 N/m;	B.4.4
$m_{ m HFAI}$	mass of the measuring platform and any parts of the fastening assembly below the resilient element, in kg;	B.4.4
$k_{ m HFAI}$	transfer stiffness in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly by the indirect method, in N/m ;	B.4.4
$\omega_{ ext{HFAI}}$	angular frequency = $2\pi f_{HFAI}$, in rad/s;	B.4.4
uhfai1	excitation velocity = $\frac{a_{HFAI1}}{j\varpi_{HFAI}}$, in m/s;	B.4.4
$a_{ m HFAI1}$	excitation acceleration in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly by the indirect method, in m/s^2 ;	B.4.4
a HFAP1	excitation acceleration in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly by driving point method, in m/s²;	B.4.5
$a_{ ext{HFAPc}}$	corrected acceleration of the measuring platform in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly by driving point method, in m/s ² ;	B.4.5

$F_{ m HFAP1}$	dynamic input force in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly by driving point method, in N;	B.4.5
$F_{ m HFAPc}$	dynamic input force without the rail fastening assembly in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly by point method, in N;	B.4.5
$f_{ m HFAP}$	frequency in measurement of high-frequency stiffness of assembly by point method, in Hz;	B.4.5
ω hfap	angular frequency = $2\pi f_{HFAP}$, in rad/s;	B.4.5
$L_{ m HFAPk}$	point stiffness level, in dB re 1 N/m;	B.4.5
$k_{\rm HFAPc}$	corrected point stiffness, in N/m;	B.4.5

5 Verification of calibration

The static calibration of actuators shall be verified in accordance with EN ISO 7500-1 using equipment having traceability to European or International Standards using the International System of Units (SI).

The calibration of contacting displacement-measuring instruments shall be in accordance with EN ISO 9513.

6 Test procedures for pads

6.1 Static test procedure for pads NDARD PREVIEW

6.1.1 Principle (standards.iteh.ai)

A force is applied normal to the test pad and the displacement is measured.

6.1.2 Apparatus https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/75a885b5-df67-4620-8948-bf] https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/9-2020

6.1.2.1 Controlled temperature test area

The area of the laboratory where the test is conducted, maintained at (23 ± 5) °C.

Where pads are to be used at other ambient temperatures additional tests shall be performed, if required by the purchaser, at one or more of the following temperatures:

$$(-20 \pm 3)$$
 °C, (-10 ± 3) °C, (0 ± 3) °C and (50 ± 3) °C.

The additional test temperatures shall be agreed between the manufacturer and the purchaser.

6.1.2.2 Metal plate

A rigid metal plate at least as wide as the foot of the rail used for repeated loading according to EN 13146-4 and length at least 210 mm.

6.1.2.3 Load distribution plates

A rectangular upper load distribution plate made from metal 10 mm minimum thickness, with smooth, rounded edges. The dimensions of the plate depend on the type of pad being tested as follows:

- for rail pads, the same width as the foot of the rail used for the repeated loading test (EN 13146-4) and a length of 210 mm;
- for baseplate pads, the same width and length as the maximum rectangular area within the part of the baseplate transmitting the load to the pad in the fastening assembly.

When the pad is supported in use over a limited area a lower load distribution plate, equal in dimensions to the support area, is also required.

NOTE For tests on continuous pads used in slab track a length of pad of 150 mm is used.

6.1.2.4 Abrasive cloth

Sheets of abrasive cloth P180 to P400 (as defined in ISO 21948) in unworn condition. Each sheet being not less than the full area of the pad to be tested.

6.1.2.5 Actuator

Actuator capable of applying a force of $(F_{SPmax} + 10 \%)$ kN.

NOTE Typically the maximum force is 120 kN.

6.1.2.6 Displacement-measuring instruments

6.1.2.6.1 Calibration procedure

If contacting displacement-measuring instruments are used they shall conform to EN ISO 9513:2012, Table 2, Class 2.

If non-contacting displacement-measuring instruments are used they shall be calibrated to ensure that they are capable of measuring the displacement of the rail, relative to the supporting sleeper or other element.

6.1.2.6.2 Calibration requirement STANDARD PREVIEW

The instrument shall be capable of measuring displacements as follows:

- for pads with a declared stiffness ≤ 100 MN\$mEdisplacement measurement within ± 0,02 mm; https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/75a885b5-df67-4620-8948-
- for pads with a declared stiffness > 100 MN/m, displacement measurement within ± 0,01 mm.

6.1.2.7 Force-measuring instruments

Instruments conforming to EN ISO 7500-1:2018, Class 1 over the required range of force.

6.1.2.8 Recording equipment

Equipment to make a digital recording and print out of the displacement and applied force.

6.1.3 Procedure

All components and equipment used shall be kept in a temperature of (23 ± 5) °C or other test temperature (see 6.1.2.1) for at least 16 h prior to starting the test. Place the test set-up on a flat, rigid, horizontal base, which will support the whole area of the pad, in the following sequence: base, lower load distribution plate (if necessary), abrasive cloth (abrasive side up), pad, abrasive cloth (abrasive side down), upper load distribution plate, metal plate as shown in Figure 1.

Ensure the load distribution plates are located on the active area of the pad. Locate at least three independent instruments to measure the displacement of the metal plate at equal intervals around the perimeter of the plate.

Apply a force, F_{SPmax} , through a spherical seating in the actuator as specified in the performance requirements for the type of track for which the pad is intended.

NOTE Performance requirements are set out in other standards including the EN 13481 series.