INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 22074-1

First edition
2020-08

Railway infrastructure — Rail fastening systems —

Part 1: Vocabulary

Infrastructure ferroviaire — Systèmes de fixation du rail — Partie 1: Vocabulaire

Reference number
ISO 22074-1:2020(E)

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 269, *Railway applications*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Infrastructure*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 22074 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Railway infrastructure — Rail fastening systems —

Part 1: Vocabulary

1 Scope

This document specifies the terms and definitions used in the ISO 22074 series of standards related to rail fastening systems.

NOTE In this document, there are some entries where more than one term is listed in the header (e.g. sleeper, tie, cross tie in 3.2.3). In such cases, the first term is the preferred term, generally used in the ISO 22074 series of standards. The other terms are also in common use in the railway industry and are considered to be synonymous (admitted terms).

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

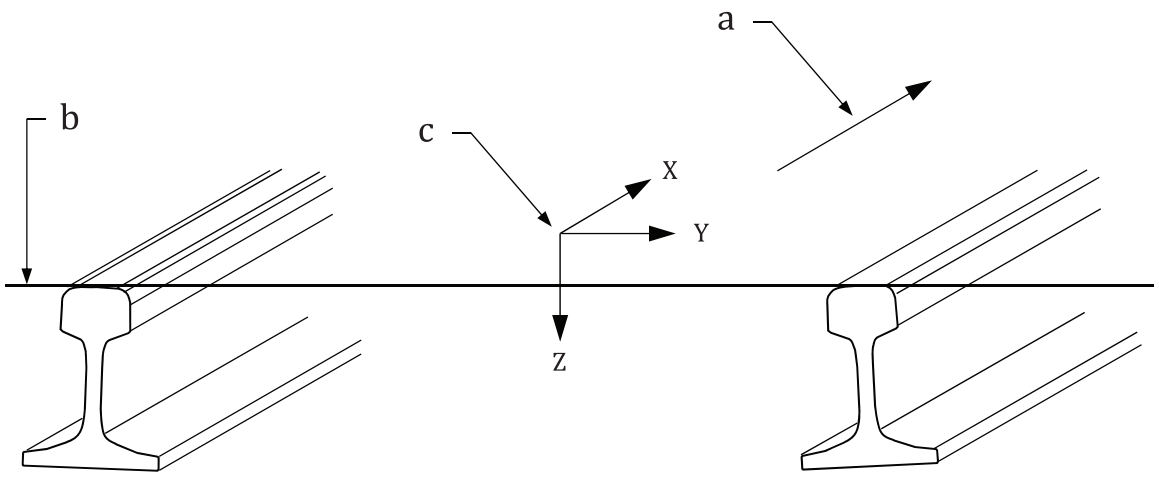
— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1 Application of standards

3.1.1
rail fastening category
classification of rail fastening based on its ability to meet requirements for a particular combination of curve radius, axle load, rail profile, track gauge and support spacing

3.1.2
datum surface
surface used as a datum for determination of position and angles of loading applied in tests

Note 1 to entry: See footnote b in Figure 1.



Key

a direction of travel

b datum surface defined by the intersection between the considered section and the running surface

c co-ordinate system for the track, in which:

X is the longitudinal axis,

Y is the lateral axis,

Z is the vertical axis.

Figure 1 — Determination of datum surface

Note 2 to entry: For conventional concrete, wood and polymeric composite *sleepers* (3.2.3), this surface is parallel to the bottom surface of the sleeper. For practical purposes, in a test laboratory, the angle of loading may be measured relative to the bottom surface of such a sleeper.

3.2 Track system

3.2.1
ballasted track
railway track in which the *supporting structures* (3.2.5) are *sleepers* (3.2.3) embedded in ballast

3.2.2
ballastless track
DEPRECATED: slab track
railway track in which the *supporting structure* (3.2.5) has no ballast layer

Note 1 to entry: The term "slab track", used in earlier standards to describe concrete *ballastless track*, is ambiguous and is not used in this series of standards.

3.2.3
sleeper
tie
cross tie
beam, which can be composite in construction, and which supports *running rails* (3.2.6), and sometimes *guard rails* (3.2.8) and *check rails* (3.2.7), at right angles to its axis

Note 1 to entry: Normally, the beam supports two running rails to form one track.