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Railway applications — Vehicle reference masses

Applications ferroviaires — Masses de référence des véhicules

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 269, *Railway applications*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Rolling stock*.

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 atwww.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document provides a set of vehicle reference masses and describes how each is derived. These reference masses can be used as a clear and unique specification of the load conditions of rail vehicles in relation withto dimensioning, design, testing, acceptance, marking, delivery, operation, maintenance, etc... This document does not specify for which cases a defined reference mass is applied. The determination of how these reference masses are applied is part of governed by the corresponding requirements documents, such as application standards or specifications.

The reference masses are determined from the parameters <u>described in the document</u> (see <u>also 5.1</u>), and their default values, <u>described in the document.</u> If the default values are not applicable for certain vehicles, <u>particular specific</u> reference masses may, where justified, be chosen from a range of values given in brackets. The <u>corresponding</u> vehicle specification <u>specifies identifies</u> where <u>particular specific</u> values are used instead of default values. In this sense, the reference masses, whether based on default values or on <u>particular specific</u> values, are consistent for all applications which use <u>the reference masses as basisthem</u>.

<u>Since this This</u> document does not supersede mass definitions in application standards, <u>these. As such, application standards</u> can provide their own mass definitions (special purpose masses). To align these mass definitions in application standards, <u>these such</u> special purpose mass definitions should stay within the framework of the specifications described in this document.

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Railway applications — Vehicle reference masses

1 Scope

This document provides reference masses for specifying the requirements for rail vehicles.

These reference masses are specified with respect to the whole vehicle, but they can also be applicable to a specific system or component.

This document does not supersede mass or payload conditions which are specified in application standards.

This document is applicable for all types of rail vehicles.

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 terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

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

3.1

mass increment

quantity added to or subtracted from the vehicle mass a 10516

Note 1 to entry: Examples are payload EXAMPLE Payload (3.2), staff, consumables and, wear allowance (3.10).

3.2

payload

mass increment (3.1) for the load carried by the vehicle (passengers, luggage or cargo)

Note 1 to entry: Typically This is typically a load from which revenue is derived.

3.3

luggage compartment

closed area, that is intended for the carriage of luggage and goods, which is and not intended for the transport of passengers

3.4

luggage area

low-level location or unit in a passenger saloon or vestibule provided to store luggage

Note 1 to entry: Overhead luggage racks are not regarded as luggage areas.

3.5

passenger area

<u>dedicated</u> area inside the vehicle <u>dedicated</u> for transporting passengers

Note 1 to entry: *Catering areas* (3.6) are not regarded as passenger areas.

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3.6

catering area

area set aside for passengers for the purchase or consumption of catering services

EXAMPLE Buffet, bar, bistro.

3.7

standing area

unobstructed part of either a passenger area (3.5) or a catering area (3.6) which can be used by standing passengers

EXAMPLE Vestibules, aisles, stairways.

3.8

normal seat

permanent seat in a passenger or catering area (3.5) or catering area (3.6)

3.9

tip-up seat

folding seat fixed to a wall or partition for temporary use

3.10

wear allowance

quantity of mass that is assumed to be lost in service due to abrasion and mechanical wear

Note 1 to entry: The main sources of wear to be accounted for are from wheels and brake friction materials.

3.11

dead mass

mass of the vehicle in the "as built" condition without consumables and without staff

Note 1 to entry: See <u>5.3</u> for further information. ISO/FDIS 10516

3.12

working order

condition in which the vehicle is available for service, including staff and an amount of consumables, but without any payload (3.2)

Note 1 to entry: The amount of consumables depends on the vehicle condition (3.15) or operational condition (3.16) as given in Table 4.

Note 2 to entry: This state is sometimes described as "unladen" or "tare". Nevertheless, the use of the expression "working order" is encouraged to harmonize wording.

3.13

normal payload

typical *payload* (3.2) seen on a regular basis

Note 1 to entry: The normal payload depends on the vehicle condition (design or operational condition) as given in $\underline{\text{Table}}$ $\underline{2}$.

Note 2 to entry: For freight vehicles, the payload is always taken as the maximum payload as specified in the loading table of the vehicle.

3.14

exceptional payload

maximum possible *payload* (3.2) that can be carried