Example Project Findings and Impact on Recommended Design Practices



FRA Tie and Fastening System BAA - Industry Partners Meeting Colorado Springs, CO 2 April 2014

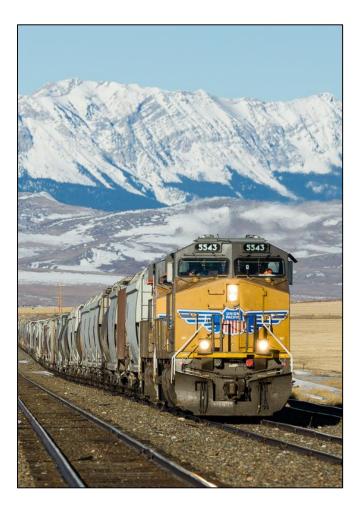
Marcus Dersch, Ryan Kernes, Brent Williams, Matt Greve

U.S. Department of Transportation Federal Railroad Administration



Outline

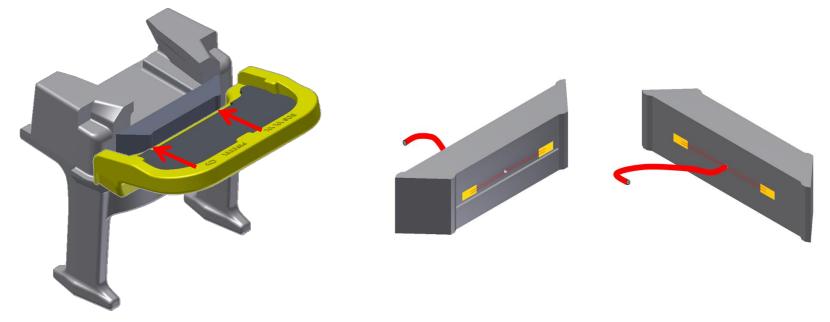
- Lateral Force Distribution
- Rail Seat Pressure Distribution



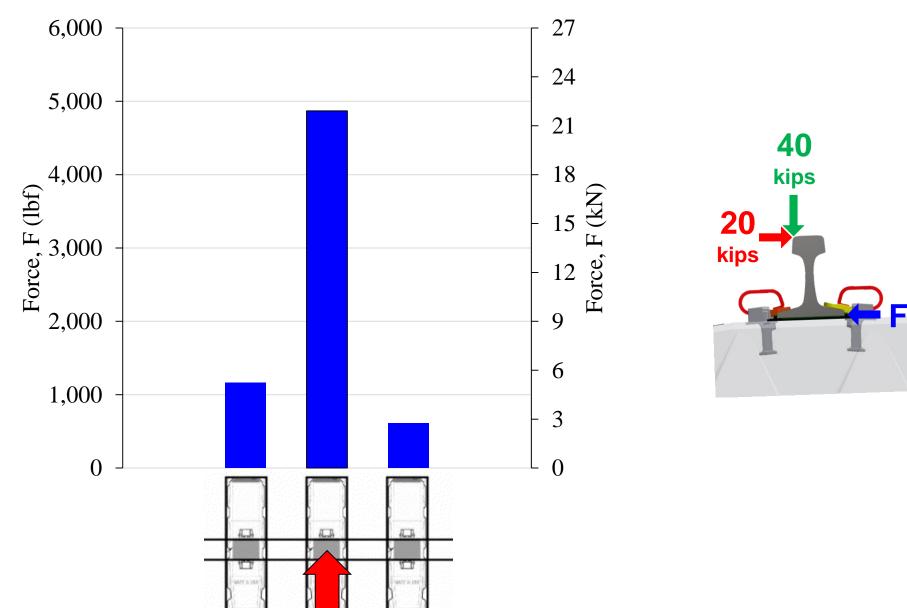


Lateral Force Measurement Methodology

- Lateral Load Evaluation Device (LLED)
 - Original shoulder face is removed
 - Insert designed as a beam and optimized to replace removed section and maintains original geometry
 - Measures bending strain of beam under 4-point bending
 - Measuring bending strain is a proven technique

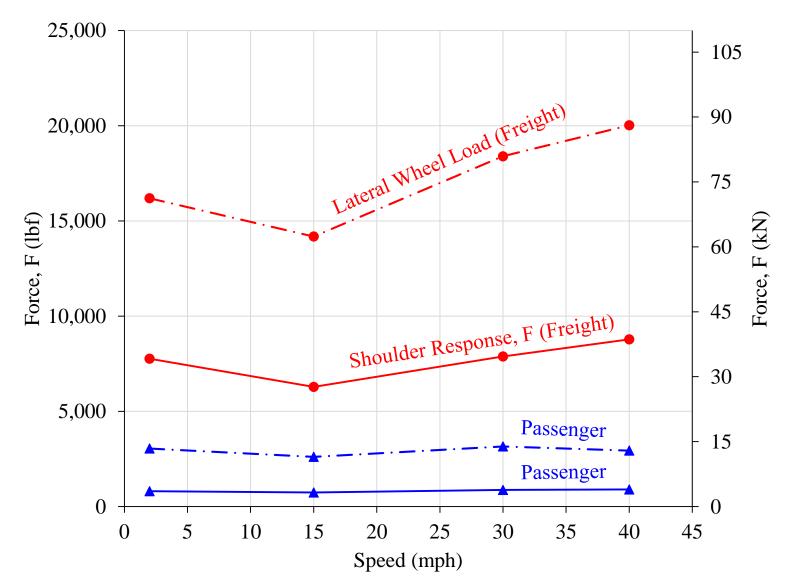


Tie-to-Tie Lateral Load Distribution



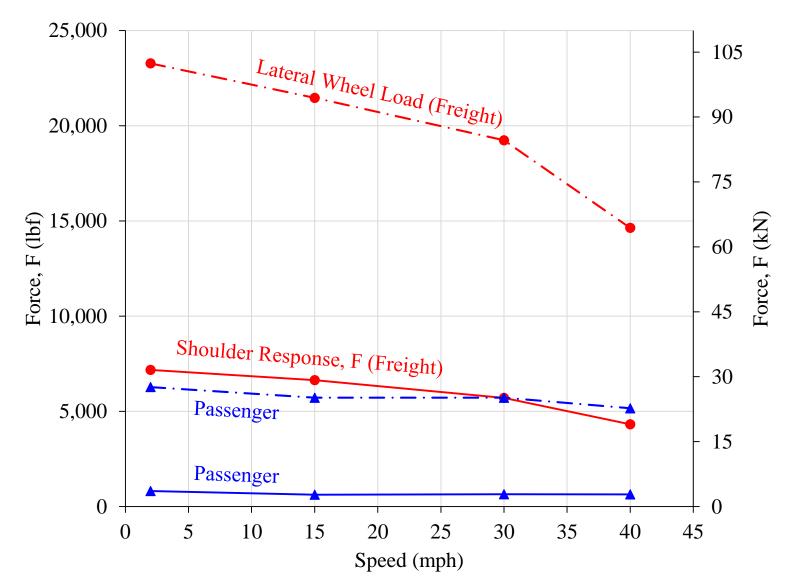
Lateral Loads Within Fastening System

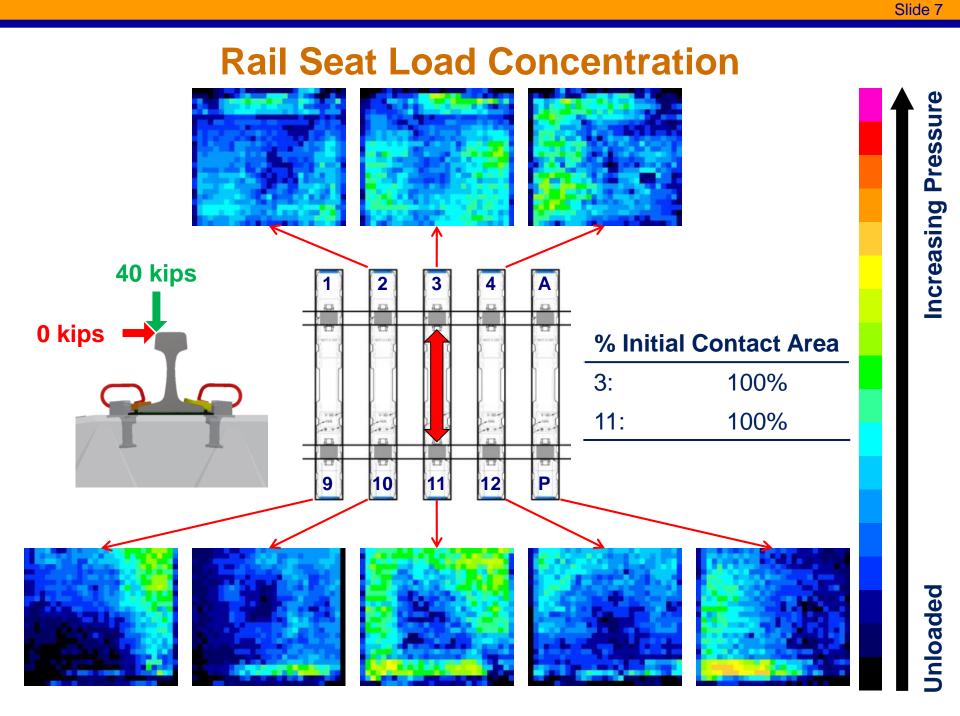
Curved Track (High Rail), Passenger and Freight Peak Loads

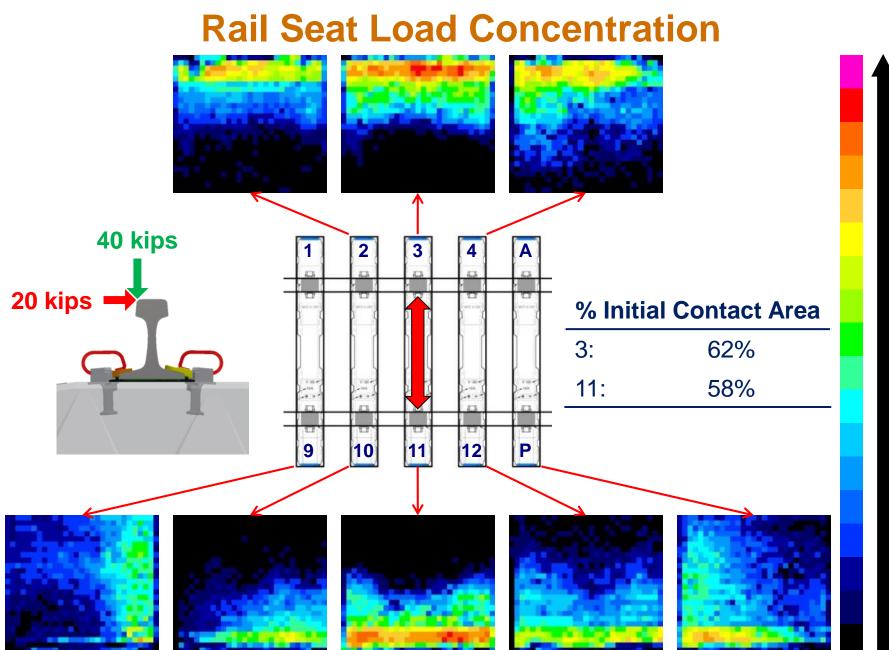


Lateral Loads Within Fastening System

Curved Track (Low Rail), Passenger and Freight Peak Loads





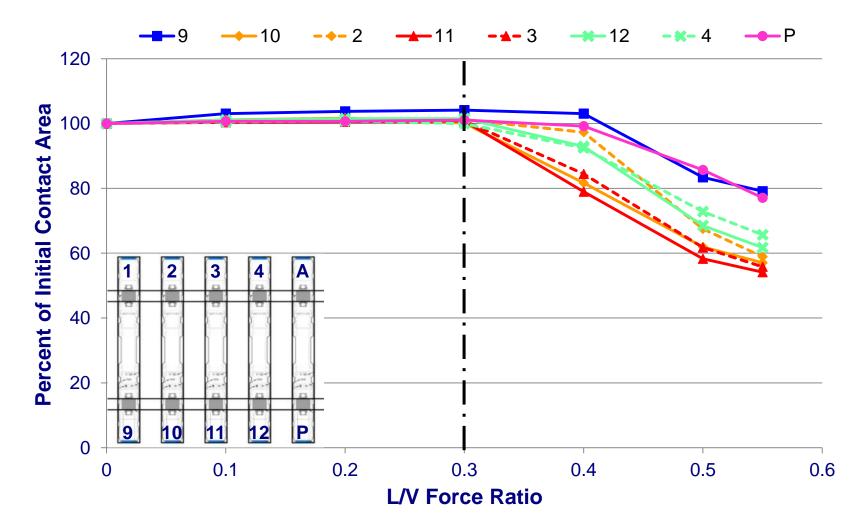


Increasing Pressure

Jnloaded

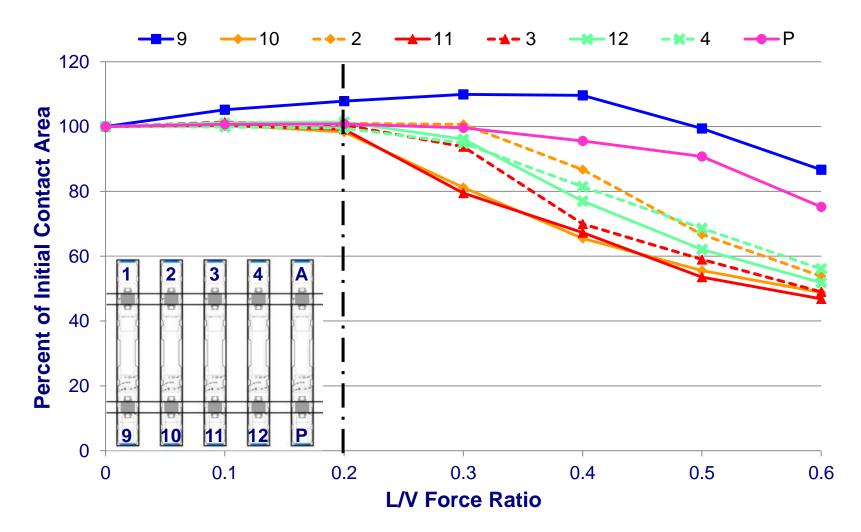
Slide 8





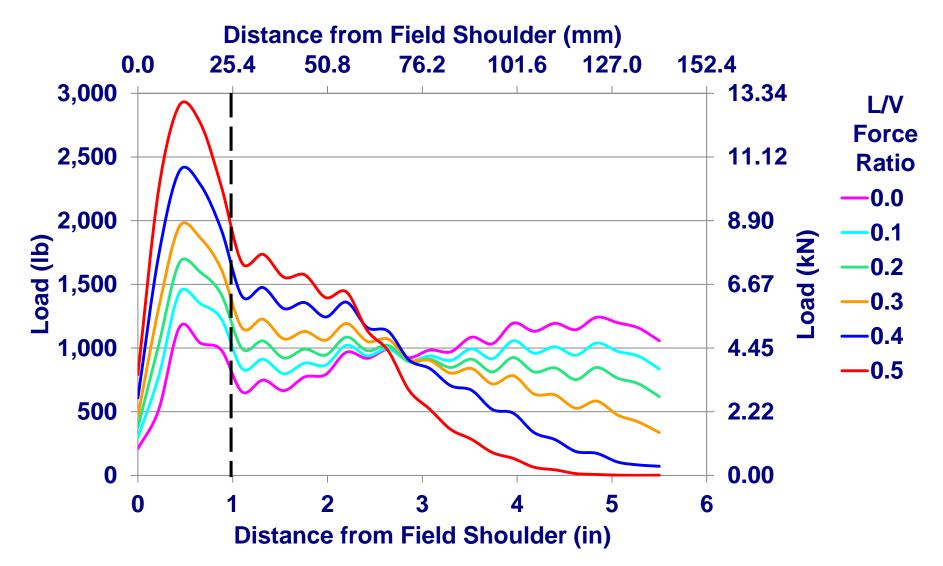
TLV Varying Lateral Load at RTT

20,000 lb (88.9 kN) Vertical Load



Concentration of Rail Seat Load

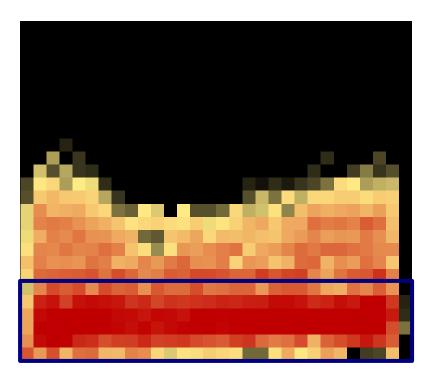
40,000 lb (178 kN) Vertical Load



Definition of Rail Seat Load Index (RSLI)

- A quantifiable design value which describes the sensitivity of the rail seat load distribution to changes in the L/V force ratio
- Rail Seat Load Index (RSLI) is defined as the percent of total rail seat load imparted onto a critical region of the rail seat, defined as the area of the rail seat not more than 1 inch (25.4 mm) from the field side shoulder, normalized to a theoretical, uniform distribution.

$$RSI = \frac{\frac{[Load in Critical Area]}{[Total Rail Seat Load]}}{\frac{1}{6}} = 6 * \frac{[Load in Critical Area]}{[Total Rail Seat Load]}$$



Theoretical Optimized RSLI

Excessive loading on field side of rail seat Accelerated fastener component wear Increased RSD potential

Optimal Design Zone

Excessive loading on gauge side of rail seat Accelerated fastener component wear Increased RSD potential

L/V Force Ratio

Rail Seat Load Index