

Australian Standard™

**Railway track material**

**Part 17: Steel sleepers**

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee CE-002, Railway Track Materials. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 29 November 2002 and published on 14 February 2003.

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The following are represented on Committee CE-002:

Australasian Railway Association  
Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry  
Australian Industry Group  
Bureau of Steel Manufacturers of Australia  
Rail Track Association Australia

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Australian Standard™

**Railway track material**

**Part 17: Steel sleepers**

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## PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee CE-002, Railway Track Materials, to supersede AS 1085.17—2000, *Railway permanent way materials, Part 17: Steel sleepers*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide purchasers and suppliers including owners, operators, designers and manufacturers of railway sleepers with requirements for the specification, manufacture and testing of trough-shaped steel sleepers for use in railway track.

This revision includes only those changes necessary to accompany the publication of the new Standards in the series, AS 1085.18 and AS 1085.19. This implements the separation of the requirements for resilient fasteners from those for the sleepers.

This Standard includes the following changes to the previous edition:

- (a) Change of title of the AS 1085 series (previously *Railway permanent way material*.)
- (b) Requirements for resilient fastenings that are covered in AS 1085.19 have been removed and reference made to that Standard.
- (c) The referenced documents list has been updated.
- (d) Minor editorial changes implemented.
- (e) Appendix numbering has been updated following removal of a number of Appendices.
- (f) The most recent version of the informative appendix 'Means of demonstrating compliance with this Standard' has been included.

Statements expressed in mandatory terms in notes to tables are deemed to be requirements of this Standard.

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' have been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which they apply. A 'normative' appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

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## FOREWORD

The performance of steel sleepers in track depends on the condition of the rail, the condition and type of rail joints, the ballast support and the rail fastening system. Accordingly, when considering performance, the sleeper and its fastening together with the rail must be regarded as interdependent components of a system.

The limits given in this Standard are based on the current state of knowledge of steel sleeper behaviour in service; however, service conditions are difficult to define and test criteria that are seen as the most appropriate for the current state of knowledge, have been adopted.

A critical design aspect of steel sleepers is the interaction of the fastening and the portion of sleeper around the hole in which the fastening is secured. The rail seat assembly repeated load test cannot be used to predict the expected in-track fatigue life. It does, however, provide a means of acceptance of a design by comparison with existing proven designs on the basis of experience.

The loads used in testing and design should reflect the use of the sleeper. For example, if sleepers are used in an interspersed pattern, a disproportionate amount of the load may be taken by a particular sleeper and early in-service failure may result.

This Standard does not cover sleepers for use in curves with a radius less than 200 m.

Track constructed using sleepers and fastener components meeting the requirements of this Standard is expected to give satisfactory performance when properly installed and under an appropriate maintenance program.

This Standard is intended for use by persons experienced in track design and performance and who have a good knowledge of the duty and environment of the track in which the sleepers are to be used.

Loads and calculation methods given in this Standard are in permissible stress format and are not based on limit states principles.

## STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

### Australian Standard Railway track material

#### Part 17: Steel sleepers

## SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

### 1.1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies the performance requirements and gives design and testing methods for trough-shaped steel sleepers and their associated components for use in railway track. It also sets out requirements for the performance of rail-insulating components.

#### NOTES:

- 1 Sleepers are generally designed to suit a specific rail profile and gauge with a given fastening.
- 2 Guidance on information that should be provided by the purchaser and supplier is given in Appendix A.
- 3 Guidance on means for demonstrating compliance with this Standard is given in Appendix B.
- 4 Guidelines on the design and manufacture of special sleepers and fastenings are given in Appendix C.

### 1.2 PURPOSE AND CONTEXT OF USE

#### 1.2.1 Function

Sleepers are support members that are part of the structure of railway permanent way. They are embedded into the ballast and support the rails above. They tie the rails together maintaining gauge and rail position and resisting lateral and longitudinal movement of the rail system. Fastenings, as part of the sleeper assembly, secure the rails to the sleeper.

#### 1.2.2 Action

Sleepers are subject to –

- (a) loads imposed by the passage of rolling stock on the rails and during maintenance;
- (b) loads generated by thermal effects on the rail and by ballast movement; and
- (c) fatigue, wear, damage and corrosion.

### 1.3 TESTING

Testing shall be conducted by a laboratory appropriately qualified to carry out the tests. Testing shall be carried out on sleeper assemblies or elements that have been produced using the processes and the plant, and with the materials that the manufacturer uses or intends to use in mass production. The tests given in this Standard are for the design and acceptance of steel sleepers.

Testing shall be carried out using the rail profile (or part of the rail profile, as appropriate) and the sleeper assembly, including rail fastening, which is intended to be used. This includes the use of spacers or other variation in configuration (e.g., multiple sets of holes).