

IEEE Standard for Identification of Contact Wire Used in Overhead Contact Systems

IEEE Vehicular Technology Society

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Rail Transportation Standards Committee
of the
IEEE Vehicular Technology Society

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Abstract: Parameters to be used in the identification of contact wires used in transit systems and electric railways and railroads are defined. The identification of contact wire by metallurgical content, electrical conductivity, and agency ownership is the intended use of this standard. This standard is not intended to replace or supersede existing identification standards using grooving but rather to simplify identification methods.

Keywords: contact wire, electric trolley buses, IEEE 1896™, light rail system, OCS, OCS design, OCS styles, overhead contact system, streetcars, transit systems, trolley, trolley wire

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Participants

At the time this IEEE standard was completed, the Identification of Contact Wire Used in Overhead Contact Systems Working Group had the following membership:

Paul F. White, *Co-Chair*
Steve Gilchrist, *Co-Chair*

Breck Booker
Gary L. Morrison

Lee Perry
Suresh Shrivavle

Joseph O. Williams
Kelvin Zan

The following members of the individual balloting committee voted on this standard. Balloters may have voted for approval, disapproval, or abstention.

Ronald Bennell
Keith Chow
Robert Fisher
H Glickenstein
Randall Groves
Werner Hoelzl
Peter Hrovat
Noriyuki Ikeuchi
Walter Keevil

Jim Kulchisky
Saumen Kundu
Michael Lauxman
Sujeet Mishra
Michael Newman
Charles Ngethe
Vincenzo Paparo
David R Phelps
Moises Ramos

Bartien Sayogo
Jeffrey Sisson
Ralph Stell
Michael Swearingen
John Verge
Jeffrey Wharton
Paul F. White
Yuan Yu
Daidi Zhong

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Konstantinos Karachalios, *Secretary*

Chuck Adams
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Jianbin Fan
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J. Travis Griffith
Gary Hoffman

Mihail Janczic
Joseph L. Koepfinger*
Hung Ling
Kevin Lu
Gary Robinson
Annette D. Reilly
Mehmet Ulema

Yingli Wen
Howard Wolfman
Don Wright
Yu Yuan
Daidi Zhong

*Member Emeritus

Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 1896-2016, IEEE Standard for Identification of Contact Wire Used in Overhead Contact Systems.

The Overhead Contact Systems Subcommittee was formed in 2001 with the purpose of developing standards governing the design and construction of overhead contact systems for rail transit. The primary concern of the Identification of Contact Wire Used in Overhead Contact Systems Working Group was to simplify practices and applications for the identification of contact wire used in overhead contact systems (OCSs) for rail transit vehicles, electric trolleybuses (ETBs) and electric railway locomotives. The majority of the present operating electrified rail systems use contact wires that have no identification markings so the type of wire in use cannot be identified in the field or on trolley reels as to electrical conductivity or metallurgical composition. This standard specifies the parameters solely used in the marking of contact wire used in overhead contact systems. This standard does not cover the markings of other types of wires and cables used with overhead or underground transit and railway systems.

This standard is intended to apply to all rail transit and railway systems that are electrically powered utilizing overhead contact wires, which are defined to include heavy rail vehicles (“subway or elevated cars”) and light rail vehicles (streetcars, trolley buses, locomotives and railway electric multiple unit (EMU) cars, fully-automated, driverless implementations of rail transit vehicles sometimes included in a mode of transit referred to as Automated Guideway Transit (AGT), and, to the extent that the vehicles using overhead contact wires do not have other unique requirements, where this standard can be applied.

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