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NAPREZANJA KOLOSIJEČNE REŠETKE U UVJETIMA EKSPLOATACIJE

SAŽETAK

Istraživanje ponašanja različitih konstrukcija kolosiječne rešetke na prugama Hrvatskih željeznica obavljeno je u normalnim uvjetima eksploatacije. Istraživanje je provedeno mjerenjem naprezanja kod kolosijeka u pravcu i kolosijeka u luku.

1. UVOD

Promjene na konstrukciji kolosijeka promatrane su kroz ponašanje kolosiječne rešetke u normalnim uvjetima eksploatacije. Istraživanje stanja opterećenosti kolosiječne rešetke provedeno je na različitim konstrukcijama kolosiječne rešetke, mjerenjem naprezanja kod kolosijeka u pravcu i kolosijeka u luku.

2. MJERNE DIONICE I MJERNA MJESTA

2.1. Mjerne dionice

Mjerenja su obavljena na sljedećim mjernim dionicama: 1. Podsused Tvornica - Zaprešić (km 435 + 060, lijevi kolosi-

jek),

kolosijek u pravcu

 Podsused Tvornica - Zaprešić (km 437 + 700, lijevi kolosijek),

kolosijek u luku

3. Velika Gorica - Zagreb (km 413 + 000),

kolosijek u pravcu.

Prije početka mjerenja obavljen je pregled pruge i utvrđeno stanje kolosijeka na dionicama predviđenima za mjerenje naprezanja kolosiječne rešetke. Utvrđeno je da je na mjernim dionicama pruge Podsused Tvornica - Zaprešić (kod kolosijeka u pravcu i kod kolosijeka u luku) stanje kolosijeka gotovo istovjetno:

Tračnice su tipa 49. Imaju visinska i bočna istrošenja. Istrošenje tračnica (kod kolosijeka u pravcu) iznosi: visinsko 2-3 mm, bočno 1-2 mm. Istrošenje tračnica (kod kolosijeka u luku) iznosi: visinsko (vanjska tračnica) 1 mm, (unutarnja tračnica) 2-3 mm, bočno (vanjska tračnica) 2-3 mm, (unutarnja tračnica) 1,5 mm. Kolosiječni pribor je tipa "K". Na mjernim mjestima je oko 50% polupritegnutog pribora, te oko 20% labavog pribora. Pragovi su od bukovog drveta dimenzija 16/26/260 cm, impregnirani i položeni na razmaku 62,5 cm.

SUMMARY

The study of the behaviour of different track panel structures on the lines of the Croatian Railways has been completed in regular conditions of utilization. The subject research has been conducted by measurement of strain in straight and curved track sections.

TRACK PANEL STRAIN

IN CONDITIONS OF

UTILIZATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Changes in track structure have been observed based upon the behaviour of track panel in normal conditions of utilization. The study of the state of track panel loads has been conducted for different track panel structures, by measuring strain in straight and curved track.

2. MEASUREMENT SECTIONS AND POSITIONS

2.1. Measurement Sections

Measurements have been completed on the following measurement sections:

- Podsused Tvornica-Zaprešić (km 435 + 060, left track) straight track
- Podsused Tvornica-Zaprešić (km 437 + 700, left track) curved track
- 3. Velika Gorica-Zagreb (km 413 + 000)
- straight track

Prior to the beginning of measurement the track has been inspected and track condition has been established at the sections of anticipated track panel strain measurement. It has been found out that in the measurement sections of the Podsused Tvornica-Zaprešić track (both on straight and curved track) the condition of the track is almost identical.

Here we deal with the track type 49. The rails show vertical and lateral wear. Track wear (observed in a straight track) is 2-3 mm vertically and 1-2 mm laterally. Track wear (observed in a curved track) is 1 mm vertically (outer rail) and 2-3 mm (inner rail), and 2-3 mm laterally (outer rail) and 1.5 mm (inner rail). Rail accessories are of K type. At measurement positions we find 50% of semi-tightened and 20% of loose accessories. Sleepers are made of beech-wood, 16/26/260 cm, impregnated,





Kolosiječni zastor je od tučenca krupnoće I, a zastorni materijal je srednje onečišćen.

Mjerna dionica pruge Velika Gorica - Zagreb (kolosijek u pravcu) ima sljedeću konstrukciju kolosiječne rešetke:

Tračnice su tipa UIC-60. Visinsko istrošenje tračnica je 1-2 mm, a bočnog istrošenja nema. Kolosiječni pribor je tipa "SKL-8" s elastičnim pritiskalicama. Nije uočeno popuštanje kolosiječnog pribora. Pragovi su jednodijelni, armiranobetonski, tipa PB-85 postavljeni na razmaku 60 cm. Kolosiječni zastor je od tučenca krupnoće I i nije onečišćen

2.2. Mjerna mjesta

Naprezanja su mjerena otporničkim mjernim trakama (tenzometrima), koji su orijentirani tako da dominantno reagiraju and spaced out every 62.5 cm. The ballast is of crushed rock, grain size I, while the ballast material is medium soiled.

The Velika Gorica-Zagreb track measurement section (straight track) has the following structure of the track panel:

The rails are UIC-60. Vertical wear is 1-2 mm, while there is no lateral wear. Track accessories are of SKL-8 type with spring clips. No yielding of the track accessories has been observed. The sleepers are monoblock, made of type PB-85 reinforced concrete, spaced at 60 cm. The ballast is of grain size I. crushed rock and has not been soiled.

2.2. Measurement Positions

Strain has been measured by means of resistance measuring strips (tensiometer) set to react to the strain resulting from a na naprezanja od određenog tipa opterećenja. Mjerna mjesta su na svim dionicama jednako postavljena (sl.1.).

Mjerno mjesto N1 - tenzometar smješten između dvaju pragova tako da dominantno bilježi naprezanja nastala uslijed uspravnog opterećenja i torzije. Tenzometar je na lijevoj tračnici (odnosno na unutarnjoj tračnici dionice kolosijeka u luku).

Mjerno mjesto N2 - tenzometar smješten između dvaju pragova tako da dominantno bilježi naprezanja nastala uslijed uspravnog opterećenja i torzije. Tenzometar je na desnoj tračnici (odnosno na vanjskoj tračnici dionice kolosijeka u luku).

Mjerno mjesto N3 - tenzometar smješten iznad praga tako da dominantno bilježi naprezanja nastala uslijed uspravnog opterećenja i torzije. Tenzometar je na lijevoj tračnici (odnosno na unutarnjoj tračnici dionice kolosijeka u luku).

Mjerno mjesto N4 - tenzometar smješten iznad praga tako da dominantno bilježi naprezanja nastala uslijed uspravnog opterećenja i torzije. Tenzometar je na desnoj tračnici (odnosno na vanjskoj tračnici dionice kolosijeka u luku).

Mjerno mjesto N5 - tenzometar smješten između dvaju pragova tako da dominantno bilježi naprezanja nastala uslijed svijanja u uspravnoj i vodoravnoj ravnini. Tenzometar je na lijevoj tračnici (odnosno na unutarnjoj tračnici dionice kolosijeka u luku), na njenoj vanjskoj strani.

Mjerno mjesto N6 - tenzometar smješten između dvaju pragova tako da dominantno bilježi naprezanja nastala uslijed svijanja u uspravnoj i vodoravnoj ravnini. Tenzometar je na lijevoj tračnici (odnosno na unutarnjoj tračnici dionice kolosijeka u luku), na njenoj unutarnjoj strani.

Mjerno mjesto N7 - tenzometar smješten između dvaju pragova tako da dominantno bilježi naprezanja nastala uslijed svijanja u uspravnoj i vodoravnoj ravnini. Tenzometar je na desnoj tračnici (odnosno na vanjskoj tračnici dionice kolosijeka u luku), na njenoj unutarnjoj strani.

Mjerno mjesto N8 - tenzometar smješten između dvaju pragova tako da dominantno bilježi naprezanja nastala uslijed svijanja u uspravnoj i vodoravnoj ravnini. Tenzometar je na desnoj tračnici (odnosno na vanjskoj tračnici dionice kolosijeka u luku), na njenoj vanjskoj strani.

3. MJERENJE NAPREZANJA

Na svim dionicama mjerenje je provedeno pod jednakim uvjetima tj. tijekom prolaska lokomotive serije 98-78-1-142--001-1. Naprezanja (čija su mjerna mjesta simbolično označena s N/) mjerena su otporničkim mjernim vrpcama (tenzometrima) koje se spajaju u polumost s kompenzacijskim tenzometrima (u svrhu kompenziranja temperaturnih utjecaja okolice) tako da se u analizi mogu razlučiti naprezanja vlak - tlak i naprezanja od svijanja. Takva konfiguracija postavlja se na obje tračnice iznad praga i na obje tračnice između dvaju pragova. Položaj tenzometara na jednome mjernom mjestu i njihov raspored vidljiv je iz slike 1.

U svrhu prepoznavanja dinamičkog sustava tračnica - prag neophodno je osigurati mogućnost analize međuovisnosti dinamičkog opterećenja kolosijeka i vibracijskog odziva sustava. Dinamičko opterećenje, uzrokovano prolaskom vozila, izravno se očituje u oblicima, iznosima i raspodjeli naprezanja tračnica u osam mjernih točaka.

Mjerni lanac se sastoji od mjernog davača, mjernog pojačala i magnetofona. Naprezanja su mjerena tako da su signali iz tenzometara vođeni u tenzometrijska mjerna pojačala Hottinger-Baldwin Messtechnik (HBM) KWS-TVE01 i HBM KWS--3072. Izlazni signali iz tenzometrijskih pojačala (koji su izravno razmjerni deformacijama gradiva na koje su postavljeni tenzometri) vode se u mjerni magnetofon Kyowa RTP-650A. given type of loads. Measurement positions have been equally arranged in all sections (Figure 1).

Measurement Position No. 1 The tensiometer is placed between two sleepers so that it can register the tension originating from vertical loads and torsion. The tensiometer is mounted on the left track (i.e. on the inner rail of the curved track section).

Measurement Position No. 2 The tensiometer is placed between two sleepers so that it can predominantly register the tension originating from vertical loads and torsion. The tensiometer is mounted on the right track (i.e. the outer rail of the curved track section).

Measurement Position No. 3 The tensiometer is positioned above the sleeper so that it can predominantly register the tension originating from vertical loads and torsion. The tensiometer is mounted on the left rail (i.e. the inner rail of the curved track section).

Measurement Position No. 4 The tensiometer is positioned above the sleeper so that it can predominantly register the tension originating from vertical loads and torsion. The tensiometer is mounted on the right track (i.e. the outer rail of the curved track section).

Measurement Position No. 5 The tensiometer is placed between two sleepers so that it can predominantly register the tension originating from bending in the vertical and horizontal plane. The tensiometer is mounted on the left track (i.e. the inner rail of the curved track section), on its outer side.

Measurement Position No. 6 The tensiometer is placed between two sleepers so that it can predominantly register the tension originating from bending in the vertical and horizontal plane. The tensiometer is mounted on the left track (i.e. the inner rail of the curved track section), on its inner side.

Measurement Position No. 7 The tensiometer is placed between two sleepers so that it can predominantly register the tension originating from bending in the vertical and horizontal plane. The tensiometer is mounted on the right track (i.e. on the outer rail of the curved track section), on its inner side.

Measurement Position No. 8 The tensiometer is placed between two sleepers so that it can predominantly register the tension originating from bending in the vertical and horizontal plane. The tensiometer is mounted on the right track (i.e. the outer rail of the curved track section), on its outer side.

3. STRAIN MEASUREMENTS

In all sections, measurements have been completed in identical conditions i.e. in the course of passing of the locomotive series 98-78-1-142-001-1. Strains (whose respective measurement positions are marked N/) have been measured by means of resistance measuring strips (tensiometers) forming a halfbridge with compensation tensiometers (from purposes of compensation of environmental temperature impacts), so that the analysis can discriminate between strain from tension and stress and strain from bending. This configuration is mounted on both rails above the sleeper and on both rails between two sleepers. The location of the tensiometers in one of the measurement positions and their arrangement are given in Figure 1.

For purposes of identification of the track-sleeper system, it is highly necessary to ensure the analysis of interdependent aspect of dynamic track loads and system vibration response. Dynamic loads as a result of train running are directly exhibited in aspects, proportions and distribution of track strain in the eight measurement positions.

The measurement chain includes the measuring device, the amplifer and the tape recorder. Strain has been measured ty



Slika 2. Shematski prikaz opreme rabljene za mjerenje naprezanja Figure 2. Graphic presentation of the strain measuring equipment used

Kako je prolazak vozila mjernim mjestom kratkotrajna pojava, najbolja mjerna metoda je istodobno snimanje mjernih veličina na višekanalni mjerni magnetofon. Snimanje započinje u trenutku kada je vozilo udaljeno oko 100 m prije mjerne pozicije, a završava kada se vozilo udaljilo oko 100 m od mjerne pozicije. Način spajanja mjerne opreme rabljene za mjerenje naprezanja predočen je na slici 2.

Frekvencijsko područje mjernih pojačala je 1 kHz. Magnetofon se (zbog mjerenja ubrzanja) podešava na brzinu 19,05 cm/s, što pokriva mjerno frekvencijsko područje DC - 10 kHz s odnosom signal / šum 46 dB. Signali se obrađuju pomoću kartice za A/D konverziju s frekvencijom uzorkovanja od 2500 Hz. Brzina magnetofona pri reprodukciji usporava se 8 puta, na brzinu od 2,38 cm/s, gdje stvarna snimljena frekvencija od 1 kHz odgovara reproduciranoj frekvenciji od 125 Hz. S frekvencijom uzorkovanja od 2500 Hz, pojave snimljene na frekvenciji od 1 kHz opisuju se (u analizi) s 20 uzoraka po periodi.

Pri brzinama prolaska lokomotive serije 98-78-1-142-001-1 od 160 km/h (44,44 m/s) i osovinskom razmaku u postoljima od 2,7 m dobije se vrijeme prolaska dviju susjednih osovina od 0,06076 s, što odgovara frekvenciji 16,458 Hz.

Postupak mjerenja, uz korištenje opisane mjerne konfiguracije, svodi se na snimanje mjernih signala tijekom nailaska, prolaska i odlaska vozila. Kako mjerno pojačalo vjerno mjeri signale do frekvencija od 1 kHz, točnost je primijenjene metode, s obzirom na brzinu prolaska lokomotive, velika. Prednost mjernog postupka je u tomu što se reprodukcija snimljenog materijala može izvesti višekratno sukladno primijenjenim postupcima analize.

4. ANALIZA NAPREZANJA U KOLOSIJEČNOJ REŠETKI

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Analiza je provedena digitalizacijom veličina u računalu koje je opremljeno hardwareom za akviziciju podataka. Mjerni signali iz mjernog magnetofona izravno vode u računalo. U računalo je ugrađena elektronička pločica za akviziciju LB 32 i conveying the signals from the tensiometers in to tension measuring amplifiers Hottinger-Baldwin Messtechnik (HBM) KWS-TVEO1 and HBM KWS-3072. The signals leaving the amplifiers (being directly proportional to deformations of the structure the tensiometers are mounted on) are conveyed to the measuring tape recorder Kyowa RTP-650A. As the passing of rolling stock at the measurement positions is a short-term event, the best measurement method refers to simultaneous registration of measurement values on a multi-channel measuring tape recorder. Registration begins at the moment the vehicle is 100 m away from the measurement position and ends when the vehicle gets 100 m away from the measurement position. The method of link-up of the measuring equipment used for measurements of strain has been shown in Figure 2.

Frequency band of measuring amplifiers is 1 kHz. The tape recorder has (for reasons of acceleration measuring) been adjusted to a rate of 19.05 cm/s, covering the measured frequency band of DC-10 kHz with a 46 dB ratio of signal to noise. Signals are processed by means of an A/D conversion card of a 2500 Hz sampling frequency. The rate of tape recorder during play-back is decelerated by eight times on to the rate of 2.38 cm/s, where the actual registering frequency of 1 kHz corresponds to the play-back frequency of 125 Hz. By using a sampling frequency of 2500 Hz, the phenomena registered at the frequency of 1 kHz have been described (in the analysis) with 20 samples per cycle.

As the locomotive series 98-78-1-142-001-1 is passing at a rate of 160 km/h (44.44 m/s), while the axle span of the bogies is 2.7 m, we obtain the time of passing of the two adjacent axles of 0.06076 as corresponding to the frequency of 16.458 Hz.

The procedure of measurement, while using the described measuring configuration, refers to the registration of measurement signals in the course of approach, passing and departure of the vehicle. As the measuring amplifier authentically registers signals up to the frequencies of 1 kHz, the accuracy of the applied method with respect to the passing of the locomotive is high. The advantage of the measurement procedure rests in the fact that the play-back of the registered material can be completed repeatedly, in conformance with the applied methods of analysis.



Slika 3. Oprema rabljena za analizu rezultata mjerenja Figure 3. Equipment used in the analysis of measurement results

program za upravljanje OptiMal Plus, koji omogućuju istodobno prihvat 16 mjernih veličina s maksimalnom brzinom uzorkovanja 10 000 uzoraka u sekundi za svaku mjernu veličinu. Količina podataka koja se na taj način može obraditi ovisi jedino o memoriji računala.

Dinamičko opterećenje, uzrokovano prolaskom vozila, izravno se očituje u oblicima, iznosima i raspodjeli naprezanja tračnica u osam mjernih točaka (sl.1.). Od signala naprezanja snimljenih tijekom prolaska vozila (u pravcu i luku) analizirani su valni oblici signala snimljeni na mjernim mjestima N1 - N4.

Naprezanja mjerena tenzometrima N5, N6, N7 i N8 kombinirani su signali naprezanja izazvanih svijanjem od opterećenja koja djeluju u uspravnom i vodoravnom smjeru. Zbog prirođe naprezanja izazvanih svijanjem vrlo ih je jednostavno razlučiti, pa su u analizi rezultata uvedene sljedeće oznake:

 σ_{V1} - naprezanje od svijanja izazvanog opterećenjem u vodoravnom smjeru na lijevoj (u luku unutarnjoj) tračnici izračunano prema izrazu:

$\sigma_{V1} = \sigma_{N5} - \sigma_{N6}$

 σ_{U1} - naprezanje od svijanja izazvano opterećenjem u uspravnom smjeru na lijevoj (u luku unutarnjoj) tračnici izračunano prema izrazu:

$$\sigma_{\rm U1} = (\sigma_{\rm N5} + \sigma_{\rm N6}) / 2$$

 σ_{V2} - naprezanje od svijanja izazvano opterećenjem u vodoravnom smjeru na desnoj (u luku vanjskoj) tračnici izračunano prema izrazu:

$$\sigma_{V2} = \sigma_{N7} - \sigma_{N8}$$

 σ_{U2} - naprezanje od svijanja izazvanog opterećenjem u uspravnom smjeru na desnoj (u luku vanjskoj) tračnici izračunano prema izrazu:

$$\sigma_{\rm U2} = (\sigma_{\rm N7} + \sigma_{\rm N8}) / 2$$

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4. TRACK PANEL STRAIN ANALYSIS

The subject analysis has been completed by digitalization of the obtained values in a computer fitted with respective hardware for data acquisition. The signals from the measuring tape recorder have been directly conveyed to the computer. An LB 32 electronic plate for data acquisition and OptiMal PLus management program have been built in to the computer, ensuring simultaneous accommodation of 16 measurement values at a maximum rate of sampling of 10,000 samples per second for each measured value. The amount of information to be processed in this manner entirely depends upon the electronic memory.

Dynamic loads, as a result of the passing of the vehicle, manifest themselves in a direct way in the aspects, proportions and distribution of track strain in the eight measurement positions (Figure 1). Of the strain signal registered in the course of the passing of the vehicle (on straight and curved track), the wave aspects of the signals registered at the measurement positions 1-4 have been committed to analysis.

The strain measured by tensiometers No. 5, 6, 7 and 8, represents combined strain signals resulting from bending due to the loads acting in the vertical and horizontal plane. For reasons of respective nature of the strain caused by bending, these are easily discriminated, so that the following symbols have been introduced in the process of analysis of the results:

 σ_{V1} - strain due to bending caused by horizontal loads at the left track (curved track inner rail) as computed from:

$$\sigma_{V1} = \sigma_{N5} - \sigma_{N6}$$

 s_{U1} - strain due to bending caused by vertical loads at the left track (curved track inner rail) as computed from:

$$\sigma_{\rm U1} = (\sigma_{\rm N5} + \sigma_{\rm N6}) / 2$$

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Slika 4. Naprezanja pri istim brzinama ali na različitim mjernim mjestima kolosiječne rešetke (mjerna dionica 3) Figure 4. Strains at same speeds but different points of track panel (measurement section 3)



tijekom prolaska lokomotive brzinom 100 km/h

Figure 5. Strain in different structures of track panel during the passing of the locomotive at a rate of 100 km/h

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Slika 7. Vršne vrijednosti naprezanja od svijanja u funkciji brzine pri prolasku lokomotive kolosijekom u luku (mjerna dionica 2)

Figure 7. Top strain values due to bending as a function of speed upon locomotive passing on a curved track

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Slika 8. Vršne vrijednosti naprezanja od svijanja u funkciji brzine na kolosijeku u luku Figure 8. Top strain values due to bending as a function of speed in a curved track

4.1. Analiza naprezanja kod kolosijeka u pravcu

 σ_{V2} - strain due to bending caused by horizontal loads at the right track (curved track outer rail) as computed from:

Promatraju li se vrijednosti naprezanja izmjerene tijekom prolaska lokomotive istom brzinom na mjernom mjestu između dvaju pragova (N1) i mjernom mjestu iznad praga (N3) uočljive su razlike. Naprezanja su veća na mjernim mjestima iznad praga u usporedbi s naprezanjima mjerenim na mjernim mjestima između pragova.

Konstrukcija kolosiječne rešetke znatno utječe na veličinu naprezanja. Uspoređujući naprezanja u tračnici na istome mjernom mjestu na kolosijeku s drvenim pragovima (mjerna dionica 1) i na kolosijeku s betonskim pragovima (mjerna dionica 3), pri istim brzinama prolaska lokomotive, vidljivo je da su manja naprezanja u tračnici koja je položena na betonske pragove. Međutim, to vrijedi samo pri manjim brzinama prolaska lokomotive. Kad se brzine povećaju na više od 100 km/h, naprezanja u tračnici na kolosijeku s drvenim pragovima brže rastu od onih na kolosijeku s betonskim pragovima.

Vrijednosti naprezanja se povećavaju s povećanjem brzine vozila na kolosijeku u pravcu. Povećanje maksimalnih naprezanja s brzinom prolaska lokomotive posljedica su dinamičkih sila od njihanja sanduka lokomotive koje se preko sekundarnog i primarnog zavješenja prenose na kotače. To su tlačna naprezanja čije su promjene, kod kolosijeka u pravcu, praktično linearne.

4.2. Analiza naprezanja kod kolosijeka u luku

Dok je kod kolosijeka u pravcu promjena naprezanja u odnosu na promjenu brzine prolaska lokomotive praktično linearna, na kolosijeku u luku (sl.7.) uočljiva je razlika pri napreza $\sigma_{V2} = \sigma_{N7} - \sigma_{N8}$

 σ_{U2} - strain due to bending caused by vertical loads at the right track (curved track outer rail) as computed from:

 $\sigma_{U2} = (\sigma_{N7} + \sigma_{N8}) / 2$

4.1. Analysis of strain in a straight track

If we observe the values for the strain registered or measured at the time of passing of the locomotive at the same speed at the measurement position between two sleepers (No. 1) and the measurement position above the sleeper (No. 3), we will note some distinct differences. Strain is higher at measurement positions above the sleeper as compared to strain measured at measurement positions between two sleepers.

The structure of the track panel has considerable impact upon the proportion of strain. Comparing the track strain in one and the same measurement position on the track with wooden sleepers (measurement section 1) and on the track with concrete sleepers (measurement section 3) at equal locomotive speeds, it is apparent that lesser strain is reported for the track laid on concrete sleepers. However, this is true only for minor locomotive speeds. At speeds reaching over 100 km/h, track strain in rails with wooden sleepers increases faster than in those with concrete sleepers.

Strain values rise with the increase in locomotive speed on a straight track. Increase of maximum strain at higher locomotive speeds comes as a result of dynamic forces from the swinging of the locomotive body transmitted to the wheels via



Figure 10. Strain due to bending caused by loads in the horizontal plane (σ_{U2}) at different locomotive speeds (measurement section 2)

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at different locomotive speeds (measurement section 2)

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nju u unutarnjoj i vanjskoj tračnici luka. Naprezanja u vanjskoj tračnici (mjerna mjesta N2 i N4) rastu približno s kvadratom brzine, dok se u unutarnjoj tračnici (mjerna mjesta N1 i N3) smanjuju na isti način.

Dijagrami ukazuju na preraspodjelu uspravnih i bočnih sila između kotača i tračnica u ovisnosti o brzini prolaska lokomotive. Naprezanja σ_{U1} i σ_{U2} su od svijanja oko osi okomite na ravninu tenzometra (vodoravna os) uzrokovana uspravnim silama između kotača i tračnice. Uočava se da se s porastom brzine prolaska lokomotive pojavljuje preraspodjela osovinskih opterećenja s unutarnje na vanjsku tračnicu.

Naprezanja σ_{V1} i σ_{V2} su od svijanja oko okomite osi kroz tračnicu (svijanje u vodoravnoj ravnini). Na unutarnjoj tračnici luka veća naprezanja izaziva prolazak prve osovine, a na vanjskoj tračnici prolazak druge osovine, što je posljedica preraspodjele osovinskih tlakova pri prolasku okretnog postolja kroz luk.

Usporede li se dijagrami naprezanja od svijanja izazvanog opterećenjem u vodoravnom smjeru ($\sigma_{V1} = \sigma_{N5} - \sigma_{N6}$) u unutarnjoj tračnici kolosijeka u luku tijekom prolaska lokomotive brzinama 60 i 120 km/h, uočava se da se povećanjem brzina ta naprezanja smanjuju (sl.9.).

Naprezanja od svijanja izazvanog opterećenjem u vodoravnom smjeru ($\sigma_{V2} = \sigma_{N7} - \sigma_{N8}$) u vanjskoj tračnici kolosijeka u luku tijekom prolaska lokomotive brzinom 120 km/h (sl.10.) u odnosu na prolaske lokomotive brzinom od 60 km/h povećavaju se.

Na kolosijecima u luku, osim mjerenja naprezanja nastalih od svijanja (pod djelovanjem vodoravnih opterećenja) obavljana su i mjerenja naprezanja nastala od svijanja izazvanog opterećenjem u uspravnom smjeru. Između naprezanja u unutarnjoj tračnici [$\sigma_{U1} = (\sigma_{N5} + \sigma_{N6})/2$] i vanjskoj tračnici [$\sigma_{U2} = (\sigma_{N7} + + \sigma_{N8})/2$] vidljive su razlike. Povećanjem brzina, naprezanja od svijanja (σ_{U1}) u unutarnjoj tračnici imaju tendenciju smanjivanja (sl.11.), a u vanjskoj tračnici (σ_{U2}) tendenciju povećanja (sl.12.).

5. ZAKLJUČAK

Na temelju opisanog istraživanja ponašanja kolosiječne rešetke u uvjetima eksploatacije može se zaključiti:

- Veličine naprezanja i njihov oblik ovise ne samo o brzini prolaska željezničkog vozila, geometriji kolosijeka, tipu tračnica, pričvrsnom priboru i pragovima nego i o smjeru prolaska vozila (što je vidljivo iz dijela krivulje tik prije nailaska kotača na mjerno mjesto, a što je različito od mjerenja do mjerenja).
- 2. Istraživanje je pokazalo da su od posebnog značenja vršna naprezanja jer su to upravo ona koja se moraju ograničavati. To je razlog da su se iz višestrukih prolazaka lokomotive (koja je najteža i najveće osovinske sile) uočile određene zakonitosti između naprezanja i prolazne brzine u funkciji oblika kolosijeka.
- 3. Vršna naprezanja koja se pojavljuju na mjestima koncentriranih tereta veća su pri vožnji vlakova (odnosno lokomotive) brzinom 160 km/h za oko 30 do 50 % u odnosu na vršna naprezanja pri vožnji lokomotiva brzinom 60 km/h.
- 4. Kako povećanje brzina znatno utječe na veličinu naprezanja, pri osposobljavanju kolosijeka za velike brzine nužno je izvršiti promjene u konstrukciji kolosiječne rešetke kako bi ona mogla podnijeti veća naprezanja.

the secondary and primary suspension. These tensile strains whose changes are virtually linear on a straight track.

4.2. Analysis of strain in a curved track

While in a straight track the change in strain as related to the change in locomotive speed is virtually linear, apparent difference has been observed in a curved track at both inner and outer rail. Strains in the outer rail (measurement positions 2 and 4) increase approximately with the square of speed, while in the inner rail (measurement positions 1 and 3) strains decrease in the same manner.

The graphic presentations refer to the redistribution of vertical and lateral forces between the wheels and the track as depending upon locomotive speeds. Strain σ_{U1} and σ_{U2} originate from bending about the axis vertical on to the plane of the tensiometer (horizontal plane) caused by vertical forces acting between the wheels and the track. It has been observed that the increasse of locomotive speed results in the redistribution of axial loads from the inner on to the outer rail.

Strain σ_{V1} and σ_{V2} originate from bending about the vertical axis running throught the track (bending in the horizontal plane). In the inner rail of the curved track section higher strains are caused upon passing of the first axle, while in the outer rail these are caused upon passing of the second axle, as a result of the redistribution of axial loads upon passing of the bogie in the curve.

If we compare these graphic presentations of strain due to bending caused by loads in the horizontal plane ($\sigma_{V1} = \sigma_{N5} - \sigma_{N6}$) in the inner rail of the track in the curve during the passing of the locomotive at a rate of 120 km/h, it is observed that with increase of speed these strains decrease (Figure 9).

Strain due to bending caused by loads in the horizontal plane ($\sigma_{V2} = \sigma_{N7} - \sigma_{N8}$) in the outer rail of the curved track section upon passing of the locomotive at a rate of 120 km/h (Figure 10) as compared to the locomotive speeds of 60 km/h gets increased

In addition to measurements taken of strains due to bending (under the impact of horizontal loads), we also completed measurements of strains in curve track sections due to bending caused by loads in the vertical plane. We have observed some differences between the strain in the inner rail $[\sigma_{U1} = (\sigma_{N5} + + \sigma_{N6})/2]$ and the outer rail $[\sigma_{U2} = (\sigma_{N7} + \sigma_{N8})/2]$. With increase in speeds, the strain due to bending (σ_{U1}) in the inner rail tends to decrease (Figure 11), while the strain in the outer rail (σ_{U2}) tends to increase (Figure 12).

5. CONCLUSION

As originating from the presented research of the behaviour of the track panel in conditions of utilization, we can make the following conclusions:

- Strain values and their aspect do not depend only upon locomotive speeds, geometry of the track, type of rails, fastening equipment and sleepers, but also upon the direction of locomotive running (as visible from the part of the curve immediately preceding the coming of wheels to the measurement position, different from one measurement to another).
- 2. The subject research has indicated that top strains are of particular importance, because of being the ones that should be limited. This is the reason why, based upon the repeated passing of locomotives (being the heaviest rolling stock units and of highest axial force), we have been able to observe and

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recognize the rules existing between respective strains and locomotive speeds as a function of the aspect of track.

- 3. Top strains that appear at points of concentrated loads are higher during train running (i.e. locomotive passing) at rates of 160 km/h by approximately 30-50% as compared to top strains at locomotive speeds of 60 km/h.
- 4. As the increase of speed exhibits considerable influence upon the value or proportion of strain, in accommodating the track for high speeds, it is highly necessary to introduce changes in the structure of the track panel for it to be able to sustain higher strains.

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