# TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATION

**CEN/TS 15718** 

September 2011

ICS 45.040

#### **English Version**

# Railway applications - Wheelsets and bogies - Product requirements for cast wheels

Applications ferroviaires - Essieux montés et bogies - Exigences pour roues en acier moulé

Bahnanwendungen - Radsätze und Drehgestelle - Produktanforderungen für Gussräder

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 3 January 2011 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

CEN members are required to announce the existence of this CEN/TS in the same way as for an EN and to make the CEN/TS available promptly at national level in an appropriate form. It is permissible to keep conflicting national standards in force (in parallel to the CEN/TS) until the final decision about the possible conversion of the CEN/TS into an EN is reached.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.



EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

Cont	ents	age
Forewo	ord	4
	iction	
mtroat		
1	Scope	6
2	Normative references	6
2	Product definition	7
ა 3.1	Chemical composition	
3.1.1	Values to be achieved	
3.1.2	Location of the sample	
3.1.3	Chemical analysis	
3.2	Mechanical characteristics	
3.2.1	Tensile test characteristics	
3.2.2	Hardness characteristics in the rim	
3.2.3	Impact test characteristics	
3.2.4	Fatigue characteristics	
3.2.5	Fracture toughness characteristics of the rim	
3.3	Heat treatment homogeneity	
3.3.1	Location of measurement	
3.3.2 3.3.3	Values to be achieved	
3.3.3 3.4	Test method Metallurgical structure	
3.4 3.5	Material cleanliness	
3.5.1	Micrographic cleanliness	
3.5.2	Internal integrity	
3.6	Residual stresses	
3.6.1	General	
3.6.2	Values to be achieved	
3.6.3	Test piece	
3.6.4	Measurement methods	
3.7	Surface characteristics	
3.7.1	Surface appearance	
3.7.2	Surface integrity	
3.8	Geometric tolerances	
3.9	Static imbalance	
3.10	Shot peening - Requirements	
3.10.1 3.10.2	Values to be achieved	
3.10.2 3.10.3	Measurement method	
3.10.3 3.11	Protection against corrosion	
3.12	Wheel maintenance capacity	
3.13	Manufacture's markings	
	A (normative) Hydrogen control at the point of steel melt for monobloc wheels	23
A.1	Sampling	
A.2 A.3	Analysis methods  Operating precautions	
	B (informative) Example of a test method for the determination of fatigue characteristics	
B.1	Test piece	
B.2	Test rig	
B.3	Test monitoring	
B.4	Analysis of results	24

Annex	C (informative) Strain gauge method for determining the variation of circumferential	
	residual stresses located deep under the tread (destructive method)	25
C.1	Principle	
C.2	Procedure	
C.2.1	Fitting of a rim cross section with strain gauges prior to wheel cutting	25
C.2.2	Execution of cutting	25
C.2.3	Operations to be executed during cutting	
C.3	Expression of results	26
C.3.1	Calculation of the variation of the circumferential residual stress located deep under the tread	
C.3.2	Calculation of the variation of the circumferential stress created by cutting operation 1	
C.3.3	Calculation of the variation of the circumferential stress created by cutting operation 2	
C.3.4	Calculation of the variation of the circumferential stress created by cutting operation 3	
C.3.5	Final diagram representing the variation of the circumferential stress located deep under	
	the tread	27
_		
	D (informative) Product qualification	
D.1	General	
D.2	Requirements	
D.2.1	Requirements for the producer	
D.2.2	Requirements for the product	
D.3	Qualification procedure	
D.3.1	General	32
D.3.2	Documentation required	
D.3.3	Evaluation of manufacturing equipment and of the production processes	
D.3.4	Laboratory tests	33
D.3.5	Testing of wheels	34
D.4	Qualification certificate	34
D.4.1	Condition of the validity	34
D.4.2	Modification and extension	
D.4.3	Transference	35
D.4.4	Lapsed certificate	
D.4.5	Cancellation	
D.5	Qualification documents	
	E (informative) Product delivery	
E.1	General	
E.2	Delivery condition	
E.3	Controls on each wheel	
E.4	Batch control	
E.4.1	Controls	37
E.4.2	Uniformity of batches by measurement of rim hardness	
E.4.3	Orientation of residual stresses on rim chilled wheels	
E.4.4	Shot peening	39
E.4.5	Visual inspection	
E.4.6	Quality plan	40
E.5	Allowable rectification	41
Diblio	graphy	42
οιυιιοί	Jιαριιy	42
	graphy	
	O'	

### **Foreword**

This document (CEN/TS 15718:2011) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 256 "Railway applications", the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

Your attention is drawn to the fact that certain elements in this document may be subject to intellectual property or similar rights. CEN and/or CENELEC cannot be held responsible for not identifying such property rights and providing a warning of their existence.

This document has been prepared under a mandate given to CEN by the European Commission and the European Free Trade Association, and supports essential requirements of EU Directive 2008/57/CE.

According to CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to announce this Technical Specification: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, the TE AY, tt. United K Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

# Introduction

Prior to the publication of this Technical Specification, the only European Standard available to define quality requirements for monobloc wheels was EN 13262, which applies only to forged and rolled wheels. Forging and rolling was the only authorized process to be used by the UIC regulation that was applicable in the recent past for European countries.

Cast wheels are commonly used by AAR networks and have been introduced into Europe on some applications for freight wagons. As a reference document, this standard defines the product requirements of a monobloc cast wheel. In order for a cast wheel to maintain the same level of safety as for a forged and rolled wheel, for the product characteristics, the main content of this document is derived from EN 13262.

This standard addresses a complete definition of the product and delivery procedures for cast wheels by:

- a) defining all the wheel characteristics;
- NOTE 1 These are either verified during the qualification or for the delivery of the product (see Clause 3).
- b) defining qualification procedures (see Annex D);
- c) defining delivery conditions (see Annex E).
- NOTE 2 A choice is given to the supplier, of either:
  - 1) a traditional delivery procedure with a control by batch sampling as in existing documents (see E.4) or;
  - 2) delivery procedure using quality assurance concepts (see E.4.6).

5

# 1 Scope

This technical standard specifies the characteristics of cast railway wheels for use on European networks.

Two steel grades, C ER7 and C ER8, are defined in this Technical Specification. For tread-braked wheels; only C ER7 is used.

This Technical Specification is applicable to cast wheels which have a chilled rim. The standard is only applicable to cast wheels that have satisfied the technical approval procedure according to CEN/TS 13979-2.

This Technical Specification applies only to wheels used in freight wagon applications for speeds up to and including 120 km/h.

#### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 13262, Railway applications — Wheelsets and bogies — Wheels — Product requirements

EN 10045-1, Metallic materials — Charpy impact test — Part 1: Test method

EN ISO 148-1, Metallic materials - Charpy pendulum impact test - Part 1: Test method (ISO 148-1:2009)

EN ISO 6506-1, Metallic materials — Brinell hardness test — Part 1: Test method (ISO 6506-1:2005)

EN ISO 6892-1, Metallic materials — Tensile testing. Part 1: Method of test at room temperature (ISO 6298-1:2009).

ISO 1101, Geometrical Product Specifications (GPS) – Geometrical tolerancing -- Tolerances of form, orientation, location and run-out.

ISO 5948:1994, Railway rolling stock material — Ultrasonic acceptance testing

ISO 6933:1986, Railway rolling stock material — Magnetic particle acceptance testing

ISO/TR 9769<sup>1)</sup>. Steel and iron — Review of available methods of analysis

ISO 14284, Steel and iron — Sampling and preparation of samples for the determination of chemical composition

ASTM E 399-90:1990, Test method for plane-strain fracture toughness of metallic materials

ASTM E1245, Standard Practice for Determining the Inclusion or Second-Phase Constituent Content of Metals by Automatic Image Analysis

SAE J827, High-carbon cast-steel shot

SAE J442, Test strip, holder and gage for shot peening

SAE J443, Procedures for using standard shot peening test strip

<sup>1)</sup> See also CEN report CR 10261:1995.

SAE J444, Cast shot and grit size specifications for peening and cleaning

#### 3 Product definition

When the characteristics of the wheel vary as a result of the casting process, the test pieces shall be taken from the worst-case location. The worst-case location has to be defined during the product qualification process by means of comparative tests in different parts of the wheel (feeder head area, outside feeder head area, intermediate). These defined locations are valid for a given manufacturing process and used for the ongoing production. In the case of a process change, these locations will have to be defined again.

# 3.1 Chemical composition

#### 3.1.1 Values to be achieved

The maximum percentage contents of the various elements contained within cast wheels shall be as given in Table 1.

Steel grade Maximum content %											
	С	Si <sup>c</sup>	Mn	P <sup>a</sup>	S <sup>a, b</sup>	Cr	Cu	Mo <sup>c</sup>	Ni	V	Cr + Mo + Ni
CER7	0,52	0,6	0,80	0,020	0,02	0,30	0,30	0,12	0,30	0,06	0,52
CER8	0,56	0,6	0,80	0,020	0,02	0,30	0,30	0,12	0,30	0,06	0,52

For special applications, variations within the maximum limit of these values may be agreed.

Table 1 — Maximum content of various elements within cast wheels

#### 3.1.2 Location of the sample

The sample used for determining the chemical composition shall be taken 15 mm below the tread at its nominal diameter.

# 3.1.3 Chemical analysis

NOTE

The chemical composition analysis shall be performed according to methods and definitions that are described in ISO/TR 9769.

#### 3.2 Mechanical characteristics

#### 3.2.1 Tensile test characteristics

#### 3.2.1.1 Values to be achieved

Cast wheels shall have rim and web characteristics of at least the values given in Table 2.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> A maximum content of 0,025 % may be agreed at the time of enquiry or order.

A minimum sulfur content may be agreed at the time of enquiry and at the time of order in order to safeguard against hydrogen cracking.

These values exceed those in EN 13262. It shall be ensured that use of these values does not adversely affect the metallurgical structure of the wheel.