

Transportation Technology Center, Inc., a subsidiary of the Association of American Railroads

Brake System Performance Reliability

Improved Brake Systems

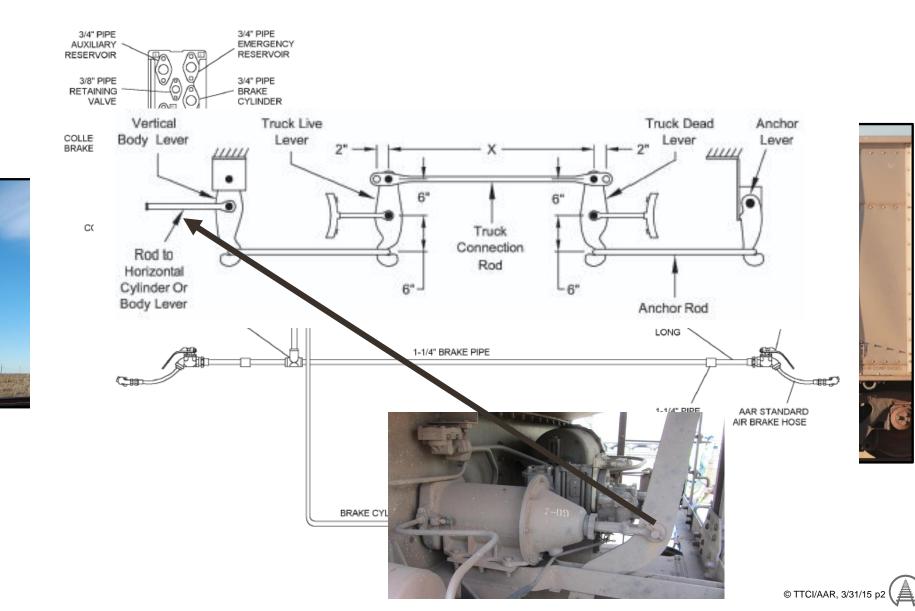
Devin Sammon – Senior Engineer I

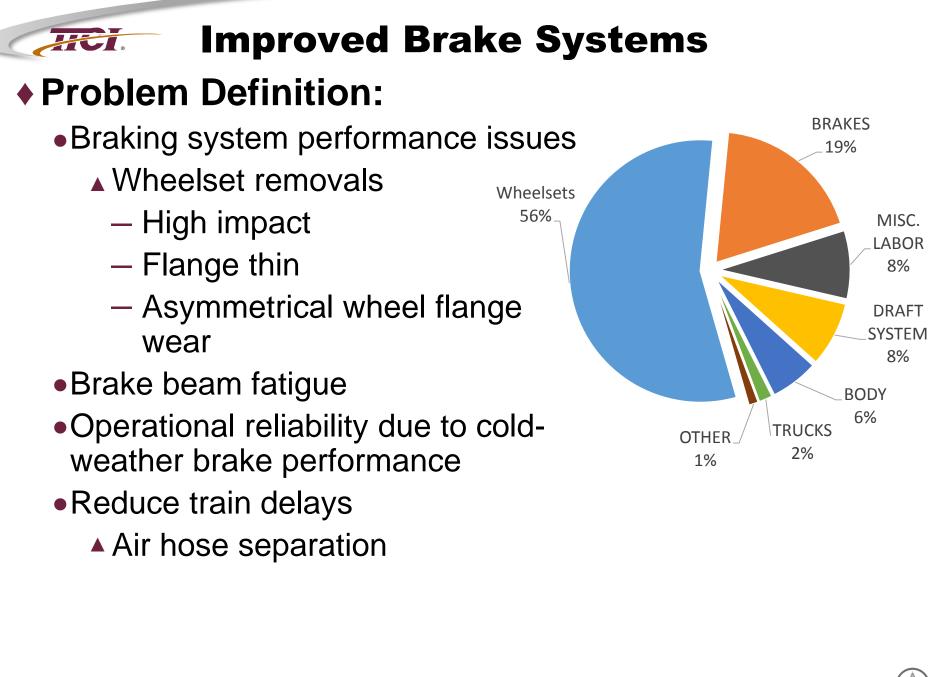
Steve Belport – AAR Brake Systems Committee Manager

October 6, 2015



Brake Systems





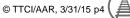
Maximize Life Wheels / Effectiveness of Brakes

Challenges addressed by SRI 5A

- Longer Charging Times
- Delayed trains
- Cold wheel cars



End products: Reduced undesired emergencies (UDE), reduced repair times





Current Work

Specific Topic	Status
Root Cause of Cold Wheel Cars	Cars are being monitored
Prevention of Air Hose Separations	Tests were completed
Cold Weather	Tests are being conducted at TTC
Off-Air Time Limits	Testing underway



Wheel Temperature Detector Background

- Wheel temperature detectors are used systemwide
- Used to detect stuck brakes or underperforming brakes
- Provide in-situ brake system feedback
- Based on this feedback, what can we learn?

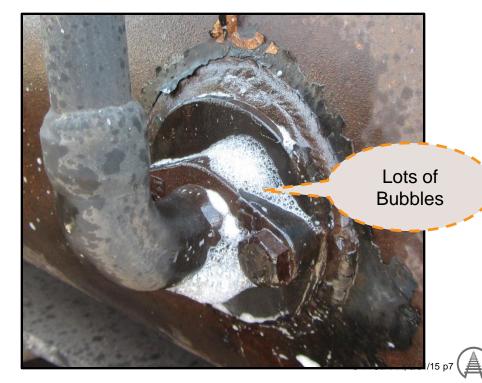




Cold Wheel Cars

Inspecting identified cold wheel cars:

- •Of the 12 cars inspected
 - ▲9 cars were repaired
 - ▲12 cars have passed detectors since repair
 - 6 of 9 car have no cold wheel indications
 - 1 car had 1 cold
 wheel indication
 - 2 cars had multiple indications
- Cars will continue to be monitored.



Cold Wheel Cars

Cold Wheel Cars Leading Reasons

- Torn packing cups
- Bad truck mounted cylinders
- Bad flange connections





Air Hose Separation Background

- End hose life is limited to 8 years (AAR Rule 5 A.2).
- Wear can cause early removal or can affect field performance.
- Undesired separations can cause line of road train delays.



 How do gaskets affect performance?

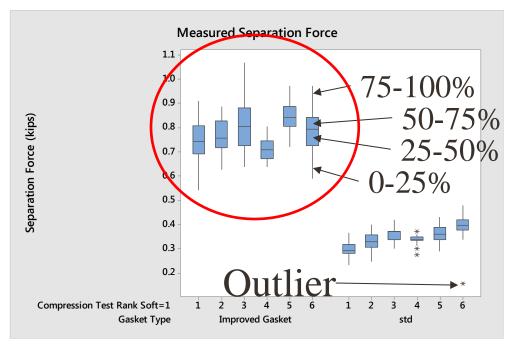


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Air Hose Separations

Gasket testing conducted

- Improved gaskets equal higher separation force.
- Correlations between gasket stiffness and separations forces were not clear.



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Cold Weather Investigation

Initial Terminal Criteria

- •Leakage = Pressure loss over a given time period
- Must be less than 5 psi/min
 - ▲ Pressure drop in 1 min \rightarrow 2 psi \checkmark
 - ▲ Pressure drop in 1 min \rightarrow 6 psi 🗵
- Gradient = Head end pressure end of train pressure
 Must be less than 15 psi
 - $\Delta = 90 \text{ psi} 87 \text{ psi}$ $\Delta = 3 \text{ psi}$
 - ▲Δ = 90 psi 74 psi Δ = 16 psi 🗵

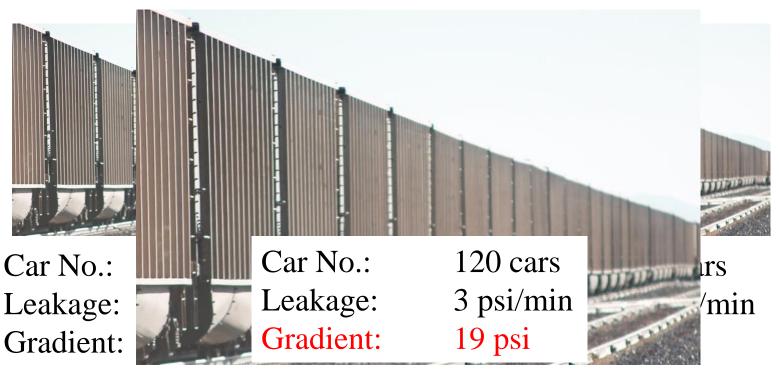
Individual segments qualify but if combined will not qualify



Cold Weather Investigation

Small Terminals

- Common practice to prequalify cars
- Multiple segment testing



Individual segments qualify but if combined will not qualify



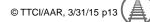
Cold Weather Investigation

Train delays especially prevalent with cold weather

- Can we predict these failures?
- Can you predict where the leaks are?



Photo courtesy of Rich Reiff



Cold Weather

Brake Lab Repairs

- Repairs for single car test rack
- Rack repairs for induced leaking
 Use chokes to simulate cold weather leakage



Off-Air Limits

Off-Air Definition

• Means the car or cars were not connected to a continuous source of compressed air of at least a pressure of 60 psi

Category	FRA	Transport Canada
Test Name	Class 2	Number 1A
Cars to test	No Class I or off air for	Number 1 info or off air
	4+ hrs	for 24+ hrs,
		no Number 1A
Test	Leakage, continuity,	SBU reduction reading,
	set/release	Set release

Initial Testing Complete



Summary and Next Steps

Specific Topic	Findings	Next Step
Root Cause of Cold Wheel Cars	Leading causes identified	Report on findings
Prevention of Air Hose Separations	Tests show improved gaskets provide higher separation force	Focus on gages
Cold Weather	Brake lab repaired Test plan prepared	Additional leakage testing
Off-Air Time Limits	TBD	Proceed as directed
Root Causes of UDEs (new)	Asset Health Strategic Initiative data mining	Root cause analysis