

Railway Track Material – Part 13: Spring Fastening Spikes for Sleeper Plates





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The Infrastructure Standing Committee verified that RISSB's accredited process was followed in developing the product, before the RISSB Board approved the document for publication.

RISSB wishes to acknowledge the positive contribution of subject matter experts in the development of this Standard. Their efforts ranged from membership of the Development Group through to individuals providing comments on a draft of the Standard during the open review.

I commend this Standard to the Australasian rail industry as it represents industry good practice and has been developed through a rigorous process.

**Damien White** 

Chief Executive Officer
Rail Industry Safety and Standards Board

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# **Document history**

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2024	21 October 2024	This document has been reviewed to ensure it remains relevant and applicable. The latest review assessed the content, confirming that while updates were made to align with current industry practices, technologies, and regulatory requirements, the original authorship and copyright have been acknowledged as required.

# **Approval**

Name		Date
Rail Industry Safety and Standards Board		2 October 2024

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## **Preface**

The modifications in this edition acknowledge the authorship and copyright of the new updates as per the terms of the agreement

# Objective

The objective of this Standard is to provide manufacturers and purchasers with requirements for spring fastening spikes for use in railway permanent way.

Changes to the previous edition are as follows:

- (a) Change of title of the AS 1085 series (previously Railway permanent way material).
- (b) The referenced documents list has been revised.
- (c) The most recent version of the informative Appendix 'Means of demonstrating compliance with this Standard' has been included.

# Compliance

There are four types of provisions contained within Australian Standards developed by RISSB:

- (a) Requirements.
- (b) Recommendations.
- (c) Permissions.
- (d) Constraints.

**Requirements** – it is mandatory to follow all requirements to claim full compliance with the Standard. Requirements are identified within the text by the term 'shall'.

**Recommendations** – do not mention or exclude other possibilities but do offer the one that is preferred. Recommendations are identified within the text by the term 'should'.

Recommendations recognize that there could be limitations to the universal application of the control, i.e. the identified control is not able to be applied or other controls are more appropriate or better.

**Permissions** – conveys consent by providing an allowable option. Permissions are identified within the text by the term 'may'.

**Constraints** – provided by an external source such as legislation. Constraints are identified within the text by the term 'must'.

For compliance purposes, where a recommended control is not applied as written in the standard it could be incumbent on the adopter of the standard to demonstrate their actual method of controlling the risk as part of their WHS or Rail Safety National Law obligations. Similarly, it could also be incumbent on an adopter of the standard to demonstrate their method of controlling the risk to contracting entities or interfacing organisations where the risk may be shared.

RISSB Standards address known hazards within the railway industry. Hazards, and clauses within this Standard that address those hazards, are listed in Appendix A.

**Appendices** in RISSB Standards may be designated either "normative" or "informative". A "normative" appendix is an integral part of a Standard and compliance with it is a requirement, whereas an "informative" appendix is only for information and guidance.



# Commentary

# Commentary C Preface

This Standard includes a commentary on some of the clauses. The commentary directly follows the relevant clause, is designated by 'C' preceding the clause number and is printed in italics in a box. The commentary is for information and guidance and does not form part of the Standard.



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# Section 1 Scope and general

# 1.1 Scope

This Standard specifies requirements for steel spring fastening spikes (hereinafter referred to as 'spikes') for use with sleeper plates manufactured in accordance with AS 1085.3 on timber sleepers.

## NOTE:

Failure of these spikes in tracks can remain hidden for some time as the spike can break below the level of the sleeper plate.

#### 1.2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that *some* or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document:

- AS 1085, Railway Track Material
- AS 1085.3, Railway Track Material Part 3: Sleeper Plates
- AS 1171, Non-destructive testing Magnetic particle testing of ferromagnetic products, components and structures
- AS 1199, Sampling procedures and tables for inspection by attributes
- AS 1399, Guide to AS 1199 Sampling procedures and tables for inspection by attributes
- AS 1442, Carbon steels and carbon-manganese steels Hot-rolled bars and semifinished products
- AS 1815, Metallic materials Rockwell hardness test
- AS 2003, Carbon and low alloy steel Measurement of decarburization
- AS/NZS ISO 9001, Quality management systems Requirements
- AS/NZS ISO 9004, Quality management systems Guidelines for performance improvements
- HB 18, Guidelines for third-party certification and accreditation
- HB 18.28, Guidelines for third-party certification and accreditation Guide 28:
   General rules for a model third-party certification system for products

#### NOTE:

Documents for informative purposes are listed in a Bibliography at the back of the Standard.

## 1.3 Defined terms and abbreviations

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply

# 1.3.1

### acceptable quality levels (AQLs)

defined quality thresholds used in quality assurance

## 1.3.2

## anchor

device used to secure the rail to the sleeper, preventing movement



#### 1.3.3

#### audit

systematic examination of a quality management system

#### 1.3.4

## bearing area

the area of the anchor that bears uniformly on the side of the sleeper

#### 1.3.5

## branding

distinct marking on each spike indicating type and manufacturer

## 1.3.6

#### coating

lead-free and chromate-free paint applied to spikes

#### 1.3.7

## compliance

adherence to the requirements specified in the standard

#### 1.3.8

## crack detection test

test to ensure spikes are free of cracks

#### 1.3.9

## decarburization

reduction of carbon content on the spike surface

### 1.3.10

### designation

classification of spikes according to type and standard number

#### 1.3.11

#### dimensional tolerance

allowable deviation from specified dimensions of spikes

#### 1.3.12

## fatigue

weakening of material due to repeated stress

#### 1.3.13

## finish

surface condition of spikes free from defects

## 1.3.14

# function

purpose of spring fastening spikes in securing sleeper plates

## 1.3.15

## hardness test

test to measure the hardness of spikes

## 1.3.16

# HRC

the C-scale of the Rockwell scale for measuring the indentation hardness of a material

## 1.3.17

#### hazard register

list of potential hazards related to the product



#### 1.3.18

#### heat treatment

process of quenching and tempering to strengthen spikes

#### 1.3.19

#### inspection

examination of spikes to ensure they meet specified requirements

#### 1.3.20

## marking

labeling of each spike with type and manufacturer information

#### 1.3.21

#### material

steel composition used for manufacturing spikes

#### 1.3.22

#### microstructure

internal structure of the spike, with at least 75% tempered martensite

#### 1.3.23

#### nominal rail size

designated size of the rail for which the spike is intended

#### 1.3.24

# packing requirements

specifications for packaging spikes

#### 1.3.25

# preload

initial force applied to allow the anchor to take its initial set

#### 1.3.26

# production certification

independent assurance that products comply with the standard

#### 1.3.27

## purchaser

entity buying the spring fastening spikes

#### 1.3.28

# quality assurance system

system ensuring products meet quality standards

## 1.3.29

## quenching

rapid cooling process used during heat treatment

# 1.3.30

## rail anchor

device used to secure rails to sleepers

## 1.3.31

# roughness, burrs, notches, seams

surface defects to be avoided on spikes

# 1.3.32

#### sampling plan

strategy for selecting samples for testing



#### 1.3.33

#### shear forces

forces causing layers to slide against each other

#### 1.3.34

#### skewed sleepers

sleepers that are not perpendicular to the rails, causing torsional force

#### 1.3.35

## sleeper

support for the rails in railway tracks, typically made of wood or concrete

## 1.3.36

# spring fastening spikes

spikes used to secure sleeper plates to timber sleepers

#### 1.3.37

## statistical sampling

procedure for quality assessment based on sample testing

#### 1.3.38

#### surface defects

imperfections on the surface of spikes

#### 1.3.39

# tempered martensite

strengthened structure of the spike after heat treatment

### 1.3.40

### tolerances

permissible limits of variation in dimensions

#### 1.3.41

## torsional force

twisting force exerted by skewed sleepers

## 1.3.42

## withdrawal forces

forces attempting to pull the spike out from the sleeper

General rail industry terms and definitions are maintained in the RISSB Glossary. Refer to: https://www.rissb.com.au/products/glossary/

