

Rolling Stock – Freight Wagon National Technical Specification Notice

WAG NTSN – Technical Annex

Draft for preliminary consultation based on the [NTSN published on 1st January 2021](#) with the [ERA proposals for the TSI 2022 package \(Digital Rail and Green Freight\)](#) shown as changes to this. The markup reflects the proposed TSI text, except where this has been amended for applicability to GB, such as substituting 'NTSN' for 'TSI'. Please note, this draft may still include TSI proposals which need to be further amended where text is not applicable to GB.

This is provided to elicit views on the TSI proposals to inform the development of the industry recommendation for similar NTSN changes. It does not reflect RSSB or industry proposals for NTSN changes. These will be provided with a supporting business case for change for consultation in early 2023.

ANNEX

National Technical Specification Notice for the ‘rolling stock — wagons’ subsystem

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1. INTRODUCTION

A National Technical Specification Notice (NTSN) is a specification that covers a subsystem (or part of it) as described in regulation 2 of the Railways (Interoperability) Regulations 2011 in order:

- to ensure the interoperability of the GB rail system, and
- to meet the essential requirements.

1.1. TECHNICAL SCOPE

See Article 2 of this NTSN.

1.2. GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

The geographical scope of this NTSN is the network of the whole GB rail system.

1.3. *This provision has been left intentionally blank*

2. SCOPE AND DEFINITION OF SUBSYSTEM

2.1. SCOPE

This NTSN is applicable to “freight wagons including vehicles designed to carry lorries” taking into account the exclusions as set out in regulation 3(2) and 3(5) of the Railways (Interoperability) Regulations 2011. In the following this part of the subsystem rolling stock is referred to as “freight wagon”. The subsystem rolling stock is defined in Schedule 3 to the Railways (Interoperability) Regulations 2011.

Self-propelling thermal or electric trains, thermal or electric traction units or passenger carriages are excluded from the scope of this NTSN; this is especially the case for:

- (a) [Special vehicles](#) ~~mobile railway infrastructure construction and maintenance equipment~~;
- (b) vehicles designed to carry:
 - motor vehicles with their passengers on board, or
 - motor vehicles without passengers on board but intended to be integrated in passenger trains (car carriers);

- (c) vehicles which
 - increase their length in loaded configuration, and
 - their payload itself is part of the vehicle structure.

Note: See also section 7.1 for particular cases.

2.2. DEFINITIONS

In the present NTSN the following definitions are used:

- (a) A “unit” is the generic term used to name the rolling stock. It is subject to the application of this NTSN, and therefore subject to the UK verification procedure.

A unit can consist of:

- a “wagon” that can be operated separately, featuring an individual frame mounted on its own set of wheels, or
 - a rake of permanently connected “elements”, those elements cannot be operated separately, or
 - “separate rail bogies connected to compatible road vehicle(s)” the combination of which forms a rake of a rail compatible system.
- (b) A “train” is an operational formation consisting of several units.
 - (c) The “design operating state” covers all conditions under which the unit is intended to operate and its technical boundaries. This design operating state may go beyond the specifications of this NTSN in order that units may be used together in a train on the network under the safety management system of a railway undertaking.’

3. ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS

The GB rail system its subsystems and their interoperability constituents shall meet the relevant essential requirements. The essential requirements are set out in Schedule 2 to the Railways (Interoperability) Regulations 2011.

Table 1 indicates the basic parameters specified in this NTSN and their correspondence to the essential requirements.

Point	Basic parameter	Essential requirements				
		Safety	Reliability and availability	Health	Environment protection	Technical compatibility
4.2.2.1.1	End coupling	1.1.1, 1.1.3, 1.1.5, 2.4.1				
4.2.2.1.2	Inner coupling	1.1.1, 1.1.3, 2.4.1				
4.2.2.2	Strength of unit	1.1.1, 1.1.3, 2.4.1				
4.2.2.3	Integrity of the unit	1.1.1				
4.2.3.1	Gauging	1.1.1				2.4.3
4.2.3.2	Compatibility with load carrying capacity of lines	1.1.1				2.4.3
4.2.3.3	Compatibility with train detection systems	1.1.1				2.4.3
4.2.3.4	Axle bearing condition monitoring	1.1.1	1.2			2.4.3
4.2.3.5.1	Safety against derailment running on twisted track	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 2.4.1				2.4.3
4.2.3.5.2	Running dynamic behaviour	1.1.1 1.1.2				2.4.3
4.2.3.5.3	Derailment detection and prevention function	1.1.1 1.1.2				2.4.3

Point	Basic parameter	Essential requirements				
		Safety	Reliability and availability	Health	Environment protection	Technical compatibility
4.2.3.6.1	Structural design of bogie frame	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3				
4.2.3.6.2	Characteristics of wheelsets	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3				2.4.3
4.2.3.6.3	Characteristics of wheels	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3				2.4.3
4.2.3.6.4	Characteristics of axles	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3				
4.2.3.6.5	Axle box/bearings	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3				
4.2.3.6.6	Automatic variable gauge systems	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3	1.2			1.5
4.2.3.6.7	Running gear for manual change of wheelsets	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3				
4.2.4.2	Brake — Safety requirements	1.1.1, 1.1.3	1.2 2.4.2			
4.2.4.3.1	Brake — General functional requirements	1.1.1 2.4.1	2.4.2			

Point	Basic parameter	Essential requirements				
		Safety	Reliability and availability	Health	Environment protection	Technical compatibility
4.2.4.3.2.1	Brake performance — In-service brake	1.1.1, 1.1.2 2.4.1	2.4.2			1.5
4.2.4.3.2.2	Brake performance — Parking brake	2.4.1				2.4.3
4.2.4.3.3	Brake — Thermal capacity	1.1.1, 1.1.3 2.4.1				2.4.3
4.2.4.3.4	Brake — Wheel slide protection (WSP)	2.4.1	2.4.2			
4.2.4.3.5	Friction elements for wheel tread brakes	1.1.1, 1.1.2, 1.1.3, 2.4.1				2.4.3
4.2.5	Environmental conditions	1.1.1 1.1.2				2.4.3
4.2.6.1	Fire safety	1.1.1 1.1.4				
4.2.6.1.2.1	Fire safety Barriers	1.1.4		1.3.2	1.4.2	
4.2.6.1.2.2	Fire safety Materials	1.1.4		1.3.2	1.4.2	
4.2.6.1.2.3	Fire safety Cables	1.1.4 1.1.5		1.3.2	1.4.2	
4.2.6.1.2.4	Fire safety — Flammable liquids	1.1.4		1.3.2	1.4.2	
4.2.6.2	Protection against electric hazard	1.1.5 2.4.1				

Point	Basic parameter	Essential requirements				
		Safety	Reliability and availability	Health	Environment protection	Technical compatibility
4.2.6.3	Attachment device for rear-end signal	1.1.1				

The essential requirements 1.3.1, 1.4.1, 1.4.3, 1.4.4 and 1.4.5 of Schedule 2 to the Railways (Interoperability) Regulations 2011 fall under the scope of other legislation.

4. CHARACTERISATION OF THE SUBSYSTEM

4.1. INTRODUCTION

The GB rail system, to which the Railways (Interoperability) Regulations 2011 applies and of which freight wagons form a part, is an integrated system whose consistency shall be verified. This consistency shall be checked in particular with regard to the specifications of the rolling stock subsystem and the compatibility with the network (section 4.2), its interfaces in relation to the other subsystems of the GB rail system in which it is integrated (sections 4.2 and 4.3), as well as the initial operating and maintenance rules (sections 4.4 and 4.5).

The technical file, as set out in regulation 17(2) of and Schedule 4 to the Railways (Interoperability) Regulations 2011, shall contain in particular design related values concerning the compatibility with the network.

4.2. FUNCTIONAL AND TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS OF THE SUBSYSTEM

4.2.1. General

In light of the essential requirements in Chapter 3, the functional and technical specifications of the subsystem ‘rolling stock — freight wagons’ are grouped and sorted out in the following points of this Chapter:

- Structures and mechanical parts
- Gauging and vehicle track interaction

- Brake
- Environmental conditions
- System protection.

Except where this is strictly necessary for the interoperability of the GB rail system and to meet the relevant essential requirements, the functional and technical specifications of the freight wagon and its interfaces do not impose the use of any particular technical solutions.

When the functional and technical specifications that are necessary in order to achieve interoperability and to meet the essential requirements, have not been developed concerning a particular technical aspect, this aspect is identified as an open point in the relevant point. All open points are listed in Appendix A.

In Appendix C a set of conditions is specified. The conformity with this set of conditions is optional. If this option is selected, the conformity shall be assessed by an approved body within the UK verification procedure.

Provision may be made for UK specific cases for each NTSN. Such provisions are indicated in Chapter 7.

As far as possible the assessment procedure for the requirements in Section 4.2 is defined in Chapter 6. In these cases the text of section 4.2 makes a reference to the corresponding points and sub points clauses of Chapter 6. If for a particular basic parameter the separation of requirements and assessment procedures is not feasible, no reference is given.

4.2.2. Structures and mechanical parts

4.2.2.1. *Mechanical interface*

4.2.2.1.1. End coupling

The end coupling is the mechanical interface between units forming a train.

The coupling system shall be designed in a way that no human presence between the units to be coupled/uncoupled shall be required whilst either one unit is moving.

End couplings shall be resilient and capable of withstanding the forces in accordance with the defined design operating state of the unit.

4.2.2.1.2. Inner coupling

The inner coupling is the mechanical interface between elements forming a unit.

The inner coupling shall be resilient and capable of withstanding the forces in accordance with the defined design operating state of the unit. The joint between two elements sharing the same running gear, is covered by point 4.2.2.2.

The longitudinal strength of the inner coupling(s) shall be equal to or higher than the one of the end coupling(s) of the unit.

4.2.2.2. Strength of unit

The structure of a unit body, any equipment attachments and lifting and jacking points shall be designed such that no cracks, no significant permanent deformation or ruptures occur under the load cases defined in [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[1\]](#) ~~Chapter 5 of EN 12663-2:2010. Joining techniques shall be deemed to be covered by the demonstration of conformity in accordance to point 6.2.2.1.~~

In case of a rake of a rail compatible system composed of separate rail bogies connected to compatible road vehicles, the load cases may differ from those mentioned above, due to their bi-modal specification; in such a case, the load cases considered shall be described by the applicant based on a consistent set of specifications with consideration of the specific conditions of use related to train composition, shunting and operation.

The demonstration of conformity is described in point 6.2.2.1.

The jacking positions shall be marked on the unit. The marking shall comply with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[2\]](#) ~~point 4.5.14 of EN 15877-1:2012.~~

Note: Joining techniques are deemed to be covered as well by the demonstration of conformity in accordance to point 6.2.2.1.

4.2.2.3. Integrity of the unit

The unit shall be designed so that all movable parts intended to close an aperture (access doors, tarpaulin, lids, hatches, etc.) are prevented against an unintentional movement of these parts.

[Units intended to be used for combined transport and requiring a wagon compatibility code shall be equipped with devices for securing the Intermodal Loading Unit.](#)

Locking devices shall indicate their status (open/closed) and shall be visible outside the unit.

4.2.3. Gauging and track interaction

4.2.3.1. Gauging

This point concerns the rules for calculation intended for sizing the rolling stock to run on one or several networks without interference risk.

The compliance of a unit with the intended reference profile including the reference profile for the lower part shall be established by one of the methods set out in [the specification referenced in Appendix D index \[4\]](#) ~~EN 15273-2:2013+A1:2016~~.

The kinematic method, as described in ~~EN 15273-2:2013+A1:2016~~ [that specification](#) shall be used to establish conformity, if any, between the reference profile established for the unit and the respective target reference profiles G1, GA, GB and GC including those used for the lower part GI1 and GI2.

[Units intended to be used for combined transport shall be codified according to the requirements of Appendix H.](#)

4.2.3.2. Compatibility with load carrying capacity of lines

The vertical loading characteristics of the unit shall be determined in order to check compatibility with the load carrying capacity of lines.

The permissible payload a unit may carry, for axle loads up to and including 25 t, shall be determined by application of [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[5\]](#) ~~clauses 6.1 and 6.2 of EN 15528:2015~~.

4.2.3.3. Compatibility with train detection systems

If the unit is intended to be compatible with one or more of the following train detection systems, this compatibility shall be established according to the provisions of [specification referenced in Appendix A of the CCS NTSN, index 77](#) ~~ERA/ERTMS/033281 and CCS NTSN~~.

- (a) train detection systems based on track circuits; [the electrical resistance of the wheelset can be assessed at IC level or at vehicle level.](#)
- (b) train detection systems based on axle counters;
- (c) train detection systems based on loop equipment.

4.2.3.4. Axle bearing condition monitoring

It shall be possible to monitor the axle bearing condition either by:

- line side detection equipment, or
- on-board equipment.

If the unit is intended to be capable of being monitored by line side equipment on the 1 435 mm track gauge network the unit shall be compliant with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[6\]](#) ~~clauses 5.1 and 5.2 of EN 15437-1:2009~~ in order to ensure sufficient visibility.

Table 2

This table has been intentionally removed

If the unit is intended to be capable of being monitored by on-board equipment, the following requirements shall apply:

- This equipment shall be able to detect a deterioration of any of the axle box bearings of the unit.
- The bearing condition shall be evaluated either by monitoring its temperature, or its dynamic frequencies or some other suitable bearing condition characteristic.
- The detection system shall be located entirely on board the unit, and diagnosis messages shall be available on board the unit.
- The diagnosis messages delivered and how they are made available shall be described in the operating documentation set out in section 4.4 of this NTSN, and in the maintenance rules described in section 4.5 of this NTSN.

4.2.3.5. Running safety

The dynamic behaviour of a vehicle has a strong influence on safety against derailment, running safety and track loading.

4.2.3.5.1. Safety against derailment running on twisted track

The unit shall be designed to ensure safe running on twisted track, taking into account specifically the transition phase between canted and level track and cross level deviations.

The demonstration of conformity is described in point 6.2.2.2.

4.2.3.5.2. Running dynamic behaviour

The unit shall be designed to provide safe movement up to the maximum design speed.

The running dynamic behaviour of a unit shall be proven either by:

- following the procedures set out in [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[7\] ~~Chapters 4, 5 and 7 of EN 14363:2016~~](#), or
- performing simulations using a validated model.

The demonstration of conformity is described in point 6.2.2.3.

Running dynamic behaviour is permitted to be assessed at interoperability constituent level in accordance with point 6.1.2.1. In this case a specific test or simulation at subsystem level is not required.

4.2.3.5.3. Derailment detection and prevention function

The derailment detection and prevention function is intended to prevent derailments or to mitigate the consequences of a derailment of the unit.

If a unit is fitted with detection and prevention function the requirements below shall be met.

4.2.3.5.3.1. General requirements

The function shall be able to detect either a derailment or conditions which are a precursor to a derailment of the unit in accordance to one of the three sets of requirements described in points 4.2.3.5.3.2, 4.2.3.5.3.3 and 4.2.3.5.3.4 below:

It is allowed to combine these functions as follows:

- 4.2.3.5.3.2 and 4.2.3.5.3.3
- 4.2.3.5.3.2 and 4.2.3.5.3.4

4.2.3.5.3.2. Derailment prevention function (DPF)

The DPF shall be able to detect conditions which are precursor to a derailment by monitoring the condition of the relevant parameters of the unit, and shall send a signal to the driver's cab of the locomotive hauling the train once a precursor to derailment is detected in the unit.

The signal and its transmission between the unit, the locomotive and the other coupled unit(s) in a train for the DPF to be available at train level shall be documented in the technical file.

4.2.3.5.3.3. Derailment detection function (DDF)

The DDF shall be able to detect a derailment once it just occurred and shall send a signal to the driver’s cab of the locomotive hauling the train once the derailment is detected in the unit.

The signal and its transmission between the unit, the freight locomotive and the other coupled unit(s) in a train for the DDF to be available at train level shall be documented in the technical file.

4.2.3.5.3.4. Derailment detection and actuation function (DDAF)

The DDAF shall be able to detect a derailment once it just occurred, and to automatically activate a brake application when the derailment is detected without possibility of overriding by the driver.

The purpose of DDAF is to limit the consequences of a derailment and by that to improve safety. However, false derailment detections may lead to excessive compressive forces having the typical credible potential to cause a derailment; considering this severity of the failure consequence, it shall be demonstrated that the risk is controlled to an acceptable level.

Therefore, the DDAF has to undergo a risk assessment in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 402/2013.

It shall be possible to deactivate the DDAF directly on the unit when the unit is stopped. This deactivation will release and isolate the DDAF from the brake system.

The DDAF shall indicate its status (activated/deactivated) and this status shall be visible from both sides of the unit. If this is not physically feasible, the DDAF shall indicate its status from at least one side and the other side of the wagon shall be marked in accordance with the specification referenced in Appendix D Index [2].

4.2.3.6. Running gear

The running gear guarantees to carry and guide the unit safely as well as to transmit braking forces where so required.

4.2.3.6.1. Structural design of bogie frame

The integrity of the structure of a bogie frame, all attached equipment and body to bogie connection shall be demonstrated based on methods as set out in [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[9\]](#) ~~point 6.2 of EN 13749:2011.~~

The integrity of the structure of a bogie frame is permitted to be assessed at interoperability constituent level in accordance with point 6.1.2.1. In this case a specific test or simulation at subsystem level is not required.

4.2.3.6.2. Characteristics of wheelsets

The wheelset assembly shall be able to transmit forces and torque between the fitted parts in accordance with the area of use.

The geometric dimensions of the wheelsets, as defined in Figure 1, shall be compliant with limit values specified in Table 3. These limit values shall be taken as design values and shall be stated as in-service limit values in the maintenance file described in Section 4.5.

The demonstration of conformity is described in point 6.1.2.2.

Figure 1

Symbols for wheelsets used in Table 3

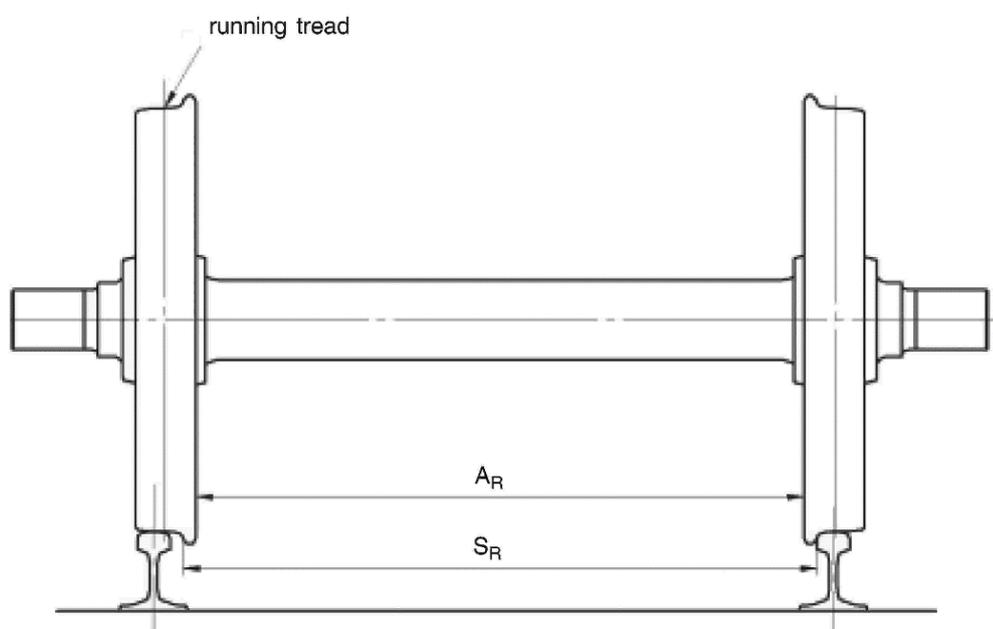


Table 3

Limits of use of the geometric dimensions of wheelsets

Designation		Wheel diam. D [mm]	Minimum value [mm]	Maximum value [mm]
1 435 mm	Front-to-front dimension (S_R)	$330 \leq D \leq 760$	1 415	1 426
	$S_R = A_R + S_{d,left} + S_{d,right}$	$760 < D \leq 840$	1 412	1 426

		D > 840	1 410	1 426
	Back-to-back distance (A_R)	$330 \leq D \leq 760$	1 359	1 363
		$760 < D \leq 840$	1 358	1 363
		D > 840	1 357	1 363

4.2.3.6.3. Characteristics of wheels

The geometrical dimensions of the wheels as defined in Figure 2 shall be compliant with limit values specified in Table 4.

Table 4

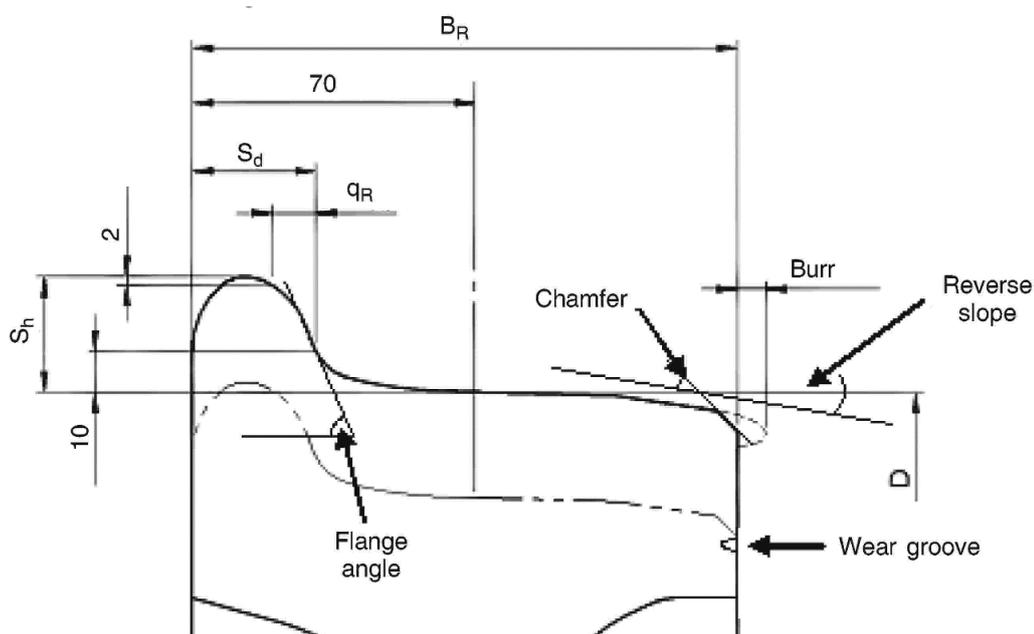
Limits of use of the geometric dimensions of wheels

Designation		Wheel diam. D [mm]	Minimum value [mm]	Maximum value [mm]
1 435 mm	Width of the rim (B_R) (with maximum BURR of 5 mm)	$D \geq 330$	133	140
	Thickness of the flange (S_d)	$330 \leq D \leq 760$	27,5	33
		$760 < D \leq 840$	25	33
		D > 840	22	33
	Height of the flange (S_h)	$330 \leq D \leq 630$	31,5	36
		$630 < D \leq 760$	29,5	36
		D > 760	27,5	36
	Face of the flange (q_R)	$D \geq 330$	6,5	—

These limit values shall be taken as design values and shall be stated as in-service limit values in the maintenance file described in Section 4.5.

Figure 2

Symbols for wheels used in Table 4



The mechanical characteristics of the wheels shall ensure the transmission of forces and torque as well as the resistance against thermal load where so required in accordance with the area of use.

The demonstration of conformity is described in point 6.1.2.3.

4.2.3.6.4. Characteristics of axles

The characteristics of the axle shall ensure the transmission of forces and torque in accordance with the area of use.

The demonstration of conformity is described in point 6.1.2.4.

The traceability of axles shall take into account the findings of the ERA Task force on Freight Maintenance (see '*Final report on the activities of the Task Force Freight Wagon Maintenance*' published on the ERA website <http://www.era.europa.eu>).

4.2.3.6.5. Axle boxes/bearings

The axle box and the rolling bearing shall be designed with consideration of mechanical resistance and fatigue characteristics. Temperature limits reached in service relevant for the hot box detection shall be defined.

The demonstration of conformity is described in point 6.2.2.4.

4.2.3.6.6. Automatic variable gauge systems

This requirement is applicable to units equipped with an automatic variable gauge system with changeover mechanism of the axial position of the wheels allowing the unit to be compatible with 1 435 mm track gauge and other track gauge(s) within the scope of this NTSN by means of passage through a track gauge changeover facility.

The changeover mechanism shall ensure the locking in the correct intended axial position of the wheel.

After passage through the track gauge changeover facility, the verification of the state of the locking system (locked or unlocked) and of the position of the wheels shall be performed by one or more of the following means: visual control, on-board control system or infrastructure/facility control system. In case of on-board control system, a continuous monitoring shall be possible.

If a running gear is equipped with brake equipment subject to a change in position during the gauge change operation, the automatic variable gauge system shall ensure the position and safe locking in the correct position of this equipment simultaneously to those of the wheels.

The failure of the locking of the position of the wheels and braking equipment (if relevant) during operation has typical credible potential to lead directly to a catastrophic accident (resulting in multiple fatalities); considering this severity of the failure consequence, it shall be demonstrated that the risk is controlled to an acceptable level.

The automatic variable gauge system is defined as an interoperability constituent (point 5.3.4b) and is part of the interoperability constituent wheelset (point 5.3.2). The conformity assessment procedure is specified in point 6.1.2.6 (interoperability constituent level), point 6.1.2.2 (safety requirement) and in point 6.2.2.4a (subsystem level) of this NTSN.

The track gauges the unit is compatible with shall be recorded in the technical documentation.

A description of the changeover operation in normal mode, including the type(s) of track gauge changeover facility(ies) the unit is compatible with, shall be part of the technical documentation (see also section 4.4 of this NTSN).

The requirements and conformity assessments required in other sections of this NTSN apply independently for each wheel position corresponding to one track gauge and have to be documented accordingly.

4.2.3.6.7. Running gear for manual change of wheelsets

The requirement is applicable to units prepared to run on different track gauges, by means of a physical change of wheelset.

The unit shall be equipped with a locking mechanism in order to ensure the correct position of its brake equipment in the different configurations considering the dynamic effects in accordance with the design operating state of the unit.

The demonstration of conformity is described in point 6.2.2.5.

4.2.4. Brake

4.2.4.1. General

The purpose of the train brake system is to ensure that:

- the train's speed can be reduced,
- the train's speed can be maintained on a slope,
- the train can be stopped within the maximum allowable braking distance, and that
- the train can be immobilised.

Primary factors that influence the braking performance and the braking process are:

- the braking power,
- the train mass,
- the speed,
- the allowable braking distance,
- the available adhesion, and
- the track gradient.

The brake performance of a train is derived from the individual brake performance of each unit in the train.

4.2.4.2. Safety requirements

The braking system contributes to the safety level of the railway system. Therefore the design of the braking system of a unit has to undergo a risk assessment in

accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 402/2013¹ considering the hazard of complete loss of the brake capability of the unit. The severity level shall be deemed as catastrophic when:

- it affects the unit alone (combination of failures), or
- it affects the brake capability of more than the unit (single fault).

The fulfilment of the conditions of C.9 and C.14 of Appendix C is presumed to be in conformity with this requirement.

4.2.4.3. Functional and technical requirements

4.2.4.3.1. General functional requirements

The brake equipment of the unit shall provide the functions of braking such as the application and the release of the brake, upon a transmitted signal. The brake shall be:

- continuous (the brake application or release signal is transmitted from a central command to the whole train by a control line),
- automatic (an inadvertent disruption of the control line shall lead to brake activation on all units of the train bringing each part to stand still),
- disengageable, which enables its release and isolation.

4.2.4.3.2. Brake performance

4.2.4.3.2.1. Service brake

The brake performance of a train or a unit is its ability to decelerate. It is the result of the braking power available to decelerate the train or unit within defined limits and all factors involved in the conversion and dissipation of energy including train resistance.

The brake performance of a unit shall be calculated in accordance with one of the [specifications referenced in Appendix D, either Index \[16\], Index \[37\], Index \[58\] or Index \[17\].](#) ~~following documents:~~

~~— EN 14531-6:2009, or~~

¹ Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) No 402/2013 of 30 April 2013 on the common safety method for risk evaluation and assessment. This EU legislation is retained EU law under section 3 of the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018, and it has been amended under that Act by the Rail Safety (Amendment etc.) (EU Exit) Regulations 2019 as a result of the UK's exit from the EU.

~~UIC 544-1:2014.~~

The calculation shall be validated by tests. Brake performance calculation in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[17\]](#)~~UIC 544-1~~ shall be validated as set out in [the same specification or in the specification referenced in Appendix D, Index \[58\]](#)~~UIC 544-1:2014.~~

4.2.4.3.2.2. Parking brake

A Parking Brake is a brake used to prevent parked rolling stock moving under the specified conditions taking into account the place, wind, gradient and rolling stock loading state, until intentionally released.

If the unit is equipped with a parking brake, the following requirements shall be met:

- the immobilisation shall remain until intentionally released,
- where it is not possible to identify the state of the parking brake directly, an indicator showing the state shall be provided on both sides on the outside of the vehicle,
- the minimum parking brake force considering no wind, shall be determined by calculations as defined in [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[16\]](#)~~Clause 6 of EN 14531-6:2009,~~

[Where relevant the calculations shall determine:](#)

- [the minimum parking brake force for an unloaded wagon](#)
- [the maximum parking brake force for a fully loaded wagon](#)
- [the breakover loading mass, i.e. the minimum loading condition for the maximum parking brake force](#)
- ~~the~~ [The](#) parking brake of a unit shall be designed considering a wheel/rail (steel/steel) adhesion factor not higher than 0,12.

4.2.4.3.3. Thermal capacity

The brake equipment shall be able to withstand one emergency brake application without any loss of brake performance due to thermal or mechanical effects.

The thermal load that the unit is capable of withstanding without any adverse loss of brake performance due to thermal or mechanical effects, shall be defined and expressed in terms of speed, axle load, gradient and brake distance.

The demonstration of conformity is described in point 6.2.2.6.

A slope of 21 ‰ at 70 km/h during 40 km may be considered as the reference case for the thermal capacity which results in a braking power of 45 kW per wheel during 34 minutes for a nominal wheel diameter of 920 mm and an axle load of 22,5 t. There may be other relevant reference cases available for use.

4.2.4.3.4. Wheel slide protection (WSP)

Wheel slide protection (WSP) is a system designed to use the maximum available adhesion by decreasing, holding or increasing the brake force to prevent wheel sets from locking and uncontrolled sliding. Thereby the stopping distance shall be optimised.

If an electronic WSP-control is used negative effects caused by malfunctions of WSP shall be reduced by suitable system design processes and technical configuration.

The WSP shall not alter the functional characteristics of the brakes. The vehicle's air equipment shall be dimensioned such that the air consumption of the WSP does not impair the performance of the pneumatic brake. The design process of the WSP shall take into account that the WSP has no detrimental effect on the constituent parts of the vehicle (brake gear, wheel tread, axle boxes, etc.).

The following types of units shall be fitted with WSP:

- types of units equipped with all types of brake blocks except composite brake blocks, for which the maximum mean utilisation of adhesion is greater than 0,12,
- types of units equipped with disc brakes only and/or with composite brake blocks, for which the maximum mean utilisation of adhesion is greater than 0,11.

4.2.4.3.5. Friction elements for wheel tread brakes

The friction element for wheel tread brakes (i.e. brake block) generates brake forces by friction when engaged with the wheel tread.

If wheel tread brakes are used the characteristics of the friction element shall contribute reliably to achieving the intended brake performance.

The demonstration of conformity is described in point 6.1.2.5 of this NTSN.

4.2.5. Environmental conditions

The design of the unit, as well as its constituents shall take into account the environmental conditions to which this rolling stock will be subjected to.

The environmental parameters are described in the clauses below. For each environmental parameter, a nominal range is defined, which is the most commonly encountered in Europe, and is the basis for the interoperable unit.

For certain environmental parameters ranges other than the nominal one are defined. In that case, a range shall be selected for the design of the unit.

For the functions identified in the clauses below, design and/or testing provisions taken to ensure that the rolling stock is meeting the NTSN requirements in this range shall be described in the technical file.

Depending on the ranges selected and on provisions taken (described in the technical file), appropriate operating rules could be necessary when the unit designed for the nominal range is operated on a particular line where the nominal range is exceeded at certain periods of the year.

The unit and its constituents shall be designed under consideration of one or several of the following external air temperature ranges:

- T1: – 25 °C to + 40 °C (nominal),
- T2: – 40 °C to + 35 °C, and
- T3: – 25 °C to + 45 °C.

The unit shall meet the requirements of this NTSN without degradation for snow, ice and hail conditions as defined in [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[18\]](#) ~~clause 4.7 of EN 50125-2014~~, which correspond to the nominal range.

Where more severe ‘snow, ice and hail’ conditions than considered in the standard are selected, the unit and its constituents shall then be designed to meet NTSN requirements considering the combined effect with low temperature according to the temperature range chosen.

In relation with the temperature range T2 and with the severe conditions for snow, ice and hail, the provisions taken to meet NTSN requirements in these severe conditions shall be identified and verified, in particular design and/or testing provisions considering the following functions:

- Coupling function restricted to the resiliency of couplings.
- Brake function, including brake equipment.

The demonstration of conformity is described in point 6.2.2.7.

4.2.6. System protection

4.2.6.1. Fire safety

4.2.6.1.1. General

All significant potential fire sources (high risk components) on the unit shall be identified. The fire safety aspects of the unit design shall be aimed at:

- preventing a fire from occurring,
- limiting the effects if a fire occurs.

The goods carried on the unit are not part of the unit and do not have to be taken into account in the conformity assessment.

4.2.6.1.2. Functional and technical specification

4.2.6.1.2.1. Barriers

In order to limit the effects of fire, fire barriers with integrity of at least 15 minutes shall be installed between the identified potential fire sources (high risk components) and the carried load.

The demonstration of conformity is described in point 6.2.2.8.1.

4.2.6.1.2.2. Materials

All permanent materials used on the unit shall have limited ignitability and flame spread properties, unless:

- the material is separated from all potential fire risks on the unit by a fire barrier and the safe application is supported by a risk assessment, or
- the component has a mass < 400 g, and is located within a horizontal distance of ≥ 40 mm and a vertical distance of ≥ 400 mm to other non-tested components.

The demonstration of conformity is described in point 6.2.2.8.2.

4.2.6.1.2.3. Cables

The selection and installation of electrical cables shall take into account their fire behaviour properties.

The demonstration of conformity is described in point 6.2.2.8.3.

4.2.6.1.2.4. Flammable liquids

The unit shall be provided with measures preventing a fire from occurring and spreading due to leakage of flammable liquids or gases.

The demonstration of conformity is described in point 6.2.2.8.4.

4.2.6.2. Protection against electrical hazards

4.2.6.2.1. Protective measures against indirect contact (protective bonding)

The impedance between vehicle body and the running rail shall be low enough to prevent hazardous voltages between them.

Units shall be bonded in accordance with the provisions as described in [the specification referenced in Appendix D index \[27\]](#) ~~clause 6.4 of EN 50153:2014.~~

4.2.6.2.2. Protective measures against direct contact

The electrical installations and equipment of a unit shall be designed so as to protect persons from electric shock.

The unit shall be designed so that direct contact is prevented following the provisions set out in [the specification referenced in Appendix D index \[27\]](#) ~~clause 5 of EN 50153:2014.~~

4.2.6.3. Attachment devices for rear-end signal

On all units designed to receive a rear-end signal, two devices at the end of the unit shall provide for the installation of two lamps or two reflective plates as set out in Appendix E at the same height above rail and not higher than 2 000 mm. The dimensions and clearance of these attachment devices shall be as described in [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[28\]](#) ~~Figure 11 of EN 16116-2:2013.~~

4.3. FUNCTIONAL AND TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION OF THE INTERFACES

4.3.1. Interface with the subsystem ‘infrastructure’

Table 5

Interface with infrastructure subsystem

Reference in this NTSN	Reference to INF NTSN
4.2.3.1. Gauging	Structure gauge Distance between track centres Minimum radius of vertical curve
4.2.3.2. Compatibility with load carrying capacity of lines	Track resistance to vertical loads Lateral track resistance Resistance of bridges to traffic loads Equivalent vertical loading for earthworks and earth pressure effects Resistance of existing bridges and earthworks to traffic loads
4.2.3.5.2. Running dynamic behaviour	Track geometrical quality
4.2.3.6.2. Characteristics of wheelsets 4.2.3.6.3. Characteristics of wheels	Nominal track gauge Rail head profile for plain line Design geometry of switches and crossings

4.3.2. Interface with the subsystem ‘operation and traffic management’

Table 6

Interface with operation and traffic management subsystem

Reference in this NTSN	Reference to OPE NTSN
4.2.2.2 Strength of unit — Lifting and jacking	4.2.3.6.3 Contingency arrangements
4.2.3.1 Gauging	4.2.2.5 Train composition
4.2.3.2 Compatibility with load carrying capacity of lines	4.2.2.5 Train composition
4.2.4 Brake	4.2.2.6 Train braking
4.2.6.3 Attachment devices for rear-end signal. Appendix E Rear-end signal	4.2.2.1.3.2 Rear-end

4.3.3. Interface with the subsystem ‘control, command and signalling’

Table 7

Interface with control, command and signalling subsystem

Reference in this NTSN	Reference in the index 77 of the Appendix A of the CCS NTSN to CCS NTSN and ERA/ERTMS/033281 rev 4.0
4.2.3.3 a) Rolling stock characteristics compatible with train detection system based on track circuits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — axle distances (3.1.2.1, 3.1.2.3, 3.1.2.4, 3.1.2.5 and 3.1.2.6), — vehicle axle load (3.1.7.1), — impedance between wheels (3.1.9), — use of composite brake blocks (3.1.6). — If the rolling stock is equipped: use of shunt assisted devices (3.1.8) — If the rolling stock has electrical or electronic equipment on board creating interference current in the rail: conducted interference (3.2.2)
4.2.3.3 b) Rolling stock characteristics compatible with train detection system based on axle counters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — axle distances (3.1.2.1, 3.1.2.2, 3.1.2.4, 3.1.2.5 and 3.1.2.6), — wheel geometry (3.1.3.1-3.1.3.4), — metal/inductive components-free space between wheels (3.1.3.5) — wheel material (3.1.3.6). — If the rolling stock has electrical or electronic equipment on board creating interference electromagnetic fields close to the wheel sensor: electromagnetic fields (3.2.1)
4.2.3.3 c) Rolling stock characteristics compatible with train detection system based on loop equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — vehicle metal construction (3.1.7.2).

4.4. OPERATING RULES

Operating rules are developed within the procedures described in the railway undertaking safety management system. These rules take into account the documentation related to operation which forms a part of the technical file as required in regulation 17(2) of and Schedule 4 to the Railways (Interoperability) Regulations 2011.

For the safety critical components (Channel Tunnel only) (see also 4.5), the specific operational and operational traceability requirements are developed by the designers/manufacturers at design phase and through a collaboration between designers/manufacturers and the concerned railway undertakings or the concerned wagon keeper after vehicles have entered into operation.

The documentation related to operation describes the characteristics of the unit in relation to the design operating state to be considered in order to define the operating rules in normal and in various reasonably foreseeable degraded modes.

The documentation related to operation is composed of:

- a description of operation in normal mode, including the operational characteristics and limitations of the unit (e.g. vehicle gauge, maximum design speed, axle loads, brake performance, compatibility with train detection systems, permitted environmental conditions, type(s) and operation of track gauge changeover facility(ies) the unit is compatible with),
- a description of operation in degraded mode (when equipment or functions described in this NTSN suffer safety failures) as far as can reasonably predicted, together with the related acceptable limits and operating conditions of the unit that could be experienced,
- a safety critical components list (Channel Tunnel only): The safety critical components list shall contain the specific operational and operational traceability requirements.

The applicant shall provide the initial version of the documentation related to operating rules. This documentation might be modified later in accordance with the corresponding legislation, taking into account the existing operating and maintenance conditions of the unit. The approved body shall verify only that the documentation on operation is provided.

4.5. MAINTENANCE RULES

Maintenance is a set of activities intended to keep a functional unit in, or to restore it to a state in which it can perform its required function.

The following documents being part of the technical file as required in regulation 17(2) of and Schedule 4 to the Railways (Interoperability) Regulations 2011 are necessary to undertake maintenance activities on the units:

- general documentation (point 4.5.1),
- the maintenance design justification file (point 4.5.2), and
- the maintenance description file (point 4.5.3).

The applicant shall provide the three documents described in 4.5.1, 4.5.2. and 4.5.3. This documentation might be modified later in accordance with the corresponding legislation, taking into account the existing operating and maintenance conditions of the unit. The approved body shall verify only that the documentation on maintenance is provided.

The applicant or any entity authorised by the applicant (e.g. a keeper) shall provide this documentation to the entity in charge of maintenance as soon as it is assigned for the maintenance of the unit.

On the basis of these three documents, the entity in charge of maintenance shall define a maintenance plan and appropriate maintenance requirements at maintenance operational level under its sole responsibility (not in the scope of the assessment against this NTSN).

The following only applies to wagons that access the Channel Tunnel:

- The documentation includes a list of safety critical components. Safety critical components are components for which a single failure has a credible potential to lead directly to a serious accident, which is defined as any train collision or derailment of trains resulting in the death of at least one person or serious injuries to five or more persons or extensive damage to rolling stock, the infrastructure or the environment, and any other accident with the same consequences which has an obvious impact on railway safety regulation or the management of safety; ‘extensive damage’ means damage that can be immediately assessed by the investigating body to cost at least EUR 2 million in total.
- The safety critical components and their specific servicing, maintenance and maintenance traceability requirements are identified by the designers/manufacturers at design phase and through a collaboration between designers/manufacturers and the concerned entities in charge of maintenance after vehicles have entered into operation.

4.5.1. General documentation

The general documentation comprises ~~of~~:

- Drawings and description of the unit and its components.
- Any legal requirement concerning the maintenance of the unit.
- Drawing of systems (electrical, pneumatic, hydraulic and control-circuit diagrams).
- Additional on-board systems (description of the systems including description of functionality, specification of interfaces and data processing and protocols).
- Configuration files for each vehicle (parts list and bill of material) to enable (in particular but not only) traceability during maintenance activities.

4.5.2. Maintenance design justification file

The maintenance design justification file explains how maintenance activities are defined and designed in order to ensure that the rolling stock characteristics will be kept within permissible limits of use during its lifetime. The file shall give input data in order to determine the criteria for inspection and the periodicity of maintenance activities. The maintenance design justification file ~~consists of~~ comprises:

- Precedents, principles and methods used to design the maintenance of the unit.
- For Channel Tunnel, precedents, principles and methods used to identify the safety critical components and their specific operational, servicing, maintenance and traceability requirements.
- Limits of the normal use of the unit (e.g. km/month, climatic limits, foreseen types of loads, etc.).
- Relevant data used to design the maintenance and origin of these data (return of experience).
- Tests, investigations and calculations carried out to design the maintenance.

4.5.3. Maintenance description file

The maintenance description file describes how maintenance activities can be conducted. Maintenance activities include, among others, inspections, monitoring, tests, measurements, replacements, adjustments and repairs.

Maintenance activities are split into:

- preventive maintenance (scheduled and controlled), and
- corrective maintenance.

The maintenance description file includes the following:

- Component hierarchy and functional description which sets up the boundaries of the rolling stock by listing all the items belonging to the product structure of that rolling stock and using an appropriate number of discrete levels. The lowest item of the hierarchy shall be a replaceable component.
- Parts list which shall contain the technical and functional descriptions of the spare parts (replaceable units). The list shall include all parts specified for changing based on condition, which may require a replacement following electrical or mechanical malfunction or which will foreseeable require a replacement after an accidental damage. Interoperability constituents shall be indicated and referenced to their corresponding declaration of conformity.
- Safety critical components list (Channel Tunnel only): The safety critical components list shall contain the specific servicing, maintenance and servicing/maintenance traceability requirements.
- Limit values for components which are not to be exceeded in service. It is permitted to specify operational restrictions in degraded mode (limit value reached).
- List of reference to the legal obligations to which components or subsystems are subject.
- Maintenance plan² i.e. the structured set of tasks to perform the maintenance including the activities, procedures and means. The description of this set of tasks includes:
 - (a) Disassembly/assembly instructions drawings necessary for correct assembly/disassembly of replaceable parts.
 - (b) Maintenance criteria.

² The maintenance plan shall take into account the findings of the ERA Task force on Freight Maintenance (see “Final report on the activities of the Task Force Freight Wagon Maintenance” published on the ERA website <http://www.era.europa.eu>).

- (c) Checks and tests in particular of safety relevant parts; these include visual inspection and non-destructive tests (where appropriate e.g. to detect deficiencies that may impair safety).
 - (d) Tools and materials required to undertake the task.
 - (e) Consumables required to undertake the task.
 - (f) Personal protective safety provision and equipment.
- Necessary tests and procedures to be undertaken after each maintenance operation before re-entry into service of rolling stock.

4.6. PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCIES

The professional competencies of staff required for the operation and maintenance of units are not covered by this NTSN.

4.7. HEALTH AND SAFETY CONDITIONS

The provisions for health and safety of staff required for the operation and maintenance of units are covered by essential requirements 1.1.5, 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 2.5.1 and 2.6.1 set out in Schedule 2 of the Railways (Interoperability) Regulations 2011.

In particular, the following points of Section 4.2 specify provisions for health and safety of staff:

- point 4.2.2.1.1: End coupling,
- point 4.2.6.1: Fire safety,
- point 4.2.6.2: Protection against electrical hazards.

If the unit is fitted with a manual coupling system, a free space for shunters during coupling and uncoupling shall be provided.

All protruding parts deemed a hazard to operational staff shall be clearly indicated and/or fitted with protective devices.

The unit shall be equipped with footsteps and handrails except in those cases it is not intended to be operated with staff on-board, e.g. for shunting.

4.8. PARAMETERS TO BE RECORDED IN THE TECHNICAL FILE AND LIST OF DETERMINATIONS OF TYPE FOR AUTHORISED TYPES OF VEHICLES

The technical file shall contain at least the following parameters:

- Type, position and resiliency of the end coupling
- Load due to dynamic traction forces and compressive forces
- Gauge reference profiles to which the unit complies
- Conformity, if any, to target gauge reference profile(s) G1, GA, GB and GC
- Compliance, if any, to gauge lower reference profile(s) GI1 and GI2
- Mass per axle (tare and fully laden)
- Position of the axles along the unit and number of axles
- Length of the unit
- Maximum design speed
- Track gauges(s) the unit can be operated on
- Compatibility with train detection systems (track circuits/axle counters/loop equipment)
- Compatibility with hot axle box detection systems
- In-service temperature range of the axle bearings
- Nature of the signal which controls the brake (example: pneumatic main brake pipe, electric brake type XXX, etc.)
- Characteristics of the control line and of its coupling with other units (main brake pipe diameter, section of the electric cable etc.)
- Individual nominal performance of the brake unit, depending on the brake mode, if any (response time, brake force, level of adhesion required, etc.)
- Braking distance or brake weight depending on the brake mode, if any.
- Thermal load of the brake components expressed in terms of speed, axle load, gradient and brake distance
- Temperature range and severity level of snow/ice/hail conditions

- Minimum brake force and, where relevant, maximum brake force and breakover loading mass for the parking brake ~~Brake weight and maximum gradient of the parking brake~~ (if applicable)
- Number of axles where the parking brake is applied
- Ability/inability to be hump shunted
- ~~Presence of footsteps and/or handrails.~~
- Presence of one or more of the following functions: DDF, DPF, DDAF.
- Description of the signal informing of a derailment or a precursor to a derailment and its transmission for units is fitted with DDF or DPF.

The rolling stock data must be recorded in the list of determinations of types for vehicles authorised by the Safety Authority issued in accordance with regulation 8 of the Railways (Interoperability) Regulations 2011.

5. INTEROPERABILITY CONSTITUENTS

5.1. GENERAL

Interoperability constituents (ICs), as defined in regulation 2 of the Railways (Interoperability) Regulations 2011, are listed in section 5.3 together with:

- their area of use covering parameters of the subsystem, and
- the reference to corresponding requirements defined in Section 4.2.

When a requirement is identified in Section 5.3 as being assessed at IC level, an assessment for the same requirement at subsystem level is not required.

5.2. INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS

As stated in Article 10a, innovative solutions may require new specifications and/or new assessment methods. Such specifications and assessment methods shall be developed using the process described in point 6.1.3 whenever an innovative solution is envisaged for an interoperability constituent.

5.3. INTEROPERABILITY CONSTITUENT SPECIFICATIONS

5.3.1. Running gear

The running gear shall be designed for all application ranges, the areas of use, as defined by the following parameters:

- Track gauge
- Maximum speed
- Maximum cant deficiency
- Minimum tare of the unit
- Maximum axle load
- Range of distances between bogie pivots or range of wheelbase of 'two-axle units'
- Maximum height of centre of gravity of empty unit
- Coefficient of height of centre of gravity of loaded unit
- Minimum torsional stiffness coefficient of car body
- Maximum mass distribution coefficient for empty units with:

$$\frac{1}{2a^*} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{I_{zz}}{m}}$$

- Where:

I_{zz} = moment of inertia of the car body relative to the vertical axis through the centre of gravity of the car body

m = mass of the car body

$2a^*$ = wheelbase

- Minimum nominal wheel diameter
- Rail inclination.

The parameters speed and axle load may be considered in combination in order to define the appropriate area of use (e.g. maximum speed and tare weight).

The running gear shall comply with the requirements expressed in points 4.2.3.5.2 and 4.2.3.6.1. These requirements shall be assessed at IC level.

5.3.2. Wheelset

For the purpose of this NTSN, wheelsets include the main parts ensuring the mechanical interface with the track (wheels and connecting elements: e.g. transverse axle, independent wheel axle). Accessories parts (axle bearings, axle boxes and brake discs) are assessed at subsystem level.

The wheelset shall be assessed and designed for the area of use as defined by:

- track gauge,
- nominal wheel tread diameter, and
- maximum vertical static force.

A wheelset shall comply with the requirements on geometrical and mechanical parameters defined in point 4.2.3.6.2. These requirements shall be assessed at IC level.

Note: there is a UK specific case relevant to this IC (see point 7.3.2.5).

5.3.3. Wheel

A wheel shall be designed and assessed for an area of use defined by:

- nominal tread diameter,
- maximum vertical static force,
- maximum speed,
- in-service limits, and
- maximum braking energy.

A wheel shall comply with the requirements on geometrical, mechanical and thermo mechanical parameters defined in point 4.2.3.6.3. These requirements shall be assessed at IC level.

5.3.4. Axle

An axle shall be designed and assessed for an area of use defined by:

- maximum vertical static force.

An axle shall comply with the requirements on mechanical parameters defined in point 4.2.3.6.4. These requirements shall be assessed at IC level.

5.3.4a. Friction element for wheel tread brakes

The friction element for wheel tread brakes shall be designed and assessed for an area of use defined by:

- dynamic friction coefficients and their tolerance bands,
- minimum static friction coefficient,
- maximum permitted brake forces applied on the element,
- suitability for train detection by systems based on track circuits,
- suitability for severe environmental conditions.

A friction element for wheel tread brakes shall comply with the requirements defined in point 4.2.4.3.5. These requirements shall be assessed at IC level.

5.3.4b. Automatic variable gauge system

An IC “automatic variable gauge system” shall be designed and assessed for an area of use defined by:

- the track gauges the system is designed for,
- the range of maximum static axle loads,
- the range of nominal wheel tread diameters,
- the maximum design speed of the unit, and
- the types of track gauge changeover facility(ies) the system is designed for, including the nominal speed through the track changeover facility(ies) and the maximum axial forces during the automatic gauge changeover process.

An automatic variable gauge system shall comply with the requirements set out in point 4.2.3.6.6; these requirements shall be assessed at IC level as set out in point 6.1.2.6.

5.3.5. Rear-end signal

The rear-end signal, as described in Appendix E, is an independent IC. There are no requirements in Section 4.2 dealing with the rear-end signal. Its assessment by the approved body is not part of the UK verification of the subsystem.

6. CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT AND UK VERIFICATION

6.1. INTEROPERABILITY CONSTITUENT

6.1.1. Modules

The conformity assessment of an interoperability constituent shall be performed in accordance with the module(s) described in Table 8.

Table 8

Modules for conformity assessment of interoperability constituents

Module CA1	Internal production control plus product verification by individual examination
Module CA2	Internal production control plus product verification at random intervals
Module CB	UK-Type examination
Module CD	Conformity to type based on quality management system of the production process
Module CF	Conformity to type based on product verification
Module CH	Conformity based on full quality management system
Module CH1	Conformity based on full quality management system plus design examination
Module CV	Type validation by in-service experience (suitability for use)

These modules are specified in detail in the NTSN concerning the modules for the procedures for assessment of conformity or suitability for use and UK verification (“Modules NTSN”).

6.1.2. Conformity assessment procedures

The manufacturer or his authorised representative shall choose one of the modules or module combinations indicated in Table 9 in accordance with the required constituent.

Table 9

Modules to be applied for interoperability constituents

Point	Constituent	Modules					
		CA1 or CA2	CB + CD	CB + CF	CH	CH1	CV
4.2.3.6.1	Running gear		X	X		X	
	Running gear — established	X			X		
4.2.3.6.2	Wheelset	X ⁽¹⁾ *	X	X	X ⁽¹⁾ *	X	
4.2.3.6.3	Wheel	X ⁽¹⁾ *	X	X	X ⁽¹⁾ *	X	
4.2.3.6.4	Axle	X ⁽¹⁾ *	X	X	X ⁽¹⁾ *	X	
4.2.3.6.6	Automatic variable gauge system	X ⁽¹⁾ (*)	X	X	X ⁽¹⁾ (*)	X	X ⁽²⁾ (**)
4.2.4.3.5	Friction element for wheel tread brakes	X ⁽¹⁾ *	X	X	X ⁽¹⁾ *	X	X ⁽²⁾ **
5.3.5	Rear-end signal	X			X		

*⁽¹⁾ Modules CA1, CA2 or CH may be used only in the case of products placed on the market, and therefore developed, before the 1 January 2014, provided that the manufacturer demonstrated to the notified body that design review and type examination were performed for previous applications under comparable conditions, and were in conformity with the requirements of the TSI for Commission Regulation EU 321/2013 (Wagon TSI); this demonstration shall be documented, and is considered as providing the same level of proof as module CB or design examination according to module CH1.

**⁽²⁾ Module CV shall be used in case the manufacturer of friction element for wheel tread brakes has no sufficient return of experience (according to its own judgment) for the proposed design.

Within the application of the chosen module or module combination the interoperability constituent shall be assessed against the requirements mentioned in Section 4.2. If necessary, additional requirements concerning the assessment of particular interoperability constituents are given in the following clauses.

6.1.2.1. Running gear

The demonstration of conformity for running dynamic behaviour is set out in [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[8\]-EN 16235:2013](#).

Units equipped with an established running gear as described in ~~chapter 6 of EN 16235:2013~~ [that specification](#) are presumed to be in conformity with the relevant requirement provided that the running gears are operated within their established area of use.

The minimum axle load and maximum axle load during operation of a wagon equipped with an established running gear shall be compliant with the loading conditions between tare and loaded specified for the established running gear, as in the specification referenced in Appendix D Index [8].

In case the minimum axle load is not achieved by the mass of the vehicle in tare condition, conditions for use can be applied to the wagon requiring to operate it always with a minimum payload or a ballast (for example with an empty loading device), to be compliant with the parameters of the specification referenced in Appendix D Index [8].

In such case, the parameter ‘Mass of wagon in tare conditions’ used for dispensation of on track tests can be substituted by ‘Minimum axle load’. This shall be reported in the Technical File as a condition for use.

The assessment of the bogie frame strength shall be based on [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[9\]](#) ~~clause 6.2 of EN 13749:2011~~.

6.1.2.2. Wheelset

The demonstration of conformity for the mechanical behaviour of the wheelset assembly shall be carried out according to [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[10\]](#) ~~clause 3.2.1 of EN 13260:2009+A1:2010~~, which defines limit values for the axial assembly force and the associated verification test.

Alternative demonstration of conformity is allowed in accordance with point 6.1.2.4a.

A verification procedure shall exist to ensure at the assembly phase that no defects may detrimentally affect safety due to any change in the mechanical characteristics of the fitted parts of the axle. This procedure shall contain the determination of the interference values and, in case of press-fitted wheelsets, the corresponding press-fitting diagram.

6.1.2.3. Wheel

- (a) Forged and rolled wheels: The mechanical characteristics shall be proven following the procedure [described in the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[11\]](#) ~~as specified in clause 7 of EN 13979-1:2003+A1:2009+A2:2011~~.

If the wheel is intended to be used with brake blocks acting on the wheel running surface, the wheel shall be thermo mechanically proven by taking into account the maximum braking energy foreseen. A type test, as described in [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[11\]](#) ~~clause 6.2 of EN 13979-1:2003+A1:2009+A2:2011~~ shall be performed in order to check that

the lateral displacement of the rim during braking and the residual stress are within the specified tolerance limits.

The decision criteria of residual stresses for forged and rolled wheels are set out in [the same specification](#) ~~EN 13979-1:2003+A1:2009+A2:2011~~.

[Alternative demonstration of conformity is allowed in accordance with point 6.1.2.4a.](#)

- (b) Other types of wheels: Other types of wheels are permitted for units in national use. In that case the decision criteria and the fatigue stress criteria shall be specified in national technical rules.

A verification procedure shall exist to ensure at the production phase that no defects may adversely affect safety due to any change in the mechanical characteristics of the wheels. The tensile strength of the material in the wheel, the hardness of the rim, the fracture toughness (only for tread-braked wheels), the resistance to impact, the material characteristics and the material cleanliness shall be verified. The verification procedure shall specify the batch sampling used for each characteristic to be verified.

6.1.2.4. Axle

In addition to the requirement for the assembly above, the demonstration of conformity of the mechanical resistance and fatigue characteristics of the axle shall be based on [the specification referenced in Appendix D, index \[12\]](#) ~~Clauses 4, 5 and 6 of EN13103:2009 + A2:2012~~.

[That specification includes the](#) ~~The~~ decision criteria for the permissible stress ~~are specified in Clause 7 of EN EN13103:2009 + A2:2012~~. A verification procedure shall exist to ensure at the production phase that no defects may adversely affect safety due to any change in the mechanical characteristics of the axles. The tensile strength of the material in the axle, the resistance to impact, the surface integrity, the material characteristics and the material cleanliness shall be verified. The verification procedure shall specify the batch sampling used for each characteristic to be verified.

[Alternative demonstration of conformity is allowed in accordance with point 6.1.2.4a.](#)

6.1.2.4a

[Where the EN standards referred to in points 6.1.2.2, 6.1.2.3 and 6.1.2.4 do not cover the proposed technical solution, it is permitted to use other standards to demonstrate conformity of the mechanical behaviour of the wheelset assembly, the mechanical characteristics of the wheels and the mechanical resistance and](#)

fatigue characteristics of the axle respectively; in that case the notified body shall verify that the alternative standards form part of a technically consistent set of standards applicable to the design, construction and testing of the wheelsets, containing specific requirements for wheelset, wheels and axles covering:

- wheelset assembly,
- mechanical resistance,
- fatigue characteristics,
- permissible stress limits,
- thermomechanical characteristics.

Only standards that are publicly available can be referred to in the demonstration required above. The verification carried out by the notified body shall ensure the consistency between the methodology of the alternative standards, the assumptions taken by the applicant, the intended technical solution and the intended area of use.

6.1.2.5. Friction elements for wheel tread brakes

The demonstration of conformity of friction elements for wheel tread brakes shall be carried out by determining the following friction element properties in accordance with the European Railway Agency (ERA) technical document ERA/TD/2013-02/INT version 3.0 of 27.11.2015 published on the ERA website (<http://www.era.europa.eu>):

- dynamic friction performance (chapter 4);
- static friction coefficient (chapter 5);
- mechanical characteristics including properties in respect to shear strength test and flexural strength test (chapter 6).

Demonstration of the following suitabilities shall be carried out in accordance with chapters 7 and/or 8 of the ERA technical document ERA/TD/2013-02/INT version 3.0 of 27.11.2015 published on the ERA website (<http://www.era.europa.eu>), if the friction element is intended to be suitable for:

- train detection by systems based on track circuits; and/or
- severe environmental conditions.

If a manufacturer does not have sufficient return of experience (according with its own judgement) for the proposed design, the type validation by in-service

experience procedure (module CV) shall be part of the assessment procedure for suitability for use. Before commencing in-service tests, a suitable module (CB or CH1) shall be used to certify the design of the interoperability constituent.

The in-service tests shall be organised on request from the manufacturer, who must obtain agreement from a railway undertaking that will contribute to such an assessment.

The suitability for train detection by systems based on track circuits for friction elements intended to be used in subsystems beyond the scope set out in chapter 7 of the ERA technical document ERA/TD/2013-02/INT version 3.0 of 27.11.2015 published on the ERA website (<http://www.era.europa.eu>) may be demonstrated using the procedure for innovative solutions described in point 6.1.3.

The suitability for severe environmental conditions by a dynamometer test for friction elements intended to be used in subsystems beyond the scope set out in clause 8.2.1 of the ERA technical document ERA/TD/2013-02/INT version 3.0 of 27.11.2015 published on the ERA website (<http://www.era.europa.eu>) may be demonstrated using the procedure for innovative solutions described in point 6.1.3.

6.1.2.6. *Automatic variable gauge system*

The assessment procedure shall be based on a validation plan covering all aspects mentioned in points 4.2.3.6.6 and 5.3.4b.

The validation plan shall be consistent with the safety analysis required in clause 4.2.3.6.6 and shall define the assessment needed in all the following different phases:

- Design review
- Static tests (bench tests and integration-in-the-wheelset/unit tests)
- Test on track gauge changeover facility(ies), representative of in-service conditions
- On-track tests, representative of in-service conditions.

Regarding the demonstration of compliance to the safety level required in point 4.2.3.6.6, the assumptions considered for the safety analysis related to the unit the system is intended to be integrated in, and related to the mission profile of that unit, shall be clearly documented.

The automatic variable gauge system may be subject to an assessment of suitability for use (module CV). Before commencing in-service tests, a suitable module (CB or CH1) shall be used to certify the design of the interoperability constituent. The in-service tests shall be organised on request from the manufacturer, who must

obtain an agreement from a railway undertaking for its contribution to such assessment.

The certificate delivered by the approved body in charge of the conformity assessment shall include both the conditions for use as per clause 5.3.4b and the type(s) and operating conditions of the track gauge changeover facility(ies) the automatic variable gauge system has been assessed for.

6.1.3. Innovative solutions

If an innovative solution referred to in Article 10a is proposed for an interoperability constituent, the manufacturer or his authorised representative shall apply the procedure set out in Article 10a.

6.2. SUBSYSTEM

6.2.1. Modules

The UK verification of the subsystem ‘Rolling stock — freight wagons’ shall be performed in accordance with the module(s) described in Table 10.

Table 10

Modules for UK verification of subsystems

SB	UK-Type Examination
SD	UK verification based on quality management system of the production process
SF	UK verification based on product verification
SH1	UK verification based on full quality management system plus design examination

These modules are specified in detail in the Modules NTSN.

6.2.2. UK verification procedures

The applicant shall choose one of the following combinations of modules or module for the UK verification of the subsystem:

- (SB+SD), or

- (SB+SF), or
- (SH1).

Within the application of the chosen module or module combination the subsystem shall be assessed against the requirements mentioned in Section 4.2. If necessary, additional requirements concerning the assessment of particular constituents are given in the following clauses.

6.2.2.1. Strength of unit

The demonstration of conformity shall be in accordance with [one of the specifications referenced in Appendix D, either Index \[3\] or Index \[1\]](#) ~~chapters 6 and 7 of EN 12663-2:2010, or alternatively with chapter 9.2 of EN 12663-1:2010+A1:2014.~~

Regarding joints, a recognised verification procedure shall exist to ensure at the production phase that no defect may decrease the intended mechanical characteristics of the structure.

6.2.2.2. Safety against derailment running on twisted track

The demonstration of conformity shall be carried out in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[7\]](#) ~~chapters 4, 5 and 6.1 of EN 14363:2016.~~

6.2.2.3. Running dynamic behaviour

On-track tests

The demonstration of conformity shall be carried out in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[7\]](#) ~~chapters 4, 5 and 7 of EN 14363:2016.~~

The combination of the highest equivalent conicity and speed for which the unit meets the stability criterion in [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[7\]](#) ~~chapters 4, 5 and 7 of EN 14363:2016~~ shall be recorded in the report.

6.2.2.4. Axle box/bearings

The demonstration of conformity for mechanical resistance and fatigue characteristics of the rolling bearing shall be in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D, index \[13\]](#) ~~clause 6 of EN 12082:2007+A1:2010.~~

It is permitted to use other standards for the above demonstration of conformity where the EN standards do not cover the proposed technical solution; in that case

the approved body shall verify that the alternative standards form part of a technically consistent set of standards applicable to the design, construction and testing of the bearings.

Only standards that are publicly available can be referred to in the demonstration required above.

In the case of bearings manufactured according to a design developed and already used to place products on the market before the entry into force of relevant NTSNs applicable to those products, the applicant is allowed to deviate from the demonstration of conformity above and refer to design review and type examination performed for previous applications under comparable conditions instead; this demonstration shall be documented and is considered as providing the same level of proof as type examination according to module SB or design examination according to module SH1.

6.2.2.4a. Automatic variable gauge systems

The safety analysis required in point 4.2.3.6.6, and performed at IC level, shall be consolidated at the level of the unit; in particular, the assumptions made in accordance with point 6.1.2.6 may need to be reviewed to take into account the unit and its mission profile.

6.2.2.5. *Running gear for manual change of wheelsets*

The technical solutions described in [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[14\] for axle units and for bogie units](#) ~~the following figures of UIC leaflet 430-1:2012~~ are deemed to be compliant with the requirements in point 4.2.3.6.7:

~~— for axle units: Figures 9 and 10 of Annex B.4, and Figure 18 of Annex H of UIC leaflet 430-1:2012,~~

~~— for bogie units: Figure 18 of annex H and Figures 19 and 20 of Annex of UIC leaflet 430-1:2012.~~

The technical solution described in [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[15\] Appendix 7 of UIC leaflet 430-3:1995](#) is deemed to be compliant with the requirements in point 4.2.3.6.7.

6.2.2.6. *Thermal capacity*

Calculations, simulations or tests shall demonstrate that the temperature of the brake block, brake pad or brake disc does not exceed their thermal capacity. The following shall be taken into account:

- (a) concerning the emergency brake application: the critical combination of speed and payload considering straight and level track, minimum wind and dry rails;
- (b) concerning the continuous brake application:
 - the range up to the maximum braking power,
 - the range up to the maximum speed, and
 - the corresponding brake application time.

6.2.2.7. Environmental conditions

Steel materials are deemed to comply with all the ranges indicated in point 4.2.5 if the material properties are determined down to – 20 °C.

6.2.2.8. Fire safety

6.2.2.8.1. Barriers

Barriers shall be tested in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[19\] EN 1363-1:2012](#). Steel sheets of at least 2 mm thickness and aluminium sheets of at least 5 mm thickness are deemed to comply with the integrity requirements without testing.

6.2.2.8.2. Materials

Testing of the materials ignitability and flame spread properties shall be performed in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D index \[20\], ISO 5658-2:2006/Am1:2011](#) for which the limit value shall be CFE ≥ 18 kW/m².

For rubber parts of bogies, the testing shall be performed in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D index \[23\], ISO 5660-1:2015](#) for which the limit value shall be MARHE ≤ 90 kW/m² under the test conditions [set out in the specification referenced in Appendix D index \[22\] specified in reference T03.02 of Table 6 of EN 45545-2:2013+A1:2015](#).

For the following materials and components the fire safety requirements are deemed to comply with the required ignitability and flame spread properties:

- Wheelsets, coated or uncoated,
- metals and alloys with inorganic coatings (such as, but not limited to: galvanised coating, anodic coating, chromate film, phosphate conversion coating),

- metals and alloys with an organic coating with a nominal thickness less than 0,3 mm (such as, but not limited to paints, plastic coating, asphaltic coating),
- metals and alloys with a combined inorganic and organic coating of which the nominal thickness of the organic layer is less than 0,3 mm,
- glass, stoneware, ceramic and natural stone products,
- materials that meet the requirements of category C-s3, d2 or higher in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D index \[21\]](#) ~~EN 13501-1:2007+A1:2009~~.

6.2.2.8.3. Cables

The electrical cables shall be selected and installed in accordance with [the specifications referenced in Appendix D indexes \[24\] and \[25\]](#) ~~EN 50355:2013 and EN 50343:2014~~.

6.2.2.8.4. Flammable liquids

The measures taken shall be in accordance with [the specifications referenced in Appendix D index \[26\]](#) ~~EN 45545-7:2013~~.

6.2.3. Innovative solutions

If an innovative solution referred to in Article 10a is proposed for the ‘rolling stock – freight wagons’ subsystem, the applicant shall apply the procedure set out in Article 10a.

6.3. SUBSYSTEM CONTAINING COMPONENTS CORRESPONDING TO INTEROPERABILITY CONSTITUENTS NOT HOLDING AN EC OR UK DECLARATION

An approved body or designated body is permitted to issue a UK certificate of verification of a subsystem, even if one or more of the components corresponding to interoperability constituents incorporated within the subsystem are not covered by a relevant EC or UK declaration of conformity in accordance with this NTSN (non-certified ICs), if the constituent was manufactured before the 1 January 2014 and the type of constituent has been:

- used in a subsystem already approved, and
- placed in service in at least one EU Member State or the UK before the 1 January 2014.

The UK verification of the subsystem shall be carried out by the approved body or designated body against the requirements of Chapter 4 by using the corresponding requirements concerning assessment in Chapter 6 together with Chapter 7 except for specific cases. For this UK verification the modules of the subsystem, set out in point 6.2.2, apply.

UK declarations of conformity or suitability for use shall not be drawn up for the components assessed in this manner.

6.4. PROJECT PHASES WHERE ASSESSMENT IS REQUIRED

The assessment shall cover the following two phases as identified by 'X' in the Table F.1 of Appendix F in this NTSN. In particular, where a type test is identified the conditions and requirements of Section 4.2 shall be considered.

- (a) Design and development phase:
 - Design review and/or design examination
 - Type test: test to verify the design, if and as defined in the Section 4.2.
- (b) Production phase:
 - Routine test to verify the conformity of production. The entity in charge of the assessment of the routine tests is determined according to the assessment module chosen.

Appendix F is structured according to Section 4.2. Where relevant, a reference to the points of Sections 6.1 and 6.2 is given.

6.5. CONSTITUENTS HOLDING AN EC DECLARATION OF CONFORMITY PRE-DATING 1 JANUARY 2014

Where a constituent has been identified as an IC and held an EC declaration of conformity before 1 January 2014, its treatment under this NTSN is set out as follows:

- (a) In the case this constituent is not recognised as an IC in this NTSN, neither the certificate nor the declaration are valid for the UK verification procedure related to this NTSN.
- (b) The EC certificates of conformity, EC-type examination certificates and EC-design examination certificates of the following ICs shall remain valid under this NTSN until their expiry:
 - Wheelset;

- Wheel;
- Axle.

7. IMPLEMENTATION

7.1. AUTHORISATION FOR PLACING IN SERVICE

[\(1\)](#) This NTSN is applicable to the subsystem “rolling stock — freight wagons” within the scope set out in its Sections 1.1, 1.2 and 2.1, which are placed into service after the date of application of this NTSN, [except where clause 7.1.1 ‘Application to ongoing projects’ below applies.](#)

[\(2\)](#) This NTSN is also applicable on a voluntary basis to:

- units referred to in section 2.1 point (a) in transport (running) configuration, in case they correspond to a “unit” as defined in this NTSN, and
- units as defined in section 2.1 point (c), in case they are in empty configuration.

In case the applicant chooses to apply this NTSN, the corresponding UK declaration of verification shall be valid.

[\(3\)](#) [Compliance with the previous NTSN is deemed equivalent to compliance with this NTSN, except for the NTSN changes listed in Appendix A.](#)

7.1.1. [Application to ongoing projects](#) ~~Authorisation for placing in service of a new vehicle in conformity with the previous WAG TSIs⁽³⁾~~

[\(1\)](#) ~~See Article 9.~~ [The application of this NTSN is not mandatory to projects that are in phase A/phase B \(as defined by Commission Implementing Regulation 2019/776\) at the date of entry into force of this NTSN.](#)

7.1.2. Mutual recognition of the first authorisation

Applicants shall comply with the requirements of regulation 6 of the Railways (Interoperability) Regulations 2011 or in cases where wagons are intended to

³ Commission Decision 2006/861/EC (OJ L 344, 8.12.2006, p.1) and Commission Decision 2006/861/EC amended by Commission Decision 2009/107/EC (OJ L 45, 14.2.2009, p.1).

transit the Channel Tunnel, with the separate requirements in place for the Channel Tunnel in the Channel (Tunnel) Safety Order 2007⁴.

However, if a wagon meets the requirements of Section 4.2 and meets all the following conditions in (a) to (h) in their entirety then, in accordance with international agreements (including COTIF)⁵, an additional authorisation shall not be required:

- (a) The unit must be equipped with forged and rolled wheels assessed according to point 6.1.2.3(a).
- (b) The compliance/non-compliance with the requirements regarding the axle bearing condition monitoring by line side equipment as set out in point 7.3.2.2.(a) must be recorded in the technical file.
- (c) The reference profile established for the unit as per point 4.2.3.1 must be allocated to one of the target reference profile(s) G1, GA, GB and GC including those used for the lower part G11 and G12.
- (d) The unit must be compatible with the train detection systems based on track circuits, on axle counters and on loop equipment as specified in clauses 4.2.3.3(a), 4.2.3.3(b) and 4.2.3.3(c).

(d1) The following are mandatory conditions of use. If the unit has electronic equipment on board emitting interference current via the rail, the 'influencing unit' (according to section 3.2. of Appendix A index 77 of NTSN CCS) of which the unit is planned to be part shall be compliant with specific cases for track circuits notified under article 11.c of CCS NTSN by applying the harmonised vehicle test methods and vehicle impedance referred in clause 3.2.2 of the document referenced in Annex A of CCS NTSN, Index 77. Pending the notification of specific cases, compliance of the unit can be demonstrated based on the technical document referred in article 11.c of CCS NTSN and is checked by the approved body as part of UK verification.

(d2) The following are mandatory conditions of use. If the unit has electrical or electronic equipment on board emitting interference electromagnetic fields:

- close to the wheel sensor of an axle counter, or
- induced by the return current via the rail if applicable,

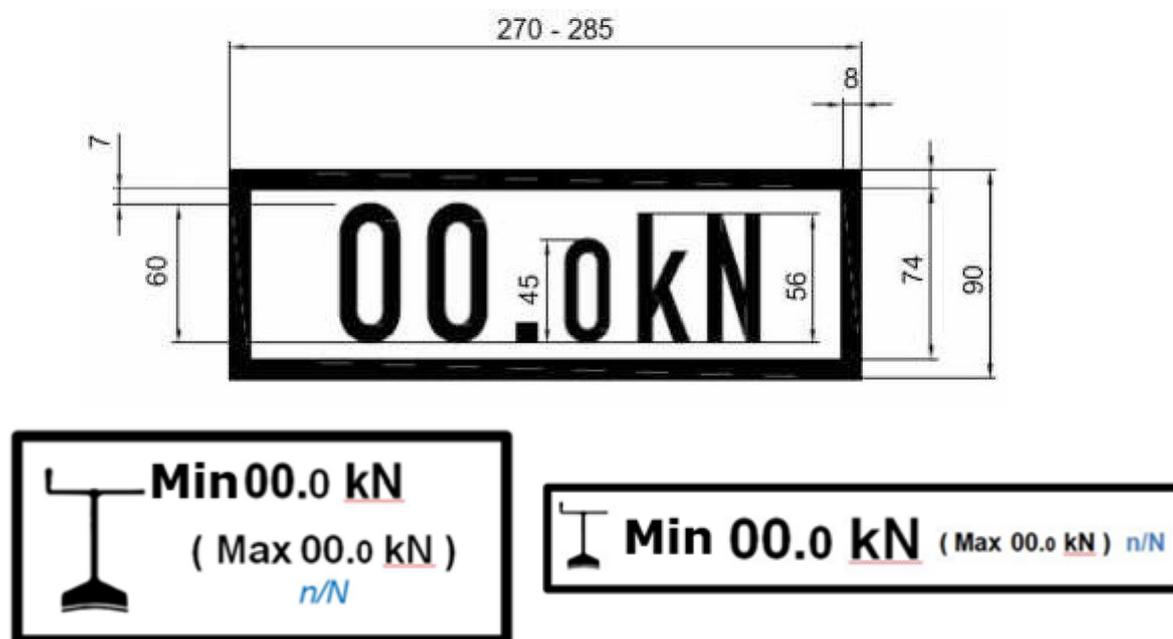
⁴ The Channel Tunnel requirements of the binational safety regulation as given effect in the UK by SI 2007/3531 (the Channel (Tunnel) Safety Order 2007).

⁵ The Convention concerning International Carriage by Rail

- ~~(d)~~ the ‘influencing unit’ (according to section 3.2. of Appendix A index 77 of NTSN CCS) of which the unit is planned to be part shall be compliant with specific cases for axle counters notified under article 11.c of CCS NTSN by applying the harmonised vehicle test methods referred in clause 3.2.1 of the document referenced in Annex A of CCS NTSN, Index 77. Pending the notification of specific cases, compliance of the unit can be demonstrated based on the technical document referred in article 11.c of CCS NTSN and is checked by the approved body as part of UK verification.
- (e) Not used~~The unit must be equipped with the manual coupling system in accordance with the prescriptions set out in Appendix C, Section 1, including the fulfilment of Section 8 or with any semi-automatic or automatic standardised coupling system.~~
- (f) The brake system must be in accordance with the conditions of Appendix C, Sections 9, 14 and 15 when applying the reference case set out in point 4.2.4.2.
- (g) The unit must be marked with all applicable markings in accordance with the specification referenced in Appendix D Index [2] ~~EN 15877-1:2012, except the marking defined in its clause 4.5.25(b).~~
- (h) The minimum and, where relevant maximum parking brake force, the number of wheelsets (N) and the number of wheelsets, on which the parking brake is applied (n)~~The parking brake force shall be marked as set out in Figure 1, 30 mm below the marking defined in clause 4.5.3 of EN 15877-1:~~

Figure 1

Marking of the parking brake force



7.2. GENERAL RULES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

7.2.1. Substitution of constituents

This section deals with substitutions of constituents meaning any replacement of components by parts of identical function and performance in the framework of preventive or corrective maintenance.

The following categories have to be considered:

- Certified ICs: Components which correspond to an IC in Chapter 5 and which are holding a certificate of conformity.
- Other components: Any component, which is not corresponding to an IC in Chapter 5.
- Non-certified ICs: Components which correspond to an IC in Chapter 5 but are not holding a certificate of conformity and which are produced before the expiry of the transitional period referred to in [Article 8 Section 6-3](#).

Table 11 shows the possible permutations.

Table 11

Substitution permutation table

	... substituted by ...		
	... certified ICs	... other components	... non-certified ICs
Certified ICs ...	Check	not possible	check
Other components ...	not possible	check	not possible
Non-certified ICs ...	Check	not possible	check

The word “check” in Table 11 means that the entity in charge of maintenance (ECM) may under its responsibility substitute a component by another one utilising the same function and at least the same performance in accordance with the relevant NTSN requirements considering that these components are:

- suitable, i.e. conform to the relevant NTSNI(s),
- used within its area of use,
- enabling interoperability,
- meeting the essential requirements, and
- in line with restrictions stated in the technical file.

7.2.2. **Changes to an ~~existing~~ unit in operation or to an existing unit type**

In accordance with regulation 13 of the Railways (Interoperability) Regulations 2011, a project entity may apply in writing to the Competent Authority for a decision as to whether an authorisation is required for the renewal or upgrading of a structural subsystem.

7.2.3. **Rules related to the UK type or design examination certificates**

7.2.3.1. **Rolling stock subsystem**

This point concerns a rolling stock type (in the context of this NTSN), which is subject to a UK type or design verification procedure in accordance with section 6.2 of this NTSN. It also applies to the UK type or design verification procedure in accordance with the NTSN Noise, which refers to this NTSN for its scope of application to freight units.

The NTSN assessment basis for a UK type or design examination is defined in columns “Design review” and “Type test” of Appendix F of this NTSN and of Appendix C of the Noise NTSN.

7.2.3.1.1. ~~Phase A~~ Definitions

(1) Initial assessment framework

The initial assessment framework is the set of NTSNs (i.e. this NTSN, the NOI NTSN) applicable at the beginning of the design phase when the notified body is contracted by the applicant.

(2) Certification framework

The certification framework is the set of NTSNs (i.e. this NTSN, the NOI NTSN) applicable at the time of issuing the ~~EC~~UK type or design examination certificate. It is the initial assessment framework amended with the revisions of NTSNs that came into force during the design phase.

(3) Design phase

The design phase is the period starting once a notified body, which is responsible for UK~~EC~~ verification, is contracted by the applicant and ending when the ~~EC~~UK type or design examination certificate is issued.

A design phase can cover a type and one or several type variant(s) and type version(s). For all type variant(s) and type version(s), the design phase is considered as starting at the same time as for the main type.

(4) Production phase

The production phase is the period during which units may be placed on the market on the basis of an ~~EC~~UK declaration of verification referring to a valid UK~~EC~~ type or design examination certificate.

(5) Unit in operation :

A unit is in operation when it is registered with ‘Valid’ registration code ‘00’, in the National Vehicle Register in accordance with Commission Decision 2007/756/EC (1) or in the European Vehicle Register in accordance with Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/1614 (2) and maintained in a safe state of running in accordance with Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2019/779.

7.2.3.1.2. Rules related to the ~~EC~~UK type or design examination certificate

- (1) The notified body shall issue the ~~EC~~UK type or design examination certificate referring to the certification framework.
- (2) When a revision of this NTSN or of the NTSN Noise comes into force during the design phase, the notified body shall issue the ~~EC~~UK type or design examination certificate according to the following rules:
 - For changes in the NTSNs that are not referenced in appendix A, conformity with the initial assessment framework leads to conformity to the certification framework. The ~~Notified~~Approved Body shall issue the ~~EC~~UK type or design examination certificate referring to the certification framework without additional assessment.
 - For changes in the NTSNs that are referenced in appendix A, their application is mandatory according to the transition regime defined in the appendix. During the defined transition period, the ~~Notified~~Approved Body may issue the ~~EC~~UK type or design examination certificate referring to the certification framework without additional assessment. The ~~Notified~~Approved Body shall list in the ~~EC~~UK type or design examination certificate all the clauses assessed according to the initial assessment framework.
- (3) When several revisions of this NTSN or of the NTSN Noise come into force during the design phase, the paragraph (2) above shall apply to all revisions successively
- (4) It is always permissible (but not mandatory) to use a most recent version of any NTSN, either totally or for particular sections, unless explicitly otherwise specified in the revision of these NTSNs; in case of application limited to particular sections, the applicant has to justify and document that applicable requirements remain consistent, and this has to be approved by the ~~notified~~approved body.

7.2.3.1.3. Validity of the ~~EC~~UK type or design examination certificate

- (1) When a revision of this NTSN or of the NTSN Noise comes into force the ~~EC~~UK type or design examination certificate for the subsystem remains valid unless it is required to be revised according to the specific transition regime of an NTSN change.
- (2) Only the changes to the NTSNs with a specific transition regime can apply to units in production phase or to units in operation

~~Phase A starts once an approved body, which is responsible for UK verification, is appointed by the applicant and ends when the UK type or design examination certificate is issued.~~

~~The NTSN assessment basis for a type is defined for a phase A period, with a duration of maximum four years. During the phase A period the assessment basis for UK verification to be used by the notified body will not change.~~

~~When a revision of this NTSN or of the Noise NTSN comes into force during the phase A period, it is permissible (but not mandatory) to use the revised version(s), either totally or for particular sections, unless explicitly otherwise specified in the revision of these NTSNs. In case of application limited to particular sections, the applicant has to justify and document that applicable requirements remain consistent, and this has to be approved by the approved body.~~

~~Where an approved body was appointed by the applicant to act as a notified body prior to the coming into force of this NTSN, the phase A period which applied under Commission Regulation (EU) No 321/2013 (WAG TSI) will continue to be applicable.~~

7.2.3.1.2. Phase B

~~The phase B period defines the period of validity of the UK type or design examination certificate once it is issued by the approved body. During this time, units may be UK certified on the basis of conformity to type.~~

~~The UK type or design examination certificate of UK verification for the subsystem is valid for a ten year phase B period after its issue date, even if a revision of this NTSN or of the Noise NTSN come into force, unless explicitly otherwise specified in the revision of these NTSNs. During this period of validity, new rolling stock of the same type is permitted to be authorised to be placed into service on the basis of a UK declaration of verification referring to the type certificate of verification.~~

~~The updated technical documentation related to the UK type or design examination certificate is referred to in the technical file accompanying the UK declaration of verification issued by the applicant for rolling stock declared as conformant to the modified type.~~

~~Where an EC type or design certificate was issued by a notified body prior to the coming into force of this NTSN, the phase B period which applied under Commission Regulation (EU) No 321/2013 (WAG TSI) will continue to be applicable.~~

7.2.3.2. Interoperability constituents

- (1) This point concerns interoperability constituents which are subject to ~~UK~~ type examination ~~(module CB), or~~ design examination ~~(module CH1)~~ or to suitability for use ~~(module CV)~~ in accordance with section 6.1 of this NTSN.

(2) The type or design examination or suitability for use remains valid even if a revision of this NTSN or of the NTSN Noise comes into force, unless explicitly otherwise specified in the revision of these NTSNs.

During this time, new constituents of the same type are permitted to be placed on the market without a new type assessment

~~The UK type or design examination or suitability for use certificate is valid for a ten-year period. During this time, new constituents of the same type are permitted to be placed on the market without a new type assessment, unless explicitly otherwise specified in the revision of this NTSN. Before the end of the ten-year period, the constituent shall be assessed according to the latest revision of this NTSN in force at that time, for those requirements that have changed or are new in comparison to the certification basis.~~

7.3. UK SPECIFIC CASES

7.3.1. Introduction

The UK specific cases, as listed in point 7.3.2, are classified as:

- “P” cases: “permanent” cases.
- “T” cases: “temporary” cases (note that there are no T cases).

In case of a UK specific case applicable to a component defined as interoperability constituent in section 5.3 of this NTSN, the conformity assessment has to be performed according to point 6.1.2.

7.3.2. List of UK specific cases

7.3.2.1. *This provision has been left intentionally blank*

7.3.2.2. *This provision has been left intentionally blank*

7.3.2.3. Safety against derailment running on twisted track (point 4.2.3.5.1)

(‘P’) The limitations to the use of Method 3 set out in EN 14363:2016 clause 6.1.5.3.1 are not applicable for units that are intended for national use on the UK mainline network only.

This specific case does not prevent the access of NTSN compliant rolling stock to the national network.

7.3.2.4. Running dynamic behaviour (point 4.2.3.5.2)

(“P”) Base condition for use of simplified measuring method specified in EN 14363:2016 clause 7.2.2 should be extended to nominal static vertical wheelset forces (PF0) up to 250 kN. For technical compatibility with the existing network it is permissible to use national technical rules amending EN 14363:2016 and notified for the purpose of running dynamic behaviour.

This specific case does not prevent the access of NTSN compliant rolling stock to the national network.

7.3.2.5. Characteristics of wheelsets, wheels and axles (points 4.2.3.6.2 and 4.3.2.6.3)

(“P”) For units intended to operate solely on the railway network of Great Britain the characteristics of the wheelsets, wheels and axles may be in accordance with the national technical rules.

This specific case does not prevent the access of NTSN compliant rolling stock to the national network.

7.4. NOT USED

7.5. NOT USED

7.6. ASPECTS THAT HAVE TO BE CONSIDERED IN THE REVISION PROCESS OR IN OTHER ACTIVITIES OF THE AGENCY

Further to the analysis performed during the drafting process of the Digital rail and Green freight TSI revision package (2022 revision), particular aspects have been identified as of interest for the future development of the EU railway system.

These aspects are identified below.

7.6.1. Digital Automatic Coupling

As part of the Digital rail and Green freight TSI revision package (2022 revision) set out in point 7.6.1, the Commission requested the Agency to include provisions regarding the implementation of the Digital Automatic Coupling for freight wagons.

The provisions above should apply to both new, renewed and existing freight wagons as set out in Whereas 23 and Art. 5.3 of Commission Delegated Decision (EU) 2017/1474. Due to the complexity of the discussion, the Agency did not deliver

[a recommendation in the Green Freight revision package. However, these provisions should be included in the TSI no later than in year 2025.](#)

[The Agency has produced a ERA Report showing the current state of development of the specification for the DAC. The report \[ERA/xxx/\]\(#\) is available on the ERA website.](#)

Appendix A Changes of requirements and transition regimes **Not used**

Changes with a generic transition regime:

For NTSN clauses listed in table 1, compliance with the previous NTSN does not systematically imply compliance with this NTSN. However, for projects already in design phase when this NTSN enters into force, the requirement from the previous NTSN can still apply for a duration of 7 years from the entry in to force of this NTSN. Projects in production phase and units in operation are not affected by the NTSN requirements listed in table A.1

Table A.1

Transition regime of 7 years

<u>NTSN clause(s)</u>	<u>NTSN clause(s) in previous NTSN</u>	<u>Explanation of the NTSN change</u>
<u>4.2.2.3 Second paragraph</u>	<u>New requirement</u>	<u>Inclusion of a requirement on the securing devices</u>
<u>4.2.3.5.3 Derailment detection and prevention function</u>	<u>No clause</u>	<u>Inclusion of requirements for the derailment detection and prevention function</u>
<u>4.2.4.3.2.1 Service brake</u>	<u>4.2.4.3.2.1 Service brake</u>	<u>Evolution of the specification referenced in Appendix A, indexes [16] and [17]</u>
<u>4.2.4.3.2.2 Parking brake</u>	<u>4.2.4.3.2.2 Parking brake</u>	<u>Evolution of the specification referenced in Appendix A index [17]</u>
<u>4.2.4.3.2.2 Parking brake</u>	<u>4.2.4.3.2.2 Parking brake</u>	<u>Change in the calculation of the parking brake parameters</u>
<u>6.2.2.8.1 Testing of barriers</u>	<u>6.2.2.8.1 Testing of barriers</u>	<u>Evolution of the specification referenced in Appendix A index [19]</u>
<u>7.1.2 (h) Marking of the parking brake</u>	<u>7.1.2 (h) Marking of the parking brake</u>	<u>Change in the required marking</u>
<u>Appendix C (9)</u>	<u>Appendix C (9)</u>	<u>Evolution of the specification referenced in Appendix A, indexes [38], [39], [42], [46], [48], [49], [58]</u>
<u>Appendix H</u>	<u>New requirement</u>	<u>Inclusion of requirements on the codification of wagons</u>

Clauses referring to Appendix A, Index 77 of CCS NTSN except to clause 3.2.2	Clauses referring to Appendix J-2 index 1 except to clause 3.2.2	ERA/ERTMS/033281 V5 replaces ERA/ERTMS/033281 V4, main changes concern frequency management for interference current limits and closure of open points
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[Changes with a specific transition regime:](#)

[For NTSN clauses listed in table 2, compliance with the previous NTSN does not systematically imply compliance with this NTSN. However, for projects already in design phase when this NTSN enters into force, the requirement from the previous NTSN can still apply according to the specific transition regime described in the table. Projects in production phase and units in operation are affected by the NTSN requirements listed in table A.2 according to the specific transition regime described in the table.](#)

[Table A.2](#)

[Specific transition regime](#)

NTSN clause(s)	NTSN clauses(s) in previous version	Explanation on NTSN change	Transition regime			
			Design phase not started	Design phase started	Production phase	units in operation
Clauses referring to clause 3.2.2 of Appendix A, Index 77 of CCS NTSN	Clauses referring to clause 3.2.2 of Appendix J-2 index 1	ERA/ERTMS/033281 V5 replaces ERA/ERTMS/033281 V4	Transition regime is defined in Annex B table B1 of the CCS NTSN			

Appendix A

Appendix B *Not used*

Appendix C **Additional optional conditions**

The compliance with the following set of conditions C.1 to C.~~20~~~~18~~ is optional. If the applicant selects this option, an approved body has to assess the compliance within the UK verification procedure.

1. **Manual coupling system**

The manual coupling system shall comply with the following requirements:

- The screw coupling system excluding the draw hook shall comply with the requirements related to freight wagons of [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[31\]](#) ~~EN 15566:2009+A1:2010 except clause 4.4,~~
- The draw hook shall comply with the requirements related to freight wagons of [the same specification](#) ~~EN 15566:2009+A1:2010 except clause 4.4 and except the dimension ‘a’ in Annex A Figure A.1 which shall be treated as informative.~~
- The draw hook shall be located at a height between 920 and 1 045 mm above rail level in all loading and wear conditions.
- The centreline of the draw hook shall be located within a range of 0 to 20 mm below the buffing centre.
- The clearance for the draw hook shall be in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[28\]](#) ~~clause 6.3.2 of EN 16116-2:2013.~~
- The buffer shall comply with the requirements related to freight wagons of [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[32\]](#) ~~EN 15551:2009+A1:2010.~~
- The buffing centre line shall be located at a height between 940 and 1 065 mm above rail level in all loading and wear conditions.
- There shall be no fixed parts within 40 mm of a vertical plane placed at the end of the fully compressed buffers.
- The space for shunting staff operation shall be in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[28\]](#) ~~clause 6.2.1 of EN 16116-2:2013.~~ For manual coupling systems equipped with 550mm wide buffers the calculation of the free space may be done considering that the [lateral](#)

deflection of coupling is equal to 0~~coupling gear components are lateral centrally positioned (D=0 mm as defined in Annex A of 16116 2:2013).~~

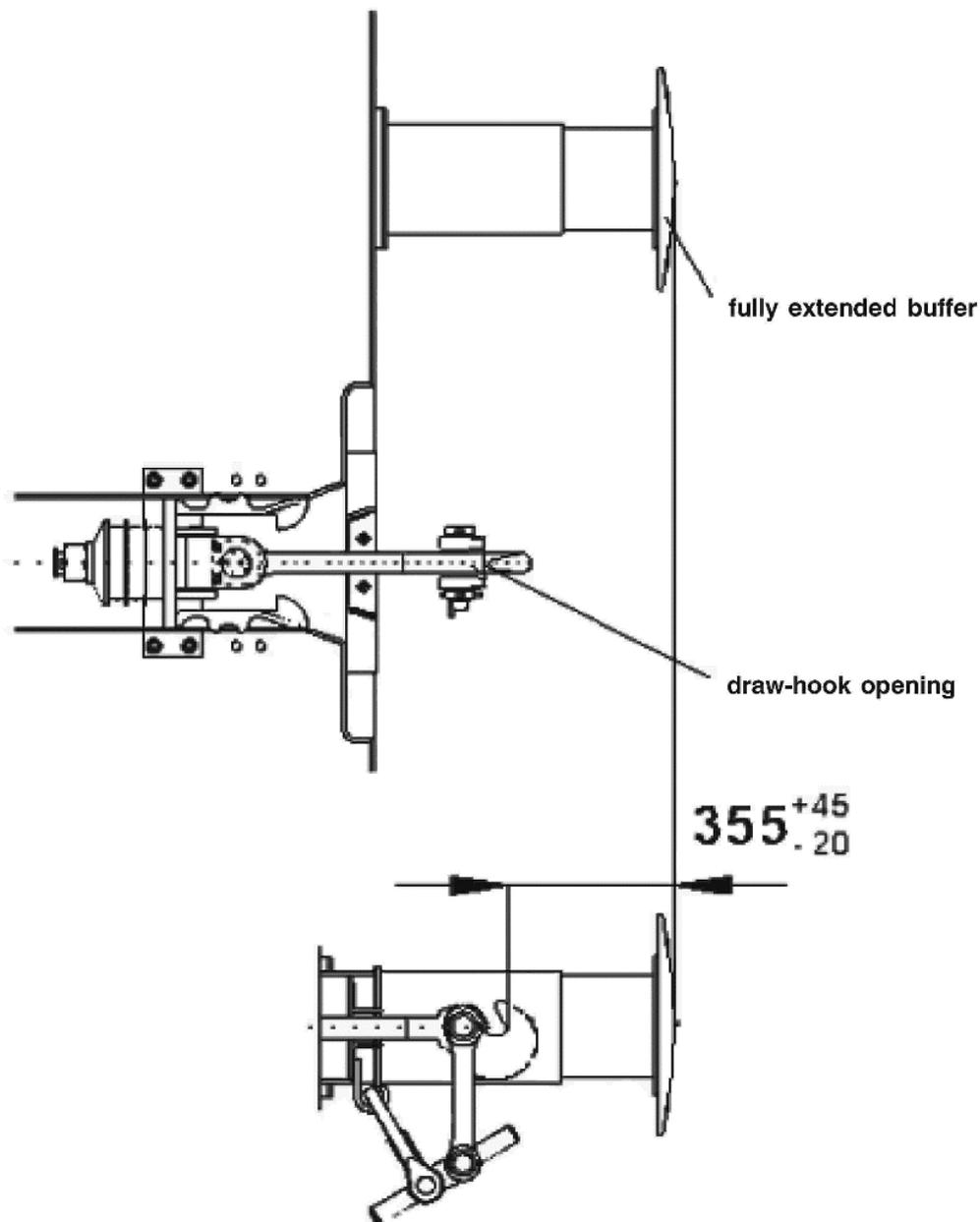
- Where a combined automatic and screw coupler is fitted, it is permissible for the auto coupler head to infringe the space specified above for shunting staff on the left-hand side when it is stowed and the screw coupler is in use. In this case the marking defined in the specification referenced in Appendix D Index [2]~~in Figure 75 of EN 15877 1:2012~~ is mandatory.

Interaction of buffers and draw gear

- The characteristics of the buffers and draw gear shall be designed in order to enable the safe transit of curves in the track with a radius of 150 m. Two units with bogies coupled on straight track with touching buffers shall generate compressive forces not higher than 250 kN on a 150 m radius curve. There is no requirement specified for two-axle units.
- The distance between the front edge of a draw-hook opening and the front side of the fully extended buffers shall be 355 mm + 45/– 20 mm in the new condition as shown in Figure C.1:

Figure C.1

Configuration of buffers and draw gear



Units designed for 1 435 mm and 1 520 mm or 1 435 mm and 1 524 mm, or 1 435 mm and 1 668 mm gauge network(s), equipped with manual coupling and 'UIC' pneumatic brake system, shall be compatible with both,

- the interface requirements for 'End Coupling' mentioned in this Section, and
- specific buffer layouts related to broad gauge networks.

In order to provide this full compatibility, it is permitted to have a different value of the distance between buffer centrelines taking into account [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[32\]](#) ~~clause 6.2.3.1 of EN 15551:2009+A1:2010.~~

2. UIC footsteps and handrails

The unit shall be equipped with footsteps and handrails in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[28\]](#) ~~chapters 4 and 5 of EN 16116-2:2013~~ and with clearances in accordance with [the same specification](#) ~~clause 6.2.2 of EN 16116-2:2013.~~

3. Ability to be hump shunted

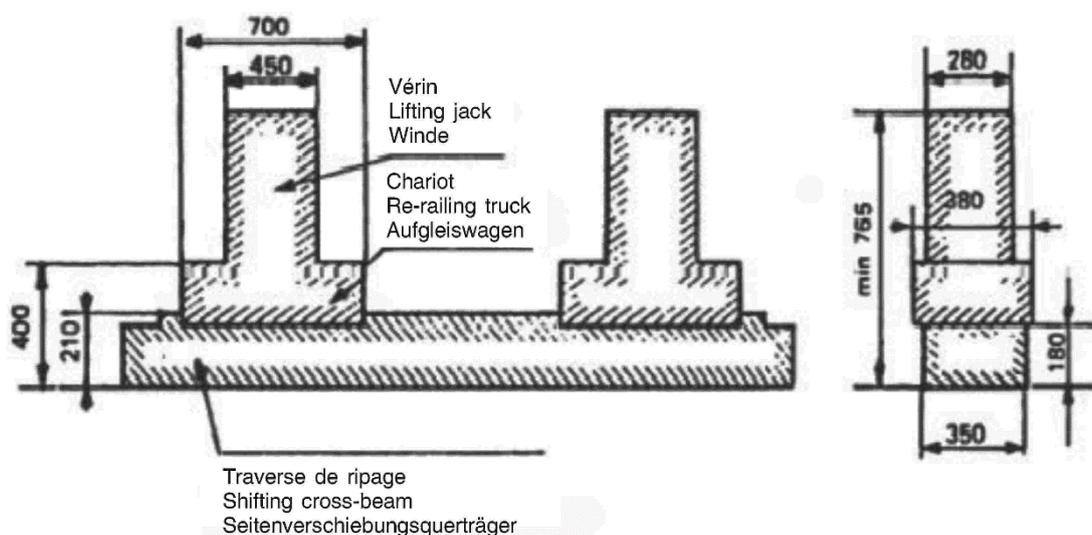
In addition to the requirements of point 4.2.2.2 the unit shall be assessed in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[1\]](#) ~~clause 8 of EN 12663-2:2010~~ and classified in Category F I in accordance with ~~clause 5.1 of EN 12663-2:2010~~[the same specification](#) with the following exception: for units designed to carry motor vehicles or combined transport units without long stroke shock absorbers the Category F-II may be used. The requirements concerning the buffing tests in [the same specification](#) ~~clause 8.2.5.1 of EN 12663-2:2010~~ apply.

4. Free space under lifting points

The unit shall comply with Figure C.2 on the free space under the re-railing places for rerailing:

Figure C.2

Free spaces under rerailing places



5. Marking of units

Units compliant with all requirements set out in Section 4.2, fulfilling all conditions set out in point 7.1.2 and all conditions set out in Appendix C may receive the marking 'GE'.

Units compliant with all requirements set out in Section 4.2, fulfilling all conditions in point 7.1.2 and the conditions set out in Appendix C but not those set out in Appendix C, Sections 3 and/or 6 and/or 7.b, may receive the marking 'CW'.

If the additional marking is used, it shall be inscribed on the unit as outlined in Figure C.3.

Figure C.3

The additional markings 'GE' and 'CW'



The letters shall be of the same font type as the TEN marking. The size of the letters shall be at least 100 mm high. The outer measures of the frame shall be at least 275 mm wide and 140 mm high, the frame shall be 7 mm thick.

The marking shall be located on the right-hand side of the area containing the European Vehicle Number and the TEN marking.

6. G1 gauge

The reference contour with which the unit complies with shall be G1 and G11 determined as defined in point 4.2.3.1.

7. Compatibility with train detection systems

(a) The unit shall be compatible with the train detection systems based on track circuits, on axle counters and on loop equipment as specified in clauses 4.2.3.3(a), 4.2.3.3(b) and 4.2.3.3(c).

(b) The distance between two adjacent axles of the unit shall not exceed 17 500 mm.

(c) The following are mandatory conditions of use. If the unit has electronic equipment on board emitting interference current via the rail, the ‘influencing unit’ (according to section 3.2. of Appendix A index 77 of NTSN CCS) of which the unit is planned to be part shall be compliant with specific cases for track circuits notified under article 11.c of CCS NTSN by applying the harmonised vehicle test methods and vehicle impedance referred in clause 3.2.2 of the document referenced in Annex A of CCS NTSN, Index 77. Pending the notification of specific cases, compliance of the unit can be demonstrated based on the technical document referred in article 11.c of CCS NTSN and is checked by the approved body as part of UK verification.

(d) The following are mandatory conditions of use. If the unit has electrical or electronic equipment on board emitting interference electromagnetic fields:

— close to the wheel sensor of an axle counter, or

— induced by the return current via the rail if applicable,

the ‘influencing unit’ (according to section 3.2. of Appendix A index 77 of NTSN CCS) of which the unit is planned to be part shall be compliant with specific cases for axle counters notified under article 11.c of CCS NTSN by applying the harmonised vehicle test methods referred in clause 3.2.1 of the document referenced in Annex A of CCS NTSN, Index 77. Pending the notification of specific cases, compliance of the unit can be demonstrated based on the technical document referred in article 11.c of CCS NTSN and is checked by the approved body as part of UK verification.

8. Tests concerning longitudinal compressive forces

The verification of safe running under longitudinal compressive forces shall be in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[33\]](#) ~~EN 15839:2012+A1:2015~~.

9. UIC brake

The brake system shall be compatible with vehicles equipped with UIC approved brake systems. The brake system of a unit is compatible with the UIC brake system if it fulfils the following requirements:

- (a) The unit shall be equipped with a pneumatic brake pipe with an inner diameter of 32 mm.
- (b) Brake modes have different brake application and release times and specific brake weight percentage.
- (c) Every unit shall be fitted with a brake system having at least brake modes G and P. The brake modes G and P shall be assessed in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[36\]](#) ~~UIC 540:2014~~.
- (d) The minimum braking performance for brake-modes G and P shall be in accordance with Table C.3.
- (e) If a unit is equipped with a brake system having in addition further brake modes the assessment procedure as described in point 4.2.4.3.2.1 shall be carried out for these additional brake modes. The brake application time of the P brake mode in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[36\]](#) ~~UIC 540:2014~~ are also valid for further brake modes.
- (f) The energy storage has to be designed in such way that after a brake application with the maximum brake cylinder pressure and the maximum unit specific brake cylinder stroke at any load state the pressure in the auxiliary reservoir must be at least 0,3 bar more than the brake cylinder pressure without the addition of any further energy. Details for standardised air reservoirs are set out in [the specifications referenced in Appendix D Index \[40\]](#) ~~EN 286-3:1994 (steel)~~ and [Index \[41\]](#) ~~EN 286-4:1994 (aluminium)~~.
- (g) The pneumatic energy of the brake system shall not be used for other applications different than those related to braking purposes.
- (h) The distributor and distributor isolating device shall be in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[34\]](#) ~~EN 15355:2008+A1:2010~~. At least one distributor shall be installed per 31 m unit length.
- (i) The pneumatic half coupling and its hose:

- (i) The interface of the brake pipe shall be in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[42\]](#) ~~EN 15807:2011~~.
- (ii) The opening of the automatic air brake coupling head shall face the left when looking at the end of the vehicle.
- (iii) The opening of the main reservoir coupling head shall face the right when looking at the end of the unit.
- (iv) The end cocks shall be in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[43\]](#) ~~EN 14601:2005+A1:2010~~.
- (j) The brake mode switching device shall be in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[44\]](#) ~~UIC 541-1:2010 Appendix E~~.
- (k) Brake block holders shall be in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[45\]](#) ~~UIC 542:2015~~.
- (l) If the brake system requires a ‘friction element for wheel tread brakes’ interoperability constituent, the interoperability constituent shall, in addition to the requirements of ~~point~~ [clause 6.1.2.5](#), comply with [either the specification referenced in Appendix D either Index \[46\] or Index \[47\]](#) ~~UIC leaflet 541-4:2010~~. The manufacturer of the friction element for wheel tread brakes, or his authorised representative, or manufacturer’s representative, shall in that case obtain the UIC approval.
- (m) Slack adjusters shall be in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D index \[48\]](#) ~~chapters 4 and 5 of EN 16241:2014~~. The assessment of conformity shall be carried out in accordance with [the same specification](#) ~~clauses 6.3.2 to 6.3.5 of EN 16241:2014~~. Additionally, a life test shall be performed to demonstrate the suitability of the slack adjuster for service on the unit and to verify the maintenance requirements for the operational design life. This shall be carried out at the maximum rated load cycling through the full range of adjustment.
- (n) If the unit is equipped with a wheel slide protection system (WSP) it shall be in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[49\]](#) ~~EN 15595:2009+A1:2011~~.
- ~~(n)~~(o) [For wagons with composite brake blocks and a nominal wheel diameter of max 1000 mm, minimal worn 840 mm and a braked weight per wheelset of more than 15,25 t \(14,5 t plus 5%\), a relay valve type E in accordance with the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[35\] shall be used. For wagons with a nominal wheel diameter smaller than 920 mm, this brake weight limit value shall be adapted in line with the energy input into the wheel rim.](#)

Table C.3

Minimum braking performance for brake modes G and P

Braking mode	Command Equipment	unit type	Load status	Requirement for running speed at 100 km/h		Requirement for running speed at 120 km/h	
				Maximum braking distance	Minimum braking distance	Maximum braking distance	Minimum braking distance
Braking mode ' P'	Changeover (10)	' S1' (32)	Empty	$S_{max} = 700$ m $\lambda_{min} = 65$ % $a_{min} = 0,60$ m/s ²	$S_{min} = 390$ m $\lambda_{max} = 125$ %, (130 %) (34) $a_{max} = 1,15$ m/s ²	$S_{max} = 700$ m $\lambda_{min} = 100$ % $a_{min} = 0,88$ m/s ²	$S_{min} = 580$ m $\lambda_{max} = 125$ %, (130 %) (34) $a_{max} = 1,08$ m/s ²
			Inter-mediate	$S_{max} = 810$ m $\lambda_{min} = 55$ % $a_{min} = 0,51$ m/s ²	$S_{min} = 390$ m $\lambda_{max} = 125$ % $a_{max} = 1,15$ m/s ²		
			Loaded	$S_{max} = 700$ m $\lambda_{min} = 65$ % $a_{min} = 0,60$ m/s ²	$S_{min} = \text{Max} [(S = 480 \text{ m}, \lambda_{max} = 100$ %, $a_{max} = 0,91$ m/s ²) (S obtained with a mean retardation force of 16,5 kN per axle)] (46)		
Variable load Relay (544)		' SS' , ' S2'	Empty	$S_{max} = 480$ m $\lambda_{min} = 100$ % (62) $a_{min} = 0,91$ m/s ² (62)	$S_{min} = 390$ m $\lambda_{max} = 125$ %, (130 %) (1) $a_{max} = 1,15$ m/s ²	$S_{max} = 700$ m $\lambda_{min} = 100$ % $a_{min} = 0,88$ m/s ²	$S_{min} = 580$ m $\lambda_{max} = 125$ %, (130 %) (1) $a_{max} = 1,08$ m/s ²

Braking mode	Command Equipment	unit type	Load status	Requirement for running speed at 100 km/h		Requirement for running speed at 120 km/h		
				Maximum braking distance	Minimum braking distance	Maximum braking distance	Minimum braking distance	
		' S2' (Z4)	Loaded	$S_{max} = 700$ m $\lambda_{min} = 65 \%$ $a_{min} = 0,60$ m/s ²	$S_{min} = \text{Max} [(S = 480 \text{ m}, \lambda_{max} = 100 \%, a_{max} = 0,91 \text{ m/s}^2) (S \text{ obtained with a mean retardation force of } 16,5 \text{ kN per axle})]$ (87)			
		' SS' (95)	Loaded (18 t per axle for brake blocks)			S_{max} (910) = Max [S = 700 m, $\lambda_{max} = 100 \%$, $a_{max} = 0,88 \text{ m/s}^2$] (S obtained with a mean retardation force of 16 kN per axle)] (811)		

Braking mode	Command Equipment	unit type	Load status	Requirement for running speed at 100 km/h		Requirement for running speed at 120 km/h	
				Maximum braking distance	Minimum braking distance	Maximum braking distance	Minimum braking distance
Braking mode ' G'					There shall be no separate assessment of the braking performance of units in position G. A unit's braked weight in position G is the result of the braked weight in position P (see the specifications referenced in Appendix D, either Index [17] or Index [58] UIC 544-1:2014)		

⁽¹⁰⁾ Changeover in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[38\]](#) EN 15624:2008 + A1:2010

⁽³²⁾ An 'S1' unit is a unit with empty/load device. The maximum load per axle is 22,5 t.

⁽³⁴⁾ Only for two stage load brake (changeover command) and P10 (cast iron blocks with 10 ‰ phosphor)- or LL-brake blocks

⁽⁶⁴⁾ The maximum mean retardation force allowed (for running speed at 100 km/h) is $18 \times 0,91 = 16,5$ kN / axle. This value comes from the maximum braking energy input permitted on a clasp braked wheel with a nominal new diameter in the range of [920 mm; 1 000 mm] during braking (the brake weight shall be limited to 18 tonnes/axle).

^(44.5) Variable load relay in accordance with EN 15611:2008 + A1:2010 in combination with a variable load sensing device in accordance with EN 15625:2008 + A1:2010.

⁽²⁵⁾ 'a' = $(((\text{Speed (km/h) }) / 3,6) ^ 2) / (2 \times (S - ((\text{Te}) \times (\text{Speed (km/h) }) / 3,6)))$, with Te = 2 sec. Distance calculation in accordance with EN 14531-1:2015 section 4

~~⁽³⁾ An 'S1' unit is a unit with empty/load device. The maximum load per axle is 22,5 t.~~

⁽⁴²⁾ An 'S2' unit is a unit with a variable load relay. The maximum load per axle is 22,5 t.

(78) The automatic-load controlled equipment of wagons worked under s conditions can provide a maximum braked weight of $\lambda = 100\%$, up to load limit equal to 67 % of the maximum permissible wagon weight.

For standard wheelset with using the max axle load

Max 1000 mm; minimal worn 840 mm, max axle load 22,5t,

Max axle load for $\lambda=100$: 15 t

Max 840 mm; minimal worn 760 mm,

max axle load 20 t, Max axle load for $\lambda=100$: 13 t

Max 760 mm; minimal worn 680 mm,

max axle load 18 t, Max axle load for $\lambda=100$: 12 t

Max 680 mm; minimal worn 620

Max axle load 16 t, Max axle load for $\lambda=100$: 10,5 t ~~The maximum mean retardation force allowed (for running speed at 100 km/h) is $18 \times 0,91 = 16,5$ kN / axle. This value comes from the maximum braking energy input permitted on a clasp braked wheel with a nominal new diameter in the range of [920 mm; 1 000 mm] during braking (the brake weight shall be limited to 18 tonnes/axle). Usually a unit, with V max = 100 km/h and fitted with a variable relay is designed to obtain $\lambda = 100\%$ up to 14,5 t/axle.~~

^(5a) An 'SS' unit shall be equipped with a variable load relay. The maximum load per axle is 22,5 t.

~~(6) The maximum mean retardation force allowed (for running speed at 100 km/h) is $18 \times 0,91 = 16,5$ kN / axle. This value comes from the maximum braking energy input permitted on a clasp braked wheel with a nominal new diameter in the range of [920 mm; 1 000 mm] during braking (the brake weight shall be limited to 18 tonnes/axle).~~

~~(7) The maximum mean retardation force allowed (for running speed at 100 km/h) is $18 \times 0,91 = 16,5$ kN / axle. This value comes from the maximum braking energy input permitted on a clasp braked wheel with a nominal new diameter in the range of [920 mm; 1 000 mm] during braking (the brake weight shall be limited to 18 tonnes/axle). Usually a unit, with V max = 100 km/h and fitted with a variable relay is designed to obtain $\lambda = 100\%$ up to 14,5 t/axle.~~

~~(8) The maximum mean retardation force allowed (for running speed at 120 km/h) is $18 \times 0,91 = 16,5$ kN / axle. This value comes from the maximum braking energy input permitted on a clasp braked wheel with a nominal new diameter in the range of [920 mm; 1 000 mm] during braking (the brake weight shall be limited to 18 tonnes). The mass/axle is limited to 20 t/axle and the corresponding λ is 90 %. If it is required that $\lambda > 100\%$ with mass/axle > 18 t then it is necessary to consider another kind of brake.~~

⁽⁹¹⁰⁾ λ must not exceed 125 %, considering for braking only on wheels (brake blocks), the maximum mean retardation force allowed of 16 kN/axle (for running speed at 120 km/h).

⁽⁹¹¹⁾ The requirement by a running speed of 120 km/h is to fulfill $\lambda = 100\%$ up to the SS load limit, with following derogation: the mean retardation force for tread brake with wheel diameter [new max 1.000mm, worn min. 840 mm] shall be limited to 16 kN/wheelset. This limit is caused by the maximum admissible braking energy corresponding to 20 t axle load with $\lambda = 90\%$ and 18 t braked weight per wheelset.

If a braked weight percentage of more than 100 % is required with an axle load of more than 18 t, it is necessary to realize another type of brake system (for example disc brakes) to limit the thermal load on the wheel.~~The maximum mean retardation force allowed (for running speed at 120 km/h) is $18 \times 0,91 = 16,5$ kN / axle. This value comes from the maximum braking energy input permitted on a clasp braked wheel with a nominal new diameter in the range of [920 mm; 1 000 mm] during braking (the brake weight shall be limited to 18 tonnes). The mass/axle is limited to 20 t/axle and the corresponding λ is 90 %. If it is required that $\lambda > 100\%$ with mass/axle > 18 t then it is necessary to consider another kind of brake.~~

~~(#0) Changeover in accordance with EN 15624:2008 + A1:2010~~

~~(#1) Variable load relay in accordance with EN 15611:2008 + A1:2010 in combination with a variable load sensing device in accordance with EN 15625:2008 + A1:2010.~~

10. Location of parking brake handles

If a unit is equipped with a parking brake the location of its operating handle or operating wheel shall be:

- on both sides of the unit if it is operated from the ground, or
- on a platform, that can be accessed from both sides of the unit.

The operation from the ground shall be done by wheel.

11. Temperature ranges for air reservoirs, hoses and grease

The following requirements are deemed to comply with any temperature range indicated in point 4.2.5:

- Air reservoirs shall be designed for the temperature range of – 40 °C to + 70 °C.
- Brake cylinders and brake couplings shall be designed for the temperature range of – 40 °C to + 70 °C.
- Hoses for air brakes and air supply shall be specified for the temperature range of – 40 °C to + 70 °C.

The following requirement is deemed to comply with the range T1 indicated in point 4.2.5:

- The grease for the lubrication of roller bearing shall be specified for ambient temperatures down to – 20 °C.

12. Welding

Welding shall be carried out in accordance with [the specifications referenced in Appendix D Indexes \[50\] to \[54\]](#) ~~EN 15085-1:2007+A1:2013, EN 15085-2:2007, EN 15085-3:2007, EN 15085-4:2007 and EN 15085-5:2007.~~

13. Track gauge

The unit shall be compatible with the 1 435 mm track gauge.

14. Specific brake thermal capacity

The brake system shall resist a thermal load equivalent to the suggested reference case in point 4.2.4.3.3.

With regard to the use of wheel tread brake systems, this condition is deemed to be met if the ‘friction element for wheel tread brakes’ interoperability constituent is, in addition to the requirements of point 6.1.2.5, compliant with [the specification referenced in Appendix D, either Index \[46\] or Index \[47\]](#) ~~UIC leaflet 541 4:2010,~~ and if the wheel:

- is assessed in accordance with point 6.1.2.3; and
- fulfils the conditions of Section 15 of Appendix C.

15. Specific product properties concerning the wheel

The wheels shall be in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[55\]](#) ~~EN 13262:2004+A1:2008+A2:2011 and EN 13979-1:2003+A1:2009+A2:2011~~. The thermal mechanical type test required in point 6.1.2.3 shall be carried out in accordance with [the specifications referenced in Appendix D Index \[11\]](#) ~~Table C.4~~ when the complete brake system is acting directly on the wheel tread.

Table C.4

Conditions for the thermal mechanical type test

Wheel diameter range [mm]	1 000–920	920–840	840–760	760–680
Standard power value	50 kW	50 kW	42,5 kW	38 kW
Application time	45 min	45 min	45 min	45 min
Running speed	60 km/h	60 km/h	60 km/h	60 km/h

16. Tow hooks

Units shall be provided with tow hooks, each one being fixed to the side of the unit underframe in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[56\]](#) ~~clause 1.4 of UIC 535-2:2006~~.

Alternative technical solutions are allowed as far as conditions [listed in the same specification](#) ~~1.4.2 to 1.4.9 of UIC 535-2:2006~~ are respected. If the alternative solution is a cable eye bracket, it shall in addition have a minimum diameter of 85 mm.

17. Protective devices on protruding parts

To ensure the safety of staff, protruding (e.g. angular or pointed) parts of the unit located up to 2 m above rail level or above passageways, working surfaces or tow hooks which are liable to cause accidents, shall be fitted with protective devices as described in [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[56\]](#) ~~clause 1.3 of UIC 535-2:2006~~.

18. Label holders and attachment devices for rear-end signal

All units shall be equipped with a label holder in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[57\]](#) ~~clause 1 of UIC 575:1995~~ and at both ends with attachment devices as set out in point 4.2.6.3.

19. Axle bearing condition monitoring

It shall be possible to monitor the axle bearing condition of the unit by means of line side detection equipment.

20. Running dynamic behaviour

[The combination of maximum operating speed and maximum admissible cant deficiency shall be in accordance with the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[7\]](#).

[Units equipped with established running gear as specified in clause 6.1.2.1 are presumed to be in conformity with this requirement](#).

Appendix D Mandatory standards or normative documents referred to in this NTSN

Index	Standard name	Standard reference	Standard version
	Parameter	NTSN Clause	Standard Clause
[1]	Railway applications - Structural requirements of railway vehicle bodies - Part 2: Freight wagons	EN 12663-2	2010
[1.1]	Strength of unit	4.2.2.2	5
[1.2]	Strength of unit – demonstration of conformity	6.2.2.1	6, 7
[1.3]	Ability to be hump shunted	C.3	8

<u>Index</u>	<u>Standard name</u>	<u>Standard reference</u>	<u>Standard version</u>
	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>NTSN Clause</u>	<u>Standard Clause</u>
[1.4]	<u>Classification</u>	<u>C.3</u>	<u>5.1</u>
[1.5]	<u>Requirements concerning the buffing tests</u>	<u>C.3</u>	<u>8.2.5.1</u>
[2]	<u>Railway applications - Marking on railway vehicles - Part 1: Freight wagons</u>	<u>EN 15877-1</u>	<u>2012+A1:2018</u>
[2.1]	<u>Lifting and jacking position marking</u>	<u>4.2.2.2</u>	<u>4.5.14</u>
[2.2]	<u>Marking of DDAF</u>	<u>4.2.3.5.3.4</u>	<u>4.5.59</u>
[2.3]	<u>Applicable markings</u>	<u>7.1.2 (g)</u>	<u>all clauses except 4.5.25(b)</u>
[2.4]	<u>Marking for combined automatic and screw coupler</u>	<u>C.1</u>	<u>Figure 75</u>
[3]	<u>Railway applications - Structural requirements of railway vehicle bodies - Part 1: Locomotives and passenger rolling stock (and alternative method for freight wagons)</u>	<u>EN 12663-1</u>	<u>2010+A1:2014</u>
[3.1]	<u>Strength of unit – demonstration of conformity</u>	<u>6.2.2.1</u>	<u>9.2, 9.3</u>
[4]	<u>Railway applications - Gauges - Part 2: Rolling stock gauge</u>	<u>EN 15273-2</u>	<u>2013+A1 :2016</u>
[4.1]	<u>Gauging</u>	<u>4.2.3.1</u>	<u>5, annexes A to J, L, M, P</u>
[5]	<u>Railway applications - Line categories for managing the interface between load limits of vehicles and infrastructure</u>	<u>EN 15528</u>	<u>2015</u>
[5.1]	<u>Compatibility with load carrying capacity of lines</u>	<u>4.2.3.2</u>	<u>6.1, 6.2</u>
[6]	<u>Railway applications – Axle box condition monitoring – Interface and design requirements - Part 1: Track side equipment and rolling stock axle box</u>	<u>EN 15437-1</u>	<u>2009</u>
[6.1]	<u>Axle bearing condition monitoring</u>	<u>4.2.3.4</u>	<u>5.1, 5.2</u>

<u>Index</u>	<u>Standard name</u>	<u>Standard reference</u>	<u>Standard version</u>
	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>NTSN Clause</u>	<u>Standard Clause</u>
[7]	<u>Railway applications - Testing and Simulation for the acceptance of running characteristics of railway vehicles - Running Behaviour and stationary tests</u>	<u>EN 14363</u>	<u>2016</u>
[7.1]	<u>Safety against derailment running on twisted track</u>	<u>6.2.2.2</u>	<u>4, 5, 6.1</u>
[7.2]	<u>Running dynamic behaviour</u>	<u>4.2.3.5.2</u>	<u>4, 5, 7</u>
[7.3]	<u>Running dynamic behaviour - On-track tests</u>	<u>6.2.2.3</u>	<u>4, 5, 7</u>
[7.4]	<u>Application to units operated on the 1668mm track gauge network</u>	<u>6.2.2.3</u>	<u>7.6.3.2.6 (2)</u>
[7.5]	<u>Running dynamic behaviour</u>	<u>C.20</u>	<u>Table H.1</u>
[8]	<u>Railway application - Testing for the acceptance of running characteristics of railway vehicles - Freight wagons - Conditions for dispensation of freight wagons with defined characteristics from on-track tests according to EN 14363</u>	<u>EN 16235</u>	<u>2013</u>
[8.1]	<u>Running dynamic behaviour</u>	<u>6.1.2.1</u>	<u>5</u>
[8.2]	<u>Established running gear</u>	<u>6.1.2.1</u>	<u>6</u>
[8.3]	<u>Minimum axle load for established running gears</u>	<u>6.1.2.1</u>	<u>Table 7, 8, 10, 13, 16 and 19, in chapter 6</u>
[9]	<u>Railway applications - Wheelsets and bogies - Method of specifying the structural requirements of bogie frames</u>	<u>EN 13749</u>	<u>2021</u>
[9.1]	<u>Structural design of bogie frame</u>	<u>4.2.3.6.1</u>	<u>6.2</u>
[9.2]	<u>Assessment of the bogie frame strength</u>	<u>6.1.2.1</u>	<u>6.2</u>
[10]	<u>Railway applications - Wheelsets and bogies - Wheelsets - Product requirements</u>	<u>EN 13260</u>	<u>2020</u>
[10.1]	<u>Characteristics of wheelsets</u>	<u>6.1.2.2</u>	<u>4.2.1</u>

Index	Standard name	Standard reference	Standard version
	Parameter	NTSN Clause	Standard Clause
[11]	Railway applications - Wheelsets and bogies - Monobloc wheels - Technical approval procedure - Part 1: Forged and rolled wheels	EN 13979-1	2020
[11.1]	Mechanical characteristics of wheels	6.1.2.3	8
[11.2]	Thermomechanical behaviour and criteria for residual stress	6.1.2.3	7
[11.3]	Specific product properties concerning the wheel	C.15	7
[11.4]	Specific product properties concerning the wheel - Thermomechanical type test	C.15	Table A.1
[12]	Railway applications - Wheelsets and bogies - Part 1: Design method for axles with external journals	EN 13103-1	2017
[12.1]	Method of verification	6.1.2.4	5, 6, 7
[12.2]	Decision criteria for permissible stress	6.1.2.4	8
[13]	Railway applications – Axle boxes - Performance testing	EN 12082	2017+A1:2021
[13.1]	Mechanical resistance and fatigue characteristics of the rolling bearing	6.2.2.4	7
[14]	Conditions with which wagons must comply in order to be accepted for transit between standard gauge railways and the Spanish and Portuguese broad gauge railways	UIC 430-1	2012
[14.1]	Changeover between 1435 mm and 1668 mm track gauges, for axle units	6.2.2.5	Figures 9 and 10 of Annex B.4, and Figure 18 of Annex H
[14.2]	Changeover between 1435 mm and 1668 mm track gauges, for bogie units	6.2.2.5	Figure 18 of Annex H and Figures 19 and 20 of Annex I

<u>Index</u>	<u>Standard name</u>	<u>Standard reference</u>	<u>Standard version</u>
	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>NTSN Clause</u>	<u>Standard Clause</u>
[15]	<u>Goods wagons - Conditions to be satisfied by goods wagons to make them acceptable for running on both standard-gauge networks and the network of the Finnish state railways</u>	<u>UIC 430-3</u>	<u>1995</u>
[15.1]	<u>Changeover between 1435 mm and 1524 mm track gauges</u>	<u>6.2.2.5</u>	<u>Annex 7</u>
[16]	<u>Railway applications - Methods for calculation of stopping distances, slowing distances and immobilization braking - Part 1: General algorithms utilizing mean value calculation for train sets or single vehicles</u>	<u>EN 14531-1</u>	<u>2015+A1 :2018</u>
[16.1]	<u>Service brake</u>	<u>4.2.4.3.2.1</u>	<u>4</u>
[16.2]	<u>Parking brake</u>	<u>4.2.4.3.2.2</u>	<u>5</u>
[16.3]	<u>Distance calculation</u>	<u>C.9 - Table C.3</u>	<u>4</u>
[17]	<u>Brakes - Braking performance</u>	<u>UIC 544-1</u>	<u>2014</u>
[17.1]	<u>Service brake - calculation</u>	<u>4.2.4.3.2.1</u>	<u>1 to 3 and 5 to 8</u>
[17.2]	<u>Service brake - validation</u>	<u>4.2.4.3.2.1</u>	<u>Appendix B</u>
[17.3]	<u>Assessment of braking mode G</u>	<u>C.9 - Table C.3</u>	<u>1 to 3 and 5 to 8</u>
[18]	<u>Railway applications - Environmental conditions for equipment -Part 1: Rolling stock and on-board equipment</u>	<u>EN 50125-1</u>	<u>2014</u>
[18.1]	<u>Environmental conditions</u>	<u>4.2.5</u>	<u>4.7</u>
[19]	<u>Fire resistance tests - Part 1: General Requirements</u>	<u>EN 1363-1</u>	<u>2020</u>
[19.1]	<u>Barriers</u>	<u>6.2.2.8.1</u>	<u>4 to 12</u>
[20]	<u>Reaction to fire tests — Spread of flame — Part 2: Lateral spread on building and transport products in vertical configuration</u>	<u>ISO 5658- 2</u>	<u>2006/Am1:2011</u>
[20.1]	<u>Testing of the materials ignitability and flame spread properties</u>	<u>6.2.2.8.2</u>	<u>5 to 13</u>

Index	Standard name	Standard reference	Standard version
	Parameter	NTSN Clause	Standard Clause
[21]	Fire classification of construction products and building elements - Part 1: Classification using data from reaction to fire tests	EN 13501-1	2018
[21.1]	Material properties	6.2.2.8.2	8
[22]	Railway applications - Fire protection on railway vehicles -Part 2: Requirements for fire behaviour of materials and components	EN 45545-2	2020
[22.1]	Test conditions	6.2.2.8.2	Ref T03.02 of Table 6
[23]	Reaction-to-fire tests — Heat release, smoke production and mass loss rate —Part 1: Heat release rate (cone calorimeter method) and smoke production rate (dynamic measurement)	ISO 5660-1	2015+Amd1 :2019
[23.1]	Testing of rubber parts of bogies	6.2.2.8.2	5 to 13
[24]	Railway applications - Railway rolling stock cables having special fire performance -Guide to use	EN 50355	2013
[24.1]	Cables	6.2.2.8.3	1, 4 to 9
[25]	Railway applications -Rolling stock -Rules for installation of cabling	EN 50343	2014 /A1 :2017
[25.1]	Cables	6.2.2.8.3	1, 4 to 7
[26]	Railway applications -Fire protection on railway vehicles -Part 7: Fire safety requirements for flammable liquid and flammable gas installations	EN 45545-7	2013
[26.1]	Flammable liquids	6.2.2.8.4	4 to 9
[27]	Railway applications -Rolling stock -Protective provisions relating to electrical hazards	EN 50153	2014+A2 :2020
[27.1]	Protective measures against indirect contact (protective bonding)	4.2.6.2.1	6.4

<u>Index</u>	<u>Standard name</u>	<u>Standard reference</u>	<u>Standard version</u>
	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>NTSN Clause</u>	<u>Standard Clause</u>
[27.2]	<u>Protective measures against direct contact</u>	<u>4.2.6.2.2</u>	<u>5</u>
[28]	<u>Railway applications - Design requirements for steps, handrails and associated access for staff - Part 2: Freight wagons</u>	<u>EN 16116-2</u>	<u>2013</u>
[28.1]	<u>Attachment devices for rear-end signal</u>	<u>4.2.6.3</u>	<u>Figure 11</u>
[28.2]	<u>Clearance for the draw hook</u>	<u>C.1</u>	<u>6.3.2</u>
[28.3]	<u>Space for shunting staff operation</u>	<u>C.1</u>	<u>6.2.1</u>
[28.4]	<u>UIC footsteps and handrails</u> <u>Clearances</u>	<u>C.2</u>	<u>4, 5</u> <u>6.2.2</u>
[29]	<u>Railway applications -External visible and audible warning devices for trains -Part 1: Head, marker and tail lamps</u>	<u>EN 15153-1</u>	<u>2013+A1:2016</u>
[29.1]	<u>Rear-end signal - colour of tail lamps</u>	<u>E.1</u>	<u>5.5.3</u>
[29.2]	<u>Rear-end signal - lighting intensity of tail lamps</u>	<u>E.1</u>	<u>Table 8</u>
[30]	<u>Fixed, vertical road traffic signs - Part 1: Fixed signs</u>	<u>EN 12899-1</u>	<u>2007</u>
[30.1]	<u>Reflective plates</u>	<u>E.2</u>	<u>Class Ref. 2</u>
[31]	<u>Railway applications - Railway rolling stock - Draw gear and screw coupling</u>	<u>EN 15566</u>	<u>2009+A1:2010</u>
[31.1]	<u>Manual coupling system – screw coupling system</u>	<u>C.1</u>	<u>all (except 4.4)</u>
[31.2]	<u>Manual coupling system – draw hook</u>	<u>C.1</u>	<u>all (except 4.4 and dimension 'a' in Annex A fig. A1)</u>
[32]	<u>Railway applications - Railway rolling stock - Buffers</u>	<u>EN 15551</u>	<u>2009+A1:2010</u>
[32.1]	<u>Buffers</u>	<u>C.1</u>	<u>all</u>

<u>Index</u>	<u>Standard name</u>	<u>Standard reference</u>	<u>Standard version</u>
	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>NTSN Clause</u>	<u>Standard Clause</u>
[32.2]	<u>Different value of the distance between buffer centrelines</u>	<u>C.1</u>	<u>6.2.3.1</u>
[33]	<u>Railway applications - Testing for the acceptance of running characteristics of railway vehicles - Freight wagons - Testing of running safety under longitudinal compressive forces</u>	<u>EN 15839</u>	<u>2012+A1:2015</u>
[33.1]	<u>Tests concerning longitudinal compressive forces</u>	<u>C.8</u>	<u>All</u>
[34]	<u>Railway applications - Braking - Distributor valves and distributor-isolating devices</u>	<u>EN 15355</u>	<u>2019</u>
[34.1]	<u>Distributor and distributor isolating device</u>	<u>C.9 (h)</u>	<u>5, 6</u>
[35]	<u>Railway applications - Braking - Relay valves</u>	<u>EN 15611</u>	<u>2020</u>
[35.1]	<u>Variable load relay</u>	<u>C.9 - Table C.3</u>	<u>5, 6, 7, 10</u>
[35.2]	<u>Type of relay valve</u>	<u>C.9 (o)</u>	
[36]	<u>Brakes - Air brakes for freight trains and passenger trains</u>	<u>UIC 540</u>	<u>2016</u>
[36.1]	<u>UIC brake</u>	<u>C.9 (c), (e)</u>	<u>2</u>
[37]	<u>Railway applications - Methods for calculation of stopping and slowing distances and immobilization braking - Part 2: Step by step calculations for train sets or single vehicles</u>	<u>EN 14531-2</u>	<u>2015</u>
[37.1]	<u>Service brake</u>	<u>4.2.4.3.2.1</u>	<u>4 & 5</u>
[38]	<u>Railway applications - Braking - Empty-loaded changeover devices</u>	<u>EN 15624</u>	<u>2021</u>
[38.1]	<u>Changeover specification</u>	<u>C.9 - Table C.3</u>	<u>4, 5, 8</u>
[39]	<u>Railway applications - Braking - Automatic variable load sensing devices</u>	<u>EN 15625</u>	<u>2021</u>
[39.1]	<u>Variable load sensing devices</u>	<u>C.9 - Table C.3</u>	<u>5, 6, 9</u>

<u>Index</u>	<u>Standard name</u>	<u>Standard reference</u>	<u>Standard version</u>
	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>NTSN Clause</u>	<u>Standard Clause</u>
[40]	Simple unfired pressure vessels designed to contain air or nitrogen – Part 3: Steel pressure vessels designed for air braking equipment and auxiliary pneumatic equipment for railway rolling stock	EN 286-3	1994
[40.1]	Air reservoirs - steel	C.9 (f)	4, 5, 6, 7
[41]	Simple unfired pressure vessels designed to contain air or nitrogen – Part 4: Aluminium alloy pressure vessels designed for air braking equipment and auxiliary pneumatic equipment for railway rolling stock	EN 286-4	1994
[41.1]	Air reservoirs - aluminium	C.9 (f)	4, 5, 6, 7
[42]	Railway applications - Pneumatic half couplings	EN 15807	2021
[42.1]	Interface of the brake pipe	C.9 (i)	5, 6, 9
[43]	Railway applications - Straight and angled end cocks for brake pipe and main reservoir pipe	EN 14601	2005+A1:2010+ A2 :2021
[43.1]	End cocks	C.9 (i)	4, 5, 7, 9
[44]	Brakes - Regulations concerning the design of brake components	UIC 541-1	2013
[44.1]	Brake mode switching device	C.9 (j)	Appendix E
[45]	Brake parts - Interchangeability	UIC 542	2015
[45.1]	Brake block holders	C.9 (k)	1 to 5
[46]	Composite brake blocks - General conditions for certification and use	UIC 541-4	2020
[46.1]	Friction element for wheel tread brakes	C.9 (l)	1, 2
[47]	Railway applications - Braking - Brake blocks	EN 16452	2015+A1:2019
[47.1]	Friction element for wheel tread brakes	C.9 (l)	4 to 11

Index	Standard name	Standard reference	Standard version
	Parameter	NTSN Clause	Standard Clause
[48]	Railway applications - Slack adjuster	EN 16241	2014+A1 :2016
[48.1]	Slack adjusters Assessment of conformity	C.9 (m)	4, 5, 6.2 6.3.2 to 6.3.5
[49]	Railway applications - Braking - Wheel slide protection	EN 15595	2018+AC :2021
[49.1]	Wheel slide protection system	C.9 (n)	5 to 9, 11
[50]	Railway applications -Welding of railway vehicles and components -Part 1: General	EN 15085-1	2007+A1:2013
[50.1]	Welding	C.12	4
[51]	Railway applications - Welding of railway vehicles and components - Part 2: Requirements for welding manufacturer	EN 15085-2	2020
[51.1]	Welding	C.12	4, 5, 6, 7
[52]	Railway applications - Welding of railway vehicles and components - Part 3: Design requirements	EN 15085-3	2007/AC :2009
[52.1]	Welding	C.12	4, 5, 6, 7
[53]	Railway applications - Welding of railway vehicles and components - Part 4: Production requirements	EN 15085-4	2007
[53.1]	Welding	C.12	4, 5, 6
[54]	Railway applications - Welding of railway vehicles and components - Part 5: Inspection, testing and documentation	EN 15085-5	2007
[54.1]	Welding	C.12	4 to 10
[55]	Railway applications - Wheelsets and bogies - Wheels - Product requirements	EN 13262	2020
[55.1]	Specific product properties concerning the wheel	C.15	4, 5 and 6

<u>Index</u>	<u>Standard name</u>	<u>Standard reference</u>	<u>Standard version</u>
	<u>Parameter</u>	<u>NTSN Clause</u>	<u>Standard Clause</u>
[56]	Standardisation and positioning on wagons of steps, end platforms, gangways, handrails, tow hooks, automatic coupler (AC), draw-only automatic coupler (DAC) and brake valve controls on the UIC member RUs and OSJD member RUs	UIC 535-2	2006
[56.1]	Tow hooks Conditions for alternative solutions	C.16	1.4 1.4.2 to 1.4.9
[56.2]	Protective devices on protruding parts	C.17	1.3
[57]	Wagons – Label-holders (interchangeability) and hazard identification panels	UIC 575	1995
[57.1]	Label holders and attachment devices for rear end signal	C.18	1
[58]	Railway applications - Braking – Brake performance	EN 16834	2019
[58.1]	Service brake	4.2.4.3.2.1	Annex D
[58.2]	Validation of brake performance calculated with Index [17]	4.2.4.3.2.1	6, 8, 9, 10, 12
[58.3]	Assessment of braking mode G	C.9 - Table C.3	6, 8, 9, 12

NTSN		Standard/document	
Characteristics to be assessed		References to Standard or document	Clauses
Structure and mechanical part	4.2.2	-	
Strength of unit	4.2.2.2	EN 12663-2:2010	5
		EN 15877-1:2012	4.5.14
	6.2.2.1	EN 12663-1:2010+A1:2014	9.2
		EN 12663-2:2010	6,7
Gauging and track interaction	4.2.3	-	

NTSN		Standard/document	
Characteristics to be assessed		References to Standard or document	Clauses
Gauging	4.2.3.1	EN 15273 2:2013	all
Compatibility with load carrying capacity of lines	4.2.3.2	EN 15528:2015	6.1, 6.2
Compatibility with train detection systems	4.2.3.3	ERA/ERTMS/033281 rev. 4.0	See table 7 of this TSI
Axle bearing condition monitoring	4.2.3.4	EN 15437 1:2009	5.1, 5.2
Safety against derailment running on twisted track	4.2.3.5.1	—	—
	6.2.2.2	EN 14363:2016	4, 5, 6.1
Running dynamic behaviour	4.2.3.5.2	EN 14363:2016	4, 5, 7
	6.1.2.1	EN 14363:2016	4, 5, 7
	6.2.2.3	EN 16235:2013	all
	6.1.2.1	EN 13749:2011	6.2
Structural design of bogie frame	4.2.3.6.1	EN 13749:2011	6.2
	6.1.2.1	EN 13749:2011	6.2
Characteristics of wheelsets	4.2.3.6.2	—	—
	6.1.2.2	EN 13260:2009+A1:2010	3.2.1
Characteristics of wheels	4.2.3.6.3	—	—
	6.1.2.3	EN 13979-1:2003+A1:2009+A2:2011	7, 6.2
Characteristics of axles	4.2.3.6.4	—	—
	6.1.2.4	EN 13103:2009 + A2:2012	4, 5, 6, 7
Axle boxes/bearings	4.2.3.6.5	—	—
-	6.2.2.4	EN 12082:2007+A1:2010	6
Running gear for manual change of wheelsets	4.2.3.6.7	—	—
	6.2.2.5	UIC leaflet 430 1:2012	Annexes B, H, I
		UIC 430 3:1995	Annex 7

NTSN		Standard/document	
Characteristics to be assessed		References to Standard or document	Clauses
Brake	4.2.4	-	
Service brake	4.2.4.3.2.1	EN 14531 6:2009	all
		UIC 544 1:2014	all
Parking brake	4.2.4.3.2.2	EN 14531 6:2009	6
Friction element for wheel tread brakes	4.2.4.3.5	—	—
	6.1.2.5	ERA technical document ERA/TD/2013-02/INT Version 3.0 of 27.11.2015	All
Environmental conditions	4.2.5	-	
Environmental conditions	4.2.5	EN 50125 1:2014	4.7
	6.2.2.7	—	—
System protection	4.2.6	-	
Barriers	4.2.6.1.2.1	—	—
	6.2.2.8.1	EN 1363 1:2012	all
Materials	4.2.6.1.2.2	—	—
	6.2.2.8.2	ISO 5658 2:2006/Am1:2011	all
		EN 13501 1:2007+A1:2009	all
		EN 45545 2:2013+A1:2015	Table 6
		ISO 5660 1:2015	all
Cables	6.2.2.8.3	EN 50355:2013	all
		EN 50343:2014	all
Flammable liquids	6.2.2.8.4	EN 45545 7:2013	all
Protective measures against indirect contact (protective bonding)	4.2.6.2.1	EN 50153:2014	6.4
Protective measures against direct contact	4.2.6.2.2	EN 50153:2014	5

NTSN		Standard/document	
Characteristics to be assessed		References to Standard or document	Clauses
Attachment devices for rear-end signal	4.2.6.3	EN 16116-2:2013	Figure 11

Standards or documents referred to in the additional optional conditions set out in Appendix C:

Additional optional conditions for units	App. C	Standard/UIC leaflet/document	
Manual coupling system	C.1	EN 15566:2009+A1:2010	all (except 4.4)
		EN 15551:2009+A1:2010	all
		EN 16116-2:2013	6.2.1, 6.3.2
		EN 15877-1:2012	Figure 75
UIC footsteps and handrails	C.2	EN 16116-2:2013	4, 5, 6.2.2
Ability to be hump shunted	C.3	EN 12663-2:2010	5, 8
Tests concerning longitudinal compressive forces	C.8	EN 15839:2012+A1:2015	all
UIC brake	C.9	EN 15355:2008+A1:2010	all
		EN 15611:2008+A1:2010	all
		UIC 540:2014	all
		EN 14531-1:2015	4
		EN 15624:2008+A1:2010	all
		EN 15625:2008+A1:2010	all
		EN 286-3:1994	all
		EN 286-4:1994	all
		EN 15807:2011	all
		EN 14601:2005+A1:2010	all
		UIC 544-1:2014	all
		UIC 542:2015	all
UIC 541-4:2010	all		

Additional optional conditions for units	App. C	Standard/UIC leaflet/document	
-	-	EN 16241:2014	4, 5, 6.3.2 to 6.3.5
		EN 15595:2009+A1:2011	all
Welding	C.12	EN 15085-1:2007+A1:2013 EN 15085-2:2007 EN 15085-3:2007 EN 15085-4:2007 EN 15085-5:2007	all
Specific product properties concerning the wheel	C.15	EN 13262:2004 +A1:2008+A2:2011	All
		EN 13979-1:2003 +A1:2009+A2:2011	all
Tow hooks	C.16	UIC 535-2:2006	1.4
Protective devices on protruding parts	C.17	UIC 535-2:2006	1.3
Label holders and attachment devices for rear end signal	C.18	UIC 575:1995	1

Appendix E Rear-end signal

1. Lamps

The colour of tail lamps shall be in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[29\]](#) ~~clause 5.5.3 of EN 15153-1:2013+A1:2016.~~

The tail lamp shall be designed to display a lighting intensity in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[29\]](#) ~~table 8 of EN 15153-1:2013+A1:2016.~~

The lamp shall be suitable to be attached to units complying with the attachment devices and the clearance set out in point 4.2.6.3. The lamp shall be equipped with:

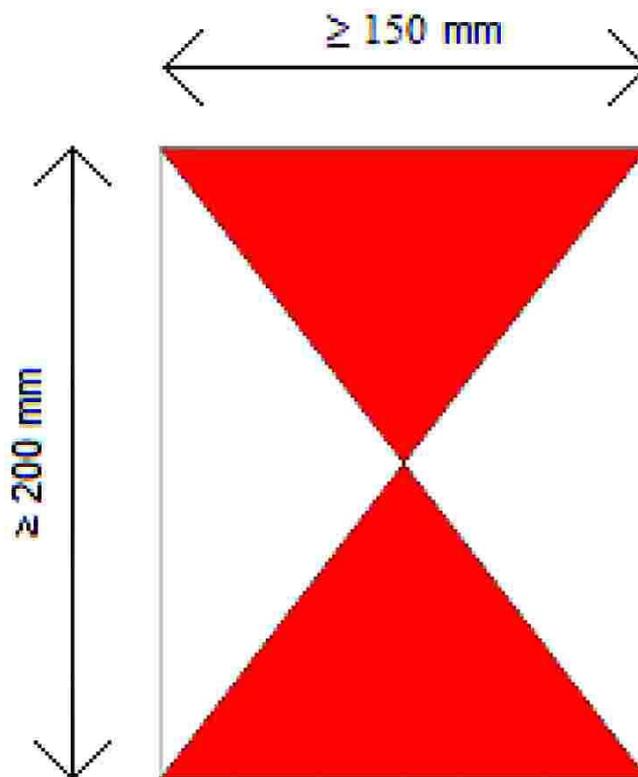
- a switch (on/off),
- a warning light which indicates the battery status.

2. Reflective plates

The reflective plates shall be suitable to be attached to units complying with the attachment devices and the clearance set out in point 4.2.6.3. The reflective section of the plates shall be at least 150 by at least 200 mm as illustrated in Figure E.1. The side triangles shall be white, the top and the bottom triangles shall be red. The plate shall be retro-reflective in accordance with [the specification referenced in Appendix D Index \[30\]](#) ~~EN 12899-1:2007 Class Ref. 2.~~

Figure E.1

Reflective plate



Appendix F Assessment assigned to the production phases

Table F.1

Assessment assigned to the production phases

Characteristics to be assessed, as specified in Section 4.2		Design and development phase		Production phase	Particular assessment procedure
		Design review	Type test	Routine test	
Element of the Rolling Stock sub-system	Point				Point
Structure and mechanical part	4.2.2				
End coupling	4.2.2.1.1	X	n.a.	n.a.	—
Inner coupling	4.2.2.1.2	X	n.a.	n.a.	—
Strength of unit	4.2.2.2	X	X	n.a.	6.2.2.1
Integrity of the unit	4.2.2.3	X	n.a.	n.a.	—
Vehicle track interaction and gauging	4.2.3				
Gauging	4.2.3.1	X	n.a.	n.a.	—
Compatibility with load carrying capacity of lines	4.2.3.2	X	X	n.a.	—
Compatibility with train detection systems	4.2.3.3	X	X	n.a.	—
Axle bearing condition monitoring	4.2.3.4	X	X	n.a.	—
Safety against derailment running on twisted track	4.2.3.5.1	X	X	n.a.	6.2.2.2
Running dynamic behaviour	4.2.3.5.2	X	X	n.a.	6.1.2.1/6.2.2.3
Structural design of bogie frame	4.2.3.6.1	X	X.	n.a.	6.1.2.1

Characteristics to be assessed, as specified in Section 4.2		Design and development phase		Production phase	Particular assessment procedure
		Design review	Type test	Routine test	
Element of the Rolling Stock sub-system	Point				Point
Characteristics of wheelsets	4.2.3.6.2	X	X	X	6.1.2.2
Characteristics of wheels	4.2.3.6.3	X	X	X	6.1.2.3
Characteristics of axles	4.2.3.6.4	X	X	X	6.1.2.4
Axle boxes/bearings	4.2.3.6.5	X	X	X	6.2.2.4
Automatic variable gauge system	4.2.3.6.6	X	X	X	6.1.2.6/6.2.2.4a
Running gear for manual change of wheelsets	4.2.3.6.7	X	X	X	6.2.2.5
Brake	4.2.4				
Safety requirements	4.2.4.2	X	n.a	n.a	—
Functional and technical requirements	4.2.4.3	X	X	n.a	—
In-service brake	4.2.4.3.2.1	X	X	n.a.	—
Parking brake	4.2.4.3.2.2	X	n.a	n.a	—
Thermal capacity	4.2.4.3.3	X	X	n.a	6.2.2.6
Wheel slide protection (WSP)	4.2.4.3.4	X	X	n.a	—
Friction elements for wheel tread brakes	4.2.4.3.5	X	X	X	6.1.2.5
Environmental conditions	4.2.5				
Environmental conditions	4.2.5	X	n.a. /X ⁽¹⁾	n.a.	6.2.2.7
System protection	4.2.6				

Characteristics to be assessed, as specified in Section 4.2		Design and development phase		Production phase	Particular assessment procedure
		Design review	Type test	Routine test	
Element of the Rolling Stock sub-system	Point				Point
Fire safety	4.2.6.1	X	X	n.a	6.2.2.8
Protection against electric hazard	4.2.6.2	X	X	n.a	—
Attachment devices for rear-end signal	4.2.6.3	X	X	n.a	—

(1) Type test if and as defined by the applicant.

Appendix G **List of ~~fully approved~~ composite brake blocks exempted of a declaration of conformity as referred in article 8b**

This is published on the Safety Authority's website.

Appendix H Codification of units intended to be used in combined transport

The following requirements are applicable to units intended to be used in combined transport and requiring a Wagon Compatibility Code.

H.1 Wagon Compatibility Code

- (1) The Wagon Compatibility Code (WCC) specifies the type of Intermodal Loading Unit that can be loaded on the unit.
- (2) The WCC shall be determined for all units and assessed by an approved body.

H.2 Wagon Correction Digit

- (1) The Wagon Correction Digit (WCD) is the result of a comparison between the geometric characteristics of the unit under assessment and the characteristics of the reference wagons defined in point H.3.

(2) This comparison shall be performed for all units and assessed by an approved body. The result of the assessment shall be included in the report of the approved body.

(3) On the basis of the assessment:

For units having equivalent or more favourable geometric characteristics than the reference wagon, the WCD may be calculated if requested by the applicant.

For units having less favourable geometric characteristics than the reference wagon, the calculation of the WCD is not required by this NTSN.

H.3 Characteristics of the reference wagons

The combined transport 'P' profiles are calculated on the basis of the characteristics of the reference recess wagon defined as:

- Distance between bogie pivots (a) 11200mm
- Bogie wheelbase (p) 1800mm
- Height of semi-trailer (ST) loading plane 330mm
- Maximum overhang (na) 2000mm
- Load tolerance 10mm
- Dissymmetry 1°
- Height of ST + wagon roll centre (Hc) 1000mm
- q+w play 11.5mm
- Play in side bearers (J) 12mm
- Half-distance between side bearers (bG) 850mm
- ST + wagon flexibility (s) 0.3

The combined transport 'C' and ISO profiles are calculated on the basis of the characteristics of the reference wagon defined as:

- Distance between bogie pivots (a) 13500mm
- Bogie wheelbase (p) 1800mm
- Height of swap body loading plane 1175mm

- Maximum overhang (na) 2000mm
- Load tolerance 10mm
- Dissymmetry 1°
- Height of wagon roll centre (Hc) 500mm
- q+w play 11.5mm
- Play in side bearers (J) 12mm
- Half-distance between side bearers (bG) 850mm
- Wagon flexibility (s) 0.15"