

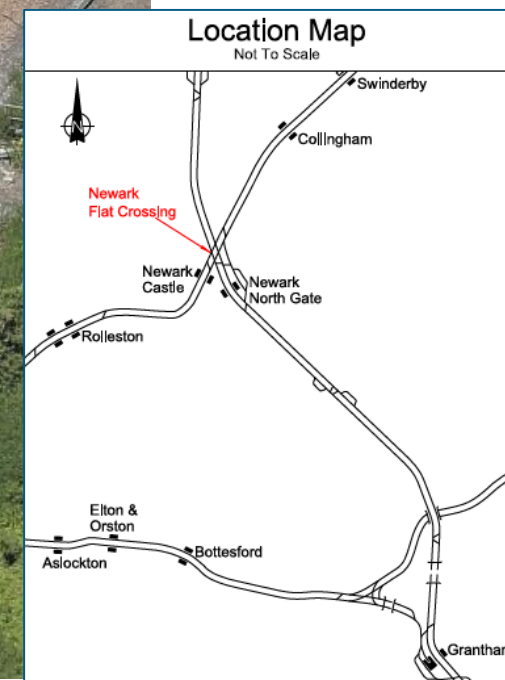
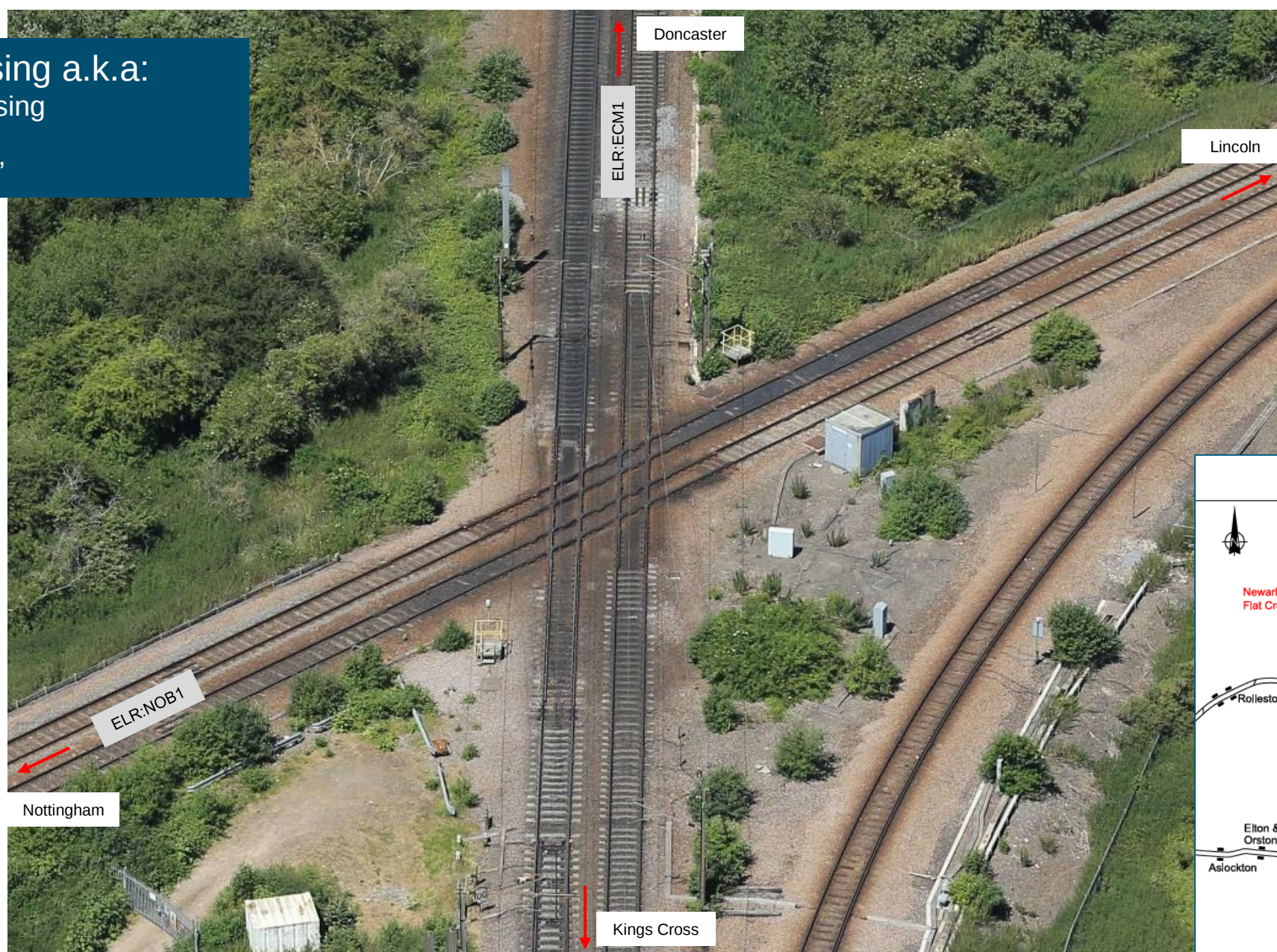
Central Rail Systems Alliance

Improving Passenger Journeys

Newark Crossing Renewal – August 2019

Mark Smith, Lead Engineer; Moneeb Saqlain, Project Engineer; Phil Winship, Principal Engineer.

Newark Crossing a.k.a:
Newark Flat Crossing
Newark 'Star'
Newark 'Diamond'

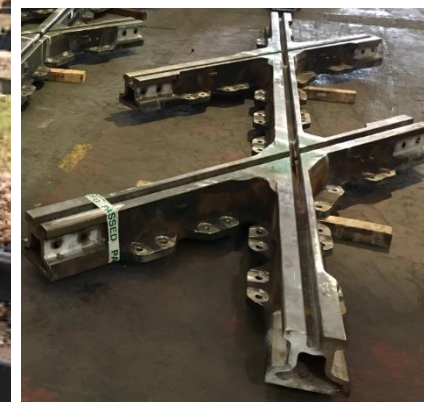


NOB1 cross ECM1 at a
44.1 degree angle





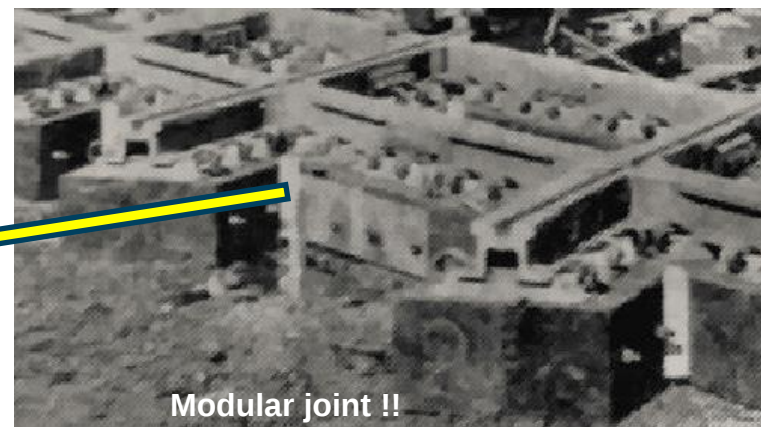
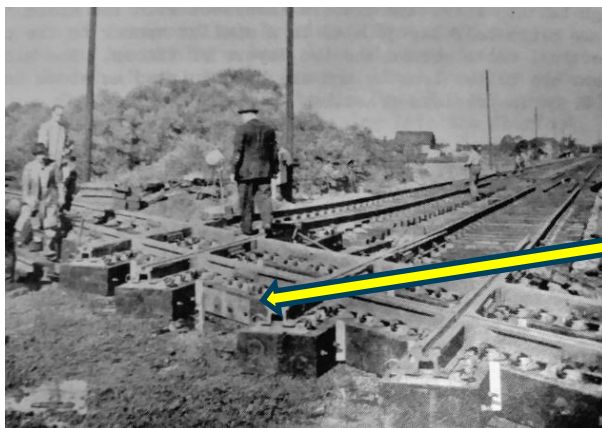
Comprises 8 x 'double star'
crossings on longitudinal
timber structure



Renewal History



1960

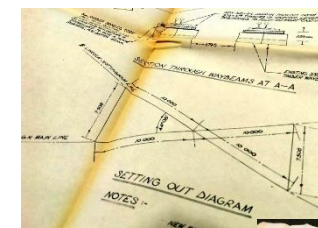


Nov
1972



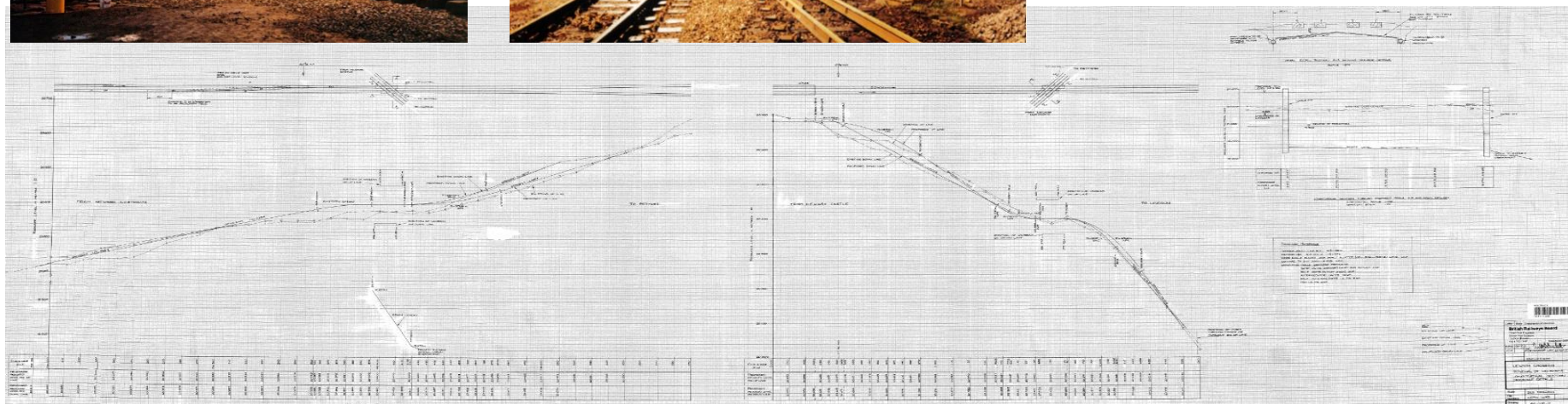
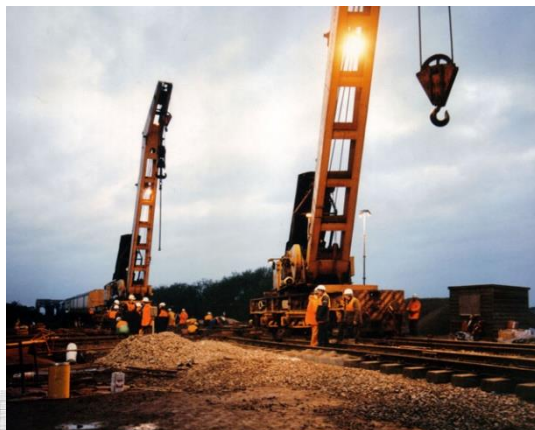
Planning and execution of the installation was the responsibility of the Area Assistant Divisional Civil Engineer, Doncaster, who was in attendance throughout the two shifts with his Assistant. Remaining personnel employed over the weekend 5th/6th November, 1972, were as follows :-

21 00 hrs. Saturday to 08 00 hrs. Sunday	26 Lengthmen, 2 Lookoutmen 2 Permanent Way Supervisors
08 00 hrs. Sunday to 18 00 hrs. Sunday	do. do. do.
23 00 hrs. Saturday to 09 00 hrs. Sunday	2 Burners
23 00 hrs. Saturday to 11 00 hrs. Sunday	8 Workshop Staff, 1 Lookoutman 1 Assistant Workshop Supervisor.
09 00 hrs. Sunday to 17 00 hrs. Sunday	2 teams of Welders
08 00 hrs. Sunday to 17 30 hrs. Sunday	8 Workshop staff
21 30 hrs. Saturday to 16 30 hrs. Sunday	2 Crane Drivers and Mates
12 00 hrs. Sunday to 21 00 hrs. Sunday	9 Lengthmen, 1 Lookoutman 2 Permanent Way Supervisors.
20 00 hrs. Saturday to 09 00 hrs. Sunday	Permanent Way Inspector
09 00 hrs. Sunday to 16 00 hrs. Sunday	do. do.



New crossings + Jarrah packing on existing timber waybeams

May
1986

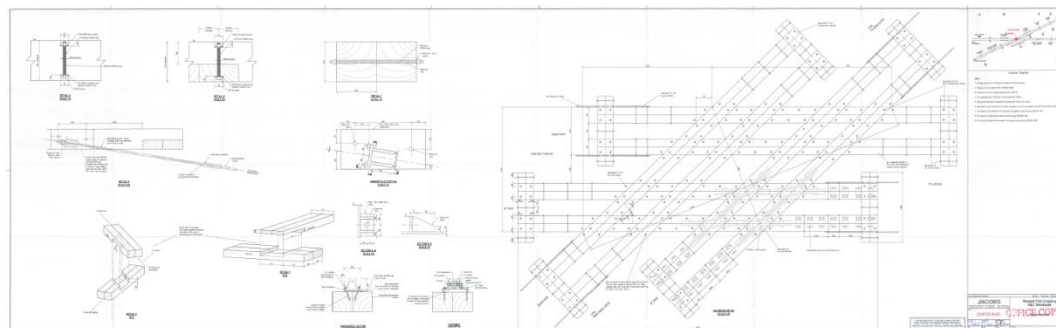


Complete renewal using 13.65m hardwood waybeams

1986-88

ECML electrification Huntingdon to Leeds

Aug
2003



Complete renewal using 16m hardwood waybeams



2015

Crossing re-design / replacement & heavy re-furb works to remove 80mph CoT TSR

Summary

- Renewal / major intervention every 15 to 20 years.
- Track quality in the poor / very poor band soon after each renewal.
- Ballast degraded below sleeper base (Trackbed Investigation).
- Timbers now life expired / visual inspection not easy (ballast glued) and cannot be maintained – risk of CoT TSR/ESR if not renewed.



2019 Specification Timeline



Domestic Renewal – CP6 Year 1 – Life Expired Asset (timbers)

- February 2017 – 1920 LNE Start Up meeting – L4L on timber
- November 2017 – Product Acceptance for FFU (Longitudinal timbers)
- December 2017 – composite bearer option to be developed.
- January 2018 – Informed composite bearers not an option due to current product acceptance (lack of for bespoke arrangement)
- March 2018 – Conversation at QSB with RAM [Track] : composite bearers not to be considered due to long term robustness being unknown.
- April 2018 – Advised by STE that composite bearer option ‘back on’ as previous barriers going away.
- May 2018 – Sekisui invited to present at LNE DCI Meeting – Request by RAM [Track] to ‘take up the challenge of incorporating this technology’.
- July 2018 – PRS (v4.1) issued (T-56).

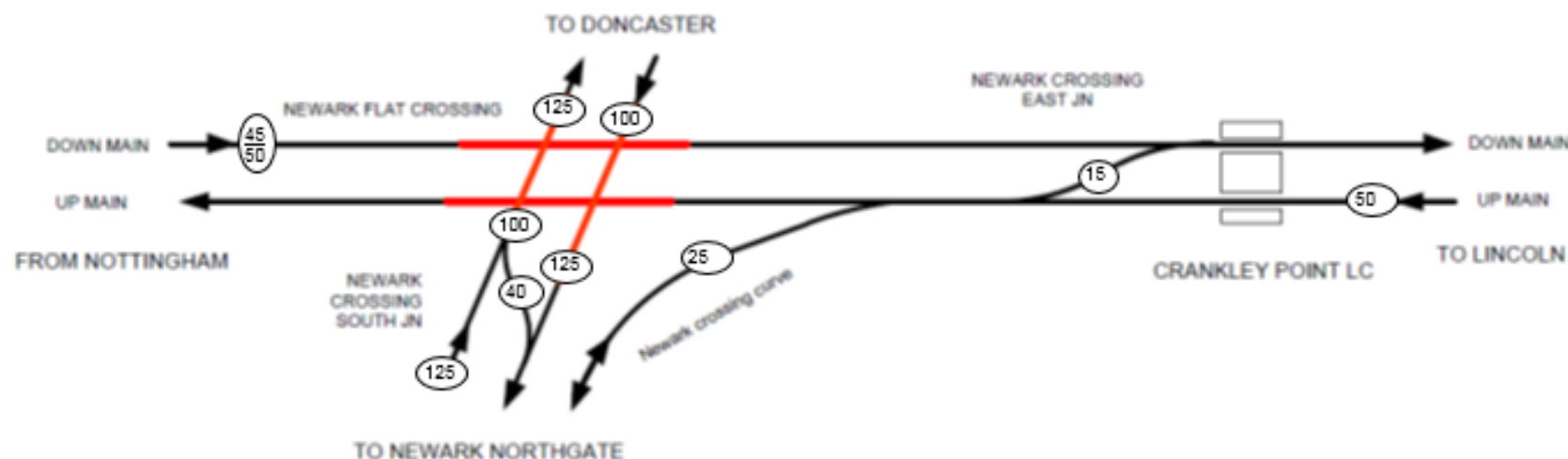


Approval is for FFU Longitudinal Baulks installed in the directly fastened and cross-sleeper (bridge sleeper) configurations.

Extract from PRS (v4.1)

3.1 Diagram

Proposed Layout (Line Diagram; incl. line speeds):



Description (Including Operational Requirements)

'Like-for-like' layout renewal in modern equivalent form. Existing operational requirements to remain.

Fibre Reinforced Polymer bearers to be installed in lieu of Hardwood timber.

Transition from Plain Line and Flat Crossing then back to Plain Line to be explored following TBI report and modelling incorporating the composite bearers.

Existing Flat Crossing to be retained for mtce as spares. Project to liaise with mtce regarding recovery and storage location.

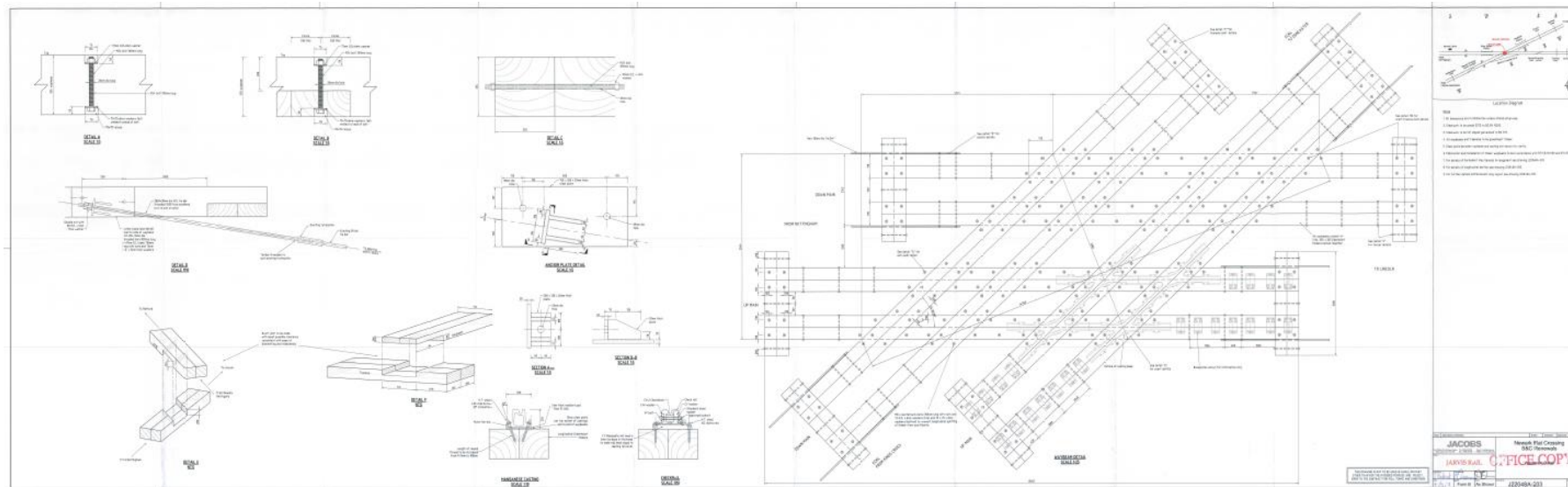
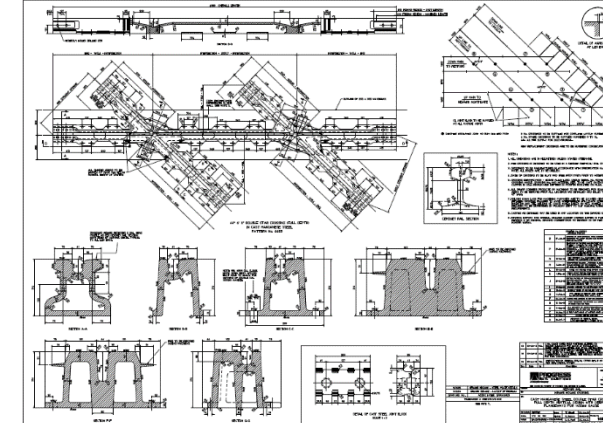
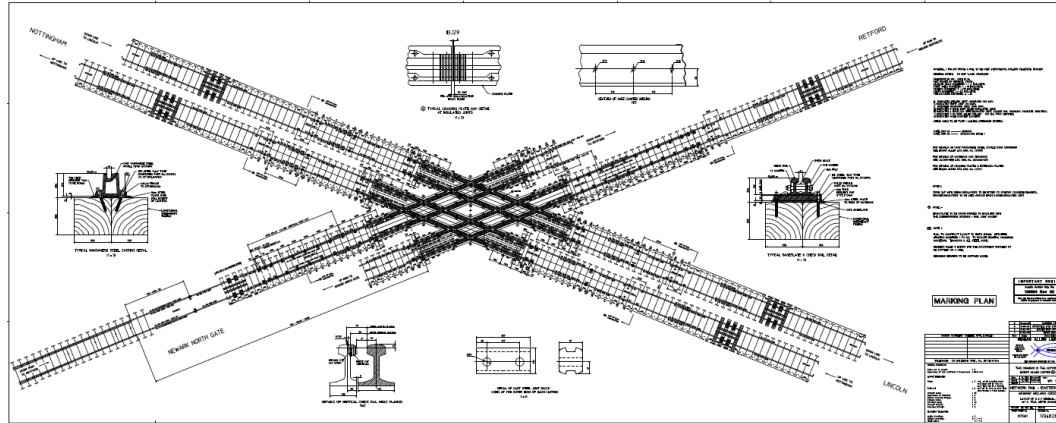
~~Signalling: D81 and D96 Signals: TPWS to be upgraded~~

Composite bearers specified

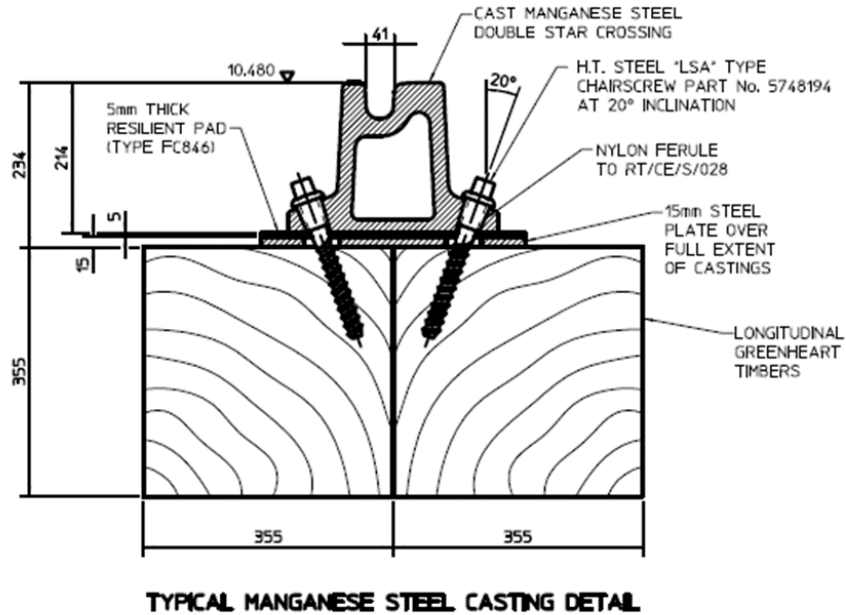
FE Modelling specified

TPWS works removed

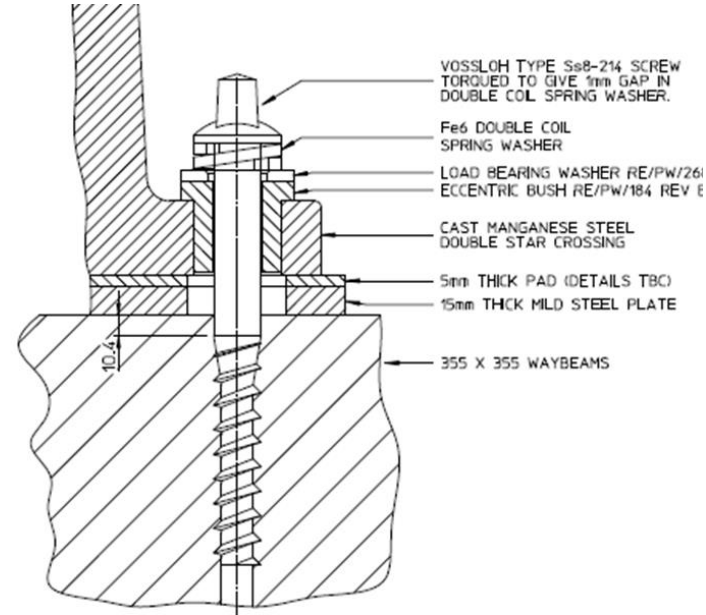
Like for Like – Based on 2033 Design Drawings



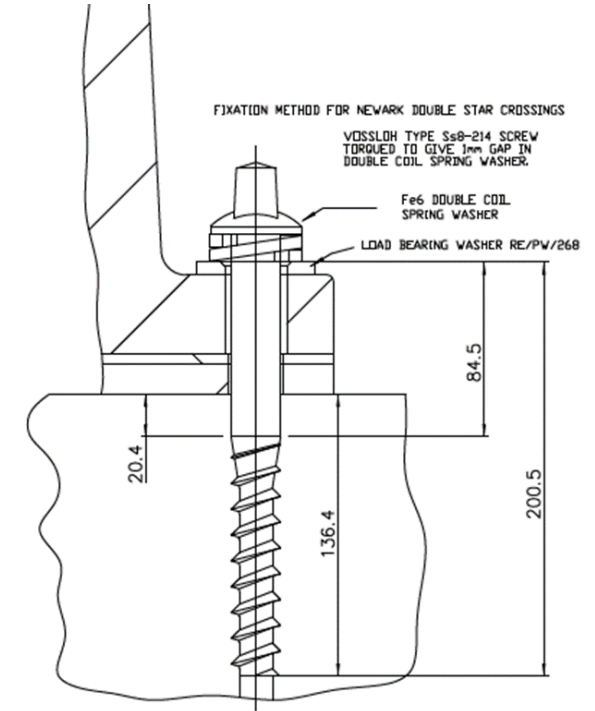
Crossing Fastening System Changes



**Old crossing fastening
arrangement 2003**



**Redesigned crossing
fastening arrangement 2015**



**Refined crossing
fastening arrangement 2019**

Changes Incorporated

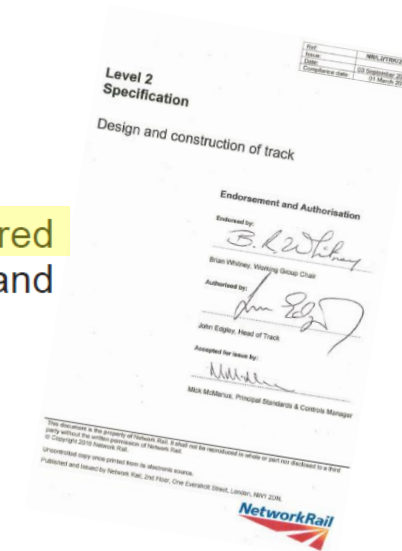
- Composite (FFU) bearers with under bearer pad in lieu of Greenheart timber.
- Bespoke trackbed design.
- HP rail specified including adjustment switches.
- SG iron baseplates with Pandrol e-plus clips.
- Concrete sleepers / bearers with under sleeper pads.
- Crossing profile optimisation study (Huddersfield University).
- Crossings pre-drilled for continuity bonding.

Why Composite?



2102 clause 6.5.2 (Longitudinal Timbers)

the plane of the rails into account. **Composite artificial timbers should be considered** which can offer improved mechanical properties, resistance to deterioration and reduced whole-life costs.



Unable to source timber!

As discussed, I've just come off of a conference call about the current situation with the supply of timbers. We cannot get hold of any timbers over 6050mm at the moment due to the increasing civil unrest in Cameroon; the lumber mills have had to be evacuated. We also source from Brazil, however their timber is not certified over 6050mm. The only other supply option we have is not FSC certified, meaning we cannot currently accept it into our supply chain. If we were able to make a derogation and accept the uncertified timbers there would be a cost increase of between 50-150% by sourcing them through this channel.



FFU Option

Manufacturer:
Sekisui Chemical GmbH

Issue : 01
Valid From : 29-11-2017

Fibre-reinforced Foamed Urethane (FFU) Longitudinal Baulks and Bridge Sleepers

Product Description

Sekisui Chemical GmbH Fibre-reinforced Foamed Urethane (FFU) longitudinal baulks – in the directly fastened and cross-sleeper (bridge sleeper) configurations.

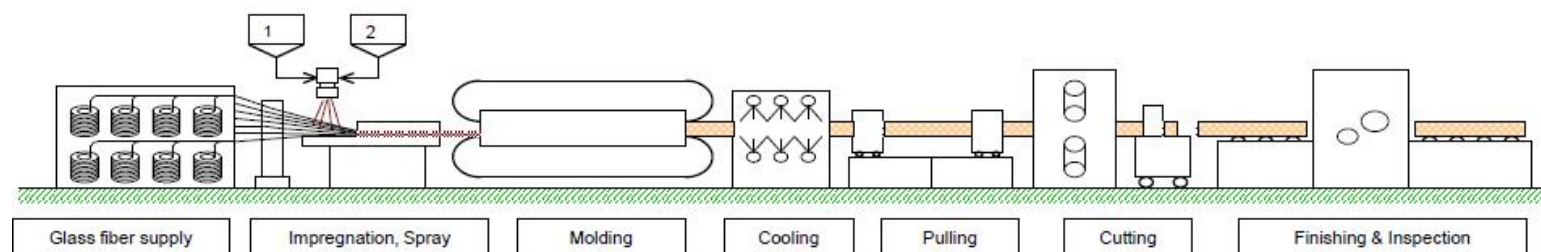
Product Image



What is FFU? Fibre reinforced Foamed Urethane

FFU synthetic wood is made up of long glass fibre strands soaked with poly-urethane and then cured at an elevated temperature. The synthetic wood can be machined and/or worked using the same techniques and tools as those used for natural wood.

FFU is a material developed for the Japanese Railways and introduced in Japan in the 1980s. FFU is much more durable than natural timber and most importantly does not rot. It has a design life in excess of 50 years which is in stark contrast to hardwood timber.



ISO 9001
Management System Certificate

ISO 14001
Environmental Management
certificate



Pultrusion process

Continuous glass-fibre and Polyurethane
FFU sleepers are manufactured by
Pultrusion.

Glass fibers are soaked in polyurethane
and the linkage is then hardened at a
raised temperature



Property	Unit	FFU74		FFU100	
		New	30 years	New	JIS value new sleeper
Density	kg/m ³	740	740	1,000	740±30
Bending Strength	N/mm ²	146	116	225	≥70
Flexural Modulus	N/mm ²	8,100	8,414	12,000	≥6,000
Maximum Compressive Strength within the Proportional Limit (cross)	N/mm ²	9	-	25	-
Shear Strength (longitudinal)	N/mm ²	10	9	15	≥7
Adhesive Shear Strength (longitudinal)	N/mm ²	12	9	22	≥7
Water Absorption	mg/cm ²	3	-	3	≤10
Insulation Resistance (Dry)	Ω	1.6x10 ¹³	8.2x10 ¹¹	1.0x10 ¹⁴	≥1.0x10 ¹⁰
Pull-out strength of screw spike	kN	65	33	125	≥30

Challenges

- NRAP re-classified project as CSM significant due to FFU & unique configuration.
- Project lacked experience of CSM significant projects.
 - STE led process
 - Ricardo Rail appointed As-Bo
- Sekisui needed design approval / order by Dec 2018.
 - STE led design approval process – RE/PW drawings will be produced
- Product acceptance needed for bespoke arrangement.
- Size of bearers needed.

Available Sizes

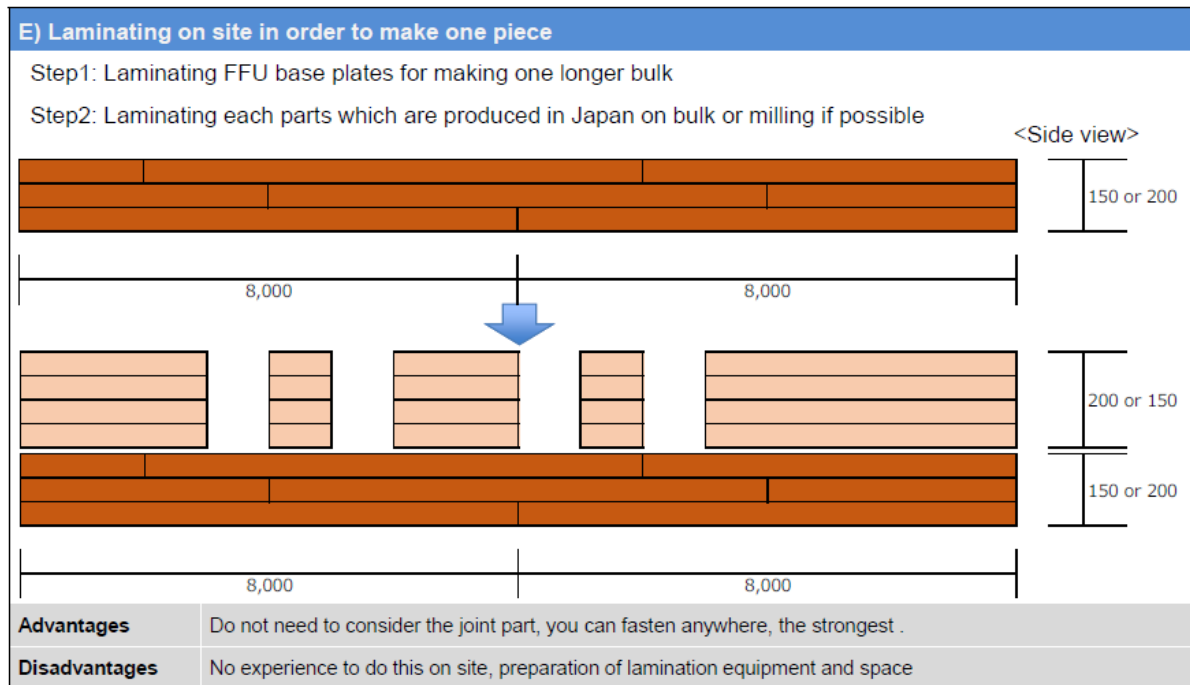


We can produce any width up to 350mm with length up to **7.0m** or 600mm width with length up to **9.4m**.

FFU is only currently manufactured in Japan, and due to shipping limitations is produced to a maximum length of 10m.

Solution:

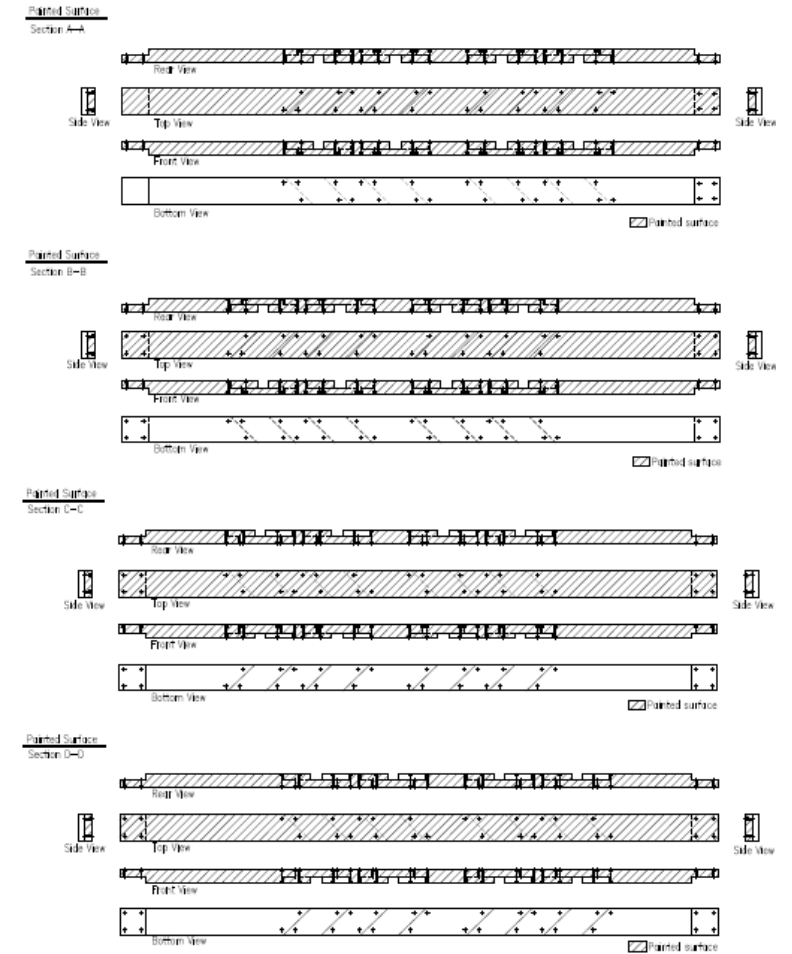
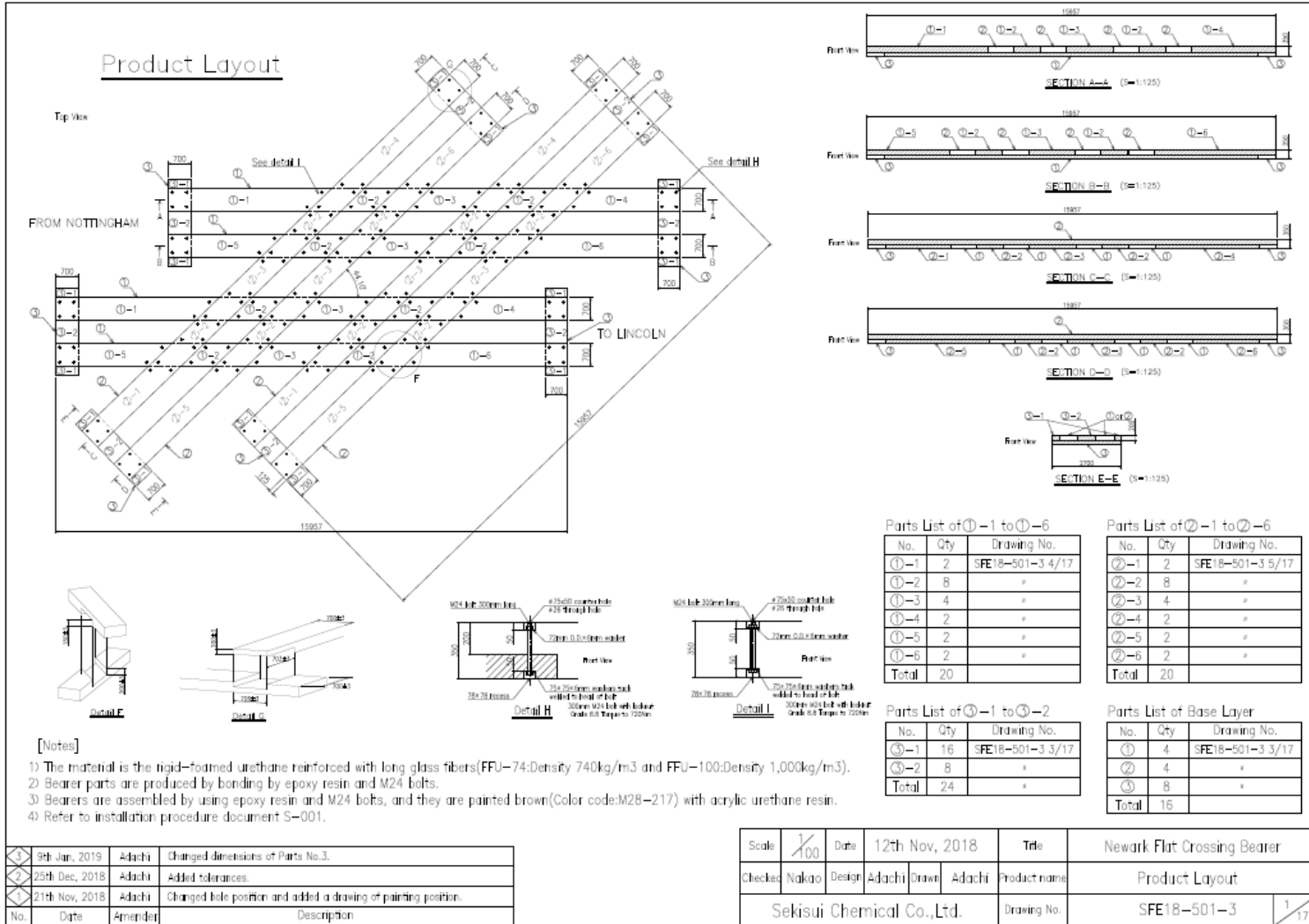
**We needed 16m length
x 700mm wide!**



The individual pieces were shipped over to the UK and assembled at the Progress Rail Ilkeston facility in Derbyshire, to form the final matrix for the double star crossings. This was the first time they have ever been built outside of Japan.

The design was complex with interlocking designed to ensure that the construction matched that of the specification, along with having two densities of FFU layers to give increased compressive strength near the surface.

Design Example



Trackbed Design Solution

TBI REPORT



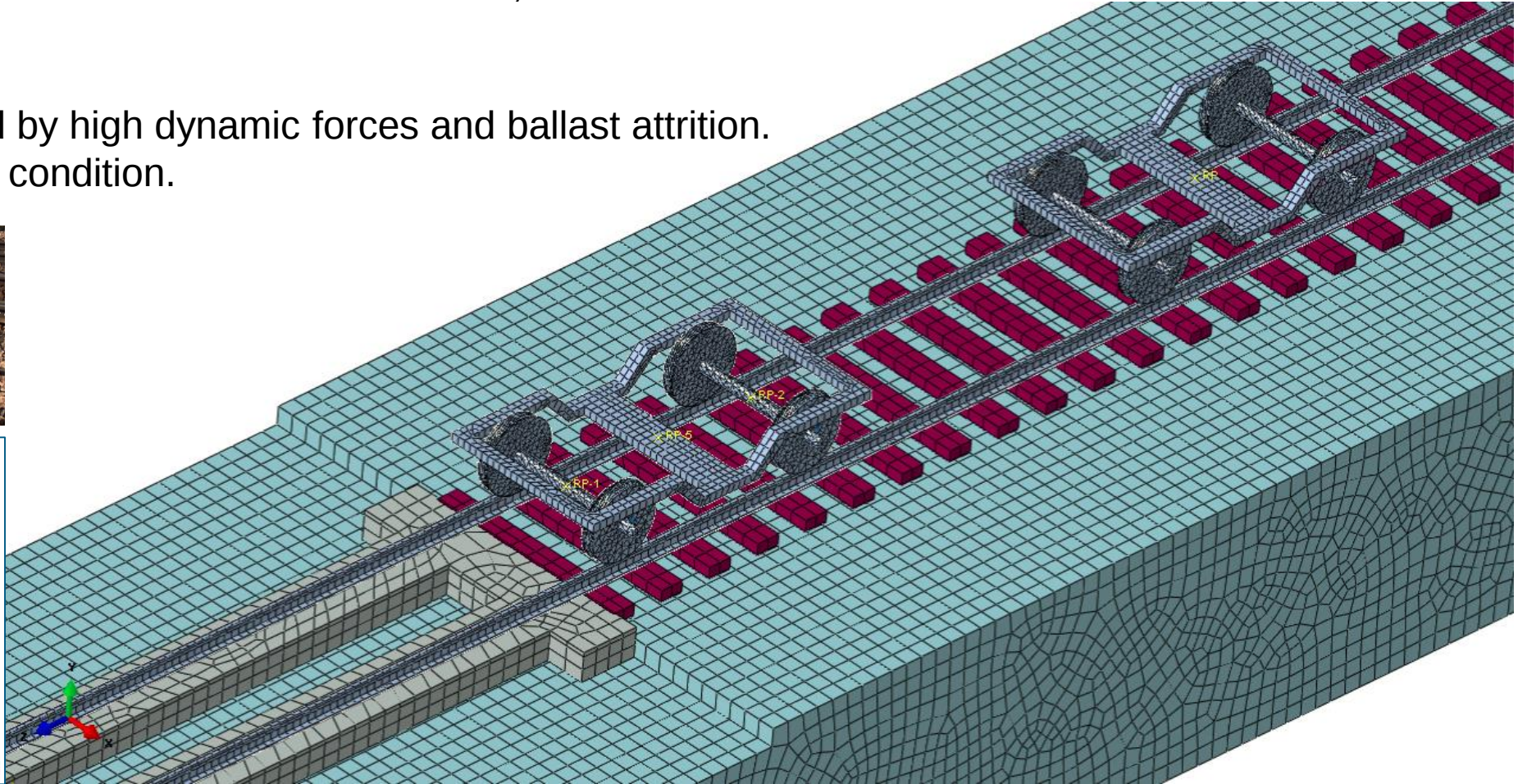
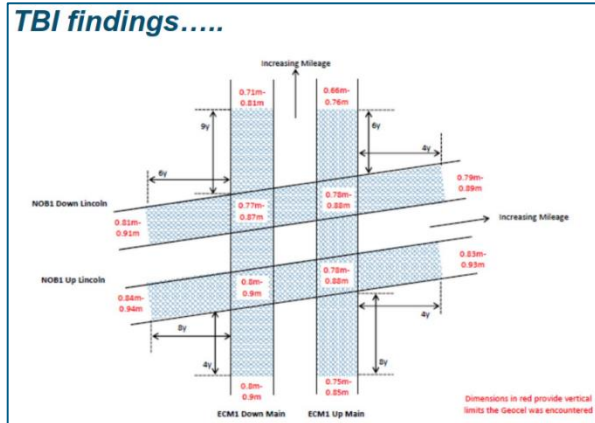
TERRITORY	East Midlands					
PLANNED RENEWAL YEAR	N/A					
ELR	ECM1	ECM1	NOB1	NOB1		
TID	1100	2100	1100	2100		
SITE NAME	Newark Flat Crossing					
UID	N/A					

The track system at Newark is a ballasted track system, the design recommendation aims to reduce ballast settlement, future maintenance interventions and the development of significant track geometry faults.

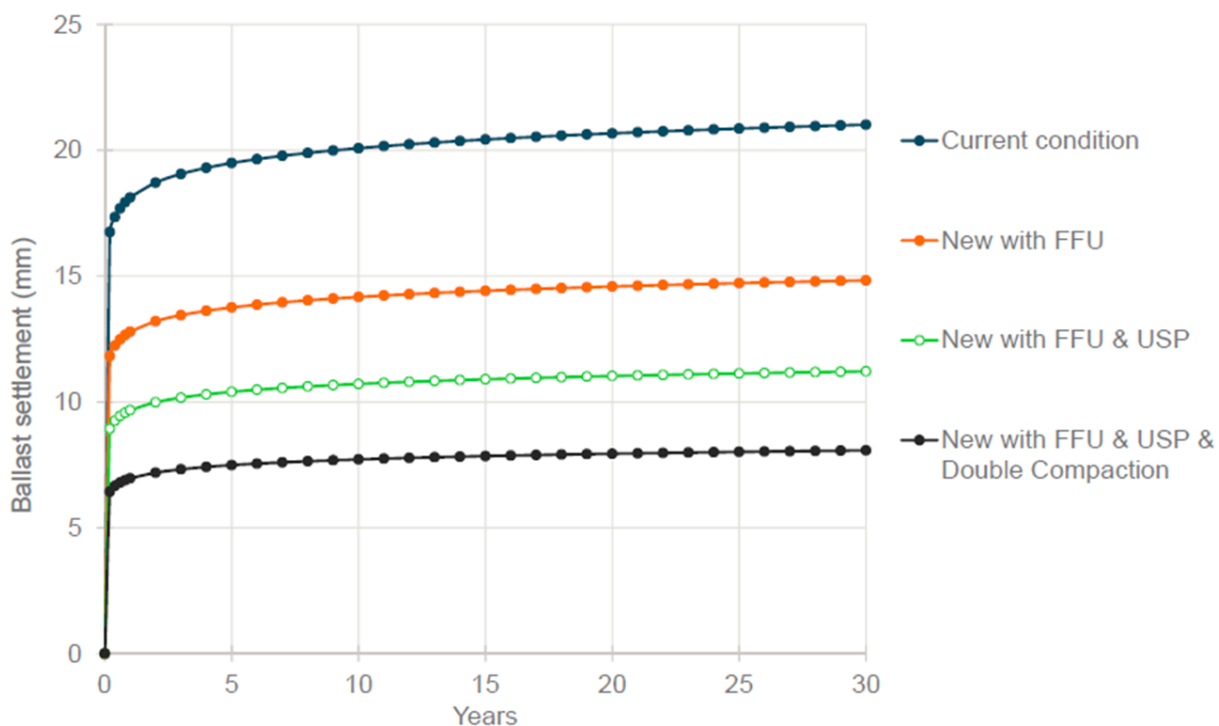
Track Bed Investigation, on site deflection measurements, and FEM undertaken.

Results have determined:

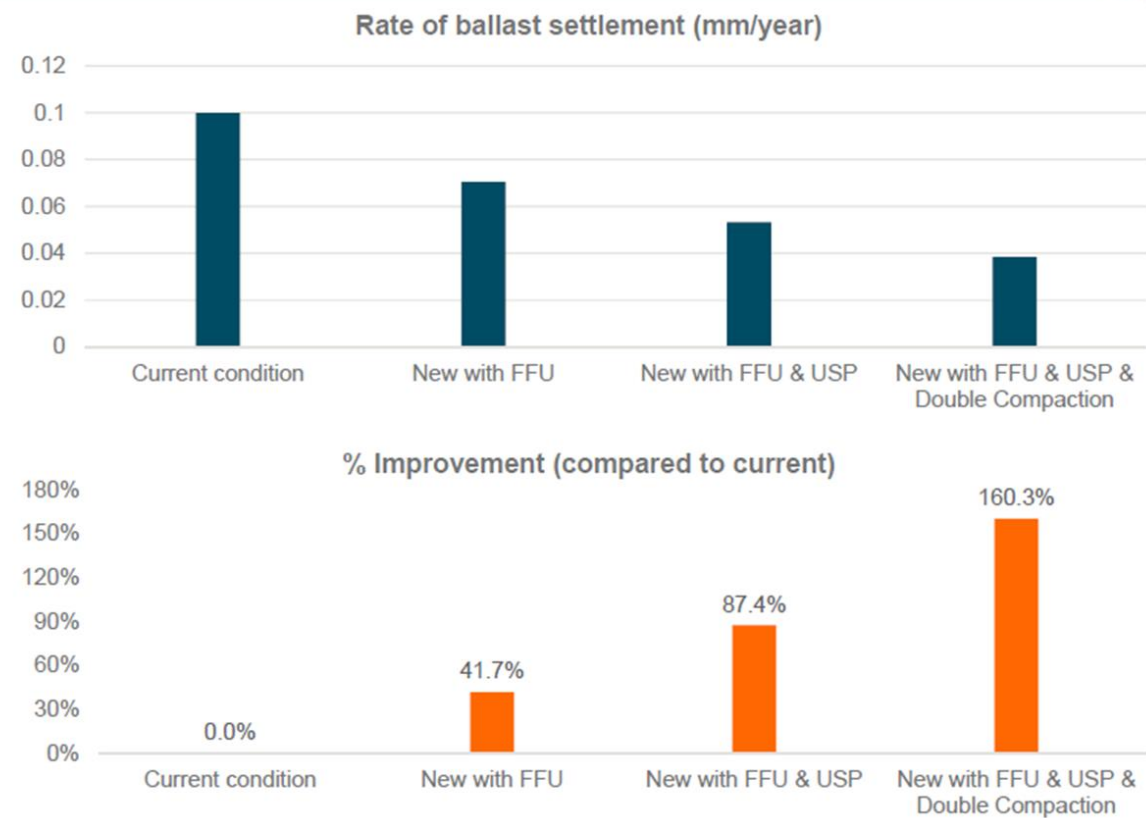
- Poor track quality caused by high dynamic forces and ballast attrition.
- Existing geocells in good condition.



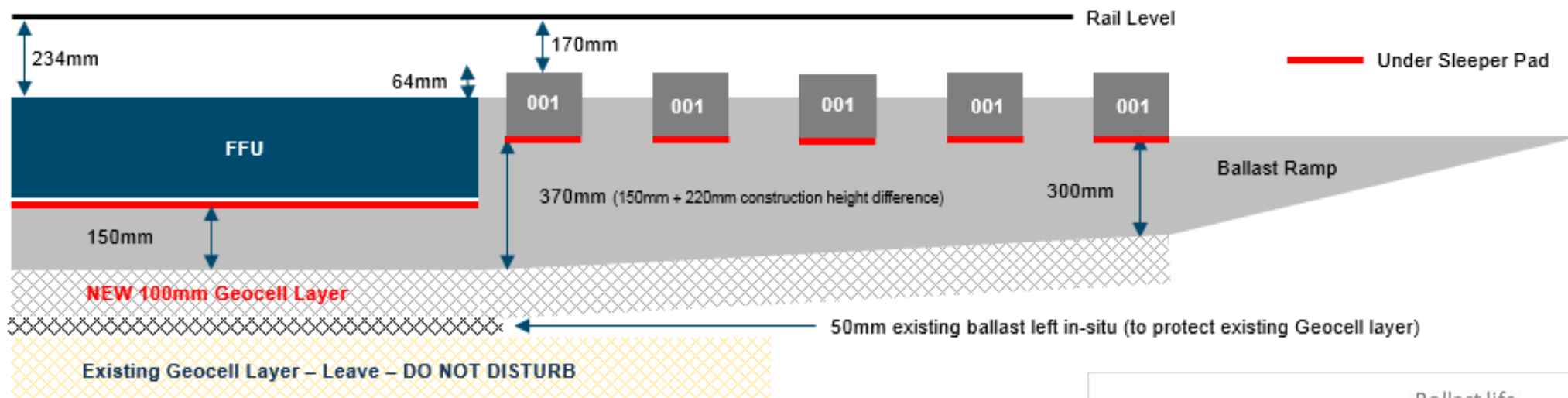
Ballast Degradation analysis



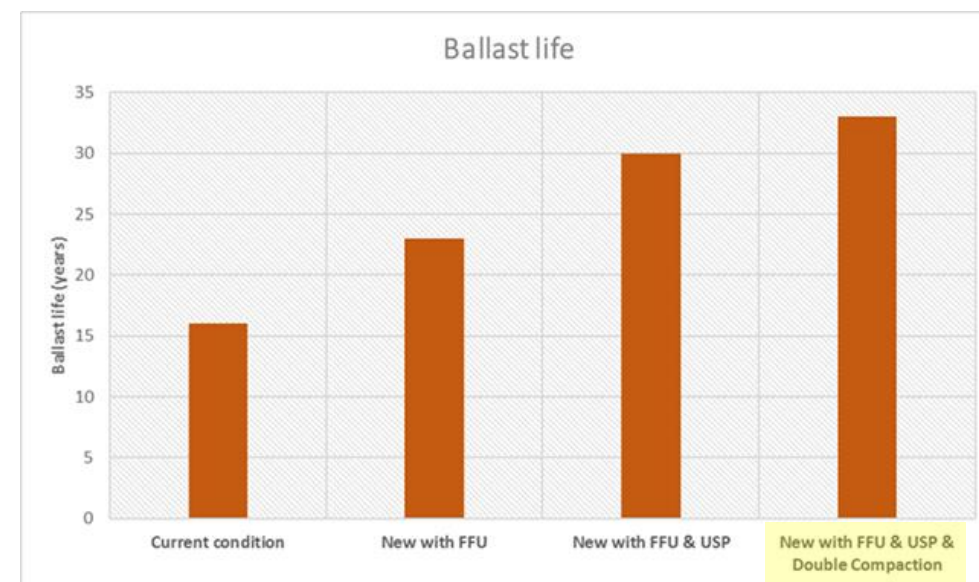
Ballast degradation analysis

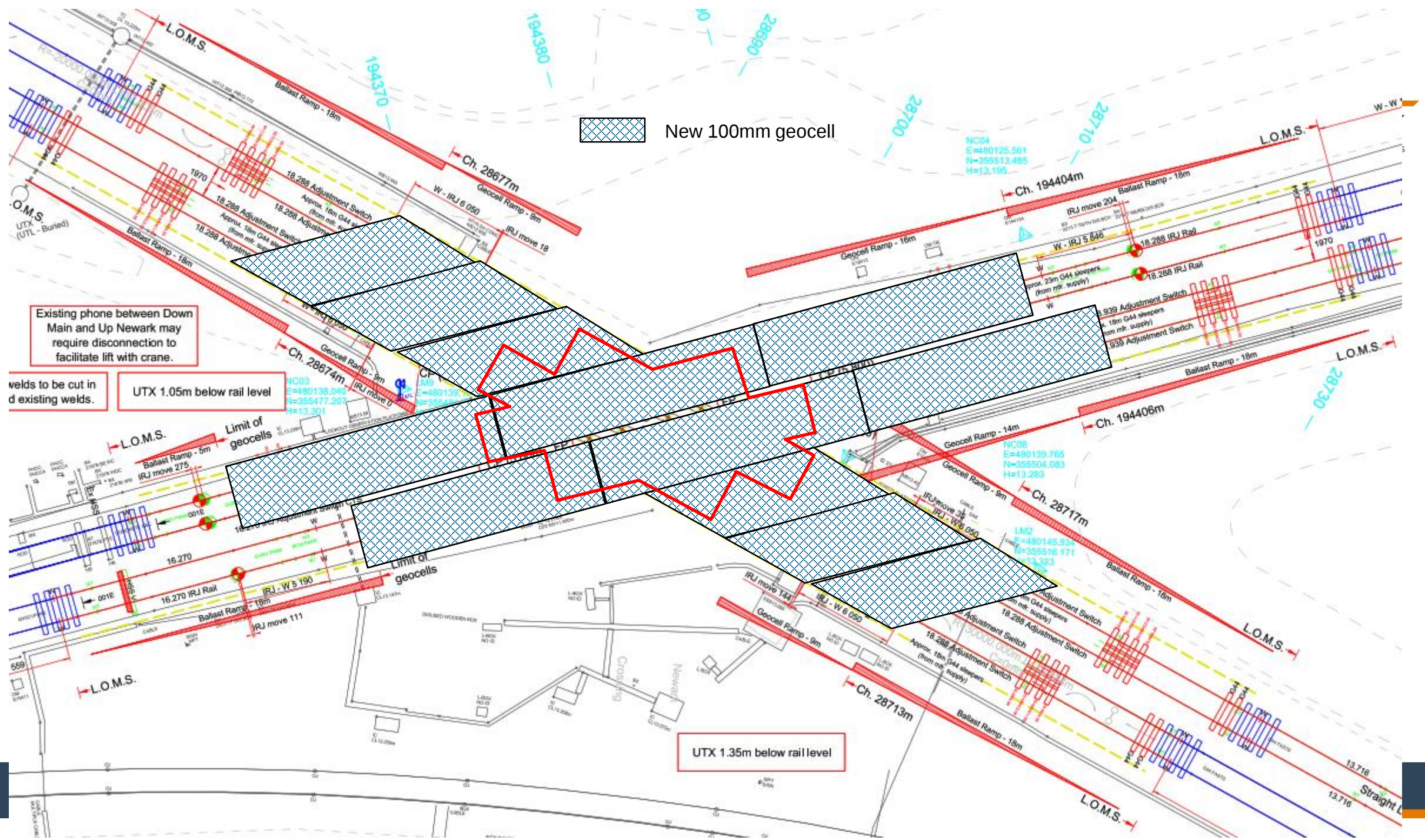


Option chosen

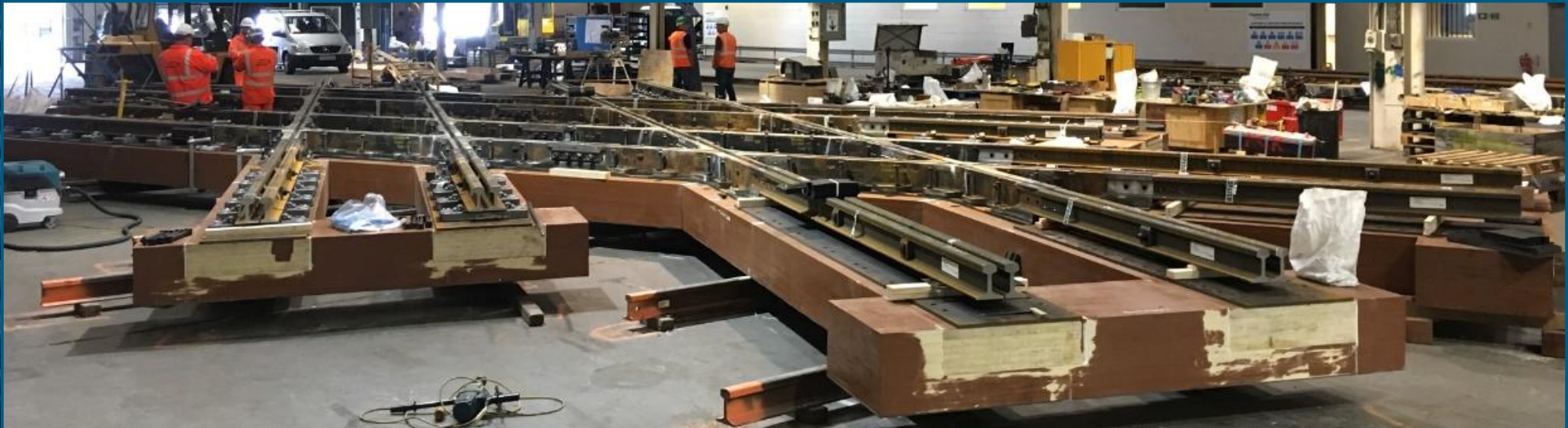


- Under Sleeper Pads to reduce ballast deterioration especially in 'top' layer
- Ballast compacted in 2 layers
- Additional geocell layer on to of existing geocells to minimise ballast deterioration in 'bottom' layer.
- Dependent on high accuracy of installation.
- Deterioration is expected as it is a ballasted system and settlement cannot be entirely eliminated.





Supply & Manufacture

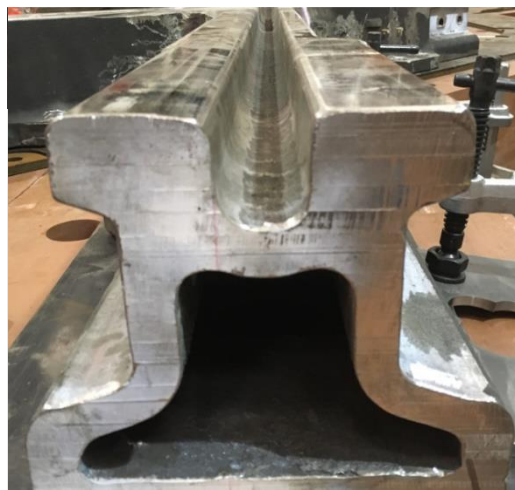


Scope

Route Services placed a contract with Progress Rail to:

- Supply new double star crossings (EDH'd).
- Sub-contract with Sekisui to supply, laminate, and assemble FFU bearers in UK (PRS facility at Ilkeston) including supply of tooling etc. First time this has been undertaken outside of Japan.
- Facilitate demonstrations of workability of FFU material etc.
- Assemble complete layout at PRS.
- Deliver layout and re-assemble lineside with assistance from CRSA.
- Build all external panels including adjustment switches and slave panels.
- Sub-contract with Huddersfield University to undertake wheel rail interface study to optimise crossing profile.

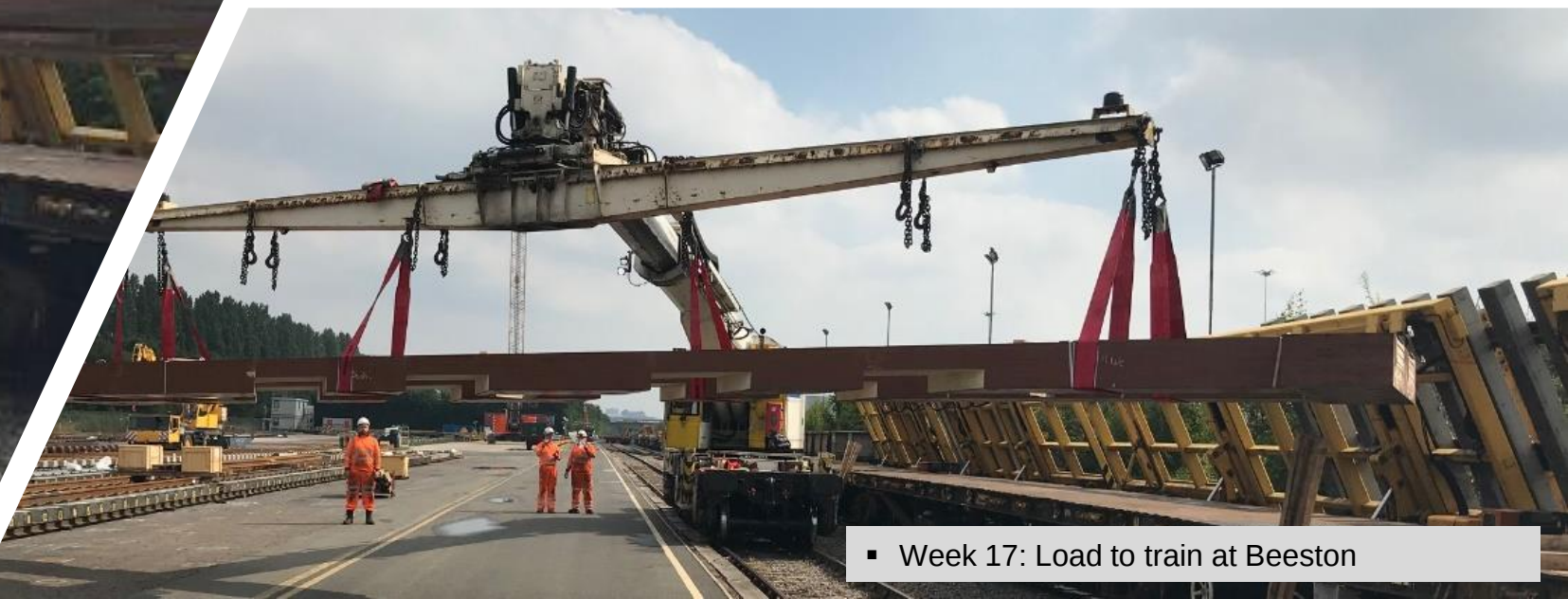






Build Programme:

- Week 05: FFU starts arriving at Ilkeston
- Week 07: Start lamination process
- Week 13: Complete bearer assembly
- Week 15: Start fitting crossings etc.
- Week 16: Complete fitting crossings etc.
- Week 17: Strip layout and send to Beeston for loading to train.

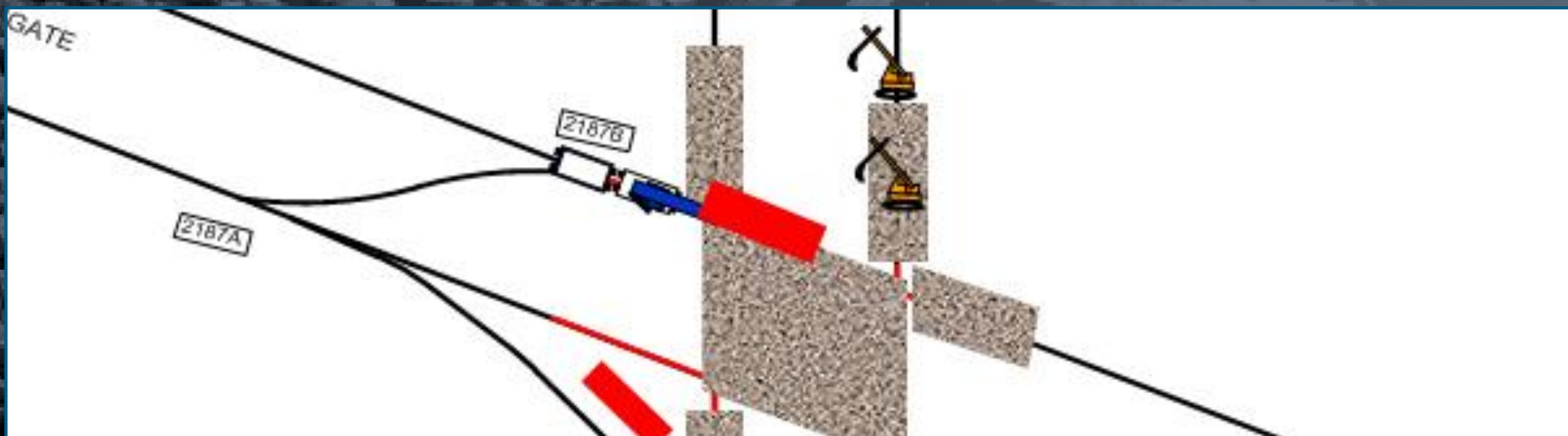


■ Week 17: Load to train at Beeston



▪ Plain line panels ready for loading

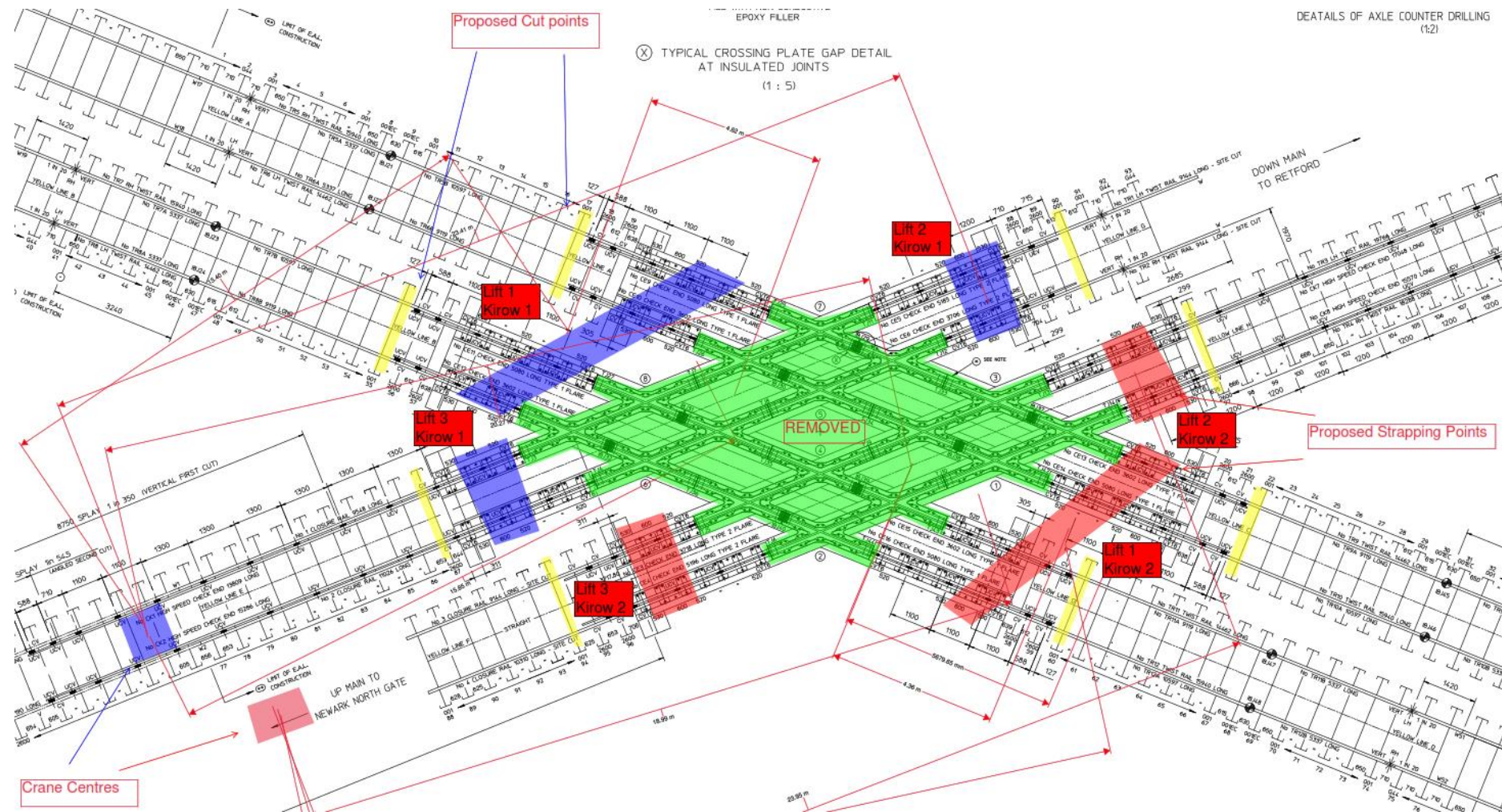
Development Plan



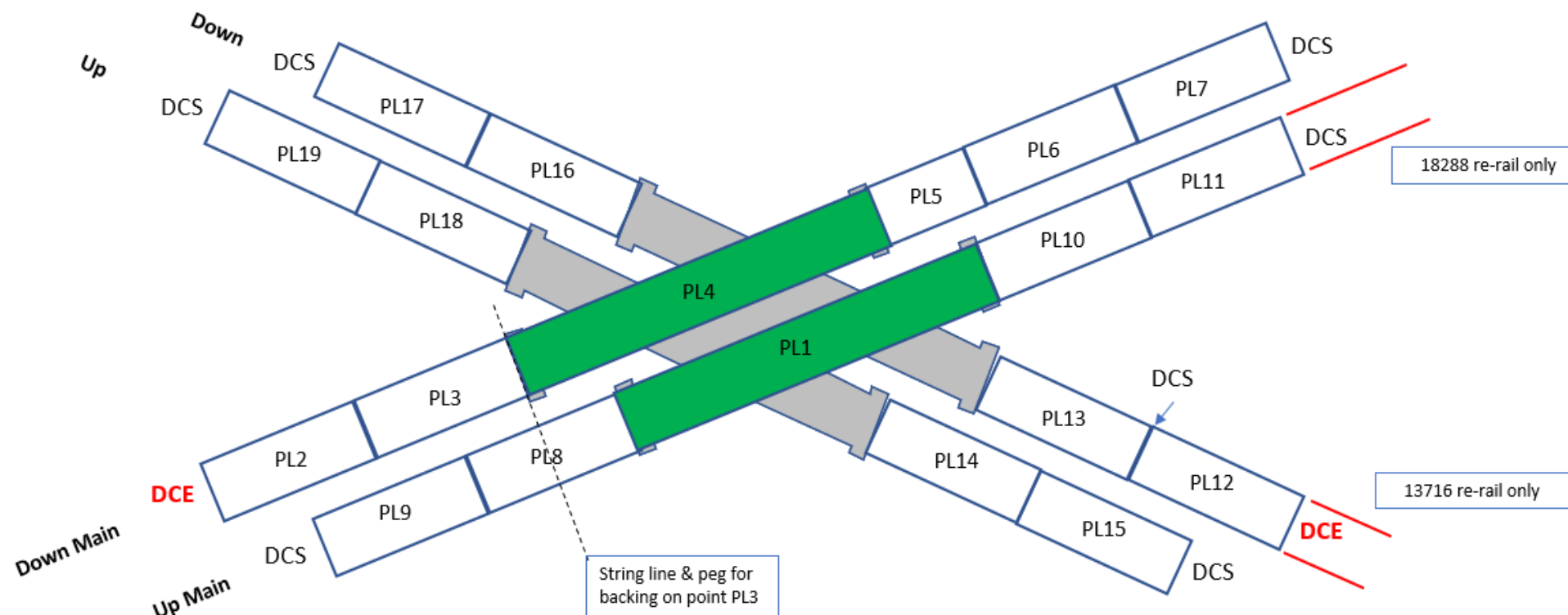
Considerations

- Keep 'Business As Usual' using our standard methodologies as much as possible
- Site build area and land requirements
- Kirow crane(s) or mobile crane. Kirow 1200's chosen due to:
 - no need to take OLE down
 - limited space – land sold off
 - more resilience to weather (high winds)
 - contingency options – able to lift with 1 crane
- Removal of old flat crossing – saving cast crossings / how to lift / space constraints.
- Temporary track panels for haul road(s).
- Construction height differences between adjacent plain line and crossing area.
- Slave rails.
- Temporary clamping of joints during construction & check rails.
- Continuity bonding of crossings.
- Staged possession handback – Newark Chord.

Plan for lifting old crossing

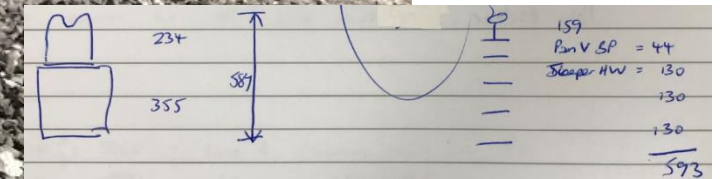
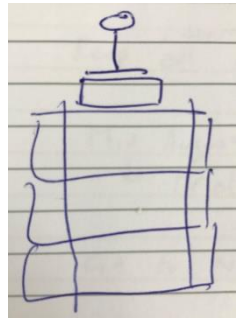


Panel Arrangement incl. temporary panels

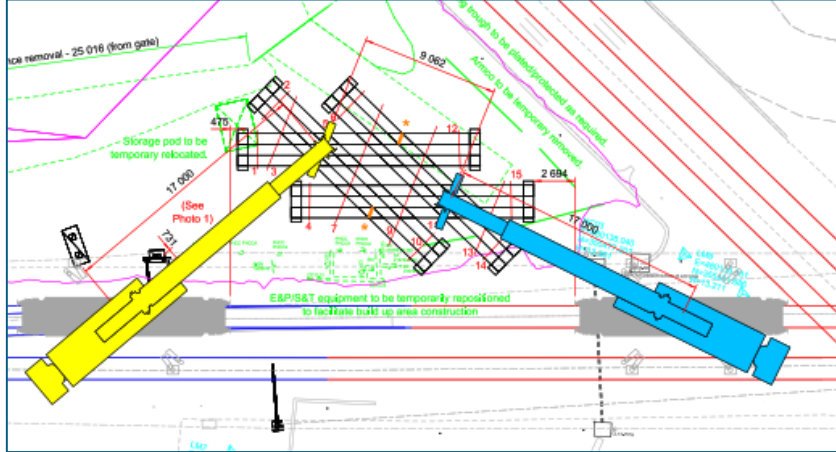


PL1 – 17935mm Temp vertical	PL6 – 13778mm <u>Adj Sw</u>	PL11 – 18791mm <u>Adj Sw</u>	PL16 – 16650mm Check/Twist/IRJ
PL2 – 11260mm Vert IRJ/ <u>Adj Sw</u> (slave rails)	PL7 – 18162mm IRJ	PL12 – 17756mm <u>Adj Sw</u>	PL17 – 17633mm <u>Adj Sw</u>
PL3 – 10132mm Vert Check (slave rails)	PL8 – 18288mm Vert check	PL13 – 16650mm Check/Twist/IRJ (AC)	PL18 – 16650mm Check/Twist/ <u>Adj Sw</u> (AC)
PL4 – 16250mm Temp vert timber bespoke	PL9 – 15282mm Vert single IRJ <u>incl HSS</u>	PL14 – 16650mm Check/Twist/IRJ	PL19 – 17638mm <u>Adj Sw</u>
PL5 – 5193mm Check/Twist (slave rails)	PL10 – 19766mm Check/Twist	PL15 – 17728mm <u>Adj Sw</u>	Numbers in bold are adjusted lengths following setting out.

**Central
Rail Systems
Alliance**

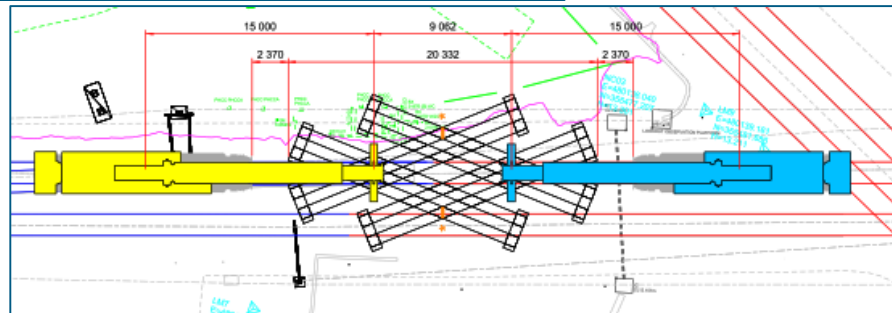


Lifting of new crossing



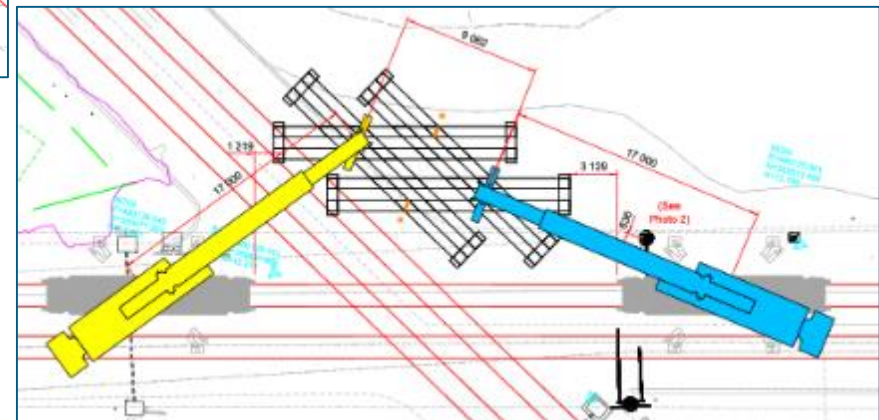
Initial lift from build area

Changes in the position of the centre of gravity of the layout, proved challenging during the lift as can be seen in later photo's !

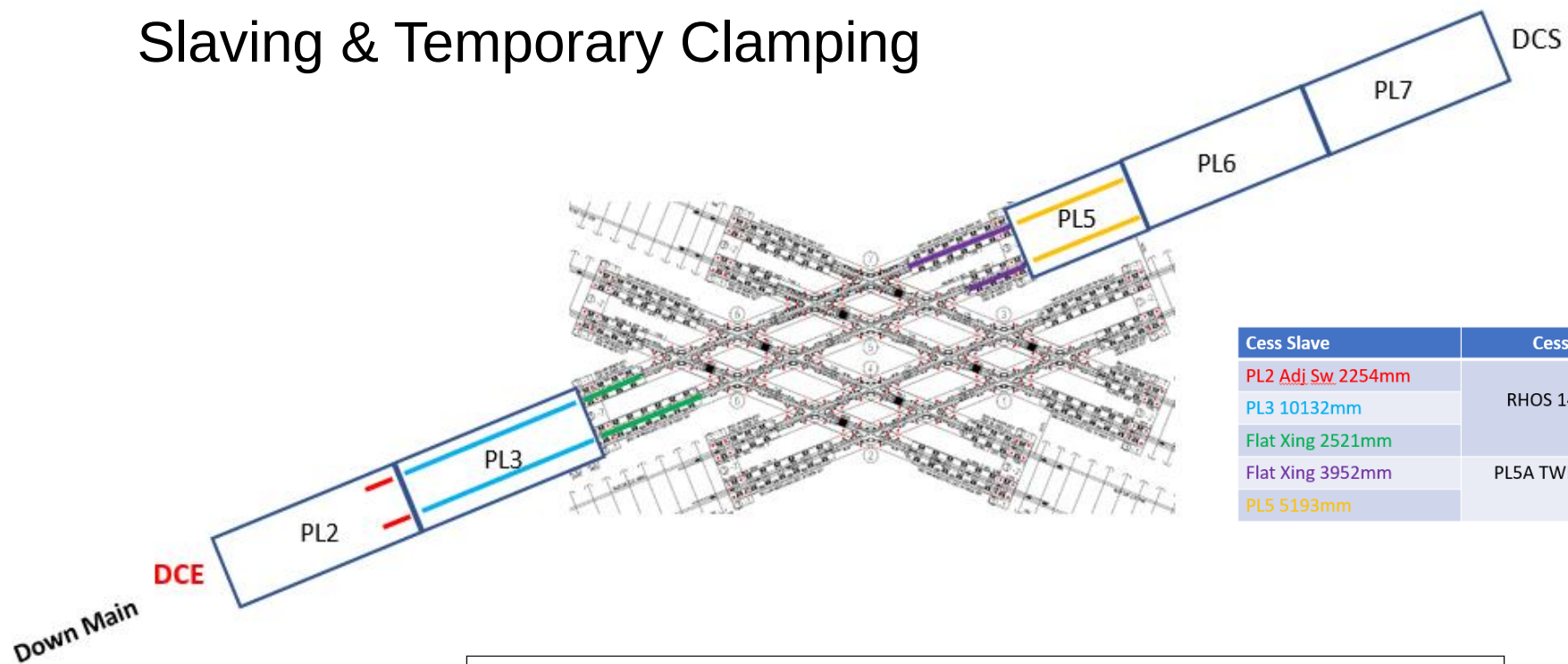


Travelling

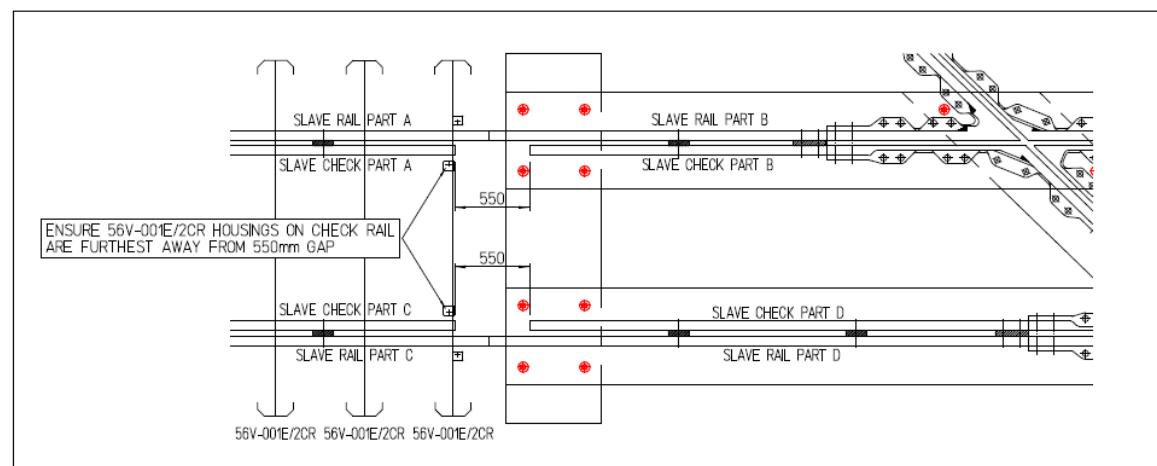
To/from temp laydown area



Slaving & Temporary Clamping



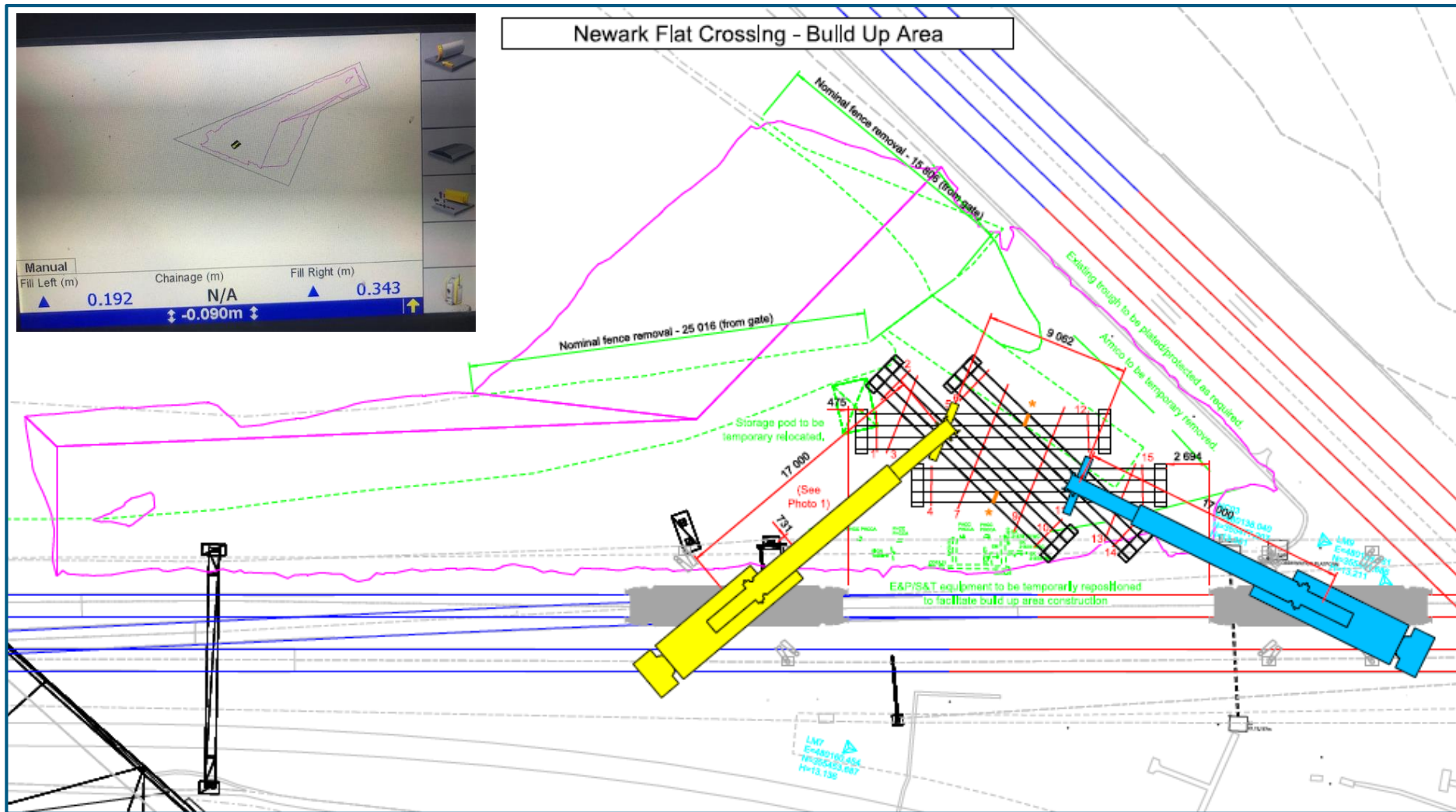
Cess Slave	Cess Final	6ft Slave	6ft Final
PL2 Adj Sw 2254mm	RHOS 14907mm	PL2 Adj Sw 2254mm	LHOS 16385mm
PL3 10132mm		PL3 10132mm	
Flat Xing 2521mm	PL5A TWL 9144mm	Flat Xing 3999mm	PL5B TWR 7666
Flat Xing 3952mm		Flat Xing 2474mm	
PL5 5193mm		PL5 5193mm	



Prep Works

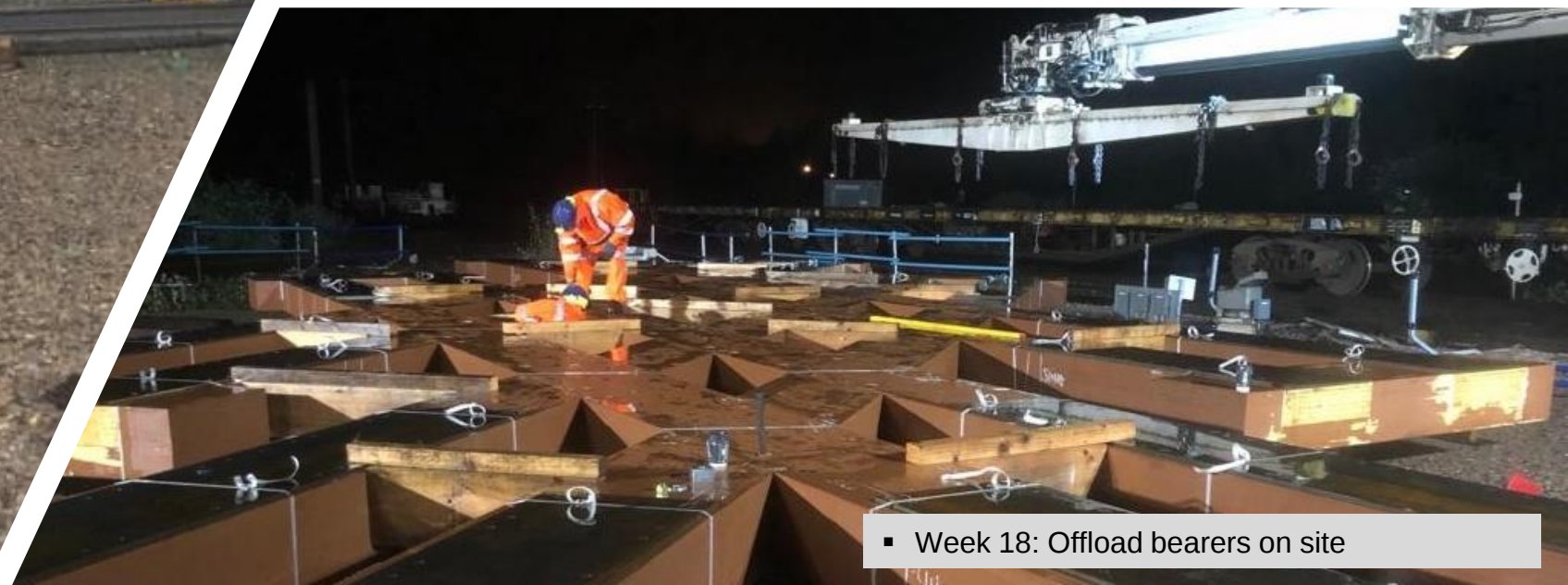


Build Area & Temporary Laydown Area





▪ Week 12 to 15: Prep build area



■ Week 18: Offload bearers on site



■ Week 18 & 19: Lineside rebuild



- 09/08/19 (Wk19) – Layout complete & inspected

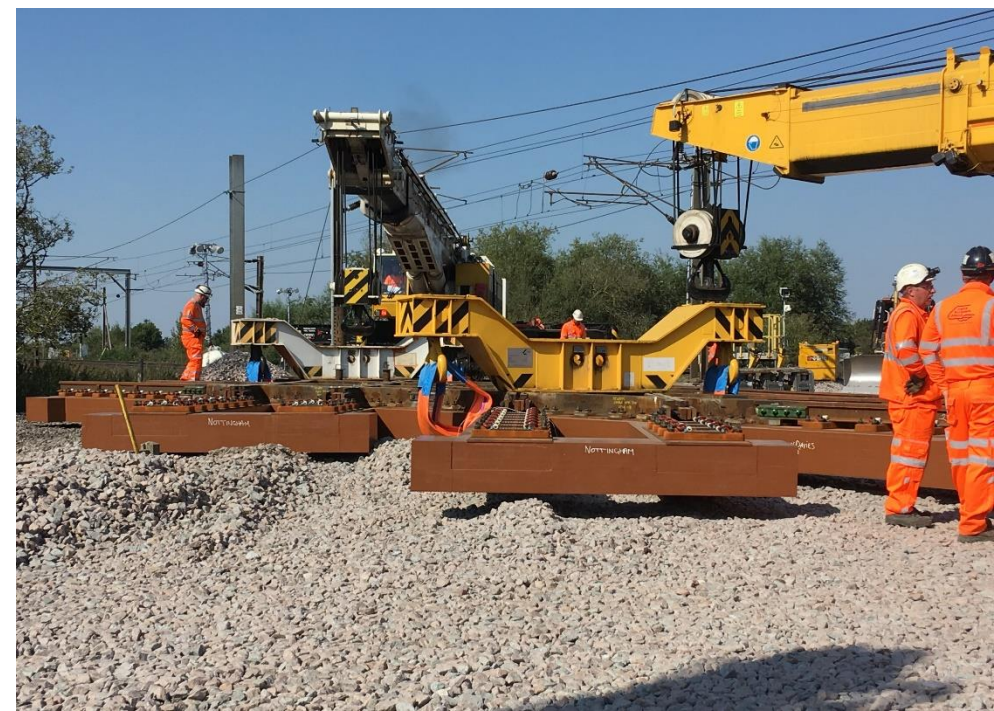
Core Works August Bank Holiday 24th – 27th August 2019

























▪ Possession Handback Tuesday 27/08/2019

Follow Up & Monitoring



Getting back to Linespeed:

- Opened with 50mph TSR as per the Product Acceptance
- T+1 tamp Tue night [ECML] & Thu night [NOB1] week 23 – We consciously left the plain line low to allow settlement of the crossing to occur without compromising the vertical design. We didn't want to be in the same position as prior to the renewal where the crossing is in a 'hole'
- Visual inspection of crossing under traffic with STE / TME reps Friday week 23. Voiding evident & crossings were heavily deformed, Track Recording Train reports track as 'Super Red'
- TSR eased to 80mph weekend 24 after follow up works:
 - grinding / Inspection of crossings (crossings were **not** EDH'd)
 - Robel hand tamping of flat crossing
- Visual inspection Monday week 24 – minimal voiding following Robel hand tamping and trains appear to traverse the crossing better at higher speed

Getting back to Linespeed / Working Towards Taking Over

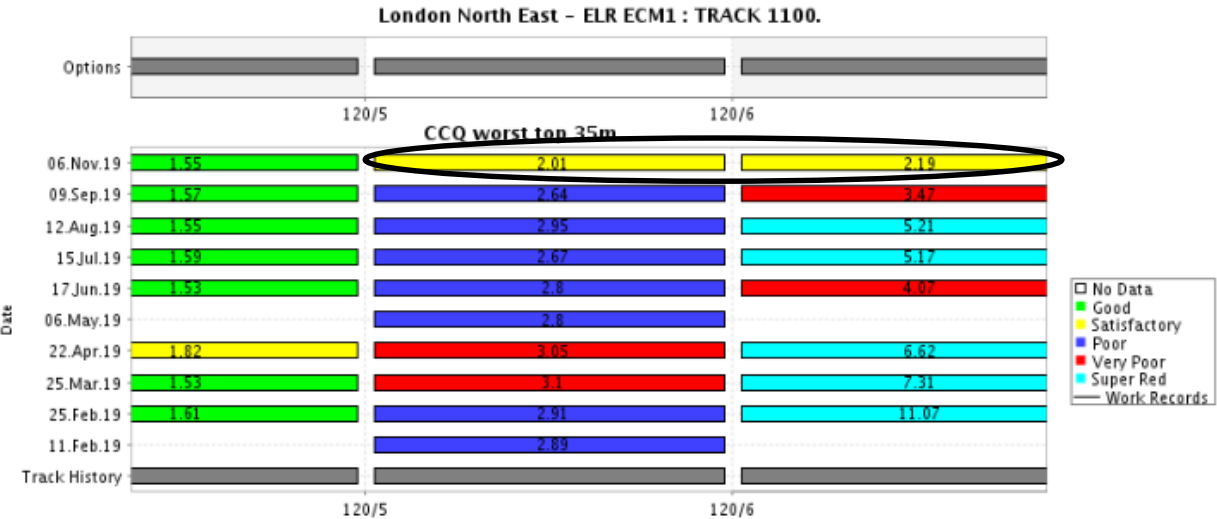
- Further visual inspection of crossing under traffic with STE / TME reps Friday week 25.
- Site monitoring results compiled and analysed for settlement
- T+4 tamp weekend 26 – Raised back to linespeed [100mph].
- Site inspected under traffic midweek 26 – Again trains traverse the crossing even better at higher linespeed
- T+7 Tamp - Due to the uniqueness of the site we have carried out remedial works on the lead up and away from the crossing with Jacks & Total Station – going sleeper by sleeper to get the best possible vertical alignment then tamping afterwards to fully pack the sleepers
- T+13 Tamp – Analysis of multiple weeks 'As Builts' carried out to check crossing settlement. Decision was finally made to lift the plain line to be fully coplanar with the crossing. 102 Compliant 'As Builts' Submitted
- Track Recorder now showing 'Satisfactory' The best it's been in recent history!

Track Quality Summary

Historic TQ trend



Post Installation TQ





Spot the difference.....





After

Thank You!



Improving Passenger Journeys

