

# Arema manual for railway engineering

## chapter 16

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**What is an Arema manual?** It contains principles, data, specifications, plans and economics pertaining to the engineering, design and construction of the fixed plant of railways (except signals and communications), and allied services and facilities.

**What is the full form of Arema?** The American Railway Engineering and Maintenance-of-Way Association (AREMA) is a North American railway industry group.

**What is the load per unit rail length required to produce one unit depression in the rail bottom called?** Explanation: Track modulus measures the resistance to deformation. It is defined as the load (kg) per unit rail length needed to cause unit deformation in rail. Its unit is kg/cm<sup>2</sup>.

**What are the tests for rails in railway engineering?** The compulsory test area for rails includes only the falling weight test and the tensile test. The falling weight test is conducted to determine the resistance of the rail to impact loads.

**What is the difference between activator rail and powered rail?** As well as regular rails, there are now powered rails (which accelerate a minecart), detector rails (which send a redstone signal when a minecart passes) and activator rails (which activate minecarts that travel over them).

**What is a railroad spur track?** Spur Track (Commonly Called Spur) A stub track that diverges from main or other tracks which provides access to industrial or commercial areas. It usually dead ends within an industry area.

**What is the full form of GS in railroad?** GS simply refers to the General Seating coach. It is a second class unreserved coach. Normally every train including Mail/express trains have atleast two GS coaches one near the Locomotive and one at the end of the train. Anyone with a General/Unreserved ticket bought from counter can travel in those compartments.

**What is the abbreviation for rail to rail?** A rail-to-rail input (RRI) amplifier is defined by its input common-mode voltage range, which includes both the positive and negative supply rails. The input common-mode voltage (VCM) is the most important factor when deciding whether or not an RRI amplifier is required for a given circuit.

**What is the full form of row in railway?** Right of way - Wikipedia.

**What is the spacing for railroad ties?** The crosstie spacing of mainline railroad is approximately 19 to 19.5 inches (48 to 50 cm) for wood ties or 24 inches (61 cm) for concrete ties. The number of ties is 3,250 wooden crossties per mile (2,019 ties/km, or 40 ties per 65 feet) for wood ties or 2,640 ties per mile for concrete ties.

**What is the load capacity of rail?** Trains would consist of an average of 60 cars and hence, have a carrying capacity of 4,440 tons. A modern railcar has a gross capacity of 286,000 lbs or 125.5 tons moving in trains consisting of 100 cars or more, yielding a total carrying capacity of 12,500 tons, an increase of over 181% in carrying capacity.

**What is the distance between railroad rails?** The US standard railroad gauge (distance between the rails) is 4 feet, 8.5 inches. That's an exceedingly odd number. Why was that gauge used? Because that's the way they built them in England, and English expatriates designed the US railroads.

**What are the defects in rails in railway engineering?** In addition to natural wear, these stresses also become evident in the form of various types of rail defects. Rail defects can be roughly categorized into abrasion (loss of material through friction), deformation, fatigue and machining errors.

**What is the gap for a check rail?** the minimum lateral clearance should be 51 mm and maximum lateral clearance should be 57 mm. The vertical minimum clearance

should be 38 mm.

**Which of the rails are mostly used in railway track?** In India, flat-footed rails are most commonly used.

**Can you touch the third rail?** The system is designed to deliver an electrical supply to move trains, but if you touch or fall on the conductor rail it your body will conduct the electricity to a level which is sufficient to give an electric shock that can kill you or give you severe burns.

**How many blocks until you need a powered rail?** One common, and according to many, the most efficient, distribution of powered rails is to place powered rail every 38 blocks on level ground. An easy way to place a lot of track using this count without needing to keep track of each rail is by dividing the rails into stacks of 37, as shown on the right.

**What voltage are overhead train lines?** Overhead line equipment – or OLE – is the name for the overhead wires and other equipment you can see on electrified railway lines. It carries 25,000 volts of electricity to power electric trains.

**What is a pickle in railroad terms?** Detailed lists are kept of trains. One method used is something that is usually termed a “Perpetual Inventory of Car Location”, “PICL” for short, and pronounced just like the word “pickle”. It can be used as a noun or a verb.

**What is deadheading on the railroad?** Deadheading is the practice of carrying, free of charge, a transport company's own staff on a normal passenger trip so that they can be in the right place to begin their duties.

**What are the wooden beams on train tracks called?** The evenly laid wood beams typically seen on railroads is the most prominent feature that ties the track together. The individual beams are called sleepers or crossties, which support the rails on the tracks by transferring a passing train's weight and pressure from the rails to the ballast and ground below.

**What does a Loram train do?** Loram's solutions utilize powerful automation and handling technologies, high capacities and intelligent designs to provide a safer, more cost-effective way to handle railroad materials while drastically improving

productivity and reducing operating and labor costs.

**What are the manual train carts called?** Modern usage. Handcar designed to be operated by a single person, widely known in North America as a velocipede. Handcars were normally used by railway service personnel (the latter also known as gandy dancers) for railroad inspection and maintenance.

**What does automatic train supervision do?** ATS helps to avoid or reduce damage resulting from system abnormalities and equipment malfunctions by performing the following tasks: supervision of train status, automatic routing selection, on-the-fly adjustment of train operations, automatic schedule creation, automatic operations logging, statistics and report ...

**What is the history of AREMA?** The American Railway Engineering and Maintenance-of-Way Association (AREMA) was formed on October 1, 1997, as the result of a merger of three engineering associations - the American Railway Bridge and Building Association (ARB&B), the American Railway Engineering Association (AREA) and the Roadmaster's and Maintenance ...

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