# Wheels and Track 

Bob Sorenson

## Objectives

- Rail Profile
- Track Structure
- Track Geometry
- Why 4’-8 1/2"?
- Switches
- Wheels Profile
- Gauge 1


## Rail Profile



## Rail Weights and Sizes

## Expressed as weight (pounds) per yard

$100 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{yd}$ Light freight, low use, light rail<br>$120 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{yd}$ Lower speed freight, branch lines or rapid transit<br>127 lb/yd New York Central Railroad main line<br>$130 \mathrm{lb} / \mathrm{yd}$ Main line service<br>155 lb/yd Pennsylvania Railroad

## Rail Weights and Sizes



## Pennsylvania Railroad profile



## New York Central profile



## Track Structure



## Track Structure



Rail length -- 39 feet in 1880, 75 feet in 1940

## Track Structure



Rail length -- 400 yards

## Track Geometry, Gauge



## Track Geometry, Common Gauges

| Gauge | Installation <br> (miles) | Usage | \% world |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $4 \mathrm{ft}, 81 / 2$ in | 450,000 | North America, Central and Northern <br> Europe, Middle East, Northwest Africa, <br> China, Australia, Japan (Shinkansen) | 55 |
| $4 \mathrm{ft}, 1127 / 32$ in | 140,000 | Russia, Central Asia | 17.2 |
| $5 \mathrm{ft}, 6 \mathrm{in}$ | 83,000 | India, South Asia, Agentina, Chile, San <br> Fransisco | 11.4 |
| $3 \mathrm{ft}, 6 \mathrm{in}$ | 70,000 | Southern and Central Africa, <br> Indonesia, Japan, Taiwan, Philippines, <br> New Zealand, Australia | 9 |
| $3 \mathrm{ft}, 33 / 8 \mathrm{in}$ | 59,000 | Brazil, South America, Spain, <br> Switzerland, Thailand, Indochina, <br> Bangladesh, East Africa | 7 |

## Track Geometry, Grades



Example: 100 foot run with 3 feet rise is $3 / 100=0.03$ or $3.0 \%$

Steepest mainline grade in the US is the Saluda grade NC at $5.1 \%$

## Track Geometry, Curves



| Degree of curve | Radius | Application |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1^{\circ} 00^{\prime}$ | 5730 feet | Mainline Freight |
| $7^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ | 764 feet | Yards |
| $12^{\circ} 30^{\prime}$ | 459 feet | Slow Speed Spurs |

## Track Geometry, Cant


-- Improve distribution of the load across both rails
-- Reduce wear on rails and wheels
-- Neutralize the effect of lateral forces
-- Improve passenger comfort

## Why 4 feet, 8 1/2 inches?

## Why 4 feet, 8 1/2 inches?

- Width of a Roman war chariot wheels -- No


## Why 4 feet, 8 1/2 inches?

- Width of a Roman war chariot wheels -- No
- Width of a standard Roman wagon -- Maybe


## Why 4 feet, 8 1/2 inches?

- Width of a Roman war chariot wheels -- No
- Width of a standard Roman wagon -- Maybe
- George Stevenson designs the Stockton \& Darlington Railway, selects 4 feet 8 inches


## Why 4 feet, 8 1/2 inches?

- Width of a Roman war chariot wheels -- No
- Width of a standard Roman wagon -- Maybe
- George Stevenson designs the Stockton \& Darlington Railway, selects 4 feet 8 inches
- Broad gauge tried and failed -- politics


## Why 4 feet, 8 1/2 inches?

- Width of a Roman war chariot wheels -- No
- Width of a standard Roman wagon -- Maybe
- George Stevenson designs the Stockton \& Darlington Railway, selects 4 feet 8 inches
- Broad gauge tried and failed -- politics
- U.S. railroads initially had no standards


## Why 4 feet, 8 1/2 inches?

- Width of a Roman war chariot wheels -- No
- Width of a standard Roman wagon -- Maybe
- George Stevenson designs the Stockton \& Darlington Railway, selects 4 feet 8 inches
- Broad gauge tried and failed -- politics
- U.S. railroads initially had no standards
- Baltimore \& Ohio adopts 4' 8 1/2"


## Why 4 feet, 8 1/2 inches?

- Width of a Roman war chariot wheels -- No
- Width of a standard Roman wagon -- Maybe
- George Stevenson designs the Stockton \& Darlington Railway, selects 4 feet 8 inches
- Broad gauge tried and failed -- politics
- U.S. railroads initially had no standards
- Baltimore \& Ohio adopts 4' 8 1/2"
- Civil War brings standardization.


## Why 4 feet, 8 1/2 inches?

- Width of a Roman war chariot wheels -- No
- Width of a standard Roman wagon -- Maybe
- George Stevenson designs the Stockton \& Darlington Railway, selects 4 feet 8 inches
- Broad gauge tried and failed -- politics
- U.S. railroads initially had no standards
- Baltimore \& Ohio adopts 4' 8 1/2"
- Civil War brings standardization.
- Narrow gauge tried and failed


## Switches (a.k.a. Turnouts)

## Parts of a Switch



## Direction of Travel



## Switch Frog



## Switch Frog



## Switch Frog



| Frog \# | Angle in <br> degress | Radius in inches <br> G Scale | Radius in feet <br> prototype |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 4 | 14.04 | 56 | 151 |
| 6 | 9.46 | 126 | 339 |
| 8 | 7.13 | 224 | 603 |
| 10 | 5.71 | 350 | 942 |
| 12 | 4.76 | 504 | 1356 |

## Stub Switch



Wheels


## Wheel Gauge



## Wheel Profile

## wide flange



## Wheel Flange <br> wide



## Wheel Contact



## Hunting Oscillation


"Garden" Gauge Practice

## Published Practices

- Association of 16 mm Narrow Gauge Modelers (16mm)
- National Model Railroad Association (NMRA)
- Gauge One Model Railway Association (G1MRA)


## 16mm Practice

## 45 mm gauge


root radius 0.5 mm

## NMRA Practice

Standard S-4.2, Regular Flange


| Scale | Scale <br> Ratio | Standard S-4.2 Wheels using (inch) Tolerance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | B |  |  | N |  | $\frac{\text { D }}{\text { Max }}$ | T |  |  |
|  |  | Target | Plus | Minus | Min | Max |  | Nom | Plus | Minus |
| LS | Varied | 1.575 | 0.019 | 0.005 | 0.236 | 0.271 | 0.066 | 0.059 | 0.002 | 0.018 |


| Scale | Scale <br> Ratio | Standard S-4.2 Wheels using Metric (mm) Tolerance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | B |  |  | N |  | D | T |  |  |
|  |  | Target | Plus | Minus | Min | Max | Max | Nom | Plus | Minus |
| LS | Varied | 40.01 | 0.48 | 0.13 | 5.99 | 6.88 | 1.68 | 1.50 | 0.05 | 0.46 |

## NMRA Practice

Standard S-4.3, Deep Flange


| Scale | Scale <br> Ratio | Standard S4.3 Wheels using Imperial (inch) Tolerance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | B |  |  | N |  | D | T |  |  |
|  |  | Target | Plus | Minus | Min | Max | Max | Nom | Plus | Minus |
| LSdf | Varied | 1.575 | 0.019 | 0.015 | 0.236 | 0.271 | 0.118 | 0.074 | 0.002 | 0.014 |


| Scale | Scale Ratio | Standard S4.3 Wheels using Metric (mm) Tolerance |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | B |  |  | N |  | D | T |  |  |
|  |  | Target | Plus | Minus | Min | Max | Max | Nom | Plus | Minus |
| LSdf | Varied | 40.00 | 0.48 | 0.38 | 6.00 | 6.88 | 3.00 | 1.88 | 0.05 | 0.36 |

## 



| Description | MM |  | Inches |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Gauge | 45.0 | $+0 /-0.5$ | 1.772 | $+0 /-0.020$ |
| Back to Back | 40.0 | $+0.5 /-0$ | 1.574 | $+0.020 /-0$ |
| W - Wheel width | 6.0 | $+0 /-0.5$ | 0.236 | $+0 /-0.020$ |
| H - Hub projection | 0.5 | $+/-0$ | 0.020 | $+/-0$ |
| D - Flange depth | 2.0 | $\max$ | 0.079 | $\max$ |
| E - Flange width | 1.5 | $+0 /-0.5$ | 0.060 | $+0 /-0.020$ |
| R - Root Radius | 0.5 | $\min$ | 0.020 | $\min$ |

## Conclusion

- Back to Back, tread width and flange widths are all nearly identical
- Flange depths vary
- Only G1MRA specifies tread angle and flange angle
- G1MRA preferred.


## Questions??

