



Advanced Lightweight Composite
Materials for Railway Interiors

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Composites can Reduce the Weight of Trains

- Use less fuel
- Reduce track wear and track costs
- Increase capacity
 - Exploit double-decker capacity within axle load constraints
 - Longer trains, more frequent trains without accelerating damage to the track



What is a Composite?

- Composite is a generic term for a material manufactured from a fibre reinforcement embedded in a matrix material which is usually a resin or polymer.
- Examples of a fibre reinforcement are:
 - Glass
 - Carbon
 - Synthetic and natural fibres
- Any format: woven, unidirectional, knit, etc.
- Examples of a resin are:
 - Epoxy
 - Polyester
 - Phenolic



The Composite Advantage

Composites offer engineers a new freedom to design structures of optimum performance.

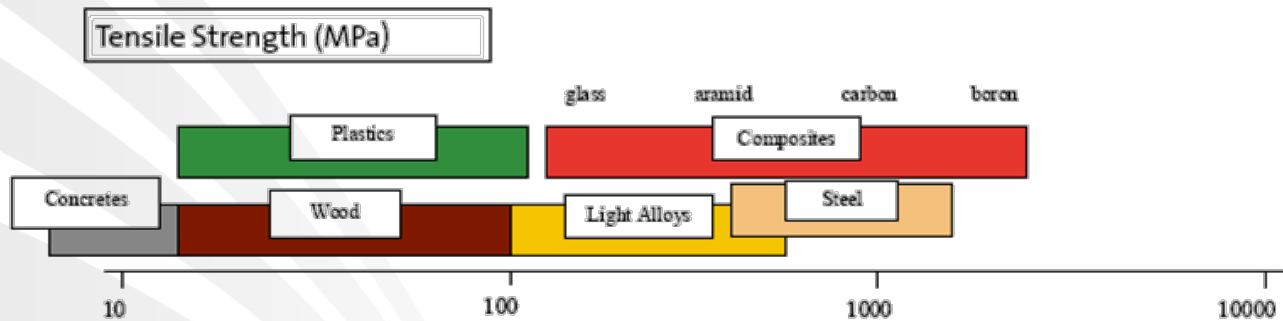
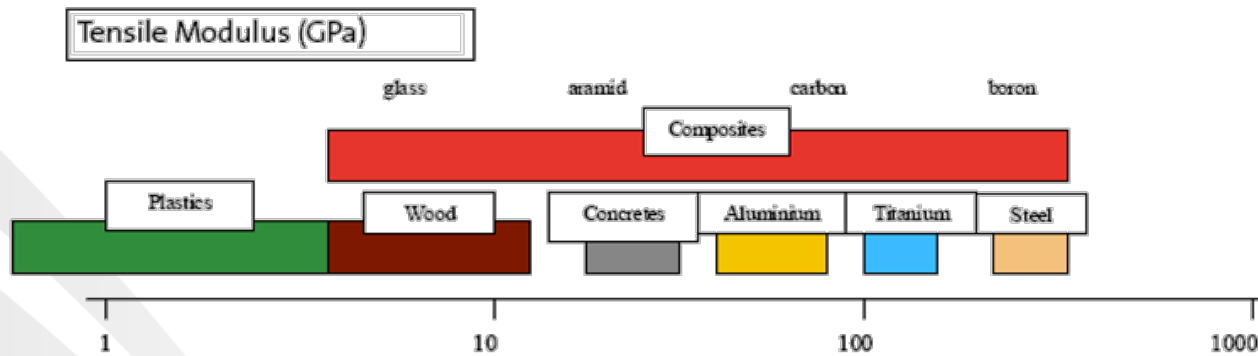
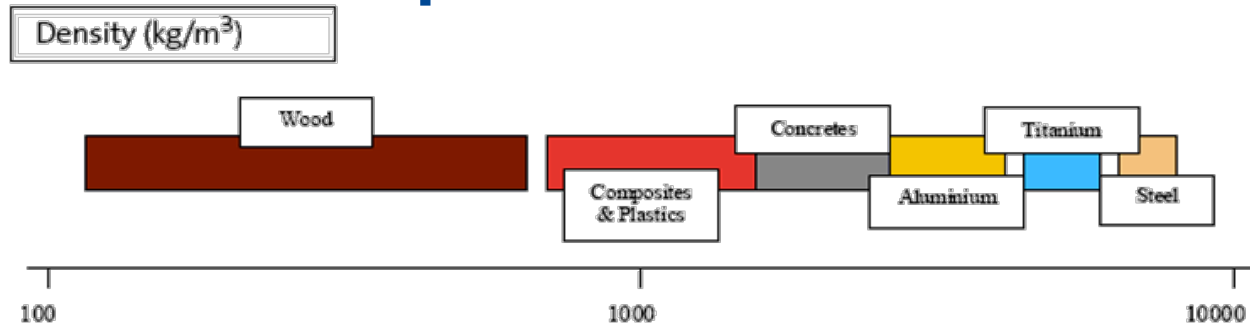
Composites have several advantages:

- High specific modulus and strength
- Low density
- Fibre orientation with the direction of principle stresses
- Good environmental and corrosion resistance
- Very low coefficient of thermal expansion
- Low thermal conductivity
- Improved vibration damping properties
- Good fatigue resistance
- Repairability of damaged structures
- Ability to manufacture complex shape

Metal vs. Composites

- Material Properties
 - Metal: Uniform
 - Composite: Directional
- Loads
 - Metal: Uniformly distributed
 - Composite: Follow fibres
- Structure
 - Metal: Change only geometry
 - Composite: Tailor structure with materials and geometry

Comparison of Materials



Rail Interior Materials

Metals

- Aluminium 2700 kg/m³
- Steel 7100 kg/m³

Composites

- Glass 1660 kg/m³
- Carbon 1450 kg/m³

GRP (glass reinforced plastics)

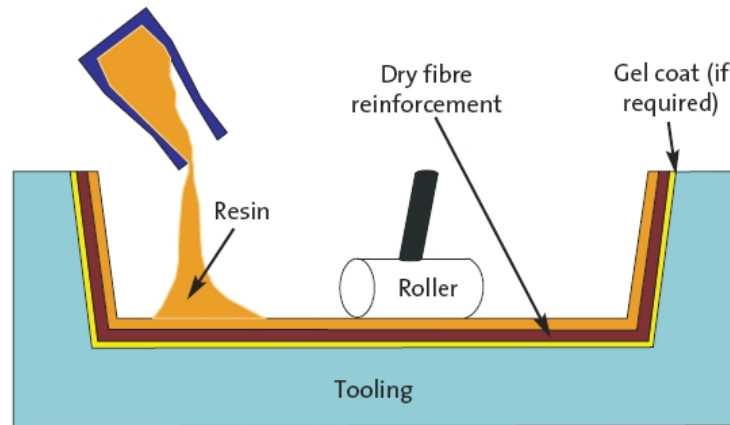
- Wet Lay up
- Press Moulding 1600 -1800 kg/m³

Advanced Composites (Prepregs)

- 1450-1660 kg/m³



GRP (Glass Reinforced Plastics) Wet Layup



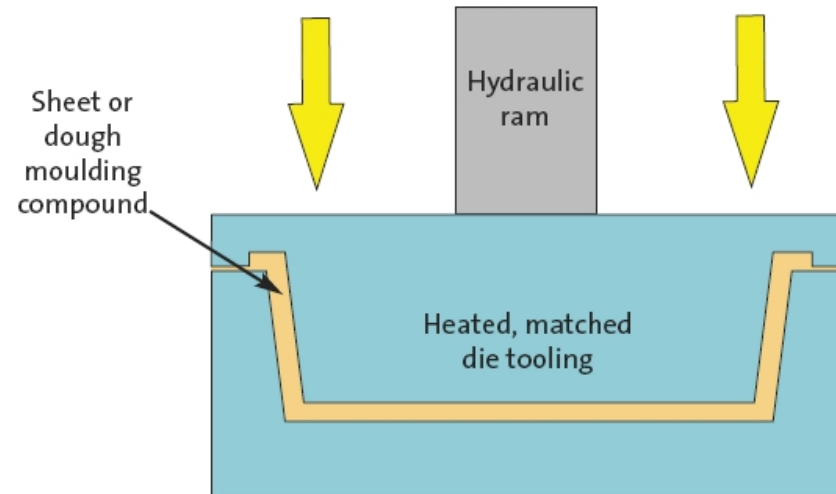
Positives

- Low cost, simple technique
- Complex shapes easily moulded

Negatives

- Laminate quality operator dependent
- Poor part repeatability, quality control, health & safety issues

GRP (Glass Reinforced Plastics) Press Moulding



Positives

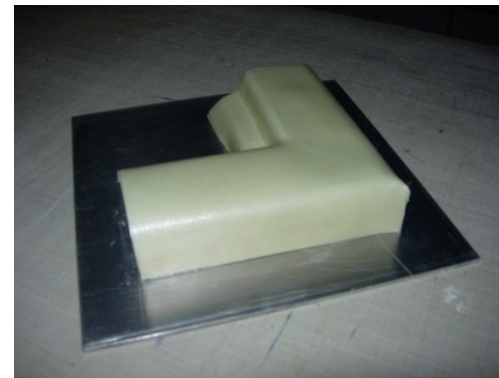
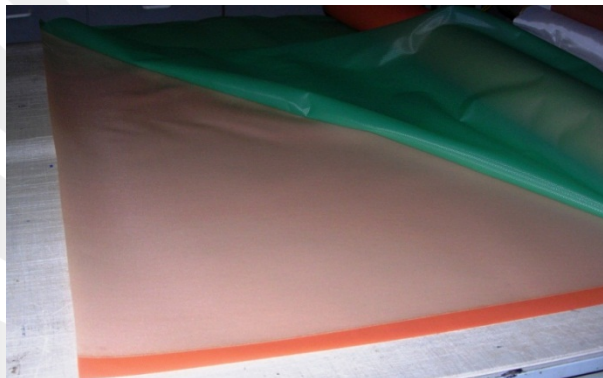
- Rapid manufacturing, low labour content
- Good repeatability
- Two moulded faces

Negatives

- Large production quantities required to amortise high tooling costs
- Poor mechanical performance
- Heavy parts

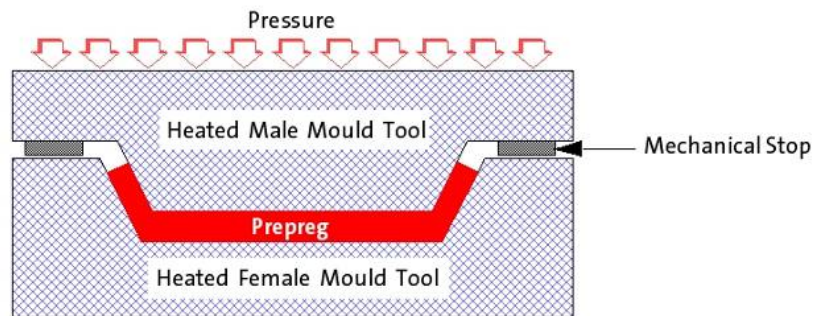
Advanced Composite (Prepreg)

- An 'advanced composite' usually refers to a structure where high performance composite materials and component geometry work in harmony to optimise performance
- A prepreg consists of a reinforced material pre-impregnated with a polymer or resin matrix in a controlled ratio
- Focus upon woven glass/phenolic prepreg for railway interiors

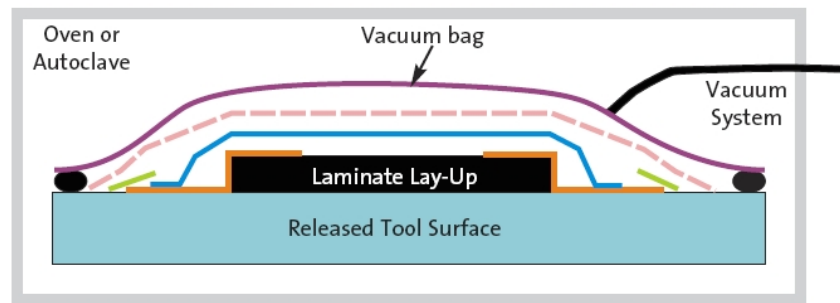


Advanced Composite Prepreg Processing

Prepreg Press Moulding



Prepreg Vacuum Processing



Positives

- Very high mechanical performance
- Labour saving and significant potential for automation

Negatives

- Increased raw material costs
- Increased processing costs

Mechanical Properties

	Wet Lay up		Press Moulding	Glass/Phenolic Prepreg	
Flexural Strength (MPa)					
Flexural Modulus (Gpa)					
Tensile Strength (MPa)					

Mechanical Properties

	Wet Lay up		Press Moulding	Glass/Phenolic Prepreg	
Composition	20% Glass	30% Glass	30% glass , 40% filler	60% glass	60% carbon
Flexural Strength (MPa)					
Flexural Modulus (Gpa)					
Tensile Strength (MPa)					

Mechanical Properties

	Wet Lay up		Press Moulding	Glass/Phenolic Prepreg	
Composition	20% Glass	30% Glass	30% glass , 40% filler	60% glass	60% carbon
Flexural Strength (MPa)	115	200	140	500	640
Flexural Modulus (Gpa)	6.5	11	9	23	44
Tensile Strength (MPa)	45	101	58	291	513

Reduce weight by using glass/phenolic prepregs

- Prepregs allows thinner structures to be made:
 - 2mm MTM82S-C glass/phenolic against
 - 4-6mm press moulding and wet layup
- Prepreg technology offers weight saving and better mechanical performance

Railway Interiors

- Seats and tables
- Standbacks
- Ceilings
- Floors
- Internal doors
- Walls
- Window frames
- Luggage racks



Cost Issues

Property	Wet Lay up	Press Moulding	Glass/Phenolic Prepreg
Material Cost			
Labour Cost			
Tooling Cost			
Performance			
Part Weight			
Surface Quality			

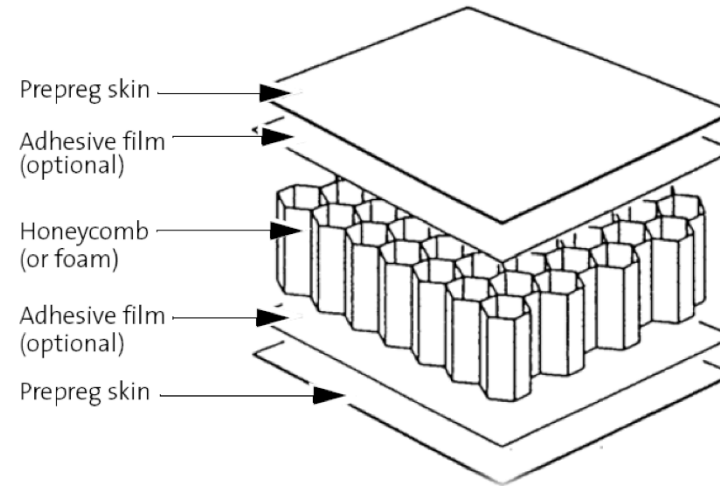
Key: 1 = Worst, 5 = Best

Cost Issues

Property	Wet Lay up	Press Moulding	Phenolic Glass Prepreg
Material Cost	4	5	2 to 3
Labour Cost	3	5	3 to 4
Tooling Cost	4	1	3
Performance	2 to 3	1	5
Part Weight	2 to 3	1	5
Surface Quality	3	5	3

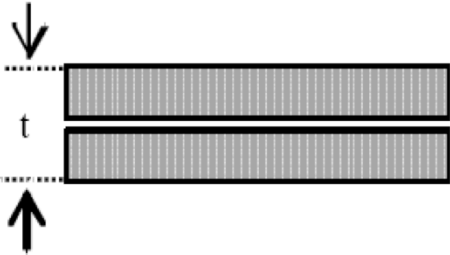
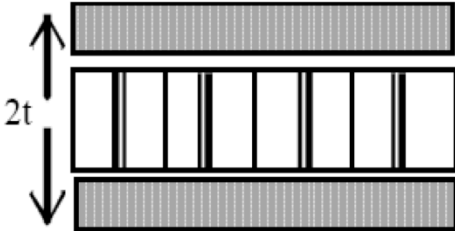
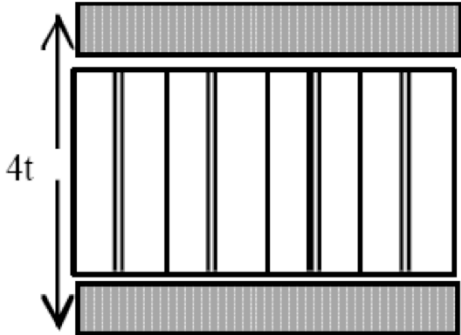
Key: 1 = Worst, 5 = Best

Sandwich Panel Constructions



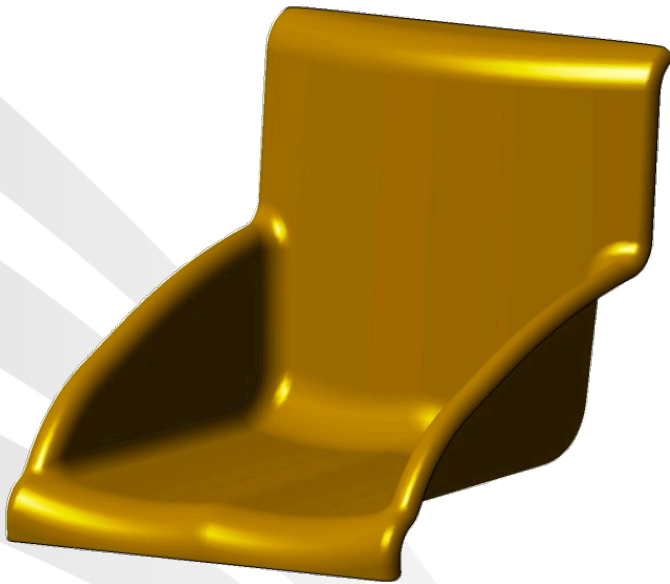
- Honeycomb Panels
 - Laminate phenolic/glass prepreg to a Nomex honeycomb core
- Foam Core Panels
 - Laminate phenolic/glass prepreg to a foam core

Sandwich Panel Performance

	Solid Laminate	Core Thickness t	Core Thickness t
			
Relative Stiffness	1	7	37
Relative Flexural Strength	1	3.5	9.25
Relative Weight	1	1.03	1.06

Examples on Stand 9245

Foam Sandwich Seat



Foam Sandwich Ceiling Panel



Glass/Phenolic Prepreg MTM®82S-C

- Suitable for autoclave/press moulding/vacuum bag
- Broad cure range 80-180°C
- Excellent Fire Smoke & Toxicity performance
 - BS 6853 Rating Category 1a
 - NF F 16-101 Rating M1 F1
 - DIN 5510-2 Rating S4, SR2, ST2
- Impact performance

Case Study

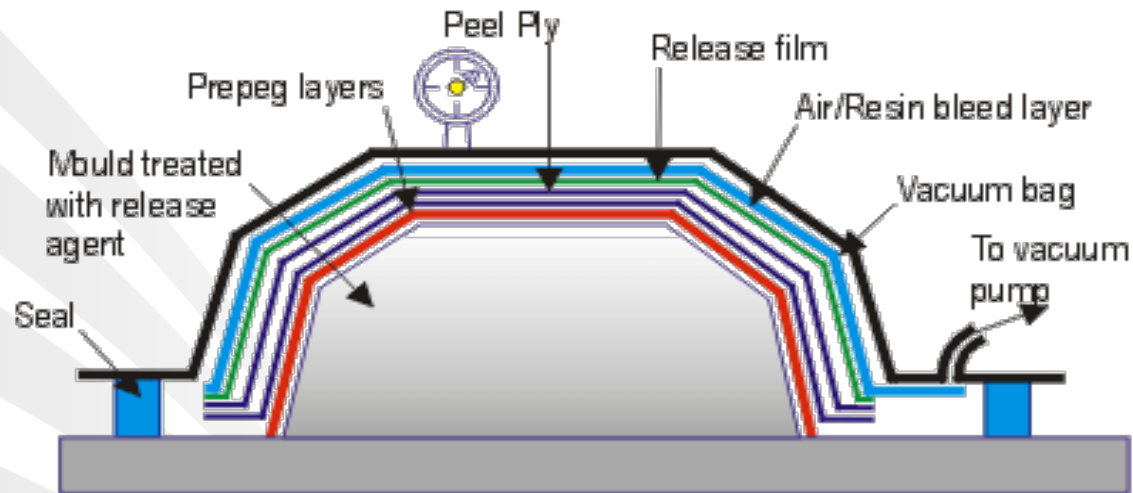
- Bombardier Transportation UK won a contract to supply 30 Electrostar EMUs to the UK Train Operator National Express East Anglia
- Requirement for 960 standbacks
- Fire Performance to BS6853 Cat 1a was specified
- Ipeco Composites won the contract
- Ipeco Composites has a history in aircraft interiors



Material and Process Selection

- BS 6853 Cat 1a was specified
- MTM82S-C glass/phenolic prepreg was chosen with a 300gsm satin weave glass
- Processed by autoclave

- Layup prepreg on the mould
- Release film
- Air/resin bleed layer
- Vacuum bag
- Evacuate, cure in an autoclave



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Processing

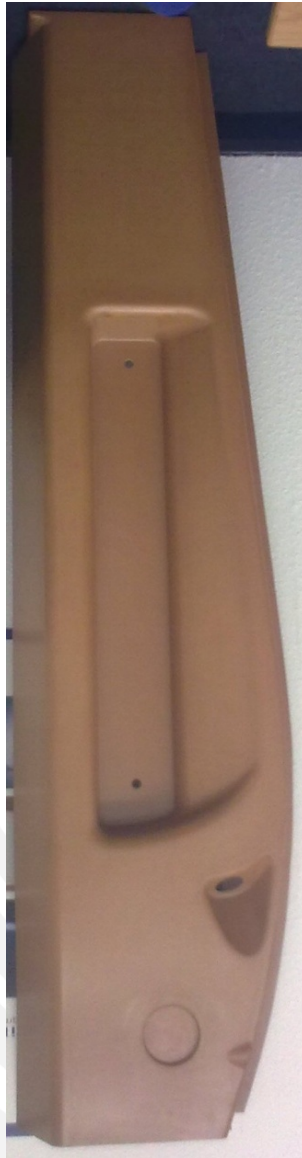
Laid up



Autoclave



Finished Standback



Standback Installed



Gains

- Excellent surface finish
- Improved quality
- Improved dimensional tolerances
- On-time delivery
- No rework
- Reduced installation costs
- No rejects
- Compliant with BS6853 Cat 1a
- Reduced overall weight, 6.4kg against 10.5kg



In Conclusion

- If you want to take weight out of rail interiors then consider the prepreg route
- Suitable for all structures
- Can be more expensive than GRP
- Set against weight saving
- Set against installation costs
- Fire performance
- Impact performance
- Sandwich construction





Thank you

Come and see us on Stand 9245

