



# Best Practices Train Handling Guide Ashcroft Subdivision



Revised January 2007

# Introduction

**This book is intended as a guide only to assist Locomotive Engineers and Conductor Locomotive Operators in applying Best Practices Train Handling Techniques.**

**Color references to THROTTLE MANIPULATION , DYNAMIC BRAKE & AUTOMATIC BRAKE are based on an optimum train run and may vary dependent on a number of variables, such as train characteristics, meets, weather, etc...**

**The following instructions and required compliance will serve to address a number of ongoing issues within CN. Dynamic braking will provide an additional braking system and improved safety margin. Wheel and brake shoe wear/damage will be reduced providing for a safer operation, especially during winter conditions, and reduce costs associated with wheel and brake shoe change outs.**

**Fuel efficiency will be greatly improved reducing expenses and improving the environment. Track damage and chance of derailment, the result of condemnable wheel conditions will be substantially reduced.**

**All applicable Operating Rules, General Operating Instructions and Special Instructions remain in effect.**

# **Train Handling Policy**

## **General Instructions**

1. Locomotive Engineers should have a thorough knowledge of the physical characteristics of the territory over which they will be operating and use this knowledge and good judgment to ensure proper train handling techniques .
2. Locomotive Engineers must utilize “forward planning” in consideration of territory profiles, planned stops, required speed adjustments and slack control, avoiding aggressive use of the locomotive throttle and train braking systems.
3. To ensure avoidance of wheel slip and control in-train-forces the throttle must be increased gradually and incrementally.
4. Throttle manipulation must be utilized as the primary means of controlling train speed.
5. Dynamic Brake must be fully utilized as the initial braking force. The use of Dynamic Brake will ensure less wear/damage to equipment components and improve fuel efficiency.
6. Power braking **MUST** be avoided. That is, the automatic brake must not be set with the throttle above idle. When unavoidable the lowest throttle position must be used. Power braking is defined as the simultaneous use of the throttle and automatic brake.
7. The Independent Brake is not to be used at speeds in excess of 15 M.P.H..

8. Following any Automatic Brake Release, throttle position must not be advanced until the IDU pressure has increased for 30 seconds.
9. The Flowmeter and IDU must be closely monitored to identify Brake Release Status and also to provide indication of air flow which could lead to an Unintentional Release following an automatic brake application. Brake Release Status can be determined by observing an increase in the IDU pressure.
10. (i) To ensure a positive freight car brake pipe reduction and to avoid sticking brakes, the train brakes must not be released until a positive brake pipe reduction of at least 6 PSI, as indicated by the IDU, has been made on the last car of the train.  
(ii) When a running release of the brakes is to be made and the operating conditions permit, the brake pipe must be reduced to ensure a positive brake pipe reduction. When operating conditions do not permit, a positive brake pipe reduction must be achieved at the next appropriate opportunity.

NOTE: *The RTC Centre may contact a train while enroute and request a 6 PSI reduction, then release, in an effort to correct a suspected sticking brake.*

### **Cycle Braking**

1. Cycle braking, on other than long descending grades must be avoided and can be offset with good planning, throttle manipulation and the use of Dynamic Brake.
2. When Cycle Braking, subsequent brake applications must be made at least 5 lb. beyond the previous application to avoid an inadequate brake application and Unintentional Release.

# Stopping a Train Consistent with good train handling practices

To make an immediate stop in the context of company instruction '**Split Service Reduction**' should be utilized to reduce the chance of severe in-train forces. A 'Split service reduction' is defined as an initial **6 to 10 PSI** automatic brake application, and after exhaust has stopped for 20 seconds, a farther reduction to full service.

When advised there is an indication of dragging equipment, extreme journal temperature, or over-heated wheel, the locomotive engineer must stop immediately and utilizing a 'Split Service Reduction'.

**Split Service Reduction:** an initial **6 to 10 PSI** brake pipe reduction, and after exhaust has stopped for 20 seconds, a further reduction to a Full Service application.

*Your good judgment and operating knowledge remain an absolute requirement in the stopping of a train, but the importance of the above noted factors must be a part of your decision process.*

## Dynamic Brake

1. Dynamic Brake is defined as the use of the locomotive traction motors as generators in creating retarding forces which provide responsive and fully variable train braking forces.
2. The use of Dynamic Brake is effective in slowing the train for planned stops, speed restrictions and speed control.
3. When Dynamic Brake is available it must be used as the first means of initiating required train braking forces.
4. When Dynamic Brake is in use, the Automatic Brake may be required to provide additional braking effort.
5. There is no limit on the amount of time spent in Dynamic Brake.
6. The Speedometer and loadmeter should be closely monitored as they provide the required information concerning the use and effectiveness of Dynamic Brake.
7. In consideration of slack action and control, depending on track gradient and curvature, Dynamic Brake application should be gradual and incremental.

**Note: Dynamic becomes disabled on a locomotive with cut-out traction motors!!!**

# Pictorial References

Pictorial references in this book have been located as close as possible to actual locations, but may not be 100% accurate. Numbers next to signals indicate the signal number, not the signal location.

 THROTTLE MANIPULATION

 DYNAMIC BRAKE

 AUTOMATIC BRAKE  
(if no D.B. available)

 ELECTRIC LOCK

 DIRECTION

 HOT BOX DETECTOR

 PUBLIC CROSSING

 WASHOUT DETECTOR

PR Private Crossing

 LEFT CURVE

 RIGHT CURVE

 SIGNAL NUMBERS

 SPRING SWITCH  
& MILE

 ANTI-WHISTLE

F SLIDE DETECTOR  
FENCE

 SIDINGS/SPUR

 MAIN LINE

 GRADE

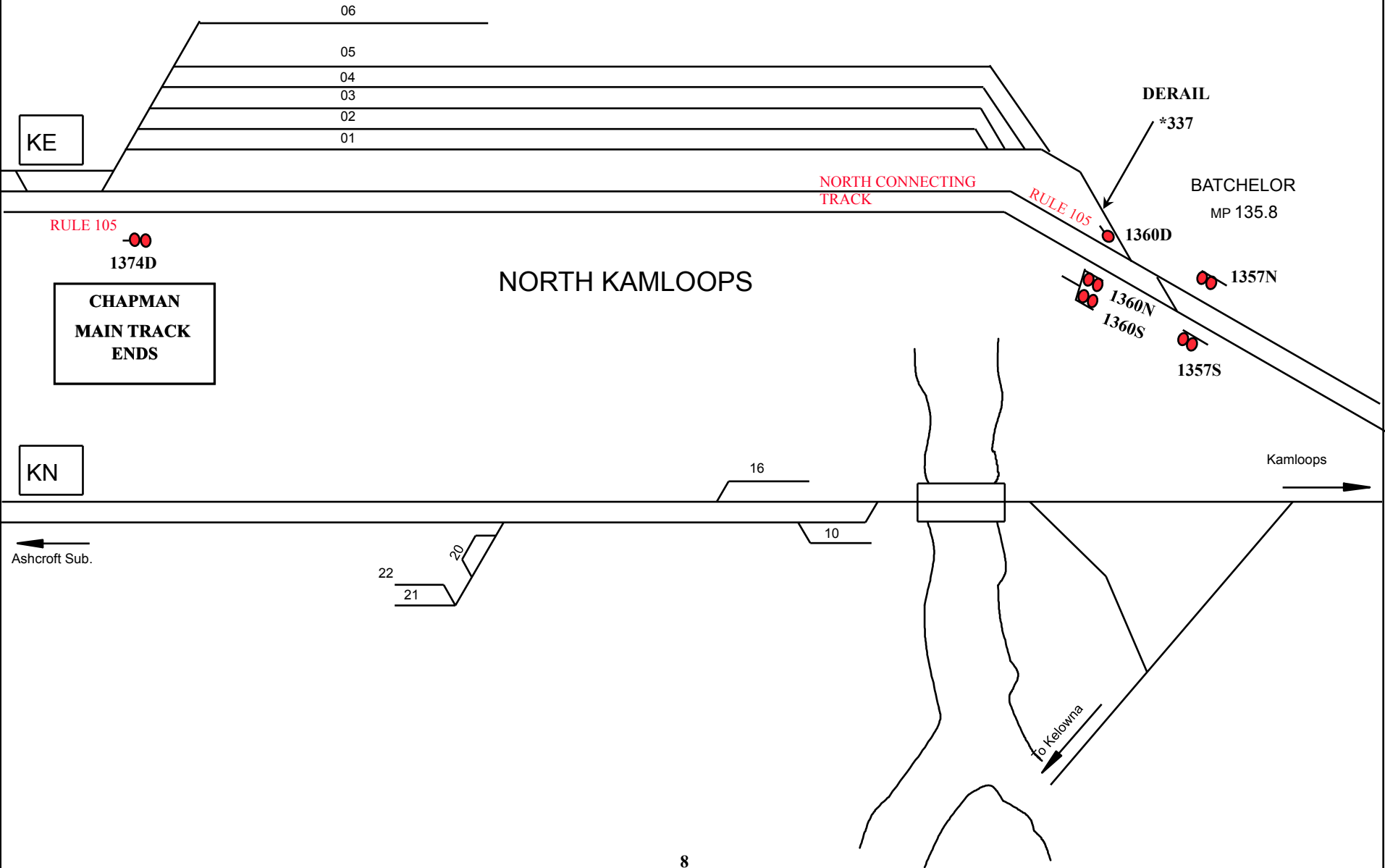
 PSGR. PLATFORM

 STATION NAME

 SPEED ZONE

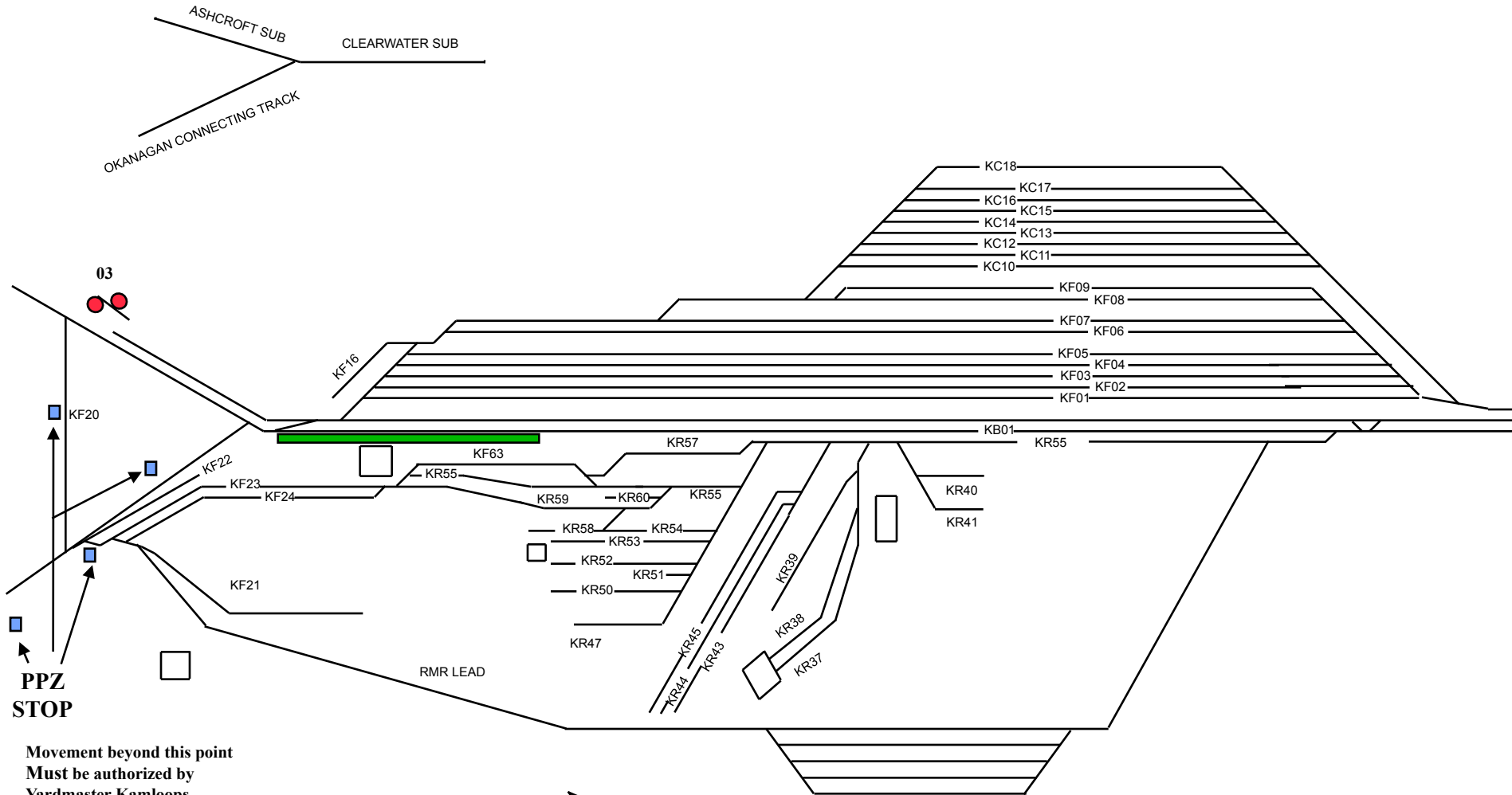
T OR  TUNNEL

# LEONARD YARD (Kamloops Surge Yard)





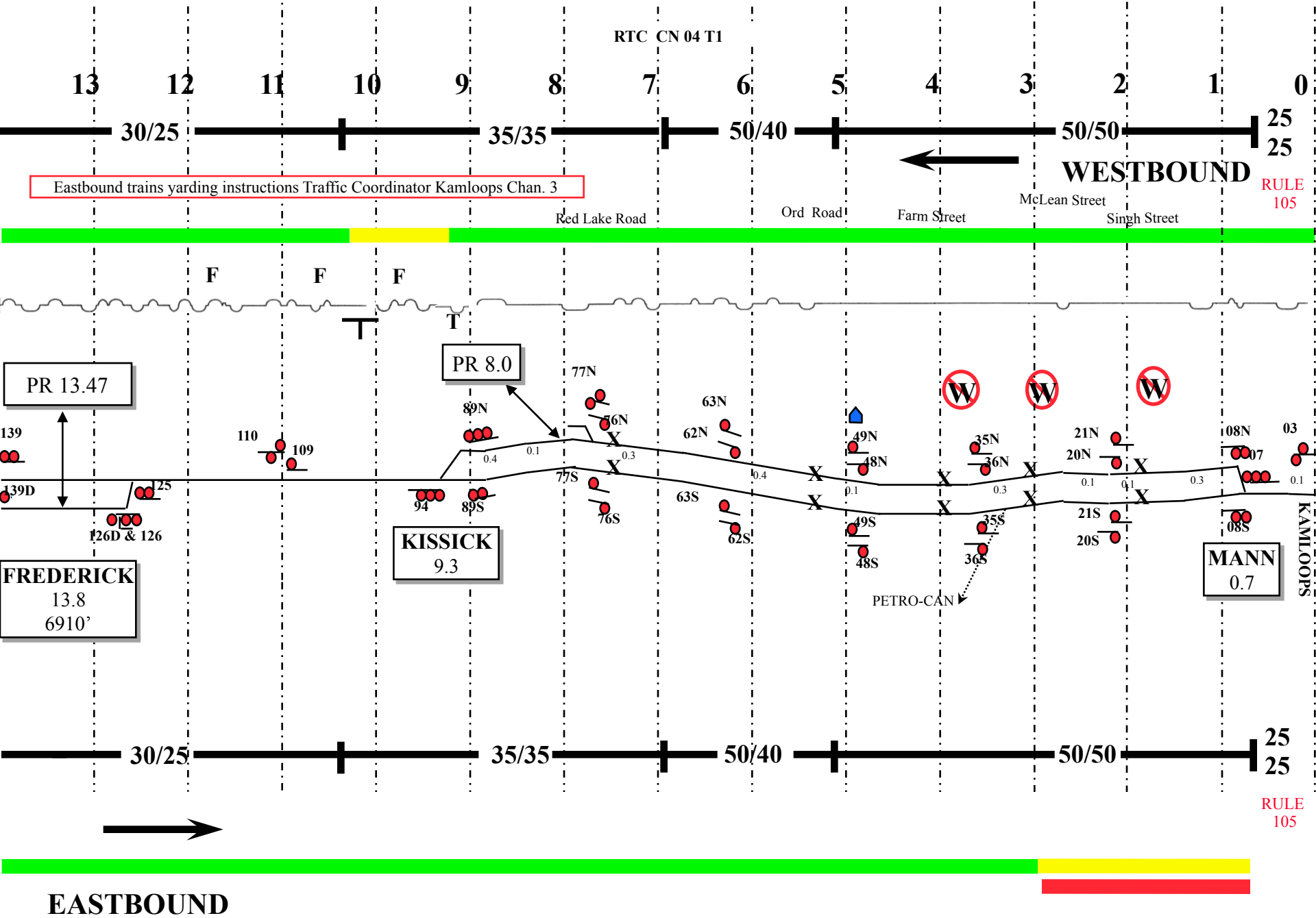
# KAMLOOPS YARD

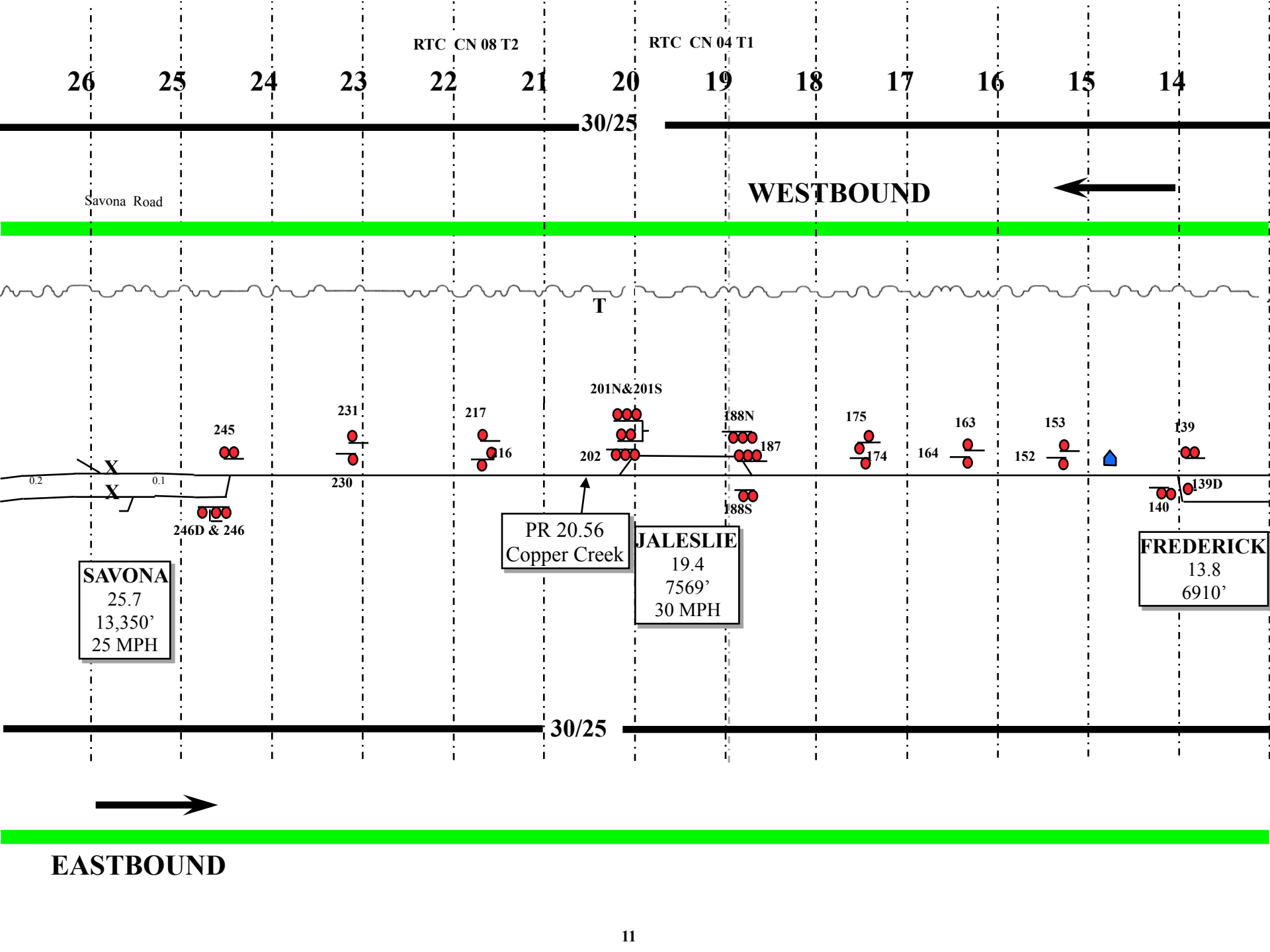


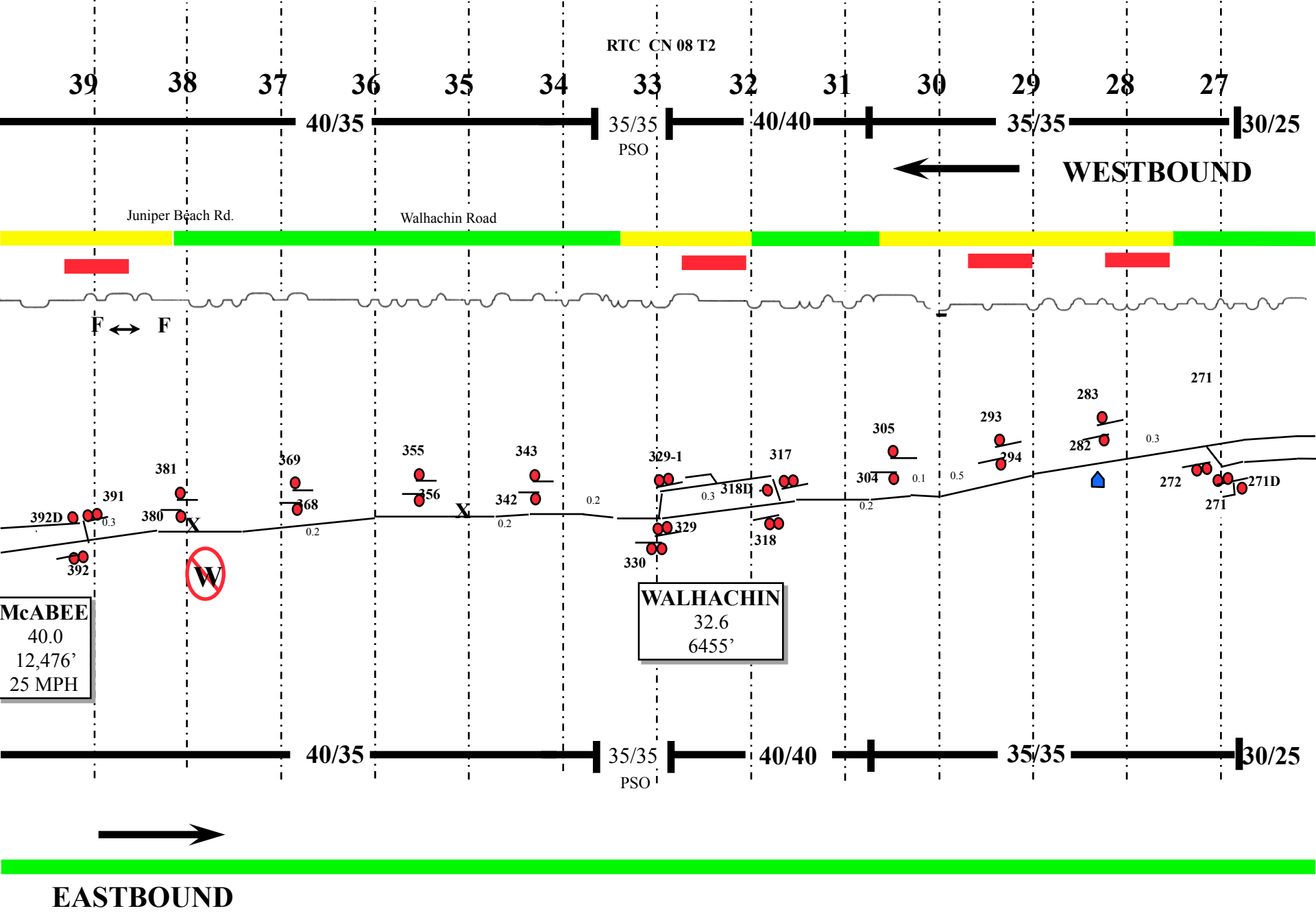
**PPZ STOP**

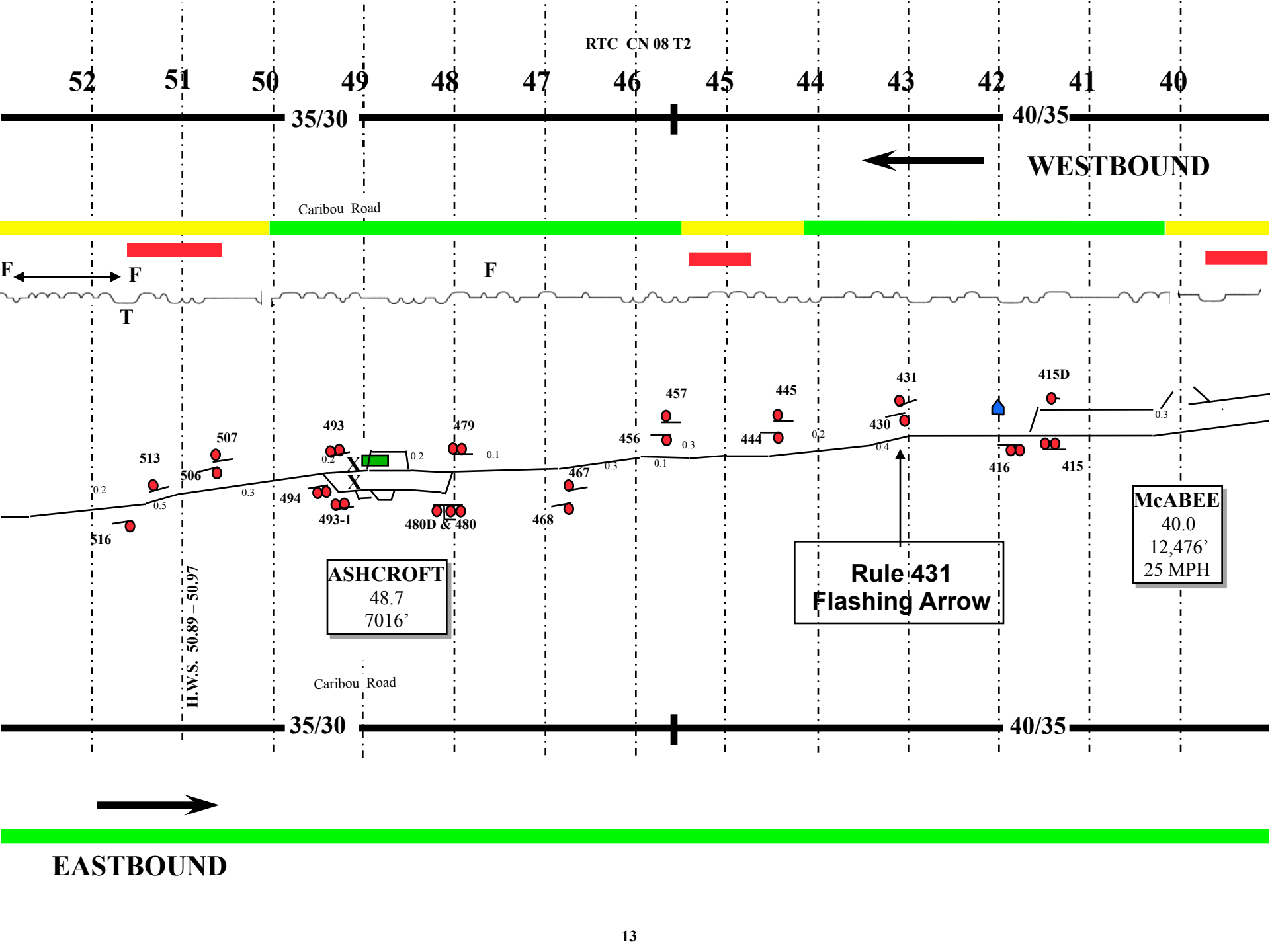
**Movement beyond this point  
Must be authorized by  
Yardmaster Kamloops**











RTC CN 08 T2

52 51 50 49 48 47 46 45 44 43 42 41 40

35/30

40/35

Caribou Road

WESTBOUND

F ← T → F

F

516 513 506 507 494 493 493-1 480D & 480 479 468 467 456 457 444 445 430 431 416 415D 415

**ASHCROFT**  
48.7  
7016'

**Rule 431  
Flashing Arrow**

**McABEE**  
40.0  
12,476'  
25 MPH

H.W.S. 50.89 - 50.97

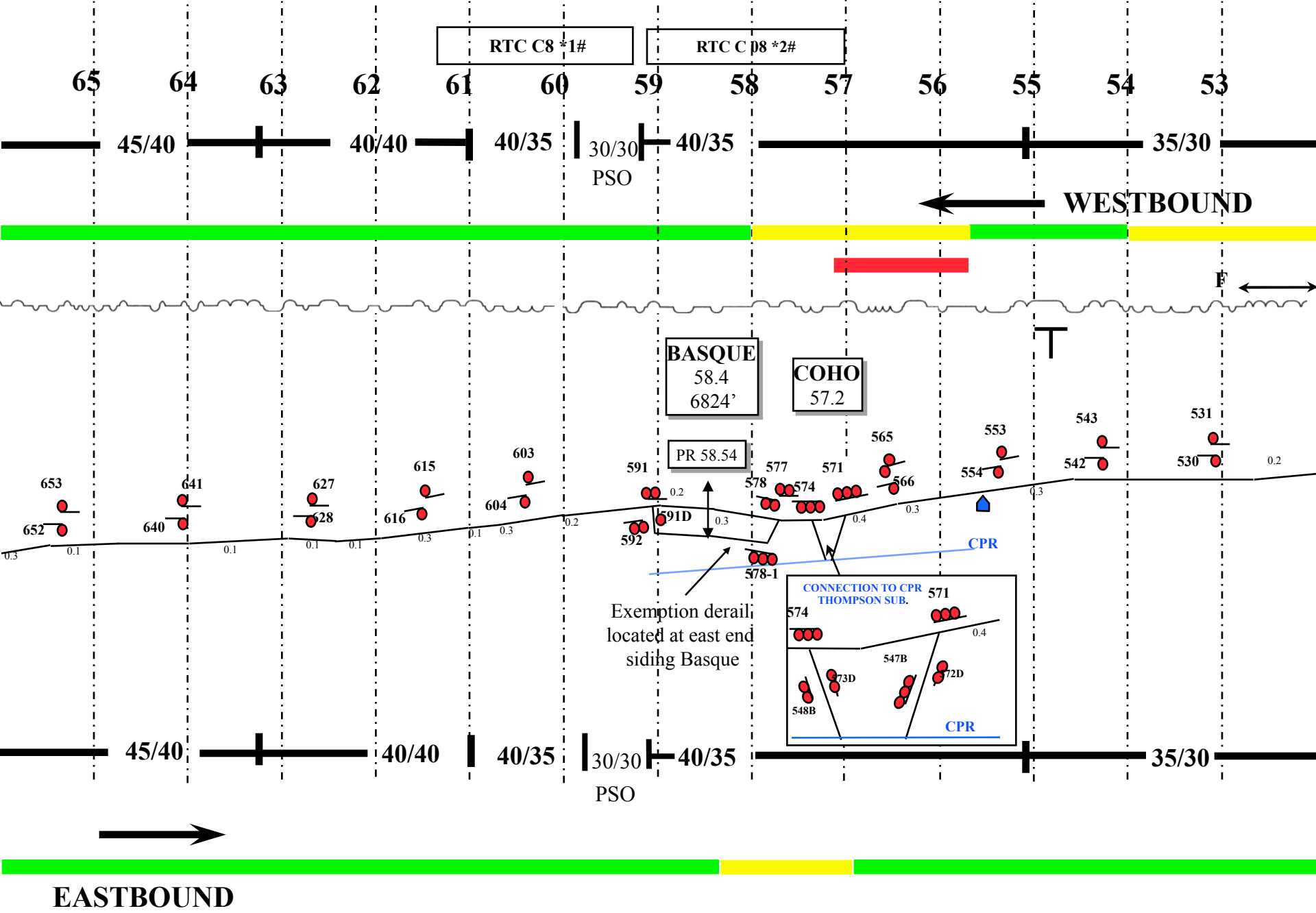
Caribou Road

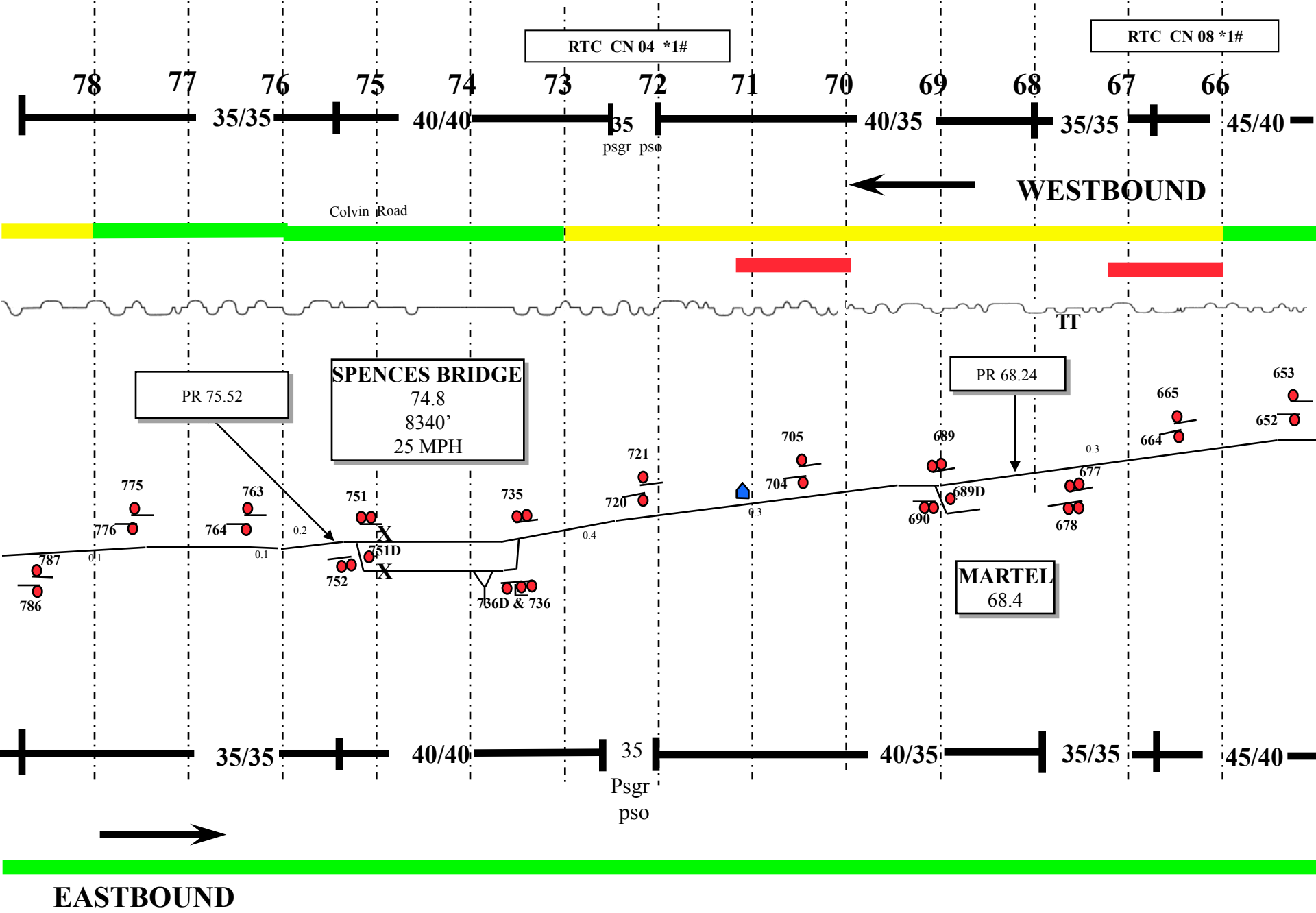
35/30

40/35

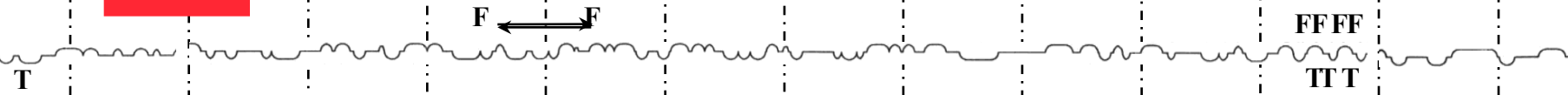
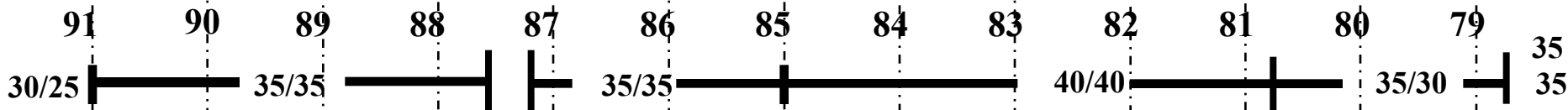


EASTBOUND

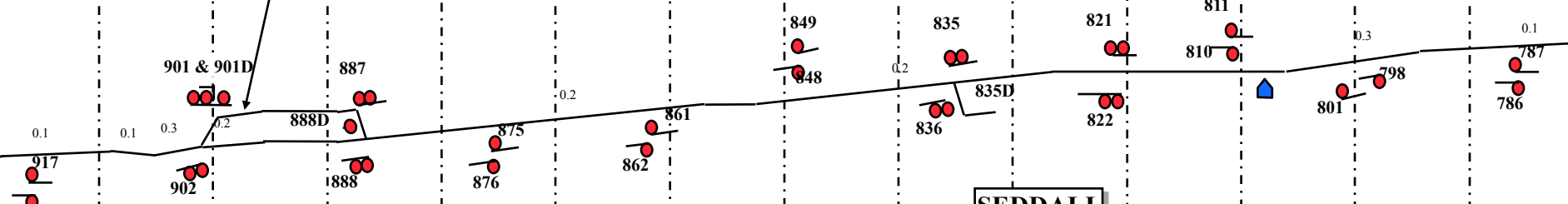




RTC CN 04 \*1#

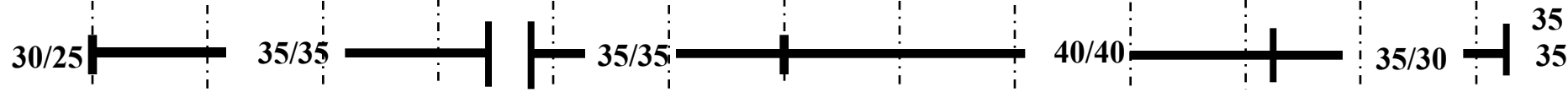


Exemption derail  
At West End  
Morris



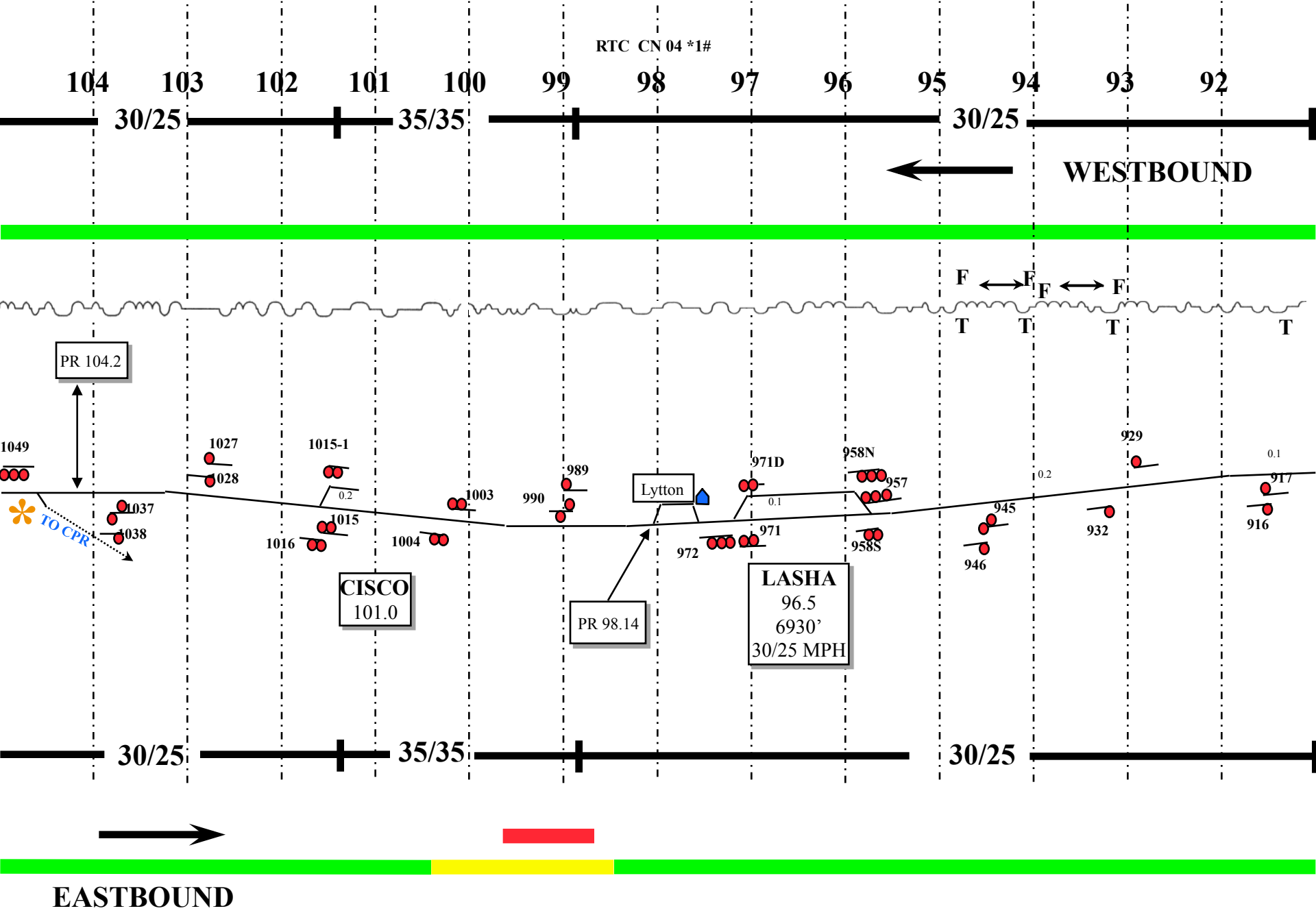
**MORRIS**  
89.5  
6830'

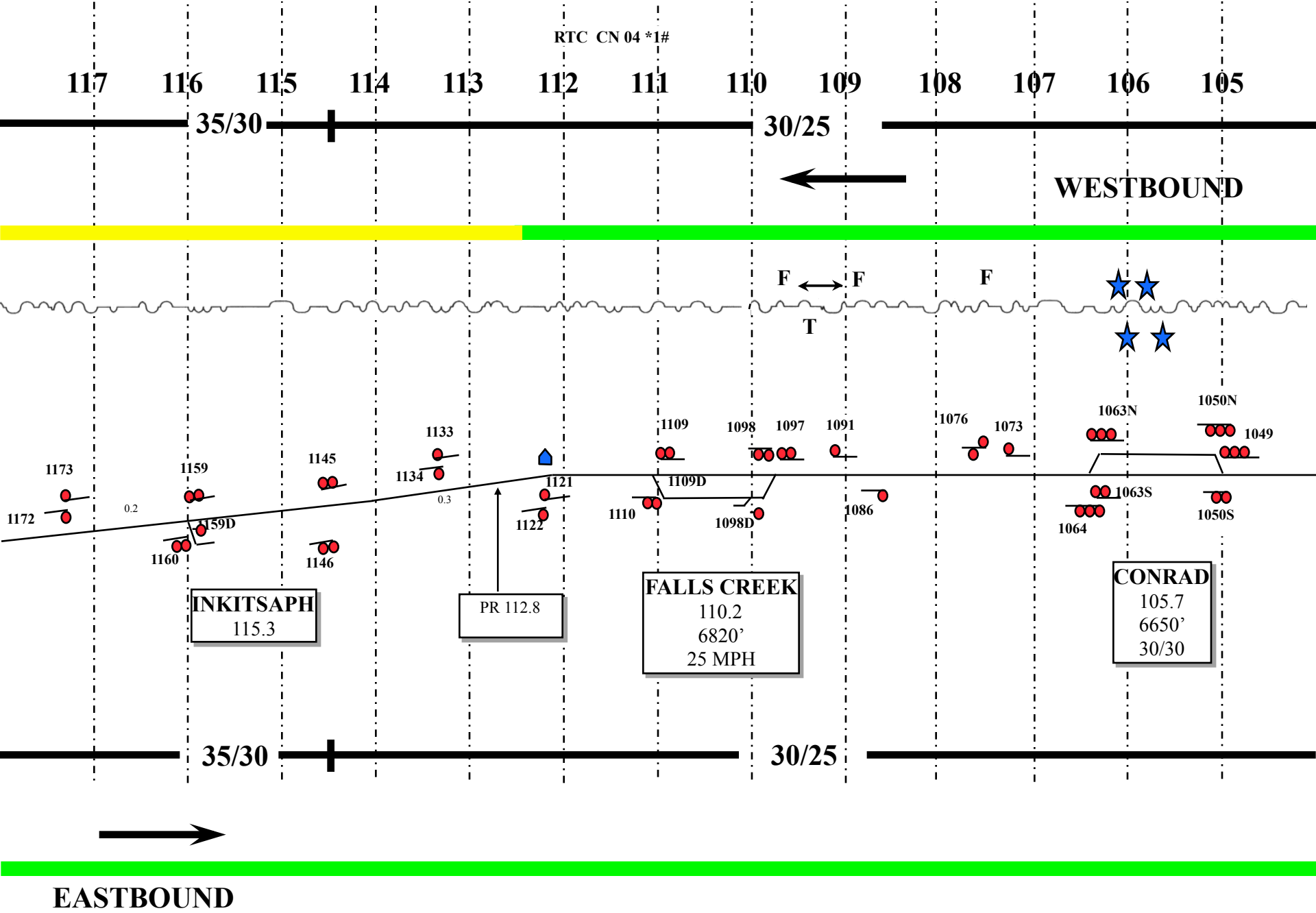
**SEDDALL**  
82.8



**EASTBOUND**

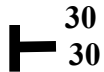






125 124 123 122 121 120 119 118

YALE SUB 30/25



40/30

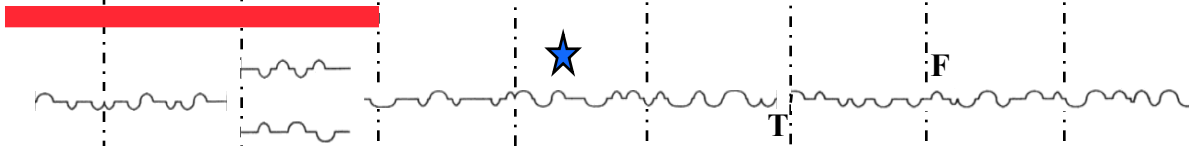
35/25



BOSTON BAR YARDING INST. Contact: Yale Sub. RTC CN 02 \*1#

WESTBOUND

Boston Bar Station Road



Switching zones mile 118.0 to 125.5

BOSTON BAR EAST 125.3

PR 123.6



BOSTON BAR 125.5

1254N

X

X

254S

1253S

1240N

1239N

1240S

SPENCE 124.0

1229N

1228N

1229S

1228S

MARTINSON 121.5

1215

1216N

1216S

1203

1202

0.1

1190

1185

1173

1172

YALE SUB 30/25



40/30

35/25



EASTBOUND

# YALE SUB

HC

BOSTON BAR YARD  
92796

