

# SVENSK STANDARD

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### **Järnvägar – Klassificeringssystem för järnvägsfordon – Del 5: System, systemgrupper – Systemkrav**

**Railway applications – Classification system for railway  
vehicles –  
Part 5: System Breakdown Structure (SBS)**



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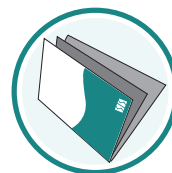
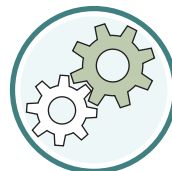
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

**EN 15380-5**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

September 2014

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ICS 01.110; 45.060.01

English Version

## Railway applications - Classification system for railway vehicles - Part 5: System Breakdown Structure (SBS)

Applications ferroviaires - Systèmes de classification pour  
véhicules ferroviaires - Partie 5: Arborescence système  
(SBS)

Bahnanwendungen - Kennzeichnungssystematik für  
Schienenfahrzeuge - Teil 5: Systemstruktur

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 21 June 2014.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION  
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION  
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

**CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels**

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## Foreword

This document (EN 15380-5:2014) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 256 “Railway applications”, the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by March 2015 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by March 2015.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This series of European Standards EN 15380 “*Railway applications — Classification system for railway vehicles*” consists of the following parts:

- *Part 1: General principles*
- *Part 2: Product groups*
- *Part 3: Designation of train-set positions and installation sites*
- *Part 4: Function groups*
- *Part 5: System Breakdown Structure (SBS)*

NOTE EN 15380–2 refers to Product Breakdown Structure (PBS). EN 15380–4 refers to Functional Breakdown Structure (FBS).

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

## Introduction

The System Breakdown Structure (SBS) provides the means of defining a railway vehicle in manageable and recognizable main systems and subsystems.

In addition to main systems and subsystems this document includes transverse elements, which result from the architectural design.

The SBS can be used to link functions according to EN 15380-4 to main systems and subsystems. The SBS is also used to associate subsystems with products. Examples of products or product groups are given in EN 15380-2.

The relationships of functions to the SBS and to the products depend on the architectural design of the railway vehicles.

As a result of the architectural design there will be different associations of products to subsystems. These different associations can be compared and evaluated. In addition the SBS provides a common stable structure "black box approach" for optimization of the train architecture.

The SBS with the other breakdown structures can be used at different stages of the vehicles life cycle. The SBS provides a common structure to be used by various stakeholders, e.g. authorities, operators, maintainers, integrators and suppliers.

The System Breakdown Structure according to EN 15380-5 (SBS), the Product Breakdown Structure according to EN 15380-2 (PBS) and the Functional Breakdown Structure according to EN 15380-4 (FBS) complement each other. These structures describe different views of railway vehicles.



## 1 Scope

This European Standard defines the System Breakdown Structure for railway vehicles and their principal associated attributes.

This European Standard may also be applied to specific railway vehicles like track machines and snow ploughs. However, while the systems that are common with general railway vehicles are included, the systems which are specific to their work processes are not included in this European Standard. They need to be added for these individual projects.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 50343, *Railway applications — Rolling stock — Rules for installation of cabling*

EN 81346-1:2009, *Industrial systems, installations and equipment and industrial products — Structuring principles and reference designations — Part 1: Basic rules*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 3.1

#### **object**

entity treated in a process of development, implementation, usage and disposal

[SOURCE: EN 81346-1:2009, 3.1, modified — Notes 1 and 2 to entry have been omitted]

### 3.2

#### **system**

set of interrelated objects considered in a defined context as a whole and separated from their environment

Note 1 to entry      A *system* is generally defined with a view to achieve a given objective, e.g. by performing a definite function.

Note 2 to entry      Examples of a system: A drive system, a water supply system, a stereo system, a computer.

Note 3 to entry      The *system* is considered to be separated from the environment and from the other external *systems* by an imaginary surface, which cuts the links between them and the *system*.

Note 4 to entry      The term *system* should be qualified when it is not clear from the context to what it refers, e.g. control system, colorimetric system, system of units, transmission system.

Note 5 to entry      When a *system* is part of another *system*, it may be considered as an *object* as defined in this standard.

[SOURCE: EN 81346-1:2009, 3.2, modified — Note 2 to entry has been changed]

### 3.3

#### **structure**

organization of relations among *objects* of a *system* describing constituency relations (consists-of/ is-a-part-of)

[SOURCE: EN 81346-1:2009, definition 3.9]

**SS-EN 15380-5:2014 (E)****3.4****product**

intended or accomplished result of labour, or of a natural or artificial process

Note 1 to entry In the context of this standard the term refers to the industrial *process* (assembly, construction, installation, etc.) through which an *object* is realized.

[SOURCE: EN 81346-1:2009, 3.6, modified — NOTE 1 to entry has been added]

**3.5****product-oriented structure**

based on the way a system is implemented, constructed or delivered using semi-finished or finished components

Note 1 to entry A product-oriented structure shows the subdivision of the system into constituent objects with respect to the product aspect without taking into account possible function and/or location aspects of these objects.

Note 2 to entry Documents in which the information on a system is organized in accordance with a product-oriented structure highlight the physical arrangements of the components of that system.

**3.6****requirement**

necessary condition or ability to constrain the solutions of a task or an aim

Note 1 to entry A requirement describes for example, performance characteristics, operational conditions and quality attributes, expressed as measurable and testable technical parameters or indicators.

Note 2 to entry Requirements are usually summarized in a specification.

Note 3 to entry Beside requirements allocated to functions, additional requirements are allocated to other features (e.g. design, manufacturing).

**3.6.1****system requirement**

requirement on a system, subsystem or device

Note 1 to entry Requirement on a system, subsystem or device regarding the requested technical compatibility, reliability, availability, maintainability, environmental impact/conditions (recyclables, emissions, EMC, climate, vibration), LCC, performance, quality, documentation, realtime behaviour, physical limits (dimension, weight), electrical interface (plugs, voltage, physical layer), or mechanical interface (fixing points, fixing method).

**3.7****system breakdown structure (SBS)**

hierarchical structure summarising a set of systems

**3.8****system level**

level of group systems

Note 1 to entry Assignment to the appropriate level is described in the rules.

**3.9****1st level system (main system)**

main system that provides the key characteristics of the railway vehicle like functions, performance

Note 1 to entry A railway vehicle is built up of main systems.

**3.10****2nd level system (subsystem)**

system that provides the key characteristics of a main system

Note 1 to entry A main system is built up of subsystems.

**3.11****transverse element**

element that is common to a number of main systems or subsystems

Note 1 to entry For more information see 5.4.

**3.12****attribute**

key characteristic usually defining performance parameters or boundary conditions applicable to consist and system levels

Note 1 to entry For more information see Annex A (informative).

**3.13****boundary condition**

non-influenceable condition which has to be taken into account as a given parameter

**3.14****consist**

single vehicle or a group of vehicles that are not separated during normal operation; train set and rake of coaches are synonyms

EXAMPLE The vehicles of a consist are permanently connected in a workshop. These consists may form a train using for instance automatic couplers, which may be performed during operation.

[SOURCE: EN 50463-4:2012, 3.1.2, modified — Note 1 to entry omitted and example has been added]

## 4 Symbols and abbreviations

FBS	Functional Breakdown Structure
SBS	System Breakdown Structure
PBS	Product Breakdown Structure
FRS	Functional Requirement Specification

## 5 System Breakdown Structure (SBS)

### 5.1 General remarks

The hierarchy of the SBS serves as a guideline when creating system structures. Systems realize functions at a high technical level as hardware and software within hierarchically structured units. Although the units interact at the functional level, they may be spatially separate from one another.

Expanding the systems and subsystems is possible within the scope of this standard. Whether it is necessary to make use of this option will depend on the specific application being considered.

Changes of the existing set of main systems and subsystems as defined in this standard shall not be permitted.