Development of In-Flight Flammability Test for Composite Fuselage Aircraft

Presented to: International Aircraft Materials Fire Test Working Group – Atlantic City, NJ

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Federal Aviation Administration

Introduction

- Fires in inaccessible areas in aircraft pose a great danger to the safety of the passengers
- Modern commercial aircraft are being designed with increased amounts of composite materials in the aircraft fuselage and structures in hidden areas
- Composite resins can have a very wide range of flammability
- Traditional aircraft fuselage and structures are constructed from aluminum, which does not react when exposed to a hidden fire source in flight
- It must be proven that if an aircraft is to be constructed of non-traditional materials, the materials chosen must provide at least an equivalent level of safety to aluminum
- Intermediate scale tests have been used to date to show equivalency, but a lab scale test with well defined criteria is necessary for future certification purposes



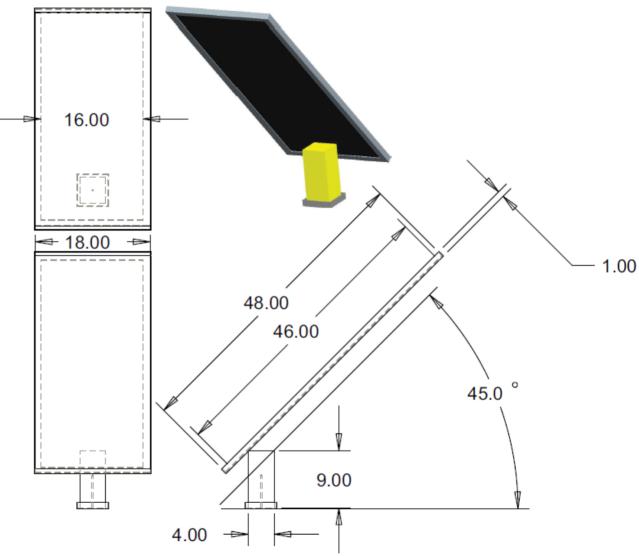
Objective

- Develop a lab-scale test to determine the propensity of a non-traditional fuselage material to propagate a flame or to sustain flaming combustion when subjected to a standardized hidden fire threat
- Test criteria is to be based upon intermediate scale testing
 - Standard fire source used to simulate a hidden fire
 - 4" x 4" x 9" untreated urethane foam block
 - 10cc of heptane soaked into foam to provide more uniform burning
 - Various materials of similar mass and rigidity will be tested, both aircraft grade and non-aircraft



Test Configuration Intermediate Scale

- Panel Construction
 - 18" x 48", varying thicknesses
 - Solid laminates
 - Thin laminates (<10 plies) sandwiching honeycomb core
- Panel at various angles to foam block
- Flat panels only, no curvature
- No structural members
- Fire source untreated urethane foam block, 4" x 4" x 9"



Composite Fuselage Flame Propagation October 21, 2009 – Atlantic City, NJ

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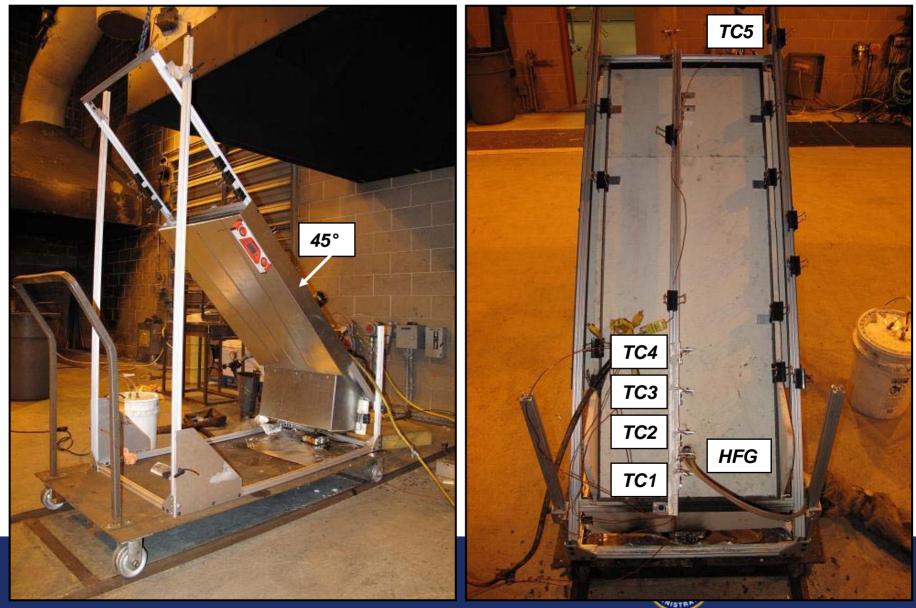
Original Test Rig

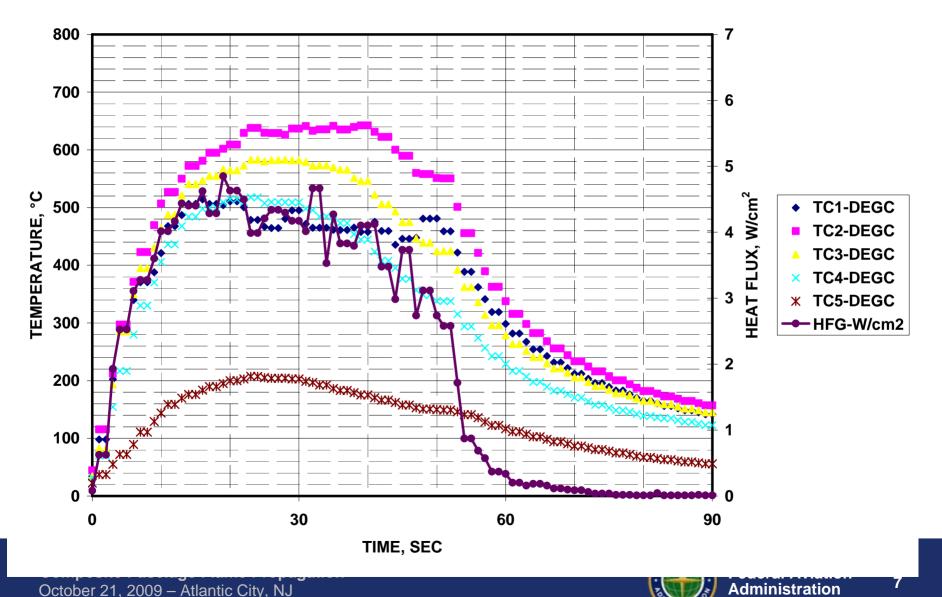






Updated Test Rig





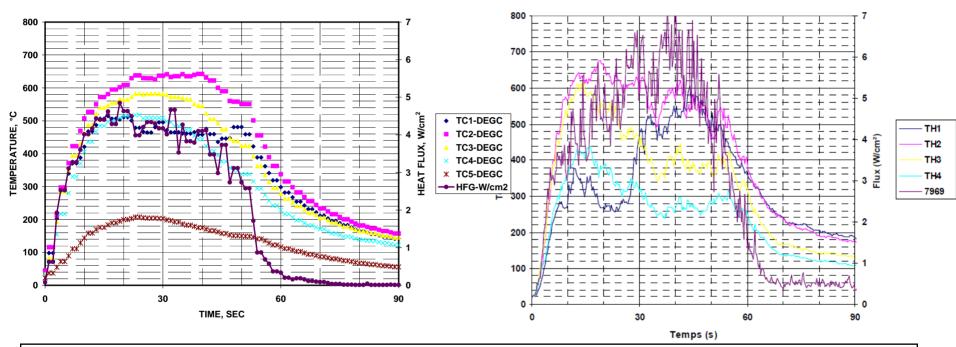
FOAM BLOCK ON KAOWOOL, 45 DEG ANGLE, SIMULATED HIDDEN AREA

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FAATC, ENCLOSED

CEAT, NOT ENCLOSED

Essai à 45° avec mousse FAA 11-09-09



TEMPERATURES AGREE WELL

HEAT FLUX IS LOWER AT FAATC THAN AT CEAT

FOAM BLOCK ON KAOWOOL, 45 DEG ANGLE, SIMULATED HIDDEN AREA

FOAM BLOCK AND TEST RIG SHOW GOOD REPRODUCIBILITY AT DIFFERENT LABS



TEST RIG, FRONT VIEW





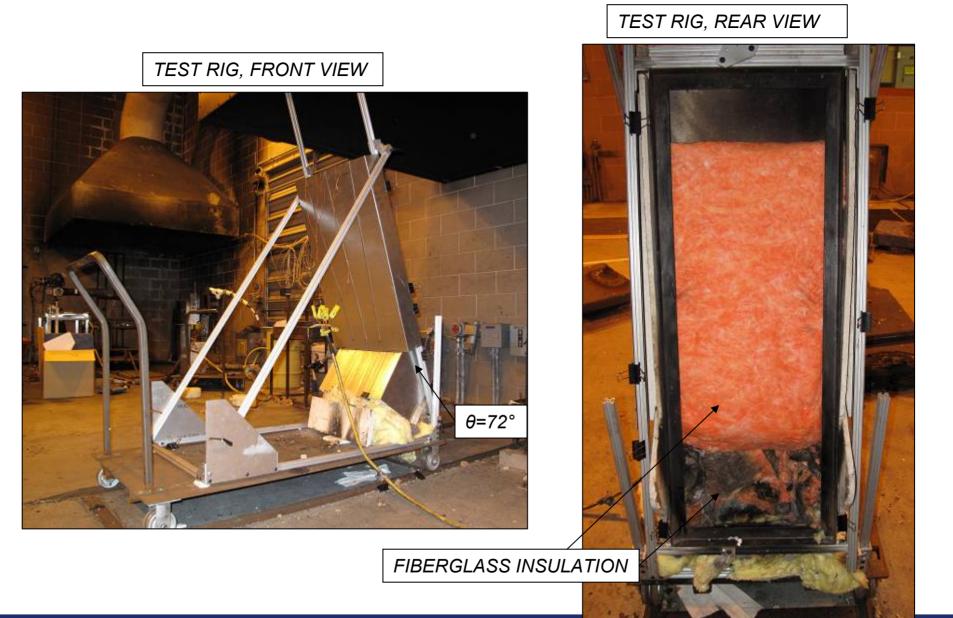
1/4" Sandwich Panel



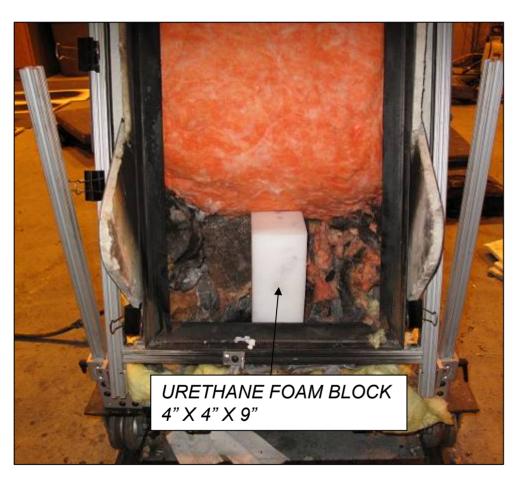




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PANEL IN PLACE FOR TESTING



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¹/₂" Plywood







1/4" Sandwich Panel



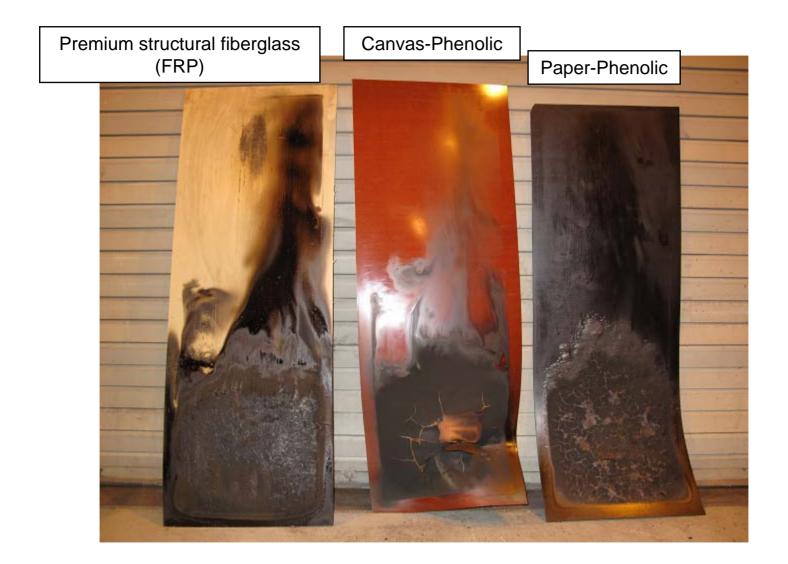


Premium structural fiberglass (FRP) severe black smoke up to 6 minutes after foam block ignition



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Park Advanced Composite Materials

Woven Carbon Fabric Composite

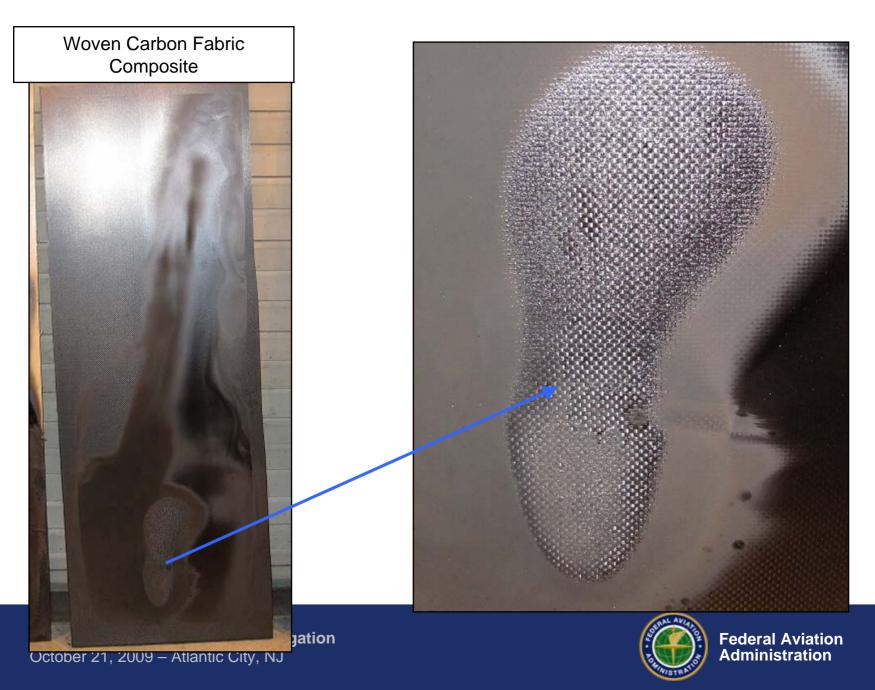


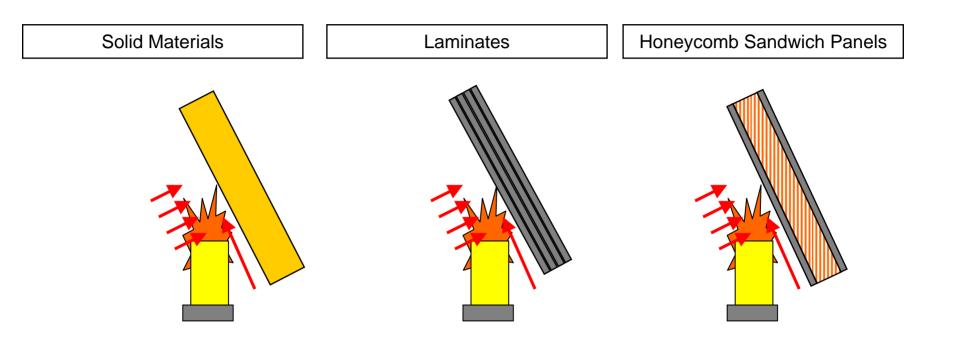
Unidirectional Carbon Fiber Laminate



Woven Carbon Fabric Composite

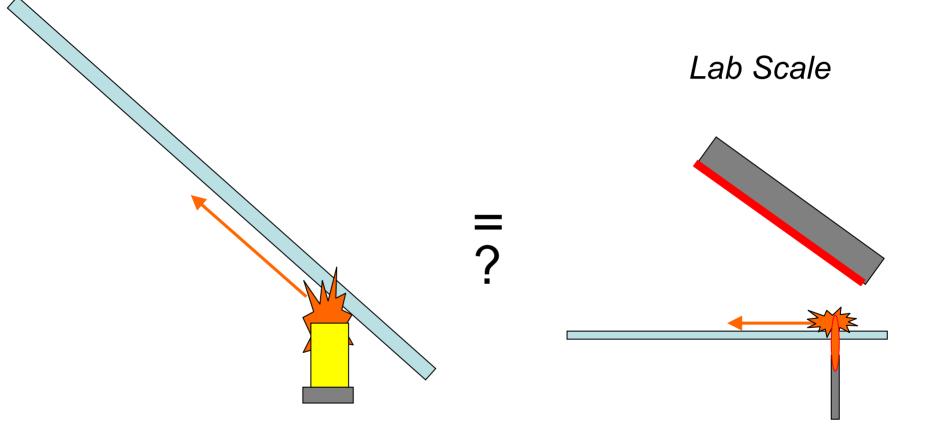








Intermediate Scale





Test Configuration Lab Scale

- Use identical materials from intermediate scale
 - Sample size 12" x 24"
- Use radiant panel apparatus for lab scale testing
 - Develop test parameters based on intermediate scale results
 - Calibration heat flux
 - Pre-heat
 - Flame impingement time



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Summary

- Preliminary intermediate scale testing has commenced with various materials
 - Plywood
 - FRP fiberglass
 - Honeycomb panels
- Seek to obtain panels of similar materials in solid laminates, honeycombs, varying thicknesses
- Install thermocouples and video on test rig to track flame propagation during test
- Rank materials according to performance
- Correlate ranking on lab scale tests



Composites Task Group

- Discuss approach to intermediate scale flame propagation
- Materials
- Lab scale test parameters



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