

# **Air Ducting Requirements and Design**

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# Air Ducting Requirements and Design Applicable Systems

Low Pressure Systems inside the pressure vessel

- Conditioned Air Distribution
- Recirculated Air
- Lavatory and Galley Vent
- Electrical/Electronic Equipment Cooling
- Individual Air (Gasper)
- Cargo Heat

# Air Ducting Requirements and Design

## Low Pressure System Requirements

### Thermal

- -65 to 200°F (-54 to 93°C)

### Operating Pressure

- -1.0 to +1.0 psig (-703 to 703 kg/m<sup>2</sup>)

### Thermal Isolation

- Addition of insulation to prevent condensation and improve cooling performance

# Air Ducting Requirements and Design

## Low Pressure System Requirements

### Weight

- Airplane performance is directly impacted by weight and is therefore kept to a minimum
- A typical 9” (22.9 cm) diameter duct 8 feet (2.4 m) long might weigh only 2.8 lbs (1.3 kg)

# Air Ducting Requirements and Design

## Low Pressure System Requirements

### Durability

- Subject to abuse during shipping, handling, installation and airline maintenance
- Exposed to thermal and pressure cycles
- Inner walls are exposed to high velocity air
- Clamping loads at duct joints and supports
- Flight induced loads

# Air Ducting Requirements and Design

## Low Pressure Ducting Requirements

### Flammability

- FAR 28.853, Duct materials subjected to 12 second vertical burn test (Bunsen burner)
  - Burn length not to exceed 8 inches
  - Specimen extinguish within 15 seconds
  - Drippings extinguish within an average of 5 seconds
- Current duct materials exceed this requirement

# Air Ducting Requirements and Design

## Material Usage

### Composites

- Thermoset construction  
Epoxy, Phenolic or Polyester reinforced with Kevlar or fiberglass fabric
- Weight and durability requirements as well as part complexity have driven the use of composites

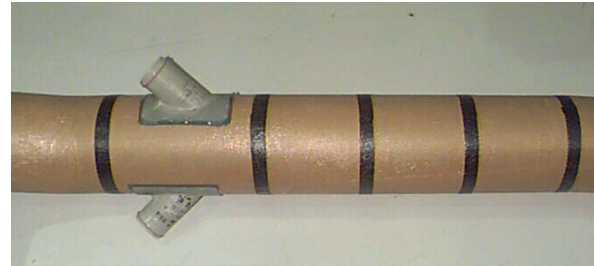


# Air Ducting Requirements and Design

## Material Usage

### Composites

- Thermoset construction with negative pressure stiffening rings
- Rigid, closed cell foam construction





# Air Ducting Requirements and Design

## Material Usage

### Thermoplastics

- Configuration determines the material and process
  - Extrusion
  - Rotational mold
  - Injection mold



# Air Ducting Requirements and Design

## Material Usage

### Metallic Ducting

- Aluminum Tube



### Hoses / Sleeves / Elastomerics

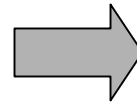
- AS (Aerospace Standard) and Boeing designed products
- Fiberglass reinforced silicone or neoprene with nylon or Ultem helix
- Nylon reinforced polyurethane with nylon helix

# Air Ducting Requirements and Design

## Future Trends

### Materials

- Preimpregnated sheet composites
- Aluminum tube

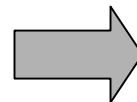


Thermoplastics

Thermoplastics

### Processes

- Expendable mandrel lay-up
- Lay-up parts



Permanent mandrel

Molded parts

# Air Ducting Requirements and Design Producibility

## Issues

- Many parts are only producible using one process
- Tooling investment is significant
- Process or material changes are expensive once tooling has been fabricated
- History has shown that fabrication and material changes must be proven by test and in-service to avoid significant performance issues

# Air Ducting Requirements and Design Summary

- Multiple requirements affect the design and material decision
- Fabrication process is determined by material, quantity, environment, performance selection
- Part cost varies significantly depending on material and process
- Material or process changes are expensive due to tooling investments