

# Discussion of Burnthrough Test Method for Aircraft Thermal Acoustic Insulation Blankets



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# Standardization of Burnthrough Test

**Objective:** Lab-to-lab correlation of test results!

**Methodology (1):** Ensure proper equipment set-up using standardized tools to allow quick and accurate measurement of critical dimensions and settings.

**Methodology (2):** Ensure proper calibration and test techniques by visiting labs and witnessing actual calibration and burnthrough tests.

**Methodology (3):** Prepare and test identical samples (i.e., RR VI)

Special Thanks to:

Scott Anacker

Steve Morgan



For the development of the burner adjustment tools

**Methodology (1):** Ensure proper equipment set-up using standardized tools to allow quick and accurate measurement of critical dimensions and settings.

# Initial Burner Adjustments, General Set-up

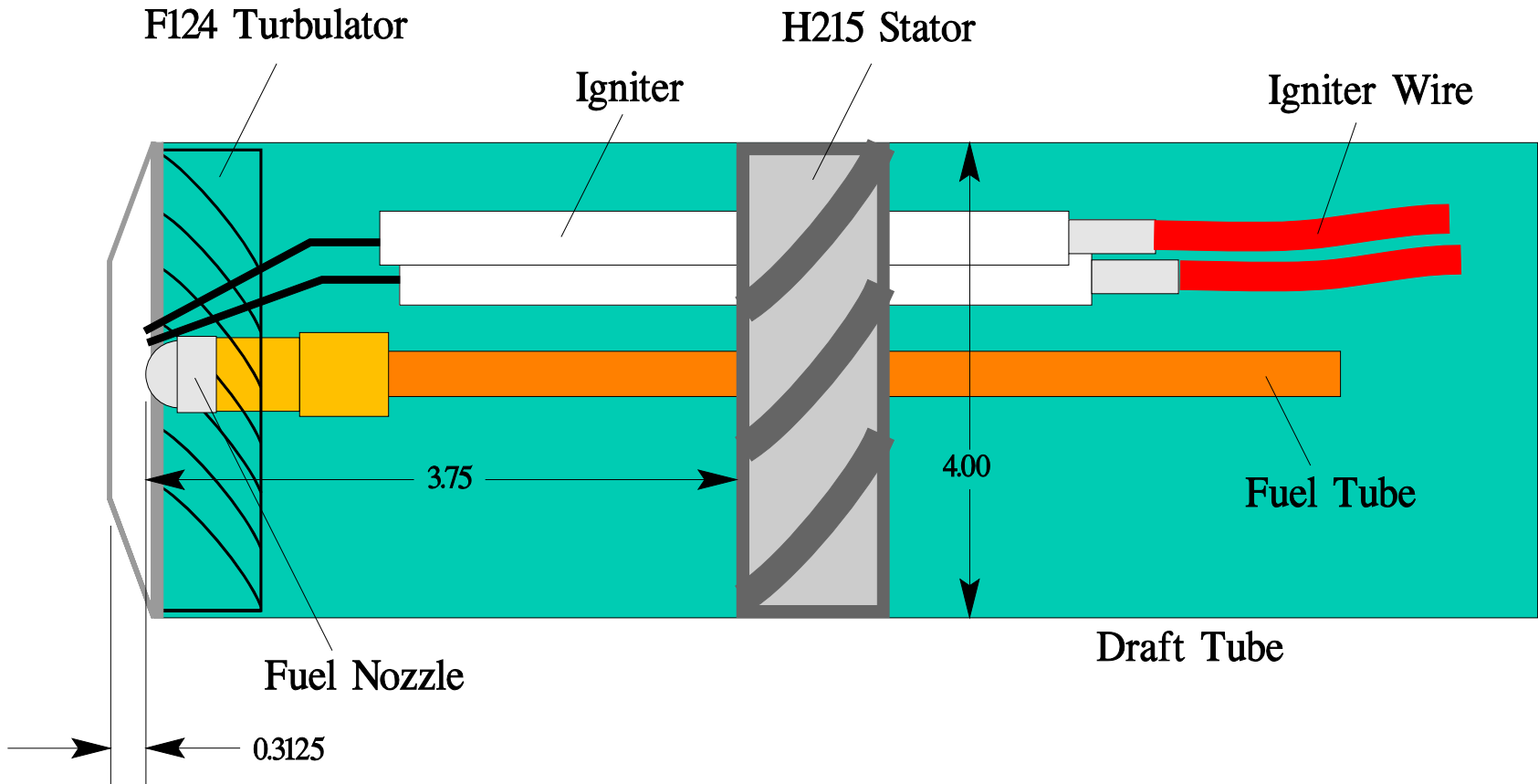
## Check:

1. Proper Components (H215 stator, F-124 turbulator, PL fuel nozzle, etc)
2. Test Frame Level
3. 30° Angle for Cone Face, Test Frame, T/C Rake, Calorimeter
4. All Flanges Sealed

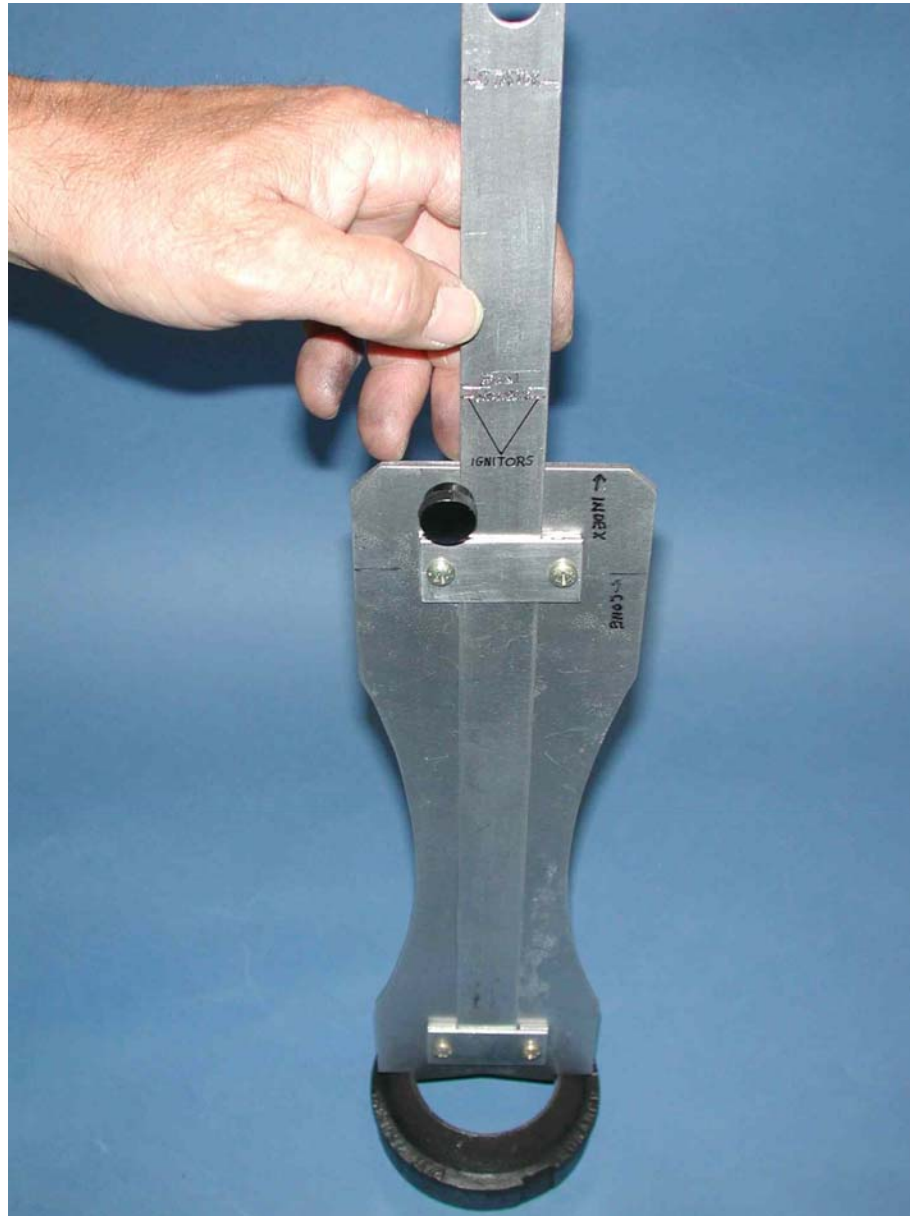
## Measure:

1. Burner Cone Protrusion
2. Nozzle Depth
3. Stator Depth
4. Ignitor Depth

# Critical Draft Tube Adjustments



# Cone Protrusion/Nozzle Depth/Stator Depth Tool

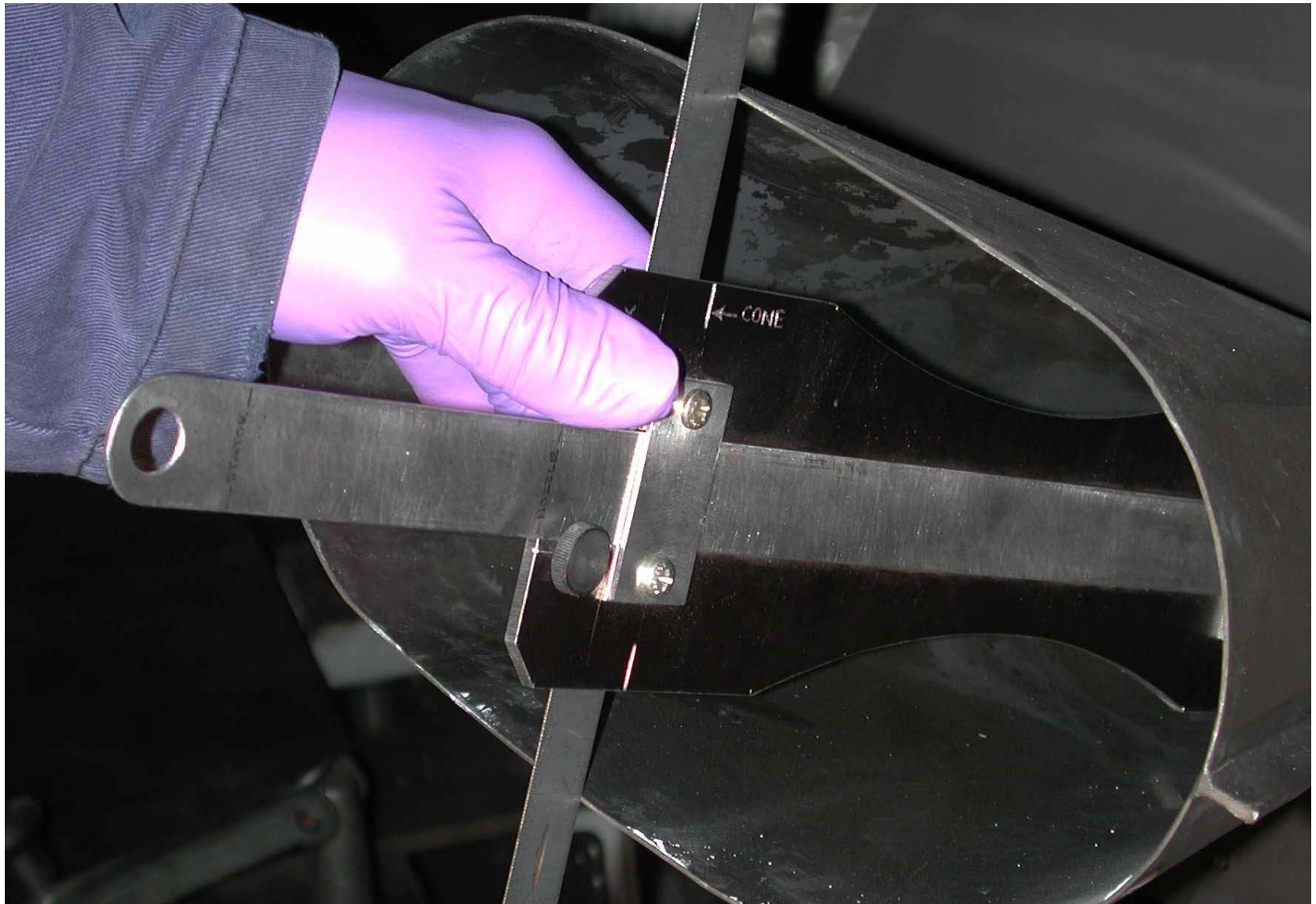


## Tool Inserted into Turbulator

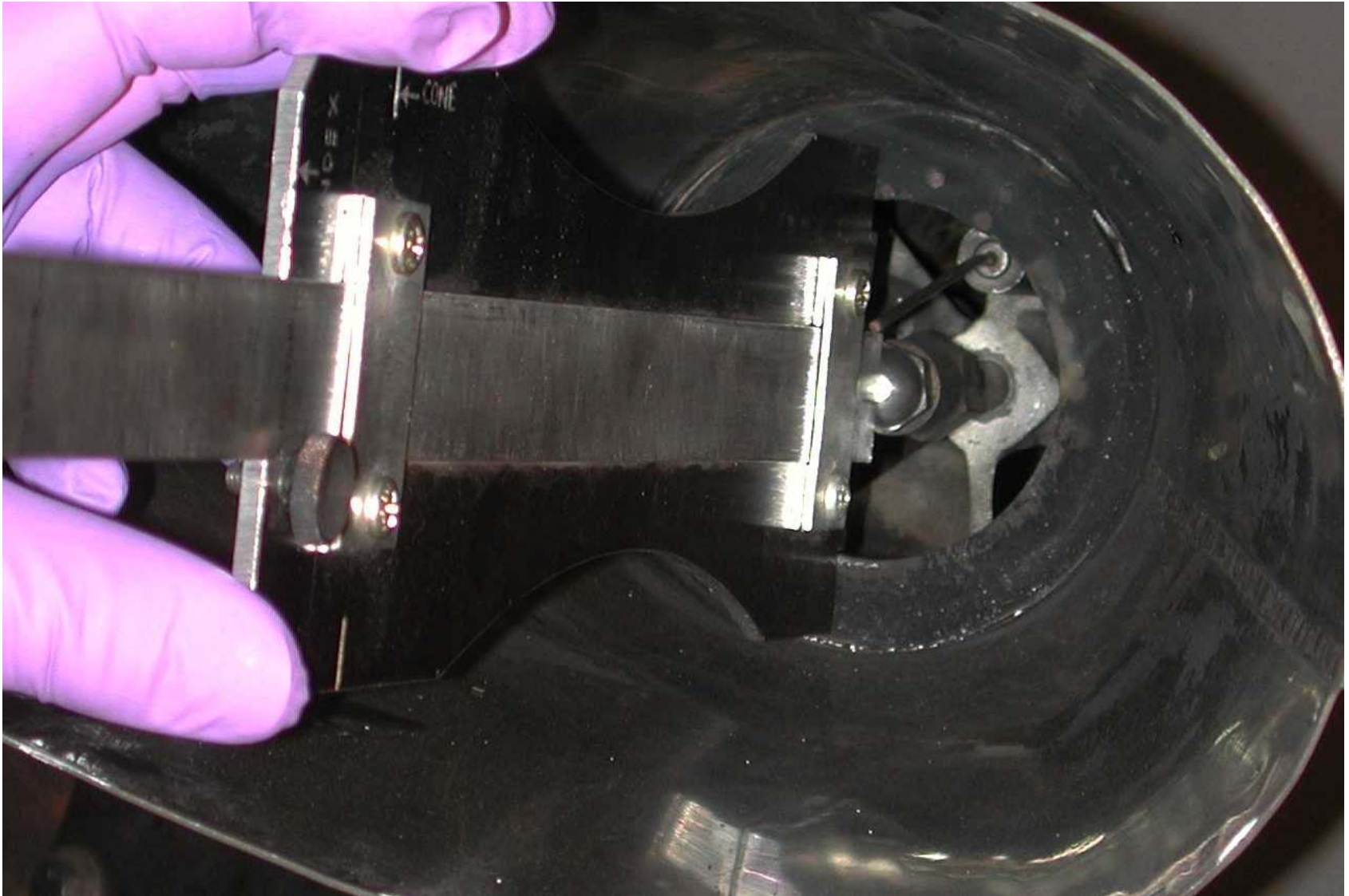




# Setting Burner Cone Protrusion



## Setting Fuel Nozzle Depth

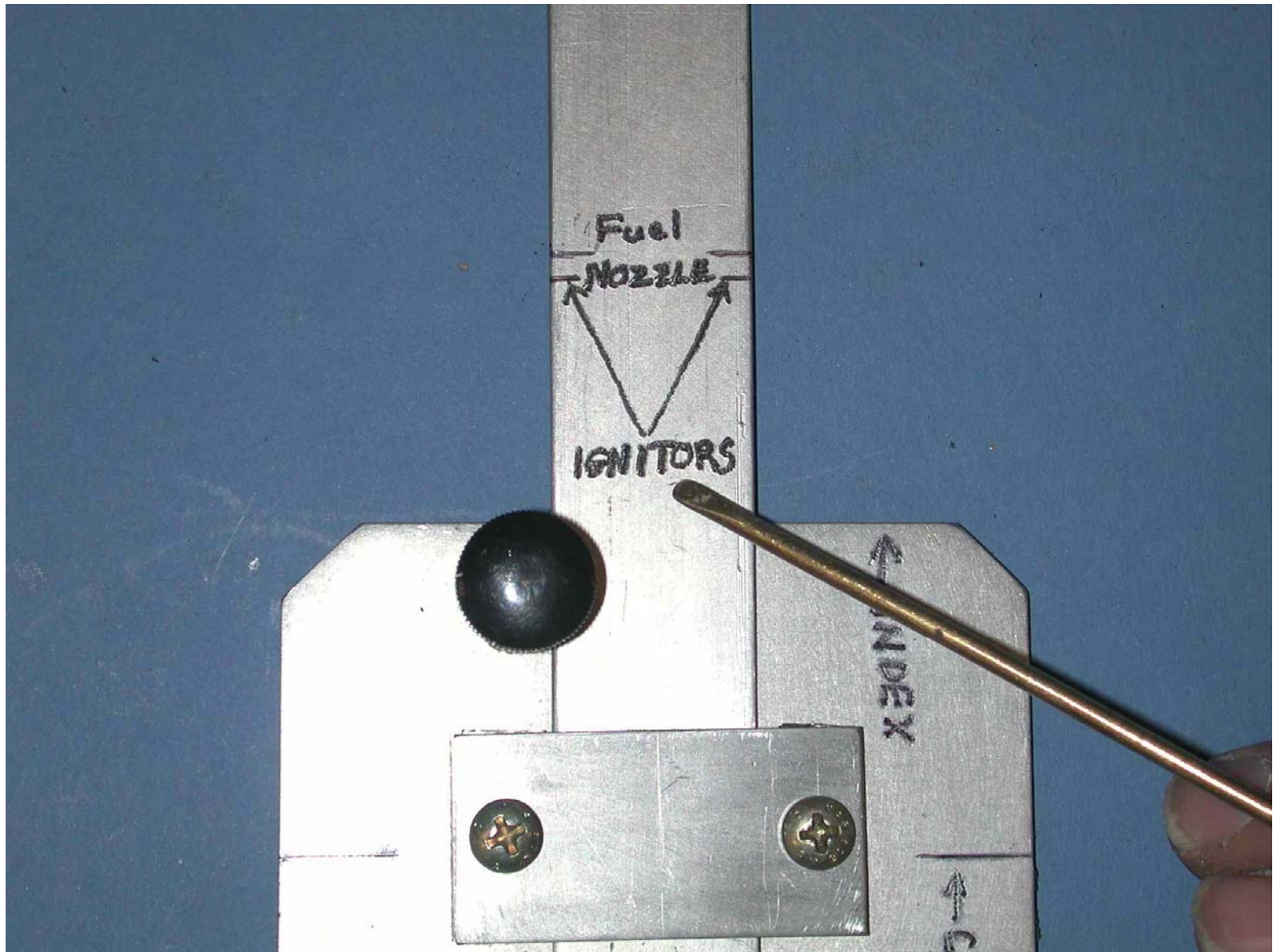


## Setting Stator Depth

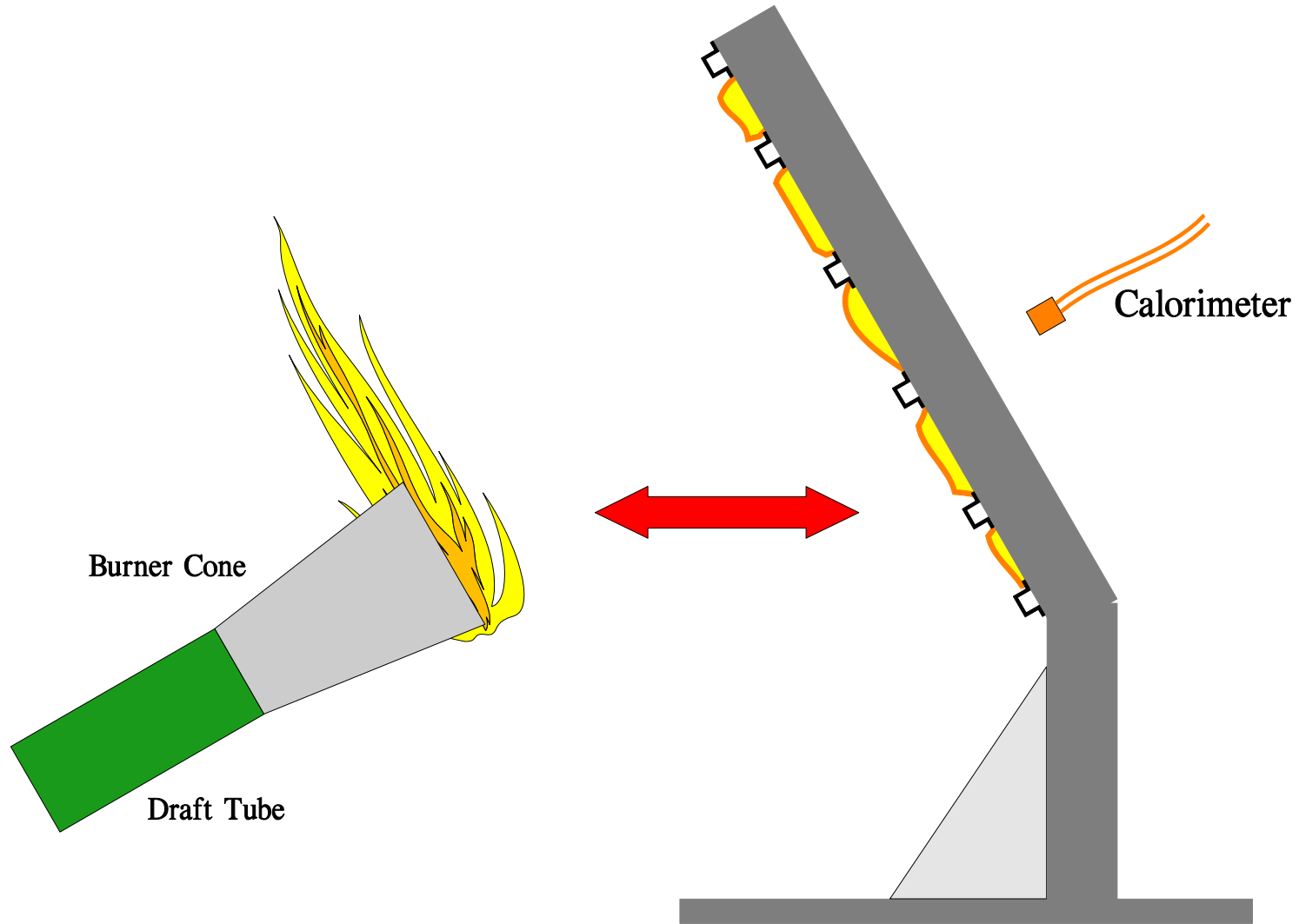




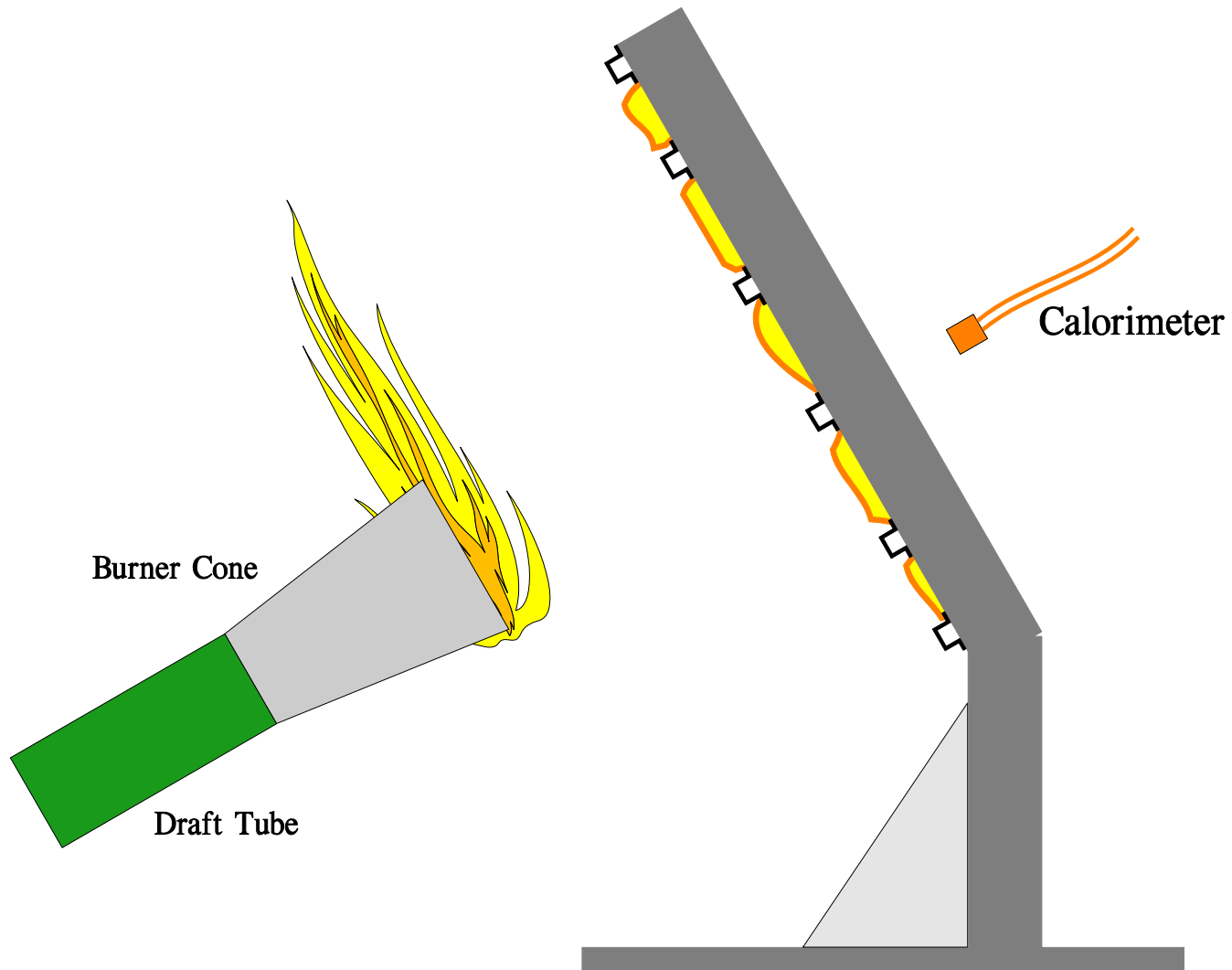
# Ignitor Depth Mark



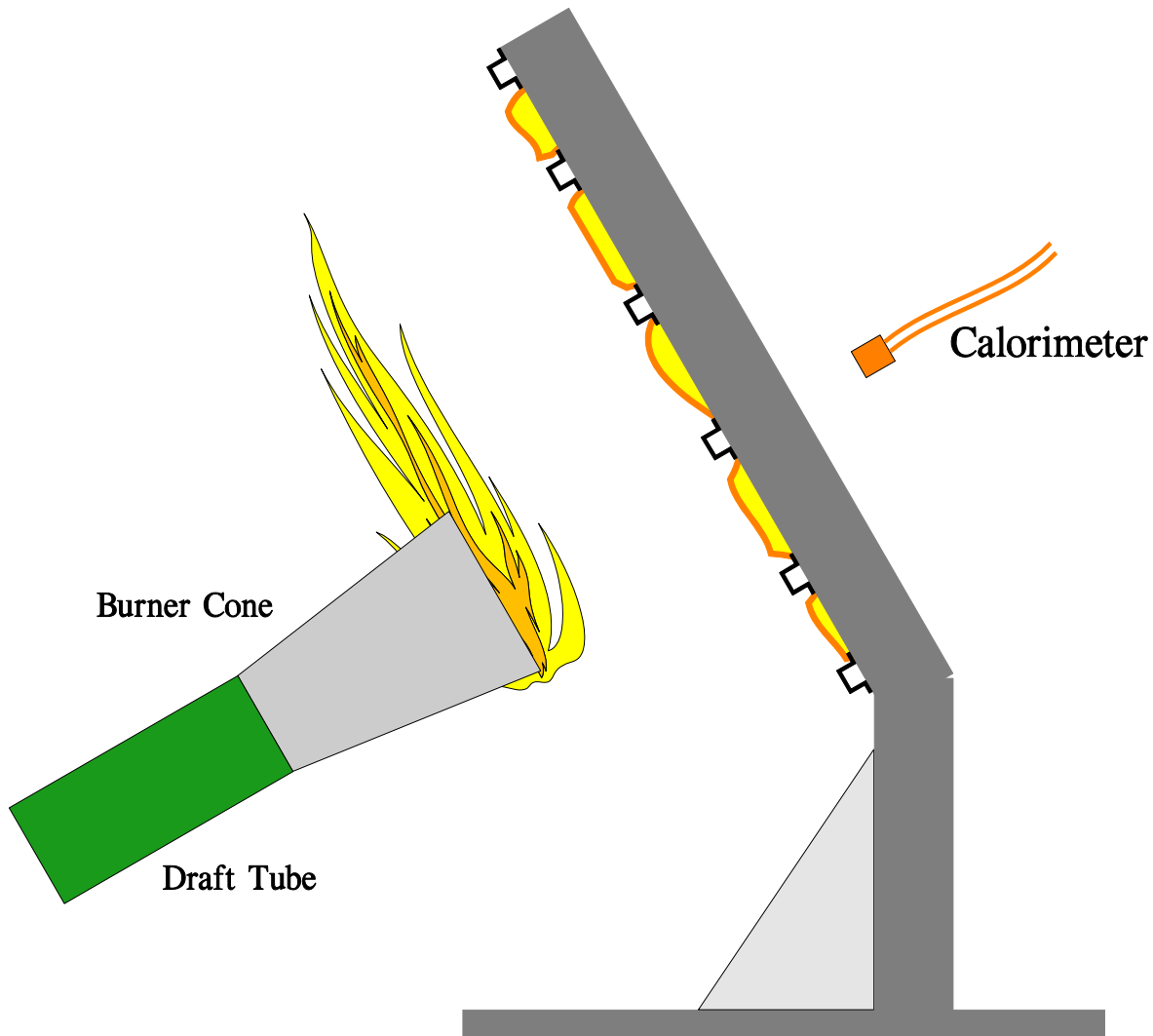
# Burner-to-Test-Frame Positioning



# Burner-to-Test-Frame Positioning



# Burner-to-Test-Frame Positioning



# Burner Cone Faceplate Tool Fit Over Cone





# Pointer Tool



## Pointer Tool Used to Check Burner-To-Stringer Alignment



## 4-Inch Angles on Outer Formers

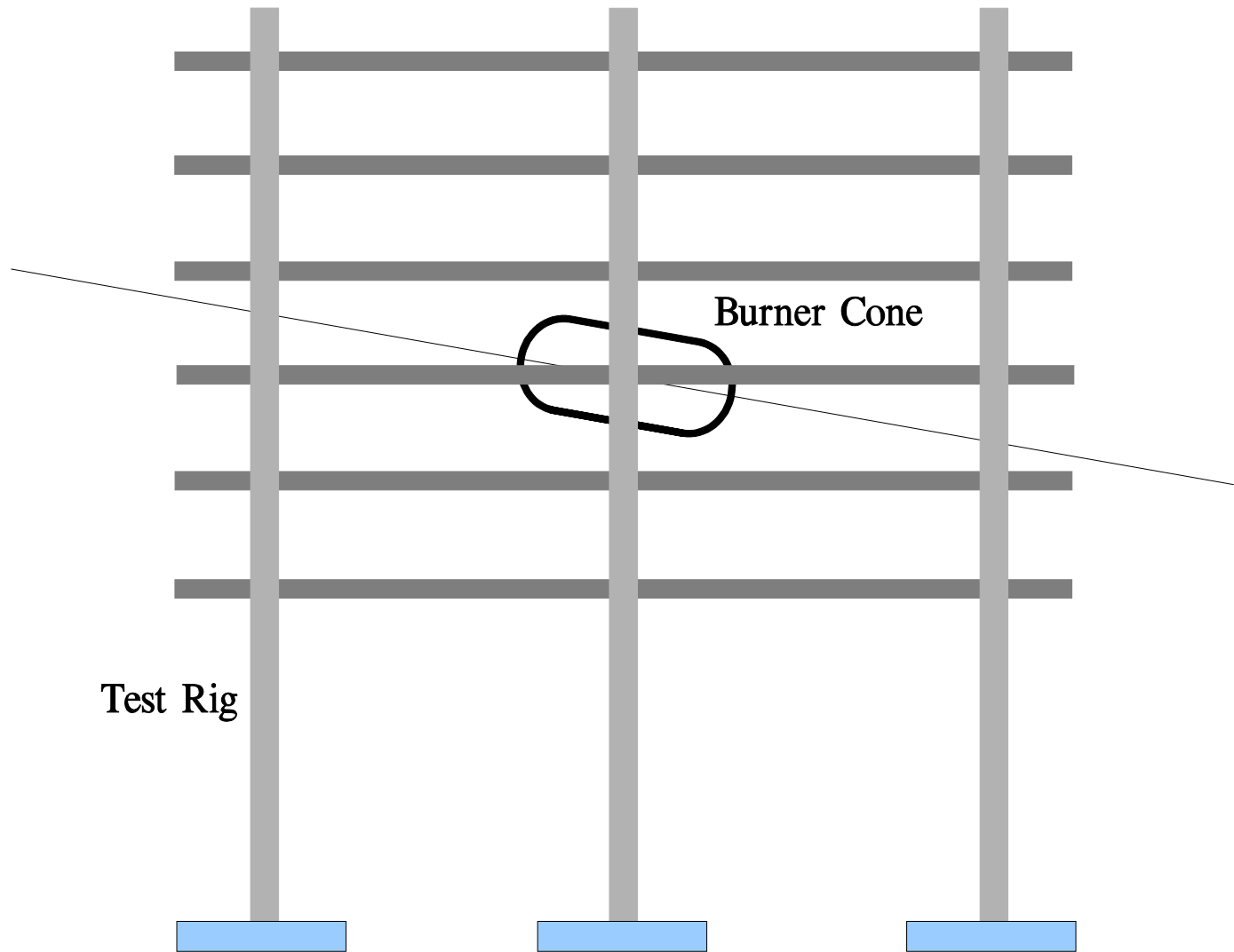


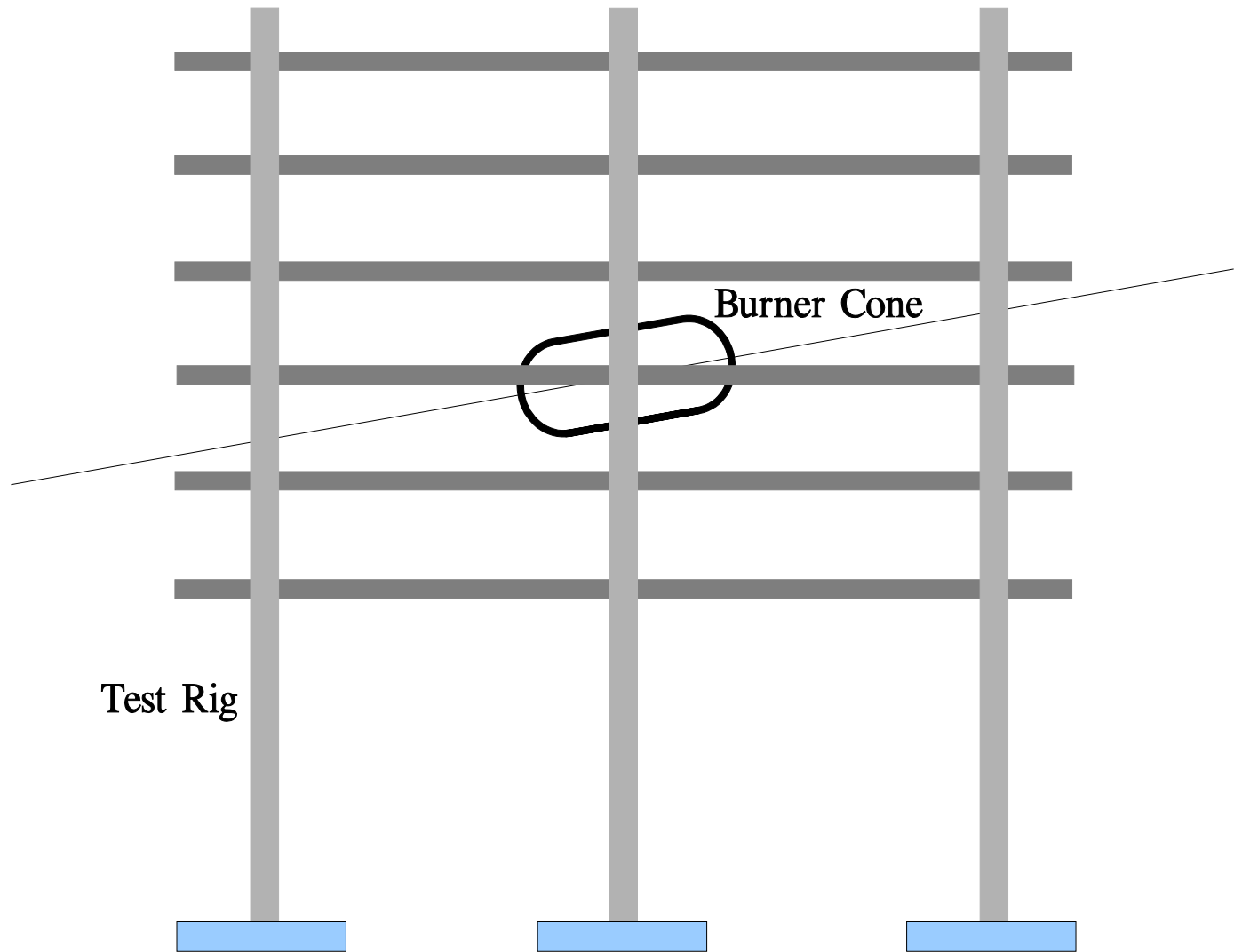


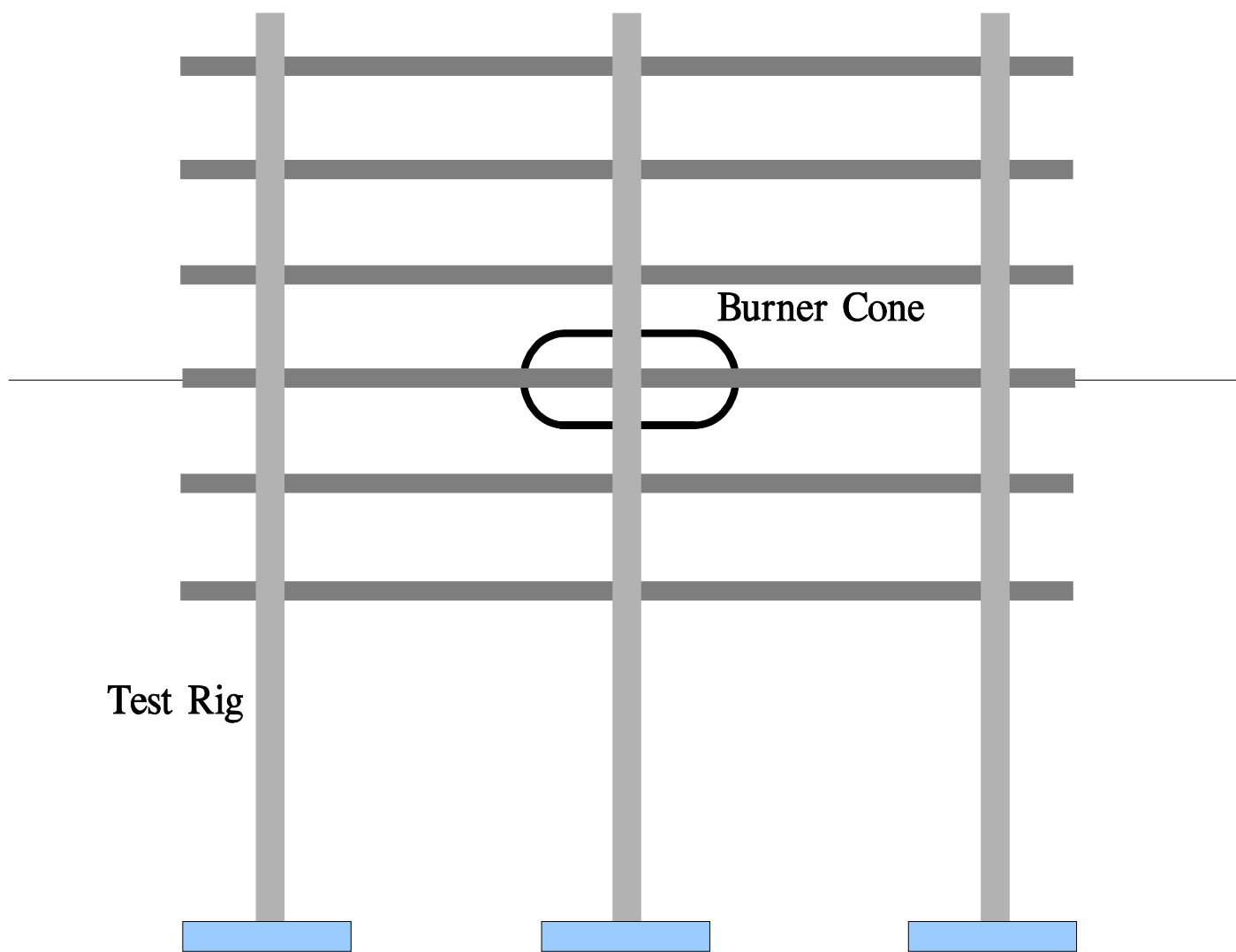
# Adjusting Cone Rotation by Measuring Vertical Distance to Centerline



Angle attached to faceplate







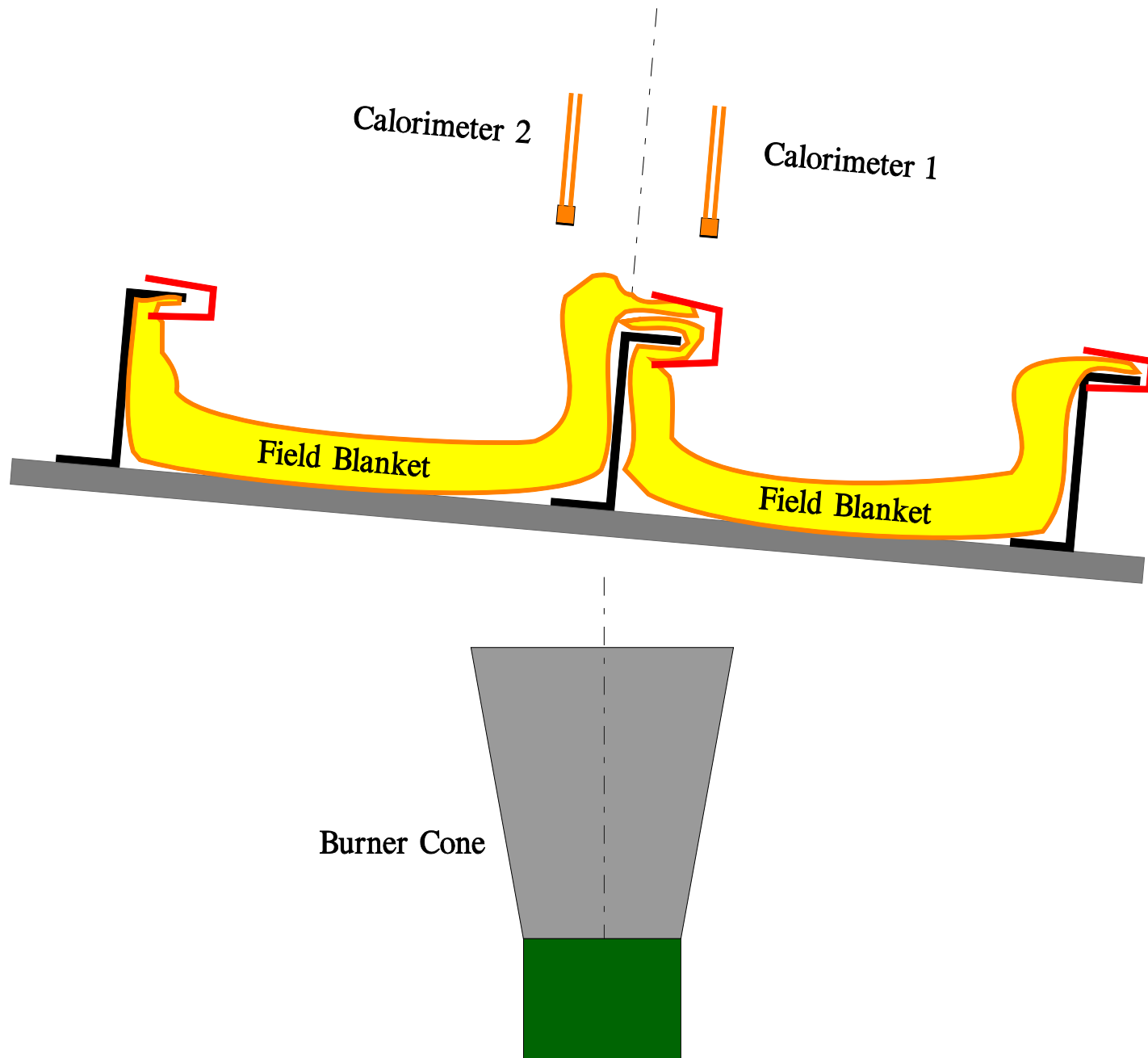
Test Rig

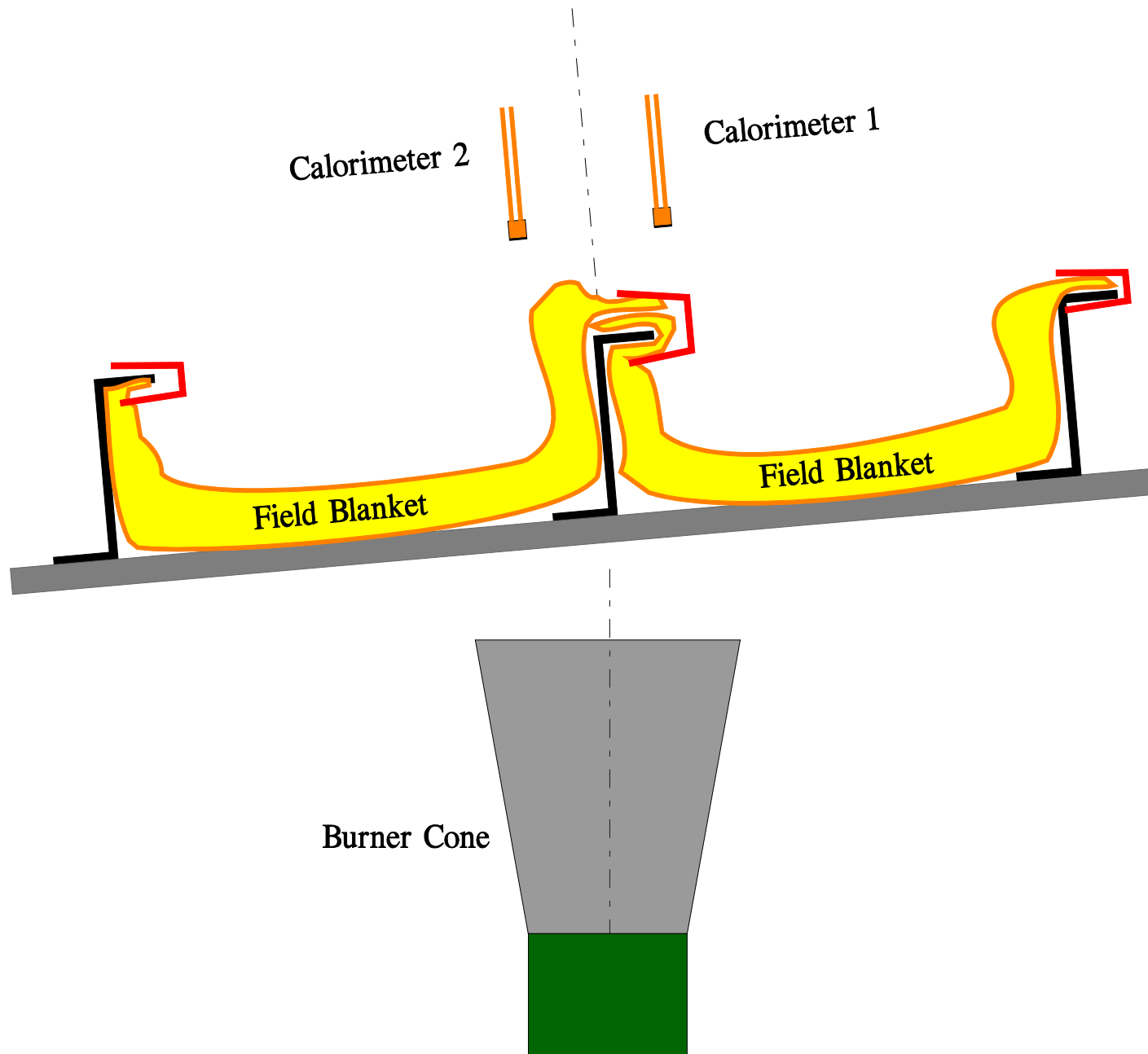
Burner Cone

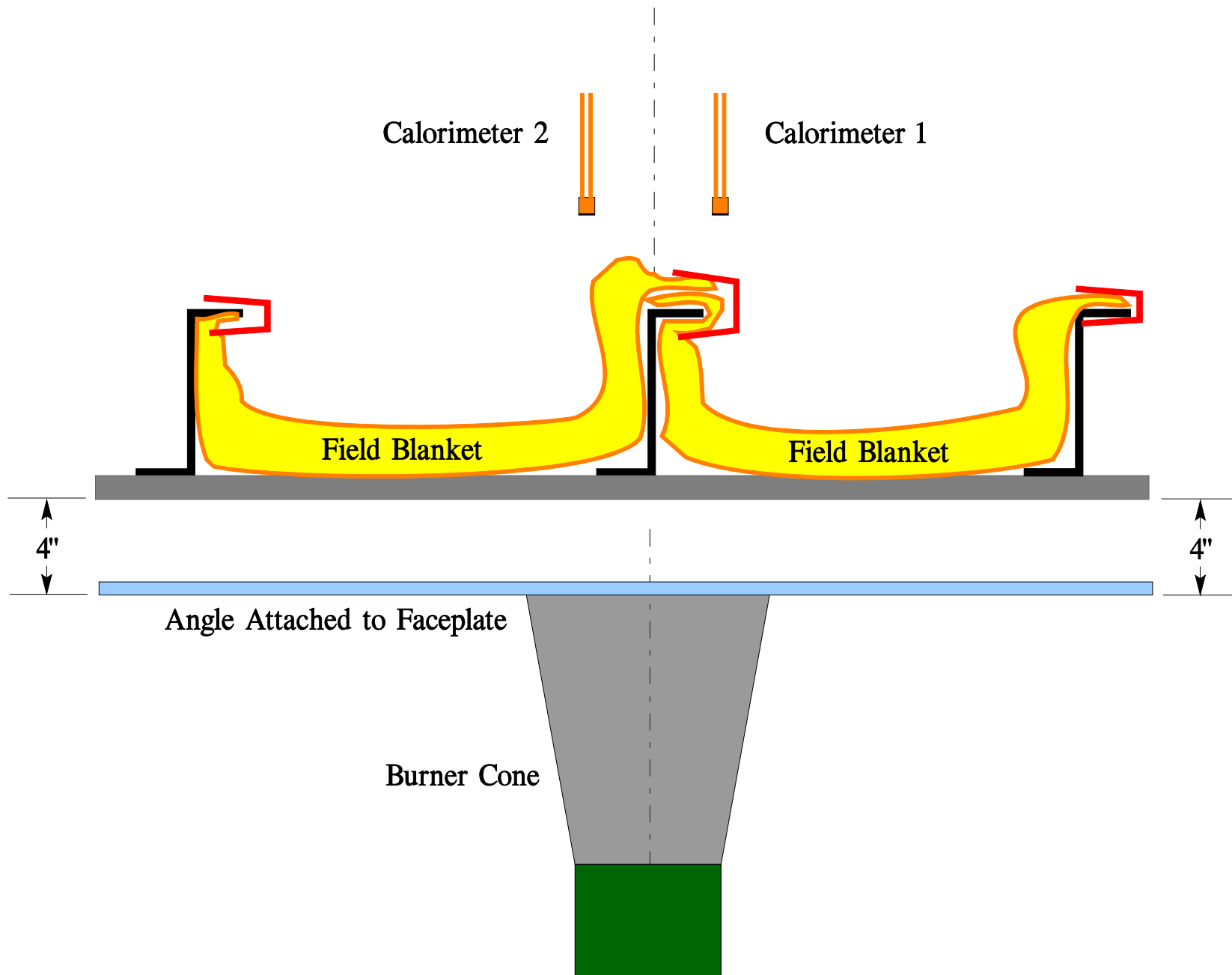
# Adjusting Frame Position to Ensure Perpendicular to Cone Centerline



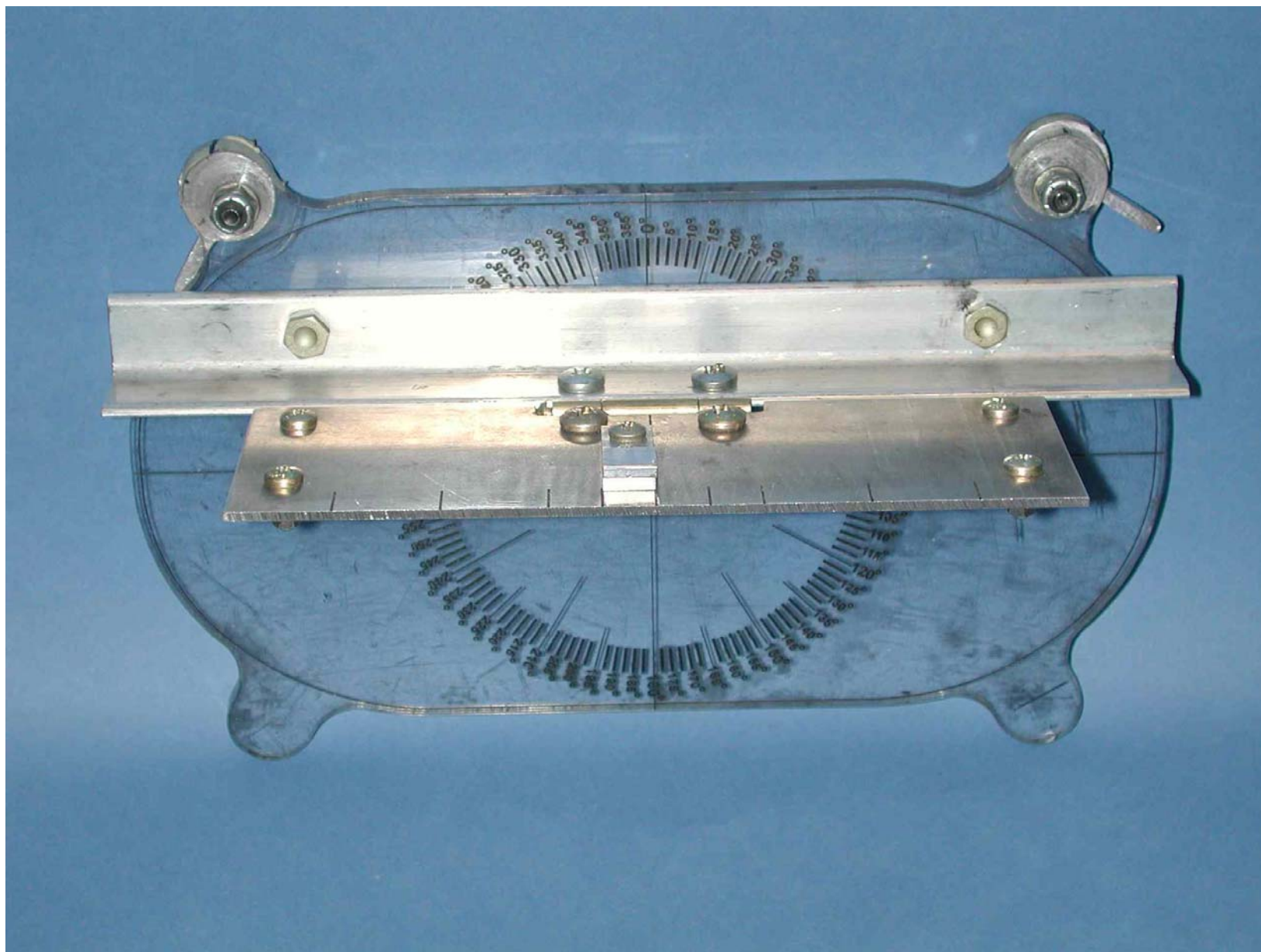








# Burner Faceplate Tool w/Drop-Down



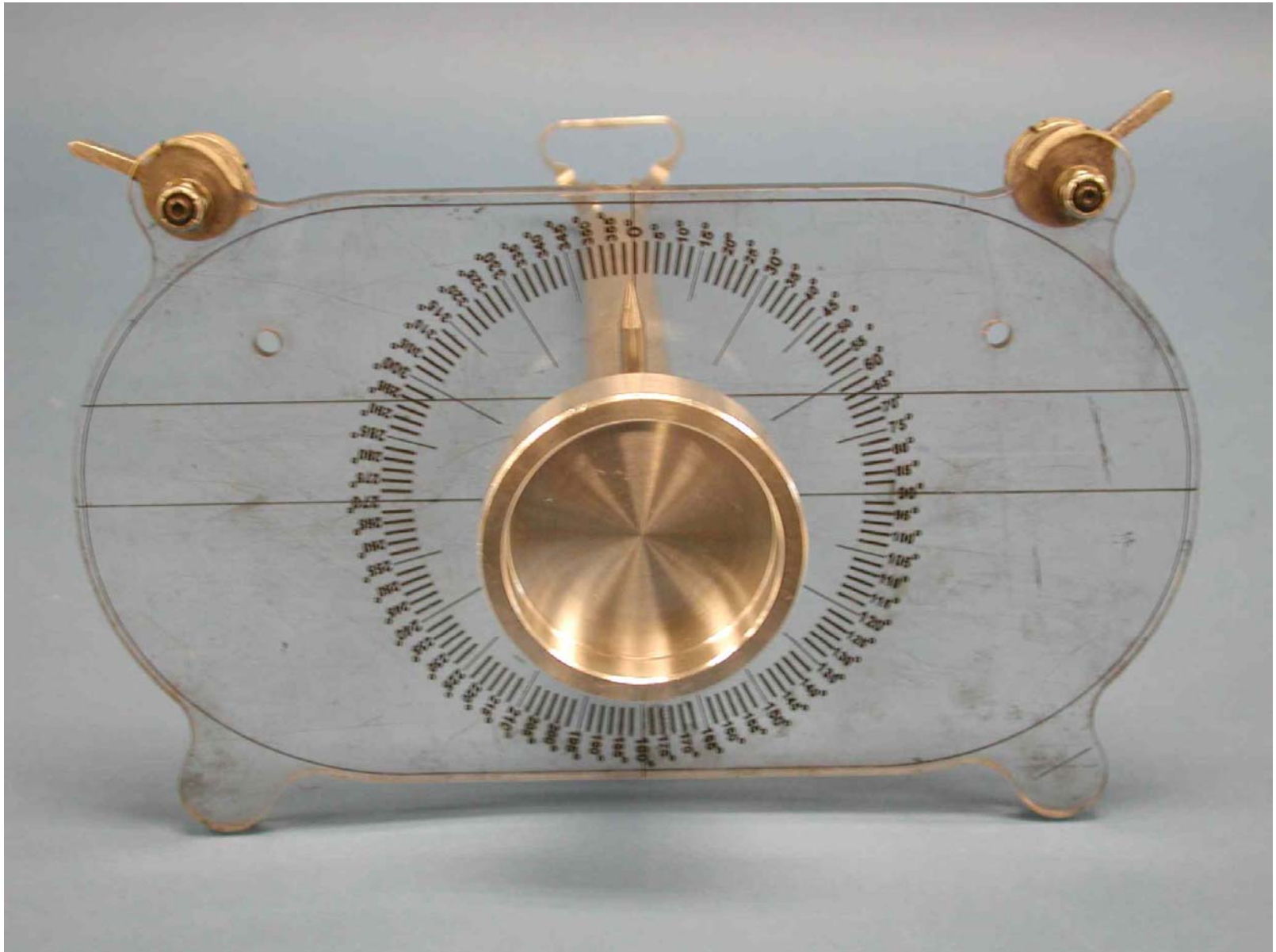
## Aligning Burner with Center Former Using Drop-Down Tool



## Adjustment of Stator Rotation



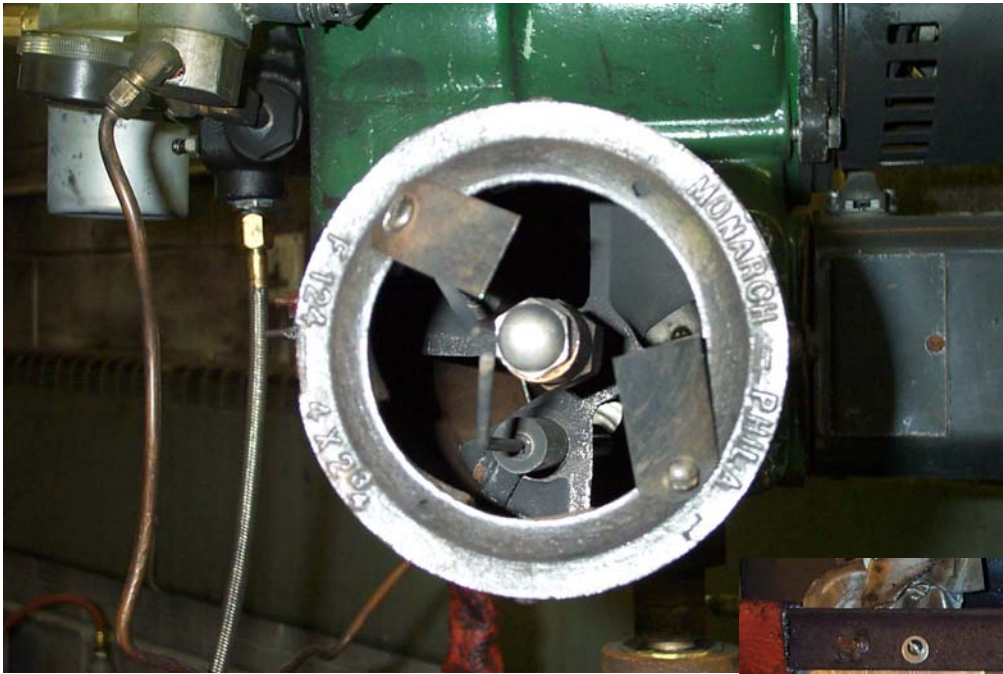
# Ignitor/Stator Clocking Tool



## Adjustment of Turbulator Rotation

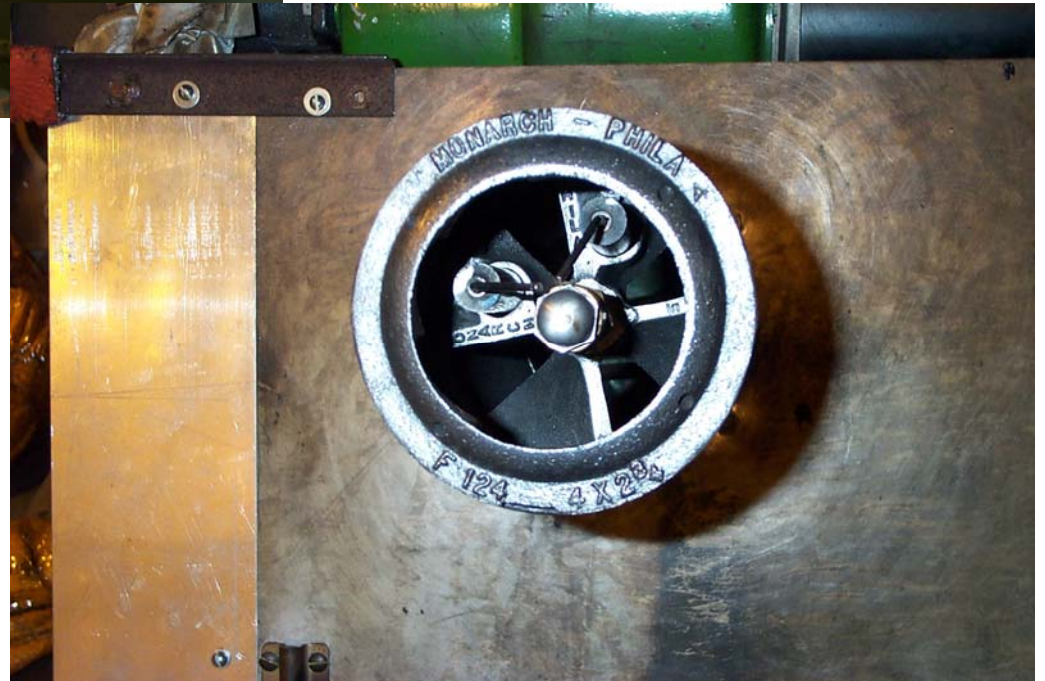


# Differences in Turbulator Position

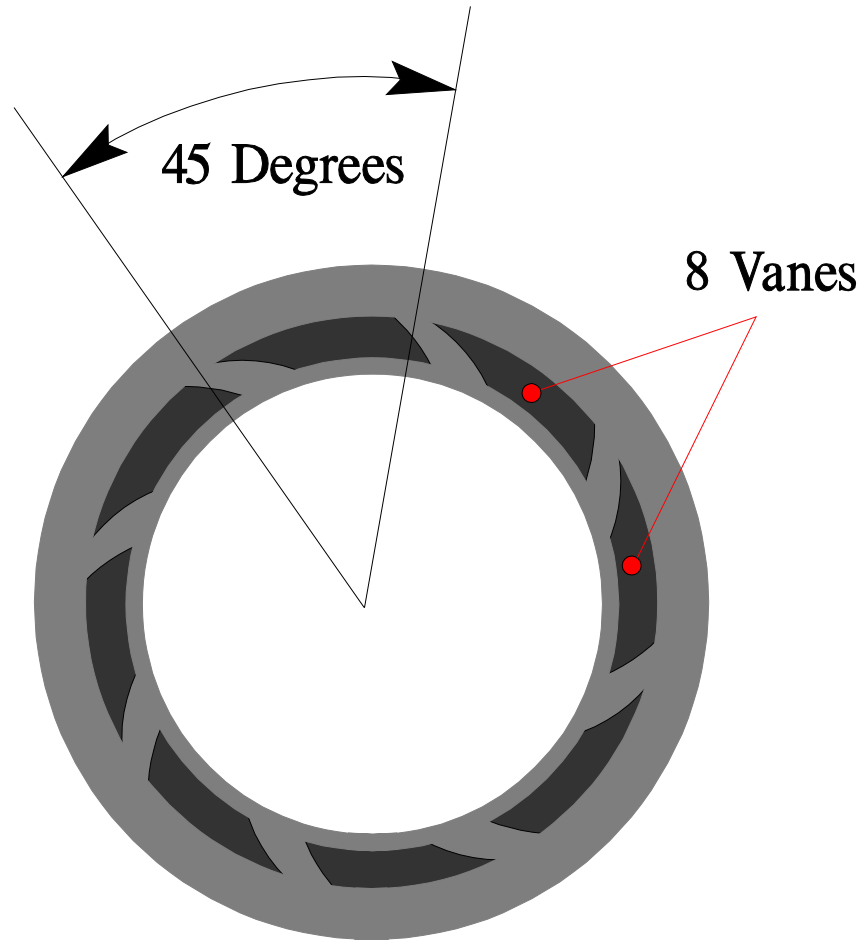


Seat Test

Burnthrough Test



# Turbulator

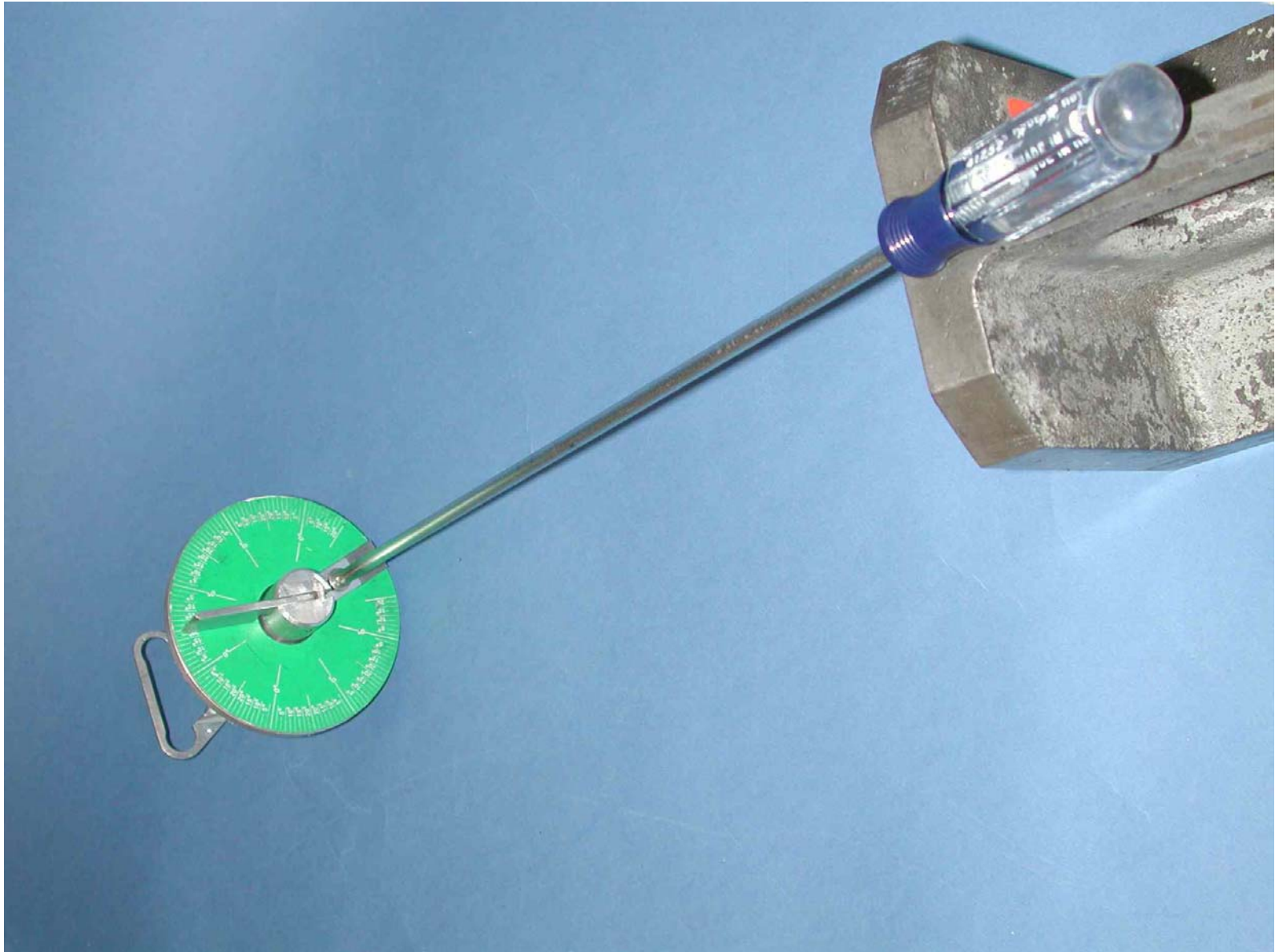


# Turbulator Clocking Tool



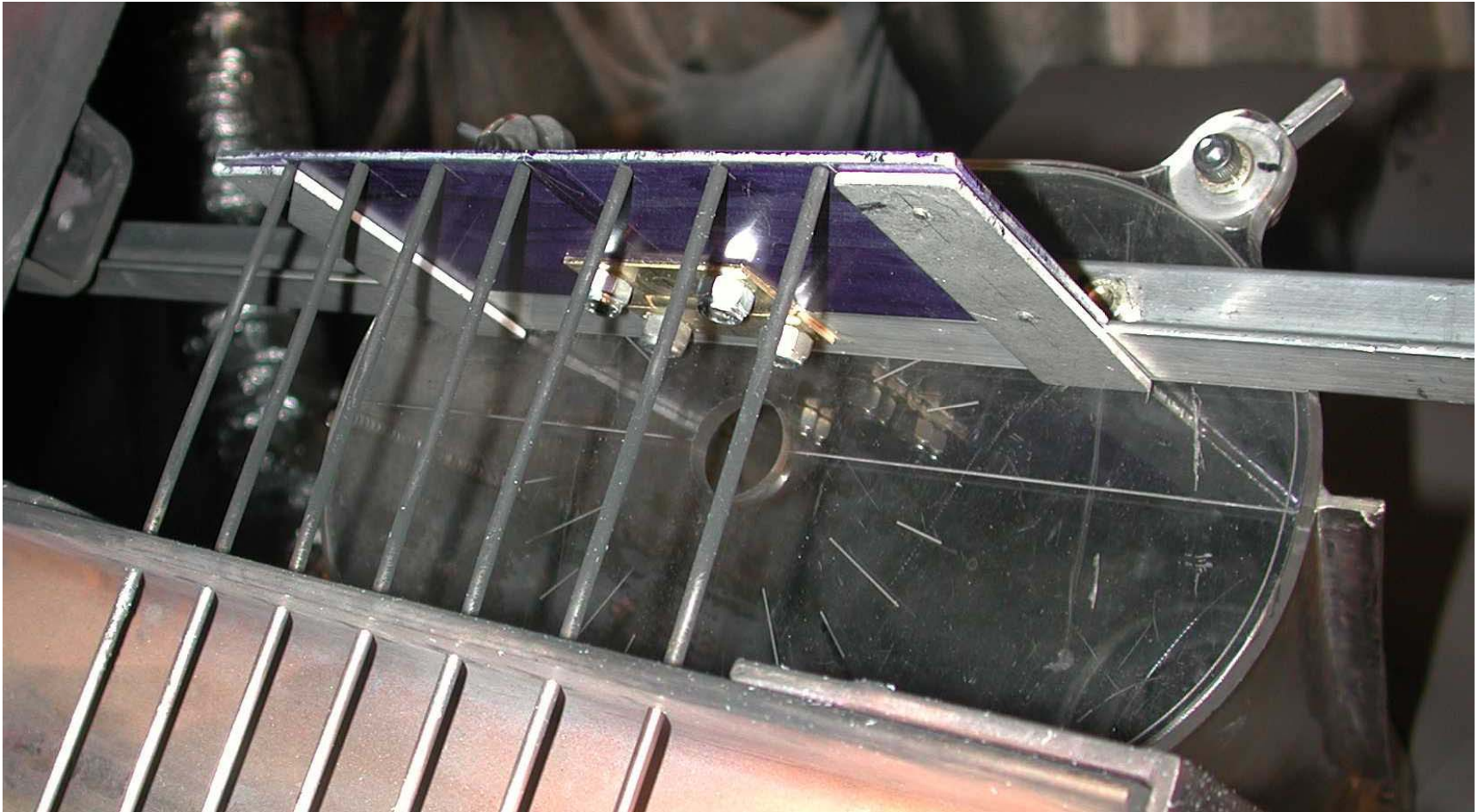


# Alternate Turbulator Clocking Tool



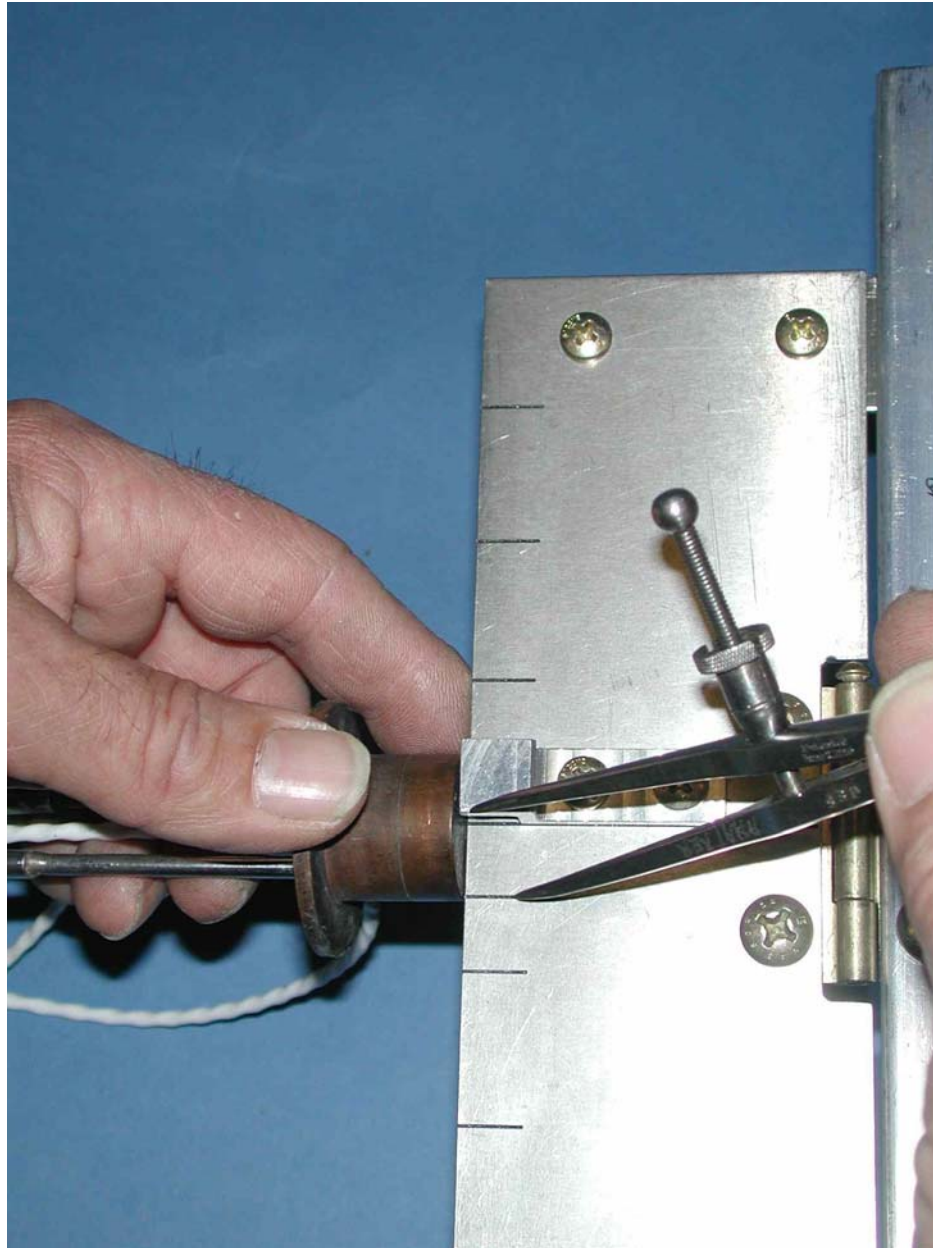
## Adjustment of Thermocouple Rake Position W-R-T Burner

# Setting Thermocouple Rake Position Using Drop-Down Tool



## Adjustment of Calorimeter Position W-R-T Burner

# Aligning Calorimeter Using Scribes on Drop-Down Tool





**Methodology (2):** Ensure proper calibration and test techniques by visiting labs and witnessing actual calibration and burnthrough tests.

# Lab 1

Igniter flange not sealed

Fuel rail too short, preventing proper nozzle depth

Thermocouple rake and calorimeter rake not properly oriented, resulting in burner cone at obscure angle when performing calibration

Poor burner mounting, producing instability

Center of test frame not aligned with center of burner cone

Test frame formers reversed

Direct visual observation of blankets not possible



## Lab 2

Rear faceplate not sealed

Shutter-style air damper installed on end of intake hose; OEM damper removed

Top of center vertical former cut on angle, not square

Lab overall very organized

## Lab 3

Incorrect fuel nozzle (previous to inspection)

Incorrect blower fan (previous to inspection)

Incorrect internal stator

Incorrect warm-up/calibration procedure (must be 2 individual events)

Igniter flange not sealed

Direct visual observation of blankets not possible

Excessively long igniter wires, wrapped around fuel rail

Overall lab very organized, equipment in excellent condition

## Lab 4

Poor burner mounting, producing instability

Incorrect location of test stand, calorimeter, and thermocouple rake with reference to burner

No detents on rotation mechanism; proper position with regard to test frame, thermocouples, and calorimeter not possible

Loose thermocouple mounting bracket; impossible to properly set thermocouple location

Test frame welded together, not bolted, resulting in severe warpage

Incorrect fuel nozzle

Incorrect fuel flowrate



## Lab 4 (con't)

Calorimeter face carbon build-up, resulting in incorrect readings

Test chamber crosswind

Incorrect warm-up/calibration procedure (must be 2 individual events)

Backface calorimeters not perpendicular to test frame

Intake hose coiled up, possibly affecting accuracy of intake air measurement

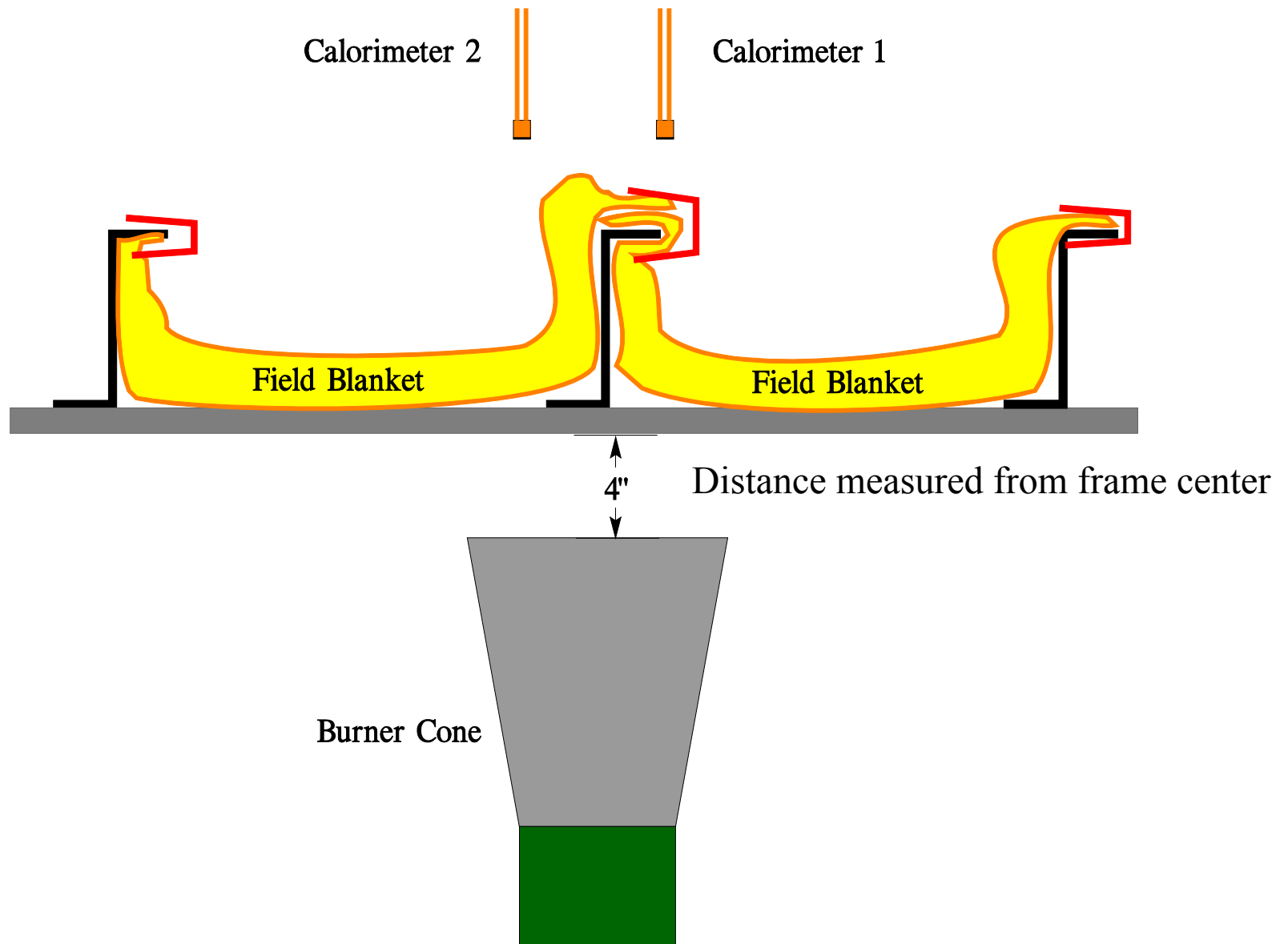
Direct visual observation of blankets not possible

No fuel filter

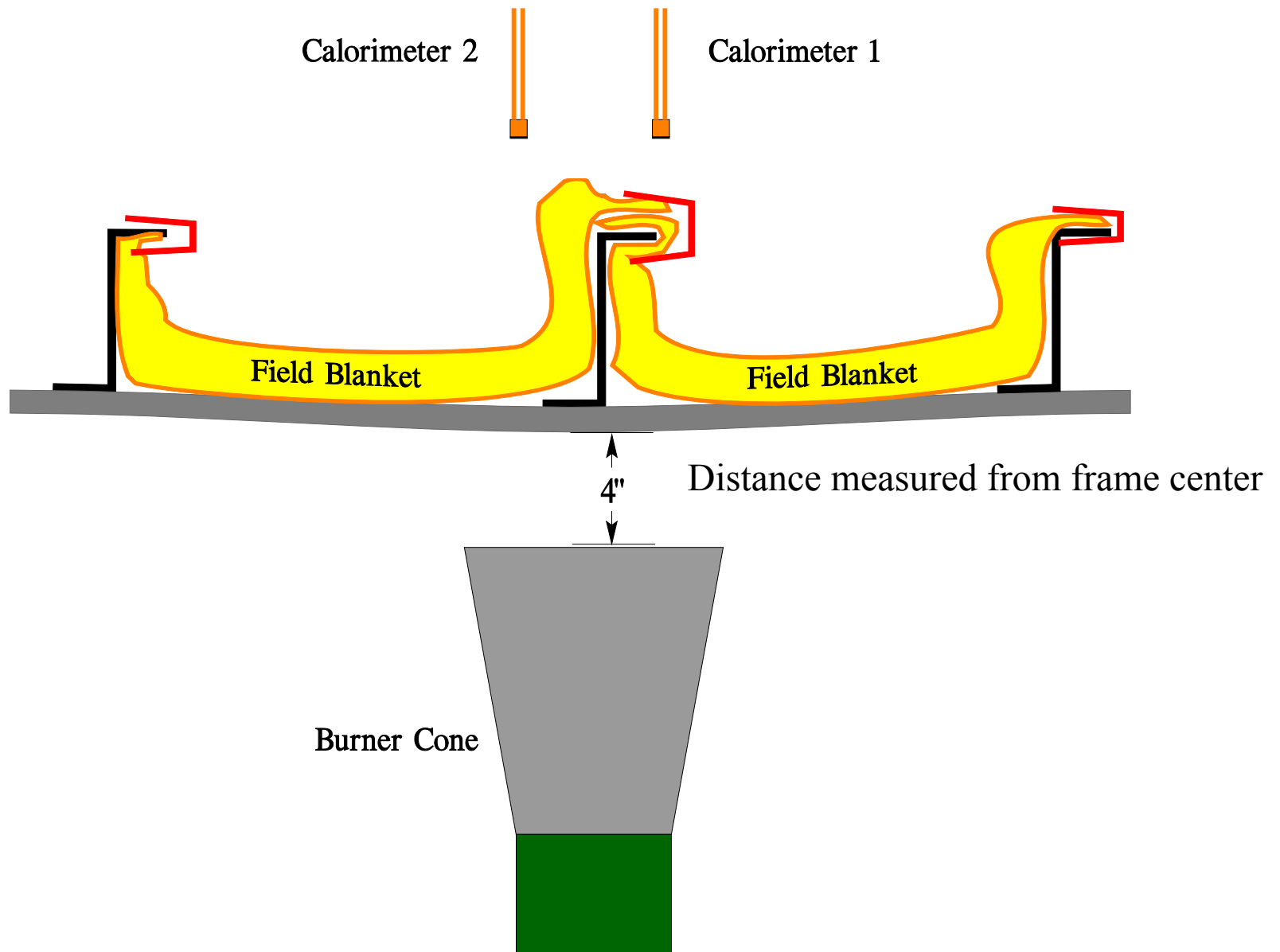
# FAA Lab

Incorrect location of test stand, calorimeter, and thermocouple rake with reference to burner

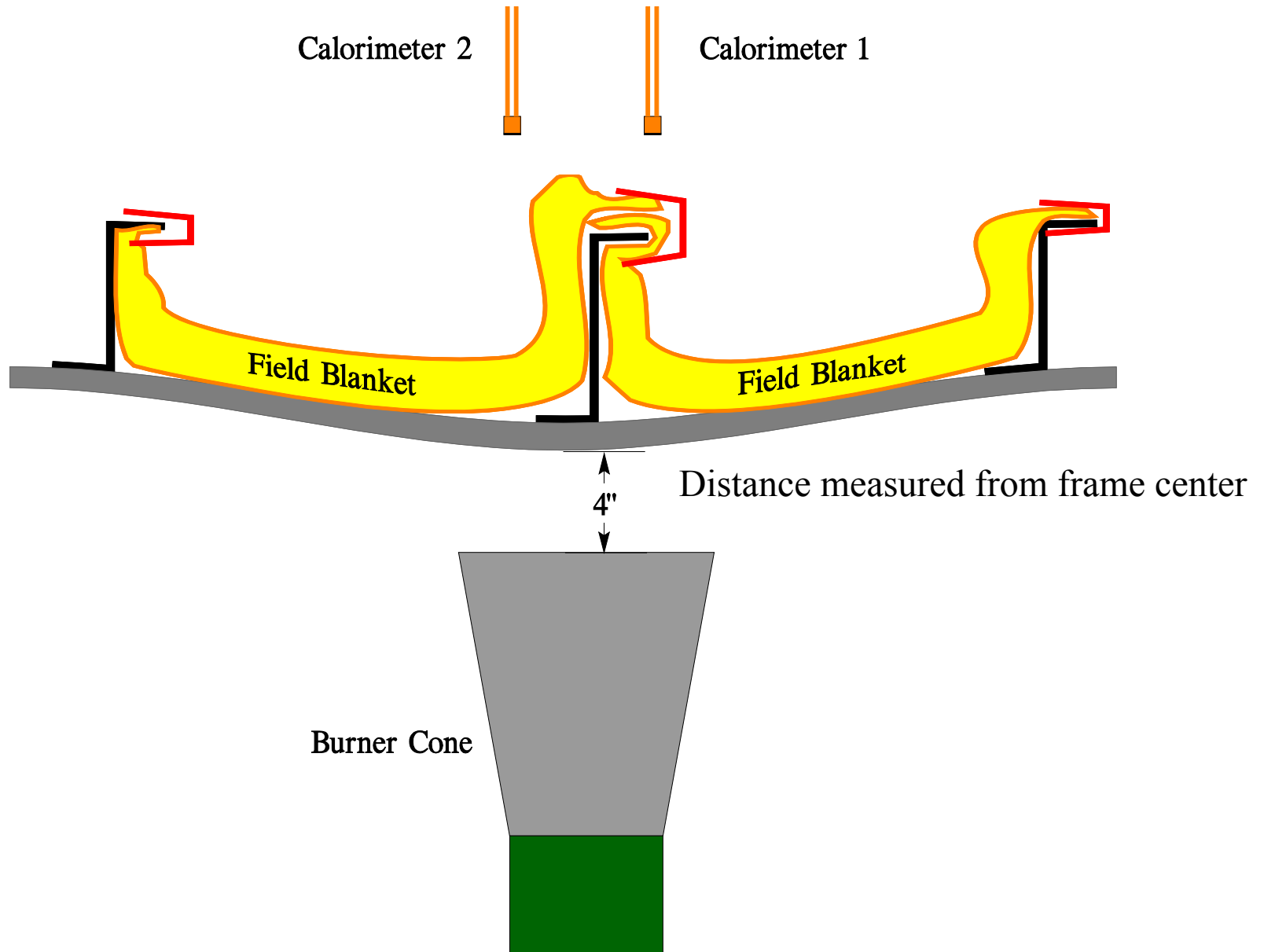
# FAA Lab



# FAA Lab

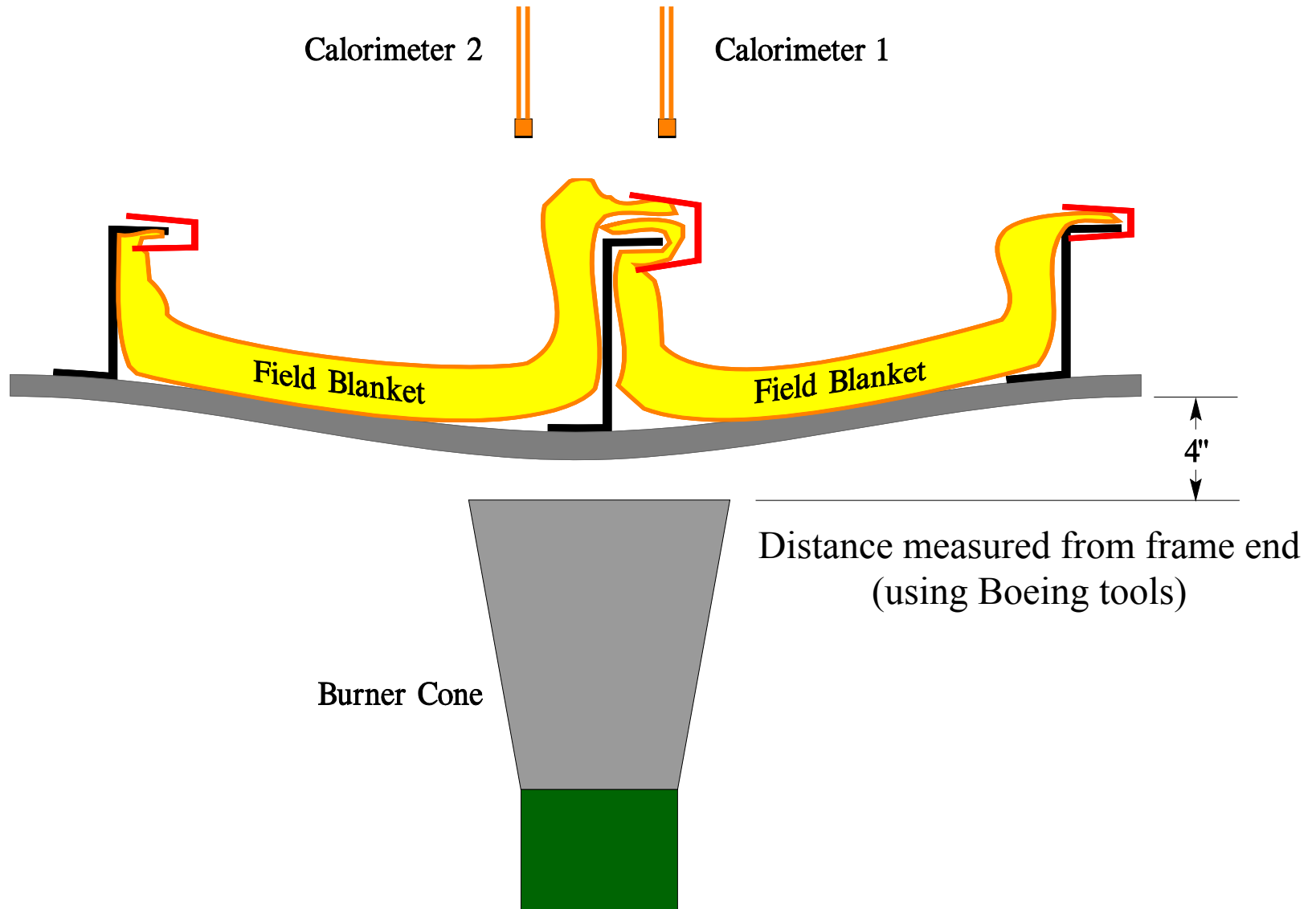


# FAA Lab



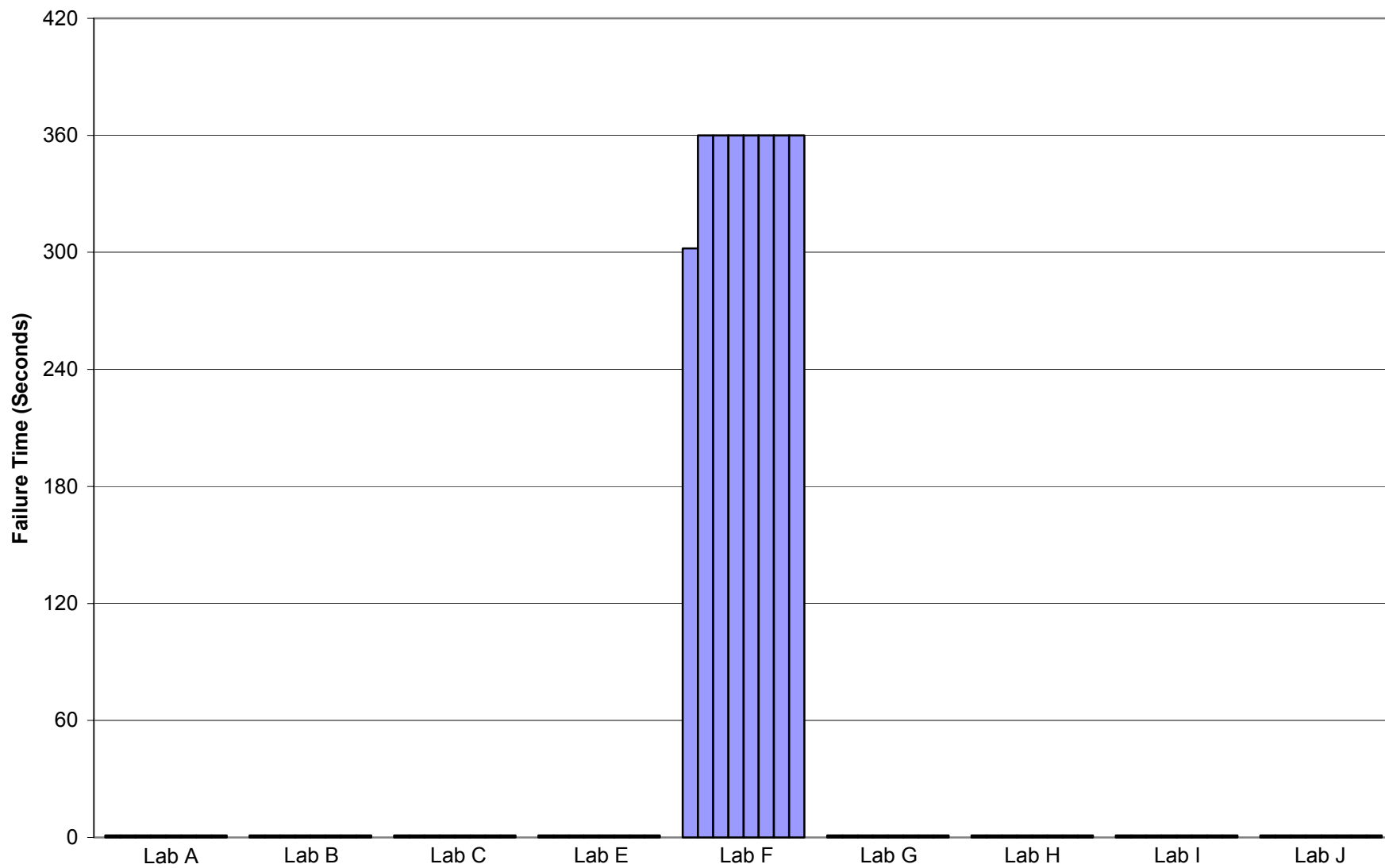


# FAA Lab

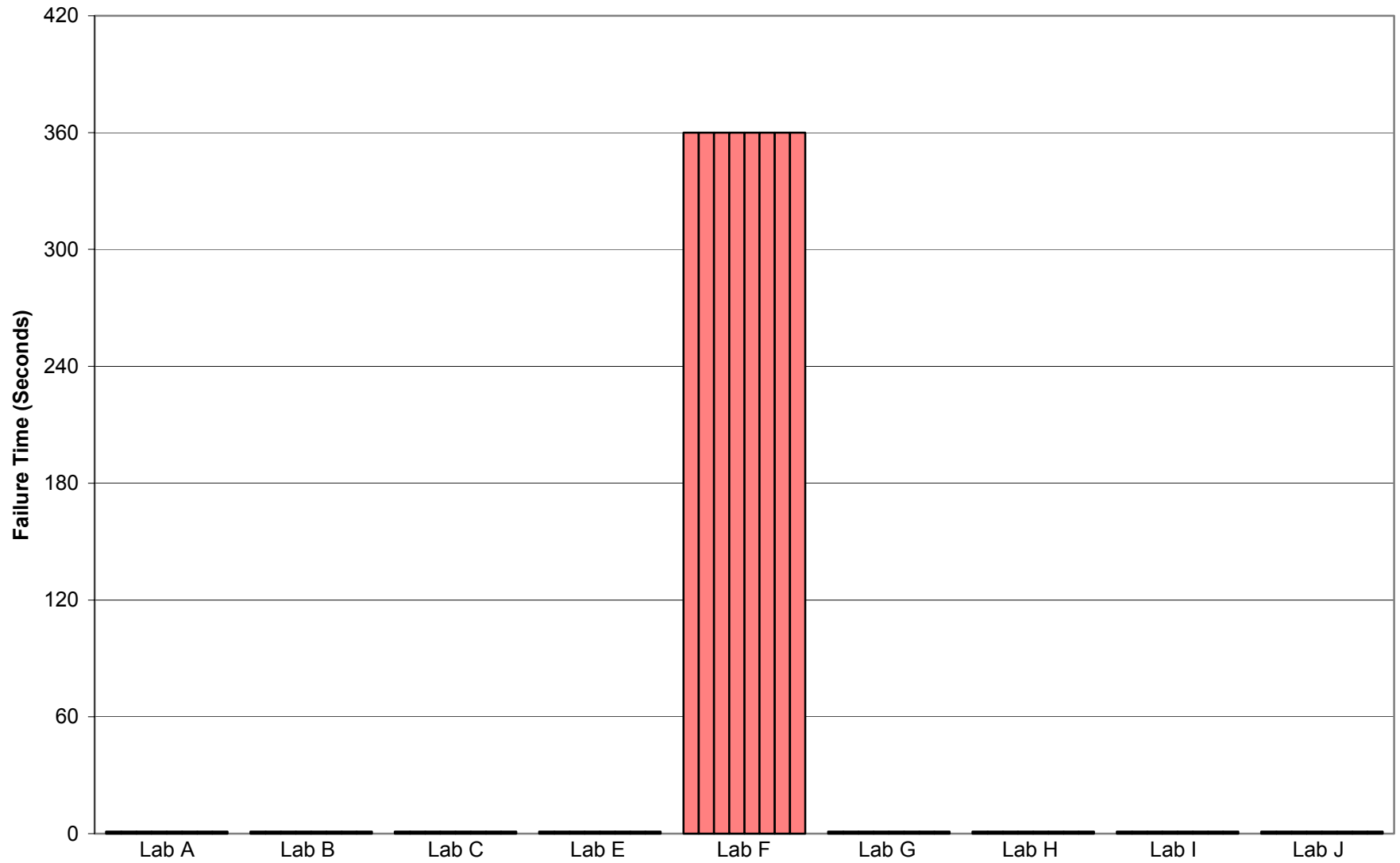


**Methodology (3):** Prepare and test identical samples (i.e., RR VI)

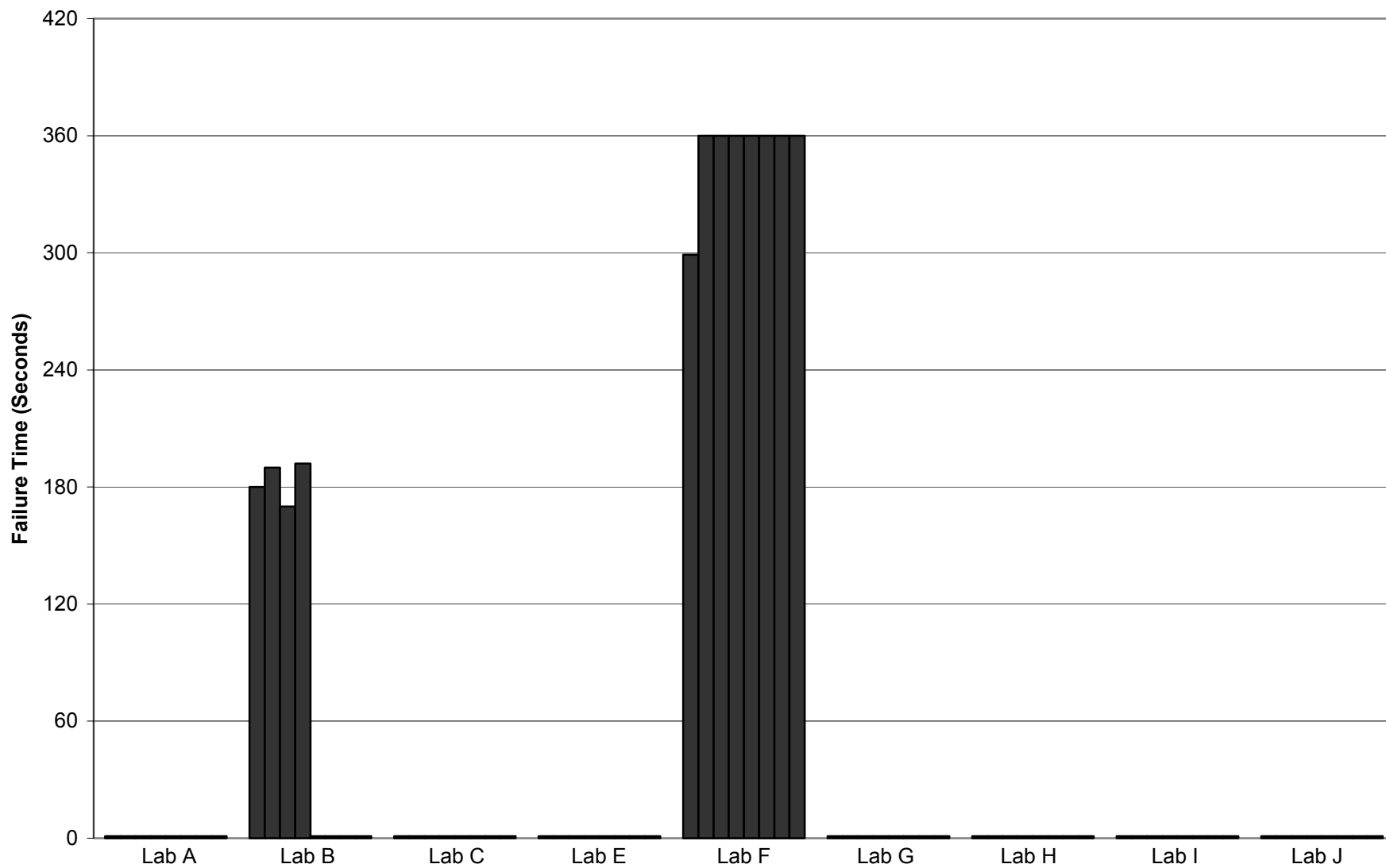
## RR VI Material A Results



## RR VI Material B Results



## RR VI Material C Results





# Summary

Specialized tools extremely helpful in properly setting up equipment.

Several labs still have additional work to bring their equipment into compliance.

Better analysis to be made once all RR data is in.

FAA and Boeing Lab still not equal in terms of burnthrough times.

## Draft Tube Differences??



## Igniter Wire Impact??

