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CACRC Depot Bonded Repair Investigation – Round Robin Testing

2013 Technical Review

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CACRC Depot Bonded Repair Investigation – Round Robin Testing

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- **FAA Technical Monitors**

- Curtis Davies, Lynn Pham

- **Other FAA Personnel**

- Larry Ilcewicz Ph.D.

- **Industry Participation**

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- Boeing – Russell Keller

- Airbus – Francois Museux

- Lufthansa Technik AG – Jan Popp

- Delta/Northwest Airlines – Ray Kaiser

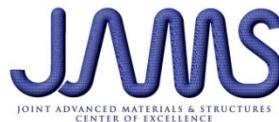
- United Airlines/Continental – Eric Chesmar, Dean Jerry

- Nordam – Paul Creider

- Aviation Technology Associates – Marc Felice

- Hexcel – Justin Hamilton

- Sandia National Laboratories – Dennis Roach Ph.D., Stephen Neigdik



CACRC Depot Bonded Repair Investigation – Round Robin Testing



In-Service Damage, Courtesy Eric Chesmar, UAL [1]

Motivation/ Key Issues

Technological Challenges

- Material fabrication and processes, analysis methods, structural health monitoring, lightning strike protection, recycling, repair methods and standardization

Important Considerations for continued airworthiness [2]

- Durability, environmental resistance (brittle nature of polymers, weak interfacial bonds)
- Repairability, supportability (development of repair methods, in-service maintenance vs OEM environment, chemical and mechanical properties of materials)
- Maintainability (simple assemblies, easy access to hardware, clearly defined ADL, CDT, early development of repair methods)

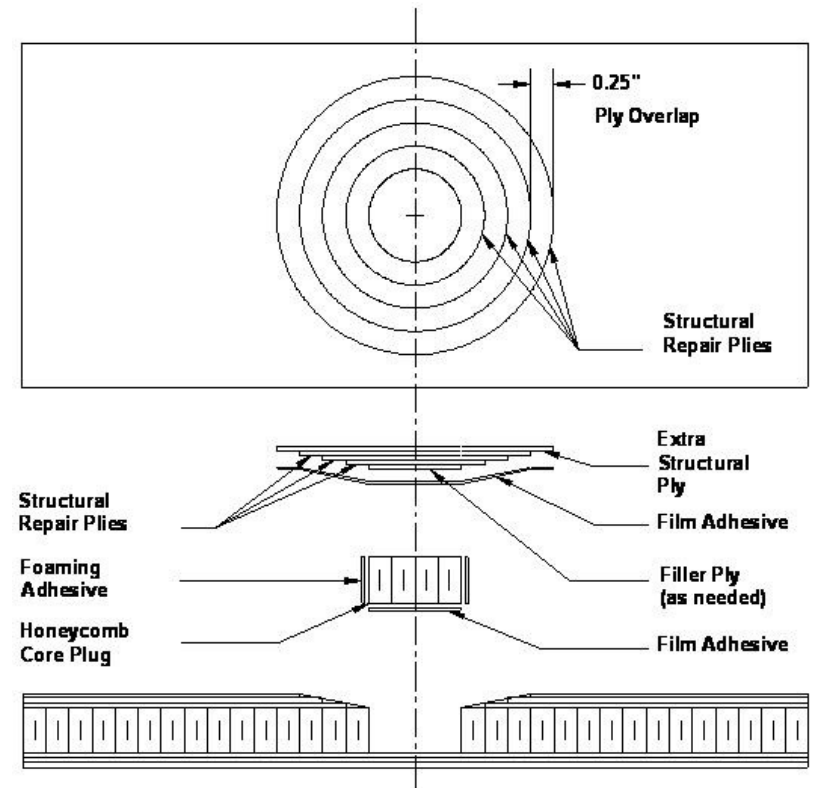
References:

1. Chesmar, E., “Repair And Maintenance Implementation: Airline Experience, Problems, Concerns and Issues,” Presented at FAA Bonded Workshop, 2004.
2. Design of Durable, Repairable and Maintainable Aircraft Components – SAE AE 27, 1997

CACRC Depot Bonded Repair Investigation – Round Robin Testing

Research Objectives

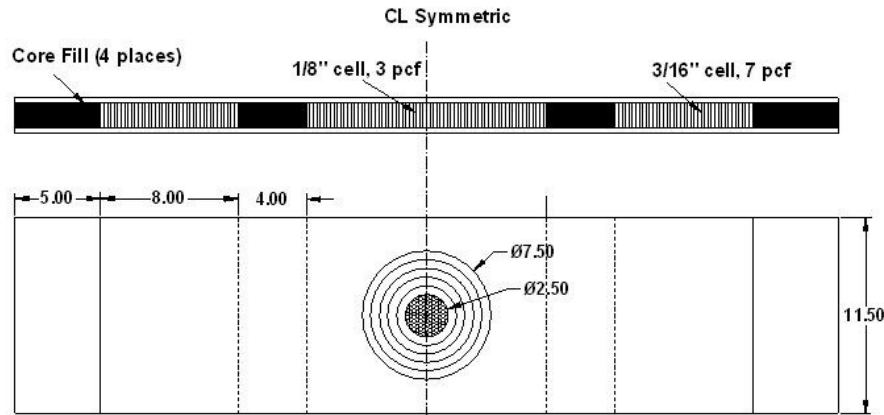
- To evaluate the existing CACRC standards for repair of composite structures using CACRC approved repair materials
- To assess the repair process variability between depots, using the same SRM-like procedures (using CACRC repair techniques) provided to all the depots.
- To investigate the variability associated with technician training (minimal level of experience versus extensive experience) on the performance of the repair
- To compare the strength of the different repairs (CACRC-R1/R2 field repairs vs OEM-R1/R2 repairs) to a set of control “pristine” panels and to a set of open-hole panels
- To evaluate the environmental effects on the static and residual strength after fatigue of bonded repairs



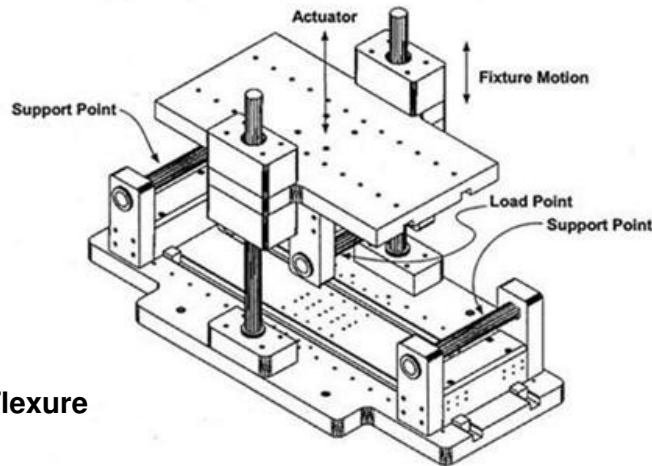
Bonded Repair to a sandwich panel

CACRC Depot Bonded Repair Investigation – Round Robin Testing

Research Approach/ Methodology



Sandwich Repair Element Configuration



Four-Point Flexure Fixture

Sandwich Specimen Configuration

Representative of production materials and processes

- Large beams, 11.5" x 48" with the repair tested in compression and tension modes
- 2.5" hole diameter to maintain a W/D>4
- 2" thick core, 3/16" core cell size, 8 pcf, 4-ply facesheets

Parent Material:

T300/ 934 3KPW with FM 377S adhesive (OEM)

Repair Materials:

CACRC repair 1: Hexcel M20 PW (250°F cure) with EA9695 adhesive (SAE AMS 3970)

CACRC repair 2 (wet lay-up): Tenax HTA 5131 200tex f3000t0 fabric with Epocast 52A/B laminating resin (SAE AMS 2980)

OEM repair 1: using the parent system (350°F cure)

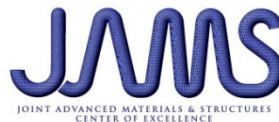
OEM repair 2 (wet lay-up): Tenax HTA 5131 200tex f3000t0 fabric with EA9396 C2 laminating resin and EA9696 adhesive

CACRC Depot Bonded Repair Investigation – Test Matrix

Repair Station	Coupon Configuration	Repair Material	Loading Mode	Experience Level	Static RTA	Static ETW	Fatigue ETW
N/A	Pristine/ Undamaged	N/A	Compression		3	3	3
N/A	2.5" hole	N/A- Open Hole	Compression			3	3
OEM/ NIAR	Repair/ 2.5" hole	OEM-R1	Compression			3	3
OEM/ NIAR	Repair/ 2.5" hole	OEM-R2	Compression			3	3
OEM/ NIAR	Repair/ 2.5" hole	OEM-R2	Tension			3	3
OEM/ NIAR	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R1	Compression			3	3
OEM/ NIAR	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R1	Tension			3	3
OEM/ NIAR	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R2	Compression			3	3
OEM/ NIAR	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R2	Tension			3	3
Field Station 1	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R1	Compression	M1		3	
Field Station 1	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R2	Compression	M1		3	
Field Station 1	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R1	Compression	M2		3	
Field Station 1	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R2	Compression	M2		3	
Field Station 2	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R1	Compression	M1		3	
Field Station 2	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R2	Compression	M1		3	
Field Station 2	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R1	Compression	M2		3	
Field Station 2	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R2	Compression	M2		3	
Field Station 3	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R1	Compression	M1		3	
Field Station 3	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R2	Compression	M1		3	
Field Station 3	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R1	Compression	M2		3	
Field Station 3	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R2	Compression	M2		3	
Field Station 4	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R1	Compression	M1		3	
Field Station 4	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R2	Compression	M1		3	
Field Station 4	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R1	Compression	M2		3	
Field Station 4	Repair/ 2.5" hole	CACRC-R2	Compression	M2		3	

105

OEM-R1 T300/934 w FM377 adhesive M1 Minimal level of Experience
 OEM-R2 EA 9396 C2 wet lay-up w EA9696 M2 Experienced Mechanic
 CACRC- R1 M20PW with EA9695 adhesive
 CACRC- R2 Epocast 52A/B wet lay-up



Research Methodology – Parent Panel Manufacture

Assembly 1 (Uncured facesheet 1 and potted core) lay-up



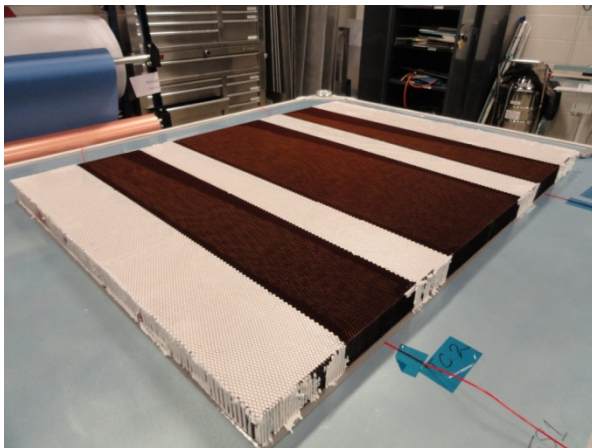
Facesheet 1 lay-up



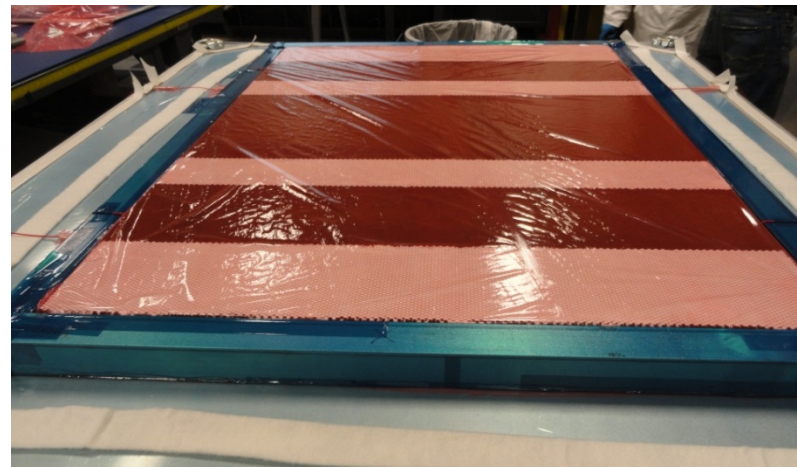
Film Adhesive Application



Corefill Application

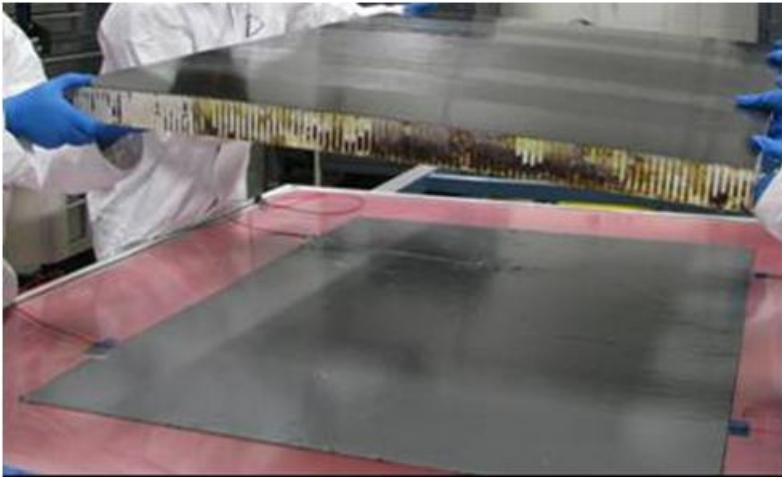


Core Application onto facesheet 1

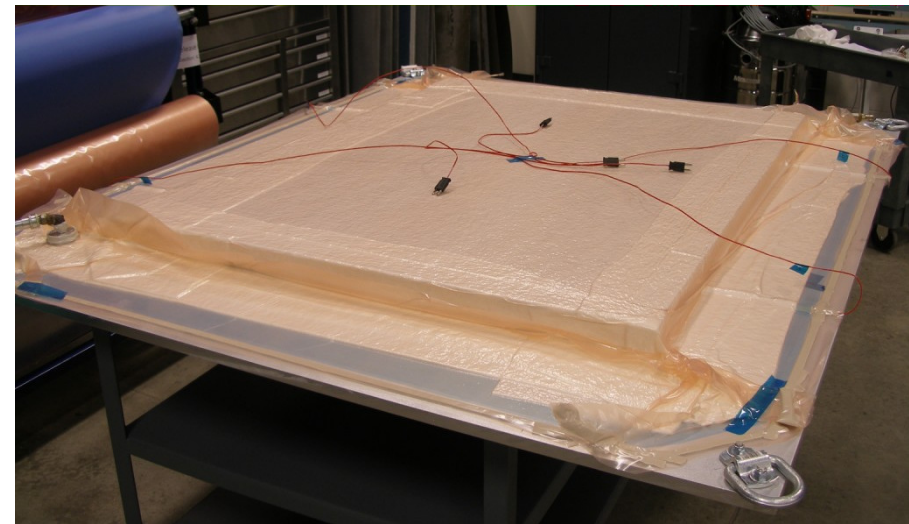
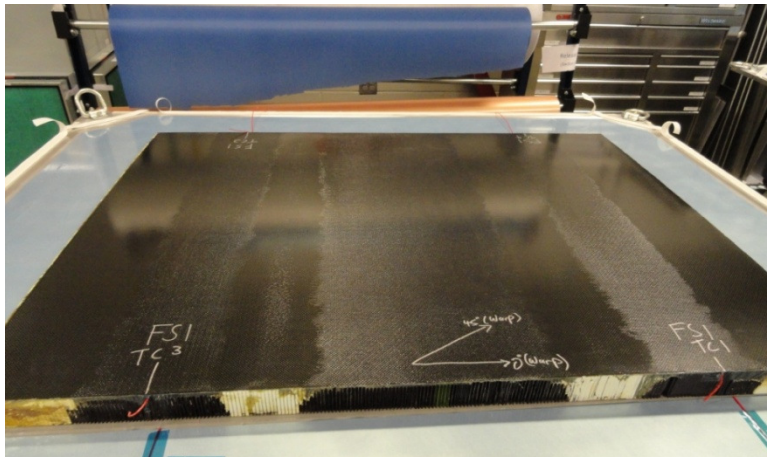
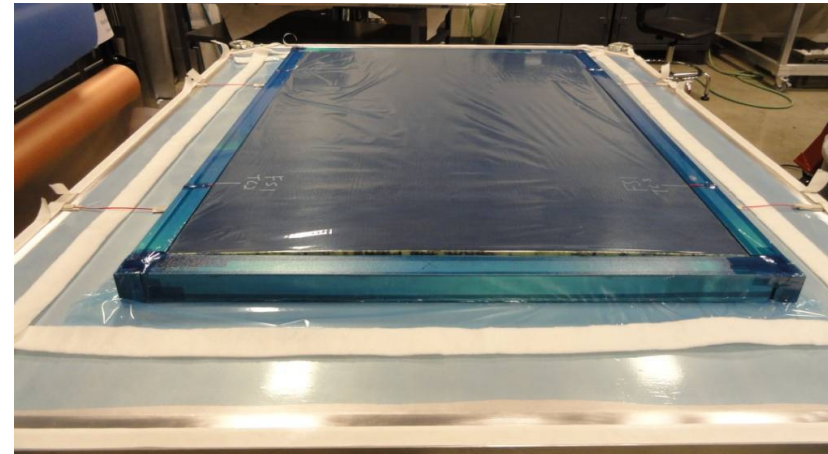


Assembly 1 Bagging and preparation for cure

Research Methodology – Parent Panel Manufacture

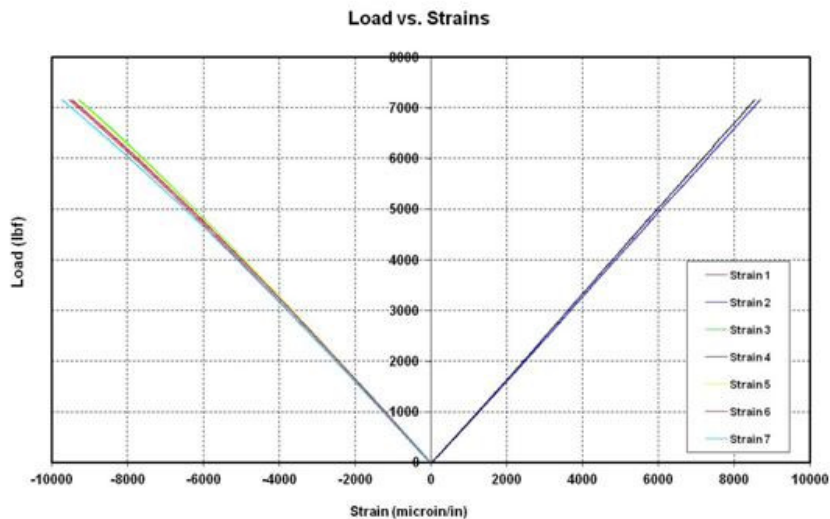
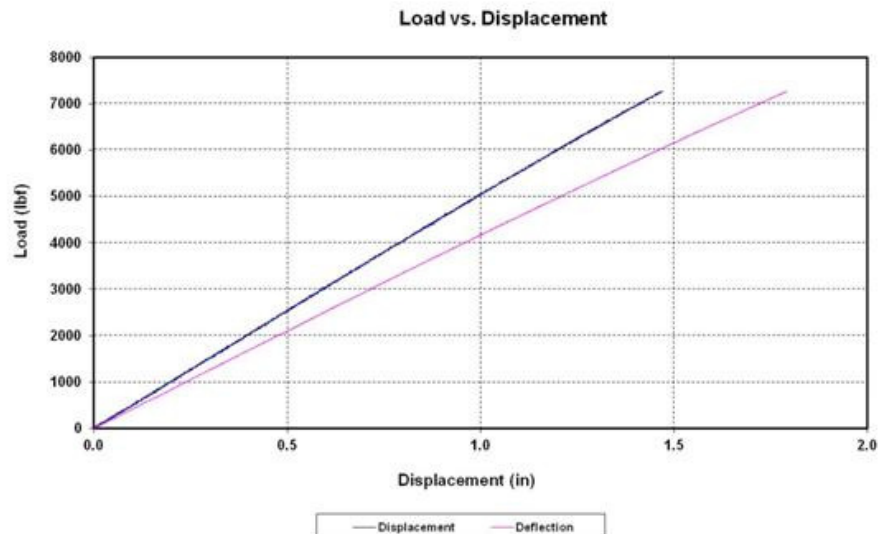


Uncured Assembly 2 (facesheet 2 and adhesive) co-bonded to cured assembly 1

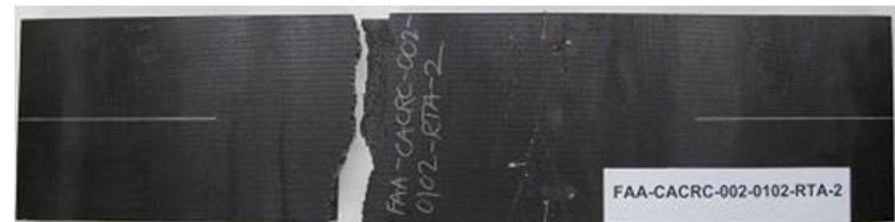


Assembly Bagging in preparation for cure

Research Methodology – Sandwich Element Design Validation

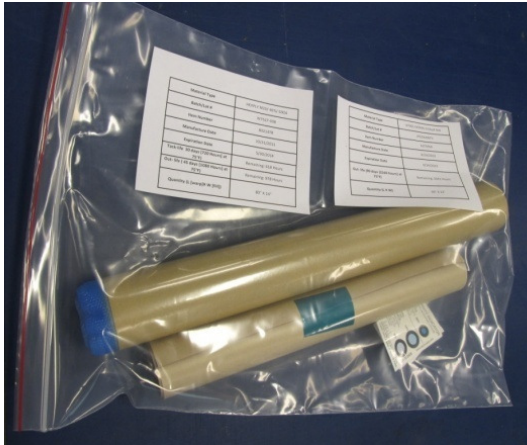


- 3 undamaged-pristine beams were tested to establish the undamaged element capability
- Good correlation between experimental results and predictions
- Average failure strains ($-9335\mu\epsilon$ -compression and $8492\mu\epsilon$ -tension)

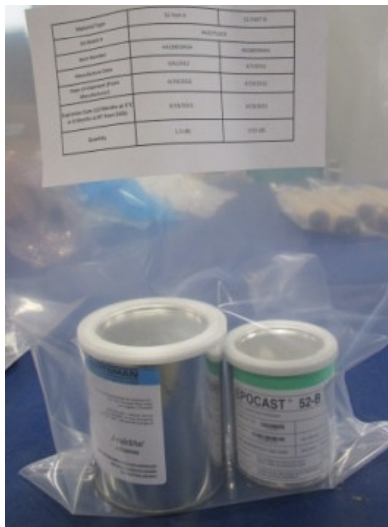


Typical Failure Mode – Undamaged beams

Repair Procedure and Kit preparation



CACRC Prepreg Kit



CACRC Wet Lay-Up Resin

Repair kits were prepared and shipped to all participating depots

- Hexcel M20/G904 prepreg
- EA9695 NW 0.05 psf film adhesive
- Hexcel G904 D1070 TCT, PW dry fabric, 193 g/m² using Tenax Fibers
- Huntsmann Epocast 52A/B resin
- Peel ply and perforated film for wet lay-up bagging

Notes:

- CACRC materials not commonly used for repair of composite structures
- Challenge shipping repair materials (hazardous materials)
- A detailed repair procedure, referencing the relevant SAE CACRC standards was submitted and reviewed by the FAA technical monitors, industry POCs and participating airline depots before performing the repairs

CACRC Depot Repairs – Technicians’ Experience

- Perspective on how repairs are conducted in the real world
- 13 mechanics participated in the study (surveys, performing repairs)
- 70% have an Airframe (or an Airframe & Powerplant license)
- Varying levels of competency (years of experience versus level of competency)
- 100% received on the job training

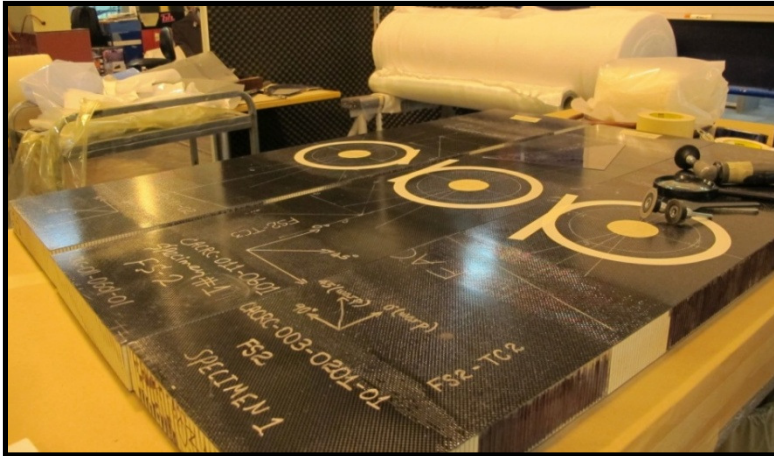


**Consensus On The Need for Teamwork and Repair Material
and Procedure Standardization**

CACRC Depot Repairs – Technicians’ Experience

Mechanics	Company Certification/ Qualification Program	Years of Experience	Number of Repairs Performed	Rate of Rework
Mechanic 1	OJT, OEM fiberglass class Worked on metals initially	23 years working on AOG	~5000 repairs 60% wet lay-up, 40% prepreg repairs	Less than 10%
Mechanic 2	OJT, Operator basic course	Minimal	Undergoing Training	--
Mechanic 3	OJT, Operator basic course	16 years of experience with composites	~700 repairs 40% wet lay-up, 60% prepreg repairs	--
Mechanic 4	OJT, Operator Composite Classes	15 years of experience in composites	~1700 repairs 50% wet lay-up , 50% prepreg repairs	Less than 1% rework
Mechanic 5	OJT, 2 classes 1 week each Basic Composites I/II	3 years in composites	~500 repairs 60% wet lay-up, 40% prepreg repairs	--
Mechanic 6	OJT, Operator basic Composite Course (40 hours)/ Advanced Course (40 hours), OEM composite class (120 hours)	20 years of experience in composites	~4000 repairs 67% wet lay-up, 33% prepreg repairs	Less than 1% rework
Mechanic 7	OJT, operator general composites course (3 days) and advanced composites course (5 days)	24 years of experience in composites	~2500 repairs 10% wet lay-up, 90% prepreg repairs	Less than 5% rework
Mechanic 8	OJT, operator basic course 5 days, advanced course 5 days, Advanced Composites hands on course 1 week	13 years of experience in composites	~3500 repairs 50% wet lay-up, 50% prepreg repairs	Less than 5% rework
Mechanic 9	OJT	10 years in aircraft industry, 3.5 years of experience in composites early in career	~72 repairs Over 95% wet lay-up repairs	--
Mechanic 10	OJT	2 years of experience in composites	~310 repairs Over 95% wet lay-up repairs	Minimal
Mechanic 11	OJT	3 years of experience in composites	~780 repairs	Less than 10% rework
Mechanic 12	OJT	20 years of experience in aviation, 10 years of experience in composites	~2000 repairs	Less than 5% rework
Mechanic 13	OJT	24 years of experience in aviation , 15 years of experience in composites	~1800 repairs: 45% wet lay-up, 55% prepreg repairs	Less or equal 2%

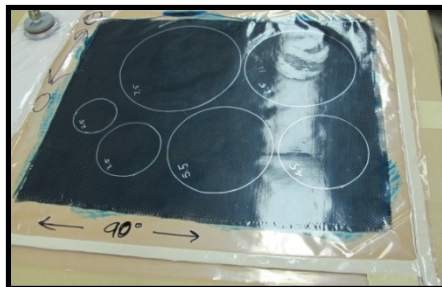
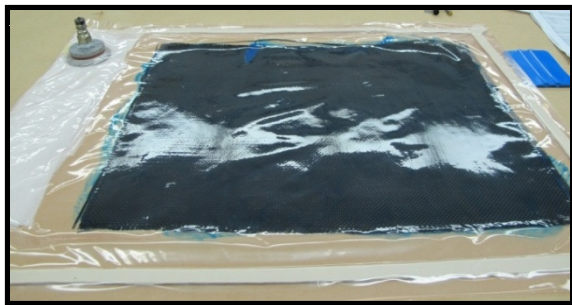
CACRC Repairs - Depot #1



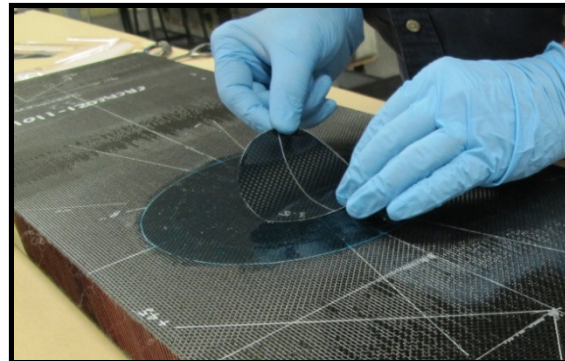
CACRC Repair Element Masking in Preparation for Scarf Sanding



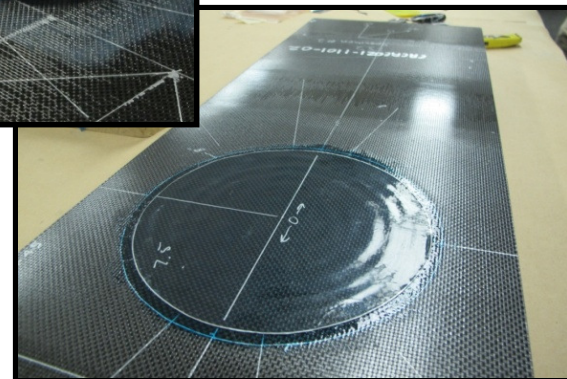
Scarf/Taper Sanding



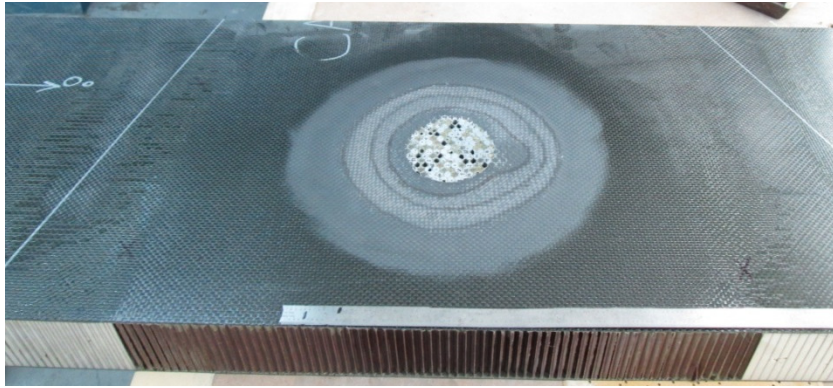
Wet lay-up resin impregnation



Wet lay-up repair ply application



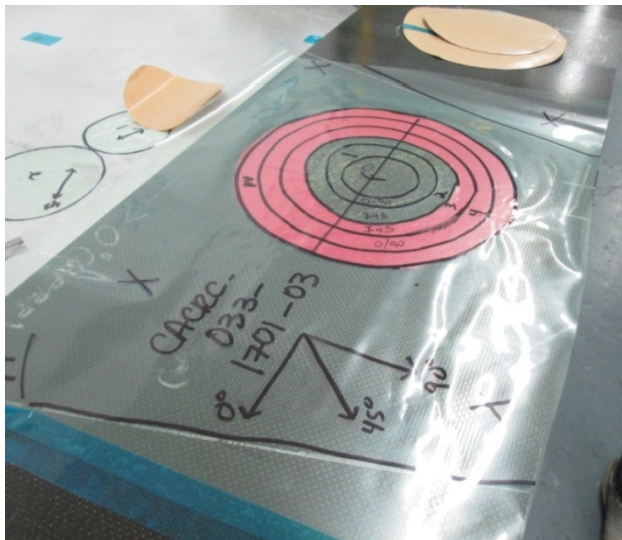
CACRC Repairs - Depot #2



Element scarf sanded in preparation for repair



Repair Ply Template

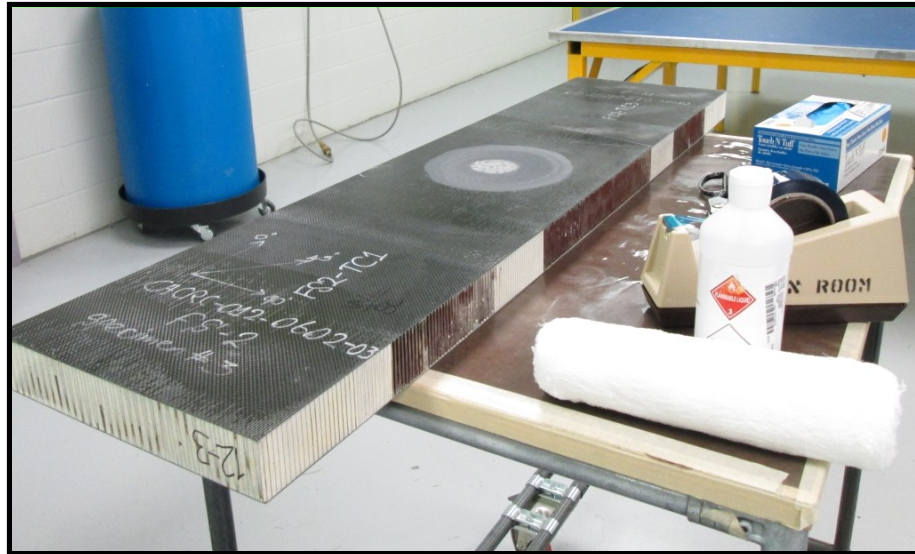


Repair Ply Application

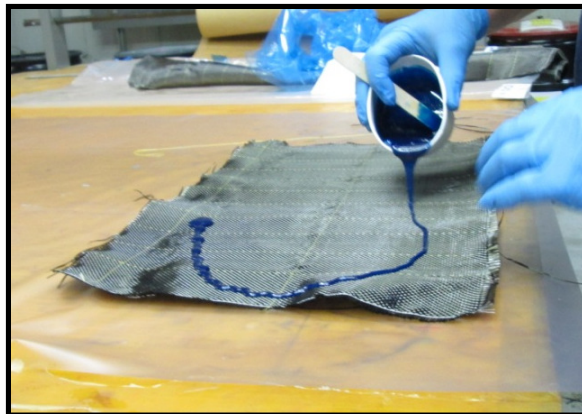


Cured Repair

CACRC Repairs - Depot #3



Element scarf sanded in preparation for repair

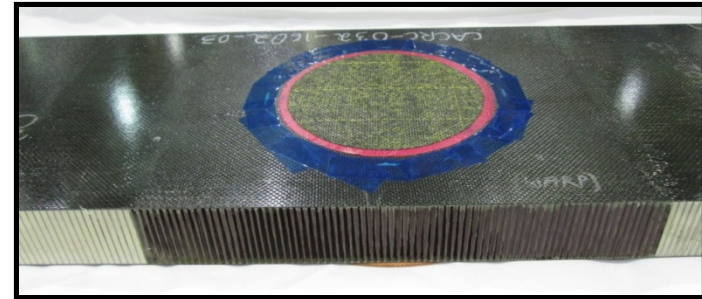


Wet lay-up resin impregnation

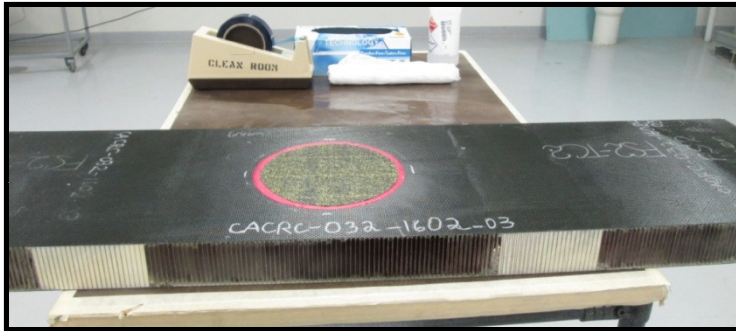
CACRC Repairs - Depot #3



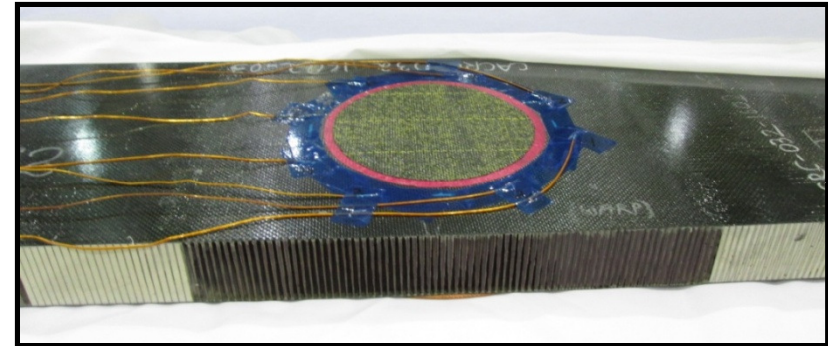
Adhesive application – prepreg repair



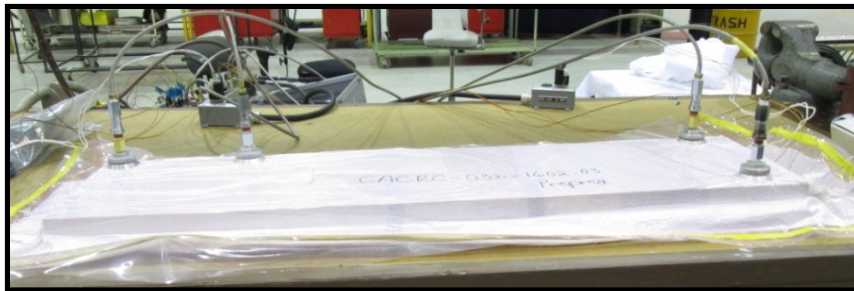
Repair Masking – prepreg repair



Repair application – prepreg repair



Thermocouple Application – prepreg repair



Repair Bagging

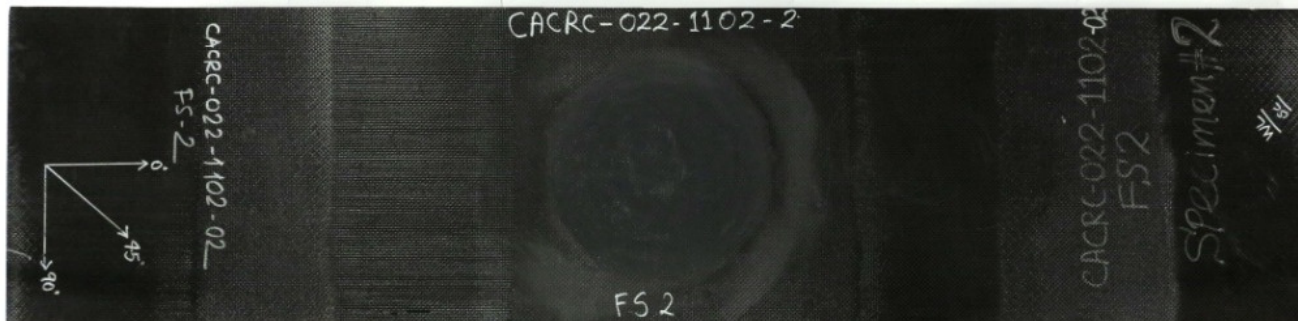


Cured repair

CACRC Repairs - Depot #3

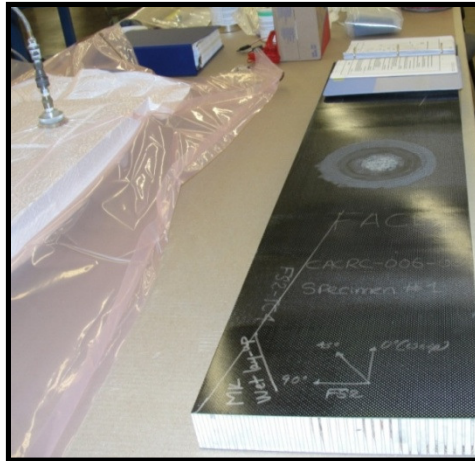


CACRC-012-0602-2 Repaired Element (CACRC Prepreg Repair)

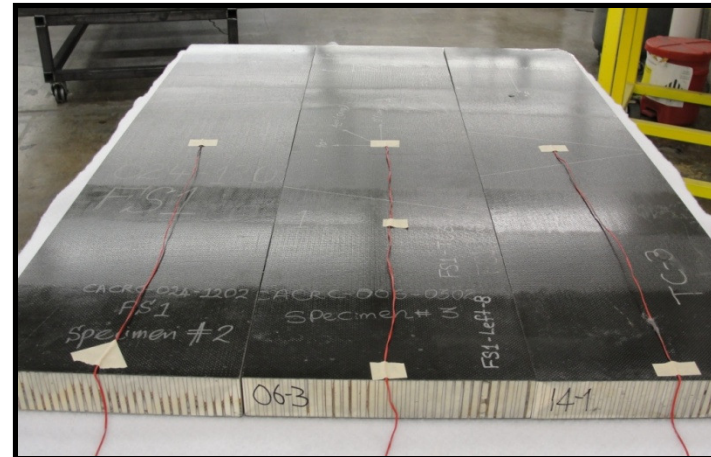


CACRC-022-1102-2 Repaired Element (CACRC Wet Lay-up Repair)

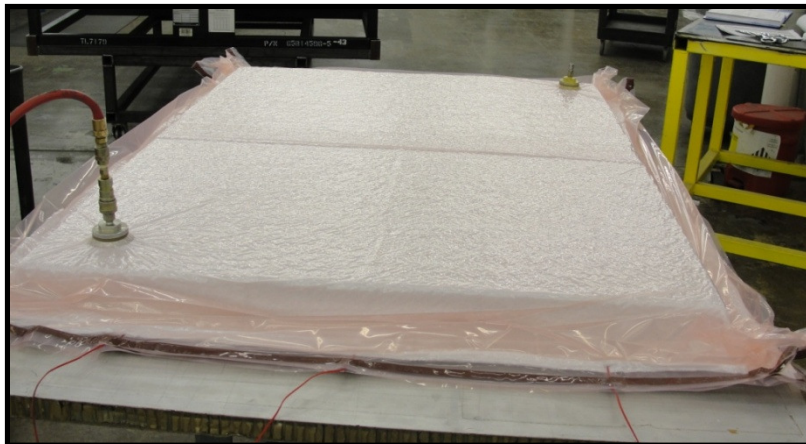
CACRC Repairs - Depot #4



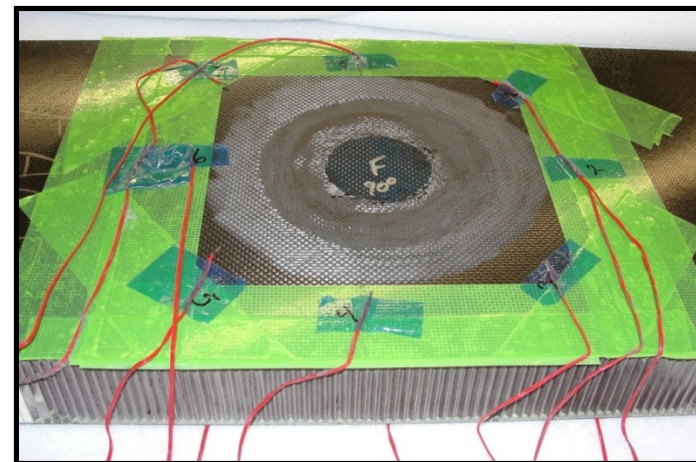
Repair Element Scarf Sanded in Preparation for Repair



Repair Elements Scarfed in Preparation for Drying

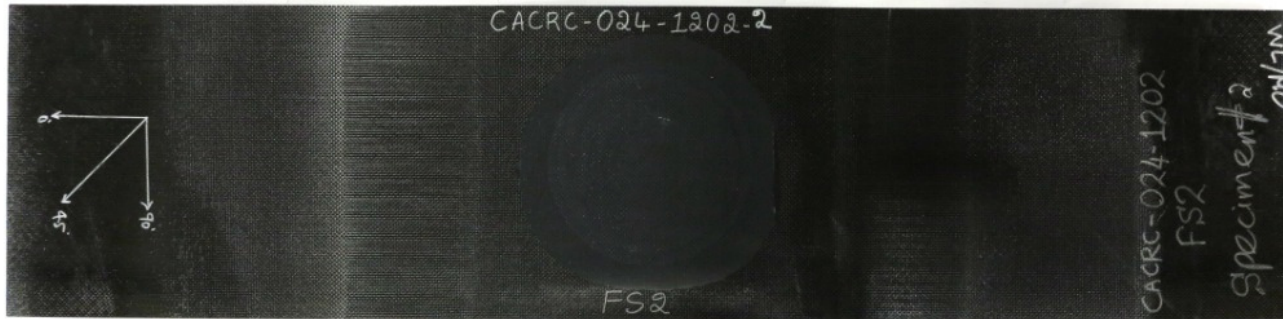


Repair Element Drying



Repair Application

CACRC Repairs - Depot #4



CACRC-024-1202-2 Repaired Element (CACRC Wet Lay-up Repair)



CACRC-024-1202-3 Repaired Element (CACRC Prepreg Repair)

CACRC Depot Repairs – Observations and Important Considerations

- CACRC standards cannot be used as a sole document replacing an SRM
 - Can be used along with an SRM
 - Best practices/ techniques for repair
 - Part specific document required
 - Difficulties interpreting the standards (wet lay-up repair standard), missing or incomplete information as well as outdated nomenclature (mushroom sanding disk holder)
- Perspective on OEM versus Airline Depot/ MRO: many repairs are performed on similar parts at an OEM, whereas at an airline depot a mechanic may only repair a given part occasionally (practice/training needed on the same part)
- Constraints to perform the repair within a limited timeframe (AOG)
- Continuity between shifts

CACRC Depot Repairs – Observations and Important Considerations

- Technicians' perspective:
 - Need more accessibility to engineering documentation and data
 - Need training with OEM documents and SRMs, training to particular repair manual, differences between aircraft to aircraft
 - No standard structural repair manual (“2 years to get familiar with one SRM”)
 - Need for standardized SRMs and for material standardization (more robust processes, improved efficiency “5 days spent gathering repair information and tooling/ 5 hours to complete the repairs”)

CACRC Depot Repairs – Observations and Important Considerations

Recommended Topics to be included in training:

- Working on example parts, history of composites.
- Composite part identification (know what to look for, material type, style...)
- Computer training for lead mechanics (access SRMs, find required documentation)
- Understand the differences between wet lay-up and prepreg repairs (cure temperature and outcome on structure, performance of wet lay-up and prepreg resins)
- Show examples of bad processes and the consequences, pass-fail criteria (Inadequate drying of a part, consequences of using wrong materials/ bad material replacement)

IMPLICATIONS ON SAFETY

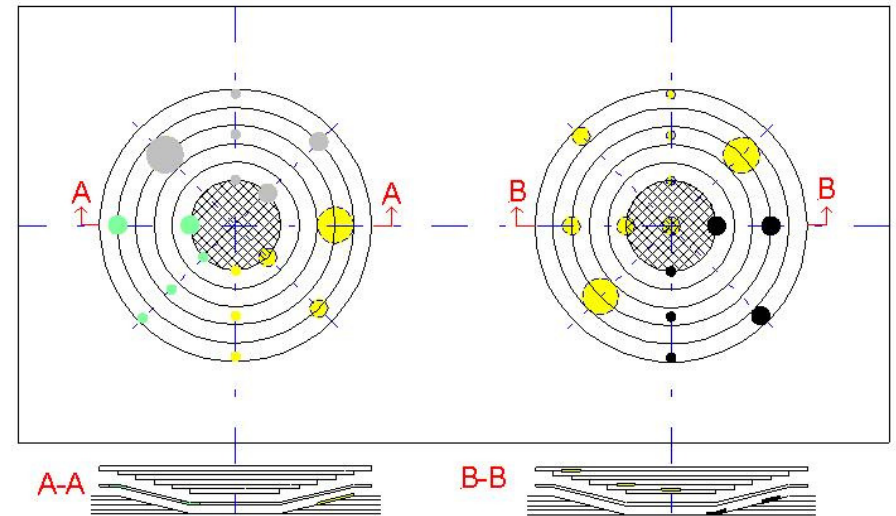
- Inspection required for critical steps, inspection points, process verification coupons



Need for Composite Repair Technician Training and Certification & Periodic Certification Validation

CACRC Depot Repairs – Planned Activities

- OEM repairs (NIAR/ NCAT)
- NDI reference standard manufacture
- Inspection of Repaired panels (NIAR/SNL)
- Specimen Instrumentation
- Environmental Conditioning, Mechanical Testing (static and cyclic)
- Data analysis and final report



Reference Standards

Looking Forward

Benefits to Aviation:

- Evaluate the completeness and adequacy of the existing CACRC standards (identify areas of improvement)
 - Objective:** Robust/Validated CACRC repair procedures/techniques standardized across different OEMs, airlines and repair stations
- Provide recommendations pertaining to repair training, materials and standards to improve structural integrity of repaired composite components (robust infrastructure for maintenance and supportability)

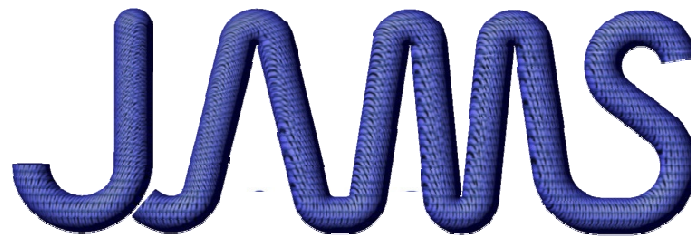


Need for Composite Repair Technician Training and Certification & Periodic Certification Validation

- Provide a measure of the structural integrity (static strength and residual strength after fatigue) of field repairs as compared to the OEM baseline repairs

End of Presentation.

Thank you.



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