

787 CROWN REDESIGN SUPPORT. GENERAL INFORMATION

Reason:

Enabler to support Mid-body rate at 14/month. Additional savings associated with reduction of stick build of 787 crown:

- Part count and cost reduction – reduce number of parts;
- Transport element routing – optimize routing to reduce non-straight elements;
- Ergo/Safety improvement – reduce over head work.

General description and main changes:

Air Distribution architecture redesign and material changes to facilitate significant part cost & flow reduction:

- Mixing of Recirculation. Air and Conditioned Pack Air will occur in existing ducts under the floor (zones A & B) and in individual risers (zone C) to enable the elimination of large crown mixing ducts and cross-over ducts in sections 41, 43 & 44;
- Risers will connect directly to the left & right outboard manifold ducts.

ICS tubing routing optimization in the crown of sections 43, 44, 46 & 47.

Modularize Crown Systems - ducts, ICS, Electrical, CRN, Vertical Panels in Sec 43, 44, 46.

Maximize feeder line assembly and test.

Project stages:

Conceptual Layout Review (August 2016 – March 2017): create, work and close conceptual LOs. Coordinate design with mating teams, impacting parties and Partners; Create and prepare ICMs for Partners PIDDs.


Approval Layout Review (April 2017 – September 2017): create, work and close approval LOs. Coordinate design with mating teams, impacting parties and Partners; get responsibility for 75% of project IPLs (not part of original WS), promote thru the process for publishing; update ICMs per latest design for Partners FIDDs.

Release (MBDs, IRMs) (October 2017 – November 2017): start release process for all MBDs.

BRI RESPONSIBILITY

 Main Air Distribution, PAO, Upper Recirculation

 Risers

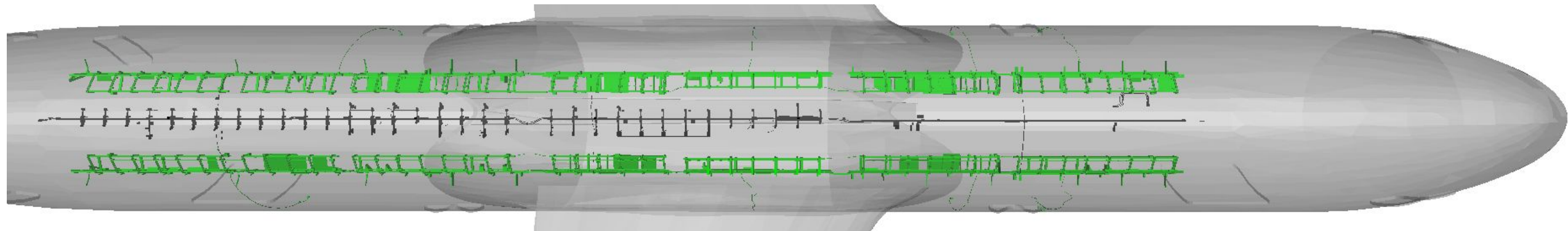
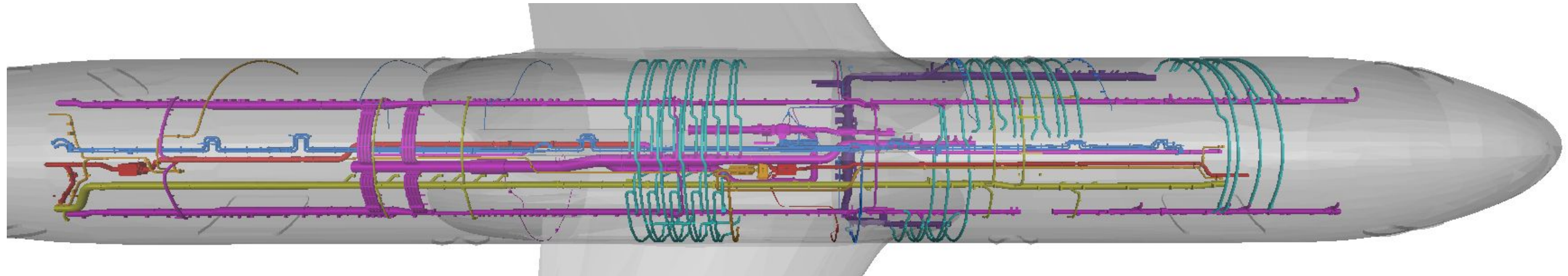
 Crew Rest (OFCR/OACR)


 Moisture Control

 ICS (Integrated cooling system)

 Lavatory & Galley Ventilation

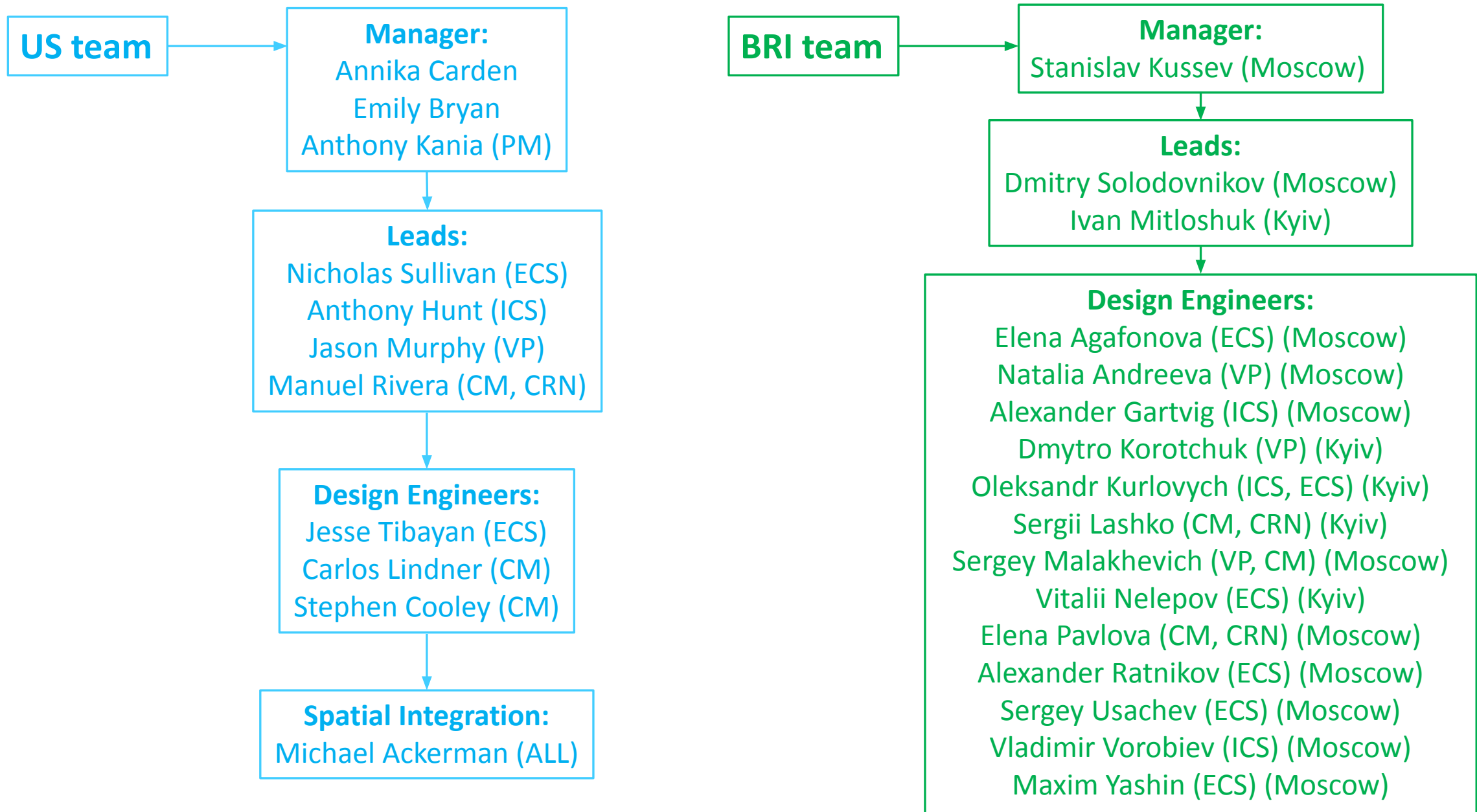
 Mix Bay, Lower Lobe, Flight Deck Air Distribution, Injectors



 CM, CRN Extrusions, CRN Cables

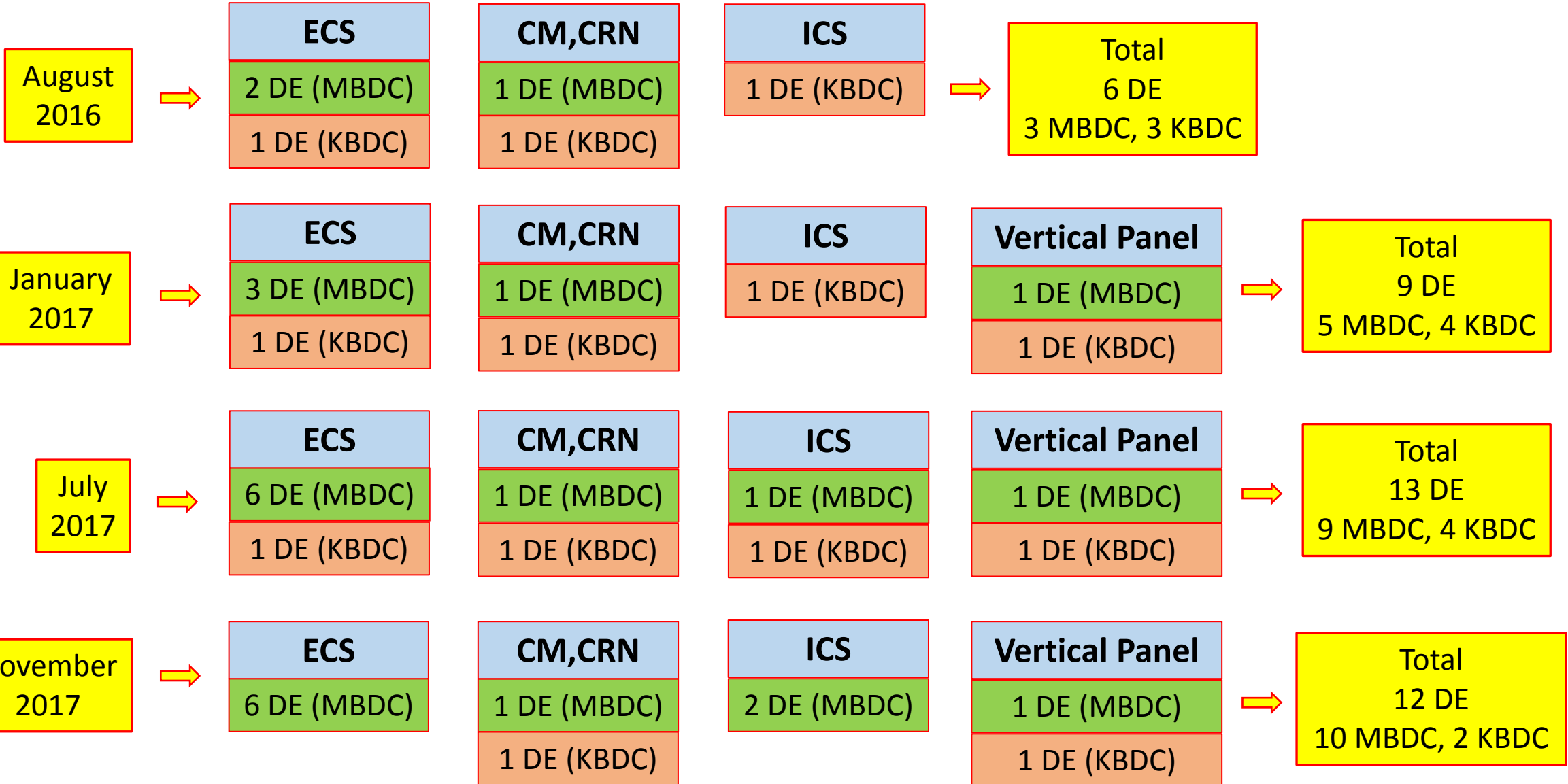
 Vertical Panels

PROJECT STAFFING*



* Not included - Systems Stress (BRI, BSC, PS), Structure DE (BRI, BSC, PS), Wiring BSC and Labinal, ME

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT



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August-September'16

November'17

40 LO's (34% of total 116)

ECS: 24 LO's (30% of total 78)

ICS: 6 LO's (27% of total 22)

WEM: 2 LO's (25% of total 8)

VP: 8 (100% of total 8)

96 LO's (80% of total 120)

ECS: 72 LO's (92% of total 78)

ICS: 10 LO's (45% of total 22)

WEM: 6 LO's (50% of total 12)

VP: 8 (100% of total 8)

0 IPL's (0 at that time)

9 IPL's (75% of total 12)

0 ICM's (0 at that time)

28 ICM's (90% of total 31)



Created by today:

ECS: 1500 new MBDs with 1900 new instances;

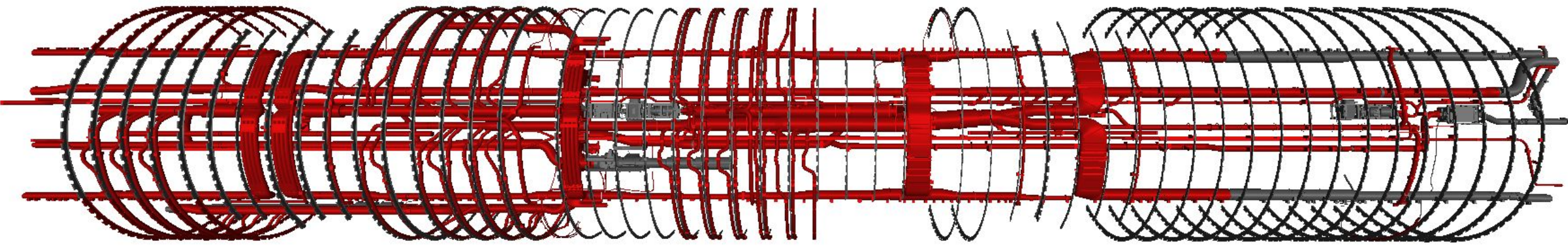
ICS: 475 new MBDs with 850 new instances;

CM, CRN: 198 new MBDs with 1300 new instances;

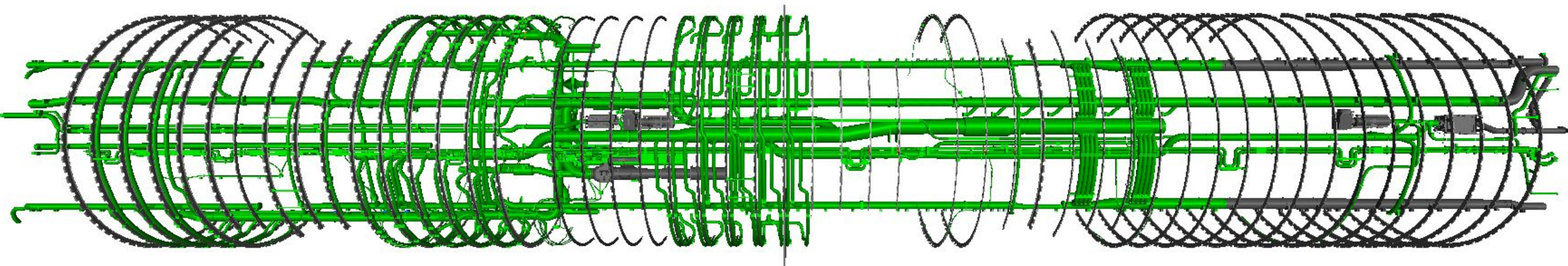
VP: 137 new MBDs with 800 new instances.

TYPICAL CHANGES

Original (baseline) design



New design

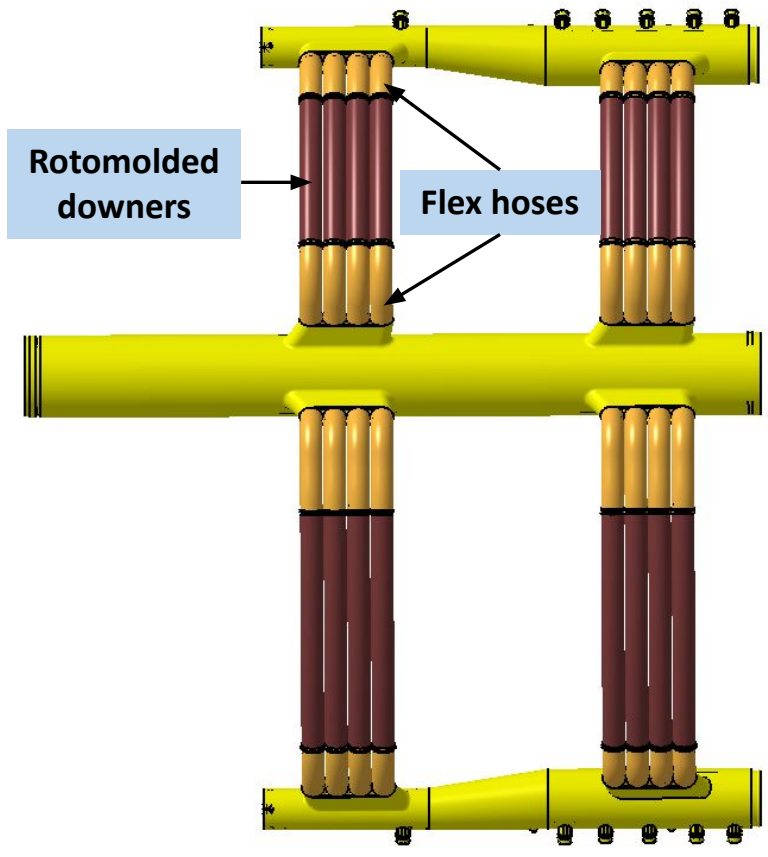
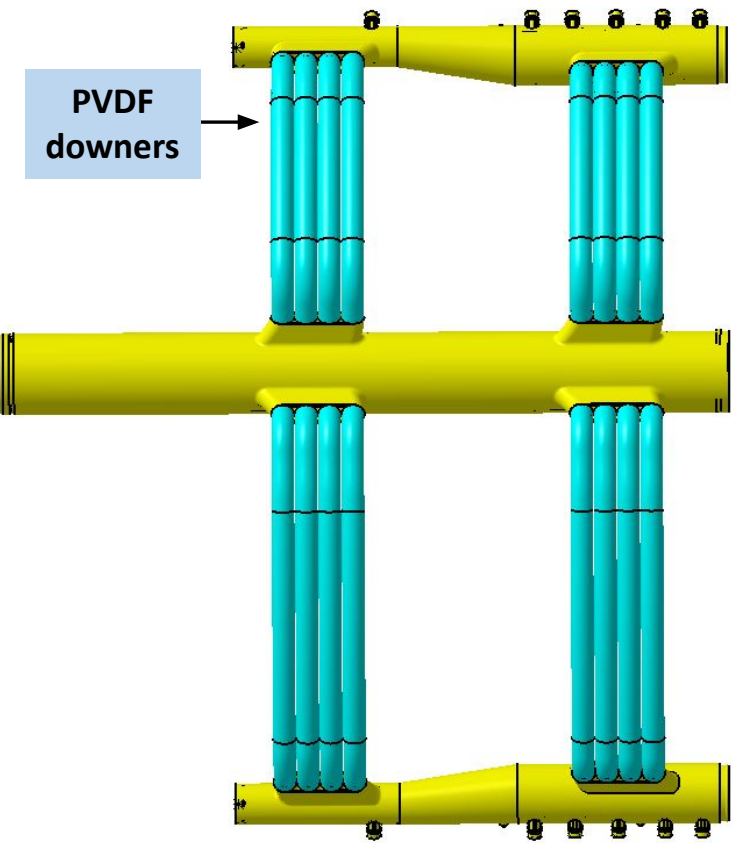
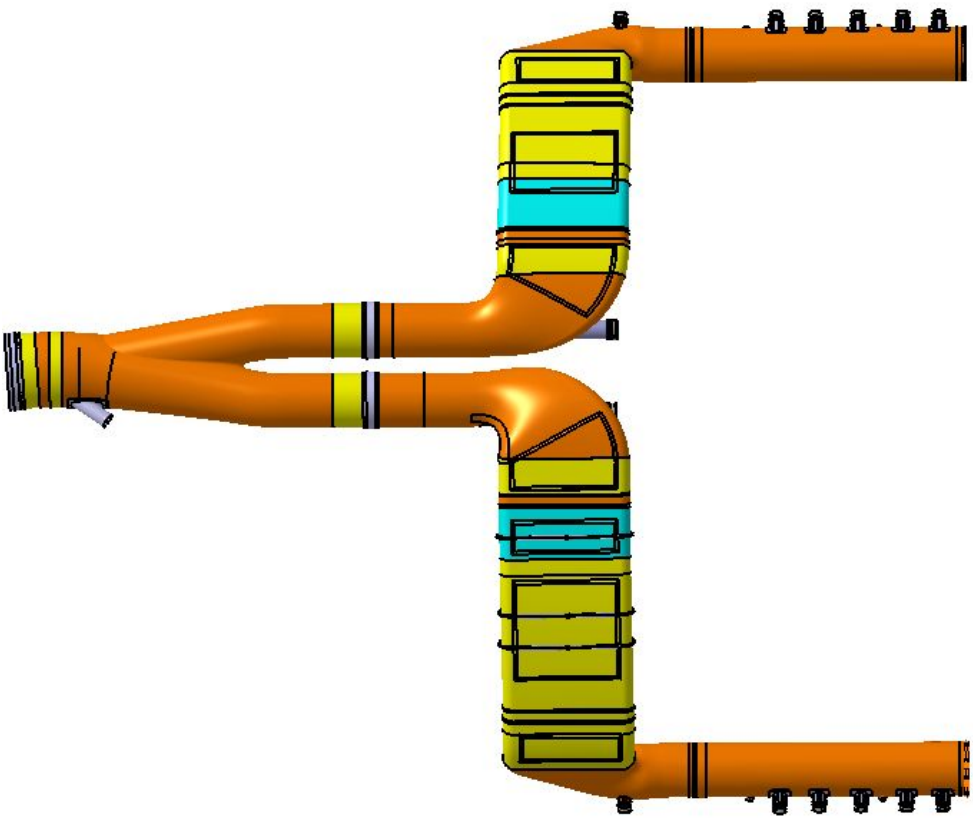


COORDINATION PROCESS BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND BRI TEAMS. MAIN AIR DISTRIBUTION. TYPICAL PROPOSALS

Original design

PVDF downers:
+ maintainability; easier to install and remove; flex hose and insulation elimination - reduced P/N quantity; installation and assembly procedures reduction; better separation with surrounding structure; weight saving; ducts cost saving.
- curved complex spud (if no flex hoses); temperature expansion and transfer additional loads to structure need to resolve; anchors is required.

Rotomolded downers:
+ straight simple spud; no issue with temperature expansion.
- cost; weight; hard to remove; may require partial removal of Vertical Panel assembly; more part numbers consuming.



COORDINATION PROCESS BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND BRI TEAMS. MOISTURE CONTROL. TYPICAL PROPOSALS

Original design



New design:

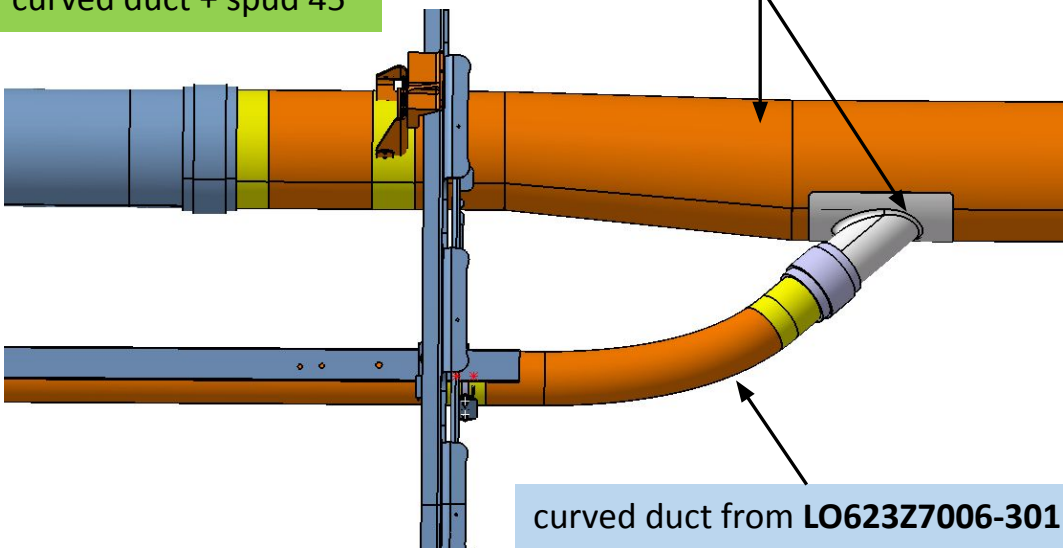
- New strategy to have single MoCo routing in SEC. 46;
- All MoCo ducts are Kevlar but for the downer;
- New Design will be supported mostly by WEM brackets but for the section joint (SEC. 44-46);
- One MoCo duct uses OFCR as a support by means of back-to-back saddle installation;
- New silicone duct downer is now placed in SEC46.



COORDINATION PROCESS BETWEEN CHARLESTON AND BRI TEAMS. PAO. TYPICAL PROPOSALS

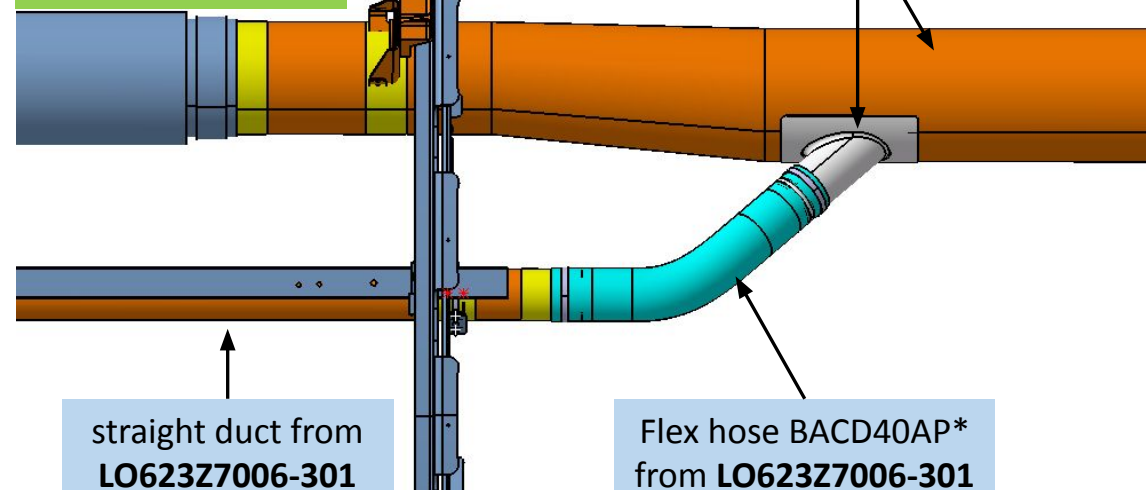
Proposal 1:
curved duct + spud 45°

transition duct + spud from LO623Z7004-301



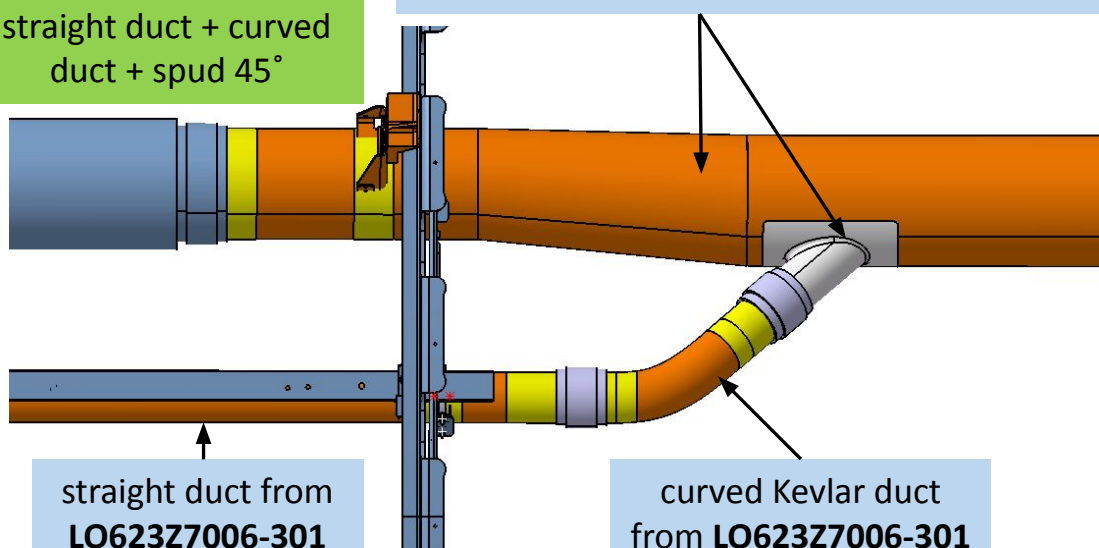
Proposal 2:
straight duct + flex
hose + spud 45°

transition duct + spud from LO623Z7004-301



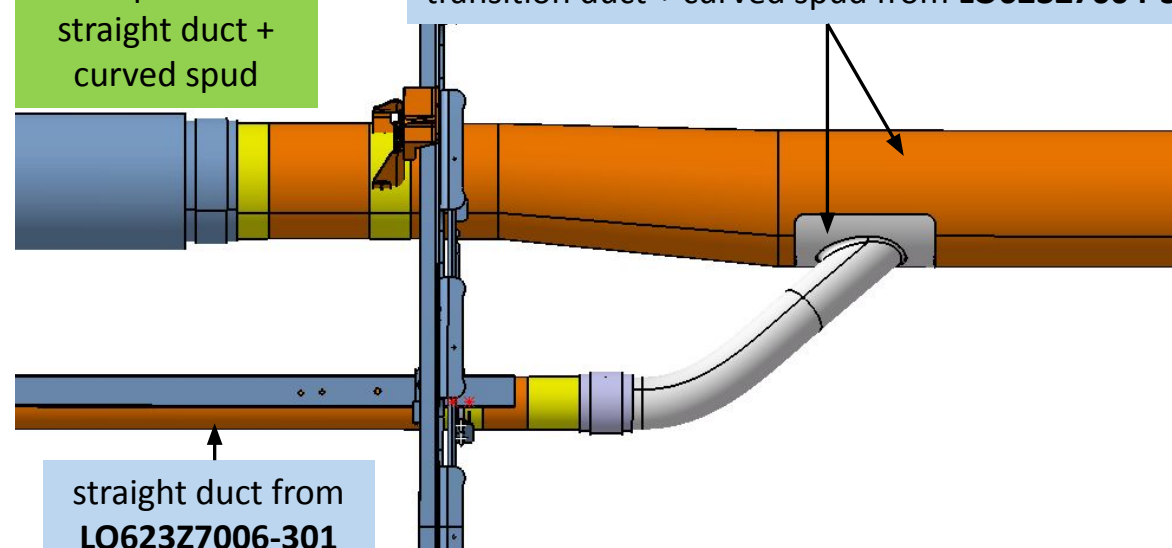
Proposal 3:
straight duct + curved
duct + spud 45°

transition duct + spud from LO623Z7004-301

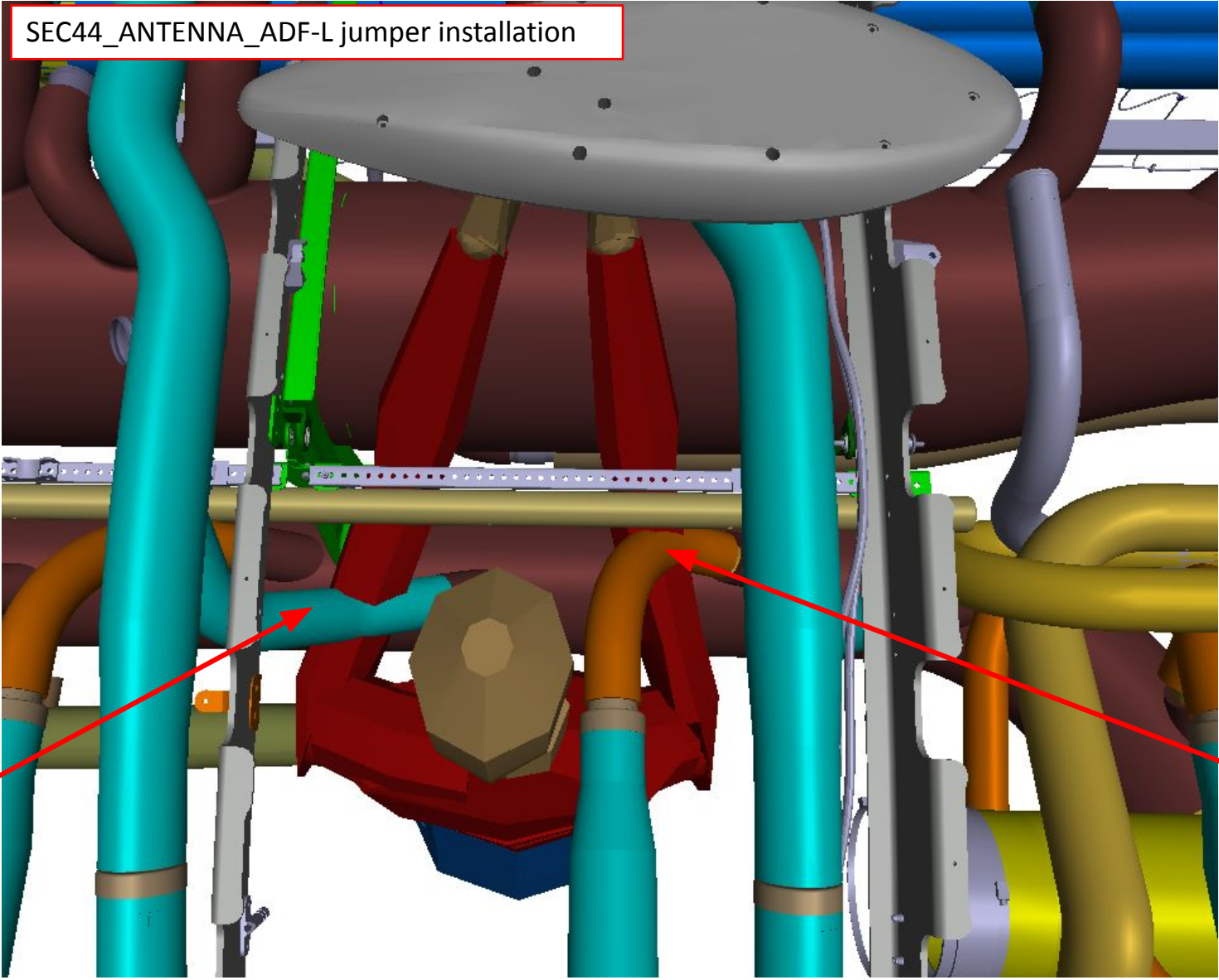


Proposal 4:
straight duct +
curved spud

transition duct + curved spud from LO623Z7004-301



TYPICAL PARTS INSTALLATION



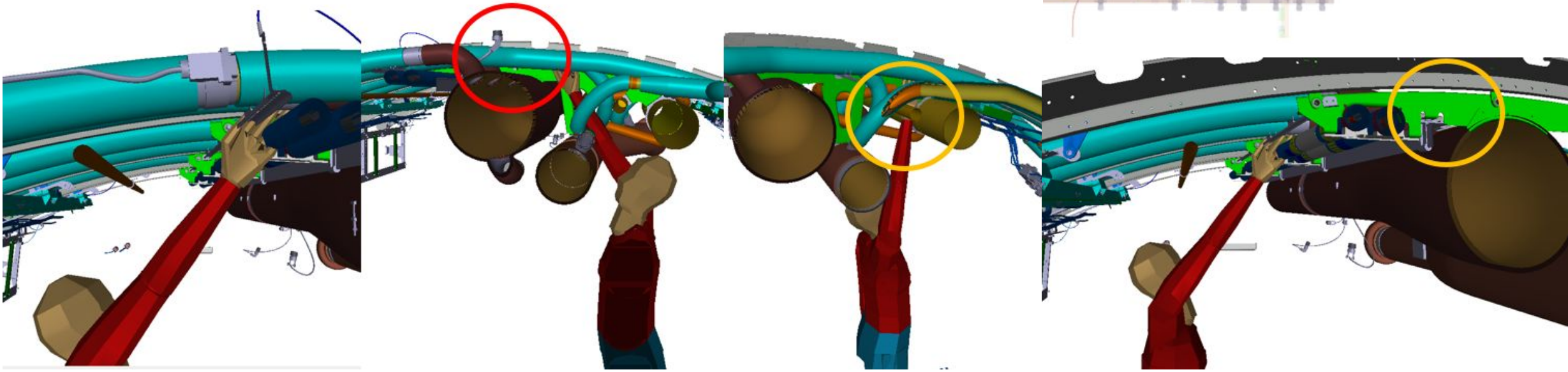
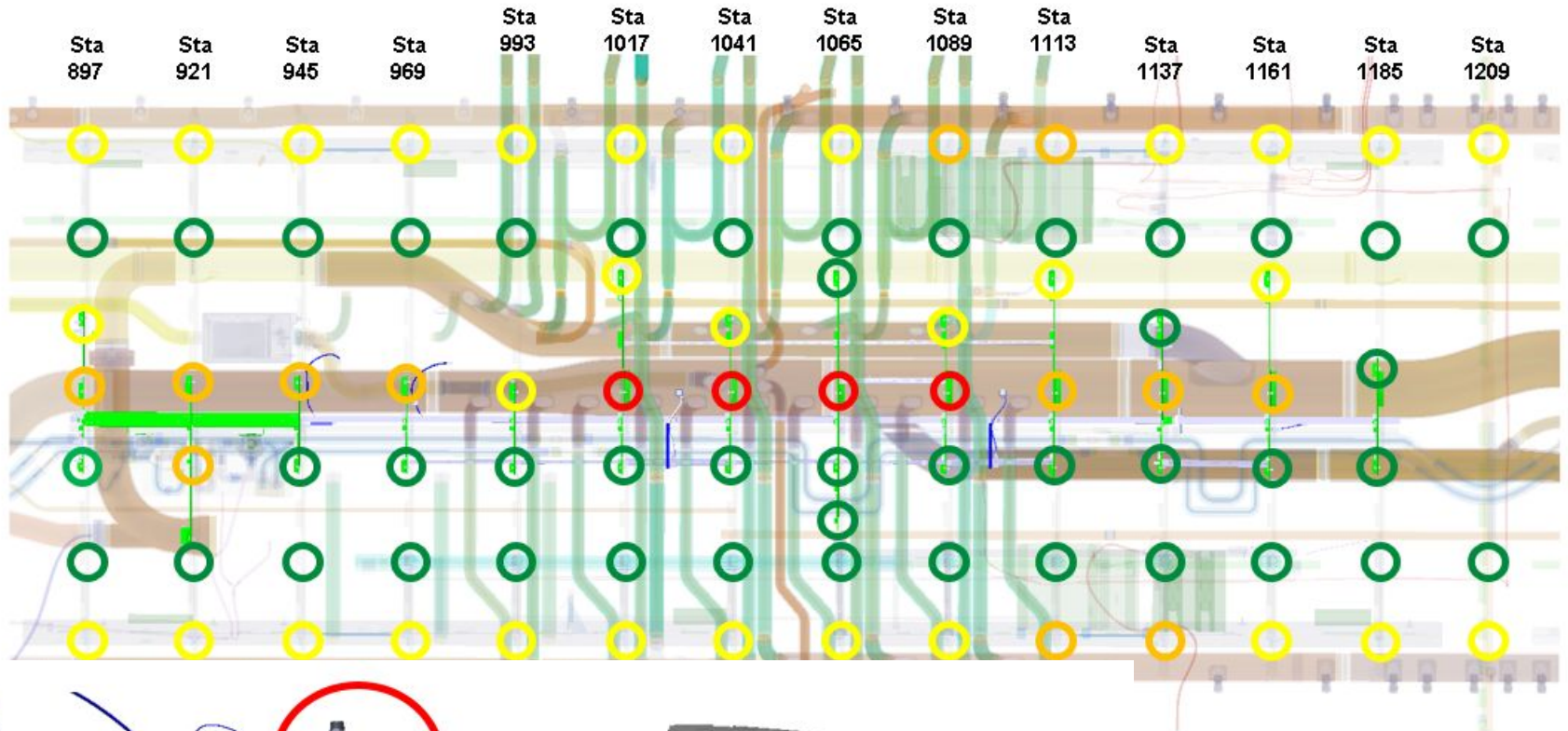
SEC44_ANTENNA_ADF-L jumper installation

Post lift attachment
just this branch of
riser to recirculation

Post lift hose
installation

ECS, ICS AND ELECTRICAL MODULAR INSTALLATION. ACCESS MAP

- Easy
- Moderate
- Difficult
- Study in progress



TYPICAL REMOVAL PARTS

😊 happy mechanic (no removal required)

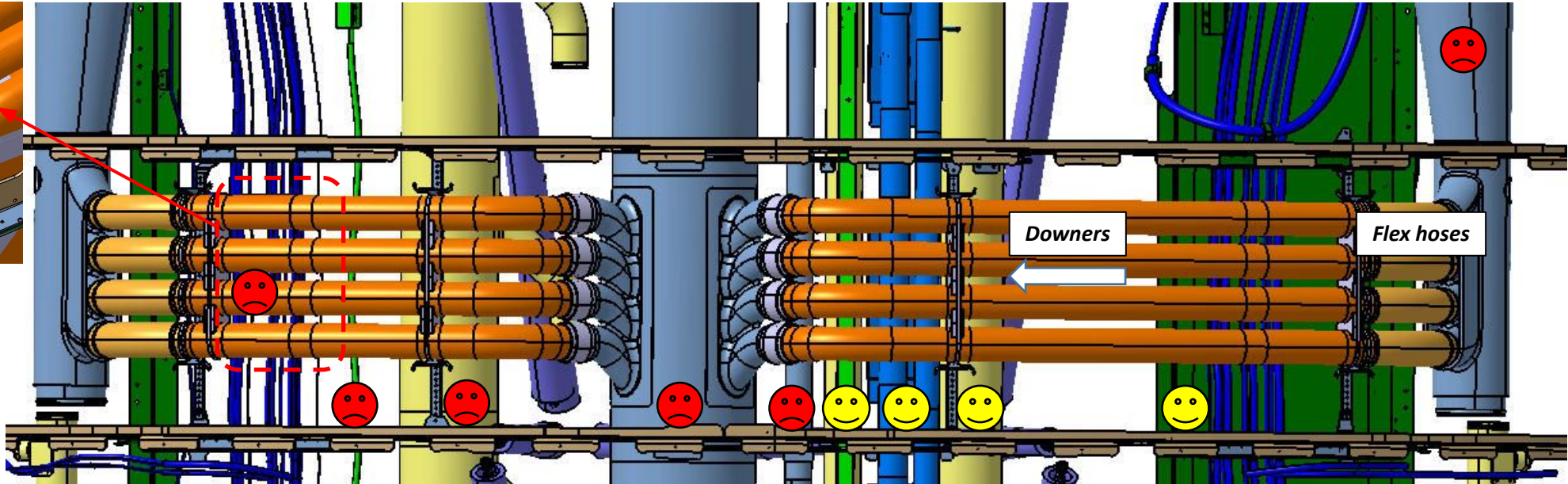
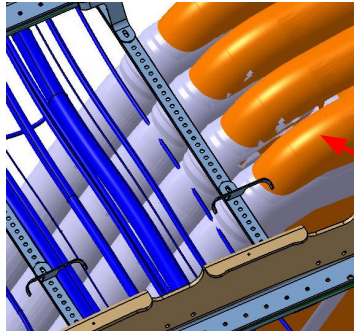
☹️ sad and angry mechanic (system removal required)



Removal: thru central area

Design: downer – single piece downer, 1st end of pack – sleeve, 2nd end of pack – flex hose, supports per pack – 2

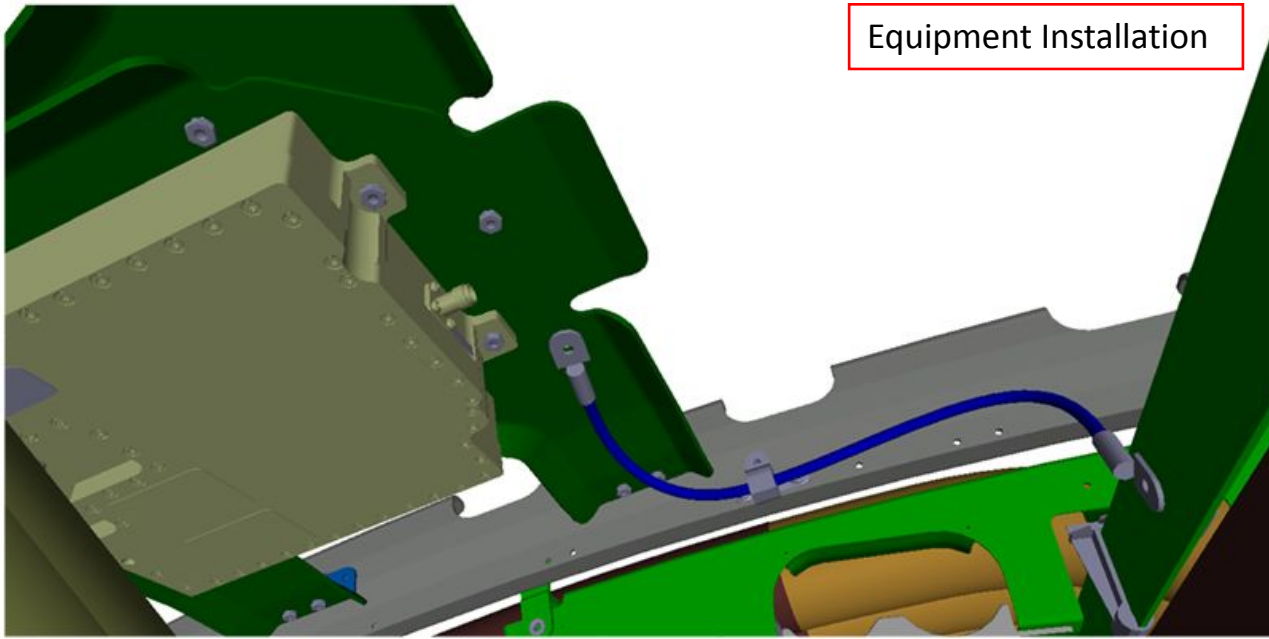
Systems to remove: LH OUTBD manifold, MOC duct (for access to sleeves between central duct and downers), Central Air duct, RH downers pack, LGV, CRN cable



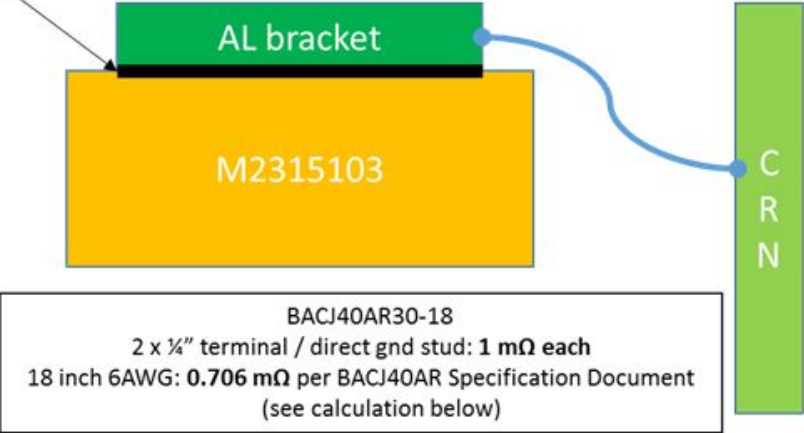
Disadvantages: Requires to remove central duct e.a. disconnect of all 4 downer packs; Requires to remove opposite RH sided downers and related system elements – LGV and CRN cable

Advantages: Less cost design. Total 2 supports per pack. No need to have additional 8 ducts, 8 sleeves, 8 brackets, 2 spanner bars, 6 close outs, 2 insulation details on LH side like on two-piece-downer design; No need to disconnect downers from 3rd support, no need to remove drip shield with electrical equipment

BONDING AND GROUNDING LRU ANALYSIS PACKAGE



Faying Surface Bond (4x3/16" fasteners): 0.5 mΩ per 673Z3030-4665



Calculations:

Resistance from LRU to CRN:

- a) Bond Jumper BACJ40AR30-18 Resistance:
 $0.037 \text{ m}\Omega * 12 + .262 \text{ m}\Omega = 0.706 \text{ m}\Omega$ per BACJ40AR Specification Document
- b) 1/4" Terminal lug (BAC5117-4) + Bond Jumper + 1/4" Terminal lug (BAC5117-4) = $1 \text{ m}\Omega + 0.706 \text{ m}\Omega + 1 \text{ m}\Omega = 2.706 \text{ m}\Omega$
- c) Faying Surface Bond (BAC5117-6) + BACJ40AR30-18 = $0.5 \text{ m}\Omega + 2.706 \text{ m}\Omega = 3.206 \text{ m}\Omega$

Voltage between LRU and CRN:

AC Fault Current * Path Resistance = $209 \text{ A} * 0.003206 \Omega = 0.670 \text{ Vac}$

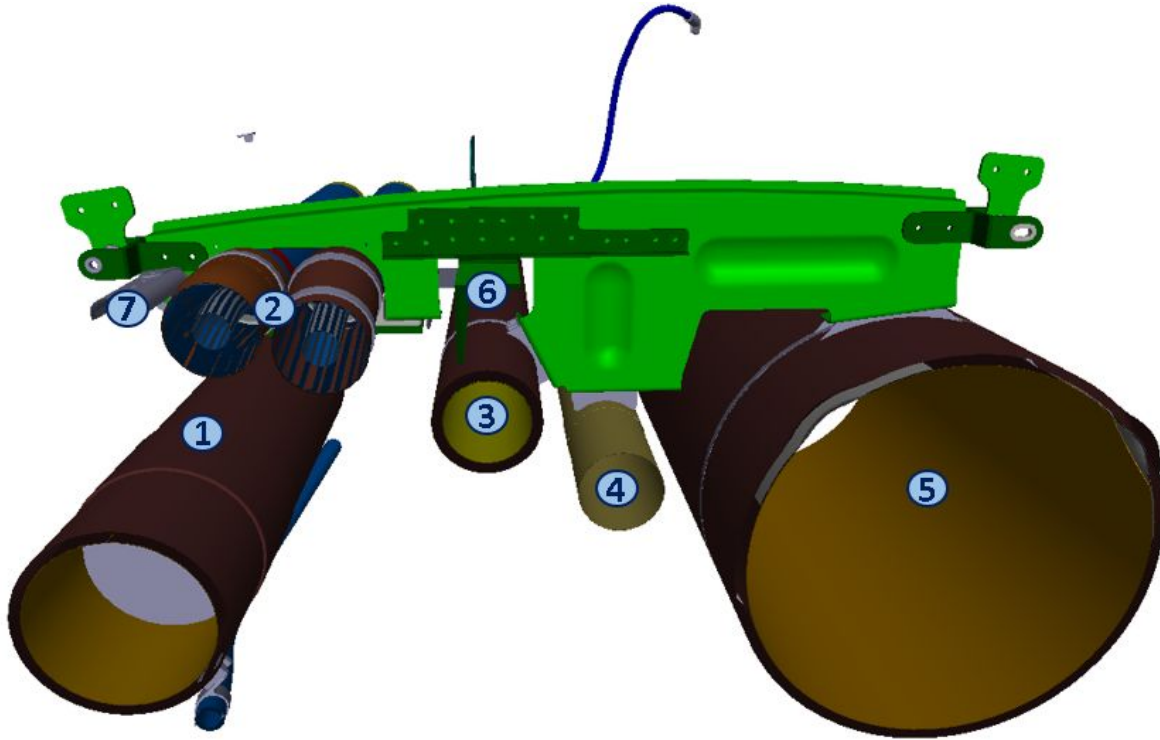
Hardware Fault Current Capability:

Bond Jumper BACJ40AR30-18:
6AWG Jumper capable of 400A per BACJ40AR Specification Document
Each 1/4" Terminal Lug capable of 400A per EDMP

Faying Surface Bond:
3/16" fasteners capable of 112A per EDMP.
 $112 * 4 = 448 \text{ A}$ of capability.

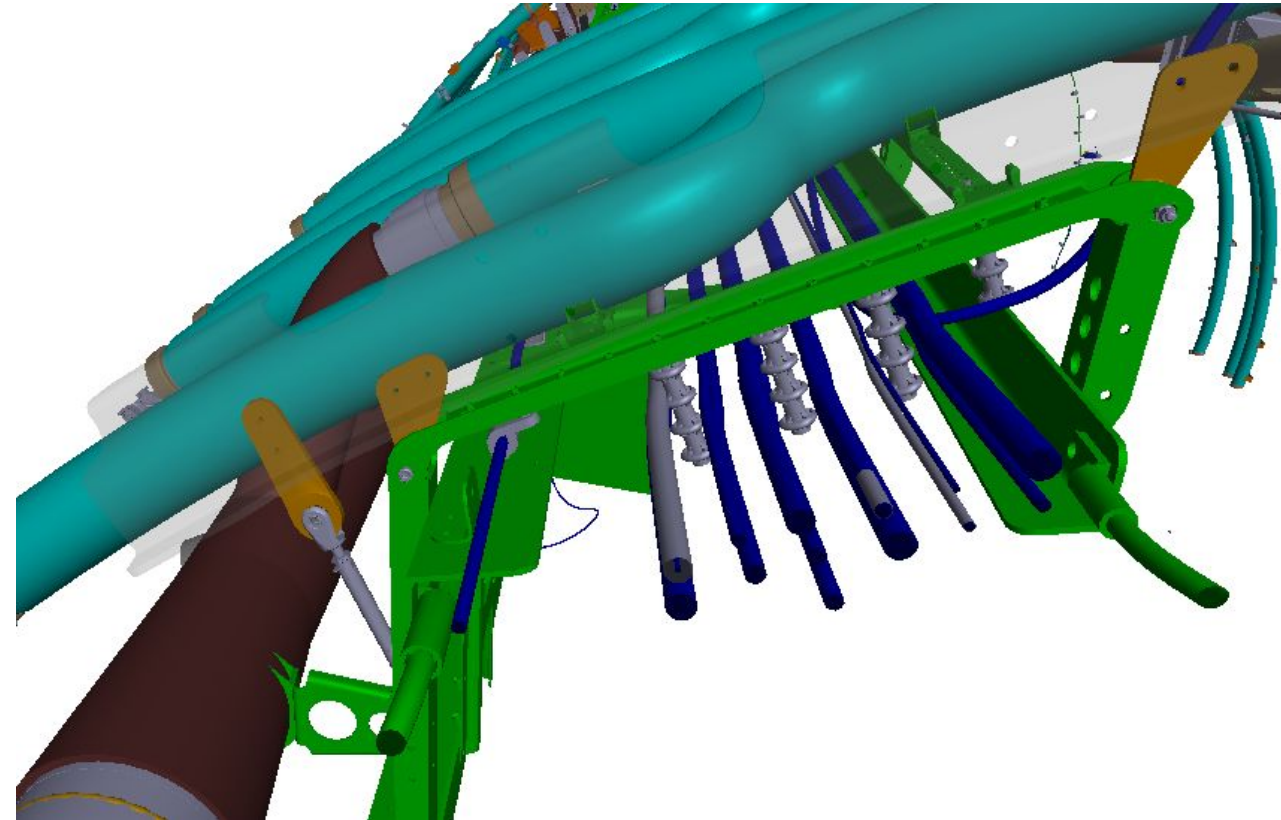
CROWN MODULARIZATION TO MOVE ASSEMBLY WORK OFF THE AIRPLANE

Create Pallet brackets (one on each STA) for central assembly module to support different Systems and assemble them off the AP.



- | | |
|---------|--------------------------|
| 1. OACR | 5. Main Air Distribution |
| 2. ICS | 6. CRN extrusion |
| 3. PAO | 7. Wire Supports |
| 4. MoCo | |

Redesign Vertical Panels to accommodate wire bundles, ECS ducts and risers to one common module.



ICS. 3D PRINTING

