## Army BEERANG The Army's CH-47D **Fleet Modernization** Program

MAY 31, 1978

The Boeing Vertol Chinook

## Now another go-anywhere transport from de Havilland joins the U.S. Army...

### the UV-18A Twin Otter.

The U.S. forces had already chosen the Beaver, the Otter and the Caribou—more than 1,300 go-anywhere planes from de Havilland. They knew our performance first hand. And they had a very demanding order to fill, selecting transports for "command administrative, logistical and personnel flights from battalion headquarters to remote village sites throughout western and northern Alaska on a year-round basis."

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# ARMY AVIATION

#### The Second of Six "Theme Issues"

Following three months after our January-February "Black Hawk Issue", this oversize special issue dedicated to the "CH-47 Modernization Program" is a major effort by the various military and industry officials involved with the "D" to give you the full details of this important fleet modernization program.

Again, the issue is enriched by the editorial contributions of many distinguished authors. Their specific comments – plus the numerous illustrations, charts, and photos devoted to the "D" – update the reader on all pertinent facets of this current program, and make this May 78 issue a "should read" item for all who'll be involved in the Army Aviation Program in the '80's and '90's.

The issue's 104 pages bring our January-May page total to 328. That's 156 more pages than we published in the same Jan.-May period in '77.

#### Behind the scenes

Pictured below is Captain James E. Verity who carries the title of Aircraft Maintenance Officer in the CH-47 Mod PMO. "Jim" was the onthe-spot expediter/coordinator who kept the copy and photos coming. A soft-spoken young man with a wonderful sense of humor, he charmed all of us into quicker action. The result: An "on time" issue.



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# You know the features you'd like to have in an Army helicopter engine.

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The Army combat environment is rough ... particularly rough on helicopter engines. Vietnam showed that. Foreign object damage that caused more than half of all unscheduled engine removals. Heat that made it a struggle for helicopters just to carry their own crews. There was a lack of sophisticated maintenance equipment in remote areas. And helicopters were vulnerable to ground fire.

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### The Quest for Flight - Part III The Conquest!

BY LIEUTENANT COLONEL E.J. EVERETT-HEATH British Army Liaison Office, Fort Rucker, Alabama

The year 1876 saw the invention of the fourstroke petrol engine by the German engineer Otto and within nine years the first practical engine had been built to power the successor to the horse. Aviation was to owe much to the automobile business.

The 1880's proved to be the lull before the storm of the next decade. It was in 1884, however, that **Horatio Phillips** took out a patent in England on his double-surfaced, cambered aerofoils. Through exhaustive windtunnel tests he demonstrated that the curvature of the upper surface of a wing created a partial vacuum and thus lift; less lift was generated by the pressure of the air on the flatter lower surface.

#### Three types of "pioneers"

By 1890 three recognizable types of pioneer had emerged: the 'academic' inventors with their outlandish designs which never got beyond the drawing board; the 'model-makers' who experimented in miniature; and the 'foolhardy' who were prepared to risk life and limb in full-size adventures.

The 'foolhardy' could be divided into two sub-groups: the 'drivers' and the 'riders'. The 'drivers' regarded the flying machine as an automobile with wings, simply to be driven into the air by brute force. They were concerned with power and lift. Their success rate was depressingly low: total failure. The 'riders' had more finesse, wanting to ride their machines like a horse. They were concerned with control and stability.

Otto Lilienthal was a 'rider' and the foremost practitioner of 'controlled' flight. Starting out as a latter-day Tower Tumbler, he then turned his attention to the flight of birds. In 1889 he published a learned tract, 'Der Vogelflug als Grundlage der Fliegekunst' (Bird Flight as the Basis of Aviation), which became a literary landmark in the history of flight - for those who could read it.

Two years later he built a biplane glider. This had armrests to carry the weight of his body while his legs were free to dangle below. Longitudinal control was effected by moving his body backwards and forwards while lateral control was achieved by swinging his undercarriage from side to side.

Lilienthal first tried out this contraption in his garden before taking it to the nearest hill. From here he launched both his glider and his career. His career lasted longer. As he learned to make use of air currets his hops became glides. In 1895, bearing in mind the proclamations of **Cayley**, **Phillips** and others, he built another cambered-wing, glider with an 18- foot wing-span and a wing area of 200 square feet. A year later he built yet another glider that was driven by a cylinder of compressed carbon dioxide gas. This "motor" was linked to hinged wingtips, rather than a propeller.

(Continued on Page 12)



**OCTAVE CHANUTE'S HANG-GLIDER** 

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UNITED STATES ARMY

For more information, con tact E.C. Nikkel, Vice Presiden Acrospace Programs, Beech Al craft Corporation, Wichita, Kar ans 67201, Phone: (316) 681



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# It's tim for AAA

#### AWARDS PRESENTATION

AAAA National Awards will be presented at the Annual Honors Dinner to be held at the **1978 AAAA National Convention** in Washington, D.C., Oct. 15. The Secretary of the Army normally makes the award presentation to the "Aviation Soldier of the Year," with the Army Chief of Staff presenting the awards to the outstanding aviation units. The "Army Aviator of the Year" award is presented by the Vice Chief of Staff while a representative of the McClellan Memorial Foundation makes the safety award presentation. The Commander of DARCOM is invited to present the "Outstanding DAC of the Year Award."

NOMINATION FOR THE AWARD TO THE "ARMY AVIATOR OF THE YEAR"

BACKGROUND: This award is sponsored by the Army Aviation Association, and is presented "to the Army Aviator who has made an outstanding individual contribution to Army Aviation during the previous calendar year."

#### NOMINATION FOR THE AWARD TO THE "ARMY AVIATION SOLDIER OF THE YEAR"

BACKGROUND: Sponsored by the AAAA, this award is presented "to the enlisted man serving in an Army Aviation assignment, who has made an outstanding individual contribution to Army Aviation during the awards period ending the previous calendar year."

ELIGIBILITY: A candidate for either of the above awards must serve in an Army Aviation assignment in the active U.S. Army or its Reserve Components. Membership in AAAA is not a requirement for consideration.

# e to nominate A Nat'l Awards!

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#### NOMINATION FOR THE "OUTSTANDING (ARMY AVIATION) DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY CIVILIAN OF THE YEAR"

BACKGROUND: This AAAA-sponsored national award is presented annually to a Dept. of the Army Civilian who has made an outstanding contribution to Army Aviation during the previous calendar year. A nominee for this award must have been a DAC for the awards period, and must have made an outstanding individual achievement.

#### NOMINATION FOR THE "JAMES H. McCLELLAN AVIATION SAFETY AWARD"

BACKGROUND: Sponsored by the Mc-Clellan Memorial Foundation and the many friends of Senator John L. McClellan in memory of his son, James H. McClellan, an Army Aviator who was killed in a civil avlation accident in 1958, the award is presented "to an individual who has made an outstanding contribution to Army Aviation safety during the previous calendar year.

**ELIGIBILITY:** Any individual - military or civilian - is eligible as a nominee for this award. Membership in AAAA is not a requirement.

#### 

#### NOMINATION FOR THE AWARD TO THE OUTSTANDING ARMY AVIATION UNIT OF THE YEAR

BACKGROUND: Sponsored by the Hughes Helicopters Division, this award is presented "to the aviation unit that has made an outstanding contribution to or innovation in the employment of Army Aviation over and above the normal mission assigned to the unit during the period ending the previous calendaryear."

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#### NOMINATION FOR THE AWARD TO THE "OUTSTANDING RESERVE COMPONENT AVIATION UNIT OF THE YEAR"

BACKGROUND: Sponsored by the AAAA, this award is presented annually "to the Reserve Component aviation unit that has made an outstanding contribution to or innovation in the employment of Army Aviation over and above the normal mission assigned to the unit during the awards period ending the previous calendar year."

#### 

#### DOCUMENTATION FOR AWARDS

ACCOMPANYING DATA: Documentation should include the name and address of the individual or unit, and the name of the present commander. A cover sheet should provide a brief outline of not more than 100 words citing the main reason(s) for the nomination. Additional supporting information should be attached as inclosures and is limited to 1,500 words or three pages (whichever is greater); and be typed.

SUSPENSE DATE: Nominations should be mailed on or before July 1 to: AAAA, ATTN: National Awards Committee Chairman, 1 Crestwood Road, Westport, CT 06880.

### Suspense Date: July 1, 1978

#### Quest for Flight (Cont. from Page 8)

Before flying his new glider for the first time, Lilienthal wanted to try out his novel form of control in one of his standard monoplane hang-gliders. On 9 August 1896 he took off into a gusty wind but when at fifty feet the wind seemed to drop, and the glider to stop and shudder as if the wrong control had been used. It then plunged to the ground.

Lilienthal was removed from the wreckage with a broken spine and died the next day with the words "Sacrifices must be made" on his lips. He had made over 2,000 flights, one over a thousand feet long.

One of Lilienthal's disciples was an Englishman, one Percy Pilcher. Having built his own glider in 1895 he went to Germany and was allowed to make a few flights in one of the master's gliders. Dripping with inspiration, he returned to England, convinced that he could apply power to a glider. But no engine was light enough so Pilcher, with praiseworthy perseverance, built his own. It was a fine engine but quite unsuitable for his airframe. So Pilcher, undaunted, set about building a bigger glider to take it.

#### The first powered flight

On 30 September 1899 he was ready to make man's first powered and controlled flight but now the weather had conspired against him and was unsuitable for such an attempt. **Pilcher**, however, was a man of iron nerves. In order not to disappoint the crowd, hungry for history, he elected to make a flight, not in his new aircraft, but in his most successful machine, the "Hawk".



PERCY PILCHER'S GLIDER, THE HAWK

Towed behind a team of unwilling horses, he just could not whip up enough enthusiasm (or speed) in them. The horses were invited to re-double their efforts. This time **Pilcher** made it but at thirty feet a bracing wire snapped. He crashed and died two days later.

Pilcher was at one time an assistant to Hiram S. Maxim, an American by birth who emigrated to England in 1881, having had a slight difference of opinion with the US Government over purchase of his famous machine-gun. Maxim will not go down in history as an introvert; indeed, he fondly believed that his departure was an irreparable loss to American society and culture. The British agreed and gave him a knighthood.

The new **Sir Hiram** studied mousetraps for a period before turning his attention to inhalers for bronchitis and aviation. He was soon in a position to declare modestly that "nearly all of the mathematicians are radically wrong" and to prove it he constructed the first jumbo aeroplane. A biplane with a span of 104 feet, its steam engine developed 300 HP and was geared to two pusher propellers. It ran on rails with a second set of guard rails above to prevent the machine rising more than two feet. Gross weight was approximately 5,000 lbs.

After a number of trial runs, **Maxim** gunned the engine rather more than usual on 31 July 1894 and the machine left the track although still retained by the guard rails. After a moment the leviathan went berserk, tearing itself free of the running gear. **Maxim**, frightened that he might actually fly, shut off the steam. With its life-blood denied it, the monster collapsed. **Maxim**, the 'driver', announced in ringing tones to anyone who would listen that "propulsion and lift are solved problems; the rest is merely a matter of time."

Having pointed the way to lesser mortals, he returned to mousetrap design, his venture into aviation history having no influence save an entry in the history books.

#### The "ultimate glider"

While Henry Ford was developing his 'tin Lizzy', Octave Chanute, born in France but brought to the United States at the age of six, published in 1894 his 'Progress in Flying Machines'. One of America's most eminent (QUEST/Cont. on Page 92)

### A special 79-page report

# P -47 hinook ogram

A major U.S. Army modernizatior and productio effort . . .



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS

Highly effective and responsive logistic support on the battlefield is an absolute necessity for conducting successful air mobile operations. This became evident in Vietnam and has been confirmed by follow-up field tests and studies -- the most recent being ARCSA III in 1977 when the Army completed HELILOG, a detailed evaluation of helicopters in the logistic role.

The CH-47D CHINOOK will give the Army a modernized and standard 1980's state-of-the-art medium lift helicopter to meet these requirements. The CH-47D will have greatly improved Reliability, Availability and Maintainability around the clock and be able at normal cruise speed to carry payloads from 15,000 lbs at 4000 feet 95° to 23,000 lbs at sea level standard. This capability can be used in many ways in support of tactical operations as well as logistics.

Logistics on the battlefield has always presented a tough challenge -made tougher by air mobility. The CH-47D will play a highly important role in meeting this challenge.

Lieutenant General, GS Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics

A S we were coordinating with the individual authors and activities who contributed to this dedicated CH-47 Modernization Issue we had an opportunity to reflect on the earlier decision leading to the planned modernization of the CH-47 Chinook inventory. That decision now over two and one half years old was, and is today, prudent.

What was once a promise is approaching reality. Discussions on improvements are being delivered as hardware. Testing of components is underway and first flight of the fiberglass rotor blades on a CH-47C will occur almost simultaneously with the publication of this issue. Transmission castings are now machined parts. Hydraulic modules have gone from paper to production to qualification and await integration. Progress is evident.

#### An assessment

As we progress toward the next decision milestone we have assessed where we are in relation to the CH-47 modernization benefits and costs:

#### Performance

Modernization remains the least cost method of upgrading the older CH-47A's and B's to our required lift capability of 15,000 pounds under Army hot day conditions.

#### Standardization

Modernization remains the least cost method of concurrently integrating present technology into the CH-47 while concurrently evolving the fleet to one standard model.



#### Safety

Modernization builds on knowledge of previously identified shortcomings while concurrently using proven design concepts.

#### Vulnerability and Survivability

Modernization includes redesign of all of the major systems, reroutes wire bundles and plumbing, and provides redundancy where appropriate.

#### **Reliability and Maintainability**

An experience level of 1.4 million hours of CH-47 flying hours, new technology, and the redesign and relocation of components for ease of maintenance are integrated within the modernization program and when combined with the design assistance of field mechanics will yield a system that

## A promise is now approaching reality

By COLONEL JAMES M. HESSON, CH-47 Modernization Project Manager, USA DARCOM





Overview (Cont. from Page 15)

meets our desired reliability and maintainability values.

#### Costs

modernization research and The development program remains within program costs and the future remains optimistic. While remaining within program R&D costs we are ahead of our contract schedule allowing time to improve on systems which do not originally meet our mutually established values.

We're proud of the fact that we're the

THE CH-47D WILL CARPY

first major modernization modification program that "bit the bullet" voluntarily to "design to a cost," thereby insuring that both the contractor. Boeing Vertol, and the Army have mutually agreed to a production cost ceiling.

#### A team effort!

We are progressing toward the goal of providing the soldier in the field with a more responsive, more reliable, and more maintainable medium lift helicopter at the best overall cost to the Government.

This effort requires many team players represented in part by the articles in this dedicated issue.

Through a total team effort we will continue to support the prudent modernization decision.



16



### Reliability Revisited.

Chinooks CH-47's earned their reputation. They put in more than ten years service as the largest capacity helicopters in the U.S. Army. They're the Old Reliables.

Now Old Reliables can do the job better than ever. With Avco Lycoming's new T55-L-712 turboshaft engine. Under the the RAM-D program, the latest T55 increases Reliability, Availability, Maintainability, and Durability. Designed to log up to 2400 hours between overhauls (while delivering up to 3750 shp, with an emergency rating of up to 4500 shp), the T55 makes Old Reliables easier to maintain, with less time on the ground. And more time in the air.



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the CH-47D

## portant Protection for the tems on Boeing-Vertol's CH-47D

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APM has made continuous contributions to aerospace filtration and contamination control by designing filters that demonstrate ease of use, economy of use, safety and efficacy. That's why Boeing-Vertol selected APM for the CH-47D Modernization Program. APM filter modules *combine* the latest state-ofthe-art ultrafine filtration to combat component wear *with* a variety of fluid system components to increase operating reliability, reduce maintenance, minimize weight and eliminate system leakage points. This was accomplished while meeting the Army's service and design-to-cost objectives.

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**T**HE Army's transportation system exists for only one purpose: to provide supplies, equipment, and personnel to units when and where they are needed.

To accomplish this mission, a balanced mix of highway, rail, watercraft, and aircraft is required, and each has its special capabilities and advantages. The CH-47 has proven to be a highly flexible and vital link in our transportation system. It allows us to maximize the concept of airmobility with timely response to rapidly changing battlefield conditions.

When highways are choked with refugees, or degraded, because of enemy action or natural disaster, the lift capabilities over long distances which the CH-47 provides become critical. When surge requirements exceed those which can be satisfied by surface means, the CH-47 responds and provides the critical link in the transportation network.

#### An aging fleet

The current fleet of CH-47's is aging rapidly and contains A and B models which do not meet the Army's medium lift helicopter requirement of 15,000 pounds at 4,000 feet, 95°F (Army Standard Day). The CH-47C which was rushed into operation during the Vietnam era, meets the medium lift requirement; however, its maintainability and reliability are below levels currently attainable by the existing state of the art.

I believe, however, the most ominous aspect faced by our current CH-47 fleet is that of age. Using current planning guidance of a 20-year service life for Army aircraft, one-half of the current CH-47 fleet will be retired by 1987, and by the early 1990's, assuming no new developments, the current medium lift capability will be virtually decimated.

The Army's proposed solution for this problem calls for existing CH-47A, B, and C models to be modernized to a single CH-47D configuration. The reuse of these proven airframes will save the Army at least \$1 million per copy as opposed to buying new aircraft.

#### A new approach

The idea of modernizing an existing airframe which incorporates 1950 technology to that of the 1980's is a new approach for the Army, and I will leave it to **Colonel Jim Hesson** to explain in the following article how he plans to accomplish this.

It should be noted, however, that the Chinook modernization effort is not an adventure into unknown or high-risk technology. When the CH-47 modernization effort was conceived, the prime emphasis was on capturing the best of new technology generated in the HLH, UTTAS YCH-347 and other Army research and development programs. The prime thrust of the modernization effort has been to maximize demonstrated reliability and maintainability improvements which can be incorporated into the CH-47D.

The modernized CH-47 will provide a 24% decrease in maintenance man-hour requirements and a 15% reduction in maintenance failure rates. Those improvements will directly equate to increas-

### The Army needs the modernized CH-47

By MAJOR GENERAL ALTON G. POST, Commander, USA Transportation Center & Fort Eustis, Virginia





#### The CH-47D Need (Cont. from Page 21)

ed unit and fleet effectiveness, reduced operating and support costs and, most importantly, enhanced readiness. The prime benefit to the unit commander, maintenance officer, and mechanics will be a helicopter which is easier to maintain and to troubleshoot, and have a high probability of mission accomplishment.

#### **Reduction in downtime**

The increase in time before overhaul for major components will significantly reduce scheduled maintenance downtime required in the unit. The improvement of existing T-55 engine to T-55-L-712 RAM-D configuration will incorporate the latest turbine engine technology and will greatly enhance reliability. The new engine will provide an emergency single engine capability at a max gross weight of 50,000 lbs. In the tertain in which we operate today, this capability is the essential margin of safety we must provide to our aviators.

#### **Designed for survivability**

A matter of major concern to everyone in Army Aviation is survivability and vulnerability in a high threat environment. In addition to survivability equipment which will be added to the CH-47 to counter specific threats, there are basics in the design of the subsystems and components which will greatly enhance the CH-47D.

Some are as simple as separating the wire bundles down the cabin area for the number 1 and 2 electrical systems. Others, such as the redundant lube systems and dry run capability for the transmissions, involve major reworking of existing components. The fiberglass rotor blade is the most significant improvement in safety reduction of vulnerability. For a rotor blade to take a direct hit from a 23mm HEI and retain enough strength and structural integrity for a pilot to safely land the aircraft, particulary if he should have 33 troops on board, is a dramatic improvement over metal spar blades.

#### An added benefit

An added benefit of the fiberglass blade is that it will cost less to produce and have a higher time between depot overhaul than the present blades. As we know it, there will be no such thing as a crack in the spar of a fiberglass rotor blade. With these improvements, and by increasing the inservice life of the CH-47 through the modernization program, we will be able to provide the field commander with a rapid, reliable aerial transportation system through the 1990's.



# **THE CH-47**

For the CH-47 Modernization Program, Boeing Vertol sought to pioneer a fiberglass rotor blade. They've achieved it. From Hexcel, Boeing Vertol sought fully-machined blade cores, delivered ready for final skin bonding. They're getting them. Matched to the requirements of a new generation in complex blade designs, Hexcel offers five-axis, numerically-controlled machining capabilities which are unmatched in the industry. Complex-contour blade core shapes, machined to exacting tolerances, demonstrate Hexcel's commitment to meeting the demands of the Army's new aviation programs.

A finished CH-47 blade (top) and the blade core, as received from Hexcel.



# Life-line at the Front Line

# Breeze Rescue Hoist on the Boeing Chinook pulls personnel from tight predicaments

A compact Breeze Rescue Hoist, housed in a pod, provides one more area of action for the versatile Boeing Chinook assault-support helicopter. Added to the Chinook's capacity for mass-moving troops, firepower, and supplies into action wherever needed, is the life saving ability to reach down where nothing else can go to rescue personnel.

Over the years, Breeze has worked closely with Boeing and other airframe manufacturers to provide the extra measure of utility afforded by a hoist and which has resulted in thousands of rescues around the world.

BREEZE CORPORATIONS, INC. 700 Liberty Avenue, Union, New Jersey 07083 • 201-686-4000

Makers of Airborne Holsts & Winches & Controls, Radar Antenna Drives, Turret Drive Systems, Tractor/Trailer JacKnife Controls, Automotive & Industrial Equipment IN our visits to locations where the audience is mainly non-defense related people, we have a difficult time explaining what "modernization" is all about.

The solution has been to draw an analogy to their automobile. When asked if they would want their older car totally rebuilt, using new technology in material, new engines, transmissions, axles, wiring, upholstery, etc., and the body retrimmed to a "like new" condition at a dramatic dollar savings over a 1978 model, the answer is consistently "Yes."

The 55 mph speed is equivalent to our 15,000 lift requirement. That's what we need and this is what we are developing, too! While visually the same aircraft in flight, a closer scrutiny reveals that the CH-47D is a brand new helicopter. These changes are to ratify to the Army's need for a 15,000 pound lift capability. Let's look at the changes.

#### "New technology" rotorblades

The first change will be to new fiberglass rotor blades. These will be constructed using technology and knowledge gained from previous aircraft programs, plus some updated manufacturing methods and modern technology. Going to a fiberglass blade gives significant improvements in Reliability, Availability and Maintainability (RAM) and eliminates the problem of metal blade corrosion.

The use of fiberglass blades also eliminates the need for the Integral Spar Inspection System (ISIS). The most significant feature of the fiberglass is the ability of the fiberglass spar to tolerate damage up to and including direct hits from a 23 mm round, the metal blade just cannot take a hit like this because it cannot resist crack propagation like fiberglass.

The second improvement is the drive system. The transmissions have been redesigned keeping the key factors of RAM, safety, and survivability as the foremost considerations. Improvements to all of these have occurred, while still keeping the same basic exterior dimensions and using most of the existing aircraft mounting points.

#### Upgrading to 7,500 hp

One of the main things was the upgrading of the transmissions from the current 6,000 horsepower rating to 7,500 horsepower. This upgrading was for three reasons. First, at the design criteria of 4,000 feet, 95°F, the two T55-L-11 engines produce a total of 5,925 horsepower. At this point the CH-47 is engine-limited; the 6,000 horsepower rating is adequate; and the lift capability is comparatively good.

However, at sea level, on a standard day, the engine can develop 7,500 horsepower. Under these flight conditions this created an aircraft that was transmission-limited, or engine/transmission mismatch that can cause significant damage is there was an over torque.

The second reason for increasing the rating is for reliability, availability, and maintainability purposes. By qualifying the transmission at 7,500 horsepower rating it will preclude pilot induced over torque and



By JOHN P. CLARKE, Deputy Project Manager, CH-47 Modernization Project Manager's Office



#### Systems Description (Cont. from Page 25)

when operating below 6,000 horsepower will result in lower stress loads and, therefore, less wear.

The third purpose of the redesign was to accomodate some of our other new systems, like the new electrical, hydraulic, and APU systems.

#### A new lubrication system

Another big improvement in the transmissions is a new integral lubrication system. This definitely eliminates some of the past maintenance problems. For example, the leak points have been reduced from 116 in the older CH-47s to 28 in the modified version. Another big plus is the reduction of components from 210 to 90. These are going to be a bonus, not only because of the obvious reduction of maintenance, but also the reduction of vulnerability to enemy fire with fewer lines to get severed.

However, if the aircraft should happen to take a hit in one of the lubrication systems, each transmission has a built-in sump with enough oil to stay in operation for two hours, and if that should go dry it is designed to fly 30 minutes without any lubrication at normal cruise power.

With these changes and the 7,500 horsepower for the transmission, the Army can accommodate the RAM changes, improve safety, and reduce vulnerability.

is the hydraulic system. For the Chinook crews and passengers they will be happy to hear there has been a sig-nificant reduction in the number of leak points in the aircraft. The number of hoses and tubes have been drastically reduced from 520 to 140 and the leak points have been reduced from 1,040 to 219. Just like the transmission, with the

The third system that has been improved

reduction in number of lines, the reduction in hydraulic hoses and tubes gives greatly decreased vulnerability. The best illustration of what's happening is shown in two pictures. Remember what the right side of the ramp area used to look like? Figure 1, look at it now, Figure 2.

#### **APU** modification

The fourth change the Auxiliary Power Unit. Probably the biggest change that is readily noticeably is that the APU is no longer connected to the Accessory Gear Box (AGB) on the aft transmission. No longer will the crew have to worry about shearing the AGB drive shaft. The drive shaft will be replaced by a right angle gearbox mounted on the front of the APU, thereby eliminating the possibility of a quill shaft failure.

An APU-mounted starter/pump, in the pump mode, will provide all of the direct hydraulic power required for ground operations, systems checkouts, and main engine starting. The starter/pump, besides powering the utitity hydraulic system, will prov-

FIG. 2-THE REDUCTION IN HYDRAULIC HOSES AND TUBES AS VIEWED NOW.



#### FIG. 1–THE WAY THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE CH-47 RAMP AREA USED TO LOOK.

#### Systems Description (Cont. from Page 26)

ide power for each flight control hydraulic system by means of a motor/pump transfer unit connected in parallel with each flight control pump.

The APU will also provide electrical power by having a 20 KVA generator mounted on the APU. This will provide all the electrical power necessary for ground operations and electrical subsystem checkouts.

The fifth improvement is another plus for the reduction of vulnerability. Previously, the main electrical wire bundle ran through the drive shaft tunnel and as the old infantry saying goes "one round could get them all". Now, there are **two redundant wire bundles**, each for complete systems support, placed along the sides of the cabin ceiling.

There is also a provision for increased electrical loading so the aircraft will have power for improved avionics, aircraft survivability equipment, and blade de-icing, if required. This will be provided by two 30/40 KVA oil cooled, brushless generators mounted on the aft transmission.

#### **Reducing pilot workload**

The aircraft is going to have an Advanced Flight Control System (AFCS). This will aid in reducing pilot workload in the cockpit. This system is designed to improve stability, maneuverability, and, of course, of most importance, safety. The current CH-47 fleet exhibits some stability problems when it is under heavy load or high density altitude conditions.

The AFCS will improve load acquisition time, confined area operations, adverse weather flights, and night and low level flight capabilities.

The seventh modification is the **multicargo hook.** The triple hook configuration has many benefits. It will allow flights with external loads at much greater speeds, thus increasing the amount of cargo moved in a given period of time. It'll also provide much greater stability and more diversified cargo handling, and give the aircraft much more flexibility in the types of loads it can carry.

#### The new T55-L-712

Another item that is not a part of the modernization R & D program, but will have a big impact on the flying capabilities is the **new T55-L-712 engine**. The aircraft will have an engine with a very high degree of reliability and, the biggest bonus of all, contingency power. Contingency power of about 4,500 shaft horsepower gives the air craft the capability to fly for 30 minutes at max gross weight with one engine gone.

The aircraft may look a lot like its predecessors, but it has changed in places where it really counts. The modernized **Chinook** will be able to operate more efficiently for much longer periods of time with less maintenance required. This means the CH-47D will be able to better provide the support that the ground commander needs.



# SKF bearings help Boeing gear-up Chinook.



These unique SKF bearings are integrally geared spherical roller assemblies for the Chinook planetary drive system.

They are just one of 11 new precision aircraft bearings SKF is making for the new CH47D Chinook helicopter.

Why SKF?

SKF produces more bearing sizes and types than any other manufacturer. Backs each one with advanced technology and outstanding quality.

These are the reasons why Boeing has worked with SKF on Chinook development right from the start. And why you can count on SKF, too. SKF Bearings Group, King of Prussia, PA 19046.

# SKF

Our people make the critical difference. SKF INDUSTRIES, INC. THE CH-47 Modernization Program is a prime example of "getting the biggest bang for the buck." Not only were we able to upgrade an existing asset for the medium lift helicopter mission, but we were able to employ the significant technologies developed during other Army Aviation Programs and AVRADCOM R&D efforts.

This prudent approach results in \$200-\$400 million R&D cost savings over a new aircraft development program. Additional savings of at least \$1 million per delivered aircraft are conservatively realized by using the existing CH-47 assets.

The proven technology incorporated in the modernization subsystems will result in the achievement of greatly improved fleet lift capability, reliability, availability, maintainability, safety, and survivability with an attendant reduction in operating and support costs. It's very rewarding to us at AVRADCOM to see the results of our R&D efforts being applied so effectively.

#### Aid from multiple sources

The technologies applied on the CH-47 Modernization Program were developed from multiple sources. AVRADCOM has three of its laboratories collocated with NASA centers. While we do a great deal of basic and applied research at these centers, ultimately a prime contractor has to apply all of the technologies to a product. In the case of the CH-47 Modernization Program, that company is Boeing Vertol.

The current CH-47 fleet comprises three versions, the A, B, and C models, all basically employing technology of the late



'50s and early '60s. The cost of ownership of the aging fleet has been increasing, and with over 400 of the aircraft in the field, the total amount of operating and support resources has become significant.

For some time the Army has been reviewing means to capitalize on new technology to provide the ground commander with an improved medium lift helicopter, and, at the same time, make it easier and less costly to support.

#### A vast improvement

Helicopter rotor blades have been vastly improved since we accepted the first aircraft, and this is one area on which we sought to focus new technology. The improved rotor blade for the modernized CH-47 uses composite materials including an all-fiberglass spar. It has a Nomex honeycomb interior and a fiberglass skinned aft fairing streamlined behind a metallic leading edge.





#### Technology (Cont. from Page 29)

The methods of applying these materials to rotor blade structures were developed during the Heavy Lift Helicopter (HLH), Advanced Technology Component (ATC), and the Utility Tactical Transport Aircraft System (UTTAS) Programs. A new series of rotor shapes were designed to improve lift characteristics over the previous CH-47 airfoils. The efficient manufacture of these rotor blades required the development of a means to position fiberglass tape with precision.

#### Enter ATLAS!

Our manufacturing methods and technology (NM&T) group kicked off a program in early 1970 to build the equipment we needed. A prototype, commonly called the ATLAS (Automatic Tape Layup System), proved that it was possible to rapidly build rotor blade components and at the same time avoid human error.

ATLAS was the prototype of follow-on production equipment to manufacture our new rotor blades (Figure 1). The automated blade layup, combined with precision tooling, is the reason we expect to manufacture our blades at less cost.

#### A new drive system

The modified **Chinook** will employ a broad range of advanced technology in its integrally cooled drive system. The new drive system is rated at 7,500 horsepower when under full power from both T55 engines. The five transmissions required to operate the aircraft are: forward, aft, combining, and one for each engine. The transmissions feature technology developed and tested in earlier programs.

The benefits we get from this system will be expressed in terms of improved reliability and maintainability. This occurs due to the better matching of transmission rating with engine power and the use of improved high temperature, long life gear material. We have added individual oil coolers on each of the three main transmissions eliminating a great deal of plumbing.

Another innovation in the drive system is the use of fiberglass sumps. The use of these sumps reduced weight and increased ballistic tolerance.

FIGURE 1: THE AUTOMATIC TAPE LAY-UP SYSTEM (ATLAS) THAT HAS SPED THE MANUFACTURE OF CH-47 BLADES.



A major step forward was the elimination of bolted gear and shaft joints. We now use one piece prime gears to avoid the problems that occurred with bolted connections. Improved micro-miniature strain gauge installations now permit these instruments to be used on developmental gear teeth. They can actually measure gear stresses while the transmission is operating. The long life steels used in the drive system gears and rotor shafts will be subjected to improved ultrasonic quality inspection.

This is a continuous process from the time of their initial forging to final delivery of the finished product. The transmission cases are made of an improved magnesium alloy and coated with a corrosion inhibiting jacket. This overcomes a problem common to existing transmission cases, and holds great promise in extending case life.

#### Modularized design

The hydraulic system we are putting in the modernized CH-47 is the product of multiple technology sources. The flight control and utility hydraulic systems will be of a self-contained, modularized design and located in the forward and aft pylons. The remaining subsystem components will also be modularized and connected to a centrally located hydraulic service panel. This easy availability is going to account for a real reduction in maintenance tasks.

Improvements in flight control system survivability have been achieved. This advantage was gained through the use of newly designed, integrated, lower control actuators and jam-proof upper boost actuators. The entire hydraulic system is designed to use the new fire retardant hydraulic fluid (MIL-H-83282). The system will provide reliability and maintainability improvements most visible to the man in the field; namely, the elimination of numerous leak points and greatly simplified troubleshooting.

The CH-47D capitalizes on the tremendous advancements made in the electronics industry. Previously an automatic flight



FIGURE 2 - THE CH-47D'S NEW MULTIPLE HOOK SYSTEM IS SHOWN DURING FLIGHT.

control system, developed by Boeing, was refined for installation in the Canadian CH-147 in 1972. Further advancements have allowed us to cut the size in half and at the same time, improve producibility, reliability, and maintainability. Added to these highly desirable qualities is an increase in system capability and precision.

The electrical generators for the CH-47D will have parts designed with improved industry standards and technology. These result in added generating capacity, higher efficiency, and increased reliability.

#### Multiple hook system

Last, but certainly not least, the modified **Chinook** features a new multiple hook system (Figure 2.) A forward and aft external cargo hook will be added to the existing single hook configuration. The additional equipment will increase the external load stability and flexibility for cargo delivery.

These two additional hooks are rated at 20,000 pounds each and the center hook has been uprated to 28,000 pounds. The added hooks will provide the capability to transport multiple loads of varying types



#### Technology (Cont. from Page 31)

and densities at speeds up to the CH-47D power limit airspeed.

Additionally, loads can be delivered to one or more field units with a significantly shortened turnaround time. The multiple hook concept, as developed by Boeing Vertol, was based on extensive analytical and wind tunnel model testing, and finally was verified in actual flight test. The system was field tested by our U.S. Army Aviation Engineering Flight Activity at Edwards Air Force Base. Two CH-47C aircraft equipped with the triple hooks are currently in service with the 101st Airborne Division at Fort Campbell.

One of the more exciting new features being investigated is the gondola that can be used for rapid loading and transporting break-bulk cargo or special mission equipment. A good example would be the equip-

#### SFTS'S ON TAP!

The CH-47 Synthetic Flight Training Systems will be activated at Ft. Campbell in Jan 82; USAREUR in Mar 82; Ft. Sill in Jan 83; Ft. Bragg in Mar 83; and Ft. Lewis in May 83.

ment needed for an airmobile forward area refueling and rearming point. The gondola concept was an engineering achievement of our Applied Technology Laboratory at Ft. Eustis, VA, and is evidence of our broad research and development effort.

The CH-47 Modernization Program could not have been undertaken without the combined and dedicated work of both Government and industry research and development personnel many years ago. Funding of our aviation research and development efforts will continue so that technology can be advanced and the benefits provided to the field soldier and commander.



## SCHEDULE PERFORMANCE

Costs and schedules are tracked using the Triservice validated cost/schedule control system. To date, the full scale development program is proceeding on schedule and is below target cost. (Cost data is on p. 16).





## What is a Chinook?

HE CH-47 "Chinook" takes its name from a fascinating tribe of Indians whose simple fishing villages once lay scattered along the banks of the lower Columbia River from the Cascade Mountains down to the Pacific.

The Chinook were short people with artificially flattened foreheads, crooked legs, thick ankles, and broad, flat feet.

As peaceful fishermen, they were superb canoe handlers and excellent swimmers who lived bountifully off the Columbia River salmon which returned from the sea each year to spawn in the upland shallows of the river.

They also hunted for deer, elk and other inland game; gathered roots, berries and acorns and would occasionally go out to sea to hunt for seals and whales.

- WHAT IS A CHINOOK?
- (a) A Columbia River salmon?
- (b) A warm Pacific wind?
- (c) A tribe of American Indians?
- (d) A medium-lift cargo helicopter?
- (e) An Alaskan mountain goat?
- (f) A town in the State of Washington?
- (g) An acorn ripened in a damp pit?
- (h) None of the above?
- (i) All of the above?

These pagan people revered the tammanawis — the guardian spirits of the volcanic Cascade peaks — and Mentonee, the mythical high priestess of the Great Oversoul whose altar, they believed, had once been on an acient stone bridge which stretched over the Columbia from Mt. Adams in Washington to Mt. Hood in Oregon.

#### Chinook society

Their villages were usually nestled quietly among the fir trees near the mouths of the sparkling tributary rivers and streams which flowed into the Columbia. The villages usually contained several large communal dwellings solidly built of wooden planks with interior walls of woven mats.

Three or four families lived in each of these homes, and there was a sunken fire pit in the middle of each building. Smoked fish and game would invariably be hanging from the rafters.

Chinook society was based on these small, independent villages, each of which had a head man or chief whose influence rested on the strength or soundness of his personality. No formal tribal structure existed beyond the village level, but informally, the Chinook traded extensively among them.

> thousand years they prospered at the hub of a vast network of intertribal trade and travel. This area stretched from California to Alaska and went far inland to the western edges of the Great Plains.

selves, and for several

At one time, the high-prowed seagoing cances of the great northern tribes, the Haida and the Tlingit manned by as many as 50 warriors and

packed with barter goods - would glide ashore on the sandy beaches of the lower Columbia alongside the smaller canoes of the Pacific coastal tribes,

#### Wheeler-dealers

The Klamath, Modoc, and Yakima would travel overland from the interior of Oregon and Northern California, and these beaches in the heart of the Chinook homeland became crowded trading centers for goods such as animal furs, stoneware and copperware, woven baskets and blankets, domestic tools, dried fish and game, sea salt, dried seaweed, and a great variety of sea shells -particularly the highly valued white dentalium, a tusklike shell which was used as money in the region.

The Chinook acted as hosts, middlemen, and shrewd bargainers. Their language was



spoken by thousands of Indians belonging to the Chinookan family of tribes, and was also the foundation for the Chinook Jargon, a combination of several tongues which was spoken as a second language by Indians throughout the Pacific Northwest trade area.

In the midst of all this, a lively trade in slaves existed. The Chinook usually acquired slaves in barter from the southern tribes and would then trade them for a profit in the north or inland. Occasionally, however, they would launch their own slave raids against the distant villages of another tribe.

Lewis and Clark estimated that there were about 16,000 Chinook when their cross-country expedition reached the mouth of the Columbia in 1805.

#### Good neighbors!

The tribe quickly developed good relations with the traders at Ft. Astoria, which was established on the southern bank of the Columbia in 1811, and they got along very well with the British and American hunters, trappers, traders, and settlers who soon began to flow into their region.

The Chinook Jargon picked up a few words and phrases from several European languages and then remained the "lingua franca" of the Pacific Northwest. In 1829, a terrible epidemic swept the tribe, killing four out of every five people, and only a few hundred of the Chinook survivors made it into the 20th century. Those few were dispersed onto several different reservations where they were assimilated almost entirely into the population of several other tribes.

Over the years, the tribe has lent its name to:

 the Chinook salmon — great silvery monsters weighing up to 80 pounds each, which the Chinook were wise to catch for themselves since salmon now costs close to \$5 per pound.

 the Chinook wind, which flows down the slopes of the Rocky Mountains from the Pacific, melting the snow and bringing mild, springlike weather,

 the Chinook helicopter with which the readers of this journal are familiar.

 the town of Chinook, Washington, which used to be the principal village of the tribe, and

 Chinook olives, which are — according to an old Indian recipe — acorns ripened in a urine-soaked pit.

To the best of our knowledge, however, the name of the Chinook has never been applied to an Alaskan mountain goat.

- Dale Kesten


We are in an era where there is greater emphasis than ever on getting more for every defense dollar that is spent. Present and forecast budgetary limitations dictate reductions in the high cost of aviator training.

Just as improved command, control, and communications can improve effectiveness through the force multiplier effect, so can improved training. To counter the trend of today's aviators having less and less flight experience, we must insure that we get more training benefit from a relatively fewer number of flight hours.

### **Increased effectiveness**

The CH-47 Modernization Program is designed to enable the commander to get more in combat effectiveness and training effectiveness for a lower dollar expenditure. The Modernized CH-47, through perfected design, will improve the manmachine interface, yielding higher productivity.

History is replete with evidence of victorious military forces who fought outnumbered, from **Hannibal's** victory over the Romans in 216 B.C. to the Israeli victory in the Yom Kippur War.

#### Force multipliers

To defeat a numerically superior force requires the use of force multipliers. It is not necessarily the size of the military force which weighs most decisively in battle, but the synergistic effect of firepower equipment, command, and control, and the state of training readiness. The Modernized CH-47 and the CH-47 flight simulator are positive steps to enhance training readiness in a cost effective manner.

# **Positive steps aid training readiness**

By MAJOR GENERAL JAMES C. SMITH, Commander U.S. Army Aviation Center & Fort Rucker, Alabama



## 6

### Training Readiness (Cont. from Page 37)

### Cost effective training

Key factors in cost effective training are the reduced manpower and improved equipment reliability. Both of these critical factors weighed heavily in the improved design of the CH-47.

The CH-47 Modernization Program will eliminate the numerous inadequacies in the current medium lift helicopter fleet which adversely affect mission performance and training. Improvements are being made in flight safety, reliability, availability, maintainability, vulnerability, and survivability. These advancements will enhance the training aspects significantly for both the unit and the institutional training commander.

It is necessary that the Aviation Center's training of CH-47 aviators complement the requirements of the field commanders since the CH-47 is the keystone to successful airmobile operations. The commander's ability to carry out airmobile operations effectively is linked directly to the availability of his medium lift helicopter assets.

Plans and operations for airmobile warfare are centered around realizing the maximum effectiveness from the CH-47 aircraft, especially in terms of rearming and refueling scout and attack helicopter tankkilling teams employed en masse.

### **Continuous combat support**

A successful battlefield operation requires continuous combat service support to sustain the effectiveness of the firepower of the combat elements which is essential in maintaining the momentum of the attack. Unless the firepower and staying power of the combined arms team with its anti-tank aviation forces are sustained through a responsive resupply system, we may lose the first battle.

The present CH-47 fleet has suffered from low availability and low mean time between failure, requiring a high number



**THE 2B31 SIMULATOR** 

of maintenance man-hours per flight hour. Since institutional training utilizes contract maintenance, the advent of the **Modernized CH-47D** should increase savings in maintenance and facilitate an expansion of the training program, if required.

### A favorable influence

Numerous improvements in the CH-47 will certainly have a favorable influence upon training, such as the redesign of systems to increase flight performance and ease of maintenance.

Modifications which reduce failure rates and increase reliability in the combat environment improve maintainability signifcantly in the peacetime environment. Among these are the extended life of the rotor blades (through use of composites) and increased reliability of the aircraft engines. In addition, redundant and simplified hydraulic and electro-mechanical systems should reduce the number of mechanically- related accidents.

The improvements in adverse weather capability will facilitate not only combat operations but also the training program when adverse weather is encountered in the training environment. The improvements in aircraft instrumentation which includes a pilot-assist system for altitude and heading hold as well as a radar altimeter, will facilitate flights in close proximity to the terrain, essential for survivability

# HIGH PERFORMANCE COOLING

Sundstrand provides all the high performance cooling fans for the YCH-47D Helicopter; three shaft-driven fans used in transmission cooling and three electric motor-driven fans used for hydraulic system cooling. These fans are designed for high performance and high efficiency in a smaller, lighter package. More importantly, reliability and maintainability have been improved by design.

Sundstrand's proficiency in designing high performance fans has been refined by the acquisition of Task Corporation. With expertise in Army programs ranging from vehicles to aircraft, Sundstrand has the know-how to meet your requirements and assure program success.



### 6

### Training Readiness (Cont. from Page 38)

in a high threat environment.

The improved multihook stabilizes external loads and allows them to be carried closer to the aircraft, thereby enhancing terrain flight. The CH-47 cockpit has been reconfigured to enhance night operations which will also facilitate night training in a more realistic environment.

### Simulator now in use

The present CH-47 aviator qualification course is being revised currently to include the CH-47 flight simulator, which recently completed operational testing, and was expected to be fully integrated in the aircraft qualification course in the latter part of March, 1978.

The CH-47 flight simulator, which was designed to simulate both instrument and visual flight conditions through the use of a terrain model board, will increase the cost effectiveness of aviator training significantly,

Other proposed revisions in the training program include emphasis on night and terrain flying. The CH-47 initial entry training program should start in FY 80 under the aegis of the multi-track training program.

In mid FY 82, the Aviation Center will receive one of the first **Modernized CH-47D** aircraft off the production line. The modernization program, which extends over a relatively long period of time, will upgrade the institutional training fleet at the same time as the total fleet.

Just as the airmobile commander must get the maximum utilization and effectiveness from his limited number of CH-47 aircraft, so must the training center. The **Modernized CH-47** will allow the Aviation Center to be more responsive to the demands of the Army to train the trainers and produce well-qualified CH-47 aviators. **\*** 

LIGHTWEIGHT HYDRAULIC ACCUMULATORS - LIKE THE ONE USED IN THE CH-47 CHINOOK HELICOPTER

- Capacities up to 500 cu. in.
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- High-cycle life
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One of the many outstanding product lines—including aircraft fire detection and extinguishing systems, pneumatic compressors, spacecraft flight controls, and aircraft pneumatic valving—from the experienced Aerospace team at

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Much has been said about the CH-47 Modernization Program that has been oriented toward the maintainability and reliability improvements that will be made.

So that the pilot will not think he has been forgotten, I will discuss the improvements as the pilot will see them. I'll use an imaginary flight to describe the operation of the modernized CH-47D.

Having finished the preflight inspection and crew briefing we are ready to go. Battery switch on; Interphone checks good; "Ready on the APU"? "Fire guard is posted; ready on the 'P' sir."

You move the Auxiliary Power Unit (APU) switch to the start position momentarily and release it. Everything else is automatic. An Electronic Sequencing Unit (ESU) has been installed that incorporates Built-in Test Equipment (BITE).

If the APU fails to start, there is a visual code display on the ESU that will tell the crew chief what component to troubleshoot. As the APU comes up to speed you note that the APU tachometer is no longer installed and the overtemp, overspeed, and oil pressure warning lights have been removed as the ESU monitors all of these functions.

#### A visual code display

When the flight control hydraulic warning lights go out you turn on the APU generator to supply AC and DC power for ground checkout. On the CH-47D the auxiliary gear box has been eliminated. The aft transmission still has two generators and one flight boost hydraulic pump installed;



#### CENTER CONSOLE

however, a generator, driven through an APU-mounted 90° gearbox, has been added to the APU for ground check of the electrical system.

The flight control hydraulics are pressurized for ground checkout through the Utility Hydraulic System which drives a separate pair of flight control boost pumps. For normal operation the number one system is driven by the forward transmission and the number two is driven by the aft transmission. You note that separation of these pumps will mean a lower chance of a single hit knocking out both flight boost systems; on the radio console you also note a great difference.

### Flying the Chinook: A top pilot's report

By CW4 EARL F. DeBACA, Test/Evaluation Officer CH-47 Project Manager's Office, USA DARCOM





### The Pilot's View (Cont. from Page 41)

The engine condition controls have been moved to the overhead console with the exception of the engine trim disable switches and the emergency beep which have been retained on the radio console for better accessability.

The new family of more reliable radios replaces the old remoted ones. There will be an AN/APX100 Transponder and the KY58 will replace the KY28. The AN/ARN123 receiver will provide a full ILS capability.

Continuing the ground checkout yousee that the hydraulic pressure gauges have been moved to a maintenance panel located in the right rear ramp area of the aircraft; however, all of the failure warning lights have been retained on the master caution panel in the cockpit.

### Ready to "Start"

You are ready to start the engines. "Fire guard is posted; ready on Number One" reports the crew chief. On the overhead console start panel one finds a single switch for each engine. There are three position switches labeled **OFF-MOTOR-START.** 

The co-pilot moves the number one start switch to start and then at 15% N, the pilot moves the number one condition lever to ground. At 45% N, the co-pilot moves the switch to off and the start is completed. In the event of a hot start the co-pilot would simply release the spring-loaded start switch to return to the motor position which allows motoring the engine for cooling.

With both engines started and stabilized the co-pilot reaches up to the engine condition control levers and slowly moves them forward to the flight position. The rotor RPM is beeped up to 225 RPM which will be constant for all gross weights.

The instrument panel has two new items: the **Cruise Guide Indicator (CGI)** and the radar warning receiver. The CGI



will give the pilot an indication of the ac. tual dynamic loads imposed on critical components in flight so that he can utilize the aircraft to its mazimum capability. This was installed in the newest "C" models and is being retrofitted to other CH-47C aircraft. The radar warning receiver will indicate to the pilots the bearing and distance from where they are being painted by radar.

The advanced flight control system (AFCS) is located on the canted console control panel. Prior to take off the pilot checks to ensure that the coupled heading and altitude hold switches are off, that the Stability Augmentation System (SAS) are both on, and that the speed trim system is in the automatic mode.

After take off and on reaching in-level flight we can turn on the AFCS altitude and heading hold and set the heading "bug" to the desired heading. As the aircraft rolls itself out on the set heading, we note that we are at 130 knots airspeed. By beeping the "cooley hat" switch on the cyclic forward, the **differential airspeed hold system (DASH)** accelerates the aircraft to 160 knots, and altitude remains constant.

To assist in navigation we can utilize the Doppler Navigation System. The Doppler system is capable of giving bearing and distance to any of ten pre-selected check points and is independent of any ground signal. To assist in terrain clearance we can set the radar altimeter warning alarm to a desired absolute altitude.

If our cargo were a milvan with the total weight of 15,000 pounds, we can handle it even at a density altitude of 4,000 feet and 95° temperature.

The aircraft is capable of hovering out of

ground effect at these conditions and climbing at 200 feet per minute with this selected load. At a sea level standard day we can lift over 22,000 pounds and still hover out of ground effect and climb.

For a load of this kind we would use the forward and aft hooks due to the increased load stability and higher airspeed capability. The forward and aft hooks are rated at 20,000 pounds each and the center hook is rated at 28,000 pounds. For external loads we have a great deal of flexibility because we can carry loads with any of the three hooks or in tandem.

### Avoiding hostile fire

If we are in a hostile environment the terrain is still our ally. If we know where the enemy is located we will use our Doppler navigation to best avoid hostile areas. However, if we are detected by radar the radar warning indicator will give us a relative bearing to the radar so that we can avoid it. If the worst happens and we come under fire, we know that the vulnerable areas of the aircraft have been reduced significantly. Notable is the capability to run the transmission for up to 30 minutes with no oil. Also, the fiberglass rotor blade will be capable of withstanding a hit from a 23 MM HE1 and survive.

### Night flying aids

For better night flying ability, the cockpit will be painted black and a new plastic overlay will be installed on the radio console to prevent light from being reflected on the windshield.

For instrument flying the AFCS and DASH systems will provide an extremely stable platform. Together with a full ILS capability and a radar altimeter the instrument capability should be greatly improved. The reduced pilot workload and increased performance will result in a far more productive helicopter at reduced operating costs.



WE Chinook mechanics have been hearing about an Army Aviation program to modernize and update the CH-47 fleet for a long time now. We've heard, "This new airplane is going to be more reliable, and have greater accessibility, easier component replaceability, and — in general — better maintenance characteristics."

Everything we heard sounded good, but it had the ring of a sales pitch and I really wasn't sure I knew what all of it meant. Over the last year, however, I've had the opportunity to see what the "Mod Chinook" is going to look like through the "Dirty Rag" and "Clean Rag."

### "Get it off your chest!"

In July 1977, I was selected — along with other mechanics — to go to Boeing Vertol and be a part of a "Dirty Rag" Mechanic Review. The idea was to look at the changes being made to the Chinook and to obtain our views as typical mechanics. The Review also gave us a chance to get some of the problems we were having off our chests.

Boeing Vertol design and product assurance engineers reviewed each of the major systems being changed, particularly the maintenance changes. We had some very fine discussions about both the **Mod** and the problems we mechanics are having with the aircraft in the field.

One of the interesting things to me was the cardboard mockups of parts of the new Chinook. These mockups, called soft-core, gave me a chance to see, as well as touch, the new components and get a feel for how they could be worked.



Boeing said the mockups were also useful both to the product assurance engineers and to the designers.

Then, in December 1977, a team of Boeing engineers and Project Manager Office (PMO) people visited Fort Bragg to brief the 196th on the **Mod Program**. This "Clean Rag" Mechanic Review gave everybody in the unit a good idea of what the program was all about.

Again we talked about the maintenance changes, including some new ones which were made as a result of the "Dirty Rag" mechanics comments and maintenance problem areas on our airplanes. The best thing about both reviews was that Boeing and the PMO listened, and they really seemed to be interested in solving our problems. They did the same thing at Ft. Campbell, Ft. Carson, and Ft. Hood.

Now that I've gotten a look at the new Chinook, I'm starting to understand what all those big words mean to a mechanic.

# A mechanic looks at the D model Chinook

By STAFF SERGEANT ARNOLD VAN DYKE, 196th Aviation Co, 269th Avn Bn, 12th Aviation Gp



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### **CONSOLIDATED CONTROLS CORPORATION**



# (Cont. from Page 44)

For example, the new fiberglass blades actually look different than the metal blades. By different, I mean **better** because they are going to be stronger, last a lot longer, and be easier to fix.

They won't corrode like the metal blades and won't have as many problems with Foreign Object Damage (FOD). Boeing talked about how they can repair the blades and it sounded simple with a lot being done right on the airplane. They look safer, too, because even when they are damaged they can fly a long time before they break.

### A "beefing up"

The engines, transmissions, and power train has been beefed up to take stress and still last longer between changes. The transmissions have new materials and each one will have its own lubrication systems



POWER SERVICE—PVT Donald Stkulich (sitting) and SP4 Roger Anderson wait for PVT Michael Balley to put the finishing touches on a Chinook's port engine so they can remount it on the bird. The men of Co C, 158th Avn Bn serviced the CH-47 from stem to stern during a phase maintenance operation. The 101st Abn unit did the "switch" during an April 3-14 field exercise near Russellville, Kentucky. so if one fails it won't contaminate all the other ones. They also will be removed "oncondition" instead of "time change". With good troubleshooting procedures and some diagnostics like the Vibrex system, downtime is really going to be reduced.

A lot of changes are being made in the hydraulics, particularly in reducing the number of lines and leak points. Most of the hydraulics are going to be modules and easier to troubleshoot and replace.

The fittings are rosan-type which require only one wrench to replace. Another good change is having a "fill module" so a mechanic can service and add fluid to any reservoir from one place.

A big help to the maintenance of hydraulics is going to be the maintenance panel in the aft cabin. With this panel the crew chief will be able to see the status of key things in the flight control and utility hydraulics systems. It will show pressure, temperature, and fluid levels and warning lights will show when filter or pump replacement is needed.

### Easier troubleshooting

The APU is also being improved and changed by mounting the existing generator on it and adding **Built-In Test Equipment** (**BITE**) to it. This will let the crew chief check out all the systems on the ground without starting the main engines. The **BITE** will make it a lot easier to troubleshoot the system.

The engineers are moving a lot of components around and making them easier to get at to repair, replace, and service. This is what the engineers call **accessibility**, but to me it means I can get my hands and tools in to work on components without skinning my knuckles and banging up other components in the process. They are using the soft-core mockups to work out these problems and it is really paying off.

I know all of the mechanics at Bragg are really looking forward to the first D model like a kid looks for a new bike at Christmas. Overall, the CH-47D looks real good as the Chinook of the future and it was certainly designed with us in mind.

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Just some of the reasons Boeing Vertol chose Lucas for the YCH-47D Chinook.



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WE here in the U.S. Army Europe are looking forward to receiving the CH-47D as the final step in the initiatives taken to meet our requirements for Medium Lift Helicopter (MLH) capability.

These initiatives, based on the, USAREUR aviation reorganization study, will see our MLH fleet increase from 57 to 158 aircraft along with an increase in the company size unit from 16 to 24 aircraft. From this we will realize a better utilization of our indirect personnel and add a capability to operate a platoon away from its parent unit for a period of up to 30 days.

These are all steps in the right direction. But the inherent capabilities of the CH-47D will enable us to provide aircraft for the full range of support missions required in combat support of NATO forces.

#### Meeting a requirement

Experience to date with the CH-47C in Europe confirms what we have learned in the air assault days and RVN. Namely, that the **Chinook** meets a definite requirement of the Army's Ground Combat Forces. Our missions encompass movement of fuel, ammunition, class IX (see photo), equipment, and last but not least, people.

These missions have taken place throughout this theater and are represented by:

. the movement of Air Force cargo from the airhead to the operating base;

. the dedicated movement of high priority supplies from the airhead and depots to Army direct support units;

. . the relocation of a MUST hospital;



. . weapons displacement such as Lance and Hawk units;

. the installation of bridges and bridging (see photo);

. . the insertion and extraction of Infantry, Ranger, and Special Forces personnel behind and across the FEBA;

. . aircraft recovery;

. . and the dedicated resupply of mechandized Infantry, Armored, and Armored Cavalry units.

### **Highly successful partnership**

In addition to all this, we have been highly successful in Bi-National Operations with our German aviation partnership units in the air deployments of the German Airborne Battalion with Anti-Tank Weapons under simulated combat conditions.

The general characteristics of the CH-47D helicopter which will allow us to better support the ground commander are its ability to move individual loads up to 22,000 lbs. under typical European meteorological conditions and the improv-





### (Cont. from Page 49)

ed reliability and maintainability features built into the aircraft which will provide more flight time for fewer maintenance manhours.

The specific improvements we're looking forward to seeing, and some of which we need right now, are:

. . the multi-hook system with its capability to stabilize outside loads;

. . an advance flight control system and related navigation systems which will permit low level precision navigation in very marginal weather while substantially reducing pilot fatigue;

. the integrated aircraft survivability equipment (ASE) suite which enhances the built-in survivability features when operating against modern threat weapons;

.. and improved single engine capability provided by the product-improved T55-L-712 engine.

### Multiple FARPS supported

Forward Area Refuel and Arming points (FARPS) can be configured to support specific attack helicopter missions. With the new CH-47D and the external gondola the sortie can deliver the basic load of fuel and ammunition to re-supply an AH-1 heavy fire team.

This capability will enhance the mobility of the attack helicopter teams greatly for the attack helicopter will not be tied to ground transportation for fuel. Multiple refuel and arm points can be employed giving the commander a high degree of flexibility.

Another plus is the ability to move these points very rapidly, and the ability to establish new points just by agreement over the radio or by prearrangement. All of this gives the attack helicopters the ability to stay much closer to the FEBA and this provides much better support for the ground commander.

Infantry, Armor, and Artillery will also benefit from the modernized Chinook.



They'll not only receive better, closer support from attack helicopters, but they'll benefit directly. The modernized **Chinook** is envisioned having an internal cargo loading system, one that will allow for the direct transfer of more than 4,500 lbs. of palletized cargo from USAF transports to the CH-47D.

This loading system will give the Chinook a much faster turnaround time in that loading and unloading will be simplified. A unit with an urgent need for resupply will now be able to expect a much faster response. Also, by using the external load gondola, one CH-47D company can easily supply the daily needs of a 155mm self-propelled howitzer company in under ten hours.

### **Pinpoint deliveries**

With the capability to tailor its payloads, the modernized CH-47D will be able to pinpoint deliveries down to the squad level.

To more realistically support the corps now, and in preparation for the 1980 time frame when each will have their own aviation group with two assault support helicopter companies, each corps currently has the dedicated support of an assault support helicopter company.

These CH-47 assets are actively supporting current training needs and highpriority transportation requirements. As our capability increases we will be able to fully support each corps, as well as USAREUR, and ultimately free the antitank helicopter from its surface-bound logistic support.

# The new Chinook:



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# Chinooksupport for the ground commander.



As an assault-support, medium-lift helicopter, the Boeing Chinook has displayed legendary airlift capabilities, whether taking in firepower, troops and field supplies or taking out recoverable equipment and the wounded. Currently in production, the Chinook is serving the U.S. Army and military forces in seven other nations. At the same time, ongoing fleet modernization programs are utilizing advanced technologies to standardize the Army's fleet to the CH47D configuration... to reduce life cycle costs... and to assure continuous ground force support into the 21st century.

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THE U.S. Army's program to modernize the CH-47 Chinook helicopter contains a comprehensive test program to develop and qualify a helicopter system which includes: Fiberglass Rotor Blades, Modularized Hydraulics, Improved Electrical System, Advanced Flight Control System, 7,500 HP Drive System, Multi-hook External Cargo System, and Auxiliary Power Unit.

These improvements will enhance the operational characteristics of the **Chinook** in reliability and maintainability, survivability, safety, and utility and extend CH-47 effectiveness through the 1990's. The coordinated test program started with individual component tests, includes unique integrated subsystem testing leading to flight testing, and concludes with development/operational testing and RAM growth conducted by the U.S. Army.

#### Many test elements

The Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM), Operational Test and Evaluation Agency (OTEA), and Army Materials System Analysis Agency (AM-SAA) play key roles in the DT/OT testing and evaluation. Boeing Vertol testing in the YCH-47D program is under the provisions of the Airworthiness Qualification Specification. The major elements of the YCH-47D test program are shown in Figure 1 on the next page.

Component testing is well underway at Boeing Vertol in Philadelphia and at the facilities of Boeing's subcontractors. Subcontractor testing on Chinook components is performed in accordance with test plans reviewed and approved by Boeing under the cognizance of the AVRADCOM. Component test requirements are defined to assure, at the component level, that system performance on the aircraft will meet design goals.

#### Additional component testing

The new 40 KVA oil-cooled generators, the current tranformers, and generator control unit component tests have all been successfully completed by Lucas Aerospace in Bradford, England. The qualification testing of these units as a system will be completed this quarter. The component tests are typical of component qualification in the modernization program. Vibration, environmental (humidity, temperature, shock, electromagnetic interference, altitude, sand/dust, fungus) and endurance tests are required on test articles identical to flight hardware.

Successful completion of these tests is followed by system testing. The generator control unit, current transformers, and generator are tested together in an environmental chamber. The system undergoes altitude-temperature-load/unload cycles representing aircraft usage to demonstrate performance capability.

Similar testing is in progress on hydraulic components in Los Angeles, CA; on transmission cooler fans at Sundstrand Aviation in Rockford, IL; on the Advanced Flight Control System at Honeywell, Inc. in Minneapolis; and on the APU at Solar Turbines in San Diego. This partial listing pro-

### **Testing: Proof of CH-47 modernization**







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## 6

### CH-47D Testing (Cont. from Page 59)

vides some visibility on the extent of Boeing subcontractors' component testing.

At Boeing's facility, component testing is concentrated on the structural qualification of dynamic components. Rotor blade fatigue testing, initiated in January 1978 on specimens sectioned from the new fiberglass rotor blades, is currently at its peak. Fatigue testing verifies the structural integrity of components under the severe alternating loads encountered during flight.

### Simulated flight conditions

The test setup simulates flight conditions by simultaneously applying axial load (centrifugal force). flapwise bending, chordwise bending, torsional moments and lag damper loads. Blade testing has demonstrated the fail-safe characteristics of fiberglass rotor blades compared with metals.

Visual indications and gradual loss of stiffness provide an easily detectable warning long before fracture. Sections from all areas of the blade are fatigue tested and static tests are conducted on an entire blade.

### **Fatigue test fixturing**

Fatigue test fixturing is being fabricated and assembled to conduct tests on the control system (actuators, drive collar, and slider) drive system (synchronizing shaft details, cross shafting, forward and aft rotor shafts, forward transmission cover) and rotor hub (pitch housing) components. These components have been redesigned for the YCH-47D and will undergo the structural testing required for fatigue substantiation.

Integrated subsystem testing was initiated with the 110-hour whirl test (Figure 2). Fiberglass rotor blades were tested with a CH-47 rotor hub. Instrumentation on the blades and the whirl tower provided technical data on rotor blade stresses, dynamic characteristics, and performance.

The technical data verified analytical predictions and provided the first measurements of rotor blade aerodynamic performance. The data, corrected for whirl tower ef-



#### MODERNIZED CHINOOK DEVELOPMENT QUALIFICATION TEST PROGRAM



### CH-47D Testing (Cont. from Page 61)

fects and evaluated for aircraft installation, show a positive lift margin for the YCH-47D mission requirements. The 110-hour whirl test was completed 7 March 1978, three weeks ahead of schedule.

Subsystem integration testing will continue with qualification testing of the forward, aft, combining, and engine transmissions. The transmission improvements include a change to VASCO X-2 steel for gears and a single piece gear design for the spiral bevel ring gear in the forward, aft, combining, and engine transmissions. Gear ratio changes have been made to provide optimum performance at 225 rotor RPM operation.

### 130% factor

The qualification program includes 950 hours of test time in three test cells at Boeing. Loads up to 130% of twin engine h.p. will be applied. In addition, testing will demonstrate the auxiliary lubrication system and the transmissions will be run with lubrication systems inoperative.

The gears for the engine/combiner transmission testing have all been received from Litton Industries. Engine/combiner transmission assembly is now in work and testing will start in May 1978. An Avionics Integrated Test Facility (Hot Bench) has been constructed, debugged, and functionally checked. Its purpose is to provide an avionics system check prior to aircraft installation. The design, i.e., phy sical clearances, connector compatibility, mounting provisions, and functional characteristics, is confirmed and any problems resolved to minimize the impact on the program schedule.

### "Black Boxes"/The Iron Bird

One shipset of "black boxes" that has been operated satisfactorily in the facility is shown in Figure 3. The physical arrange ment is in accordance with the aircraft in stallation. The facility was used in March by the Army Avionics R&D Agency of For Monmouth, to verify aircraft compatibility with the KY-28 Secure Voice System.

The Flight Controls Integration Test Facility (Iron Bird) (Figure 4) provides a capability to confirm the functional charac teristics of the flight controls/hydraulics wiring systems. This capability will resolve any interface problems in advance of air craft installation.

The **Iron Bird** contains flight contro components (bellcranks, linkages, and ac tuators), hydraulic modules, and the neces sary electrical connections. It comes com plete with pilot's and copilot's controls Functional and system testing will begin in August of this year.



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### CH-47D Testing (Cont. from Page 62)

Functional and system testing will begin in August of this year.

Flight testing will be conducted by Boeing Vertol utilizing two of the three YCH-47D helicopters in late 1979. The program contains the essentials for aircraft qualification: Flight Load Survey, Structural Demonstration, Vibration Survey, Propulsion Survey (Engine/Airframe), and Mechanical Instability Testing. Also, Performance Demonstration, Electrical System Demonstration, Hydraulic System Demonstration, Flying Qualities Evaluation, and Maintenance Demonstration.

Over 400 data channels will be recorded during the program which includes approximately 170 flight hours. The flying program will provide the flight envelopes necessary to release the aircraft for U.S. Army testing.

#### Flight program preparations

In preparation for the flight program, 85% of the instrumentation drawings required have already been released and long lead items ordered. Fixturing for calibration of instrumented components is currently being fabricated. The flight test data display and reduction capability is in place and operational. Flight safety will be monitored using data telemetered to the ground station during flight.

In conjunction with the Boeing Vertol flight tests in the fall of 1979, the Government testing will begin with 25 hours of Preliminary Airworthiness Evaluation (PAE) testing to verify flight safety and performance requirements. In addition to PAE tests, the Government will conduct icing, military utility, operational, climatic hangar, and RAM verification tests.

The icing test, which will provide the data to substantiate aircraft flight in icing conditions, will be conducted in artificial icing provided by the Helicopter Icing Spray System (HISS). The Aviation Engineering Flight Activity will conduct the test in the winter of 1979-1980 using one YCH-47D prototype aircraft.

TECOM will conduct military utility and RAM supportability tests at Fort Rucker to demonstrate the adequacy of training and maintenance support; to evaluate safety, human factors and supportability; and to assess RAM characteristics. In the two-aircraft program, one aircraft will be used for military utility and both to produce reliability and maintainability data. The four-month program will entail 280 hours of flying.

#### Climatic testing

Testing covering -50°F to 125°F will be conducted in the Climatic Hangar at Eglin AFB. The three-month program will involve 30 hours of tiedown tests on all aircraft systems excluding rotor blades.

RAM growth tests will be conducted at Fort Rucker (temperate), Yuma Proving Grounds, AZ (desert), Fort Carson (high altitude), and Fort Greely, AK (Arctic) by TECOM. This extension of RAM-S testing will accumulate 700 flight hours.

Operational Test II (OT II) will involve typical Army flight crews on both CH-47C and YCH-47D aircraft. The two-aircraft, two-month program is based on logistical supply support, artillery movement, engineer movement, troop movement, and battlefield recovery missions. Supportability and aviation unit maintenance will be evaluated using manuals, tools, and test equipment in the maintenance support package. Currently, OTEA proposes the OT II testing at Fort Bragg.

In summary, the YCH-47D test program is a coordinated effort between Boeing, AVRADCOM, TECOM, OTEA and AM-SAA. The total program includes component tests, integrated subsystem tests, contractor flight tests, and U.S. Government testing of the YCH-47D at a variety of locations under the extremes of the operational environment.

In short, we are on course with the test program, satisfied with our progress to date, and optimistic as we approach the flight test phase.

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aerospace products for Boeing Vertol and the Army's CH-47 Chinook Program

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BDEING VERTOL COMPANY A BINSON OF THE BOLING COMPANY P. O. BOX 16858 PHILADELPHIA, PENSYLVANIA 19142

HOWARD N. STUVERUDE

The U. S. Army's new CH-47D Medium Lift Helicopter employs the most advanced technology available today in the helicopter industry. The CH-47D program as envisioned by the Army in 1975 called for the application of advanced technology systems and equipment together with utilization of the substantial residual value in existing fleet airframes; the result to be a cost effective alternative to a new development program. Boeing Vertol, which has been the Army's supplier of medium and heavy lift technology and aircraft for over twenty-five years, was ready to perform to the Army objective.

New technology components for improved reliability, availability and maintainability are continually evolving at Boeing Vertol. This evolution has been accelerated in recent years with development, testing and demonstration on the YUH-61A (UTTAS) and YUH-62A (HLH). The CH-47D incorporates these advanced technology components in its hydraulics, avionics, flight controls, electrical and drive systems and rotor blades.

To assure meeting the Army's development schedule and to increase confidence in the new dynamic systems performance goals achievement, we have improved the Army's schedule by over four months at Boeing Vertol. All contract milestones have been met and the overall program cost target is being underrun. Performance on the CH-47D development was judged superior in the Army's latest evaluation of our attainment of design-to-cost targets. This performance is due in part to our supplier team which was selected because of its proven track record in providing highly reliable equipment on time at competitive prices. The new "Chinook" will be demonstrated in flight early in 1979. I am confident that the performance it will display will reflect the achievement of the Army's program objectives.

. N. Stuverude
#### ALABAMA

#### Huntsville.....Parker Hannifin Corp. CALIFORNIA

| Alhambra Purosil Hadbar Division       |
|--|
| Banning Deutsch/Electrical Components  |
| Brea Kirkhill Rubber Company           |
| BurbankBandy Hinge, Inc.               |
| Burbank Sunbank Electtonics            |
| Canoga ParkL.A. Aircraft               |
| Costa Mesa Narmco Materials, Inc.      |
| Costa Mesa Standford Applied Engrg.    |
| Culver City Collins Engineering Corp.  |
| DuarteRonson Hydraulics                |
| Dublin Hexcel Structural Products (23) |
| El Segundo Crissair, Inc.              |
| GardenaRubber Teck, Inc.               |
| Gardena Teledyne Linair                |
| Glendale Glenair                       |
| Long BeachG.L. Collins Corporation     |
| Los Angeles Aeroquip Marmon Division   |
| Los Angeles Allen-Fry Steel Company    |



### CH-47D Chinook involvement is national!

The U.S. Army - Boeing Vertol CH-47D Modernization Program provides jobs on a national basis with employees in 20 states and the United Kingdom taking part in the program. The following three pages list more than 138 of the program's major CH-47D subcontractors. The number appearing in parentheses indicates the page number on which the firm's tie-in message to the US Army/Boeing Vertol Chinook Program may be found.



| Los Angeles Deutsch/Metal Components  |
|---------------------------------------|
| Los Angeles Ladish Pacific Division   |
| Los Angeles National Titanium Corp.   |
| Los Angeles Pioneer Aluminum Company  |
| Los Angeles Sterer Engineering & Mfg. |
| Los Angeles United Supply Co., Inc.   |
| Menlo Park Raychem Corporation        |
| Newbury Park Symetrics, Inc.          |
| Newport Beach Rosan, Inc. (66)        |
| Paramount Weber Metals & Supply Co.   |
| Pittsburg Dexter Corp. Hysol Division |
| Redondo Beach Tiernay Metals & Supply |
| San Diego Solar Turbines Int'l (20)   |
| San Marcos Teledyne Aero              |
| Santa Ana ITT Cannon Division         |
| Santa Ana Lear Siegler Transport Dyn. |
| Santa Ana Standard Pressed Steel      |
| Santa AnaU.S. Polymeric, Inc.         |
| SylmaarValley Todeco, Inc. (66)       |
| CONNECTICUT                           |
| Bethel Consolidated Controls (45)     |







#### CONNECTICUT (Continued)

| Bristol     | Associated Spring        |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| Farmington  | Connecticut Spring(88)   |
| Naugatuck   | Lewis Engineering & Mfg. |
| New Britain | Fafnir Bearing Company   |
| New Britain | Fenn Manufacturing Co.   |
| Stratford   | Avco Lycoming Div(17)    |
|             | FLORIDA                  |

St. Petersburg.....Aircraft Porous Media (18-19)

#### ILLINOIS

Bellwood.....Borg Warner Spring Div. (77) Broadview...Amphenol Connector Division Chicago.....Litton Precision Gear (79) Elgin....CR Industries (58)

ILLINOIS (Continued)

| St. Paul Minnesota Mining & Mig. Co.    |
|---|
| MISSISSIPPI                             |
| Jackson Sperry-Vickers Aerospace (89)   |
| MISSOURI                                |
| St. Louis Eamsey Corporation            |
| NEW JERSEY                              |
| BellevilleKidded-Belleville Div. (40    |
| Bellmawr Tube Sales, Inc                |
| Hillside Plessey Dynamics Div. (63)     |
| Linden Bowstell Corporation             |
| Lyndhurst Benedict-Miller, Inc.         |
| Maple Shade Delsea Fasteners, Inc.      |
| Rockleigh Arwood Corporation            |
| Saddlebrook Mueller Belting & Spec. Co. |
| Teterboro Bendix Flight Sys. Div.       |

### **CH-47D** Chinook involvement is national!

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| ILLINOIS (Continued)                              |  |
|---|--|
| RockfordBarber-Colman Aircraft Prod.              |  |
| Rockford Sundstrand Aviation Mech (39)            |  |
| Wheeling Smalley Steel Ring Co. (83)<br>IOWA      |  |
| Creston Wellman Dynamics Corp. (57)<br>KANSAS     |  |
| Wichita Associated Company (70)                   |  |
| WichitaGlobe Engineering Company<br>KENTUCKY      |  |
| Louisville Chemtron Tube Turns Div.<br>MARYLAND   |  |
| BaltimoreM & S Supply Company<br>MASSACHUSETTS    |  |
| Boston First Electronics Corp.                    |  |
| Marlboro A&M Engrg. Composites Corp.              |  |
| SouthwickB & E Tool Company                       |  |
| SpringfieldTiteflex                               |  |
| Taunton   |  |
| Waltham W.H. Nichols Company (90)<br>MICHIGAN     |  |
| Jackson Aeroquip Aerospace Division               |  |
| Madison HeightsFacet Filter Products<br>MINNESOTA |  |
| Minneapolis Hitchcock Industries (66)             |  |
| St. Louis Park                                    |  |

#### NEW YORK

| Brooklyn Lee Spring Company              |
|--|
| Clifton Springs Wright Components, Inc.  |
| East Aurora Moog, Inc.                   |
| Farmingdale General Mechatronics (84)    |
| Plainview General Aerospace (89)         |
| Glen Cove Limeo Manufacturing Co.        |
| Hauppauge Generation Metals Corp.        |
| Jamestown Marlin Rockwell Corp. (43)     |
| Lindenhurst Russell Plastics Tech. (87)  |
| Lindenhurst Scheidl Manufacturing Co.    |
| Maspeth S & L Metal Products Corp.       |
| New Rochelle Teledyne Hydra Power        |
| Ozone Park Ozone Industries, Inc. (51)   |
| Smithtown Gull Airborne Instruments (77) |
| Watertown New York Air Brake, Inc.       |
| Westbury Arkwin Industries, Inc. (55)    |
|  |

#### NORTH CAROLINA

Gastonia..... Garlock, Inc.

#### OHIO

| Akron Goodye | ar Aerospace Corporation    |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Cleveland    | Alcoa                       |
| DaytonUni    | ited Aircraft Products (79) |
| Niles        | RMI Company (60)            |
| Painesville  | Fluid Regulators Corp.      |
| Ravenna      | .A.C. Williams Company      |
| UrbanaGrimes | Manufacturing Company       |



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GULL equipment is standard on many of the world's leading aircraft including:

- Bell 206L, 209J & AH-1T&S
   Lockheed S-3A
- Boeing-Vertol CH47C Sikorsky S-76 & CH53E&G
- Fairchild-Republic A-10
- Grumman F-14
- McDonnell F-15
- General Dynamics F-16
- Douglas A4/TA4, DC-8, DC-9, DC-10
- Boeing 747
- Dassault Falcon 10 & Falcon 50B
- Rockwell Sabreliner & many others.

#### Gull Airborne Instruments, Inc.

55 Engineers Road Smithtown, New York 11787 (516) 234-8733





#### PENNSYLVANIA

| Aston Olympic Tool & Machine Co. (88)     |
|---|
| Clifton Heights Penn Tube & Plastic       |
| Crum Lynne Delri Industries               |
| Doylestown Eastern Rotorcraft Corp. (65)  |
| Drexel Hill Clifton Precision-Litton (47) |
| Folcroft                                  |
| Folcroft Tura Machine Corporation (65)    |
| Glenolden Technical Development Corp.     |
| Harrisburg AMP. Inc.                      |
| Havertown,, Delaware Valley Steel Co.     |
| Jenkintown Standard Pressed Steel         |
| LanghorneE.M. Jorgensen                   |
| Lansdowne. Castle Tool Specialty Company  |
| Media Flight Lines (70)                   |
| Media Norkas Supply Company               |
| Philadelphia Almac Plastics of Pa.        |
| Philadelphia Bissinger & Stein, Inc.      |
| Philadelphia Boeing Vertol (1, 52-53)     |
| Philagelphia Challenge Metal              |
| Philadelphia Commerical Plastics (77)     |
| Philadelphia Lehigh Machine & Tool Co.    |
| Philadelphia                              |
| Philadelphia. Ruscomb Tool & Machine (96) |

CH-47 Contract Awards by State States shown in solid black have firms that have CH-47 Chinook contracts. States that are shown in tint do not have any firms with CH-47 contract awards.

| Philadelphia SKF Industries, Inc. (28)        |
|---|
| hiladelphia Stockwell Rubber Co., Inc.        |
| PittsburghTimet Division                      |
| Warminster EANCO, Inc. (66)                   |
| VarrenRexnord Coupling Division (70)<br>TEXAS |
| SarlandBergman Manufacturing Co.<br>VIRGINIA  |
| MerrifieldTri Tech Corporation<br>WASHINGTON  |
| Kent Ducommun Metals & Supply                 |
| ynnwoodEldec Corporation<br>UNITED KINGDOM    |
| HertfordshireLucas Aerospace, Ltd. (48)       |

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One piece transmission gear shaft clusters combine latest state-of-the-art design and new manufacturing technology.

Litton Precision Gear Chicago, Illinois

MODELS A-B-C-D

# **CHINOOK:**

### Boeing Vertol tells UAP to cool it

United Aircraft Products will supply five of these plate-fin coolers for each Boeing Vertol CH47 Chinook Helicopter being modernized by the Army. The coolers use fan air to cool transmission oil for the forward and aft rotor transmissions, the combiner transmission, and two engine gearboxes.



United Aircraft Products, Inc. Dayton International Airport P.O. Box 1335, Dayton, Ohio 45401

#### WHY is the Navy accepting CH-47 helicopters for the Army?

This may seem like a strange question, but such was the case until 1972 when the (J.S. Army assumed cognizance over the Boeing Vertol Company and located the (J.S. Army Plant Representative Office, Boeing Vertol Company (ARPRO-BV) at the Contractor's facility in Ridley Township, south of Philadelphia, Pa.

Activated under Aviation Systems Command in February 1972, the office currently is an element of Aviation Research and Development Command (AVRADCOM) and is staffed with four military officers and 54 Department of the Army civilians. With the overall mission of monitoring government contracts placed with Boeing Vertol Company, ARPRO-BV is organized along functional lines of responsibility.

Its major elements are the Contract Services, Quality Assurance, Production/Industrial, and Engineering Divisions, and the Flight Acceptance Branch. Additionally, the office has the normal command, management, and administrative capabilities to include Cost/Schedule monitoring.

#### Flight Acceptance Branch

The Flight Acceptance Branch consists of three military aviators who insure that aircraft manufactured or overhauled by the contractor perform to contractual specifications. In the short history of the office, this has entailed acceptance of CH-46 and CH-47 helicopters. Currently there are no U.S. Government production aircraft; however, as the CH-47 Moderniza-



CONTRACT SERVICES DIVISION

tion Program progresses from R&D effort into production the acceptance requirement for the U.S. Government will be reinitiated.

It should be recognized, however, that the test flights are acceptance test flights, instead of experimental test flights. As those familiar with aircraft maintenance know, there is very little glamour in this type of flying. It is very exacting and requires an experienced aviator qualified in maintenance test flight procedures. Before the acceptance flight can take place, however, the other elements of the office must accomplish their respective tasks.

#### **Contract Services Division**

The first step in the evolution is a contract which specifies work to be accomplished. The Purchasing Contract Officer (PCO) is located at higher headquarters such as AVRADCOM or Naval Air Systems Command '(NAVAIR). The Administrative Contracting Officer (ACO) is located at the plant office. The Contract Services Division performs those functions listed in the Armed Services Procurement







ARPRO Engineers Messrs. D. Scartelli, P. Kambies, and A. Paranich discuss future reviews of 984 drawings prior to production.

Regulations (ASPR) which have been delegated by the PCO.

In a nutshell, the Division insures that the prices paid to the contractor are fair and reasonable. There is currently very little pricing support required for the CH-47 Mod Program since it is an RD&E contract; however, the ACO must stay abreast of progress and any modifications to the contract. He is the on-site representative for the PCO and must protect the government's interest.

#### **Engineering Division**

Concurrent with the development of the prototypes, the Engineering Division assures that the contractor complies with the engineering and technical requirements of the contract in accordance with U.S. Army procedures and regulations.

Army Office engineers attend design review meetings and program management meetings at the contractor's facilities. Reviews are made of the engineering drawings and changes, material substitutions, contractor's material standards, manufacturing processes and technical publications for approval or other actions required. Material Rejection Reports and the proposed engineering disposition on manufactured components are reviewed for approval or correction as part of the local Material Review Board Requirements.

The contractor's Design-to-Cost (DTC) trade studies are also reviewed and comments provided to the Program Manager's Office (PMO). The contractor's DTC pro-



ARPRO-BV Inspectors Mr. Kirchhoff and Mr. Carey accomplishing inspection of modification rework on cockpit section of 001 aircraft.

gram is evaluated and his performance rated in the areas of management of the program, technical content, early incorporation into prototype, accurate submission of baseline cost data and timely identification of reliability and maintainability commitments. Although it sometimes does not appear so, there are people in the procurement cycle who are interested in preventing design errors which impact unfavorably upon the cockpit and maintenance environment. The engineering division functions in this capacity and although they don't win all battles, at least they raise the issue for further review.

#### **Production/Industrial Division**

It may come as a surprise to personnel who have never been at a contractor facility, but the U.S. Government provides much of the plant equipment, materials, and components used by the contractor. Consequently, the plant office is responsi ble to maintain surveillance of the contrac tor's control and use of accountable government property. These items can vary from major items of plant industrial equipment to small avionics components.

A Government Property Unit (GPU) is established to secure and account for supply items used by the contractor and functions very similarly to military supply systems. All items are accountable to a specific contract and on a monthly basis the Division reviews and certifies DD Form 610 (Government Furnished Equipment/ Government Furnished Material) requirements. It maintains daily communications with the Government Property Custodian



#### ARPRO-BV (Cont. from Page 81)

in regard to rejects, shortages, and/or other discrepancies on the DD Form 611 (Monthly Status - Shortage Report) and maintains follow-up to supply depots on critical items and shortages.

The Division assists the contractor and PMO in the requisitioning of replacement items as appropriate. The Division is also responsible to monitor the contractor's production schedule and in those instances where delivery dates are not met must notify the contractor in writing of the discrepancy. These procedures are very important as they are used in determining contractor compliance and fiscal compensation.

#### Quality Assurance Division

The Quality Assurance (QA) Division insures that the contractor produces a product which complies with all appropriate specifications. This is accomplished through a combination of process and procedure reviews, sampling inspections, and surveillance activities. When the three CH-47 prototypes were delivered to the contractor, QA personnel closely monitored all phases of contractor disassembly to assure the validity of work statements and procedures.

During the development of the airframe overhaul procedures, QA personnel verify critical points of modification so that when



COL LUSTER, LTC WEAVER, MAJ THOMPSON, AND CW3 GREGORY (ARPRO-BV) IN FRONT OF THE 725TH ARMY CH-47C, THE LAST ON THE CURRENT PRODUCTION CONTRACT.

the aircraft is ultimately reassemble those areas which are covered me specifications.

An Army QA plan is concurrently bein developed to identify key inspection n quirements for use when the CH-47 Mc Program comes on line. The individual is spector works much as a military technic inspector, stamping the contractor Operation and Inspection Record cards to indicate the specified repair/assembly habeen approved.

As a consequence, by the time the eritem is ready for final acceptance there has been continuous quality verification However, in addition to the concurrent is spection, each aircraft receives a thoroug final inspection prior to first governmen flight. The excellent aviation safety recommaintained by the Plant Office testimonial to the value of a thoroug quality program.

#### **Cost/Schedule Monitor**

In line with DOD's emphasis upon contractor cost controls, the Cost/Schedu Control System Criteria (C/SCSC) of DO Instruction 7000.2 has been included as contractual requirement on the CH-47 Mo Program. A full-time Industria Cost/Schedule Monitor, who is tear leader, is assigned the overall responsibility for the coordination and accomplish ment of the total C/SCS surveillance fum tion. However, since C/SCS surveillance re quires participation of the varied expertis of the Plant Office, collateral assignment



ARPRO-BV INSPECTORS, MR. WELSH AND MR. TASKER, ACCON PLISHING AN INSPECTION ON THE CH-47D COMPOSITE BLADE FO CONDUCTOR STRAP BONDING.

are made to specialists within the functional divisions to serve on the Surveillance Team.

The Surveillance Team is charged to perform surveillance on the accepted Boeing Vertol management system, monitor and evaluate the Cost/Schedule Control effort, and report findings to the Project Manager's Office.

To achieve the objectives the Surveillance Team evaluates the maintenance of the C/SCS System and renders an in-depth evaluation of C/SCS data generated by the contractor. They maintain a continuing program of review and analysis of current progress and effectiveness of program activities accomplished in relation to the CH-47 Modernization Program objective, budgetary limitations, schedules, and scope of work

#### Summary

In summary, the Plant Representative Office is tasked to provide a full range of

#### NEXT MONTH

The June, 1978 issue of ARMY AVIATION will devote a major part of its 96-odd pages to the general subject of "Aircraft Survivability Equipment (ASE)." Colonel Jack L. Keaton, ASE-PM at DARCOM, will present a comprehensive "editorial package" of 17 articles to update our readers.

support to the PMO. Through close and constant scrutiny of the contractor's operation, it is possible to insure contractor compliance while keeping dollar expenditures to the lowest level consistent with developing and producing a quality product.

The final test is the fielding of an aircraft which will accomplish operational requirements while providing the best return for the dollar. You, as the consumer/operator, will render the ultimate judgment as to the effectiveness of the Plant Representative Office.





### For: The U.S. Army-Boeing Vertol Chinook

Boeing Vertol Company, a division of The Boeing Company chose <u>General Mechatronics</u> to produce its critical

CH-47 main supports, support assemblies, and retainers

 General Mechatronics has manufactured structural and hydraul components for the aerospace industry for the past 20 years.

 Throughout our association with Boeing Vertol, our management and personnel have demonstrated their dedication to the manufacturin of quality parts and on-time delivery.

 Our complete in-house capabilities enable us to control all aspects is the manufacturing of critical aerospace parts from raw material to fina acceptance.



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**M**<sup>Y</sup> prime responsibility is to manage the CH-47 Chinook Program in a manner that assures that this aircraft performs to the high standards demanded by both the U.S. Army and the Boeing Company.

Since its introduction in 1962, the Chinook has played a key role in meeting the ever-broadening helicopter mission re quirements defined by the U.S. Army. The Chinooks produced for the U.S. Army have been improved through the years from the CH-47A model to the current CH-47C configuration.

The CH-47D is a cost-effective method to modernize the **Chinook** in order to sustain the Army's Medium Lift Helicopter capability into the 1990's.

#### **Outstanding capabilities**

The **Chinook** is a helicopter with outstanding capability. It has demonstrated the following operating characteristics:

 The ability to carry both internal and external cargo to airlift vehicles, missiles, artillery, ammunition, troops, and downed aircraft in support of the ground commander. (See chart on the next page.)

The ability to operate under the extreme environmental conditions of -65°F to 125°F temperature, snow, icing conditions. sand, and dust from sea level to 15,000 feet.

The Chinook has been selected by the U.S. Army and the Armed Forces of ten other nations: Argentina, Australia, Canada, Iran, Italy, Libya, Morocco, Spain, Thailand, and the United Kingdom. In addition to these countries with their wide-



ranging environmental conditions and topography the U.S. Army operates the **Chinook** in Korea, Alaska, Panama, and the Federal Republic of Germany. The CH-147's of the Canadian Defence Forces recently assisted in the satellite recovery operations at Baker Lake 150 miles south of the Arctic Circle. The **Chinooks** of the Argentine Air Force are scheduled for operations in the Antarctic.

#### Worldwide deployment

A significant aspect of this worldwide deployment and operation of the 568 aircraft **Chinook** fleet is that any CH-47C is capable of performing the mission of the other with little or no change, i.e., standardization.

# The CH-47 is the world's standard MLH





#### Today & Tomorrow (Cont. from Page 85)

The best use of this inherent characteristic has taken place in Europe; primarily in NATO but also in the providing of the Spanish Army CH-47's to support French Army maneuvers. In NATO the **Chinook** is an excellent example of an item of equipment that meets the intent of rationalization, standardization, and interoperability.

The Chinook has been selected by four NATO countries; Canada, Italy, United Kingdom, and the United States, and by C.A.G. Agusta in Gallarate, Italy. The T55-L-11 engine is manufactured by both Avco Lycoming and Rinaldo Piaggio S.p.A. of Italy. In addition to the obvious advantage of standardization, the Chinook is used throughout the National Forces of NATO to increase their interoperability

Within the past year CH-47's from USAREUR have supported the 1st Belgium Paratroop Battalion, 4th Canadian Mechanized Brigade, 3/251 Airborne Battalion of the West German Army, and the 21st SAS Regiment of the British Army. Another aspect of interoperability is the

#### Mission loads suited to CH-47C and D, but not to the A or the B.

|  | MEET TAN TANAN MANAGE  |
|--|------------------------|
| And the second s | M555 TON TRUCK (XLWB)  |
| - Second   | CH-47 (SELF RETRIEVAL) |
|  | 5 TON TRUCK            |
| -  | M577 TRACKED CARRIER   |
| à  | XM106E1 SP MORTAR      |
| -  | M113 PERSONNEL CARRIER |
| 1  | D6B TRACTOR DOZER      |
|  | HD6M TRACTOR DOZER     |
| -  | 2½ TON SHOP VAN TRUCK  |
| 2  | XM198 (155 HOW)        |
| -  | 2½ TON TRUCK           |
| 2  | M114A1 (155 HOW)       |
|  | FLOATING RIBBON BRIDGE |
| -  | UTTAS (RETRIEVAL)      |
|  | AAH (RETRIEVAL)        |

use of bi-national formations of helicopters U.S. CH-47 and FRG CH-53, to move troop units of both the U.S. and West German Ar



# Another FIRST for the Boeing/Vertol, Russell Team!



#### YESTERDAY

1973 saw the successful development of the FIRST Composite FRP Transmission Oil Sumps by the same team. These were designed and produced for the B/V HLH.

#### TODAY

We are producing the Composite KEVLAR Transmission Oil Sumps designed by the same team. These FIRSTS are for the B/V YCH-47D.

The use of **KEVLAR** (in place of FRP) was mandated by severe weight restrictions.

An added plus is enhanced Survivability! KEVLAR as ballistic protection is the most efficient 'Frag' and Spall deterrent.

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#### Today & Tomorrow (Cont. from Page 86)

my. Problems have been few and the conduct of the operation has been reduced to a Standard Operating Procedure.

Today the **Chinook** program is at its midpoint. Able to look back at the first production aircraft, SN61-2408, which was delivered in 1962, and note that it is still operating in California, to have learned the lessons provided from over 1,550,000 flying hours of which over 900,000 were in support of ground combat operations, to reflect on the lowest accident rate of all Army rotary wing aircraft and to look forward to another twenty years of continued operation of today's fleet and an even better **Chinook**, the CH-47D.

The success of the CH-47 in providing support to the ground commander can be attributed to two key elements. First is the willingness of the Army Aviator, regardless



OLYMPIC TOOL is proud to be a major supplier of the Army-Boeing Vertol CH-47 Modernization Program. Olympic Tool is a multi-faceted Aerospace Corporation with a highly skilled team of craftsmen specializing in the manufacture of precision critical parts, assemblies, and electro-mechanical systems.

OLYMPIC TOOL & MACHINE CO. 2100 BRIDGEWATER ROAD ASTON, PENNSYLVANIA 19014 (215) 494-1600 of the operating unit, to fly the aircra where the support was needed, when it was needed, often disregarding the groun threat and his own personal safety, and s cond, the continual improvement of i capabilities by the U.S. Army, intern tional users and Boeing Vertol.

#### Further improvements needed

However, as the threat increases, furthe improvements are required if the CH-47 to continue its unqualified support ground combat operations, whether the a craft is operated as an integral part of th 101st Airborne Division or the 6th Caval Brigade (Air Combat) or as a Corps el ment in support of the 3rd or 8th Infant Divisions, the 2nd Armored Cavalry Reg ment, or the 4th Transportation Brigade

To continue providing priority resupp of ground combat units, maximizing the capability of the **Cobra** and AAH, and be the the the terms of the terms of the terms of the terms of the the CH-47 in several ways. First, items



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 We can stamp, blank, coil, draw, form, weld, plate and assemble just about any close-tolerance metal part.

 When a different custom part is needed by a customer, we even develop and build a new machine to make it.

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General Aerospace Materials corp

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From development through precision production and full life cycle product support, Sperry Vickers performs. Write Sperry Vickers AMD Division, Jackson MS 39206.



SPERRY VICKERS IS A DIVISION OF SPERRY RAND CORPORATION.

# (Cont. from Page 88)

Aircraft Survivability Equipment (radar warning receiver, flare dispenser, missile warning detector, and low reflectivity paint) are being procured and will be installed on the **Chinook**; second, installation of a radar altimeter and doppler navigator as well as improvements to internal and external cargo handling are being developed to facilitate terrain flying and; third, the vulnerability/ survivability features of the CH-47D.

Tomorrow, after the build-up of the CH-47 fleet in U.S. Army Europe, the delivery of the current backlog of 104 CH-47's to international customers and the start of CH-47D deliveries, the CH-47 will still provide priority movement of troops, equipment, and supplies throughout the area of operations teamed with the Black Hawk, Cobra, and AAH. The advanced proven technology of the CH-47D will further facilitate terrain flying through improved aircraft control and load stability. If hit the **Chinook** will be more sur vivable against threat weapons through use of the fiberglass rotor blades, systems redundancy, and reduction in vulnerable area.

#### A promising tomorrow

Standardization and interoperability will be enhanced since the D model, with its in creased productivity and lower operating costs, will enable all CH-47 users to meet their MLH fleet requirements with their present aircraft through the 1990's.

The soundness of the **Chinook's** origina requirements and the helicopter produced in response, plus the policy of constant im provement followed by the U.S. Army, in ternational customers, and Boeing Vertol and the dedication of Army Aviation per sonnel to mission accomplishment, make tomorrowverypromising.



IN this issue of Army Aviation Magazine dedicated to the CH-47 Modernization Program, we have presented a wide range of articles by various members and representatives of the team involved. Their multiple contributions are reflected in the efforts to modernize our CH-47 fleet to the improved CH-47D configuration.

But what is the bottom line? Our efforts at the present time are primarily associated with the initial or development phase of modernizing to the CH-47D configuration. The entire team, however, is dedicated to one goal: fielding the CH-47D to support Army operations wherever we may be required to operate. The bottom line is the support of the ground commander with a more productive, reliable, survivable, and maintainable medium lift helicopter.

#### Increased lift capability

Operationally, the CH-47D will overcome the deficiency in lift capability we presently have in our CH-47A & B aircraft. Additionally, under conditions less stringent than the Army Hot Day (4,000 ft, 95°) the increase in transmission ratings will allow the full power of the T55-L-712 engines to be utilized resulting in increased lift capability. This will allow the ground commander to receive more critical supplies in large quantities faster. A combat bonus!

Reliability improvements are geared to insuring that when called, the CH-47D will arrive with a higher assurance of availability than we've experienced with earlier models. It means that the ground commander will have more **Chinooks** for his support than he presently has with the existing fleet, and when operations begin the CH-47D will have improved "staying power" to continue to support the operation to completion.

Survivability improvements will insure that damage sustained through enemy action can be tolerated to a higher degree over previous models. Separation, redundancy, materials, and design changes all contribute to insure a greater capability to work and survive. These same features contribute to improved peacetime safety at a further reduction in attrition.

Maintainability improvements have been made for the soldier-in-the-field. Careful attention to previous comments on accessibility to components, work space, and work platform has been made in the design and fabrication.

When combined with eyeball-to-eyeball discussions between **Chinook** mechanics and design engineers in the field and visits to the factory by field mechanics to comment on the design, the fielded CH-47D will be easier to maintain both on the flight line and during inspection and repair periods. The soldier is the key player in maintenance and he will be provided with a greatly improved aircraft.

The **bottom line** is the ground commander and the soldier-in-the-field. It is to them that the entire CH-47D Program is dedicated.

# The bottom line!

By COLONEL JAMES M. HESSON, CH-47 Modernization Project Manager, USA DARCOM



#### Quest for Flight (Cont. from Page 12)

engineers, it was not until he was over 60 that some thought they detected signs of senility: **Chanute** began gliding experiments on the sand dunes near Chicago.

Much influenced by Lilienthal, he had a fertile imagination. He built biplane, triplane and even quinqueplane gliders. All flew with varying degrees of success. But Chanute's greatest contribution to aviation was his work on stability and control. Not keen to throw himself about inside his glider, he designed movable control surfaces. In doing so he brought the glider to the limit of its usefulness. At the age of 70 in 1902 he suddenly saw the error in his ways, henceforth remaining firmly earthbound. By this time, however, he had become a firm friend of Orville and Wilbur Wright.

#### Man-carrying "Aerodromes"

Samuel Pierpoint Langley, the third distinguished secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, was an astronomer, mathematician, and inventor. In the 1890's he built a number of model aeroplanes, which he called 'aerodromes', which flew successfully. In December 1898 with the United States engaged in a little fracas with Spain over Cuba, the War Department, casting its collective mind to a recent local conflict, gave Langley \$50,000 with which to construct a mancarrying aerodrome. Not for the first time, the major hurdle to be overcome was the acquisition of a suitable engine. and this was not forthcoming until the spring of 1903 when his principal assistant, **Charles Manly**, built an engine himself. Weighing 187 lbs, it developed 53 HP a remarkable achievement.

#### Headlong into the river

By early October the machine was ready for its first flight. Instead of running it along a rail Langley decided, to the later discomfiture of his assistant, to put Manly at the controls and catapult his machine off a houseboat moored on the Potomac River. On 8 October 1903 Manly applied full power, the catapult was released, and the aerodrome plunged headlong into the river.

The Washington Post reported in its inimitable way: 'It simply slid into the water like a handful of mortar'.

Manly was unhurt and the wreckage was salvaged. On 8 December Manly tried again. With the engine straining, he waved to indicate that he was ready to go. He was released; the rear wing structure collapsed; and the luckless Manley was again unceremoniously deposited into the chilly waters of the Potomac, this time tail first.

Langley's efforts were greeted with howls of derision from the Press. A Congressional investigation into the waste of public money was demanded, and Government funds were cut off. Langley morosely joined the long list of heart-broken pioneers (although with all his arms and legs intact) and died three years later. Nevertheless, nobody had pursued the subject of aeronautics more carefully or scientifically than he or left such voluminous notes.

Nine days after Langley's second disaster,



Orville Wright made man's first powered, sustained, and controlled flight in an aeroplane.

"SUCCESS FOUR FLIGHTS THURSDAY MORNING ALL AGAINST TWENTY—ONE MILE WIND STARTED FROM LEVEL WITH ENGINE POWER ALONE AVERAGE SPEED THROUGH AIR THIRTY—ONE MILES LONGEST 57 SECONDS INFORM PRESS HOME CHRISTMAS OREVELLE WRIGHT"

This telegram to his father in Dayton, Ohio had another error besides the misspelling of **Orville's** name: the actual flight time was 59 seconds.

#### Enter the newspaper publishers!

The **Wright** brothers' interest in aviation was awakened in 1878 when their father gave them a toy helicopter. Their first business venture, however, was printing and the publication of a newspaper. They then turned to building and repairing bicycles.

In 1899 they read about Lilienthal's exploits which fired their imaginations and started them off on serious work on the problems of flight. They did not succumb to the temptation, like many before them, to try powered flight before they had learned to fly. Their first tests in 1899 and 1900 were made with kites followed by tethered gliders.

In 1901 and 1902 they progressed to free glider flight. Their major problems were "those relating to the balancing and steering of the machine after it is actually in flight." But after much research, and trial and error, and the observation of birds, they hit upon the idea of warping the wings by means of control cords. This allowed the pilot to increase the lift on one wing while decreasing it on the other in order to hold the wings level or to bank the aeroplane for a turn.

The vertical fin, however, still caused the glider to wallow and skid and so it was converted into a movable rudder and connected to the wing-warping controls. Over 1,000 glides were made during this period.

#### The "Do-it-yourself'ers"

With the problems of balance and control more or less solved, the next step was to build a new machine with an engine. They could not find any manufacturer willing to try and build an engine of 8 HP and not weighing more than



SIR HIRAM MAXIM'S FOLLY

180 lbs. So they, too, built their own — one of 179 lbs. that delivered 12 hp. By November, 1903 the biplane with two pusher propellers, a front elevator, and rear rudder, was ready. It weighed about 750 lbs. and had a wing span of  $40\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

Kitty Hawk, NC, according to the U.S. Weather Bureau, was one of the windiest places in the country. The nearby Kill Devil Hill area contained mile upon mile of sand dunes and flat areas - ideal for both gliding and powered flight. And so in November 1903 the **Wrights** laboriously moved their machine down to Kitty Hawk.

On 14 December Wilbur was at the controls for the first flight. Unhappily he over-controlled the elevator at lift-off and a wing was slightly damaged. It was quickly repaired. On 17 December 1903 it was Orville's turn to lie flat on the lower wing of the 'Flyer 1' (later renamed Kitty Hawk).

#### 59 seconds!

Five men and a boy braved the bitingly cold wind as **Orville** nonchalantly took her off the launch track covering about 120 feet in twelve seconds. The next two flights were nearly twice as long. On the fourth flight the **Flyer** was airborne for 59 seconds, covering 852 feet but, because of the head wind, a distance equivalent to half a mile.

This flight time was not to be exceeded, except by the Wrights, for nearly four years. While waiting for the fifth flight a gust of wind overturned the machine, severely damaging it. It never flew again and now hangs proudly in the National Air and Space Museum. The conquest had at last been achieved!

# month's tabaffs IIIUIIUIS LUKEUIIS

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#### THE AAAA IN ACTION - MARCH-JUNE, 1978

MAR. 30 – CORPUS CHRISTI CHAPTER. Professional Juncheon meeting with COL Jack L. Keaton, Project Manager-Alocraft Survivability Equipment, guest speaker. Tides Club. Members and guests.

□ □ APR. 1 - TAR HEEL CHAPTER. After dinner professional-social meeting with COL John J. Stanka, Jr., Chiel, Aviation Division, ARNG, guest speaker. Greensborn, NC National Guard Armory. Members and quests.

□ □ APR. 5 - WASHINGTON, D.C. CHAPTER. Joint Reception and Professional Luncheon Meeting with ANS, NAA, and AWA. Gerald J. Tobias, President, Sikorsky Aircraft Division, guest speaker. National Aviation Club. Hembers and guests.

□ APR. 11 - PERSIA CHAPTER. Professional dinner meeting with MG James C. Smith, CG, USAAVMC & Ft. Rucker, guest speaker. Election of '78-'79 Chapter Officers. Tehran Officers Club. Members and guests.

□ APR. 18 - MAINZ CHAPTER: Late alternoon professional meeting with Bell Helicopter Textmen representatives providing AH-15 apdate briefling. Finithen NCO Club. □ APR. 20 - AIR ASSAULT CHAPTER. Professional functeen meeting with MG John N. Brandesburg. CG. 1011 AI AD IVI (ASSII), gours typeAker, and Top Junior enlisted aviation soldiers and junior NCO's as Chapter functeen guests. Top Six Club.

APR. 20 — LINDBERGH CHAPTER. Protessional lunchean meeting with COL Jack L. Keaton, Project Manager-Alscraft Survivability Equipment, guest speaker. Engineers' Club, St. Louis. Members and guests.

□ APR. 21 - DAVID E. CONDON CHAPTER. Professional luncheon meeting with COL George W. Shallcrots, TRADOC Systems Manager for the ASH, guest speaker. Ft. Eustis Officers' Club. Members and guests.

□ APR. 21 - PIKES PEAK CHAPTER. Professional functions meeting with COL Clarence L. Patrode, Project Officer for Advanced Optics, guest speaker. FL Carson Officers' Club. Members and guests.

APR. 21 — FL. BRAGG CMAPTER. Professional meeting and "Aviation Dinner-Dance" with BG Joseph L. Kestner, ADC, 101st Abn Div (AASLT), quest speaker. FL. Bragg Officers' Club. Members and guests.

APR. 24 — RHINE VALLEY CHAPTER. Professional Juncheon meeting with MG James C. Smith, CG, USAAVHC & Ft. Rucker, guest speaker. Bergbrau Brewery-Leinen. Members and guests.

□ APR. 25. MONMOUTH CHAPTER. Protessional lancheon meeting with COL August M. Clanciola. Project Manager-SOTAS, guest speaker. Ft. Monmouth Officers' Club. Members, 54; Non-members, 55.

□ APR. 26 - CONNECTICUT CHAPTER. Protessional dinner meeting with COL Richard L. Kenyon, Project Manager-Black Hawk, guest speaker. Connecticut ARNG Armory Officers' Club, Hartford, Coon. Members and guests.

IMAY 4 – SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER. Professional dinner meeting with MG Joseph N. Jaggers, Jr., Commander, TRADOC Combined Arms Test Activity, quest speaker. Pacifica Hotel, Culver City.

HAY 10-11 - 1978 AAAA PRODUCT SUPPORT SYMPOSIUM - Sponsored by the Lindbergh Chapter with Joseph P. Crhöbins, Special Assi for Aviation Legislics, DEC-SIGG. Moderawin, and MR Richard H. Theompson, CG, USA TSARCOM, Jinner Guest Speaker. Red Carpet Inn, St. Louis. Members and registrants.

□ MAY 16 - COASTAL ENMRE CHAPTER. Late alternoon "social" and brieling on "Savanoh 1978" plans for First Region-AAAA Correstion. Hunter AAF Olicers' Clob. □ MAY 17 - SONK AEAC CMAPTER. Productional diamet meeting with DOD representative as quest speaker. American Embarsy Clab, Bad Goderberg.

HAY 17 - DAVID E. CONDON CHAPTER. Late alternoon informal gathering with free beer and nibblies. FL Euslis O-Club. Members only.

 MAY 19 - FRANCONIA-MARKE CHAPTER. Protensional luncheon meeting with COL Amedee Arzel, Cdr, French Army Aviation, French Forces-Germany, guest speaker. Kitzingen O-Club.



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IMAY 19 — GRAND CANYON CHAPTER. Chapter re-activation meeting and election. Happy Hour - late afternoon. Ft. Muschucz Lakeside Officers' Club.
Image: Chapter Amage Chapter Amage Chapter Awards Hight. Presentations to "Aviator and Aviation Soldiar of the Year" and "Outstanding Aviation Unit." Solubilid Officers' Club. Members and quests.

IMAY 25.28 — FIRST REGION—AAAA CONVENTION with Coastal Empire Chapter as "Nost Chapter." Professional sessions; First Region—AAAA Awards to "Aviator and Aviation Soldier of Year" and "Outstanding Aviation Unit" (Active Army & Restree Component), Desoto Hilton Hotel, Savannah, Ga. Members, wives, and registrants. UNIX 2 - CORPUS CHRISTI CHAPTER Professional dinner meeting with Philip C.

Norwise, VP-Government Markeling, Bell Helicopter Textron, guest speaker. Awards 6 Officer Installations. O-Club Ballroom, Hembers and guests.

JUNE 10 — ARMY AVIATION CENTER CHAPTER. Birthday Brunch with free champagne and birthday cake. LTG Harry W.O. Kimand, Rel., guest speaker. Non-members signing up at the door brunch free.

CT0CT 13-15. 1978 AAAA HATIONAL CONVENTION. Professional sessions: AAAA General Membership Meeting - Elections: Annual Hunors Banquet. Stouther's National Center Hotel, Arlington, Va.

| Civilians  | Civilians   | Civilians  | Civilians   | PHOTO CREDITS   |
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Dr. Percy A. Prene, Asst. Sec. R&D



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Major General Story C. Stevens



Robert Q. Old, Senate Committee on Armed Services

# Hughes VAH-64, 1977-1978



Congressman Goodloe E. Byron Committee on Armed Services



Mr. Charles H. Cromwell Subcommittee on Tactical Air Power



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# LIGHTS! ACTION! CAMERA!

THESE are the bywords used in the offices of the ARNG Aviation Division's Multi-Media Group located at Fort Rucker. The Media Group is organized to support the individual aviator proficiency training program throughout the Army National Guard by developing audiovisual packages composed of all available Multi-Media material in the DOD structure.

In addition, the Group supplements the program by producing audiovisual material for ARNG peculiar requirements which cannot be satisfied by other sources.

This mission is possible due to the Group's media-oriented staff and in-house television, slide, and audio recording production capability. The acquired or developed material is distributed to ARNG Learning Centers established at each AASF, AAFA, and TARS. During CY 77, over 4,000 individual lessons covering every aspect of aviation training were furnished to those Learning Centers.

#### Learning Center Network

During 1973, 80 standardized "Mini-Learning Centers" were physically incorporated into the ARNG aviation facility structure. These small learning centers have been provided the necessary audiovisual equipment and guidance to operate, with each learning center having a complete sound slide and closed circuit television capability. All adopted audiovisual equipment meets the DA audiovisual standard.



By providing individuals an area designed for study incorporating considerations as to size, shape, and contents of the area, an environment that promotes learning has been created. Users are able to order individual media programs to suit training requirements via a reprogramming redistribution system managed by the Multi-Media Group at Ft. Rucker.

#### Lesson Changeout Program

To support the Learning Center network lessons pertaining to Aviation and Safety are stocked at the Ft. Rucker based Media Group. Lesson material is updated continually to provide the ARNG crewmember with the latest in training doctrine and technique. The lesson material is made available to the aviation facilities in one of three formats; audio tape, sound slide, or television cassette. The lessons are designed to be used as an adjunct to local area ARNG facility training, or the NGB monitored Additional Flight Training Program.

Through the use of provided indexes facilities are able to request support to meet ARNG peculiar requirements. Lesson request process time has been averaging five work days. Constant liaison is maintained with the aviation facilities to insure that the material used is timely and effective.

#### **Responsive AV Support**

The Group has produced several audiovisual packages in support of current AR-NG training programs. Working with the Deputy for Training Developments at Ft. Rucker, a videotape was produced for AR-NG commanders providing an overview on the use of Aircrew Training Manuals. Incidently, the videotape was provided to the ARNG aviation commanders four days after the draft TC 1-134 was published.

Reacting to a shortage of training material covering the M-5, M-21 and M-22 weapon systems, a program has been developed that covered the systems in an exportable television videotape format. U-8 training in the ARNG has been enhanced by the development of a 35mm slide and audio tape program that covers all major systems. The program is being made available to states with U-8 assets.

One on-going effort has been the Napof-the-Earth audiovisual ground school. The color television package, consisting of ten individual parts, covers all aspects of NOE flight. The ground school is being distributed by the Media Group.

The timing, subject matter, and responsiveness of the programs developed by the Media Group become extremely important when viewed with the fact that aviation units and facilities are now sharing more of the training load.

#### Safety Receives Emphasis

Having succeeded in organizing a close knit Learning Center network, the Group has taken a new and interesting direction, that of audiovisual innovator. Working in concert with USAAAVS and the Directorate of Evaluation and Standardization at Ft. Rucker, the Group has fielded an audiovisual safety tips program.

The program consists of short safety messages, ten minutes or less that are recorded on videotape and provided to the flight facilities. To date five tapes entitled Engine Compressor Stalls, Engine Failure at Low Altitude, Engine Failure During Flight With Altitude, (Inderspeeding N<sub>2</sub> Governor, and Overspeed ing N<sub>2</sub> Governor have been sent to ARNG aviation facilities. The content points out the emergency procedures that must be



The ARNG aviation flight facilities have been provided the required TDA audiovisual equipment. taken in each case while stressing the dangers of instrument mis interpretation.

A spin-off safety program consists of short preflight highlights designed by the Group to keep the pilot informed on proper inspection procedures. Thus far, individual components of the UH-1 helicopter, such as the short shaft and tail rotor, have been examined. The intent of the total program is that these short presentations will be incorporated into the pilot's brief ing before flight.

#### An Eye to the Future

An abundance of guidance, information, and lesson material has been released since the implementation of the Multi-Media Program. The overall objective of the Multi-Media Group will be to provide the latest innovations in the instructional proceess coupled with quality instructional material to meet ARNG peculiar training needs.

The dual requirement of premobilization readiness and individual aviator proficency offers a challenge that Multi-Media willingly accepts.

The Los Alamitos, Calif., AASF Learning Center, one of the 80 standardized Learning Centers incorporated into the ARNG facility structure since 1973.



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