

DCM Clean-Air Goes in Space

Space Shuttle door requires composite repair

RE-ENTRY temperatures up to 430°C on the 29 October 1998, the last flight of the Discovery Space Shuttle, caused burn-through on the orbital manoeuvring system (OMS) pod door. The door is constructed of carbon fibre/epoxy skins over aramid core and required a two layer doubler to repair.

According to Bill Wendorff, materials and process engineer for United Space Alliance, prime contractor to NASA for the Space Shuttle Programme, the damaged area is about 7.6 cm by 150 cm at the transitional area between the core and solid laminate. The door itself is 97 cm wide by 183 cm long. Wendorff states that the door bears load and so is considered a structural component; he adds that repairs to the composite shuttle components have been relatively rare. United Space Alliance has more expertise in repair of the metal components onboard the shuttle fleet, and is working



A small burn-through area on a carbon fibre/epoxy door requires sanding to complete repair on the US Space Shuttle. (Source: FlightSafety.)

with Fred Banke of FlightSafety, a Florida based composite repair depot and international trainer in composite repair design and methodology, to complete the repair.

The repair required precision sanding of five plies of carbon fibre/epoxy, at 0.15 mm per ply, says Banke. The company used a sander with integral dust capture shroud, patented

disc/holder design, and HEPA-filtered vacuum system from DCM Clear Air Products of Texas, USA. "Sanding carbon fibre creates a fine dust that floats in the air and can corrode surrounding aluminium components or become conductive if it gets into avionics," says Banke. "The DCM equipment eliminated that problem and worked better than hand sanding."

Wendorff explains that a two-layered doubler is being designed and fabricated by The Boeing Co, California, USA, to finish the repair.

A five-ply insert will fit into the sanded area, and another five-ply doubler will be adhesively bonded with epoxy film adhesive over the insert, adding a 5 cm margin beyond the rectangular insert to complement adhesion. Final cure of the repair area will be accomplished at 120-135°C under 1 bar vacuum.

Banke drew upon his expertise in composite aircraft repair to map the area of internal damage using a Barcol hardness meter and coin tap test. "Transition areas in composite parts may see damage because there are changes in general thickness between core and laminate, as well as shape differences such as tapered core next to solid laminate," says Banke.

Corvette adds SMC in new model

THE INTRODUCTION of the 1999 Corvette hardtop by General Motor's Chevrolet Division adds the third model in a range of Corvettes that are part of the fifth-generation design.

Though the latest model preserves the classic Corvette body styling achieved primarily through sheet molding compound (SMC) body panels, the hardtop actually features an additional 15 kg of SMC in the roof compared to the convertible.

Composites account for approximately 17% of the hardtop's weight of 1480 kg. Styling and performance enhance-

ments debuted in 1997 with the two seater coupe followed in 1998 by the convertible.

The hardtop represents the first fixed-roof Corvette since the legendary second generation of Sting Rays 1963-1967. Flexible low-density SMC, introduced in the 1997 coupe's rear quarter fenders and door outer panels, resists impact and offers a Class A surface finish. This continues in the hardtop, including skins over balsa core in the vehicle floor pan.

The total amount of low-density SMC (specific gravity of 1.3) has been increased, notably in the roof inner panel;



The fifth-generation range of Corvette sports cars use SMC.

all the inner panel skins are now reported in this material, with the outer panels thinned to 2.25 mm.

The coupe also featured front and rear bumper fascia reaction-injection moulded with

wollastonite-filled polyurethane/polyurea; again this is also on the hardtop. Chevrolet reports that the SMC in all three C-5 Corvettes offers excellent stiffness and weight ratio and dimensional stability.

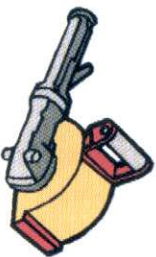
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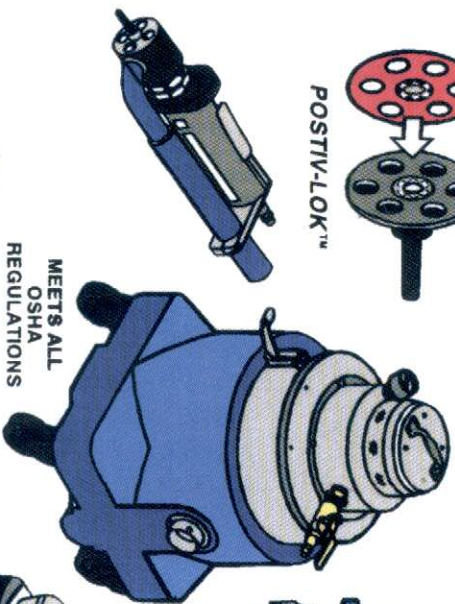


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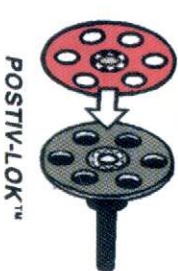
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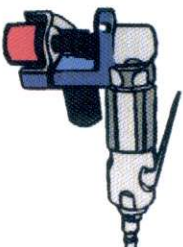
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