

Group C.2

FIRE WARNING AND EXTINGUISHER

(CODE F.W. AND F.E.)

(Completely revised)

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Table.

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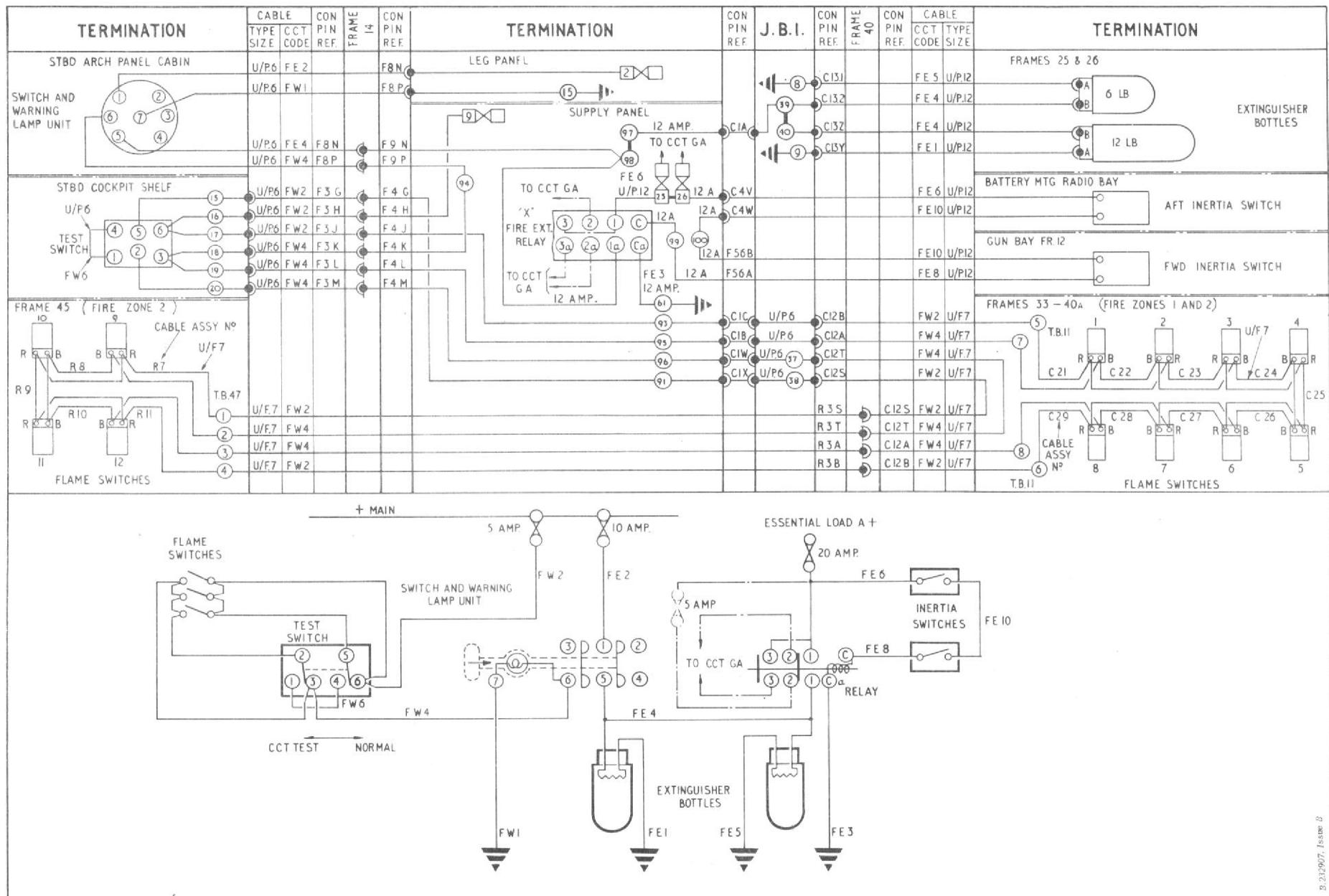


Fig.1. Fire warning and extinguisher-Pre Mod.960 (routeing and theoretical)

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Introduction

1. This group contains a description of the installation and method of operation of the fire warning and extinguisher circuits and information on the servicing required to maintain the equipment in an efficient condition. Routing and theoretical circuit diagrams are also included. Detailed information on the standard items of equipment used in the circuit will be found in the Air Publications listed in Table 1.

DESCRIPTION**Fire warning and extinguisher**

2. A lamp to give warning of fire in the engine bay or rear fuselage is contained

in a combined fire warning lamp and extinguisher switch unit mounted on the starboard arch panel. On aircraft Pre Mod.960 this lamp is controlled by a number of re-setting flame switches which are situated around the engine bay between the rear spar frame and rear transport joint and at frame 45 in the rear fuselage. On aircraft Post Mod.960 the lamp is controlled by a number of Gravener "Firewire" temperature sensing elements fitted at frames 34, 38 and 39 in the engine bay and frames 45 and 56 in the rear fuselage. The elements are connected by coupling units and bulkhead fittings to a control unit fitted between frames 14 and 15 on the starboard side of the aircraft, and to the fire warning lamp unit and the system test switch on

the cabin starboard shelf. The control units' supply is taken from the aircraft's d.c. system via a fuse on the supply panel.

3. The two fire extinguishers are carried in cradles mounted in the centre fuselage one on the aft face of the main spar frame and the other on the forward face of frame 26. The extinguishers are connected by a system of pipelines to two spray rings which encircle the engine bay at frames 34 and 38. The extinguishers are discharged electrically, either by manual pressing of the button of the combined fire warning and extinguisher switch unit, or automatically in the event of a crash landing etc. by operation of relay X, situated on the supply panel. This relay is energized by the operation of two inertia switches mounted, one underneath the battery platform in the radio bay and the other on frame 12 in the gun bay. When energized this relay also isolates the batteries from all but the essential load line and open-circuits the generator fields to off load the generators (Group B.1). For a full description of the fire protection system, reference should be made to Sect.4, Chap.5.

TABLE 1

Equipment type and Air Publication reference

Equipment Type	Air Publication
Control unit, Type D.C.3000 (Mod.960), or Type 165D(2) (Mod.1230)	A.P.4343E, Book 3, Sect.14, Chap.19 ►
Firewire element - 10 ft. D2370/120	
Firewire element - 5 ft. D2370/60	
Bulkhead fitting D3131	{ (Mod.960)
Termination fitting D3170 A.P.4343E, Vol.1, Book 3, Sect.14, Chap.2
Coupling unit D2475	
Test switch, Rotax D5507, or C.W.C. Type XD788 No. 4 A.P.4343C, Vol.1, Book 1, Sect.1
Warning lamp and extinguisher switch	
Fire extinguishers Mk.12A and 13A	A.P.957C, Vol.1, Sect. 3
Flame switches (pre Mod.960), Mk.4 No. HS/RS300	A.P.4343E, Vol.1, Book 4, Sect.14 ►
Inertia switches, Mk.1 Type 8C	A.P.4343C, Vol.1, Book 2, Sect.3
Fire extinguisher relay Type S. No.3	A.P.113D-1309-1 ►

Operation**Fire warning - Pre Mod.960**

4. The flame switches are all connected in parallel, so that operation on any one switch will complete the circuit from the fuse to the warning lamp, via the contacts

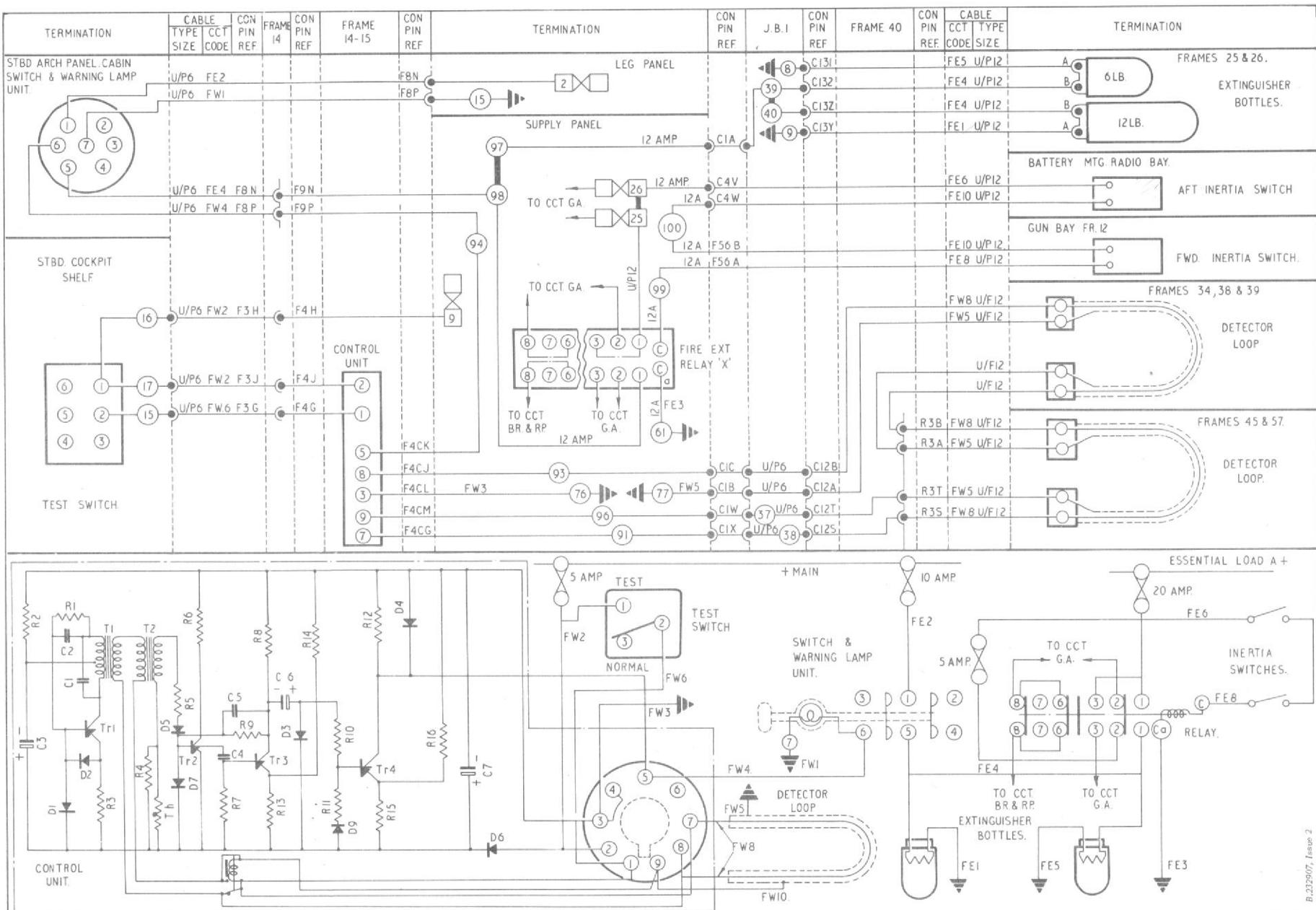


Fig.2 Fire warning and extinguisher -Post Mod.960 (routing and theoretical)

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of the combined warning lamp and extinguisher switch unit. The flame switch contacts close at $300+30 - 0$ deg. C. and the lamp may light intermittently on the ground or in the air, due to heat surges in the engine bay.

Fire warning - Post Mod.960

5. The sensing elements consist of a stainless steel capillary through the centre of which runs an electrode insulated from the capillary by a filling material which has a negative temperature co-efficient. As the ambient temperature rises the decreasing electrical resistance between the electrode and capillary is used to control the current in the control unit and hence the fire warning lamp.

6. The sensing elements used in the system have a combined length of 85 ft. resulting in a mean ambient operating temperature of 140° C.

Fire extinction

7. It must be noted that operation of the flame switches (*Pre Mod.960*) or the fire-wire system (*Post Mod.960*) will not discharge the fire extinguishers, which, if the lamp remains alight steadily for a period of 5 to 10 seconds, must be discharged by pressing the fire extinguisher push button. When pressed this push-switch completes the circuit to blow the fuse in each extinguisher discharge head and both extinguishers are simultaneously discharged.

8. In the event of a crash landing etc., the inertia switches, which are connected

in series with the coil of relay X, will operate and complete the circuit from the essential load line to energize the relay. When relay X is energized, contacts within the relay will close to complete the circuit from the essential load line to the fuze in each extinguisher discharge head and also feed the generator crash relays. The extinguishers are thus discharged and the generator crash relays energized to open circuit the generator fields (*Group B.1*). Further contacts in relay X, which feed the battery relay, via the battery master switch when relay X is de-energized, are opened when relay X is energized, so de-energizing the battery relay to isolate the batteries from all but the essential load line. The essential load line also feeds the tele-briefing control relays via a pair of contacts in relay X and this feed is also broken, when relay X is energized, to prevent a possible fire hazard.

Circuit test

9. To test the continuity of the fire warning circuit wiring and the warning lamp filament for correct functioning, the fire warning test switch is moved to the C.C.T. Test position, thus placing the circuit wiring in series with the lamp. The lamp should light to indicate that the wiring is complete and that the filament is serviceable.

SERVICING

General

10. For general servicing of the electrical system, reference should be made to the information given in *Group A.1*. All the

components should be kept clean and inspected periodically for signs of damage and to ensure that they are securely mounted. Apart from the servicing described in the following paragraphs, together with the standard bench testing of the components, as described in the appropriate Air Publications listed in *Table 1*, no further servicing should be necessary.

WARNING

As operation of the battery master switch will not isolate the fire extinguisher circuit completely, the system must be rendered safe, by removing the circuit fuses, before commencing any servicing operations found necessary after carrying out the following tests.

Testing fire warning circuit

11. The fire warning lamp and the continuity of the wiring must be tested, before each flight, by the operation of the fire warning test switch. When the switch is placed in the CCT Test position, the lamp should light to indicate that the bulb filament is serviceable and that the wiring is complete.

12. On aircraft Post Mod.960 a further continuity test may be made by use of a suitable test meter. Maximum resistance for the complete circuit is 276 ohms. Resistance of individual elements is between 2 and 3.25 ohms per foot.

Examination of sensing elements.

(Post Mod.960)

13. Elements must be securely clipped

to prevent chafing on the aircraft structure or other components. Disconnected coupling and fittings are to be protected against dirt and moisture by fitting the appropriate protective caps. The elements are to be examined frequently for acute bending and damage. The limits of acceptable damage are clearly defined in A.P.4343E, Vol.1, Book 3, Sect.14, Chap.2, and these limits must be strictly observed.

Testing fire extinguishers

14. To test the continuity of the fuses in the fire extinguisher discharge heads, disconnect the electrical sockets from the plug on each discharge head and remove the heads from the extinguishers. Connect a suitable safety ohmmeter (A.P.4343S, Vol.1, Sect.24) to each discharge head plug, in turn, and, if the reading obtained does not lie between 7 and 11 ohms, replace the unit with a fully serviceable component. It must be noted that the actuating fuses are very sensitive and the electrical checks must be made with care. The safe test current is 8 to 12 mA. As an additional safeguard, it is recommended that the discharge heads are mounted on a suitable fixture with the charge end shielded but unrestricted in case of accidental firing. To measure the insulation

resistance, take a reading between each plug pin and the discharge head body. The reading obtained should be at least 20 megohms. After replacing the discharge head and reconnecting the electrical connection, ensure that the extinguisher circuit wiring is undamaged by checking the resistance between terminal 97 on the supply panel and earth, using the safety ohmmeter. The reading obtained should be between 1.6 and 2.1 ohms.

Testing flame switches (Pre Mod.960)

15. On aircraft Pre. Mod.960 the resetting flame switches, which operate the fire warning lamp, may be tested in situ, by using a 24 volt, 6 amp. battery-operated tong tester (Ref.No.5G/566). After allowing 6 minutes for the tester to warm up, it should be fitted over the barrel of each switch in turn, when the warning lamp should light to indicate satisfactory operation. The temperature setting adjusters of the flame switches are locked and sealed during manufacture and in no circumstances must any attempt be made to interfere with their setting. An inspection should, however, be made to ensure that the expansion barrel of each flame switch is not damaged.

Re-setting inertia switches

16. To re-set each inertia switch, proceed as follows:-
 - (1) Disconnect the aircraft's main battery and ensure that an external supply is not connected to the aircraft.
 - (2) Gain access to the switch (Group A.3) and remove the terminal cover.
 - (3) Re-set the switch, by pressing the re-setting plunger situated between the terminals of the switch.
 - (4) Replace the terminal cover.
 - (5) Reconnect the aircraft's battery and replace any panels removed to gain access.

REMOVAL AND ASSEMBLY

General

17. Once access has been obtained, the removal and assembly of the electrical equipment forming the fire warning and extinguisher circuit should present no unusual difficulties. The location of, and access to all the components is indicated in Group A.3 and the removal of the fire extinguishers is described in Sect.4, Chap.5.

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